

Annex I : UNDAF (2013-2017) - Results Matrix

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Outcome 1: Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups increasingly demand, utilize and access equitable and quality basic essential social services and programmes.			37,375,000	183,262,095	220,637,095	GoN – Main partner. Coordination, implementation, cost-sharing, planning, monitoring; Other DPs-Joint technical support, funding, joint monitoring; Civil Society- Support implementation, advocacy and monitoring	Political instability, weak governance and management, insufficient resources (human, financial), frequent turnover of key officials
Output 1.1: MOE and its institutions achieve higher performance in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), formal and non-formal education in line with the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP).	UNICEF	Selected districts and municipalities provide parental education and child-friendly pre-primary education to improve school readiness of children under 5.	300,000	3,550,000	3,850,000	GoN – Main partner. Coordination, implementation, cost-sharing, planning/monitoring; Other DPs-Joint technical support, funding, joint monitoring; Civil Society- Support implementation, advocacy and monitoring.	Political instability, weak governance and management, insufficient resources (human, financial), frequent turnover of key officials
	UNICEF	Selected districts and municipalities provide children, particularly girls and marginalized children, with uninterrupted child friendly basic and secondary education.	200,000	10,000,000	10,200,000		
	UNICEF	Selected districts and municipalities provide out-of-school children and adolescents with quality alternative non-formal learning	550,000	5,550,000	6,100,000		

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	UNICEF	National level education policies and strategies demonstrate greater gender and social equity focus.	380,000	2,600,000	2,980,000		
	UNESCO	MOE/ DOE/NFEC have increased capacity for evidence-based policy planning to deliver inclusive and quality basic education services, literacy and NFE.	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000		
	WFP	MOE/DOE, DEOs and schools better implement school feeding programmes in ECD and basic education.	-	1,000,000	1,000,000		
		Children in food insecure areas have increased access to ECED and Basic Education.	-	44,000,000	44,000,000		
Subtotal Output 1.1			2,430,000	67,700,000	70,130,000		
Output 1.2: Health policies, strategies and programmes of the GON increasingly address social inclusion, equity, and social and financial risk protection.	WHO	Health systems policies and strategies are developed or updated to address inequities.	8,500,000	1,660,000	10,160,000	GON led, EDPs and provide Technical Assistance;	Sufficient GON lead and buy-in in policy and strategy review process.
	UNICEF	Government policies and strategies at national and subnational level address inequity in MNCH and HIV outcomes.	500,000	160,000	660,000	GON as lead; NHSSP, USAID, GIZ, Medical Colleges, Civil Society Organizations	Political change and future state structure could guide health policy.

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	UNFPA	National health institutions and service providers have increased capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of quality comprehensive sexual and	1,840,000	600,000	2,440,000		
	WHO	Responsible institutions increasingly implement and monitor World Health Assembly and other international health-related commitments, as well as RC resolutions	10,000,000	500,000	10,500,000		
Subtotal Output 1.2			20,840,000	2,920,000	23,760,000		
Output 1.3: The performance of District Health Systems in the delivery of Primary Health Care is significantly improved	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, the health system provides quality and equitable maternal, adolescent, neonatal, infant, child friendly health and HIV	450,000	6,000,000	6,450,000	GON as implementing agency	Provided the system continues in the same or enhanced capacity
	WHO, UNICEF, UNODC	Government and CSOs have strengthened capacity to deliver HIV prevention, treatment and care services.	-	300,000	300,000	GON programme,	
	UNFPA	Health institutions and service providers in 18 districts have strengthened capacity for planning, implementation and monitoring of quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services	2,760,000	900,000	3,660,000	DHO/DPHO, DDC, NHSSP, USAID, GIZ, SCO	

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	WHO	Surveillance data for communicable and non communicable diseases increasingly support district level planning.	2,315,000	17,670,000	19,985,000	MOHP, DHO, GAVI	No major outbreak in neighboring countries occurs so that regional elimination can be achieved
Subtotal Output 1.3			5,525,000	24,870,000	30,395,000		
Output 1.4: Prevention and care seeking behaviors of communities improved based on informed choices.	UNFPA	Women and youth (15-24) have increased capacity to demand quality Sexual and Reproductive Health services.	4,600,000	1,500,000	6,100,000	DHO/DPHO, DDC, NHSSP, USAID, GIZ, SCO	
	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, individuals, parents, care-givers, families and communities take informed action to improve maternal, newborn, infant, child and adolescent health and hygiene, and HIV prevention and care	700,000	4,519,095	5,219,095	GON as implementing agency	Provided the system continues in the same or enhanced capacity
Subtotal Output 1.4			5,300,000	6,019,095	11,319,095		
Output 1.5: Government (NPC, MOAC, MoLD and MoHP) has strengthened information management system to monitor improved food security and nutrition situation which enables a better and informed	UNICEF	NPC and key sectors have an improved policy, legal and institutional framework addressing inequity in food and nutrition security outcomes with a focus on 1000 days	275,000	790,000	1,065,000	NPC leadership and coordination; involving key sectors – MoHP, MoAC, MoE, MPPW, MoLD; GoN execute the programmes, forest user groups and farmers field school implement them, civil society facilitate the	Political changes and instability; will not affect significantly strong government commitment on SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) Lack of elected bodies at the sub-national level; will be overcome to assure accountability and strong coordination at this level

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a better and informed policy making and interventions.						processes	by through advocacy and sensitization
	WFP	NPC, MoAC and MoLD have a strengthened coordination mechanism linking food security and nutrition and have policies ensuring social safety nets for the vulnerable food insecure groups.	-	1,000,000	1,000,000		
	FAO	NPC and the line ministries have improved capacities to deliver socially inclusive and gender-responsive food and nutrition security	500,000	-	500,000		
	WFP	The NeKSAP is fully operated and funded by GoN upon project completion and is integrated with existing systems (NLSS, DHS, HMIS)	-	5,000,000	5,000,000		
Subtotal Output 1.5			775,000	6,790,000	7,565,000		

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Output 1.6: Adolescent girls, mothers, infant and young children, vulnerable groups have increased access and utilization of essential micronutrients.	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, adolescent girls, mothers, infant and young children and vulnerable groups have increased access to and utilization of essential micronutrients (vitamin A , iron folic acid, micronutrient powders, Iodized salt)	110,000	4,727,000	4,837,000	MoHP, Child Health Division, Nutrition Section and Family Health Division lead national technical lead agency	There will be effective coordination between government authorities and the key partners, increased accountability of the government, there will be adequate funds allocation from both the government and partners to sustain progress made to date. Limited nutrition capacity within the MoHPat the district and community level may hampers progress to towards national scaling up of the essential MNS interventions and to reach the hard to reach; this will be overcome by ongoing efforts to support nutrition capacity building
	WFP	Increased availability of fortified foods and supplements in country and increased awareness among district stakeholders on micronutrient needs of vulnerable population groups	-	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Subtotal Output 1.6			110,000	5,727,000	5,837,000		
Output 1.7: Families, especially the vulnerable groups, practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and care practices and manage acute malnutrition	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, parents, care-givers and families practice optimal maternal, infant and young child feeding and manage acute malnutrition	130,000	3,100,000	3,230,000	MoHP, Child Health Division, Nutrition Section and Family Health Division lead national technical lead agency; MoLD, lead government agency implementing cash child grant	There will be effective coordination between government authorities and increased accountability of the government, continuing funding support will be available for CMAM programme, and there will be strong stakeholders coordination

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	WFP	Young children, pregnant and lactating women in targeted food insecure areas have improved nutritional status.	-	33,000,000	33,000,000		
	WFP	MoHP has programme in place for early identification and treatment of children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition	-	2,800,000	2,800,000	Health system, coordination at national, district and community level and multisectoral collaboration	
Subtotal Output 1.7			130,000	38,900,000	39,030,000		
Output 1.8: National WASH programme and finance strategy formulated, approved, implemented and monitored to improve equity, sustainability and efficiency of the sector	UNICEF		150,000	1,000,000	1,150,000	GON- leadership and framework; DPs/Civil society- Complementary	Development partners maintain full commitment and adherence for moving towards SWAp
Subtotal Output 1.8			150,000	1,000,000	1,150,000		
Output 1.9: Vulnerable communities (including schools) increasingly utilize and participate in the management of safe and sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities in selected diarrhea and low sanitation coverage districts.	UNICEF	in selected districts, vulnerable communities (including schools) increasingly utilize and participate in the management of safe and sustainable drinking water and sanitation facilities	875,000	7,900,000	8,775,000	GON- leadership and framework DPs/Civil society- Complementary	Local Bodies (DDC/Municipalities/VDCs) and sector line agency (WSSDOs) take continued leadership for WASH joint planning and review mechanism.
	UNHABITAT	Selected districts expand sanitation coverage to meet the national target	250,000	2,831,000	3,081,000	GON: Facilitate and promote Municipal pro poor service delivery; Local Authorities: Coordination, facilitation, cost sharing ; NGOs and CBOs: Implementation and quality assurance	Absence of local elected representatives at municipal authorities; Frequent changes in government officials
Subtotal Output 1.9			1,125,000	10,731,000	11,856,000		

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Output 1.10: Municipalities adopt and implement effective urban sector policies related to water, sanitation, shelter.	UNHABITAT		150,000	4,380,000	4,530,000	GON: Facilitate and promote Municipal pro poor service delivery; Local Authorities: Coordination, facilitation, cost sharing; NGOs and CBOs: Implementation and quality assurance	Absence of local elected representatives at municipal authorities; Frequent changes in government officials
Subtotal Output 1.10			150,000	4,380,000	4,530,000		
Output 1.11: In selected districts and municipalities, children and adolescents at risk or victims of abuse or exploitation including children affected by conflict and by AIDS benefit from quality social welfare services	UNICEF		-	11,500,000	11,500,000	MWCSW /CCWB: Policy formulation. Multi-sector coordination. DWC: planning, monitoring, evaluation, coordination. WCOs: care and protection decisions, case management, service monitoring. NGOs: service provision Other EDPs: co-funding, technical support.	1.1.1 Children's Bill passed by Parliament provides adequate framework for development of policies and procedures and service provision. 1.1.2 Social work profession recognized and adequate human resources assigned to government and NGO services. 1.1.3 Government at national and local level, as well as other EDPs and the private sector assign adequate financial resources.
Sub total Output 1.11			-	11,500,000	11,500,000		

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Output: 1.12 Government institutions at national and sub-national levels that promote the rights of children, adolescents and women are more able to generate and use evidence to develop, fund and monitor equity-focused, multi-sectoral planning, governance and social protection frameworks and related policies	UNICEF		640,000	1,925,000	2,565,000	<p>NPC (Poverty Monitoring Division and MLD (Planning and Foreign Aid Division) coordinate, quality control and ensure the use of data</p> <p>NPC (Macro Division) coordinate national data collection activities that provide data for monitoring of national plan.</p> <p>CBS - technical leading role for national surveys. NPC (Poverty Monitoring Division) plan and demand major evaluation of high quality and apply lessons learned in next national plan.</p>	<p>Adequate resources are provided to local government to strengthen the Information and Documentation centers who manage the DPMAS database.</p> <p>National level Poverty Monitoring Assessment System is designed in time aligning with the DPMAS. NPC continues to lead and prioritize strengthening M&E capacity of government agencies.</p>
Sub total Output 1.12			640,000	1,925,000	2,565,000		
Output 1.13: Institutional frameworks for volunteering for delivery and development services established by GoN/NPC and the capacity of local actors including local government, CBOs and volunteer organizations to mobilize volunteers for delivery of basic services strengthened.	UNV		200,000	800,000	1,000,000	<p>GoN/NPC & National Steering Committee for Volunteerism, Nepal (NSCVN): Policy formulation and implementation</p> <p>NSCVN, NPC, NDVS, MLD, CSOs, (I)NGOs, Private Sector: Support for capacity development activities targeted towards local actors</p>	<p>Political instability</p> <p>Frequent changes in government officials</p> <p>Absence of local elected bodies</p>
Subtotal Output 1.13			200,000	800,000	1,000,000		

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Total, Outcome 1			37,375,000	183,262,095	220,637,095		
Outcome 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection			14,800,000	172,230,000	187,030,000	(see below against individual outputs)	
Output 2.1: GoN and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to develop, review and implement inclusive labour and economic policies and legislations that bolster productive employment and income opportunities	ILO	GoN (1) adopts gender-sensitive and effective inclusive economic growth policies with emphasis on employment creation for youth and (2) has strengthened capacity to enforce improved labour legislation	1,000,000	7,700,000	8,700,000	GoN & DPs: policy review, updating and development inputs and realted facilitation for stakeholders; PPPs: design and implementation of inclusive growth strategies; technical assistance to GoN to develop/improve and implement labor legislation	GoN and donors provide adequate resources for the implementation of policies and programmes, especially in rural areas; PPPs and BMOs take advanatge of capacity building support to effectively designa nd implement strategies for job-rich and inclusive economic growth; GoN and donors provide adequate resources for the implementation of inclusive growth programmes, especially in rural areas; Local and export market demand for Nepalese commodities with high-value growth potential continues to exist; the tripartite partners' commitment for adoption of improved labour legislation continues

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	UN WOMEN	GoN has gender-sensitive policy on home based workers (HBWs) and foreign employment in line with international standards	250,000	250,000	500,000	GoN: planning, monitoring, coordination, and implementation; Donors: technical and financial assistance; NGOs/CSOs: advocacy and implementation	Gender equality and women's empowerment remains a strong goal for the GoN
	UNESCO	GoN has increased capacity to provide policy guidance and frameworks for fostering cultural enterprises	-	500,000	500,000		
	UNDP	GoN has inclusive growth policies, national plans, budget, and institutional capacity to increase vulnerable groups' access to employment and economic opportunities	2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000		
Output 2.2: GoN has improved capacity to design, execute and manage economic development programmes and strategies	ILO	Functional labour market information and analysis systems facilitate planning and policy-making with special emphasis on employment creation for un/underemployed youth	70,000	2,000,000	2,070,000	GoN & DPs: implementation	GoN provides adequate resources for implementation of labour market information and analysis systems
	ILO	Entrepreneurship programmes and related networks of trainers and organizations are established to foster job-rich growth	1,000,000	3,500,000	4,500,000		
	FAO	MoAC has appropriate policies and increased capacity to manage and execute programmes promoting agri-business, including non-timber forest and bio-secure products	1,280,000	-	1,280,000	MoAC, MoFSC: execution of programmes, private sectors, local NGOs: provision of key partnerships	

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	UNDP	GoN has increased capacity to design, implement and monitor a multi-partner supported microenterprise development program	3,000,000	15,000,000	18,000,000	GoN: Coordination, monitoring and planning; Private sector and NGOs: implementation Donors: technical and financial assistance	Ongoing support and cooperation from the GoN; Coordination among different GoN and non-governmental agencies
Output 2.3: Financial service providers have increased capacity and incentives to responsibly extend financial services to vulnerable groups	UNCDF		900,000	3,000,000	3,900,000	GoN: planning, monitoring, coordination, and implementation; Donors: financial assistance;	Financial sector willing to innovative to meet the needs of very poor; Government develops a comprehensive Inclusive Finance Strategy for the Country; GON willingness to allow the financial sector to provide youth specific financial products and services including removing age barriers NRB creates a more enable policy and regulatory environment for access to finance, NRB adopts financial education policy.
Output 2.4: Vulnerable groups have increased access to sustainable productive assets and environmental services	FAO	Landless/land-poor have increased access to productive land, assets, and environmentally-friendly technologies	-	9,280,000	9,280,000	MoAC, MoFSC: execution of programmes, private sectors, local NGOs: provision of key partnerships	
	UNDP	Vulnerable groups have increased access to energy services and sustainably managed natural resources	3,500,000	10,000,000	13,500,000	GoN: planning, monitoring, coordination, and implementation; Donors: technical and financial assistance; NGOs/CSOs: implementation	Ongoing support and cooperation from the GoN; Coordination among different GoN and non-governmental agencies
	WFP	Vulnerable groups have increased access to assets contributing to food security	-	110,000,000	110,000,000		Stable political situation; Availability of funding

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Output 2.5 GoN and relevant stakeholders have increased capacity to support safe migration and productive use of remittances	IOM	GoN has increased capacity (1) to put in place a migration monitoring framework, (2) to disseminate information through Migrant Resource Centers (MRCs) and (3) to negotiate MoUs with	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	GON-FEPB: coordinates and establishes linkages with the other relevant Ministries	The FEPB mobilizes adequate resources for awareness at the district level; Political instability
	UN Women	Returnee migrant women are organised and able to sensitize communities on safe migration and to advocate with local authorities.	250,000	250,000	500,000	Donors: technical and financial assistance; NGOs/WMW organisations: implementation	Gender equality and women's empowerment remains a strong goal for the GoN
	IOM / UN Women	Remittance receiving households have increased capacity to use remittances in productive sectors	250,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	GoN coordination and support, NGO implementation	Political instability
Output 2.6: GoN is better able to define and administer adequate social protection benefits	UNICEF	GoN's institutional capacity strengthened for effective registration, delivery and monitoring of child-sensitive social protection benefits	300,000	2,500,000	2,800,000	Joint advocacy	Conducive political environment, GoN capacity.
	ILO	GoN's capacity strengthened to extend social security coverage (unemployment, maternity, sickness and work place injury benefits) and to improve the effectiveness of service delivery	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000		
Total Outcome 2:			14,800,000	172,230,000	187,030,000		
Outcome 3. Vulnerable and stigmatized groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity.			7,035,000	12,325,500	19,360,500		

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Output 3.1 Vulnerable groups and those who stigmatize or discriminate against them are progressively engaged and challenged on their own assumptions, understanding and practices that result in stigma and discrimination.	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, children, families, communities and society acquire knowledge, change attitudes and take action to protect children and adolescents at risk or victims of abuse, violence and exploitation	-	4,000,000	4,000,000		
	UNESCO	Vulnerable groups are enabled to preserve and value their tangible and intangible heritage Academia have resources and increased capacity to conduct focused sociological research into the root causes of	15,000	100,000	115,000		
	UNWOMEN	Vulnerable and stigmatized women have increased capacity to realize their rights	100,000	100,000	200,000		
	UNDP	Relevant national institutions have increased capacity to lobby and campaign to influence societal attitudes and empower vulnerable groups to lessen various forms of	300,000	700,000	1,000,000		
	UNAIDS	Political Leadership on AIDS strengthened	20,000	15,500	35,500		
	IOM	Psychosocial counselors have improved capacity to deliver quality counseling services to women subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation	-	100,000	100,000		

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	UNFPA	Women and girls are aware of their sexual and reproductive rights and have the knowledge and means to access multi-sectoral services through the health system.	1,750,000	400,000	2,150,000		
	UNFPA	Communities, including men and boys, are engaged in the prevention of harmful practices, including early marriage and SGBV	2,000,000	1,500,000	3,500,000		
Subtotal Output 3.1			4,185,000	6,915,500	11,100,500		
Output 3.2 Non-discriminatory (inclusive) policies and procedures are progressively implemented in institutional contexts such as schools, health facilities, and workplaces.	ILO	MoLD has improved capacity to implement the National Action Plan for the Promotion of Indigenous Peoples' Rights based on ILO C 169	-	500,000	500,000		
	ILO	Employers enabled to put in place decent work policies for members of vulnerable groups	10,000	100,000	110,000		
	UNODC	Administration and law enforcement agencies have the capacity to implement drug-related policies and laws; police and prosecutors increasingly handle cases in a non-discriminatory manner	-	150,000	150,000		
	UNESCO	Curriculum development institutions enabled to formulate curricula that lessen discrimination	100,000	100,000	200,000		
	UNAIDS	Laws, acts, policy are in place and effectively enforced to ensure quality representation of vulnerable groups	40,000	70,000	110,000		

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	IOM	Survivors of trafficking have access to skills training and employment opportunities	-	750,000	750,000		
	UNFPA	Health system has increased capacity for coordinated multi-sectoral reponse to SGBV	2,000,000	600,000	2,600,000		
Sub Total (Output) 3.2			2,150,000	2,270,000	4,420,000		
Output3.3 Political participation in institutions and society of vulnerable groups and their capacity to organize and mobilize themselves are progressively strengthened (skills development in terms of engaging in decision making and uniting in a social movement to tackle stigma and discrimination).	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, children, adolescents, women and other vulnerable groups meaningfully participate in decision making bodies	100,000	1,450,000	1,550,000		
	UNWOMEN	Political parties adopt policies to enhance leadership and political participation of vulnerable and stigmatized women	100,000	100,000	200,000		
	UNESCO	Vulnerable groups are increasingly represented in education-related management bodies	100,000	100,000	200,000		
	OHCHR	Discriminated groups in Nepal are able to increasingly use existing international and national human rights mechanisms to promote their active participation in decision making processes in key institutions.	300,000	250,000	550,000		

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Subtotal Output 3.3			600,000	1,900,000	2,500,000		
3.4 Media, religious institutions, labour unions, and civil society organizations are progressively engaged in the development challenging assumptions, understanding and practices resulting in stigma and discrimination.	IOM	Media has increased knowledge and capacity to sensitively handle the issues of victims of human trafficking.	-	50,000	50,000		
	UNODC	Social leaders have the skills to effectively advocate against discrimination	-	100,000	100,000		
	UNESCO	Media has increased capacity to create vulnerable group-sensitive content	-	80,000	80,000		
	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, media, community networks, employers, government institutions, religious organizations, local political leaders and families address harmful social norms and practices affecting the rights of children, adolescents and	100,000	1,010,000	1,110,000		
Subtotal Output 3.4			100,000	1,240,000	1,340,000		
Total Outcome 3			7,035,000	12,325,500	19,360,500		

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Outcome 4: Vulnerable Groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have increased access to fair and effective security and Rule of Law institutions that comply with international standards.			7,475,000	25,560,000	33,035,000	Ministry of Law and Justice PM's Office Supreme Court NRHIs Civil society Office of the Attorney General	Risks: The constitution making process is underway but might be subjected to further delays; Ongoing political impunity may have adverse impact on the implementation programmes; Assumptions: GoN's commitment to promote and ensure access to justice to vulnerable groups; GoN's commitment to ensure the legislative framework promotes and ensures the rights of vulnerable groups.
Output 4.1 Judicial, legislative and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that protect people's rights and constitutional guarantees.	UN WOMEN	<i>GoN has strengthened capacity to draft and review legislation from a gender equality perspective.</i>	100,000	100,000	200,000	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare	Risks: Issues related to gender equality and social inclusion are not prioritized by the GoN; Assumptions: GoN's commitment to social inclusion, gender equality and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups
	OHCHR	<i>Responsible institutions have increased capacity to draft, revise, promulgate and implement key legislation in compliance with international human rights standards.</i>	250,000	250,000	500,000	Ministry of Law and Justice Parliamentarians Civil society organizations	
	UNDP	<i>GoN has strengthened capacity to draft and review legislations in line with international standards.</i>	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare	

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
	UNICEF	<i>A national system to protect children and adolescents from abuse, violence and exploitation is incorporated in legislation, planned and resourced, monitored, documented and coordinated across sectors and actors at national and local level.</i>	75,000	3,000,000	3,075,000	Ministry of Law and Justice Parliamentarians Civil society organizations	
	UNHCR	<i>Asylum and Refugee Law is adopted and is in conformity with international standards.</i>	50,000	50,000	100,000		
Subtotal Output 4.1			975,000	3,900,000	4,875,000		
Output 4.2 Vulnerable people are better enabled to access fair and effective security and justice institutions.	UN WOMEN	<i>Capacity of state machineries, including the justice system, is improved to deal with SGBV and to protect the right to confidentiality of SGBV survivors.</i>	100,000	200,000	300,000	Nepal Police Office of the Attorney General Supreme Court	Risks: Nepal has a significant number of vulnerable and excluded groups: reaching the majority of them with appropriate mechanisms, structures and services might be a challenge. Assumptions: the GoN invests the necessary efforts and resources in ensuring that vulnerable groups are reached by fair, just and effective rule of law institutions.
	UNODC	<i>Survivors of trafficking are better enabled to access the justice system.</i>	-	500,000	500,000	National Judicial Academy	
	UNICEF	<i>In selected districts and municipalities, children and adolescents who are victims, witnesses or offenders have access to child-sensitive formal justice, and in selected villages/municipalities of 75 districts child victims have access to informal justice mechanism.</i>		9,010,000	9,010,000	Ministry of Law and Justice Juvenile Justice Coordination Committee	
	OHCHR	<i>Capacity of law enforcement agencies, the legal community and the judiciary is strengthened to provide equal access to justice for vulnerable groups in compliance with international human rights standards.</i>	350,000	500,000	850,000	INGOs and NGOs specialized in the area of justice for children. Reports from the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare.	

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
	UNDP	<i>Formal and non-formal justice institutions and those who need to access them have increased capacity to dispense and seek justice</i>	2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000		
Sub Total of Output 4.2			2,450,000	14,210,000	16,660,000		
Output 4.3 Government and human rights institutions have increased capacity to monitor and report on human rights and on the status of implementation of human rights obligations.	OHCHR	<i>The NHRC, NDC and NWC have strengthened technical capacity to effectively monitor, intervene, advocate and identify best practices of implementation of international human rights instruments.</i>	350,000	750,000	1,100,000		Risks: Monitoring of human rights not sufficiently prioritized by the GoN; Assumptions: the GoN prioritizes human rights monitoring and invests the necessary efforts to ensure that mechanisms and structures are in place
	UNDP	<i>NHRIs have increased institutional capacity to handle cases of human rights violations through monitoring and investigation.</i>	500,000	3,500,000	4,000,000		
	UN WOMEN	<i>National machineries and civil society have increased capacity to monitor implementation of CEDAW and other human rights</i>	200,000	200,000	400,000		
Subtotal Output 4.3			1,050,000	4,450,000	5,500,000		
Output 4.4 Legislation and practice regarding citizenship are in line with Nepal's international obligations and the authorities issue citizenship certificates in an inclusive and non-discriminatory manner.	UNHCR		3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	Ministry of Home Affairs Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare Ministry of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs VDCs, CDOs, Civil Society organizations	Assumption: GON commitment to conduct a registration campaign and issuance of certificates
Subtotal Output 4.4			3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Total, Outcome 4			7,475,000	25,560,000	33,035,000		
Outcome 5a: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive.			17,870,000	41,920,000	59,790,000	ECN MLD/Federal Affairs, Local Bodies, gender and child focused community groups; Advocating for continuing provision of block grants & engaging in their use at local level;	Assumptions: Environment is conducive to free media. Constitution of Nepal and Electoral laws secure women's and minorities representation through affirmative action. DPs commitment to better coordination in new sectors required. GoN continues to provide block grants and commits the necessary human resources for LBs' capacities. Frequent transfer of officials weakens capacity and undermines accountability to a locality.
Output 5a.1 Election Commission has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections.	UNDP	Election Commission has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections	2,000,000	21,000,000	23,000,000	Election Commission Nepal;	Independence of ECN is supported through adequate resource allocation and a lack of political interference
	UNICEF	Election Commission adopts code of conduct to ensure political parties promote inclusion and respect child rights, in particular prohibiting the mis-use of children in political campaigns and activities.	250,000	250,000	500,000	UN	Significant number of observers in country to observe local and national elections

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
	UNESCO	The media has increased capacity to cover elections in a professional and non-partisan manner	100,000	100,000	200,000	Media;	Environment is conducive to free media
Subtotal, Output 5a.1			2,350,000	21,350,000	23,700,000		
Output 5a.2 Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services	UNICEF	In selected districts and municipalities, local bodies have increased capacity to maintain a child friendly governance system	3,120,000	7,070,000	10,190,000	Ministry of Local Development (and its federal successor) will provide the point of entry to Provincial and Local Government Bodies. Provincial governments may also enter in this role..	Risks: GoN does not commit the necessary human resources for developing these capacities Frequent transfer of officials weakens capacity and undermines accountability to a locality Frequent transfer of civil servants
	UN WOMEN	National, provincial, district and local level governments have necessary capacities for gender responsive planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	MLD/Federal Affairs, Local Bodies, gender and child focused community groups Government ministries	Risks: GoN does not commit the necessary human resources for developing these capacities Frequent transfer of officials weakens capacity and undermines accountability to a locality Frequent transfer of civil servants

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
	UNCDF	Provincial and local bodies have increased capacity to plan, budget, monitor, report and deliver inclusive government services	3,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	CSO's UN agencies Independent service providers	Risks: GoN continues to provide block grants and commits the necessary human resources for LBs' capacities including strengthening of VDCs Frequent transfer of officials weakens capacity and undermines accountability to a locality
Subtotal, Output 5a.2			6,620,000	12,570,000	19,190,000		
Output 5a.3 Provincial, District and Local Bodies have improved capacity to access additional financial resources in equitable and appropriate ways	UNCDF		2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	LGCDP Development Partners and other aligned DPs CSOs monitoring the local government performance under LGAF, PRAN and similar.	Assumptions: Government continues to provide Block Grants to local bodies. LBFC (and its successor in a federal Nepal) is funded to undertake MCPM assessments. Formula funding is revised and strengthened Decline in local revenues can be reversed through incentivizing of collection. Risks: Federalism sees a reduction in functional assignments to Local Government Bodies.
Subtotal, Output 5a.3			2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Output 5a.4 National, provincial and local institutions have improved capacity to incorporate population dynamics and to collect, analyze, disseminate and use socio-demographic disaggregated data for evidence-based planning, monitoring and budget targeting the vulnerable groups.	UNFPA		6,900,000	2,000,000	8,900,000	NPC/CBS, MoF, MOLD/DDCs, MoWCSW, MoYS and MoE; Tribhuvan University/Research Institutions, NGOs/CBOs, DFID, USAID, ADB, World Bank	Elected local bodies in place; MoLD continues to allow UN agencies to fund directly to new federal states/districts (direct funding modality) to enable them to address local needs under the spirit of decentralization; More effective coordination between; MOLD and other relevant line ministries and district line agencies especially in health, women and education sectors for participatory bottom up planning/budgeting processes; Role/statutory function of Central bureau of Statistics as a sole statistics agency elevated to a higher status.
Subtotal, Output 5a.4			6,900,000	2,000,000	8,900,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Outcome 5b: The three tiers of government are established and function to meet the needs of the new federal constitution			5,620,000	12,800,000	18,420,000	Nation wide National and Provincial government agencies	The major political parties will come to a consensus to promulgate the new constitution on time. The Constitution will be in place by mid of 2012 and government will be able to establish the 3 tier of governance structure by 2013.
Output 5b.1 National institutions, policies and legislations reviewed from inclusion and gender perspectives and developed in line with the provisions of Nepal's inclusive, federal Constitution.	UNWOMEN	Government bodies have enhanced capacities to implement and monitor gender related provisions of the new constitution.	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	Provincial legislators and political parties	Process of provincial structure and elections advances sufficiently in the timeframe
	UNDP	Federal and provincial legislatures have the capacity to formulate inclusive policies and legislation in line with the new constitution.	1,500,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	Civil Society will advocate for Gender and Inclusive policies at national and provincial levels	Elections held on time
Subtotal Output 5b.1			2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000		
Output 5b.2: Civil service has the capacity to meet the needs of the inclusive federal constitution and government	UNDP		2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	MOGA, PMO office, NASC to revise and implement the policies.	Policies reformed in line with new constitution to establish civil service at 3 tier of the governance system.
Subtotal Output 5b.2			2,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000		
Output 5b.3: National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfill their accountabilities to	UNDP	National and provincial legislatures, executives and other state bodies have necessary capacities to fulfill their accountabilities to vulnerable groups	1,500,000	4,000,000	5,500,000	Technical and infrastructure support from the donor community, Awareness raising and advocacy by the NGO	Second tier GON established and expeditious

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
vulnerable groups	UNICEF	National and provincial legislatures have increased capacity to ensure legislation complies with international child rights standards	120,000	800,000	920,000		
Subtotal output 5b.3			1,620,000	4,800,000	6,420,000		
Total Outcome 5			23,490,000	54,720,000	78,210,000		
COMPONENT II Protecting Development Gains							
Outcome 6: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.			5,190,000	30,790,000	35,980,000		
Output 6.1: Government officials at all levels have the capacity to lead and implement systems and policies to effectively manage risks and adapt to climate change.	UNDP	Key ministries increasingly implement well resourced institutional, legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk reduction and climate change.	300,000	300,000	600,000	Partnership with Government, civil society and other stakeholders (UNDP)	An unstable political situation will possibly render all DRR plans ineffective here will be effective coordination between sectoral ministries as well as all humanitarian agencies Government officials are less sensitive on gender responsive disaster plan; (UN Women, UNICEF and WHO)
	UN WOMEN	Gender -responsive sectoral preparedness/DRR and climate change adaptation policies in place.	100,000	100,000	200,000	MOHA- For overall policy guidelines; Sectoral; Relevant sectoral ministries, Cluster /Sectoral partners including DPs/Civil Society on integrating DRR and Contingency Plan in their Annual plan (UN Women, UNICEF and WHO)	
	UNICEF		250,000	2,000,000	2,250,000		
	WHO		40,000	50,000	90,000		
Subtotal Output 6.1			690,000	2,450,000	3,140,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Output 6.2: Urban populations are better able to prepare for and manage hazard and climate change adaptation risk.	UNDP	Municipalities have disaster resilient/risk sensitive land use plans, improved mandatory by-laws and enforcement of building codes	50,000	950,000	1,000,000	Municipalities, regional and national experts (UNDP)	
	UNHABITAT	Municipalities incorporate DRM and CC in their periodic plans and implement eco-city based pilot projects	50,000	950,000	1,000,000	Respective municipalities to adapt the agenda, local leaders, NGOs advocating for the issues, MLD and DUDBC (MPPW) for directives.	Assumption: CC and DRM will be major basis for developmental plans at local level; Municipal planning process adapt the guidelines Risk: Absence of local elected representatives in municipalities; less priority to pro-poor policies
	IOM UNDP	30 municipalities develop, test and adopt emergency preparedness and response plans	50,000	950,000	1,000,000	Coordination of MoLD; Municipal Administrations	Sufficient engagement and resource allocation from municipal administration and national government.
Subtotal, Output 6.2			150,000	2,850,000	3,000,000		
Output 6.3: Vulnerable populations have increased knowledge about DRM and capacity for CC adaptation and mitigation of risks	UNDP	Local adaptation plans of actions (LAPAs) at VDC level adopted and climate proof infrastructure built and mitigation measures taken in selected districts to address GLOF and other climate related risks.	2,500,000	11,500,000	14,000,000		
	FAO/UNDP	Vulnerable groups in at least nine districts have adopted climate change adaptation technologies.	-	3,000,000	3,000,000	MoAC, MLD, MoEn, MoHA and UNDP for co-ordination and collaboration (FAO)	

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
	UNHABITAT	Tole Lane Organizations (TLOs) in 5 municipalities have increased capacity to mainstream DRM and climate change activities into their annual work plans.	50,000	990,000	1,040,000	Municipalities, CBOs and NGOs are mobilized (UN-Habitat)	Assumption: Most of TLOs formed for various developmental activities are still active for municipal development Risk: Existing bureaucratic leadership at local level may not recognize the importance of TLOs and CBOs (UN-Habitat)
Subtotal, Output 6.3			2,550,000	15,490,000	18,040,000		
Output 6.4 National preparedness and emergency systems are able to effectively prepare for and respond to hazard-related disasters	Various UNCT agencies including UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, OCHA, WFP	All districts have preparedness plans and DDRC/DDC endorse and operationalize all sectoral DRM plans	-	-	-	DDRC, DDC, and district authority, humanitarian partners including NRCS and all Clusters members	Risk: An unstable political situation will possibly render all districts plans ineffective. Assumption: There will be effective coordination between sectors as well as all humanitarian agencies (OCHA coordinating UNCT agencies)
	UNICEF	In selected hazard-prone districts and municipalities, systems for disaster preparedness and emergency response are equipped to prepare for and respond in line with the Core Commitments for Children	250,000	2,000,000	2,250,000		
	OHCHR	Government emergency responders, National Human Rights institutions and district administrations have increased capacity and the tools to incorporate Human Rights in Humanitarian Action into emergency management activities.	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	Lead and/or participate in capacity building activities and tool development.	Assumption: Protection Cluster continues to benefit from active participation of UN and other organizations Risk: Government officials benefiting from capacity building are unavailable for emergency response action.

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
	WHO	National mass casualty management strategy, including emergency medical service system, is strengthened and hospitals are earthquake resilient.	50,000	7,000,000	7,050,000	Health Cluster partners (UN, INGOs, Civil Societies)	Assumption: Political instability and natural disasters.
Subtotal, Output 6.4			1,800,000	10,000,000	11,800,000		
Total, Outcome 6			5,190,000	30,790,000	35,980,000		
Outcome 7a: National institutions have addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and the post-conflict needs of victims.			4,750,000	14,250,000	19,000,000	<i>See outputs below regarding Role of Non-UN Partners</i>	<p>Assumption: National actors have political will to address peace building and transitional justice issues; and donors are willing to provide necessary resources.</p> <p>Risk: Political stalemate makes carrying out peace building and transitional justice issues difficult or impossible.</p>
Output 7a.1: Government and civil society have enhanced capacity to develop, establish and implement inclusive transitional justice(TJ) mechanisms and policies that comply with international law	UNDP	National actors have increased capacity to deal with Transitional Justice issues and truth telling/seeking.	500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	Government: Truth and Reconciliation Commission, Disappearances Commission, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction , Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare , Ministry of	Assumption: National actors remain committed to the formation and implementation of transparent, inclusive and victim-centered commissions (TRC, COID) which meet international standards.
	IOM	National actors and institutions have strengthened capacity to design and implement inclusive and participatory reparations programs and transitional justice	-	3,000,000	3,000,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
with international law and standards.	UNWOMEN	National institutions have increased capacity to implement gender responsive transitional justice mechanisms.	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	Finance , district line agencies; Civil Society: Womens Childrens Office; international and national NGOs	Risk: Sustainable peace process threatened due to the exclusion of victims needs not comprehensively addressed by transitional justice mechanisms.
	OHCHR	Responsible institutions have an increased understanding of the need for and increased capacity to develop legislation on transitional justice commissions in line with international standards.	1,500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000		
Subtotal, Output 7a.1			2,500,000	6,500,000	9,000,000		
Output 7a.2: Conflict victims have benefited from inclusive programmes addressing their post-conflict needs-, and ensuring their voices are heard.	UNDP	People affected by conflict are empowered through targeted development support tailored to the specific needs of the different groups, complemented by targeted awareness raising.	1,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	Government: TRC, CoID, Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction , Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare , Ministry of Finance , district line agencies; Women and Children Development Office. Civil Society: Womens and Childrens Office; international and national NGOs.	Assumption: National actors remain committed to the formation and implementation of transparent, inclusive and victim-centered commissions (TRC, COID) which meet international standards. Risk: Transitional justice mechanisms do not adhere to international standards.
	IOM	People affected by conflict are more aware of their rights and entitlements to, and how to access, benefits and programmes designed for them.	-	2,000,000	2,000,000		
	UNWOMEN	Conflict affected women and girls have increased capacity to access services.	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000		
Subtotal, Output 7a.2			2,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000		
Output 7a.3 An independent and impartial property dispute resolution mechanism has been	UNDP	National actors increasingly dialogue and reach agreement on key policy and procedural issues regarding property dispute resolution.	100,000	400,000	500,000	Government: Ministry of Land Reform and Management	Risk: Political stalemate on land reform issue does not allow for any work to proceed

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
established and implemented in regards to conflict-related property issues	UNHABITAT	Responsible actors have the capacity to establish and implement an independent and impartial property dispute resolution mechanism for conflict-related property issues.	150,000	1,350,000	1,500,000		
Subtotal, Output 7a.3			250,000	1,750,000	2,000,000		
Outcome 7b: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are progressively consolidating the peace.			6,950,000	31,500,000	38,450,000	<i>See outputs below regarding Role of Non-UN Partners</i>	<p>Assumption: National actors have political will to carry out peace building activities and peace process commitments; and donors are willing to provide necessary resources.</p> <p>Risk: Political stalemate makes carrying out programmes difficult or impossible.</p>

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Output 7b.1: National actors have collaborated to manage and resolve conflict issues, strengthening peace consolidation.	UNDP		2,500,000	8,000,000	10,500,000	<p>Government: the National Administrative Staff College ; MoPRii, National Planning Commission ; Ministry of Local Development ; Local Peace Committees</p> <p>Political Actors: main political parties and political leaders</p>	<p>Assumption: Given the constantly changing nature of dialogue and conflict resolution, programmes in this area must be inherently flexible and adaptable to a wide range of issues at both local and national levels. Similarly, programmes require a medium- to long-term commitment.</p> <p>Risk: Development partners driven by easily-quantifiable short-term results may undervalue building of capacities which take place in medium- to long-term; and collaboration and dispute resolution approaches are applied to unsuitable issues, thereby undermining their legitimacy and relevance.</p>
Subtotal, Output 7b.1			2,500,000	8,000,000	10,500,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Output 7b.2 National actors implemented the national action plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 and ILO Convention 169 and UNDRIP resulting in increased participation of indigenous people, women and girls and protection of their rights.	UNWOMEN	National institutions and district level stakeholders have increased capacity to implement, monitor, and report progress on the National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820.	750,000	1,000,000	1,750,000	Government: MoPRI, MWCSW; MoF, MoLD, National Women's Commission, district line agencies; Civil Society: Women and Children Office,	
	ILO	GoN/ MoLD and Indigenous People's Organizations (IPOs) have increased capacity to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on the progress of the National Action Plan on ILO C 169.	100,000	5,000,000	5,100,000	MoLD, GoN (all ministries), local government, private sector, IP organizations.	Assumption: GoN/ MoLD is committed to implement ILO C 169 through National Action Plan
	UNDP	Women have increased capacity to be agents of change in relation to peacebuilding.	250,000	750,000	1,000,000		
Subtotal, Output 7b.2			1,100,000	6,750,000	7,850,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Output 7b.3: Relevant actors at local and national levels implement policies, procedures and programmes to reduce armed violence and prevent conflict, with special attention to geographic “hotspots.”	UNDP		1,250,000	3,750,000	5,000,000	<p>Government: Nepal Police; Armed Police Force; MoPRii; Ministry of Health and Population ; Ministry of Law and Justice ; Local District Officers; MoLDviii Judiciary</p> <p>Political: political parties and other political actors, particularly at local level</p>	<p>Assumption: Conditions will deteriorate in particular geographic “hot spots” areas of the country over the five-year window covered by the UNDAF period (because of the interplay of issues such as many unemployed former combatants and unemployed youth, low employment rates, growing access to weapons in border areas, and risk of ethnically-based frustrations related to federalism).</p> <p>Risk: Programming offends political sensitivities related to a possible nexus between political parties and violence/crime.</p>
Subtotal, Output 7b.3			1,250,000	3,750,000	5,000,000		
Output 7b.4: Targeted populations participate in social and economic empowerment initiatives and integration programmes to diminish future conflict risks.	UNDP		2,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	<p>Government: MoPR; the Secretariat to the Special Committee on Integration and Rehabilitation</p> <p>Political: Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)</p> <p>Civil Society: national and international NGOs; CBOs</p>	<p>Assumption: Rehabilitation of former Maoist combatants will be a nationally-led process in which national actors request support from UNDP</p>
Subtotal, Output 7b.4			2,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Output 7b.5: National and local service providers (Vocational training, Business development, financial) have improved capacity for providing productive and decent employment services targeting people affected by conflict.	ILO		100,000	5,000,000	5,100,000		Assumption: Timely review and adoption of policy programme recommendation through PCEIR roll-out in Nepal.
Subtotal, Output 7b.5			100,000	5,000,000	5,100,000		
Total, Outcome 7			11,700,000	45,750,000	57,450,000		
COMPONENT III: Enhancing International Cooperation							
Outcome 8 Nepal's institutions and economy more effectively integrated into inter-Governmental economic and normative dialogues, and policy and legal regimes.			3,075,000	7,791,750	10,866,750		Assumption: GoN's willingness to increasingly engage in inter-governmental cooperation framework and benefit from international treaties, to which Nepal is party. Risk: Lack of political will and political instability
Output 8.1 The GoN and other national institutions are better able to strategize about international policy and regulatory issues and to comply with international trade, industrial and	UNCTAD	Government and relevant national institutions have improved capacity to strategize about and derive benefits from international trade.	-	850,000	850,000		
	UNCITRAL	Government has improved capacity to strategize about international trade policy and regulatory frameworks	-	300,000	300,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Industrial and environment agenda.	UNEP	Government has improved capacity to comply with international instruments on interrelated trade and environment issues (<i>Convention on Biodiversity and the Montreal Protocol</i>)	100,000	950,000	1,050,000		
Output 8.2 National institutions have enhanced capacity to better comply with the international policy regulatory framework, recommendations and standards.	UNIDO	Responsible national institutions have improved capacity to promote industrial development in compliance with international standards,	-	1,700,000	1,700,000	MoCommerce and Mo Industry together with NBSM, DFTQC, NFCCI, etc.	Assumption: Level of readiness of GoN to undertake necessary institutional reform and resource allocation.
	FAO	Responsible institutions and the private sector have enhanced capacity to promote agriculture in compliance with international standards	-	1,166,750	1,166,750	MoAC and MoCS: Execution of the programme in partnership with Agriculture Enterprise Centre of Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Ginger Association: strategic partnership	
	IAEA	Government has increased capacity to develop and establish infrastructure to ensure radiation safety in compliance with international standards and to use nuclear technologies in key development sectors (<i>such as human health, food and agriculture, environment/water resources, industry/minerals exploration and energy planning</i>).	1,875,000	-	1,875,000		
	ITC	Responsible institutions and the private sector have improved capacity to promote exports in selected sectors.	-	1,224,000	1,224,000		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
	UNDP	The Division of International Treaties within the Ministry of Law and Justice has increased capacity to understand and negotiate international treaties that are favorable to Nepal	100,000	100,000	200,000		
	Office of Disarmament Affairs-RCPD	Government has enhanced capacity to participate in regional dialogues, confidence-building and other initiatives in the area of disarmament, non-proliferation and security, and to implement global disarmament and non-proliferation instruments.		101,000	101,000		
Output 8.3 GoN bodies and NGOs have strengthened capacity and information tools required to coordinate aid, increase accountability and operationalise development effectiveness mechanisms.	UNDP	National and local government bodies, parliamentarians and Civil Society Organisations have increased capacity to effectively manage aid and increase accountability through utilisation of the Aid Management Platform (AMP).	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	GoN to establish policies/tools to disseminate and use information on aid, with DP support. GoN (in particular MoF) to lead inclusive mechanisms open to DPs, civil society and private sector.	Assumption: MoF maintains adequate staffing (IT and analytical capacity) to manage AMP and related analysis. Line ministries commitment to aid coordination and programme-based approaches.
	UNDP (APRC)	Government has increased capacity to effectively participate in global fora on aid effectiveness and implement the agenda of such fora.	-	-	-		
	UNDP (APRC)	Government has increased capacity to access and utilise internationally available resources for climate and energy financing and to implement inter-governmental cooperation frameworks.	-	-	-		

Outcomes/Outputs			Indicative Resources (USD)			Role of Non-UN Partners (GoN, other DPs, Civil Society)	Risks and Assumptions
	Agencies	Agencies Indicative Contribution	Regular Resources (RR) USD	Other Resources (OR) USD	Total Indicative Resources USD		
Output 8.4 Government has increased capacity to engage with the Government of India to develop and implement migration and HIV policies in line with international standards and protocols.	IOM Lead				7,521,407		Assumptions: GoN and GoI are increasingly willing to engage in joint initiatives.
Total, Outcome 8			3,075,000	7,791,750	10,866,750		
Grand Total			110,140,000	532,429,345	642,569,345		