

Nepal

Executive Summary

A year on from the devastating earthquakes of April and May 2015, rebuilding efforts continued slowly, with many families still in need of support and using different coping strategies to account for their depleted assets. In 2016, Nepal continued to struggle to respond and recover from the earthquakes while also responding to new situations affecting the movements and distribution of basic critical supplies and services up to February 2016.

Despite the challenges, UNICEF Nepal continued working with partners to distribute vital supplies, support the provision of basic services, build the capacity of institutions, and provide essential information to benefit children and their families. UNICEF supported programmes in earthquake-affected areas as well as in its regular development programme districts to respond to immediate and long term needs to build resilience amongst vulnerable populations.

Achievements

UNICEF provided technical assistance toward the development of the Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health Bill and the facilitated the launch of the New Born Action Plan. In addition, the Ministry of Finance has allocated US\$2 million to the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP).

The new Constitution enshrines the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and a dedicated Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation was created for the first time in Nepal. The long-pursued 'ONE WASH' sector development plan toward the attainment of WASH-specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was finalized with UNICEF support.

As the development partners' focal point in education, UNICEF Nepal supported the Government in the development of the School Sector Development Plan for 2016-2023. Free and compulsory basic education including one year of pre-primary (early childhood education) was included in new education law amendment and new sector plan. An equity index was developed and approved by the Department of Education, identifying five districts with the lowest education outcomes and the Nepal Out-of-School Children Study was launched.

A national strategy to end child marriage was endorsed by the Cabinet in March 2016. Nepal hosted its first Girl Summit as part of its commitment to end child marriage by 2030.

The new Children's Act is in the final stages of drafting. It was revised to address several child protection measures including the explicit prohibition of all forms of violent discipline. A National Master Plan against Child Labour 2016/17 – 2026/27 has been drafted and is currently under review.

Fifteen priority districts have developed District Periodic Plans (2015-2020) with UNICEF support, which include child-friendly local governance (CFLG) indicators, and gender and social inclusion dimensions. UNICEF advocacy resulted in the allocation of US\$10 million Government funds to accelerate child-friendly local governance declaration campaigns in 217 Municipalities and 3,157 village development committees in 75 districts.

The emergency cash transfer programme provided the opportunity to reinforce the building blocks of an integrated social protection system and help develop a model that works in both regular development and emergency contexts. The Government has committed to the gradual nationwide scale-up of the Child Grant and has already doubled the grant amount for current beneficiaries of existing social security schemes.

The revised disaster risk reduction (DRR) mainstreaming guidelines in early recovery programmes, post disaster response framework and regular development programming are now in place under health, nutrition, education, child protection and WASH.

Shortfalls

Prolonged government procedural formalities and evolving mandates of responsible entities for reconstruction and recovery caused delays in starting the implementation of most sector programmes at district level. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) who partner with UNICEF at the national level faced difficulties in obtaining permission to work in assigned districts due to changes in Government requirements. Considerable time and effort of the field/country office-based staff was invested in negotiations to reach an amicable solution to enable NGO partners to work in the districts.

Partnerships

UNICEF Nepal developed collaborative partnerships to advance its programme results and strengthen emergency response and recovery interventions, building on existing partnerships and working with new partners through the humanitarian clusters. Partnership with the Government and DFID on the Girl Summit created momentum to reaffirm the commitment to end child marriage by 2030. A special partnership with the 'Dhurmus Suntali' foundation enabled the production of a movie called 'Jyoti' to raise awareness on children's rights and child marriage. UNICEF also worked with the ECD parliamentary caucus in advocating on the importance of ECD, leading to ECD being mentioned as a basic right for all children in the new Constitution of Nepal.

Humanitarian Assistance

UNICEF Nepal continued to address the residual humanitarian needs of populations in 14 severely earthquake affected districts in 2016. Response related to the recovery and reconstruction was delayed due to the delay in establishment of the National Reconstruction Authority and its operational modality at the subnational level. In addition, the restriction of supplies entering the country resulted in programme implementation delays. Shortage of fuel and key essential construction related materials hampered response and recovery efforts in the earthquake affected districts.

Despite the challenges faced in the first quarter of the year, substantial progress was made in 2016. 33,254 earthquake-affected people were provided with continued emergency support while 20,000 were reached through sustained water services, 4,850 children identified as severely acute malnourished (SAM) were referred to the outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) for treatment with ready to use therapeutic foods and the guardians of 350,000 children under five received emergency cash support.

UNICEF Nepal developed its two-year early recovery and reconstruction plan in early 2016 to respond to recovery priorities as identified by the Post Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) launched by the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) in May 2016. Key recovery objectives included strengthening the capacity of people and communities to reduce their risk and vulnerability to disaster; restoration and improvement of access to services; strengthen capacity and effectiveness of the state to respond to the people's needs and to effectively recover from future disasters.

UNICEF support extended to the construction of 900 disaster resilient transitional learning centers and 74 prefab health posts; maintenance and repairing of WASH facilities in 177 schools and 443 health facilities; continued identification and treatment of malnourished children and pregnant women as part of the integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM); strengthening the case management system for the identification and support of vulnerable and unaccompanied children and provision of an unconditional cash grant (single tranche of NRs. 4,000; US\$38.5) to mothers/guardians of under-fives (approximately 300,000 children) in 11 severely affected districts.

The year 2016 saw landslides in Hill districts and flash floods in Terai affecting 212 people and a cholera outbreak in Kathmandu valley, Dhading and Saptari districts affecting 168 people. As part of cholera prevention and response efforts, 278,845 people (55,769 households) in Kathmandu valley were reached through hygiene promotion and chlorination of 304 dug wells. Diarrhoeal disease kits (DDK) were provided to address the cholera outbreak and for the management of mass diarrhoea cases. A hygiene promotion campaign was also launched through schools in Lalitpur district reaching 114,745 students. UNICEF with partners established a sentinel surveillance system for acute watery diarrhoea and cholera in 15 hospitals in Kathmandu valley. UNICEF provided humanitarian assistance to the flood and landslide affected population reaching 28,115 people (5,623 households) through hygiene promotion and supplies including insecticide treated bed-nets, blanket and diarrhoeal kits. 79 people (54 female) received psychosocial support in Pyuthan.

UNICEF Nepal provided trainings to 397 Government and non-government organization staff on various aspects of disaster risk management including child-centred disaster risk reduction (CCDRR). The training resulted in increasing budget allocation on DRR in three districts (Accham by 17per cent, Saptari by 233 per cent and Parsa by 80per cent) and VDC level disaster risk management plans developed. In addition, a UNICEF contingency plan is in place with pre-positioning supplies in four strategic locations for 20,000 families in case of floods/landslides in Terai and severely earthquake affected districts. The prepositioned supplies can cater to the needs of people affected by recurring small scale disaster, with longer term arrangements for up to 45,000 families also in place.

Emerging Areas of Importance

Climate change and children. Climate change is an important issue for a developing and mountainous country like Nepal. It has been found to have resulted in heavy floods, landslides, soil erosion, as well as drought in several parts of the country, impacting upon key sectors including water resources, agriculture, and health. Given its emerging relevance for children, UNICEF Nepal is responding by investing in evidence generation and advocacy, initiating further analysis on the current and future risk of changing climate on children. Findings from the analysis will feed into programming strategies to mainstream as part of regular development and humanitarian programmes. In addition, UNICEF investment in CCDRR targets specific strategies through schools, including tree plantation inside school compounds, garbage disposable systems, solid waste management, and rain water drainage.

Accelerate integrated early childhood development (ECD). UNICEF Nepal has been advocating for greater investment and coordination for early childhood development (ECD). There has been significant achievement at policy level toward recognizing the importance of ECD. The new constitution promulgated on September 2015 recognized ECD as basic child right. The new amendment of the education law and new education sector plan included a one year, free and compulsory pre-primary (early childhood education) in the basic education system. The policy provision for ECD has guaranteed increased holistic opportunities for all. However, there are still 19 per cent of children of pre-primary age (DOE 2015/16), mostly in remote areas and some disabled, who have not received opportunities

for early childhood education.

System strengthening at the local level is equally important as policy provision. UNICEF has been supporting the Government to improve ECD service delivery through integrated district ECD plans, strengthening early childhood education and parenting education. 23 districts have developed integrated district ECD plans and two districts are developing theirs. These plans bring all ECD related stakeholders from all sectors to a common platform to plan for integrated and holistic ECD services.

UNICEF is working closely with the Ministry of Education to improve quality and equity in early childhood education including development of reader-friendly pictorial guidelines. Pictorial minimum standards for ECD centres and curriculum have been published. UNICEF is supporting basic and refresher training to ECD facilitators. At least 230 facilitators (all female) were trained in the reporting period on integrated nature of ECD and how they can promote holistic development of children through joyful learning.

An initiative to strengthen socio-emotional learning in ECD centres is being piloted in 20 ECD centres in Rautahat district. A guideline for peace education to promote socio-emotional learning was developed in consultation with UNICEF East Asia Pacific Regional Office socio-emotional learning guideline. The guideline has been shared with government to support future scale up efforts.

UNICEF is jointly working with the Ministry of Education to provide parenting education. The draft package, with messages on health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, safety and protection, stimulation and education, has been approved by the Department of Education. This package is being piloted in five districts in Mid and Far West and Central Terai. During the reporting period, 500 ECD facilitators (498 females) have been trained on the package, who delivered the first parenting education session to 10,268 parents (6,971 females, 3,297 males) during the reporting period. A sample study in three districts collected baseline data on knowledge, attitude and practice of parenting before implementation of the parenting education package.

Key bottlenecks do however remain to achieving a vision for ECD in Nepal, not least in ensuring equitable access to ECE, especially in more remote areas.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

ACHIEVE	Performance Management System (UNICEF)
C4D	Communication for Development (UNICEF)
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCs	Core Commitments for Children
CCDRR	child-centred disaster risk reduction
CMT	Country Management Team (UNICEF)
CO	Country Office (UNICEF)
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document (UNICEF)
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DEO	District Education Officers
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DOE	Department of Education
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction

ECD	early childhood development
EMIS	Education Management Information System
FACE	Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditure (United Nations)
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GSSC	Global Shared Service Centre (UNICEF)
GBV	Gender-based violence
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
HACT	harmonized approach to cash transfers
HRBA	human rights-based approach
HQ	Headquarter (UNICEF)
ICT	information communication technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMO	Information Management Officer
IRV	Interactive Response Voice
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IMEP	Integrated Monitoring & Evaluation Plan
I/NGOs	International non-governmental organizations
KPI	key performance indicator
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Government
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MSNP	Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan
NatComs	National Committees (UNICEF)
NCO	Nepal Country Office (UNICEF)
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NRs.	Nepali Rupees
OAG/N	Office of Auditor General of Nepal
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
ODF	open defecation free
OIAI	Office of Internal Audit and Investigation (UNICEF)
OR	other resources (UNICEF)
ORE	other resources emergency (UNICEF)
ORR	other resources regular (UNICEF)
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
OXFAM	Oxford Famine Relief Campaign
PMTCT	prevention of mother-to-child treatment transmission
PRIME	Integrated Monitoring Evaluation and Research Planning (UNICEF)
ROSA	Regional Office for South Asia
RR	regular resources (UNICEF)
SAM	severe acute malnutrition
SMS	Short Message Service
SMT	Security Management Team (United Nations)
SWAp	sector-wide approach to programming
TLCs	Transitional Learning Centres
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations

UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSMS	United Nations Security Management System
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCO	Women and Children Office

Capacity Development

UNICEF Nepal focused on capacity development at individual, institutional and societal levels. In 2016, UNICEF supported various initiatives to strengthen the quality and reach of programme implementation.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to support the expansion of decentralized services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), providing logistics support and conducting focused training sessions on PMTCT and the use of Misoprostol at home birth for postpartum haemorrhage, reaching 2,767 female community health volunteers (FCHVs).

Although 93 per cent of households use improved sources of drinking water, 82 per cent of households have high levels of bacterial contamination or E.coli. UNICEF has been raising awareness of such risks at community level, orienting 3,500 water user committee representatives on how to protect their water supply from the potential risk of contamination from external encroachment.

UNICEF's work in adolescent development focuses on empowering and enabling adolescents to become change agents in their communities using the social and financial skills training package called 'Rupantaran', which includes 15 topical and life skills based modules. From October 2015 to September 2016, 7,413 adolescents (61 per cent girls, 39 per cent boys, 0.4 per cent third gender) participated in Rupantaran training sessions in six districts where child deprivation and adolescents at risk of HIV are highest.

The 2015 earthquakes highlighted the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction within development efforts. UNICEF has been supporting this effort, training various government and I/NGOs officials on disaster risk management including conducting district level simulations in four priority districts and developing disaster risk management plans. In addition, a sentinel surveillance system for acute watery diarrhoea and cholera was established for 15 hospitals in the Kathmandu Valley. This included efforts to strengthen disease monitoring, ensure rapid detection of suspected cases, and early diagnosis and treatment of confirmed cholera cases.

Evidence Generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy

As part of its efforts to support the Government of Nepal in newborn care, UNICEF staff contributed toward evidence generation, conducting studies on intrapartum stillbirth and linkages between umbilical cord cutting and anaemia. These efforts have been used to guide the development of Nepal's Every New-born Action Plan to reduce preventable stillbirths and neonatal deaths.

UNICEF Nepal supported the School Sector Development Plan 2016-2023, with a clear focus on equity and inclusion, learning outcomes, school safety, and early childhood learning outcomes. The equity strategy and index was adopted by the MOE to target existing strategies such as scholarships, the Welcome to School Campaign, and teacher training at the district level ensuring access, participation, and learning outcomes for the most disadvantaged students. Advocacy for ECD resulted in ECD included as basic right in the

new constitution and one-year pre-primary education within the Education Act (2016). The findings from the Nepal Out-of-School Children Initiative study (2016) will be used by MOE to reach out of school children. UNICEF's support to the Government to strengthen the education management information system (EMIS) has led to the inclusion of reporting on OOSC.

UNICEF's sustained advocacy resulted in announcing the national expansion of the Child Grant by the Government. UNICEF has advocated for a phased universal expansion of the programme for all under-fives by facilitating high level evidence-based policy dialogue with the Government based on the impact of the Child Grant on Dalit children and their families from the assessment of the first round of the emergency cash transfer programme. Nepal's delegation to the HLM3 (Third High Level Meeting) in Malaysia also used the regional forum to cement the country's commitment to the Child Grant expansion. The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Government (MOFALD) has signed off on the first phase of the expansion strategy based on UNICEF's technical inputs.

Partnerships

UNICEF through strategic partnerships helped raise awareness on harmful practices such as early child marriage, mobilized multi-sectoral stakeholders for integrated early childhood development and fostered innovations to promote positive behaviours as part of the '1,000 Golden Days' campaign.

Partnership with the Government and UK Department for International Development (DFID) created momentum to reaffirm commitments to end child marriage by 2030 through implementation of an ending child marriage strategy. In March a high-profile event was organized at the national level which was attended by the President of Nepal and the HRH Prince of Wales. The objective of the event was to raise awareness on the harmful practice of early child marriage, received global attention and local commitments from lawmakers and civil society including communities.

In 2016, Nepal entered in a partnership with Nepali celebrities through the Dhurmus Suntali Foundation to produce a commercial movie called 'Jyoti', highlighting children's rights and child marriage. The movie, successfully weaved complex issues facing children into human drama. It was launched by senior Government officials from various ministries and was viewed by 2,056,720 people on YouTube.

UNICEF worked with the early childhood development (ECD) parliamentary caucus - the Constitution Assembly Members Coordination Committee for Early Childhood Development. As a result, ECD was mentioned as a basic right for all children in the new constitution of Nepal and policymakers at relevant ministries are now more aware of ECD.

UNICEF partnered with Microsoft Innovation Centre to develop information communication technology based innovations to promote key child survival and development behaviour as part of the 1,000 Golden Days campaign. These include interactive voice response (IVR) service to provide information on maternal and child health, mobile applications to help parents receive information on pregnancy and child development milestones, and an interactive community portal for parents.

External Communication and Public Advocacy

In the post-earthquake recovery phase, UNICEF Nepal has increasingly focused on building resilience and disaster preparedness. A series of activities were undertaken to share experiences of children and adolescents from earthquake affected areas. These include consultations held with children in earthquake affected areas that fed into the one-year

earthquake anniversary report, as well as the pilot e-sharing through video-conferencing between children from the epicentres of the two earthquakes in 2015 with children from other districts. UNICEF engaged in targeted advocacy with donors in country and abroad on the importance of funding disaster preparedness activities in a country.

UNICEF Nepal worked together with UNICEF National Committees to advocate and raise funds for both emergency and regular programming. UNICEF Nepal's national ambassador's participation at awareness and fundraising gala event in Germany brought heightened attention and focus to the post-earthquake situation of children in Nepal and assisted the NatCom to raise funds for UNICEF Nepal (over Euro 540,000, US\$573,723).

A road show airing 'Jyoti' (light) - a movie on child friendly local governance was used to raise awareness on child rights and child friendly local governance. 'Jyoti' (light) was produced by highly popular celebrity actor couple who, following the making of the film have now started championing the cause of making Nepal "child-friendly."

To expand the reach of UNICEF's publications, an e-version of the milestone report on the earthquake, 'Moving on' helped to widely communicate UNICEF's humanitarian response to the earthquake widely. The launch of the picture books "Under the Tent" in English and Nepali on 9th December, followed by a two-day photo exhibition under tents, informed the public on vital services provided by UNICEF Nepal to survivors in the aftermath of the earthquakes. The books were launched by a woman who had taken shelter under a UNICEF tent during childbirth in Dolakha district.

South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation

UNICEF Nepal and UNICEF Brazil jointly facilitated a visit of Nepali government officials from several ministries to Brazil to learn about Brazil's federal governance system, social protection and management information systems. On behalf of MOFALD, UNICEF Nepal and the UNICEF Brazil South-South cooperation office also facilitated the visit of officials from Brazil's Ministry of Social Development to Nepal to support policy dialogue around strengthening and expanding the Child Grant. UNICEF Nepal made significant contributions to HLM3 through the market place booth, showcasing the use of social protection in emergency contexts, facilitating the participation of the winning entrant of the Youth Innovation Challenge, and supporting the government delegations to formulate and implement key recommendations.

In addition, a team from the Government of Nepal visited Bangladesh in August 2016 to observe facility and community-based new born care interventions including quality improvement mechanisms that have been implemented at different levels of the health care system in Bangladesh.

Identification and Promotion of Innovation

UNICEF Nepal aimed to improve programmatic efficiency through innovations to improve children's well-being. During the reporting year, some key achievements focused on specific innovations relating to the use of technology for improved results for children. This included support to the Government of Nepal to develop an e-Health National Strategy with the Ministry of Health which will act as a guide to create an enabling environment for the use of innovations in health. This included conducting a situation analysis to provide an overview of the current e-Health projects in Nepal and identify bottlenecks in the implementation of ICT for improving delivery of health services.

To address equity and coverage issues in immunization, UNICEF implemented a pilot project in two districts since June 2016 (Dadeldhura and Nawalparasi) using innovation in technology for vaccine delivery through an android-based application whereby health

workers use the improved immunization management data system through an application installed on tablets. This is particularly significant as maternal mortality and under-five mortality rates have largely improved but significant disparities exist in terms of education levels, wealth quintiles, region, castes, etc., and access to health services in remote areas is limited. The project uses vaccine information including lot number and expiry date is collected using optical character recognition (OCR) and fingerprints of parents/caregivers are collected to manage children's immunization records.

In support of its cash transfer programme, UNICEF has continued to make use of RapidPro to support SMS-based information campaigns and monitoring for effective programme delivery.

Service Delivery

Within its regular development programme, UNICEF Nepal sought to build the service providers and their staff's capacities to deliver essential services and support demand creation amongst women, children and their families.

UNICEF advocacy resulted in the inclusion of one year free pre-primary education for all children, in the Education Act draft amendment. Partnership with district early childhood development (ECD) caucuses and national parliamentarians, enabled the development of integrated district ECD plans in 23 districts enabling inter-sectoral coordination and service delivery, for example, health services planned through ECD centers, stimulation/ protection/ wash messages to be provided through health services etc.

UNICEF also played an instrumental role in ensuring the scale up of implementation of the multi-sectoral nutrition plan from six districts (in 2013) to 16 districts (in 2016).

Access to sick newborn care services increased with the establishment and strengthening of neonatal intensive care services in 12 tertiary and zonal hospitals and newborn stabilization care services in 13 district hospitals, and 279 birthing centers at community level 15 districts. Newborn services now reach 77per cent (58 out of 75 districts) of the country.

Continuing to support the delivery of essential services during the earthquake recovery phase was essential to addressing persistent humanitarian needs. In many of its programmes, UNICEF Nepal took a systems approach in line with CPAP priorities. To strengthen the capacity and functionality of the child protection system, UNICEF provided support to police and immigration authorities in the areas of anti-trafficking and strengthening Government management of child protection cases by hiring information management officers (IMOs) and social workers to support women and children offices (WCOs) and district child welfare boards (DCWBs) with data collection and analysis. 59 cases of children were reported through village child protection committees and 496 children were intercepted from trafficking (153 girls, 20 boys, 323 women).

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

As part of its forthcoming planning for the Country Programme Document (CPD) 2018-2022, UNICEF Nepal integrated one day of training on the human rights-based approach to programming with a broader training on results-based management, setting the stage for the development of the CPD with a rights lens.

In the recovery phase of earthquake, UNICEF provided US\$13.5 million to the Government to deliver cash transfers to families with children under-five in 11 districts to support basic consumption. Based on the positive lessons learned from social protection scheme in the five most deprived districts and post-earthquake emergency cash grant, UNICEF supported

the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to develop a phased and costed strategy for expansion of universal Child Grant nationwide. To ensure an inclusive policy for all children UNICEF has advocated for a universal (rather than poverty targeted) approach, which has been adopted by MOFALD in the initial phase of the expansion to three districts. To support this, UNICEF is collaborating with the National Planning Commission (NPC) to develop the National Framework for Social Protection, which sets out strategies to strengthen social protection systems and includes priorities to enhance child-focused programmes based on principles of social justice, inclusion and rights-based approaches.

UNICEF actively participated in the UN working group on citizenship, which has as overall objective to ensure that citizenship provisions in the laws and administrative rules and directives are in line with international standards and human rights obligations. UNICEF supported the drafting of working documents especially from a child rights perspective.

Another good example of the human rights-based approach is 'Zero Tolerance: Gender-based Violence (GBV) Free Schools', which aim to ensure that schools in four central Terai districts with high prevalence of gender-based violence are free of all forms of such violence and equitable learning outcomes for adolescent girls and boys are promoted. The project aims to establish child and adolescent-friendly procedures to respond to incidents of gender-based violence. Following extensive training of 'Young Champions' on gender-based violence and life skills, the project is being implemented in 200 schools.

Gender Equality

UNICEF, jointly with UNFPA is implementing a multi-sectoral programme through partners to end child marriage. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to Government to develop the national costed implementation plan with a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage, endorsed in March 2016.

Technical assistance was provided to women and children offices (WCOs) in 35 districts to support their efforts to form and mobilize women's cooperatives and gender-based violence watch groups at the community level to raise awareness on the violence. 1,333 protection-related cases were documented by women's groups from January-September 2016. In addition, GBV information management systems are now functional in 461 village development committees (VDCs), helping to monitor cases/incidents and track referral to service providers.

Support was provided in drafting the Safe Motherhood Bill, which is in the process of finalization. In coordination with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF trained 60 auxiliary nurse midwives in Dadelhdhura to provide maternal and newborn health services on mothers' doorsteps. In 14 earthquake-affected districts, 130,761 pregnant and lactating women received iron and folic acid tablets and of these 25,624 were identified as acutely malnourished and admitted for treatment. After discharge follow up was managed by female community health volunteers (FCHVs), health facilities and UNICEF partners.

UNICEF helped develop the equity index as input toward advancing upon girls' secondary education. Gender focal points developed action plans for activating district gender networks with the Department of Education responsible for monitoring.

Gender was mainstreamed in the emergency response including anti-trafficking initiatives and psychosocial support for children and women including GBV survivors. Multi-sectoral, costed gender-responsive district disaster management plans have been developed in four districts and 12 local plans in another four.

The mainstreaming of gender in C4D (communication for development) interventions was

initiated, including the '1,000 Golden Days' campaign, anti-trafficking and disaster preparedness, and in communications materials on breastfeeding, malnutrition, child marriage and toilet use. Monitoring of transformational change will take place in subsequent years of implementation.

Environmental Sustainability

The Green Office initiative was taken to reduce the carbon footprint of the office environment. Eight electric cars were purchased for day to day operations and made steps toward full solar electrification of the office, to reduce its dependence on diesel driven generators. Possibilities for solar electrification of zonal offices are being explored to further contribute towards office greening efforts.

Within its programmes, UNICEF engaged with MoFALD to promote environment friendly local governance. District level local government authorities were supported to mainstream environment, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) in local development plans.

Fourteen earthquake-affected district water supply and sanitation division offices were technically and financially supported to install solar power back-up for continued service and to reduce diesel generated power back-up use that contribute to air pollution.

As part of school-based disaster risk reduction, 111,813 students in 451 schools were taught about concepts and practices of environmental protection and climate change adaptation interventions in schools (plantation inside the school compound, garbage disposal system, solid waste management, and rain water drainage were introduced in three schools). One school was further supported to install solar power to demonstrate the role and importance of green energy. A guidance note developed on the environment in the emergency education response educated Education cluster partners, DEOs (district education officers) and school management committees involved in establishment of temporary learning centres on their responsibility to ensure that humanitarian interventions give adequate consideration of the environment as part of response efforts. In the same schools, child-centred risk mapping was introduced in WASH in Schools programmes and comprehensive school safety to support risk informed programming in schools, communities and catchment areas. To generate evidence on climate change impacts on WASH services, UNICEF initiated a study together with the Government, WHO and OXFAM in nine districts on ecological and geographical conditions and vulnerabilities.

UNICEF's support to the Government on child-centred disaster risk reduction programme aims to contribute to environmental sustainability through knowledge and skills building of children, community leaders and local Government officials on risks including environmental risks, in the assessment and local disaster risk management planning.

Effective Leadership

In 2016, strong leadership was provided to consolidate UNICEF support to the earthquake recovery phase, to accelerate regular programming and for the preparation of the next country programme 2018-2022.

As part of preparations for the country programme document, 59 staff from programme and operations including country management team participated in training on result based management, theory of change and human rights based approach to programming. The trainings enhanced staff knowledge and skills, contributing to developing programme strategy notes and country programme documents.

The Country Office is supporting staff to broaden skills and experience through stretch assignment opportunities at international and national levels. In 2016, 15 staff were availed to the opportunity of which eight were for international assignments and seven were national. Such opportunities enabled staff to improve management, leadership and technical skills.

The external audit was held from 18-29 January 2016 with 11 recommendations. The management reviewed and followed up recommendations diligently. By November, all recommendations were closed. The exercise helped establish systems to comply with policy and procedures in programme and operations.

In preparing for the next country programme, the Representative, as part of good management practice, has been sharing progress and decisions through bi-monthly all staff meetings to ensure a transparent and consultative approach. The staff association is being consulted through formal and informal meetings. Sub national presence for the next country programme is being decided through an evidence based analysis of child deprivation indices and through consultation with country management team including field based staff.

The Office plans to support skills development of staff who are temporarily deployed for earthquake response and recovery, through competency based interviewing and resume writing techniques to enhance prospects for future employment. In addition, temporary staff are given the opportunity for one to one counselling with Human Resources.

Financial Resources Management

Recommendations and agreement on follow up actions take place during monthly country management team meetings covering the status of funding, progress of programme implementation and budgetary expenditure and reporting.

The Country Office efficiently managed its financial resources and maintained its overall liquidity. Electronic bank transfers for all transfers in Nepalese Rupees and USD bank accounts have been properly applied. From November 2015 onwards, the Global Shared Services Centre (GSSC) took over the bank reconciliation process.

As of the close of the year, 100 per cent of regular resources (RR), 98 per cent of other resources regular (ORR) and 99 per cent of other resources emergency (ORE) were utilized against planned allocations. The overall utilization rate was 99 per cent.

UNICEF Nepal prepared a HACT Assessment and Assurance Plan for 2016 and periodically reviewed its status in monthly country management team meetings. During the year, 40 (87 per cent) out of a planned 46 micro-assessments were completed. Similarly, 331 (79 per cent) programmatic visits out of planned 420; 73 (72 per cent) spot checks out of planned 101 and 43 (83 per cent) scheduled audits out of planned 52 were carried out as of 30 November 2016.

In 2016, significant progress was made compared to 2015 progress - 29 micro assessments; 20 spot checks and 300 programmatic visits. The Office collaborated with the Office of the Auditor General's Office of Nepal (OAG/N) to complete the schedule audit of 30 implementing partners of 10 UNICEF priority districts within the mid and far western regions.

During the year, UNICEF strengthened the capacity of 84 implementing partners in financial management and administrative procedures, related to HACT and Funds Authorization, Certification of Expenditures (FACE) and civil society organization (CSO) partnership procedures.

Fundraising and Donor Relations

In 2016, US\$30,404,048 was mobilized including US\$17,771,155 in other resources – regular and US\$12,632,892 in other resources – emergency. The largest proportion of funding was received from public sector with US\$10,468,377 received from the European Commission as other resources – regular and US\$7,089,377 from Governments as other resources – emergency. The largest source of private sector funding was provided by UNICEF National Committees whose contribution reached a total of US\$9,165,616.

The impact of the 2015 earthquakes and UNICEF's activities during response and recovery phase were documented and shared through the web, as well as the 17 visits hosted by UNICEF in earthquake impacted districts, helping to keep donors and partners updated, and also maintain their interest to support post-earthquake efforts in Nepal.

Throughout 2016, existing grants without a clear agreement and newly received funding were negotiated so as to ensure as flexible and predictable income as possible. Reporting requirements were negotiated as much as possible to ensure standard UNICEF reporting on an annual basis was provided.

A resource mobilization strategy and action plan was developed to guide fundraising efforts, providing an analysis of the funding situation and strategies for the remaining country programme period as well as next country programme.

To ensure the quality and timeliness of donor reporting, the Country Office put in place a donor reports due tracking system and developed an assessment checklist that is used to review and finalize donor reports prior to submission to the Deputy Representative's review. In addition, the Deputy Representative continued providing alerts to CMT members every month of impending submissions for the next quarter. Availability and utilization rates of RR and OR are regular features of CMT meetings. Of 83 donor reports, 81 were submitted on time.

Evaluation and Research

The integrated monitoring & evaluation plan (IMEP) continues as the primary planning tool for coordination of evaluations, studies, surveys and research. Evaluations commissioned by the Country Office are directly managed by the planning & evaluation section to ensure independence from programme sections.

In 2016, three evaluations were finalized and management responses were completed. Two evaluations are ongoing covering the evaluation of the CPAP and the emergency cash transfer top-up in earthquake affected areas. Evaluation findings have been found to be constructive to UNICEF and its partners in several ways.

A child protection systems approach has been included in the current draft of the Children's Bill, which replaces the current Children's Act of 1992 based on recommendations from the Evaluation of National Plan of Action on Children (2004/05 – 2014/15) as well as the Evaluation of Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC).

The National Plan of Action on Children (2004/05 – 2014/15) evaluation recommended the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare improve its systems of overall coordination, monitoring and reporting of multi-sectoral initiatives for children which is currently being examined within the context of UNICEF technical assistance to the Department of Women and Children.

The earthquake external evaluation recommendations led to: a) the development of UNICEF's recovery and reconstruction work plans (2016-2017); b) capacity development of local non-government organization partners and Government on programme implementation; and c) selection of local NGOs as partners to implement programme activities.

With the management of the CAAC evaluation, a key challenge was lack of an effective documentation system within the Government when officials are transferred, resulting in limited access to in-depth information by evaluators.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

A cost saving of US\$885,119 was achieved through long-term agreements (LTAs) and negotiations with vendors. The largest proportion of 97.5 per cent among the saving amount was achieved through negotiations with suppliers.

Area of Savings Total Savings:

Following negotiations

Cooking Kits \$266,400.00

Demurrage & detention charges \$484,034.00

Health Prefab Construction \$107,900.00

Contract on Demographic Changes \$5,160.00

Through the use of LTA's

Security Services \$2,894.00

Media Services \$1,085.00

Hotel Services \$3,256.00

Transport Services \$1,447.00

Clearing and Forwarding \$3,618.00

Transport and Haulage \$2,894.00

Internet Services \$2,532.00

Graphic Design Services \$1,447.00

Spot Checks of IP \$724.00

Micro Assessment of IP \$362.00

Internal Audit of IP \$1,447.00

Grand Total \$885,199.00

Supply Management

During 2016, work continued to strengthen the capacity of supply, including increasing the supplier base through market surveys, implementation of procurement and logistics monitoring, plus streamlining and orientation of supply related processes. Prepositioned supplies ensured rapid and effective emergency response to areas affected by flooding, landslides and cholera.

A total of US\$17,564,749 in procurement was undertaken, including procurement of institutional contracts to the value of US\$5,687,128 In addition, a total procurement of US\$ 933,955.41 was undertaken on behalf of ROSA, 90 per cent of which was for institutional contracts.

Total value of procurement 2016 (as of 30 Nov 16)	
Procurement type	Total (in USD)
Programme supplies	\$5,396,919.25
Admin supplies	\$764,046.63
Institutional contracts	\$5,716,654.51
Procurement services	\$5,687,128.85
Grand Total	\$17,564,749.24

Included in the above figures is US\$2,445,220 of contracts related to construction activities. In addition, construction activities were also undertaken through partnership agreements totaling US\$6,520,837.

Construction area	Cost
Education construction	\$5,546,246.25
WASH construction	\$559,118.32
Personnel cost of construction	\$415,472.64
Total	\$6,520,837.20

During 2016, a total of US\$ 5,468,506 supplies had been received into UNICEF warehouses, US\$5,340,484 was released, with a current stock of US\$2,661,250. New key performance indicators (KPI's) were introduced to allow wider monitoring of the logistics and warehousing functions and monthly reports were shared with programmes to ensure timely distribution of supplies.

Security for Staff and Premises

Safety and Security of personnel has been a high priority for UNICEF Nepal. As part of United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS), UNICEF Nepal continued to be an active member of the country Security Management Team (SMT). UNICEF Country Representative was nominated as Designated Official (DO) ad interim (a.i). The Country SMT in Nepal timely reviewed security plans and procedures like Nepal Security Plan, MOSS and electronic Security Risk Management (e-SRM). Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliance assessment of UNICEF Nepal offices across the country continued at 100 per cent. Country MOSS are strictly implemented and monitored.

To support the growing UNICEF Nepal programmes and activities, a full-time security officer was recruited to advise UNICEF management on specific security strategies and security operational procedures. The Security Officer is supporting the national office, zonal offices and emergency site offices in establishing and updating contingency plans in accordance with the wider United Nations security plans for Nepal. The security contingency plans of zonal and site offices were revised and tested.

Mandatory security trainings were organized in coordination with United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). 64 UNICEF personnel attended Safe and Secure Approaches to Field Environments (SSAFE) training in 2016. Likewise, 128 personnel attended basic first aid training and 38 drivers attended the defensive driving training including five as trainer of trainers (ToT) of defensive driving.

The business continuity plan (BCP) for UNICEF Nepal was revised thoroughly with the technical assistance of the business continuity unit of UNICEF Headquarters. Follow up to the recommendations are being undertaken.

Human Resources

In 2016, UNICEF Nepal participated in the implementation of three components of UNICEF's global human resources reforms, such as 'ACHIEVE', My Case/On Boarding, and Talent Management System.

As of 30 November 2016, the Country Office had 263 staff members located in its main office in Kathmandu, and its three zonal offices and five emergency sites. In 2016, 57 staff were recruited using the right recruitment tools to ensure the right personnel are recruited at all levels with sound skills and competencies to implement development and emergency programmes.

Considering staffing composition, required profiles, competencies and capabilities to effectively deliver results for children, NCO focused on building capacities of internal staff through learning and development activities as a result all seven planned group learning activities were implemented. Emergency and disaster risk reduction training was conducted to ensure effective humanitarian / early recovery in line with the Core Commitments to Children.

Performance management cycle has been given significant attention. As of 30 November 2016, 100per cent of 2015 performance appraisals had been completed. All staff are using the new organizational performance management tool 'ACHIEVE' to plan and monitor their individual work activities and monitor performance.

In collaboration with staff association, NCO implemented key three priorities of 2014 Global Staff Survey which include career development, work life balance and inclusion workplace. As a result, all planned group learning activities were implemented; 15 staff went on stretch assignments; workforce diversity guideline focusing on gender balance and inclusive workplace was formulated and implemented, which resulted in improved gender balance. UNICEF Nepal continued to participate actively in UN Nepal Traineeship Programme.

The Country Office worked to improve well-being of staff by organizing workshop on stress management and individual stress counselling sessions; building capacity of new Peer Support Volunteers; at the same ensuring participation in UN Cares Committee meetings and reminding staff to apply flexible work arrangements.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

Because of acute fuel shortages and power cuts experienced in early 2016, UNICEF Nepal started the process of deploying hybrid solar system powering ICT and other critical systems throughout its offices. A technical evaluation of the project was completed and funding secured.

Office automation tools such as Skype for Business (SfB), Outlook Calendar and OneDrive for Business were used extensively. All offices were equipped with either Polycom teleconferencing and video conferencing units or both, and hence most meetings are now conducted on SfB and through video conferencing. Consequently, the office has made significant cost-savings (approximately US\$ 54,000) against travel and other related costs.

RapidPro is being used for gathering real-time information of programme initiatives like cash grant and teacher training feedback. Plans are also being made to use it for Shout-out for Health programme for collecting voices from adolescents on adolescent-friendly health services. The barcoding app (mInventory) has been successfully launched and is being used regularly by the warehouse team. Similarly, UniSupply has been launched in some districts and is used to monitor delivery of UNICEF supplies to beneficiaries.

To enhance emergency preparedness, the office has replaced its security communication equipment with new standard hardware. The office has also placed order for four iDirect very small aperture technology (VSAT) for emergency response. As part of digital radio migration, portable and mobile analog very high frequency (VHF) radios have been replaced with digital radios. All critical staff were provided with Thuraya satphones and/or mobile data dongles and senior management equipped with BGAN units. The BCP site has been strengthened with critical equipment such as power supply and fail-over internet connections and off-city backup has been set up in Bharatpur office. The ICT portion of the updated business continuity plan was tested successfully.

Programme Components from RAM

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 By 2017, national policies, legislation, plans, budgets, coordination and monitoring mechanisms are enabling the survival, development, protection and participation rights of children, adolescents, and women, to be fulfilled with equity in all contexts, including humanitarian situations

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In the health sector, all targets have been met. Progress includes the development of the implementation plan for the sector strategy with UNICEF support. The Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health Bill developed with UNICEF technical assistance is now under legal review. The Every Newborn action plan has been endorsed and the costed implementation plan developed.

With continuous advocacy and technical assistance from UNICEF, the Ministry of Finance has allocated US\$2 million to the multi-sector nutrition plan. UNICEF and the EU have agreed to provide 27.7 million Euros to cover 28 districts in 2016-2020.

A dedicated Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation has been created for the first time. The long-pursued ONE WASH Sector Development Plan has been finalised with UNICEF support.

As development partners' focal point in education, UNICEF supported the Government in the development of the School Sector Development Plan for 2016-2023. The equity strategy and an index has been approved by the Ministry of Education to identify five districts with the highest disparities in education outcomes. Negotiations on improvement of data, application of the index and implementation of the strategy have started.

A National Strategy to end child marriage was endorsed by the Cabinet in March 2016. Nepal hosted its first Girl Summit with technical and financial support from UNICEF, leading the President to commit USD 500,000 toward the adolescent girls empowerment programme implemented through the Department of Women and Children.

The Children's Bill is in the final stages of drafting after its first submission to parliament in 2012 to address several child protection measures including the explicit prohibition of all

forms of violent discipline. A National Master Plan against Child Labour 2016/17 – 2026/27 has been drafted and is currently under review.

Fifteen priority districts have developed District Periodic Plans (2015-2020) with UNICEF support, which include Child Friendly Local Governance indicators, and gender and social inclusion dimensions.

The emergency cash transfer programme provided the opportunity to reinforce the building blocks of an integrated social protection system and help develop a model that works in both regular development and emergency contexts. The Government has committed to the gradual nationwide scale-up of the Child Grant and has already doubled the grant amount for current beneficiaries of existing social security schemes.

The revised disaster risk reduction mainstreaming guidelines in early recovery programmes, post disaster response framework and regular development programming are now in place under Health, Nutrition, Education, Child Protection and WASH.

Challenges were encountered in different areas. Delays, to some extent, were inevitable in legislation and policy processes mainly due to political instability and change in governments. For the One Wash Sector Development Plan (SDP) to be effectively implemented, continued Government leadership and buy-in of concerned sectoral ministries is key. Limited sector information on off-budget utilization is a challenge in forecasting sector budget allocation and utilization trends for SDP implementation. Similarly, the District Poverty Monitoring Analysis System as target districts have not yet entered data into the updated web-based system.

OUTPUT 1 By 2017, national and subnational health related policies and strategies address equity in maternal newborn, child and adolescent health including HIV outcomes with continuum of care

Analytical Statement of Progress:

With the passage of the immunization related legislation, the Ministry of Health is accelerating the formulation of a legislative framework to ensure immunization for all children free of cost. The legislative framework has been developed. The Ministry of Health is also accelerating the process to implement sustainable public immunization financing and increase resources in the national immunization fund.

The Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health Bill developed through UNICEF technical assistance is now undergoing review on the legal aspect. The bill will ensure legal provisions for the rights to quality maternal and newborn services including free health services for mothers and newborns. It also envisions the provision for maternity leave during pregnancy and the postpartum period. Women working in public, private sectors or NGOs will have 16 weeks of leave with pay (before or after delivery) and paternity leave for 15 days.

To ensure a strengthened service delivery for newborn care at the community level and in health institutions, the Ministry of Health has developed the costed implementation plan for Nepal's Every Newborn Action Plan 2015-2035 which is expected to be formally endorsed in 2017.

OUTPUT 2 By 2017, the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan, targeting the most vulnerable newborn, infant and young children, adolescents, especially girls, pregnant and lactating women, HIV affected children and women, and children and women with disabilities, has political commitment and sectoral budget allocation

Analytical Statement of Progress:

With UNICEF's technical and financial assistance and under the leadership of the National Planning Commission (NPC), the MSNP was implemented in 16 districts. Scaling up of MSNP in 12 additional districts will be completed by mid-2017. With UNICEF's continuous advocacy, Nutrition and Food Security Steering Committees have been formed and are functional in 55 districts, providing coordination and managerial support for nutrition interventions. Further, UNICEF has been working with USAID-supported projects such as *Suahaara* (Good Nutrition) and Food for Peace, and World Bank-supported 1,000 Golden Days project and assisting MSNP implementation in additional districts.

With UNICEF's high level advocacy, the Ministry of Finance (MoF) allocated US\$2 million for MSNP. Development partners have also committed to providing financial support. The UNICEF and EU agreement will provide 27.7 million Euros to the GoN for MSNP implementation in 28 districts from 2016 to 2019.

The MSNP M&E framework has been endorsed by the national nutrition and food security coordination committee and planning is ongoing for implementation. For this, the Ministry of Health has allocated approximately US\$600 focused on multi-sectoral nutrition surveillance in six MSNP districts (Parsa, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Jumla, Bajura and Achham).

To learn from the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in Nepal, a national nutrition team visited Nepal from Tajikistan in May 2016. A national briefing on MSNP and SUN initiatives, an interaction with national nutrition stakeholders including NPC and key ministries, and a field site visit to Kapilvastu District were undertaken.

On 25-27 April 2016, a regional workshop on Public Finance Nutrition was organized by UNICEF. Nepal had a strong presence as it presented the analysis of budget expenditure and allocation in Nepal. The outcome of the workshop was an analysis of the overall outcomes of public finance management for nutrition in Nepal including lessons learned from other countries.

To strengthen the mechanism of MSNP interventions in Nepal, UNICEF also facilitated NPC and key ministries to participate in lead group meetings and SUN conferences on a regular basis. The SUN Country Focal Point – the Joint Secretary of Social Development Division – had a meeting with SMS in Geneva in March 2016. It has supported Government capacity building and created greater ownership for MSNP intervention in Nepal.

UNICEF assisted and coordinated GoN team to participate in the micronutrient forum held in Mexico from 24-28 October 2016. Thirteen people attended the global workshop and shared Nepal's nutrition experiences. UNICEF sponsored symposium at the MN Forum on celebrating success of 45 years of micronutrient programming in Nepal. In the symposium, 15 people participated from Nepal (8 participants attended with the support of UNICEF along with government officials and UNICEF staff).

Due to the limited capacity of GoN to implement MSNP at district level, UNICEF concluded a programme cooperation agreement with HERD to provide supportive functions focusing on programme coordination, nutrition information management and planning functions in 28 MSNP districts.

OUTPUT 3 By 2017, a National WASH programme and finance strategy are formulated, approved and regularly monitored to improve equitable access, gender sensitivity, sustainability, and efficiency of the sector

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The WASH sector in Nepal has undergone major reform with the promulgation of the new constitution establishing a Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation for the first time in Nepal. To meet the universal goal of water and sanitation for all by 2017, the Government allocation in water and sanitation has been increased by 69 per cent this fiscal year.

The policy environment has significantly improved with the finalization of the long-pursued ONE WASH Sector Development Plan (SDP), a fifteen-year plan with an investment plan. UNICEF supported the Government in finalizing the SDP, which estimates a total of US\$ 10 billion for 15 years with an estimated financial gap of USD 4 billion. A review by the UNICEF headquarters stated that the SDP and its investment plan are focused towards the attainment of the SDGs.

In streamlining the WASH sector policies and acts, UNICEF also supported the Government to review the draft Umbrella Act and its Rules to address the demands generated by the SDGs as well as the changing political context with the adoption of a federal structure.

The Annual Sector Stakeholder Group Meeting to assess sector performance was led by the Government with UNICEF support. The Government annual report indicated to improved water supply coverage at 86 per cent against 87 per cent improved sanitation coverage.

Nepal's high level representation in the Sanitation and Water for All ministerial meeting with UNICEF support in Ethiopia in March 2016 has secured additional DFID support (approximately US\$ 3.1 million) for two years to accelerate the GoN goal of universal WASH coverage.

The South Asia Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) in January 2016 attended by Nepal's high level delegates provided a platform to showcase Nepal's achievement on sanitation while also bringing together toward a common commitment to achieve Open Defecation free (ODF) status by 2030. Nepal's target is to become an ODF country by 2017.

51 per cent of districts (38 out of 75) have now attained ODF status, among which five (Bajhang, Udaypur, Jumla, Khotang and Doti) were supported by UNICEF in 2016, enabling more than one million people including the most deprived and disadvantaged communities to live in an ODF environment. A total of 60 per cent of the population use improved sanitation (which are not shared) while the lowest wealth quintile accounts for 73 per cent (NMICS 2015). This included a 17 percentage point increase in improved sanitation coverage in eight Terai districts (from 38 per cent to 55 per cent).

A gender budget analysis of the WASH sector has been initiated by the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage through third party engagement with UNICEF support and the report is expected to be shared with the stakeholders by March 2017.

For the SDP to be effectively implemented, continued Government leadership and buy in of concerned sectoral ministries, particularly the Ministry of Finance and National Planning Commission, is key. Limited sector information on off-budget utilization is a challenge in forecasting sector budget allocation and utilization trends for SDP implementation.

OUTPUT 4 By 2017, national level education policies and strategies demonstrate greater gender and social equity

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF played a key role as development partners' focal point and coordinating agency for the Global Partnership in Education (GPE), supporting the Government in the undertaking of the education sector analysis, stakeholder consultations, thematic studies, development of

the sector-wide long term strategic plan - School Sector Development Plan (2016-2023) - and the joint appraisal of the plan. The GPE Education Sector Programme development grant of US\$387,608 and an additional US\$78,166 were used to enable the Government to develop a theory of change for the sector plan and undertake an impact analysis of the earthquake and political crisis on education outcomes, ensuring an equity perspective. The School Sector Development Plan (SSDP) has been approved by the Government.

Following joint lobbying and advocacy with other development partners, the Government adopted a results-based funding mechanism through using Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) for SSDP. All development partners have agreed on the common DLI Framework, which is being further streamlined with the Results Framework and negotiated with the Government. Reaching an agreement for common DLI and Results Framework necessitated rigorous and extensive consultation and time. At the Joint Review Meeting at the end of November, the Government and development partners reviewed and agreed on the DLI action plan, especially regarding the assessment and status verification of SSDP in relation to readiness requirements and global covenants, based on evidence submitted by the Government.

As part of the stakeholder consultations for the education sector plan, UNICEF supported high level consultations with parliamentarians on priorities and mitigating measures to address remaining challenges within the school education sector as well as the equity strategy resulting in approval and increased ownership of the SSDP including the equity strategy.

The equity in education index has been developed, approved and utilized by the Department of Education to identify the five districts with the lowest outcomes in access, participation and learning achievements, with technical support from UNICEF. The implementation of the equity index is one of the Stretch Indicators for GPE funding as well as DLI targeting of 20 per cent reduction in the aggregate number of out of school children in five prioritized districts through targeted interventions. The Government identified the development of an annual equity strategy implementation plan as a strategic priority in the Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2016/2017.

As part of developing the SSDP, UNICEF linked with UNESCO to ensure Sustainable Development Goals are reflected in the plan.

As a result of advocacy efforts in gender and education, the Government appointed gender focal points (GFPs) in five Regional Education Directorate Offices and 75 District Education Offices and circulated the terms of reference for the GFPs. The Department of Education developed action plans for activating Gender Networks in each district and monitored implementation of action plans to mitigate measures of gender discrimination with UNICEF support.

OUTPUT 5 By 2017, the enabling environment including governance system strengthened to protect, inform and empower adolescent boys and girls to claim their rights and provides opportunities for their participation

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The first Nepal Girl Summit, 'Girls are the future of Nepal', was hosted by the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW) on 23rd March 2016. Supported by DFID and UNICEF, the summit promoted the Government of Nepal's commitment to end child marriage in Nepal by 2030. The summit was inaugurated by the President of Nepal and the Royal Highness Prince of Wales.

The one-day summit was the finale of cumulative district consultations held across 15 districts and pre-event activities were organized prior to the summit. Over 2,266 adolescent girls and boys participated in the district consultations and the main event. The Girl Summit was hosted by the MoWCSW with technical and financial support from DFID and UNICEF. Following on from this event, the President allocated \$500,000 to MoWCSW from the President's Fund for the implementation of interventions to end child marriage and for adolescent girls' empowerment.

With UNICEF support, MoWCSW led the process of developing a national strategy on ending child marriage. The national strategy was endorsed by the cabinet in March 2016. This policy document aims to support more concerted and unified effort to address child marriage in Nepal. A costed implementation plan with a monitoring and evaluation framework is currently being developed. The national steering committee on ending child marriage, composed of representatives from line ministries and civil society organizations, met twice this year to provide guidance to the implementation plan development process.

Following the sharing workshop on ending child marriage strategy organised by MoWCSW with UNICEF's support, parliamentarians (chairperson and members of women, children, senior citizen, person with disability and social welfare committee of the parliament) have improved their understanding on child marriage issues, its drivers and consequences and the key components of the National strategy and their role as law makers for addressing this issue. Over 50 parliamentarians participated in the orientation.

The National Plan of Action (NPA) on holistic adolescent development mandated MoWCSW/Department of Women and Children, with the role of coordination and taking stock of its implementation. The coordination meeting held in November brought together Government line ministries, development partners and Non-Government Organizations to discuss the progress made so far. The implementation status report has been produced.

UNICEF has been supporting MoWCSW in celebrating the International Day of the Girl Child (IDGC) to recognize girls' rights and the challenges girls face. This year, in order to give continuum to the momentum created by the Nepal Girl Summit, the celebration followed the same theme. Art works created during the Girl Summit were exhibited during the three-day fair, which was open to the public. Over 1,800 children, adolescents and adults visited and participated in the fair. Talent show, life skills sessions, quiz on SDGs, face painting, forum theatre on child marriage, dance performance on child marriage were some of the attractions of the fair. The event was covered by international and national media including BBC, the Telegraph, Al Jazeera, Kathmandu Post and Himalayan Times, amongst others.

OUTPUT 6 By 2017, a national system to protect children and adolescents, especially girls, from abuse, neglect and exploitation is incorporated in legislation and policies, planned, resourced, monitored, documented and coordinated across sectors and actors at national and local level

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Protection of children from all forms of violent discipline (corporal punishment) in all settings has been incorporated in the revised draft of the Children's Act. The draft of the Children's Act has been revised significantly to address several child protection measures including the explicit prohibition of all forms of violent discipline. Based on the Children's Act stipulation, a high level National Child Rights Council will be created to strengthen cross-sectoral coordination on issues relating to children.

For the first time in Nepal, the child protection system is adopting a digital case management system based on the globally used web-based PRIMERO software. The digital case

management system is being harmonized with the case management guidelines that is in the process of revision. The system is under beta testing with continuous adaptation and customization for Nepal and is expected to be rolled out to 14 districts in 2017.

A stronger mechanism to protect children from child labour has been built into the draft of a new National Master Plan against Child Labour 2016/17-2026/27. The plan provides multi-sectoral measures for prevention of child labour, early intervention as well as response mechanisms. Similarly, based on the recommendations of the evaluation of the National Plan of Action on Children 2004-2014, the Government is working to develop a new five-year national planning instrument on children with the child protection component expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2017.

OUTPUT 7 By 2017, 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, gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral planning, governance and social protection frameworks and related policies

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The district planning and monitoring analysis system (DPMAS) is the nationally owned decentralized monitoring system for monitoring development results and its indicators at sub-national levels. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) to conduct the training of trainers on the online DPMAS and trained 100 participants from 49 districts in three batches and certified them. All DDCs received grants from MoFALD and over 20 districts completed DPMAS orientation to line agencies. The GIS maps of all local bodies are being updated after which data entry will begin. Roll out of updated DPMAS has been slow due to limited capacity of MoFALD to support the districts. UNICEF will provide support to MoFALD and selected districts using available Multi-sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) resources. Indicators by NPC/MoFALD need to be revised to align with emerging priorities such as SDGs.

With UNICEF advocacy, a multi-sectoral child protection systems approach has been included in the current Children's Bill draft, which replaces the current Children's Act of 1992 based on recommendations from the Evaluation of National Plan of Action on Children (2004/05 – 2014/15) as well as the Evaluation of Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict.

Fifteen priority districts developed the 2015-2020 District Periodic Plans (DPPs) with UNICEF support by incorporating Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) indicators, gender and social inclusion dimensions, which helped to institutionalize child-centered planning and budgeting in local governance. With the state restructuring likely to conclude in 2016, the DPPs will be redundant as provinces will constitute only villages and municipalities. Efforts will be made to adapt the process in selected villages of priority provinces and advocate for scale up with provincial support.

The draft social protection framework has been reviewed by NPC and is being finalized after a prolonged delay since its first submission in 2012. The change of Government in 2016 slowed down the finalization process.

Through strategic engagement and advocacy with the Government and based on lessons learned from the success of child grant implementation in Karnali and 2015 earthquake response, the 2016/17 Government budget made a commitment to gradually expand the child grant to cover all children in Nepal.

The situation analysis of urban adolescents was completed in 2016. The study generated

valuable data and information on adolescents living in urban areas. Major findings include: disparity in daily wage between girls and boys, widespread harmful practices like dowry and domestic violence being reported, and adolescents and parents' complaints on growing issue of substance abuse.

OUTPUT 8 By 2017, national and provincial legislatures and administrative authorities have improved capacity to draft, reform and implement legislation that complies with international child rights standards and to undertake priority advocacy actions for child rights

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF and The Hague Conference on Private International Law recommendations have been incorporated in the inter-country adoption legislation (in the proposed Civil Code Bill), which are in line with the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption.

UNICEF supported the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to consider Nepal's Reports in the 72nd Session of the Committee in May 2016. UNICEF also supported the Government delegation from Nepal to prepare for the session, which included the sharing of relevant updated information on the list of issues as well as the proceedings of the committee; and utilized the opportunity to bring key issues to the attention of the Government partners. UNICEF provided relevant inputs especially related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child provisions, the recent concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to the Nepal State Party Report as well as the relevant statistics from MICS 2014.

Strategic engagement with the Parliamentary Committee on women, children, senior citizens and social welfare has been instrumental in advancing policy dialogue on child rights. Policy discussions were held on various topics such as parliamentary oversights, Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), and on recognizing and representing non-voting citizens in elections (child rights and elections). The Chair of the Parliamentary Committee participated the third Asia Pacific High Level Meeting on Child Rights and reiterated the Government's commitment to strengthen social protection such as the child grant.

UNICEF continued to actively participate in the UN working group on citizenship whose overall objective is to ensure that citizenship provisions in the laws and administrative rules and directives in Nepal are in line with international standards and its human rights obligations. The group also aims to ensure a principled and coherent UN position on citizenship issues in Nepal and to provide guidance to the UN Country Team (UNCT) and other key UN and diplomatic entities on citizenship issues.

UNICEF contributed to the drafting of a two-page briefing note produced by the UN working group on citizenship to guide the UNCT discussion on the SDGs and legal identity, civil registration and vital statistics as well as key advocacy messages on revision of the 2006 Citizenship Act.

OUTPUT 9 By 2017, policies, strategy, guidance and budget of four sectors (WASH, Education, Child Protection, and Health and Nutrition including HIV and AIDS integrate DRR and CCA for disaster risk management with special attention to most at risk children, adolescents, especially girls, and women

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Children participated in the high level SAARC policy dialogue, resulting in the inclusion of children's voices in the design and development of DRR programmes. This initiative

contributed to one of the four pillars of the SAARC Child-Centred DRR Regional Strategy. DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) were integrated into the National District Periodic and Annual Plan Guidelines and used in all 75 districts. Child-centred elements were incorporated in the revised national LDRMP guidelines with strong advocacy from UNICEF and learning from the Child-Centred DRR programme in four districts. The capacity of national trainers from the Local Development Training Academy (LTDA) was built on child-centred DRR.

The following achievements were attained with continued advocacy and technical support from UNICEF Nepal:

Health: The Government developed the implementation guidelines for cholera control (in endorsement process), and Multiyear Multisectoral National Plan for Cholera Preparedness and Response. National HIV Strategic Plan has included HIV emergency preparedness planning. DRR is mainstreamed in the National Health Sector Strategy 2015-2020, which highlights preparedness action such as buffer stock, operational guidelines, establishment of emergency fund, RRT, HR mobilization etc.

Protection: Child protection strategy work plan based on National Disaster Response Framework (PDRF) has been finalized and endorsed by the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare. It serves as guidance to mainstream DRR interventions (e.g. strengthening gender-based violence watch groups) in regular child protection programmes. The Government finalized and endorsed the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), Unaccompanied, Separated and Vulnerable Children affected by the 2015 Earthquake, National Strategic Plan for Protection Cluster 2016, Child Protection in Emergencies and Operational Guideline on Child Friendly Spaces. All protection actors' interventions for separated and unaccompanied children, psychosocial support and child friendly spaces are conducted in accordance with the SOP and guidelines to ensure consistency in service provision at community level, based on lesson learnt.

WASH: UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the integration of DRR and CCA in the Sector Development Plan (15 years), and drafting of the Disaster Risk Management Guidelines that are now in process for endorsement.

Education: The newly approved Education Sector Plan (SSDP 2016-2023) has costed comprehensive school safety addressing three pillars (safe school facilities, school disaster risk management and risk reduction and resilience education) with the corresponding indicators for implementation and monitoring. The SSDP is supporting a results-based financing modality linked to indicators. DRR is among the 13 indicators. The eight amendments of the Education Act provisioned school as a safe place. This clause has been further elaborated under the Education Regulation for DRR and school safety. Integration of DRR into the School Improvement Plan (SIP) has been made mandatory by the Government. UNICEF provided technical and financial support to these processes.

Nutrition: The Nepali version of the National Guideline on the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) has been developed and integrates DRR on nutrition.

Challenges and solution: DRR resources allocation and utilization is a major challenge requiring UNICEF support for budget analysis and support.

OUTCOME 2 By 2017, in selected areas (the most disadvantaged districts and municipalities), social sector systems are providing integrated, quality services to fulfil the

survival, development, protection and participation rights of children, adolescents and women with equity in all contexts, including humanitarian situations

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Early childhood development was recognized as basic child right in new constitution promulgated on September 2015 due to advocacy from UNICEF. Additionally free and compulsory basic education including one year of pre-primary (early childhood education) was ensured in new education law amendment and new education sector plan.

UNICEF's Afterschool Programme – 'Sambhav', or 'Possible' was scaled up to 400 schools in ten UNICEF's priority districts which included extracurricular activities for disadvantaged adolescents, helping them to stay in school and complete their education through life skills, learning and sports activities

Access to sick new-born care service has been increased with the establishment and strengthening of neonatal intensive care services in 12 tertiary and zonal hospitals and new-born stabilization care services in 13 district hospitals. Below district level, 279 birthing centres in the 15 priority districts have new-born corners for providing essential new-born care at the time of birth.

Similarly, the newborn and childhood illness services have been expanded to 18 more districts increasing the coverage to 58 of the 75 districts. During the reporting period, UNICEF supported the capacity building of 46 maternal health service providers from the 15 districts by providing skilled birth attendant training to ensure quality services closer to their community. 56 per cent of deliveries were conducted by skilled birth attendants compared to 52 percent in 2015 and same per cent of pregnant women delivered their babies in health facilities in the 15 priority districts.

With UNICEF's technical and financial assistance, the Government of Nepal scaled up the multi-sectoral nutrition plan to 16 districts (in 2016) from six districts (in 2013). In 15 priority districts, 92 percent of 481,334 targeted boys and girls aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation and deworming medicine, 61.7 per cent of boys and girls (out of 218,826) aged 6-23 months received multiple micronutrient powder, and 82 per cent of households are utilizing iodized salt with optimum iodine nutrition (≥ 15 ppm). Similarly, 77 per cent pregnant women (out of 137,637) received Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets.

Nepal sanitation progress is significant in 2016 as it increased from 74 to 84 per cent in 34 UNICEF supported districts. The districts' open defecation free (ODF) status has increased to five districts while three other districts completed all VDCs/municipalities ODF. 148 VDCs and ten Municipalities achieved ODF status through construction of 301,100 toilets and 60 additional VDCs are in pipeline for ODF declaration by end of December 2016.

OUTPUT 1 By 2017, selected district and municipal health systems are able to provide quality, gender-sensitive and equitable maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health and HIV services

Analytical Statement of Progress:

At community level, 92 per cent of children under the age of five with diarrhoea had received ORS and zinc for treatment during this period. UNICEF provided support to expand the revised Neonatal and Childhood Illness training package to seven districts, which also includes the component on management of diarrhoea. Altogether these trainings included 36 master trainers, 732 health workers of different cadre, and 1,273 female health volunteers. Similarly, orientation was provided to 2,190 key Village Development Committee (VDC) stakeholders, 620 members of mother groups, 270 traditional healers, and 1,335 students.

A total of 42,327 of the 120,569 expected live birth received new-born care services from SBAs (DoHS 2015-2016 annual report) in 15 priority districts. Effort has been made to improve the quality of care at the birthing centres by training 1,028 service providers on new-born care at birth and equipping new-born corners in nine districts of 15 priority districts, contributing to enhancing quality of new-born care services.

The HIV report January-June 2016 shows that 51 per cent of HIV positive pregnant women received antiretroviral drugs (ART) to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and for mother's health. This result was achieved due to expansion of decentralized PMTCT services to 55 districts from 32 districts in 2015, training of service providers, and timely logistic support. The training includes capacity building of 20 district trainers who were mobilized to train 1,321 service providers (nurses and paramedics) on PMTCT and Misoprostol in the reporting period. In addition, 2,767 FCHVs and 2,109 members of HFOMC were oriented on PMTCT and the use of Misoprostol at home birth for post-partum haemorrhage.

OUTPUT 2 By 2017, access to and utilization of essential nutrition services increased targeting newborn, infant, young children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, HIV affected children and women, and children and women with disabilities

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 15 priority districts, 92 percent of 481,334 targeted boys and girls aged 6-59 months received vitamin A supplementation and deworming medicine, 61.7 per cent of boys and girls (out of 218,826) aged 6-23 months received multiple micronutrient powder, and 82 per cent of households are utilizing iodized salt with optimum iodine nutrition (≥ 15 ppm). Similarly, 77 per cent pregnant women (out of 137,637) received Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets. Further, UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Health to implement the Nepal National Micronutrient Status Survey (2015-2016) and follow up MNP/IYCF survey for which the final report is currently being prepared.

With UNICEF's technical and financial assistance, the Government of Nepal scaled up the multi-sectoral nutrition plan to 16 districts (in 2016) from six districts (in 2013). Further, the Government has identified 12 additional districts for MSNP scaling up in 2016/2017. District nutrition and Food Security Steering committees in approximately 55 districts have been trained and mobilized to implement nutrition specific and sensitive interventions targeting the first 1,000 days of life.

The capacities of 7,833 FCHVs and 4,334 health workers in IMAM 18 programme districts have been strengthened on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) through basic and refresher trainings. In addition, they have further been supported with the screening of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and referral to Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), case management, provision of counselling, SAM case follow-ups and defaulter follow-ups through the provision of supplies (MUAC tape) and supportive supervision.

3,041 children under five (girls: 1,671) with SAM have treated in 18 IMAM districts. Out of the total discharged, 81 percent recovered and 0.3 per cent died, which is well above the global SPHERE standards.

Due to the high turnover of government health workers, operational challenges were experienced especially in the hill and mountain districts of mid and far-western regions. These challenges were addressed through the deployment of district coordinators and information management officers in five Karnali and new IMAM scale up districts.

OUTPUT 3 By 2017, people living in selected districts, VDCs and municipalities (including schools and vulnerable communities) increasingly stop open defecation and utilize and participate in managing safe and sustainable, gender- and disability-friendly sanitation facilities and functional water supply facilities

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Five UNICEF supported districts namely Udayapur, Khotang, Jumla, Salyan and Baitadi have achieved ODF status. VDCs and municipalities of other districts (Mugu, Dolpa and Doti) have completed ODF status while awaiting monitoring and certification. All these districts are expected to certify and declare ODF by March 2017. In 14 UNICEF supported districts, 148 VDCs and 10 municipalities were declared and certified ODF in 2016 where 930,241 people are living in ODF environment. 301,100 toilets at household level were built and are being used. 13 out of 120 VDC/municipalities have achieved ODF status during mid-November to December 2016 because of which, approximately 500 households have constructed toilets and an additional 36,000 people are living in ODF environment.

UNICEF supported the development of the total sanitation strategy in nine districts that are being implemented in 2016. With UNICEF support, the total sanitation programme has been under implementation in 170 VDCs and 20 municipalities in 17 districts through its partners. UNICEF trained 517 WASH coordination committees at different levels and students and teachers of about 1,000 schools to promote ODF and total sanitation in 34 districts.

UNICEF has supported the conducting of Nepal's ODF Sustainability Study in the districts that have declared ODF on or before 2013. Preliminary findings reveal that 97 per cent of households have toilets (9 per cent shared) with 93 per cent having improved toilet as per definition of the Joint Monitoring Programme.

Joint efforts have been made to scale up sanitation in eight Terai districts starting from Saptari in the east to Parsa in central region where UNICEF has contributed to update ODF/sanitation plans at local levels, awareness through conferences and joint monitoring from national level. The sanitation coverage in those districts increased from 44 per cent in 2015 to 58 per cent in 2016.

About 190,000 people are utilising piped water and protected well following the introduction of water safety plans for 319 water supply projects. About 3,500 users' committee representatives were trained to protect their water supplies from potential risk of contamination from external encroachment. As a result, users' committees of water supply projects have repaired and maintained their water supply schemes to ensure functionality.

An additional 11,000 people have been utilising piped water and protected well from 17 water supply schemes, which were newly constructed or rehabilitated in remote and inaccessible areas serving the most disadvantaged people. Access to water supply has facilitated people' access to use toilets in ODF areas.

Despite the focus on earthquake recovery and reconstruction and impact of the unofficial blockade in early 2016, the progress achieved in ODF, water safety planning and improving functionality of water schemes is encouraging. Awareness on quality water and operation & maintenance need for functionality of water supply schemes was enhanced among users. Sector promotion of total sanitation has been initiated but still need to streamline the process and clarity is needed on indicators as per the national guideline under preparation.

OUTPUT 4 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, young children (up to 5 years), especially the most vulnerable, have increased access to holistic developmental opportunities for improved school readiness

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF has been advocating for more investment and better coordination for early childhood development (ECD). There has been significant achievement at policy level toward recognizing the importance of ECD. The new constitution promulgated on September 2015 recognized ECD as basic child right. The new amendment of Education law and new education sector plan included a one year of pre-primary (early childhood education) in the basic education system and stated it as free and compulsory. The policy provision for ECD is working to guarantee increased holistic opportunities for all. UNICEF is advocating to implement this policy decision through thematic working group to address coverage issues with ECD centres and teachers, improved monitoring and standards.

System strengthening at the local level is as equally important as policy provision. UNICEF has been supporting the Government to improve ECD service delivery through integrated district ECD plans, strengthening early childhood education and parenting education. 23 districts have developed integrated district ECD plans and two districts are developing theirs. These plans bring all ECD related stakeholders from all sectors to a common platform to plan for integrated and holistic ECD services.

UNICEF is working closely with the Ministry of Education to improve quality and equity in Early Childhood Education. UNICEF is supporting the Government to develop reader-friendly guidelines by making it pictorial. Pictorial minimum standards for ECD centres and curriculum have been published. UNICEF is supporting basic and refresher training to ECD facilitators. At least 230 facilitators (all female) were trained in the reporting period on the integrated nature of ECD and how they can promote holistic development of children through joyful learning.

A pilot initiative to strengthen socio-emotional learning in ECD centres is being piloted in 20 ECD centres in Rautahat district. A guideline for peace education to promote socio-emotional learning was developed reference to the UNICEF East Asia Pacific Regional Office socio-emotional learning guideline.

Parents play vital role in ECD. UNICEF is jointly working with the Ministry of Education to provide parenting education. The draft package, which includes messages on health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, safety and protection, stimulation and education, has been approved by the Department of Education. This package is being piloted in five districts in Mid and Far West and Central Terai. During the reporting period, 500 ECD facilitators (498 females) have been trained on the package, who delivered the first parenting education session to 10,268 parents (6,971 females, 3,297 males) during the reporting period. A sample study in three districts collected baseline data on knowledge, attitude and practice of parenting before the implementation of the parenting education.

It was challenging to cover up the back-log on programme implementation following the humanitarian response to the 2015 earthquake and political crisis that began soon after. However, by selecting competent partner and working closely with the Government and partners, UNICEF has been able to clear all the back-logs and achieve targets as planned.

OUTPUT 5 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, children particularly girls and marginalized children, have increased access to and complete uninterrupted child-friendly basic and secondary education

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Grades 6-10 has increased substantially. NER of 6-8 grader girls increased from 54 per cent in 2013 to 65 per cent in 2016 and that of boys from 60 to 68 per cent. Similarly, NER of girls in Grades 9-10 increased from 40 to 49 per cent and that of boys from 48 to 56 per cent in the same period. UNICEF contributed to progress in 15 priority districts through the Early Grade Learning (EGL) and Afterschool programme. Through EGL programme, 23 Master trainers (5 females) were capacitated to train teachers of Grades 1-3, and 168 teachers (60 females) were trained. Further, 132 schools developed local materials and organized school learning festivals attended by 11,331 persons (5,391 females). UNICEF partnered with Handicap International to develop prototype of disability-friendly learning materials for children with disabilities (hearing and vision impairment, and autistic children) through two workshops.

Scaling-up of UNICEF's Afterschool Programme – Sambhav, or 'Possible'– in 400 schools in ten UNICEF's priority districts included extracurricular activities for disadvantaged adolescents, helping them to stay in school and complete their education through life skills, learning and sports activities. 105 (59 females) young champions were trained to deliver afterschool activities in five districts. Peer-led homework groups were formed in 58 schools of five Hill districts with the participation of 2,726 students (1,299 girls). Awareness raising workshops were organized at community level reaching out to 1,977 persons (617 females).

Under the Zero Tolerance – Gender based violence (GBV) Free Schools programme embedded in the Sambhav programme, 30 Young Champions (20 females) from Parsa district were trained on GBV through afterschool programme, and reached 9,028 students (4,729 girls) from 20 schools through awareness raising programmes.

UNICEF supported the Government to develop National Water Sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in School guidelines. These guidelines focus on coordination among stakeholders and uniformity of implementation modalities of WASH in Schools. 80 per cent of schools have girls' toilet in UNICEF's 15 priority districts.

18 districts have mainstreamed the Schools as Zones of Peace (SZOP) framework reinforcing their commitment to safeguard children's right to education. UNICEF and SZOP coalition supported the Government to develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to activate actions against SZOP violence. This SOP was activated during instances of political strike and necessary actions were initiated within 24 hours of disturbance. 200 journalists from ten Terai districts produced reports on school violence to raise public awareness on SZOP issues and children's right to education after receiving training on SZOP. UNICEF supported forums such as Ward Citizen Forum and Citizen Awareness Centres for local level monitoring of SZOP/education issues in five Terai districts covering 175 schools.

Apart from the political strikes, schools are frequently disrupted due to internal conflict and social reasons (schools being a community venue). The participatory code of conduct development process at the school level helps community to understand their role to protect schools and make them accountable to ensure increased school opening days for quality education.

OUTPUT 6 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, children and adolescents at risk or victims of abuse, neglect and exploitation, children affected by conflict and by AIDS, and children with disabilities benefit from quality social welfare services which address the specific needs of boys and girls

Analytical Statement of Progress:

For the first time in Nepal, the Government led by the Central Child Welfare Board, initiated a campaign to rescue and reintegrate children residing on the streets in partnership with civil society organizations. Children residing on the streets are most vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. At the beginning of the campaign, UNICEF supported to rescue these children from Kathmandu Valley or ensure they were referred and provided with appropriate family reintegration, socialization and rehabilitation centres.

1,830 children with protection concerns had access to quality services based on the child protection case management guidelines, endorsed by the Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB), which is being implemented in 22 districts. The guidelines are currently being revised for further expansion based on the learning experiences from districts where the guidelines were piloted. A key challenge in this regard is the ongoing transition of the case management responsibilities to the Department of Women and Children (DWC) from the CCWB, which is yet to be institutionalized. UNICEF is constantly engaging with the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, CCWB and the DWC to effectively institutionalize case management responsibilities within DWC.

In ten municipalities, 1,903 children (961 boys and 942 girls) involved in the worst forms of child labour were identified and 443 of them received family reintegration and other services through individual case management plan with UNICEF support. An additional 1,349 children (602 boys and 747 girls) benefited from orientation on protection from child labour and other forms of abuse and exploitations. Also, 1,178 public service officials and community members (650 males and 528 females) were capacitated on identifying, referring and responding to child labour. With UNICEF's advocacy, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) included child labour programming as a budgeted activity within their Annual Strategic Implementation Plan (ASIP) 2016/17. The child labour programme at the Municipality level has finally been included as a national programme of MoFALD.

Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City was declared as the first child-friendly sub metropolitan city on May 13th, 2016 as a result of technical support from UNICEF. Together with other elements of child-friendly city, there has been significant progress in preventing child marriages as well as child labour in hotels and transportation industry. Likewise, children's participation has been promoted and institutionalized in local governance structures. UNICEF in consultation with MoFALD has also selected five additional municipalities and initiated support to these municipalities to achieve five protection related indicators of Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) framework to support the child-friendly municipalities declaration as part of their CFLG adaption procedures.

OUTPUT 7 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, children and adolescents who are victims, witnesses, offenders or who are in contact with the law for any other reason, have access to child and gender sensitive formal justice.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In collaboration with the Juvenile Correction Homes in Bhaktapur, Nepalgunj and Kaski districts, the following 394 children in conflict with law and their families benefited from various services:

- a. 68 (65 boys and 3 girls) juveniles benefited from initial legal counselling.
- b. 81 juveniles awaiting trial, benefited from defence services.
- c. 203 juveniles and their family were provided with legal counselling focusing on liability of criminal responsibility, possible consequences after committing offences, constitutional and legal rights, duration to be spent in Juvenile Correction Homes and the right to appeal.
- d.

394 juveniles underwent psychosocial assessment after their entry in Juvenile Correction Homes and were provided with regular psychosocial counselling.

e. 230 juveniles underwent case work carried out focusing on family, economic, social, educational background, peers relationship, past history of delinquency and causes of committing delinquency.

f. 101 juveniles successfully reunited with their own family following release from the correction homes.

21 child psychologists from 15 district courts and 23 social workers from 19 districts acquired knowledge and skills on child psychology and juvenile delinquency through two months and one month training respectively. The trained child psychologists and social workers are assisting the juvenile benches to deal with cases through child-friendly and gender sensitive procedures.

In collaboration with the Nepal police, 180 police officials from five development regions were equipped with knowledge and skills on justice for children with focus on gender-based violence. Trained police officials are applying acquired skills and knowledge in their regular work.

OUTPUT 8 By 2017, Government institutional capacity strengthened for effective registration, delivery and monitoring of social protection benefits

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In five Karnali districts, 84 per cent of children under the age of five years are regularly receiving the child grant. The child grant has been an incentive for families to register birth of their children. Birth Registration of children under the age of five years increased significantly to 94 per cent in 2016 from 76 per cent in 2014 in five districts in Karnali region. The high rate of birth registration (80per cent of children in Saptari and Bajura districts - ODI, UNICEF [2015]) among children from Dalit families reveals that the child grant has been an incentive for birth registration.

UNICEF advocacy based on learnings from the success of the implementation of the child grant in Karnali district has resulted in the Government of Nepal's commitment to scale up the child grant gradually and nationally. UNICEF provided technical support to the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and organized a high-level policy meeting with Government officials, parliamentarians and development partners to develop and discuss on the child grant expansion strategy. UNICEF supported institutional capacity through trainings at various levels which resulted in scaling up of social protection management information system in 28 districts through the department of civil registration. In addition to policy decisions UNICEF influenced in improving the operationalization of child grant through recommendation of changing of registration of eligible children from annual to a trimester basis which is already adopted by the government and is included in social security implementation guidelines. As per the new guideline, children are now eligible for child grant immediately after birth registration. This is expected to contribute to increasing both birth registration and coverage of child grant.

OUTPUT 9 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, local bodies maintain a child- and gender-friendly governance system for integrated planning, monitoring and investment in accordance with their child profile, investment plan, status report and minimum indicators on child survival, development, protection and participation

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Child Friendly Local Governance (CFLG) four-year national roll-out plan was developed in consultation with 242 officials from line ministries, I/NGOs, and Child clubs to sustain and leverage resources for CFLG. Article 39 of the Constitution of Nepal explicitly mentions the fundamental right of children to continue the momentum of CFLG. With UNICEF advocacy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) decided to extend the CFLG technical committee to include Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women, Children and Social welfare, Central Child Welfare Board (CCWB). The Committee is functional and undertook a joint verification visit to assess the declaration process in four local bodies (Likhu-Dolpa, Biratnagar- Morang, Bhingri- Pyuthan, Siddheshor- Baitadi) as well as four monitoring visits (Bandipokhara-Palpa, Phakel-Hetauda, Devchuli- Nawalparasi, Chapakot- Kaski).

Through increased engagement of sectoral ministries, the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health decided to formalize children's participation in school management committees and health management committees, and sent circulars to concerned departments and line agencies. The CFLG technical committee approved the CFLG declaration of Biratnagar and Bhingri VDC from Pyuthan district. Biratnagar is one of the first sub-metropolitan cities to be declared with a large number of households and population.

Despite cross border related challenges, Biratnagar achieved 100 per cent birth registration, full immunization, access to drinking water and 99 per cent access to toilet facilities, 100 per cent school enrolment, and 95 per cent deliveries attended by skilled attendants, no child marriages, child labour free transportation and hotel sectors, and institutionalized children participation in local governance structures.

A CFLG declaration handbook was approved by MoFALD as a useful guide to provide technical support to local bodies initiating a CFLG declaration campaign. It was developed, field tested, and reviewed by the CFLG technical committee prior to MoFALD approval. MoFALD continued to mainstream CFLG in the local body resource mobilization guideline, integrated planning guideline, and established a mechanism of inter-ministerial joint monitoring system with institutionalized checklists.

With technical and financial support from UNICEF, the Local Development Training Academy (LDTA), a Government training institution and institute of local governance studies capacitated 629 line ministries, local bodies officials, district, municipalities, VDC level stakeholders on CFLG declaration guideline, disaster risk reduction (DRR), Bal bhela (children's consultation) and appreciative inquiry. National journalists were mobilized and eight success stories among 20 stories documented were published in national daily newspapers. Partnership with media (national comedian celebrity couple) resulted in successful production of a movie on CFLG called 'Jyoti' and a movie to raise awareness on child marriage called "Munni" that achieved 256,720 and 168,566 views respectively on YouTube within three weeks. National Television-Sthaniya Sarokar telecasted 36 episodes on the CFLG declaration process and practice. Keeping the momentum gained towards declaring local bodies as child-friendly through the current transition to federal restructuring of local bodies is challenging. Continued advocacy will be undertaken to mainstream CFLG in new legislation and policies in line with the Constitution.

OUTPUT 10 By 2017, selected hazard prone districts and municipalities have strengthened capacity and systems for disaster preparedness and emergency response in line with National Guidelines for Disaster Preparedness and Response Planning and UNICEF core commitments for children in Humanitarian Action

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Some 28,115 people (5,623 households) affected by floods, landslides and fire received UNICEF support (hygiene promotion and supplies, insecticide treated bed-nets, blanket and diarrhoeal kits) in 12 Terai, Hills and earthquake-affected districts. 79 people (54 female) received psychosocial support in Pyuthan.

Sub-national clusters were activated with UNICEF advocacy especially on protection, health, water and sanitation. 278,845 people (55,769 households [HH]) in Kathmandu valley (Bhaktapur 8,865 HH, Kathmandu 3,754 HH, Lalitpur 43,150 HH) were reached through hygiene promotion and chlorination of 304 dug wells (Lalitpur 294, Bhaktapur 10) to address cholera outbreak and manage mass diarrhoea cases in Saptari district through diarrhoeal kit. 114,745 students in 268 schools in Lalitpur were oriented on hygiene promotion to prevent cholera.

UNICEF Nepal with partners established a sentinel surveillance system for acute watery diarrhoea and cholera for 15 hospitals in the valley and generated data for situation reports to monitor the disease spread for interventions to contain the outbreak, ensure rapid detection of suspected cases, and early diagnosis and treatment of confirmed cholera cases.

UNICEF capacitated various Government and I/NGOs officials of different sectors on disaster risk management to ensure better preparedness, response, and reduce risks: WASH: 133 Government and I/NGO officials (34 female) from 31 highly and moderately earthquake hit districts on WASH DRM and 29 participants (4 female) on cluster leadership and coordination.

In education, a national contingency plan developed incorporating learning from 2015 earthquake. 150 district education officials and emergency focal persons from all 75 districts were trained. 25 vulnerable district (including 15 priority districts) education contingency plan updated.

In nutrition, a cluster contingency plan in 40 districts was developed (22 flood, 18 droughts and landslide prone districts of Western, Mid and Far-Western region) with the provision of nutrition supplies for 2,000 SAM children. Around 55 Government health workers trained on 'Nutrition in Emergency'.

In disaster risk management (DRM), 30 Government officials (six females) trained from four highly earthquake affected districts on disaster risk management. 15 central level trainers (three females) from Local Development Training Academy trained to mainstream child-centred disaster risk reduction through inclusion of DRM content in their curriculum. 55 national and sub-national officials including three females from 18 districts, trained on use of rapid assessment tools in partnership with Government and various agencies. District level simulations conducted for district authorities and local committee members (more than 250 participants per event) on annual basis in four priority districts and local disaster risk management plans developed for vulnerable villages to reduce risk.

UNICEF contingency plan was put in place with supplies prepositioning in four strategic locations for 20,000 families in case of possible floods/landslides in 22 Terai and 11 highly earthquake-affected districts. Challenges faced in ensuring effective emergency preparedness, response and DRR due to limited Government capacity at sub-national levels. UNICEF is supporting human resources capacity building of Government and I/NGOs within UNICEF-led clusters at national and sub-national levels and advocating with district level authorities to mainstream disaster planning into regular programming. Standby PCA signed with four WASH partners for immediate response.

OUTCOME 3 By 2017, in selected areas, children, adolescents, women and men, and all relevant duty-bearers are engaged in social change and action to realize the survival, development, protection and participation rights of children, adolescents and women with equity in all contexts, including humanitarian situations

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Eighteen districts were declared as fully immunized. UNICEF Nepal contributed towards this achievement through providing support in the areas of communication and social mobilization through airing of radio messages and dissemination of leaflets and posters as well as training of health workers on effective vaccine management at the district level.

The Government of Nepal launched the Golden 1000 Days public awareness campaign in April 2016 to help promote key maternal and child health and nutrition behaviours. The Golden 1000 Days campaign was declared as a program of national priority in the national plan and budget for 2016, by the Rt. Honourable President of Nepal.

As part of the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children, Nepal launched the report on an out of school children study. The goal of the study was to identify the various barriers that are keeping children out of school and not letting them complete a basic education. The recommendations from the report focuses on the multi sectoral approaches and targeted interventions required to bring all children back to school. 26,071 adolescents were equipped with social and financial knowledge and skills to influence and participate in decisions that affect their lives through a social and financial skills training called 'Rupantaran'.

Realizing the important role of adults, including parents, service providers and community level stakeholders in influencing the lives of adolescents, 8625 adults were equipped with knowledge and skills on adolescent development to foster a protective and enabling environment for adolescents. The training curriculum has been endorsed by the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

UNICEF contributed to reduction in violence against women and children through technical assistance to the Department of women and children for capacity development, systems strengthening, community legal awareness and improving referral services for victims and survivors of gender based violence. Through UNICEF's advocacy with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, NRS 2.14 crore (US\$190,000) was allocated by the government for annual consultations with children and adolescents (Bal bheelas) across 67 District Development Committees, 2977 Village Development Committees and 198 Municipalities before local plans are endorsed.

OUTPUT 1 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, families, especially the most vulnerable, practice promotive and preventive health behaviours including reduced harmful social practices that affect girls and boys with active involvement of male, family and community members

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Eighteen districts were declared as fully immunized. UNICEF contributed towards this achievement through providing support in the areas of communication and social mobilization as well as training of health workers at the district level. Overall 86 per cent of children under 12 months were fully immunized from measles in 2015/2016 reflecting some challenges experience with the transportation of vaccines due to the unofficial blockade, political strikes, and post-earthquake situation in 31 districts.

Through a review of the district bottleneck analysis and using appreciative inquiry processes, 12 districts selected 5 sites for setting up comprehensive centers of excellence (CCE) to

ensure quality maternal and child health services. With community mobilization and orientation, communities created emergency obstetric care (EOC) funds and formed community watch groups at over 100 ward level locations under these CCE sites. EOC coordination meetings were organized in 10 districts with over 500 participants to create demand for services as well as ensure better management of services.

On the job coaching on maternal and child health including prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child was provided to 1,098 service providers in 4 districts to improve the quality of services. Over 60 participants including service providers and community volunteers were also sent on exposure visits across 5 districts to exchange and develop new knowledge and skills related to improving quality of services as well as generating community demand. In addition, Obstetric first aid training was provided to paramedics across 10 districts to provide obstetric services in the absence of skilled birth attendants.

OUTPUT 2 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, families, especially the most vulnerable, practice essential maternal, adolescent, newborn, infant and young child feeding and early stimulation, hygiene and sanitation, with active involvement of male, family and community members

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Government of Nepal with support from the European Union and UNICEF launched the Golden 1000 Days public awareness campaign in April 2016 to help promote key maternal and child health and nutrition behaviours. The Golden 1000 Days campaign was declared as a program of national priority in the national plan and budget for 2016, by the Rt. Honourable President of Nepal. The Golden 1000 Days directives for program implementation were approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Health. With technical and financial support from UNICEF, and leadership of the National Health Education Information and Communication Centre (NHEICC) under the Ministry of Health, and in coordination with other nutrition stakeholders, a secretariat for the Golden 1000 Days campaign was established at NHEICC to roll it out across the 28 MSNP districts and beyond.

Consultations of the national level working group and training of master trainers were completed in September and October 2016 to roll out the campaign at the district and community level. Community mobilization initiatives were started in sixteen MSNP districts. National level artists and sports personalities were accredited as promoters and ambassadors for the campaign. Creative materials for interpersonal and community outreach activities were developed and are being distributed in the districts. Public service announcements are being aired through television and radio channels across the country. As the G1000 days campaign is being rolled out in collaboration with several ministries, coordination has been challenging, but this is being addressed through the multi-sectoral task team on nutrition.

UNICEF supported the Ministry of health in rolling out a comprehensive behaviour change package on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition in 19 districts, which strengthened the knowledge and awareness on maternal infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) among 4,179 health workers and 13,638 female community health volunteers (FCHVs). Similarly, 316 health workers and 1,477 FCHVs were oriented on infant and young child feeding and its linkage with the child grant and 1618 health workers and 10462 FCHVs were oriented on its linkage with Multiple Micronutrient Powders. The trained health workers and volunteers are engaged in counselling Mothers and Caretakers on key MIYCF behaviours like early, exclusive and continued breastfeeding, timely introduction of complementary feeding, frequency and diversity of diets, diets during illness, hygiene and sanitation as well as additional nutritious meals during pregnancy and for breast-feeding mothers.

OUTPUT 3 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, parents' and stakeholders' support quality alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school girls and boys, and improve education attendance and retention of girls and boys, from early childhood to adolescence

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As part of the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children, Nepal launched the report of the landmark out of school children study. The goal of the study was to identify the various barriers that are keeping children out of school and not letting them complete a basic education. The recommendations from the report focuses on the multi sectoral approaches and targeted interventions required to bring all children back to school. In line with the government of Nepal's commitment towards improving learning opportunities and life skills development for out of school youth and adolescents, UNICEF continued its support for the development of a non-formal education (NFE) curriculum. The NFE curriculum has parity with the national standards in basic education with equivalency to Grades 1 to 8. This allows out-of-school youth to have their learning through NFE programs recognized for transition to formal schools, vocational education, or for purposes of employment. The current NFE curriculum that is used in targeted districts with a high number of girls out of school, covers mostly literacy, numeracy and life skills. However, with the changing context and to align with the formal education system/ curriculum UNICEF, worked with the Government, especially the Non-Formal Education Centre (NFEC) in revisiting the contents of the existing curriculum. The revised curriculum will be rolled out in the upcoming session and will support children in their transition from non-formal to formal schools.

OUTPUT 4 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, adolescent girls and boys are applying age, sex, and issue appropriate life skills to influence decisions that affect their development

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The adolescent development and participation program focuses on empowering and enabling adolescents to become change agents in their communities and to also build the capacities of duty bearers concerned with the wellbeing of adolescents. The main intervention for adolescents is the social and financial skills training called 'Rupantaran' which includes 15 topical and life skills based modules. This training, which commenced in 2014, aims to equip adolescents with social, civic and financial knowledge and skills so that they can make informed decisions about their own lives and key social issues that affect them. For the period October 2015 to September 2016, an additional 7,413 adolescents (61 per cent girls, 39 per cent boys, 0.4 per cent third gender) joined the 'Rupantaran' training sessions which are held weekly/bi-weekly to cover content of approximately 90 hours.

This training is being implemented in six districts where child deprivation is highest and among adolescents at risk of HIV through government partners as well as civil society organizations (CSOs) including HIV networks. A web-based monitoring and reporting system is currently being developed to collect and analyze changes in the knowledge, attitude and behavior of adolescents participating in 'Rupantaran' training sessions on rights and responsibilities, gender equality, self-efficacy, harmful social norms and other thematic indicators. Series of consultations with implementing partners were held to feed into the design of the web-based monitoring and reporting system that is expected to be operational by the end of 2016. Capacity building of trainers, facilitators and peer educators from partner organizations on the 'Rupantaran' training package is a key strategy to support the process of adoption and scaling up of the training package by partners into their regular, ongoing programmes. 1,198 facilitators and peer educators (65 per cent females, 34 per cent males,

1 per cent third gender) at various levels have been capacitated on delivering the 'Rupantaran' training package to adolescents.

'SangSangai' (Join-in-Circuit) is a participatory knowledge-building training on six topics (sexual health, sexual and reproductive rights, contraception and family planning, gender, HIV transmission and prevention, and financial literacy). 'SangSangai' is being implemented in four districts through which 18,658 adolescents (50 per cent girls, 50 per cent boys) were equipped with knowledge and skills on above mentioned topics during the period October 2015 to September 2016. UNICEF supports the long running radio program 'Saathi Sanga Mann Ka Kura' (Chatting with my best friend) which is aired weekly through national and local FM stations. During the reporting period, the radio episodes covered a wide range of issues related to adolescence such as youth empowerment, climate change, suicidal tendencies, disability friendly infrastructures, early marriage, substance abuse, trafficking, low self-esteem, migration etc. All the episodes were produced based on feedback from adolescents, providing them a platform to express their views on various issues related to them. Additional efforts were put into collection of stories, poems, songs and dramas from adolescent listeners for incorporation into radio episodes, strengthening its position as an adolescent centered radio program.

OUTPUT 5 By 2017, children, families, communities and society acquire knowledge, attitudes and take action to protect all and adolescents, especially girls, at risk or victims of abuse, neglect and exploitation, in selected districts and municipalities

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF continued to provide support to the Department of Women and Children (DWC) and its District Offices to establish community-based mechanisms to increase awareness on prevention of violence against women and children, change attitudes and behaviours and to establish a referral system for cases of violence.

Communities in 35 districts (46per cent of country's districts) continued to benefit from awareness raising activities on gender-based violence (GBV) organized by women's cooperatives and gender-based violence watch groups (GBV WGs). As of September 2016, 3,659 GBV WGs were established in 537 VDCs of 35 targeted districts, organizing 20,044 members under the integrated women development programme. Out of these, 505 were formed in 2016.

According to IMS updates, 1,333 protection related cases were documented by women's groups (including GBV WGs) in 35 districts from January to September 2016. 496 community-level awareness raising activities were conducted by the GBV WGs during the same period. Through UNICEF support, there has been an increased recognition and sense of ownership of the GBV prevention and response programme by the Government during the reporting period. UNICEF continued to advocate with MoWCSW and DWC through regular interaction to take initiatives to reinforce social norms change related GBV. This has resulted in increased political will of the Government to address social norms issues and engage men and boys in GBV prevention and response. The development of the DWC 's strategy to engage men and boys to address GBV is currently underway and interventions related to social norms and men engagement were incorporated in the DWC annual work plan for the fiscal year 2016-2017.

With UNICEF technical support, GBV IMS, a monitoring system is now functional at the VDC level in 461 VDCs, capturing data on the GBV WG activities, including cases of violation handled. In addition, a three-year project on Zero Tolerance: GBV Free Schools in Nepal started in January 2016 which was jointly implemented by the child protection and education sections. The project aims to ensure that schools in four central Terai districts are free of all

forms of GBV and girls and boys are empowered to protect themselves and counter harmful social norms and practices. The project also aims to establish child and adolescent-friendly procedures to respond to incidents of GBV.

This year, capacity building training based on Social and Financial Skill Package 'Rupantaran' was conducted for 30 Young Champions (20 female and 10 male) from 25 VDCs and one municipality in Parsa District to increase knowledge of GBV and enhance their skills to carry out awareness raising activities in their communities and schools. 11 facilitators from Parsa district were trained on "Inspire" - a training package with the aim of helping young people to become agents of change on issues such as GBV, child marriage, sexual and reproductive health rights through music, dance and street drama. The trained facilitators then organized sessions to raise awareness on GBV and children in 20 schools in Parsa. 9,028 students (4,299 boys and 4,729 girls) participated in these sessions.

OUTPUT 6 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, public opinion, 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, especially girls, and women

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Realizing the important role of parents in influencing the lives of adolescents, UNICEF developed a parents' orientation package to orient them on the specific needs and issues of adolescents'. This orientation package mirrors the adolescent version of the social and financial skills training package 'Rupantaran'. It covers eight topics or issues (i.e. child rights, puberty, sex and gender, sexual and reproductive health, child marriage, child abuse, HIV and drug abuse, and livelihood and financial literacy). The package facilitates the process for parents to create a protective and enabling environment for adolescents to realize their full potential and achieve their rights.

In 2016, the capacity of 7,105 parents/guardians of which, 2969 were men and 4136 were women was enhanced. Since 2014, the capacities of 14,206 parents/guardians (5936 men and 8270 women) have been developed.

For adolescents to reach their full potential, service providers and community stakeholders also play an important role in providing adolescent-friendly services and providing a protective and enabling environment. To enhance the knowledge and capacity of these stakeholders, orientation sessions were provided in the six ADAP implementation districts. Orientation session included information on adolescent issues and needs, National Plan of Action on Holistic Adolescent Development, and what role they can play in the development and participation of adolescents. In 2016, 1,420 community level stakeholders have received the orientation. In cumulative (from 2014) 10,458 have received the orientation. The community stakeholders are representatives of village development committees, health post, schools, community based organizations, police, law and justice system etc.

The role of religious leaders in endorsing and witnessing a marriage ceremony is critical and they have been identified as key stakeholders for addressing child marriage. With this background, UNICEF continued its partnership with National Inter-Religious Network (NIRN) to mobilize religious leaders and work toward addressing child marriage, dowry and chaupadi. The partnership aims to accelerate involvement of religious leaders to reduce violence against children and adolescents by addressing harmful social norms and practices, especially child marriage and gender based discrimination. Within this partnership, religious leaders have broadened their knowledge and perspectives on gender equality, a human rights- based approach, harmful effects of social norms and practices, and their own roles.

In 2016, 100 religious leaders from Achham, Bajura, Humla (ADAP districts) and Mugu, Saptari, Dhanusa, Baitadi, Bajhang, Doti, Kalikot and Rautahat (Ending Child Marriage and ADAP districts) have been trained using a standard orientation manual. These trained religious leaders have been mobilized in the community to denounce child marriage and other harmful social practices. During this reporting period 15,280 people were reached through message dissemination at various religious events by 47 trained leaders.

OUTPUT 7 By 2017, in selected districts and municipalities, children, adolescent girls and boys, women and other disadvantaged groups meaningfully participate in decision-making bodies

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Among local bodies (67 DDCs, 198 Municipalities and 2977 VDCs) that have conducted bal bhelas inclusive participation was ensured. 49 per cent of the participants were girls and 51 per cent boys. 11.6 per cent were Dalit, 28.6 per cent, Janajati, 8.73 per cent out of school, 1.56 per cent living with disabilities and 29.7 per cent younger than 12 years. Fifty-three per cent children's demands were approved by the local councils and resources allocated.

60,000 children participated in bal bhelas and 53 per cent local bodies (41.1 per cent Far West; 73 per cent Mid-west; 53.9 per cent West; 73.5 Central and 53.1 per cent East) have incorporated children's demands in their plans.

Among the Bal Bhela participants, 14.6 per cent were Dalit, 56.79 per cent Janajati and 28.61 per cent others including Muslims, Madhesis, Brahman, Chhetri, and Newar. The top three issues raised were: child marriage (89 per cent VDCs), drug abuse (29 per cent VDCs) and child labor (26 per cent VDCs) besides shelter (33 per cent VDCs) and lack of toilet facility in schools (57 per cent VDCs) in earthquake affected districts.

In the Central and Western region, 52 Municipalities (47 per cent) and 850 VDCs (48 per cent) have completed Bal Bhelas. In the Mid and Far Western regions, 49 municipalities (100 per cent) and 570 VDCs (80 per cent) have completed Bal Bhelas. 63,284 children participated in the Ward Citizen Forums (WCF) and provided their opinion during the annual local planning processes. Children are participating in CFLG committees of 75 districts, 38 municipalities and 1056 VDCs as members and influencing decisions of the committees.

One girl and one boy are participating in 1934 schools of 15 focused districts as an invitee members and 840 health facilities of 15 focused districts have children's representation in health posts. 1680 children are present in the Integrated Planning Committee of VDCs of 15 focused districts.

The MOE issued directives to include children in all school management committees and Ministry of Health also sent a circular to all health institutions to include children as invitee member in their health management committees. With this policy decision child participation was ensured in most governance structures that are engaged in local decision making. 934 child club networks were trained to influence decision making of local bodies of 29 districts.

The training helped to enhance their role in the local governance processes, creative thinking, negotiation and advocacy skills. 1130 social mobilisers were trained to facilitate bal bhelas so that children's voices are included in the local planning processes.

With UNICEF advocacy, mobilization of child clubs, organization of bal bhelas and facilitation of child rights issues in WCF has been included in the job description of social mobilisers. This has helped local bodies to scale up child club formation and mobilization across all local bodies in Nepal. UNICEF has provided technical support through the development of manuals related to child club formation and mobilization, role of children in local governance

processes and helped in wider dissemination of the guideline across local bodies of the country. This has helped strengthening of child clubs across Nepal by providing a clear steps and processes related to its structure, function and expected roles of children associated with child clubs/ and its networks.

OUTCOME 4 Special Purpose

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The business case and impact study have been conducted for the building of the operations wing. A greening strategy has been developed for the office and funding has been received for the installation of solar system. To ensure the optimum utilization of work space and respond to the increased demand due to increased number of consultants and staff recruited following the earthquakes, 29 workstations were added.

OUTPUT 1 Premises and Security

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Nepal is in the process of building the operations wing at the UN House compound premises through a common project with UNFPA and ILO. A three-story building to accommodate an estimated 150 staff. At this stage, UNICEF and UNFPA have signed the letter of intent. ILO's signature is still pending. As of 5th December 2016, 0.63per cent of IB budget has been utilized against the allocation of US\$886,673.30. So far, the PO for Impact Study has been issued. The balance amount will be rolled over to the 2017 budget with a special request to HQ.

OUTCOME 5 Office Management Costs

Analytical Statement of Progress:

All standard operating procedures were reviewed as planned and training orientations were conducted on DCT and invoice processing. The statutory committees were updated in March 2016 including country management team (CMT), compliance review board (CRB), programme review committee (PRC), joint consultative committee (JCC), job classification panel (JCP), property survey board (PSB), and human resource development team (HRDT). All audit recommendations were addressed and closed, and the office risk profile has been updated. The Representative exercised overall financial accountability and efficient management of the institutional budget, thus ensuring 99 per cent of the utilization for the intended purpose. The table of authority was reviewed and updated in October 2016.

OUTPUT 1 Office Management Costs

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Business Support Center (BSC) was established two years ago in the Nepal CO and has proven to be key to the smooth transitioning of finance transactions to the Global Shared Services centre. The Nepal office BSC unit has performed effectively and efficiently using 'my case' (online tool for communication of requests and associated documents between BSC and Global Shared Service) to submit requests. At the same time, this unit provided training to relevant staff, allowing the country office to smoothly handle transactions, which contributed to avoid delays. UNICEF Nepal is an active member of the UN Operations Management Team (OMT), and as such the Chief Operations or a staff member of the operations unit always attended OMT meetings. This helped reinforce the harmonization of procedures and practices as well as enabled cost savings in some operational areas.

OUTPUT 2 Office Management Costs

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Monthly CMT meetings are being conducted and programme implementation rate, PBA expiry, Donor reporting DCT Status and HACT implementation are monitored. As of 5th December 2016, 99 per cent of IB budget has been utilized against the allocation of US\$ 668,132.04. The utilization covers operating costs such as rental/maintenance of premises, furniture, equipment, procurement of IT and Communication equipment/services, MORSS expenses, contribution of common services, travel of operation staff, etc.

OUTPUT 3 Office Management Costs

Analytical Statement of Progress:

During 2016, several human resources activities were implemented by the human resources unit to reinforce capacity in the Country Office. The ACHIEVE Performance Management System training was provided. The office developed the 2016 Learning and Development Plan and six of seven planned group learning activities were conducted to build the required staff capabilities and competencies.

Training on DDR was held to ensure effective humanitarian/early recovery in line with CCCs. In collaboration with staff association, UN Cares orientation such as staff counselling, building capacity of new Peer Support Volunteers, were conducted.

Based on the 2014 Global Staff Survey results, the human resources unit continued to implement the key three priorities such as Career Development, Work life Balance, and Inclusion Workplace. As part of career development, over 85 per cent of the planned group learning activities were conducted and 15 staff went for stretch assignments. The office has been implementing Workforce Diversity Guidelines and participated in the UN Nepal Traineeship Programme with eight female trainees from Nepal minority groups. Flexible work arrangements were implemented and six staff members opted for this arrangement.

As of 5th December 2016, 99 per cent of IB budget has been utilized against the allocation of US\$ 57,976. The utilization covered the capacity building of operation staff, and travel of HR.

OUTPUT 4 Monitoring of HACT Results

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Nepal prepared a HACT Assessment and Assurance Plan for 2016 and periodically reviewed the status in monthly CMT meetings and quarterly through ROSA KPI report. During the year, 51 (98 per cent) out of a planned 52 micro-assessments were completed. Similarly, 331 (79 per cent) programmatic visits out of planned 420; 73 (72 per cent) spot checks out of planned 101 and 43 (83 per cent) scheduled audits out of planned 52 were carried out as of 22 December 2016. In 2016, significant progress has been made compared to 2015 progress - 29 micro assessments; 20 spot checks and 300 programmatic visits. The Office collaborated with the Office of the Auditor General's Office of Nepal (OAG/N) to complete the schedule audit of 30 implementing partners of 10 UNICEF priority districts of mid and far western regions.

UNICEF has also capacitated 84 implementing partners in financial management especially on issues related to HACT and Funds Authorization and Certification of Expenditures

(FACE) including civil society organization (CSO) procedures. In addition, UNICEF provide training to S/Programme Assistant, BSC Programme and Finance, Nuwakot and Gorkha Emergency in HACT and FACE including CSO Procedures.

OUTCOME 6 By Dec 2017, early recovery and reconstruction efforts will enhance the national and local capacities to a quicker transition in achieving more sustainable outcomes for children and women in the 14 highly affected Earthquake districts with a focus on building resilience, strengthening systems, capacity building and increasing local and national ownership.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF developed its two-year early recovery and reconstruction plan in early 2016 to respond to the post disaster recovery priorities as identified by the five-year post disaster recovery framework (PDRF). District level work plans were developed based on UNICEF's national level rolling work plan in most of the 14 severely affected districts. Community based approach on nutrition strengthened the capacity of earthquake affected families and communities to protect the nutritional status of girls, boys and women from the effects of earthquake.

For this, the capacity of 10,480 FCHVs, 4,737 health workers, 421 CSO staff was enhanced and mobilized to provide high impact, evidence based nutrition services to 755,000 children under five years and pregnant and lactating women in 14 earthquake-affected districts. The return to quality education in 2016 was supported by the distribution of educational supplies to 141,744 children and training activities for 2,774 teachers and ECD facilitators, and School Management Committee (SMC) members on psychosocial support, comprehensive school safety and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

UNICEF has established a disaster resilient cold chain system in 22 earthquake-affected districts as well as restoring damaged cold chain equipment. The new cold chain equipment can keep vaccines and medicines potent for 10 days even without electricity and have sufficient capacity to store up to a 1.25 month supply of vaccine and vaccination supplies.

In 2016, 590,123 people benefitted from UNICEF support in the repair and reconstruction of water schemes, basic sanitation facilities and hygiene items in households, WASH in health facilities and schools.

A total of 260,000 children under five in districts severely affected by the earthquake benefitted from earthquake recovery cash transfer (US\$40 per child). This programme was built on and implemented by the Government mechanism with technical and financial support from UNICEF.

UNICEF support in child protection contributed to strengthening of the national child protection system including stronger border surveillance for prevention of trafficking.

UNICEF ensured a continuous feed of high quality multimedia materials, especially around the one-year mark of the earthquakes, to draw attention of donors as well as public to the needs of children in earthquake-affected districts, bringing in extra resources for UNICEF.

Through the community-based communication and social mobilization interventions, more than 26,000 adolescents and youths were reached with information on stress management, human trafficking and safe migration and enhanced their knowledge on these issues. Several NGOs who have partnership with UNICEF at the national level have faced difficulties in obtaining permission from DDCs to work in the assigned district if their activities are related only to the 'software' component. This is due to the requirement by the DDC that

for recovery and reconstruction, 'hardware' components are compulsory. Considerable time and effort of the field/country-based staff have been utilized in negotiations to reach an amicable solution to enable NGO partners to work in the districts.

OUTPUT 1 School-aged children of 14 earthquake-affected districts are supported to access quality education during the early recovery period, and children and their communities are provided with resources to strengthen DRR, resilience, and school safety

Analytical Statement of Progress:

As a continuation of emergency response in 2016, UNICEF provided 247 transitional learning centres benefitting 24,700 children. The return to quality education in 2016 was supported by the distribution of educational supplies to 141,744 children and training activities for 2,774 teachers and ECD facilitators, and School Management Committee (SMC) members on psychosocial support, comprehensive school safety and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Activities for 650 transitional learning centres (TLCs) have been initiated, and 92 are under construction to date. The TLCs package includes: 1) Gender and disabled-friendly WASH facilities, 2) educational and recreational materials, and 3) training for teachers, SMCs and PTAs on DRR, resilience, and comprehensive school safety. Provision of water connection for target schools where water is not readily available is being undertaken through convergence and holistic programming.

UNICEF supported a Seminar on Recovery and Reconstruction in Education, with the Ministry of Education and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and 46 partners (donors, UN and civil society), to identify challenges and improve coordination and opportunities for holistic recovery in Nepal for the education sector, resulting in clarification and improved understanding of reconstruction processes and recovery coordination mechanisms.

Cluster working groups were formed for recovery, including training, DRR/comprehensive school safety and safe engineering and design, and UNICEF is supporting information management within the PIU, responsible for all reconstruction activities in earthquake affected districts. Three meetings focusing on recovery/reconstruction were held, resulting in improved coordination between the education cluster and the PIU, and enhanced understanding of Government requirements and structure for implementing partners focusing on reconstruction.

UNICEF advocated with the Government and development partners to ensure that a revision of the Comprehensive School Safety Master Plan was included as one of the Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) in the new School Sector Development Plan (SSDP) and Framework. Coordination and transition to recovery related challenges were faced in understanding coordination and responsibilities of Government agencies and partners for recovery work following the descaling of the education cluster in January 2016.

As a result, UNICEF's support to the Recovery Seminar and in providing inputs into the PDRF focused on clarifying roles and responsibilities among Government and partner actors and operational requirements moving into recovery. Designs for TLCs were approved following strong advocacy from the Engineers' Technical Working Group (supported by UNICEF). Finalization of site selection was also challenging due to lack of information and sharing of target schools for reconstruction among several actors/donors.

Challenges were also faced in information sharing on reconstruction activities being undertaken by different actors in the education sector. To address this, UNICEF placed a consultant with the PIU to develop an Information Management (IM) tool and support

coordination and information sharing in the sector, and lead to improved capacity to analyse needs, coverage, and gaps.

OUTPUT 2 (WASH): Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure girls, boys and women have protected and reliable access to sufficient water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in earthquake-affected areas

Analytical Statement of Progress:

WASH recovery and reconstruction work focused on capacity assessment and capacity building on resilient WASH services and support on cluster coordination. Technical guidance was provided in the drafting of the Post Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) to support Government and stakeholders for coordinated reconstruction work. 53,254 earthquake-affected people received safe drinking water through emergency water and reconstruction of water supply systems, and 33,519 people were supported with sustained sanitation (basic materials to build their own household toilets). UNICEF distributed more than 80,000 hygiene kits to golden 1,000 days (G1000D) families (pregnant women, and families of children in the first two years of life) and provided information on promoting hygiene behaviors to 907,993 people. Water and sanitation facilities of 177 schools and 443 health facilities/OTPs in 12 districts were renovated. Three Water Supply and Sanitation Division Offices (WSSDO) that had been operating under a tent since the earthquake were equipped with prefabricated offices, which included solar panels for electrification.

Training on disaster risk management, WASH in emergencies and plumbing was provided to 420 WASH stakeholders. Lack of adequate coordination and data management systems at the district level has led to duplication and delayed decision making of reconstruction work. As a way forward, UNICEF staff are supporting the Government to conduct joint monitoring visits and encouraging coordination meetings to be held monthly.

OUTPUT 3 Increased country capacity and delivery of services to prevent excess mortality among girls, boys and women in earthquake affected areas

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Eighty-seven disaster-resilient cold chain equipment (e.g. refrigerators and walk-in cold rooms) have been installed and maintained, and technical assistance on effective vaccine management has been provided. One hundred and twenty-seven cold chain equipment that were damaged by the 2015 earthquake were repaired or replaced with new equipment. A three to seven-day training on standard operating procedures (SOPs) for effective vaccine management was provided to 61 district cold chain supervisors, 61 EPI supervisors, and 145 sub-centres in charge. Health infrastructure is being built back better as prefab health post construction progresses. Out of the planned 74 prefab health posts, 20 prefab health posts constructions are currently ongoing and of these at least six are scheduled to be complete by the end of 2016. A total of 49 prefabs have arrived in Nepal and have been dispatched to construction sites. Construction of additional prefabs will be initiated in 2017. Three tertiary hospitals have started to provide treatment and care for sick newborns according to the national protocol. UNICEF provided four sets of equipment to tertiary hospitals and trained 47 doctors and nursing staff working at hospitals to enhance health care providers' skills in the management of preterm babies and the treatment and care of sick newborns. The criteria for Comprehensive Centre of Excellence (CCE) sites has been agreed with Family Health Division, Ministry of Health (MoH). The selection process of CCE sites based on review of data on health service delivery at health facilities is underway. The establishment of prefabs and maternity waiting homes, which are criteria for CCE sites, are also in progress.

OUTPUT 4 Child Protection: Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure that children's rights to protection from violence, abuse and exploitation are sustained and promoted in earthquake affected areas

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF Nepal supported the deployment of 180 social workers in earthquake-affected districts covering 628 village development committees (VDCs). Social workers identified 44,131 vulnerable children among which a total of 21,681 children (49 per cent) received case management services (identification, registration, assessment, tracing and reunification, follow-up and case closure) and emergency cash support (up to NPR 5,000/ US\$46.79) through the Family Preservation Programme.

UNICEF continued to support government agencies and implementing partners to strengthen the national case management system. This included the development of a national case management training package. 400 child protection actors including social workers (SWs), Government authorities and relevant I/NGOs staff members were provided with a five-day case management training and are now using a standard case management process at district level to manage protection related cases of children.

With UNICEF support, the Nepal police and implementing partners intercepted 496 (153 girls and 20 boys below 18, and 323 women above 18) people from potential trafficking. 86 police checkpoints at strategic locations that had been established in 2015 were strengthened through the provision of surveillance systems, equipment, training of police personnel and immigration officials. 127,916 individuals (81,113 children and 46,803 adults) were reached through anti-trafficking awareness raising initiatives using different methods such as campaigns, door-to-door and camp visits.

UNICEF Nepal produced a range of communication materials to support awareness raising activities on child trafficking. More than 80,000 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were distributed in affected communities. With UNICEF's continuous advocacy, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MoWCSW)/Department of Women and Children (DWC) have incorporated the provision of psychosocial support within their regular programme. A total of 18 psychosocial centres in earthquake-affected districts have been established and are functional. Nineteen trained psychosocial counsellors and 70 community-based psychosocial workers have been providing services in the established psychosocial centres.

UNICEF Nepal together with the Government co-led the protection cluster including the child protection sub-cluster at the national level, and supported coordination efforts of all protection interventions. Guidelines on unaccompanied and separated children, psychosocial support, and child-friendly spaces were endorsed by the Government and used by all relevant agencies. UNICEF supported the protection cluster to finalize the National Strategic Action Plan for Protection Cluster 2016. 334,285 children received clothes, and 8,000 blankets were distributed to vulnerable children, pregnant women and lactating mothers in earthquake-affected areas.

Programme activities were partially affected when the Central Child Welfare Board decision pulled out all of its Child Rights Officers from the districts during the restructuring process. To address this, UNICEF provided support by placing information management officers (IMOs) at the District Child Welfare Boards in all 14 districts severely affected by the earthquake. These IOMs also supported the implementation of planned activities.

OUTPUT 5 Nutrition Increased country capacity and delivery of services to ensure protection of the nutritional status of girls, boys and women in earthquake-affected areas

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Nutrition in emergency services were provided to an estimated 500,000 children under five and 255,000 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through the high impact, evidence based nutrition interventions: (i) promotion, protection and support for breastfeeding; (ii) complementary feeding; (iii) supplementary feeding for the management of moderate acute malnutrition of children under five and pregnant and lactating women; (iv) therapeutic feeding for the management of severe acute malnutrition of children under five; and (v) micronutrients for children and women. 215,550 mothers and caregivers of children aged 0-23 months (50,248 for exclusive breast feeding and 164,302 on the importance of complementary feeding) benefitted from IYCF counselling.

Likewise, 464,837 children aged 6-59 months were provided with multiple micronutrient powder (MNP) across the 14 districts. A total of 438,817 children aged 6-59 months received vitamin-A, and 130,761 PLW received iron folic acid (IFA) tablets. 371,584 children aged 6-59 months were screened using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), among which 4,299 children identified as SAM were enrolled in outpatient therapeutic centres (OTCs) for appropriate treatment. Also, 36,101 children with MAM aged 6-59 months and 25,624 PLW were identified as acutely malnourished and benefitted from supplementary feeding programme.

During the recovery phase, the capacities and knowledge of 15,638 people including 10,480 FCHVs, 4,737 health workers and 421 CSO staff on comprehensive nutrition in emergency recovery programme were enhanced through training. The trained individuals were mainly involved in screening of children aged 6-59 months to identify their nutritional status and refer them as needed, manage and correctly treat moderate and severe acute malnutrition of children aged 6-59 months and manage and provide treatment for pregnant and lactating women who were found to be acutely malnourished.

Similarly, the trained staff were also involved in infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling to mothers and caregivers of children under-five. In addition, trained staff were also involved in distributing Micronutrient powder, Vit-A and deworming tablets to children, and IFA tablets to PLW. UNICEF provided 80,013 Hygiene kits and 80,059 cooking sets to the golden 1,000 days (G1000D) families in 12 out of 14 earthquake-affected districts except for Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. UNICEF provided technical as well as financial support through CSOs and concerned District Public Health Offices (DPHO) to implement all nutrition interventions. With UNICEF's financial and technical assistance, nutrition clusters are actively performing cluster coordination functions in all 14 districts led by DPHO of MoH. These coordination functions include strengthening coordination mechanisms, establishing nutrition information management systems and working towards better service provisions through capacity building training of 10,480 FCHVs, 4,737 health workers, 421 CSO staff.

Tensions that persisted along Indian border areas during early 2016 resulted in both a delay in programme monitoring due to lack of fuel as well as receipt of materials such as cookery kits. The distribution of cookery kits was further delayed due to the annual monsoon. To address the delay, the programme timeline was extended for an additional three months into 2017 and NGO partner staff are now actively monitoring the programme.

OUTPUT 6 Strengthened monitoring and evaluation of UNICEF emergency response and recovery efforts.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The Evaluation of UNICEF's Response and Recovery Efforts to the Gorkha Earthquake states that "overall, the UNICEF response was outstanding and characterized by significant initial field presence and early mobilisation of prepositioned contingency supplies, funds and partners." However, timely delivery of supplies and implementation of many activities as scheduled were identified as challenges across all sectors.

End user's third party monitoring of UNICEF intervention covered the period August 2015 to April 2016. A total of 5,290 households, 749 different facilities, 14 district development committees (DDC) and 156 village development committees (VDC) officials were visited and 89 focus group discussions conducted to ensure and validate UNICEF's support in terms of effective delivery to intended beneficiaries in the earthquake-affected districts. The monitoring report recommends that while constructing transitional learning centre's (TLC's), construction materials and design should ensure that structures can withstand rain and wind, and be habitable in hot summer. Adequate awareness campaign is required on the availability of shelter homes and birthing centres to ensure full utilization. Outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) centres should have sufficient physical space to enhance efficiently in service delivery. Government and development partners should give more priority to repairing damaged water supply system in earthquake affected districts. There is low awareness amongst local communities about the Child Friendly Spaces, which need to be increased through all available means. The information on all service provided should be clear to prevent misconception on issues, such as all relevant information on eligibility for cash grants, etc. Registration process for emergency cash grant should be simplified and easily accessible to all eligible individuals. All planned seven key actions from After Action Review (ARR) including five ongoing key actions from 2015 and two planned actions for 2016 were completed.

OUTPUT 7 Cross Cutting:ADAP, CFLG and C4D: Improved capacity of National and local government systems and other key stakeholders (especially children, adolescents, youth, families, NGOs and media) to promote disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and resilience building in earthquake affected areas.

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Seventy-two episodes of the radio programme, 'Bhandai Sundai', were aired nationally focusing on issues related to human trafficking, post-earthquake issues faced by children and addressing the concerns of affected populations related to recovery and rehabilitation. Targeted broadcasting was also done through 25 community radios in earthquake-affected districts.

To provide information about the cash grant for children under-five, 250,000 pamphlets were distributed through 4,860 social mobilisers and 2600 minutes of radio announcements were aired. Fifteen PSAs in six languages were developed focusing on preparedness and risk mitigation. Over 320,000 minutes of key life-saving messages aired nationally. Capacities of 96 community radios across 56 districts were built on developing programmes to help communities better prepare and respond to future emergencies.

UNICEF Nepal continues to chair the Communicating with Affected Communities Working Group, to coordinate communication efforts of partners in the rehabilitation phase and develop communication preparedness plans for future disasters. Communication and social mobilisation initiatives focusing on building capacities of communities on DRR and dealing with issues such as human trafficking and unsafe migration were rolled-out in five earthquake-affected districts with high prevalence of human trafficking. A training manual on "Youth Mobilisation to raise awareness on DRR, safe migration and human trafficking" was developed and 156 youth mobilisers were trained. Youth mobilisers are engaged in the

process of conducting fortnightly sessions with over 400 community-based adolescent and youth groups in implementing areas. Forty-seven media persons were oriented on issues related to unsafe migration and human trafficking during which they expressed their commitment to highlight these issue in mainstream media. The capacities of 25 child club network in one of the earthquake-affected districts was strengthened on communication and negotiation skills to participate in local planning process. As a result, local bodies have incorporated children's issues in local plan and allocated 10 per cent budget for children.

Master Training of Trainers on social and financial skills training in emergency settings was conducted for 70 trainers in four earthquake-affected districts with high prevalence of child marriage. These trainers will build the capacities of 500 peer educators who will further conduct training sessions among adolescents in communities. 1512 local bodies' officials from earthquake-affected districts were capacitated on developing child-friendly plans with tools for disaster risk mapping. As a result, 51 per cent of local bodies have allocated more than 15 per cent budget for children's issues.

A concept note to establish a database to mobilize local youth as volunteers for DRR and humanitarian response has been shared with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and National Planning Commission. Discussions are currently ongoing on the next steps of implementation. Changes in Government policy on NGO mobilization in earthquake-affected districts made it difficult to obtain approval of District Development Committees as our programmes focus on social mobilization activities and not reconstruction activities. UNICEF advocated with relevant ministries to facilitate the process as these activities are included in work plans already agreed with Government partners.

OUTPUT 8 SPEA: The immediate consumption needs of children under five years are protected during the recovery and reconstruction phase and government systems are strengthened to better respond to children's needs in the long term in 11 districts

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Based on learnings from the first round of Emergency Top-up Cash Transfer Programme (ETCTP) and positive feedback from the Government and community, UNICEF designed and implemented the second phase of "Recovery Support" targeting all children under five in 11 districts severely affected by the earthquake in collaboration with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD). As a result, 260,000 children already benefitted as of October 2016 and in total 350,000 children will have benefitted by the end of 2016.

Birth registration of children under five was significantly increased as the earthquake recovery cash transfer programme collected information of children under five and ensured birth registration before providing the recovery cash support. Data will be available early 2017; it is expected that the programme will have contributed to an increase of an estimated 90 per cent of birth registration of children under five in these districts. One of the aims of the ETCTP was to learn and establish a disaster/emergency cash transfer model.

Great achievement was made in this regard and the draft National Framework was recognized the ETCTP model as potential cash transfer mechanism for future emergencies. In case of similar disaster or emergency, the Government may use the social protection registry including the registry of children under five to plan emergency response. This is first time large scale cash transfer programme assessment and evaluation have been carried out, providing the opportunity to learn and improve for the future.

Real time monitoring through SMS (using Rapid Pro platform) is ongoing, the household survey has been completed and data is being analyzed, and an independent evaluation is ongoing with the final draft expected in the first quarter of 2017. A census of all children

under five was conducted in 11 districts where the second cash transfer took place. The census data was significantly higher than the projection and resulted in a revision of the plan. The census missed out some children and another opportunity was given to register these missed out children. This additional registration process resulted in more administrative processes, additional funds being needed and delay in the completion of the cash transfer.

OUTPUT 9 PAC: Information on UNICEF response to Nepal earthquake emergency is shared widely through media statements, news notes, press meet and releases, situation reports, multimedia content and social media feeds

Analytical Statement of Progress:

By the first week of November 2016, UNICEF Nepal hosted 16 visits including by UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors, donors and UNICEF National Committees/Media trips. These trips resulted in media coverage in Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, New Zealand, Ireland, and Denmark through– television shows, exhibitions, newspapers as well as over social media, and helped in fundraising activities undertaken by visitors such as National Committees. Following the earthquake, UNICEF produced multimedia products including stories, videos, photographs, and infographics, to reflect the work being done by UNICEF and its partners as relief and response to the earthquake in all sectors. These were shared within the organization and promoted through social media portals. Over 21 human interest stories supplemented by related video b-roll footage and photographs were produced, a milestone – the One-Year: Moving On—report was published (including a shorter e-report), and five press releases related to the 2015 earthquakes were produced. One photo-book publication "Under the Tent" of the services provided through various sectors under UNICEF tents was published and has been launched as part of 70th anniversary event weekend through a photographic exhibition under UNICEF tents.

During the reporting period, there has been a 30 per cent increase in the number of followers to the UNICEF Nepal Twitter account and 10 per cent increase in the number of likes on UNICEF Nepal Facebook page. As many as 100 communication materials were produced including write-ups, stories, video b-roll, video package, social media feeds and press releases. In addition, the first e-sharing event between children and adolescents in an earthquake-affected district (Dolakha) and a non-affected district (Nawalparasi) to enable children to share experiences during the earthquake as well as exchange their views and experiences on other issues, was organized as part of the "translating resilience into reality" approach. Arranging trips to welcome a diverse range of visitors and timely production of multimedia content of relevance was a challenge due to logistical reasons, difficulties in reaching remote earthquake-affected population, as well as a delay in interventions that were hindered and unable to proceed as planned such as reconstruction of learning centres and health facilities.

OUTPUT 10 Field Operations - Earthquake Response

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Within the five emergency sites, 54 staff are in place to coordinate the response and recovery actions in the 14 districts severely affected by the earthquake. These staff have received technical support and guidance from the Kathmandu office to monitor programmes at the field level. A total of 12 staff were deployed to emergency sites on stretch assignment - six months at a time. Ten staff successfully completed their stretch assignments. The initial 364 day contracts of staff members in emergency sites were extended for another 364 days term up to 13 October 2017. All staff in emergency sites have completed their Performance Evaluation Reports (PERs) within deadlines. All emergency sites are now equipped with two

new land cruisers with high clearance and one pick-up. In addition, motorbikes and scooters have been provided to all sites to enhance staff mobility. All vehicles have VHF radio communication as well as GPS tracking systems. All sites also have solar panels and invertors as alternative energy back-up system to secure the operation of all basic office equipment. In case of need, a generator is in place with minimum fuel storage to ensure the smooth running of the office.

OUTPUT 11 Strengthened field operations to implement early recovery activities in earthquake affected districts with enhanced capacity of the staff and regular monitoring of programme activities

Analytical Statement of Progress: All staff based in emergency sites were oriented on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR)/Early Recovery (ER) and Managing Performance for Results (MP4R) in early February 2016. The trainings provided staff members with knowledge on DRR and EPR processes and provided clarity on how to develop their district level Rolling Work Plan (RWP), which was to be based on the National level RWP. In addition, 40 staff members were trained on Basic First Aid (BFA) and Safety and Security in Field Environment (SSFE) training during the reporting period. Regular monitoring of programmes resumed after the end of the fuel crisis, which lasted almost five months (until February 2016). Staff moved to their assigned districts as required and provide the support and guidance to partners. A total of 772 field visits were conducted to monitor programmes in affected districts.

Donor visits were supported by field colleagues with both planning and recognizance visits to organize. A key challenge faced has been related to staff's understanding of programme cooperation agreements (PCAs) and small scale funding agreements (SSFAs), how to complete the Funding Authorisation and Certification of Expenditures (FACE) document, and perform liquidations. To enhance capacity, a webinar and conference call was initially held in June to orient the staff by providing basic information, and a refresher training was organized in November to provide an overview of harmonized approach to cash transfer (HACT). Another challenge was the implementation of 'software' related activities. Several NGO's who have partnerships with UNICEF at the national level faced difficulties in obtaining permission from the district development committees (DDC) to work in the assigned district. These NGOs' were required to have 'hardware' components to their activities as per the district level decisions to receive authorization. Considerable time and effort of the field/country based staff has been utilized in negotiations to reach an amicable solution for these NGO partners to be able to work in the districts.

Document Center

Evaluation and research

Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
Strategy Paper on Urbanization in Nepal	2016/007	Study
Baseline and Endline Study for Integrating Child Social and Financial Education	2016/008	Study
Final Evaluation of the UNICEF Project for the Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) in Nepal	2016/006	Evaluation
Adolescents in urban areas of Nepal: A Qualitative Study Report	2016/005	Study

Study on Service Utilization of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV by the Female HIV positive Key Population and Female Partner of Male HIV positive Key Population of Nepal	2016/004	Study
Evaluation of UNICEF's Response and Recovery Efforts to the Gorkha Earthquake in Nepal (25 April 2015 - 31 January 2016)	2016/003	Evaluation
Final Evaluation of the National Plan of Action for Children 2004-15	2016/002	Evaluation
Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2014	2016/001	Survey

Other publications

Title
Paalmuni (Nepali version of 'Under the Tent')
Under the Tent
Nepal Earthquakes: One Year Later, Moving On
Child Friendly report of Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Report (Nepali and English)
Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Report
One WASH annual report
i. Ekai din ma Sabai Sakiyo; ii. Milijuli; iii. Dolma; iv. Jhilko; v. Ama Buwalai bheteko Din;
Final report on Juvenile Justice and Restorative Justice
Rupantaran training package - materials
Rupantaran training package - adult
Rupantaran training package - adolescents
Rupantaran Emergency Edition-Participants Workbook
Rupantaran Emergency Edition- Adolescent
Nepal Girl Summit Event Report 2016
Reaching the most vulnerable: cash transfers as an emergency response in Nepal (Video) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f4T-7cP7QbQ
UNICEF Cash Transfer Programme - 5 Videos https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLjXoCcpF3mAAqqOISLQ_quiBV0IV5uv_P
Costing the Child Grant Expansion in Nepal
Why a Universal Child Grant make sense for Nepal
An Expansion Strategy for Nepal's Child Grant
Benefits of Nepal's Child Grant for Current and Future Generations
Cash Transfer as an Earthquake Emergency Response for Vulnerable Groups in Nepal
Parental Education - Guidebook
Visual booklet on ECD curriculum
Parental Education - Activity Cards
ECD Advocacy Posters
Building Better Brains - Nepali
All children in School
UNICEF Nepal C4D Earthquake Response 2015

Lessons learned

Document Type/Category	Title
Innovation	Vial to Child