



UN FRAMEWORK

FOR RESPONDING TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN NEPAL



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CCMC	COVID-19 Crisis Management Centre
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Accord
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCA	Finn Church Aid
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GNI	Gross National Income
GTG	Gender Theme Group
HACTC	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer Committee
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
LDC	Least Developed Country
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersexed
LIC	Low Income Country
LNOB	Leave No-one Behind
M&EG	Monitoring and Evaluation Group
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIC	Middle Income Country
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoICS	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies

MoLESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
MSNP	Multi-Sector Nutrition Programme
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPR	Nepali Rupee
OMT	Operations Management Team
OWG	(UNDAF) Outcome Working Group
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PLG	Provincial and Local Governments
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWG	Pillar-Wise Working Group
RC	Resident Coordinator
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDG WG	SDG Working Group
SSC	South-South Cooperation
STC	Save The Children
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDS	United Nations Development System
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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PREFACE

The COVID-19 pandemic has left no country or community untouched, impacting the lives of millions of people across the globe and in Nepal.

While we are still in the throes of the pandemic, countries and communities will live with its effects for the years to come. Though the virus itself may not discriminate, its impacts are not felt evenly. Those most vulnerable and marginalised have been disproportionately affected and the pandemic has intensified the inequities and imbalances in our societies, highlighting how previous development trajectories were not sufficiently and adequately addressing inequality and environmental destruction. It has shown how vast segments of the population were left behind, whether in terms of secure jobs, livelihoods, access to health care and education, or social protection coverage.

Though the negative impacts are immense, the COVID crisis also provides us with an opportunity to change direction of our economies and societies. As we address the impacts of the pandemic, we must make every effort to ensure that we lay the foundations for an inclusive, gender-equal and environmentally sustainable future. We should not repeat the solutions of the past but have the courage to find new pathways of development. For the UN, this socio-economic framework informs our efforts in supporting the Government of

Nepal and its people recover from this pandemic, and it identifies new solutions for change across five pillars: health, social protection, economic response and recovery, social cohesion and community resilience, macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration.

As you read through this document, I urge you to take a moment to read the quotes from those who have lent their voice and experiences to inform the framework and the UN's work. More than 1200 people have given their time to share their thoughts, concerns and ideas. For this we are very grateful, as it provided us with unique insights into how COVID-19 has impacted the Nepali people and what some of the ways ahead could be.

I want to thank the Government of Nepal for their collaboration in the development of the Socio-Economic Framework, to acknowledge the highly valued technical lead of UNDP in this process and express the UN's continued commitment to support Nepal and its people in addressing the multiple impacts of this pandemic in the months and years to come.

Valerie Julliard

Resident Coordinator, United Nations Nepal



**EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY**

The world has witnessed that the COVID-19 pandemic is far more than a health crisis. It has had devastating impacts on all aspects of life, for all people. Nepal is no exception. Renewed focus is needed now to address the socio-economic impacts of the crisis, as well as to look towards long-term recovery that addresses systemic weaknesses and longstanding inequalities. If done right, this will set the stage for accelerated achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Quick action on the part of the Government of Nepal – including a nationwide lockdown beginning on 24 March 2020 – helped to slow the spread of infection during the initial four months and despite the return of a huge number of migrants, the country is now witnessing a rise in cases that requires a continued and sustained health response. Under the Health Sector Emergency Response Plan, prepared by the Ministry of Health and Population, essential healthcare equipment and supplies are provided, and capacity for testing and treatment has increased.

Measures put in place to protect lives have not come without cost, however. Initial lockdown and continued restrictions resulted in the cessation of nearly all economic activities. That impacted jobs and livelihoods. The downstream effects highlight inequalities and are worsened by existing shortcomings in governance and service delivery systems. While all levels of government have already taken important steps to provide short-term relief – including food aid to more than 1.9 million at-risk households and financial assistance to local businesses – concerted and coordinated effort is needed to ensure a full socio-economic recovery.

In this context, the United Nations has designed this Framework for Responding to the Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in Nepal. The

Framework is anchored in government priorities, as articulated by planning and budgeting documents at the national and provincial levels. It aims to complement and build on the government-led response.

The proposed Framework builds on short-term recovery and resilience activities managed by the humanitarian country team. Its preparation is informed by analysis of data and evidence and an understanding of the specific impacts of the pandemic in the Nepal context. In addition to the collection of data through assessments and surveys, the United Nations consulted 35 groups, including more than 1,000 people representing different segments of the population and constituency groups. This evidence has allowed for tailored solutions to respond to specific needs and necessities created by the COVID-19 crisis. Further, the Framework emphasizes the challenges faced by vulnerable and marginalized populations, ensuring no one is left behind.

The Framework is structured around five interconnected and reinforcing pillars:

1. **Health First**, focusing on the immediate health response, as well as addressing existing challenges in health systems and services.
2. **Protecting People**, through increased and more inclusive provision of essential services and building stronger social protection systems.
3. **Economic Response and Recovery**, creating jobs and other income-generating opportunities and supporting small businesses to jumpstart the economy.
4. **Social Cohesion and Community Resilience**, addressing discrimination, exclusion and other rights against at-risk people and groups, and building resilience to future crises and shocks.
5. **Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration**, to support inclusive and sustainable growth and bring partners together to ensure more effective cooperation.

In addition to the collection of data through assessments and surveys, the United Nations has consulted **35 different groups**, including more than **1,000** people representing different segments of the population and constituency groups



01

**THE THREAT OF
COVID-19 TO NEPAL'S
DEVELOPMENT:
PROTECTING PROGRESS
MADE**



More than half
57.2%
of jobs in agriculture
are held by women
(CBS, 2018a).

The average years of
school attended by
people in Nepal has
increased from
9 to 12.2

Gross national
income (GNI)
climbed from \$597
(constant 2010
USD) per capita in
2000 to
\$870
in 2019.

In the 2018/2019
fiscal year,
\$1,578
million in ODA
was provided
by bilateral and
multilateral
partners, including
China and India.

Nepal is a landlocked country with vast potential for socio-economic development. It is home to 30 million people. It is diverse, multicultural and multilingual. It is currently a low-income country (LIC) and a least-developed country (LDC).

1.1. RECENT DEVELOPMENT GAINS

With good progress made towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Government of Nepal enthusiastically adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, setting ambitious national targets, including the aim to graduate from LDC status in 2022 and to reach middle-income country (MIC) status in by 2030.² Nepal's development progress includes steady advancement in its Human Development Index (HDI) score, moving from 0.446 in 2000 to 0.579 in 2019.³

In the same timeframe, life expectancy has increased from 62.3 to 69.7 years, while the adult mortality rate has fallen from 218 to 125 per 1,000 people for women, and from 256 to 167 for men. The average years of school attended by people in Nepal has increased from nine to 12.2. The proportion of the population with access to at least basic drinking water services has grown from 80 percent to 89 percent. Even greater improvement is seen in the proportion of those with access to at least basic sanitation services, which rose from 15 percent to 62 percent. The proportion of the rural population with access to electricity jumped from 18.4 percent to 94.7 percent.^{6,7}

Gross national income (GNI) climbed from \$597 (constant 2010 USD) per capita in 2000 to \$870 in 2019.⁸ While official development assistance (ODA) continues to play an important role in Nepal, it has declined as a proportion of overall development finance due to increases in domestic resource mobilization.⁹ In the 2018/2019 fiscal year, \$1,578 million in ODA was provided by bilateral and multilateral partners, including China and India.¹⁰

1.2. PEACE PROCESS AND POLITICAL LANDSCAPE

This recent development progress would not have been possible without the country's peace process and political transition. A Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA), signed in 2006, ended a decade-long armed conflict that severely impacted lives and disrupted development. The subsequent political process culminated in the adoption of a new constitution in 2015 that promised increased

equality and inclusivity through a new federal structure.

The Constitution stipulates that federal, provincial, and local governments enjoy relations "...based on principles of cooperation, coexistence and coordination"¹¹ With the shift from a centralized unitary structure to a decentralized federal system, provincial and local governments are to assume significant budget autonomy, responsibility for delivering most local public services, and a key role in development planning. Further, the Constitution articulates substantial powers for provincial and local governments in law-making, budget formulation, planning and policy formulation, and implementation. The responsibility for provision of public goods that have primarily national benefits remains with the federal government, but its overall focus shifts to macro-level policymaking, management, and monitoring of the new intergovernmental fiscal system, as well as setting and enforcing standards.¹² In the federal structure, provincial and local governments thus have a key role in the delivery of services, and consequently, the realization of development outcomes. For instance, related to the COVID-19 response, federal government is responsible for treatment, while provincial governments are responsible for managing isolation and local governments are responsible for quarantine and relief distributions.

Elections held in 2017 successfully installed officials at the national, provincial and local levels. This included a significant increase in formal representation of women among elected officials. In line with the new Constitution's provisions, women now hold 33.5 percent of seats in the federal parliament (compared to only 7.9 percent in 2000), 34 percent of seats in the seven provincial assemblies and 41 percent of elected positions at the local level. These elected women currently serving as Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Chairs, Vice-Chairs or Ward Chairs require enhanced experience, leadership skills, exposure and technical capacities, to discharge their duties. While significant progress has been made in terms of formal representation, further support is required to ensure that all elected representatives have sufficient capacities to exercise their responsibilities and that they work in an enabling environment.¹⁴

1.3. CONTEXTUAL CHALLENGES

Notwithstanding its upward trajectory, Nepal still faced considerable challenges on the road to achieving the SDGs by 2030 in the pre-COVID-19 context. These challenges include fully realizing

the shift to federalism by ensuring that the responsibilities of government at all levels are clear, strengthening mechanisms to coordinate across levels of government, and enhancing institutional and individual capacity, particularly at the provincial and local levels, to fulfil their roles. In addition, the continued concerns over corruption, inequality, and ensuring rule of law, may impact stability and future investments.

“There is a need to strengthen the roles and functions of local governments by introducing capacity development packages for elected representatives and office bearers in local government focusing on building leadership, good governance and enhancing accountability towards the citizens.”

Participant in consultation with women's groups

This time of transition coincides with challenges in delivery of basic social services. Less than half the population (49.3 percent) lives within 30 minutes' walk from a healthcare facility, with 11.3 percent living more than one hour away. In rural areas, only 40.5 percent live within 30 minutes, compared to 54.9 percent in urban areas.¹⁵ Significant progress has been made in providing access to improved water sources. However, only 19 percent of the population has access to an improved uncontaminated drinking water source.^{16,17} Primary and secondary school enrolment levels are high, but effort is required to create the necessary conditions for the completion of secondary school, as well as to ensure the availability of technical and vocational training.¹⁸

Nepal struggles with limited economic diversity, relying largely on the agriculture sector for jobs^a and exports, unable to harness its significant natural and cultural resources for economic growth. The informal sector dominates the job market, leaving most people and households vulnerable to shocks.¹⁸ While there are social

“It is high time to promote a resilient agricultural system with strong local economies. Promotion of agroecological agriculture based on the enormous biological diversity and increasing awareness of improving food habit would help to create resilient livelihoods among smallholders. (farmers)”

Participant in consultation with farmers

protection schemes in place, these measures do not cover all those in need, as resource allocations to social protection are not sufficient to facilitate the necessary expansion.¹⁹ As a landlocked country with a relatively small manufacturing sector, Nepal is highly dependent on neighbouring China and India for imports and exports, making it vulnerable to global supply chain disruptions.²⁰

Recognizing the importance of transportation infrastructure on development across sectors, the Government of Nepal, as well as the provincial and local governments, has invested heavily in this area in recent years. However, because of the country's geographical terrain, this has been costly, and progress has been slow.²¹ The country's topography also impeded the development of infrastructure for information and communications technology (ICT). While progress has been made in recent years, only 73 percent of people have access to the internet,²² with a strong urban-rural and income-related digital divide. Even where internet and mobile phone coverage exists in remote areas, lack of digital literacy among the rural poor exacerbates this gap.²³

Nepal's economy and its people's livelihoods depend largely on natural resources and ecosystem services. The most significant natural resource is the country's water sources, originating in the Himalayan mountain glaciers, which have significant potential for hydroelectric power and irrigation for agricultural land. The ecosystems are increasingly negatively influenced by the effects of climate change, including increased variability on water availability, extreme weather events and natural disasters. A recent temperature analysis for Nepal from 1971 to 2014 indicated that the maximum temperature is increasing by 0.56 degrees Celsius per decade²⁴ while frequent and heavy rainfall is increasingly common. Thus, based on observed trends and projections, current changes in the climate and its variability directly impact the hydrological cycle and increase the risk for a multitude of climate-induced hazards, especially frequency and intensity of floods and droughts that threaten life. Water scarcity and droughts also pose a threat to agriculture-reliant livelihoods and, in turn, threatens food security.

Gender equality and social inclusion goals remain unmet. The Constitution of Nepal recognizes that there are groups that face discrimination and oppression. These include women, Dalits, Madhesis, Muslims, indigenous people, elderly people, persons with disabilities and sexual minorities.²⁵ While the Constitution provides a framework

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minutes, compared
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A recent
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At the time of publication (29 August 2020), there were

37,340

confirmed cases of COVID-19 across Nepal, resulting in 207 deaths.

8.1 million

students from pre-school to Grade 12 have been out of class since March

around **2.68 million**

people, or 37.8 percent of the employed population 29 are more likely to have access to safety nets and men are more likely to have formal employment

for inclusion and equality, bolstered by the government's continued commitment to leaving no one behind, these vulnerable and marginalized populations remain at risk in the highly stratified society and due to other social norms.²⁶

1.4. THE COVID-19 CRISIS

Despite challenges, before the onset of the crisis, Nepal was well-positioned for accelerated and sustainable development. The COVID-19 pandemic not only threatens further progress, but also jeopardizes recent development gains, as the immediate health emergency gives way to long-term social and economic effects that exacerbate pre-existing issues.

"Many refugees have expressed concern that restricted access or fear of catching COVID has resulted in fewer visits to medical centres, thereby reducing follow-up and management of chronic diseases, later detection/diagnosis of new diseases, and delayed implementation of vaccinations."

From consultation with refugees

At the time of publication (29 August 2020), there were 37,340 confirmed cases of COVID-19 across Nepal, resulting in 207 deaths.²⁷ As the world learned about the virus threat, the Government of Nepal took swift and decisive action, declaring a nationwide lockdown from 24 March 2020. The lockdown and other measures to protect the health and safety of people in Nepal were effective in slowing the spread of infection but the pandemic still resulted in increased stress on the already overburdened healthcare system. As containment measures temporarily halted critical health services, such as routine immunization, maternal check-ups and nutrition assistance, the rise of COVID-19 infections has limited the ability of healthcare facilities and workers to re-establish these essential health services. At the same time, fear of infection and the resulting stigma and discrimination has stopped many people from seeking essential care. Beyond health, the pandemic has had a detrimental impact across all social services: 8.1 million students from pre-school to Grade 12 have been out of class since March; and much needed community WASH services have been hindered by pre-occupation with COVID-19 infection prevention and control efforts.

The lockdown and travel restrictions have had a harsh impact on the economy, jobs and livelihoods.⁹ The immediate and widespread cessation of economic activities resulted in

significant job losses across sectors. Job challenges are further exacerbated by the movement of people in the region. Migrant workers in Nepal have returned to their countries of origins, while large numbers of Nepalis are returning home from abroad, creating a mismatch in skills needed and skills available.²⁸ When economic activities do resume, the labour market will have changed substantially.

"Youth entrepreneurs who were eager to build start-ups are now reluctant and have refrained from starting businesses. Additionally, with the large number of migrant workers returning to Nepal, it is expected that unemployment will increase and result in further economic problems"

From consultation with youth

At the same time, with similar mitigation measures in place globally, remittance income to Nepal also decreased rapidly. The combined reduction in household income is pushing the country further into poverty. With food prices increasing due to distribution challenges in the lockdown setting, new and increasingly poor households are facing food insecurity and malnutrition. Social protection schemes offer some relief but have largely been inadequate in meeting the basic needs of people.

"Many reported hunger as a major challenge, with many forced to survive with one meal and no lentil/vegetables. Food transfers have been insufficient, and children, elderly and pregnant women and lactating mothers are the most highly impacted. There has even been reported cases of death due to hunger."

From consultation with ex-bonded labourers

It is important to highlight that the impact of the crisis is not shared equally. Those with formal employment, around 2.68 million people, or 37.8 percent of the employed population (40.3 percent of male and 33.5 percent of female employed)²⁹ are more likely to have access to safety nets and men are more likely to have formal employment. This leaves women particularly vulnerable. Those without formal identification documents, LGBTQI+ persons, refugees, persons with disabilities and persons living in remote areas also face limited access to relief measures. The poorest households – in both urban and rural settings – already faced reduced access to healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene services and are therefore unable to protect themselves from infection. Women

continue to bear a disproportionate burden of unpaid domestic work, with single mothers recording the highest unpaid work burden.³⁰

The crisis has intensified discrimination for already vulnerable and marginalized groups. Gender-based violence has increased dramatically across the country. Dalits face caste-based discrimination in quarantine centres and Muslims were further stigmatized.³¹ New prejudices are emerging, with healthcare workers and community volunteers – who are most often women – facing stigma and exclusion.

“The poorest of the poor, who often belong to marginalized communities, are hit the hardest by the pandemic.”

From consultation with tourism sector

The Government of Nepal has responded to the ongoing crisis, focusing on increasing the availability of essential treatment, equipment and supplies and scaling up testing and treatment. At the time of writing, Nepal had operationalized 45 dedicated testing laboratories. Government support has also included immediate relief – largely food aid – to at-risk people, as well as financial support to the private sector to keep businesses open and people employed. The 2020/2021 budget envisages further strengthening of the healthcare system, with federal budget allocations increasing by over 30 percent. It also aims to create another 700,000 jobs through various programmes and projects.³² While the strong government response has saved lives and mitigated some socio-economic risks, it alone is not enough to fully address the immense challenges imposed by COVID-19.

“There is a discrimination against Dalits in equitable use of WASH facilities (e.g. public taps), and against those who are from marginalized families, returning from abroad, and have been found positive.”

From consultation with civil society organizations working on WASH

Citizen groups have suggested ways to possibly strengthen the government response. In this, they

have highlighted coordination challenges across different levels of government and have demanded greater accountability and transparency on how COVID-19 response and recovery allocations have been used. Questions have also been raised about the human rights and civil liberty implications of the lockdown and travel restrictions.

“There should be lobbying on including representatives from the minorities in the decision-making committees.”

From consultation with tourism sector

1.5 UNITED NATIONS RESPONSE

The proposed support builds on several months of pre-positioning by the United Nations to respond to COVID-19 through short-term ‘early recovery’ initiatives. The proposed pathways to socio-economic recovery scale up and provide substantive re-enforcements to short-term recovery and resilience activities conducted under the humanitarian country team in the wake of the debilitating economic slow-down and other restrictive measures. They focus on the provision of immediate assistance and livelihood restoration for the most vulnerable and highly impacted demographics such as migrant workers, informal workers, MSMEs and women led MSMEs. Interventions – still ongoing as of writing – emphasize the creation of temporary income generation and employment opportunities, provision of immediate cash and food support and vocational training across Nepal’s seven provinces.

Appreciation of country context is vital in understanding COVID-19 impacts and designing response measures that look beyond immediate concerns to build back better, in a way that addresses existing systemic challenges, rather than aggravating them. As such, the United Nations has developed this Framework building on its extensive development and humanitarian experience and its related understanding of pre-existing conditions in Nepal, underscored by real-time assessments and constituency consultations in the COVID-19 context. The Framework also builds on the United Nations’ global ‘A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to Covid-19’, launched in April 2020.³³

The 2020/2021 budget envisages further strengthening of the healthcare system, with federal budget allocations increasing by over

30 %

Only

19%

of the population has access to an improved uncontaminated drinking water source.

Appreciation of country context is vital in understanding COVID-19 impacts and designing response measures that look beyond immediate concerns to build back better, in a way that addresses existing systemic challenges, rather than aggravating them.

Examples of short-term early recovery interventions include provision of cash and food vouchers; facilitation of access to government recovery provisions and social assistance for marginalized populace; provision of agriculture inputs to farmers and material inputs to women-led MSMEs; and support in market linkages for fresh produce during lockdown to farmers. Medium to longer-term initiatives include enterprise development support; business start-up assistance; support to cooperatives and MSMEs; expansion of child grants; vocational apprenticeships, financial literacy programs, skill development trainings that complement the Prime Minister’s Employment Programme; and support to farmers through fertilizers and other agricultural inputs. Agencies that have been leading this work include United Nations agencies such as ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UN-Women, WFP, and NGOs/INGOs.

02

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RECOVERY THAT LEAVES NO ONE BEHIND: THE PEOPLE WE MUST REACH



The principles of equality, inclusion and leave no one behind have always been central to the United Nations' work in Nepal.

In Nepal, discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized populations – based on ethnicity, caste, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability – is enduring, deeply rooted in social norms and well-recognized.

While COVID-19 itself may not discriminate, it must be acknowledged that in all countries there are people and groups who are more at risk, both of infection and of suffering long-term socio-economic consequences of the crisis. Understanding this, the United Nations is firmly committed to identifying who is most at risk and to supporting the Government of Nepal in taking concerted efforts to leave no one behind in COVID-19 response and recovery measures.

The principles of equality, inclusion and leave no one behind have always been central to the United Nations' work in Nepal. However, in the context of COVID-19, as existing development challenges are exploited and exacerbated, it is necessary to re-examine the structural drivers of inequality and exclusion and refocus efforts to ensure relief and assistance reach all people. In Nepal, these driving factors include:

STRATIFIED SOCIETY

In Nepal, discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable and marginalized populations – based on ethnicity, caste, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, disability – is enduring, deeply rooted in social norms and well-recognized. In this vein, the Constitution of Nepal recognizes specific people and groups particularly at risk, including women, Dalits, Madhesis, Muslims, indigenous people, elderly people, persons with disabilities and sexual minorities. Systemic discrimination against such people and groups have resulted in their limited access to basic social services and opportunities for advancement and growth. This then leaves them less resilient to shocks. Limited voice and representation in governance structures further reinforce the exclusion of these marginalized and vulnerable groups from society and social benefits. COVID-19 has also exacerbated and intensified this discrimination and exclusion, as competition for reduced resources increases. New stigma is developing against returning migrants, healthcare and other frontline workers and those diagnosed with COVID-19.

“Dalits have negligible representation in various social, economic and political institutions, and are thus deprived of participation in dialogues and interactions. Dalit Women suffer from multiple exclusion – based on caste, gender, economy etc. Due to low representation in state apparatus and other institutions, their access to information, services and opportunities have been limited.”

From consultation with refugees

GEOGRAPHY

Demonstrated by the disparities in human development seen across the country's provinces, different regions in Nepal experience unique development challenges – this continues to be true in the face of COVID-19. Most people lives in a few densely-populated areas, particularly in the Kathmandu Valley and along the southern border. People in these areas face a higher risk of infection as physical distancing measures are challenging to implement. The urban poor and slum dwellers often have limited access to clean water, which limits good hygiene practices.

“There is no space for social distancing. With lapse of time and lack of financial and practical resources, hand-washing, use of masks and adherence to social distancing is slowly forgotten.”

From consultation with urban poor

Those living in remote, mountainous areas are also less likely to have access to basic social services and to receive information on pandemic progression and guidance on personal protection. They are more likely to suffer the digital divide, limiting access to education as schools remain closed as well as other online services. The populace in hilly and mountainous areas is also at risk of being concurrently affected by monsoon-related hazards – flash floods, landslides, and related extreme food shortages, while the situation of those in the plains is likely to be compounded by floods and cold waves.

“Children in cities have access to online education while children of rural smallholder farmers do not. This may accelerate the already high capacity gap and digital divide among children. Special attention needs to be given to potential increase in ‘digital gap’ among children.”

From consultation with smallholder farmers

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Nearly two-thirds (62.2 percent) of the 7 million people employed in Nepal work in the informal sector.³⁴ The informal sector consists of daily wage workers, own account workers, piece rate workers, contributing family workers and domestic workers, and disproportionately includes women, youth, Dalits, Muslims and other highly marginalized

indigenous peoples. Informal workers are not recognized or protected under legal and regulatory frameworks and therefore do not have access to income protection in times of crisis. With millions of workers in Nepal estimated to be affected by the suspension of economic activities, people are being driven into deeper poverty and the number of newly poor people is rising.

“The stoppage of infrastructure projects and construction works has snatched the part-time wage income on which many were highly dependent. Those who used to earn cash from seasonal migration in India and nearby cities have also returned to villages without any savings. This has pushed them toward increased poverty and debt.”

From consultation with landless

LEGAL STATUS AND DOCUMENTATION

Over six million people in Nepal do not have citizenship certificates or other legal documentation. This impacts their ability to access a variety of services, from social protection schemes to opening bank accounts and accessing bank loans. This was also the case during the early stages of government COVID-19 relief distribution – while there was no specific requirement to produce such documentation when collecting relief, it was nonetheless requested in some cases. Many of the nearly 20,000 refugees in Nepal are without documentation. That poses problems in every aspect of their life and they are denied access to many of the same, vital essential services. Interplay among these factors amplifies challenges in inclusion and access, leaving already vulnerable and marginalized populations increasingly at risk of being left further behind. For example, those without formal documentation are also more likely to work in the informal sector. In this context, trust – in and among all levels of government and across all people and groups – is likely to be eroded. Rebuilding this trust is essential for inclusive and sustainable development, as well as

“The requirement to show citizenship for accessing the relief package from the government is causing problems for LGBTIQ people without citizenship certificate to access it in many places.”

From consultation with LGBTIQ groups

to build resilience and respond to crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the preparation of this Framework, the United Nations has undertaken inclusive consultations with 34 different groups, covering various segments of the population (e.g. women, gender and sexual minorities, indigenous peoples, Dalits, ex-bonded labourers, religious and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities); and constituency groups (e.g. civil society, private sector) (full list in Annex 2). Consultations were also held with federal government agencies, all seven provincial governments and local governments institutions (full list in Annex 3). Giving voice to people and groups who are often left out of decision-making processes, these consultations aimed to understand particular challenges faced during the crisis and the types of support that are most needed to accelerate recovery. **Throughout the rest of the document, it should be understood that, unless otherwise sourced, highlighted challenges are derived from these consultations.**

Across consulted groups, a number of commonalities emerged. For example, lack of access to information, and lack of representation in decision-making mechanisms were highlighted as a central issue, leading to exclusion from relief and recovery measures. Victims of conflict, persons with disabilities and sex workers specifically noted their exclusion from receiving information on, and delivery of, relief support. Issues around recognition and legal documentation were also highlighted often, which brings further exclusion. The delay in government issuance of citizenship certificates to all eligible people, as well as in registration and documentation for refugees, was noted as a challenge. The inability of women and sexual minorities to confer citizenship to their spouses and children, leads to more non-recognition and exclusion.

Looking forward, consulted groups provided useful insight into the types of intervention that would be most helpful in addressing their needs. Common suggestions included: improving conditions in quarantine centres though increased provision of water and hygiene supplies and personal protective equipment; provision of cash relief and temporary social insurance support; restoring essential health care services; support to job creation and business growth, as well as skill training; and strengthening the representation of vulnerable and marginalized populations in decision-making, as well as building their capacity to engage. A notable cross-cutting issue noted was the need to ‘go local’ – engaging through local governments and drawing in local resources.

Over

6 million

people in Nepal do not have citizenship certificates or other legal documentation.

With millions of workers in Nepal estimated to be affected by the cessation of economic activities, people are being driven into deeper poverty and the number of newly poor people is rising.

03

**BUILDING FORWARD
DIFFERENTLY: A
COORDINATED
COMPREHENSIVE UN
RESPONSE TO SOCIO-
ECONOMIC IMPACTS
OF COVID-19 IN
NEPAL**



In Nepal, this era of change will be propelled by a number of foundational aims designed to underpin all future development interventions, including the recovery and response measures presented in this Framework.

Evidence has shown that women and girls were left particularly vulnerable to the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic in Nepal.

The COVID-19 pandemic has ravaged health and economies. As we look towards recovery, it is necessary to recognize the critical weaknesses – in health systems, social protection schemes and other social services, financial and economic frameworks – that allowed the crisis to have such far-reaching consequences. These weaknesses also expose hard truths about longstanding inequalities, as the most vulnerable people endure the worst impacts of the crisis.

3.1. BUILDING DIFFERENTLY

In this context, the Framework recognizes that a return to the pre-COVID status quo is simply not good enough. The United Nations has used this moment to reflect critically and ask hard questions. By understanding how we have arrived at the current situation, we can change our forward trajectory. As we re-boot the systems and structures that have failed to adequately protect people and promote prosperity, we can strive to build differently – to drive transformational change that will accelerate achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In Nepal, this era of change will be propelled by a number of foundational aims designed to underpin all future development interventions, including the recovery and response measures presented in this Framework. In putting these foundations at the core of our collective efforts, Nepal will emerge stronger, more equal, more inclusive and more resilient, in line with the spirit of the Constitution and the Government of Nepal's vision of 'Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepalis.' These foundations include:

“Women should be central target groups and building the economy must be the target. Further, creating jobs for women - be it through promoting construction industries or creating enabling environments and markets for their products – would contribute positively in the long run.”

From consultation with slum dwellers and urban poor

INVEST IN WOMEN AND GIRLS

Evidence has shown that women and girls were left particularly vulnerable to the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic in Nepal. Building differently requires a continued and stronger focus on gender equality and women's empowerment, ensuring hard-won gains are not lost and that progress continues. This will require a sustained

focus on transforming discriminatory social norms and harmful practices. In practice, this means focusing on behavioural change and investing in women and girls – from providing primary school education to accessing business loans, promoting women's leadership and agency, and protection from violence and other harmful practices. In doing so, women and girls will be afforded the same opportunities to take charge of their futures, a vital condition in building a more inclusive, resilient and prosperous society. This also requires universal education on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), ensuring men and boys are allies in this fight. Efforts to promote women's voice, choice and security, in line with SDG 5 will need to be accelerated.

“The discussions have been held with women activists to ensure the right approach for the COVID-19 response. From these discussions, we have been able to draw on conclusions that focus of four areas to respond to the current pandemic: (1) Implementation of programmes that empower women with voice, agency and position; (2) Access to interventions that increase digital technology awareness and women's knowledge; (3) Empowerment of ordinary women; and (4) Sustainable programmes focused on agriculture which results in self-sufficiency and independence.”

From consultation with women's groups

PRIORITIZE SOCIAL INCLUSION

Nepal faces significant challenges related to social inclusion, with women, Dalits, Madhesis, Muslims, indigenous people, elderly people, persons with disabilities, people without legal identity, refugees and sexual minorities often excluded from social and political decision-making spaces. These groups face higher risks of discrimination and violence, more limited access to jobs and consistently threatened livelihoods. Multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination further exacerbate exclusion. These social fissures are at the core of many of the country's development challenges. In addition to direct efforts to end harmful discriminatory practices through policy changes and awareness raising, concerted efforts will be made to ensure the meaningful voice and participation of all segments of the population in development activities.

FOSTER GREEN ECONOMY

Resilience and sustainability cannot be separated – a resilient economy is a green economy. Looking

forward, this is an opportune moment to reconcile economy with ecosystems and human wellbeing. Nepal would need to seize this opportunity to choose the right mix of policy orientations that not only enhance the natural capital's resilience and improve resources efficiency, but also serve social equity and fair burden sharing. With that understanding, Nepal's economic recovery measures – aimed at green job creation, low carbon business growth, increasing economic diversity and ensuring resilient livelihoods – will have to build on policies and innovations that help Nepali society to enhance human wellbeing while sustaining its nature. Applying this green lens across development interventions will bolster standalone efforts to address climate change, support conservation, increase biodiversity, reduce pollution and improve waste management. The deterioration of ecosystems, and the biodiversity within them – from habitat loss and modification, agricultural development, climate change, pollution, and overexploitation of species – is increasing the risk of zoonotic disease pandemics such as COVID-19. Disease risk reduction can be strengthened through action to address unregulated wildlife trade, habitat fragmentation and deterioration of ecosystems.

“It is essential to make the green economy more attractive for investment. There should be provisions for access to finance and enabling environments should be created to enhance entrepreneurial ecosystems through start-ups, incubation, market integration and digital marketing.”

From consultation with Federations/Associations/NGOs

Alongside the immediate crisis response, there is an imperative for a longer-term view to foster Nepal's green growth. To this end, there are many opportunities to apply such a green lens across development interventions. Some of these include potential transitions in sectors like renewable energy, green industry that promotes a low carbon economy, eco-friendly transportation, urbanization and consumption, and more sustainable forest management, which could enable systemic longer-term solutions. This will also require harnessing local and indigenous knowledge systems and practices, especially those of women. Together, these green initiatives will have multiplier effects on the achievement of sustainable development and re-affirm Nepal's determination to align national policies, to raise ambition in mitigation



and adaptation and achieve nationally determined contributions (NDC) targets by 2050 by honouring commitments vis-à-vis Paris Agreement and other multilateral environmental agreements.

HARNESS TECHNOLOGY

Digital solutions are vital to furthering sustainable development, increasing the reach and accessibility of goods and services, driving economic growth by expanding markets, and providing opportunities for civil engagement. A digital infrastructure is also necessary to build resilience, ensuring that in the face of future crises, all people have access to reliable and timely information and essential services, and that economic activities can continue. In this context, innovative digital solutions will be sought across sectors and areas of support in Nepal, particularly focusing on increasing access for the most remote areas and vulnerable groups..

“Cooperatives need support for the technological development. In particular, they need support for the digitalization of their records, upgradation of business and marketing by online system and installation of efficient production techniques for processing the agriculture produce made by member farmers. Such reform would reduce the layers in the market between farmers and consumers.”

From consultation with cooperatives

Alongside the immediate crisis response, there is an imperative for a longer-term view to foster Nepal's green growth. To this end, there are many opportunities to apply such a green lens across development interventions.

These foundations have been mainstreamed in this Framework, ensuring that all planned interventions support long-term recovery and resilience, leading to accelerated and sustainable development.

PROMOTE DECISIONS BASED ON DATA AND EVIDENCE

Data is a powerful tool for development and accountability. When underpinned by high-quality and comprehensive data and evidence on what works and what does not, development processes are strengthened, and achievement of development results is accelerated. Despite this recognition, data is yet to be fully harnessed, as challenges persist around collecting, managing and using data. Continued support will be provided to strengthen data and statistics systems in Nepal, as well as systems to track resource flows and to promote evaluation practices. These efforts will be complemented by capacity building and advocacy to ensure stakeholders are able to draw on this country-owned data to inform their work.

“There is lack of data on who the marginalized and poor people are, where they are located etc. which makes data-driven policies and informed decision-making for the poor difficult.”

From consultation with Dalits

FACILITATE THE TRANSITION TO FEDERALISM

Nepal’s new federal structure presents an opportunity to enhance the meaningful participation of all people and groups in decision-making processes, as well as to improve service

delivery and localize development, ensuring tailored responses to specific challenges. Continued support will be provided to build the capacity of provincial and local governments to design and implement people-centric development solutions, based on human rights principles, that ensure development gains are shared equally.

The following sections of this Framework highlight key challenges and proposed United Nations response and recovery support measures across five pillars, with further details on planned activities available in Annex 1. Recognizing the importance of ensuring a context-specific response that is aligned to national and provincial priorities and builds on ongoing government efforts, this Framework draws heavily on the 1,000+ inclusive stakeholders consultations highlighted in Chapter 3 and gives special consideration to recently published budget priorities.

3.2. ALIGNMENT TO NATIONAL, PROVINCE AND LOCAL PRIORITIES AND BUDGETS

Box 1 highlights federal and provincial budget priorities for the 2020/2021. There is substantial alignment between federal and provincial priorities, with a strong focus on reaching vulnerable and marginalized populations.





BOX 1. GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL BUDGET PRIORITIES FOR THE 2020/2021 FISCAL YEAR

Federal Budget Priorities

- Expansion of health services and health infrastructure
- Revitalization of affected businesses
- Providing work opportunities and universal social protection
- Implementation of ongoing development projects
- Strengthening education, expansion of information technology and provision of infrastructure
- Implementation of federalism

HEALTH FIRST

The government response prioritizes the prevention and treatment of COVID-19, putting peoples' lives above all else. A 32 percent increase is seen in the federal government health budget in the last year, with allocations totalling just over 90 billion NPR, aimed both at continued crisis response and building a stronger health system for the future. In the same vein, the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) has articulated a Health Sector Emergency Response Plan. The United Nations Framework is in line with these efforts, focusing on a Health in All Policies approach that promotes health considerations across sectors and emphasizes community participation in healthcare decisions, including by building delivery capacity at the provincial and local government levels.

PROTECTING PEOPLE

As in previous years, the government has highlighted the importance of providing basic social services for the people of Nepal. In the federal budget, over 40 billion NPR has been allocated to the provision of improved water and sanitation services, which will support health sector measures to control and protect from COVID-19. A further 172 billion NPR has been allocated to education, representing 11.64 percent of the total federal budget. The government is also committed to the continuation of social protection schemes, allocating 67.50 billion NPR to social security allowances. Through this Framework, the United Nations will support these efforts, to re-purpose and supplement existing social benefits to ensure at-risk populations are covered. It will also support the immediate provision of essential water and sanitation supplies, particularly in public places, and will mobilize community volunteers and family care givers to combat malnutrition. It will continue to support protection services, in particular for

Drawn from a review of provincial planning and budget documents, it can be said that provincial budget priorities are protecting lives; combating the COVID-19 pandemic; food security; economic recovery through job creation, self-employment programmes and MSMEs; agriculture-based employment generation; and sustainable development of infrastructure.⁴

These national priorities have provided a strong anchor for United Nations planning, across its response and recovery Framework, which aims to complement and bolster government-led efforts. The United Nations Framework is organized around five interconnected and reinforcing pillars: (i) Health First; (ii) Protecting People; (iii) Economic Response and Recovery; (iv) Social Cohesion and Community Resilience; and (v) Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration. The following sections illustrate how these pillars are strongly aligned to the government priorities.



Through programmes included in the 2020/21 budget, the federal government aims to create a total of **700,000** additional jobs.

A further **1 billion** NPR has been allocated to provide skills training to facilitate employment for **50,000 people**.

victims and survivors of gender-based violence, such as the one-stop crisis management centres. The United Nations will also provide assistance to facilitate continuity of learning in a social distancing context, including through alternative learning strategies, eventually supporting the safe re-opening of schools and designing accelerated learning programmes to make up for lost learning time.

ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Through programmes included in the 2020/21 budget, the federal government aims to create a total of 700,000 additional jobs. To support economic response and recovery, the government has expanded the scope of the Prime Minister's Employment Programme, allocating a budget of over 11 billion NPR and aiming to create an additional 200,000 jobs. A further 1 billion NPR has been allocated to providing skills' training to facilitate employment for 50,000 people. Job creation is also a key focus in provincial and local government budgets. In light of this, the United Nations Framework focuses heavily on job creation. In the short term, the United Nations will support short-term employment programmes and skills' development efforts. It will also support efforts to facilitate the continued operation of private businesses through access to finance and other measures, reducing further job losses and kick-starting renewed economic activity.

SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

As previously noted, the Constitution of Nepal recognizes longstanding discrimination against

some people and groups and commits to ending these practices. This commitment holds fast in current government priorities, along with an understanding that the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated these societal tensions. The United Nations will support government efforts to promote a 'social transformation', using a wide range of advocacy and communication tools to share messages of inclusion as a means to growth and prosperity that leaves no one behind. In line with government efforts, particular attention will be paid to gender-based analysis and to designing gender-responsive systems at the provincial and local levels.

MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

The government has already implemented economic stimulus measures in response to COVID-19. Looking towards long-term economic recovery and achievement of the SDGs, continued attention will need to be paid to achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth, addressing the fiscal deficit, mobilizing additional resources and using existing resources as effectively as possible. In this vein, the government has made clear its intention to seek increased private sector investment, including through the use of innovative means, like blended finance. The United Nations will draw on its global expertise to support these efforts. It will also use its convening power to bring together all relevant stakeholders in the country to ensure a coherent and complementary approach to response and recovery that builds on country-owned priorities. Further details of the United Nations' planned response under the five pillars are presented in the following sections.



3.3. PILLAR I – HEALTH FIRST: PROTECTING HEALTH SERVICES AND SYSTEMS

COVID-19 is first a health crisis. While the pandemic was slow to take hold in Nepal and the death toll has so far remained low, COVID-19 has exposed and exacerbated existing weaknesses in the country's health sector, highlighting the need for increased investment in this area, as well as exploration of new, innovative and holistic approaches that recognize the linkages between health and all other sectors.

BOX 2. SUMMARY OF HEALTH SERVICES AND SYSTEMS CHALLENGES

- **Increased demand on the health sector**, which already struggled to provide high-quality health services to all people.
- **Inequitable access to affordable health services**, disproportionately affecting already marginalized and vulnerable populations.
- **Unwillingness and inability to access timely care** because of misinformation, fear and limitations on movement.

Before the pandemic, the health sector in Nepal faced substantial challenges, many related to limited resources and a consequent lack of human resources and critical infrastructure.³⁶ As noted above, about half the population (44.9 percent – 40.5 percent in rural areas, and 54.9 percent in urban settings) can reach a government health facility on foot in under 30 minutes, and for 11.3 percent the distance is more than one hour.³⁷ Nepal's doctor-to-patient ratio is 1:1,724, falling short of the WHO recommendation of 1:1,000.³⁸

Where facilities do exist, more than one-third (38 percent) are unable to provide all basic health services. Less than two-thirds of facilities (64.1 percent) are able to comply with good practices for storage of medicines.³⁹ Weak health information management systems further impair patient care, while contributing to a lack of health data, which could be used to strengthen health sector planning and resource allocation.⁴⁰

These health system shortcomings have impacted the health of the Nepali population. While overall life expectancy has increased steadily over the last three decades – from 54.4 in 1990 to 70.5 in 2018⁴¹ – the under-five child mortality rate continues to be high, at 32.2 in 1,000 in 2018 (34 for males and 30 for females)⁴², with little movement seen in this figure in the last five years.⁴³ In the same vein,

Before the pandemic, the health sector in Nepal faced substantial challenges, many related to limited resources and a consequent lack of human resources and critical infrastructure.

An estimated

41%

of children are still born at home, with a higher proportion of women from marginalized groups delivering at home.

In Nepal, two out of five maternal deaths and one out of two neonatal deaths occur at home.

nearly four out of every five children (78 percent) were not fully immunized in 2016, a fall from the 87 percent seen in 2011.⁴⁴ The maternal mortality ratio in Nepal is one of the highest in the region at 239 per 100,000 live births in 2016. Although there has been a significant increase in the proportion of births attended by a skilled health professional – from 11.9 percent to 58 percent⁴⁵ - this has not brought a fall in maternal deaths, whose numbers have remained stagnant in the last decade, due to the serious gaps in the quality of care in health facilities, among other constraints. An estimated 41 percent of children are still born at home, with a higher proportion of women from marginalized groups delivering at home. In Nepal, two out of five maternal deaths and one out of two neonatal deaths occur at home. These figures show that while performance on key health indicators has improved, progress has been too slow.

It must be noted that the above figures vary significantly between different regions of the country, shedding light on the unequal access to health services in the country. The significant discrepancy between access to health facilities, including sexual and reproductive health services, and between urban and rural households, has long been recognized.⁴⁶ Movement, particularly in remote mountainous regions, is one contributing factor. In addition, household wealth and caste/ethnicity have been found to have a significant impact on everything from immunization coverage, health outcomes and service utilization.⁴⁷ Underlying reasons include service availability ranging from geographic constraints, access to health facilities and retention of health workers, to socio-cultural barriers to service utilization, such as mistrust in health services providers and, conversely, the stigma faced by some castes/ethnicities when seeking health care services.⁴⁸

“Pregnant women are highly vulnerable since they lack both health and delivery services due to the road blockages during the time of floods and landslides.”

From consultation with persons living with HIV/AIDS

COVID-19 has not only highlighted these existing weaknesses, it has created new challenges. The rise of COVID-19 infections has limited the ability of the health system to provide other essential health services – from family planning to maternal and neonatal care, to treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and to emergency

response. This disruption in health services means that the direct mortality from COVID-19 infections is compounded by the indirect – and preventable – mortality caused by the strain on health systems. For example, research has shown that the lockdown had severe implications for maternal health, with the number of babies born in nine surveyed hospitals reducing by more than 50 percent between mid-March and mid-May 2020. The neonatal mortality rate increased from 13 per 1,000 live births to 40 during the study period.⁴⁹ Women from disadvantaged caste and ethnic groups were found to be more affected, indicating a widening of the equity gap. Addressing pre-existing health system challenges and ensuring a return of regular health services, from prevention to palliative care, is therefore just as important as responding to the COVID-19 outbreak.

“It is difficult to travel for medical care due to mobility restriction and unavailability of assistive devices. Health workers lack awareness on how to care and communicate and provide appropriate services to different categories of persons with disabilities.”

*From consultation with persons with disabilities
From consultation with Dalits*

Even in situations where system capacity is not an issue, the crisis has resulted in many people avoiding health facilities. Fear of being infected while visiting health facilities, based on misinformation, stigma and discrimination, has led to low utilization of health services. This fear is justified in light of reports about COVID-19 patients receiving hate mail and death threats after their diagnoses were disclosed.⁵⁰ Health care workers have also faced discrimination, routinely being turned away from restaurants, hotels and other public places, due to fear of acquiring COVID-19.⁵¹

Initial restrictions on movement also impacted the ability of people to access health services. Persons with disabilities and the elderly were particularly affected by this, receiving little tailored information to meet their needs, as well as facing physical barriers. Trans persons have been unable to access hormone therapy and those who are HIV positive now are facing challenges in accessing antiretroviral therapy. As restrictions ease and Nepali migrants return to the country, challenges being added related to protecting the health and wellbeing of the migrant population in quarantine while minimizing community transmission has proven to be challenging. Returnee women

migrants are facing reintegration difficulties due to stigmatization, and those who are pregnant are concerned about access to reproductive health services, including safe abortion services and civic documentation for the child. This overwhelmed system will also face an increase in mental health concerns following the pandemic.

“ The spread of misinformation about COVID-19 on social media platforms and within communities has led to discrimination and stigmatization of patients.”

From consultation with youth

“ There has been an increasing trend of suicide cases in Nepal and there is a lack of psychosocial counselors at quarantine sites. This has been an important issue as many of the people with disabilities are facing mental stress and trauma.”

From consultation with Persons with disabilities

3.3.1. SUMMARY OF PLANNED SUPPORT

The United Nations will work in unison to respond to the continuing health crisis, while addressing systemic issues in order to build a stronger and more resilient health sector in Nepal – one that is able to provide universal health coverage to all people, at all times.

To date, the health response in Nepal has been based on the Health Sector Emergency Response Plan, prepared by the MoHP at the start of the outbreak. At the national level, the COVID Crisis Management Centre (CCMC) with multi-sectoral involvement, under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister and overall guidance of the Prime Minister, is working in preparedness, response and management of the crisis. The health sector response plan has been complemented by supplemental guidance to support the continuation of essential health services. Immediate United Nations assistance will keep with these government-led efforts, focusing on ensuring access to high-quality, inclusive and gender-responsive healthcare.

Support will be provided to ensure that healthcare facilities have all necessary equipment and supplies, as well as the necessary human resource capacity. The latter will be achieved through

BOX 3: SUMMARY OF PROPOSED HEALTH SERVICES AND SYSTEMS SUPPORT MEASURES

SHORT TERM (0 – 6 MONTHS)

- **Support the provision of equipment and supplies for health facilities**, including personal protective equipment (PPE), keeping patients and healthcare workers safe.
- **Support the increased capacity of healthcare workers**, ensuring the availability of training and technical guidance to respond to the crisis and beyond.
- **Support the establishment of community-based health services**, where possible, to address gaps in the continued provision of essential healthcare through formal systems.
- **Support ongoing efforts to share timely and accurate health-related information**, ensuring appropriate precautions are taken, while combatting stigma and discrimination.
- **Support a strengthened understanding of the impacts of COVID-19** on health services, informing long-term recovery and resilience efforts.

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM (6 – 18 MONTHS)

- **Support the establishment and strengthening of health information management systems** that facilitate evidence-based health responses.
- **Support better supply chain management and logistics planning**, ensuring reliable access to life-saving equipment and supplies at all times.
- **Support increased capacity to identify and respond to future outbreaks**, of both emerging, re-emerging communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- **Support the design and implementation of digital solutions** to challenges in accessing health services and providing the highest standard of care.
- **Support a Health in All Policies approach** through the development of policies and programmes that integrate health considerations across different sectors, including exploring the links between health and nature.

To date, the health response in Nepal has been based on the Health Sector Emergency Response Plan, prepared by the MoHP at the start of the outbreak.

Volunteer groups, youth and women's organisations will be engaged for tracking and reaching the most vulnerable populations.

systems that project needs and support informed management of healthcare workers. Technical guidance will ensure that front-line workers have access to all available information on combating COVID-19. This will be complemented by mobilization and training of community health volunteers to fill gaps in formal health services caused by the pandemic, particularly in maternal, neonatal and child health, and in mental health. Volunteer groups, youth and women's organisations will be engaged for tracking and reaching the most vulnerable populations. This will be supplemented with measures for provision of efficient volunteer management, adequate equipment, safety, insurance and psychosocial support for the community health volunteers.

"In the current context, health programmes should focus on addressing mental health and sexual and reproductive health challenges. Community health programmes should be promoted and ensured that they are women friendly. Insurance services for COVID-19 should be increased."

From consultation with women's groups

Targeted support will be provided to enable appropriate and time-sensitive health services for marginalized and vulnerable people, particularly the elderly, migrants, persons with disabilities, refugees, women, including pregnant mothers, and children. This will include concerted efforts to combat misinformation, stigma and discrimination, and to track if and how these groups are accessing health services, with increased generation of disaggregated data.

Looking beyond the short-term health response, the United Nations will focus on support to data collection, research, analysis and diagnostics to better understand health system needs and gaps. Strengthening health information management systems will provide vital data on the health of the Nepali population – informing short-term interventions and long-term policy planning. The latter will be undertaken with a distinct view of 'building back better', exploring e-health services and the digitization of health systems, with the aim of more inclusive and reliable access.

Learning lessons from COVID-19, efforts will be made to build the national capacity to better respond to future crises. This includes increasing understanding the epidemiology of emerging, re-emerging communicable disease outbreaks, non-communicable disease and mental health conditions, and putting in place early preparedness, management and response plans. This will necessarily involve an examination of the unintended health consequences of damage to the natural environment.

"To ensure the continuation of all essential health services during emergencies – pandemic and disasters – the government and other stakeholders must develop an emergency plan and response to sustain and provide assistance during emergencies."

From consultation with youth



3.4. PILLAR II - PROTECTING PEOPLE: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SERVICES

Beyond the immediate health crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic also has significant socio-economic consequences as the livelihood shock it triggered is pushing many families (back/newly) into poverty and making previously poor households even poorer. Job and earning losses of between 40 percent and 70 percent for an estimated 2 million heads of households, combined with an estimated \$1.2 billion in remittance losses due to returning migrants, workers returning are further compounding previously existing household vulnerabilities. As 54 percent of households with children are impacted⁵², (in a worst-case scenario) the secondary impacts of the pandemic could push an additional 2.5 million children and their families below the poverty line, beyond the 3.6 million children and families already multi-dimensionally poor in 2018.⁵³

3.4.1. SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES

Social protection measures in Nepal account for about 12.5 percent of public expenditure

BOX 4 SUMMARY OF SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SERVICES CHALLENGES

- **Significant reduction in household income**, severely impacting livelihoods and driving people into poverty, with only about a quarter of the population having access to some form of social protection measures..
- **Increased violence and exploitation, particularly against women and children** with previously weak protection services struggling to address additional needs
- **Increased food insecurity and malnutrition**, as food supplies are limited and malnutrition monitoring and care is restricted.
- **Inability to access water and other hygiene basics**, threatening prolongation of the health crisis, particularly for those already living in poverty and persons with disabilities.
- **Lost education opportunities**, unlikely to fully be recovered and therefore having long-term social and economic effects.

and cover roughly a quarter of the population.⁵⁴ However, almost half of the expenditure goes to civil servants' pensions, with coverage of saving schemes such as the Employee Provident

Beyond the immediate health crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic also has significant socio-economic consequences as the livelihood shock it triggered is pushing many families (back/newly) into poverty and making previously poor households even poorer.

Job and earning losses of between 40 - 70 percent for an estimated

2 million

heads of households combined with an estimated \$1.2 billion in remittance losses due to migrant workers returning are further compounding previously existing household vulnerabilities.

Fund (covering approximately 600,000 persons) and Citizenship Investment Trust (covering approximately 200,000 persons) and of cash transfer schemes such as the Child Grant for households with young children, for widows, elderly and people with disabilities remaining low,⁵⁵ highlighting the need for more attention for the most deprived who remain without coverage, including those made newly vulnerable by the COVID-19 crisis. The government plans to create 200,000 jobs in the next fiscal year under the Prime Minister's Employment Programme. However, much of the government's planned relief support packages target contributory social protection schemes to employees in the formal sector, leaving out a large segment of the population, especially women, in the informal sector.

“Social protection schemes for informal workers, especially for those in elementary occupations, should focus on minimum income support. This will even boost local production by increasing the demand for more food/livestock products.”

From consultation with informal workers

While global evidence supports the use of cash transfers to provide relief to affected families, Nepal has opted for food assistance, raising efficiency, household agency and dependency concerns. As approximately 6.3 million people in Nepal do not have legal documentation, the ID requirement is a major barrier to accessing relief packages for many, particularly vulnerable groups. The ward office registration requirement poses additional challenges for those living with disabilities, of which women and girls form an important part. Approximately 6.3 million persons are reported to be without citizenship certificates, which means they are excluded from the civil registry and the national social security allowance mechanism, an increasingly vital channel for development cash assistance delivery to households.

3.4.2. NUTRITION

In the context of a deteriorating livelihood situation, nutrition is of increasing concern as previously high rates of malnutrition are expected to worsen. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, 31.5 percent of children under-five years of age in Nepal were stunted and 12 percent suffered from acute malnutrition or wasting.⁵⁶ Maternal undernutrition remains a concern, with a low proportion of

pregnant women able to maintain dietary quality. Initial assessments substantiate changes in food security at community and household levels, notably rising food prices, reduced availability of nutritious foods and changes to young child feeding practices, whereby children are eating fewer meals per day, less food at meals and fewer varieties of food.⁵⁷ Initial indications are that infant and young child feeding practices are changing in the context of COVID-19. Although there are some positives, such as a return to traditional foods, there are also threats from food and beverage industry marketing of processed foods aimed at children that could further worsen the nutrition situation in Nepal.



In a lockdown service suspension and physical distancing context, health workers/volunteers are no longer able to measure and weigh children to identify those moderately or severely wasted. Left untreated, these children are nine times more likely to die than well-nourished children. An 82 percent reduction in admissions of children with severe acute wasting to outpatient treatment centres, indicates that nearly 5,000 fewer children are getting life-saving treatments compared to the same time in 2019.⁵⁸ While the impact on chronic malnutrition/stunting rates will only be measurable in the medium to long term, an estimated 60,000 more children could become acutely malnourished due to the indirect impacts of COVID-19.⁵⁹ Beyond the immediate consequences, Nepal risks losing major gains made on stunting and wasting reduction towards achieving the SDGs and other global targets, with increasing risks for persons from marginalized and vulnerable groups.

As approximately **6.3 million** people in Nepal do not have legal documentation, the ID requirement is a major barrier to accessing relief packages for many, particularly vulnerable groups.



3.4.3. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Previously inadequate access to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services poses significant additional challenges in the COVID-19 hygiene and infection prevention context, particularly for vulnerable populations, quarantine centres, health care facilities, holding places and points of entry. Before COVID-19, only 19 percent of people had access to safely managed drinking water while 75 percent continue to drink from E.coli contaminated sources.⁶⁰ This is of particular concern in relation to issues around untouchability and caste-based discrimination. Further, Only 46 percent of health care facilities had access to hand hygiene facilities, and only 47 percent of schools had access to basic water supply.⁶¹ There is limited availability of handwashing facilities with soap, and affordability is constrained (especially among the poor), weak implementation capacity and preparedness coupled with mobility restrictions in the lockdown context, poor coordination at all levels (especially sub-nationally), and inadequate funding for the WASH COVID-19 response. WASH items only reached 20 percent of those in quarantine centres, and demand for autoclaves and medical waste sanitation equipment in health care facilities

remains unmet. Due to income loss, vulnerable households are facing difficulty in procuring essential supplies (e.g. soap, sanitary pads) and making monthly payments towards WASH services. Vulnerable communities may be unable to retain open-defecation-free status due to poor capacity for operation, maintenance and construction of WASH facilities.

3.4.4. PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

The COVID-19 crisis has witnessed alarming increases in the levels of violence against women and children, particularly domestic violence, with specific vulnerabilities in teenagers. Caste- and ethnicity-based violence has also been increasingly reported. Available data highlight high degrees of vulnerability, increased help-seeking behaviours, and disruption in critical gender-based violence response services and coping mechanisms, particularly among vulnerable groups. Calls to helplines reporting gender-based violence (GBV) have increased eleven-fold with children at higher risk of GBV (representing 62 percent of reported rape cases), domestic violence reports are up by 3.6 times and calls to the child helplines multiplied three-fold.⁶² Women, particularly those with disabilities, are at an increased risk of GBV. This is

In the context of a deterioration of the livelihood situation, the risk of vulnerable families resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, early/forced marriage, trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation to support their family income is increasing.

due in part to the fact that women and girls have been forced into isolation with their abusers for extended periods of confinement during lockdown. Many LGBTIQ+ persons have been confined in hostile environments, increasing their exposure to violence. Elderly persons have also reported both abuse and neglect by family members.

“As there are more family members gathered in households, the workload has increased for women who do the household chores. At the same time, increased cases of GBV in rural areas has been reported, partly because men from households picked bad habits due to unlimited free time during lockdown.”

From consultation with farmers

“When my uncle and aunt tested positive, I developed a sense of fear. I couldn’t sleep properly, I was worried something bad would happen, that I would get the disease too. Interacting with friends on social media is not the same as doing it in person – you can’t express yourself, or justify yourself very well.”

From consultation with women’s groups

In the context of a deterioration of the livelihood situation, the risk of vulnerable families resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, early/forced marriage, trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation to support their family income is increasing. An alarming 18 percent rise in suicide rates, 40 percent among youth (police data), document increased mental health concerns and highlight the need for better access to psycho-social and mental health services.⁶³ The vulnerability to protection risks of historically marginalized groups is further compounded by systemic exclusion, social isolation and the inadequacy of existing mechanisms to monitor and address their needs. The situation of migrants returning from abroad raises several protection concerns, particularly for females. The protection environment is characterized by a high reliance on informal networks and weak institutions, systems and limited services to enable those at risk to access redress.

3.4.5. EDUCATION

With all 35,500 schools and 2,800 higher education institutions closed since March due

to COVID-19, and all 8.1 million students from pre-school to Grade 12 in Nepal having lost five months of schooling, the pandemic has severely affected education. The extended school closure is anticipated to have catastrophic long-term social and economic impacts. While the 275,000 state schoolteachers have continued to be paid, government restrictions on the collection of private school fees have prevented most of the 116,000 private school teachers from receiving their salary for three months. Despite efforts to enable distance learning and self-learning, early surveys confirm that few children have continued to learn.⁶⁴ Girls, in particular, have less or no time to study due to additional household chores, and few of the self-learning materials are accessible to children with disabilities or children in remote areas. The loss of at least half an academic year is particularly serious for younger students, since it will inhibit the acquisition of foundational skills. Even for older students, this gap could reduce academic proficiency and result in a fall in future economic contributions. The closure is also expected to result in increasing numbers of students, particularly those from poorest households, to remain out of school even when schools re-open and there is a risk that the inequitable access to distance learning and self-learning materials during the school closure will lead to an increase in the digital divide between children from different income groups. At home, early childhood caregivers are experiencing increased-stress environments due to limited income and lack of support mechanisms due to pre-school closures, making it necessary to provide extra attention to children at home. This issue is exacerbated by the above-cited protection data, in which violent discipline is on the rise among an already at-risk group (eight out of 10 children under the age of 14 faced violent discipline before COVID-19). Children’s continued loss of education is expected to have irreversible negative effects on Nepal’s economy.

“It’s better to have sessions online or through radio or television than nothing at all. But many people in remote areas were not able to learn either from radio nor television. Disparity is perceived between the children from public schools and private schools, urban areas and rural areas without access to electricity and internet connection.”

From consultation with children’s groups

3.4.6. SUMMARY OF PLANNED SUPPORT

Building on Pillar I support to address health system and services concerns, the United Nations will support continued and strengthened access to basic social services and social protection measures.

The expansion of social protection measures will support further impoverished families and those

newly poor (with special consideration for those without legal status) to cope with the COVID-19 livelihood shocks and related social service impacts and will thus help to address multiple deprivations, enhance access to basic services and prevent violence and exploitation.

In the short term, the United Nations will support efforts to re-orient and repurpose existing social protection schemes and provide additional funding to expand their scope and reach (to cover

BOX 5. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BASIC SERVICES SUPPORT MEASURES

SHORT TERM

- **Support the expansion of social protection measures**, through the reorienting and repurposing of existing schemes, as well as through the provision of additional funding.
- **Support better social protection coordination across all levels of government and other service providers**, limiting fragmentation and duplication in relief measures.
- **Support the scaling up of training of caregivers**, including family members and community volunteers, enabling continued malnutrition monitoring and a better understanding of nutrition needs.
- **Support increased and more equal access to water, soap and other essential hygiene services and supplies**, particularly in public places.
- **Support the strategic re-opening of schools and higher education institutions**, ensuring access to education does not entail increased health risks, for teachers or students.
- **Expand and scale up protection monitoring and alert mechanisms**
- **Support the rollout of the Interagency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies** package of critical prevention and response services.

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM

- **Support the digitization of social protection systems**, allowing online applications for social protection benefits and virtual delivery, as well as facilitating better monitoring.
- **Support increased capacity to manage social protection systems**, ensuring officials at all levels of government are able to design and implement inclusive and people-oriented protection measures.
- **Support more reliable access to diverse and nutritious foods**, through support to local production, as well as better supply chain management and transportation and storage infrastructure.
- **Support long-term behaviour changes related to hygiene practices, promoting healthier lives overall**, while limiting future transmission of COVID-19 and other communicable diseases.
- **Support inclusive alternative learning options** that address the digital divide and provide tailored educational tools and material to those with special needs.
- **Support the provision of essential service package for women and children survivors of gender based violence.**
- **Support the Government in the issuance of identity documentation for all refugees** in Nepal, granting formal access to essential services and labour market; and in putting mechanisms in place to ensure respect for the principle of non-refoulement and non-penalization for irregular entry or stay; and to adopt national refugee legislation in line with international standards.
- **Support the Government in the issuance of identity documentation for all refugees** in Nepal, granting formal access to essential services and labour market; and in putting mechanisms in place to ensure respect for the principle of non-refoulement and non-penalization for irregular entry or stay; and to adopt national refugee legislation in line with international standards.
- **Support the roll-out of preventative, legal, referral, care and support protection services** and related social workforce capacity and system building.



larger segments of poor and newly impoverished families until return to employment). The focus will be on cash transfer schemes, evidenced to be more effective than in-kind assistance, while offering choice and dignity to recipient families as well as more COVID-19 safe delivery channels using digital platforms. United Nations support will target existing social assistance programmes aiming for the vertical expansion (single women/widows, people with disability, children, and the elderly), in a cash-plus approach. While current coverage reaches just 3.2 million people, given pro-poor targeting it provides an excellent platform for expansion to additional families from among the (1.7 million) vulnerable households identified by the palikas, which are currently not part of any social protection measure. For the working poor and the migrant returnees, the United Nations will support continued expansion of cash-for-work, including through the Prime Ministers Employment Programme as well as through contributory social security among the formal sector workers, and will start its introduction among the informal sector workers.

In the medium and longer-terms, the United Nations will support efforts to building a better social protection system and strengthen delivery

capacity, including by streamlining policy measures for use of cash, integration of social workers, introduction of innovative digital delivery platforms and registration and monitoring systems, and capacity building at federal and provincial levels. The aim is to reduce exclusion, especially among those with disability and without legal status, and other excluded groups. The approach to build a better system, which will include support to adapting the existing social protection schemes' responsiveness to recurring shocks (such as floods) and thereby help to make households better able to protect themselves against recurrent disasters and cope with recurring shocks. Special attention will be given to building capacity at federal, provincial and municipal levels to improve end-user targeting, distribution, and monitoring; and to developing partnerships with the private sector.

United Nations support to nutrition measures will aim to prevent worsening malnutrition levels and the related detrimental impact on children's survival, brain and physical development; and on safeguarding gains in the nutritional wellbeing of children and pregnant women.

“To address immediate food insecurity, establishing community food banks in communities will ensure food security during the time of crisis.”

From consultation with landless

In the short term, United Nations nutrition support will align with Pillar 1 efforts to facilitate the continuity of essential primary health care and nutrition services under the leadership of the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP). Technical and financial resource allocations will support health workers and female community health volunteers to safely perform their functions and deliver a community-based nutrition package, including through innovating 'no touch' methods for administering nutrition interventions, such as bi-annual Vitamin A campaigns to reach 2.7 million children aged between six and 59 months in a social distancing context. The United Nations will further support the MOHP in innovating a Family Self-Management of Malnutrition Screening 'Family MUAC' (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference) of children between six and 59 months for acute malnutrition. Empowering caregivers to monitor their children's nutritional status is expected to improve early detection of acute malnutrition. Referral to OTCs for treatment and the Family MUAC screening data could identify the areas of greatest need to focus supplementary feeding and/or cash grants. Quantifying the impact of COVID-19 on the nutritional status of women and children, will be a priority when it's feasible to conduct a household nutrition survey. United Nations support to expanding services that treat and manage acute malnutrition to all municipalities will be critical to addressing the anticipated caseload due to this protracted crisis. To prevent negative child feeding practices, the United Nations will support counterparts to build on, and refine the use of, remote technologies to reach target audiences with behaviour change communication promoting nutritious foods, nurturing and care practices.

In the medium to long term, the United Nations will assist the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) to improve capacities within the Multi-Sector Nutrition Programme (MSNP) infrastructure at municipal level to prioritize nutrition actions that support self-sufficiency in families and communities for local food production and restoration of livelihoods. COVID-19 mitigation measures illuminated nutrition supply chain and information management system weaknesses. As a relatively bulky, life-saving commodity in the health system, additional logistic investment in a harmonized monitoring and reporting system will be supported alongside building a case for increased domestic budget allocation for procurement of essential nutrition supplies.

In the short term, United Nations support to WASH will continue to focus on provision of minimum WASH support for the most deprived communities with a special focus on building better WASH services in schools and other public venues. Efforts will be made to strengthen the capacity of municipalities (including preparedness and response), improve coordination, and information management, especially at local level, to ensure effective government response and reporting in reaching vulnerable populations with relevant WASH services in the 'new normal' context.

In the medium term, support will be provided to government to integrate COVID-19-related measures into existing plans, standards, policy instruments, sector information systems, monitoring mechanisms and capacity building initiatives. Sustaining key hygiene behaviours, such as handwashing with soap, through extended partnerships with, for example, the private sector and local entrepreneurs, and supply chain improvements will be prioritized. Coordinated efforts will aim to enhance access to WASH services, especially in high density peri-urban and slum dwelling areas as well as to the most vulnerable populations elsewhere targeting 200 communities and with continued focus on health centres, schools and public venues.

In the long term, a comprehensive and resilient WASH package will be provided in targeted health care facilities, schools, and vulnerable communities, with a focus on handwashing, health care/waste management and water quality to also serve as models for replication. Support will be provided to 75 high priority local governments to scale up the Hand Hygiene Initiative for All by reinforcing the importance of hand hygiene to reduce the spread of COVID-19 and other communicable diseases. Policy advocacy will focus on reducing mandatory contributions for new/existing WASH services (through subsidies or relaxing clauses for mandatory contribution) to lessen the burden on vulnerable households and communities and to facilitate continued gains towards the SDGs.

Protection from violence and exploitation

measures will aim to reduce incidents of violence and exploitation and to provide survivor-centred, multi-sectoral services for victims of violence and exploitation, and mitigate risks faced by vulnerable migrants and returnees.

In the short term, support will focus on:

- (1) strengthening linkages between community surveillance and reporting mechanisms' and formal mechanisms to track and support a swift

On education, the United Nations will prioritize students' return to school, safeguarding teachers, students and their families, and support to children to catch up for lost education.

- response to incidents including GBV, violence against children and marginalized groups; to increase duty bearers' accountability; and to scale this to all provinces;
- (2) provision of essential services for women and children survivors of violence, especially GBV, including scaled support to shelters, and use of protective measures to improve survivors' social inclusion;
 - (3) strengthening linkages between OCMC and health, police, judicial and child protection services, and support safe, family-based care for vulnerable children, women and other vulnerable groups;
 - (4) training and financial support for the deployment of trained social work resources/skilled professionals in pursuit of coordination, identification, referral and response mechanisms and linkages with community-based mechanisms; and to support remote and on-site services, transportation, withdrawal and rescue mechanisms to meet the increased need for protection risk prevention, response especially in quarantined, isolation and/or lock-down areas;
 - (5) facilitating coordination of movements and support for safe and dignified returns/repatriations, including for internal migrants;
 - (6) adapting essential services to survivors of GBV, based on the United Nations Inter Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies and the Essential Services Package;
 - (7) expanding the reach of psychological first aid and psycho-social support services, through relevant high-tech, community-based and mobile service delivery modalities, and strengthening linkages to mental health service providers (linkage with Pillar 1), including for hard-to-reach/isolated groups (e.g. teenagers, minorities, detainees);
 - (8) supporting targeted actions that address the specific protection needs of adolescents/youth with a differential approach using gendered dimensions (early and forced marriages, adolescent pregnancies, migration and intersections of vulnerabilities including based on sexual orientation, caste, ethnicity, disability and other vulnerabilities);
 - (9) establishing alert and monitoring systems to prevent and address sexual exploitation,

abuse and harassment and ensure frontline service providers, including the police and security forces, are trained, persons at risk are informed of reporting channels, and complaints' mechanisms are operational.

Medium to long-term measures will include advocacy for key referral and coordination structures to be recognized and resourced as essential services, including one-stop crisis management centres (OCMC), shelters, helplines and referral mechanisms; support to federal, provincial and local governments to start establishing coordinated protection services, including a resourced social workforce; support to emergency shelters for survivors of GBV and violence against children, and for the provision of legal assistance and psycho-social counselling; establishing alternative care for children regulations that prioritize the best interest of the child; establishing comprehensive MHPSS systems with corresponding financial and human resources, integrated in the health system to address mental health needs (link with Pillar 1); and support to the development of child-friendly, family-focused and age-sensitive GBV prevention and response services to address the specific needs of children and teenaged survivors of sexual and GBV. The United Nations will also support large-scale social norms change and social dialogue campaigns based on behavioural insights and monitor measures on critical protection issues including GBV, gender norms, violence against children, caste-related violence, the rights of LGBTQI community, persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups (link with Pillar 4).

On education, the United Nations will prioritize students' return to school, safeguarding teachers, students and their families, and support to children to catch up for lost education.

In the short term, technical and material support to government will focus on developing Guidelines on School Reopening.⁶⁵ A related viable strategy will include consideration of safe transportation for students and teachers to return to their schools, health equipment, cleaning supplies for schools, and new or refurbished water and sanitation infrastructure in order to operate safely, as well as additional disinfection measures for schools employed as quarantine centres. Other school re-opening considerations include adjustments to the academic calendar, reduction in holidays, longer school hours and possibly the introduction of a shift system to catch up on lost time and to reduce class sizes in a social distancing context. While the federal government is responsible for lifting the

closure of schools, the responsibility for re-opening schools resides with local government. Thus, United Nations technical support will prioritize local variations of school opening and re-closing depending on local risk considerations and hotspot status. It will also work with municipalities to build their capacity to implement the guidelines. Public information campaigns on school safety measures and localized Back-to-School campaigns will aim to overcome community concerns and minimize long-term dropouts. Where feasible given infection prevention considerations, the provision of school meals will be supported to encourage children to come to school and ensure that they have at least one good meal per day. Psychosocial aid to children and teachers will be critical in mitigating the mental health impacts of the lockdown.

“When the schools re-open, many teachers are concerned about how they will ensure safety, as there is a lack of safety measures and supplies. What if the infection spreads, who will provide help?”

From consultation with teachers

In the medium to long term, support to government will include rallying partners to address the extensive funding gap generated by school closure, plus expansion and creation of new alternative distance education tools to be deployed if and when schools need to be re-closed, and/or to support mixed modality education in a social distancing context. This may include home learning packs, radio, TV and mobile phone learning programmes and digital learning tools. These modalities will give special consideration to children in remote locations, children with disabilities and those from marginalized populations. Negotiations with telecom providers will aim to provide free access to all online education and health resources for the entire population. Capacity building and support systems for teachers will enable them to use online resources and ICT for distance learning. To help students catch up with lost learning time, an accelerated learning curriculum and related learning and teaching materials will be developed. Recognizing that the pandemic has

triggered an education crisis, school communities and civil society will be encouraged to explore opportunities offered by the new school operating model to make specific improvements, including taking advantage of smaller class sizes to move towards child-centred learning (particularly important for children with disabilities), and to reduce gender-based violence and bullying.

Across Pillar 2, prioritizing the continuity of vital services will mitigate the impact of the lockdown and social distancing measures. It will also help to avert further damage to social service provision and related fallout on the survival, development and protection of the population, with a particular focus on persons with disabilities, Dalits, elderly people, people without legal identity, refugees, migrants and their families, minorities, children, women and other vulnerable groups. To achieve this, social protection measures and social services across Pillar 2 will give special attention and priority to supporting local authorities, particularly in high density peri-urban, slum and other settings, with increasing vulnerability to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.

United Nations technical support will prioritize local variations of school opening and re-closing depending on local risk considerations and hotspot status.





3.5. PILLAR III - ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Protecting Jobs, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, and Informal Sector Workers
 The pandemic has deeply disrupted both supply and demand sides of the economy, resulting in devastating impacts on jobs and livelihoods. A study conducted by Nepal Rastra Bank showed that 61 percent of businesses closed entirely during the initial lockdown, resulting in a reduction in economic activities by 73.8 percent⁶⁶ and estimated job losses of between 1.2 and 2 million.⁶⁷

3.5.1. JOBS

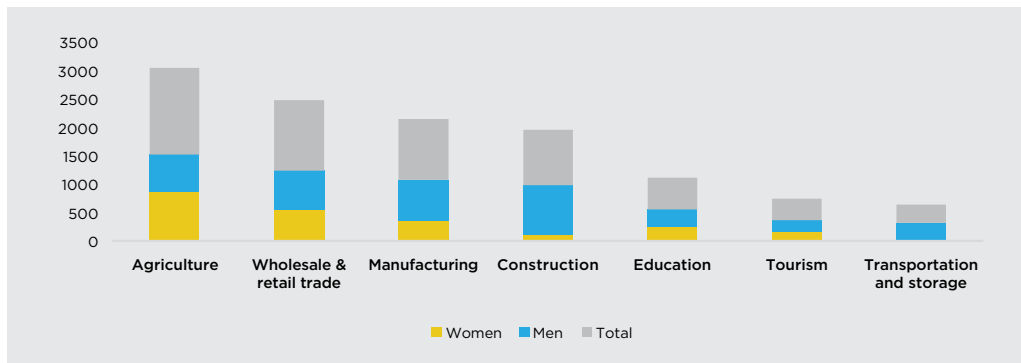
The COVID-19 impact on jobs is felt widely – across all sectors of the economy and segments of society. Providing one in five (21.5 percent) of all jobs in Nepal, agriculture is the country's largest source of employment. More than half (57.2 percent) of jobs in agriculture are held by women.⁶⁸ Wholesale and retail trade is the second-largest employer, providing 17.5 percent of jobs (44 percent women); followed by 15.1 percent of jobs in manufacturing (33 percent women); 13.8 percent in construction (11.3 percent women); 7.9 percent in education (45.5 percent women); 5.2 percent in tourism (including accommodation and food services) (45 percent women); and 4.5 percent in transportation and storage (0.2 percent women).⁶⁹ Six of these top

BOX 6. SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY CHALLENGES

- Immediate and severe loss of jobs across sectors, disproportionately affecting informal workers, youth, women, Dalits, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities.
- Significant reduction in remittances to Nepal, contributing to reduced household incomes and impacting livelihoods.
- Inability of MSMEs to sustain operations, resulting in business closures and leading to further long-term job losses and depressed economic growth.
- Impending unemployment crisis due to lost jobs and an influx of new workers and returning migrants, exacerbated by a disconnect in skills needed versus skills available.
- Ensuring the safety of workers and consumers as business resumes, supporting the ongoing health response and protecting sustainable economic recovery.

seven sectors – which in total include 5.5 million workers⁷⁰ – are identified as at most risk due to the pandemic.⁷¹

FIGURE 1: HIGHEST EMPLOYING SECTORS IN NEPAL (FIGURES ARE IN MILLIONS OF JOBS)



Source: Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2017/18

The effects of the COVID-19 crisis on these sectors are multifaceted and interlinked and will have long-term impacts on jobs and livelihoods. The strict lockdown measures that were vital to the health response resulted in an immediate loss of business revenue and jobs in some sectors, namely, tourism and arts, entertainment and recreation. In other sectors, loss of revenue and jobs was less direct but still hard-hitting. In the agriculture and construction sectors, response measures led to initial labour shortages, as travel restrictions required people to stay home and foreign migrant workers to return to their countries of origin. The transportation of goods was also impacted, limiting the ability of farmers to sell their produce – both domestically and for export – and to import essential raw materials for a variety of sectors, including agriculture, construction, and information and communications technology.

Analysis of sectors most impacted, and therefore analysis of the number of jobs lost and at risk, vary. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that between 1.6 and 2 million jobs will be affected in Nepal, including both jobs lost entirely and jobs with reduced hours or wages. According to this analysis, sectors with highest job disruptions are wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and construction.⁷²

“Tourism is the main income source for thousands of people in various parts of the country, especially in rural areas. These activities include communities who are engaged in homestays, producing and selling local handicrafts, etc. All of these activities have come to a standstill which has pushed communities below the poverty line.”

From consultation with tourism sector stakeholders

In addition to the reduction in income due to lost jobs, remittance inflows, which are a vital source of additional income for many households, have also fallen. Remittances to Nepal accounted for 27.3 percent of GDP in 2019.⁷³ It is estimated that more than half of all households (56 percent) in Nepal receives remittances.^{74,75} Remittance inflows are expected to decrease by 14 percent in 2020, with full recovery in 2021 unlikely due to the ongoing global recession and continued travel restrictions.⁷⁶

Looking ahead, there are other risks to consider. Raw materials and non-perishable agricultural products that have been immobile due to travel restrictions are at risk of significant price drops as excess supply re-enters the economy together. Businesses will also face additional challenges of restarting operations in a way that protects workers and customers from continued health concerns.

It is also important to reflect on the pre-pandemic unemployment situation and possible changes to the labour market in the post-COVID-19 context. In 2017/2018, an estimated 908,000 Nepalis were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 11.4 percent. A further 663,000 were underemployed.⁷⁷ It is expected that as the health crises eases, an estimated 500,000 youth will newly enter the labour market,⁷⁸ along with an estimated 500,000 migrant workers, not including those returning from India.⁷⁹ These factors combined set the stage for an unprecedented employment crisis. It is expected that many of these workers will seek employment in agriculture, resulting in increased labour supply in rural areas and reduced wages for those able to find work. Conversely, the construction sector had largely employed skilled migrant workers from neighbouring countries. With these workers having left Nepal, the sector may face a shortage of skilled workers.

The effects of the COVID-19 crisis on these sectors are multifaceted and interlinked and will have long-term impacts on jobs and livelihoods.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that between 1.6 and 2 million jobs will be affected in Nepal, including both jobs lost entirely and jobs with reduced hours or wages.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected already vulnerable populations, including informal workers, youth, women, indigenous peoples, returning migrants, slum dwellers, the urban poor and persons with disabilities, and is intensifying social and economic inequalities.

In 2017/2018, an estimated

908,000

Nepalis were unemployed, giving an unemployment rate of 11.4 percent.

Nearly two-thirds of the

7 million

employed in Nepal (4.4 million or 62.2 percent) work in the informal sector.

3.5.2. MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) make up 99.8 percent of the private sector in Nepal. Approximately 275,000 MSMEs operate in Nepal, contributing 22 percent of the country's total GDP.⁸⁰ Most (95.4 percent) businesses are micro-sized enterprises⁸¹ – those with nine or fewer employees – and these organizations dominate two of the sectors most affected by the pandemic: tourism and wholesale and retail trade. It follows that the challenges faced by these organizations are in line with the overall experience of businesses, as noted above: reduced access to raw materials; inability to transport goods; and an overall reduction in sales/revenue.⁸²

“Women entrepreneurs are more vulnerable to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. They do not have equal access to rights, for example to land and property, which they can rent or sell and then upgrade their interest.”

From consultation with MSMEs

While businesses of every size are affected by COVID-19, MSMEs face specific hurdles and are particularly at risk. MSMEs generally have low cash-to-asset ratios and are highly reliant on monthly revenue to cover operating costs. Since the onset of the pandemic, MSMEs have suffered a 95 percent fall in monthly revenues, but continue to have to meet financial obligations. In response, these organizations are laying off workers to reduce costs. Many also turn to loans, but limited access to financing often impedes these efforts.⁸³ Reliable energy access is another challenge for MSMEs, as they often operate in rural areas and rely on off-grid energy. Delays in transportation of necessary materials and in construction have left these businesses without critical energy infrastructure.

3.5.3. VULNERABLE WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected already vulnerable populations, including informal workers, youth, women, Dalits, indigenous peoples, returning migrants, slum dwellers, the urban poor and persons with disabilities, and is intensifying social and economic inequalities.

Nearly two-thirds of the 7 million employed in Nepal (4.4 million or 62.2 percent) work in the informal sector.⁸⁴ This includes daily wage workers, own account workers, piece rate workers, contributing family workers and domestic workers. The informal economy includes the majority of Nepalese, approximately 6.3 million individuals, who do not have a citizenship certificate, which is required to obtain a PAN and participate in formal economic activities.

As informal employment is highest among workers aged 15 to 24 years old,⁸⁵ youth are at particular risk. Women are also more severely affected by the crisis as they are underrepresented in the Nepali labour force overall, with 62.7 percent of jobs held by men and only 37.3 percent held by women. However, women are overrepresented in informal work, with 66.5 percent of working women engaged in the informal sector, compared to 59.7 percent of men. In the same vein, agriculture, which is largely informal, employs 33 percent of all women in Nepal.⁸⁶ This may be one of the reasons why more women than men have lost their jobs due to the pandemic (41 percent of women compared to 28 percent of men).⁸⁷

Many LGBTIQ+ persons, particularly those from most impoverished groups or without proper documentation, rely overwhelmingly on informal economies made impossible by COVID-19 restrictions. The socio-economic consequences of the pandemic and the loss of income has also increased their vulnerabilities.

“ Many families are already caught in food shortage and starvation and already cutting their food intake. A difficult food insecurity situation is likely in future as food production is likely to be reduced, food demand has increased due to increased number of migrant returnees and food price is likely to rise at the time when income opportunities have reduced. From consultation with rural poor.

In the slums and poor urban communities there are many issues and challenges but bhok (food) rather than rog (disease/COVID-19) is the major challenge.”

From consultation with slum dwellers

3.5.4. SUMMARY OF PLANNED SUPPORT

To address these challenges, the United Nations will work in unison across mutually reinforcing areas, including: policy and programme support, with a focus on entrepreneurship, business development and job creation; research, analysis and diagnostics support to inform evidence-based decision making; and advocacy and communications, ensuring full engagement and buy-in of all segments of the population. Across all areas, specific attention will be paid to women, youth, informal workers, migrants and other vulnerable populations that have been particularly affected by the COVID-19 crisis.

The immediate response will focus on creating and protecting jobs in the most impacted sectors and for the most vulnerable workers. This will include supporting the creation of short-term employment opportunities, providing a rapid influx of income

to households in need, focusing on those in the informal sector, women, migrants, and the most vulnerable groups. In doing so, it will be important to consider their particular needs, including ensuring safe work environments.

Initial support to short-term employment will be undertaken with a dual purpose: to provide rapid relief, as well as to set the stage for long-term economic growth that is inclusive and green. This means focusing on short-term job creation in sectors that have multiplier effects in other parts of the economy (e.g. construction, transportation, energy) and that can therefore spur recovery in other areas. Focus will also be on currently under-exploited sectors (e.g. tourism, agriculture) that have the potential for significant future growth. Given the importance of environmental sustainability for long-term prosperity, attention will be paid to short-term job creation in areas such as waste management and conservation.

BOX 7. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY SUPPORT MEASURES

SHORT TERM

- **Support immediate and short-term decent job creation**, rehiring those that have lost jobs and providing additional income generating opportunities for affected households, with a focus on the green economy.
- **Support to skills training and transfer**, ranging from facilitating sharing of local and traditional practices to providing formal training in entrepreneurship, business, marketing finance and digital literacy.
- **Support the provision of government financial relief to MSMEs**, ensuring that these businesses are able to sustain operations throughout the crisis, with particular focus on limiting additional job losses.
- **Support the creation of digital solutions** that allow business to continue and thrive in the face of the crisis and beyond.
- **Support increased health and safety precautions** in business/commercial settings to protect people and reduce the risk of reinstating lockdown measures.
- **Support a strengthened understanding of the impacts of COVID-19** on different sectors and segments of the economy, informing recovery and resilience efforts.

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM

- **Support increased entrepreneurship** and the creation of new businesses, as drivers of sustainable job creation and economic growth.
- **Support the strengthened resilience of MSMEs**, ensuring access to the capacity and tools required to build sustainable businesses.
- **Support a strengthened understanding of needs and gaps in the economy**, including identifying under-exploited sectors/industries and the skills required to meet business demands.
- **Support broad-based training and re-skilling of workers** to better match capacity to needs in the post-COVID-19 context.
- **Support the formalizing of the informal economy**, providing protections for businesses and workers and building economy-wide resilience to future shocks.
- **Support revival of the tourism sector** toward sustainable tourism, enhancing tourism value chains and product diversification, promotion of domestic tourism, and enforcing standards and norms with safety measures.

“Nepal should prioritize agriculture research for supporting circular economy and agro-ecological practices so that agriculture becomes resilient, less prone to the shocks in market, and employs as many rural poor people as possible.”

From consultation with rural poor

Another vital element of job creation and protection is providing support to the MSMEs that are the backbone of the Nepali economy. In the short term, this will entail financial relief to MSMEs that have been hit hardest by the pandemic. The United Nations will work with key partners to support the exploration and implementation of measures to alleviate financial hardships. These measures may include the provision of subsidies for operating costs, particularly for workers’ wages, tax rebates and easing loan payments by waiving penalties and extending payment timelines.

Eagerness to resume economic activities cannot outweigh the continued need to adhere to health and safety precautions in place to combat any resurgence of COVID-19. As the country looks to resume business operations in the near term, support will be provided to the creation of new digital solutions that facilitate commercial activities in the post-COVID-19 context. That will call for increased virtual engagement to protect the health and safety of people. Online marketplaces will be established, connecting individual sellers and businesses with consumers. Movement towards digital payment solutions – looking at the needs of both retailers and their customers – will be accelerated, ensuring that all people and businesses of every size are able to participate equally in the increasingly digitized economy. Support will also be given to the production and distribution of personal protective equipment, and to training business owners on minimizing health risks. Not only will these measures address the immediate need to restart trade, they are essential in building a stronger and more resilient economy in the long term.

“ Mobile banking services should be made easier and accessible in terms of utility payments, mobile recharge, remittance services, etc.”

From consultation with elderly

These short-term actions will be complemented by continued research, analysis and diagnostics on the economic and livelihood impacts of COVID-19, including by assessing the specific impacts on key sectors of the economy. These assessments will look at distinct ramifications, risks and mitigation measures in a particular sector, including changes in the labour force and skills needed, as well as mapping existing response measures and resources to identify gaps requiring further intervention. Medium- and longer-term efforts will seek to better understand gaps in the economy. This will include analysis of how the economy has changed post-pandemic and identifying sectors and industries with strong growth potential, with a focus on the green economy and Paris Agreement objectives. This work will inform evidence-based business decisions and economic diversification. Results will also inform future training and re-skilling programmes that aim to ensure the capacities of the labour force meet the needs of the economy. Also, in the medium and long term, entrepreneurship and the establishment of new businesses will be supported, particularly for youth and women, as well as ensuring that new and existing MSMEs are resilient to future shocks. This will involve capacity building and improving access to services related to business registration, business development, business continuity and business financing. In these areas, support to digital solutions will be prioritized, including moving towards online registration processes and financing applications, as well as virtual trainings. There will also be a focus on reviving and transforming the tourism and agriculture sectors, towards increased sustainability and domestic value chains. These initiatives will also build on the youth leadership and volunteering programmes with the Government of Nepal to ensure access to the diverse range of youth cohort across all provinces.

Continued efforts, along with building on existing policy and programme work, will help to increasingly formalize the large informal sector. Among other benefits, formalization will help to protect workers that would otherwise be without safety nets and are therefore particularly vulnerable to the economic impacts like those felt through the COVID-19 pandemic. Formalization will help to ensure the economy as a whole is more resilient and better able to respond to future crises.



3.6. PILLAR IV - SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

The impact of COVID-19 has not been experienced equally by all people and groups in Nepal. The country's highly stratified and hierarchical social structure skews access to resources and opportunities. Those belonging to minority ethnic groups and Dalits are particularly affected.⁸⁸ COVID-19 has highlighted and heightened these existing fissures in society, leaving many already vulnerable and marginalized populations at risk of being further left behind.

3.6.1. DISCRIMINATION, STIGMATIZATION, EXCLUSION AND OTHER RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

At the onset of the crisis, Muslims and returning Nepali migrants were branded carriers of the virus, leading to stigmatization.⁸⁹ And the enforcement of social distancing has been used as justification to continue discriminatory practices, such as untouchability towards Dalits.⁹⁰ It should be noted that many of these groups – including women, LGBTIQ+ persons, persons with disabilities, refugees and religious and ethnic minorities – are already among the poorest and most vulnerable

BOX 8. SUMMARY OF SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE CHALLENGES

- Increased discrimination, exclusion and other rights violations against already vulnerable and marginalized groups, aggravating existing tensions in society.
- Eroding trust between communities and in the government at all levels, leading to civic unrest that hinders recovery and leaves long-term societal scars.
- Inability of relief measures to reach those most in need because of formal requirements, including the need for legal identification documents, to access social protection measures.
- A deep digital divide that highlights inequality and is exacerbated by social distancing and increasing virtual engagement.
- A generation gap in which youth are not seen as contributing equally to society.

A deep digital divide that highlights inequality and is exacerbated by social distancing and increasing virtual engagement. Women are particularly affected, as they often rely on community networks and collective action for protection and inclusion.

to shocks, and are therefore at significant risk in the current situation. While the Constitution of Nepal and the government clearly promote non-discrimination, this goal is yet to be fully achieved. Other groups such as health workers also

Approximately
6.3
million people
in Nepal do not
have citizenship
certificates,
leaving them
without access to
political, social and
economic rights.

Approximately
55,000
sex workers in
Nepal – who already
face discrimination,
violence – are also
excluded from relief.

Forced
evictions of
people due
to stigma and
misinformation
have been
reported,
including
landless and
slum-dwellers.

Discrimination
persists
because
vulnerable and
marginalized
populations
are excluded
from
governance
mechanisms
and other
decision
making
processes.

are sometimes stigmatised and excluded by their families and/or communities.

3.6.2. CIVIC TRUST

In part, discrimination has persisted because vulnerable and marginalized populations are excluded from governance mechanisms and other decision-making processes. This has led to a trust deficit between citizens and the state, which is only increasing in the COVID-19 context.

“Enhancing accountability of local governments will lead to generating trust among the citizens towards the local bodies, especially during crisis.”

From consultation with women’s groups

Specific concerns around the government response to the pandemic include a suspension of civil liberties in the face of lockdowns and travel restrictions, as citizen groups have been unable to continue their work and justice institutions have been unable to monitor and address discrimination and violence. There are also concerns around the use of the crisis as justification for not moving forward with critical legislation, for example an amendment to the Citizenship Act that would have allowed women to transfer citizenship through marriage to a foreign spouse (see issue on citizenship and documentation below). The decision to operate chartered flights for Nepalis abroad is seen as discriminatory, as in most cases, only those able to pay for flight tickets were provided this service.

“The directive on paying rent has changed over time, with orders at times to pay the rent and at the other time, not requiring anyone to pay the rent. It has caused more confusion and mental stress.”

From consultation with sex workers

Weak coordination across levels of government and lack of clarity in government directives have also been cited as problematic. For example, guidance on the requirement to pay rent during the pandemic seems to continue to shift, causing confusion and stress. Citizen groups and civil society organizations have called for greater transparency and accountability in the pandemic response, including in the use of funds.

3.6.3. NON-RECOGNITION

Non-recognition of certain people and groups, along with the requirement to hold legally recognized identification documents, is another challenge that has been brought to light by the current crisis. As noted, approximately 6.3 million people in Nepal do not have citizenship certificates, leaving them without access to political, social and economic rights. Women and persons with disabilities are particularly at risk as they face hurdles in obtaining official registration. As was experienced during the aftermath of the 2015 earthquake, those without identity documentation were unable to access relief measures. The Supreme Court order of April 2020 is stating that citizenship certificates and identity cards should not be a requirement for obtaining government support during the pandemic. While this provision was enforced during the lockdown, the issue remains as to how these provisions could be applied beyond the lockdown.

“The government needs to focus on subsidizing local resources for sustenance. We have had the experience of earthquakes, yearly monsoon floods and blockades, and those experiences have taught us that we need to invest more in utilizing our local resources and local business so when another disaster strikes such as COVID-19 that inhibits mobility, we will be better prepared for it.”

From consultation with network of single women

Refugees and Nepali migrants (those that migrate for work both internally and abroad) face specific challenges. Despite registration of many refugees in Nepal, they still lack the documentation that opens the door to social benefits and full integration into society and the formal labour market. This is coupled with fear and shame linked to a perception of ‘unsuccessful migration’ and stigma associated with being carriers of the virus. The approximately 55,000 sex workers in Nepal – who already face discrimination and violence – are also excluded from relief. Because sex work is criminalized in the country, these workers are forced to hide their profession and are unable to access government relief. These workers must then continue to work if they are to survive, but that risks infection and further virus transmission.

3.6.4. HOMES

Compounding the impact of the pandemic, many people in Nepal are losing their homes. Forced evictions of people due to stigma and misinformation have been reported, including landless and slum-dwellers. The rainy season has brought floods and landslides, destroying homes in remote, mountainous parts of the country, which are often already underserved.

“In some cases, forced eviction of landless people has been seen during this difficult time. There is no legal security of land used for settlement by these people.”

From consultation with landless

3.6.5. DIGITAL DIVIDE

While new technologies can be excellent enablers of development, the deep digital divide in Nepal intensifies inequality. Both limited access to the internet and technology, as well as limited digital literacy, are challenges that impact all aspects of life – from accessing basic social services, including education, to starting business and accessing finance, to engaging in civil discourse and decision-making. Women are particularly affected, as they often rely on community networks and collective action for protection and inclusion.

“Empowering conflict survivors in the use of new technologies (mobiles and computers) in conducting virtual meetings, dialogues, programmes is a challenge despite its need in the digital age, especially when social distance is to be maintained.”

From consultation with conflict victims

3.6.6. SUMMARY OF PLANNED SUPPORT

Building on the continued government-led efforts to address the root causes of discord, the United Nations will support efforts to address systemic discrimination. In this way, it will aim to build back a stronger more resilient and more equal society, that will in turn give rise to accelerated and more sustainable development.

Immediate United Nations support will focus on promoting messages of non-discrimination, including those that highlight how inequality hampers progress for society as a whole and that recognize that care for the wellbeing of individuals is essential for communal prosperity. This will be coupled with the organization and facilitation of dialogues that bring together different parts of society in safe spaces, with the aim of increasing understanding of commonalities and thus strengthening compassion and cohesion. The United Nations will undertake research and analysis to better understand how the crisis has impacted different people and groups in different ways, allowing more targeted responses that ensure no one is left behind.

To address immediate survival needs, temporary basic income support will be provided for up to six months to vulnerable groups, especially those reliant on daily wages and without access to savings. This will accord these families greater financial freedom, allowing them the ability to physically distance and meet their immediate needs for food, rent and essential supplies. A comprehensive package of in-kind support (access to food, supplies, energy, financial services, information and communication) combined with reskilling will be rolled out. The package also includes efforts to strengthen leadership and agency of women and excluded groups.

Social cohesion and community resilience, however, will not be fully achieved in the short term and will require sustained effort. The United Nations will promote an increased use of community platforms as a way to further inclusive engagement in civil discourse. This will involve mapping existing platforms and understanding what works well and where there are challenges, followed by establishing new platforms and strengthening those that already exist. It will also support capacity building for community groups to lead dialogue and engage with all levels of government.

To support these efforts for increased and more inclusive community engagement, as well as to support increased access to public and private services – including the ability to capitalize on digital solutions envisaged throughout this Framework – the United Nations will seek to bridge the digital divide. It will provide digital literacy training to those in need.

Also supporting increased inclusion and access, the United Nations will support government efforts

to simplify registration procedures and ensure timely provision of identification documents to all eligible people. This includes issuing documents to refugees in Nepal, giving them an opportunity to access basic social services and find work.

Ensuring all people and groups are included in official governance mechanisms is vital to ensuring equal access to resources (natural and financial), services and protections. The United Nations will promote human rights-based approaches to

governance, highlighting the need for transparent and participatory processes as a prerequisite for civic trust and democratic legitimacy. The United Nations will work with duty bearers – elected representatives and government officials at all levels – to realize the vision of the Constitution of Nepal. It will advocate the implementation of anti-discrimination laws and will support increased human rights monitoring, including by local media. It will build the capacity of the judicial sector to respond expeditiously to complaints.

BOX 9. SUMMARY OF SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE SUPPORT MEASURES

SHORT TERM

- **Pilot temporary basic income support and comprehensive package of services** for women and excluded groups.
- **Support increased advocacy and communication on non-discrimination**, delivered through a variety of social media and traditional media channels to increase reach.
- **Support the facilitation of intersectional and intergenerational dialogues to build social cohesion**, bringing together local governments, community groups, volunteer groups, and individuals in safe spaces.
- **Support a strengthened understanding of long-term COVID-19** impacts on different people and groups, with a particular focus on gender-based analysis.
- **Support increased women, youth and excluded groups' engagement in decision-making and governance**, through capacity building and awareness raising.

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM

- **Support strengthened and increased use of community platforms, initially by understanding what platforms** already exist and the factors necessary for success.
- **Support efforts to bridge the digital divide**, working towards all people, in all regions becoming digitally literate and having access to technology that supports their full inclusion in society.
- **Support the provision of legal identification documents for all**, as an essential means of accessing services, including the registration and provision of services to persons without citizenship certificates and ensuring provision of legal documentation to refugees.
- **Support advocacy efforts around the implementation of anti-discrimination laws**, including building the capacity of community groups to engage in this work.
- **Support strengthened human rights monitoring**, through the establishment and strengthening of monitoring systems that cover vulnerable groups and share information across different institutions.
- **Support the strengthened capacity of the judicial sector** to respond to discrimination and GBV cases, including the provision of legal aid to people in need.
- **Support the strengthened capacity of local governments and local media** to ensure gender-responsiveness and non-discrimination in their work.
- **Promote women's leadership in governance processes** and mechanisms at the local level, through capacity development, mentorship of elected women leaders from the excluded groups.
- **Support the creation of an enabling environment for youth** that fosters their innovation and interest and engagement in governance.



3.7. PILLAR V - MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

In addition to the rising toll in human life, the pandemic has triggered a global economic crisis. Global GDP is expected to contract by 5.2 percent in 2020, with steep recessions already seen in many countries.⁹¹ Nepal is no exception.

BOX 10. SUMMARY OF MACROECONOMIC AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION CHALLENGES

- Decreased economic growth across sectors, with downstream effects on jobs and livelihoods.
- Reallocation of financing to COVID-19 response and recovery, increasing the fiscal deficit and impacting future development plans.

Following three years of sustained expansion, economic growth in Nepal is estimated to drop from 7 percent in 2019 to between 1.8 percent and 2.8 percent in 2020.⁹² Key contributory factors include Nepal's close ties with China and India,

both of which have been significantly impacted by the pandemic. These countries are Nepal's most significant partners for trade and are major providers of development cooperation.⁹³ They provide skilled workers to the labour force in Nepal and provide jobs for Nepalis abroad. Visitors from China and India also account for the largest part of Nepal's tourism revenue, which was expected to increase substantially under the Visit Nepal 2020 campaign and now are estimated to drop by \$1 billion, following the complete closure of borders from March 2020.⁹⁴

Exports of goods and services, which totalled 299, 818,526,79 NPR in 2019 (8.7 percent of GDP),⁹⁵ have fallen substantially – by 57.4 percent for services exports and by 62.1 percent for goods exports between March and May 2020, compared to the same period in 2019.⁹⁶ The result has been a decline in foreign exchange reserves, although this has been moderated by a reduction in imports, also leading to a slight reduction in the current account deficit from 7.7 percent of GDP in 2019 to an estimated 7.2 percent in 2020.⁹⁷

The outlook for fiscal space is less optimistic, as government revenue has decreased and government response to COVID-19 has necessitated a substantial increase in spending. It is estimated that the fiscal deficit will reach

The outlook for fiscal space is less optimistic, as government revenue has decreased and government response to COVID-19 has necessitated a substantial increase in spending.



While Nepal's economy is expected to recover relatively quickly, with positive projections already given for 2021, the current impact on government spending and debt will have long-term impacts on development financing.

7.3 percent of GDP in 2020, up from 2.6 percent in 2019.⁹⁸ Public debt is expected to rise to 37.9 percent of GDP, from 30.1 percent in 2019.⁹⁹ One short-term impact of the macroeconomic situation is an increase in the inflation rate to 8.6 percent, a four-year high.¹⁰⁰ This is primarily driven by increased food prices consequent to internal travel restrictions and import bans. As highlighted in section 4.2, this is a driving factor behind increased food insecurity and malnutrition for many households.

While Nepal's economy is expected to recover relatively quickly, with positive projections already given for 2021, the current impact on government spending and debt will have long-term impacts on development financing. Before the pandemic, Nepal faced an SDG financing gap of 12.8 percent of GDP on average per year from 2016 to 2030.¹⁰¹ As domestic resource mobilization and official development assistance are expected to be heavily impacted by the crisis, financing gaps are expected to widen further. This will impact on Nepal's development plans and progress, with discussions on reviewing and revisiting the 15th Five-Year Plan already taking place.

3.7.1. SUMMARY OF PLANNED SUPPORT

The United Nations will work closely with the Government of Nepal to design and implement macroeconomic policy measures that allow for restructuring and that foster inclusive and sustainable growth.

BOX 11. SUMMARY OF MACROECONOMIC AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION SUPPORT MEASURES

SHORT TERM

- **Support increased understanding of the macroeconomic and developing financing impacts of COVID-19,** using results to inform the design and implementation of people-oriented and green policy and response measures that include all people in Nepal.

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM

- **Support resource mobilization efforts and enhanced development effectiveness,** with a focus on private sector engagement.
- **Support the facilitation of dialogues between the government and development partners** to strengthen development effectiveness.

The United Nations will support efforts to better understand the cause and effects of macroeconomic challenges, including on jobs, livelihoods and poverty in Nepal. Using this analysis, it will work with national, provincial and local government officials to design policies, programmes and projects to address identified challenges. The United Nations will review existing relief packages to identify how they are responding to the needs of all vulnerable and marginalized populations in Nepal and will work closely with the Ministry of Finance to prepare a more inclusive economic stimulus package, addressing many of the challenges highlighted in section 4.3 of this Framework.

“Having limited synergies between private sector and the government in interventions is a key challenge.”

From consultation with private sector

The United Nations will also examine the medium-term economic outlook, working with the Nepal Rastra Bank to assess the fiscal deficit and explore options to meet financing needs. These options may include the issuing of bonds and introducing new tax instruments and pursuing higher tax compliance. Building on continuing government efforts to increase the use of blended finance, the

United Nations will use its expertise to support the strategic use of concessional public finance to mobilize private sector resources, including promoting and building capacity to implement public-private partnerships.

“There are provisions in the government to support enterprises, but it lacks partnership and collaboration with private sector entities, donor agencies and other stakeholders. Partnership of the government with private sectors and donors is important to execute the provisions related to supporting enterprises in a better and transparent way.”

From consultation MSMEs

Increased resource mobilization must be met with more effective use of all sources of development finance. The United Nations will use its convening power to bring together national, provincial and local government officials, representatives of development partners and other relevant actors from civil society and the private sector to discuss the ongoing crisis response and long-term recovery. This will entail drawing on COVID-19 allocations data, collected by the Ministry of Finance through its Aid Management Information System and facilitating dialogue to reduce fragmentation and duplication in development support. Provincial and local governments will also be supported in building databases to collect similar information on aid allocations.

The outlook for fiscal space is less optimistic, as government revenue has decreased and government response to COVID-19 has necessitated a substantial increase in spending.

04

**BUDGET AND
IMPLEMENTATION
MODALITIES**





4.1. IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLE

The Government of Nepal has demonstrated the highest levels of commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its implementation principles of leaving no-one behind (LNOB) and environmental sustainability. These global core values will shape and guide the implementation of this Framework, with special measures taken to reach out to women and vulnerable groups as well as safeguard environmental sustainability. The GTG, which is a technical advisory and advocacy group, comprising United Nations Gender Focal Points from 17 resident agencies operating in Nepal, will support the UNCT and PWGs to develop necessary measures and integrate gender equality into the implementation. The inter-agency SDGWG will also provide necessary technical support to integrate the principle of LNOB into the implementation of the activities as a part of the Framework.

An integral value of United Nations system to uphold and champion the normative commitments by the Member States on human rights and gender equality, the HRBA will be applied at every stage of the Framework's implementation. Nepal has also put in place several human rights frameworks and established functional human rights networks and organizations. The implementation of the Framework will be informed by these national best practices on the human rights. More importantly, the M&EG will review, adjust, and integrate the 10 key indicators developed by the UNDS to monitor and assess the human rights implications of

the COVID-19 crisis, its socio-economic impacts and LNOB behind aspects, in the Framework's implementation.

4.2. COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

This Framework is designed to complement the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018 - 2022 (UNDAF) in the unprecedented context of the COVID-19. The Framework outlines the United Nations' socio-economic response to COVID-19 in Nepal, in response to the MoF's request letter dated 5 April 2020 to repurpose development programming, and in line with the United Nations' global immediate socio-economic response framework. As the activities in the Framework are adjustments to the UNDAF that was approved and signed by the Government of Nepal in September 2017, the implementation mechanisms and modalities that have been formalized within UNDAF and other relevant agency-wise agreements will be utilized for the implementation of the Framework. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA), National Planning Commission (NPC) and other relevant line ministries will continue to function as the key government counterparts for strategic advice in the implementation. Coordination arrangements will be established to continue to liaise with provincial and local governments. The United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC) will provide overall oversight and coordination for the implementation of the Framework, while UNDP

will have a lead role on the technical aspects. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will work as one across all facets of the response and recovery measures to deliver the results and support the Government of Nepal.

More specifically, the RC will drive coherence between the socio-economic response, humanitarian interventions, and the health response. WHO will drive technical leadership on the health response and UNDP will provide technical leadership on the socio-economic response. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which has representation of the United Nations agencies, Red Cross societies, civil society organizations, and development partners, and which is chaired by the RC, will lead the humanitarian response, reinvigorating and mobilizing the cluster systems. The UNCT, which is the highest level of inter-agency coordination and decision-making body of the United Nations in Nepal chaired by the RC with membership of the heads of resident and non-resident United Nations agencies, funds, and programmes accredited in or to Nepal, will mobilize their expertise and mandate in different areas to deliver the results as one. It will also play key role to ensure delivery of tangible results aligning with development priorities of the Government of Nepal and those priorities set in the UNDAF.

In line with the coordination arrangement in the UNDAF, at the strategic level, UNDAF Joint Steering committee (JSC), co-chaired by the Vice-Chair of the NPC and the RC with membership of the UNCT and relevant government counterparts will oversee the implementation of the present Framework. The JSC will provide strategic direction and overall coordination support for the implementation, including communication between government and the United Nations system in Nepal. At the implementation levels, there will be Pillar-Wise Working Groups (PWGs) jointly led by designated

United Nations agencies as Chair and Co-chair to facilitate effective implementation and the reporting on the progress of the Framework. The pillars will liaise with provincial and local governments as well as civil society, and other implementing partners.

The PWGs are the UNDAF Outcome Working Groups (OWGs) adjusted to meet the Framework's implementation needs. Similar to the UNDAF OWGs, the designated government counterpart organizations will provide strategic advice to each PWGs during implementation. There are ongoing programmes within the framework of the UNDAF, with the established implementation mechanisms and partnership arrangements at all levels of government. The PWGs will utilize these mechanism and arrangements to expedite the implementation of the activities to meet the emergency needs.

Building on the UNDAF implementation arrangement, UNSERF will be implemented in close coordination with relevant government entities at federal, provincial and local level. The United Nations will also explore partnership with the NGOs, CBOs and other civil society entities of disadvantaged groups as the implementation partners to deliver the activities. To the extent possible, delivery partners will be selected ideally from the same priority groups and locations to ensure greater ownership and sustainability of the results. For example, civil society or NGOs from Dalits and women will be priorities for the activities targeted to them. The United Nations, however, will ensure active engagement and guidance of respective federal, provincial and local governments.

The Operations Management Team (OMT), the Monitoring and Evaluation Group (M&EG), the United Nations Communications Group (UNCG), and the Gender Theme Group (GTG), the SDG

TABLE 1: THE FIVE PILLARS – CHAIRS, WORKING GROUPS AND GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS

Pillar	Lead and Co Lead agencies	Conversing UNDAF OWGs	Government counterparts
1. Health First	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA	UNDAF Outcome 2 and 3	MoHP
2. Protection People	UNICEF, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA	UNDAF Outcome 1 and 2	NPC, MoWCSC, MoE, MoWS
3. Economic Response and Recovery	UNDP, ILO, WFP, FAO	UNDAF Outcome 1 and 3	NPC, MoICS, MoALD, MoLESS, MoFAGA, MoFE
4. Social Cohesion and Community Resilience	UN Women, UNHCR, UNICEF	UNDAF Outcome 3 and 4	MoHA, MoFE, MoWCSC
5. Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Cooperation	UNDP, UNCDF	UNDAF Outcome 4	MoF, MoFA, NPC

In Nepal, civil society organizations and the private sector have played a significant role in peace-building, humanitarian response, good governance, and development cooperation.

Working Group (SDG WG), the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer Committee (HACTC), and other relevant working groups that directly report to the UNCT will provide relevant technical support to implementation as well as regular monitoring and reporting on development results. The UNCT has around 1,400 staff present across all seven provinces and 36 of Nepal's 77 districts. The UNCT also has existing programmes/projects, implementation mechanisms, and partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders, including all levels of government. As the crisis requires immediate roll-out of the interventions, the UNCT has already started to mobilize its staff and utilize existing mechanisms, programmes/projects and partnerships to implement the Framework activities.

4.3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

In light of the magnitude of the needs and the urgency of the response measures, the United Nations system in Nepal has already started re-purposing existing programmes and budgets and making adjustments to support the implementation of the socio-economic response. The United Nations agencies will consult their government counterparts, development partners, and implementing partners as required. The magnitude of the crisis will require more resources to face the difficult challenges; and re-purposing of the existing budgets will not be enough. Therefore, the interventions identified in the Framework will be financed through multiple channels, including the government's own budgets, domestic resources, the private sector, vertical funds and the United Nations Development System's existing funds. These include the Secretary-General's new COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, which is intended to manage resources for multi-agency/joint programming responses; agency-specific resource-mobilization efforts organized around agency appeals or Trust Fund initiatives; government-sponsored country-level appeals; UNCT-sponsored country level pooled funds; and RCO-managed Multi-Trust Funds.

4.4. PARTNERSHIP WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In Nepal, civil society organizations and the private sector have played a significant role in peace-building, humanitarian response, good governance, and development cooperation. The

United Nations in Nepal will explore partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations, including NGOs, CBOs and organizations of disadvantaged groups in implementation. The United Nations agencies will prioritize the partnership with the organizations of concerned groups in implementation, because these can bring agency, voice and representation. For example, civil society or NGOs from Dalits and women will be prioritized for the activities targeted to them. The United Nations agencies, however, will ensure that these partnerships and engagements are carried out with the strategic advice of respective federal, provincial and local governments.

4.5. PARTNERSHIPS WITH MULTILATERAL AND BILATERAL ORGANIZATIONS

As noted, development cooperation continues to play an important role in Nepal and has continued to play a significant role in the COVID-19 response and recovery. International financial institutions (IFIs) are a major source of support. For example, the IMF has disbursed \$214 million in emergency financing. The World Bank has provided \$29 million for emergency response with a larger medium to long-term support package being negotiated. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided an emergency grant for medical supplies. Bilateral and multilateral partners, including the EU, USAID, DFID, SDC have provided additional financing, while others have directly provided essential health supplies. The United Nations will further strengthen ongoing partnerships with multilateral development banks (MDBs), IFIs, and bilateral and multi-lateral development partners, ensuring not only that more resources are mobilized but that existing resources are used effectively, for an inclusive, sustainable and green recovery.

4.6. SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation will also be vital in implementing the Framework. The role of the South in socio-economic transformation has shown enormous potential, mostly driven by regional trade, tourism and development cooperation. In Nepal, two of the five largest development partners are its immediate neighbours: China and India. While the financing and technical assistance provided by southern partners is incredibly valuable, so too is peer learning and regional integration. As the world faces the COVID-19 crisis together, there is an opportunity for countries to learn collectively,

across all sectors of work. The United Nations can play a key role in facilitating such opportunities to share innovative solutions, lessons learned and build capacity.

4.7. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The participating United Nations agencies will be responsible for monitoring and reporting of activities stipulated in the Framework. The agencies will report periodically to the JSC through the leads of PWGs as assisted by the M&EG as required and necessary. As an integral part of the implementation, the monitoring and reporting will be designed to make the United Nations system accountable for progress towards the anticipated results and programming principles stipulated and agreed in the Framework. Reporting will incorporate contributions the Framework has made to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, gender equality, and recommendations by United Nations human rights mechanisms. There will also be specific requirement for agencies to monitor and report how the Framework interventions reach out to those left furthest behind first; contribute to the reduction of inequalities and discriminations; are inclusive, participatory and transparent; and enable stakeholders to hold the United Nations system accountable for results. The M&EG will provide technical support to manage the results matrix, creating the monitoring and evaluation plan and

overseeing its implementation. The M&EG will also provide quality assurance and technical guidance on monitoring and evaluation as well as reporting on activities as and when required and necessary. A tentative results framework, highlighting global-level indicators under each of the five Pillars, is included in Annex 7.

4.8. RISK AND ASSUMPTION

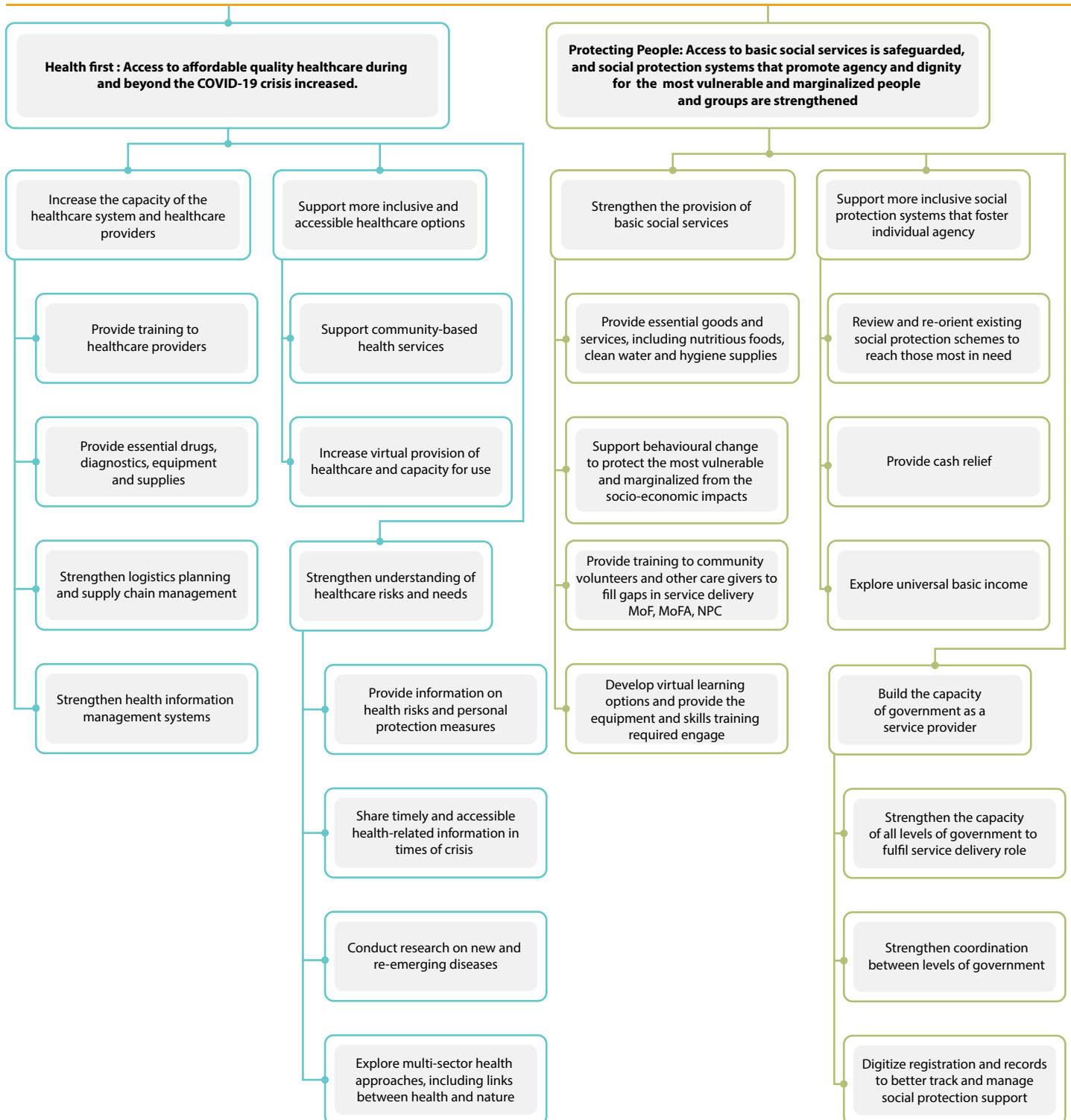
This Framework has been drafted within the overarching One UN approach, building on cooperation and collaboration amongst all participating United Nations agencies and will be implemented accordingly. The most significant risk could be the worsening of COVID-19 pandemic situation in Nepal, resulting in severe restrictions to staff movement, availability of goods and services, thereby hindering procurement, on-ground implementation of the priority activities across all pillars. With monsoon withdrawal expected only in October, there remains an implementation risk from flooding and landslides resulting from heavy rains, although impacts are most likely to be localized due to the normal seasonal forecasts. Implementation of the priorities identified assumes i) the continuity of the stable political environment, support and political will for COVID socio-economic response; ii) unfunded financial resources will be mobilized in time; iii) no large-scale humanitarian emergencies occur due to natural or manmade hazards.

TABLE 2: BUDGET BREAKDOWN BY PILLAR (INDICATIVE)

Pillar	Total Budget (USD)	Total funded Budget (USD)	Total funded Budget (%)	Total Unfunded Budget (USD)	Total Unfunded Budget (%)
Pillar 1: Health First	22,504,445	244,445	(1.1%)	22,260,000	(98.9%)
Pillar 2: Protecting People	33,685,000	15,355,000	(45.6%)	18,330,000	(54.4%)
Pillar 3: Economic Response and Recovery	46,408,360	17,724,760	(38.2%)	28,683,600	(61.8%)
Pillar 4: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience	11,277,000	3,322,000	(29.5%)	7,955,000	(70.5%)
Pillar 5: Macroeconomic Response and					
Multilateral Collaboration	1,251,000	766,000	(61.2%)	485,000	(38.8%)
Total	115,125,805	37,412,205	(32.5%)	77,713,600	(67.5%)

FIGURE 2. THEORY OF CHANGE/SOLUTION PATHWAY

If health systems are strengthened to provide accessible and affordable quality health care during and beyond the COVID crisis and essential life-saving services are available;
If the most vulnerable groups have access to social protection measures and have access to basic social services including for preventing gender based violence;
If safe and decent work and sustainable livelihood opportunities are made available;
If social cohesion and community resilience is promoted and governance and rule of law strengthened to address deep seated stigma, discrimination and harmful practices exacerbated by COVID;
If the macroeconomic policies are responsive to the needs and interests of the most excluded;
Then the most marginalized groups in Nepal impacted by COVID-19 will be protected and enabled to build safer, inclusive and resilient communities,
Because their rights, interests and aspirations are at the centre of the response to address underlying socio-economic inequalities and structural barriers.



Assumptions:

- Continued political stability and political support for COVID-19 response
- The ability to mobilize necessary resources for implementation of planned activities
- No natural disasters, emerging conflict or other humanitarian emergencies

Risks:

- Significantly increased COVID-19 infections in Nepal, resulting in renewed travel/movement restrictions that prohibits implantation on the ground
- Limited availability of essential goods due to trade restrictions
- Flooding and landslides during the monsoon season, only expected to end in October

CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER PROTECT THE MOST VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED PEOPLE FROM THE NEGATIVE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF COVID-19 AND FROM FUTURE CRISES

Economic Response and Recovery: Jobs and livelihoods of the most severely affected people and groups within the most affected sectors are better protected and business growth of MSMEs is supported

Loss of jobs and economic livelihoods mitigated and recovery accelerated

Provide climate smart and resource efficient short-term employment opportunities

Provide re-skilling of affected workers and returnee migrants

link up informal sector workers with formal systems

Foster Business growth

Provide technical and financial assistance to MSMEs to allow continued operation and staffing

Provide training for entrepreneurs and business owners for climate smart business growth

Promote reforms to ease business registration and operation

Create digital market places to expand access for businesses and consumers

Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration: Economic growth is rebounded, and development efforts are accelerated through strengthened macroeconomic and fiscal policies and more effective development cooperation

Social cohesion and Community Resilience: Discrimination and exclusion are reduced, communities are strengthened and governance systems have increased capacity to meet the needs of people

Facilitate inclusive dialogue and decision-making

Promote messages of non-discrimination through various channels

Build and strengthen community platforms

Build the capacity of people and groups to participate in dialogue and decision-making mechanisms

Strengthen governance and justice systems

Provide training to provincial and local governments on gender-based analysis and non-discrimination

Build the capacity of the judicial sector to respond to discrimination and exclusion issues and provide legal aid

Support timely provision of legal identification documents for eligible people, including refugees

Just, and emission neutral economic and development policy choices are enhanced to address economic and fiscal impacts and deliver at both national and sub-national levels in a timely way

Provide analytic support to design stimulus packages that support inclusive and green recovery

Provide opportunities for south-south knowledge sharing and peer learning

Additional resources are available for the government and other key stakeholders to support inclusive, people-oriented response efforts to mobilize more and better development financing

Support Sub-National government planning and budgeting to promote green recovery

Support efforts to engage private sector actors including baking sector in sustainable development

Facilitate dialogue with and among development partners



05

ANNEXES



5.1. ANNEX 1. LIST OF PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE 5 PILLARS

UN Framework for responding to the 5 Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in Nepal: Activities

ANNEX 1 – PILLAR 1: HEALTH FIRST

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
1.	1.	Health	Support in preparing standard treatment protocols (Protocols developed)	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
2.	1.	Health	Technical assistance in implementation of basic health service package and emergency health service package (Coverage of essential health services (proxy indicators- Immunization, SRH, Nutrition*)) (Number of guidance documents supported for continuity of essential health services ***)	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
3.	1.	Health	Support in strengthening WASH in health care facilities and public institutions Number of health facilities and public institutions supported with WASH services in selected provinces	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
4.	1.	Health	Support in strengthening Human Resource Information System and HRH strategy HRH database Registry, HRH strategy	Human resource management	Policy Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
5.	1.	Health	Support in developing a SRHR related IEC/BCC materials - with standardized key messages, prototypes, processes for adaptation in the local context and dissemination with the target audience (community service providers), including support to SRHR/FP local campaigns and demanding generation interventions SRHR related IEC/BCC materials developed in alignment with global or WHO SRHR guidelines	Behavioural change communication	Choose an item. Advocacy/ Communications Policy Support Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
6.	1.	Health	Strengthen capacity of selected 3 medical colleges through provision of necessary equipment and supplies Institutions accredited and strengthened with essential commodities, supplies and equipment in selected provinces	Procurement and supply chain management	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
7.	1.	Health	Support to maintain essential immunization services since Covid-19 disruptions Number of health facilities that received UN support to maintain essential immunization services disaggregated by type of support	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

* GEM3 indicates GEWE is the principal objective of the activity; GEM2 indicates it is a significant objective; GEM1 indicates it contributes to GEWE in a limited way; GEM0 indicates no contribution. Full guidance can be found here.



	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM0	20,000	20,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th five-year plan, Nepal Health Sector Strategy, Annual work plan of MoHP	3.8	
	GEM0	90,000 40,000 + 50,000	90,000 40,000 + 50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM1	30,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8, 3.9	
	GEM2	60,000	60,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8, 3.c	
	GEM3	30,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> Other NHEICC	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8, 3.7, 3.1	
	GEM0	35,000	35,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> Other LMD	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM2	40,000	40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	Covid-19 response plan – MoHP and UN	3.2	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 1: Health First

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
8.	1	Health	Supply of basic personal protective equipment to the health workers 8,000 health workers receive masks, gloves, soap or sanitizers	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Goods/Infra structure	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
9.	1	Health	Support basic lifesaving equipment for strengthening hospital services (in selected provinces) Basic lifesaving equipment supported in hospitals in selected provinces	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Goods/Infra structure	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Sudur paschim Province	
10.	1	Health	Provide orientation on RMNCAH interim guidance to health workers at all levels All HWs oriented on RMNCAH interim guidance in Province 2,5,6 and 7	Capacity building	Capacity building	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
11.	1	Health	Conduct national rapid assessment to assess the continuation of SRMNCH services in COVID-19 context National SRMNCH	Basic and emergency health services	Technical Assistance	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
12.	1	Health	Support to continue community-based management of new born and childhood illnesses FCHVs are oriented and mobilized to manage mild newborn and childhood illnesses, to identify critical cases and refer neonatal and childhood illnesses to the nearest facilities on time	Basic and emergency health services	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
13.	1	Health	Mobilization of FCHVs for maintaining essential services since Covid-19 disruptions Number of community health workers receiving UN support to maintain essential health services since Covid-19 disruptions (disaggregated by type of support)****	Basic and emergency health services	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
14.	1	Health	Support to strengthen health facility based nutrition services All health workers are guided/mobilized to ensure provision of maternal and childhood nutrition services3.2	Basic and emergency health services	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
15.	1	Health	Support to community based maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition service delivery FCHVs trained on 'no touch' methods for delivery community-based services (Iron/folic tablets, Vitamin A)	Basic and emergency health services	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM0	150,000	150,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (MD/PHD)	Covid-19 response plan- MoHP, UN	3.8	
	GEM0	2,000,000	2,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM1	10,000	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (FWD)	Covid-19 response plan – MoHP and UN	3.8	
	GEM3	40,000	40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (RH Cluster, FWD)	Covid-19 response plan – MoHP and UN	3.8	
	GEM2	20,000	20,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (RH Cluster, FWD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.2	
	GEM3	40,000	40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	Covid-19 response plan – MoHP and UN	3.8, 3.c	
	GEM1	30,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.1 3.2	
	GEM2	25,000	25,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.1 3.2	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 1: Health First

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
16.	1	Health	Provide training on IPC and WASH in health care facilities in selected health facilities in Province 2,5,6,7 800 health workers trained in IPC/WASH	Basic and emergency health services	Capacity Building	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
17.	1	Health	Strengthen the Quality improvement mechanism in prioritized hospitals and health facilities in Province 2,6,7 QI mechanism initiated/improved in 45 hospitals/HFs	Basic and emergency health services	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
18.	1	Health	Improve behavior change communication messages and materials to reduce stigma and improve healthy behaviors BCC and IEC materials developed and disseminated	Basic and emergency health services	Advocacy/ Communications	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
19.	1	Health	Strengthen Supply Chain Management # Supply Chain Managers trained on LMIS/ SCM (Logistics Information Management System/Supply Chain Management) in # Municipality # HR/TA supported at the provincial level for SCM*	Procurement and supply chain management	Capacity Building Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
20.	1	Health	Support FP/SRH commodities FP/RH commodities provided to the national FP program	Procurement and supply chain management	Provision of Goods/ Infrastructure	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
21.	1	Health	Strengthen the network of helpline services for provision of information, counselling and referral on SRH. # beneficiaries (quarterly) received RMNCAH information and services through helpline	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
22.	1	Health	Capacity building of HSPs # Health Service Providers trained on FP # of HSP trained on COVID -19 RMNCAH interim guideline	Basic and emergency health services	Capacity Building	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
23.	1	Health	Mobilize Visiting Service Providers (VSPs) and Female community health volunteers (FCHVs) for the provision of SRH services and information # of beneficiaries provided with SRH information and services.	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM0	45,000	45,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.9	
	GEM0	35,000	35,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (FWD, PHD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM2	20,000	20,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NHEICC)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM0	200,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan (2076/77 - 2080/81) of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM3	4,500,000	4,500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	5th Plan (2076/77 - 12080/81) of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.7, 3.b	
	GEM3	50,000	50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.7, 3.1	
	GEM3	130,000	130,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Covid-19 response plan	3.7	
	GEM3	800,000	800,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.7	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 1: Health First

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
24.	1	Health	<p>Ensure availability of and access to Skilled Birth Attendants, Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC), FP and RH morbidities services including health response to GBV.</p> <p># of PPEs provided for SRH service provision</p> <p>#IARH Kits provided to # Health facilities (Kits serving the needs of 30,000 people for 3 months)</p> <p># Delivery rooms established in priority health centers</p> <p># of EmoNC service strengthened through onsite coaching and mentoring support.</p> <p># of women received screening services for RH morbidities and its management (Obstetric Fistula, cervical cancer)</p>	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
25.	1	Health	<p>Strengthen the national adolescent's sexual reproductive health program</p> <p># of HSP trained on competency based ASRH training.</p> <p># of AFHS sites supported</p>	Basic and emergency health services	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
26.	1	Health	<p>Ensuring Improved access to SRH services for Person with Disabilities.</p> <p># HSPs trained on SRHR and addressing the special need of People with disabilities.</p> <p># of demand generation activities undertaken to improve access to SRH services for Person with disabilities</p>	Basic and emergency health services	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
27.	1	Health	<p>Strengthen HR capacity for SRH services</p> <p># of students enrolled for Midwifery education and training</p> <p># of universities/institutions/training centres supported for Midwifery education</p>	Human resource management	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
28.	1	Health	<p>Promote risk communication and community engagement related to COVID-19 and SRH</p> <p># of risk communication interventions initiated in electronic, printed and social media.</p> <p># of views of social media promotion materials</p>	Behavioral change communication	Advocacy/communications	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM3	6,600,000	6,600,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.1, 3.7, 3.8	
	GEM3	200,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.7	
	GEM3	400,000	400,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan (2076/77 -2080/81) of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.7	
	GEM2	200,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.7, 3.c	
	GEM2	200,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Covid-19 response plan	3.7	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 1: Health First

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
29.	1	Health	Assessment of capacity of priority health centres on quality assurance practices, health care waste management and environmental health. Capacity assessment report prepared	Basic and emergency health services	Analysis/ Diagnostics	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
30.	1	Health	Undertake detailed assessment (infrastructure, WASH, capacity, prison management) for eight major juvenile centres and the major prisons (10) in each province in Nepal, with the aim to build back better when addressing the planning and future needs of the existing prisons.	Prison management	Technical Assistance	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Juvenile or children in conflict with law)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
31.	1	Health	Strengthen the capacity of health-care professionals on COVID-19, including on clinical signs and symptoms, provide health and hygiene facilities (use of PPE, masks for prison/police authorities, provision of soaps, sanitizers, thermometers, sanitary pads, etc.), and introduce COVID-19 screenings and suitable follow-up, including the possibility of quarantine, to the medical examination undertaken by health-care professionals on all newly admitted prisoners	Prison management	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure	6-12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Juvenile or children in conflict with law)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
32.	1	Health	Build/ refurbishments for either existing medical clinics within the prison and/ or any quarantine/isolation rooms identified and/or support to the WASH requirements of the prison by refurbishing toilets and providing water storage tanks.	Prison management	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Juvenile or children in conflict with law)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
33.	1	Health	Develop Policy and strategy in relation to prison health, including an infection prevention/control strategy for prisons, with related protocols, which are informed by the public COVID-19 response and are in line with community health standards	Prison management	Policy Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Juvenile or children in conflict with law)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
34.	1	Health	Technical guidance framework prepared and disseminated (Standard Operating Procedures & Checklist, designed) Technical guidance framework prepared	Basic and emergency health services	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
35.	1	Health	Training on environmental health and health care waste management conducted training module designed. 15 trainings organized at all levels. 100 health care workers and health official's capacity strengthened PSA and promotional materials produced	Environmental health and health waste management	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM0	30,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	Covid-19 response plan	3.9	
	GEM2	75,000	75,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNODC <input type="checkbox"/> UNOPS	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC	Prison Reform Policy	3; 16	
	GEM2	440,000	440,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNODC <input type="checkbox"/> UNOPS	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoICS <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Prison Reform Policy	3; 16	
	GEM2	200,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNODC	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA	Prison Reform Policy	3; 5; 9	
	GEM2	45,000	45,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNODC	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Prison Reform Policy	3; 5; 16	
	GEM0	25,000	25,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	Covid-19 response plan	3.8	
	GEM0	100,000	100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.9	Links with Climate Change Policy # 8.7c (Health, Drinking Water and Sanitation) on hazardous and hospital waste management

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
36.	1	Health	<p>Assessment of current supply chain management and demand of essential life-saving commodities, supplies and equipment</p> <p>Digital system/mechanism installed to track the supply chain management of essential supplies</p> <p>Assessment report prepared, and strategy prepared</p> <p>Supply Chain management system developed</p>	Procurement and supply chain management	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
37.	1	Health	<p>Assessment to prioritize the health centers and quarantine facilities and map health and environmental risk (local level)</p> <p>PV installations for critical health center/facilities (20 health facilities)</p> <p>Assessment report of priority health centers requiring continued energy source</p> <p>20 health facilities provided PV solar installations to ensure reliable energy</p>	Basic and emergency health services (energy systems)	Analysis/Diagnostics	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
38.	1	Health	<p>Construction/expansion of health facility, OCMC/Mental health unit and NICU, procurement of medical/laboratory equipment and ambulance</p> <p>Damak and Pathari-Sanischare municipalities including Bhutanese refugees</p>	Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
39.	1	Health	<p>Training on community-based ART treatment and surveillance</p> <p>All 7 provincial and district team 50 people trained</p>	Basic and emergency health services	Capacity Building	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
40.	1	Health	<p>Malaria microplanning for provinces</p> <p>All 7 provinces have the micro plans</p>	Basic and emergency health services	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
41.	1	Health	<p>LLIN distribution for the Quarantine people (1:1) Coverage: 50,000</p>	Vector surveillance	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Quarantine centers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
42.	1	Health	<p>Conduct vector surveillance in two sites</p> <p>Vector surveillance report of two high burden sites available and used for planning</p>	Vector surveillance	Analysis/Diagnostics	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
43.	1	Health	<p>Development of BCC materials on Malaria service continuity in the context of COVID-19</p> <p>BCC materials produced and disseminated</p>	Behavioural change communication	Advocacy/Communications	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

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	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM0	80,000	80,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM0	500,000	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Covid-19 response plan	3.8	Links with Climate Change Policy # 8.3d (Water Resources and Energy) on energy efficient technologies
	GEM0	244,445	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan (2076/77 -2080/81) of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8, 10.7	
	GEM0	25,000	25,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNAIDS <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.3	
	GEM0	30,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	Covid-19 response plan	3.3	
	GEM1	200,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (EDCD)	15th Plan (2076/77 -2080/81) of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.3	
	GEM0	60,000	60,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.3	
	GEM1	15,000	15,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan (2076/77 -2080/81) of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy		

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	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
44.	1	Health	Monitoring and evaluation of introduction of triple drug therapy (IDA) for elimination of LF in Nepal M&E final Report	Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
45.	1	Health	Develop and disseminate advocacy material on introduction of triple drug therapy (IDA) for elimination of LF in pre-transmission assessment failure district. IDA campaign completed	Advocacy campaign for IDA introduction in COVID-19 context	Advocacy/ Communications	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
46.	1	Health	Dissemination the dengue prevention awareness video for timely prevention of dengue outbreaks in Nepal Dengue IED product available and disseminated	Dengue prevention / Basic and emergency health services	Advocacy/ Communications	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
47.	1	Health	Support EDCC with diagnostics test kits for early diagnosis of dengue cases 20,000 Dengue RDT procured and available in high endemic districts for both COVID-19 and Dengue	Dengue prevention / Basic and emergency health services	Provision of Services	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
48.	1	Health	Drug logistics management at federal and provincial level assessed Challenges identified and corrective actions suggested at federal and provincial levels	Drug logistics	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
49.	1	Health	Review and revise recording and reporting including both NCD and MH services and align with HMIS Recording and reporting system updated to improve patient follow up and quality of HMIS reporting	Non-communicable Diseases and Mental Health care	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
50.	1	Health	Capacity building for identified centres to initiate telemedicine Five districts covered	Non-communicable Diseases and Mental Health care	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
51.	1	Health	Operationalize 24 x 7 helpline services at national level for suicide prevention 4 digit helpline obtained/installed, SoPs developed and tested; Information dissemination and branding completed	Suicide prevention	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

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	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM1	10,000	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (EDCD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.3	
	GEM1	30,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (EDCD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.3	
	GEM0	40,000	40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (EDCD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.3	
	GEM0	35,000	35,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (EDCD)	15th Plan (2076/77 -2080/81) of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.3	
	GEM0	10,000	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan (of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.4	
	GEM1	10,000	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (WCO Nepal with EDCD and NHRC)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.4	
	GEM0	30,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (WCO Nepal with EDCD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.4	
	GEM1	40,000	40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (WCO Nepal with EDCD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.5	

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	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
52.	1	Health	Capacity Building of health care providers in addressing MH needs in alignment with the mhGAP Humanitarian Intervention Guide Need assessment and trainings focusing on the MH needs of the community during new normal completed	Non-communicable Diseases and Mental Health care	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
53.	1	Health	Provide mental health and psychosocial support to children and adolescents in need 20,000 children and adolescents reached	Mental health and psychosocial support	Provision of Services	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
54.	1	Health	Tele-consultation to parents and children 5,000 children and parents reached	Mental health and psychosocial support	Provision of Services	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
55.	1	Health	Develop and disseminate MSPSS materials 10,000 children and adolescents reached	Mental health and psychosocial support	Advocacy/ Communications	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
56.	1	Health	Assess the protocols and quality of service delivery of Ayurvedic and alternative medicine including status of collection and processing centres in provinces Assessment report of Ayurveda at Provincial or local level	Ayurvedic and Alternative Medicine	Analysis/ Diagnostics	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
57.	1	Health	Promote plantation and sales of medicinal herbs through local user groups or cooperatives (Provide technical guidance on cultivation, processing and market linkages; Strengthen the of collection centres and ensure quality assurances) 1000 saplings of herbs distributed to local user/ community groups 15 trainings organized on cultivation, processing and market linkages; Technical support to key collection centres extended	Ayurvedic and Alternative Medicine	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
58.	1	Health	Support to Nepal Health Research Council for implementation research on Universal Health Coverage -Implementation research on Universal Health Coverage by NHRC	Universal health coverage	Analysis/ Diagnostics	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

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	GEM0	100,000	100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (WCO Nepal with EDCCD)	Covid-19 response plan	3.4	
	GEM1	50,000	50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (CWIN)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.4	
	GEM1	10,000	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (CWIN – Kanti Hospital)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.4	
	GEM1	15,000	15,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other (EDCCD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.4	
	GEM0	400,000	400,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM1	400,000	400,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan (2076/77 -2080/81) of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM1	40,000	40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other NHRC	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8, 3.b	

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59.	1	Health	<p>Support health capacity strengthening at Points of Entry and Migration Health Management Information System</p> <p>(Assessment of POE and ground crossings; Strengthening POEs in line with IHR; Training and capacity building of border/health officials; Population Mobility Mapping (PMM); Development of Migration Health Management Information System (MHMIS))</p> <p># of POE assessed # report of joint POE assessment # of POE strengthened # of locations with PMM completed # of module on MHMIS to integrate POEs # Availability of MHMIS</p>	Safe and healthy migration	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
60.	1	Health	<p>Engagement with the migrant's network and communities to increase awareness for reducing stigma and discrimination among returnee migrants and families.</p> <p># migrant communities engaged for the RCCE activities # migrants benefited</p>	Safe and healthy migration	Advocacy/ Communications	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
61.	1	Health	<p>Provide information on Child Cash Grant to caretakers who visited health facilities</p> <p>1400 mothers/caretakers reached</p>	Social policy and Nutrition	Advocacy/ Communications	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Families with children)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
62.	1	Health	<p>Technical assistance in developing UHC monitoring report, including support in SRH integration in UHC</p> <p>-UHC monitoring report</p>	Universal health coverage	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
63.	1	Health	<p>Documentation of best practices/studies/ lessons learned that will influence recovery evidences which will contribute social impact on SRHR accessibility implemented, and lessons learned to maintain the core RMNCAH services in different contexts of COVID 19 pandemic</p> <p>Strategies implemented and lessons learned during the COVID 19 pandemic documented</p>	Basic and essential health services	Advocacy/ Communications	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
64.	1	Health	<p>Track and review maternal deaths that occurred during the COVID 19 pandemic in randomly selected hospitals and support Family Welfare Division in policy dialogue with provincial governments to reduce preventable deaths by development of action plan</p> <p>#Maternal deaths occurred in 30 hospitals identified and analysed</p>	Basic and essential health services	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Pregnant women)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

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	GEM1	450,000	450,000	<input type="checkbox"/> IOM	<input type="checkbox"/> MoCTCA <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoFA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> MoLJPA <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy, Covid-19 response plan	3.8, 10.7	
	GEM1	250,000	250,000	<input type="checkbox"/> IOM	<input type="checkbox"/> MoCTCA <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoFA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> MoLJPA <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8, 10.7	
	GEM2	25,000	25,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA		3.8, 3.c	
	GEM0	35,000	35,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM3	20,000	20,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	COVID-19 response plan	3.1, 3.7, 3.8,	
	GEM3	15,000	15,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Other FWD	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy, COVID-19 response plan	3.1	

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			#Policy dialogue with seven provincial governments conducted and action plans developed						
65.	1	Health	Monitoring and visualization of data and a set of indicators to inform actions to address the indirect effects of COVID-19 on essential RMNCAH services to understand the impact on the provision, access and use of essential services Dashboard for monitoring RMNCAH services established in consultation with MD/HMIS which is an integrated HMIS	Universal health coverage	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Pregnant women, mothers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
66.	1	Health	Support in expansion of telemedicine services through IT- based mobile technology to strengthen essential health services Telemedicine services in selected sites	E-health	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
67.	1	Health	Support in development of informatics system to capture essential data during crisis through fast track mechanism One door informatics system	E-health	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
68.	1	Health	Monitoring of financial, DHIS2, eLMIS at palika, province and federal level Establishment in 25 Municipalities, 4 Provinces and federal level	Performance monitoring	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province	
69.	1	Health	Conduct provincial MPDSR review in Province 2,6,7 MPDSR review conducted in 3 provinces	Performance monitoring	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
70.	1	Health	Conduct continuous monitoring at health facilities to ensure continuation of essential health services 500 HFs monitored by the end of Dec 2020	Performance monitoring	Technical Assistance	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
71.			Comprehensive assessment of Functionality and Utilization of RMNCAH Services in COVID-19 Pandemic Situation in Nepal Nationally representative comprehensive assessment of functionality and utilization of RMNCAH services conducted twice and reports available.	Universal health coverage	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

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	GEM3	15,000	15,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	Covid-19 response plan	3.1, 3.7, 3.8	
	GEM1	25,000	25,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM0	2,000,000	2,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy, Covid-19 response plan	3.8	
	GEM1	150,000	150,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (PHD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8, 3.c	
	GEM3	30,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (PHD)	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.1	
	GEM1	10,000	10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.8	
	GEM3	60,000	60,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.1, 3.7	

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	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM3	60,000	60,000	<input type="checkbox"/> IOM <input type="checkbox"/> UNAIDS <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Covid-19 response plan	3.1, 3.7	
	GEM3	70,000	70,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	15th Plan of Government of Nepal, Nepal Health Sector Strategy	3.7	
		Total: 22,504,445	Total (unfunded): 22,260,000					

ANNEX 1 – PILLAR 2: PROTECTING PEOPLE

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
1.	2	Health	Support to implement Family MUAC pilot study	Nutrition	Technical Assistance	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Other (caregivers of children 0-59months)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
2.	2	Planning & Statistics	Support to a SMART survey for assessment, measurement of malnutrition levels	Nutrition Assessment	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
3.	2	Health	Restart / adapt community-based nutrition package and capacitate FCHVs	Nutrition services	Provision of Services	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
4.	2	Other - Social	Technical assistance to advance and adapt MSNP activities to support restoration of livelihoods and local food production in 'Golden 1000 days' households	Nutrition services	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
5.	2	Health	Provision of critical WASH supplies and services/IPC, including disinfection for prevention and control in 120 health care facilities.	Health / WASH	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
6.	2	Drinking Water	Provision of critical WASH supplies and services, in 200 schools (n.b. see below : education for disinfection action)	Education / WASH	Provision of goods/Infrastructure	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Students)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
7.	2	Drinking Water	Provision of critical WASH supplies and services, including disinfection for prevention and control in 200 vulnerable communities including in high density peri-urban and slum	WASH	Provision of goods/Infrastructure	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Forced/Bonded Labourers <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEMO	100,000	100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	MSNP-II 2018-2022	3.2	
	GEMO	100,000	100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	MSNP-II 2018-2022	3.2	
	GEMO	100,000	100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	MSNP-II 2018-2022	3.2	
	GEMO	5,000,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> NPC	MSNP-II 2018-2022	3.2	
	GEMO	2,500,000	1,800,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan National Health Sector Strategy Implementation Plan (2016-2021) WASH Sector Development Plan – 2016-2030) (draft)	3.8	
	GEMO	1,400,000	1,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan School Sector Development Plan (2017-2023) WASH Sector Development Plan – 2016-2030) (draft)	4.7	
	GEMO	1,000,000	700,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	National Health Sector Strategy Implementation Plan (2016-2021) WASH Sector Development Plan – 2016-2030) (draft)	6.2	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 2: Protecting People

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
							without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Persons living with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (people in marketing/travel)		
8.	2	Drinking Water	Provide supplies and training for protection of critical workforce and stakeholders including waste pickers, water operators, sweepers, water user committees and frontline workers	WASH	Provision of Services	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (cleaners)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
9.	2	Drinking Water	Strengthen WASH cluster mechanism linking with MIS at national and sub-national levels	WASH	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (WASH cluster members)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
10.	2	Drinking Water	Enhance skills of 200 selected entrepreneurs on safe hand hygiene devices/services	WASH/ Private sector	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Forced/ Bonded Labourers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
11.	2	Drinking Water	Revise and update WASH policy and strategic plans to adapt to new demands of COVID-19	WASH	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (WASH cluster members and Palikas))	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
12.	2	Education	Support development and implementation of strategy for reopening (and reclosing) schools	Continuity of learning and improving	Technical Assistance	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM0	450,000	300,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	National Health Sector Strategy Implementation Plan (2016-2021) WASH Sector Development Plan – 2016-2030) (draft)	3.8	
	GEM0	500,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan	3, 4, 6	
	GEM1	100,000	50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> MoWS	WASH Sector Development Plan – 2016-2030) (draft) National Health Sector Strategy Implementation Plan (2016-2021)	6	
	GEM1	50,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	WASH Sector Development Plan – 2016-2030) (draft) National Health Sector Strategy Implementation Plan (2016-2021)	6	
	GEM2	57,000	40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNESCO <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	School Sector Development Plan	4.1, 4.2, 4a	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 2: Protecting People

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
			Support capacity building of palikas for developing contingency plan	education outcomes			<input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers	Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
13.	2	Education	Support disinfection of schools by training local government staff and broadcasting public messages through community radio	Education / WASH	Technical Assistance	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
14.	2	Education	Develop self-learning materials for younger children and mobilize teachers for production and dissemination	Continuity of learning	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
15.	2	Education	Provide child centred pedagogy training for teachers, including psychosocial support	Continuity of learning and education, working with health and protection	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Teachers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
16.	2	Education	Develop inclusive education materials for children with disabilities and minority languages	Continuity of learning	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
17.	2	Education	Increase access to education for both refugees and host community through the procurement of school buses for public schools, textbooks and uniforms.	Education	Programme Support	18 Months	Refugees Rural Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
18.	2	Education	Support the production and broadcast of the Parenting Education radio programme	Continuity of learning	Knowledge Sharing	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
					<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Education Cluster Contingency Plan		
	GEM2	900,000	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNESCO <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Education Cluster Contingency Plan	4.1, 4.2, 6.2	
	GEM2	1,075,000	300,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNESCO <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	School Sector Development Plan Education Cluster Contingency Plan	4.1, 4.2	
	GEM2	358,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNESCO <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	School Sector Development Plan Education Cluster Contingency Plan	4.1, 4.2, 4.c	
	GEM2	450,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> WHO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	School Sector Development Plan Education Cluster Contingency Plan	4.5, 4.a	
	GEM2	90,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Agreement reached between UNHCR/ MoHA/ local municipality	SDG 11,12 and 13	
	GEM2	200,000	100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNESCO <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC	School Sector Development Plan Education Cluster Contingency Plan	4.2	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 2: Protecting People

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
19.	2	Education	Provide a midday meal for children in school	Continuity of learning	Provision of Services	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers	<input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
20.	2	Social Protection	Multi-purpose Cash support to slum dwellers in Kathmandu valley and vulnerable returnees	Social Protection	Provision of Services	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province	
21.	2	Labour	Provide technical assistance to the government's public work programmes (CFW) in project design, information management and M&E system.	Social Protection	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Women (single) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (daily wage earners; families with high care burden)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
22.	2	Labour	Technical assistance to MOLESS, Health Insurance Board, Workers' and Employers' organisations, and Social Security Fund (SSF) to improve the contributory social protection system and expand social protection to workers.	Social Protection	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Formal sector enterprises/ employers and employees)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
23.	2	Labour	Build national capacities in developing viable policy options, including sustainable financing, in extending social protection to workers in the informal economy through evidence-based policy dialogues, knowledge sharing, schemes designing.	Social protection	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Policy makers; Workers' and employers' organizations; informal economy workers' associations; Informal enterprises)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province	
24.	2	Social Protection	Building capacity on social protection programmes through orientation to sub-national/municipality staff, support of developing guidelines and SoPs for safe delivery of SP	Social Protection	Capacity Building lementation and system building	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Care givers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
25.	2	Social Protection	Develop and pilot digital (mobile and other) payment system for cash transfer	Cash transfer system building	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	2,735,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	School Sector Development Plan Education Cluster Contingency Plan	4.2	
	GEM2	1,500,000	1,500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Making Social Protection system shock responsive	SDG 1.3	
	GEM1	200,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> IOM <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS	National employment Policy, Prime Ministers Employment programme	SDG 1,5,8 and 10	
	GEM1	500,000	100,000.	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (SSF, HIB)	15th National Development Plan	3; 8; 10	
	GEM1	500,000 (ILO)	400,000 (ILO)	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO <input type="checkbox"/> IOM <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> MoICS <input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	National Framework on Social Protection	SDG 2	
	GEM2	350,000	350,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO <input type="checkbox"/> IOM <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Strengthening capacity of local government for implementing social protection schemes.	SDG.1.3	
	GEM2	250,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> NRB	E payment strategy DONIDCR	SDG 1.3	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 2: Protecting People

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
							<input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Persons living with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Youth		
26.	2	Social Protection	Provide cash transfers to 573,914 G1000Days Households, \$5 per household (500-600 NRP) in 308 MSNP rural/ municipalities	Cash/ voucher transfer	Provision of Services	6-12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Persons living with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
27.	2	Social Protection	Provide cash support to extremely vulnerable refugee families and additional support to all refugees' families to meet basic needs during the COVID-19 pandemic situation	Social Protection	Programe Support	12 Months	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
28.	2	Women, Children & Social Welfare	Support to strengthen community surveillance and reporting mechanisms including hotlines for cases of violence and exploitation and link them to service providers and social services	Protection	Analysis/ Diagnostics	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
29.	2	Women, Children & Social Welfare	Supporting functioning of key structures (including shelters, alternative care arrangements) for referrals of cases of Violence against Children (VaC) to police, judiciary, social protection, health services (including child sensitive One Stop Crisis centre (OCMC) service delivery)	Child Protection	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
					<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments			
	GEM3	3,000,000	3,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> NRB <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Multi sector Nutrition Plan	SDG 1.3, 2	
	GEM2	380,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Agreement reached between UNHCR/ MoHA/ local municipality	SG 1, 2 and 10	
	GEM2	1,200,000	700,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> MoYS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan National Master Plan on Preventing Child Labour 2018 – 2028 Costed Action Plan of the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage 2016 (yet to be endorsed by the government)	SDGs-16.2, 8.7, 5.2, 5.3	
	GEM2	550,000	180,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other – Nepal Police	15th Plan National Master Plan on Preventing Child Labour 2018 – 2028	SDGs - 16.2, 16.3, 8.7, 5.2, 5.3, 16.a	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 2: Protecting People

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
30.	2	Other - Social	Reinforce human resource capacity in identified areas of greater risk (quarantine sites, high levels of migration, high density areas) through civil society and designated government offices	Social work/ welfare	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
31.	2	Women, Children & Social Welfare	Strengthen GBV prevention and response with focus on populations with intersecting vulnerabilities, including support to strengthen existing One-Stop Crisis Management Centre (OCMC) and establish OCMCs at Kanti Children Hospital and safe houses/shelters,	Preventing and responding to gender-based violence	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
32.	2	Other - Social	Expand psychological first aid and counselling services, through relevant high-tech, community-based and mobile service delivery modalities to reach at-risk populations and marginalised / excluded groups – build linkages with health sector for specialised mental health services and comprehensive suicide prevention psychological first aid and counselling	Psychosocial support in critically underserved areas and highly vulnerable groups	Provision of Services	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
33.	2	Other – Social	Provide dignified migrant return support including emergency accommodation, transportation – and linkages to socio-economic reintegration support services	Support to migrants/ returnees	Provision of services	12 months	Migrants (including returnees)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
34.	2	Women, Children & Social Welfare	Technical support to a de-institutionalisation roadmap and family preservation strategy to support family-based care & provide protection to children without parental care (including those living in the street, working, in detention etc.), to be linked with social protection sector	Child protection	Technical assistance	12 months	Children	Nationwide	
35.	2	Other-Social	Support the federal and local government to plan coordinated social welfare system underpinned by a resourced social workforce engaging across sectors	Social Welfare planning and budgeting	Technical assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Vulnerable groups in need of social assistance/ protection	Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	500,000	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th plan		
	GEM3	2,500,000	2,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan	SDGs - 16.2, 5.2, 5.3	
	GEM2	1,050,000	700,000	<input type="checkbox"/> IOM <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Multisectoral Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (2014-2020) (Mental health interventions are incorporated in the Action Plan)	SDGs - 3.4.	
	GEM2	800,000	600,000	<input type="checkbox"/> IOM <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Guidelines on Rescue and Repatriation of Nepali Workers Stranded in the Course of Foreign Employment in the Context of Global COVID-19 Pandemic, 2020	SDGs- 10.7, 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2	
	GEM2	700,000	200,000	UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan	SDGs - 16.2, 5.2, 5.3, 8.7	
	GEM2	200,000	120,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan	SDG -16.a	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	950,000	650,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLJPA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other Office of Attorney General	15 th Plan Second Five-Year Strategic Plan of the Office of the Attorney General 2016/17 – 2021/22; Fourth Five-Year Strategic Plan of Judiciary 2019/20 – 2023/24	SDG-16.3	
	GEM3	250,000	250,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan	SDGs - 16.2, 5.2, 5.3	
	GEM 2	950,000	800,000	UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> MoYS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan		
	GEM3	100,000	100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNODC	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments		5; 8; 10; 16	
	GEM3	50,000	50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNODC	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Prison Reform Policy	3; 5; 10	
	GEM2	40,000	40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNODC <input type="checkbox"/> UNOPS	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	Prison Reform Policy	4	
		33,685,000	18,330,000					

ANNEX 1 – PILLAR 3: ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
1.	3	Agriculture	Provide skill training combined with input supply to local women, youth, returnee migrants and farmers for promoting rural and urban high-value agribusinesses and value chain (vegetable, rice, maize, soybean, livestock farming, processing units) for promoting self-employment	Job creation Livelihood, MSMEs	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/ Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Persons living with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Private entrepreneurs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
2.	3	Agriculture	Provide training to resume business operation of the entrepreneurs and MSME owners for developing robust business-continuity plan, growing high-value agribusinesses and livestock farming, including access to soft loans/ financial packages and use of digital marketing platforms.	Job Creation / retention MSMEs, livelihoods	Capacity Building	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Private entrepreneurs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
3.	3	Agriculture	Support local government and local stakeholders to develop special incentive package for farmers, women, youth, and returnee migrants, creating immediate jobs and improve livelihoods; the package	Job Creation, Livelihoods, MSMEs,	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	6,550,000 WFP: 1,000,000 FAO: 500,000 ILO: 1,200,000 UNHABITAT: 150,000 UNDP: 2,500,000 IOM: 1,200,000	3,975,000 WFP: 500,000 FAO: 400,000 ILO: 1,000,000 UNHABITAT: 125,000 UNDP: 1,000,000 IOM: 950,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> ILO <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> WFP <input type="checkbox"/> IOM	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	\$ 10 m has been allocated for trainings to returnee migrants and youths in budget of FY 2077-78 Policy and Programs of the Government of Nepal for the Nepali Fiscal Year 2077-78 (2020-21) which highlights dignified work and social security of the workforce by giving high priority to improve labour productivity and employability (MoF, 2020)	SDG 1, 2,5, 8	Links with Climate Change Policy # 8.1a (Agriculture and Food Security) on agriculture based adaptation programmes
	GEM1	1,550,000 WFP: 800,000 FAO: 400,000 UN Women: 350,000	1,250,000 WFP: 500,000 FAO: 400,000 UN Women: 350,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoCTCA <input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Budget under Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project	SDG 1, 5, 12	
	GEM2	4,250,000 FAO: 400,000 UN Women: 150,000	2,500,000 FAO: 400,000 UN Women: 150,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> IFAD <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	Commitment in budget speech 2077-78 (article 78; 88, 105) – \$5 million allocated for land banking	SDG 1, 2, 5	

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
			would include provision of quality seeds, subsidized credit and soft loan as seed money to start businesses, combined with skills trainings and technological support Sub activity: study on innovative financial products and services for rural women				<input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/ Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Persons living with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Private entrepreneurs)	Province <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
4.	3	Agriculture	Support establishment of Community Food Bank including food storage centres to be operated by respective local governments in strategic locations, to provide food for free or concessional price or on credit for certain duration, for targeted/ needy HHs including nutrition voucher for children and pregnant and lactating women.	Improved food and nutritional security	Provision of Goods/Infra-structure	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Collectives <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/ Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Persons living with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Private entrepreneurs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
5.	3	Agriculture	Support vulnerable small holder farmers and farming communities with productions inputs combined with technological packages to increase production and productivity of staple food crops (e.g. rice, wheat, maize and potato) in remote and food insecure areas	Livelihoods, job creation and MSMEs.	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/ Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
		UNDP: 2,500,000 IOM: 1,200,000	UNDP: 1,000,000 IOM: 950,000		<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments			
	GEM2	900,000 WFP: 900,000	500,000 WFP: 500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Budget 2077/78 (Article 89, allocated \$10 m for 200 food storage structure)	SDG 2, 1	
	GEM1	600,000 FAO: 600,000	500,000 FAO: 500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Prime minister's agricultural modernization project has identified s uper zones, zones and pocket areas and allocated budget	SDG 1,2,5	Links with Climate Change Policy # 8.1a (Agriculture and Food Security) on agriculture based adaptation programmes

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
							<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth		
6.	3	Agriculture	Provide technical assistance, procurement of agriculture equipment, hand tools and financial assistance for the initial lease land to support livelihoods of refugees	Livelihoods and economic empowerment		18 Months	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1	
7.	3	Agriculture	Facilitate and provide technical assistance to selected local rural municipalities for provision of arable land and community ponds on lease to the youth returnee migrants, women, landless rural poor, combined with skill development training packages on high value crop production, fish farming and creating marketing linkages (as feasible in selected areas) based on cooperative/collective farming	Livelihoods, Job creation and MSMEs	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Forced/Bonded Labourers <input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
8.	3	Agriculture	Facilitate and provide technical assistance support to local selected rural municipalities for identification and registration of vulnerable food insecure households, informal sector workers with geographical inaccessibility and living in disaster prone areas and issuance of food support identity cards under the Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act, 2018.	Food security, Livelihoods	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Forced/Bonded Labourers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
9.	3	Agriculture	Demonstrate and strengthen the supply chain of gender friendly agricultural tools for women farmers aimed at reducing their drudgery and time poverty.	Women empowerment, Job creation, livelihoods and MSMEs.	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Illiterate <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM 2	646,400	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Agreement reached between UNHCR/ MoHA/ local municipality		
	GEM2	650,000 WFP: 300,000 FAO: 300,000 UNHABITAT: \$50,000	540,000 WFP: 200,000 FAO: 300,000 UNHABITAT: \$40,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> IFAD <input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Concept of land banking as promoted by GoN in budget 2077-78	SDG 1,2,5	Links with Climate Change Policy # 8.1e (Agriculture and Food Security) on crop diversification
	GEM2	700,000 WFP: 300,000 FAO: 400,000	600,000 WFP: 300,000 FAO: 300,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> IFAD <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Budget 2077/78 [article 79]	SDG 1,2,5	National Climate Change Policy 2019 2. Roadmap for adaptation planning in agriculture sector, 2019
	GEM3	200,000 FAO: 200,000	200,000 FAO: 200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC	ADS has strong priority, this has been cross-cutting issue for any agricultural programmes including PMAMP	SDG 2,5	

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
10.	3	Agriculture	Revive the market-linkages and establish digital marketing information system to ensure timely availability of agricultural production inputs (e.g. seed, fertilizers, pesticides, others), market prices and job opportunities in the marketing of agricultural products at local level (e.g. local haat or bazaar).	Market linkage Job creation, livelihoods and MSMEs.	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Collectives <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
11.	3	Agriculture	Provide technical assistance to scale-up Home-Grown School Feeding for creating localized and stable agricultural markets for smallholder and unorganized farmers, while promoting locally available nutritious food and dietary diversity through sustainable school meals programme.	Nutritional security for poor children and market linkage for smallholders	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
12.	3	Agriculture	Support to expand the fair-price shops/ selling outlets of Food Management and Trading Company in food insecure and remote locations.	Increased access to food	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
13.	3	Agriculture	Provide immediate employment opportunities to wage-labourers and returnees from India and third countries who are out of a job through construction of agriculture support infrastructures based on local needs and available opportunities (e.g. multi-use water systems, water collection / harvesting ponds, rehabilitation of small irrigation, market centres, community food banks, build trekking trails for access improvement in remote areas)	Short-term job creation	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Forced/Bonded Labourers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM1	500,000 WFP: 200,000 FAO: 300,000	500,000 WFP: 200,000 FAO: 300,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> IFAD <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> MoICS	ADS 2015-35; 15th plan has high priority for improving market infrastructure; MoAD has initiated a digital marketing platform during Covid-19	SDG 1,2, 5, 8	
	GEM2	1,500,000 WFP: 1,500,000	500,000 WFP: 500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Nepal's National School Meals Programme, \$70 m is allocated for this programme	SDG 1,2,4	
	GEM2	100,000 WFP: 100,000	100,000 WFP: 100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> MoICS	Right to Food Act	SDG 2	
	GEM3	5,800,000 WFP: 2,500,000 FAO: 300,000 UNDP: 1,500,000 UNOPS: 1,500,000	4,200,000 WFP: 1,500,000 FAO: 300,000 UNDP: 900,000 UNOPS: 1,500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> IFAD <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNOPS <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Prime Minister Employment Programme targeting additional 200,000 employments (budget 2077-78)	SDG 1,2,5,8	Links with CC Policy # 8.3 a,b,c (Water Resources and Energy) on efficient use of water, rainwater harvesting and sustainable use of ground water

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
							certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth		
14.	3	Agriculture	Build institutional capacities at local and national levels and raise awareness at workplaces to ensure the safety and health of workers in tea and cardamom sectors of Nepal so that workers can resume work safely during Covid-19	Jobs	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 1	
15.	3	Agriculture	Skill training, including post- training support for employment to ex-bonded labourers (Haruwa, Charuwas, Haliyas) in agriculture sector to enhance their employability in non-agriculture sectors including subsidised wage during training period.	Job creation	Capacity Building	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Forced/ Bonded Labourers	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
16.	3	Agriculture	Design and implement fit-for-purpose tools for the identification, verification and recording of landless Sukumbasi and informal land holdings	Livelihoods, Access to food	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
17.	3	Agriculture	Provide facilitation and coordination support for farmers to access weather-index insurance schemes and enhance capacity of rural farmers (particularly returnee workers), capacity building of rural farmers on disaster preparedness and market linkages responses through training and inputs supply	Capacity building; Technical support	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province	
18.	3	Agriculture	Design and implement a campaign on identity and rights of women farmers	Women Empowerment, Job security and resilient livelihood	Programme support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	ILO: 245,000	ILO: 0	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Nepal for the Nepali Fiscal Year 2077-78 (2020-21) which highlights dignified work and social security of the workforce by giving high priority to improve labour productivity and employability (MoF, 202	SDG 8, 1	
	GEM1	ILO: 600,000	ILO: 300,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS	Policy and programmes of the Government of Nepal for the Nepali Fiscal Year 2077-78 (2020-21) which highlights dignified work and social security of the workforce by giving high priority to improve labour productivity and employability (MoF, 202	SDG1, 8, 10	
	GEM1	300,000 UNHABITAT: 300,000	250,000 UNHABITAT: 250,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	National policy, programme and budget of federal government for FY 2020/21, National Land Policy, Land Act 8th Amendment	SDG 1, 2, 5, 11	Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security
	GEM2	400,000 UNDP: 200,000 WFP: 200,000	200,000 UNDP: 200,000 WFP: 0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments			Links with CC Policy # 8.1j, I (Agriculture and Food Security) on forecast information application for agriculture and insurance in agriculture for climate risks
	GEM 3	100,000 UN Women: 100,000	100,000 UN Women: 100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments		SDG 1, 5, 8	Agriculture Development Strategy

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
19.	3	Agriculture	Promote women's farmer collectives to lease or develop infrastructure for maintaining grain banks, seed banks, godowns for storage of crops and primary agriculture processing	Job creation/ food security	Programme support/ capacity development	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Collectives <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
20.	3	Agriculture	Technical assistance to agriculture cooperatives for mainstreaming poor, vulnerable and returnee migrants into their diverse spheres of development and to improve their business services, and technology support for improved production, harvesting, grading, packaging, storing and marketing.	Job creation/ increased farm income	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperatives <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Forced/Bonded Labourers <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
21.	3	Livelihood	Livelihood support to urban poor and slum dwellers in urban areas through mobilization of grassroots cooperatives and LGs; skill trainings, entrepreneurship, job market and MSMEs development,	Job creation	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperatives <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province	
22.	3	Environment, Science & Technology	Environmental assessment/ screening of recovery plans (Provinces), focusing on water access, waste management, community forestry	Cross-cutting	Technical Assistance	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM 3	750,000 UN Women: 750,000	500,000 UN Women: 500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments		SDG 1,5,8	Agriculture Development Strategy
	GEM1	1,400,000 FAO: 700,000 ILO: 700,000	1,400,000 FAO: 700,000 ILO: 700,000	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> MoWS <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Policy and programmes of the Government of Nepal for the Nepali Fiscal Year 2077-78 (2020-21) which highlights dignified work and social security of the workforce by giving high priority to improve labour productivity and employability (MoF, 202	SDG1, 8, 10	
	GEM3	2,000,000 ILO- 20,000 UN women- 15,000 UNDP- 50,000	1,915,000 UN-Habitat: 300,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoICS <input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> MoUD <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Poverty Alleviation Policy, National Urban Development Strategy	SDG 1, 5, 8	New Urban Agenda -Habitat III
	GEM1	30,000 UNDP: 3,000 UNHabitat: 3,000	24,000 UNDP: 24,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	- all local level establishes waste management plant, forest park and greenery in 5 % open spaces. - 460 LAPA prepared and implemented - Additional 0.3 million ha of irrigated lands using groundwater, surface water and using innovative irrigation technology. -Mapping of flood and landslides risk areas.	1, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15,	Study and research on the effects of climate change in various thematic areas will be conducted regularly and their results will be integrated into decision-making process (National Climate Change Policy 2019), Analyze the impact of climate change in sectors (LAPA Framework 2019):

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
23.	3	Renewable Energy	Facilitate support for installation of energy systems in health local – 100 systems)	Technical support	Programme Support	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Local Communities)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
24.	3	Environment, Science & Technology	Provide technical support boost to targeted MSMEs to regenerate waste reuse and recycling solutions (Act 1: Capacity building on management of hazardous waste – UNDP) Act 2: Financing access for recycling entrepreneurs - UNCDF) Technical paper on mobilizing and	Technical Support	Capacity Building	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons living with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM1	216,000	216,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEWRI <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (AEPC)	15th Plan: -125.4 MW electricity generation from solar energy; Improved management of health infrastructure (OP1a3) (National Health Sector Implementation Strategy 2015-2020)	3, 7	Environmental study report to be prepared (Environmental Protection Act 2019), Production and use of renewable energy and use of energy efficient technologies will be encouraged (8.3) Energy efficient technologies and use of electrical energy will be promoted in industry, transport and physical infrastructure sectors (8.5) (National Climate Change Policy 2019) Installation of 1500 systems in institutions with solar power system (7); By 2020, Nepal intends to expand its energy mix focusing on renewables by 20% and diversifying its energy consumption pattern to more industrial and commercial sectors (National Determined Contribution 2016); Adapting to climate challenges in public health (Profile 6); Promoting climate smart urban settlement (Profile 9) - (National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010),
	GEM2	250,000	250,000 UNDP: 100,000 UNCDF: 80,000 UN-Habitat: 70,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT	<input type="checkbox"/> MoICS <input type="checkbox"/> MoIC <input type="checkbox"/> MoUD Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments		3, 5, 8, 13	National Determined Contribution (2016); Encouragement will be given to the proper management of harmful and hazardous waste and use of biodegradable waste for energy production by segregating the waste generated by households, hotel business and hospitals at source (8.7) Development and use of climate-friendly traditional and nature-based technologies will be promoted (8.11) - National Climate Change Policy (2019);

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
25.	3	Forest	aligning public and private investments and subsidies towards nature-based and climate-neutral strategies in the context of COVID-19 recovery	Technical Support	Policy Support	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
26.	3	Forest	<p>Technical support for forest user groups on policy reforms and financing of COVID recovery plans at local level</p> <p>UN Women: Strengthen leadership capacity of women at the community level to formulate and implement forest management plan</p>	COVID recovery plans	Policy Support	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
27.	3	Local Development	Job creation schemes to build resilient infrastructure, and maintain roads	Tourism, Job creation, Local Development	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province	
28.	3	Forest	Technical assessment of financing conservation efforts and mobilization of survival grant for conservation.	Strategy	Policy Support	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM3	50,000 UNDP: 50,000	50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan: Maintain 44.74% of forest land - 5 large-scale projects on climate change implemented to enhance adaptive capacity Enhancing capacities, institutions and partnerships (Forest Sector Strategy 2016-2025)	5, 6, 13,15, 17	Study and research on the effects of climate change in various thematic areas will be conducted regularly and their results will be integrated into decision-making process (8.11); National Climate Change Policy (2019);
	GEM3	200,000 UNDP: 80,000 UNWOMEN: 120,000	200,000 UNDP: 80,000 UNWOMEN: 120,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> Other (FECOFUN)	15th Plan: Maintain 44.74% of forest land - 5 large-scale projects on climate change implemented to enhance adaptive capacity Enhancing capacities, institutions and partnerships (Forest Sector Strategy 2016-2025)	5, 6, 13,15, 17	Study and research on the effects of climate change in various thematic areas will be conducted regularly and their results will be integrated into decision-making process (8.11); National Climate Change Policy (2019);
	GEM2	2,000,000 WFP: 2,000,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoCTCA <input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Promoting enterprise and economic development (Forest Sector Strategy 2016-2025)	1,2, 15	Concepts of climate-friendly tourism like eco-tourism, green trekking route and diversification of tourist destinations will be mainstreamed into development of tourism sector (8.6) – (National Climate Change Policy 2019) Links with CC Policy #8.4 d(Rural and urban Habitats), 8.5 d (Industry, Transport and Physical Infrastructure) on making infrastructure meet standards to mitigate risks
	GEM2	50,000	50,000 UNDP: USD 50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan; Managing ecosystems and conserving biodiversity (3.2.2); Enhancing capacities, institutions and partnerships (Forest Sector Strategy 2016-2025)	13, 15	Study and research on the effects of climate change in various thematic areas will be conducted regularly and their results will be integrated into decision-making process (8.11); National Climate Change Policy (2019); Forest and ecosystem management for supporting climate-led adaptation innovations (Profile 5)

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
29.	3	Forest	<p>Community-based forest plantation, landslides protection and soil stabilization measures (placement of gabions, bioengineering/ plantation of fodder plant varieties, broom grass, drainage system), community nursery establishment</p> <p>WFP: Province 1 FAO: Province 2, 5, 6,7 UNDP: Province 1</p>	Resilience of livelihood and ecosystem	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
30.	3	Local Development	<p>Promotion and implementation of renewable energy technology for environmentally friendly solutions for agriculture, well-being, and clean energy</p> <p>Sub-activity: WFP: Implement solar lift irrigation and water supply projects, improved/efficient water mill, improved institutional/ HH cooking stoves and solar-powered community service centres</p> <p>UNDP: Facilitating access to Renewable Energy Technology to facilitate green agriculture for returnee migrants (Strategy) UNDP: Promotion of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient systems to reduce indoor air pollution.</p>	Technical Support, Programme support	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
								National Adaptation Programme of Action (2010)
	GEM2	USD 800,000 FAO: USD 400,000 UNDP: USD 200,000 WFP: USD 300,000	100,000 (UNDP)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAO <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	LAPA and LDRMPs/ CBDRMPs Budget 2077-78 (Article 92) Managing watersheds (3.2.4) (Forest Sector Strategy 2016-2035)	2, 13, 15	Agro-forestry will be developed in sloped and low-grade forest areas and riverbeds affected by climate-induced risk (National Climate Change Policy 2019) Promoting community-based adaptation through integrated management of agriculture, water, forest and biodiversity sector (Combined Profile 1), Forest and ecosystem management for supporting climate-led adaptation innovations (Combined Profile 5) (National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010)
	GEM2	2,100,000 UNDP: USD 200,000 (Irrigation) USD 100,00 (energy) WFP: USD 1,800,000	1,300,000 UNDP: USD 300,000 WFP: USD 1,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNEP <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Expand rural electrification and renewable energies (Output 3.8; Outcome 3) - Agriculture Development Strategy 2015-235 (2015);	3, 7, 11, 13	Water efficient irrigation technology will be promoted - National Climate Change Policy (2019) Promoting community-based adaptation through integrated management of agriculture, water, forest and biodiversity sector (Combined Profile 1); Building and Enhancing Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Communities through improved system and access to services related to agriculture development (Combined Profile 2 of National Adaptation Programme of Action 2010) 1500 systems of institutional solar power systems (solar PV and solar pumping systems installed) - National Determined Contribution (2016),

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
31.	3	Forest	Support environmental, forest rehabilitation and promotion of agroforestry through donation of tree saplings	Cross cutting	Programme Support	12 Months	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1	
32.	3	Renewable Energy	Facilitate installation of solar mini-grids to support cluster of micro-industries at Local Level (7 systems)	Technical Support to AEPC	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
33.	3	Forest	Develop a sustainable financing mechanism for the community forests by piloting Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES)	Strategy document	Policy Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
34.	3	Forest	Engage vulnerable communities in plantation of multiple-use species to promote nature-based solution for diversification of income and effective management of watersheds	Technical, Plantation, Greenery	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 1	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	10,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Agreement reached between UNHCR/ MoHA/ local municipality	SDG 11,12 and 13	
	GEM2	1,800,000 UNDP: USD 40,000 GON/AEPC: 1,760,000	40,000 UNDP: USD 40,000 48,600	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEWRI <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (AEPC)	Mini-grid Special Program Implementation Regulation 2076;	2, 6, 15	Production and use of renewable energy and use of energy efficient technologies will be encouraged (National Climate Change Policy 2019); By 2050, Nepal will achieve 80% electrification through renewable energy sources having appropriate energy mix (National Determined Contribution 2016),
	GEM2	59,000 UNDP: USD 10,400	UNDP: USD 48,600	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNEP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan; Managing watershed (3.2.4) (Forest Sector Strategy 2015-2035)	3, 6, 12, 13, 15	Payment for Ecosystem Services received from the Ecosystem Based Adaptation Program and contribution made by local level in conservation work will be developed and expanded (8.2)- (National Climate Change Policy 2019); Forest and ecosystem management for supporting climate-led adaptation innovations (Profile 5) National Adaptation Programme of Action (2010)
	GEM2	200,000 UNDP: USD 50,000	150,000 UNDP: USD 150,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Plan Adapt and improved forest management plants to enhance forest resilience to climate change (3.2.3) Promote income diversification amongst the most vulnerable groups (3.2.3) Forest Sector Strategy 2016-2025(2016);	2, 3, 13, 15	Forest carbon sequestration will be increased by adopting sustainable forest management (National Climate Change Policy 2019); Nepal will maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover and forest productivity and products will be increased through sustainable management of forests. Emphasis will equally be

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
35.	3	Women, Children & Social Welfare	Provide targeted support and incentives for women's participation and leadership as users and producers of energy; and strengthen the provision of clean fuel.	Renewable Energy	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
36.	3	Shelter improvement	Implement camp to community approach of settlement site planning	Cross cutting	Programme Support	12 Months	Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1	
37.	3	Home Affairs	Provide vocational trainings for income generation and reintegration of ex-prisoners post-release (50% of funds for women prisoners)	Prison management	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Prisoners <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Juvenile or children in conflict with law)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
38.	3	Livelihood	Development of mobile application and orientation session on mobile application usage to link women entrepreneurs from agriculture, food processing and tailoring to digital market platform	Cross-cutting (ICT)	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Collectives <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
								given to enhance carbon sequestration and forest carbon storage and improve forest governance (National Determined Contributions 2016); Forest and ecosystem management for supporting climate-led adaptation innovations (Profile 5) National Adaptation Programme of Action (2010)
	GEM2	500,000 UN Women: USD 500,000	500,000 UN Women: USD 500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFE <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments		1,2,5	Concerns of women, disadvantaged groups, minorities, related to climate change (National Climate Change Policy 2019); Empowering vulnerable communities through sustainable management of water resource and clean energy supply (National Adaptation Programme of Action (2010);
	GEM2	590,960	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Camp to community approach Agreement reached between UNHCR/ MoHA/ local municipality	SG 11,12 and 15	
	GEM3	150,000	150,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNODC	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP	Prison Reform Policy	5; 8	
	GEM3	76,000 (UN Women) Volunteers mobilization support for	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNV	<input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC	Quality and life-skill education, expansion of information technology 15th Plan: 'Digital Nepal'	SDG 5a, 5b, 5c SDG 8.3, SDG 8.8	

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
39.	3	Agriculture	Design a blockchain-based digital asset transfer platform that supports cash transfers through local vendors and/or local financial cooperatives.	Cross-Cutting (ICT)	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province	
40.	3	Livelihood	Support to NRB in developing financial and digital literacy modules, using Gamification and Human Centred Design (HCD) principles	Cross-cutting (ICT)	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Nationwide)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
41.	3	Communications	Digital skills profiling of the returnee migrants and those out of jobs through digital dashboard and 'Smart Palika' mobile application	Cross-cutting (ICT)	Technical Assistance	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
42.	3	Commerce	Assess the policy/legal constraints related to e-commerce, build capacities within the business associations (FNCCI, FNCSI, FWEAN) to extend required support to their members for e-commerce, especially to viable women-led enterprises.	Cross Cutting (ICT)	Policy Support Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
43.	3	Livelihood	Training and capacity building for Employment Service Centres on digital data base management and skills development in a single package.	Cross Cutting (ICT)	Technical Assistance	3-6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5	
44.	3	Livelihood	Development and implementation of digital and financial solutions for MSMEs	Cross Cutting (ICT)	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal MSMEs	<input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province	
45.	3	Agriculture	Development and rollout of tailored financial solutions for farmers, along with digital innovations for value chain integration	Cross-Cutting (ICT)	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
		orientation sessions (UNV)						
	GEM2	30,000 (UNDP)	20,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD <input type="checkbox"/> MoICS <input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> OPMCM <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Quality and life-skill education, expansion of information technology 15th Plan: 'Digital Nepal'	SDG 8.3 SDG 9.5 SDG 2.3, 2.a	
	GEM1	70,000	60,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> MoIC <input type="checkbox"/> NRB	Quality and life-skill education, expansion of digital, financial and information technology. Linked to Digital Nepal Framework	SDG 9.5	
	GEM1	50,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Quality and life-skill education, expansion of information technology 15th Plan: 'Digital Nepal'	SDG 9.5 SDG 16.10	
	GEM2	100,000	100,000	ILO	MoLESS Other (Employer's and worker's organization)	Quality and life-skill education, expansion of information technology 15th Plan: 'Digital Nepal'	SDG 5a, 5b, 5c SDG 8.3, 8.8	
	GEM0	50,000	0	ILO	MOLESS	Quality and life-skill education, expansion of information technology 15th Plan: 'Digital Nepal'	SDG 8.3 SDG 9.5	
	GEM1	300,000	170,000	UNCDF	NRB & Others (private sector partners)	Quality and life-skill education, expansion of information technology (Remarks: Linked to Digital Nepal Framework. Connecting MSME retailers (Kirana shops) to eCommerce and logistic services)	SDG1.4 SDG 5b SDG 8.3 SDG 9.5	
	GEM2	500,000	350,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoALD	Quality and life-skill education, expansion of information technology Linked to 15th-year plan and Digital Nepal Framework	SDG 2.3, 2a SDG 5a SDG 8.3	

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
46.	3	Labour	Provide technical assistance to MOPIT for rural road upgrading and regular maintenance through which regular work can be created to the most disadvantaged rural population, mainly women and elderly household members, while ensuring all-weather accessibility due to improved roads	Jobs, informal economy	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/ Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5	
47.	3	Labour	Organise rural road maintenance work to create work and to provide income to unemployed Road Maintenance Group members including training on Occupational health and safety and COVID-19 prevention measures to the workers on the worksite, on-the-job training to re-skill in needed areas; facilitating workers to open their bank account and receiving their wages in individual account, and facilitate the workers' registration for health insurance scheme.	Jobs	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5	
48.	3	Labour	Carry out a detailed Training Needs Assessment (TNA) to assess the capacities of the provincial and local governments to further strengthen the decentralized implementation arrangement and policies set by GON for rural infrastructure provision ; and identify training gaps and needs, and provide the basis for development of an appropriate training programme that will form a basis and guide for all training interventions for the rural road sector in Nepal.	Increasing jobs through effective implementation of infrastructure	Analysis/ Diagnostics	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5	
49.	3	Labour	Technical assistance (capacity building and advisory services) to provincial and local government to further strengthen the decentralized implementation arrangement and policies for the effective implementation of the infrastructure programmes planned by the government for fiscal year 2021/21 that are CRITICAL for job creation in the informal sector : 1. Assessing various current training curricula and improving and developing new ones; 2. capacity building and advisory services to further develop administrative, managerial, and technical guidelines and procedures; 3. Developing modules for various types of skill training courses; 4. Mapping the existing skill sets(database), specially of the returnee migrants ; 5. Developing a pool of trainers through screening and certification and Link these local human resources with specific skill	Increasing employment outcome in public work programmes	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	500,000	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoPIT <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Policy and programmes of the Government of Nepal for the Nepali Fiscal Year 2077-78 (2020-21) which highlights dignified work and social security of the workforce by giving high priority to improve labour productivity and employability.	SDG 1, 8, 10	
	GEM2	300,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoPIT <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Policy and Programs of the Government of Nepal for the Nepali Fiscal Year 2077-78 (2020-21) which highlights dignified work and social security of the workforce by giving high priority to improve labour productivity and employability.	SDG 1, 8, 10	
	GEM1	70,000	50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoPIT <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Policy and Programs of the Government of Nepal for the Nepali Fiscal Year 2077-78 (2020-21) which highlights dignified work and social security of the workforce by giving high priority to improve labour productivity and employability.	SDG 1, 8, 10	
	GEM2	1,500,000 ILO- 1,000,000 UNDP- 500,000	1,000,000 ILO – 750,000 UNDP – 250,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoPIT <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Policy and Programs of the Government of Nepal for the Nepali Fiscal Year 2077-78 (2020-21) which highlights dignified work and social security of the workforce by giving high priority to improve labour productivity and employability.	SDG 1, 8, 10	

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
50.	3	Labour	set with ongoing/new construction work; 6. Organizing and conducting the main training courses for key stakeholders including government officials. Organize construction and rehabilitation of priority health infrastructures to create jobs for informal sector workers, while improving health infrastructures	Job creation	Provision of Goods/Infrastructure	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Health workers <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
51.	3	Tourism	Provide short term employment for cleaning and renovating trekking routes and cultural sites for tourism sector workers and also sustainable waste management initiative (treatment of both recyclable and organic waste) at heritage sites (two sites), including training of local trash-pickers, informal vendors and restaurants contributing to creation of green jobs	Job Creation	Programme Support	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
52.	3	Tourism	Implement pilot support for creation of virtual tours of heritage sites and Museums and trainings to the affected tour guides	Livelihood, heritage protection & interpretation	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Unemployed/ underemployed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
53.	3	Tourism	Connect unemployed workers from tourism sector enterprises to Prime Ministers Employment Programme and related apprenticeship programme	Jobs	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 5	
54.	3	Tourism	Provide technical assistance to federal, provincial and local governments in the development of municipal systems to standardize quality of hotels and restaurants and Provide training/ orientation on COVID-19 Safety and Hygiene Protocol to tourism industry workers/stakeholders	MSMEs	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2	
55.	3	Tourism	Provide technical support to Nepal Tourism Board in promoting domestic tourism through skill development, enterprise, awareness and incentive mechanisms.	MSMEs	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM1	2,000,000	2,000,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOPS	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHP <input type="checkbox"/> MoPIT <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Linked to fiscal year 2020/21 budget	SDG8	
	GEM2	500,000 UNDP: 480,000 UNESCO: 20,000	145,000 UNDP: 130,000 UNESCO: 15,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNESCO <input type="checkbox"/> UNWTO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoCTCA <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Nepal Tourism Board)	NPR 50 billion is provisioned in the national budget SMEs and tourism industry) at 5% interest rate for the payment of staff and workers salary	8.5; 8.9	Links with CC Policy #8.6 a(Tourism and Natural and Cultural Heritage) on eco-tourism and green trekking
	GEM1	5,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNESCO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoCTCA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments		8.5; 11.4	
	GEM2	60,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS	Prime Minister Employment Fund with NPR 11.6 billion budget of federal government.	8.5	
	GEM2	150,000 ILO-50,000 UNDP- 100,000	80,000 ILO-30,000 UNDP – 50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWTO	<input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other Nepal Tourism Board	Operational guideline with health protocol for Tourism Sector	8.9 B	
	GEM2	900,000	750,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWTO	<input type="checkbox"/> MoCTCA <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Nepal Tourism Board)	Provision of NPR 100 Billion fund at the concessional interest rate up to 5 percent to the businesses and industries related to agriculture, cottage, small and medium industries, manufacturing industries,	8.9	

Continued: Annex 1 – PILLAR 3: Economic Response And Recovery

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
56.	3	Tourism	Provide support for Vocational and soft skills for women returnee migrants who were in the domestic work (housekeeping/cooking, tour guide) in their former jobs to strengthen their employability/business start-up in the tourism/hospitality sector	MSMEs, jobs	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
						hotels including tourism sector affected by COVID-19.		
	GEM3	500,000	320,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC	Provision of 100 Billion fund at the concessional interest rate up to 5 percent to the businesses and industries related to agriculture, cottage, small and medium industries, manufacturing industries, hotels including tourism sector affected by COVID-19.	8.9; 5.a	
		Total: 46,408,360	Total (unfunded): 28,683,600					

ANNEX 1 – PILLAR 4: SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
1.	4	Other - Social	Conduct evidence-based advocacy on leveraging community-based platforms to promote social cohesion and address gender discriminatory social norms	Gender equality and social inclusion / Anti-discrimination -	Analysis/ Diagnostics	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Collectives <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudur-pashchim Province	
2.	4	Other - Social	Develop an inclusive advocacy and communication strategy on anti-discrimination laws and policies with a focus on social and mainstream media (radio, TV), in partnership with LGU	Gender equality and social inclusion / Anti-discrimination	Advocacy/ Communications	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudur-pashchim Province	
3.	4	Other - Social	Strengthen community-based platforms to promote social cohesion including intergenerational and intersectional dialogues with local government and community groups Good practices: Multi-stakeholder platform including deputy mayors clubs established in the provinces (UNDP) and inter-generational dialogues (UN Women) UNICEF's child clubs; UNW - Peace Networks	Gender equality and social inclusion / Anti-discrimination	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Collectives <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/ Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudur-pashchim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM3	70,000	30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNV	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5 and 16	
	GEM2	200,000	100,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNV	<input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> MoLJPA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5 and 16	
	GEM3	300,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNV	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5 and 16	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 4: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
			UNDP's youth club and deputy mayor clubs				Persons <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth		
4.	4	Other - Social	Mobilize and build capacities of women, CSOs and youth groups/collectives, media in efforts to address gender discriminatory social norms/ harmful practices (child marriage and GBV), promote human rights (including access to food, housing and land rights) Good practices –Use of storytelling to capture the lived experiences of women and excluded groups through digital innovations (UN Women)	Social norm change	Capacity Building	12months	<input type="checkbox"/> Collectives <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Landless /Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Other (media)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
5.	4	Peace & Re-construction	Integrate peace education into the school curriculum, community learning centres, and adult literacy as part of the national civic education programmes to promote social cohesion.	Civic education	Policy Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Collectives <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victim: <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
6.	4	Local Development	Deliver gender responsive integrated / comprehensive package of services (including cash and in-kind support) to address immediate needs, in partnership with LGU with a strong focus on community monitoring	Service delivery	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM3	1,200,000	1,200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNHABITAT <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNV	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 1, 5 and 16	New Urban Agenda
	GEM2	400,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoEST <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 4, 5 and 16	
	GEM3	3,000,000	2,200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNV	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5, 10 and 16	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 4: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
7.	4	Livelihood	Pilot temporary basic income for women and excluded groups	Social protection	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
8.	4	Livelihood	Create platforms for inter-group dialogues on promoting inclusive economic opportunities or enhancing livelihoods security etc, building local ownership, including through inter-communal/group small-scale businesses and other livelihood activities	Livelihoods	Programme Support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
9.	4		Conduct capacity development of women and excluded groups on marketing and advocacy to enhance economic resilience of poor communities Good Practice: Safety net provided by Women's cooperatives during COVID crisis		Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperatives <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM3	1,500,000	1,500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5, 10 and 16	
	GEM2	300,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5, 10 and 16	
	GEM3	500,000	200,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN UN Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5, 10 and 16	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 4: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
10.	4	Local Development	<p>Conduct capacity development of provincial and LGUs to implement and monitor gender and social inclusion responsive and risk informed plans and programmes for community resilience on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal provisions and international covenants relating to food, housing and land rights; • establish grievance redressal mechanisms • use of data for greater accountability and evidenced based advocacy <p>(Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen issued circular in the name of local government to establish grievance handling desks)</p>		Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All; elected representatives)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
11.	4	Other - Social	Support to the government to further plan for the issuance of identity documentation for all refugees in Nepal granting access to essential services and put mechanisms in place to ensure respect for the principle of non-refoulement and non-penalization for irregular entry or stay; and adopts national refugee legislation in line with international standards		Advocacy/ Communications	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
12.	4	Other - Social	Appropriate support to the government to strengthen its civil registration outreach and ensure timely issuance of legal identity documents (birth and citizenship certificates) to all eligible persons and continued advocacy to amend the Citizenship Act to enable citizenship documentation at birth and repeals gender discriminatory provisions for women and gender and sexual minorities		Advocacy/ Communications	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
13.	4	Communications	Promote access to information by conducting social audits, public hearings and citizen forums (including through digital innovation and virtual information platforms)	Right to Information and accountability	Programme Support and technical support	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict Victims <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Landless/ Land Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Persons <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with disabilities <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM3	500,000	400,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN <input type="checkbox"/> UNHabitat <input type="checkbox"/> UNV	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLMCPA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments Others (forest, land and law enforcement agencies)	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5, 13 and 16	
	GEM2	472,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNHCR	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFA	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5, and 16	
	GEM2	120,000	0	UNCT	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFA	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5 and 16	
	GEM2	500,000	400,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> OPMCM <input type="checkbox"/> Other (National Information Commission)	15th Five-Year Plan	SDG 5 and 16	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 4: Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
14.	4		<p>Engage human rights institutions to monitor human rights in line with international normative frameworks (CEDAW, CRC, UPR):</p> <p>(1) develop virtual human rights monitoring, case handling and outreach system</p> <p>(2) monitoring of the detention, child correction centres and prisons and provide basic support for safety and security</p> <p>(3) establishment of coordination mechanisms among all the commissions (NHRC, NDC, NWC, NMC among others)</p> <p>(4) Develop a checklist for all NHRIs to monitor socio-economic recovery planning and implementation from HRBA</p> <p>Good practices: A draft SOP developed on joint monitoring system (UNDP) OHCHR, UNDP and other agencies released a checklist on HRBA to recovery</p>	Human rights	Technical Assistance and policy advice	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
15.	4		<p>Strengthen capacities of the justice sector (local judicial committees, Attorney General office and police) to respond to GBV and other forms of discrimination with a focus on e-governance, online case management and MIS</p> <p>(This will include support to develop e-judicial strategy to develop open digitalized case management system for all levels of the judiciary; online dispute resolution at the informal level of justice sector)</p> <p>Good practices: Roster is being developed by the judicial committees (UNDP)</p>	Access to justice	Capacity Building Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> Sex workers <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Slum Dwellers <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women <input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees) <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
16.	4		<p>Support human rights networks, paralegals and bare foot lawyers at local level to provide continued legal aid services (including civic documentation, social action/strategic litigation)</p> <p>Good practices: NBA has started pro bono lawyers in response to the crisis (UNDP) there are already human rights networks established in different districts (UNDP)</p>	Human Rights and Access to justice	Provision of Services	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All; Human rights defenders)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
17.	4		<p>Dissemination of the court decisions and interim orders made during lockdown (on human rights, access to justice, migrant workers, children in conflict with the law and business and human rights) and support development of e-justice strategy for all the law enforcement and adjudicative sectors in Nepal</p>	Access to justice, human rights and rule of law	Knowledge Sharing	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Dalits <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Minorities <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Persons without citizenship certificates <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide <input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Karnali Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	500,000	400,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> OPMCM <input type="checkbox"/> Other (National Human Rights Commission)	15th Five-Year Plan; Strategic Plan of the National Human Rights Commission 2016-2020	SDG 16, SDG 5 and 10	
	GEM2	700,000	500,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLJPA <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Office of the Attorney General; Nepal Police)	15th Five-Year Plan PLGSP Strategic Plan of Judiciary	SDG 16, SDG 5	
	GEM2	650,000	400,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNFPA <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLJPA <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Nepal Bar Association, National Human Rights Commission, Other Commissions)	15th Five-Year Plan, Plan of the Nepal Bar Association, Action Plan of the National Human Rights Commission	SDG 16, SDG 5	
	GEM2	100,000	50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNICEF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLJPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	15th Five-Year Plan and Strategic Plan of Judiciary Strategic Plan of Judiciary and the Plan of Action of A2J commission	SDG 16	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM1	100,000	50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (FNCCI)	Draft NHRAP	SDG 16	
	GEM2	100,000	60,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLJPA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> NPC		SDG 16, SDG 5	
	GEM2	45,000	45,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOPS <input type="checkbox"/> UNODC	<input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA	Prison Reform Policy	3; 16	
	GEM2	20,000	20,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOPS <input type="checkbox"/> UNODC	<input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> MoHA	Prison Reform Policy	10; 16	
		Total: 11,277,000	Total (unfunded): 7,955,000					

ANNEX 1 – PILLAR 5: MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
1.	5	Economic Reform	Support NPC to conduct comprehensive impact and needs assessments of COVID-19 in Nepal, with specific focus on medium and long-term macroeconomic outcomes and with an estimation of employment and poverty effects	Impact assessment	Analysis/Diagnostics	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
2.	5	Local Development	Provide technical assistance to selected provincial and local governments to conduct rapid assessments of COVID-19's evolving multi-sectoral impact; and to design plan/programme/budget allocations for addressing impacts through local and provincial annual/periodic plans/programmes	Impact assessment	Analysis/Diagnostics Capacity Building	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province	
3.	5	Economic Reform	Review the relief packages announced by the GoN, including stimulus investments and the 2020-21 budget to identify their impacts on economy and segments of society who have been left behind and to provide policy recommendations for effective delivery of recovery packages aligned with Nepal's commitment to the 2030 Agenda	Policy review	Technical Assistance Policy Support	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
4.	5	Financial Reform	Engage with private sectors, especially MSMEs, cooperatives, and women-owned enterprises, through a series of dialogues to identify gender-responsive policy support and complementary actions, such as employment-oriented investments that will enable the monetary and fiscal policies to meet targeted results.	Advocacy	Dialogue/Interaction	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Sudurpaschim Province	
5.	5	Local Development	Leverage the SDG Fund programme on INFF, to engage with the National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission (NNRFC) to strategically use allocation mechanisms for equalization grants to support local and provincial governments in implementing recovery programmes.	Advocacy	Policy Support Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Gandaki Province	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	66,000 UNDP: 30,000 WFP: 36,000	30,000 WFP: 30,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNESCAP <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> NPC		SDG 17.13	Study and research on the effects of climate change in various thematic areas will be conducted regularly and their results will be integrated into decision-making process (National Climate Change Policy 2019),
	GEM2	50,000	50,000 UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments		SDG 10.14	Study and research on the effects of climate change in various thematic areas will be conducted regularly and their results will be integrated into decision-making process (National Climate Change Policy 2019),
	GEM3	100,000 UNDP: 50,000 WFP: 50,000	100,000 WFP: 50,000	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNESCAP <input type="checkbox"/> WFP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> NPC		SDG 17.13	
	GEM3	135,000 UNDP: 60,000 UN Women: 75,000	75,000 UN Women	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NNRFC)	The 15th Plan 5.2 (Cooperative development) 15th Plan 7.6 (gender equality and women empowerment)	SDG 5 SDG 8 SDG 10	
	GEM3	200,000 UN Women: 60,000 UNDP: 80,000 UNCDF: 60,000	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments <input type="checkbox"/> Other (NNRFC)	15th Plan 3.7 SDG internalization 15th plan 7.6 (gender equality and women empowerment)	SDG 10.14	

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 5: Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

Continued: Annex 1 – Pillar 5: Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
	Pillar Select one option	Sector Select one option	Activity Indicate as relevant	Area Indicate as relevant	Type Select one option	Timeframe Select one option	Population Target Select all relevant options	Geographic Target Select all relevant options	
6.	5	Economic Reform	Support MoF to design a more inclusive stimulus package by the end of 2020, drawing on the evidence from assessments conducted (1 & 2 above)	Advocacy	Technical Assistance Policy Support	6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
7.	5	Financial Reform	Work with Nepal Rastra Bank for an in-depth analysis of the fiscal deficit and stress on the banking sector from emerging credit risk	Advocacy & policy review	Analysis/ Diagnostics	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
8.	5	Financial Reform	Engage with the MoF & Nepal Rastra Bank on financing options for the deficit including the issuance of bonds to monetize the short-term budget deficit	Advocacy & policy support	Technical Assistance Policy Support	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
9.	5	Financial Reform	Support efforts to strengthen the financial system with Nepal Rastra Bank to review options for dealing with private sector debt and pathways to increase immediate lending to the government, sub-national governments and private sector to support recovery – especially those in challenged sectors and geographical areas using digital finance instruments	Advocacy & policy support	Technical Assistance	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers <input type="checkbox"/> MSMEs <input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
10.	5	Economic Reform	Facilitate multilateral and multisectoral collaboration and coordination towards addressing the socio economic development, mobility, and health components of COVID-19 response and recovery, in line with the GCM and considering upcoming regional review of the GCM later this year and Nepal's contribution to it.	Policy support	Advocacy/ Communications	12 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Migrants (including returnees)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
11.	5	Local Development	Leverage the strategic partnership on the PLGSP to support the provincial governments to develop and set up gender-responsive financial database which can strengthen information management system, promote fiscal accountability, promote gender-responsive allocation of resources, and accelerate resources mobilization for recovery.	Policy support	Capacity Building	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> LGBTIQ <input type="checkbox"/> Women	<input type="checkbox"/> Province 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Bagmati Province <input type="checkbox"/> Province 5	
12.	5	Local Development	Work with local governments to review and strengthen tax revenues (including new taxation instruments and higher tax compliance), in a transparently established manner to boost investment and deliver recovery oriented public investments.	Policy support	Technical Assistance	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (All)	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	
13.	5	Women, Children & Social Welfare	Conduct evidence-based advocacy on universal basic income as part of a more holistic social protection approach.	Assessment	Advocacy/ Communications	18 months	<input type="checkbox"/> Farmers <input type="checkbox"/> Informal workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Nationwide	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
	GEM2	50,000 UNDP	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCTAD <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNESCAP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF	Budget speech and monetary policies that focus on support to MSMEs	SDG 17.13	
	GEM2	50,000 UNCDF	40,000 UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> NRB	Budget speech and monetary policies focusing on capital market	SDG 17.13 SDG 10.14	
	GEM2	50,000 UNCDF	40,000 UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> NRB	Budget speech and monetary policies focusing on capital market	17	
	GEM2	40,000 UNCDF	10,000 UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> NRB	Budget speech and monetary policies focusing on capital market	SDG 1.4	
	GEM2	20,000 IOM	20,000 IOM	<input type="checkbox"/> IOM	<input type="checkbox"/> MoHA <input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS	Budget speech focusing on migrant workers	SDG 10.7	
	GEM3	80,000 40,000 UNCDF 40,000 UN Women	40,000 UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Provincial Governments	15th Plan 7.6 (gender equality and women empowerment) 9.8 (federal governance mechanism) 9.9 (provincial and local level balanced development)	SDG 5 SDG 8 SDG 10	
	GEM2	20,000 UNCDF	20,000 UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> MoFAGA <input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> Local Governments	Budget speech that focuses on strengthening of domestic revenue mobilization	SDG 17.1	
	GEM3	50,000 UN Women	30,000 UN Women	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNWOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/> MoLESS <input type="checkbox"/> MoWCSC	15th Plan 7.6 (gender equality and women empowerment)	SDG 1 SDG 5 SDG 10	

	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Gender Marker Select one option	Total Budget (USD) Indicate as relevant	Total Unfunded (USD) Indicate as relevant	Responsible UN Entities Select all relevant options	GoN Counterparts Tick boxes as relevant Select all relevant options	Link to GoN Priorities (Budget, 15th Five-Year Plan, sector plans) Indicate as relevant	Related SDG Target(s) Indicate as relevant	Alignment to environment & climate policies, frameworks and commitments Indicate as relevant
						7.11- social security and protection		
	GEM2	25,000 UNCDF	15,000 UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> ILO <input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF <input type="checkbox"/> UNCTAD <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNESCAP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> NRB	Budget speech and monetary policy that focus on improving private sector investment	SDG 17.17	
	GEM2	25,000 UNCDF	15,000 UNCDF	<input type="checkbox"/> UNCDF <input type="checkbox"/> UNCTAD <input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNESCAP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> MoICS <input type="checkbox"/> Local governments	Budget speech and monetary policy that focus on improving private sector investment	SDG 17.17	
	GEM2	290,000 UNDP/UNEP	0	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDP <input type="checkbox"/> UNEP	<input type="checkbox"/> MoF <input type="checkbox"/> NPC <input type="checkbox"/> Local governments	Sustainable Development Goals, Status and Roadmap 2016-2030, NPC, 2017. Government of Nepal.	SDG 17.17; SDG 1; 13;15	
		Total: 1,251,000	Total (unfunded): 485,000					

5.2. ANNEX 2. LIST OF GROUPS CONSULTED

No.	Group consulted	Lead UN agency/ies
1.	Children (age 7-18)	UNICEF
2.	Conflict victims	UN Women
3.	Cooperatives	UNDP, UNCDF
4.	Dalits	UNDP
5.	Domestic workers	UN Women
6.	Elderly	UNFPA
7.	Ex-bonded labourers	ILO
8.	Faith Based Leaders	UN Women
9.	Farmers	FAO, WFP
10.	Health workers	WHO
11.	Illiterate	UNESCO
12.	Indigenous peoples	ILO, UNDP
13.	Informal workers/daily wage labourers	ILO, UNDP
14.	LGBTIQ	UN Women
15.	Landless, land poor	FAO, WFP
16.	Madhesi	UN Women
17.	Micro-, Small-, and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs)	UNDP
18.	Migrants (including returnees)	IOM, UNDP
19.	NGOs, with focus on green recovery	UNDP
20.	NGO, with focus on social cohesion and governance	UNDP
21.	Persons living with HIV / AIDS and people using drugs	UNAIDS, UNDP
22.	Persons with disabilities	UNICEF, UNDP
23.	Persons without citizenship documents	UNCT
24.	Prisoners	UNODC, UNOPS
25.	Private sector actors	UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP
26.	Refugees	UNHCR
27.	Religious and ethnic minority groups (including Madhesi and Muslims)	UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women
28.	Rural poor	FAO, WFP
29.	Sex workers	UNODC, UN Women
30.	Slum dwellers and urban poor	UN Habitat, UNDP
31.	Teachers	UNESCO, UNICEF
32.	Tourism stakeholders	UNDP
33.	Trade unions	ILO
34.	Women	UN Women
35.	Youth	UNFPA, UNV, UNDP

PARTICIPANTS INFORMATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	FEMALE	MALE	LGBTIQ	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
1,197	508	668	21	40

5.3. ANNEX 3. LIST OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES CONSULTED

1.	Representatives of Federal Government entities, including:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ministry of Foreign Affairs ■ National Planning Commission ■ Central Bureau of Statistics ■ Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies ■ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development ■ Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation ■ Ministry of Education, Science and Technology ■ Ministry of Energy, Water Resources & Irrigation ■ Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration ■ Ministry of Finance ■ Ministry of Forests and Environment ■ Ministry of Health and Population ■ Ministry of Home Affairs ■ Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security ■ Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation ■ Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs ■ Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport ■ Ministry of Water Supply ■ Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizen ■ Ministry of Youth and Sports ■ Nepal Tourism Board ■ Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
2.	Representatives of provincial governments, including from Provincial Planning Commissions, Office of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, and line ministries, from
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Province 1 ■ Province 2 ■ Bagmati Province ■ Gandaki Province ■ Province 5 ■ Karnali Province ■ Sudurpaschim Province
3.	Representatives from local governments, including more than 250 Women Mayors/Chairs and Deputy Mayors/Vice-Chairs from local governments across the seven provinces, Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN), and National Association of Rural Municipality in Nepal (NARMIN)

5.4. ANNEX 4. ROADMAP TO DEVELOP UN SER FRAMEWORK IN NEPAL

PowerPoint presentation with Roadmap available at:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1fmBtjWjvI3Thn0TxVV-v_rlmvMon2Nx

5.5. ANNEX 5. TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR PILLAR LEADS FOR THE DESIGN OF THE UN SER IN NEPAL

TERMS OF REFERENCES

PILLAR LEADS FOR THE DESIGN OF THE UN FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONDING TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN NEPAL
25 JUNE 2020

The Pillar Leads for the development of the UN Framework for Responding to the Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in Nepal are as follows:

1. Health First – WHO
2. Protecting People – UNICEF
3. Economic Response and Recovery – UNDP
4. Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration – UNRCO
5. Social Cohesion and Community Resilience – UN Women

Heads of Agencies will represent the Pillar Leads in performing this role, with support from at least three designated technical focal points per agency. The Pillar Leads have the overall responsibility to lead the drafting of the respective chapters. With this, the Pillar Leads are responsible for the following detailed tasks^f:

- Identify and liaise with key Government of Nepal agencies for the respective pillars;
- Coordinate with supporting agencies (co-leads) and contributing agencies (represented through UNDAF Outcome Groups and other thematic groups);
- Lead the compilation of information and data, including from recent/ongoing impact/needs assessments, for respective chapters;
- Identify any additional studies/assessments conducted by other stakeholders;
- Lead summary and compilation of consultation findings and commission additional analysis if required;
- Connect and incorporate the key findings and suggestions from stakeholder consultations^g with the respective chapters, as relevant;
- Lead drafting of chapters, with allocated

technical focal points from supporting and contributing agencies;

- Liaise with UNRCO/UNDP and the drafting team for timely submission of drafts (in the required length), revisions, inputs and feedback;
- Participate as a member of the Technical Advisory Group.

The Pillar Leads are also responsible for ensuring that the overall guiding principles and approaches in the design of the framework are adhered to, including:

- Focus on SDG Implementation;
- Leave No One Behind;
- Build Forward, 'Build Better', 'Build Differently' – Sustainable, Inclusive, Participatory;
- Whole-of-government and whole-of-society;
- Aligned with 15th Plan and GoN Priorities;
- Whole-of-United Nation approach;
- Build on, and re-think our ongoing work;
- UN ownership – based on internal United Nations system technical knowledge.

Similarly, the Pillar Leads will be responsible for actively promoting and role-modeling the working norms for the design of the framework, including:

- Work collaboratively;
- Keep UNRCO/UNDP/Drafting Team copied;
- Respect deadlines;
- Send agency-consolidated inputs and feedback;
- Resolve issues at lowest possible level, preferably between assigned focal points.

Deliverables: The overall output (15 pages) of the Five Pillars will include - challenges, phased recommendations, and gaps.

The agreed timeline for the drafting of the framework, with the specific responsibilities of the Pillar Leads is as follows:

^f May expand/adjust as needed

^g And HCT/cluster works as relevant

Tasks	Timeline
UNRCO/UNDP establishes Framework drafting team and Technical Advisory Group, including Pillar Leads as members	25 June 2020
Pillar Leads finalize list of GoN counterparts for respective Pillar and share with UNRCO/UNDP	25 June 2020
Pillar Leads finalize lists of supporting agencies (co-leads) and contributing agencies for respective pillars	
Focal points to include HoA and three technical staff (national and international) per agency	26 June 2020
Pillar Leads set-up email groups and meeting schedules for respective Pillars	29 June 2020
Pillar Leads convene first Pillar meetings	30 June 2020
Pillar Leads support the preparation of consultation schedules and the summary and compilation of consultation findings	30 June – 10 July 2020
Pillar Leads gather and compile relevant evidence, assessments and data for respective chapters	30 June – 10 July 2020
Pillar Leads complete the preparation of first draft chapters, and share with UNRCO/UNDP	17 July 2020
Pillar Leads prepare the costing of the phased recommendations	13 July – 24 July 2020
Pillar Leads facilitates the finalization of the draft chapters, by addressing feedback from the Technical Advisory Group and Drafting Team	27 July – 7 August 2020

Document repository: All background documents can be found at Google Drive and all Pillars Leads are expected to populate the drive as they progress with their work.

5.6. ANNEX 6. LIST OF ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED IN NEPAL (AS OF JUNE 2019^h)

Agency	Assessment Titles
WFP	COVID-19 Secondary Effects Situation Analysis and Monitoring
WFP	Food Security Updates
WFP	Market monitoring
WFP	Market functionality study
WFP	Household vulnerability analysis
WFP	MVAM Household Food Security Assessment
UNICEF	SMART survey in flood prone districts
UNICEF	Monitoring impact of COVID-19 in social sector
UN Women	Rapid Gender Assessment (in partnership with Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, Care and Save the Children)
UN Women	Assessment of economic empowerment issues including unpaid, domestic and care work in partnership with the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens and private sector agency using text messages
UN Women	Feminist analysis of the socio-economic impact of COVID-19
World Bank	Nepal: Poverty and Equity Covid-19 Response
World Bank	Social Protection and Jobs support to address COVID-19 in Nepal
World Bank	Assessing and mitigating risks to most vulnerable during and in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic
UNDP	Macroeconomic impact of COVID-19 on select sectors and their implications to vulnerable population
UNDP	COVID-19 Pandemic in Nepal Rapid Assessment: Socio-economic Impact on Vulnerable Groups (focus on most affected sectors of the economy)
UNDP	Nepal COVID-19 Economic Brief
UNFPA	Rapid assessment on GBV due to COVID 19
UNFPA	Rapid assessment to identify barriers in accessing sexual, reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services.

^h Consolidated by UNDP as part of the early recovery cluster work

Agency	Assessment Titles
IOM	Rapid assessment of protection issues by mapping the vulnerabilities and risks faced by returnee migrant workers and their families, and impacts of socio-economic recovery of migrants and their communities in selected Municipalities of Province 1 and Karnali Province (planned)
IOM	Rapid phone survey with private recruitment agencies (PRAs) in targeted countries, including Nepal and with Nepal Association Foreign Employment Agencies (NAFEA) to better understand the impacts of Covid-19 on migrant workers in labour destination countries and PRAs in Nepal.
IOM	Phone survey with 753 palikas to identify key gaps and challenges on COVID-19 management with respect to migration, reintegration and health in coordination with MOFAGA, MOLESS and MoHP (to start May 1).
IOM	Mapping of Migration and Migrants vulnerabilities to and from India for evidence-based policy making in coordination with MoLESS. (TBC)
UNESCO	Assessing the social and economic impact of COVID-19 on the cultural sector (local/national heritage, including World Heritage, intangible cultural heritage and creative culture sector) and identify priorities for culture sector recovery in Nepal
UNESCO	Mapping of available activity based digital learning resources for remote learning
ILO	Rapid assessment of COVID-19 impact on Enterprises (Google Survey launched & supporting KIs in progress)
ILO	Rapid impact assessment of COVID-19 on and preventive measures for actors in the informal economy
ILO	Labour market analysis – COVID-19 Impact (based on NLFS 2017/18 & in progress)
FAO and WFP	Assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture, food security and Nutrition (Joint assessment with WFP and Ministry Agriculture and Livestock Development)
WHO	Assessments on hospital readiness for infection prevention and control, waste management, WASH, and patient care in select COVID-19 designated hospitals.
UN Habitat	Rapid assessment of COVID-19 impact on the urban poor

5.7. ANNEX 7. UN FRAMEWORK FOR RESPONDING TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF COVID-19 IN NEPAL - RESULTS FRAMEWORK

UN Framework for Responding to the Socio-Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in Nepal - Results Framework

Goal: Contribution to better protect the most vulnerable and marginalized people from the negative social, economic and environmental impacts of COVID-19 and from future crises

OUTCOME 1 – HEALTH FIRST:

Access to affordable quality healthcare during and beyond the COVID-19 crisis is increased

Related Nepal UNDAF 2018-2022 Outcome:

- Outcome 2: By 2022 there is improved, equitable access, availability and utilization of quality basic social services for all, particularly for vulnerable people

Related National Goal/Priority (as per the National Budget FY 2020/21):

- Expansion of health services and health infrastructure

Global UN SEF Indicators:

Note: Nepal-specific outputs and output indicators may be developed and annexed at a later stage

- 1.1. Number of people accessing essential (non-COVID-19 related) health services, disaggregated by sex, age group and at-risk populations³
 - a. Vaccination programmes
 - b. Sexual and reproductive health
 - c. Nutrition programmes
- 1.2. Number of health facilities that received UN support to maintain essential immunization services since COVID-19 disruptions, disaggregated by type of health worker and type of support

Type of Health Worker

 - a) Health workers based at health care facilities
 - b) Community health worker

Type of Support

 - a) Rapid training to provide essential MNCH services
 - b) Provision of PPE and RCCE material
 - c) Provision of MNCH supplies (e.g. ORS, antibiotics) and MNCH communication material
 - d) Remuneration for community health workers
 - e) Establishing community-based health delivery points
 - f) Ensuring supportive mechanisms
 - g) Connecting CHWs to GBV prevention and response information and services
 - h) Other
- 1.3. Number of countries protecting health services and systems
 - a) with a set of core essential services to be maintained during the COVID-19 pandemic defined
 - b) with multisectoral mental health and psychosocial support technical working group
 - c) with health sector policies informed by socio-economic impact assessment focused on at-risk populations being implemented
- 1.4. Number of community health workers receiving UN support to maintain essential services since COVID-19 disruptions, disaggregated by type of support

OUTCOME 2 - PROTECTING PEOPLE:

Access to basic social services is safeguarded, and social protection systems that promote agency and dignity for the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups are strengthened

Related Nepal UNDAF 2018-2022 Outcome:

- Outcome 2: By 2022 there is improved, equitable access, availability and utilization of quality basic social services for all, particularly for vulnerable people

Related National Goal/Priority (as per the National Budget FY 2020/21):

- Strengthening education, expansion of information technology and provision of infrastructure
- Providing work opportunities and universal social protection

Global UN SEF Indicators:

Note: Nepal-specific outputs and output indicators may be developed and annexed at a later stage

- 2.1. Number of people reached with critical WASH supplies (including hygiene items) and services, disaggregated by sex, age group and at-risk population
- 2.2. Number of children supported with distance/home-based learning, disaggregated by sex
- 2.3. Number of primary school children receiving meals or alternatives to meals, such as take-home rations, disaggregated by sex
- 2.4. Number of countries with measures in place to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which
 - a) integrate violence prevention and response into COVID-19 response plans
 - b) raise awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men
 - c) provide options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators
 - d) ensure continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity
 - e) ensure access to justice build capacity of key services to prevent impunity
- 2.5. Number of beneficiaries of social protection schemes and services related to the COVID-19 pandemic, disaggregated by type of programme, territory (rural/urban), sex, age group and at-risk population
 - a) Financial aid packages
 - b) Cash for productivity / transfer programmes
 - c) Water and sanitation services
 - d) Food and nutrition schemes
 - e) Legal aid services
 - f) Human right protection services
 - g) Psychosocial support services

OUTCOME 3 - ECONOMIC RESPONSE AND RECOVERY:

Jobs and livelihoods of the most severely affected people and groups within the most affected sectors are better protected and business growth of MSMEs is supported

Related Nepal UNDAF 2018-2022 Outcome:

- Outcome 1: By 2022, impoverished, especially economically vulnerable people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods, safe and decent employment, and income opportunities
- Outcome 3: By 2022, environmental management, sustainable recovery and reconstruction, and resilience to climate change and disaster are strengthened at all levels

Related National Goal/Priority (as per the National Budget FY 2020/21):

- Revitalization of affected businesses
- Implementation of ongoing development projects
- Providing work opportunities and universal social protection

Global UN SEF Indicators:

Note: Nepal-specific outputs and output indicators may be developed and annexed at a later stage

- 3.1. Number of countries that reinforce UN supported employment policies and a regulatory environment conducive to economic recovery and decent work, especially in high risk COVID sectors for
 - a) Women
 - b) Youth (15-29)
 - c) Own account workers and family workers (as proxy for informal workers)
 - d) Migrant workers
 - e) Workers with disabilities
- 3.2. Number of private sector companies and formal and informal sector workers supported during and after the COVID-19 pandemic
 - a) Micro, small, medium enterprises (MSMEs)
 - b) Private sector companies, excluding MSMEs
 - c) Formal sector workers
 - d) Informal sector workers
- 3.3. Number of countries adopting fiscal stimulus packages for COVID-19 economic response and recovery, that are:
 - a) Green
 - b) Gender sensitive
- 3.4. Number of direct beneficiaries of food supply protection regimes, that are designed to:
 - a) Protect livelihoods by addressing food supply bottlenecks
 - b) Improve protective measures for food supply workers

OUTCOME 4 - SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE:

Discrimination and exclusion are reduced, communities are strengthened and governance systems have increased capacity to meet the needs of people

Note: The UNCT Nepal has decided to change the order of the key areas from the Global Framework. Hence, in the Nepal Framework, Social Cohesion and Community Resilience is Outcome 4, whereas Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration is Outcome 5. The numbering of indicators has been kept the same as in the global Framework.

Related Nepal UNDAF 2018-2022 Outcome:

- Outcome 3: By 2022, environmental management, sustainable recovery and reconstruction, and resilience to climate change and disaster are strengthened at all levels
- Outcome 4: By 2022, inclusive, democratic, accountable and transparent institutions are further strengthened towards ensuring rule of law, social justice and human rights for all, particularly for vulnerable people

Related National Goal/Priority (as per the National Budget FY 2020/21):

- Implementation of federalism

Global UN SEF Indicators:

Note: Nepal-specific outputs and output indicators may be developed and annexed at a later stage

- 5.1 Number of organizations benefiting from institutional capacity building so that governments, employers' and workers' organizations can work together to shape socio-economic policy responses:
 - a) Employers' and business organizations (EBMOs)
 - b) Trade unions
 - c) Food workers' organizations
- 5.2. Number of community-based organisations capacitated to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related domestic violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses, and ensure longer-term recovery disaggregated by type of community
 - a) Women's organizations
 - b) Youth organizations
 - c) Federations of slum dwellers
 - d) National human rights institutions (NHRIs)
 - e) Religious community organizations
 - f) Indigenous community

- g) Community based organisations in fragile and conflict-affected countries
 - h) Community organization representing other at-risk population
 - i) Community-based organisations providing livelihoods support and basic services delivery
- 5.3 Number of social dialogue, advocacy and political engagement spaces facilitated with participation of at-risk populations and groups:
- a) Social dialogue spaces at national level
 - b) Social dialogue spaces at sub-national level
 - c) Advocacy and political engagement spaces at national level
 - d) Advocacy and political engagement spaces at sub-national level

OUTCOME 5 - MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION:

Economic growth is rebounded, and development efforts are accelerated through strengthened macroeconomic and fiscal policies and more effective development cooperation

Related Nepal UNDAF 2018-2022 Outcome:

- Outcome 1: By 2022, impoverished, especially economically vulnerable people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods, safe and decent employment, and income opportunities
- Outcome 4: By 2022, inclusive, democratic, accountable and transparent institutions are further strengthened towards ensuring rule of law, social justice and human rights for all, particularly for vulnerable people

Related National Goal/Priority (as per the National Budget FY 2020/21):

- Revitalization of affected businesses

Global UN SEF Indicators:

Note: Nepal-specific outputs and output indicators may be developed and annexed at a later stage

- 4.1. Number of countries that undertook socio-economic impact assessments in response to the COVID-19 crisis, with a focus on at-risk populations
 - a) Macro-meso economic needs
 - b) Labour market impact assessment
 - c) Multi-sectoral and sectoral needs assessment
 - d) Fiscal and public debt assessment
 - e) Human impact needs assessment for at risk populations
 - f) Gender sensitive impact assessments
- 4.2. Number of countries implementing policies informed by socio-economic impact assessment focused on at-risk populations
 - a) Socio-economic policy including employment
 - b) Labour market policies, including food security assessment
 - c) Fiscal policy
 - d) Health sector policy
 - e) Social protection policy
 - f) Women's empowerment policy

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PILLAR LEADS AND CO-LEADS

Note: Pillar leads and co-leads were assigned and agreed upon based on the existing structure of UNDAF Outcome Co-Chairs and Humanitarian Country Team Cluster Leads

Pillar 1: Health First

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Pillar 5: Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Collaboration

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Neerana Shakya	UNESCO
Santosh Chhetri	UNFPA
Tania Dhakhwa	UNICEF
Mukunda Nepal	UNICEF
Raj Deol	UNOPS
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Sujan Govinda Amatya	WHO
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Silla Ristimäki	UNRCO
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Cynara Manandhar	UNRCO
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Prof. Dr. Puspa Raj Kadel	Vice Chairman
Kewal Prasad Bhandari	Member Secretary
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Dr. Narayan Raj Poudel	Program Director

Provincial Governments

Name	Title	Province
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Dr. Bhogendra Jha	Vice Chair, Policy Commission	Province 2
Shyam Basnet	Member, Planning Commission	Bagmati Province
Dr. Giridhari Sharma Paudel	Vice Chair, Policy and Planning Commission	Gandaki Province
Dr. Gopi Khanal	Secretary, Ministry of Social Development	Lumbini Province
Prof. Dr. Punya Prasad Regmi	Vice Chair, Planning Commission	Karnali Province
Suman Aryal	Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Planning	Sudurpaschim Province

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