

COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

AND

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN
NEPAL

2008-2010

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List of Acronyms

ADDCN	Association of District Development Committees Nepal
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Center
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AusAID	Australian Government's overseas aid program
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BDSPOs	Business Development Service Provider Organizations
BOGs	Basic Operating Guidelines
BRIDGE	Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Election
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CA	Constituent Assembly
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
CDF	Community Development Fund
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CP	Country Programme
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CPN	Communist Party Nepal
CPN/M	Communist Party of Nepal/Maoist
COs	Community Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development
DLGSP	Decentralised Local Governance Support Programme
DPMAS	District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
EC	Election Commission
ESC	Economic, social and cultural (rights)
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FACE	Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GFATM	Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HHs	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPI	Human Poverty Index
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross

IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGOs	International Non-governmental Organizations
IUCN	World Conservation Union
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LBFC	Local Bodies Fiscal Commission
LSGA	Local Self-Governance Act
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MC/PM	Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures
MDGI	Millennium Development Goals Initiative
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MEDEP	Micro-enterprise Development Programme
MGEP	Mainstreaming Gender Equity Programme
MIS	Management Information System
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MoCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoEST	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFSC	Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation
MoGA	Ministry of General Administration
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoICS	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies
MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentarian Affairs
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MUAN	Municipal Association of Nepal
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAVIN	National Association of Village Development Committees in Nepal
NCASC	National Center for AIDS and STD Control
NDVS	National Development Volunteers Service
NEX	National Execution
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMAS	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System

PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan
REDP	Rural Energy Development Programme
RMG	Results Management Guidelines
RRF	Results and Resources Framework
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SWAP	Sector-Wide Approach
TRPAP	Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme
TTF	Thematic Trust Fund
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNSCR 1325	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development
WSSD	World Summit Outcome on Sustainable Development

The Framework

The Government of Nepal and the UNDP Nepal are in mutual agreement to the content of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the Country Programme.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the United Nations Conventions and Summits to which the Government of Nepal and UNDP are committed, including:

- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965);
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966);
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979);
- ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (1989) (no. 169);
- The Rio Earth Summit (1992) to support the mainstreaming of sustainable development frameworks and to build national capacity for fulfilling the obligations to Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs);
- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992);
- The World Conference on Human Rights (1993);
- The UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which calls for women's participation and protection in post-conflict related recovery, reintegration and peace building work at all levels;
- The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (2001);
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development (2005) to support the mainstreaming of human rights, and
- The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005).

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of the previous Country Programme (2002 to 2007), both the Government of Nepal and UNDP are entering into a new period of cooperation for 2008 to 2010;

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of close cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Part I. Basis of Relationship

1.1 WHEREAS the Government of Nepal (hereinafter referred to as "the Government") and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP's assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 23 February 1984. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the

necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), hereinafter referred to as the Programme), together with an Annual Work Plan (AWP) (which shall form part of this CPAP, and is incorporated herein by reference), concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.

Part II. Situation analysis

2.1 Nepal is currently pursuing a peace process since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in November 2006 by the Government of Nepal and the Communist Party of Nepal, Maoists (CPN/M). This historic agreement ended the ten-year armed conflict which killed about 13,000 people, brought about a major set back in the development process, and most importantly, weakened social cohesion in communities across Nepal. The political movement of 2006 that culminated in the peace agreement has made it clear that structural transformation is needed in the country for achieving equality and empowerment and for securing all citizens' rights. Hence, in this context, development in Nepal has to be about supporting this process of social transformation and peace building.

2.2 At the root of the armed conflict in Nepal lies persistent inequality and exclusion from state mechanisms and development opportunities, and legal, economic, and social arrangements which have restricted the influence and prospects of a large proportion of Nepal's women and girls, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, religious minorities, and the poor in general. Failure to deliver basic services and ensure security, along with increasing unemployment fuelled the frustration of the rural poor, especially youth, and provided a fertile breeding ground for the conflict. The Madhesi movement for state recognition of their identity that started after the signing of the CPA has further highlighted the need to address multiple dimensions of exclusion existing in Nepal and the need for far greater and more systematic efforts to engage people in the peace-building process. If mechanisms for proper representation in state structures, public information sharing, consultation and engagement are not created, and people do not benefit tangibly from the peace process, the potential for widespread unrest and a resumption of violence could rise dramatically, putting the entire peace process at risk. Support to peace building, therefore, has to focus on building not only the capacity of relevant institutions to promote peace and democracy, but also of civil society to insure that people are well informed of their political rights and responsibilities, and can actively participate in the political process.

2.3 Building peace, however, not only involves political negotiations among the political parties, but also delivering visible and tangible peace dividends to Nepal's 26 million people, especially those living below the poverty line. According to the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the 2005 Millennium Development Goals Progress Report, the number of Nepalis living in poverty has dropped considerably over the past two decades, and Nepal is on course to meet the goal of reducing

poverty by one-half. However, Nepal currently ranks 142 out of 177 countries (Human Development Report 2007/2008) and poverty is still severe and widespread in many rural areas with significant disparities between groups and regions. Data shows that the incidence of poverty in Nepal decreased from 42% in 1995/96 to 31% in 2003/04, but inequality increased from 34% to 41% during the same period. When the incidence of poverty is disaggregated into social groups, the disparity becomes quite clear: 47% for Dalits, 41% for Muslims, 44% for Hill Janajatis and only 19% for Brahmans and Chhetris. Poverty and vulnerability of many groups may increase further if the spread of HIV/AIDS is not stopped. According to the MDG Progress Report, “unless programmes are implemented on a war footing, a generalized epidemic with high mortality in the most economically productive groups will begin”. For those people already living with HIV/AIDS, livelihoods opportunities are essential.

2.4 Disparities also exist in participation in governance. Women only account for 8% of civil service employees and 6% of Members of Parliament elected in the last election of 1999. Furthermore, only one Dalit representative was in the parliament during the entire multiparty period (i.e. between 1991 and 2003). Other development indicators suggest similar patterns of disparity: for example while the Tarai Dalits have a literacy rate of only 21%, Newars have 72%, and Tarai Brahmans/Chhetris have 74%. Despite the policy declaration that at least 33% of employees in state structures must be women, they continue to be marginalized in all parts of the government.

2.5 Overcoming gender inequality remains one of Nepal’s largest development challenges as women also continue to lag far behind men in political, economic, and social spheres. Only 42% of Nepali women are literate compared to 65% of men. According to the 2001 census, less than 11% of households reported female ownership of land. For every Rs. 101 women earn, men earn Rs. 137 in the non-agriculture sector. Furthermore, there still exist a significant number of laws and provisions that are discriminatory against women. Therefore, mainstreaming of gender in all development programmes and designing targeted women’s empowerment initiatives are critical aspects of the overall development strategy to reduce gender inequality. There is also a need to build a stronger civil society to lobby for the implementation of policies on gender equality and social inclusion and Nepal’s international human rights obligations.

2.6 The data presented here point to problems in governance structures and processes. Although the Local Self Governance Act (LSGA) 1999 had established a solid institutional foundation for local government in Nepal, the armed conflict paralyzed a large number of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) and made it difficult for the District Development Committees (DDCs) to operate beyond the district headquarters. The expiry of the tenure of elected bodies in mid-2002 created a political vacuum, constraining the scope of interaction between local government and citizens in decision making and development processes. The peace process has allowed local governments to function again in most parts of the country, except in some Terai districts, albeit with limited capacity. Unless the security situation improves, particularly in the Terai districts, and interim local councils are put in place as per the CPA, the effective functioning of local government will continue to be challenging. Given the uncertain political environment, restoring people’s confidence

in their local governments, developing local governments' capacity for inclusive structures and processes, and empowering local communities to assert their rights, will be crucial for improved service delivery.

2.7 In the current post-conflict context and despite the ongoing peace process, respect for human rights remains a matter of concern, due to both political and institutional capacity gaps. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has now become a constitutional body; however, its capacity to advocate, promote and monitor human rights needs to be further developed. Strengthening the justice system and increasing access to justice, especially for the poor, are two key priorities. A recent study revealed that only 15 percent of disputes ever reach the courts for settlement and the rest are settled outside of court. Barriers to access to the formal justice system—legal fees, language competencies, illiteracy, harassment and discrimination—are greater for women, the poor and people from socially excluded groups. Current data shows that only 2% of judges and 5% of lawyers are women. Mediation services, such as those provided by women's paralegal committees supported by the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), and other informal and indigenous systems can improve access to justice; however, it is important that such mechanisms comply with human rights and state laws.

2.8 Evidence is mounting worldwide that development efforts are undermined by climate change; droughts, land degradation, degraded water supplies and biodiversity loss all pose a threat to development in general and to the poor in particular who depend on subsistence agriculture. Environmental resources such as forest, water and agricultural lands are the mainstay of livelihoods of almost 90% of the people in Nepal; yet, environmental sustainability was given low priority in past development plans. It has been reported that Nepal's farms, forests and fisheries significantly contribute (almost 40%) to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Nepal's forest area declined from around 37% in 1985-86 to about 29% in 2000. Whilst the area under shrub land has increased during the period, the trend of increasing cultivable land at the cost of forests is still continuing. As a result, marginalized people, who are dependant on forests for their livelihoods, will become even more vulnerable. While Nepal has developed a long term water strategy and plan, it lacks appropriate mechanisms for integrated water management planning to address issues of water use conflict among various water users at the sub-basin level. In addition, communities engaged in conservation of water resources have fewer and fewer incentives to continue conservation work. Access to clean and sustainable forms of energy in rural areas is also a major challenge as more than 86% of the rural people still depend on biomass-based energy. Reliance on forests for fuel wood, as the prime cooking energy in rural Nepal, and excessive timber export from the Terai pose serious threats to bio-diversity and result in serious floods and landslides annually. This highlights the need to intensify efforts to support conservation and effective management of natural resources, promote clean and renewable forms of energy, and mainstream climate change adaptation.

2.9 Rugged and fragile geo-physiological structure, variable climatic conditions, active tectonic processes and rapid demographic changes make Nepal vulnerable to various types of natural hazards. Nepal ranks 11th and 30th in terms of relative vulnerability to earthquakes and floods respectively. Recurrent major hazards, floods and landslides, claimed an average of 211 lives annually in the past ten years.

Earthquakes remain a major concern, the risk of which is compounded by rapid population growth, haphazard housing patterns, lack of enforcement of building codes, and inadequate regulations for land use. There is little knowledge and inadequate planning to manage emergency situations and mass casualty. Despite Nepal being highly vulnerable to natural disasters, the concept of disaster risk reduction is far from being institutionalized. The duality of natural and human-made crises, especially during the decade long conflict, has highlighted the critical need for greater support to the vulnerable communities to ensure safer lives and livelihoods.

2.10 Given the multiple and complex challenges that Nepal currently faces, donor coordination and harmonization in accordance with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness remains a priority. The existing national framework for aid coordination and harmonization needs to be strengthened to allow for improved aid predictability. At the sub-national level, overlaps and duplications between and by donor-supported activities are common. It is critical that both donor communities and the Government find ways to synchronize their programmes for effective management and utilization of foreign and domestic resources. A successful peace process leading to political stability, the drafting of a new constitution for an inclusive state, and the translation of policy commitments into fully resourced development programmes will contribute to meeting the MDGs.

Part III. Past cooperation and lessons learned

3.1 The objective of the second Country Cooperation Framework (CCF) for Nepal (2002-2006) was to contribute to the national poverty reduction goals and the Millennium Summit's goal to halve human poverty and eliminate extreme income poverty by 2015. The second CCF focused on four programme areas: pro-poor policies and programmes, democratic governance, environment and energy, and overcoming gender gaps, with a total budget of \$97.8 million over six years.

3.2 Crisis was initially considered a cross-cutting issue under the past programme, but as the conflict worsened, it became a central theme in UNDP's work during the programme period. In 2004, UNDP undertook a repositioning exercise, which shifted the programme focus from policy work at the central level to community level initiatives specifically targeting the poor and disadvantaged groups. In 2005, UNDP and the Government conducted a Programme Review to identify implementation challenges and to extend the Programme for another year. The Review noted considerable achievements in all four programme areas. The average annual increase in resources delivery over the programme period was 14%, despite the conflict. However, the review observed that programme effectiveness and implementation had suffered as a result of the conflict in almost all parts of the country. Weak linkages and synergies between – and duplications of – activities by different projects were also noted, and monitoring was deemed insufficient. The review agreed to extend the CCF through 2007, to reprioritize and refocus projects to reach the most conflict-affected, excluded and needy groups, to consolidate a number of projects or shift to a programme approach where possible, to strengthen synergies between projects, and to increase UNDP's field presence and monitoring through the establishment of field offices.

3.3 Outcome and project evaluations, assessments and reviews indicate that generally UNDP's support has been effective and relevant. However, there are also lessons learned—some relevant to all areas of intervention, and others more specific—that will guide the new Country Programme (CP). Lessons learned in the area of **social mobilization** are particularly relevant to UNDP's future support. An outcome evaluation on social mobilization in 2004 revealed that “the strategy of social mobilization has helped the poor and the disadvantaged” and that “community Organizations (COs) have been empowered to make their own decisions about local development, resolve conflicts and broadly appreciate development as a multi-sectoral process.” Furthermore, The Mid-Term Review of the Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme (DLGSP) in 2006 noted that “undoubtedly, the most significant contribution of DLGSP and predecessor programmes over the years has been to create the basic building blocks for community empowerment and decentralized governance.” These and many other reviews have highlighted that social mobilization has strengthened social capital and enhanced communities' capacity to cope with the negative consequences of the conflict.

3.4 However, efforts to build financial capital, or create **economic empowerment**, through the same interventions have been less effective. Some of the reasons include insufficient training packages, poor market linkages and lack of access to credit. For example, support to tourism development for rural poverty alleviation was successful in socially mobilizing communities, and in helping them develop a wide range of rural infrastructure and tourism products. However, the initiative faced challenges in establishing market and private sector linkages. Lessons learned suggest that in the future, a two-pronged strategy should be adopted to promote livelihoods. On the one hand, support to micro-enterprise development, successfully demonstrated by the Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP), should be expanded and micro-enterprise expertise be extended to community organizations formed through other initiatives. On the other, social mobilization packages should include stronger income generating components for the poorest of the poor. Issues surrounding access to credit and other financial services are leading UNDP to develop a new programme to promote more inclusive finance for the poor and excluded.

3.5 UNDP's intervention in **mainstreaming gender and social inclusion** has produced mixed results. Targeted strategies of a number of projects (e.g. DLGSP, MEDEP, the Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP), the Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP), and the Mainstreaming Gender Equity Programme (MGEP)) have improved women's participation in community development activities and livelihood opportunities. Yet, participation of women, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis and other excluded groups are still inadequate in programme activities. Evaluations have pointed out the need for balanced interventions that improve women's and excluded groups' assets and access to services, that empower them socially and politically, and that change the formal and informal policies and socio-cultural norms, if gender inequality and social exclusion are to be addressed for fundamental changes.

3.6 All UNDP-supported interventions were designed to **develop national capacities**, where significant achievements have been made. At the village level, interventions have helped build poor communities' capacities to manage resources

and implement development activities. At the district level, capacities have been developed in a number of areas, ranging from financial management to rural energy planning. Similarly, at the central level, capacities of partner institutions have been strengthened, for example for poverty monitoring and analysis. However, challenges to capacity development have been encountered during implementation. Reviews have highlighted that training programmes designed to develop the capacities of individuals have only been partially successful, and knowledge gained through training is not always shared with or transferred to other individuals working in the same institutions. The absence of local bodies was a major problem for capacity development at the local level. Frequent transfer of Government staff, which also hinders project implementation, often results in trained individuals moving to new positions where newly acquired skills are less applicable. Training opportunities are sometimes offered to candidates whose job responsibilities are not directly related to the topic of the training. Greater efforts are required to ensure that, under the new Programme, capacity development strategies are designed, implemented and monitored for better results.

3.7 Other lessons learned are relevant for specific areas of intervention under the new Programme, the first of which is **peace building**. When the Programme was re-positioned to respond to the challenges of the conflict, more specific interventions were also initiated (e.g. Support to Peace and Development Initiatives (SPDI)) targeting conflict victims, the media, and the youth from conflict-affected areas of Nepal. This initiative expanded UNDP's engagement with a broad spectrum of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) committed to mitigating the impact of conflict on civilian populations. However, the potential integration of local initiatives into the broader peace-building process remained unrealized. The key lessons from this initiative is that civil society capacity building efforts should focus directly on community-based organizations whose membership and influence work at the household level. Experience from other conflict-affected contexts shows that community-based organizations (CBOs) can be empowered to transform conflict by building their capacities to develop internal and external networking and information exchanges, and linking them to national-level peace-building initiatives.

3.8 In the field of **democratic governance**, UNDP Nepal has many years of experience spanning several areas of intervention. Under the first CCF, UNDP made significant contributions to the conceptualization and adoption of the LSGA (1999). Under the second CCF, UNDP helped the poor to form more than 30,000 community organizations which have been involved in village level development planning. UNDP also supported capacity development of district-level institutions, including the piloting, through support from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), of the "Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures" (MC/PM) and performance-based block grants to local bodies in 20 districts. The Government has taken complete ownership of the MC/PM, and announced its intention to replicate it in all 75 districts in the 2006/07 Nepal Government Budget Speech. However, despite these achievements, due to the conflict and the absence of locally elected representatives much of the government's decentralization agenda remained unrealized, and UNDP's support to local governments could not bring about the desired improvements in participatory planning.

3.9 Reviews point to the great need for further support to capacity

development for decentralized governance at the community, district and central levels. At the local level, further mobilization is required so that more people can articulate their needs and demand their rights from local bodies. At the district level, greater capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of development interventions is necessary to ensure basic service delivery. Reviews also recommend that in the continued absence of locally elected bodies, support to governance should give priority to alternative mechanisms to improve accountability and transparency until elections can be held; social audit processes and public hearings piloted with UNDP and UNCDF support should be strengthened and replicated. In order for the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and districts to sustain successful elements of programmes, a UNCDF evaluation notes that there must be sufficient understanding, capacity, management arrangements, skills, knowledge and commitment to do so, and that future support must therefore include a mainstreaming strategy and sustainability plan, and a comprehensive capacity development strategy. Reviews also reiterate the on-going need to focus on gender and social inclusion: participation of women and individuals from excluded groups should be promoted in all stages of development planning, implementation and monitoring.

3.10 Under the past programme, UNDP successfully built capacity for pro-poor policy design, supported the establishment of a Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System (PMAS) in the National Planning Commission (NPC), strengthened Government ownership of the MDGs through advocacy and programmes focusing on the localization of the MDGs, and sparked debates with the Nepal Human Development Report 2004 on *Empowerment and Poverty Reduction*. Despite progress however, NPC planning directives, formats and processes do not adequately incorporate gender and social inclusion (GSI) aspects, and the disaggregated information necessary for gender- and social inclusion-sensitive planning is not readily available. Future support to the NPC should focus on incorporating these issues into planning and monitoring systems.

3.11 UNDP also supported a series of interventions under the past programme broadly targeted at strengthening Government's foreign aid management and co-ordination. However, the focus of the support was primarily logistics, and most of the resources were used to fund equipment. UNDP was unable to act as an agent of policy change due to this narrow approach; aid management and coordination requires a more comprehensive engagement with a wider range of partners. Any future intervention in this area should focus on a national aid coordination agenda consistent with Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness.

3.12 In the area of justice, UNDP supported the drafting of Civil and Criminal Codes and the Mediation Act, and the domestication of international treaties and conventions, and the revision of laws in line with international laws. UNDP helped develop capacity of staff of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, judges, lawyers, court staff, and mediation centers, through various training programmes. UNDP also supported demonstration projects, or pilot courts, in rural and urban areas. Some of the objectives of the initiative were realized – such as the separation of civil and criminal benches, and streamlining administration and case-flow management to reduce the time between filing and resolution of cases. However, there were challenges on several levels, including the conflict, frequent transfer of judges from pilot courts to non-pilot courts, and the narrow focus of the

project and its capacity development strategy. Improving access to justice, especially by the most disadvantaged, cannot be limited to improving the court administration. Further support is required to fully transform these courts into models for replication, and to ensure that the lessons learned feed into the Supreme Court's next Strategic Plan. A study on access to justice commissioned by UNDP also recommend that the provision of legal aid should be extended, paralegal capacities built at the village level, and collaboration between judges, lawyers and paralegal service providers enhanced. More women and representatives of excluded groups should be trained to provide legal aid services and to become lawyers.

3.13 In the areas of **energy and environment**, evaluations have confirmed that the second CCF has made significant contributions to sustainable development in Nepal. The past Country Programme supported the development of the Nepal Biodiversity Strategy (2002), the Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal (2003), a Biodiversity Implementation Plan (2005), a pro-poor Tourism Policy (2005), and a comprehensive Rural Energy Policy (2006). UNDP supported the application of community mobilization in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation as the key to people-centered development and conservation programmes. These experiences have shaped the policy and regulatory regime of buffer zones, as evidenced by the Buffer Zone Management Guidelines promulgated in 2003. UNDP support facilitated the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation to transition from an agency working in protected areas for natural resource protection and conservation to one that is now driven by the concept of balancing biodiversity conservation and human needs. However, despite the successes of UNDP-supported programmes in social mobilization, the links between income generation activities and biodiversity conservation have remained weak. Continued efforts are also required to mainstream environmental issues in development planning both at central and local levels, and to integrate biodiversity, environment and energy issues with livelihoods strategies for poverty reduction.

3.14 Under the second CCF, UNDP also strengthened national capacities for **disaster management**. UNDP supported preparation of a long term disaster management strategy based on the Hyogo Framework of Action, and the establishment of the "Disaster Preparedness Network (DP-Net)" to support disaster preparedness activities. UNDP also supported the Government of Nepal to prepare a National Report on Disaster Management, presented to the World Conference on Disaster Reduction 2005 in Kobe. However, the challenge is to shift strategy and policy focus from post-disaster relief to disaster risk reduction for effective mainstreaming of disaster issues in planning.

3.15 While considerable achievements have been made in the past, work needs to continue under this Programme to consolidate those gains and address some of the challenges and weaknesses experienced in the previous Programme.

Part IV. The New Programme

4.1 The Programme (2008-2010) builds on the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Nepal 2008-2010, the Government's Three-Year Interim

Plan 2007-2010, UNDP's Corporate Strategic Plan 2008-2011, and the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) for 2008-2010. It was developed through extensive consultations with relevant partners from the government, civil society organizations, UN agencies, and donors. UNDP will strive to engage in joint programming arrangements with other UN agencies where appropriate. Further to the recommendation of the Programme Review of 2005, UNDP will adopt a programme approach in this Programme.

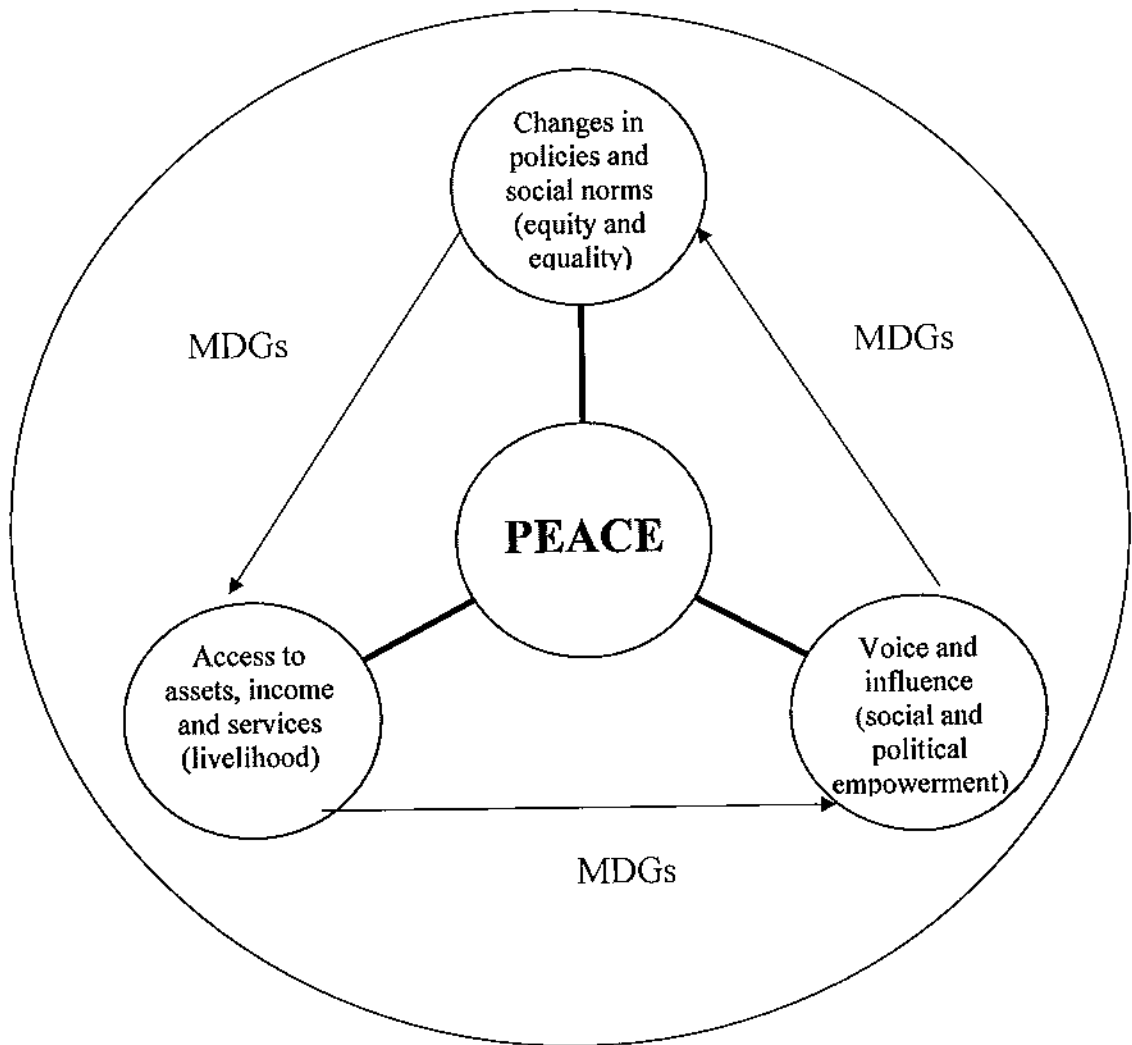
4.2 Emphasizing the importance of addressing inequality and exclusion in Nepal that have been the root cause of ten-year armed conflict, the CCA recommended that UN support to Nepal must mainstream "the overcoming of gender inequality and social exclusion" across all priority areas of cooperation. Building on the CCA, the UNDAF took a two-pronged strategy to mainstream gender and social inclusion: integrating gender and inclusion issues in all its priority areas and keeping human rights, gender equality and social inclusion as one of the four priority areas for UN support. The other three priority areas are: i) Consolidating Peace, ii) Quality Basic Services, and iii) Sustainable livelihoods.

4.3 The Three-year Interim 2007-2010 Plan has clearly stated that its objective is to reduce unemployment, poverty and inequality for sustainable peace. It has identified the following strategies to achieve this objective: i) greater emphasis on reconstruction and reintegration; ii) pro-poor and pro-employment economic development; iii) promotion of good governance and effective service delivery; iv) increased investment in physical infrastructure; v) greater emphasis on social development; and, vi) inclusive development and targeted programmes.

4.4 Specific policies and programmes have been included in the Interim Plan to enhance equitable access to and distribution of resources in order to "improve the socio-economic situation of the poor and the excluded."

4.5 UNDP's corporate level Strategic Plan 2008-2011 focuses on four areas: poverty reduction, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, and environment and sustainable development. Gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as capacity development, are cross-cutting issues in all focus areas of this Strategic Plan.

4.6 UNDP Nepal's CPD for 2008-2010 focuses on the following four areas: Peace Building, Recovery, and Reintegration; Transitional Governance; Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods; and Energy, Environment and Disaster Management. Through these four areas of support, UNDP will contribute to three critically interlinked domains of social transformation: improved livelihoods, social and political empowerment, and policy changes for equity and equality in order to achieve the MDGs and sustainable peace as illustrated below. A human development approach to reaching out to women and other excluded groups will ensure that they are not only empowered socially and politically but that their access to resources and basic services are also significantly increased for better livelihoods. In addition, reform in policy and governance issues shall help to remove institutional barriers for the excluded groups to benefit from development opportunities and peace dividends. The integrating dimension of this proposed Programme is the emphasis on livelihoods for poverty reduction, promotion of gender equality and social inclusion, and contribution to sustained peace in Nepal.



4.7 Drawing from Nepal's Interim Constitution and Interim Plan where references are made to the groups that have been "left behind", the following groups have been identified as the primary targets of UNDP-supported programs: Women, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, Muslims, people living under the poverty line, people with disability, and people from geographically remote areas. The phrase "excluded groups" used in this document refers to all these categories collectively. Specific methodologies will be developed to identify these groups at the grassroots level. Programs targeted to other vulnerable groups such as HIV/AIDS infected or affected, conflict affected, youth, or disaster victims, will be categorically mentioned.

4.8 A common element that runs through all four focus areas is livelihoods. The concept of livelihoods that is adopted here is multidimensional as it encompasses physical, financial, natural, social and human assets that people build and draw upon for positive livelihood outcomes. UNDP's support in the four focus areas mentioned above will be to enhance one or more livelihood assets. To achieve positive

livelihoods outcomes, interventions focusing on building particular types of assets should be designed and implemented in ways that complement and strengthen each other. The proposed programme, therefore, emphasizes the importance of building synergies at a strategic level as well as partnership at the implementation level between UNDP-supported programmes.

4.9 UNDP's key approach to the four focus areas is capacity development. The development of a country's capacity to formulate, implement and review policies and programmes with a focus on equity, equality and human rights, is critical for long-term economic and societal development. Following UNDP's concept of capacity development, this Programme emphasizes developing the capacity at the individual, organizational and systemic levels to increase efficiency as well as participatory governance processes. The human development approach to capacity development that UNDP has adopted focuses on capacity assessment, learning opportunities, leadership development, institutional reform, participatory processes, and monitoring and accountability mechanisms. Applying this approach, capacity of institutions and systems that support the "duty bearers" as well as those that support the "rights holders" will be developed through this Programme. Greater emphasis is placed on developing systems and mechanisms for institutional capacity development while developing the capacity of the individuals is linked to increasing their knowledge and skills to implement the newly developed or reformed systems and policies. The Programme seeks to strengthen national and local governance capacity to address the root causes of poverty, inequality, exclusion and conflict, and to effectively plan, coordinate, implement, and monitor development programmes. As an element of capacity development of the beneficiary groups, UNDP programmes supporting community-level initiatives will apply social mobilization as a tool for social and political empowerment of the communities.

4.10 UNDP will concentrate its efforts for greater impact in the most remote, poor, and/or conflict-affected areas of the Mid- and Far Western Development Regions and the Terai. Area-based programmes will be considered for areas most prone to insecurity and instability, and for remote areas. District selection will be done using HDI/GDI, HPI, and GEM indicators while VDC selection will draw upon or build on existing methodologies including the "Mapping of Disadvantaged Groups" done by UNICEF where appropriate. Special attention will be given to identify VDCs that have been particularly affected by conflict. Participatory tools and methodologies will be applied to identify the women and the excluded groups at the settlement level to map the targeted beneficiaries of the programme. Programme interventions will adopt, as appropriate, targeted and rights-based approaches to ensure that they are inclusive and conflict-sensitive. In addition, special attention will be given to ensure synergy between various UNDP-supported projects for complementarity and linkages. The programme will seek opportunities for joint programming with other UN agencies and engage in joint planning and monitoring of development activities in selected districts. Given the evolving political context, the programme implementation strategy will be designed with flexibility for UNDP to adapt and address emerging needs through an iterative review process, and in consultation with the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), other UN agencies, the Government and donor partners.

Peace-Building, Recovery and Reintegration

4.11 Sustainable peace is Nepal's current priority as set out in the CPA. Having an elected Constituent Assembly (CA) to develop a constitution for a "new" Nepal is an important element of this agreement. Another important aspect is the successful reintegration of Maoists combatants and conflict affected people at the community level, for peace and harmony. It is in this context that UNDP will be providing support to the Election Commission (EC), the Constituent Assembly, the Parliamentary Secretariat, relevant Ministries, and civil society organizations through the Programme component "Peace Building, Recovery and Reintegration."

4.12 This programme component will contribute to the National Goal of *Peace Building* and the UNDAF outcome of *Consolidating Peace: National institutions, processes and initiatives strengthened to consolidate peace*. There are two Country Programme outcomes under this component: (i) Increased access to and participation in constitution building and free and fair electoral processes; and (ii) Programmes, strategies, policies and systems that promote post-conflict recovery. The intended results of this component will contribute towards the political empowerment of excluded groups and bring about policy changes for equity, equality and inclusion.

4.13 UNDP will support the process of making Nepal's new constitution through technical advice and practical assistance for the newly-elected Constituent Assembly delegates, technical advisors, as well as Parliamentary Secretariat and special committees. The support will focus not only on the substantive issues to be addressed in the new Constitution but also on the functioning, procedures and organization of the CA. At the same time, support will be provided to civil society organizations (CSOs) to ensure a participatory constitution building process that includes women and the excluded groups. Building on lessons learned from SPDI, UNDP will develop and implement a communication and outreach strategy building on the extensive social mobilization network across the country that has been established through UNDP projects.

4.14 UNDP will play a leading role in supporting capacity development of the EC to conduct credible and inclusive elections, in close collaboration and coordination with other national and international partners. The certified Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Election (BRIDGE) course on election administration as well as additional general management training will be provided for the longer-term individual staff development. Furthermore, UNDP will focus on raising levels of electoral and democratic awareness and participation among the public, especially women and other under-represented and excluded segments of the Nepali society.

4.15 The Programme will also support the concerned Ministries, mechanisms and offices in fulfilling their mandate to facilitate the implementation of the CPA. UNDP will help develop capacity both at the institutional and individual levels of concerned bodies. Based on priority needs identified through a capacity assessment exercise and consultations with the relevant ministries and other stakeholders, a capacity development strategy will be designed. UNDP, in close consultation with the concerned Ministries, will also help develop a strategy to assist with the reintegration of ex-combatants and those affected by the conflict, taking into consideration specific needs of women as per UN Security Council Resolution 1325.

Transitional Governance

4.16 The political aspect of the peace process needs to be complemented with changes in the governance structures and functions for it to be sustainable. One of the challenges in this area is to ensure that governance procedures at all levels are transparent, inclusive, and accountable to stakeholders. Another challenge is to empower the communities to meaningfully participate in governance and claim for their rights to basic services. It also implies the need to improve access to justice, to eliminate all forms of discrimination, and to implement human rights obligations.

4.17 This programme component will contribute to the National Goal of *Good Governance* and the UNDAF outcome of *Quality Basic Services: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups have increased access to improved quality basic services*. There are two Country Programme outcomes under this component: i) Increased capacity of Government at the national and local level to manage resources and deliver basic services in an inclusive and equitable manner; and ii) Responsive and accessible justice systems to promote gender equality, social inclusion, and the rule of law, including formal and informal processes. UNDP's support under this component will build on the achievements of previous cooperation to develop capacity in three strategic areas; a) *macro-level planning, monitoring, and aid coordination*, b) *decentralization and local governance*, and c) *human rights, justice and legal reform*. The intended results of this component will contribute towards both social and political empowerment of women and other excluded groups, improve their livelihoods, and bring about policy changes for inclusive governance.

Macro-Planning, Monitoring, and Aid coordination

4.18 In the area of macro-planning and monitoring, the Programme will support the NPC to embed the MDGs in national development planning. The Programme will assist the NPC to identify institutional capacity needs for developing MDG-based inclusive planning and monitoring systems. In line with the Interim Plan, the Programme will support institutionalization of gender responsive budgeting, gender audit and refining of monitoring systems (e.g. PMAS and DPMAS). Capacity of the NPC and the Planning and Monitoring Divisions of selected sectoral ministries will be developed to establish disaggregated data, to use them for planning and programme development, and to establish inclusive monitoring systems aligned with MDG indicators.

4.19 Aid management and coordination for effectiveness is an important aspect of strengthening systems of governance at the central level. The Programme will support the NPC, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and selected line ministries to develop policies, systems and capacities to effectively manage foreign aid in line with the Paris Declaration. The Programme will also facilitate a wider dialogue between the Government and the donor community for the development of an effective national framework on aid coordination.

Decentralization and Local Governance

4.20 UNDP will support a national programme to strengthen local governance, led by the Ministry of Local Development (MLD). Adopting a rights-based approach, UNDP's support in this area will focus on developing the capacity of both duty

bearers and rights holders.

4.21 UNDP will strengthen its social mobilization through an integrated approach that will foster social, economic and political empowerment of women and excluded groups and harmonize social mobilization activities across all UNDP-supported projects. This will include a stronger element of support for income generating activities, improved linkage to micro-enterprise development initiatives, and engaged discussions on critical issues like political participation, gender inequality, social exclusion, gender-based violence, human rights, and specific practices that discriminate against women, girl children, people with disabilities, Dalits, and other social groups. Volunteerism will be promoted through social mobilization in close partnership with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and the National Development Volunteers Service (NDVS).

4.22 Local communities will be empowered to play a major role in social reforms by engaging on issues such as dowry, child labour, *chhaupadi*, untouchability, domestic violence, and other discriminatory practices prevailing in the local communities. The programme will support to review the governance structures and procedures of schools, health posts, and users' committees to increase the participation of women and other excluded groups. The demand-side of local governance will be further enhanced by increasing participation in local planning through social mobilization. Furthermore, systems of public hearing, social audit and interaction with media will be institutionalized at the district and village level to improve accountability and transparency in the functioning of the local governments. Mechanisms for local communities to act as watchdogs for local government affairs will be developed.

4.23 The supply-side of local governance will be strengthened through the capacity development of local government in the area of inclusive planning and monitoring, resource mobilization and management, building partnership with the private sector, development of small infrastructure, evaluation of local proposals for development initiatives, and efficient delivery of basic services. In collaboration with UNCDF, block grants will be provided to DDCs to implement community infrastructure projects and to support the delivery of basic services based on community-driven proposals facilitated through social mobilization. Necessary systems to institutionalize inclusive planning and monitoring processes of the local governments will be established. The Programme will also support the Government to expand the performance-based funding system (MC/PMs) to all DDCs. Public private partnership will be expanded for improved service delivery especially in selected municipalities. A framework for the localization of MDGs at the district level will be developed and MDG-based district periodic plans will be prepared in selected districts.

4.24 The Programme will support preparation of a national capacity development strategy for local government with a focus on strengthening the MLD, the Local Bodies Fiscal Commission, the Associations of the local government entities (e.g. Association of District Development Committees of Nepal (ADDCN), Municipal Association of Nepal (MUAN), and the National Association of Village Development Committees Nepal (NAVIN)), and the local governments in their policy making, regulatory, advocacy, monitoring and implementing functions. MLD will also develop a gender and social inclusion strategy to address issues of inequality and exclusion

through inclusive planning, programming, and monitoring both at the central as well as local government levels. The existing performance based formula will be revisited, amended, and linked with an improved local government performance monitoring system. The Programme will also provide support to develop the capacity for facilitation and coordination among various partners for local development at national, district and village levels.

Human Rights, Justice, and Legal Reform

4.25 The Programme will support initiatives to increase access to justice, amend discriminatory laws, and promote human rights. In close collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) and other UN agencies, capacity of the NHRC will be strengthened to promote and protect human rights in general and those on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in particular. Emphasis will also be placed on ensuring that existing laws are in compliance with Nepal's treaty obligations. The Programme will also support updating of NHRC's Strategic Plan and its implementation, particularly development of its management capacity. NHRC's Communication and Advocacy Plan will also be updated and supported for implementation especially to build its partnership with CSOs, including the media.

4.26 Building on its previous work in the justice sector, UNDP will adopt a three-pronged strategy focusing on improving access to justice, amending discriminatory laws, and enabling more women to enter into the legal profession. In order to increase access to formal justice, UNDP will build on its current support to seven pilot courts and develop them into models for replication including benchmarks on making the courts pro-poor, women-friendly, and inclusive in its service delivery. The rules and regulations related to court procedures will be reviewed and amended for expeditious delivery of justice and to remove barriers to accessing court services. Informal justice mechanism will be strengthened through the expansion of community mediation mechanisms, especially the paralegal committees in collaboration with UNICEF. Past work on developing Civil and Criminal Codes, Anti-corruption Bill, Mediation Acts, and Act Against Domestic Violence will be finalized, and support will be provided to sensitize the Parliamentarians, Ministries, and CSOs to lobby for the adoption of these Bills. Mechanisms will be established to support women's access to the formal justice system and to enable more women to enter into the legal profession.

Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods

4.27 Sustainable peace in Nepal, and progress towards the MDGs, will not only require new governance structures, but new, sustainable livelihoods opportunities for poor people who have suffered from insecurity, weak service delivery, lack of markets and employment opportunities, and limited access to financial services. As unemployment is a potential threat to peace-building efforts, the Programme will give particular attention to youth employment. UNDP's support to livelihoods will cut across all four programme areas: for example, through support to conflict affected-populations, including former combatants, under Peace Building and Recovery; through capacity development for and support for the delivery of basic services and community infrastructure as well as support to income generation activities as part of the social mobilization package under the Governance component; and, increased access to energy and environment services under the Environment and Sustainable Development component.

4.28 Under this component, the Programme will specifically contribute to achievement of the UNDAF Outcome *Policies, programmes and institutions improved for poverty reduction, better economic and protection of workers*, by supporting the Government to enhance employment and income opportunities and access to financial services, especially for youth and excluded groups and people living with HIV/AIDS. To further mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on human development UNDP will also support the development of national capacity for governance and coordination of AIDS responses.

Employment and income generation opportunities expanded

4.29 Building on the successes and lessons from the Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) (1998-2007), and in line with the Government Interim Plan which places employment generation as one of the key strategies for a peaceful and prosperous Nepal, support will be provided to design policies and develop initiatives to expand employment opportunities for poor, youth, women and individuals from excluded groups in selected districts. Components focusing on tourism-related, environment-friendly, and forestry-based enterprises will be developed for selected areas within the micro-enterprise initiative, drawing on lessons from tourism, rural energy and biodiversity conservation projects. Targeted support will be provided to People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and vulnerable groups to increase their skills and employment opportunities. Support to micro-enterprise development under this component will also be extended to beneficiaries of interventions under other programme components. To complement livelihoods opportunities under this programme component, income generation packages for poor people will be provided as part of UNDP-supported activities at the community level.

4.30 Inclusive globalization is a key element of UNDP's Strategic Plan. Towards that aim, the Programme will build on its past support in the area of trade to promote livelihoods and support MDG achievements. Nepal's exports are heavily concentrated in a few products and diversification is to be encouraged, however increasing exports does not necessarily contribute to poverty alleviation. Therefore, the Programme will help the Ministry of Industries, Commerce and Supplies (MOICS) to identify and diversify the products with export potential which will provide maximum benefits to the poor. Support will also be provided to build the capacities of small and micro enterprises to increase their understanding of international trade practices and opportunities, as well as to link them to broader international markets. Further support will be extended to the MOICS to take advantage of special provisions for the Least Developed Countries, and expand partnerships with SAARC and the private sector to expand trade opportunities.

4.31 The Programme will also continue its engagement with the private sector to expand livelihoods opportunities for the poor, including in the area of HIV/AIDS. It will continue to support the expansion of the UN Global Compact Network in Nepal to contribute to the poverty reduction goals.

Increased access to financial services

4.32 One of the challenges to micro-enterprise development and other community development initiatives has been lack of access to financial services. UNDP, in partnership with the UNCDF and the World Bank, will support the Government to

develop mechanisms for micro-finance service providers to provide access to financial services to the poor in remote areas. Support will be provided by the Programme to establish and operationalize a Fund for Inclusive Finance, and to at least nine micro-finance service providers to extend their services to these areas. The Programme will also facilitate linkages between micro-entrepreneurs, community organizations and micro-finance service providers.

National capacity for response to HIV/AIDS

4.33 UNDP has been supporting the Government in the implementation of the National HIV/AIDS strategy since 2005 as an implementing agent for the GFATM in partnership with DFID. In close coordination with UNAIDS and the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, UNDP will further strengthen national capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS by assisting the Government to develop appropriate oversight and management functions. Support will be provided to conduct a capacity assessment of relevant institutions, develop a capacity building strategy for the GFATM-funded project and implement it, to allow for a smooth transfer of UNDP's Principal Recipient role to the Government. In addition, support will be provided to build capacity for development, coordination, implementation and monitoring of HIV/AIDS action plans. The Programme will promote integration of HIV/AIDS into national plans and macro-economic frameworks, integration of HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities into recovery and reintegration programmes, and establishment of mechanisms to monitor human rights violations of PLWHA and vulnerable groups. Partnerships with the UN agencies and a large of network of civil society organizations will be strengthened to achieve the intended results.

Energy, environment and disaster management

4.34 The rural poor depend disproportionately on the environment for their livelihoods, and promoting sustainable peace requires sustainable development. Climate change is bringing new challenges, including increased risk of natural disasters, and integrating environment and disaster risk issues into national development priorities remains key target of UNDP support. Building on its contributions to energy and environment policy development in past years, UNDP will support the Government to achieve the Country Programme outcome to mainstream environment and energy into national and local development planning, with a focus on gender, social inclusion, and post-conflict environmental rehabilitation, to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This will be done through concerted advocacy, capacity building and awareness campaigns, developing national coordination mechanisms, and fostering mechanisms for allocating funds and transferring technology for cleaner energy, environmental conservation, and environmentally friendly infrastructure; and expanding access by the poor and socially excluded to clean energy for cooking, lighting and running small enterprises. This programme component will also contribute to the UNDAF outcome of *sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in conflict affected areas*.

Expanded access to energy

4.35 Under the leadership of the Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEP),

the Programme will build on the experiences of the Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP), in cooperation with the World Bank, the Norwegian Government and the private sector, to further strengthen national and local capacities for environment and energy planning and delivery of energy services in remote areas. This will reduce dependence on solid fuels in rural areas (MDG 7), and provide opportunities to develop energy-based micro-enterprises, thus contributing to poverty reduction (MDG 1). In order to promote mainstreaming of environment and energy issues in district level development planning, the Programme will support the establishment of District Energy and Environment Sections. Linkages will be established with the Local Governance Development Programme in common districts to support achievement of outcomes under both the environment and governance components.

Enhanced access to natural resources

4.36 The Programme will continue to support biodiversity conservation with livelihoods development in key buffer zone and wetlands areas, developing the capacities of local communities and in particular of women, Dalits, Janajatis and other ethnic/religious minorities to access and manage local natural resources. Efforts will be made to strengthen linkages between income generating activities and biodiversity conservation, and to seek micro-enterprise expertise when required. The Programme will also continue to provide programmatic and management support to the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF/SGP) which supports local interventions promoting environmental benefits and livelihoods enhancements activities.

Policy frameworks for environmental issues.

4.37 Challenges to achieving sustainable development go beyond the traditional concerns of government natural resources and environmental agencies, particularly in light of the threats of climate change. It is necessary to integrate economic policies with those of the management of natural resources and the environment. The Programme will support the Government to develop a framework for green accounting, and will develop the capacity of key national institutions to account for contributions of the environment to national and local economies. The Programme will also support the Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) to develop a policy framework for landscape conservation planning, in order to facilitate an integrated approach to the conservation of biodiversity and local livelihoods enhancement. Support will also be provided to develop an appropriate mechanism for integrated water resource management planning and resolution of water-use conflicts.

Multilateral environmental agreements and carbon trade benefits

4.38 The Programme will further support capacity development for environmental mainstreaming through implementation of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), particularly in the areas of climate change, biodiversity and desertification. This will include an assessment of national capacity to implement MEAs, identification of needs for climate change adaptation, preparation of a National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change, and capacity development support to the Government and the private sector to prepare projects for financing through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other sources, as

well as implementing adaptation activities in priority sectors.

Reduction of risks of natural hazards to livelihoods.

4.39 Nepal experiences annual floods and landslides, which will worsen with climate change, and is prone to earthquakes due to its geology, all of which threaten livelihoods and development gains. It is essential to begin to analyze the risks of climate change to livelihoods, and mainstream disaster risk reduction into overall development planning with particular emphasis on earthquake risk reduction in urban and rural planning. Under this component, the Programme will strengthen the capacity of key ministries, local bodies, civil society organizations, and communities for enhanced planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery, with a focus on earthquake and floods. This will include earthquake risk and vulnerability assessments in selected municipalities, support to establishment of focal desks on disaster risk reduction in selected ministries, districts and municipalities, support to community flood mitigation structures, and demonstrations of other disaster resilient constructions. The Programme will also, in collaboration with FAO, assess hazard impact and vulnerability to climate change in the agriculture sector, develop a strategy for disaster risk reduction, and identify suitable options for mitigation.

Part V. Partnership Strategy

5.1 The partnership strategy for UNDP's CPAP is based on the belief that concerted efforts and contribution of all partners are fundamental for the attainment of results agreed upon in the UNDAF and for consolidating peace. Therefore, the support from the partners should be complementary and integrated. Building consensus and creating a deeper sense of national ownership and a higher level of accountability in the development process are the overriding principles of this partnership strategy.

5.2 UNDP will continue to foster new and enhance existing partnerships. Building on its strength as a neutral development organization with a programmatic presence in most parts of the country, and a proven ability to operate in challenging conflict environments, UNDP will continue to play the role of a convener and a leader for the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes where it has a comparative advantage. It will provide policy advice, mobilize resources, and provide technical expertise and knowledge accumulated from its extensive work in Nepal as well as from other programme countries. Within its own Programme, partnerships between UNDP-supported initiatives will be strengthened at the strategic as well as implementation levels to build synergies and to produce more effective complementary impacts on the beneficiaries.

5.3 National and Local Governments: As most of the results intended by this Programme are to support the developmental efforts of national and local institutions, these institutions will be the main vehicles in ensuring delivery, ownership, accountability and sustainability of the results. The NPC will be the main partner in ensuring that the Programme objectives are in line with the Three-Year Interim Plan and towards achieving MDGs both at the national and local levels. UNDP will invite the NPC to play a greater role in monitoring and evaluating this Programme's results. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) will continue to be UNDP's main counterpart as the

Government's coordinating authority and the signatory of the CPAP. The relevant line ministries and national institutions such as MLD, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA), MoFSC, Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (MoEST), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), MoICS, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW), the AEPC. and Local Governments, will remain as major implementing partners. Other partners will include the NDVS, Judicial Council, the Election Commission, the Supreme Court, the NHRC and other bodies to be formed under the CPA for the implementation of the peace process. UNDP will also work with the National Center for AIDs and STD Control (NCASC) and other entities in charge of coordinating HIV/AIDs activities to improve their capacities to take full ownership of the programme in support of HIV/AIDs, funded by DFID and GFATM.

5.4 United Nations system. In the spirit of one UN, UNDP will work with the UN system in Nepal to ensure programme coherence and synergies aimed at achieving the UNDAF results and maximizing development impact. Joint programming arrangements are foreseen with a number of UN agencies in the areas of decentralization and local governance, social mobilization and promotion of volunteerism as a means for development, micro-finance, peace building and recovery, HIV/AIDs and livelihoods. Partnership with OHCHR will be sought to support the Programme in the areas of human rights and justice. In the area of peace support, UNDP will work very closely with UNMIN to support its mandate. Collaboration in the four pilot districts, where the UNDG's Executive Committee Agencies (ExCom Agencies) have agreed to work within a common development framework, will be strengthened and further expanded during the Programme period.

5.5 Bilateral Donors, IFI, EU: Bilateral donors have been and will continue to be the major source of financing for development programs. DFID and Norway have been and will continue to be UNDP's strategic partners in a number of programme areas including local governance, HIV/AIDs and livelihoods. Particular attention will be given to strengthening partnership with the World Bank, DFID and Norway and a number of other interested bilateral donors to assist the MLD with the development and launching of a national local governance programme. Partnership with the World Bank will also be expanded in the areas of alternative energy promotion, micro-finance and community development. UNDP will continue to work with the EU to expand its programme work in disaster management and recovery.

5.6 Global Funds: GEF has in the past provided significant funding to UNDP to support programmes targeting environmental degradation in Nepal. Since climate change is a cross-cutting issue for the Programme, expanding partnership with GEF will be a priority. To support the broader objectives and results of the Programme, partnerships with other thematic trust funds including the GFATM will be enhanced.

5.7 CBO, CSOs, and NGOs: Recognizing the unique role played by civil society organizations in development advocacy and conflict prevention in the past, UNDP will continue to work with them for the implementation of grassroots activities and peace advocacy in the post conflict setting. Community-based organizations will be major partners in social mobilization and in reaching remote areas and socially excluded groups. Their contribution will be particularly significant in empowering women and excluded groups socially and politically, in advocating for the elimination

of discriminatory socio-cultural practices, and in promoting the access of stakeholders to development services. Media will be a strong partner for advocacy work related to peace building and promotion of human rights. Collaboration with national level NGOs on specialized areas will also be explored as appropriate.

5.8 Private sector, academia and research institutions: UNDP will continue its engagement with the private sector to promote service delivery through public private partnership, inclusive growth, and expanded market linkages for micro-entrepreneurs. The UN Global Compact network will be expanded. Partnership with academia and research institutions will be fostered.

Part VI. Programme Management

6.1 The programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Finance (MoF). The NPC, in the context of its responsibility for preparing and coordinating National Plans, will have responsibility for policy coordination and review of the Programme. Government ministries, NGOs, UN agencies including UNDP will implement the Programme activities as deemed appropriate. Annual Work Plans (AWPs) will describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each Implementing Partner on the use of resources. The reference to “Implementing Partner(s)” shall mean “Executing Agency(ies)” as used in the SBAA.

6.2 In programme design and implementation, UNDP will work closely with key partners. The Programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWP. To the extent possible, UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWP to implement programmatic initiatives. In the case of GEF funded initiatives, project documents will continue to be developed and signed by UNDP and the selected Implementing Partner in order to comply with GEF requirements. AWP and Memoranda of Understanding will be signed by UNDP and the Implementing Partner to allow the delivery of funds for the implementation of activities. In line with the UN Development Group (UNDG) Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence. In accordance with UNDP’s new programming guidelines – the Results Management Guide (RMG) – implementation guidelines for UNDP-supported projects will be developed to support Programme implementation.

6.3 National Implementation (previously known as NEX) will remain one of the main modalities for UNDP projects. National implementation capacity, however, will be assessed, and necessary measures will be taken to address existing gaps. The UNDP will continue to provide project support services at the request of the Government in areas where appropriate, such as procurement and recruitment. While working according to Government foreign aid policy, the Government and UNDP will explore non-traditional implementation modalities, where and as appropriate, such as NGO implementation. UNDP will continue to adopt Direct Implementation in consultation with the Government, particularly in the areas of Peace Building, Access

to Justice, Disaster Risk Management, and HIV/AIDS. This will be determined by a range of criteria including: (a) sensitive nature of the intervention; (b) insufficient capacities of partner institutions; (c) the need to manage complex relationships between multiple partners and donors; and (d) the need for expediency in programme implementation.

6.4 In line with the high priority that UNMIN and the UNCT attach to maximizing United Nations presence outside the major urban centers to support the peace process as well as ensure effective and relevant development interventions at community level, UNDP will continue to strengthen its existing field presence in the country, in particular in the Terai. This will enable UNDP to contribute to the effective monitoring of the development activities in a more coordinated manner as well as to assess and identify appropriate interventions to specific districts' needs. UNDP will work with other UN agencies toward establishing joint field presence where possible in order to improve planning and coordination as well as economies of scale.

6.5 The NPC, in collaboration with the MoF, will call for an annual review meeting involving representatives of all implementing partners to jointly review the overall Programme performance under this CPAP and agree on necessary actions and modifications. The annual review will verify that the recommendations of the previous annual review were appropriately followed-up by the parties concerned and make suggestions/recommendations to overcome any new issues or seize opportunities identified. The conclusions and recommendations from the annual review will in turn enable UNDP to update the CPAP for the coming year, and review and finalize project revisions and AWP.

6.6 Atlas system will contribute to timely, efficient delivery of activities and effective financial monitoring to manage projects and the UNDP programme.

6.7 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the AWP agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP. An implementing partner is an entity that signs AWP with UNDP and assumes full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of the UNDP's resources. Implementing partners may include government entities such as line ministries, constitutional bodies and District Development Committees; United Nations organizations, non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations.

6.8 Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP can be made by UNDP by using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner :
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

6.9 Cash transfers may be made to government entities or non-governmental organizations other than the Implementing Partners where such entities directly implement key activities within an Annual Work Plan. However, such an arrangement will be prior agreed with the Implementing Partner.

6.10 Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

6.11 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.

6.12 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP may conduct such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate.

6.13 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

6.14 Resource mobilization efforts will be carried out to ensure that the RRF is fully resourced in a timely fashion and ensure sustainability of the Programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the Programme.

Part VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

7.1 Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF and CPAP results matrices and monitoring and evaluation plans. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms, tools and conducting reviews in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity¹. The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

¹ For more details, Cash Transfer Framework should be referred.

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

- Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,
- Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
- Special or scheduled audits: UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies where so desired and in consultation with the coordinating Ministry, will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7.3 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.

7.4 The audit of the nationally implemented projects will be undertaken by the Office of the Auditor General of Nepal (OAG) as per the INTOSAI standards on auditing and international best practices. In view of capacity development needs of OAG as identified in the Macro Assessment report, the services of a private audit firm may be obtained by UNDP in coordination with other Ex-Com agencies, the Ministry of Finance and OAG. The OAG will lead the overall audit process and provide the final audit report to UNDP.

7.5 Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

7.6 Results-based management will be systematically integrated across all UNDP-supported programmes and projects. The CPAP will be managed and monitored on the basis of qualitative and quantitative benchmarks of programme progress and indicators of delivery and impact of outputs. The progress indicators of delivery will be set out in the AWP and will indicate the extent of progress towards the completion of activities. The output indicators are set out in the RRF (Annex 1).

7.7 Special attention will be given to opportunities for joint and outcome evaluations which will be explored with partners. Selected Country Programme Outcomes and projects will be evaluated during the 3 years cycle, according to the Evaluation Plan annexed to the CPD.

7.8 The present CPAP will be subject to an independent evaluation within the last year of its cycle, aiming at assessing the achievements of the programme against the pre-determined targets (Annex 1), and providing data of strategic use in the design of the next Country Programme.

Part VIII. Risks and Assumptions:

8.1 Successful implementation of the CPAP depends on a secure and politically stable environment in the country where UNDP and project staff could easily move around and implement activities. The post-conflict environment has been beset by a turbulent political process that may continue in the future. While the security situation has improved considerably in most parts of the country with the peace process, various political groups still manifest their political grievances through launching of *bandhs* (strikes), demonstrations and other agitation mechanisms throughout the country. Unless and until the peace process brings the required consensus among the various groups for a sustainable solution, such agitations may continue in the foreseeable future which may hamper overall Programme delivery.

8.2 Moreover, any post conflict situation also brings with it law and order challenges. The country has been experiencing an increase in criminality by new armed and criminal groups, particularly in the Terai districts. These groups often target the public at large and are engaged in extortion, kidnapping and other criminal activities. While the UN system and development organizations have adopted the Basic Operating Guideline (BOGs) as a code of conduct for their development work in Nepal, criminal groups have often ignored these principles and targeted development and humanitarian workers for extortion of money. Should such a threatening environment continue to escalate, and project staff fear for their lives and properties, programme implementation will be seriously affected.

8.3 The smooth implementation of the CPAP also hinges on the success of the peace process to the extent that any setback and delays in the peace process will no doubt impact the Programme results, in particular, activities envisaged under the Peace Building, Recovery and Reintegration area. Moreover, mobilization of additional resources to achieve Programme results could be affected if donors tie development aid to achievement of concrete milestones in the peace process. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will, in consultation with the Government and other partners, continue to monitor and review the development situation and make adjustments to its CPAP accordingly.

Part IX. Commitments of UNDP

9.1 UNDP will make available the indicative amount of US\$25,581,000² from UNDP's regular resources as base funding for the execution of the present CPAP, depending on availability of funds. UNDP, together with the Government, will also intensify its resource mobilization efforts, striving to mobilize complementary resources in the projected indicative amount of US\$68,799,000 from other resources, subject to donor interest, priorities and the transitional state of affairs. Should resource mobilization efforts not yield the expected results, UNDP and the

² Indicative figures for regular resources in the CPAP Results and Resources Framework are slightly higher than in the CPD Resources Framework, however the total anticipated Resources remains the same.

Government shall review and re-prioritize activities and focus of intervention during the CPAP annual review (see paragraphs 6.5 and 7.1).

9.2 The indicative regular and other resource funds mentioned in the previous paragraph (para 9.1) do not cover funding received in response to emergency appeals.

9.3 UNDP will ensure coherence between the CPAP/AWP, UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including M&E reporting. Through annual reviews and periodic progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.

9.4 At the Government's/Implementing Partner's request, UNDP may provide the following support services for the effective implementation of the CPAP:

- Identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel; procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures;
- Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours;
- Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services;
- Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes.

9.5 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in two weeks.

9.6 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partners; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within two weeks.

9.7 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

9.8 Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

Part X. Commitments of the Government

10.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 23 February 1984. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the SBAA.

10.2 In addition to the above agreement, the Government confirms that UNDP and UNDP supported projects under National Execution are exempt from VAT and other applicable taxes and duties for the purchase and import of vehicles, equipment, materials, supplies and services.

10.3 The Government will commit itself to the successful achievement of development results as outlined in the RRF (Annex 1) through contributions and the timely appointment of dedicated human resources for the implementation of nationally implemented projects will be pursued.

10.4 The Government will also provide all necessary support to UNDP in its efforts to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the Country Programme.

10.5 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the Programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic Programme reviews, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of Programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

10.6 A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

10.7 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP's only.

10.8 Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP on a quarterly basis. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

10.9 In the case of international NGO and intergovernmental organization Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the

AWPs, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP on a quarterly basis.

10.10 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:

10.11 All financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;

10.12 All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

10.13 The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

10.14 Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.

10.15 Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP that provided cash.

10.16 Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.

10.17 Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to UNDP once a year.

Part XI. Other Provisions

11.1 This CPAP enters into force on the date signed by both Parties and in the case the CPAP is signed on different dates, then it shall enter into force on the date of the later signature. The CPAP shall continue in force for the period 2008 to 2010.

11.2 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of Nepal and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy review meetings.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on this day _____ in Kathmandu, Nepal.

For the Government of Nepal

Signature: _____

Name: Krishna Gyawali

Title: Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance



For the United Nations Development Programme, Nepal

Signature: _____

Name: Anne-Isabelle Degryse-Blateau

Title: UNDP Country Director



Annex 1: CPAP RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

National Priority:		Peace Building, Recovery and Reintegration		UNDAF Outcome A: National Institutions, processes and initiatives strengthened to consolidate peace								
UNDP Programme Component:		Expected Outputs and indicators		Output targets		Major Partners		Indicative Resources (per year, US\$)				
UNDP Country Programme Outcomes	UNDAF CP Outcomes							2008	2009	2010	Total	
1.1 Increased access to and participation in constitution building and free and fair electoral processes.	A.1. Constituent Assembly and Elections: Equitable citizen access to legislative procedures and inclusive, meaningful participation in constitution building and electoral processes.	<p>1.1.1. Capacities of Constituent Assembly (CA) delegates and technical advisors developed to produce a new constitution (subject to the CA's request), and Parliamentary Secretariat and committee systems and procedures strengthened to support the CA.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of CA delegates (disaggregated by sex, caste/ethnicity) trained on constitutional issues. - # of technical trainings provided on key constitution building issues. - # of selected Parliamentary Secretariat and committee staff trained on key constitution issues. - # of committee consultations with technical experts and interest groups organized by the parliamentary committees 		<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation for CA delegates on functioning, procedures and organization of CA provided - Strategy for supporting women, Madhesi, Dalit, and Janajati delegates to contribute to the constitution drafting exercise developed - Capacity development strategy for the Parliamentary Secretariat and committees developed <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical consultations on specific provisions of the draft Constitution involving CA delegates and experts facilitated - Capacities of women, Madhesi, Dalit, and Janajati delegates developed on lobbying skills and key substantive issues for the new constitution - Support provided to priority elements of the capacity development strategy for the Parliamentary Secretariat and committees and to establish a Constitution Building Resource Centre <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support provided to the development of a strategy for the implementation of the new Constitution 		<p>Implementation:</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>MoPR, High Level Commissions, Parliamentary Secretariat, Election Commission, Law Commission, Political Parties, Women's Associations, NHRC, DFID, DANIDA, and selected INGOs</p>		<p>Regular Resources \$1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p>	<p>Regular Resources \$1,000,000</p> <p>487,500</p> <p>487,500</p> <p>1,000,000</p>	<p>Regular Resources \$1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p>	<p>Other Resources \$3,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p>	<p>Regular Resources \$1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p>
		<p>1.1.2. Selected civil society organizations supported to facilitate participation of excluded groups in the development of the new constitution.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of submissions to the CA by UNDP-supported CSOs. - % of submissions to the CA by UNDP-supported CSOs which are incorporated in the new constitution 		<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy for participation of CSOs representing women and other excluded groups developed <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshops on constitutional issues held to support selected CSOs to substantively engage women, Dalit, Madhesi, and Janajatis in the constitution building process <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy for public consultation on the draft constitution developed and implementation supported 		<p>Implementation:</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>GCN (implementing body responsible for the implementation of the Peace process),</p>		<p>Regular Resources \$1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p>	<p>Other Resources \$3,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p>	<p>Regular Resources \$1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p>		
		<p>1.1.3. Election Commission supported to strengthen the operational and procedural administration of the electoral process.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of election officials BRIDGE certified (disaggregated by sex and caste/ethnicity). - Gender and social inclusion responsive 		<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BRIDGE programme and methodology for Nepal designed <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First phase of central and regional BRIDGE courses implemented 		<p>Implementation:</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>Election Commission,</p>		<p>Regular Resources \$1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p>	<p>Regular Resources \$1,000,000</p> <p>500,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>250,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p>			

	voter education strategy implemented	<p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second phase of central and regional BRIDGE courses implemented 	<p>Other Resources: \$1,950,000</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>650,000</td> <td>650,000</td> <td>650,000</td> <td>1,950,000</td> </tr> </table>	650,000	650,000	650,000	1,950,000																									
650,000	650,000	650,000	1,950,000																													
<p>1.2. Programmes, strategies, policies and systems that promote post conflict recovery.</p>	<p>A.2. National institutions, justice and security systems and local initiatives promote rule of law, reconciliation, and inclusive and equitable recovery and reintegration.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Support provided to the Government to facilitate the implementation of the CPA.</p> <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of mechanisms referred to in the CPA in place Reintegration strategy developed # of former combatants supported for reintegration (disaggregated by types of support, and sex, caste/ethnicity) 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal human development report published and disseminated Capacity assessment of the GON completed and Capacity Development Strategy developed Capacity Development Strategy designed to support local actors in conflict prevention and transformation Pilot Strategy for Reintegration of former combatants prepared Other to be determined based on identified needs <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development activities for GON to be determined based on the Strategy Other to be determined based on identified needs <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development activities for GON to be determined based on the Strategy Other to be determined based on identified needs 	<p>Implementation:</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>NPC, Sectoral Ministries, High Level Commissions, Constitutional Court, NHRC, CSOs, FNCCI, UNIMIN, ILO</p>																												
<p>Regular Resources \$2,500,000</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>500,000</td> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>2,500,000</td> </tr> </table>	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	<p>Other Resources \$19,100,000</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>3,000,000</td> <td>7,000,000</td> <td>9,100,000</td> <td>19,100,000</td> </tr> </table>	3,000,000	7,000,000	9,100,000	19,100,000	<p>UNDAF Outcome B: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups have increased access to improved quality basic services</p>	<p>Major Partners</p> <p>Implementation:</p> <p>NPC</p> <p>Partners: MoF, MLD, Line Ministries</p>	<p>Indicative Resources (per year, US\$)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>2009</td> <td>2010</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Regular Resources \$2,250,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500,000</td> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>750,000</td> <td>2,250,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Other Resources \$100,000 (TTF)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	2008	2009	2010	Total	Regular Resources \$2,250,000				500,000	1,000,000	750,000	2,250,000	Other Resources \$100,000 (TTF)				100,000			
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<p>National Priority:</p> <p>Good Governance</p>																																
<p>UNDP Programme Component:</p> <p>Transitional Governance</p>																																
<p>Expected Outcomes</p> <p>2.1. Increased capacity of Government at the national and local level to manage resources and deliver basic services in an inclusive and equitable manner.</p>	<p>UNDAF CP Outcomes</p> <p>D.3. Central and local government institutions and mainstream gender and social inclusion concerns in policies, plans, programme implementation, and budgets monitoring.</p> <p>B.3. Line Ministries and Ministry of Local Development have structures, policies and programmes to support decentralized, quality service delivery that is poor and inclusive.</p>	<p>Expected Outputs and Indicators</p> <p>2.1.1. Planning frameworks, systems and tools developed for gender and socially inclusive MDG based planning and monitoring by NPC.</p> <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTEF resource allocations consistent with MDG Needs Assessment PMAS and DPMAS incorporate disaggregated indicators for MDG based monitoring. NPC annual reports include data disaggregated by sex and social groups 	<p>Indicative Output targets</p> <p><u>Annual Targets:</u></p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity assessments of NPC conducted for gender and socially inclusive planning and monitoring Support provided to seven sectoral ministries to conduct MDG Needs Assessment Macro-economic Framework refined to be inclusive and MDG consistent MDG financing strategy developed based on needs assessments and the Macro-economic Framework MDG Localization/Adaptation Strategy developed for local level implementation <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMAS and DPMAS refined and improved to establish disaggregated data and indicators by sex and social groups Support provided to Planning and/or Monitoring unit of seven ministries <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Assistance provided to the NPC to produce a 2010 MDG progress report 	<p>Indicative Resources (per year, US\$)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>2009</td> <td>2010</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Regular Resources \$2,250,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500,000</td> <td>1,000,000</td> <td>750,000</td> <td>2,250,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">Other Resources \$100,000 (TTF)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	2008	2009	2010	Total	Regular Resources \$2,250,000				500,000	1,000,000	750,000	2,250,000	Other Resources \$100,000 (TTF)				100,000											
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<p>B.2. Local Government and line agencies effectively mobilize and manage resources, and deliver services.</p>	<p>2.1.2. Aid management and coordination strengthened at MoF, NPC and ministries.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of aid flows to the Government that is reported in Government national budgets - # of parallel project implementation units - % of aid provided as programme-based approaches 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive consultations among donors, GoN and other stakeholders for consensus building on effective aid co-ordination - Web-based aid management system established - Revised foreign aid policy in line with Paris Declaration and ready for approval - Assessments of aid coordination capacities of Planning and Foreign Aid Coordination Divisions of selected ministries, NPC and MoF completed <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor Harmonization Action Plan reviewed and revised to align with the revised Foreign Aid Policy - Planning and Foreign Aid Coordination Divisions of selected ministries, NPC and MoF trained on the use of the established web-based aid management system <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further analytical skills training (linked to use of the web-based aid management system) for selected staff of the Planning and Foreign Aid Coordination Divisions of selected ministries, NPC and MoF - Mutual assessment (GoN and donors) of progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness conducted 	<p>Implementation:</p> <p>MoF</p> <p>Partners: NPC, Selected Line Ministries</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$400,000</p> <p>150,000 100,000 400,000</p>
<p>2.1.3. Systems, tools and strategies developed to enable MLD, LBFC, ADDCN, NAVIN and MUJAN to support local government for inclusive planning, programming and monitoring.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of districts meeting the minimum conditions (MCs) - # of districts rewarded based on performance measures (PMs) - GoN's unconditional block grants for DDCs are linked with MC/PM system - Revised Minimum Conditions/Performance Measures (MC/PM) have greater focus on and more stringent requirements for gender and social inclusion-related measures 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional/capacity assessment of MLD - National capacity development strategy for local governments developed by MLD - Gender and social inclusion strategy for MLD and local governments developed - National MC/PM assessment conducted in 75 districts <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of local government officials on planning and monitoring as per the capacity development strategy - Operational guidelines for gender and social inclusion strategy implementation developed and MLD staffs trained on GSI sensitive budgeting, planning and monitoring - Training provided to operationalize local government performance monitoring system - MC/PM assessment manual updated and revised - Performance based funding framework for municipalities and VDCs developed <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MC/PM system piloted in selected VDCs and municipalities - Further training on MC/PM assessment and inclusive planning and monitoring guidelines based on field experience revised 	<p>Implementation:</p> <p>MLD</p> <p>Partners: NPC, MoF, LBFC, ADDCN, MUJAN, NAVIN, Norway, DFID, UNCDF, UNICEF</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$951,000</p> <p>300,000 300,000 351,000 951,000</p>	
<p>2.1.4. Local government capacities developed to manage resources for the development of infrastructure and delivery of basic services in selected districts.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of community infrastructure projects 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local government staff trained on GSI sensitive budgeting, planning and monitoring and action plans developed in selected districts - Procedures and criteria for screening, appraising and prioritizing community proposals for development projects 	<p>Implementation:</p> <p>MLD</p> <p>Partners: DDCs, Municipalities, VDCs, ADDCN,</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 4,000,000</p>	

		<p>implemented in programme district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households benefiting from community infrastructures implemented through UNDP/ UNCDF support, disaggregated by caste/ ethnicity and poverty status % of community infrastructure projects completed within the approved budget and time frame % of DDC resources spent for women and excluded community focused projects % of actual disbursement against approved planned DDC programme budgets % of irregular expenditure in DDCs % households satisfied with delivery of basic services (in selected districts) # of PPP projects completed 	<p>developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 community infrastructures developed benefiting 25,600 households LOCAL GOVERNMENT monitoring framework reviewed and revised 140 local government staff trained in pro-poor PPP toolkit, community contracting and targeted procurement <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GSI based budget prepared in selected districts Procedures and criteria for screening, appraising and prioritizing community proposals for development projects in Mid- and Far Western Districts implemented 250 community infrastructures developed benefiting 30,000 households Local Government Monitoring and Evaluation manuals updated and staff trained 150 local government staff and 35 service providers/informal entrepreneurs trained in PPP conflict resolution <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250 community infrastructures developed benefiting 25,000 households Refresher training of staff on monitoring, technical aspects of project design, and financial management Public hearing and social audit institutionalized at VDC level in selected VDCs MDGI piloted in selected districts 	<p>MUAN, NAVIN, Norway, DFID, UNCDF</p>	<p>350,000</p> <p>350,000</p> <p>300,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p>
			<p>Other Resources: \$9,000,000</p>		
			<p>3,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p> <p>9,000,000</p>		
			<p>Regular Resources: \$3,000,000</p>		
			<p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>1,000,000</p> <p>3,000,000</p>		
			<p>Other Resources: \$8,249,000</p>		
			<p>2,449,000</p> <p>2,500,000</p> <p>3,300,000</p> <p>8,249,000</p>		
			<p>Regular Resources \$2,000,000</p>		
			<p>Implementation: MLD</p> <p>Partners: NPC/DDCs, Municipalities, VDCs, ADDCN, MUAN, NAVIN, NGOs, Norway, DFID, UNCDF, UNV, UNFPA, UNICEF</p>		
		<p>2.1.5. Local communities in selected VDCs are mobilized to reduce discriminatory practices, and to promote women's and excluded groups' participation in planning and management of local development initiatives</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of community organizations (COs) attaining maturity # of VDCs with established Community Development Funds (CDFs) % of women in COs % of Dalits in COs % of women in leadership positions in COs % of Dalits in leadership positions in COs % of women attending VDC planning meetings % of Dalits attending VDC planning meetings % of local development initiatives managed by women % of local development initiatives managed by Dalit groups % reduction in <i>chhapupadi</i> system in selected VDCs 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social mobilization package, with increased emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion, and on volunteerism, standardized and programme introduced in 300 new VDCs All COs in 300 VDCs participate in ward and village level planning processes Governance structures of school management committees, health post management committees, and other users' committees assessed to increase participation of women and individuals from excluded groups CDFs established in 250 "old" programme VDCs Capacity development strategy for NDVS local operations and promoting volunteerism developed <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social mobilization programme expanded to 300 additional VDCs Continued support to COs and users' committees to facilitate increased participation of women and individuals from excluded groups CDFs established in 130 "old" programme VDCs Institutional development and training for NDVS local volunteer mobilization and management as per the capacity development strategy <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDFs established in 300 "new" programme VDCs Enabling environment for social mobilization and local volunteering enhanced 	<p>Implementation: UNDP</p>	
		<p>2.2.1. Pilot court models graduated and ready for replication, and mediation system strengthened for enhanced access to justice for women and civil society groups</p>	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of pilot courts, design and implementation of 		
		<p>D.4. Individuals, communities and civil society groups</p>			
		<p>2.2. Responsive and accessible justice systems to promote</p>			

<p>gender equality, social inclusion and the rule of law, including formal and informal processes.</p>	<p>to have access to justice and are empowered to obtain fulfillment of human rights.</p>	<p>excluded groups.</p> <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of backlog cases in pilot courts - # of months from filing to court decision in civil cases - # of months from filing to court decision in criminal cases - % of disputes solved by paralegal committees - % of total cases submitted to paralegal committees submitted by women - % of total cases submitted to paralegal committees submitted by Dalits - % of cases submitted by Dalits solved by the paralegal committees 	<p>remedial measures to bring all pilot courts to the same level of efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exit strategy for pilot courts prepared - Draft mediation bill ready for submission - Paralegal committees trained on mediation and small dispute resolution - Lawyers and judges trained on court-referred mediation <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Court support staff trained on record-keeping, archiving, enforcement of court decisions - Judges and members of the pilot court district bar associations trained on mediation, gender based violence, juvenile justice, family law, and other emerging legal issues - Additional paralegal committees formed and trained on mediation and dispute resolution - Case management system reviewed and upgraded in accordance with international standards <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replication package for model courts prepared - Additional paralegal committees formed and trained on mediation and dispute resolution - Support the establishment of fund for provision of legal aid and higher legal education for women 	<p>Partners: MoJPA, Law reform Commission, Courts, NHRC, Nepal Bar Association, OHCHR, UNICEF</p>	<p>600,000</p> <p>600,000</p> <p>800,000</p> <p>2,000,000</p>	
<p>D.2. Government, other state institutions and civil society actors protect, promote and ensure human rights for all.</p>	<p>D.1. Legal and policy frameworks protect, promote and ensure human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.</p>	<p>2.2.2. NHRC capacity strengthened in monitoring, investigation, documentation and reporting of human rights violations, and in promoting human rights</p> <p><u>Output Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of complaints of human rights violations investigated - # of recommendations implemented - # of reports published by the NHRC on monitoring and investigations - # of discriminatory laws reviewed by the NHRC on human rights grounds and recommendations for amendment proposed - # of public hearings organized by the NHRC on discriminatory laws and on emerging issues 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support provided to update the Strategic Plan of the NHRC (2008-2010) - Training provided and guidelines developed to improve procurement systems, human resources, logistics management, leadership management and financial management of the NHRC - Training of NHRC staff on advance monitoring, investigation, analytical reporting, human rights advocacy, and on different thematic issues such as ESC and development rights - Review of selected existing laws and human rights treaties obligations undertaken in collaboration with OHCHR and other UN agencies - Interactions with Parliamentarians/CA delegates organized on human rights issues and international instruments - Interaction held with political parties on human rights <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional training of NHRC, NGO staff and human rights defenders on monitoring, investigation, analytical reporting, human rights advocacy, and on ESC rights - Reports published on the status of domestication of 	<p>Implementation: NHRC</p> <p>Partners: MoJPA, Law Reform Commission, AusAID, CIDA, Danida, DFID, Finland, Norway, SDC, USAID, ILO, OHCHR, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNESCO</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$200,000</p> <p>200,000</p> <p>200,000</p>	<p>Other Resources: \$3,000,000</p>

					1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
<p>international treaties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of police, judges, Government officials and school teachers on human rights - Further interactions with Judges, Parliamentarians/CA delegates organized on human rights focusing on ESC rights issues and international instruments <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional training of NHRC, NGO staff and human rights defenders on monitoring, investigation, and international human rights instruments, analytical reporting, human rights advocacy, and on ESC rights - Guidelines for human rights defenders' protection drafted and implementation initiated - Policy on collaboration with National Commissions for Women and Dalits and Government human rights cells developed - Support to the establishment of a Treaty monitoring body within NHRC 			<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members of Parliament and ministries sensitized on discriminatory laws and provisions - Civil and Criminal Codes and anti-Corruption and mediation legislation finalized <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of MoLPA and Law Reform Commission on legislative drafting and international treaty report writing - Laws and amendments of existing discriminatory laws drafted and submitted to Ministries and Parliamentary Committees <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional laws and amendments of existing discriminatory laws drafted and submitted to Ministries and Parliamentary Committees - Review of laws updated 	<p>Implementation:</p> <p>MoLPA</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>Law Reform Commission, NHRC, Dalit Commission, Women's Commission, OHCHR, UNIFEM</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$450,000</p> <p>150,000 150,000 150,000 450,000</p> <p>Other Resources :-</p>				
<p>National Priority:</p> <p>UNDP Programme Component:</p> <p>UNDAF CP Outcomes</p> <p>Expected Outcomes</p> <p>C.1. Employment and income opportunities and access to financial services enhanced, especially for youth and excluded groups and PLWHA in partnership with the private sector and CSOs.</p>									
<p>Expected Outcomes</p> <p>C.1. Policies, programmes and institutions improved for poverty reduction, better economic opportunities and protection of workers.</p>									
<p>Expected Outputs and indicators</p> <p>3.1.1. Policies designed and initiatives developed to expand employment opportunities for poor youths, women and individuals from socially excluded groups in selected districts.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of micro-enterprise-related policies formulated and approved - # of new micro-entrepreneurs developed - % of women micro-entrepreneurs 									
<p>Output targets</p> <p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Micro-Enterprise Development Policy finalized, and two sub-sector policies developed - At least 5 Business Development Service Provider Organizations (BDSPOs) created - 5,000 people become micro-entrepreneurs and are linked to markets (at least 60% women, 30% Dalit, 40% Janajati and 60% youth) - Income generation package for poorest communities 									
<p>Major Partners</p> <p>Implementation: MoICS</p> <p>Partners: Nepal Rastra Bank, FNCCI, Association of Micro-Enterprise, Micro-Finance Institutions,</p>									
<p>Indicative Resources (per year, US\$)</p> <p>2008 2009 2010 Total</p> <p>Regular Resources \$3,200,000</p> <p>1,100,000 1,100,000 1,000,000 3,200,000</p> <p>Other Resources \$6,500,000</p>									
<p>UNDAF Outcome C: Sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in conflict-affected areas.</p>									

3.2. Strengthened national capacity for governance and	B.2. Local Government and line agencies more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of Dalit micro-entrepreneur - % of micro-entrepreneurs under so - # of jobs created through support to micro-entrepise development - # of HIV infected and affected people having received skill based training who are employed 	<p>developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PLWHA and vulnerable groups provided skill training and access to financial resources - Diagnostic study on services trade and feasibility studies of alternative transit routes and Inland Container Depot <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support provided to GoN, business organizations and entrepreneurs to develop sub-contracting mechanisms to encourage purchase of products and services of micro- and small enterprises - At least 10 additional BDSPOs created - 15,000 people become micro-entrepreneurs and are linked to markets (at least 60% women, 30% Dalit, 40% Janajati, and 60% youth) - Grants provided to poorest communities in selected socially mobilized VDCs for income generation - Additional PLWHA and vulnerable groups provided skill training and access to financial resources <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-contracting policy developed - 10,000 people become micro-entrepreneurs and are linked to markets (at least 60% women, 30% Dalit, 40% Janajati and 60% youth) - Study on partnership possibilities for creation of employment with private sector conducted - Grants provided to poorest communities in selected socially mobilized VDCs for income generation - Additional PLWHA and vulnerable groups provided skill training and access to financial resources 	UNCDF, ILO	1,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	6,500,000
3.2.1. Support the development of appropriate oversight and management structures for the semi autonomous HIV/AIDS entity.	3.1.2. Mechanisms developed for micro-finance service providers to provide access to financial services to the poor in remote areas.	<p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of clients of selected micro-finance service providers (disaggregated by district) - # of service delivery units of micro-finance service providers in remote districts - % of female clients of micro-finance service providers (disaggregated by districts) - Average loan size as a % of per capita GDP - Financial self-sufficiency of partner micro-finance service providers 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fund for inclusive finance, with systems, procedures and guidelines established - Incentive scheme developed and implementation initiated to expand access to financial services in remote regions, rural areas and new market segments <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capital support provided to at least nine micro-finance service providers extend access to financial services to the poor in remote areas - Performance of nine micro-finance service providers rated to establish their baseline (depth of outreach, portfolio quality and profitability/sustainability) <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Performance of at least nine micro-finance service providers monitored via MIX Market - Principles and operational policies prepared for the Fund for Inclusive Finance future operations 	<p>Implementation: Nepal Rastra Bank</p> <p>Partners: MoF, National and international Micro-finance service providers, World Bank, International ratings agencies, UNCDF</p>	<p>Regular Resources: 1,500,000</p> <p>500,000 500,000 500,000 1,500,000</p> <p>Other Resources: 1,500,000 (UNCDF)</p> <p>500,000 500,000 500,000 1,500,000</p>	Regular Resources \$380,000		
3.2.1. Support the development of appropriate oversight and management structures for the semi autonomous HIV/AIDS entity.	Local Government and line agencies more			Implementation: UNDP		Regular Resources \$380,000		

coordination of AIDS response.	effectively mobilize and manage resources, and deliver services.	Output Indicators: - % of HIV/AIDS donor resources managed by the Government. - Financial, procurement, monitoring and evaluation procedures developed for the semi autonomous entity.	- Capacity assessment of the semi autonomous entity and governance and coordination structures for HIV/AIDS support - Development of capacity building strategy and plan for the semi autonomous entity supported - Exit strategy for UNDP as implementing entity for GFATM developed 2009 - Implementation of the capacity building strategy and plan for the semi autonomous entity supported - Exit strategy, including handover of GFATM Programme to the government of Nepal, implemented	Partners: NCASC, New HIV/AIDS Entity, DFID, GFATM, UNAIDS	380,000	380,000	380,000
			Other Resources \$6,100,000 5,100,000		6,100,000		
National Priority							
Environmental conservation and restoration, and implementation of international agreements							
UNDP Programme Component:							
Energy, Environment and Disaster Management							
Expected Outcomes	UNDAF CP Outcomes	Expected Outputs and Indicators	Output targets	Major Partners	Indicative Resources (per year, US\$)		
4.1. Environment and energy mainstreamed into national and local development planning with a focus on gender, social inclusion, and post-conflict environmental rehabilitation.	C.3. Environment and energy mainstreamed into national and local development planning with a focus on gender, social inclusion, and post-conflict environmental rehabilitation.	4.1.1. Equitable access to energy services expanded to remote areas. Output Indicators: - # of new remote VDCs covered by energy services. - % of Dalit, Janajati and ethnic/religious minorities connected to energy services - # of women or women's groups having energy-based micro-enterprises - # of Dalits, Janajati and ethnic/minorities having energy-based enterprises - Proportion of solid fuels in the total household energy consumption	Annual Targets: 2008 - 3,500 additional households (HHs) connected to energy services in 40 districts (including 15 new districts) - Establishment of sustainable District Energy & Environment Sections (DEES) in 32 additional districts 2009 - 6,500 additional HHs connected to energy services in 40 districts. - Standards and guidelines for environment and energy planning at local levels developed 2010 - 10,000 additional HHs connected to energy services in 40 districts	Implementation: MoEST/AEPC Partners: NPC, MoF, MoFSC, MLD	Regular Resources \$2,950,000 900,000 1,000,000 1,050,000 2,950,000 Other Resources -		
		4.1.2. Capacities of local communities developed for enhanced access to natural resources, in particular for the poor, women and socially excluded groups. Output Indicators: - % women Chairpersons of the Executive Committee of user/functional groups - Ratio of women and men in the Executive Committees of user/functional groups - % Dalit, Janajati, Madhesi and other ethnic/religious minority Chairpersons of the Executive Committee of user/functional groups - % Dalit, Janajati, Madhesi and other ethnic/religious minorities in user groups/community organizations/ functional groups	Annual Targets: 2008 - 15% additional households have access to forest and wetland resources in the selected buffer zones and wetlands - 10% increase in representation of women, poor and excluded groups at decision making levels 2009 - 15% additional households have access to forest and wetland resources in the buffer zones - 10% increase in representation of women, poor and excluded groups at decision making levels 2010 - 20% additional households have access to forest and wetland resources in the buffer zones - 10% increase in representation of women, poor and excluded groups at decision making levels	Implementation: MoFSC Partners: NPC, MoF, MoAC, MoCCTCA, IUCN	Regular Resources: \$1,200,000 400,000 400,000 400,000 1,200,000 Other Resources: \$2,300,000 800,000 900,000 600,000 2,300,000		

	<p>4.1.3. Policy frameworks develop governance, green accounting, and conservation.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of policy frameworks developed. 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria for sustainable forest management, and plan for Churia and elephant conservation finalized Landscape conservation policy formulated Baseline study at sub-basin level for integrated water management planning completed Advocacy for environmental mainstreaming to achieve MDGs and green accounting initiated <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional arrangement for water governance at selected sub-basin level finalized Framework for green accounting developed Economic valuation of selected ecosystem services completed <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralized M&E system for landscape level planning established Appropriate model for sustainable wetland management developed Green accounting framework introduced Framework strategy for water governance at sub-basin level finalized 	<p>Implementation: MoEST, MoFSC Partners: NPC, MoF</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$100,000</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>40,000</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Other Resources: \$100,000</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>40,000</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> </table>	40,000	40,000	20,000	100,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	100,000
40,000	40,000	20,000	100,000									
40,000	40,000	20,000	100,000									
<p>4.2. Risks of natural hazards to rural and urban livelihoods and infrastructure reduced.</p>	<p>4.1.4. Implementation of MEAs, in particular in the areas of climate change, biodiversity, and desertification, supported.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of projects registered for carbon financing 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National capacity assessment to implement MEA completed Needs for climate change adaptation in various sectors identified and advocacy for climate change adaptation initiated <p>2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National adaptation programme of action (NAPA) to climate change prepared and submitted Capacity of the government and private sector developed for 2 additional carbon projects National communication report on Climate Change and Biodiversity finalized <p>2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of the government and private sector developed for 3 additional carbon projects National communication report on Climate Change and Biodiversity finalized Climate change adaptation work based on NAPA initiated 	<p>Implementation: MoEST Partners: MoFSC, NPC, MoF, MoD, MoCS, MoAC, MoCTCA, ICIMOD, IUCN, WWF, UNEP, FAO</p>	<p>Regular Resources: \$100,000</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>30,000</td> <td>40,000</td> <td>30,000</td> <td>100,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Other Resources: \$500,000</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>200,000</td> <td>300,000</td> <td>-</td> <td>500,000</td> </tr> </table>	30,000	40,000	30,000	100,000	200,000	300,000	-	500,000
30,000	40,000	30,000	100,000									
200,000	300,000	-	500,000									
<p>4.2. Risks of natural hazards to rural and urban livelihoods and infrastructure reduced.</p>	<p>4.2.1. Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery, in selected districts.</p> <p>Output Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Units 	<p>Annual Targets:</p> <p>2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthquake risk and vulnerability assessment of 5 selected municipalities completed Training and IT equipment provided to 7 key ministries, 5 DDCs and 5 municipalities to establish focal desks on DRR Community flood mitigation structures constructed in selected VDCs in flood prone Terai districts 	<p>Implementation: UNDP Partners: MoHA, Ministries, IFRC, ICRC, Oxfam, CARE, LWF,</p>	<p>Regular Resources \$400,000</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>200,000</td> <td>100,000</td> <td>100,000</td> <td>400,000</td> </tr> </table> <p>Other Resources \$1,200,000</p>	200,000	100,000	100,000	400,000				
200,000	100,000	100,000	400,000									

	<p>established in key ministries and for - # of district level organizations working on DRR issues - Disaster Management Information System (DeshInventar) institutionalized within MOHA - # of municipalities implementing national building codes - # of disaster mitigation structures constructed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline established for hazard impact and vulnerability climate risk on agriculture in selected districts 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Early recovery preparedness plan of earthquake and flood hazards formulated for selected 5 municipalities and 5 Terai districts respectively - Implementation of Building Code supported in 5 additional municipalities (one in each region) - Strategy for disaster risk reduction for agriculture sector implemented in selected districts - Support to the MoHA provided to revise the EOC effective response in emergency situations - Earthquake resilience model buildings constructed/retrofitted in 5 selected municipalities 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suitable options to mitigate impact of climate risk on agriculture identified - Fire resistant houses constructed by the community demonstrated as an effective means to prevent fires in the rural areas - Low cost houses using local materials resilience to natural disaster demonstrated 	ICIMOD, NRCS, NSET, EU-ECHO, USAID, DFID, AUSAID, OJ/JICA, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,200,000
	Total			Regular Resources \$25,581,000	Other Resources \$68,799,000		
	Grand Total			\$94,380,000			

Annex 2: CPAP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
National priority or goal: Peace Building					
UNDAF Priority No. 1: Consolidating Peace: National institutions, processes and initiatives strengthened to consolidate peace					
1.1. Increased access to and participation in constitution building and free and fair electoral processes.	Number of submissions received/processed by the Constituent Assembly	Constituent Assembly not yet formed – n/a	25,000	Constitution Drafting Committee	2010
	% of eligible population that participated in elections	65.79% (1999 Parliamentary Elections)	67%	Election Commission	Dependent on elections
	% of CA delegates (disaggregated by sex, caste/ethnicity) trained on constitutional issues	Constituent Assembly not yet formed – n/a	100% of delegates for the general orientation, and 20% for technical training on specific issues	Project Progress Reports	Annual
	# of technical trainings provided on key constitution building issues	Constituent Assembly not yet formed – n/a	10 trainings	Project Progress Reports	Annual
	# of selected Parliamentary Secretariat and committee staff trained on key constitutional issues.	0	100 staff trained	Project Progress Reports	Annual
	# of committee consultations with technical experts and interest groups organized by the parliamentary committees	0	1 per expert group/interest group per year	Project Progress Reports	Annual
	# of submissions to the CA by UNDP supported CSOs	Constituent Assembly not yet formed – n/a	50 submissions	Project Progress Reports	2010
	% of submissions to the CA by UNDP supported CSOs which are incorporated in the new Constitution	n/a	60%	Constitution Drafting Committee	2010
	# of election officials BRIDGE certified (disaggregated by sex and caste/ethnicity)	0	135 officials	Election Commission	2010

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
administration of the electoral process.	Gender and social inclusion responsive voter education strategy implemented.	A voter education strategy existing, but needs to be strengthened	Gender and social inclusion responsive voter education strategy developed and 80% of the planned activities completed.	Election Commission	2010
1.2. Programmes, strategies, policies and systems that promote post conflict recovery.	<i>Percentage of male and female former combatants demobilized & gainfully employed or confirmed reintegrated</i>	0	To be established with national counterparts	Commission reports	2010
1.2.1. Support provided to the Government to facilitate the implementation of the CPA.	# of mechanisms referred to in the CPA in place	0	To be established with national counterparts	MoF/FACD	2010
	Reintegration strategy developed	No strategy exists	A pilot reintegration strategy developed by 2008	MoF/FACD	2010
	# of former combatants supported for reintegration (disaggregated by types of support, and sex, caste/ethnicity)	0	To be established with national counterparts	UNDP Project Progress Reports	2010
National priority or goal: Good governance					
UNDAF Priority No. 2: Quality Basic Services: Socially excluded and economically marginalized groups have increased access to improved quality basic services.					
2.1. Increased capacity of Government at the national and local level to manage resources and deliver basic services in an inclusive and equitable manner.	<i>% districts passing minimum conditions for capital block grants</i>	18/20 in 2006	60/75	MLD	Annual
	<i>% of districts receiving performance bonus grants</i>	5/20 in 2007	20/75	MLD	Annual
2.1.1. Planning frameworks, systems and tools developed for gender and socially inclusive MDG based planning and monitoring by NPC	MTEF resource allocations consistent with MDG Needs Assessment	MTEF is not MDG-consistent, but in the current MTEF, the Government is working to make it consistent with the MDGs through the MDG-Needs Assessment exercise.	MTEF resource allocations consistent with MDG Needs Assessment	NPC	2010
	PMAS and DPMAS incorporate disaggregated indicators for MDG based monitoring	Not all indicators are disaggregated	MDG-related indicators are disaggregated by sex and social groups	NPC	2010

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
	NPC annual reports include data disaggregated by sex and social groups	PRSP Annual Reports only provide disaggregated data for some indicators and in some areas	NPC annual reports include data disaggregated by sex and social groups at least in the social sectors	NPC	Annual
2.1.2. Aid management and coordination system strengthened at MoF, NPC and selected line ministries.	<p>% of aid flows to the Government that is reported in Government national budgets</p> <p># of parallel project implementation units</p> <p>% of aid provided as programme-based approaches</p>	<p>To be established in 2008</p> <p>To be established in 2008</p> <p>To be established in 2008</p>	<p>To be established, based on the baseline survey</p> <p>To be established, based on the baseline survey</p> <p>To be established, based on the baseline survey</p>	<p>MoF</p> <p>MoF/NPC</p> <p>MoF</p>	<p>2010</p> <p>2010</p> <p>2010</p>
2.1.3. Systems, tools and strategies developed to enable MLD, LBFC, ADDCN, NAVIN and MUAN to support local government for inclusive planning and programming monitoring.	<p># of districts meeting the minimum conditions (MCS)</p> <p># of districts rewarded based on performance measures (PMs)</p>	<p>To be established through the first MC/PM assessment. In case of (20) DFDP districts baseline in FY 2062/63: 18 districts met MCS</p> <p>To be established through the first MC/PM assessment. In case of (20) DFDP districts baseline in FY 2062/63: 5 districts rewarded on PMs</p>	<p>LGDP Districts (24 in total; 13 new districts); 20 Nationwide: 60</p> <p>LDGDP Districts: 10 Nationwide: 20</p>	<p>MLD /LBFC</p> <p>MLD/LBFC</p>	<p>Annual</p> <p>Annual</p>
	GoN's unconditional block grants for DDCs are linked with MC/PM system	As of 2007, in 20 DFDP supported districts, the grant amount has been based on the MC/PM assessments. GoN grants are not linked.	System applied for GoN block grants in all districts (Fiscal year 2009/10)	MLD	2010

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing	
2.1.4. Local government capacities developed to manage resources for the development of infrastructure and delivery of basic services in selected districts.	Revised Minimum Conditions/Performance Measures (MC/PM) have greater focus on and more stringent requirements for gender and social inclusion-related measures	Gender and social inclusion incorporated in planning-related indicators only	Gender and social inclusion are key conductors in the performance measures	MLD (MC/PM assessment report)	2010	
	# of community infrastructure projects implemented in programme districts	In 11 DFDP Districts (which will be LGDP Districts): 431 (2003-2007), 106 of which were "disadvantaged group focused" and 70 "women focused"	In 24 LGDP Districts: at least 700	MLD	Annual	
	# of households benefiting from community infrastructures implemented through UNDP/ UNCDF support, disaggregated by caste/ ethnicity and poverty status	In 11 DFDP Districts: 174,000 households (2003-2007); 15% of total benefiting excluded communities (further disaggregated data not available)	In 24 LGDP Districts: 80,000 households, at least 25% of which would be from excluded communities	MLD	MLD	Annual
	% of community infrastructure projects completed within the approved budget and time frame	Estimated that most are completed within budget, and 60-70% within time frame in DFDP districts; precise baseline to be established in early 2008	20% increase in number of projects completed within the planned time frame	MLD /DDCs	MLD /DDCs	2010
	% of DDC resources spent for women and excluded community-focused projects	To be established in 2008 by the LGDP for the fiscal year 2006-2007	15% increase over the fiscal year 2006-2007 baseline (fiscal year 2009-2010)	MLD/DDCs	MLD/DDCs	2010
	% of actual disbursement against approved planned DDC programme budgets	70% (source: MLD)	Over 80%	MLD/DDCs	MLD/DDCs	Annual
	% of irregular expenditure in DDCs	MLD estimate 10-12%	Below 8%	OAG/DDCs annual audit reports	OAG/DDCs annual audit reports	Annual
	% households satisfied with delivery of basic services	To be determined by a baseline survey in 2008 (in LGDP districts)	To be determined following analysis of the baseline survey in 2008	Survey (MLD – LGDP)	Survey (MLD – LGDP)	2010
	# of PPP projects completed	20 PPP projects implemented with UNDP support (2002-2007)	50 (with UNDP support)	MLD/Municipalities	MLD/Municipalities	2010

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
2.1.5. Local communities in selected VDCs are mobilized to reduce discriminatory practices, and to promote women's and excluded groups' participation in planning and management of local development initiatives	# of community organizations (COs) attaining maturity	5,000	15,000	MLD	2010
	# of VDCs with established Community Development Funds (CDFs)	431 as of September 2007	680 between 2008-2010	MLD	2010
	% of women in COs	52% in existing DLGSP COs	55%	MLD	2010
	% of Dalits in COs	17% in existing DLGSP COs	17%	MLD	2010
	% of women in leadership positions in COs	44% in existing DLGSP COs	51% (2010)	MLD	2010
	% of Dalits in leadership positions in COs.	9% of existing DLGSP COs (2007)	13% (2010)	MLD	2010
	% of women attending VDC planning meetings	15% of participants are women	33% of participants are women	MLD	2010
	% of Dalits attending VDC planning meetings	4% of participants are Dalits	12% of participants are Dalits	MLD	2010
	% of local development initiatives managed by women's groups	To be established	20%	MLD	2010
	% of local development initiatives managed by Dalit groups	6%	20%	MLD	2010
2.2. Responsive and accessible justice systems to promote gender equality, social inclusion and the rule of law, including formal and informal processes.	% reduction in <i>chhapadi</i> in selected VDCs	To be established through a survey in 2008	25% reduction (2010 as compared to 2008)	Surveys to be conducted in selected programme districts in 2008 and 2010	2010
	Selected existing discriminatory laws are reviewed and amended	176 discriminatory legal provisions (FWLD report 2006)	20 laws	MoL/JPA	2010
2.2.1. Pilot court models graduated and ready for replication, and mediation	Ratio of human rights cases resolved out of the total no. of cases submitted to NHRC	0.65% (2006) % cases investigated out of total received: 2200/7000 (31%) % recommended out of total investigated: 147/2200 (6.7%)	80 cases recommended for action per year	NHRC	Annual
	# of backlog cases in pilot courts	12100 backlog cases in pilot courts (2007); disposal rate of 52.7%	7865 cases; 65% disposal rate	Supreme Court	Annual

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
System strengthened for enhanced access to justice for women and excluded groups.	# of months from filing to court decision in civil cases	21 months (2006)	12 months (2010)	Supreme Court	2010
	# of months from filing to court decision in criminal cases	14 months (where an individual is the plaintiff; 2006)	10 months	Supreme Court	2010
	% of disputes solved by paralegal committees	To be established by the LGDP in 2008	90%	MLD/LGDP Progress reports	Annual
	% of total cases submitted to paralegal committees submitted by women	To be established by the LGDP in 2008	60%	MLD/LGDP Progress reports	Annual
	% of total cases submitted to paralegal committees submitted by Dalits	To be established by the LGDP in 2008	20%	MLD/LGDP Progress reports	Annual
	% of cases submitted by Dalits solved by the paralegal committees	To be established by the LGDP in 2008	90%	MLD/LGDP Progress reports	Annual
	# of complaints of human rights violations investigated	859 in 2007	2200 (2008-2010)	NHRC	Annual
	# of recommendations submitted to the Government	53 (2002-2007) 13 in 2007	60 (2008-2010)	NHRC	Annual
	# of reports published by the NHRC on monitoring and investigations	5 reports published on ceasefire and quarterly monitoring report of CPA (2007)	18 reports	NHRC	2010
	# of discriminatory laws reviewed by the NHRC on human rights grounds and recommendations for amendment proposed	NHRC reviewed 5 laws in line with international conventions in 2007. Four security-related laws were reviewed in 2007	20 laws (2008-2010)	NHRC	2010
# of public hearings organized by the NHRC on discriminatory laws and on emerging issues	None	10 (2008-2010)	NHRC	2010	
# of revisions and new legislations drafted	n/a	8	MoJPA	2010	
# of discriminatory laws amended or abolished	176 discriminatory legal provisions existed as of 2006 (FWLD report 2006);	20 laws	MoJPA	2010	
2.2.2. NHRC capacity strengthened in monitoring, investigation, documentation and reporting of human rights violations.					
2.2.3. Selected existing laws reviewed and amendments drafted and new legislation drafted as required by Nepal's treaty obligations and other					

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
international human rights standards					
National priority or goal: Social Justice and Social Inclusion: New and decent employment and income opportunities, especially rural infrastructures					
UNDAF Priority No. 3: Sustainable Livelihoods: By 2010, sustainable livelihoods opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in the conflict-affected areas					
3.1. Employment and income opportunities and access to financial services enhanced, especially for youth and excluded groups and PLWHA in partnership with the private sector and CSOs.	Proportion of population below national poverty line (disaggregated by caste/ethnicity)	31% (2004)	National target 24%	NLSS	NLSS III (2010?)
3.1.1. Policies designed and initiatives developed to expand employment opportunities for youths, poor women, individuals from socially excluded groups, and PLWHA in selected districts.	Number of micro-enterprise-related policies formulated and approved	None	Micro-enterprise policy, two sub-sector policies approved, and sub-contracting policy developed	MoICS	2010
	# of new micro-entrepreneurs developed	25,000 (supported by MEDEP, as of 2007)	30,000 additional	MoICS	2010
	% of women micro-entrepreneurs	68% (MEDEP, 2007)	60%	MoICS	2010
	% of Dalit micro-entrepreneurs	21% (MEDEP, 2007)	30%	MoICS	2010
	% of micro-entrepreneurs under 35	60% (MEDEP, 2007)	60%	MoICS	2010
	# of jobs created through support to micro-enterprise development	26,700 (MEDEP, 2007)	60,000 additional	MoICS	2010
	# of HIV infected and affected people having received skill based training who are employed	None	1,000	MoICS	2010
3.1.2. Mechanisms developed for micro-finance service providers to provide access to financial services to the poor.	# of clients of selected micro-finance service providers (disaggregated by district)	To be established by partner FSPs in first quarter of 2008	20% increase compared to 2008 base-line (2010).	NRB	Annual

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
in remote areas.					
	# of service delivery units of micro-finance service providers in remote districts	to be established by partner FSPs in first quarter of 2008	At least one branch in mountain districts and two branches in inaccessible hill districts by 2010 by 9 partner FSPs	NRB	2010
	% of female clients of micro-finance service providers (disaggregated by districts)	To be established by partner FSPs in first quarter of 2008	At least 80% of the total clients will be women (2010)	NRB	2010
	Average loan size as a % of per capita GDP	To be established by partner FSPs in first quarter of 2008	Less than 100%	NRB	2010
	Financial self-sufficiency of partner micro-finance service providers	To be established by partner FSPs in first quarter of 2008	More than 100% for all partner FSPs by 2010	NRB	2010
	# of GFATM proposals approved	2/7 rounds	1 additional proposal	NCASC	2010
3-2. Strengthened national capacity for governance and coordination of AIDS response.					
3.2.1. Support the development of appropriate oversight and management structures for the semi-autonomous HIV/AIDS entity.	Amount disbursed by the Government for HIV/AIDS	\$72,233 (2006/2007 National Action Plan)	10% increase annually	NCASC/National Action Plan	Bi-annual
	% of HIV/AIDS donor resources managed by the Government	Less than 1% (National UNGASS Report 2006); new baseline to be established in January 2008	40%	UNGASS report on AIDS	2010
	Financial, procurement, monitoring and evaluation procedures developed for the semi-autonomous entity	The framework for the national entity is already approved from the parliament and the formal establishment of the entity is in the process	M & E plan in place; "minor gaps" in the M & E system assessment, PSM plan in place; entry capable of recording data in price reporting mechanisms	NCASC	2010
National priority or goal: Economic Development					
UNDAF Priority No. 3: Sustainable Livelihoods: Sustainable Livelihoods: By 2010, sustainable livelihoods opportunities expanded, especially for socially excluded groups in the conflict-affected areas					
4.1. Environment and energy mainstreamed into national and local development planning with a focus on gender, social inclusion, and post-conflict environmental	Government allocates resources to mitigate environmental impacts of infrastructure projects	No such allocation made	Government allocates resources to mitigate environmental impacts of infrastructure projects	NPC	2010

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
4.1.1. Equitable access to energy services expanded to remote areas.	# of new remote VDCs covered by energy services.	250 VDCs covered by REDP I & II	75 additional VDCs to be covered by REDP III by end 2009	AEPC	2009
	% of Dalit, Janajati and ethnic/religious minorities connected to energy services	Baseline study of programme VDCs to be conducted in early 2008	100% coverage in programme VDCs	AEPC	2009
	# of Dalits, Janajati and ethnic/minorities having energy-based enterprises	Baseline survey of programme VDCs to be conducted in 2008	25% of Dalits, Janajatis and ethnic minorities in programme VDCs will have energy-based enterprises by end 2009	AEPC/REDP surveys	2009
4.1.2. Capacities of local communities developed for enhanced access to natural resources, in particular for the poor, women and socially excluded groups.	Proportion of solid fuels in the total household energy consumption	National estimate: 86% energy supply in rural areas is solid fuels (77% firewood and 9% agricultural residue and dung cake) (Rural Energy Policy 2006); programme VDC baseline to be established in 2008	5% reduction in programme VDCs by end 2009	AEPC/REDP surveys	2009
	# of women or women's groups having energy-based micro-enterprises	Baseline survey of programme VDCs to be conducted in 2008	At least, 100 women members of programme villages will become energy based micro-entrepreneurs by the end of 2009	AEPC/REDP surveys	2009
	% women Chairpersons of the 'Executive Committee' of user/functional groups	To be established in 2008	20%	MoFSC	2010
4.1.3. Policy frameworks developed for water governance.	Ratio of women to men in the 'Executive Committees' of user/functional groups	To be established in 2008	40:60	MoFSC	2010
	% Dalit, Janajati, Madhesi and other ethnic/religious minority Chairpersons of the 'Executive Committee' of user/functional groups	To be established in 2008	30%	MoFSC	2010
	% Dalit, Janajati, Madhesi and other ethnic/religious minorities in user groups/community organizations/ functional groups	To be established in 2008	Proportional representation based on the local context	MoFSC	2010
	# of policy frameworks developed.	Water Energy Commission Secretariat under the Ministry of Water Resources has	At least one policy framework in each of the three areas	NPC	2010

Outcomes and Outputs	Indicator(s)	Baseline(s)	Target(s)	Source(s)/Means of Verification	Timing
accounting, and landscape conservation.		developed a Water Strategy and a Water Action Plan. However, still there is no governance framework. There is no policy framework on green accounting and landscape level conservation.			
4.1.4. Implementation of MEAs, in particular in the areas of climate change, biodiversity, and desertification, supported.	# of projects registered for carbon financing	Two CDM projects based on bio-gas have already been registered in the CDM board; an emission reduction purchase agreement (ERPA) was signed between the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPCC) and the World Bank (WB) for a micro-hydro based CDM project which is about to be registered in the CDM Board (2007).	At least three additional projects for carbon finance will be prepared (with support from UNDP)		2010
4.2. Risks of natural hazards to rural and urban livelihoods and infrastructure reduced.	Disaster risk management integrated into the livelihoods and infrastructure related sectoral plans of the government	Limited reference to disaster risk management issues in sectoral plans;	Disaster risk management integrated into the livelihoods and infrastructure related sectoral plans of the government	MoHA, Ministries	2010
4.2.1. Capacities of key ministries, local bodies, CSOs and communities enhanced for planning and implementation of disaster risk management, emergency response and early recovery, in selected districts.	# of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Units established in key ministries and local bodies	A unit exists only within the MoHA	15 units by end 2010	MoHA; Ministries, Municipalities	2010
	# of district level organizations working on DRR issues	Mapping to be conducted in 9 programme districts in early 2008	15 (NGOs and CBOs)	MoHA; DP-Net	2010
	Disaster Management Information System (DesInventar) institutionalized within MOHA	Desinventar only available at the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET)	Desinventar software installed in MoHA together with necessary equipment and at least five staff in the disaster management section trained	MoHA	2010
	# of municipalities implementing national building codes	3 Municipalities	5 additional Municipalities by 2010	MoPPW, MLD, Municipalities	2010
	# of disaster mitigation structures constructed	54 flood, landslide, and earthquake mitigation structures construction with UNDP support (in 2007)	33 additional flood mitigation structures	NRCS and NRCS district chapters	2010

Annex 2 / Table 2: Country Programme Action Plan Monitoring & Evaluation Calendar (2008-2010)

	2008	2009	2010	
M&E activities			Study: prevalence of discriminatory socio-cultural practices in selected districts and analysis of impact of social mobilization in reducing such practices	
			Endline survey: people's satisfaction with local government performance, management arrangements and service delivery in selected districts	
	Surveys/ Studies	Study: prevalence of discriminatory socio-cultural practices in selected districts		Study: partnership possibilities with the private sector for creation of employment
		Baseline survey: people's satisfaction with local government performance, management arrangements and service delivery in selected districts		Survey: media coverage of discriminatory socio-cultural practices
		Study: Income generating activities in Dolakha, Ramechhap and Kapilbastu districts (with SDC, DFID and the World Bank)		Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Survey on constituent assembly and conflict transformation issues - second follow-up survey
		Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Survey on constituent assembly and conflict transformation issues - first follow-up survey		
Monitoring Systems	Support to PMAS and DPMAS to include indicators and data disaggregated by sex and social groups (with UNICEF)			
	Local government performance monitoring system developed	Support to operationalize local government performance monitoring system		

M & E capacity building	Local government monitoring and review and revision	Local government monitoring and evaluation manuals updated and staff trained	Local governments supported for further training on monitoring and evaluation
	CPAP/UNDAF Annual Review	CPAP/UNDAF Mid-term Review	CPAP/UNDAF Final Review
		UNDAF/ Joint UNDP/UNICEF/UNFPA Evaluation: Gender and Social Inclusion Strategies	CPAP Final Evaluation
		Outcome evaluation: responsive and accessible justice systems (3rd quarter)	Conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Nepal – mid-term evaluation (2 nd quarter)
		Outcome evaluation (UNDP/ILO): Livelihoods for recovery and sustainable development (4 th quarter)	Local Governance Development Programme evaluation
		Western Terai Landscape Complex Project Mid-term Evaluation (2 nd quarter)	Building an Inclusive Financial Sector in Nepal Mid-term Evaluation
	NHDR 2008		Nepal Millennium Development Goals Progress Report
		Common Country Assessment (CCA)	Preparation of UNDAF /CPD/CPAP (2011-2015)
		Nepal Living Standards Survey	Preparation for Census 2011
			Preparation for NDHS 2011
Key events / Processes	National Labor Force Study		
	UNICEF DAG mapping in new CAP VDCs including QIP districts		
	NCASC/UNAIDS yearly routine data collection	NCASC/UNAIDS yearly routine data collection	NCASC/UNAIDS yearly routine data collection
Planning References			