### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Country: NEPAL

### Reporting period: 2013-2016

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The UNDP Nepal Country Programme (2013-2017) was developed and implemented in close partnership with the Government of Nepal, civil society, development partners, academia and private sector.

It focuses on four priority areas of

* Poverty reduction and sustainable development
* Inclusive democratic governance
* Protecting development gains and building resilience
* Peace building and democratic transition

These priority areas were supported by 9 outcomes and 37 outputs.

Key principles underlying the implementation of the country programme included the human rights based approach, gender equality, women’s’ empowerment, social inclusion, conflict sensitivity, and environmental sustainability.

UNDP, together with UN Agencies, actively engaged in promoting SDGs nationwide. UNDP supported GoN to produce the first country position paper on SDGs. GoN integrated SDGs in the 14th periodic plan, and the national M&E guidelines was revised in line with SDG indicators. Support to the government is extended in three main directions – awareness building and information sharing, TA for achievement of SDGs and monitoring and reporting.

UNDP has maintained excellent partnership with the Government of Nepal at central and local levels. The Country Programme led strategic partnership initiatives with other development stakeholders in the areas of governance, local governance, rule of law and access to justice, resilience building, climate change adaptation and reconstruction, economic empowerment and social inclusion. Synergies between various actions were promoted that in critical circumstances have brought desired results while advocating jointly for policy changes vis-à-vis the government. UNDP has further capitalized on partnership with other UN agencies, including through participation in several UN joint programmes, as well as through more informal means of joint actions and advocacy.

In the period 2013-2017, in partnership with the Government of Nepal and Development Partners, UNDP’s estimated delivery at the end of the programme cycle will be around USD 177 mln[[2]](#footnote-2). The top five financial contributors to the Country Programme in Nepal are the Government of Australia, DFID, EU, GEF, and Government of Norway. Government of Nepal was one of the funders of UNDP’s country programme during 2013-2017 programme cycle.

The 2013-2017 CPD/CPAP outcome and project evaluations further confirmed that the Country Programme made important contributions to the national development priorities of Nepal, in particular to capacity development as a prime strategy for promoting sustainable interventions, through *inter alia* focusing on appropriate policy advocacy and institutional improvements.

Some salient highlights of UNDP contributions are presented below:

**Poverty reduction and sustainable development:** Government of Nepal and UNDP partnership has led to creation of strong mechanisms to support micro-enterpreneurship among the poor and disadvantaged groups of the population for poverty alleviation. UNDP’s support resulted in the creation of 80,000 new microenterprises and 147,000 new jobs across 38 districts.

This model is being scaled up by the Government as part of the national programme to cover all districts, and a new law has been passed acknowledging micro-enterprise as a tool for poverty alleviation[[3]](#footnote-3).

**Inclusive democratic governance:** Government and UNDP partnership has led to greater protection of human rights and advancement of social inclusion, including through strengthening capacities of the National Human Rights Commission and National Commissions for Dalits and Women, and facilitating legislative changes against caste based discrimination and promoting social inclusion. The UNDP pilot which provided socio-legal aid services to nearly 84,000 people has led to the process of formulating an integrated national policy on legal aid and significant increase in the government’s budget allocation for this purpose.

Though the Country Programme, UNDP provided advice and technical assistance to the government to build governance capacities at the local level. In the absence of the local level elections for almost 2 decades, UNDP-supported mechanisms at local level, like Ward Citizen Forum and Citizen Awareness Centers, effectively bridged the gap for linking people with the governance structures and ensuring adequate level of accountability and participation.

UNDP helped Government of Nepal to improve policy framework on Gender equality, including through improved GESI framework and promoting representation of women in decision making positions and private sector. Special support provided to women politicians to enhance their self confidence and leadership was particularly effective in this regard.

**Protecting development gains and building resilience:** Through provision of technical and advisory services and transfer of knowledge, UNDP helped progress in conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use and management of natural resources, and promotion of access to renewable energy. UNDP’s multi-pronged approach to address targeted DRM issues has helped in mitigated GLOF risk, strengthened urban resilience and reinforced climate change adaptation in rural communities. UNDP’s cooperation with the Government of Nepal and Nepal Army for managing water level at Imja GLOF, thus reducing risks of flash floods is worth mentioning here. Likewise, UNDP’s engagement in the areas of climate and disaster risk management has contributed to transformational policy reforms, institutional changes and community resilience and influenced increase in budget allocation for climate change and disaster risk reduction.

UNDP’s supported GoN in building urban resilience through a multi-hazard risk assessment completed for Kathmandu Valley and Risk Sensitive Land Use Planning which is being scaled up to other municipalities, and strengthening compliance with National Building Code (NBC). These resulted in strengthening of the enforcement mechanisms and development of the electronic building permit systems for large and smaller municipalities, which is very relevant, given Nepal’s high urbanization pace and its seismic vulnerability. In addition, UNDP’s advocacy efforts also led to the Central Reserve Bank’s inclusion of NBC compliance as mandatory criteria for approval of bank loans.

The scope and magnitude of the CPD outcomes allowed UNDP to build on them to address the emerging needs resulting from the earthquake and the constitution. UNDP played a coordination role in formulating Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Post Disaster Recovery Frameworks, and provided direct support to the affected areas while supporting the national Government to develop broader reconstruction policy framework. UNDP’s integrated recovery approach focused on reviving livelihoods, restoring public service delivery, and promoting resilience in the affected areas. UNDP’s experience in earthquake reconstruction and partnerships built through this process allowed the CO to further advance agenda of resilience nationwide.

**Peace building and democratic transition:** UNDP made remarkable contribution in consolidating peace and support in implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement through effective integration of ex-maoist combatants; creating platforms at various levels for collaborative dialogue and engagement, thus mitigating risks of conflict; and support with promulgation of new constitution; strengthening capacities of electoral actors to administer free and fair elections of second Constituent Assembly in 2013 and ensure inclusiveness of the election processes through massive voter and civic education. As a result, in the 2013 elections, voter turn-out was around 80%, women’s share in the voter turn-out was 51% and one-third of polling staff were women.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** |  | | | | | | | |
| **Country name: NEPAL** | | | | | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2013-2017** | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | | |
| **UNDAF/CDP Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection** | $28,037,561 | | | 1. Gini coefficient (UNDAF 1 # 2.1) 2. % of employed people living below USD 1 (PPP) per day (UNDAF 1 #2.2) | | 1. NA - No data available - data on this indicator comes only from Nepal Living standard survey (NLSS) done by Central Bureau of Statistics. The next NLSS will be carried out most probably by 2017 2. 16.4% (2015) | | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  Government of Nepal led livelihood recovery at the community level, UNDP created and revived small/ micro enterprises with knowledge and technology support for economic opportunities and better social protection (Ref: ROAR 2016)  **CP Outputs:**  The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:  *Output 2.1 GoN and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, review and implement inclusive labor and economic policies and legislation that bolster productive employment and income opportunities*  *Output 2.2 GoN has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies*  *Output 2.4 Vulnerable groups have increased access to sustainable productive assets and environmental services*  **Progress and Achievements:**  UNDP Nepal has achieved almost all planned output level results that provided poor and vulnerable groups with increased employment and economic opportunities.   * 1. With the formation of the technical committee, including representatives from National Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Central Bank and Tribhuvan University, LDC graduation strategy paper, MDG Report, National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) National Report have been prepared to inform government on updated data and to strengthen national M&E system. In enabling policy environment, Master Sampling Framework has been prepared, helping Central Bureau of Statistics in harmonizing national surveys. Apart from that, 113 government officials were trained on M&E tools to promote evidence based policy making.   2. One of the key output results of CPD under output 2.2 from the intervention of Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP- IV) including Government implemented Micro Enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MEDPA) is the creation of new Micro Entrepreneurs (ME). A total of 40,967 MEs (Female 79%; Dalit 27% and Indigenous Nationalities 44%) have been created over the CPAP period, which is 64.25% compared to the set target of 73,000 for MEDEP-IV period (August 2013 – June 2018. Out of the total (40,967) ME created, the achievement of the MEDEP itself is 17,606 and MEDPA (Govt) and Local Bodies with the capacity enhancement from MEDEP are 22,364 and 997 MEs respectively. These micro enterprises generated 55,935 jobs, of which 40,967 are self-employed MEs and rest (14,968) are the additional who are other than MEs (net employed). With the creation of these microenterprises and employment generation, those self-employed MEs started their earnings from the economic activities and that resulted 14,295 people moved out of poverty.   With support from MEDEP in strengthening governments’ capacities to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies, the government of Nepal successfully expanded MEDPA programme to 69 districts with the total government budget allocation of NRs 1.54 billion to date or the CPAP period. With the facilitation support from MEDEP, the capacity of government enhanced to procure Micro Enterprise Development Service Providers (MEDSP) and MEDPA is being implemented through results based sub contracting. The statistics shows that the number of bidders for MEDPA increased by 20% in Fiscal year 2014/15 compared to Fiscal Year 2013/14. The enhanced capacity of Government departments- the Department of Cottage and Small Industries (DCSI) and Cottage and Small Industries Development Board (CSIDB) under the Ministry of Industry also enabled successfully to conduct the third-party evaluation of MEDSPs. A total of 11430 government staffs and representatives have increased their skills and knowledge through capacity development training on MED model, bottom up training, financial and market development, MIS system, social mobilization, planning and monitoring, both at central and district levels. These capacity development initiatives have resulted in increased confident of staffs on MEDPA implementation and delivery process. Improved coordination, cooperation and linkages by government from the facilitation of MEDEP with training service providers have produced 988 capable Enterprise Development Facilitators (EDFs) for MEDPA implementation by 2016. Likewise, facilitation work with financial service provider help increased access to the financial products and services. As result a total of 16,554 MEs benefitted from accessing the loan amount of NRs 397.5 million over this period.   * 1. Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL) provides incremental support to Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) by providing technical assistance for developing conducive policy environment, demonstration of financially attractive projects, implementation of sustainable modalities and capacity development. During 2013-2017, RERL assisted AEPC in drafting Renewable Energy Policy and Renewable Energy Subsidy Policy and Delivery Mechanism and preparation of Technical Standards for Grid Interconnection of renewable energy systems.   As of April 2017, RERL supported rural communities to install 91 micro hydropower projects with the total capacity of 3626 kW, providing electricity access to over 160,000 people from 36,000 households. RERL also worked with AEPC to support rural entrepreneurs to establish more than 1100 micro and small enterprises using electricity. After the earthquakes of 2015, RERL provided technical and financial assistance to rehabilitate 65 MHPs with the total installed capacity of 1619 kW benefitting 15,900 households and 9 solar pumping system for drinking water benefitting 450 households. Likewise, RERL supported public institutions such as local governmental bodies, schools/temporary learning centers and health post/birthing centers with solar PV systems for lighting and operating office equipment. From relief and rehabilitation activities, 95,216 people directly benefited from access to electricity and over 390,000 people benefit from services provided by the schools and health centers.  Towards achieving the national goal of building an equitable and gender inclusive society by ensuring equal rights to women and men of all castes, creed and regions in the social, political and economic aspects of national development, AEPC/RERL is promoting GESI sensitive renewable energy projects and productive end-use applications. Moreover, RERL has supported to women and marginalized communities to benefit from electricity by establishing enterprises and income generating activities. So far, RERL has provided direct assistance to establish 1183 productive use enterprises. 1107 people are employed by the 443 enterprises of which 286 are male owned, 29 females owned and 3 community owned. Besides, RERL also supported 3,151 income generating activities (IGA) benefiting 14,809 people. | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | | |
| **UNDAF/CPD Outcome 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity** | $178,638 | | | 1. % of population who perceive that caste discrimination has decreased in the last five years (UNDAF Ind. #3.2) (disaggregated by gender) 2. Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) in Mid and Far Western Development Regions (UNDAF 1 #3.4) | | 1. 83.5% people perceived that caste discrimination has decreased in the last five years (Baseline established in 2014). 2. 0.431 (Mid western); 0.456 (Far Western); 0.558 (Nepal) | | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  UNDP supported to strengthen policy and legislative framework for eliminating caste based discrimination and promoting inclusiveness and positive discrimination measures for Dalits and women. With UNDP’s support Government was able to develop and implement measures for ensuring greater participation of historically marginalized caste groups in decision making and various professions (e.g., law profession).  **CP Outputs:**  The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:  *Output 3.1 Vulnerable groups and those who discriminate against them are progressively engaged and challenged on their own assumptions, understanding and practices that results in discrimination*  *Output 3.3 Political participation of vulnerable groups in institutions and society and their capacity to organize and mobilize themselves are progressively strengthened*  **Progress and Achievements:**  UNDP delivered 2 key outputs to improve inclusion, dignity and respect for vulnerable groups through anti-discrimination legislation and an inclusive civil service:   * 1. UNDP’s TA to national human rights commissions helped develop legislative framework for establishing National Dalit Commission (NDC) and National Women’s Commission as constitutional bodies. These commissions protect and promote the rights of Dalits and women. NDC, with technical and financial support of UNDP, reviewed the Caste Based Discrimination and Untouchability (CBDU) Act and proposed revisions in line with Nepal’s Constitution and International Human Rights obligations.   2. UNDP’s TA support to the Ministry of General Administration has helped to review the policies and laws related to inclusion including the implementation status of inclusive recruitment policy in civil service. The TA support was also instrumental in supporting the Ministry to review and designed the training module and manuals for promotion of affirmative action in civil service. The support further helped the women and excluded groups from remote areas to get training on various issues with the objective of building their capacity to compete in the entrance tests of Public Service Commission for entry-level officer positions. Similarly, the Ministry has already approved the GESI Workplace Policy for civil service to enhance workplace diversity management, improve accessibility related physical infrastructure, and adopt GESI-friendly service delivery. The formal endorsement will be initiated after incorporating feedback from the ministries.   Other noteworthy achievements include:   * Increase in number of marginalized groups in decision-making positions. From 2014 to date, 1,771 candidates from marginalized ethnic and caste-based groups were supported to prepare them for leadership position in the civil service. * In partnership with private law firms, Nepal Bar Association and Nepal Bar Faculty, UNDP technical and financial support to develop law internship and scholarship program benefiting poor and vulnerable law students. | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | | **Total Expenditure** | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| **UNDAF/CPD Outcome 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule-of-law institutions** | | | $8,128,210 | | 1. % of Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and treaty body and UN Special procedures recommendations implemented by GoN (UNDAF 1 # 4.1) 2. a) % of population who are satisfied with the responsiveness of the police b) % of population who perceive that police are sensitive towards women's rights and needs c) % of population who perceives that court delivers with quality and quick services d) % of population who perceive that prosecutors are addressing the criminal cases effectively (UNDAF 1 #4.2) 3. % of population who perceive that victims of sexual and gender based violence feel confident to go to the police b) % of population who perceive that victims of sexual violence and gender based violence feel confident to seek legal aid (UNDAF 1 #4.3) | | 1. 64% of the UPR recommendations (first cycle recommendations) initiated to be implemented by the GoN (NHRC draft report). (148 (76%) out of 196 recommendation accepted by the GoN) 2. NA - Perception survey planned in 2017-18 3. NA - Perception survey planned in 2017-18 | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  Nepal’s new constitution provides for 17 economic, social and cultural rights, including the collective rights; it recognizes the alternative dispute resolution, and introduces thematic/issue-based human rights institutions to address the long-standing issues of human rights and access to justice of poor and vulnerable. Number of people benefitting from the court and legal aid system has shown steady increase by 20-25% annually over the years. UNDP has been providing technical and financial support to the concerned agencies to the include related provisions in the constitution and develop laws and policies from inclusion and HR perspective as well as in the capacity building of the related institutions. Equally, UNDP has reached out to poor vulnerable through the legal empowerment interventions.  **CPD Outputs:**  The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:  Output 4.1 Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protect people's rights and constitutional guarantees  Output 4.2 Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions  Output 4.3 Government and human rights institutions have increased capacity to monitor and report on human rights and on the status of the implementation of human rights obligations  **Progress and Achievements:**  Vulnerable groups have benefitted from strengthened legal policy and improve access to the rule of law in different ways:   * 1. UNDP provided expert support to the Parliament’s Legislative Sub-Committee to review and finalize10 bills related to access to justice for the poor and marginalized communities in line with the new Constitution and international human rights standards. The draft bills on Penal Code, Criminal Procedures, Civil Code, Civil Procedure and Sentencing Bill were drafted in consultations at national and sub-national levels which were supported by UNDP. UNDP also provided technical support to MOFALD to draft bills on six constitutional commissions (commissions on *Dalits, Tharu, Madhesi, Janajati, Muslim, Social Inclusion*) that are to be established as per the Constitution. The Commissions are supposed to protect and promote the collective rights of the respected groups as enshrined in the Constitution. Because of legislative/ treaty drafting training to 50 officials of the MOLJ, the Ministry has been taking the lead in drafting the bills as required by the Constitution. With UNDP support, the Nepal Law Commission has developed a law review strategy. Once the bills are enacted, they will help poor and vulnerable communities to have better access to justice and enjoy the fundamental rights as provided for in the Constitution.   2. A total of 103,091 people (51,143 women) benefited from the Court Information Centers established in different 23 district courts. Clients received basic information about court services and case management. With the establishment of Socio-Legal Aid Centers, case-to-case referral networks, information and court orientation desks and help desks for conflict-affected victims, 87,038 (47,549 women) benefited from legal aid services over the Program cycle. 15,448 (9,588 women) received legal aid representation whereas 71,590 (3,7957 women) were provided legal awareness, counselling and legal advice. Because of support provided to the case management system (through institutionalizing continuous hearing and court calendar system) as well as the Justice Sector Coordination Committee (JSCC) supported by UNDP, there has been improvement in the disposal of the cases by the courts. Compared to other District Courts where there is no UNDP support, there has been significant change in the program district in terms of disposal of cases. The disposal rate is 67.5% in the program districts as against 62.36% in non-program districts.   UNDP supported National Dalit Commission to establish a Joint Monitoring Framework in partnership with the National Women’s Commission and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). As a result, a total of 33 cases of caste based discrimination were investigated and recommendations issued to the concerned government agencies. Likewise, UNDP provided technical and financial support to the NHRC in conceptualizing and running the Mobile Human Rights Camps benefitting about 50,000 victims in the earthquake affected districts. UNDP provided technical and financial supports to the NHRC to develop its Strategic Plan, 2015-2020. The Plan has been guiding the Commission in addressing the human rights concerns of the poor and vulnerable communities. UNDP provided technical support to the NHRC to develop alternate UPR report on behalf of all the national human rights institutions. This joint initiative has been instrumental for the protection and promotion of human rights by the NHRIs collectively. | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | | **Total Expenditure** | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| **UNDAF/CPD Outcome 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive** | | $18,843,204 | | | 1. % of women and minority candidates elected in national and local election (UNDAF 1 #5.1) 2. % of eligible voters who turn out on national and local elections (UNDAF 1 #5.2) | | 1. 30% of women candidates elected in 2013 Constituent Assembly elections. 2. 79.9% voters turned out in 2013 CA elections |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  Nepal successfully conducted elections of the second Constituent Assembly in November 2013. Almost 80% of the voters turned out setting a record in the electoral history of Nepal. The number of invalid votes declined from 5.15% in 2008 CA elections under First-Past-The-Post electoral system to 4.96%, similarly from 3.66% under Proportional Representation electoral system to 3.2%. Women representation in CA reached to 30%. UNDP contributed to the electoral outcome through its technical and policy support to the Election Commission which include biometric voter registration, voter ID cards, targeted voter and electoral education, GESI friendly Strategic Plan as well as the capacity building support to the Commission.  **CP Outputs:**  The UNDP CP identified two major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:  *Output 5.1 Election Commission of Nepal has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections*  *Output 5.2 Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services.*  **Progress and Achievements:**  UNDP has contributed significantly in promoting accountability and inclusion in the local governments. Because of the technical support provided by UNDP, more than 85% of local bodies have been allocating targeted grants (35% of the block grants) to women, children and vulnerable groups upon the demand and priority set by the Ward Citizen Forums. The Election Commission’s capacity has been tremendously enhanced to hold periodic elections in line with the Constitution:  5.1 The successful conduct of 2013 Constituent Assembly (CA) elections by ECN with historic voters’ turnout of 79.9 % (62.5% in 2008) enhanced the credibility of ECN and the electoral process. UNDP played a key role by providing technical, logistic and operational support in planning and conducting of the election. International observers and political parties acknowledged that the biometric voter rolls and voter identification cards (supported by UNDP) contributed to making the elections fair, inclusive and peaceful as they ensured that only those on voter roll could vote avoiding proxy and multiple voting. In previous elections, voter rolls were manual with no room for de-duplication and re-verification of voters’ information. ECN as of May 2017 has registered 14 million citizens on biometric voter roll. With UNDP supported Electoral Education and Information Center (EEIC) in its HQ and two regional offices as well as the mobile EEIC, the ECN has directly sensitized more than 25,000 citizens, particularly youth and the first-time voters on electoral system. The EEIC is one of its kind in South Asia and is fully operationalized by ECN with limited technical assistance from UNDP. UNDP supported the Commission in developing various policy documents and manuals, including its five-year strategic plan, Gender and Social Inclusion Policy and Voter Education Strategy which have been instrumental in organizing targeted interventions for women, youth, people with hearing disability, elderly citizens and visually impaired citizens making the electoral process and elections more inclusive and credible.  As per the spirit of the Constitution, three tiers of elections are to be conducted by January 2018. The local election is planned to be held in May and June of this year and the Commission has been able to steer the electoral operation with minimal international assistance compared to the past CA election. UNDP assistance in the election is more focused in providing technical assistance to ECN on women’s political participation, voter education, trainings and procedures, electoral violence prevention and risk mitigation and targeted programme for PwD. It is expected that less external support will be required of the Commission for the election of the provincial and federal parliament. This demonstrates that the UNDP support provided over the years has built the institutional and professional capacity of the Commission to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.  5.2 Evidences show that a multi-stakeholder local governance programme of which UNDP is a major partner, has contributed to strengthening local bodies’ financial management and development planning capacity. State accountability and citizens’ meaningful participation in local level planning process is strengthened as 95,684 (77.2%) projects were approved out of 1,23,863 proposed by the Ward Citizen Forums (WCFs). More than 79% of the total capital budget was allocated for the said projects. More than 1.21 million citizens participated in the local level planning process out of which 39 % were women. More than 80,000 members of the WCFs, CAC and LBs have been trained in the local level planning and oversight functions which has resulted in timely conduct of ward level planning workshops by more than 90 % of local bodies (LBs). The programme has supported the introduction of Web-based reporting systems in all DDCs (75) and municipalities (217). This resulted in timely trimester progress reports being issued by 100% of local bodies (DDCs and Municipalities). UNDP provided technical support to MOFALD and the local bodies to organize the training, to mobilize the community members and social mobilizers and develop the web-based reporting system through the program period. | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | | **Total Expenditure** | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| **UNDAF Outcome 6 Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution** | | | $4,680,290 | | 1. % of people who perceive that there is possibility of insertion of their aspirations (equality, identity, prosperity, gender equity and employment) by the new constitution. (UNDAF 1 #6.1) 2. Elections to three tiers of government held (UNDAF 1 #6.2) | | 1. NA - Perception survey planned in 2017-18. 2. Local government elections are scheduled in 14 May and 14 June 2017 and provincial and federal election are supposed to be held before January 2018. The Government has been working to prepare the legal and policy framework for the operation of the local governments. | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  The Constitution of Nepal provides for three ties of government, namely federal, provincial and local with their roles and responsibilities defined in the Constitution. UNDP provided technical and logistical support to the CA members and other stakeholders which contributed to the introduction of such provisions. The Government has tabled the bill on the Local Governments and has been working in a number of policy documents related to the operation of the Government. UNDP has been providing technical support in the preparation of the bills and policy document. As per the Constitution, the elections for all three levels should be held before January 2018 and local election is planned in May and June, 2017. UNDP has been providing technical support to the Election Commission to hold the election in an inclusive, credible and fair manner.  **CP Outputs:**  *Output 6.1 National institutions, policies and legislation reviewed from inclusion and gender perspectives and developed in line with the provisions of Nepal's inclusive federal constitution*  *Output 6.2 Civil service has the capacity to meet the needs of the inclusive federal constitution and government structures*  *Output 6.3 National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfill their accountabilities to vulnerable groups*  **Progress and Achievements:**  6.1 UNDP supported Parliament in reviewing 15 Bills tabled by the government to make them more inclusive. Among others, the laws relate to elections, constitutional commissions, industrial promotion and people with disability. UNDP extended its support to the Parliament in holding consultations and meetings with the stakeholders. The feedbacks received have been incorporated in the revised bills. For example, the newly passed Industrial Promotion Act has a provision to ensure 35% waiver on registration fees for women-run micro enterprises whereas the acts on elections have provisions on inclusive election observation team, GESI friendly voter education, among others.  6.2 UNDP provided technical support to develop an option paper on civil service restructuring and management in a federal context. Likewise, UNDP, through its technical support, contributed in drafting the civil service policy and strategy in the federal context. This policy is supposed to guide the federal, provincial and local levels of government in devising the civil service laws and policies. UNDP has been providing support to the government to restructure the existing ministries and agencies in line with the division of roles and responsibilities across tiers of government.  6.3 UNDP provided technical expertise to the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers to complete the functional analysis and assignment of all sectors in line with the Constitution. The assignment which has further clarified the constitutional the roles and responsibility, is approved by the Cabinet. The assignment has been a basis for many things, including the drafting of Local Level Bill, restructuring the government agencies and transfer of funds to the sub-national governments. The cabinet-approved assignment builds on the functional assignment exercise that UNDP has been supporting since 2014. Likewise, the TA support has also been extended to carry out a study on institutional arrangements in 4 sectors of government. Draft transition management plan for federalizing public administration in Nepal has been prepared with UNDP support.  UNDP provided support has enhanced capacity of the 228 Parliamentarians on review of bills, discharging of oversight functions as well as on communication and leadership through the training and orientation programs. Similarly, through interaction and orientation events, Parliamentarians of Environment Protection Committee have been sensitized on environment related treaties and conventions. The parliamentarians lobbied for endorsement of Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Similarly, the parliamentarians have been trained and exposed on the issue of micro enterprise development, human rights and SDGs. ‘ | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | | **Total Expenditure** | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| **UNDAF/CPD 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** | | | $18,633,475 | | 1. # of districts covered by government-owned emergency operation networks for communicating relief needs (UNDAF 1 #7.2) 2. Number of VDCs meeting minimum criteria for disaster-resilient communities as defined by Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) Flagship Four on integrated community-based disaster risk reduction/disaster risk management (UNDAF 1 #7.3) | | 1. 56 District/Reginal EOCs are established and linked with the National EOC. Note: EOC network reaches 56 districts. 4 REOCs (Dipayal-Doti, Pokhara, Surkhet and Dhankuta) and 54 DEOCs made functional. 2. 73 VDCs met the minimum criteria for disaster-resilient communities as per FS4 | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  (Please provide an assessment of the progress made against the CP outputs over the cycle, and indicate their contribution to the outcome. Please indicate each of the main outputs and provide a summary assessment of overall progress)  **CP Outputs:**  The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:  *Output 7.1 Government officials at all levels have capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change*  *Output 7.2 Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk*  *Output 7.3 Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about disaster risk management and capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation of risk*  *Output 7.4 National preparedness and emergency systems can effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disaster*  **Progress and Achievements:**  Nepal is globally ranked 4th for vulnerabilities to Climate Change, 11th for earthquakes and 30th for water related hazards. To combat these vulnerabilities UNDP focused on improving government capacity to manage climate change and increase community resilience. UNDP has been supporting National Planning Commission (NPC) for integration of Disaster and Climate Risk Management in sectoral planning and implementation.   * 1. 5% of budget allocation for DRR/CCA continues to be the policy for the local governments. At national level, 19.45% of the annual budget was allocated for DRR and CCA related activities. An approach paper for 3-year development plan responsive to CC and DRM has been formulated. National disaster preparedness and response capacity has been increased with the establishment of 55 DEOCs.   2. Risk Sensitive Land Use Plan (RSLUP) of Kathmandu Valley and 21 then municipalities along with relevant bye-laws prepared in 2015. 5 municipalities of Kathmandu Valley (KMC, LSMC, Kirtipur, Bhaktapur, and MadhyapurThimi), 2 municipalities of Sindhupalchok and 1 of Kavrepalanchok continue implementing the National Building Code (NBC). More than 1000 masons and 300 engineers have been trained on NBC. Electronic Building Permit System (e-BPS) is adopted in Kathmandu Metropolitan Municipality, Kirtipur Municipality and Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City. Manual Building Permit System has been adopted by 8 other municipalities of Kathmandu Valley. 3 municipalities (Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City, Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan City and Dharan Sub- Metropolitan City) have incorporated disaster risk management and climate change in their periodic plans and developed incentive mechanisms to promote sustainable housing in their cities. The 3 municipalities are implementing the eco-city-based pilot projects since the last 3 years. Around 2672 beneficiaries (37% women) have been oriented on safer construction to support the development of local risk management knowledge.   3. Actions identified in 100 gender sensitive local adaptation plans (LAPAs) are prioritized every year and each year these priority actions are implemented benefitting 180,164 people. In total (2013-2016), 2320 adaptation activities (out of 2,500) were implemented across 6 thematic areas benefitting more than 600,000 (50% women) people from vulnerable communities. A total of 392,651 (44% female) people from 80,581 households of vulnerable communities have been reached and capacitated on disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. Department of Hydrology/ Metrology (DHM) and UNDP in collaboration with Nepal Army has successfully lowered the water level of Imja Lake by 3.4 meters reducing GLOF risks to 12,690 local inhabitants of the downstream and about 74,992 annual floating population in the region. Operationalization of automated GLOF early warning systems in 6 prime locations including 18 CBEWS downstream of Imja and hydromet sensors have enabled local communities to get GLOF risk warnings with sufficient lead time for preparedness. Vulnerable population have increased knowledge and skill on GLOF risk management through mock drill events, radio programmes and combination of information products. Nepal’s forestry sector policy and plan identifies the core values of ecosystem based adaptation (EbA) approaches. A draft guideline and management plan of Panchase Protection Forest and ShivapuriNagarjun National Park using EbA approaches have been submitted to Department of Forest.   4. All 75 districts (100%) have district disaster preparedness and response plans. Similarly, 700 local disaster risk management plans are in place. As part of the plan, community based early warning system has been established in Tsho Rolpa Glacial Lake in Dolakha, in Riu-khola sub-watershed in Maadi, Chitwan and Sindhu-khola sub-watershed benefiting 17,000 households. Department of Hydrology/ Metrology (DHM) and UNDP in collaboration with Nepal Army has successfully lowered the water level of Imja Lake by 3.4 meters reducing GLOF risks to 12,690 local inhabitants of the downstream and about 74,992 annual floating population in the region. Operationalization of automated GLOF early warning systems in 6 prime locations including 18 CBEWS downstream of Imja and hydro-met sensors have enabled local communities to get GLOF risk warnings with sufficient lead time for preparedness. Vulnerable population have increased knowledge and skill on GLOF risk management through mock drill events, radio programmes and combination of information products. | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | | **Total Expenditure** | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| **UNDAF OUTCOME 8: National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.** | | $295722 | | | 1. % of people who perceive that people facing conflict-related land and property rights issues have had them adequately addressed b) % of people who perceive that a mechanism to address the issues related to disappearance /truth/reconciliation/prosecution is needed c) % of people who perceive that issues related to disappearances/ truth/reconciliation/prosecution have been addressed (UNDAF 1 #8.1) 2. % of people who perceive that people affected by conflict have access to services and support. (UNDAF 1 # 8.2.1) | | 1. 32% NHRC recommendations fully implemented and 60% partially implemented [OPM Report, 2015] 2. NA- Perception survey planned in 2017-18 |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  (Please provide an assessment of the progress made against the CP outputs over the cycle, and indicate their contribution to the outcome. Please indicate each of the main outputs and provide a summary assessment of overall progress)  **CP Outputs:**  The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:  *Output 8.1 Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and Implement inclusive transitional justice mechanisms and policies that comply with international law standards*  *Output 8.2 Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs, and ensuring their voices are heard*  *Output 8.3 An independent and impartial property dispute resolution has been established and implemented in regards to conflict-related property issues*  **Progress and Achievements:**   * 1. A draft gender-responsive transitional justice strategy was developed in 2013, but it needs to be reviewed and endorsed by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). This is pending implementation of Supreme Court Verdict regarding TRC. The TRC and the Commission for Investigation on Enforced Disappeared Persons (CIEDP) were established in February 2015, after Nepal’s parliament passed the Enforced Disappearances Enquiry, Truth and Reconciliation Commission Act in April 2014. The TRC has created eight sub- committees, which also include a “Victim, Children, Senior Citizens, Persons with Disability and Women Friendly Structure Sub-committee”. By the end of August 2016, the TRC received around a total of 58,000 complaints while the CIEDP received 2,847 complaints. The Legal Aid Act was amended in October 2015 and it now identifies conflict victims as beneficiaries of the Act. 63 conflict victims received relief support from the Government of Nepal in 2014. The data has not been updated in 2015.   2. UNDP has been contributing towards the truth and justice process in Nepal by strengthening the capacity of the victims’ community in Nepal. It has contributed to sustain collaboration and partnership with the Conflict Victims' Common Platform (CVCP) which is an umbrella network encompassing 17 different victim organizations that represent victims from both state and Maoists. The CVCP has now been widely recognized as a legitimate victim forum widely engaged with both national and international stakeholders who are gradually showing interest to work and collaborate with the CVCP. The transitional justice (TJ) commissions in Nepal have also started undertaking the key policy discussions through the CVCP. And the national mainstream media reports on TJ issues almost invariably referring to the views of the CVCP members. This shows that UNDP’s efforts have contributed in bringing the victims in the center of the TJ debate, empowering them as active actors to the process rather than only as beneficiaries.   In partnership with the Conflict Victim’s Common Platform (CVCP), UNDP organized awareness campaigns, conferences, counselling, workshops and trained 150 women on Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) issues. A total of 1,328 victims (45.7% women) against the milestone of 1,900 (42.1% women) have been provided with transitional justice services to address their grievances. The CVCP has reliable national networks in all the 73 conflict affected districts in Nepal.   * 1. To mitigate land-use related conflicts, a systematic approach to participatory land use planning and implementation was adopted by three district and three village land use implementation committees (Latikoili of Surkhet; Amrat of Nawalparasi and Jhorat of Morag). Training manual on ‘Gender Responsive Land Administration and Management’ was developed. The manual was used to train 165 government officials representing the Ministry of Land Reform and Management, Department of Land Reform and Management, Department of Survey, District Revenue Office, District Reform Office, District Survey Office, District Women and Children Office, LPCs, among others. Also, the training manual on ‘Dispute Resolution and Mediation’ was developed and was used to train 87 representatives from the local government agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the three project districts | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | | **Total Expenditure** | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| **UNDAF Outcome 9 National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace** | | | $9269635 | | 1. % of people who believe that peace will be sustained on a national level throughout the next five years (UNDAF 1 #9.1 a) 2. % of people who perceive that peace will be sustained on a local level throughout the next 5 years within five years in their district (UNDAF 1 #9.1b) | | 1. NA- Perception survey planned in 2017-18 2. However, beneficiaries believe that dialogue culture has changed the perception of stakeholders and beneficiaries towards resolving differences non-violently with notable contribution to improve community security (ROAR 2016). | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  (Please provide an assessment of the progress made against the CP outputs over the cycle, and indicate their contribution to the outcome. Please indicate each of the main outputs and provide a summary assessment of overall progress)  **CP Outputs:**  The UNDP CP identified three major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:  *Output 9.1 National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation*  *Output 9.3 Relevant actors at local and national levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic 'hotspots'*  Output 9.4 Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks  **Progress and Achievements:**   * 1. National and local leaders used Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue tools to address divisive issues related to political, resource-based and identity-based and minimize serious tensions. Several multi-stakeholders dialogue forums, formed with support from UNDP, programme provided common spaces for GoN officials, political party leaders and civil society actors to identify and discuss contentious issues as well as develop strategy to respond to potential tensions. Nine political, resource and identity-based conflicts were resolved, including potential religious tensions in Banke district. Nepal Administrative Staff College and the Local Development Training Academy integrated conflict sensitivity into their curricula to sensitize GoN officials to build their capacity on conflict-sensitive development programming and peacebuilding, contributing to strengthening of national institutions, processes and initiatives to consolidate peace. Similarly, UN supported the NPC for provision of peace sensitivity in the Annual Budget Preparation Guidelines. Leaders from programme districts have developed shared agendas on conflict issues through collaborative leadership and dialogue processes. Apart from that, multi-community joint economic undertakings have been initiated at in 7 districts. These initiatives are designed to bring divided communities together to strengthen social ties and ensure equitable participation as well as integration social cohesion components in the local development plan and programmes. These examples reflect the commitment of key institutions in contributing resources to address emerging/ recurring conflicts at local and national level.   2. Support provided to the Nepal Police’s extensive crime and violence data collection, analysis and reporting system by reengineering the databases to make them more user friendly. The physical office structure for the National Crime Observation Centre was established and once operational, it will contribute to the measurability and analysis of disaggregated crime and violence (Output 9.3) data, including violence against women. Re-engineering of the Nepal Police Databases Crime and Criminal Information System (CCIS) and Daily Incident Record System (DIRS) are 80% complete. Participation of 100 women from vulnerable groups in six participatory women’s safety audits paved the way for gender sensitive community security planning processes in six clusters, involving 24 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Mid and Far-West regions. 2,800 people (of which 38% women) participated in community security planning consultations, raising the level of mutual trust and confidence between the community and representatives of the Nepal Police.   3. A total of 27,202 households, comprising 8% of the total population in Mahottari, Sarlahi and Rautahat, have benefitted through UNDP’s integrated development approach that has contributed to the socio-economic empowerment of the ultra-poor as well as marginalized households and groups. They are better informed about the dynamics of poverty and more responsive to change. One fourth of them are incorporated into local cooperatives to make collective efforts to improve their economic well-being and diminish future conflict risks.   4. Out of 27,000 vulnerable households in selected districts, 6,543 households received income generation and socio-economic empowerment support (Output 9.4) to carry out small scale enterprises in agriculture, livestock and services. Altogether 3,076 households benefitted from 61 small scale infrastructure projects, including hand pumps, sanitation support, and transport facilities. For the sustainability of such interventions, 7,932 members from 341 groups are registered in 64 cooperatives by the Division Cooperative Office to ensure their access to finance and business opportunities. 800 community groups of vulnerable communities were linked who are represented in Ward Citizen Forums and 98 community groups in District Agriculture Offices and District Livestock Support Offices to ensure their issues are heard and considered in planning. These groups benefitted from agriculture and livestock services provided by the district line agencies. Training on GBV provided to 521 members of women rights fora contributed to increase in GBV cases being reported through a government mechanism. | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | | **Total Expenditure** | | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | | **Progress made against key indicators** | |
| **UNDAF Outcome 10 Nepal's institutions are strengthened for more effective integration of policy and the economy into intergovernmental economic and normative processes, and international policy and legal regimes** | | | $886655 | | 1. Annual change in trade deficit 2. # of bilateral or multilateral agreements that the government is party to that regulate high-value-added exports 3. Amount of climate financing received by government from international funding sources | | 1. 10.8% (Source: MoF Economy Survey 2014/15) 2. 167 (MOCS: 17 bilateral and UNCT Nepal: 150 multilateral) 3. $31.4 million for Environment, Science and technology as per the latest National Development Cooperation Report for FY 2013-14 (pg8) | |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  UNDP’s work with the GoN in aid effectiveness created an enabling policy environment for more effective integration of normative processes and international standards in development policy and planning. After the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDGs financing has become a big debate globally. It has created momentum for both ODA and internal sources. Several policy tools and mechanisms have been introduced. ODA continues to play an important role in supporting Nepal’s development results. ODA constitutes roughly 20% of the annual national budget. In Nepal, out of the total pledge of USD 4.1 billion for the reconstruction and recovery from the devastating earthquake of 2015, government already made an agreement of approx. USD 3 billion. UNDP has been proactively engaged with the Ministry of Finance to support the implementation of 2030 agenda by strengthening resource with result. Development Finance Assessment (DFA), a tool to assess resource flows and linking it with planning and budgeting system, has been initiated. Preliminary draft report on DFA has been submitted to the Ministry of Finance. The GoN’s Aid Management Platform (AMP), an online web-based information system in the MoF introduced in 2010 with UNDP’s support, is now fully owned by the Ministry of Finance. MOF now has a dedicated staff to manage AMP and MOF has made providing data on AMP mandatory before any project with development partners are approved.  **CP Outputs:**  The UNDP CP identified two major outputs to support the Government in achieving this outcome:  *Output 10.2 National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international policy regulatory framework, recommendation*  *Output 10.3 Government bodies have strengthened capacity and information tools required to coordinate aid, increase accountability and operationalize development effectiveness mechanisms*  **Progress and Achievements:**   * 1. With UNDP’s technical support in relation to international policy, "Special Operation Procedure on Treaty Making" was developed and endorsed by Ministry of Law and Justice. The government officials were trained on negotiation skills, legislative drafting and treaty making. Thus, treaty making SOP based on learning from the UK exchange visit and training was developed and validated among the concerned GoN agencies.   2. In aid effectiveness, support to the Ministry of Finance in maintaining the Aid Management Platform (AMP) and the data published in the public portal was continued. On policy support, a Development Cooperation Report that provides a broad overview of foreign aid in Nepal along with some analysis of aid fragmentation, the use of technical assistance, overview of INGO contribution and the alignment of programs with national policy is being produced annually since 2011. Analysis of the AMP data was a critical input for the preparation of the new Development Cooperation Policy 2014. UNDP provided training on Aid Management Platform to more than 500 people (INGO representatives, donor representatives and government representatives) to ensure that AMP is timely updated by all stakeholders. To educate the local level stakeholders on Development Cooperation Policy 2014 as well as updates on global aid architect, training on aid literacy was provided to Government Officials representing various districts and development regions. | | | | | | | | |

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| **Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)**  Based on the evaluation s and/or assessments undertaken please provide a summary of the overall findings on the CP for the 4-year period in terms of performance effectiveness and efficiency and key achievements and lessons learned. Maximum 500 words.  Key Achievements:  **Poverty Outcome evaluation**   * Strong programme focus on GESI issues. While women are increasingly part of the local economy, limited participation in decision making bodies (VDCs, DDCs). People with disability not addressed * Energy a key factor to successful enterprise development; where energy availability was limited, enterprises in the area were limited (outcome evaluation mission field visit, Nov 2016) * Post-earthquake Livelihoods projects tapped maximum new resources; existing donor support, UNDP’s credibility in the area, proven project delivery capacity * Flexibility in project implementation enabled relatively quick support to the earthquake affected entrepreneurs   **Governance Reform Outcome**   * Ambitious outcomes – scope far too great for the time frame and resources available; need to define realistic outcomes, outputs; * Weak link between the outcomes, outputs and the respective indicators; data used for the indicators to be readily available; absence of baseline and targets for many indicators * Perceived advantages of working with UN/UNDP – people felt confident and secure to present their views about the Constitution under the UN banner; government’s evident trust in UNDP to support this crucial work * Need for effective performance management of TAs employed in the projects * Poor integration of gender concerns in projects (eg. Elections P, Public Administration for State Reforms) * Capacity development vs capacity substitution! Capacity for policy formulation, project implementation etc. (MEDEP; governance projects - Public Admiration for State Reform); frequent turnover of government staff undermines the sustainability of capacity development efforts; need for self-conscious about building requisite capacity at senior management level. However, CD well institutionalized in some cases eg. Elections Support Project   **Common observations on Project evaluations**   * Lack of reliable data makes it difficult to assess effectiveness of the programme * Two key factors that work against sustainability of programme interventions – vulnerability to disasters; and frequent change of government; contingency planning necessary * Engagement of DDCs and VDCs promoted capacity building at local level as well as mobilization of resources * Strong ownership of the project activities/results by government counterparts; Government counterparts’ general appreciation of ‘neutrality” and “government-friendliness” of UNDP; similar view by the donors, however not always seen as positive feature by donors. (eg. LGCDP; Participatory Constitution Building P) * Strong relationship with the Government; sometimes negative perception by donors – “UNDP too close to the Government” and cannot raise sensitive issues with the Government * Most projects highly relevant * Scattered projects? Eg: Outcome 2: Poverty reduction & social protection (5 projects MEDEP, CILRP, RERL, LRP, RELRP, CSUWN) * Project teams to be periodically oriented on the Country Progamme outcomes and outputs and monitoring/reporting these particularly related to their respective projects * Partnerships with relevant actors highly encouraged to enhance project efficiency and effectiveness particularly with other UN Agencies (past partnerships UNCDF, UNV, UNICEF,)   **Top 3 lessons from the After-Action Review relevant for CPD**   * Overall, decent level of Operational preparedness existed prior to the earthquake in April 2015. Improvement is required i.e. annual updating of Business Continuity Plan, CO-level SURGE Plan and orientation to staff. During crisis, local/CO staff to be actively engaged in SURGE Plan preparation to ensure context specific SURGE planning and transition to CO team. * On-going Disaster Risk Management project and relationship with the government partners through UNDP’s regular program contributed to the smooth facilitation of immediate post-disaster response and early recovery. This highlights the importance of UNDP’s investment in DRR and resilience building prior to a crisis. * Current CPD (2013-2017), identified rightly “People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks”. The priority given to climate risk and disaster risk reduction and dedicated programmes helped enhance community resilience to disasters. E.g. rapid local level response led by the DDRC and VDCs. However, quantitative evidence on this result requires in-depth study. |

III. **Country Programme Resources**

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | 9,246,829 | 33,858,683 | 43,105,513 | 31% |
| Democratic Governance | 8,933,229 | 42,817,093 | 51,750,322 | 37% |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 7,797,426 | 11,238,762 | 19,036,188 | 14% |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 5,954,282 | 19,268,810 | 25,223,092 | 18% |
| Total | **31,931,767** | **107,183,348** | **139,115,115** | **100%** |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| * *Nepal Living Standard Survey Reports* * *Nepal Human Development Reports* * *MDG and SDG Progress Reports* * *National Planning Commission Reports* * *Annual Report of Supreme Court, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Science and technology* * *Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, Annual Report of the Government Task Force on UPR monitoring* * *Nepal Gazette, Report of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs* * *Report of Nepal Bar Association* * *Perception Survey (UNDP/UNW) reports, 2014* * *OHCHR review of GoN report to covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Attorney General annual reports, shadow reports* * *Report of the National Dalit Commission, Monitoring reports* * *Election Commission Reports* * *Annual Minimum Conditions Performance Measures Assessments by Local Bodies Fiscal Commission (available on LGCDP website)* * *Assessments conducted by the 5 Regional Cluster Coordinating Units* * *Project progress report and Flagship 4 monitoring document* * *Review of national policy documents and red book. Technical Report, agreed by NPC by May 2016* * *Ministries annual plans, district line agencies annual plan* * *District Disaster Relief Committee/DDC reports, flagship 4 monitoring document* * *Transitional Justice mechanism reports* * *Nepal Portfolio Performance Review annual reports, minutes of sectoral coordination meetings, MoF reports on aid* * *Study report of DSCWM, DWIDP and Project completion report* * *Government webistes* * *Informal sector service center (INSEC) monthly reports* * *Annual report of the Office of the Attorney General* * *Annual Progress Reports of projects (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016)* * *UNDP monitoring and evaluation reports* |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 2015 figures based on latest estimates [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/7917> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)