

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Nepal – UNICEF Country Programme, 2013-2017

Millennium Development Goals: 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), 2 (Achieve universal primary education), 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women), 4 (Reduce Child Mortality), 5 (Improve Maternal Health), 6 (Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases), and 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability); Millennium Declaration Commitments: Values and Principles; Peace, security, and disarmament; Development and poverty eradication; Protecting our common environment; Human rights, democracy and good governance; Protecting the vulnerable; CRC Articles: 2-6, 10, 11, 12, 19, 21, 22, 26-30, 32-40, 44; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; CEDAW Articles: 1-16, 23-24.

National Development Priorities: 4.17.1. Child Labour; 4.17.3. Vocational and Skill Development training; 4.19.2. Food Security; 5.1. Decentralization, self-governance and local development; 5.2. Youth and development; 5.5. Social Protection; 5.7. Children; 5.9. Education; 5.10. Health and nutrition; 5.11. Drinking water and sanitation; 6.3. Disaster management; 6.9. Environment and climate change; 7.1. Peace, reconstruction and rehabilitation; 7.2. Gender equality and women empowerment; 7.3. Inclusion; 7.4. Balanced development; 7.5. Persons with disability; 7.6. Poverty alleviation; 8.1. Good governance; 8.2. Human Rights; 8.3. Planning and Statistics.

UNDAF Outcome: 1. Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner; 2. Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection; 4. Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule of law institutions; 5.1. Institutions, systems and processes for democratic governance are more accountable, effective and efficient and inclusive; 5.2. Tiers of government are established and function to meet the provisions of the new Federal constitution; 6. People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.

Programme Component (and related Focus Areas of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result	Key Progress Indicators (Baselines and Targets)	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
<p>Policy Reform for Children, Adolescents and Women</p> <p>Focus Area 1 – Young Child Survival and Development; Focus Area 2 – Basic Education and Gender Equality; Focus Area 3 – HIV/AIDS and children; Focus Area 4 – Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse; Focus Area 5 – Policy, advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights</p>	<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national legislations with provisions for child, adolescent and women’s rights not in line with international standards (Baseline: 176 in 2006, Target TBD) • % of government expenditure for WASH, health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, education and child protection for children, adolescent and women, especially those from the most disadvantaged households in the vulnerable districts. (Baseline: expenditures of WASH, Health/HIV, Education, Nutrition: 3, 7, 17, 0.1 in 2011/12; Target: 4.5 - WASH, 2 - Nutrition, TBD - Health, TBD - HIV/AIDS, TBD - Child Protection) • Revised National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children is integrated and operationalized in the sectoral and local government plans, particularly for child participation and child protection with targets, indicators, budget, responsibilities, and coordinating and monitoring mechanism for implementation. (Baseline: revised NPA is not integrated, Target: NPA is reflected in all sectoral plans). • Child Friendly Local Governance framework is mainstreamed in the sectoral ministries’ (Education, Health, Multi-sectoral Nutrition, WASH, Social Welfare, Local Development) policies and guidelines that contain specific indicators related to all child rights, adolescent girls and disadvantaged groups. • NPC’s Poverty Monitoring Analysis System (PMAS) and MLD’s District Poverty Monitoring Analysis System (DPMAS) that incorporate all CFLG indicators guide the sub-national development plans and national development plan, as well as adoption of the multi-sectoral nutrition plan to the districts context with the child rights and equity focus. (Baseline: 5 CFLG indicators in DPMAS, Target: all in DPMAS and used for national/periodical planning by NPC and MLD) • Number of child-centred and gender-responsive DRR and climate change policies in place (Baseline: Ministry of Home Affairs Policy guideline; Target: 4 sectoral plans) 	<p>National Planning Commission; Ministries of: Finance; Ministry of Health and Population; Women, Children and Social Welfare; Law and Justice; Peace and Reconstruction; Home Affairs; Labour and Transport Management; Youth and Sports; Physical Planning and Works; and Education; and Local Development; Central Bureau of Statistics; Attorney-General; National Human Rights Commission; UN, ADB; World Bank; SWAP partners in Health, Education, WASH, Nutrition, and Governance; AusAID; USAID; World Bank; ADB; DFID; Curriculum Development Centre (CDC); National Centre for Education Development (NCED); Non-Formal Education Centre (NFEC); Children as Zone of Peace and Child Protection (CZOPP) (Save the Children, Plan International, CARE Nepal, World Education, World Vision, INSEC, CWIN, UCEP); HKI; professional health associations; National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC); HIV/AIDS and STI Control Board; FHI; Consortium of international and national child rights NGOs; private institutions; Partnership for Maternal Newborn and Child Health; Central Child Welfare Board; National Judicial Academy; Police; Juvenile Justice Coordinating Committee; Prime Minister’s Office; South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children; Mine Action Joint Working Group including UNMAS.</p>

Millennium Development Goals: 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), 2 (Achieve universal primary education), 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women), 4 (Reduce Child Mortality), 5 (Improve Maternal Health), 6 (Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases), and 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability); Millennium Declaration Commitments: Values and Principles; Peace, security, and disarmament; Development and poverty eradication; Protecting our common environment; Human rights, democracy and good governance; Protecting the vulnerable; CRC Articles: 2, 6-9, 12, 19, 20, 23-40; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; CEDAW Articles: 1-16, 23-24.			
National Development Priorities: 4.17.1. Child Labour; 4.17.3. Vocational and Skill Development training; 4.19.2. Food Security; 5.1. Decentralization, Self-governance and local development; 5.4. Population and Human Resource; 5.5. Social Protection; 5.7. Children; 5.9. Education; 5.10. Health and nutrition; 5.11. Drinking water and sanitation; 6.3. Disaster management; 6.7. Building, housing and urban development; 6.9. Environment and climate change; 7.1. Peace, reconstruction and rehabilitation; 7.2. Gender equality and women empowerment; 7.3. Inclusion; 7.4. Balanced development; 7.5. Persons with disability; 7.6. Poverty alleviation; 8.1. Good governance; 8.2. Human Rights; 8.3. Planning and Statistics.			
UNDAF Outcome: 1. Vulnerable and disadvantaged get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner; 2. Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection; 4. Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule of law institutions; 5.1. Institutions, systems and processes for democratic governance are more accountable, effective and efficient and inclusive; 6. People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks.			
Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
System Change for Children, Adolescents and Women Focus Area 1 – Young Child Survival and Development; Focus Area 2 – Basic Education and Gender Equality; Focus Area 3 – HIV/AIDS and children; Focus Area 4 – Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse; Focus Area 5 – Policy, advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights	2. By 2017, in selected areas ^a (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 ^a Poorest performing districts and municipalities as ranked in the Nepal UNDAF 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Deprivation Index^β (Baseline: 18 districts above 0.46, Target: 10) • % of district, municipality and VDC budget allocated and spent for children (disaggregated by sector) from internal resources and block grant (Baseline: allocation-District Development Committee (DDC) 14, VDC 60, Municipality 26; Target: Tbd) • % of girls and boys in grade 1 with ECD experience (Baseline 52.1; Girls 52.4 and boys 51.9 Flash Report 2011; Target 87 for both boys and girls) • Net secondary enrolment rate (Baseline: to be computed, Target: 27,1 (girls 27,8 boys 27,4; Target: 31 with gender parity- 2015/16) • % of targeted districts with universal coverage of community and facility-based newborn care service (Baseline: 25 for community based, 14 for facility based; Target: 75 districts) • % of births attended by skilled birth attendant of the selected area (Baseline: 30, Target: 60) • % of targeted districts with universal coverage of essential and expanded integrated package of essential nutrition services for reducing chronic malnutrition with a focus on the first 1,000 days of life (Baseline: 0; Target 50 with at least partial package universal coverage, and Target 28 with complete package universal coverage)^α • % of population with sustainable use of improved/safe water supply facilities (improved as per JMP definition); a. Improved- B: 80, T: 90, b. Safe - (Baseline: 15, Target: 25) • % of population with use of improved sanitation facilities (improved as per Joint Monitoring Programme definition) (Baseline: 43, Target: 60) • No of districts and VDCs with sustained ODF status (District Baseline:2, Target: 20, VDCs: Baseline: 245, Target: 1000) • % of target districts and municipalities with multi-sector Child Protection plans, functioning formal and informal Justice for children and Social welfare systems (Baseline: 0; Target: Tbd) • # of institutions/organizations in intervention areas providing comprehensive services for CABA including education, nutrition and psycho-social support (Baseline: 29; Target: 50) • % of HIV infected pregnant women and adolescents receiving PPTCT services (Baseline: 11, Target: 50) • Number of districts have all sector Disaster Management Plan endorsed by DDRC/DDC (Baseline: 75 with preparedness plans and 3 districts with DRM plans; Target: 20) 	Regional Directorates of Education, Municipal and District Education Offices, Regional Directorates of Health, Municipal and District Public Health Offices, District Development Committees (DDC), Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional (Sub) Office (WSSDO), Women’s and Children’s Office (WCO), District Child Welfare Boards, Juvenile Benches, Parent–Teachers Association (PTA), School Management Committee (SMC), Water Users’ and Sanitation Committee (WUSC), Village Development Committees (VDCs), SWAP partners in Health, Education, WASH, Nutrition, and Governance, District AIDS Coordinating Committees (DACCs), Nepal Water for Health, Oxfam, Federation of Water User Associations (FEWASUN), Consortium of international and national child rights NGOs, Children as Zone of Peace and Child Protection (CZOPP), community-based organizations (CBOs), and local-level groups (child clubs, mothers’ groups, paralegal committees, child protection committees, women groups, etc.)

^β The Nepal UNDAF/UNICEF the Child Deprivation Index consists of 10 indicators measurable at district and municipality level drawn from Government and UN means of verification: food security phase; net enrolment rate (primary); working children 10-14 years; sanitation coverage; per capita development budget expenditure; DPT 3 immunization under 1 year of age; expected frequencies of outbreaks; ratio of girls to boys in secondary education; the MLD’s Minimum Condition Performance Measures; and NDHS 2011 stunting prevalence rates.

^α Essential nutrition integrated package = vitamin A supplementation with deworming to children, iron folic acid with deworming to pregnant and lactating women, household use of adequately iodized salt, early breastfeeding initiation, exclusive breastfeeding, timely introduction of complementary foods. Expanded package = partial package + minimum acceptable diet among children 6-24 months age, Micro-Nutrient Powder Supplementation to children 6-24 months, access to Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition services among children with Severe Acute Malnutrition and Moderate Acute Malnutrition, iron folic acid with deworming among adolescent girls).

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<p>National Development Priorities: 4.17.1. Child Labour; 4.17.3. Vocational and Skill Development training; 4.19.2. Food Security; 5.1. Decentralization, Self-governance and local development; 5.4. Population and Human Resource; 5.7. Children; 5.10. Health and nutrition; 5.11. Drinking water and sanitation; 6.3. Disaster management; 6.6. Information and Communication; 7.1. Peace, reconstruction and rehabilitation; 7.2. Gender equality and women empowerment; 7.3. Inclusion; 7.5. Persons with disability; 8.1. Good governance; 8.2. Human Rights.</p>			
<p>UNDAF Outcome: 1. Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to basic essential social services and programmes in an equitable manner; 3. Vulnerable groups experience greater-self-confidence, respect and dignity.</p>			
Programme Component (and related Focus Area of the MTSP)	Programme Component Result	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
<p>Social Action for Children, Adolescents and Women</p> <p>Focus Area 1 – Young Child Survival and Development; Focus Area 2 – Basic Education and Gender Equality; Focus Area 3 – HIV/AIDS and children; Focus Area 4 – Child protection from violence, exploitation and abuse; Focus Area 5 – Policy, advocacy and partnerships for children’s rights</p>	<p>3. By 2017, in selected areas^a, 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</p> <p>^a Poorest performing districts and municipalities as ranked in the Nepal UNDAF 2012.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women aged 15-49 who married before 15 (Nepal MICS 2010) (Baseline: 16 in Mid and Far Western; Target: Tbd) • % of women aged 15-49 who report living in an animal shed during menstruation periods (Nepal MICS 2010) (Baseline: 12%; Target: Tbd) • Gender Empowerment Measure (UNDP) (Baseline: 0.581- 2008; Target 0.650 Tbd) • % of women aged 5-49 who believe her husband justify in beating his wife/partners (Baseline: 48 Mid-Far Western regions; Target: 30) • % of children aged 2-14 years who experienced verbal or physical punishment during the past month (disaggregated by gender, wealth, caste) • Child and adolescent clubs/networks are socially inclusive and have mechanisms in place to ensure informed and meaningful participation of children, especially the disadvantaged (Baseline: 47 are girls and 14 are from disadvantaged communities; Target for child clubs: 50 girls and 25 from disadvantaged communities) • % of adolescents who completed life skills and non-formal education and changed their Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (Baseline: TBD in 2012; Target: TBD) • % of households with a designated place for hand washing where water and soap are present within 10 paces of the latrine (Baseline: 26; Target: 50) • % of adolescents having comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS (Baseline: F 27.6, M 43.6 NDHS, Target: 50% F, 60% M) • % of <6 months with exclusive breastfeeding and 6-23 month old children fed a minimum acceptable diet (Baseline: 72 (exclusive breastfeeding), 25 (minimum acceptable diet); Target: 85 (exclusive breastfeeding), 50 (minimum acceptable diet) 	<p>National Centre for Health Information, Education and Communication, District Development Committees (DDC), Village Development Committees, NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), SWAP partners in Health, Education, WASH, Nutrition, and Governance, Consortium of international and national child rights NGOs, Children as Zone of Peace and Child Protection (CZOPP), Equal Access-Digital Broadcast Initiative, Nepal Red Cross Society, Nepal Water for Health, Oxfam, Federation of Water User Associations (FEWASUN), District AIDS Coordinating Committees (DACCs), professional health associations, FHI, and local-level groups (paralegal committees, child clubs, mothers’ groups, women groups, etc.) Women’s and Children’s Office, Village Child Protection Committees, others</p>