



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Country Programming Framework 2018-2022

Priorities for technical cooperation and partnership
between the Government of Nepal and the Food and
Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



Country Programming Framework

2018-2022

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Aquaculture Development Programme
ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy
ASD	Agenda for Sustainable Development
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DCCs	District Coordination Committee
DFTQC	Department of Food technology and Quality Control
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DPMAS	District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSTEP	Decentralized Science, Technology and Education Programme
FPs	Flagship Programmes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FANSEP	Food and Nutrition Security Enhancement Project
FFS	Farmers Field School
FNSPA	Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FSS	Forest Sector Strategy
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCP	Global Cooperation programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoN	Government of Nepal
HRC	Human Rights Commission
HVAP	High Value Agriculture Project
INAGEP	Innovation and Agro-Entrepreneurship Programme
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoF	Ministry of Finance

MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoICS	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies
MoLESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
MoPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation
MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
MoEWRI	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
MoWS	Ministry of Water Supply
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MSNP II	Multi Sector Nutrition Plan II
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAPZHC	National Action Plan on Zero Hunger Challenge
NBSAP	Nepal Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NeKSAP	Nepal Food Security Monitoring System
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRIP	National Resilience Implementation Plan
OFDA	Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance
PCP	Partner Coordination Platform
PMAS	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFA	Sustainable Food and Agriculture
SFC	Save Food Campaign
SO	Strategic Objective
SOFI	State of Food Insecurity
SSC	South-South Cooperation
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNRBAs	United Nations Rome Based Agencies
USD	United States Dollar
UTF	Unilateral Trust Fund
VADEP	Value Chain Development Programme
VDCs	Village Development Committees

Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three priority areas of the Government of Nepal (GoN) to guide FAO's partnership and support, bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise. It aims at supporting the government efforts towards addressing *sustainable and competitive agricultural production for poverty reduction and eradication of hunger and malnutrition; resilient natural resource management and agricultural production system; and inclusive and gender responsive livelihoods enhancement*.
2. The CPF outlines the key priority areas of FAO technical assistance support to and partnership with the Government of Nepal in period of five years from 2018 to 2022. The formulation process of this CPF (2018-2022) involved a wide range of consultations among national stakeholders including line ministries of the Government of Nepal, civil society, private sector, development partners and relevant United Nations agencies including RBAs. It also brought together technical inputs of FAO staff in both FAO Headquarters in Rome and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok. This CPF document does not prescribe a rigid framework; rather, it can be revisited and adjusted when required according to the changes in government priorities during the period.

I. Country context and priorities

3. Nepal has made remarkable progress over the last 20 years, despite a challenging environment, which included a decade-long conflict, trade disruption at the southern border of the country, and two major earthquakes. The country also achieved most of its development goals and is committed to achieve the Agenda 2030. The Constitution of Nepal promulgated in 2015 has adopted a federal model of governance with three tiers of governments (Federal, Provincial and Local) providing a unique opportunity for Nepal to establish an equitable development trajectory, which leaves no one behind.
4. Over the past decade Nepal's economy performed reasonably well with 4.3 percent growth. Agriculture is a major driver of Nepal's economy and the dominant source of employment. Over that period, poverty rates declined from 42 percent in 1994/95 to about 21.6 percent in 2015¹. Agriculture growth has been instrumental for reducing poverty but insufficient to adequately address malnutrition, as underweight, wasting and stunting among under five year old children are 27 percent, 10 percent and 36 percent, respectively, and around 22.8 percent of the population live below the level of minimum dietary consumption requirements².
5. Nepal has been undergoing a gradual 'feminization' in the agriculture sector, as male farmers continue to move out of agriculture, migrating to urban areas and abroad in search of more remunerative employment opportunities. The Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nepal shows that 76.4 percent of women are engaged in agriculture work as unpaid family labour with 10.4 percent receiving only in-kind payment and 13.2 percent receiving cash and in-kind payments³. Furthermore, only one-third of the extension services delivered reach females.
6. Forty-four percent of the land in Nepal is under forest. Forestry has significantly contributed to local communities providing wood and non-wood forest products for crop and livestock sectors and household consumption as well as balancing the natural ecosystems and conserving biodiversity. It has also contributed directly and indirectly to the national economy. In line with the SDGs, Nepal targets to increase forest area under community management from 39 percent to 42 percent by 2030. Similarly, it proposes to halt forest loss and plant 5 000 ha of forests per year.
7. Nepal is highly vulnerable to climate change, hydro-meteorological disasters and extreme events such as drought, storm, flood, inundation, landslide, debris flow and soil erosion⁴. These natural disasters often affect food and nutritional security of vulnerable households as well as their livelihoods. Women and children are the most affected people.

¹ GoN 2015. Agriculture Development Strategy.

² GoN 2016. Nepal Demographic and Health Survey.

³ FAO 2017. Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and Rural Development

⁴ The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in the country has identified 29 districts as highly vulnerable to natural hazards and 22 districts as prone to glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF). Likewise, 9 other districts are considered susceptible to floods. Nepal is one of the most earthquake-prone countries as well.

8. Against this background, Nepal developed its national Sustainable Development Goals and Targets proposing to reduce the rate of the population below the national poverty line from 21.6 percent in 2015 to 13.8 percent by 2022 and to increase the consumption share of bottom 20 percent households from 7.6 percent to 9.7 percent during the same period⁵. The national SDGs for Nepal also aim to reduce stunting from 35.8 percent to 28.6 percent, wasting from 11.3 to 7.0 percent and proportion of underweight children from 30.1 to 18 percent, by 2022⁶. The national SDGs for Nepal plan to integrate these aspects into the national development policy and planning targets.
9. After the promulgation of the new Constitution in 2015 followed by the first democratic elections held in late 2017, the governance structure in Nepal has changed and now includes 753 local governments, seven provincial governments and a federal government at the center, along with decentralization of decision power and allocation of resources to each. Nepal's political transition is a landmark event accompanied by the decentralization of control over natural and agricultural resources to the provincial and local level. As a result, provinces and local governments (municipalities) have become the relevant authorities to oversee the management of natural resources including forests and agriculture⁷ and will receive increased demand on their capacities. This institutional transition offers a significant opportunity to equip these new custodians at different layers with the capacities, policies and plans needed to support the scaling up of sustainable forest and agricultural management system in the changed context. This CPF duly considers the above needs into its priority outcomes and outputs.
10. The CPF is consistent with the global SDGs. FAO, which worldwide contributes to the achievement of 15 out of the 17 SDGs, is well placed to support GoN's efforts towards achieving the SDGs. Furthermore, the CPF is linked to FAO's organization-wide Strategic Objectives (SOs) and FAO's Regional Priorities and Initiatives, specifically those on Blue Growth, Climate Change, Minimizing Food Waste and Loss, One Health, and Zero Hunger. CPF also aligns with the Nepal UN Development Assistance Framework's (UNDAF 2018-2022) priorities and outcomes.
11. The CPF is formulated in line with a series of national strategies and policies and international treaties as given below:
 - a. The Constitution of Nepal (2015) states the right to food as one of the fundamental rights of each citizen. Nepal enacted the **Right to Food and Food Sovereignty** act which ensures fundamental rights relating to food of its citizens.
 - b. The **Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS)** developed by Nepal for 2015 to 2035 provides the main policy framework for the sector. This strategy proposes a 4 percent annual growth in agriculture GDP by 2020 and 6 percent annually by 2025 through working on four strategic pillars: (a) improving governance, (b) increasing productivity, (c) supporting profitable commercialization, and (d) enhancing competitiveness. The ADS is aligned with the Government's Periodic Plans and **Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II (2018-2022)**. MSNP II guides the investments of the Government of Nepal in nutrition and details the roles of line ministries. The ADS also includes a flagship program on food security and nutrition (FSN), identifying priority activities to improve FSN across the country.
 - c. Nepal has also formulated its **Zero Hunger Challenge National Plan of Action (2016-2025)** with the objective of ending hunger and malnutrition based on people's access to adequate, nutritious and affordable food all year round. It promotes sustainable food systems, targeting a 100 per cent increase in the productivity and income of smallholders. It also aims to bring the level of food loss to zero.
 - d. The **Forest Policy (2019)** proposes sustainable management of forests to increase production and productivity through ecosystem management. Reducing deforestation is emphasized under the **Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025)**, while sustainable management of forest resources is emphasized under the National REDD plus Strategy. Likewise, the **Nepal Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020)** gives importance to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. All these contribute to the efforts to mitigate adverse environmental effects and disasters, influencing agricultural production and productivity.
 - e. The forthcoming **Fifteenth National Development Plan (2019-2024)** has proposed to generate prosperity and happiness as the national goal. In the agriculture sector the plan is to include livestock innovation, high value agricultural production, agro-forestry and floriculture production, storehouse and cold storage construction, quality seed research and extension, agri-mechanization promotion, climate change adaptation and resilient technology development, land productivity enhancement and sustainable land use, implementation of land use policy, and production and processing of non-wood forest products and medicinal plants.

⁵ GoN 2017. Nepal: Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030.

⁶ GoN 2016. Demographic and Health Survey.

⁷ LGOA 2017

- f. As a party to the **Paris Agreement**, Nepal is committed to contribute to efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change. It has submitted to the UNFCCC its **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** Plan for efficient management and utilization of natural resources contributing to building resilience. The **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)** is prepared for adaptation to climate change and disasters. The country's **Climate Change Policy (2011)** is supportive of the socio-economic development process while adopting climate resilient approaches. Other policies and strategies include the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the National Resilience Implementation Plan (NRIP) and the Environment Friendly Local Government Framework (EFLGF).

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

12. This section presents FAO's specific areas of support for the period 2018-2022 contributing towards achieving the priorities of the GoN related to increased agricultural production and productivity, eliminating hunger and malnutrition, poverty reduction, agricultural trade competitiveness, higher and more equitable incomes for rural households as well as sustainable natural resource management and resilient capacity building against natural disasters and impacts of climate change. The support areas are encapsulated in three CPF priority outcomes namely : (i) Sustainable agricultural production and productivity, marketing and consumption for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition, (ii) Enhanced natural resource management and agricultural production system resilient to climate change and disasters, and (iii) Inclusive and gender responsive livelihoods enhancement and poverty reduction. Each priority outcome has identified three outputs and related activities to achieve the respective the outcome. The lesson learnt from the implementation of the previous CPF (2013-2017) as well as the recommendations made by the CPF steering committee meetings have also been duly considered while shaping the outcomes, outputs and activities for this CPF. The highlights of FAO support areas under each of the outcomes are summarized hereunder:

Country priority Outcome 1: Sustainable agricultural production and productivity, marketing and consumption for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition

13. This CPF priority outcome is designed to channel FAO's support towards policy and institutional capacity development through interventions that increase agricultural production and productivity by prioritizing improved access to technology and productive assets and financial services, training, agri-enterprise development and creating market linkages with a focus on gender equality, thereby contributing to eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

BOX 1. CPF outputs under Outcome 1

CPF Output 1.1: *Enhanced food security, nutrition and food safety*

CPF Output 1.2: *Improved, inclusive and diversified production as well as agri-business development for crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors;*

CPF Output 1.3: *Reduced wastage/loss across the food chain*

14. FAO's support will be targeted to formulation, review and update of policies, strategies, programme and guidelines related to crops, livestock, and fisheries, contributing to food and nutrition security and safety including right to food, animal health, plant health and food safety compliant with the One Health framework. The activities will target strengthening the functional partnership and coordination mechanism in all three tiers of the Government for designing and implementing food and nutrition security and food safety related interventions. FAO support will also focus on equipping the new institutions at federal, provincial and local levels with the capacities, policies and plans needed to support the scaling up of sustainable agricultural management systems in the changed context. Farming communities will be capacitated through Farmers Field School (FFS) for identification and uptake of innovative, inclusive and gender sensitive technologies and practices to sustainably increase productivity and production. Furthermore, government institutions will be capacitated to monitor and analyse the agriculture production and Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) trends along with collection and analysis of disaggregated data in support of SDG targets.

15. FAO will assist stakeholders to improve and diversify production, agri-business promotion and creating linkages to the markets. Farm Business School (FBS) will be mobilized for strengthening the capacities of farm entrepreneurs, including women led producer groups, to organize into agri-business enterprises and marketing promotion of prioritized agricultural commodities. Government will be supported to diversify the local food production system with focus on promising nutritious crops and animal products. Need based support will also be extended to the government to develop private sector investment plans and formulate value chain development strategies for selected high value commodities.
16. Awareness of consumers will be raised to minimize food waste and value chain actors will be capacitated for adopting multi-stage food handling best practices for minimizing food loss. FAO will also support the government to establish and/or strengthen a mechanism and database to monitor annual food loss and develop a food loss and waste control plan.

Country priority Outcome 2 – Enhanced natural resource management and agricultural production system resilient to climate change and disasters:

17. This priority outcome emphasizes FAO’s specific support for efficient and sustainable management of natural resources such as land, water, forests and bio-diversity, through policy interventions, institutional and human resource development, and promotion of climate-friendly management practices. Focus will be placed on enhancing resilience of critical ecosystems, forest and ecosystem health and promoting forest based enterprises for improved livelihoods of forest dependant communities. Emphasis will also be given to capacitate relevant stakeholders for disaster preparedness and response.

Box 2. CPF outputs under Outcome 2

CPF Output 2.1: *Improved, inclusive and gender responsive policies, regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for sustainable management of natural resources (land, water, forest, bio-diversity) adopted to build resilience of the critical ecosystems*

CPF Output 2.2: *Risk-informed, inclusive and gender responsive policies, guidelines and management practices for sustainable agriculture, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry in-place for increased productivity and resilient livelihoods*

CPF Output 2.3: *Federal, provincial and local level capacity enhanced for disaster preparedness and response*

18. Specific support will be provided to the governments at all three tiers to formulate, review and update inclusive and gender responsive policies, strategies, investment programmes, regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for sustainable natural resource management focusing on forests and bio-diversity. In the framework of government decentralization, FAO will also provide capacity development and policy assistance to the new institutions at federal, provincial and local level to carry out their new responsibilities in the management of natural resources. FAO’s technical assistance will be continued for mainstreaming tools and methodologies of climate change vulnerability risk assessment, climate change adaptation planning and budgeting.
19. FAO will also support the government to develop a Country Resilience Strategy on climate related and natural disasters, a DRR Priority Framework for Action in the agriculture sector and related DRR plans. FAO will continue its support to strengthening the epidemiology and laboratory capacities of government for the surveillance of animal diseases (e.g. HPAI, Rabies, Brucellosis, FMD, PPR) and capacitating the producers to adopt bio-security measures to control and manage pest and diseases.
20. With FAO’s support, the capacities of government officials at all three tiers of governments, communities, service providers, farmer groups as well as forest user groups will be enhanced for disaster preparedness and response. Capacities will also be improved for identifying and adopting resilience practices, risk monitoring and early warning systems for reducing losses from natural hazards, invasive species, pests and disease outbreaks. Need based support will also be provided to government in order to promote social protection measures to protect small-scale crop, livestock, fishery, forestry and agro-forestry producers against the risk of their enterprise failure.

Country priority Outcome 3 - Inclusive and gender responsive livelihoods enhancement and poverty reduction:

21. This priority outcome focusses on FAO's support towards capacity building of federal, provincial and local governments for increasing resilience of vulnerable communities, including women, to improve their livelihoods. It will include strengthening the institutional capacities at federal, provincial and local levels in handling new decentralized responsibilities. This will be achieved through introduction and adoption of gender responsive and drudgery reducing technologies across the agri-food chains as well as promoting inclusive access of vulnerable households to farm and non-farm sector resources. Three outputs are foreseen, which channel support towards improving stakeholder capacity for the adoption of appropriate technology, knowledge and inputs, improving inclusive access of the vulnerable households to productive farm and non-farm sector resources and enhancing efficiency, inclusiveness and gender responsiveness for sustainable development of agri-food systems.
22. FAO support will be targeted towards designing enabling pro-poor policies, strategies and a framework for action for income generation and improved livelihoods. There will be increased engagement of local institutions (e.g. mothers' groups, producer groups, marketing groups, and municipalities) in the delivery of inclusive and gender responsive institutional services. The selected communities will also be supported for increased access to productive assets and innovative, inclusive, and gender sensitive technologies and practices.
23. FAO will support government's efforts of increasing access of the rural poor and marginalized farmers' groups, including women producer groups, to the leased land, irrigation water sources and forest resources. Women, youth and smallholder farmers will be capacitated for protection of livelihood assets and develop entrepreneurship for increasing their access to alternate employment opportunities at the farm, off-farm and non-farm levels. Need based support will also be provided to rural poor and marginalized farmers' groups and their respective local governance institutions to develop contingency plan for response during natural disasters and emergencies.
24. FAO will continue supporting the government to develop and mainstream inclusive and gender responsive agri-food systems policies and programmes. Supports will also be provided for increasing the public and private sector investments on promotion of inclusive agri-food systems for the benefit of vulnerable groups.
25. The details of the activities and targets under each of the three outcomes and related outputs are presented in Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements for 2018 to 2022.

Box 3. CPF outputs under Outcome 3

CPF Output 3.1: Improved stakeholder capacity for the adoption of appropriate inclusive and gender responsive technology, knowledge and inputs for improved income generation from crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry interventions

CPF Output 3.2: Improved and inclusive access of the vulnerable households to productive farm and non-farm sector resources

CPF Output 3.3: Enhanced efficiency, inclusiveness and gender responsiveness for sustainable development of agri-food systems

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

Resource requirements

26. Estimated resource requirement for implementation of proposed activities will be USD 30.9 million over the five-year period of the CPF. Out of this, USD 4.9 million has already been mobilized through bilateral and multilateral (e.g. GAFSP, GCP, GEF, OFDA) funding windows and FAO's own technical cooperation programme. The funding gap of USD 26 million is expected to be mobilized within the five year period from multiple funding sources such as voluntary contributions (UTF, GCP), South-South Cooperation (SSC), FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), Global trust funds and climate funding windows (GCF, GEF) and other UN partnership programmes (UN Trust funds and CERF etc.) as relevant.
27. Joint Resource mobilization through joint programme and projects together with other UN agencies and especially the RBAs will be a priority in the CPF implementation. The lessons learnt from the successful collaboration and partnership with WFP and IFAD in the last CPF cycle in areas of policy, programme and project development and implementation, for instance leasehold forestry, Rural Women Economic empowerment Project, NEKSAP among others, will be carried forward.

In addition to this successful track record of partnership, FAO has been constantly engaging with the RBAs and other UN agencies in formulating other joint proposals for tapping into funding opportunities available in the country to leverage the comparative advantage of each agency and build on the synergy. In line with the priorities set in this CPF, avenues will be further explored to strengthen this partnership to formulate and implement joint programmes and projects to support Nepal in achieving its national priorities and national SDGs targets.

Implementation arrangements

28. The implementation of CPF (2018-2022) will be guided by the Steering Committee co-chaired by the Secretary of MoALD and the FAO Representative, with joint secretary level representation from other line ministries, Directors General of relevant departments, and representatives from the private sector. The decision of this Committee will be implemented by the CPF Implementation Committee chaired by the Joint Secretary of MoALD with representation from line ministries and other concerned agencies. It will ensure coordination among the implemented activities of other related agencies as relevant⁸
29. The strategic partnership of FAO will emphasize value additions for the results relevant to the selected priority outcomes. It will periodically monitor the achievements and integrate lessons learned in the forthcoming plans in line with its strategic objectives that comply with the national priorities. In this process, it will utilize comparative advantage of each partner engaged in the collaboration process, while facilitating the delivery of technical inputs and services relevant to the targeted outputs.

Monitoring and reporting of the implemented activities

30. Milestones are set for the proposed activities related to the priority outputs and outcomes. Their progress status will be assessed periodically against the pre-set indicators (see Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements for 2018 to 2022). Information related to the indicators will be obtained from the MoALD, MoFE, CBS and other database. Means of verification will be used to access disaggregated data representing gender and social inclusion categories. Technical support will be provided to enhance MoALD, MoFE and other partnering agencies' capacity for data collection, analysis, and interpretation of findings, report preparation and integration of corrective measures into the action plans as relevant.
31. Monitoring reports will be produced by FAO annually. These annual reports will feed to the compilation of FAO's Country Annual Reports. It will cover the progress directions taking place across the priority outcome areas. It will also cover lessons learnt from CPF implementation, challenges encountered and subsequent measures to be taken as the way forward.

⁸ For example, coordination with the UN Gender Theme Group comprised of UN Gender Focal Points representing 17 Resident UN organizations promoting gender-responsive activities with: (a) technical advice, (b) capacity development, (c) knowledge management/information sharing, (d) coordination, and (e) policy advocacy agenda. Similarly, coordination will also be established with the SDG Working Committee, chaired by the Vice Chairperson of the National Planning Commissions and represented by the Secretaries of relevant Ministries and private sector.

IV. Update on the CPF (2018-2022)

32. Currently, Nepal is at the institutional transition stage because of its recent political transformation – a move from unitary governance system to a decentralized federal structure⁹. It may influence the service delivery platforms envisaged for the achievement of priority outputs and outcomes. Subsequently, there may be a need to adjust service delivery channels for the CPF once the roles and functional procedures of the provincial and local institutions are well-defined.¹⁰ The CPF will also be aligned with the forthcoming 15th National Development Plan. It may also demand adjustments of the CPF in line with the newly emerged issues in the agriculture sector and in natural resources management and priorities of different levels of the government. In view of these, this CPF will be treated as a living document with periodic review and updates.

For the Government of Nepal

Signature: 
Name: Mr. Shree Krishna Nepal
Title: Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Date: 18 April 2019

For the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Signature: 
Name: Dr. Somsak Pipoppinyo
Title: FAO Representative in Nepal
Date: 18 April 2019

⁹ The country has now been restructured into 7 Provinces, 77 Districts and 753 Urban and Village Municipalities.

¹⁰ According to the World Bank, the country has to amend over 400 acts and restructure civil service system devolving fiscal management power including the criteria for determination of the division of funds. It also needs to redefine tasks of the state functionaries working at various levels. (www.worldbank.org/en/country/nepal/overview)

Annexes

Annex 1: CPF results and resource requirements for 2018 to 2022

Country priority Outcome 1: Sustainable agricultural production and productivity, marketing and consumption for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition

Related priorities of fourteenth national development plan (2016–2019) Strategy 1 - Increase growth and employment through small and medium businesses and transformation of agriculture.

Related priorities of ADS (2015–2035): By 2022, food production and productivity will be enhanced promoting sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries to enhance production sufficiency at the national level with targeting of: (a) trade deficit reduction in food grains from 16 percent to 8.2 percent; (b) food poverty¹¹ from 27.6 percent to 7.3 percent; (c) stunting from 37.4 percent to 28.7 percent; (d) underweight to from 30.1 percent to 21.5 percent; (e) wasting from 18.1 percent to 6.6 percent; and (f) BMI among women from 18.1 percent to 15.5 percent¹²

Related priorities of SDGs (2016–2030):¹³ **SDG2**—By 2030, end hunger and malnutrition(*Target 2.1*),double productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers with increased access to productive resources such as land, inputs, technology and knowledge (*Target 2.3*);By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality (*Target 2.4*);**SDG8**—By 2030, diversify and upgrade value addition technologies contributing to high economic productivity; **SDG12** - By 2030, halve per capita food waste at harvest, retail and consumer levels (*Target 12.3*)

Related priorities of UNDAF (2018–2022): Outcome 1 - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth; Target - By 2022, impoverished, especially economically vulnerable, people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods, safe and decent employment and income opportunities.

Related Strategic Objectives of FAO: SO1 - Help eliminate, hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; **SO2 -** Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; and **SO4 -** Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems.

Related FAO Regional Priorities: Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative; One Health Initiative, Climate Change Initiative

CPF output and indicators	Indicator target and the year of achievement ¹⁴	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ¹⁵				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ¹⁶	Available funding	Resource mobilization target	TCP	
CPF Output 1.1: Enhanced food security, nutrition and food safety		3.3	0.2	2.1	0.7	GoN: MoALD, MoFE, NPC, Others- WB, USAID, IFAD, EU, FAO,
CPF Indicator 1.1.1: Policies, strategies, programme and guidelines related to crops, livestock, and fisheries with enhanced incorporation of FSN considerations in place in the changed context of governance. (<i>Ref. SO indicator 2.2.1</i>)	CPF Target - 1.1.1.1: By 2022, supported MoALD to review, update and/or formulate three policies and strategies (agriculture, livestock, and fisheries) CPF Target 1.1.1.2: By 2022, supported MoALD to formulate three regulation/guidelines (right to food, and animal health, plant health and food safety compliant with one health framework)					

¹¹ Food poverty is defined as the inability to afford or to have access to, food to make up a healthy diet. It is about the quality of food as well as quantity. It is not just about hunger but also about being appropriately nourished to attain and maintain health.

¹² Derived on the basis of annual rate of progress estimated by the ADS (2015–2035) for the first ten years.

¹³ Targets taken from the National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development prepared by the National Planning Commission, Kathmandu, May 2017.

¹⁴ The targets proposed are based on the ongoing and pipeline project activities to be implemented within the forthcoming period of the CPF (2018–2022).

¹⁵ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

¹⁶ Total resources required represent the sum of available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

CPF output and indicators	Indicator target and the year of achievement ¹⁴	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ¹⁵				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ¹⁶	Available funding	Resource mobilization target	TCP	
		Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships			
<p>CPF Indicator 1.1.2: Functional partnership and coordination mechanism strengthened at federal, provincial and local level institutions for designing and implementing food and nutrition security and food safety related interventions including right to adequate and safe food for the benefit of vulnerable groups including women. (Ref. SO indicator 1.1.2.1)</p> <p>CPF Indicator 1.1.3: Innovative, inclusive and gender sensitive technologies and practices identified and institution's capacity strengthened to sustainably increase productivity and production, while addressing climate change and/or environmental degradation (Ref. SO indicator 2.1.1.B; and 2.1.2.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target - 1.1.2.1: By 2022, MoALD, MoFE, line ministries in 7 provinces and at least 70 rural municipalities supported for coordinated and integrated planning and implementation of food and nutrition security and food safety interventions</p>					
<p>CPF Indicator 1.1.3: Innovative, inclusive and gender sensitive technologies and practices identified and institution's capacity strengthened to sustainably increase productivity and production, while addressing climate change and/or environmental degradation (Ref. SO indicator 2.1.1.B; and 2.1.2.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target 1.1.3.1: By 2022, at least forty improved inclusive and gender sensitive technologies and practices promoted¹⁷</p> <p>CPF Target 1.1.3.2: By 2022, at least 2 500 producer organizations' and support services providing institutions' (research, extension and academic institutions, small and micro entrepreneurs) capacity strengthened in promoting nutrition-sensitive, climate-resilient technologies and sustainable agricultural production (including neglected and underutilized species)</p> <p>CPF Target 1.1.3.3: By 2022, at least a total of 1 900 nutrition sensitive Farmers' Field School (FFS) conducted to capacitate farmers in crop and livestock and fisheries subsectors.</p> <p>CPF Target 1.1.3.4: By 2021, suitable approach, methodologies and practices identified for restoration of at least three agro-ecosystem services contributing to enhanced production and productivity of crops</p> <p>CPF Target 1.1.3.5: By 2022, institutional knowledge and communication platform strengthened for at least fifteen specialized products (federal, provincial and local levels)</p> <p>CPF Target 1.1.4.1: By 2019, National Pesticide Act aligning with the international conventions enacted.</p> <p>CPF Target 1.1.4.2: By 2021, at least 300 relevant stakeholders (GoN officials, producers, agro-vet centres and consumers) capable of undertaking measures to control environmental risks emerged from the application of chemicals and chemical pesticides</p>					
<p>CPF Indicator 1.1.4: Federal, Provincial and Local Level institutions implementing regulatory functions for sustainable production process enforcing Code of Conduct for the management of pesticide and chemicals in compliance with the international conventions (Ref. SO indicator 2.3.2.1)</p>						

¹⁷ it includes improved crop varieties and management practices-10;breed improvement and improved management practices on goat, poultry, cattle, fish-10; and agro-forest management-2, irrigation water management-1, value chains development-5 crops, farm mechanization and custom hiring services-5, adaptation options to minimize adverse environmental effects-5 and the management of invasive plant species-2). Etc.

CPF output and indicators	Indicator target and the year of achievement ¹⁴	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ¹⁵				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)	
		Total estimated resources required ¹⁶	Available funding	Resource mobilization target	TCP		
<p>CPF Indicator 1.1.5: Capacity of Government institutions enhanced to collect, analyse and disseminate disaggregated data on production of crops, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry activities, with emphasis on the progress reporting of the results related to SDG1, SDG2, SDG5, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, and SDG15 (<i>Ref. SO indicator 2.4.2.1</i>)</p> <p>CPF Indicator 1.1.6: Impact of food and nutrition security related policies and programme intervention monitored and information generated for informed knowledge management on SDG and SFA activities at the national and sub-national levels (<i>Ref. SO indicator 4.3.3.1, 1.3.1.1</i>)</p>	<p>CPF Target 1.1.5.1: By 2020, existing statistical system related methodologies of CBS and MoALD reviewed and strengthened for monitoring and analysis of the agriculture production and FSN trends</p> <p>CPF Target 1.1.5.2: By 2020, at least 150 of GoN staff capacitated on MRV system and collection, analysis and application of disaggregated data in support of SDG results</p> <p>CPF Target 1.1.6.2: By 2022, Supported to establish/strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems at federal and provincial levels to assess the implementation of FNS related policies (ADS, FANUSEP, ZHC-NAP and RTF)</p>						
<p>CPF Output 1.2: Improved, inclusive and diversified production as well as agri-business development for crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors</p> <p>CPF Indicator 1.2.1: Local food production system diversified with focus on promising nutritious crops, fruits, vegetables and animal source products for their increased consumption by small holder family farmers.</p>	<p>CPF Target 1.2.1.1: By 2022, production and consumption trend of neglected and underutilized nutritious crop assessed and at least 650 farmer groups in potential locations supported to diversify production of nutritious crops, fruits, vegetables and animal source products contributing to National Food and Nutrition Security</p> <p>CPF Target 1.2.1.2: By 2022, at least 135 000 households capacitated and consuming micronutrient rich vegetable, fruits, animal source products and fishery products</p> <p>CPF Target 1.2.1.3: By 2022, at least 35 surveys and studies conducted and the results support in improving production and trade environment for inclusive FSN services</p>	4.4	0.3	3.4	0.4	0.3	Govt: MoFE, MoALD Others: IFAD, ADB, WB, GAFSP, FRG, EU, STDF/EIF

CPF output and indicators	Indicator target and the year of achievement ¹⁴	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ¹⁵				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ¹⁶	Available funding	Resource mobilization target	TCP	
			Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships		
<p>CPF Indicator 1.2.2: Farm entrepreneurs, including, women and women led producer groups, benefitted from inclusive agri-business promotion of crop, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry value chains suitable to local conditions (Ref. SO indicator 4.2.3.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target 1.2.2.1: By 2020, supported MoALD to develop private sector investment plan aligning with ADS on major agricultural, livestock and forest value chain products.</p> <p>CPF Target 1.2.2.2: By 2021, GoN supported to formulate value chain development strategies for selected high value and marketable commodities with focus on Geographical Indication (GI)</p> <p>CPF Target 1.2.2.3: By 2022, at least 25 Farm Business School (FBS) mobilized and farm entrepreneurs including, women and women led producer groups capacitated for business plan development and Agri-business promotion of prioritized crop, livestock and fishery commodities.</p> <p>CPF Target 1.2.2.4: By 2022, a minimum of 450 producer groups/cooperatives supported to organize into agri-business enterprises on selected crop, livestock, fishery and agroforestry commodities and linkages with market enhanced.</p>					
<p>CPF Indicators 1.2.3: Small holder farmers and vulnerable households focusing on women benefitted from knowledge on improved techniques of agri-food processing, storage and preservation. (Ref. SO indicator 4.2.3.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target 1.2.3.1: By 2020, at least thirty gender-sensitive labour-saving technologies identified, related training packages developed and number of households capacitated.</p> <p>CPF Target 1.2.3.2: By 2022, at least 8 000 small holder producers' capacity enhanced on improved post-harvest handling technologies on food, vegetable and fruit crops and post production handling of livestock products.</p>					
<p>CPF Output 1.3: Reduced wastage/loss across the food chain</p>		1.9	1.4	0.2	0.2	GoN: MoALD, Others: WB, USAID, EU, IFAD, FAO
<p>CPF Indicator 1.3.1: Food handling capacity of value chain actors improved and food loss and waste minimized with the application of multi-stage (e.g. pre-harvest, harvest, post-harvest and consumption stages) food handling best practices. (Ref. SO indicator 4.2.2.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target 1.3.1.1: By 2020, strategy and guidelines developed on food loss and food waste prevention;</p> <p>By 2022, at least 30 000 women's group members and value chain actors capacitated on improved food handling techniques to reduce food loss and wastage</p> <p>CPF Target 1.3.1.2: By 2020, Save Food Campaign integrated as one of the components of agricultural projects and programmes and implemented</p> <p>CPF Target 1.3.1.3: By 2021 GoN established mechanism and database to monitor annual food loss and development of loss control plans with FAO support.</p>					
Total resource requirement for FAO's contribution to the Priority Outcome 1		9.6	6.9	1.3	0.8	

Country priority Outcome 2: Enhanced natural resource management and agricultural production system resilient to climate change and disasters

Related priorities of Fourteenth National Development Plan (2016-2019), Strategy 5 - Gender equality, social inclusion, environmental protection and maximum use of science and technology.

Related priorities of ADS (2015-2035): By 2022, the coverage of the year-round irrigation will reach to 42.7 percent (from 25.2 percent); organic matter retained in the soil will be increased by one percent and reach 3 percent; degraded land area will be brought down to 3.14 million ha. (from 3.72 million ha.); and the forest cover will be maintained at 44.7 percent. The capacity of men, women, communities, and institutions in the highly vulnerable watersheds will be enhanced for transformation to resilience against the climate change and natural disasters.¹⁸

Related priorities of SDGs (2016-2030):¹⁹ SDG 1 - By 2030, build resilience of poor in reducing their exposures to climate-related extreme events and related economic, social and environmental shocks (*Target 1.5*); **SDG2 -**By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality (*Target 2.4*); **SDG13 -** Strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters (*Target 13.1*); By 2030, improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (*Target 13.3*); **SDG15 -**By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil including land affected by drought and floods (*Target 15.2*); By 2030, promote implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation (*Target 15.3*); By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality (*Target 15.4*); By 2030, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values in the national and local level planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies (*Target 15.9*).

Related priorities of UNDAF (2018-2022): Outcome Group 3 - Resilience, DRR and Climate Change: *Target-By 2022*, environmental management, sustainable recovery and reconstruction, and resilience to climate change and natural disaster are strengthened at all levels.

Related Strategic Objectives of FAO: S02 - Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; and **S05 -** Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

Related FAO Regional Priorities: Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative; One Health Initiative, Climate Change Initiative

CPF output and indicators	Target and the year of achievement ²⁰	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ²¹			Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ²²	Available funding	Resource mobilization target Voluntary (Including UTF) SSC or other Partnerships TCP	
<i>CPF Output 2.1: Improved, inclusive and gender responsive policies and regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for sustainable management of natural resources (land, water, forest, bio-diversity) adopted to build resilience of the critical ecosystems</i>		9.4	1.9	0.2 0.7	GoN: MoALD, MoFE, MoWRE, MoLCS. Others: ADB, WB, USAID, UNDP, IFAD, SDC, Finland, SIDA, GCF, GEF, AUSAID
CPF Indicator 2.1.1: Inclusive, gender responsive, policies, regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines developed/updated and implemented to enhance resilience of critical ecosystems and promote sustainable natural resource management. (<i>Ref. SO indicator 2.2.1.1</i>)	CPF Target 2.1.1.1: By 2020, supported MOFE and MoALD to develop/update enabling policies, strategies and operational guidelines (at least five) related to sustainable natural resource management and mainstreamed at federal, provincial line ministries and selected local government				

¹⁸ Derived on the basis of annual rate of progress estimated by the ADS (2015-2035) for the first ten years.¹⁵ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

¹⁹ Targets taken from the National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development prepared by the National Planning Commission, Kathmandu, May 2017.

²⁰ The targets proposed are based on the ongoing and pipeline project activities to be implemented within the forthcoming period of the CPF (2018-2022).

²¹ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

²² Total resources required represent the sum of available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

CPF output and indicators	Target and the year of achievement ²⁰	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ²¹				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ²²	Available funding	Resource mobilization target Voluntary (including UTF) SSC or other Partnerships TCP		
	<p>CPF Target 2.1.1.2: By 2019, methods for climate change vulnerability risk assessment and climate change adaptation planning and budgeting for agriculture sector in place and NAP integrated into agriculture at national/federal and sub-national/provincial levels</p> <p>Target 2.1.2.1: By 2020 at least four projects and programmes related to enhancing resilience of critical ecosystem, forest and ecosystem health and promoting sustainable natural resource management developed and processed for funding considerations by international financing institutions (GCF, GEF etc.).</p> <p>CPF Target 2.1.2.1: By 2022, capacity needs of at least 78 institutions (provincial and local level) assessed and their capacity enhanced for integrated planning, implementation and monitoring of natural resource management including forest based enterprise development</p> <p>CPF Target 2.1.2.2: By 2022, at least twenty viable technological options and practices identified and supported for the sustainable management of natural resources²³</p> <p>CPF Target 2.1.2.3: By 2022, 576 vulnerable and indigenous groups focusing on women capacitated for adoption of sustainable NRM practices.</p>					
<p>CPF Indicator 2.1.2: Inclusive, gender responsive, investment programmes developed and implemented to enhance resilience of critical ecosystems and promote sustainable natural resource management with FAO support.</p> <p>CPF Indicator 2.1.3 Institutional and technical capacity of relevant government agencies, service providers, and small holder farmers focusing on women improved for adoption of climate resilient and sustainable natural resource management practices. (Ref. SO indicator 2.2.1.1)</p>		5.1	1.1	3.9	0.1	GoN: MoALD, MoFE, MoHP Others: ADB, WB, SDC, UNDP, SDC, GEF
<p>CPF Output 2.2: Risk-informed, inclusive and gender responsive policies, guidelines and management practises for sustainable agriculture, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry in-place for increased productivity and resilient livelihoods</p> <p>CPF Indicator 2.2.1 Improved and inclusive national policy, strategy and action plan for DRR in agriculture and related sectors (Ref. SO indicator 2.2.2.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target 2.2.1.1: By 2019, MoALD and MoFE supported to develop Country Resilience Strategy on climate related and natural disasters.</p> <p>CPF Target 2.2.1.2: By 2021, GoN line ministries supported to develop DRR Priority Framework for Action in agriculture sector.</p>					

²³ Includes soil conservation and watershedmanagement, climate smart agriculture, and sustainable forest management

CPF output and indicators	Target and the year of achievement ²⁰	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ²¹				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ²²	Available funding	Resource mobilization target Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships TCP	
CPF Indicator 2.2.2 Improved methods and tools for climate and disaster vulnerability and risk assessment/hazard mapping supporting cross-sectoral policy and programs	CPF Target 2.2.2.1: By 2019, MoALD and MoFE supported to develop and adopt improved methodologies and tools for vulnerability and risk assessment/hazard mapping for informed design of policies and programmes in agriculture sectors. CPF Target 2.2.2.2: By 2019, conduct at least 5 dissemination workshops to share findings to inform the design of policies and programmes CPF Target 2.2.2.3: By 2022, at least 70 municipalities supported to develop Hazard Profiles and related DRR plans. CPF Target 2.2.3.1: By 2022, at least 100 relevant MoALD staff trained on surveillance of animal disease (e.g. HPAI, Rabies, Brucellosis, FMD, PPR) CPF Target 2.2.3.2: By 2022, at least 20 000 farmers capacitated to adopt bio-security measures to manage pest and diseases at farm level					
CPF Indicator 2.2.3 Strengthen epidemiology and laboratory capacities for real time bio-surveillance and dissemination of bio security measures for control of animal and avian diseases (Ref. SO indicator 5.1.1.1)	CPF Target 2.2.4.1: By 2020, supported GoN line ministries (MoALD and MoFE) to establish/strengthen institutional knowledge and communication platform on inclusive and gender responsive agenda on resilience building (at federal, provincial and local levels) CPF target 2.2.4.2: By 2022, at least 400 groups accessed rural communication services on risk reduction and management					
CPF Output 2.3: Federal , provincial and local level capacity enhanced for disaster preparedness and response	CPF Indicator 2.3.1: Risk monitoring system in place for timely and inclusive delivery of early warning services in the agriculture, livestock and forest sectors (Ref. SO indicator 5.2.1.1)	4.1	0.8	2.4	0.7	0.2
						GoN: MoALD, MoFE Others: USAID, IFAD, CERF, NORAD,

CPF output and indicators	Target and the year of achievement ²⁰	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ²¹				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ²²	Available funding	Resource mobilization target Voluntary (including UTF) SSC or other Partnerships TCP		
<p>CPF Indicator 2.3.2: Local institutions including vulnerable groups and women, adopted resilient practises for reduced vulnerability and improved livelihood (Ref. SO indicator 5.2.2.1) (Ref. SO indicator 5.3.2.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target 2.3.2.1: By 2020, at least 70 local municipalities and 100 service providers/CBOs capacitated to identify determinants of resilience to risks and crises management, and engaged in support the implementation of evidence- based resilience building interventions</p> <p>CPF Target 2.3.2.2: By 2022, at least 400 vulnerable groups including women capacitated to adopt gender responsive resilient technologies and practices for reduced vulnerability and improved livelihood</p> <p>CPF Target 2.3.2.3: By 2020, GoN supported to promote social protection measures to protect small-scale crop, livestock, fishery and agro-forestry producers against the risk of their enterprise failure</p>					
<p>CPF Indicator 2.3.3: Service delivery institutions developing and implementing inclusive and gender responsive contingency plans to cope with impacts of climate change and disaster risks. (Ref. SO indicator 5.4.1.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target 2.3.3.1: By 2020, federal - 1, provincial - 7 and local level - 70 service providing institutions capacitated on inclusive and gender responsive emergency preparedness to cope with natural disasters (e.g. flood, drought, landslide, earthquake), occurrence of animal disease (e.g. HPAl, Rabies, Brucellosis, FMD, PPR), plant pests and diseases .</p> <p>CPF Target 2.3.3.2: By 2021, a minimum of 179 of relevant stakeholders including women capacitated for the identification and control of transboundary animal diseases.</p>					
<p>Total resource requirement for FAO's contribution to the Priority Outcome 2</p> <p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: <Provide a high-level assessment of potential risks and mitigation measures, and any additional information deemed relevant not included in the narrative.</p>		18.6	3.8	12.9	1.0	0.9

Country priority Outcome 3: Inclusive and gender responsive livelihoods enhancement and poverty reduction

Related priorities of Fourteenth National Development Plan (2016-2019), Strategy 5 - Gender equality, social inclusion, environmental protection and maximum use of science and technology.

Related priorities of ADS (2015-2035): By 2022, the farmland owned by women will be 23 percent (from 16 percent); farmers reached by the agricultural programmes will be 22.1 (from 18.2 percent; and poverty in the rural areas will be reduced to 19.7 percent (from 24.3 percent).²⁴

Related priorities of SDGs (2016-2030):²⁵ **SDG1 (Target 1.1)** - By 2030, eradicate poverty for all people everywhere; *(Target 1.1)*; By 2030, build resilience to socio-economic and environmental shocks created by the climate change extremes *(Target 1.5)*; **SDG2** - By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round *(Target 2.1)*; *By 2030, double agricultural productivity and income of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous people, family farmers, fishermen through their secure access to land and other productive resources, inputs, knowledge, markets, opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment (Target 2.3).* **SDG5** - By 2030, ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making *(Target 5.5)*; By 2030, undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources in accordance with the national laws *(Target 5a)*; **SDG8** - By 2030, diversify and upgrade value addition technologies contributing to high economic productivity *(Target 8.2)*; **SDG13** - By 2030, halve per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along the production and supply chains including post-harvest losses *(Target 13.2)*.

Related priorities of UNDAF (2018-2022): Outcome Group 1: Outcome Statement - Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth; Target- By 2022, impoverished, especially economically vulnerable, people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods, safe and decent employment and income opportunities.

Related Strategic Objectives of FAO: SO2 - Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; **SO3**- Reduce rural poverty; **SO4** - Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems; and **SO5** Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.

Related FAO Regional Priorities: Zero Hunger Challenge Initiative; One Health Initiative, Climate Change Initiative

CPF output and indicators	Target and the year of achievement ²⁶	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ²⁷				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ²⁸	Available funding	Voluntary (Including UTF)	Resource mobilization target SSC or other Partnerships TCP	
CPF Output 3.1: Improved stakeholder capacity for the adoption of appropriate inclusive and gender responsive technology, knowledge and inputs for improved income generation from crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry interventions		1.4	0.2	0.5	0.3 0.4	GoN: MoALD, MoWRE, MoFE Others: WB, USAID, SIDA, SDC, FRG, IFAD, EU, KOICA,
CPF Indicator 3.1.1: Enabling pro poor policies, strategies and framework for action in place <i>(Ref. SO3 output indicator: 3.2.1.1)</i>	CPF Target 3.1.1.1: By 2022, supported to review, update and / or formulate and mainstream enabling pro poor policies, strategies by federal ministries - 2, provincial line ministries - 7 and selected local government - 70					

²⁴ Derived on the basis of annual rate of progress estimated by the ADS (2015-2035) for the first ten years.

²⁵ Targets taken from the National Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, prepared by the National Planning Commission, Kathmandu, May 2017.

²⁶ The targets proposed are based on the ongoing and pipeline project activities to be implemented within the forthcoming period of the CPF (2018-2022).

²⁷ An indicative value of the resource requirements should be provided for the entire CPF period.

²⁸ Total resources required represent the sum of available funding (remaining budget of the operationally active projects at the start year of the CPF) and the Resource mobilization target (representing an indicative value of the resources needed for the implementation of the planned activities, as advised by the relevant technical officers or the figures already indicated in the project concept notes).

CPF output and indicators	Target and the year of achievement ²⁶	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ²⁷				Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ²⁸	Available funding	Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships TCP	
	<p>CPF Target 3.1.1.2: By 2022, at least 2 000 groups of women and youths empowered on socio-economic aspects and involved in the design of evidence-based policies and plans in agriculture and natural resource sector.</p> <p>CPF Target 3.1.1.3: By 2021, GoN supported to develop tools and methodology for disaggregated data collection and analysis of the contribution of small holder and marginalized farmers in production and their income</p> <p>CPF Target 3.1.2.1: By 2021, at least 70 local institutions capacitated on inclusive and gender responsive for delivery of services to marginalized, poor and vulnerable group (including rural poor women for improved production and income generation)</p> <p>CPF Target 3.1.2.2: By 2020, Participation of poor and marginalized groups²⁹ (women-50%, Dalits-15%, Indigenous communities-30%) in the collective production activities through local organizations</p> <p>CPF Target 3.1.3.1: By 2019, map out Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK), ensure access of genetic resources in line with Nagoya Protocol and develop an action plan for scaling up production of potential under-utilized crops with associated application of innovative, inclusive, and gender sensitive technologies and practices.</p> <p>CPF Target 3.1.3.2: By 2022, at least 2 500 poor and marginalized farmer groups' increased access to nutrition dense crop seeds, improved animal breeds and fish seeds with appropriate knowledge and technologies.</p> <p>CPF Target 3.1.3.3: By 2022, at least 30 000 vulnerable and marginalized households improved access to cooperative services offered for poverty reduction</p>					
<p>CPF indicator 3.1.2: Increased engagement of local institutions (e.g. farmers' group, mothers' group, producer group, marketing group, and Municipalities) in the delivery of inclusive and gender responsive institutional services. (Ref. SO3 output indicator: 3.1.1.1)</p> <p>CPF Indicator 3.1.3: Marginalized and poor households focusing on rural poor women supported for increased access to productive assets and innovative, inclusive, and gender sensitive technologies and practices for sustainable production of diversified agricultural commodities including indigenous and under-utilized crops. (Ref. SO indicator 2.1.1.A)</p>		0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	GoN: MoALD, MoFE, Others: WB, IFAD, UNDP
<p>CPF Output 3.2: Improved and inclusive access of the vulnerable households to productive farm and non-farm sector resources.</p> <p>CPF Indicator 3.2.1: Rural poor, marginalized farmers including rural youth and women supported for increased access to land and water resources with the application of efficient technological options (e.g. Small Scale Irrigation, pond irrigation, solar energy for irrigation, drip irrigation and rain water harvest). (Ref. SO3 output indicator: 3.1.2.1)</p>	<p>CPF Target 3.2.1.1: By 2022, at least 10 000 rural poor and marginalized farmers groups including women increased access to the leased land, irrigation water sources and or forest resources.</p> <p>CPF Target 3.2.1.2: By 2022, at least 20 000 women and smallholder farmers capacitated for the conservation of natural resources including efficient use of water resources in the selected drought-prone areas.</p>					

²⁹ Should be understood as poor-HH with income below poverty line or women headed HH, women, Dalits and in nationalities, Muslims

CPF output and indicators	Target and the year of achievement ²⁶	Indicative resource requirements (USD Million) ²⁷					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required ²⁸	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
	<p>CPF Target 3.2.1.3: By 2018, contribute to develop National Action Plan aimed at scaling-up the utilization of abandoned and underutilized agricultural land using agroforestry and other practices.</p> <p>CPF Target 3.2.1.4: By 2020, at least 10 potential areas of interventions identified to retain and empower women and youth for enhancing their resilience capacity against the livelihood risks</p> <p>CPF Target 3.2.1.5: By 2022, at least 14 400 un-employed women and youths are capacitated on entrepreneurship development for increasing their access to alternate employment opportunities at the farm, off-farm and non-farm levels.</p> <p>CPF Target 3.2.2.1: By 2021, contingency plan in place to address immediate response during natural disasters</p> <p>CPF Target 3.2.3.1: By 2022, at least 20 000 youths including especially women are trained at enhancing employment-oriented skills aimed at preventing their forced migration.</p>						
<p>CPF Indicator 3.2.2: Inclusive and gender responsive livelihood support provided to food insecure households during emergency.</p> <p>CPF Indicator 3.2.3: Reduced level of distressed migration of unemployed youths including especially women, in the selected migration-prone areas. (Ref. SO indicator 5.4.3.1)</p> <p>CPF Output 3.3: Enhanced efficiency, inclusiveness and gender responsiveness for sustainable development of agri-food systems.</p>	<p>CPF Target 3.3.1.1: By 2022, at least 1 000 groups including women and youths' engaged in inclusive agri-food chain development with the application of improved technologies and best practices.</p> <p>CPF Target 3.3.2.1: By 2022, GoN supported to promote private sector investments on agri-food system targeted to the vulnerable groups (e.g. smallholder farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs including women and youth) with associated policy reforms</p>	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	GoN: MoALD, MoFE, Others: FRG, EU, CIDA, FAO
<p>CPF Indicator 3.3.1: Inclusiveness, gender responsiveness and efficiency prioritized in the agri-food systems policies and programmes (Ref. SO indicator 4.2.1.1)</p> <p>CPF Indicator 3.3.2: Public and private sector investments on inclusive agri-food systems increased for the benefit of vulnerable groups (e.g. smallholder farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs including women and youth). (Ref. SO indicator 4.3.2.1)</p>	<p>Total resource requirement for FAO's contribution to the Priority Outcome 3</p> <p>Additional considerations on FAO's assistance: <Provide a high-level assessment of potential risks and mitigation measures, and any additional information deemed relevant not included in the narrative.</p>	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	
Grand Total (Priority Outcome 1 + Priority Outcome 2 + Priority Outcome 3)		30.9	4.9	20.8	3.1	2.1	

Annex 2: UN system linkage through UNDAF

The UN Country Team emphasizes support for the Government of Nepal with priority over the following:

- Implementation of the SDGs
- Government's effort to graduate from the LDC status by 2022
- Eradication of hunger (National Action Plan on Zero Hunger Challenge 2016-2025)

The CPF covers a period of five years (2018-2022). It will directly or indirectly respond to four UNDAF priorities areas: (a) Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, (b) Social development, (c) Resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change, and (d) Governance including the rule of law. It emphasizes collective action within the UN system for supporting national development priorities.

The sustainable and inclusive economic growth priority of UNDAF is consistent with Strategy 1 of the **Fourteenth National Development Plan (2016-2019)**. It gives priority for economic growth based on the transformation of agriculture sector emphasizing infrastructure development and gender equity, which relate to the Strategy 2 and Strategy 5 of the Plan. UNDAF aims to provide increased access to sustainable livelihoods and decent employment opportunities for the benefit of vulnerable,³⁰ unemployed and under-employed groups by 2022. It provides focus on social development for improved and equitable access, availability and utilization of quality services. To achieve this, the advocacy processes and institutional capacity building mechanism for gender-response development activities are targeted. Strengthening the national statistical system for well-informed planning and implementation of development interventions has remained its priority concern in the context of supporting Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II (2018-2022), and the promotion of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Development Plan (2016-2030).

UNDAF also intends to build resilience reducing the climate change and disaster risks. In this regard, strengthening environmental management process has remained its target attempting sustainable recovery of the losses occurred including the reconstruction of damaged facilities. Its priority is consistent with the SDG 13, which aims to combat climate change effects with immediate response. Under this priority area, UNDAF intends to support preparedness for the reduction of risks with recovery of the damages occurred. The UNDAF priorities are all set on the basis of the global programming principles such as: (a) Leaving no one behind, (b) Human rights, (c) Gender equality and women's empowerment; and (d) Sustainability, resilience and accountability.

³⁰ Vulnerable people is defined under the 2030 Agenda UN Resolution 70/1, while the marginalized communities are defined under the 2015 Constitution. It includes children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS; LGBTI, older persons, indigenous people, refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants, women and people living in hazard-prone and geographically remote areas, areas and communities who are in lower status than the human development standards mentioned in Federal law, (including) highly marginalized groups and groups on the verge of extinction.

UNDAF Outcome Area 1: Sustainable and inclusive economic growth

Outcome Statement: *By 2022, impoverished, especially economically vulnerable people have increased access to sustainable livelihoods, safe and decent employment, and income opportunities*

Outcome Theory of Change: *If the country is implementing programmes and policies which address the key drivers of inclusive growth, including productive employment, inequality reduction; basic socio-economic infrastructure; improved agricultural production, and an enabling policy environment for business, including small and medium enterprise, domestic and migrant labour and human capital development, then all people, including vulnerable people, will have greater (access to?) decent employment and income opportunities and ultimately contribute to poverty reduction.*

SDG Links: 1,2, 5, 8, 9; GoNTYP links: Reducing poverty through productive employment and inclusive high economic growth.

Indicators	Baselines, targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative financial resources -USD	
					2018	2018-2022
1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	Baseline: 21.6% (2017) Target: 15%	Annual Household Survey (AHS), Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS)	Risk: Political instability Federalism issue continues to be unresolved Economic crisis in major labour-receiving countries	NPC MoLE MoA	ILO: 3 980 082 UNDP: 8 657 000 UN Women: 960 000 WFP: 16 265 000 FAO: 1 500 000 IOM: 150 000	ILO: 19 900 410 UNDP: 43 285 000 UN Women: 5 353 160 WFP: 32 939 750 FAO: 6 000 000 IOM: 750 000

Outcome Area 3: Resilience, DRR and Climate Change

Outcome Statement: *By 2022, environmental management, sustainable recovery³¹ and reconstruction³², and resilience³³ to climate change and disaster are strengthened at all levels*

Outcome Theory of Change: (If) Government gives priority to knowledge enhancement in DRR and CCA (and environmental management), (then) systems, tools, guidelines, risk/vulnerability assessment data, analysis systems are in place, (then) evidence is generated, available and disseminated SDG links: 11, 13; GoN TYP links: Strategy 5, Gender equality, social inclusion, environmental protection and maximum use of science and technology

Indicators	Baselines, targets	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions	Partners	Indicative financial resources -USD	
					2018	2018-2022
% of direct annual economic loss due to damage of a) agriculture, b) private housing, c) critical infrastructure, and d) cultural heritage	2. Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD (July 2017)	2. Relevant ministries			FAO: 3 000 000 UNFPA: 200 000	FAO: 7 600 000 UNFPA: 1 000 000

Source: UNDAF, 2017

³¹ The restoring or improving of livelihoods, health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and Build Back Better, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk: United Nations General Assembly A/71/644, Draft Report of the Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction, December 2016, p.20

³² The medium and longer-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and Build Back Better, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk: United Nations General Assembly A/71/644, Draft Report of the Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction, December 2016, p.20

³³ The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management: United Nations General Assembly A/71/644, Draft Report of the Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction, December 2016, p.21

Annex 3: TCP indicative pipeline (2018-2022)

CPF priority outcome and output reference	TCP contribution to CPF result (TCP and TCP facility)	Scope of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative period of resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements	Implementing partner institutions
Country priority Outcome 1: Sustainable agricultural production and productivity, marketing and consumption for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition					
CPF output 1.1 Enhanced food security, nutrition and food safety	TCPF	Policy advice, advocacy, and capacity development	2018-2022	300 000	MoALD /MoFE/FAO
CPF Output 1.2: Improved, inclusive and diversified production as well as agri-business development for crop, livestock, forestry and fisheries sub-sectors	TCP	Production, productivity and Market enhancement	2020-2021	300 000	MoALD /MoFE/FAO
CPF Output 1.3: Reduced wastage/loss across the food chain	TCP	Post-harvest management	2021-2022	200 000	MoALD/FAO
Country priority Outcome 2: Enhanced natural resource management and agricultural production system resilience to climate change and disasters					
CPF Output 2.1: Improved, inclusive and gender responsive policies, regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines for sustainable management of natural resources (land, water, forest, bio-diversity) adopted to build resilience of the critical ecosystems	TCP	Building capacities in strengthening the resilience of forests in Nepal to forest Invasive species	2018-2020	350 000	MoFE/FAO
	TCP	Restoration of Agro-Ecosystem Services against Climate Change Effect	2018-2020	350 000	MoALD, FAO
CPF Output 2.2: Risk-informed, inclusive and gender responsive policies, guidelines and management practices for sustainable agriculture, livestock, fisheries and agro-forestry in-place for increased productivity and resilient livelihoods	-	-	-	-	-
CPF Output 2.3: Federal, provincial and local level capacity enhanced for disaster preparedness and response	TCP	Emergency Preparedness and Response support	2021-2022	200 000	MoALD/FAO
Country Priority Outcome 3: Inclusive and gender responsive livelihoods enhancement and poverty reduction					
CPF Output 3.1: Improved stakeholder capacity for the adoption of appropriate inclusive and gender responsive technology, knowledge and inputs for improved income generation from crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry interventions	TCP	Policy advice, advocacy and capacity development	2020-2021	400 000	MoALD, MoFE, FAO
CPF Output 3.2: Improved and inclusive access of the vulnerable households to productive farm and non-farm sector resources.	-	-	-	-	-
CPF Output 3.3: Enhanced efficiency, inclusiveness and gender responsiveness for sustainable development of agri-food systems	-	-	-	-	-

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