



Government of Nepal
National Planning Commission



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity (SNPMC): Facilitating
the Pursuit of SDGs**

Annual Progress Report 2017

(Period covered: January to December 2017)

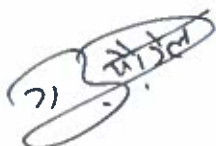


Participants of SDGs Indicators Development Workshop, January 2017

PROJECT PROFILE

About the Project		Geographic coverage of the Project			
Project Title: Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity (SNPMC): Facilitating the Pursuit of SDGs Award ID: 00074154 Web link: http://www.npc.gov.np		National Level Coverage (Yes/No): Yes Number of Regions Covered: N/A Number of Districts Covered: N/A Number of Municipalities Covered: N/A Number of VDCs Covered: N/A			
Strategic Results					
UNDP Strategic Plan Outcome: Poverty Reduction me 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles					
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Output 7.2: Global and national data collection, measurement and analytical systems in place to monitor progress on the post 2015 agenda and sustainable development goals.					
UNDAF Outcome (2): Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection					
UNDAF/CPAP Output 2.1.1: NPC and CBS have improved capacity for gender and social inclusion responsive data collection and M&E system that support evidence based policy making, planning and programming.					
2.1.2: GoN has increased capacity to develop inclusive growth policies, national plans, and budgets.					
Project Duration (day/month/year)		Implementing Partner(s)		Implementation Modality	
Start Date: 1 st July 2013 End Date: 30 December 2019		1. National Planning Commission (NPC) 2. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)		NIM: National Implementation Modality	
Project Budget (US\$)					
UNDP Contribution: \$ 2,000,000 Government Contribution: in kind Other Contributions: DFID \$ 200,000 Unfunded: \$ 2,700,000					
Total Project Budget:		US\$ 4,900,000.00			
Total Project Expenditure till 2017:		US\$ 1,704,746			
Budget 2017:		US\$ 167,551			
Expenditure 2017 (Indicative only):		US\$ 157,058			
Budget Utilization % (2017)		94%			

Signature:



Name: Dr. Giridhari Sharma Paudel

Project Manager

Date: 23 March 2018

Signature:



Name: Dr. Narayan Raj Poudel

Executive- Project Board

Date:

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ABBREVIATION

AHS	: Annual Household Survey
AWP	: Annual Work Plan
CBS	: Central Bureau of Statistics
CoE	: Community Evaluators
CPAP	: Country Program Action Plan
CSO	: Civil Society Organisations
GoN	: Government of Nepal
(3ie)	: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation
I/NGOs	: International Non-Governmental Organisations
LDC	: Least Developed Country
LMBIS	: Line Ministry Budget Information System
MAF	: MDGs Acceleration Framework
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MSF	: Master Sampling Framework
NA	; Not Available
NHDR	: Nepal Human Development Report
NPC	: National Planning Commission
NPCS	: National Planning Commission Secretariat
NSDS	: National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	: National Statistical System
PEI	: Poverty and Environment Initiative
PM&E	: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PPIS	: Project Performance Information System
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SNPMC	: Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity
ToR	: Terms of References
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	: United Nations Development Action Framework

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, the activities of Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity (SNPMC): Facilitating the Pursuit of SDGs were slim in second half of 2017. The Project however achieved few strategic results in all three-programme components including preparation of national statistical strategy and reports, strengthening M&E capacity, conducting third party evaluation of national programs/Projects, preparation SDGs national Baseline Report and SDGs Need Assessment, Costing and Implementation Strategy.

The project was initially from July 2013 to June 2017, which was extended till 2019 with the substantive revision in project focus toward SDGs, The focus of the extended period is to create an enabling environment and necessary institutional mechanisms for public outreach, mainstreaming in national and local level plans and budgets and setting up monitoring and report systems with enhanced data quality for SDGs localization and achievement.

In 2017, printing of National Statistical System Manual and preparation of the Fourth Annual Household Survey (AHS) report are some of the key milestones achieved under statistical component. These strategies and knowledge products will definitely help to accelerate the further the importance of statistics for evidence generation to inform policies.

Under M&E component, SNPMC provided technical support to conduct various training on basic M&E training to newly transferred M&E officials in line ministries, and report writing training to government staff, which has greatly enabled government to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the ongoing development works. Three days report writing training to 24 government staff, 20 male and 4 female, from various line ministries. As a result, the NPC has begun to conduct evaluations of national programs internally to assess the impact and effectiveness of these programs/Projects. The participants of internal evaluation training were able to enhance their capacity to prepare Terms of Reference (ToRs) for impact evaluation of development Projects and programs.

The Project continued to support NPC to carry out independent evaluation of national programs and Projects. SNPMC:FPSDG provided technical support to conduct third party evaluation of three national level programs: (i) People's Embankment Program (ii) New Settlement Development Project, and (iii) Golden 1000 Days Project for policy feedback. The suggestions and feedbacks given in the evaluations are taken care by respective ministries and the programs are adjusted accordingly.

Similarly, a national workshop on M&E to align national M&E guidelines with SDG indicators was organized. However, this year was notable for the engagement of the NPC's M&E division and relevant line ministries, beginning with preparing the terms of reference for internal evaluation of development Projects and programs. This has contributed to ownership of the process, as well as principle of evaluations, and enhanced NPC's capacity for delivering independent evaluations.

Under the third component of SNPMC, policy advocacy and knowledge products, the preparation of SDGs Baseline Report is the major achievement in the year 2017. The report will guide the immediate and long-term priorities and activities of NPC and other government agencies' and SDG strategy development. The report preparation process was highly participatory, with active involvement of policy makers, senior government officials, line ministries, development partners, and private sectors. In addition, SNPMC: FPSDG also supported NPC to prepare Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on the implementation status of SDGs in Nepal. NPC presented the at UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF) meeting in New York in July 2017. Similarly, SDGs Need Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy draft report was prepared.

Key results achieved by SNPMC: FPSDG Project in 2017

1. Updated SDGs Baseline Report Prepared
2. SDGs VNR Report Prepared
3. SDGs Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy (Draft) prepared.
4. A Compendium on National Statistical System (NSS) published
5. 4th Annual Household Survey report prepared and published online
6. Third party evaluation of People's Embankment Program completed
7. Third party evaluation of New Settlement Development Project completed
8. Third party evaluation of Golden 1000 Days Project completed
9. One slot evaluation report writing training completed

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Nepal achieved most of the MDGs targets despite political instability and low economic growth. In view of the roll out of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) after MDGs ended in 2015, there is a need to localize SDGs at the country level in terms of public awareness, integration in national plans, policies and expenditure framework and data/statistics. Moreover, Nepal became federal country after 2015 constitution and had conducted elections of local, provincial and federal government. Therefore, SDGs localization at provincial and local level is critical to ensure effective implementation of the SDGs.

3. PROJECT SUMMARY AND OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the "Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity (SNPMC):Facilitating the Pursuit of SDGs Project" is to promote a more effective, responsive and coordinated approach to overall development process through evidence based planning and policy formulation as well as improved monitoring and evaluation system. Specific objectives of the Project are— to support quality analysis of evidence and existing policies to inform policymaking and planning; to improve inter-agency coordination for better results; and to improve national monitoring and evaluation system by generating high quality data on development issues as well as supporting for capacity development on monitoring and evaluation. NPC is taking the lead role in the Project's implementation and a small team of Project staff is supporting the implementation process. The Project Board consists of representatives from the NPC, Central Bureau of Statistics, and UNDP. This Board governs the Project activities and decides on all matters related to Project management and implementation.

Major activities of the Project are focused to promote an effective, responsive and coordinated approach to inclusive development through evidence based planning and policy formulation through strengthening the national M&E system and generating high quality data. The specific activities are focused as follows:

- Institutionalize the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system and provide feedback on issues of development effectiveness;
- Generate high quality data on development issues and trends that link survey data to M&E; and

- Support high quality analysis of evidence and existing policies to inform policymaking, planning, and inter-agency coordination for peace sensitive development.

This Project aligns with national goals and objectives, as reflected in the three year plan, 3rd and 14th periodic plans, which specially focus on poverty reduction, inclusive economic growth and LDC graduation by 2022. This is also in line with UNDP's strategic objectives and contributes to the UNDAF outcome 2, which states: "*vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.*"

Expected outputs of this Project are as follows:

Output 2.1.1: NPC and CBS have an improved capacity for gender and social inclusion responsive data collection, and the M&E system supports evidence based policy planning and programming

Output 2.1.2: GoN has increased capacity to develop inclusive growth policies, national plans and budgets

Theory of Change

SNPMC: FPSDG aims at effective SDGs localization by creating enabling policy environment and institutional framework. The project intends to achieve it through three interlinked outputs – 1) Nepal's development vision, plans, policies and public expenditure frameworks at all tiers of government are aligned with SDGs, 2) National Data and monitoring system are aligned and strengthened to track, monitor and evaluate the progress against SDGs, 3) All development actors, including the general public, are sensitized, and official SDG institutional implementation and monitoring committees are well coordinated.

The project will work closely with Central Bureau of Statistics, M&E and macro division of NPC. The project activities will be implemented by involving the senior officials of all relevant divisions to ensure institutional capacity building. Moreover, the project will also engage with provincial governments for better coordination and synergy.

4. PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS

There was a remarkable programmatic revisions in 2017. The Project duration was extended for next 30 months (1 July 2017 to December 2030). Till 2015, the Project was focused to strengthen the national Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation systems to achieve MDGs targets and indicators. This revision has shifted the Project focus to strengthen the national planning and monitoring systems for facilitating the implementation of SDGs.

Some changes at the activity level were also made in response to justifying circumstances. Some activities were rescheduled as government counterparts were unavoidably engaged in other priorities and activities. For example, workshop on localization of SDGs was planned to start from January 2017, but could not start because of other priority works of the government. Therefore, this activity is postponed for the time being. Similarly, two policy review studies were planned in first half of 2017, but could not move on as NPC decided to stop for the time being. Fieldwork of the impact evaluation studies were rescheduled because of re-advertisement of request for proposal (RFP), which tightened the report submission deadline. Also, some of the publications could not proceed because of early closure of Project.

5. NARRATIVE ON KEY RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 2016

The following table shows the linkage of outcome and output statements of the Project:

Table 1: Outcome and Output Statements

Outcome Statement	Output Statement
Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection	Output 2.1: NPC and CBS have improved capacity for gender and social inclusion, responsive data collection and M&E system that promote evidence based policy making, planning and programming
	Output 2.2: GoN has increased capacity to develop inclusive growth policies, national plans, and budget.

Major achievements of the Project during this reporting period are summarized in following sections:

5.1 Progress towards the UNDAF/CPAP Outcome

Table 2: Progress on Outcome Indicators

Outcome statement	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Total target achieved till 2016	Milestone for 2017, if any	Achievement 2017	Year for the latest data	Source of data
Outcome 2 Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection	Gini Coefficient	0.35 (2011)	Target not set	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	No new data	2017	NLSS
	% of people living below the national poverty line	25.2	17	21.6%	NA	NA	2016	NPC

SNPMC: FPSDG works in the policy domain and its primary contribution is to support in the creation of an enabling environment. The Project promotes inclusive economic growth and human development through technical support, capacity development activities, creation of knowledge products and policy advocacy. Nepal has made significant progress in halving the number of people whose income is less than a dollar a day: the rate dropped from 32 percent in 2000 to 16.4 percent in 2015. Similarly, the proportion of the population below the national poverty line was 38 percent in 2000, which decreased to 21.6 percent in 2015. The bottom quintile's share in national consumption increased from 6.2 percent in 2005 to 8.3 percent in 2015. This indicates that the poverty in Nepal is gradually decreasing and the consumption capacity of poor has also increased. The 14th Periodic Development Plan (2016/17–2018/19) of the Government of Nepal aims for socio-economic transformation through significant reduction in poverty during 3 years plan period.

5.2 Progress on Project Outputs

Table 3: Progress on Output Indicators

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2017	Means of verification
Output 1.1 Development of Statistical Capacity	1. Develop National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)	No NSDS in Nepal	1	1	NSDS Endorsement	CBS submitted NSDS for approval	1	NSDS document
	2. Prepare Annual Household Survey (AHS) Reports	No AHS before	4	2	Prepare and print AHS III	Preparation of AHS IV	4	AHS reports
	3. Prepare Master Sample Framework (MSF) for Nepal	No MSF	1	0	Finalize, print and disseminate MSF	500 copies of MSF printed (in 2016) and disseminated	1	MSF report
	4. Provide training on Official statistics to 30 University statistics teachers	No such training	30 persons	0	Training on official statistics to University Teachers	27 University professor were trained on teaching Official statistics	27	Training completion report
	5. Develop Reference Manual on National Statistical System (NSS)	No such manual before	1	0	Develop, print and disseminate NSS	NSS prepared, peer review completed and it was printed in 2017	1	NSS document
	6. Print Statistical Yearbook of Nepal 2015	CBS publishes at every two years interval	1	0	Print Statistical Year Book	800 copies printed and disseminated	1	Statistical Year Book
	8. Capacity building on data analysis and survey	Casual training	400	252	Four slot training	95 persons trained	347	Training completion reports
	Output 1.2 Strengthen National M&E Capacity	1. Third party independent evaluation of large scale national programs/Projects	36 evaluations were completed by NPC	11	5	Complete two third party independent evaluation	2 evaluation completed and inception	10 (3 evaluation completed in 2017)

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2017	Means of verification
					and start three new	report of three received		
	2. M&E training to government M&E personnel	Casual training	500 persons	384	Organize three slots training to 80 persons	Three slots of training completed Report writing = 22 Basic M&E = 45 Evaluation = 48	518 (21 persons trained on report writing in 2017)	Training completion report
	3. Align national M&E with SDGs	No SDG indicator before	1	0	M&E guidelines revision workshop	One day workshop to align SDGs with national M&E guidelines completed with 83 government and 16 UN officials	1	Workshop report and M&E guidelines
	4. Develop online Project Performance Information System (PPIS)	No such software before in NPC	1 software and training to 152 persons	1 software and 76 persons trained	Update software and train 76 persons	Software updated and 76 person trained	1 software developed, updated and 152 persons trained	User manual and training completion report
	5. Prepare evaluation Network Meeting Proceedings	No such proceeding before	2 proceeding	2	0	2 proceedings published	2	Proceeding documents
	6. Prepare documentary on evaluation systems and practices in Nepal.	No such documentary before	0	1	0	1 documentary produced	1	Documentary copy itself

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 – 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2017	Means of verification
	7. Prepare result framework of 13th plan	No result framework before	1	1	0	1 framework prepared	1	Framework document
	8. Prepare PM&E guidelines	One section in national guidelines	1	1	0	0	1	Stocktaking on PM&E and draft PM&E guidelines prepared
Output 1.3 Knowledge products	1. Prepare MDG progress reports	3 reports were published	2	1	Finalize and print MDG final status report	Report printed in December 2016	2	MDG reports
	2. Prepare MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF)	No such report	1	1	0	0	1	MAF Report
	3. Prepare 13th and 14th Plan Approach Paper	11	2	1	14th approach paper	NPC published 14th plan approach paper	2	14th Plan approach paper
	4. Prepare LDC graduation strategy	No such strategy	1	1	0	0	1	Strategy document
	5. Prepare Nepal Human Development Report (NHDR)	3 reports published	2	1	0	0	1	NHDR document
	6. Prepare SDGs National Reports	No such report before	1	1	0	0	1	SDGs National Report
	7. Prepare SDGs Baseline Report	No such report before	1	0	0	0	1	SDGs Baseline Report
	7. Mainstream SDGs into national plans	MDG was mainstream	1	0	Mainstream in 14th plan	NPC mainstreamed in 14th plan	1	14th Plan approach paper and 2016/2017 WPB of the government
8. Localization of SDG	Just introduced nationally	7	0					

Output statement	Output indicator	Baseline	Cumulative Target for 2013 - 2017	Progress up to 2015	2016 Milestone	2016 Progress	Cumulative progress up to 2017	Means of verification
	9. Prepare policy brief compendium	Not before	1	0	Finalize and print policy brief compendium	Finalize and published 8 policy brief in NPC website	1	Compendium
	10. SDG dissemination to media people	0	0	0	62 Journalists are oriented on SDG	62 journalists were oriented on SDG and there was excellent news coverage in national dailies	62 media people attended the dissemination program	SDG briefing note to media, attendee and media reporting on SDGs
	11. Prepare SDGs Need Assessment, Costing and Financial Strategy	MDG cost requirement was prepared	1	0	0	0	1 Draft Report Prepared	Draft report
	12 SDGs Voluntary National Review Report	No such report , earlier	0	0	0	0	1 Report prepared	
	13. Capacity building on policy formulation	Casual training	65	65	0	0	65 persons trained	Training Completion report
Output 1.3 Mainstreamed Population and Environment Initiatives into planning	1. Conduct two technical studies on environmental causes of displacement of people in Nepal 3.Prepare Climate Budget Code for Nepal	No such study earlier No such code earlier	2 1	2 1	0 0	2 0	2	Study reports Budget code report

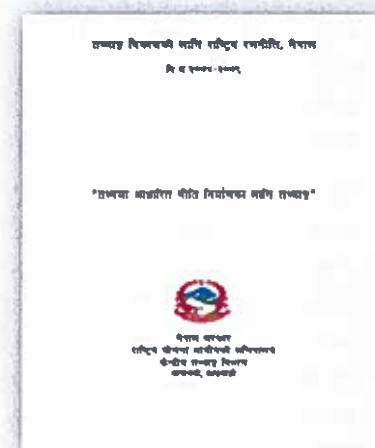
Output 1: NPC and CBS have improved capacity for gender and social inclusion responsive data collection and M&E system that supports evidence based policymaking, planning and programming.

Output 1.1: Development of Statistical Capacity

i. Development of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS)

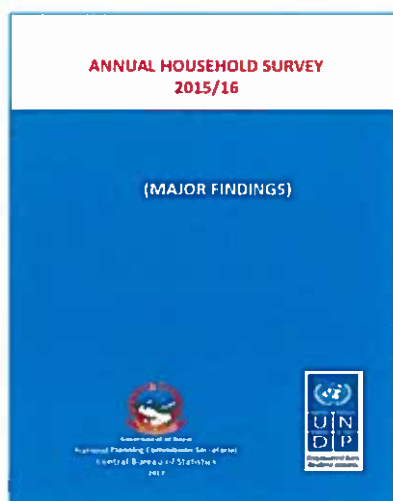
As a part of strengthening national statistical capacity, SNPMC:FPSDG Project is supporting the government for preparing National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), a tool promoted by OECD/PARIS 21 for better use and production of statistics. The preparation of National Strategy for Development of Statistics was initiated in 2014.

After series of consultations and discussion, the report has been finalized and it was translated in Nepali language in the year 2017.



A report on National Strategy for Development of Statistics

ii. Fourth Annual Household Survey (AHS)



SNPMC: FPSDG Project has been providing technical and financial support to conduct Annual Household Survey initiated by CBS in 2012. The primary aim of AHS is to produce household consumption and labour statistics on a yearly basis. In 2017, SNPMC: FPSDG supported the report writing of AHS IV.

In the first half of 2017, SNPMC: FPSDG supported to prepare the report of this survey. A meeting of AHS Technical Committee was organized on March 2017 where the major findings of AHS IV were presented. The meeting also provided inputs for improving the report. The report was submitted to CBS for finalization. The report was finalized incorporating the inputs of Technical Committee.

A report on 4th Annual Household Survey

iii) NSS Publication

SNPMC: FPSDG started its support to CBS in preparing a reference book on National Statistical System (NSS) since 2016. The reference book is a comprehensive manual that provides an overview of the practice related NSS and official statistics in Nepal. The manual detailed the theoretical as well as practical aspects of NSS and Official Statistics, including the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. The book included the most recent available data, facts and relevant reference materials drawn from various sources. The book provides a national picture of statistical system, its' historical development and includes an in-depth assessment of the NSS.

In 2017, SNPMC: FPSDG Project supported CBS to organize a three-day residential workshop in Dhulikhel (February 2017) to review and finalize the articles of the book. After finalizing the publication, ISBN number was obtained from Tribhuvan University Central Library and 1000 copies of this book were printed and distributed. Different readers related to statistics, including the professionals, university teachers, students, and others working on statistical service, are using this book.



A reference book on National Statistical System

Output 1.2: Strengthening National Monitoring and Evaluation Capacity

1) Third Party Evaluation of Three National Programs

Evaluations of three programs/Projects through independent consulting firms have been completed and the reports have been disseminated to relevant stakeholders.

The SNPMC: FPSDG initiated the third party evaluation of three national programs/Projects in 2017. They are: (i) People's Embankment Programme, (ii) Golden 1,000 Days Programme, and (iii) New urban Settlement Programme. These studies were completed in 2017. All consulting firms have submitted their reports and were presented at NPC for comments/feedback. These reports are finalized and submitted to NPC by the end of June 2017.

i) People's Embankment Program implemented by the Ministry of Irrigation:

This program was implemented since the fiscal year 2008/09 with an objective of preventing the riverbank cutting, changing river course in the low land Tarai, soil erosion, siltation in the riverbed and reclamation of degraded land and increasing income of local inhabitants along the riverbanks in southern part, Tarai area of Nepal. Construction of physical check dam both side of the river and use the topside of the check dam as road for transportation are main activities of this program. This program was started from 12 rivers and the coverage has been expanded to 29 rivers, which originate from Chure in the north and flow to Indian boarder in the south. Physical progress in this program was relatively slow so the government of Nepal decided to carry out an independent evaluation of this Program to assess the implementation process and major outputs and outcomes.

Main objective of this evaluation was to assess the performance, relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of this program. Specific objectives were to assess the planning, programming and implementation processes and implementation modality. To assess the performance and efficiency of the program. To assess the gender, equity, access, satisfaction of the users and document the lesson learned during program implementation. This evaluation was conducted from December 2016 to April 2017. Findings of this evaluation revealed that this Program has completed the construction of only 143 kilometres long check dams in 29 rivers against the set target of 382 km. Out of 29 rivers, 14 have detail plan, five are under preparation and eight did not started to prepare the detail plan. The Program is being implemented year-to-year basis. Sampled 14 river have received NRs. 5 billion and the expenditure was 4.61 billion which is to 92 percent of the allocated budget.

ii) The Golden 1000 Days Project implemented by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development is implementing the Golden 1000 Days Project (Sunaula Hazar Din) since October 2012 in 15 districts where the incidence of malnutrition is very high. The World Bank funded the Project. The Project was designed primarily to address the risk factors for chronic malnutrition although Nepal has high levels of both chronic malnutrition (stunting and micronutrient deficiencies) as well as acute malnutrition (wasting) aligning with the focus of the Government of Nepal's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan. Within the Project, the targeted populations would choose from a "menu" of attitudes and practices to be improved that are most relevant for their specific situation. Depending on the choice, results at community level include improved hygiene practices (hand-washing and use of latrines); reduced smoking during pregnancy; reduced indoor air pollution; improved safety of drinking water; continued schooling for girls; delayed age of first pregnancy until at least the age of 20; improved dietary intake and diversity during pregnancy; increased consumption of micro-nutrient supplements during pregnancy; improved breastfeeding practices, improved feeding practices for children aged 6 to 24 months (frequency, micro-nutrient intake, continued feeding during illness etc.). This Project was defined as "Sick Project" therefore the government decided to evaluate the performance of this Project.

Main objective of this evaluation was to assess the performance, relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the Project. Specific objectives were to assess the planning, programming and implementation processes and implementation modality. To assess the performance and expected outcomes of the Project. To assess the gender, equity, access, satisfaction of the users and document the lesson learned during program implementation. This evaluation was conducted from December 2016 to April 2017. Findings of this evaluation revealed that this Project was highly relevant but the implementation process was cumbersome and could not achieve the expected results. Therefore, the implementation modality needs substantial revision.

iii) New Settlement Development Project implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development

The government of Nepal initiated a 'New Settlement Development Project' to develop ten cities across five development regions since 2009/10 along the Mid-hill Highway. This initiative, was launched under the vision outlined Decision 2009/10 on New Towns Development, with an expectation of balanced urban development and to achieve SDGs Goal 11. The Department of Urban Development and Building Construction is developing new settlements in Phidim (of Panchthar district), Basantapur (Terhathum), Khurkot (Sindhuli), Baireni Galchhi (Dhading), Dumre (Tanahun),

Burtibang (Baglung), Chaurjahari (Rukum), Raakam Karnali (Dailekh), Sanfebagar (Achham) and Patan (Baitadi). The main objective of the Project is to develop and construct urban infrastructure in the proposed 10 cities along with junction of Mid-hill highway and North-south corridor by the year 2090 BS (2033 AD). The Project aims to: Develop physical infrastructure for 100 thousand population in each town; Promote the proposed town as service centre of the area through planned city concept; Prepare strategic plan and program for settlement development, land use and development; Support rural development through developing agriculture, educational tourism, service and industrial area; and Develop cities through reducing migration to Tarai, big towns and agricultural valleys. The implementation process of this Project was rather slow therefore, the government of Nepal decided to evaluate performance of this Project for further improvement.

Main objective of this evaluation was to assess the performance, relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the Project. Specific objectives were to assess the planning, programing and implementation processes and implementation modality. The evaluation of the Project was done to assess the performance and find out the reasons for delay in implementation of the Project and to assess the Project implementation process specially land pooling, land development, involvement of users in these process and their satisfaction. The evaluation will also assess the gender, equity, access, satisfaction of the users and document the lesson learned during program implementation. This evaluation was conducted from December 2016 to April 2017. Findings of this evaluation revealed that the Project started without detail Project report (DPR) and the Project is preparing DPR instead of implementation. A few activities implemented in the Project site are on ad-hoc basic and land pooling and development is rather complicated because of taking long time to build consensus among the landowner.

2. Evaluation Report Writing Training

A two days' workshop on report writing training was conducted as a part of internal evaluation of government Projects/programs such as (1) Electoral Constituency Development Program (2) Vocational Skill Development Training Program (3) Community Information Centre (4) Tourism Infrastructure Development Project (5) Construction of Approach Road to Cement Industry and (6) Line Ministry Budget Information System (LMBIS). The training was organized by National Planning Commission Secretariat (NPCS) with technical support from Strengthening National Planning Monitoring and Capacity Project (SNPMC)/UNDP at Dhulikhel, Kavre from 13th and 14th June, 2017.

The main objective of the training was to familiarize participants on data processing and generic evaluation report writing format. Similarly, it also intended to enhance knowledge in assessing information by the Scope of Work of evaluation such as: Relevancy, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.

Altogether 24 participants (with 4 women and 20 men) participated in the training. The participants were mainly program director, section officer, planning officer and senior officers from various ministries namely Ministry of Information and Communication, Postal Service Department, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Population and Environment, Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Alternate Energy Promotion Centre, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, and Vocational Skill Training Development Centre among others.



Participants of Internal Evaluation Report Writing Training organized at Dhulikhel from 13-14 June 2017

Output 2: GoN has improved capacity to develop inclusive growth policies and national plans.

SNPMC: FPSDG provides technical support to NPC and CBS to prepare prioritized knowledge products and national documents as requested by the agencies. The key results under this output area in 2017 are as follows:

i) Preparation of SDGs Baseline Report 2017

SNPMC: FPSDG supported the preparation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) baseline report in 2017. This report is an attempt to update the National SDGs Report prepared by NPC in 2015, and works out key SDGs indicators which are consistent with global ones, update their baseline status, and revisit the targets set for 2030, wherever necessary. The report also assesses the national situation by each SDG from national perspectives, examines their relevance in the national context and provides inputs for national planning, dialogue, and shows a pathway for implementation. Further, this report is expected to guide Nepal in operationalization of SDGs at all levels- national, provincial and local. It contains goal-wise indicators and their quantitative benchmarks. The SDGs indicators set by the Government of Nepal (GoN) is expected to help in achieving the goal of graduating from LDC status to developing country by 2022. This report is expected to be an excellent reference for implementation of SDGs 2016-2030, LDC graduation by 2022 and Vision 2030 to transform Nepal from a low-income country to a middle-income country.

ii). Preparation of SDGs VNR Report

The High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development is the main United Nations platform dealing with sustainable development, and was formally established in July 2013. It meets every year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, and every four years under the

auspices of the General Assembly. In the last year's meeting, Nepal had committed, along with other 40 countries, to present the voluntary national review (VNR) report on the status of SDGs implementation at HLPF meeting this year in New York. Accordingly, SNPMC: FPSDG has prepared the draft report on VNR and it was circulated to NPC. Main objective of this review report was to assess the state of art in SDGs implementation in Nepal. Specific objectives were to establish the baseline data for SDGs monitoring; to review the sectoral plans, priorities and targets of Nepal and their alignment to SDGs national targets and indicators; to assess one-year progress on SDGs implementation; and to collect and document lesson learned of this review for future reference.

The meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2017 was held on Monday, 10 July—19 July 2017 at UN Headquarter in New York, USA; including the three-day ministerial meeting of the forum from 17-19 July 2017. Nepal presented the SDG VNR report in this forum.

iii) Preparation of SDGs Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy: Nepal is committed to implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the inclusive long-term development of the country. In 2016, SNPMC:FPSDG Project supported NPC to prepare a National (Preliminary) Report on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is already published for wider sharing. However, achieving sustainable development goals is possible only when detail work out of required resources (human as well as capital resources) is done and a strategic mechanism is prepared to use them properly and effectively. Moreover, implementation of SDGs requires huge resources in terms of trained human resources, sufficient budgetary provisions and institutional arrangements. Detail work out is needed to assess what resources exists, what are the gaps and how the gaps can be fulfilled, what are the constraints and challenges in implementing them. The costing plan will help government to raise financial resources internally and externally to meet the SDGs targets. In this context, in 2017, SNPMC: FPSDG supported NPC to prepare SDGs Needs Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy. Draft report is prepared and it is under discussion at NPC.

6. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the output wise indicative budget and expenditure for 2017 and the sources of funds budgeted and utilized. Overall expenditure was 94% against the planned annual budget.

Table 4: Output wise annual budget and corresponding expenditure

Amount in US\$

Output	Annual Budget	Annual Expenditure through Project	Annual Expenditure through UNDP	Total Expenditure	Budget Utilization%
Output 1.1 (CBS:- NSDS/NSS/AHS/MSF)	4,141	4,133	-	4,133	100%
Output 1.2-(NPC-M&E)	34,785	34,769	-	34,769	100%
Output 1.3 (NPC-Knowledge products)	59,160	49,872	5,793	55,665	94%
Output 2.1 (PEI)	Ended in 2014	-	-	-	
Output 2.2 (Operational cost)	61,865	47,360	15,151	62,511	101%
Output 3 (Facilitating the Pursuit of the SDGs in Nepal)	7,600	-	-	-	0%
Total	167,551	136,134	20,944	157,078	94%

Table 5: Sources of Funds/Budget and Utilization of the Project period

Amount in US\$

Source of Fund	Funding period (Start – End Date)	Total Project Budget	Expenditure up to 2015	Expenditure in 2016	Expenditure in 2017	Expenditure till 2017	Total Budget utilization %	Budget Balance US\$
UNDP	July 2013 – June 2017	2,000,000	1,000,758	276,392	157,078	1,434,228	72%	565,772
Donor 1 (DFID)	Jan 2014 – Dec 2015	200,000	200,350	Ended in 2015			100%	
Donor 2 (PEI)	July 2013 – Dec 2014	70,248	70,248	Ended in 2014			100%	
Total		2,270,248	12,71,356	276,392	157,078	1,704,826	75%	

Narrative:

- Table 4 presents annual budget and corresponding expenditure under each outputs.
- Table 5 presents total funding, source wise total budget of the Project and its corresponding expenditure. It also shows the donor wise total expenditure and remaining balance.
- PEI funding was ended in 2014.
- DFID funding was ended in 2015.

7. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**7.1 Targeting and Voice/Participation of Target Groups**

SNPMC: FPSDG is a policy project, which focus on enhancing the capacity of NPC, CBS and other government agencies to promote effective and responsive development process through evidence based planning and polices formulation. SNPMC: FPSDG helps to strengthen national polices, plans, M&E system for inclusive, gender-responsive and equitable growth, to benefit the poor, excluded and marginalized. The primary Project target groups include government officials from various line ministries engaged in policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation works in their respective areas. NPC and CBS officials engaged in policy, planning, M&E and data collection participated in various capacity building activities of the Project including training, exposure visits, and consultations organized under the Project activities. These training addressed the needs of participants in enhancing their capacity and skills to monitor and evaluate the impact of ongoing development activities under various line ministries. These improved capacities contributed to the country's inclusive development strategies and activities.

The Project has also promoted disaggregated data collection and analysis in terms of gender, social groups, geographical areas etc. The PPIS system supported by the Project is expected to produce disaggregated data. In addition, the Project has been promoting, disaggregated analysis of the findings of the evaluation reports.

7.2 Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion

Gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion is an integral part of SNPMC: FPSDG and cuts across all components of the Project. SNPMC: FPSDG Project has been promoting this issue through it various activities such as: supporting CBS to collect gender disaggregated data through Annual Household Survey; policy review on gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion; impact evaluation of women development programs, etc. SNPMC: FPSDG encourages impact evaluators/consultants to conduct evaluation also from gender and social inclusion perspectives. In 2017, the evaluation of People's Embankment Program, Golden 1000 Days and New Settlement Development Program have also focused on gender and social inclusion.

7.3 National Capacity Development

Capacity building is one of the key focus of the Project. SNPMC: FPSDG has taken long-term view to strengthen the capacity of government bodies and national institutions to make them comparable and competitive with international policy and regulatory standards. Capacity building of NPC/CBS and line ministries continued since the implementation of the Project with high priority. The Project

has conducted different types of training for capacity building of the government staffs. Under the statistics components, the SNPMC: FPSDG so far has trained 347 staffs from statistics services on data analysis. Similarly, 27 university teachers (disaggregated data needed) have been trained on official statistics, 33 CBS were trained on survey planning and managements.

Under the M&E component, 152 government officials are trained on PPIS (basic and refresher). Currently NPC staff handle the PPIS of their own. After the report writing training on evaluation in 2016, participants had prepared eight Terms of Reference (TOR) during practical session of the training. The officials, trained in 2016, carried out fieldwork on their own and prepared international evaluation report in 2017. Personnel of NPC, CBS and other government agencies have developed M&E skills and delivering the results.

The capacity-building programme also helped CBS to conduct Annual Household Survey with its own human and financial resource. SNPMC: FPSDG Project reduced its financial support substantially from US \$ 36,541 in 2014 down to US \$ 5,583 in 2016. The budget for 2017 is US \$ 960.11. Most of the field work for AHS data collection is covered by CBS itself whereas, the support in report writing was provided by SNPMC: FPSDGs.

The Project also supported CBS staff for a study visit to Philippines (study tour report needed to reflect the learning of the visit) to learn how they can implement the NSDS. NPC and CBS officials were supported in some international visit to Mongolia (study tour report needed to reflect the learning of the visit for exposure to NSDS development. Learning from Philippines and Mongolia has been useful in conducting surveys and developing NSDS for Nepal in recent years.

As a part of the policy support, SNPMC: FPSDG helped the NPC to develop the result framework to the Thirteenth plan and Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation. In addition, SNPMC: FPSDG helped the NPC to prepare the draft on Approach Papers to LDC Graduation and the Green Economy Framework.

7.4 Sustainability

NPC has institutionalized M&E component. In recent years, NPC has been conducting internal evaluation of national programs and projects with its own technical, human and financial resources. In addition, NPC has allocated its own financial resources to train line ministries M&E personnel on Project Performance Information System. Most of the government agencies have M&E plan in their annual program and budget, which is expected to continue in the future, even beyond the duration of UNDP engagement. Similarly, a short video documentary entitled "Evaluation System and Practices in Nepal" was prepared containing information on how M&E systems work, how evaluation recommendations are implemented on the ground, and how such implementation help improve people's livelihood. These activities initiated by SNPMC: FPSDG are already owned by NPC and line ministries, which shows the sustainability of Project initiatives.

SNPMC: FPSDG Project has been supporting CBS to conduct Annual Household Survey since 2012. So far, four AHS have been completed by CBS with technical and financial support from SNPMC. CBS is also capacitated for AHS field work and data analysis. Now CBS is continuing the surveys with its own resources and expertise and the Project is providing minimum support for report writing. CBS staff's capacity has been improved to collect qualitative data from gender and social inclusion dimension.

The institutional capacity building, systems development, and strengthening coordination mechanism are core components of sustainability of this Project. As these systems are institutionalized, they are expected to contribute to greater program sustainability.

Similarly the different knowledge products and policy documents produced with support from the Project such as: MDGs Status Report, Sustainable Development Goals (Preliminary) National Report, SDGs Baseline Report (2017), Policies Review Report, Annual Household Survey Reports, Evaluation Proceedings, NSDS, Master Sample Framework and different impact evaluation reports have long term implications on development of inclusive national policies and programs.

7.5 South-South and Triangular Cooperation

As part of the South-South Cooperation, in 2014 SNPNC: FPSDG supported a study trip of seven officials from the CBS and NPC to Mongolia so that they would exchange their views on how NSDS can be developed. SNPNC: FPSDG also supported a visit of six NPC officials to Dhaka, Bangladesh to exchange views on graduating from a least developed country to a developing country.

In 2015, the Project was able to draw the expertise and experience from Asia in organizing training on impact evaluation. There was an exchange of experience between NPC and the "International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)", based in New Delhi, India on impact evaluation of development programs and Projects. Impact evaluation training was organized for government M&E personnel in close coordination between NPC, 3ie and SNPNC. In this training, 3ie and NPC shared their experience on impact evaluation and signed a MOU for future cooperation on impact evaluation. 3ie has shown interest to conduct an impact evaluation of an education sector Project in the near future. In addition, 3ie also supported two NPC M&E staff to participate in an evaluation workshop in Thailand. Similarly, CBS staff made a study visit to the Philippines and learned on how they conduct annual labour and household consumption survey.

The International Evaluation Conclave organized by Community Evaluators (CoE) South Asia and the government of Nepal in 2015 provided an ample opportunity for Nepal on South-South Learning on monitoring and evaluation. There were about 117 Nepali participants, including six participants supported by SNPNC, in this evaluation conclave. Learnings by Nepali participants from this conclave is seen to be utilized in their respective areas of works.

An Eval SDG workshop was organized in Kathmandu by community evaluators of South Asia in 2016 in collaboration with NPC. Most of the participants in this workshop were government staff and UN officials based in Kathmandu and community evaluators. In this workshop, there was a cross learning on evaluation systems and practices in South Asian countries. In addition, the participants also prepared an action plan of Nepal for gender and equity focused SDGs evaluation in Nepal. In 2017, there has been no such activities that relate to South-South and Triangular cooperation.

7.6 Partnerships

The Project has been collaborating with NPC to conduct M&E training for government officials engaged in monitoring and evaluation works. For this NPC contributed the cost of a resource persons, whereas SNPNC: FPSDG provided logistic support and stationaries, food and transportation expenses. Similarly, CBS conducted Annual Household Survey on its own whereas SNPNC: FPSDG supported with logistic and supervision expenses only. In AHS III report, coordination with World Food Programme was made to include food consumption related analysis. In 2017, SNPNC: FPSDG collaborated with CBS to prepare the report of AHS IV.

7.7 Promotion of civic engagement

- SNPMC: FPSDG Project has supported civic engagement in preparing SDGs Baseline report.
- Independent evaluation of three national Projects/programs were completed in 2017. Information for these evaluations were collated through household survey, focus group discussion and key informants interview where civic engagement was high.
- Wider circulation of draft SDGs Baseline report among civil society and development partners was done for feedback and suggestion.

7.8 Expanding opportunities for youth

Not applicable in case of SNPMC: FPSDG Project.

7.9 Innovation

Empowering government officials in monitoring and evaluation and conducting evaluation of selected national program and Project by the evaluation-training participants has been one of the good innovations of this Project.

7.10 Knowledge Management and Products

Knowledge products are essential for future use. Therefore, NPC had given high priority to conduct policy and planning related studies. Policy study and/or knowledge product has been one of the core activities of SNPMC: FPSDG Project. Under knowledge product, SNPMC: FPSDG supported to prepare and publish number of policy studies and other national reports including Nepal Human Development Report (NHDR) 2014, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reports 2013 and 2016, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) National (preliminary) Report 2015, SDGs Baseline Report 2017, SDG VNR report 2017 which suggested number of policy and program interventions for inclusive and sustainable development for LDC graduation by 2022, and transforming Nepal from low income country to middle income country by 2030. Findings of these policy products have been used in drafting approach paper for 14th periodic development plan. Similarly, findings of these reports are also reflected in Annual Programmes and Budget of the Government of Nepal.

In 2017, following knowledge products were prepared:

- Publication of NSDS (Nepali translation completed)
- Annual Household Survey on Labour and Consumption IV
- Publication of National Statistical System
- SDGs Baseline Report 2017
- SDGs Voluntary National Review Report (VNR)
- SDGs Need Assessment, Costing and Financing Strategy (Draft)
- Three independent third party evaluation reports. People's Embankment Program, Golden 1000 Days and New Settlement Development Projects.

8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Leadership, and more importantly the direct contribution of government staff in implementing Project initiatives, is crucial for capacity building, greater national ownership, and sustainability. Technical contribution for the development of National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), Reference Manual on Statistical Systems of Nepal (NSS) was provided with the direct involvement and technical contribution of government staff and with capacity building support from UNDP through trainings and other learning opportunities. Similarly, the MDGs final status report 2000-2015 and SDGs National (Preliminary) Report 2015 were prepared under NPC leadership and SNPMC: FPSDG provided technical support. The ownership of these documents is substantial and there is also opportunity for the government to take these initiatives further. As this was a successful approach, UNDP should continue to follow this framework in the times to come, particularly for its policy advocacy and system building work.
- Working under government guidance and leadership in such Projects has proven to be an effective strategy, as the government takes ownership of the Project activities and its outputs; however, smooth implementation of the Project can sometimes be delayed as government officials have other competing priorities and responsibilities. In 2017 government officials, were heavily involved in local, provincial and national level elections. Because of these heavy workloads, SNPMC: FPSDG could not get adequate time of government officials for Project activities.
- Rapport building with key government officials is vital for smooth and effective implementation of Project activities. Having good relations with focal person at various government agencies is helpful in completing annual work plan on time thereby improve the Project delivery.

9. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

- Frequent changes in NPC leadership and staff: Changes in the leadership had affected decisions on policy issues. Similarly, frequent transfer of government staff were also observed as a challenge for the smooth implementation of the Project activities. Frequent transfer of government staff delays Project implementation, as new comers require time to understand the Project and act accordingly.
- Delay in decision making from NPC and CBS: The Project has been facing problem in implementing Project activities as per quarterly plan because of delay in decision making from NPC and CBS.
- Less time of NPC and CBS officials in Project activities: Due to their regular national priority works, the NPC and CBS officials have been able to give only limited time in Project activities. This had implications on holding Project Board Meeting and Project Steering Committee meetings on time.

10. PRIORITIES FOR 2018

Priority work for 2018 are as follows:

- Nepali translation and printing of SDG Base Line Report
- Finalisation, printing and dissemination of SDGs need assessment, costing and financing strategy
- SDGs localization workshop at province level
- NHDR preparation
- Training / Workshops for Amending the National M&E Guidelines
- Monitoring and evaluation training to line ministries M&E personnel
- Conduct third party independent evaluation of three national programs /project
- Training on National Accounts: Methods, practices and challenges (For University Professors, Government Officers and Economic Journalists)
- Sensitization one-day Seminar on SDGs Indicators for SO Heads (33 SO Heads)

11. A SPECIFIC STORY

"Nepal's Sustainable Development Goals: Needs Assessment, Costing and Financial Strategy" is prepared. This report has identified interventions, and estimated the investment requirement, for achieving the SDGs in line with their national indicators and 2030 targets. Besides, this report also flags on the policies, institutions and partnerships necessary to carry forward the Sustainable Development Agenda, forge synergy in its implementation, and keep track of the progress made so far in SDGs implementation.

This report provides information on investment requirement for major SDG areas, with decomposition of the investment requirement for the public, private, and other non-state stakeholders. The financing gap for SDGs by public, private and other sectors is estimated based on existing trend of resource mobilization and existing pattern of available resource allocation against investment requirement in major SDG areas.

Nepal has made several attempts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emanated from the global 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda of 'leaving no one behind'. This report is one further step to assess the intervention needs for achieving the SDGs, undertake the costing of the interventions to assess the investment requirement and to suggest financing strategy for meeting the investment requirement.

The report recommended that the SDG priorities should be reflected in the development policies, strategies, perspective plans, periodic plans and annual budgets of the governments at all levels in terms of resources allocation, effective implementation, and continuous monitoring. Monitoring of the priority one Projects and programs need to be a more frequent phenomenon than others and to be taken from the highest level of the government. It further suggested that the Project prioritization criteria and process followed for MTEF could work as a fiscal instrument to guide SDGs prioritization.

The report sought an urgency to institutionalize the Project prioritization criteria of the government as the Project prioritization criteria has so far been ad-hoc; it is not properly institutionalized among development agencies; and it is often driven by funding sources rather than the feature of the Project. Besides revisiting the Project and programme prioritization criteria, there is a need to develop

evidence base for reprioritizing through wider and deeper evaluation of the on-going and completed priority Projects. Only empirical evidence would reveal the impact and synergy brought about by the priority Projects and thus guide reprioritization. It is equally important to consider that prioritization is period and resource specific, and should be synergic to meet the legitimate challenge achieving all the sustainable development goals by 2030.

12. RISK AND ISSUE LOGS

12.1 Risk Log Matrix

#	Description	Category (financial, political, operational, organizational, environmental, regulatory, security, strategic, other)	Likelihood of risk (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the most likely) A	Impact (scale of 1 to 5 with 5 being the highest) B	Risk factor (A x B)	Mitigation measures if risk occurs	Date risk is identified	Last Updated	Status
1	Conflict on implementation of the new Constitution of Nepal	Political: There is a risk that peace and political stability efforts will exhaust and occupy the current development agenda, as well as resources	Likelihood : 3	Impact: 3	Risk: 9	The Project is designed to ensure that development agenda receives sufficient attention. Through the analysis and preparation of various policy papers and reports, the program will continue to advocate for better planning and programming	2016	December 2017	While there has been continuous dialogue between major political for settlement
2	Frequent turnover in NPC personnel and leadership	Organizational	Likelihood: 3 Frequent change in NPC's leadership and personnel could delay Project implementation	Impact: 3	Risk: 9	This Project will contribute to the engagement of NPC second tier personnel by providing technical support from the outset to strengthen NPC's institutional ownership and leadership	October 2016	December 2017	NPC is now in full form, but there is possibility of change in near future, as there has been change in government leadership.

3	Delay in implementation of the federal structure	Political	Likelihood: 4 If Nepal moves quickly in materializing federalism during Project period, this might change the function and mandate of NPC	Impact : 3 Probability:	Risk: 12	Implementation of federal structure is expected to take some time, at least one year, until new election take place in the country. During that time, the Project team will redesign the program to respond to the needs and demands as per new mandates of NPC and other institutions.	November 2016	December 2017	Local, provincial and central level elections are completed and new governments have taken charge and implementation of federal structure has taken place.
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12.2 Issue Log Matrix

#	Type	Date Identified	Description and Comments	Resolution measures recommended	Status of the issue	Status Change Date
1	Institutional	November 2013	Less time of NPC and CBS officials for the Project due to their competing and other national priorities	Work with concerned divisional/sectional team for wider involvement of NPC and CBS personnel and accomplishment of Project activities	Still this is a pertinent issue	Still it is an issue
2	Institutional	2016	Use of knowledge products/evaluation and survey reports in policy decision making	Wider dissemination of the knowledge products. Review the status of the use and integration status of the data/statistics/recommendations made by the reports.	This is one of the pertinent issue	
3	Organizational	2016	Delay in decision making from NPC and UNDP side	Continued follow up needed.	This is one of the pertinent issue	

13. PROGRESS AGAINST ANNUAL WORK PLAN 2017

Duration of this plan (start: month/year-end: month/year): Jan -Jun 2017

UNDAF outcome: Vulnerable group have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection.

UNDAF/CPAP Output: GoN and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, review and implement inclusive labour and economic policies and legislations that bolster productive employment and income opportunities.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual achievement of Targets	Annual achievement of Targets in %	Donor name & code	Approved budget (from the AWP)	Amount Spent	% of expenditure against approved budget	Remarks (if targets not fully achieved)
00086686: Output 1 (First CPAP output): 1. NPC and CBS have improved capacity for gender and social inclusion responsive data collection and M&E system									
Activity Result 1: Strengthened national statistical capacity	Activity 1.3 Printing and Launching of Reference Manual on National Statistical System	Print 1000 copies	Target Achieved	100%	UNDP/00012	3,179	3,173	100%	
	Activity 1.7:: Prepare and publish 4th AHS report	Publish online	Target achieved	100	UNDP/00012	962	960	100%	
Activity Result 2: Strengthened National M&E capacity	Activity 2.2 Conduct independent evaluation of three program and projects	Independent evaluation of New Settlement Project, People's Embankment Program and Golden 1000 days Project	Target Achieved	100%	UNDP/00012	32743	32732	100%	
	Activity 2.5: Internal evaluation facilitation training	2.5.1: Organize basic M&E training to newly transferred M&E official	Target Achieved	100%	UNDP/00012	2042	2037	100%	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Targets for Planned Activities	Annual achievement of Targets	Annual achievement of Targets in %	Donor name & code	Approved budget (from the AWP)	Amount Spent	% of expenditure against approved budget	Remarks (if targets not fully achieved)
		in M&E departments of the line ministries				38926	38902	100%	
Sub Total						38926	38902	100%	
00086687: Output 2 : GoN has increased capacity to develop inclusive growth policies, national plans, and budget									
Activity Result 3: Knowledge products on inclusive and sustainable development	Activity 3.1: Update SDGs baseline report	Activity 3.1: Update SDGs baseline report	Target achieved	100%	UNDP/00012	10854	10827	100%	
	Activity 3.2: SDGs need assessment, costing and financing strategy	Activity 3.2: Prepare SDGs need assessment, costing and financing strategy	Target achieved	100%	UNDP/00012	29334	27259	92%	
	Activity 3.8 UNDP CTA technical assistance	3.7.8: 15% time contribution of UNDP CTA	Target achieved	100%	UNDP/00012	18972	17,580	93%	
	Activity 3.9: preparation of SDG portal and infographics of earthquake database.	Activity 3.9: preparation of SDG portal and infographics of earthquake database.	Not achieved	0%	UNDP/00012	7000	0.0	0%	
Sub Total						66,160	55,666	94%	
Program Support cost						61,685	62,511	101%	
GRAND TOTAL						167551	157079	94%	



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