



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR NEPAL

2008 - 2010



UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM
NEPAL



GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

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FOREWORD

Following ten years of conflict, the April 2006 People's Movement and the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in November 2006, Nepal is now in a transition towards democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights. The people and the Government of Nepal (GoN), the United Nations Country Team (UNCT)¹, the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), development partners and civil society together have a unique opportunity to build a lasting peace, and in doing so, underpin efforts towards achieving internationally recognized development goals.

In the aftermath of the conflict, this United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) puts emphasis on Peace and development for an inclusive society. The exclusion of large numbers of Nepalis from political, economic and social processes is one of the root causes of the conflict and needs to be addressed consistently in order to build a lasting peace. Without support to an inclusive peace, efforts by the Government of Nepal to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to realize the values of the Millennium Declaration will have little chance of success.

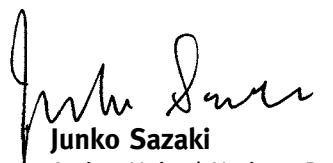
The UNDAF thus consolidates the UN system's common strategy on how to best support development needs in Nepal. Drafted in close consultation with the Government, civil society and donor representatives, this UNDAF responds to national priorities that are currently identified in the Government of Nepal's three-year Interim Plan (2007-2010).

In this context, we would like to extend our appreciation to the United Nations Country Team and the Government counterparts who have contributed towards the development of this UNDAF. We are committed to strengthening cooperation and partnerships between the UN system, the Government of Nepal and development partners as we work towards peace, human rights and the realization of national development goals.



Dr. Posh Raj Pandey

Hon'ble Member, Planning Commission



Junko Sasaki

Acting United Nations Resident and National
Humanitarian Coordinator

¹ The United Nations agencies include UN agencies, funds and programmes which have signed the Declaration of Commitment on page iii.

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

The United Nations Country Team in Nepal is committed to supporting Nepal in improving the life of all citizens, especially women, the socially excluded and the economically marginalized. We, the United Nations Country Team in Nepal shall continue to work closely with the Government, civil society and donors to build a lasting and inclusive peace and to progress towards achieving the objectives of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals.

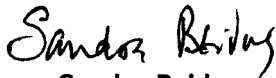
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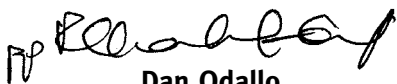
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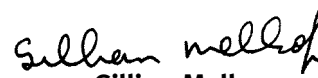
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (January 2008 – December 2010) is the result of a consultative process on how the UN system present in Nepal can best support Nepal's development needs. It is guided by the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration of 2000, by consultations held on the draft National Interim Plan (July 2007 – June 2010) and by consultations held with civil society and donors. The UNDAF translates the UNCT's support into a coherent single strategy for development programmes, upon which UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA will formulate their harmonized Country Programme Documents for the period 2008-2010.

Peace and development for an inclusive society are at the core of the UNDAF, which builds on the analysis of the 2007 Common Country Assessment (CCA). The following four interlinked UNDAF outcomes have emerged as priorities for the UNCT's supports to Nepal: A) National institutions, processes and initiatives to consolidate peace are strengthened; B) Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups have increased access to improved quality basic services; C) Sustainable livelihood opportunities are expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in conflict affected areas; D) Respect, promotion and protection of human rights are strengthened for all, especially for women and the socially excluded, for sustained peace and inclusive development. In addition, a number of cross-cutting issues, relevant to each of the four priority areas, have been identified. They include Peace Building; Human Rights, Gender and Social Inclusion; and Governance. The main risk factors, which could inhibit Nepal from achieving the UNDAF outcomes are peace collapse, raised expectations by the people, natural disasters and pandemics, and problems of institutional capacity and fiduciary.

The UNCT offers comparative advantages in all four UNDAF areas by drawing on its longstanding track record in Nepal, its networks on the ground and its neutrality. However, in order to achieve substantial progress in the four areas, the UNCT will collaborate with Government agencies at the national, district and local level and it will partner with civil society and donors.

The UNCT estimates that approximately USD 360 million is required for the United Nations contribution to the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes described in this document. This total includes the financial allocations of the United Nations organizations present in Nepal and the resources that these organizations expect to mobilize from external sources.

The various outcomes, outputs, respective partners and estimated resource mobilization targets are specified for each UNDAF outcome and described in Annex A, the Results Matrix. To enable the UNCT to measure progress towards the UNDAF outcomes, an UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation matrix has been put together in Annex B, noting indicators and baseline data, where available. Annual reviews will provide an assessment of progress towards the UNDAF outcomes and a final evaluation will determine the level of achievement of the outcomes.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Broad Framework

The Common Country Assessment (CCA), finalized in February 2007, acknowledges that although Nepal has made progress towards reaching the MDGs, a large proportion of the population has not benefited from these gains. In particular, Dalits (those at the bottom of the Hindu Caste hierarchy), Janajatis (indigenous groups), Madhesis (marginalized Terai communities), people with disabilities, religious minorities, people living in remote areas, and women from within these groups, have been marginalized and excluded from political representation and economic development. If, following more than ten years of conflict, Nepal fails to include the excluded in the peace process, a resurgence of violent conflict may well occur.

Peace and development for an inclusive society are thus at the core of this UNDAF. Building on the CCA analysis, the UNDAF supports existing national development plans, and goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration, by formulating a common strategic framework for the United Nations Country Team in Nepal for 2008-2010.

1.2 United Nations System Comparative Advantage

The United Nations has been present in Nepal for more than forty years. Over this time the UN agencies, funds and programmes have established and developed relationships with Government line ministries, donors and civil society. Based on this neutral and long term engagement, the UN has provided consistent support for progress towards the realization of the MDGs.

In total, UN agencies carry out activities in all 75 districts and have 26 field offices and 6 regional hubs. This organizational infrastructure will be used to achieve the UNDAF outcomes described in this document. The United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), established in January 2007, is mandated to provide targeted support to the peace process and to this end will progressively scale up its field presence. In addition, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has, since April 2005, extended its presence in the field and is currently the largest OHCHR field presence in the world. Significantly, the UNCT and the broader UN system are able to concurrently address humanitarian concerns, development programming and peace building in support of national efforts.

1.3 National Development Goals, Strategies and Priorities

This UNDAF, which will cover a three-year period from January 2008 to December 2010, is aligned with Nepal's national planning cycle that will also cover a three-year period, from July 2007 to June 2010. Throughout the drafting process of the "Nepal Interim Plan", which is still ongoing, numerous consultations have taken place among Government, United Nations, Civil Society and development partners in order to align the UNDAF priorities with Nepal's Interim Plan. The priorities, which have so far been identified for Nepal's Interim Plan, are:

- Peace building;
- Social sector: education, health and drinking water;
- Youth employment and mobilization;
- Economic sector: agriculture, tourism, industry and commerce;
- Infrastructure sector: roads, irrigation, electricity and information technology;

As for the UNDAF, crosscutting issues have also been identified for the draft Interim Plan. These include: Social Inclusion of women, children, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis and people with disabilities.

The Millennium Declaration, including its pillars for good governance and human rights, has been signed by the Government of Nepal and will be crucial to ensure that in the aftermath of the conflict, development gains are equally distributed and that all groups of society are equally represented in public posts. While the second MDG progress report found that Nepal has the potential to meet 9 out of 11 targets by 2015, the CCA provides a more cautious analysis emphasizing that, overall, good progress has been made towards reaching the MDGs, but the challenge is to reach the population groups that have so far been excluded from vital services, such as health and education, on grounds of caste, ethnicity, sex or other grounds.

The Government of Nepal has expressed its commitment to reaching the MDGs through a social-economic transformation and inclusive policy. In the context of drafting the three-year Interim Plan, the Government has requested the UN System for technical assistance to develop an integrated package of MDG Initiatives that would support MDG-based national and local development strategies. This support

can make significant contributions, focusing particularly on the critical groups of socially excluded and economically marginalized groups.

1.4 Strategic Areas of Development Cooperation

Preparations for the UNDAF began in September 2006 when the UNCT initiated discussions on potential key areas for development cooperation in support of national priorities and global goals. A Steering Committee was established to discuss these proposed areas for cooperation and to guide the UNDAF process. The Steering Committee was co-chaired by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the UN, and comprised representatives from the line ministries, ILO UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP.

Since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in November 2006, the rapidly evolving political situation has determined a necessary adjustment of the initially identified UNDAF priority areas for cooperation. In an UNDAF workshop that was convened from 30 to 31 January, the UNDAF priorities were amended to better support Nepal to achieve peace and development for an inclusive society. Discussions held built on the potential areas for cooperation, which were identified by the CCA as human rights, rule of law and governance; education and health; sustainable livelihoods; and natural and cultural wealth. From these four potential areas of cooperation

the following four UNDAF priority areas were ultimately identified:

- Consolidating peace
- Quality basic services
- Sustainable livelihoods
- Human rights, gender equality and social inclusion

Throughout February to April 2007, four technical working groups further developed indicative outcomes and outputs, expected partnership arrangements and resource mobilization targets as well as a Monitoring and Evaluation framework. At an UNDAF consultation meeting on 12 April 2007, representatives from the Government, donors, civil society and UN agencies discussed and endorsed the draft document, noting that this UNDAF is a living document, designed to be flexible enough to respond to a transitional country's rapidly evolving political, social and economic needs.

The four priority areas are interlinked, as the achievement of each of the four UNDAF Outcomes will have a positive effect on all other priorities. Peace consolidation and democratic transition are central to Nepal's development process: without peace, basic services cannot be delivered and without providing excluded Nepalis access to development gains, peace may not be sustainable.

In this respect, the UNDAF also recognizes the importance of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and will make every effort to support and strengthen existing Government strategy.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Selection criteria

Arising from the CCA analysis, the selection of the common United Nations development priority areas for the next three years has been determined by their impact on the poorest and the excluded. The selection was based on the following criteria: a) the priority area is critical to sustainable peace; b) interventions in the priority area will foster an inclusive society; c) the priority area will contribute to national goals and priorities; d) the priority area is critical to the achievement of the goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration. In addition, the priorities focus on the key areas of competence and comparative advantage of the United Nations System in Nepal, as described above.

Targeting particularly socially excluded and economically marginalized people

The CCA clearly points out that a large proportion of Nepal's population has been and still is excluded from political, economic and social processes. The UN therefore puts great emphasis in all priority areas on reaching the socially excluded and the economically marginalized, women, children, young people, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, and other minorities. The programmatic approach to reducing inequalities and promoting social inclusion may vary according to the area of intervention. For example, programmes promoting political inclusion may target traditionally excluded caste/ethnic groups ("socially excluded"), whereas programmes designed to improve sustainable livelihoods or improve access to basic services may focus on the poorest of the poor ("economically marginalized"), regardless of caste/ethnicity. All programmes will seek to reach women and reduce gender inequalities.

While this UNDAF establishes four concrete UNDAF outcomes, a number of fundamental crosscutting issues, which are particularly relevant to Nepal, have also been identified.

2.1 Crosscutting issues

Peace Building

UNDAF Priority Area A deals explicitly with how the UNCT will support peace building efforts in Nepal. However,

given that relative peace and security are pre-requisites for the successful achievement of all other UNDAF priorities, conflict-sensitive programming must inform efforts towards achieving all UNDAF outcomes.

Clear strategies towards this end must underpin collaboration. For example, in the area of supporting livelihoods, the UNCT will design and implement fast disbursing projects that will empower local actors and mitigate situations where there are high numbers of under-utilized young men and women who have the potential for disruption. Supporting political structures at the local level is another clear strategic priority.

All efforts should be underpinned by ensuring a widespread UN presence and signalling a serious commitment to equality, diversity, inclusion and respect for human rights and the rule of law, and by keeping all peace building initiatives on track.

Human Rights, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

This UNDAF applies a Human Rights-based approach to programming to all four priority areas, with special emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion. Exclusion and discrimination of indigenous groups, low caste groups and women are root causes of conflict and poverty in Nepal and the UNCT thus specifically targets the so far excluded through its programme interventions. Building up government capacity at all levels for socially inclusive and gender responsive planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring will be a focus for the UNCT. In order to measure the UNCT's programme effectiveness, members of the UNCT will carry out an evaluation on the gender and social inclusion strategy during the UNDAF period.

Governance

Strengthening governance capacity at the national and local level is critical to the achievement of all UNDAF Outcomes. UNDAF Priority Area A, Consolidating Peace, deals with support to national governance mechanisms, such as constitution building, elections, justice and security. UNDAF Priority Area B, Quality Health Services, deals with support to local governance capacity development. Strengthened governance at all levels, that is both participatory and inclusive and that will lead to greater transparency and improved accountability, is a prerequisite for the realization of all UNDAF outcomes.

2.2 UNDAF Priority Area A – Consolidating Peace

UNDAF Outcome A: National institutions, processes and initiatives to consolidate peace are strengthened

Context

Nepal has made significant progress towards peace since the April Movement in 2006. The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in November 2006 signalled the beginning of a transition towards democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights. The work of the UNCT during this UNDAF period will be shaped by the opportunities and risks of the peace process.

Tangible social, political and economic progress will be critical for the success of the peace process over the coming years. The support of the international community will be needed to help translate progress among political parties into a successful process of recovery and reconciliation that can bring a durable solution to the conflict, and extend the benefits of development beyond the Kathmandu Valley to all areas of Nepal. Key to this support is the role that the UNCT can play to bolster government efforts to implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

The UNDAF priority of consolidating peace recognizes the centrality of the peace process to national social and economic development. The Government of Nepal and the UNCT appreciate that the work of the UNCT must contribute concretely to the peace process, and in doing so, expand opportunities for achieving the MDGs. This core focus of the UNDAF will underpin all other UN development efforts in Nepal.

UNCT Focus

Fundamental to the recovery process will be the election of a representative Constituent Assembly and subsequently, the inclusive and participatory development of a new constitution. The UNCT will work to foster inclusive, meaningful participation in constitution building and electoral processes by advising on appropriate frameworks, and by enhancing capacity for diverse and representative inputs. To build a more conducive environment for free and fair elections and to help restore confidence, basic law and order mechanisms will be strengthened throughout the country and transitional justice and reconciliation processes will be supported. The UN presence will be expanded, especially in the countryside, to demonstrate the UN's commitment to equality, diversity, inclusion, human rights and respect for the rule of law. This will also have a dissuasive effect on potential spoilers and human rights abusers. In addition, for reconciliation to become a real prospect, an inclusive and gender-responsive strategy will need to be developed for the reintegration of displaced people, girls and boys and former combatants, their supporters and dependants. The UN must also ensure that Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, as well as women and children, particularly from socially excluded groups,

participate in and benefit from the peace process. In particular, women's participation and the protection of women and children within the formal and informal peace process is an important obligation of the UNCT and will be a key component of durable peace.

In addition to the establishment of the UN Peace Fund for Nepal, the UN will provide concrete, structured technical assistance in support of the peace process and in doing so, provide a platform for donor support and focused interventions. The UNCT will also support the peace building process through the development and implementation of a series of assessments to assist government and partners with planning and monitoring and with the expansion and enhancement of government capacities across a range of issues relating to equitable governance, reconciliation, demobilization, disarmament and reintegration, the restoration of law and order mechanisms and social inclusion.

There are however inherent risks specific to this UNDAF priority. These include failing to adequately understand and address issues of inclusiveness in the peace process which may result in a loss of momentum for peace building. The current unrest in the Terai could escalate further and could lead to deterioration in the humanitarian situation, especially in relation to human rights abuses and state of lawlessness.

Specific request, comprehensive response

On 16 November 2006 the Government of Nepal wrote to the United Nations to ask for peace building support in a number of key areas: human rights monitoring; the management of arms and armed personnel; technical assistance for the election of a Constituent Assembly; and monitoring the ceasefire agreement. The UNCT, as part of the broader UN system, is adapting its activities to target support to these key areas and making its programmes more conflict-sensitive.

The UN already has an established field presence throughout the country that includes district-level advisors, coordination hubs in the east and west of the country and human rights and food security monitors. In recent months, development and humanitarian expertise has been reinforced through the deployment of post-conflict recovery experts who will support efforts towards reintegration, constitution-building, elections and reconciliation. This countrywide presence, technical capacity, and a long history of support to Nepal's development efforts mean the Country Team is ideally placed to support the UN Mission and the Government of Nepal in addressing the complex challenges inherent in the transition to peace.

2.3 UNDAF Priority Area B – Quality Basic Services

UNDAF Outcome B:
Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups have increased access to improved quality basic services.

Context

Building an inclusive and equitable society in Nepal will require substantial improvements in access to, and the quality of, basic services, combined with a parallel increase in demand for those services.

Although the Interim Constitution of Nepal has made provisions for a district system of governance as a political and institutional means for enhancing service delivery and social justice in a socially inclusive manner, a number of key challenges must be addressed to improve quality, access and utilization of services. These challenges include, but are not limited to: the need for a coherent strategy to empower socially excluded and economically marginalized groups to access and utilize services at the local level; lack of capacity and skills within state institutions at the national and local level to provide services; lack of effective, participatory and transparent management of administrative systems; poor motivation among service providers; scarcity of human and financial resources.

Note that in the context of the UNDAF, quality basic services refer to the provision of health care, education, access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and targeted nutrition interventions delivered through effective local government and community structures. As noted above, governance is a cross-cutting theme throughout the UNDAF; local governance aspects are covered under this priority area and central governance aspects are covered under priority area A, Consolidating Peace. Aspects of nutrition that relate to food insecurity and income generation programme interventions for people living with HIV/AIDS or for people most at risk to contract HIV are addressed under UNDAF outcome C, Sustainable Livelihoods. Other aspects of nutrition are covered under this priority area.

UNCT Focus

In accordance with the Paris Declaration the UNCT will support Government strategies to increase access to improved quality basic services. Government policies, strategies and plans that will be directly supported by this UNDAF include the Nepal Health Sector Programme Implementation Plan, the Nepal Water Plan, the Education for All core document, the National HIV/AIDS Strategy and Action Plan, the National Nutrition Strategy Paper, and the Local Governance Act and the Social Mobilization strategy.

Through UNDAF priority area B, the UNCT thereby aims to improve quality health care, education, safe drinking water, sanitation and nutrition by supporting effective government structures at the 1) community level; 2) district level; and 3) national level.

- 1) At the community level, the UNCT supports a human rights based and client orientated approach to service delivery through social mobilization, community monitoring and decentralization programmes.
- 2) At the district level, local bodies and line agencies will be supported to provide improved services through better planning, management and monitoring.

- 3) At the national level, the government will be supported to develop and implement socially inclusive and sector wide policies and a harmonized and aligned framework for government decentralization and evidence based planning and monitoring. Overall, the sustainability of services needs to remain a central focus.

UNCT networks for service delivery

The UN agencies have significant and varied experience of decentralization, community mobilization and social sector reform. In line with its focus on the MDGs, the UN has made a substantial contribution towards improving reproductive and maternal health; reducing under-5 mortality; improving school enrolments; combating HIV/AIDS; reducing the incidence of malaria; and improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The UN agencies also have a longstanding relationship with key social sector ministries as well as with national networks that include district officers and local government associations. The UNCT is connected to a large network of national and local level community groups and other organizations that are instrumental for articulating people's rights to quality basic services, and for ensuring Government accountability for service provision and local level governance. Among others, these networks include 75 women district offices, women's community forestry groups and micro-credit groups. Sector wide approaches are being developed for Health and Education and the UNCT is well placed to continue to foster constructive relationships and coordination among donors and other development partners for sector-wide approaches that support the delivery of quality improved basic services and decentralized governance. Following a successful joint programme initiated in 2006, WFP and UNICEF are currently looking into mechanisms to further align their school feeding-, health care- and sanitation programmes in child friendly schools.

2.4 UNDAF Priority Area C – Sustainable Livelihoods

UNDAF Outcome C:
Sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in conflict affected areas.

Context

In Nepal, development gains have benefited the more affluent sections of Nepalese society. Poverty and malnutrition remain acute in many rural areas, especially amongst traditionally excluded and economically marginalized groups. Many communities are hard to reach, due to the mountainous terrain. In addition, illiteracy levels are just below 50%, posing challenges when promoting opportunities for income generation. Other challenges include poor economic performance, inadequate roads and transport infrastructure, a lack of private and foreign investments and inadequate access to land and markets.

Food insecurity and subsequently malnutrition are also directly linked to inadequacies in agricultural production and post-production practices including sub-standard storage and processing facilities. There is a need for improved livestock production and faster take up of new technologies.

Lack of livelihood alternatives in the rural areas has pushed people to collect fuel and timber. This has put tremendous pressure on the forests. Energy and environmental resource management therefore need to be mainstreamed into development planning. It is important that the programmes provide equal benefits to all groups and prominently address issues of social inclusion. Also, the potential for natural disasters and other calamities to further undermine livelihoods needs to be addressed through strategies for disaster risk reduction.

UNCT Focus

The UNCT will apply a number of strategies to address these challenges and support Government efforts, which can be clustered into four sectors:

- 1) To improve policies, institutions and programmes for poverty reduction, the UN will provide special support to strengthening state capacity for poverty and MDG monitoring; and to creating economic opportunities for young people, excluded groups, people living with or at risk of contracting HIV, migrant workers, home-based workers and refugees.
- 2) To improve household food security, the UN will provide support to communities for local resource mobilization and income generation; agricultural production through improved fertilizer, seeds and irrigation systems, as recommended by the Agricultural Perspective Plan 1995 – 2015; and improved market access. In crisis situations, the UN will also provide emergency food aid.
- 3) To improve equitable access to energy and environmental services, the UN will provide special support to: national and local government conservation efforts; to increasing access to environment and energy services, especially for women, the poor and socially excluded groups; and to making the national accounting system more environmentally friendly and implement multilateral environmental agreements.

- 4) To be prepared for natural disasters, the UN will provide support to gender-responsive disaster risk management and preparedness activities to increase the capacity of partners to mitigate the impact of droughts, floods, earthquakes and other calamities.

2.5 UNDAF Priority Area D – Human rights, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

UNDAF Outcome D:

Respect, promotion and protection of human rights strengthened for all, especially for women and the socially excluded, for sustained peace and inclusive development

Context

The promotion and realization of human rights, gender equality and social inclusion are at the centre of national aspirations for peace and development. Support for building democratic institutions, reintegration and consolidating peace through national and local level initiatives will also be critical.

The Government of Nepal has ratified various human rights instruments and proclaimed its support for inclusive democracy and gender equality. Nepal has identified social justice and social inclusion as important cross-cutting issues in the draft Interim Plan and the Interim Legislature has, in 2006 promised, to ensure at least a 33 per cent representation by women in all state institutions and organs. In addition, there is a bill pending before the Interim Legislature that will ensure a 45 per cent representation of Janajatis, Madhesis, Dalits and people with disabilities in all state institutions. However, the formal and informal institutions and mechanisms required to implement these good intentions are mostly not in place and a number of key challenges will need to be surmounted, including: ongoing human rights violations and abuses; continuing impunity at all levels; gender inequality and caste, ethnic and regional-based exclusion; poverty and inequitable access to quality services; and the overarching lack of structure and coherence in relation to legislative reform and institutional capacity.

Sustainable livelihoods for sustainable peace and development

Improving livelihood opportunities will also contribute directly to the achievement of other UNDAF outcomes. Employment and income generating opportunities, coupled with increased food security and better nutrition, will directly contribute to peace building processes by improving social security. Youth unemployment in particular has the potential to function as a destabilizing influence. Similarly, the UNCT will support the peace process by pursuing two parallel approaches. On the one hand, employment creation and income generation, and on the other hand, rural livelihood development that is environmentally sustainable. To support these initiatives the UN is currently producing a rapid assessment of labour markets around cantonment sites which will be used to support re-integration initiatives.

Improved food security and livelihood opportunities also support efforts to improve the health status of women, the socially excluded and economically marginalized; the delivery of, and access to quality basic services; and, if geographically equitable, the protection and promotion of human rights. For example, rights to education can only be realized if children are adequately nourished and parents can earn sufficient incomes to release children from day labour.

UNCT Focus

Together with the Government, and in partnership with the National Human Rights Commission, the National Commissions for Women, Dalits and Janajatis and other human rights organizations and networks, the UNCT aims to improve respect, promotion and protection of human rights through a three-tier approach:

- 1) Through policy development and improvement: Numerous laws do not comply with international human rights standards, are discriminatory and therefore need to be amended. In addition, legislation to ensure proportional representation of women, Dalits, Janajatis and other excluded groups in state mechanisms is lacking and needs to be introduced. The UNCT will support these efforts.
- 2) Through institutional capacity building (focusing on the “duty-bearers”): Nepali institutions need to be strengthened to respond to the high incidence of sexual, gender and caste-based violence cases and cases of other human rights abuses. Law enforcement officials, judges, lawyers, court personnel and security forces, along with national commissions, civil society actors and Government institutions need to be trained to protect, promote and ensure human rights for all. Also state mechanisms for refugee protection and the promotion of durable solutions are urgently needed, including for example the adoption of a comprehensive law on asylum. Furthermore, it is important that national planning bodies as well as sectoral ministries and local governments mainstream gender equality and social inclusion into planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring. The UN will, in particular, support analysis of documented discriminatory socio-cultural practices in order to support evidence-based advocacy activities.
- 3) Through community empowerment (focusing on the “rights-holders”): Nepalis, including the media, are often unaware of the functioning of the justice system and therefore unable to realize their rights. The UNCT will provide support to initiatives enabling Nepalis to hold the government and the judiciary and law enforcement officials accountable to respond to past and ongoing human rights abuses, including human rights based education and improved access to justice.

The UNCT will promote a human rights-based approach to strengthen national level mechanisms and in parallel, promote grass roots demands for justice and inclusion.

There is also a risk of splintering of demands and aspirations among excluded groups that has the potential to further exacerbate social and political tensions. Likewise, good intentions on the part of Government of Nepal in regard to human rights protection and promotion, gender equality and social inclusion may not necessarily translate into tangible improvements, and in the face of raised public expectations this may also prove disruptive to the peace process.

International instruments and national and local solutions

Successful UNCT and partner efforts to promote and protect human rights, the inclusion of the traditionally excluded groups and gender equality are essential for any progress towards the MDGs.

UN agencies have the technical capacity to assist the Government in meeting its international human rights obligations, such as outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Rights for People with Disabilities, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (including the protocols), the International Convention on Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Beijing Platform for Action and the International Conference on Population and Development Plan of Action as well as UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

The UN system, through its mechanisms and instruments, provides the ‘outer layer’ of human rights promotion and protection and will make every effort to ensure that human rights and gender equality are mainstreamed through government policy. In addition, grass roots partnerships will be nurtured to assist communities achieve genuine social inclusion, social justice and equality, and to ensure the accountability of local government.

2.6 Risks

A number of risks, which may hinder the implementation of the UNDAF, have been identified as follows:

Peace collapse

Six months after signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the inauguration of a new government that includes Maoist ministers (since April), the peace is still fragile. New patterns of violence have been observed, mainly in the southern part of the country, where several armed factions have emerged, disrupting Young Communist League activities have intensified, and strikes, bandhs and demonstrations regularly put daily life on hold. If these activities continue to escalate, peace may be at stake.

Raised expectations

Good intentions on the part of government and the international community may not translate into tangible results for poor and marginalized Nepalis, particularly in the short term. Raised public expectations for improved services, transparent governance, human rights, inclusiveness, and gender equality may become, if they remain unmet, a source for further conflict. Tensions may be fuelled by the gap between public and community perceptions as they relate to the pace of change, and the capacity of the government and partners to improve people’s lives.

Natural disasters or pandemics

Natural disasters such as droughts, floods and earthquakes or disease pandemics have the potential to set back development gains and threaten social stability as well as the peace process. Disaster management and preparedness are addressed under UNDAF priority area C, sustainable livelihoods, but warrant mention here in that any large scale calamity will invariably impact on UNDAF implementation, either through diverting resources away from country programming or by undermining the enabling environment for inclusive development.

Problems of institutional capacity and fiduciary risk

Problems of inadequate institutional capacity also have the potential to undermine progress. Much of what this UNDAF will attempt to address is linked to the strengthening of institutional capacity and these efforts may be compromised by structural problems relating to bureaucratic processes within the civil service, staff shortages, resource shortages, the frequent movement of civil servants posts and inadequate technical and managerial capacity. There are also inherent fiduciary risks associated with plans to strengthen central and local governance. Whether or not local government actors possess the capacity to efficiently and effectively disburse and utilize central level resources may prove a critical factor in regard to efforts to establish local governance.

UNDAF IMPLEMENTATION

The UN Country Team, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and in partnership with the Government of Nepal, is responsible for the implementation of the UNDAF. Many of the strategies detailed in the Results Matrix (Annex A) will be absorbed into the UN agencies country programmes, which are currently being developed. As a key instrument of the UN reform process, the programmes of the Development Group Office Executive Committee members (UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP) are required to show direct linkages between results stated in the UNDAF results matrices and those stated in their Country Programme documents.

3.1 Joint Programming

Effective implementation of the UNDAF will require greater harmonization among UN agencies as the UNCT moves towards greater synergy and alignment in pursuit of UN Reform. The UNDAF prioritization and planning exercises have created unique opportunities for the UN system to identify areas to join together for the more effective design and delivery of programmes at the country level. A number of joint programmes have already been identified and it is expected that many more will emerge as the UNCT strives towards more effective and efficient coordination and programming that is focused on achieving a greater impact, especially at the community level. Some of these prospective areas for joint programming include decentralization; health; HIV/AIDS; food and education; and gender equality.

3.2 Partnerships

The UNDAF provides a strategic framework for the UN system to articulate its partnerships with a range of stakeholders. The Government of Nepal and its respective ministries and agencies at central, district and local level are important counterparts for the UNCT. In addition, the UNCT partners with donor agencies, international and national non-government organizations (NGO), civil society organizations and community based organizations. While partnerships at the central level are strong there is a need to work towards the establishment of more enduring partnerships at the community level.

Following the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Nepal on 27 January 2007, the UNCT is working closely with the broader United Nations system in Nepal to support peace building initiatives.

3.3 Coordination Modalities

A range of coordination mechanisms exists and will continue to drive the delivery of UNDAF outcomes and to promote an enabling environment for dialogue, feedback, and review towards greater results. Specific coordination modalities include:

- United Nations Country Team to act as the overall quality control and monitoring mechanism for the UNDAF.
- Four UNDAF working groups to monitor the implementation of the U NDAF and to make recommendations for adjustments where necessary.
- Informal periodic donor coordination meetings to ensure dialogue with partners on development issues and to identify areas for joint programming and to avoid duplication.

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

The total resources to be mobilized in support of this UNDAF for the period 2008 – 2010 are estimated at approximately USD 360.4 million. This total includes resources that form part of the core funding of UN agencies operating in Nepal as well as funds to be mobilized through external partners.

Of this total amount, it is estimated that USD 83.9 million (23%) will be allocated to consolidating peace, USD 148 million (41%) will be allocated to quality basic services, USD 80.4 million (22%) will be allocated to improving sustainable livelihoods and USD 45.6 million (13%) will be allocated to human rights, gender and social inclusion.

The resource framework for this UNDAF is indicative only, and each UN agency is responsible for financial planning, management and resource mobilization specific to their country programmes.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The United Nations Country Team has established an UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation group to act as a quality check throughout the development of the UNDAF and in particular with relation to the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix contained in Annex B. This Matrix brings together indicators to monitor the achievements of the outputs listed in the Results Matrix. Indicators have been identified from among those included in the Governments Monitoring and Evaluation System, such as the Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System, and management information systems including the Health Management Information System and the Education Management Information System. The UNCT will support the strengthening of these government systems, while recognizing the fundamental importance of improved data that disaggregates by sex and social, economic and geographic background variables. The UNCT has worked to develop a set of realistic, accessible and tractable indicators. However, the choice of indicators will change over time as new sources of data and information are introduced and developed, and as the United Nations programmes evolve during the period covered by this framework. Nevertheless, the matrix provides a good starting point for rigorous evaluation of UNDAF implementation.

5.1 General Evaluation Principles

The basic principle of the UNDAF evaluation framework is that the monitoring and evaluation system should provide up to date and reliable information on progress without imposing and undue reporting burden on the United Nations Country Team or the Government. Monitoring and evaluation are essential to ensure programmatic coherence and the efficient use of resources.

5.2 Routine Monitoring and Evaluation

The four technical working groups, which have been established for each of the UNDAF priorities, will continue to meet periodically to assess progress towards the outcomes, based on the indicators, which have been identified for the Country Programme Outputs listed in the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix contained in annex B. These groups will prepare annual progress reports for the United Nations Resident Coordinator that include tracking of quantitative and qualitative indicators included in the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix (annex B).

The Resident Coordinator will bring together the reports of the technical working groups into annual reports of the United Nations Country Team and the Government that summarize overall progress towards the UNDAF outcomes.

Furthermore, there will be a final evaluation of the UNDAF.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADDCN	Association of District Development Committees of Nepal
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AusAid	Australian Aid Agency
BFPA	Beijing Platform for Action
BOGs	Basic Operating Guidelines
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CASU	Constitutional Advisory Support Unit (UNDP)
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics (GoN)
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDC	Central Development Committee
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CERID	Research Centre for Educational Innovation and Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPN/M	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
D/PHO	District Public Health Office
DACC	District Aids Coordinating Committees
DANIDA	Danish International Development Assistance
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Office
DEO	District Education Office
DFID	Department for International Development (UK Government)
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DoA	Department of Agriculture (GoN)
DoE	Department of Education (GoN)
DoHS	Department of Health Services (GoN)
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-course
DTO	District Technical Office
DWSS	Department of Water Supply & Sewerage
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid Department- EU
EFA	Education for All
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility

GoN	Government of Nepal (Post-April 2006 term for Nepal's government)
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (Germany)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLTRC	High level Truth and Reconciliation Commission
ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
ICPD-POA	International Conference on Population and Development – Plan of Action
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IED	Improvised Explosive Devices
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
INSEC	Informal Sector Service Centre
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau of Germany
LBFC	Local Bodies' Fiscal Commission
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Cooperatives (GoN)
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports (GoN)
MoF	Ministry of Finance (GoN)
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (GoN)
MoGA	Ministry of General Administration (GoN)
MoH	Ministry of Health (HMGN)
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs (GoN)
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population (GoN)
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (GoN)
MoLTM	Ministry of Land and Transport Management (GoN)
MoPE	Ministry of Population and Environment (HMGN)
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (GoN)
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources (GoN)
MuAN	Municipal Association of Nepal
NA	Not Available
NAPN	National Association of People Living with HIV and AIDS in Nepal
NCASC	National Centre for AIDS and STD Control
NCED	National Centre for Educational Development
NFEC	Non Formal Education Centre
NFHP	Nepal Family Health Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHDR	National Human Development Report
NHSP	Nepal Health Sector Programme
NHSP-IP	Nepal Health Sector Programme Implementation Plan
NLFS	Nepal Labour Force Survey
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NPC	National Planning Commission (GoN)
NR	Nepali rupees
NRB	Nepal Rastriya Bank
OCHA	UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLA	People's Liberation Army

PMAS	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
PPP	purchasing power parity
PPR	Forum for Protection of People's Rights
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SNV	Netherlands' Agency for Development Cooperation
SSMP	Support for Safe Motherhood Programme
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TUN	Teachers' Union of Nepal
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank
WDO	Women Development Office
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

ANNEX A

UNDAF RESULTS MATRICES

A) Consolidating Peace – Results Matrix

National Priority or Goal	Peace Building		
UNDAF outcome	National institutions, processes and initiatives strengthened to consolidate peace		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
CP outcome A.1 Constituent Assembly and Elections: Equitable citizen access to legislative procedures and inclusive, meaningful participation in constitution building and electoral processes.	CP output A.1.1 Capacities of Constituent Assembly delegates, technical experts, and a broad spectrum of civil society organizations, developed to produce a new constitution. (UNDP, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNIFEM)	Government: High Level Commissions, Parliamentary Sub-Committee; Law Commission; Election Commission; Constituent Assembly, Min. of Peace and Reconstruction Donors: DFID, Japan, EU, Norway, Danida, Finland, CIDA-Canada And Civil Society, I/NGOs.	UNDP 3,250,000 OHCHR 1,885,000 UNIFEM 390,000 UNICEF 2,600,000
	CP output A.1.2 Capacity of Election Commission strengthened to conduct free and fair elections. (UNDP, OHCHR)		UNDP 3,900,000 OHCHR 1,040,000
CP Outcome A.2: National institutions, justice and security systems and local initiatives promote rule of law, reconciliation, and inclusive and equitable recovery and reintegration.	CP output A.2.1 An inclusive Government led National programme in place for the reintegration of CAAC (particularly CAAFAG) and ex-combatants, their supporters and dependents. (UNDP, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNV)	Government: National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission, NPC, Min. of Women, Children and Social Affairs, Education, Finance, Home, Labor, Local Development; High-level Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Min. of Home, Min. of Local Development, Min. of Justice, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force Donors: DFID, Norway, SDC, Finland, WB, ADB, Danida, USAID, Japan, GTZ And Civil Society, I/NGOs.	WFP 39,000,000 UNDP 2,730,000 UNICEF 5,200,000 OHCHR 1,040,000 UNFPA 650,000 UNV 221,000 UNICEF 5,200,000
	CP output A.2.2 National capacities strengthened to minimize the impact from mines, improvised explosive devices and other explosive remnants of war. (UNICEF)		UNICEF 1,950,000
	CP output A.2.3 High-level Truth and Reconciliation Commission and other related mechanisms have the capacity to effectively deliver transitional justice. (OHCHR, UNFPA)		OHCHR 1,040,000 UNFPA 390,000
	CP output A.2.4 Government has increased capacity to restore basic functioning of police throughout the country. (OHCHR, UNDP)		OHCHR 1,040,000 UNDP 3,900,000

UNDAF outcome	National institutions, processes and initiatives strengthened to consolidate peace		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
CP outcome A.3 Participation and Protection of women, girls and boys (UNSCR 1325/1612): Women and children, particularly those from socially excluded groups, participate in and benefit from the institutions for consolidating peace and related protection efforts at national and local level with particular attention to UNSCR 1325/1612.	CP output A.3.1 Capacity of the relevant government institutions, political parties, CSOs, and media strengthened to recognize the impact of conflict on women and children and to take appropriate protective measures. (UNFPA, UNICEF UNIFEM)	Government: Min. of Peace and Reconstruction, MoWCSW, MoHA, WoLD DDOs and WDOs, National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission; High-level Truth and Reconciliation Commission Donors: Denmark And Civil Society, I/NGOs.	UNFPA 650,000 UNIFEM 130,000 UNICEF 2,600,000
	CP output A.3.2 Decision-makers ensure children's consultation and women's participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the peace process. (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO)		UNICEF 1,300,000 UNIFEM 650,000 UNESCO 390,000
			UNICEF 1,300,000 UNIFEM 130,000 UNFPA 390,000
	Total		83,876,000

B) Quality Basic services – Results Matrix

National Priority or Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the health status of the people of Nepal through increased utilization of essential health care services (EHCS) delivered by a well-managed health sector (Reference: Nepal Health Sector Programme Implementation Plan, p. xv) Provide people with access to safe and adequate drinking water and sanitation to ensure health security (Reference: Water Plan Nepal, 2005) Progressing to Achieving Education for all by 2015 (ref: EFA Core document 2004-2009, and EFA Nepal National Plan of Action 2003) 		
UNDAF outcome	Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups have increased access to improved quality basic services		
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets (USD)
CP Outcome B.1: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups including adolescents increasingly utilize and participate in the management of basic services including education and health services, and water and sanitation facilities.	CP Output B.1.1: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups are trained and mechanisms put in place to ensure participation in planning and management of basic services. (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNV, UNHABITAT, WFP)	Government: VDCs, Health Management Committees, School Management Committees, PTAs, Civil society: Community groups, CBOs, NGOs, INGOs Community volunteers.	UNFPA 5,200,000 UNDP 6,500,000 UNICEF 6,630,000 WFP 936,000 UNHabitat 910,000 UNAIDS 104,000 UNV 91,000
	CP Output 1.2: Socially excluded and economically marginalised households in selected districts will have increased awareness, knowledge, skills and resources to access education, build proper sanitation facilities and practice proper hygiene and environmental sanitation. (UNICEF, WHO, UNHABITAT, WFP)	Donors: Norwegian Embassy	WFP 9,360,000 UNICEF 4,940,000 WHO 195,000 UNHabitat 1,690,000

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets (USD)	
	<p>CP Output 1.3: Selected communities, particularly socially excluded and economically marginalized groups, will have enhanced knowledge, skills and resources for improved nutrition, home-based health care and health seeking behaviour. (WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNV, UNAIDS)</p>	<p>Government: VDCs, Health Management Committees, School Management Committees, PTAs,</p> <p>Civil society: Community groups, CBOs, NGOs, INGOs Community volunteers.</p> <p>Donors: Norwegian Embassy</p>	<p>UNICEF 6,110,000 WFP 351,000 UNFPA 1,690,000 UNV 221,000 UNHabitat 195,000 UNESCO 120,250 WHO 117,000</p>	
<p>CP outcome B.2 Local Government and line agencies more effectively mobilize and manage resources, and deliver services.</p>	<p>CP Output B.2.1: Existing human resources in education and health facilities, and community workers and volunteers are trained to provide basic services in selected districts. (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNV, UNESCO, WHO, WFP, UNHABITAT)</p>	<p>Government: DDC, D/PHO, DTO, RED, DEO, DACC, WDO, DCWB, CBS</p> <p>Donors: USAID, GTZ, DFID, NFHP, SSMP, Swiss Development Corporation</p> <p>Other partners: INGOs, NGOs</p>	<p>UNICEF 1,300,000 UNIFEM 650,000 UNESCO 390,000</p>	
	<p>CP Output B.2.2: District Public Health and Education Offices are provided with increased skills and resources to plan, implement, supervise, monitor, and ensure quality health and education interventions. (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO, WFP, UNAIDS)</p>		<p>UNICEF 9,230,000 WFP 760,500 UNFPA 1,300,000 UNESCO 266,500 WHO 52,000 UNAIDS 39,000</p>	
	<p>CP Output B.2.3: Basic package of HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for most-at-risk populations and other vulnerable groups is included in District AIDS Plans, and resources allocated and services provided in selected districts. (UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNDP, WFP)</p>		<p>UNICEF 3,900,000 UNAIDS 910,000 WFP 702,000 UNFPA 910,000 UNESCO 52,000 UNDP 10,530,000</p>	
	<p>CP Output B.2.4 Local bodies with enhanced skills to establish Public Private Partnerships and involve NGOs/CBOs in the delivery of basic services and social mobilisation. (UNICEF, UNDP, IFAD, UNFPA, ILO)</p>		<p>UNICEF 7,670,000 UNDP 1,300,000 IFAD 1,300,000 UNFPA 910,000 ILO 260,000</p>	
	<p>CP Output B.2.5: Local bodies have the knowledge and skills and increased resources for participatory and inclusive planning, implementation, transparent budgeting, public financial management and effective monitoring. (UNCDF, UNDP, UNICEF, IFAD, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS, UNV, ILO, UNESCO)</p>		<p>UNCDF 2,600,000 UNDP 10,985,000 UNICEF 5,200,000 IFAD 1,300,000 UNFPA 1,430,000 WHO 143,000 UNV 91,000 UNAIDS 26,000 ILO 39,000 UNESCO 130,000</p>	

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets (USD)	
	CP output C.1.3 Policy makers and stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, implement and monitor policies and programmes for the protection of migrant workers, refugees and home-based workers. (UNIFEM, ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR)		UNIFEM ILO UNHCR UNFPA	650,000 3,939,000 520,000 390,000
CP Outcome C.2 Improved household food security for enhanced resilience to shocks. (WFP, FAO, IFAD)	CP output C.2.1 Institutional capacity enhanced in order to effectively mobilize local resources and diversify income generation opportunities at community level. (WFP, IFAD, FAO)	Government: MoA, MLD Donors: USAID, Norway, DFID, German, Italy, Denmark, etc Others: NGOs, civil society	WFP FAO IFAD	4,680,000 3,900,000 5,200,000
	CP output C.2.2 Timely provision of food to targeted beneficiaries in crisis or post-conflict transition situation or those vulnerable to potential shocks. (WFP)		WFP	4,680,000
	CP output C.2.3 Capacity of rural households to increase their production, income and diversify their food consumption enhanced. (FAO, WFP, IFAD)		WFP FAO IFAD	585,000 2,600,000 12,090,000
	CP output C.2.4 Access to production inputs, extension services and rural infrastructure improved. (FAO, WFP, IFAD)		WFP FAO IFAD	585,000 2,600,000 5,200,000
CP Outcome C.3 Environment and energy mainstreamed into national and local development planning with a focus on gender, social inclusion, and post-conflict environmental rehabilitation. (UNDP, FAO, UNEP)	CP output C.3.1 Capacity of national and local government for landscape biodiversity conservation and equitable benefit sharing from forest, land, water resources and energy services enhanced. (UNDP, FAO, UNEP)	Government: NPC, MoEST, MoF, MFSC, MLD, MoICS and MOAC Donors: GEF, WB, ADB, DANIDA, EC, NORAD, Japan, FINIDA, GTZ, DFID and India Others: Civil society organizations, private sector, I/NGOs, CBOs, user groups and media	UNDP FAO UNEP	3,250,000 1,300,000 520,000
	CP output C.3.2 Equitable access to environment and energy services expanded for women, the poor and socially excluded groups. (UNDP, UNEP)		UNDP UNEP	5,850,000 260,000
	CP output C.3.3 National capacity to introduce green accounting, access global funds to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements and benefit from carbon trade to support climate change adaptation enhanced. (UNDP, FAO, UNEP)		UNDP FAO UNEP	520,000 585,000 520,000

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets (USD)	
CP Outcome 4 Risks of natural hazards to rural and urban livelihoods and infrastructure reduced. (UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, FAO)	CP output C.4.1 Planning capacities of selected government institutions, DDCs and municipalities enhanced to integrate disaster risk management into their development plans. (UNDP)	Government: Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, NPC, Ministry of Local Development, EDCD (DoHS) Donors: ECHO, EU, NORAD, DFID, AusAID, USAID, Denmark, Finland, Japan, India, GTZ, SNV, Others: Civil society organizations, I/NGOs, the private sector, CBOs, user groups and media	UNDP	1,040,000
	CP output C.4.2 Implementation capacities of national and local government, civil society and CBOs enhanced for disaster mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and early recovery, especially to ensure higher safety of households living in hazard prone areas. (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNIFEM, FAO, WFP)		UNDP	520,000
	CP output C.4.3 National capacity strengthened to address quality reproductive health concerns, HIV/AIDS issues and to provide services for the population in emergency. (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO)		UNICEF	780,000
	CP output C.2.3 Capacity of rural households to increase their production, income and diversify their food consumption enhanced. (FAO, WFP, IFAD)		UNIFEM	39,000
	CP output C.2.4 Access to production inputs, extension services and rural infrastructure improved. (FAO, WFP, IFAD)		WFP	1,170,000
			WHO	130,000
			FAO	650,000
			UNFPA	650,000
			UNICEF	520,000
			WHO	91,000
			WFP	585,000
			FAO	2,600,000
			IFAD	12,090,000
			WFP	585,000
			FAO	2,600,000
			IFAD	5,200,000
	Total			80,379,000

D) Human Rights, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion – Results Matrix

National Priority or Goal	Social Justice and Social Inclusion			
UNDAF outcome	Respect, promotion and protection of human rights strengthened for all, especially women and the socially excluded, for sustained peace and inclusive development.			
Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets (USD)	
CP Outcome D.1 Legal and policy frameworks protect, promote and ensure human rights, gender equality and social inclusion. (OHCHR, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR)	CP Output D 1.1 Selected existing laws are reviewed and amended, and new legislations drafted and enacted in compliance with, and as required by Nepal's treaty obligations and other international human rights standards. (OHCHR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIFEM)	Government: Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs; Ministry of General Administration, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, National Judicial Academy, Supreme Court, National Human Rights Commission, National Women's Commission, National Dalit Commission, Law Reform Commission, Parliament, Ministry of Home Affairs Civil society: Nepal Bar Association, I/NGOs, CSOs	UNDP	2,080,000
	CP output C.1.2 Economic opportunities created for PLHIV and MARPs, particularly the CSW and WLHIV. (UNDP, UNAIDS co-sponsors)		ILO	5,200,000
			UNCDF	1,300,000
			IFAD	5,200,000
			UNDP	520,000
			UNAIDS	65,000

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets (USD)
	<p>CP Output D 1.3 Necessary legal and policy frameworks in place to have proportional representation of women, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, and other excluded groups in all state mechanisms. (UNDP, UNFPA OHCHR, UNIFEM)</p>	<p>Donors: DFID, Norwegian Embassy, DANIDA, Finland, SDC, USAID, CIDA, EC, Govt of USA, Govt of Japan</p>	<p>UNDP 195,000 OHCHR 227,500 UNFPA 390,000 UNIFEM 78,000</p>
<p>CP Outcome D.2 Government, other state institutions and civil society actors protect, promote and ensure human rights for all.(UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, IFAD)</p>	<p>CP Output D 2.1 Constituent Assembly, Various Commissions, Boards and Committees, Judiciary, and government institutions, law enforcement officials and security forces have improved capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights including Economic Social and Cultural rights. (OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, ILO, UNESCO, IFAD)</p>	<p>Government: Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs; Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, National Judicial Academy, Supreme Court, National Human Rights Commission, National Women's Commission, National Dalit Commission, Central Child Welfare Board, Law Reform Commission, Parliament, Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Police, Nepal Army,</p> <p>Nepal Bar Association, I/NGOs, CSOs.</p> <p>Donors: DFID, Norwegian Embassy, DANIDA, SDC, USAID, CIDA, EC, Govt of USA, Govt of Japan</p>	<p>UNESCO 52,000 UNIFEM 130,000 UNICEF 2,340,000 ILO 78,000 OHCHR 3,341,000 UNDP 1,250,000 IFAD 780,000</p>
	<p>CP Output D 2.2 Duty bearers have increased capacity to enact and enforce laws related to untouchability and zero tolerance of sexual and gender-based and caste-based violence. (UNIFEM & UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF)</p>		<p>UNIFEM 52,000 UNFPA 650,000 UNICEF 650,000 UNDP 700,000</p>
	<p>CP Output D 2.3 Government institutions and CSOs strengthened and supported to ensure protection of refugees and work towards comprehensive solution. (UNHCR)</p>		<p>UNHCR 11,050,000</p>
<p>CP Outcome D.3 Central and local government institutions mainstream gender and social inclusion concerns in policies, plans, programme implementation, budgets and monitoring. (UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA UNIFEM)</p>	<p>CP Output D 3.1 NPC has improved capacity for planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring from the perspective of gender, social inclusion and poverty reduction. (UNDP and UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF)</p>	<p>Government: National Planning Commission, Central Bureau Statistics, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare/DWD, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Labor and Transport Management, Ministry of Education and Sports, Public Service Commission, Ministry of General Administration, Parliament Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat,</p> <p>I/NGOs, CSOs, Academic institutions.</p> <p>Donors: DFID, Norwegian Embassy, DANIDA, SNV, SDC, World Bank</p>	<p>UNFPA 1,300,000 UNDP 1,170,000 UNICEF 390,000 UNIFEM 39,000</p>
	<p>CP Output D 3.2 Planning and other relevant divisions of selected Ministries/Departments and district line agencies, effectively mainstream gender and social inclusion in Ministries' policies, plans, programme implementation, budgets and monitoring. (UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF)</p>		<p>UNFPA 1,560,000 UNICEF 1,300,000 UNIFEM 78,000</p>
	<p>CP Output D 3.3 Qualitative and quantitative evidence and analysis on discriminatory socio-cultural practices generated to influence policy. (UNFPA, UNESCO, UNIFEM)</p>		<p>UNESCO 39,000 UNIFEM 39,000 UNFPA 1,040,000</p>
<p>CP Outcome D.4 Individuals, communities and civil society groups have access to justice and are empowered to obtain fulfilment of human rights. (UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, OHCHR)</p>	<p>CP Output D 4.1 Capacity of rights holders and media enhanced to hold government, the judiciary, and law enforcement agencies accountable to respond to sexual and gender-based and caste-based violence and discriminatory socio-cultural practices. (UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF)</p>	<p>NGOs, CSOs, media, Community Organizations, paralegal committees, women's federations, ADDCN, MUAN, NAVIN,</p> <p>Donors: DFID, Norwegian Embassy, DANIDA, SNV, SDC.</p>	<p>UNIFEM 52,000 UNFPA 1,950,000 UNICEF 650,000 UNDP 780,000</p>

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets (USD)
	CP Output D 4.2 Human rights based education introduced in the education system and at the community level. (UNESCO, UNICEF)		UNESCO 39,000 UNICEF 910,000
	CP Output D 4.3 Access to justice improved, especially for women and the excluded groups, through court, community mediation, legal aid, and other dispute settlement mechanisms. (UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR)		UNDP 6,500,000 UNICEF 1,300,000 OHCHR 1,300,000
	Total		45,597,500

ANNEX A

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

A) Consolidating Peace – M&E matrix

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome A: By 2010, National institutions, processes and initiatives strengthened to consolidate the peace.</p>	<p>Indicator A.1: Institutions supporting the consolidation of peace are established and working (Baseline: not yet established)</p> <p>Indicator A.2: Representation of women and excluded groups in peace building institutions/bodies (Baseline: N/A)</p> <p>Indicator A.3: Civil society forum for public engagement in Constitution building process established and functioning (Baseline: N/A)</p>	<p>A.1) OHCHR and UNDP annual reports; Analyzed by UNDP - annually</p> <p>A.2) Membership and reports/ meeting minutes of institutions.</p> <p>Analyzed by UNFPA- annually</p> <p>A.3) UNDP CASU annual report</p>	<p>At the moment there is only a draft version of the National Interim Development Plan. However, it is assumed the priorities will not change significantly during the finalization process.</p>
<p>CP Outcome A.1: By 2010, Equitable citizen access to legislative procedures and inclusive, meaningful participation in constitution building and electoral processes.</p>	<p>Indicator A.1.1: Election laws are in place to guarantee representation of candidates from women and socially excluded groups (Baseline: 0, process not yet started)</p> <p>Indicator A.1.2: Percentage of women involved in constitution drafting committee (Baseline: 0, process not yet started)</p> <p>Indicator A.1.3: Number of submissions received and processed by the Constituent Assembly (Baseline: 0, process not yet started)</p> <p>Indicator A.1.4: Percentage of eligible population registered and participated in elections, by district and sex (Baseline: 65.8% of registered voters voted in 1999 Parliamentary Elections)</p>	<p>A.1.1) Report of Election Commission, UNDP election project report</p> <p>A.1.2) CASU reports: UNDP</p> <p>A.1.3) CASU reports: UNDP</p> <p>A.1.4) Election Commission reports: UNDP</p>	<p>Nepal is a large country with many excluded groups. Reaching them all with information and empowering them to participate is a challenge.</p>
<p>CP Output A.1.1: Capacities of Constituent Assembly delegates, technical experts, and a broad spectrum of civil society organisations, developed to produce a new constitution.</p>	<p>Indicator A.1.1.1: Number of Constituent Assembly delegates trained on constitutional issues (Baseline: 0; CA delegates have not yet been elected)</p> <p>Indicator A.1.1.2: Number of national and thematic conferences on constitution building with broad participation of civil society, supported by UN agencies</p>	<p>A.1.1.1) CASU, OHCHR, NGOs, other UN agencies carrying out trainings: UNDP</p> <p>A.1.1.2) CASU and OHCHR Reports: UNDP</p>	
<p>CP Output A.1.2: Capacity of Election Commission strengthened to conduct free and fair elections.</p>	<p>Indicator A.1.2.1: No. of election polling and counting officials trained and (Building resources in democracy, governance and elections) BRIDGE certified (Baseline: to be established)</p> <p>Indicator A.1.2.2: Electoral resource and information center established and technical cooperation initiated with regional electoral networks, research institutes and/or professional organizations in the region and worldwide (Baseline: 0; not initiated yet)</p>	<p>A.1.2.1) UNDP project report And Election Commission reports: UNDP</p> <p>A.1.2.2) Reports of Electoral Commission analyzed by: UNDP</p>	

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>CP Outcome A.2: National institutions, justice and security systems and local initiatives promote rule of law, reconciliation, and inclusive and equitable recovery and reintegration.</p>	<p>Indicator A.2.1: Percentage of male and female ex-combatants demobilized and gainfully employed (Baseline: 0; not initiated yet)</p> <p>Indicator A.2.2: Number of reports on CAAC rights violations</p> <p>Indicator A.2.3: District-level peace structures in place and promoting reconciliation in close collaboration with CBOs & other civil society</p> <p>Indicator A.2.4: Number of persons responsible for serious human rights violations prosecuted through civilian courts</p>	<p>A.2.1) Civilian Commission reports: UNDP</p> <p>A.2.2) 1612 Country MRM TF's reports, UNICEF</p> <p>A.2.3) OHCHR will comment on this issue through annual reporting</p> <p>A.2.4) OHCHR report to GA in Sept 2007</p>	<p>Peace process must continue, allowing for the return of displaced people to communities. GoN; CPN(M) must reach agreement on restructuring of NA as per the CPA and on eventual release and reintegration of ex-combatants and CAAFAG.</p>
<p>CP Output A.2.1: An inclusive Government led National programme in place for the reintegration of CAAFAG and ex-combatants, their dependents and supporters.</p>	<p>Indicator A.2.1.1: Percentage of male and female ex-combatants receiving skills and vocational training</p> <p>Indicator A.2.1.2: % of national reintegration programme budget allocated for activities for women's reintegration (Baseline: 0; not initiated yet)</p> <p>Indicator A.2.1.3: % of identified CAAFAG reintegrated to their families and/or communities (Baseline: 2036 reported CAAFAG cases)</p>	<p>A.2.1.1) UNDP project report</p> <p>A.2.1.2) UNFPA analysis</p> <p>A.2.1.2) UNICEF & CAAFAG working group report and 1612 TFMRM regular reports</p>	
<p>CP Output A.2.2: National capacities strengthened to minimize the impact from mines, improvised explosive devices (IED) and unexploded remnants of war.</p>	<p>Indicator A.2.2.1: Establishment of a government Mine Action authority (Baseline: not yet established)</p> <p>Indicator A.2.2.3: Percentage of at risk families that received mine risk education (Baseline: 5-10% (estimate))</p> <p>Indicator A.2.2.4: Number of assisted and rehabilitated survivors of landmines, IED and ERW</p>	<p>A.2.2.1) Official reports UNMIN/UNMAS and UNDP</p> <p>A.2.2.2) UNICEF & Mine Action working group members reports</p> <p>A.2.2.3) UNICEF, ICRC & Mine Action working group members reports</p>	
<p>CP Output A.2.3: High-level Truth and Reconciliation Commission and other related mechanisms have the capacity to effectively deliver transitional justice.</p>	<p>Indicator A.2.3.1: Truth and Reconciliation Commission in line with international norms and best practices established (Baseline: not yet established)</p> <p>Indicator A.2.3.2: Transitional justice mechanisms with strong mandates and broad civil society support established and functioning (Baseline: not yet established)</p> <p>Indicator A.2.3.3: Number of cases received and processed by a Truth Commission (Baseline: not yet established)</p> <p>Indicator A.2.3.4: Number of cases of missing and disappeared persons resolved (Baseline: Committee not yet established)</p>	<p>A.2.3.1) As reported by OHCHR</p> <p>A.2.3.2) HLTRC Records: OHCHR analysis on this</p> <p>A.2.3.3) NCD records, HLTRC Records, OHCHR reports, NHRC reports</p> <p>A.2.3.3) OHCHR comment/analysis on this through annual reporting</p>	
<p>CP Output A.2.4: Government restores basic functioning of police throughout the country.</p>	<p>Indicator A.2.4.1: Number of re-established police posts (Baseline: 800)</p> <p>Indicator A.2.4.2: Nepal Police handling of First information reports undertaken in accordance with the law</p> <p>Indicator A.2.4.3: Number of police personnel trained in children's legislation and how to handle children in conflict with the law.</p>	<p>A.2.4.1) Min. of Home Reports, OCHA Reports</p> <p>A.2.4.2) OHCHR & NHRC reports</p> <p>A.2.4.3) UNICEF juvenile justice reports</p>	

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>CP Outcome A.3: Women adolescents, girls and boys, particularly those from socially excluded groups, participate in and benefit from the institutions for consolidating peace and related protection efforts at national and local level with particular attention to UNSCRs 1325 and 1612.</p>	<p>Indicator A.3.1: % of women and girls participating in the peace process in selected districts (Baseline: Figure from UNFPA survey 2007)</p> <p>Indicator A.3.2: Mechanisms for preventing gender based violence in place in all reintegration programmes (Baseline A.4.2: o; Reintegration has not started yet)</p> <p>Indicator A.3.3: Number of recommendations of UNSCR1325 included in Min. of Peace and Rehabilitation strategy (Baseline: o; strategy not yet drafted)</p> <p>Indicator A.3.4: Percentage of reduction of reports of six core violations of children's rights</p>	<p>A.3.1) UNFPA surveys 2007/08 and 2010</p> <p>A.3.2) UNFPA analysis of reintegration programmes of relevant ministries</p> <p>A.3.3) UNFPA analysis of Min. of Peace and Rehabilitation strategy</p> <p>A.3.4) UNICEF analysis of UNSCR 1612 reports</p>	<p>The challenge is to ensure political will and genuine understanding of the importance at higher levels for inclusion of women and marginalised groups at all levels of the peace process. Targeting efforts to grass-roots level will demand stringent efforts. Travel in rural areas of Nepal is challenging.</p>
<p>CP Output A.3.1: Capacity of the relevant government institutions, political parties, CSOs, and media strengthened to recognize the impact of conflict on women and children and to take appropriate protective measures.</p>	<p>Indicator A.3.1.1: Protective measures against SGBV in place in selected districts (Baseline: o)</p> <p>Indicator A.4.1.2 Specific chapter in government reintegration strategy on protection of women and girls</p> <p>Indicator A.3.1.3 Number of media trainings with gender components conducted by UN agencies</p>	<p>A.3.1.1) UNFPA survey (end of three years); OHCHR annual reporting</p> <p>A.3.1.2) UNFPA analysis</p> <p>A.3.1.3) UNFPA analysis based on reports from Communication working group and agencies' reports</p>	
<p>CP Output A.3.2: Decision-makers ensure children's and adolescents consultation and women's participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the peace process.</p>	<p>Indicator A.3.2.1: No of sensitisation workshops on UNSCR 1325 for decision-makers conducted by UN agencies (Parliament, politicians, Peace Commissions) (Baseline: o)</p> <p>Indicator A.4.2.2: Increase percentage of consultations targeting women for planning purposes held by key Ministries and peace process Commissions Baseline: o)</p> <p>Indicator A.4.2.3: Number of UN agencies', funds and programmes advocacy strategies carried out</p> <p>Indicator A.4.2.4: No of sensitization workshops, consultations held with policy makers</p>	<p>A.3.2.1) UNFPA analysis: based on OCHA mappings, UN agencies' reports, Ministries'/Commissions' plans/reports (2007/8 and 2010)</p> <p>A.3.2.2) UNFPA analysis based on reports from Communication working group</p> <p>A.3.2.3) Reports produced by UNICEF, GON and implementing partners</p>	
<p>CP Output A.3.3: Women and adolescents in selected conflict-affected districts are more able to demand their political, social and economic rights and opportunities for participation.</p>	<p>Indicator A.3.3.1: Percentage of women feel their priorities are included in selected districts' planning</p> <p>Indicator A.3.3.2: Number of youth friendly service centers in selected districts</p> <p>Indicator A.4.3.3: No active women's groups in selected areas (Baseline to follow from UNFPA survey 2007)</p>	<p>A.3.3.1) UNFPA analysis (2010) of project-related surveys from 2007 onwards of perceptions of women's groups in selected districts</p> <p>A.3.3.3) UNFPA report</p> <p>A.3.3.3) UNFPA records 2008 and 2010</p>	

B) Quality Basic Services – M&E matrix

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>UNDAF Outcome B: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups have increased access to improved quality basic services.</p>	<p>Indicator B.1: % of birth attended by skilled birth attendants (Baseline: 20% (DHS 2006))</p> <p>Indicator B.2: School survival rate to grade 5 (Baseline: Girls 77%, Boys 83%)</p> <p>Indicator B.3: % of most at risk population using condoms at their last sexual contact (Baseline B.3: Female sex workers: 43-77%; ID users: 59-75%, and Labour migrants: 64-71% depending on area; Men-having-sex with men: 67%)</p> <p>Indicator B.4: Mechanism for budget support to decentralization established (Baseline B.4: Mechanism not yet developed)</p>	<p>B.1) Annual reports from DOHS: UNFPA</p> <p>B.2) EMIS bi-annual reports: UNESCO</p> <p>B.3) Annual studies by NCASC: UNAIDS</p> <p>B.4) MoF, MLD documents Analyzed by UNDP and UNCDF annually</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of basic services awarded high priority by GoN. - Continued commitment by GoN to reduce disparities - Continued support by donors - Political instability and insecurity
<p>CP Outcome B.1: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups including adolescents increasingly utilize and participate in the management of basic services, including education and health services, and water and sanitation facilities.</p>	<p>Indicator B.1.1: Primary school net enrollment rate (Baseline: 87% (Flash 1 report 2063- MOES))</p> <p>Indicator B.1.2: No of Water User's Committees having proportional representation (Baseline: Not yet available)</p> <p>Indicator B.1.3: % marginalized children immunized against DPT3 and measles (Baseline: 68%, 82%, 87%, 91%, 94% for lowest to highest wealth quintile (DHS 2006))</p>	<p>B.1.1) EMIS bi-annual reports. UNESCO</p> <p>B.1.2) Annual Report of Federation of Water and Sanitation User's: UNICEF</p> <p>B.1.3) Annual reports from DOHS analysed annually by WHO and UNFPA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and socially excluded willing to participate Social inclusion wider accepted in society
<p>CP Output B.1.1: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups are trained and mechanisms put in place to ensure participation in planning and management of basic services.</p>	<p>Indicator B.1.1.1: % of Districts AIDS Committees with participation of PLWHAs (Baseline B.1.1.1: Unknown)</p> <p>Indicator B.1.1.2: Social and gender composition of School Management Committees (Baseline: 17% female, 10% Dalits, 3% Janajatis (TRSE 2006))</p> <p>Indicator B.1.1.3: % representation of females & Dalits in Health Management Committees in selected VDCs (Baseline: not available)</p> <p>Indicator B.1.1.4: No. of Water User's Committee members from socially excluded groups trained in selected districts (Baseline: Not yet available)</p> <p>Indicator B.1.1.5: % of women and socially excluded in leadership positions in Food Management Committees (Baseline: available 2008)</p>	<p>B.1.1.1) MoHP/NCASC Annual Reports: UNAIDS.</p> <p>B.1.1.2) TRSE reports: UNICEF</p> <p>B.1.1.3) VDC documents: UNFPA</p> <p>B.1.1.4) Annual Report of Federation of Water and Sanitation User's: UNICEF</p> <p>B.1.1.5) WFP reports</p>	
<p>CP Output B.1.2: Socially excluded and economically marginalised households in selected districts will have increased awareness, knowledge, skills and resources to access education, build proper sanitation facilities and practice proper hygiene and environmental sanitation.</p>	<p>Indicator B.1.2.1: No. of disadvantaged VDCs with face to face promotion campaigns on hand washing with soap initiated. (Baseline: 33 VDCs (depends on selected districts))</p> <p>Indicator B.1.2.2: No of children receiving food for education and oil incentive in selected districts (Baseline: available early 2008)</p>	<p>B.1.2.1) Six monthly monitoring reports by NGOs supervising the campaign. Compiled by UNICEF</p> <p>B.1.2.2) WFP reports (implementing partner monthly progress reports)</p>	

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>CP Output B.1.3: Selected communities, particularly socially excluded and economically marginalized groups, will have enhanced knowledge, skills and resources for improved nutrition, home-based health care and health seeking behaviour.</p>	<p>Indicator B.1.3.1: % Exclusive breastfeeding in infants < 6 months in selected areas (Baseline: depends on selected areas)</p> <p>Indicator B.1.3.2: % Expected pneumonia cases in children under 5 treated (Baseline: depends on selected areas)</p> <p>Indicator B.1.3.3: % underweight among children under 5 in selected areas (Baseline: depends on selected areas)</p> <p>Indicator B.1.3.4: No of adolescent receiving adolescent sexual and reproductive health education both in school and out of school (Baseline: depends on selected areas)</p> <p>Indicator B.1.3.5: % of most at risk populations with increased knowledge of HIV prevention (Baseline: FSW: 85%; MSM:22%; IDU:78)</p>	<p>B.1.3.1) DHS 2006, CAP surveys end 2010 conducted by UNICEF</p> <p>B.1.3.2) MoHP/IMCI reports. Analysed annually by UNICEF</p> <p>B.1.3.3) Surveys</p> <p>B.1.3.4) Base and end line survey by UNFPA</p> <p>B.1.3.5) Annual Reports from MoHP/NCASC.analysed by UNAIDS. UNAIDS</p>	
<p>CP Outcome B.2: Local Government and line agencies more effectively mobilize and manage resources, and deliver services.</p>	<p>Indicator B.2.1: Utilisation rate of DDC development budget allocation</p> <p>Indicator B.2.2: Performance based budget allocation for government development block grants to DDCs rolled out in all 75 districts and annual assessments conducted (Baseline: Government development block grants are not performance based)</p> <p>Indicator B.2.3: Number of district AIDS plans implemented (Baseline: 24)</p>	<p>B.2.1) District annual performance assessments, MLD monitoring reports: UNDP,UNCDF annual analysis</p> <p>B.2.2) LBFC/MLD annual reports: UNDP, UNCDF</p> <p>B.2.3) Annual Reports from MoHP/NCASC: UNAIDS</p>	<p>Elected bodies in place</p> <p>Sufficient human resources available in the districts</p>
<p>CP Output B.2.1: Existing human resources in education and health facilities, and community workers and volunteers are trained to provide basic services in selected districts.</p>	<p>Indicator B.2.1.1: % teachers in all school types fully trained (Baseline: Female: 57%, Male 59%)</p> <p>Indicator B.2.1.2: % FCHVs trained on post natal care in selected districts (Baseline: 0%)</p> <p>Indicator B.2.1.3: Number of health workers trained to be skilled birth attendants in selected districts</p> <p>Indicator B.2.1.4: Number of caregivers trained on home based care for HIV/AIDS (Baseline: 1,200)</p>	<p>B.2.1.1) EMIS bi-annual reports: UNESCO</p> <p>B.2.1.2) NHTC reports. Analysed by UNFPA, UNICEF at start and end of UNDAF</p> <p>B.2.1.3) DOHS annual reports: UNFPA (annually)</p> <p>B.2.1.4) MoHP/NCASC annual Reports: UNAIDS</p>	
<p>CP Output B.2.2: District Public Health and Education Offices are provided with increased skills and resources to plan, implement, supervise, monitor, and ensure quality health and education interventions.</p>	<p>Indicator B.2.2.1: Number of districts with district supervisors trained on integrated health supervision (Baseline: unknown)</p> <p>Indicator B.2.2.2: Number of districts with computerized programme and financial data management (Baseline: unknown)</p>	<p>B.2.2.1) DHO reports. Compiled by WHO annually</p> <p>B.2.2.2) Annual DOHS reports/HIS. UNFPA and WHO</p>	
<p>CP Output B.2.3: Basic package of HIV prevention, care and support for most-at-risk populations and other vulnerable groups is included in District AIDS Plans, and resources allocated and services provided in selected districts.</p>	<p>Indicator B.2.3.1: Most at risk population reached with targeted HIV prevention (Baseline: FSW 57-85%, MSM: 22-36%, IDUs: 15%)</p> <p>Indicator B.2.3.2: Pregnant women receiving test results and post test counseling (Baseline: 18% (in 7 sites)</p> <p>Indicator B.2.3.3: Number of VCT sites established and operational (Baseline: 63)</p>	<p>B.2.3.1) MoHP/NCASC annual Reports: UNAIDS (annually)</p> <p>B.2.3.2) MoHP/NCASC annual Reports: UNAIDS (annually)</p> <p>B.2.3.3) MoHP/NCASC annual Reports: UNAIDS (annually)</p>	

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP Output B.2.4: Local bodies with enhanced skills to establish Public Private Partnerships and involve NGOs/CBOs in the delivery of basic services and social mobilisation.	Indicator B.2.4.1: Number of local bodies receiving capacity building on public-private partnerships (Baseline: 10 municipalities) Indicator B.2.4.2: Number of new NGO/CBO partnerships established in targeted districts (Baseline: unknown)	B.2.4.1) UNDP annual reports B.2.4.2) Annual district reports. UNDP	
CP Output B.2.5: Local bodies have the knowledge, skills and increased resources for participatory and inclusive planning, implementation, transparent budgeting, public financial management and effective monitoring.	Indicator B.2.5.1: % of districts passing the minimum conditions requirements for receiving capital block grants according to MC/PM assessments (Baseline: 18/20 districts passed in 2006; baseline for remaining districts to be established in 2007) Indicator B.2.5.2: % of districts receiving performance bonus grants, based on Performance Measures assessments (Baseline: 5/20 districts received in 2007) Indicator B.2.5.3: Number of DDCs and municipalities where client surveys (e.g. citizen's reports cards) has been conducted (Baseline: 0) Indicator C.2.5.4: MDG based implementation framework at district level in place (Baseline: not yet in place)	B.2.5.1) Annual GoN Assessment Reports: UNDP and UNCDF (annually) B.2.5.2) Annual GoN Assessment Reports: UNDP and UNCDF (annually) B.2.5.3) UNDP survey at end of UNDAF B.2.5.4) DDC Profile PPR: UNDP	Elected bodies in place Sufficient human resources available in the districts
CP Outcome B.3: Line ministries and Ministry of Local Development have structures, policies and programmes to support decentralized, quality service delivery that is pro-poor and inclusive.	Indicator B.3.1: Basket fund for local governance established (Baseline: No such fund exists) Indicator B.3.2: Number of districts implementing the free health care service guideline (Baseline: 0 districts) Indicator B.3.3: School Sector Wide Reform is finalized and adopted	B.3.1) LBFC/MLD: UNDP B.3.2) Joint Annual Reviews (JAR) of Health Sector. MoHP: WHO B.3.3) MoES/Donor documents : UNICEF	- Government funds allocated specifically target socially excluded and poor - Government policies support decentralization - External development partners willing to work within a SWAP
CP Output B.3.1: Community-based health care strategies and packages for children including neonates, nutrition, ante-natal and post-natal care, most-at-risk adolescents and vulnerable children are developed, piloted, and expanded to selected districts.	Indicator B.3.1.1: Number of households receiving nutrition support in targeted districts Indicator B.3.1.2: Number of districts implementing a neonatal health package. (Baseline: 0%) Indicator B.3.1.3: % of most at risk populations, PLWHAs, OVCs and their families receiving treatment, care and support services Indicator B.3.1.4: Number of facilities providing at least 4 types of family planning methods in selected districts	B.3.1.1) WFP report (implementing partner monthly progress reports) B.3.1.2) Child Health Working Group documents analysed annually by UNICEF B.3.1.3) Annual Reports from MoHP/NCASC analysed by UNAIDS B.3.1.4) UNFPA annual report	
CP Output B.3.2: Policy changes and restructuring to support decentralization, programme coordination and sector-wide approaches are recommended and endorsed.	Indicator B.3.2.1: Endorsed study on restructuring of DWSS and policy reform is available (Baseline: no study yet)	B.3.2.1) Study report completed: UNICEF	
CP Output B.3.3: Education policies and curriculum developed and reviewed to ensure social and gender responsiveness and relevance.	Indicator B.3.3.1: Revised gender responsive and inclusive curriculum exists (Baseline: partly revised) Indicator B.3.3.2: Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health curriculum integrated in formal and non formal education (Baseline: existing curriculum)	B.3.3.1) MoES gender audit report: UNICEF (2010) B.3.3.2) Baseline and completion analysis by UNFPA	

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP Output B.3.4: Government's management information systems are providing disaggregated data by age, sex, ethnicity, caste and economic status for evidenced based planning, monitoring and equitable resource allocation.	Indicator B.3.4.1: Use of the EMIS to allocate education budget to low coverage areas (Baseline: Not systematically done) Indicator B.3.4.2: Data available from GoN systems by age, sex, ethnicity, caste and economic status where relevant (Baseline: partly available)	B.3.4.1) MoES/Financial Management reports. UNICEF end of UNDAF B.3.4.2) Joint UN analysis of Gov MIS: UNDP (2010)	

C) Sustainable Livelihoods – M&E matrix

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome C: By 2010, sustainable livelihoods opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded group in conflict-affected areas.	Indicator C. 1: Proportion of population below national poverty line (Baseline: 31% (2004)) Indicator C.2: Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.	C.1) NLSS, NLFS, FAO:UNDP C.2) WFP reports	
CP Outcome C.1: Policies, programmes and institutions improved for poverty reduction, better economic opportunities and protection of workers.	Indicator C.1.1.1: No. of District MDG Progress Reports produced (Baseline: 5) Indicator C.1.2: % increase in employment and the income of the targeted population in programme districts Indicator C.1.3: Harmonized framework among donors and Government of Nepal for support to an Inclusive Financial Sector developed and functioning (Baseline: framework not yet developed) Indicator C.1.4: Policy framework and National Plan of Action for Youth Employment in place (Baseline: not yet in place)	C.1.1) MLD, DDC and NPC Survey reports, Project Progress Reports: UNDP C.1.2) Programme evaluation report: ILO C.1.3) Analysis by: UNDP/ UNCDF C.1.4) NPC and ILO reports: ILO	Assumptions: - Smooth post-conflict transition; - Political stability; - Stable government; - Committed local governments
CP output C.1.1 Employment and income opportunities under safe conditions and access to financial services enhanced and diversified, especially for youth and socially excluded groups.	Indicator C.1.1.1.1: Employment rates for youth and excluded groups (Baseline: N/A) Indicator C.1.1.1.2: Annual income rates among beneficiaries (Baseline: to be established) Indicator C.1.1.1.3: Number of women, poor and disadvantaged groups accessing financial services (Baseline: 750,000 poor and low-income borrowers in 2005) Indicator C.1.1.1.4: Number of people from vulnerable groups receiving social protection service (Baseline: No social protection services for the informal economy workers)	C.1.2.1) Project reports: ILO C.1.2.2) Project reports: ILO C.1.2.3) Project progress and annual reports, DDC profile, minutes of meetings and decisions made by local forums and coordination committees: UNDP C.1.2.4) Project reports: ILO	
CP output C.1.2 Economic opportunities created for PLHIV and MARPs, particularly the CSW and WLHIV.	Indicator C.1.2.1: Number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) and most at risk populations (MARPs) receiving skill-based training and financial support (Baseline: Not available) Indicator C.1.2.2: Number of people living with HIV/AIDS receiving skills-based training and financial services (Baseline: To be established)	C.1.3.1) Positive people's Network reports: UNAIDS C.1.3.2) UNDP Project records	

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>CP output C.1.3 Policy makers and stakeholders have increased capacity to develop and implement and monitor policies and programmes for the protection of migrant workers, refugees and home-based workers.</p>	<p>Indicator C.1.3.1: Gender sensitive legislation and policies to protect migrant and home based workers in place (Baseline: Migration policy drafted but not yet submitted for endorsement. No policy exists for home based workers) Indicator C.1.3.2: Government and civil society report to CEDAW Committees incorporating issues of migrant and home based workers, especially women (Baseline: CEDAW report and shadow report) Indicator C.1.3.3: Advocacy and awareness activities on the rights of migrant and home based workers (Baseline: Scattered media reports on problems faced by migrant and home based workers, on activities specifically aimed at advocacy and awareness raising) Indicator C.1.3.4: Number of refugees engaged in production of relief items for consumption within camps as well as other IGA activities (Baseline: Data as of end 2007 to be established)</p>	<p>C.1.3.1) Policy document, MoLTM: UNIFEM C.1.3.2) CEDAW Reports: UNIFEM C.1.3.3) Analysis of media coverage, feedback from media personals, UNFEM reports: ILO C.1.3.4) UNHCR reports</p>	
<p>CP Outcome C.2: Improved household food security for enhanced resilience to shocks.</p>	<p>Indicator C.2.1: Proportion of household with high Coping Strategy Index decreased (by X%) in intervention areas (Baseline: Area specific surveys to be conducted prior to project) Indicator C.2.2: Increase of dietary diversity of targeted households in intervention areas (Baseline: Area specific surveys to be conducted prior to project) Indicator C.2.3: 10% reduction of price of agricultural inputs and basic food commodities for market place recently connected to the road network (Baseline: Price survey prior to project completion) Indicator C.2.4: Increased productivity of relevant agricultural commodities in targeted areas (Baseline: MoAC data)</p>	<p>C.2.1) WFP Vulnerability Analysis Mapping C.2.2) WFP Vulnerability Analysis Mapping C.2.3) WFP Case studies, FAO project reports</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resumption of conflict; - Implementing capacity of GoN, line agencies seriously hampered during transition period. <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GoN and implementing agencies have proper field access; - GoN commitments and support are maintained.
<p>CP output C.2.1 Institutional capacity enhanced in order to effectively mobilize local resources and diversify income generation opportunities at community level.</p>	<p>Indicator C.2.1.1: No. of groups and cooperatives organized and functional (Baseline: Not applicable at this stage. Area specific surveys to be conducted prior to project implementation) Indicator C.2.1.2: % of women and socially excluded groups in leadership position (Baseline: Not available at this stage)</p>	<p>C.2.1.1) WFP project reports C.2.1.2) WFP project reports</p>	
<p>CP output C.2.2 Timely provision of food to targeted beneficiaries in crisis or post-conflict transition situation or those vulnerable to potential shocks.</p>	<p>Indicator C.2.2.1: Quantity of food distributed (Baseline: Not applicable at this stage) Indicator C.2.2.2: No. of beneficiaries receiving food assistance (by gender, age group and by economic groups when applicable) (Baseline: Not applicable at this stage)</p>	<p>C.2.2.1) WFP project reports C.2.2.2) WFP project reports</p>	

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP output C.2.3 Capacity of rural households to increase production, income and to diversify their food consumption enhanced.	Indicator C.2.3.1: No. of days of food self-sufficiency of the targeted households (Baseline: Rapid assessment of situation prior to project intervention or comparison with existing regional statistics) Indicator C.2.3.2: Additional income per household generated through supported activities (Baseline: Rapid assessment of situation prior to project intervention) Indicator C.2.3.3: No. of households involved in income generation activities (disaggregated by economic groups (Baseline: N/A) Indicator C.2.3.4: No. of days without meal (Baseline: Rapid assessment of situation prior to project)	C.2.3.1) WFP or CBS/MoAC data C.2.3.2) FAO projects reports C.2.3.3) WFP projects reports C.2.3.4.) WFP Vulnerability Analysis Mapping	
CP output C.2.4 Access to production inputs, extension services and rural infrastructure improved.	Indicator C.2.4.1: No. of socially excluded households receiving production inputs and services increase (Baseline: N/A) Indicator C.2.4.2: Rural infrastructure rehabilitated or newly constructed (km of road, km of trails, no. of bridges, ha irrigated areas) (Baseline: N/A) Indicator C.2.4.3: 75% of the completed infrastructure projects have a functioning maintenance committee in place (Baseline: N/A)	C.2.4.1) FAO reports C.2.4.2.) WFP project reports C.2.4.3) WFP project reports	
CP Outcome C.3: Environment and energy mainstreamed into national and local development planning with a focus on gender, social inclusion, and post-conflict environmental rehabilitation.	Indicator C.3.1: Infrastructure development plan of the government integrates environmental concerns (Baseline: No such plan integrates environmental concerns as a common practice) Indicator C.3.2: Mechanism for budget allocation to support energy and environment friendly interventions at local and national level in place; (Baseline: No mechanisms available)	C.3.1) UNDP, NPC, NHDR, Government Development Plan and Budget Documents C.3.2) UNDP, NPC, NHDR, Government Development Plan and Budget Documents	Assumptions: Government's policies, strategies remain supportive for expanding equitable access to energy and environment services.
CP output C.3.1 Capacity of national and local government for landscape conservation, integrated land and water management and setting priorities for environment friendly interventions enhanced.	Indicator C.3.1.1: Landscape conservation policy in place (Baseline: No such policy) Indicator C.3.1.2: Framework for setting priority for energy and environment friendly interventions in place (Baseline: No such framework)	C.3.1.1) MFSC, MOLD/MOWR/MOF and NPC: UNDP C.3.1.2 NPC/MOLD/DDC: UNDP	
CP output C.3.2 Equitable access to environment services expanded for women, the poor and socially excluded groups.	Indicator C.3.1.1: % of people relying on wood as their main fuel (Baseline: 69.1% (NLSS 2004)) Indicator C.3.1.2: % of women and excluded households in the selected programme areas benefited from energy and environmental services (Baseline: to be established)	C.3.1.1) NHDR, surveys and studies: UNDP C.3.1.2) Government Plan and Budget documents (NPC/MOEST/MFSC): UNDP	
CP output C.3.3 National capacity to introduce green accounting, access global funds to implement MEAs and benefit from carbon trade to support climate change adaptation enhanced.	Indicator C.3.3.1: Framework for green accounting in place (Baseline: N/A) Indicator C.3.3.2: Capacity gap analysis to implement MEAs in place (Baseline: No gap analysis) Indicator C.3.3.3: National adaptation programme of action (NAPA) for climate change in place (Baseline: N/A)	C.3.3.1) NPC/MOF-MOEST/MEEST: UNDP C.3.3.2) NCSA-Report: UNDP C.3.3.3.) NAPA document with MOEST: UNDP	

Outcomes/Outputs	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP Outcome C.4: Risks of natural hazards to rural and urban livelihoods and infrastructure reduced.	Indicator C.4.1: Development programmes related to livelihood and infrastructure incorporate management of natural hazard risks (Baseline: Most of the current livelihood and infrastructure development programmes are vulnerable to natural hazards)	C.4.1) Project documents, proposals and evaluation reports of NPC, MoLD, UN Agencies: UNDP	Assumptions: Government approves long term disaster risk management strategy and finalizes relevant policies and acts.
CP Output C.4.1 Planning capacities of selected government institutions, DDCs and municipalities enhanced to integrate disaster risk management and early recovery into their development plans.	Indicator C.4.1.1: An early recovery preparedness framework developed for municipalities in Nepal (Baseline: No such framework exists in Nepal) Indicator C.4.1.2: Emergency response planning for health sector expanded for several districts (Baseline: Only two districts (Ilam and Banke) have such plans in place)	C.4.1.1) Government planning documents (5 year and periodic plans) at the national and local levels (NPC, MoLD, DDCs), SOV: UNDP C.4.1.2: SOV: WHO	
CP output C.4.2 Implementation capacities of national and local government, civil society and CBOs enhanced for disaster mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and early recovery, especially to ensure higher safety of households living in hazard	Indicator C.4.2.1: No. of hazard resistant community based disaster risk reduction models demonstrated in selected districts (Baseline: No such models are available in the vicinity of the selected vulnerable sites) Indicator C.4.2.2: No. of households benefiting from targeted interventions of disaster mitigation, preparedness, emergency response and early recovery (Baseline: Currently only limited number of households is receiving benefits)	C.4.2.1) Programme, project evaluations/reports (UN agencies, MoLD, MoHA, NPC), SOV: UNDP C.4.2.2) SOV: UNDP	Assumptions: Government's policies, strategies remain supportive for expanding equitable access to energy and environment services.
CP output C.4.3 National capacity strengthened to address quality reproductive health concerns, HIV/AIDS issues and to provide services for the population in emergency.	Indicator C.4.3.1: No. of policies addressing special needs, including RH and HIV of underserved and vulnerable population (young people, women, children, PLWHA) (Baseline: Specific policy related to RH and HIV is lacking)	C.4.3.1) MoH, FHD, DPHO, UNFPA, assessment report	

D) Human Rights, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion – M&E Matrix

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
UNDAF Outcome D: Respect, promotion and protection of human rights strengthened for all, especially women and the socially excluded, for sustained peace and inclusive development.	Indicator D.1: % of women and socially excluded groups in Parliament, statutory bodies, civil service (disaggregated) (Baseline: Gender and ethnicity composition of Parliament, statutory bodies, civil service in 2007) Indicator D.2: Gender empowerment measure (GEM) (Baseline: GEM is 0.391 (Nepal Human Development Report 2004)) Indicator D.3: Gender Development Index (GDI) (Baseline: GDI : 0.452 (Nepal Human Development Report 2004)) Indicator D.4: % of cases of human rights resolved by Judiciary (Baseline: N/A)	D.1) Nijaamati Kitaab Khaanaa record, PSC database; World Bank Report on gender, ethnic, caste mapping of political poverty; study on participation of women, excluded groups: UNDP D.2) NHDR: UNDP D.3) NHDR: UNDP D.4) INSEC, Amnesty International report; Report on human rights cases: OHCHR	Risks: Political instability; Assumptions: Provisions for women and socially excluded groups as per the Interim Constitution implemented, pro-active election laws, and affirmative policy for women and excluded groups in civil service adopted and implemented.
CP Outcome D.1: Legal and policy frameworks protect, promote and ensure human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.	Indicator D.1.1: No. of discriminatory laws abolished (Baseline: 176 discriminatory laws (FWLD report 2006)) Indicator D.1.2: No. of laws and policies revised and adopted related to human rights, gender equality and social inclusion (Baseline: N/A)	D 1.1) Study report on discriminatory laws: UNIFEM D.1.2) Analysis of information collected from Gazettes; Study report on revised and adopted laws: OHCHR, UNIFEM	Risks: political. instability Assumptions: Government is committed to promote and ensure human rights, gender equality and social inclusion

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP Output D.1.1: Selected existing laws are reviewed and amended, and new legislations drafted and enacted as required by Nepal's treaty obligations and other international human rights standards.	Indicator D.1.1.1: Laws amended as per CEDAW, OP CEDAW, ICERD, CRC, OP CRC (Baseline; 176 discriminatory laws, FWLD 2006)) Indicator D.1.1.2: National legislation on refugees passed (Baseline: no legislation)	D 1.1.1) Study report on discriminatory laws: UNIFEM D 1.1.2) Gazette: UNHCR	
CP Output D.1.2: Gender Equality Act implemented and remaining existing laws and regulations are reviewed and amended to eliminate discriminatory laws and practices.	Indicator D.1.2.1: No. of cases reported in police and courts under Gender Equality Act (Baseline: N/A) Indicator D.1.2.2: No. of judgements implementing Gender Equality Act (Baseline: Court verdict not yet compiled since the adoption of the Gender Equality Act)	D.1.2.1) Court and police reports: UNIFEM D.1.2.2) Attorney General's report: UNIFEM	
CP Output D.1.3: Necessary legal and policy frameworks in place to support Interim Constitution's provision to have proportional representation of women, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, and other excluded groups in all state mechanisms.	Indicator D.1.3.1: Laws and by-laws for affirmative action for representation in state mechanisms passed (Baseline: No legislation)	D.1.3.1) Gazette: UNIFEM	
CP Outcome D.2 Government, other state institutions and civil society actors protect, promote and ensure human rights for all.	Indicator D.2.1: Ratio of human rights cases resolved out of the total no. of cases submitted to NHRC (Baseline: 0.65%, 2006)	D.2.1) NHRC annual report: UNDP	Risks: political instability Assumptions: State bodies, other stakeholders pro-active in addressing human rights cases
CP Output D 2.1 Constituent Assembly, Commissions, Boards and Committees, Judiciary, and government institutions have improved capacities for the promotion and protection of human rights including ESC rights.	Indicator 2.1.1: Mediation Act, Dalit and Women's Commissions Acts passed (Baseline: No Acts exist) Indicator 2.1.2: % of NHRC, Dalit and Women's commission budget allocation and expenditure of total national budget (Baseline: Budgets of NHRC, Dalit and Women commission for 2006/07) Indicator 2.1.3: Number of human rights related complaints against security forces (Baseline: NHRC 2007 reports) Indicator D.2.1.4: UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions ratified (Baseline: not ratified yet)	D.2.1.1) Gazette: UNDP D.2.1.2) National budget/red book: UNIFEM D.2.1.3) Report of OHCHR D.2.1.4) Gazette: UNESCO	
CP Output D 2.2 Duty bearers have increased capacity to enact and enforce laws related to untouchability and zero tolerance of sexual and gender-based and caste-based violence.	Indicator D 2.4.1: Number of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence receiving services in selected districts (Baseline: To be determined by a survey in selected districts) Indicator D 2.4.2: Number of cases on sexual and gender-based violence prosecuted in selected districts (Baseline: To be determined by a survey in selected districts) Indicator D 2.4.3: % of reported cases on untouchability prosecuted (Baseline: To be determined by a survey in selected districts) Indicator D 2.4.4: Number of court decisions on untouchability implemented (Baseline: to be determined)	D.2.4.1) Surveys in selected districts: UNFPA D.2.4.2) Surveys in selected districts: UNFPA D.2.4.3) Court and police reports: UNDP D.2.4.4) Supreme court report: UNDP	

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
CP Output D.2.3 Government institutions and CSOs strengthened and supported to ensure protection of refugees and work towards comprehensive solution.	Indicator D.2.3.1: Number of refugees for whom a durable solution is found (Baseline: Number for 2007 (UNHCR)) Indicator D.2.3.2: Zero refoulement (Baseline: UNHCR 2007 report) Indicator D.2.3.3: % of refugee SGBV survivors receiving legal and social support (Baseline: UNHCR 2007 report)	D.2.3.1) GoN policy on implementation of comprehensive solution: UNHCR D.2.3.2) UNCHR report D.2.3.3) UNHCR reports on refugee SGBV survivors	
CP Outcome D.3 Central and local government institutions mainstream gender and social inclusion concerns in policies, plans, programme implementation, budgets and monitoring.	Indicator D.3.1: PMAS and DPMAS incorporate indicators that capture gender and social inclusiveness (Baseline: only some indicators are disaggregated by sex/social group) Indicator D.3.2: Gender coding of national budget (Baseline: not currently done) Indicator D.3.3: % in supportive and specific budget expenditure of selected central and local government institutions for women (Baseline: to be determined) Indicator D.3.4 : Gender and social inclusion addressed in the minimum condition and performance measures (MC/PM) for awarding block grants to DDCs (Baseline: Existing MC/PM criteria)	D.3.1) PMAS and DPMAS: UNDP D.3.2) MOF and NPC; GoN's Red Book, Budget analysis of selected government institutions; budget speech: UNIFEM D.3.3) MOF report; Report from the Comptroller's General Office and Auditor General's Office: UNIFEM D.3.4: Study of MC/PM:UNDP	Risks: Issues of gender equality and social inclusion are not prioritized by GoN. Assumptions: GoN's commitment to gender mainstreaming and social inclusion is translated into concrete action through policies and projects.
CP Output D 3.1 NPC has improved capacity for planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring from the perspective of gender, social inclusion and poverty reduction.	Indicator D 3.1.1: Policy analysis and pre-implementation programme analysis by NPC of national budgets, policies and programmes includes gender and social inclusion perspective (Baseline: to be determined by a gap-assessment of NPC's current practices of reviewing policies and programmes)	D 3.1.1: NPC guidelines for programming and budgeting/Report; Study of NPC's process of analysing ministries' programmes for 2007/08 fiscal year. and budgets: UNDP	
CP Output D 3.2 Planning and other relevant divisions of selected Ministries/Departments and district line agencies, effectively mainstream gender and social inclusion in Ministries' policies, plans, programme implementation budgets and monitoring.	Indicator D 3.2.1: Planning Division of selected Ministries becomes focal entity for gender and social inclusion (Baseline: Gender Focal Point is a single person not of Joint Secretary level) Indicator D 3.2.2: Number of staff of Planning and other relevant divisions of selected Ministries trained in gender and social inclusion responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring (Baseline: Training in Gender responsive budgeting provided to Planning divisions of all Ministries) Indicator D 3.2.3: Planning Division of selected ministries conducts gender and social inclusion audit of the Ministry's plans and programmes (Baseline: not currently in practice)	D.3.2.1) Ministries' decision: UNIFEM D.3.2.2) GRB committee's reports and UNIFEM's reports: UNIFEM D.3.2.3) Gender and Social inclusion audit reports: UNDP	
CP Output D 3.3 Qualitative and quantitative evidence and analysis on discriminatory socio-cultural practices generated to influence policy.	Indicator D 3.3.1: Research conducted and published (Baseline: not available)	D.3.3.1) Research reports: UNESCO	
CP Outcome D.4 Individuals, communities and civil society groups have access to justice and are empowered to obtain fulfilment of human rights.	Indicator D.4.1: Number of court cases of human rights violation filed by Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, Muslims, women (Baseline: to be compiled)	D.4.1) Court and police reports: OHCHR D.4.2) OHCHR	Assumptions: Enabling environment at the community level for program implementation

Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baselines	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>CP Output D 4.1 Capacity of rights holders and media enhanced to hold government, the judiciary, and law enforcement agencies accountable to respond to sexual and gender-based and caste-based violence and discriminatory socio-cultural practices.</p>	<p>Indicator D.4.1.1: % of reported cases of violence prosecuted in selected districts (Baseline: to be determined)</p> <p>Indicator D.4.1.2: % of gender-responsive judgements/rulings by the court on cases of violence in support of the victims (Baseline: to be determined)</p> <p>Indicator D.4.1.3: Number of cases on untouchability reported to police in selected districts (Baseline: Not available)</p> <p>Indicator D.4.1.4: Number of media coverage on discriminatory socio-cultural practices (Baseline: to be determined)</p>	<p>D.4.1.1) Survey in selected districts: UNFPA</p> <p>D.4.1.2) Study report: UNIFEM</p> <p>D.4.1.3) Survey in selected districts: UNDP</p> <p>D.4.1.4) Survey of the media: UNDP</p>	
<p>CP Output D 4.2 Human rights based education introduced in the education system and at the community level.</p>	<p>Indicator D.4.2.1: Peace and human rights education consolidated in primary and secondary education under social studies (Baseline: NHRC's study on curriculum 2007)</p> <p>Indicator D.4.2.2: Comprehensive peace and civic education program in 25 districts (Baseline: no such program in place)</p>	<p>D.4.2.1) Nepali national education curriculum for social studies: UNESCO</p> <p>D.4.2.2) Reports: UNICEF</p>	
<p>CP Output 4.3 Access to justice improved, especially for women and the excluded groups, through court, community mediation, legal aid and other dispute settlement mechanisms.</p>	<p>Indicator D.4.3.1: Number of persons responsible for serious human rights violations prosecuted through civilian courts (Baseline: OHCHR report to GA in Sept 2007)</p> <p>Indicator D.4.3.2: Local reconciliation mechanisms handling at least 30% of all transitional justice cases in selected districts (Baseline: 2007 statistics)</p> <p>Indicator D.4.3.3: Number of women receiving legal aid in selected districts</p> <p>Indicator D.4.3.4: Number of cases settled through mediation, quasi judicial bodies and paralegal committees in selected districts (Baseline: to be determined in selected districts)</p>	<p>D.3.1.1: NPC guidelines for programming and budgeting/Report; Study of NPC's process of analysing ministries' programmes for 2007/08 fiscal year. and budgets: UNDP</p>	

ANNEX C

UNDAF MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR

	2007-2008	2009	2010
Surveys/Studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of School Sector Reform Core Document (2008) - Technical study on Education For All (biennial, 2008-2010) - Study on restructuring of DWSS and policy reform (2008, UNICEF) - Rapid Labour Market Assessment (2007) - 2nd National Labour Force Survey (2008) - Survey on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (UNFPA) Survey on women's and girls' participation in the peace process (2007, UNFPA) - Survey on adolescent reproductive health education in and out of school (UNFPA) - Surveys on food security (2007, WFP) - HIV surveillance surveys among high-risk groups (biennial, NCASC/FHI/WHO/UNAIDS) - Meta-analysis of surveys among youth and adolescents (UNICEF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical study on Education For All (twice a year) - National Living Standard Survey - HIV surveillance surveys among high-risk groups (biennial, NCASC/FHI/WHO/UNAIDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey on women's and girls' participation in the peace process (UNFPA) - Survey on adolescent reproductive health education in and out of school (UNFPA) - Survey on Number of media coverage on discriminatory socio-cultural practices (UNDP) - Technical study on Education For All (biennial) - HIV surveillance surveys among high-risk groups (biennial, NCASC/FHI/WHO/UNAIDS)
M&E capacity building	Surveys that include a capacity building element: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nepal Demographic Health Survey - National Living Standard Survey - National Labour Force Survey 		
Monitoring Systems	Support to the management of national and district level monitoring systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poverty Monitoring and Assessment System (PMAS) - District Poverty Monitoring and Assessment System (DPMAS) - Education Management Information System (EMIS) - Health Management Information System (HMIS) - HIV Management Information system 		
Reviews & Evaluations	UNDAF Annual Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDAF Annual/Mid-Term Review - Common Country Assessment (CCA) - UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA Joint Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy Evaluation - UNDP/ILO Evaluation: Livelihoods for Sustainable Development - National programme review (HIV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDAF Annual Review - UNDAF Final Evaluation - Joint Programme Evaluations - Millennium Development Goal Progress Report

