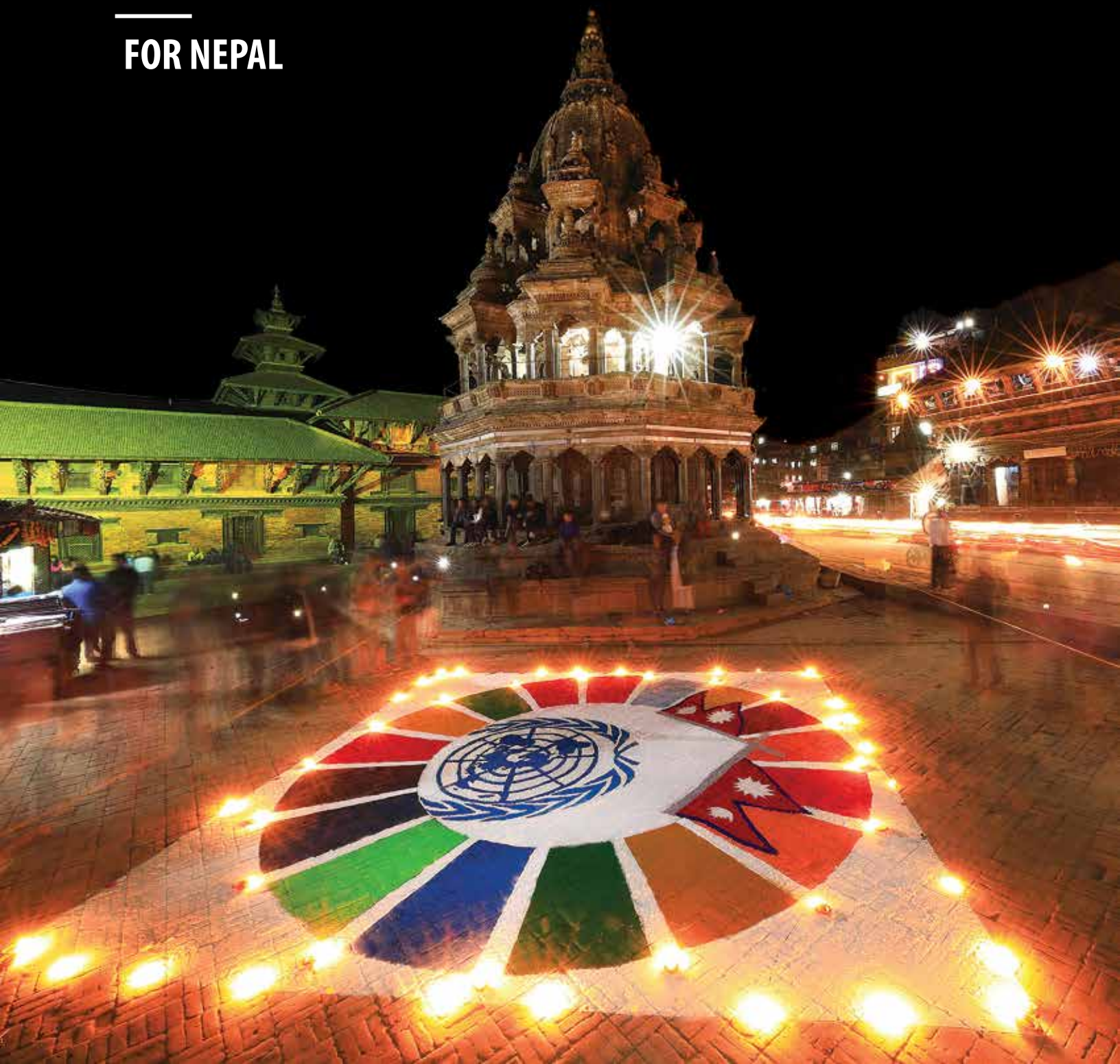




UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2018-2022

FOR NEPAL





UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK 2018-2022

FOR NEPAL

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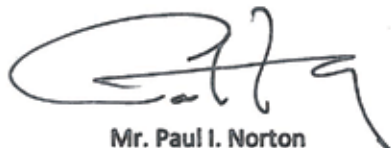
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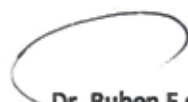
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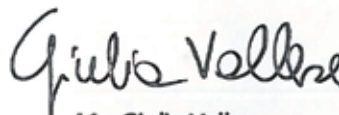
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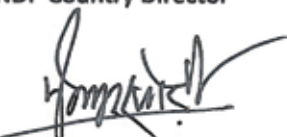
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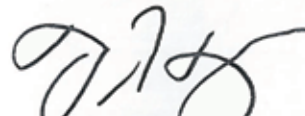
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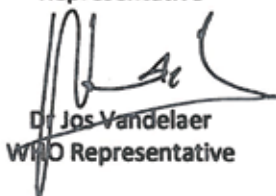
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ACRONYMS

CBF	Common Budgetary Framework
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CPD	Country Programme Document
DaO	Delivering as One
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GESI	Gender Equity and Social Inclusion
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GoN	Government of Nepal
GNI	Gross National Income
HACT	Harmonized Cash Transfer
HDR	Human Development Report
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDPG	International Development Partner Group
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDC	Least Developed Country
MIC	Middle-Income Country
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoHA	Ministry for Home Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLE	Ministry of Labour and Employment
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MoWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
NDP	National Development Priority

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
N-RA	Non-Resident Agency
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OMT	Operations Management Team
OWG	Outcome Working Group
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWAp	Sector-Wide Approach
TBC	To Be Confirmed
TG	Thematic Group
ToR	Terms of Reference
TYP	Three Year Plan
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRCPD	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia
UNS	United Nations System
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Nepal is undergoing a period of transition and while it has faced myriad obstacles over the last 20 years, it has made significant development progress. Emerging after a decade-long conflict and two devastating earthquakes, Nepal now looks forward to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, implementing its newly promulgated Constitution and ensuring no one is left behind.

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

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

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

Oversight of the UNDAF implementation is bolstered by a Steering Committee comprising Government partners and stakeholders, and working groups for communications, outcomes, monitoring and evaluation, gender, and operations. These working groups bring their expertise to assess and guide the implementation of the UNDAF. Transparency and accountability are threaded throughout the entire process, ensuring that the principles of the UN and the global community are upheld every step of the way as the UN works with Nepal to achieve its development goals.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 sets out the UN partnership aiming to support Nepal as it carves out its development agenda over the next five years.

INTRODUCTION



Nepal has made remarkable progress over the last 20 years, despite a challenging environment, which included a decade-long conflict, trade disruption in the southern border of the country, and two major earthquakes. The country also achieved most of its development goals and is committed to achieving the Agenda 2030. The promulgation and implementation of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 provides a unique opportunity for Nepal to establish an equitable development trajectory, which leaves no one behind.

The United Nations cooperates with and supports the Government of Nepal in its development goals. The UN Country team comprises 21 resident and non-resident agencies.¹ At the core of the UNDAF 2018 – 2022 are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government of Nepal's Fourteenth Plan and international commitments, norms and standards to which Nepal is a party. It is also informed by the lessons learned from the UNDAF 2013 – 2017. The 2016 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review serves as the key orientation and modalities through which the United Nations operates in Nepal. The UN Country Team adheres to the Delivering as One principles and standards with a view to achieve a more coherent, coordinated and joint work for sustainable development among UN agencies with shared goals.

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

The four UNDAF outcomes, 1) Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth; 2) Social Development; 3) Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change; and 4) Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights are directly linked to the national priorities as laid out in the Government's Fourteenth Plan, the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs. Moreover, they relate to the themes of People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace, which are among the six essential elements of the post-2015 agenda presented in the Road to Dignity by 2030.² This is also in line with the Istanbul Programme of Action on the renewed and strengthened partnership for development.³ The UNDAF outcomes are further connected by the overarching pledge in both the 2030 Agenda and in Nepal's Constitution⁴ to leave no one behind, not forgetting the country's geographical disparities.

The 2018-2022 Nepal UNDAF forms the overall framework for the joint United Nations Country Team's work in support of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and national development priorities.

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

² As described in the Secretary General's Road to Dignity by 2030, December 2014, pp. 21-23: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/562094dee4b0d00c1a3ef761/t/56cf7826f850828b7a38ba94/1456437287044/RoadtoDignityby2030.pdf>.

³ Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011 – 2020 (A/CONF.219/3), pp. 6-7.

⁴ The Constitution reflects the collective aspirations of the people of Nepal for a just, equitable, and prosperous society that aims to raise everyone and to leave no one behind.

The processes of assisting Nepal achieve the SDGs and become a Middle-Income Country (MIC) by 2030 are integral components of the UNDAF outcomes.

The Government aims to localize the SDGs to the Nepal context and to integrate them into national, sub-national and local development plans.

The processes of assisting Nepal achieve the SDGs and become a MIC by 2030 are integral components of the UNDAF outcomes. These processes were identified in the preparatory work undertaken by the Nepal UN Country Team regarding the significant opportunities, as well as challenges that they pose for the achievement of the country's development priorities and goals.

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

1.1 NEPAL CONTEXT AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

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

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

⁵ National Planning Commission, Nepal and the Millennium Development Goals: Final Report 2000-2005, 2017.

⁶ National Planning Commission. Fourteenth Plan, 2017, p. 22.

⁷ National Planning Commission, Sustainable Development Goals 2016-2030 National (Preliminary) Report, Kathmandu, 2015: <http://www.np.undp.org/content/dam/nepal/docs/reports/SDG%20final%20report-nepal.pdf>.

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

Nepal is a young and rapidly urbanizing country: it is estimated that some 44 percent of its approximately 28.4 million population is under the age of 19.⁸ Given current population trends, Nepal should be able to benefit from its youth-based demographic dividend until at least 2050.⁹ As urban areas are acknowledged to be incubators for innovation and engines of economic growth, Nepal should also capitalize upon its rapid rate of urbanization.

In its vision of the country as a secular, inclusive, federal democratic republic, the Constitution marks a historic achievement for Nepal.



^{8/9} Common Country Assessment (final draft), March 2017, p. 5, quoting the 2011 census.

Nepal will have to overcome certain challenges to achieve its goal of attaining middle-income country status.

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



¹⁰ Women and other vulnerable people generally have less well-developed or no coping strategies to manage these shocks: for example, according to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessments, some 26 percent of the damaged houses belong to female-headed households, 41 percent to Dalits and indigenous communities, and 23 percent belong to senior citizens: PDNA, p. 26, 62

¹¹ Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal Disaster Report 2015, p. 15.

¹² National Planning Commission, Fourteenth Plan, p. 22.

¹³ Nepal National Human Development Report, 2014, p. 16 and table 7.

Nepal will have to overcome certain challenges to achieve its goal of attaining MIC status. As of 2017, 21.6 percent of Nepal's population live below the national poverty line.¹² Its economy is not yet diversified. Much of the country's rural population still depends on subsistence agriculture for their livelihood, and this sector is particularly susceptible to drought and other climate change-related events.¹³ The remittance (the largest source of foreign exchange) flow is a major contributor to development financing in Nepal,¹⁴ followed by tourism; and both these sectors are vulnerable to external shocks, including economic downturns in labour-recipient as well as tourist origin countries.¹⁵

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

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

Traditional practices in Nepal have also affected certain development efforts, particularly those regarding discrimination, and the social and economic exclusion of women and vulnerable people.¹⁷ Development programmes and results related to gender and social inclusion are not equally weighted and effective across the country's different regions and population groups. For example, the Mid- and Far-Western Regions ranked the lowest on both the Gender Empowerment Measure¹⁸ and the Gender-related Development Index (GDI).¹⁹ Through the Constitution, the Government of Nepal has expressed its commitment to the social and economic inclusion of marginalized groups, though the outcomes of these efforts might take time to become apparent.

There is a high level of unemployment and under-employment particularly for youth and women in Nepal.

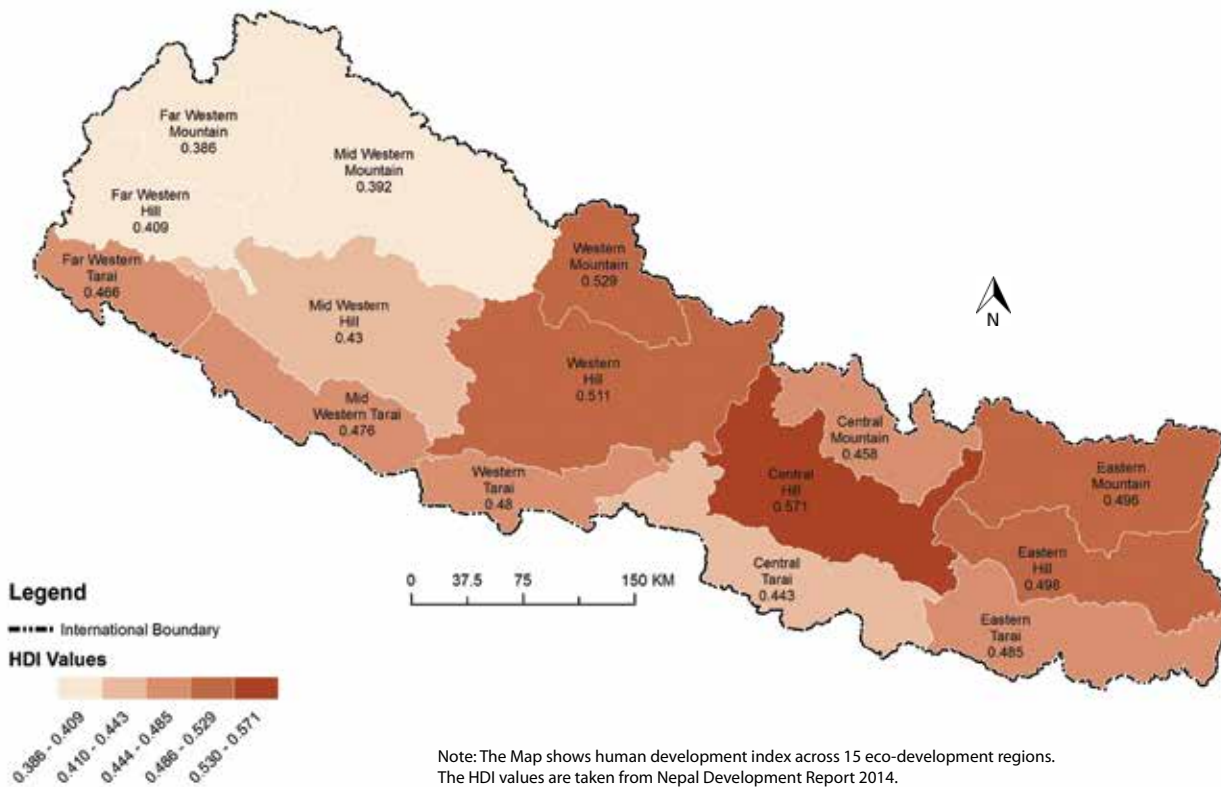
¹⁴ Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Migration for Employment: A Status Report for Nepal 2014/15, p. 1.

¹⁵ Shivit Bakrania, Urbanization and Urban Growth in Nepal, Kathmandu, 29 October 2015, p. 11

¹⁶ Like the Colombo Process.

¹⁷ The Constitution of Nepal, 2015, p. 12, 18.(3) (as published in the Nepal Gazette): <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/np/np029en.pdf>.

NEPAL: HDI ACROSS ECO-DEVELOPMENT REGION



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

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

^{20/21} Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance, International Economic Cooperation, Coordination Division, Foreign Aid in Nepal, April 2013: <http://mof.gov.np/ieccdnewsbook/20130513124012.pdf>

These strategies and their SDG alignments are:

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

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

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

1.2 THE UNDAF DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The UNDAF 2018-2022 formulation process began with the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the final evaluation of the UNDAF 2013-2017 in September-October 2016,²⁴ as well as with a survey of the UN's Comparative Advantages in November 2016.

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

The Common Country Analysis noted several areas that offer opportunities for Nepal to achieve its development goals, including economic growth, social development, inclusion and institutional capacity and rule of law.

²² Common Country Analysis, pp. 22-23.

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

²⁴ <http://www.un.org.np/reports/nepal-undaf-2013-2017-evaluation-summary>

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

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

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

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



1.3 UNDAF PRIORITY AREAS

Four priority areas of cooperation were identified through these discussions:

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

The identification of these priority areas for the UNDAF was also informed by the national development priorities articulated in the Fourteenth Plan, the Constitution, and Government sector strategies, policies and plans; as well as guided by the goals and targets of the SDGs; the UN's overall normative agenda; and the international commitments, norms and standards to which the Government of Nepal is a signatory. The four outcome areas are intended to be interlinked and synergistic, initiatives under specific outcomes support those in other areas, for example, work related to the developmental use of remittances under the Economic Growth outcome is linked to migration-related activities under Social Development.

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

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

UNDAF OUTCOME AREA	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY
Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth	Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 1: Increase production through expansion of MSMEs, transformation of agriculture and tourism sector; Strategy 2: Infrastructure development in the area of energy, road and air transport and communication; and Strategy 5: Gender equity and inclusion and adoption of improved technologies. Agriculture Development Strategy.
Social Development	Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 3: Sustainable improvement on human development through social development & social security/protection.
Resilience, DRR and Climate Change Adaptation vision, goals and objectives	Fourteenth Plan, Disaster Management, Environment and Climate Change
Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights	Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 4: Promotion of good governance and human rights through effective and accountable public finance and clean, transparent and people friendly public service.

The UNDAF results matrix in Annex 1 presents the UN Country Team's contribution towards the achievement of national priorities. The matrix and the narrative detail the contribution of the United Nations System to the theory of change for each outcome statement.

This UNDAF will strategize social inclusion as a principle to address inequality and socio-cultural discrimination, which is perceived as some of the root causes of exclusion and vulnerability in the country.

1.4 UN CORE PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGIES

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

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

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



1.5 UNCT VISION 2030

In envisaging its role in Nepal beyond the timeframe of the UNDAF 2018-2022, the UNCT confirmed its commitment to collaborate with the Government of Nepal towards the achievement of national development priorities, the SDGs as set out in the Agenda 2030, and the commitments of the country to international charters and treaties, including supporting Nepal's aim to graduate to MIC status by 2030.

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

The UN Country Team envisions Nepal as a peaceful and prosperous middle-income country for all its people while protecting the planet through a productive partnership with the government and development partners.







UNDAF RESULTS PILLARS



2.1 PRIORITY AREAS

A. Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth

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

Rationale and expected results

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

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

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

Interventions to increase agricultural productivity will emphasize and improved access to technology, training, productive assets and financial services, secured tenure rights, as well as small and medium enterprise development with a focus on gender equality. Trade-related technical assistance will focus on enabling Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to become more competitive to connect to international markets for trade and investment. Migration-related activities will include strengthening intergovernmental engagement in the development and implementation of

The UN will support the Government of Nepal in achieving its vision for inclusive economic growth through its work on policy development and technical assistance for poverty eradication, including institutional capacity building and individual training.

migration policies. Other upstream initiatives will focus on technical support for institutional capacity strengthening to draft, enact, and implement policies on inclusive growth. These activities will provide opportunities for joint approaches between agencies, for example, between IOM and UNICEF, whose expertise focuses on migration and child protection, respectively, in programming for children left behind by migrants.

The results anticipated from the UN Country Team's interventions under the Inclusive Economic Growth Outcome Area during the UNDAF 2018-2022 are that unemployed and under-employed Nepali people, including those categorized as marginalized and vulnerable, will have markedly greater access to sustainable livelihoods, decent employment and income opportunities and will ultimately contribute to poverty reduction.



KEY SDG, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK LINKAGES

SDG LINKS:

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for development

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 5: Gender equality, inclusiveness, environment protection, maximum usage of science and technology and enhancement of institutional capacity

- Strategy 1: Increase production through expansion of MSMEs, transformation of agriculture and tourism sector
- Strategy 2: Infrastructure development in the area of energy, road and air transport and communication

NATIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:

- Fourteenth Development Plan
- National Employment Policy 2014
- Foreign Employment Policy 2012
- National Youth Policy 2010
- Post-disaster Reconstruction Framework, 2016-2020
- Land Use Policy 2016
- Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015
- Zero Hunger Challenge, National Plan of Action (2016 – 2025)
- Nepal Sustainable Development (preliminary) Report 2015
- Istanbul Declaration and Programme of Action – 2011 (National commitment)
- Trade Policy 2015, Nepal Trade Integration Strategy 2016 and National Export Sector Strategies (Coffee, Tea, Cardamom, Handmade Paper and Paper Products)

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND FRAMEWORKS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY:

- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979
- Beijing Platform for Action, 1995
- ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181) Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) (not ratified)
- Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) (not ratified)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labour (not ratified)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- ILO Convention No. 122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (not ratified)
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979 Beijing Platform for Action, 1995
- ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181) Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) (not ratified)
- Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) (not ratified)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labour (not ratified)
- International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
- ILO Convention No. 122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (not ratified)



FOCAL AREAS OF THE UN'S SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTCOME AREA WILL INCLUDE:

- Technical support for the implementation of labour-intensive infrastructure projects leading to sustainable livelihood
- Technical assistance to increase access to market information through improved technology and capacity building
- Technical support to and promotion of access of land for the landless, land tenure security and sustainable land management
- Institutional capacity strengthening to draft, enact, and implement policies on inclusive growth
- Technical support for the formalization of the informal sector, including domestic work, construction, home-based workers, and SMEs
- Support to the recognition and valorization of unpaid care and domestic work
- Technical support towards the economic empowerment of youth, women, and other vulnerable people, including increasing the number of those who



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

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

Nepal's significant achievements in the social sector are also acknowledged in its human assets index rating, which is above the level required for its graduation from LDC status.

B. Social Development

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

Rationale and expected results

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

Nepal's significant achievements in the social sector are also acknowledged in its human assets index rating, which is above the level required for its graduation from LDC status.²⁶ Nonetheless, social development challenges and disparities remain, including of child marriage,²⁷ maternal mortality and gender-based violence. The CEDAW Committee²⁸ noted that patriarchal attitudes and deep-rooted stereotypes remain entrenched in institutions and structures of the Nepalese society. The persistence of harmful traditional practices such as child marriage, dowry, son preference, polygamy, widows accused of witchcraft, chhaupadi, jhuma, deuki, etc., are overarching and significant barriers to sustainable social development.

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

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

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

²⁵ National Planning Commission, Nepal and the Millennium Development Goals: Final Status Report 2000-2005.

²⁶ LDC Handbook, p. 70; the indicators for the definitions of indicators as well as specific indicator values for Nepal and other details are presented in Committee for Development Policy and the United Nations Department Economic and Social Affairs, Handbook on the Least Developed Country Category: Inclusion, Graduation and Special Support Measures (second edition), New York, October 2015, pp. 51-52 and p. 56 ff: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category/ldc-criteria.html>

²⁷ Nepal Multi Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014.

²⁸ Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Committee (2011) Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, paragraph 17, p. 4.

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

The UN's activities under this outcome area are informed by the rights to early childhood development and child participation,²⁹ basic education,³⁰ safe water and sanitation,³¹ health care³² including reproductive health rights³³ and social protection for women, children and other vulnerable people,³⁴ which are enshrined in the Constitution; as well as by the Government of Nepal's Fourteenth Plan priorities and strategies; and by the sector plans and strategies of the ministries responsible for the planning and provision of basic social services. The UN Country Team's interventions in this area also build on the activities conducted under the UNDAF 2013-2017 Outcome 1: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner, including the continuation of support to Sector Wide Approaches (SWAs) for service delivery in health, education, nutrition, and WASH. In these SWAs, agencies' participation is based on their respective mandates and areas of expertise; and they allow collaborative approaches without the administrative constraints of a joint programme. The SWAs also allow for better leverage, harmonization and collaboration amongst partners beyond UN agencies.

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

The Nepal Health Sector Strategy contributes towards the country's achievement of the health-related SDGs.

²⁹ Nepal Constitution, 2015, art. 39 (3).

³⁰ Nepal Constitution, 2015, art. 31 (1).

³¹ "...the Constitution of Nepal has included peoples' right to live in healthy and clean environment as well as right to access to safe water and sanitation". The Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit (SEIU), Nepal Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan 2016 – 2030, Kathmandu, 2015, p. 2.

³² Nepal Constitution, 2015, art. 35.

³³ Nepal Constitution, art. 38 (2): Every woman shall have the right relating to safe motherhood and reproductive health.

³⁴ Nepal Constitution, art. 43: "... (R)ight to social security: the indigent citizens, incapacitated and helpless citizens, helpless single women, citizens with disabilities, children, citizens who cannot take care themselves and citizens belonging to the tribes on the verge of extinction shall have the right to social security, in accordance with law."

The strengthening of Nepal's legal framework on violence against women and girls is being prioritized with attention given to gender statistics, essential services and social norm change.

current health challenges, including tuberculosis, HIV, malaria and stunting, and it presents a roadmap for realizing the pledge of providing basic quality health services to all Nepali people articulated in the Constitution. The Nepal Health Sector Strategy contributes towards the country's achievement of the health-related SDGs, particularly SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, and SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

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

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

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

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

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

KEY SDG, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK LINKAGES

SDG LINKS:

SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 3:

Sustainable improvement on human development through social development and social security / protection

Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 4:

Promotion of good governance and human rights through effective and accountable public finance and clean, transparent and people friendly public service

Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 5: Gender equality, inclusiveness, environment protection, maximum usage of science and technology and enhancement of institutional capacity.

NATIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:

Fourteenth Plan

- MoAD, Agriculture Development Strategy, 2015 -2035
- MoAD, Zero Hunger Challenge, National Action Plan (2016 – 20125)
- MoH, National Health Sector Strategy 2016-2021
- MoH, National Health policy, 2014
- MoH, Newborn Health Strategy, 2006
- MoH, National Adolescent Health and Development Strategy 2000
- MoH, Nepal's Every Newborn Action Plan, 2016
- MoH, National HIV and AIDS strategic Plan (2016-2027)
- MoH, National E-Health Strategy, 2017
- MoH, National HIV Strategic Plan (2016-2021): "NepalHIVision2020"
- MoH, National HIV Testing and Treatment Guidelines, 2017
- MoE, School Sector Development Plan 2016-2023
- MoHP, National Population Policy, 2015
- NPC, Multi-sectoral Nutritional Plan, 2013-2017
- NPC, National Multisector Nutrition and Food Security Communication and Advocacy Strategy 2014
- National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Trafficking in Women and Children (2012)
- National Strategy and Plan on Ending Gender Based Violence and Gender Empowerment 2013 – 2017
- MoWCSW, National Strategy to End

Child Marriage, 2072 (2015 (2016)

- NPC, National Plan of Action for Holistic Development of Adolescents (2070/71 – 2074/75: 2013 – 2018)
- MoWSS, Nepal: Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan 2016-2030 (Draft)
- Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Policy, 2009
- National Policy and Plan on Disability, 2006
- MoH, Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (2014-2020)

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND FRAMEWORKS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY:

- UPR recommendations on gender-based violence, rule of law and governance, among others
- Human Rights Committee recommendations
- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979
- Beijing Platform for Action, 1995
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) and its Optional Protocol. Constitution of the World Health Organization
- International Health Regulations (2005)
- Minamata Convention on Mercury (2013)
- WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2005)
- Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute (1996).

The country's inherent vulnerability to disaster and climate change, and continued degradation of the environment threaten the hard-earned economic gains and future potential.

FOCAL AREAS OF THE UN'S SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTCOME AREA WILL INCLUDE:

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



C. Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

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

Rationale and expected results

Nepal's aim to transition from a least developed country to a MIC by 2030, and to achieve 7.2 percent annual economic growth, will require sustained efforts on building resilience as utmost priority to minimize loss from disaster and climate change, and enjoy its potential for economic growth. However, the country's inherent vulnerability to disaster and climate change, and continued degradation of the environment threaten the hard-earned economic gains and future potential. Without inclusive and effective strategies and plans for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery, disasters and climate-change in Nepal can impact negatively on a wide range of sectors and services, including agriculture and food security, forestry and biodiversity, water resources and energy, public health, human settlements and infrastructure, as well as tourism, and natural and cultural heritage.³⁵

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

Globally, the UN has a normative role and expertise in policy development and capacity building in the areas of climate and disaster risk reduction, effective emergency response, sound environment management and sustainable recovery. Recovery is the restoring or improving of livelihoods, food security, nutrition and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and Build Back Better, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.³⁶

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

³⁵ Additional details on these sequelae are given in the 2016 Common Country Analysis, pp. 66-67. Nepal Constitution, 2015, art. 35.

³⁶ United Nations General Assembly A/71/644, Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (draft), December 2016, p. 20.

The contributions of the UN in Nepal concentrate on strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national levels as well as local communities to mitigate risks of, prepare for, respond to and recover and rebuild from the effect of disasters and climate change.

Because of its strong humanitarian response mandate and active involvement in emergency preparedness, Nepal's National Disaster Response Framework has assigned the UN with the responsibility of co-leading, together with government agencies, the country's humanitarian clusters as part of preparedness and during disasters. Additionally, the UN's core values lie in building partnerships through strong, transparent and accountable multi-stakeholder mechanism for managing results. This makes the UN well positioned to provide the Government of Nepal with needed technical support to enhance the country's resilience. Resilience is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.³⁷

The contributions of the UN in Nepal under the Resilience Outcome Area concentrate on strengthening the capacity of national and sub-national levels, as well as local communities to mitigate risks of, prepare for, respond to and recover and rebuild from the effect of disasters and climate change. They align with the five strategic objectives articulated in the Government of Nepal's Post-Disaster Recovery Framework and guided by the principles of Build Back Better and lessons learned from the 2015 earthquakes that underpin integrating specific need of the vulnerable groups³⁸ into development planning. Additionally, the package of support encapsulated under the UNDAF allows greater programmatic flexibility to adapt in the event of a disaster or climate-induced emergency.³⁹

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

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

³⁷ Ibid., p. 21.

³⁸ Studies show that it is often the most vulnerable segment of society who suffers the most in the wake of disaster with uneven impact on socially disadvantaged groups and people with disabilities.

³⁹ "... (I)nadequate flexibility and risk management within the (2013-2017) UNDAF prevented appropriate programmatic responses (by the UNCT) after the (2015) earthquake. The lack of flexibility stemmed largely from the UNDAF Output language being too restrictive. As a result of these restrictions, the UNCT was not able to address both the needs of the UNDAF and those of the earthquake victims. Instead, and to their credit, the UNCT focused on the immediate humanitarian and early recovery needs of those affected by the earthquake (rather than the implementation of the UNDAF)." Nepal UNDAF 2013-2017 Evaluation Summary, p. 5.

management mandates to the three tiers of the government - federal, provincial and local. Support for policy advocacy will be based on enhancing understanding about the risks and generating evidence for better integration of risk responsive approaches into development plans and increase investment for resilience building including from the private sector.

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

Noting that local volunteers are often first responders, the UN will also support systematic volunteer mobilization, including the recruitment of youth, into local level emergency procedures and contingency plans in order to build grassroots level capacity for disaster management. The search and rescue operation of the National Security Forces, including local organizations' capacities, will be increased to contribute to the Government of Nepal's efforts in disaster preparedness and response in alignment with the existing UN humanitarian architecture.

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



The incorporation of disaster risk mitigation, preparedness and response objectives into the UNDAF will offer additional opportunities for cross-sectoral approaches, which integrate resilience into food security and livelihoods strategies aligned to national development priorities.

As the UN's resilience-building interventions under this outcome will encompass a wide range of preparedness, risk reduction, recovery and development activities, indicators to measure preparedness and response as well as recovery, risk reduction and development activities have been included at both the outcome and output levels in this outcome area. The incorporation of disaster risk mitigation, preparedness and response objectives into the UNDAF will offer additional opportunities for cross-sectoral approaches, which will integrate resilience into food security and livelihoods strategies aligned to national development priorities. Furthermore, the interdisciplinary nature of the range of interventions to be carried out under the Resilience Outcome will also encourage synergy among the agencies including the application of collaborative approaches. UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNEP, IOM, UNESCO, IAEA, and UN-Habitat will jointly support the improvement of disaster/ climate risk/vulnerability assessment and information systems to help better manage information to guide disaster and climate risk management, as well as development planning. Other areas of collaboration among agencies (UNICEF, FAO, UN Women, UNDP, WFP, ITC and IOM) include food security and nutrition, and building the resilience of women through economic empowerment.

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

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

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

KEY SDG, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK LINKAGES

SDG LINKS:

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for developments

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PRIORITIES:

- Fourteenth Plan vision, goals and objectives for Disaster Management and for Environment and Climate Change
- Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 5: Gender equality, inclusiveness, environment protection, maximum usage

of science and technology and enhancement of institutional capacity

NATIONAL STRATEGIC

DOCUMENTS:

- Fourteenth Plan
- National Planning Commission, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, 2015
- NRA, Post-Disaster Recovery Framework 2016-2020, 2016
- NRA, National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, 2015
- Ministry of Population and Environment, Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience, 2015
- Nepal Climate Change Policy 2011
- National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010
- National Disaster Response Framework 2013
- Forest Sector Policy 2015
- National Urban Development Strategy 2017
- MoH Sector Strategy 2016-2021
- National Protection Cluster Strategy 2016

- Agriculture Policy 2004
- Agriculture Development Strategy 2015 – 2035
- WASH Sector Disaster Risk Management
- Ministry of Urban Development, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Operational Guidelines, 2013
- MOFALD, GESI Policy

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

AND CONVENTIONS TO WHICH

NEPAL IS A PARTY:

- Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR 20)
- New Urban Agenda 2016
- SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015-2030
- The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2015

FOCAL AREAS OF THE UN'S SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH OUTCOME AREA WILL INCLUDE:

Understanding risks and enhancing knowledge

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

Enhanced investment in disaster risk reduction, Common Country

Analysis and environment management

- Support for creating an enabling environment for public and private partnership
- Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction/climate change adaptation through sector budgeting

Effective disaster preparedness, response, and recovery

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

Resilient recovery and reconstruction from 2015 earthquakes

- Restoration and improvement of disaster-resilient housing, government buildings, including schools and health posts, cultural heritage properties and livelihoods
- Support to the construction or rehabilitation/reconstruction of existing, accessible disaster preparedness/mitigation infrastructure.

D. Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights

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

Rationale and expected results

Through the Constitution, Nepal has stated its aspiration to become an equitable society based on the principles of inclusion and participation. To achieve this, the Government of Nepal's Fourteenth National Development Plan envisages the establishment of a welfare state based on social justice. Towards that goal, it aims for participatory, inclusive, equitable, responsive governance, including inclusive local governance, which is aligned with the federal structure, as well as achieving justice for all through an independent, impartial and effective justice system. More particularly, the Fourteenth Plan aims to better enhance access to justice for vulnerable people through judicial reform, integrity, law reform and local legal empowerment. These aims and objectives are within the SDGs' core principle to leave no one behind. Programming under this outcome builds upon results achieved under the UNDAF 2013 - 2017 through Component 1: Advancing equality through equity, and Component 2: Protecting development gains,⁴⁰ including strengthening legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights; increasing access to social justice for all of Nepal's population, particularly for its most vulnerable people; and support to the Government of Nepal for the implementation of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations and other treaty body recommendations. The UPR in 2015 made 141 recommendations, which the Government of Nepal has fully accepted to implement. Subject to the Government of Nepal's request, the UN Country Team stands ready to provide assistance to implement those commitments.

The interventions planned under this Outcome in the UNDAF 2018-2022 have been informed by processes and pledges presented in the new Constitution. These include the re-structuring of public institutions and the provision of new laws to protect and empower women and other traditionally marginalized people.⁴¹ Furthermore, in

The Fourteenth Plan aims to better enhance access to justice for vulnerable people through judicial reform, integrity, law reform and local legal empowerment.

⁴⁰ Specifically Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks, and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions; Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive; Outcome 6: Tiers of government established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution; and Outcome 8, National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims

⁴¹ Marginalized groups are defined in the constitution as "communities that are made politically, economically and socially backward, are unable to enjoy services and facilities because of discrimination and oppression and of geographical remoteness or deprived thereof and are in lower status than the human development standards mentioned in Federal law, and includes highly marginalized groups"; Nepal Constitution, art. 306 (m), part 34, p. 232. (as published in the Nepal Gazette): <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/np/np029en.pdf>.

adopting the federal structure presented in the Constitution, a key objective of the Government of Nepal is to further social inclusion. It is expected that this will extend to ensuring inclusion within public institutions and as well as in realizing inclusive, equitable access to social justice, human rights and rule of law. Towards these goals, the Constitution will require both the drafting of some 138 new bills as well as the amendment of an additional 315 laws.⁴² Strengthening legislative reform will, therefore, be an important prerequisite for the implementation of the Constitution.



⁴² Press release of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Kathmandu, October 19, 2015, <https://thehimalayantimes.com/kathmandu/preparations-on-to-draft-138-new-laws/>. See also, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Identification and prioritization of laws necessary for the implementation of the Constitution and the current state of law making, Report, p. 11.

Support from the UN Country Team to the Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights outcome area will contribute to equitable development in Nepal, including towards more inclusive economic growth. The activities under this outcome are linked to and reinforce those under the Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth outcome area. Strong, transparent and accountable institutions, including the justice system at the central, provincial, and local levels, will also contribute to dispute resolution, conflict prevention, and social cohesion.

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

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

Finally, the UNDAF commitment to foster meaningful civic engagement depends upon the facilitation of volunteer networks for development purposes at the grassroots level.

Support from the UN Country Team to the Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights outcome area will contribute to equitable development in Nepal, including towards more inclusive economic growth.

The results anticipated from the UN Country Team's initiatives under the Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights Outcome Area should complement past and ongoing efforts made by the Government of Nepal to ensure that all rights holders, including those belonging to the most vulnerable people, will be better empowered to claim their rights, and that duty bearers at all levels will be accountable for governance, rule of law and social justice through inclusive institutions and legal frameworks.

KEY SDG, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK LINKAGES

SDG LINKS:

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

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES:

- Fourteenth Plan vision, goals and objectives for Disaster Management and for Environment and Climate Change
- Fourteenth Plan, Strategy 5: Gender equality, inclusiveness, environment protection, maximum usage

of science and technology and enhancement of institutional capacity

NATIONAL STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS:

- Fourteenth Plan
- National Planning Commission, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, 2015
- NRA, Post-Disaster Recovery Framework 2016-2020, 2016
- NRA, National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Policy, 2015
- Ministry of Population and Environment, Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience, 2015
- Nepal Climate Change Policy 2011
- National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010
- National Disaster Response Framework 2013
- Forest Sector Policy 2015
- National Urban Development Strategy 2017
- MoH Sector Strategy 2016-2021
- National Protection Cluster Strategy 2016
- Agriculture Policy 2004

- Agriculture Development Strategy 2015 – 2035
- WASH Sector Disaster Risk Management
- Ministry of Urban Development, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Operational Guidelines, 2013
- MOFALD, GESI Policy

INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS AND CONVENTIONS TO WHICH NEPAL IS A PARTY:

- Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR 20)
- New Urban Agenda 2016
- SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction 2015-2030
- The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2015

Focal areas of the UN's support and contribution to the Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights Outcome Area will include:

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

2.2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

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

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

The UNDAF is formulated to allow for greater programmatic flexibility in the event of humanitarian emergencies or political changes, given Nepal's socio-political context as well as its multi-hazard vulnerability.

The UN Country Team in Nepal seeks to apply a multi-dimensional approach to managing disaster risks and climate change impact with a specific focus on building resilience from community levels through to Government systems.





MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS



The National Planning Commission will continue to act as the primary Government counterpart for the UNDAF. UNDAF processes at the macro level are led by the UN Resident Coordinator and the National Planning Commission, who are jointly accountable for the strategic oversight of UNDAF results.

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

- **Joint UNDAF Steering Committee:** The Joint UNDAF Steering Committee will be responsible for the strategic direction, results, and overall coordination of the UNDAF's implementation, including the interaction between Government of Nepal partner entities and the UN system, and in alignment with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Istanbul Programme of Action principles of country ownership and leadership. It will be co-chaired by the Vice Chairman of the National Planning Commission and the Resident Coordinator.
- **Outcome Working Groups:** An Outcome Working Group has been formed for each of the four UNDAF Outcome Areas to define the UNDAF framework and respective areas of interventions.

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

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

- The United Nations Country Team is the highest level inter-agency coordination and decision making body of the United Nations in Nepal. It is responsible for ensuring the delivery of tangible results in support of the Government of Nepal's development priorities and of the UNDAF. The UN Country Team is chaired by the Resident Coordinator, and its membership includes the heads of UN agencies, funds and programmes accredited in Nepal, and the Regional Representatives of NRAs accredited to Nepal. The Operations Management Team, Monitoring & Evaluation Group and the UN Communications Group report directly to the UN Country Team.

The United Nations Country Team is the highest level inter-agency coordination and decision making body of the United Nations in Nepal.

- The UN Communications Group (UNCG) is the key group for the UN Country Team to communicate as one in Nepal. It supports knowledge management, public awareness raising and resource mobilization for the UN System in Nepal. The UN Communications Group will design and implement a common communications strategy for the UNDAF, including the promotion of its priority areas, and it will regularly update the UN Country Team on its progress. The communications strategy will aim to promote the SDGs, as well as the UNDAF 2018-2022 prioritized thematic areas and its national ownership to a wide range of internal and external audiences. In addition to other media instruments, the UN Nepal website provides the main platform to share the UN system's perspectives, policies, national partnerships, programmes, and results in a coherent manner.



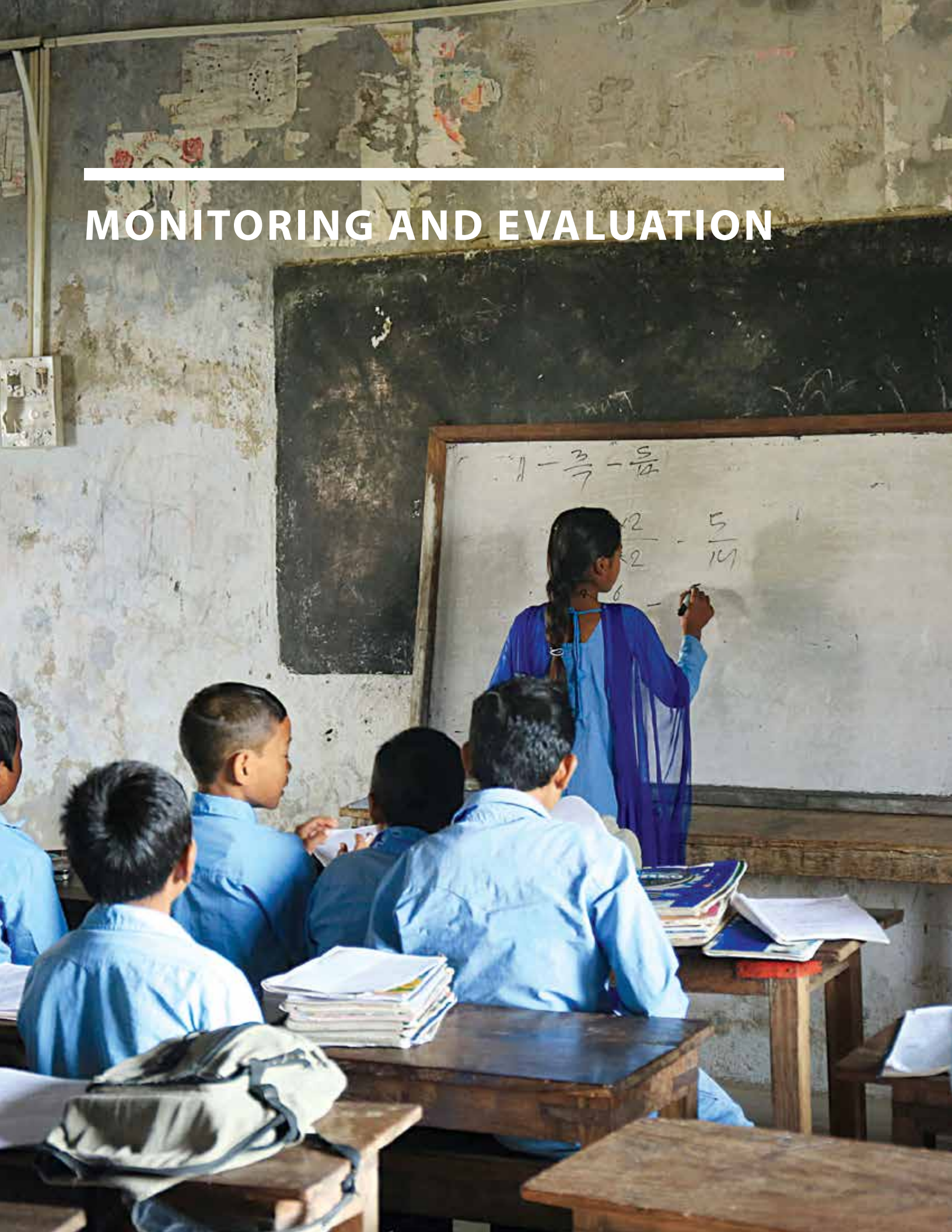
- The Monitoring and Evaluation Group has the overall responsibility to provide quality assurance and technical guidance to the Joint Steering Committee and to the Outcome Working Groups on monitoring and reporting-related aspects of the UNDAF, including on the design of the UNDAF results matrix and ensuring the coherence between its outcomes and outputs. Its members include agencies' M&E specialists as well as designated focal points for those agencies without specialist monitoring and evaluation expertise. The Monitoring and Evaluation Group reports directly to the UN Country Team.
- The Operations Management Team advises the UN Country Team on operations and management matters, and it aims to increase efficiency and reduce transaction costs associated with the implementation of the UNDAF. Its membership consists of all UN agencies' Operations Managers and/or alternates designated by the heads of agencies.
- The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer Committee: This committee leads the Harmonization of Cash Transfers process, which is intended to build the capacities of national partners. In Nepal, HACT has been adopted by UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA.
- UN Gender Theme Group: The Gender Theme Group is a technical, advisory and advocacy group, comprising UN Gender Focal Points from 17 resident UN agencies operating in Nepal. Its key objective is to promote and support coordinated and collective UN Country Team action to drive gender-responsive implementation and monitoring of the UNDAF through the convening of partners, evidence-based policy advocacy, messaging, joint programmes and programming, and the implementation of the UN Country Team Gender Scorecard recommendations,⁴³ and other UN common gender equality and women's empowerment related programming processes. The UN Gender Theme Group aims to strengthen coordination, coherence, accountability and capacities within the UN Country Team. Partnerships and dialogue with the Government, civil society and development partners will also be strengthened. The Gender Theme Group prioritizes the following four strategic approaches: (1) coordination, (2) capacity development, (3) knowledge management and information sharing, and (4) technical advice and policy advocacy.
- The UN Country Team may form other groups depending on specific requirements and emerging needs.

⁴³ <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/>





MONITORING AND EVALUATION



4.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

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

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

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for the monitoring of all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies

The UNDAF outcome indicators are, where possible, based on the Government of Nepal indicators, baselines, targets and data sources used to monitor and evaluate national strategies and plans.

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

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



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

4.2 COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

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

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

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

The UN Country Team is committed to ensure evidence-based communication and policy advocacy on issues affecting human rights and development in Nepal.



RESOURCES FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION



5. RESOURCES FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

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

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

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

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

In cases of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the implementing partner of the amount approved by the UN agencies and shall disburse funds to the implementing partner in ten days. In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the implementing partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the implementing partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN agencies in support of activities agreed with implementing partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within ten days.

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

UN agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the UNDAF.

At the time of the UNDAF formulation, the total indicative resources required for the UNDAF 2018–2022 were estimated at US\$ 629,700,308, about 20 percent or US\$ 12,594,006 being core funding from UN agencies, as presented in the result matrix. The budget will be revised annually in conjunction with the Annual Review of the Outcome Groups, and it will be adjusted as required during the UNDAF implementation period.

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



INDICATIVE BUDGET 2018-2022 (USD)

Agency	Inclusive Economic Growth	Social Development	Resilience, Climate Change Adaptation & DRR	Governance, Rule of Law & Human Rights	Total
FAO	6,000,000	0	7,600,000	0	13,600,000
IAEA	1,070,649	270,501	0	1,067,647	2,408,797
ILO	19,900,410	4,000,000	0	0	23,900,410
ITC	5,600,000		400,000		6,000,000
IOM	750,000	4,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	9,250,000
UN HABITAT	1,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	11,500,000
UN WOMEN	5,353,160	334,572	697,026	1,115,242	7,500,000
UNAIDS	0	300,000	0	0	300,000
UNCDF	4,000,000	0	500,000	500,000	5,000,000
UNCTAD	750,000	0	0	0	750,000
UNDP	43,285,000	0	103,382,413	59,119,000	205,786,413
UNEP	0	0	1,250,000	0	1,250,000
UNESCO	0	4,000,000	1,500,000	0	5,500,000
UNFPA	0	24,200,000	1,000,000	5,620,000	30,820,000
UNICEF	0	117,554,328	13,056,872	2,283,800	132,895,000
UNODC	416,667	416,667	0	416,667	1,250,001
UNOPS	12,210,000	1,538,000	12,628,000	15,600,000	41,976,000
UNV	250,000	0	0	750,000	1,000,000
WFP	32,939,750	44,803,000	33,345,000	230,000	111,317,750
WHO	0	25,314,365	5,990,370	0	31,304,735
TOTAL	133,525,636	231,731,433	188,849,681	89,202,356	643,309,106

ANNEX





Outcome Area 1 / Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth

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

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

SDG Links: 1, 2, 5, 8, 9

GoN TYP links: Reducing poverty through productive employment and inclusive high economic growth.

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

Partners: National Planning Commission, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce

Indicative budget:

US\$ 133,525,636

INDICATORS	BASELINES/TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Baseline: 21.6% (2017) Target: 13.8%	Annual Household Survey, Nepal Living Standards Survey SDG Monitoring Report
Employed people living below USD 1.25 per day in total employment	Baseline: 22% Target: 12.2%	Labour Force Survey SDG Monitoring Report
Average hours spent in domestic work by women	Baseline: 14 hours per day Target: 10.27 hours per day	Labour Force Survey
SDG Monitoring Report Share of bottom 40% in total income	Baseline: 11.90% Target: 15%	Annual Household Survey
Nepal Living Standards Survey Households with inadequate food consumption	Baseline: 15.50% Target: 10.50%	Annual Household Survey, Nepal Living Standards Survey
Prevalence of undernourishment	Baseline: 36.1% Target: 20.6%	SDG Monitoring Report
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Baseline: 22.8% Target: 14.3%	SDG Monitoring Report
Percent of migrant workers with skilled jobs	Baseline: 30% Target: 40%	Annual Migration Report, Ministry of Labour and Employment DOFE records

Risks:

Political instability

Federalism continues to be unresolved

Economic crises in major labour receiving countries leads to unemployment and return of Nepali migrant workers

Major natural disasters occur

Social protection mechanisms are insufficient to allow target groups to participate in economic opportunities

Rate of joblessness increases

Assumptions:

Inclusive economic growth and agriculture development remains GoN priorities beyond this TYP

There is political will to reform economic growth policy

Donors remain interested in contributing to inclusive economic growth

Nepali worker migration trends remain the same

Targeted vulnerable people have access to basic social protection to benefit from employment opportunities

Outcome Area 2 / Social Development

By 2022 there is improved, equitable access, availability and utilization of quality basic social services for all, particularly for vulnerable people

Outcome Theory of Change: If the country has integrated national frameworks, policies and laws (for social protection GBV...) along with a strong monitoring mechanism available, including capacity for effective delivery/ implementation of quality social services (education, health, WASH, nutrition and food security) that balances with the improved demand created through increased knowledge amongst communities and vulnerable populations, and reduced harmful social practices, then it will improve access to and utilization of quality basic social services by the population in general and particularly by marginalized target groups, which will eventually contribute to improve their social status.

SDG Links: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 16, 17

GoN TYP links: Strategy 3, Sustainable improvement on human development through social development and social security/ protection

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

Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, others

Indicative budget:

US\$ 231,731,433

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

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

Risks:

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

Assumptions:

Political will for endorsement and implementation of policies and strategies relevant to various social sectors
Adequate availability of financial and human resources
Political stability and favorable role of federal government

Outcome Area 3 / Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

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

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

SDG Links: 11, 13

GoNTYP links: Strategy 5, Gender equality, social inclusion, environmental protection and maximum use of science and technology

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

Partners: Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Science and Technology, and Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation

Indicative budget:

US\$ 188,849,681

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

Risks:

Inadequate financial and human resources
Unexpected emergencies and crises

Assumptions:

Government commitments to implement the four Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction priorities and SDG goals for resilience (11 and 13) continues

Outcome Area 4 : Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights

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

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

SDG Links: 5, 10, 16, 17

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

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

Partners: Ministry of Law, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of General Administration, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, Office of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Constitutional and other commissions, Legislative Parliament, Supreme Court.

Indicative budget:

US\$ 89,202,356

INDICATORS	BASELINES/ TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Proportions of decision-making positions held by women in public institutions	Baseline: 0.15 Target: 0.2430	SDG Monitoring Report
Percentage of people with at least one instance in the past 12 months that require to give a bribe/present (people's perception on corruption)	Baseline: 29% Target: 15%	SDG Monitoring Report
Percentage of Universal Periodic Review recommendations implemented by the Government of Nepal	Baseline: 7.5% Target: 40%	UPR Annual Report
Rule of Law Index	Baseline: position 27 (0.65) Target: position 26 (0.7) in 2019	Rule of Law Index
Quality of public administration (score out of 6)	Baseline: 3.10 Target: 4.10	SDG monitoring report

Risks:

Localized/regional tension over the issue of federalization

Unpredictable policy environment

Ongoing impunity

Assumptions:

Political consensus reached on key constitutional issues

Preparation and approval of required legislations, including the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act in line with the Supreme Court verdict of 2015

Timely elections of federal, provincial, and local governments

Tenure of Transitional Justice Commissions is extended

Adequate resources at local and provincial level are available

Oversight mechanisms and institutions are set-up and streamlined

MONITORING AND EVALUATION CALENDAR

Activity		2018 (Year 1)	2019 (Year 2)	2020 (Year 3)	2021 (Year 4)	2022 (Year 5)	
Surveys/ Studies	Annual Household Survey						
	Nepal Living Standards Survey						
	Labour Force Survey						
	National Demographic Health Survey						
	MICS						
Evaluations	Mid Term Evaluation						
	End/Final Evaluation						
Reviews	UNDAF Annual Review						
	SDG National Status Review						
	Universal Periodic Review (UPR)						
	UNDAF Results Group and/or UNCT						
	Annual Review						
	CP Annual Review						
Reports/ Data records	UNDP HD Report						
	Annual Migration Report						
	Ministry of Labor and Employment and DOFE Records						
	Annual National Assessment for Student's Achievement						
	Annual Flash Report, DoE						
	NRA Progress report						
	DRR portal Data of Ministry of Home Affairs						
	Bi-Annual Disaster Report						
	Rule of Law Index						
	Corruption Perception Index						
	UNDAF Annual Report						
	Monitoring systems / tools / M&E capacity development	Field visits					
		Internal training (UN staff)					
Training for government partners							
Training for development partners							

LEGAL BASIS FOR THE NEPAL UNDAF 2018-2022

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

- a) WHEREAS the Government and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Framework Agreement (SBFA)), which was signed by both parties on 23 February 1984. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBFA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this UNDAF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNDAF, and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBFA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on December 1960 and revised on 21 February 1996.
- c) With the World Food Programme a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 30 August 1967.
- d) The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations Development Programme on the 23 of February 1984 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNFPA in Nepal and the letter of the UNFPA Executive Director of 26 February 1996 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and agreed to by the Government on 3 October 1996, constitute the legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Nepal and UNFPA. This UNDAF together with any work plan concluded hereunder, which shall form part of this UNDAF and is incorporated herein by reference, constitutes the project document as referred to in the Basic Agreement.
- e) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Nepal on 24 February 1977.
- f) With the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Government of Nepal and IOM on 3 September 2007.

- g) With the UN-HABITAT, a memorandum of understanding was signed on 30 October 2014 between UN-HABITAT and the Government of Nepal.
- h) With the United Nations Environment Programme through the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and the UNEA's approval of UNEP's Medium Term Strategy 2014-2017, 2018-2021 and related programmes of work.
- i) With the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Nepal and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), entered into force on 23 February 1984, was extended to apply mutatis mutandis to UN Women, its premises, property, assets as well as to its personnel in Nepal through an exchange of letters between UN Women and the Government of Nepal on 9 December 2014.
- j) UNOPS is seeking to have a country office registered in Nepal.
- k) With the International Labour Organization, ILO Office in Nepal, as one of the Specialized Agencies of the UN (Clause IX), Agreement concluded between the Government of Nepal and The United Nations Development Programme-UNDP on 23 February 1984.
- l) For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures in reference to WHO, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNODC, IAEA, IFAD, ITC, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNCITRAL, UNRCPD.

Convention/Treaty	Date of signature	Date of Ratification/ Accession	Date of entry into force	Reservation
A. General				
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, (Montreal Convention) 1971	23-Sep-71	11-Jan-79	10-Feb-79	
Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992		23-Nov-93	22-Feb-93	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973		18-Jun-75	17-Sep-75	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1971		17-Dec-87		
Geneva Convention on the High Seas, 1958		28-Dec-62	27-Jan	
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979		9-Mar-90	8-Apr-90	
B. Arms and Security				
The Seabed Arms Control Treaty	11-Feb-71	6-Jul-71	18-May-72	
Biological Weapons Convention	10-Apr-72	11-Nov-16	26-Mar-75	
Britain-India-Nepal Tripartite Agreement	1-Dec-47	10-Dec-47	12-Dec-47	
The Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	19-Jan-93	18-Nov-97	18-Dec-97	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	10-Apr-72	4-Nov-16	26-Mar-75	
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	8-Oct-96	(Not yet ratified by Nepal)	Not yet in force	
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction	19-Jan-93	18-Nov-97	29-Apr-97	
Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (a.k.a. the 1925 Geneva Protocol)	(Not signed by Nepal)	9-May-69		
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	1-Jul-68	5-Jan-70	5-Mar-70	
Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water	26-Aug-63	7-Oct-64	10-Oct-63	
Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the-Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof	11-Feb-71	6-Jul-71	18-May-72	
Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies	3-Feb-67	10-Oct-67	10-Oct-67	
C. Climate Change				
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	12-Jun-92	2-May-94	31-Jul-94	
Kyoto Protocol		16-Sep-05	15-Dec-05	
Paris Agreement	22-Apr-16	5-Oct-16	4-Nov-16	

Continued: Annex 4

Convention/Treaty	Date of signature	Date of Ratification/ Accession	Date of entry into force	Reservation
<i>D. Human Rights and humanitarian law</i>				
CAT - Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		14-May-91	13-Jun-91	
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)		14-May-91	14-Aug-91	
CCPR-OP1- Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights		14-May-91	14-Aug-91	
CCPR-OP2-DP - Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming to the abolition of the death penalty		4-Mar-98	4-Jun-98	
CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	5-Feb-91	22-Apr-91	22-May-91	
CEDAW-OP - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	18-Dec-01	15-Jun-07		
CERD - International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		30-Jan-71	1-Mar-71	
CESCR - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights		14-May-91	14-Aug-91	
CRC - Convention on the Rights of the Child	26-Jan-90	14-Sep-90	14-Oct-90	
CRC-OP-AC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	8-Sep-00	3-Jan-07	3-Feb-07	
CRC-OP-SC - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography	8-Sep-00	20-Jan-06	20-Feb-06	
CRPD - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	3-Jan-08	7-May-10	7-Jun-10	
CMW - International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families				
Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field Geneva, 12 August 1949.		7-Feb-64	6-Aug-64	
Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea Geneva, 12 August 1949		7-Feb-64	6-Aug-64	
Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Geneva, 12 August 1949		7-Feb-64	6-Aug-64	
Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War Geneva, 12 August 1949		7-Feb-64	6-Aug-64	
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949		27-Dec-95	26-Mar-95	
International Labour Organisation Convention Number 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention		14-Sep-07		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948		17-Jan-69	16-Apr-69	

Continued: Annex 4

Continued: Annex 4

Convention/Treaty	Date of signature	Date of Ratification/ Accession	Date of entry into force	Reservation
E. Employment and forced labour				
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No 111)		25 Jun 1958	15 Jun 1960	
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979		22-Apr-91	NA	
SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002			31-Oct-05	Signed date
Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)		10-Dec-86	10-Dec-86	
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)		3-Jan-02	3-Jan-02	
Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)		11-Nov-96	11-Nov-96	
Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)		10-Jun-76	10-Jun-76	
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Repetition		30-Aug-07	30-Aug-07	
Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)		19-Sep-74	19-Sep-74	
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138)		30-May-97	30-May-97	
Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standard) Convention, 1976 (No.144)		21-Mar-95	21-Mar-95	
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No.169)		14-Sep-07	14-Sep-07	
Worst Form of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)		3-Jan-02	3-Jan-02	
F. Health				
Constitution of the World Health Organization	2-Sep-53			
International Health Regulations (2005)	15-Jun-07		15-Jun-07	
Minamata Convention on Mercury	10-Oct-13			
WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	3-Dec-03	7-Nov-06		
Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute	30-May-97			
G. Agriculture and Forestry				
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	2-Jan-07	19-Oct-09	17-Jan-10	
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)			8- May-2006	
World Trade Organization (WTO) - Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) and Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)		24-Mar-04	23-Apr-04	
Codex Alimentarius Commission			1974	
OIE (World Organization for Animal Health)			1998	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	12-Jun-1992	23-Nov-1993	21-Feb-1994	
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)		18 Jun1975	16-Sep-75	
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	12-Oct-95	Oct-96	13-Jan-97	
Ramsar Convention		17-Dec-87	17-Apr-88	
International Timber Tropical Agreement			1-Jan-97	

Continued: Annex 4

Continued: Annex 4

Convention/Treaty	Date of signature	Date of Ratification/ Accession	Date of entry into force	Reservation
H. Cultural and Natural Heritage				
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property. Paris, 14 November 1970.		23-Jun-76	24-Apr-72	
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Paris, 16 November 1972.		20-Jun-78	17-Dec-75	
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Ramsar, 2 February 1971.		17-Dec-87	21-Dec-75	
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. Paris, 17 October 2003		15-Jun-10	20-Apr-06	
I. Education				
Regional Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees in Higher Education in Asia and the Pacific 1983	16-Dec-83		23-Oct-85	
J. Social and Human Science				
International Convention against Doping in Sport. Paris, 19 October 2005		15-Jun-10	1-Feb-07	
K. Drugs, Crime, Corruption & Terrorism				
United Nations Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961		29-Jun-87		
United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		9-Feb-07	10-May-07	
1972 Protocol Amending the single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961		29-Jun-87		
United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in narcotics drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988		24-Jul-91		
United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime		23-Dec-11	22-Jan-12	
United Nations Convention against Corruption		29-Mar-11	28-Apr-11	
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft signed 1963		15-Jan-79	15-Apr-79	
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed 1970		11-Jan-79		
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed 1971		11-Jan-79		
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973		9-Mar-90		
International Convention Against the Tasking of Hostage, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979		9-Mar-90		

Continued: Annex 4

Continued: Annex 4

Convention/Treaty	Date of signature	Date of Ratification/ Accession	Date of entry into force	Reservation
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997	24-Sep-99			
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1999		23-Dec-11		
Convention on the suppression of unlawful Acts relating to international civil aviation 2010	10-Sep-10			
Protocol supplementary to the Convention for suppression of unlawful seizures of Aircraft 2010	10-Sep-10			





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