



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
16 July 2012

Original: English

Annual session 2012

4-10 September 2012, New York

Item 3 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for Nepal, 2013-2017

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I. Situation analysis

1. Nepal is a landlocked least developed country of 26.6 million people characterized by a complex configuration of multiple ethnic, linguistic, caste and religious groups. 83 per cent live in rural areas with very poor infrastructure. Ten years of armed conflict ended with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006, followed by elections in 2008 of the Constituent Assembly, which declared Nepal a republic. While progress has been made, Nepal still faces post-conflict and political challenges to consolidate the peace process, promote socioeconomic and political inclusion and restructure the state. Nepal is in the process of addressing traditional hierarchies and inequalities. This context offers Nepal a significant opportunity for inclusive social change and economic development in order to further sustain political stability and consolidate democracy.

2. Despite the challenges of the last decade, Nepal has made some important development progress. The *Human Development Report 2010* cites Nepal as one of the 'fastest movers', with its human development index (HDI) value increasing from 0.210 in 1970 to 0.428 in 2010. Nepal is on track to achieve most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including halving absolute poverty by 2015 (from 42 to 21 per cent, as defined by the national poverty line). Other MDGs have been or are expected to be achieved in the areas of education and health.

3. Persistent challenges nevertheless remain for some goals, such as improving access to reproductive health and improved sanitation and achieving fulltime and productive employment. It is estimated that against the requirement to create 450,000 to 500,000 new jobs each year, only 380,000 are actually created, leading to out-migration for foreign employment. Remittances help the economy, accounting for about one fifth of gross domestic product (GDP). But in the process Nepal loses human resources and families left behind face new challenges. The gender gap in unemployment rates is minimal but great discrepancies exist in earnings. In 2008, women's average monthly earnings were 59.5 per cent that of men. Youth unemployment is a particular challenge: young people aged 15 to 24 are more than twice as likely to be without work as adults.

4. The country's economic outlook is mixed. GDP growth rates for 2011-2013 are forecasted to be only 3.8 per cent, compared to a 6.5 per cent average for South Asia. Slow recovery from the conflict, weak governance, inadequate infrastructure, especially in electricity, irrigation and transport, a poor investment climate and labour market rigidities all limit growth. Industrial sector growth has been slow; the contribution of manufacturing to GDP has declined continuously for more than a decade, limiting employment opportunities. There are opportunities to expand the agriculture sector, which currently constitutes 35.7 per cent of GDP. Tourism and hydropower are other promising sectors for growth.

5. Slow growth is not the only concern. Inclusive growth is an increasing challenge. Development progress is uneven across ethnic, gender and geographic categories, reinforced by lack of access to education, skill development and livelihoods assets and a lack of policy coherence. The poverty incidence in 2010-2011 was estimated to be 25 per cent, but 42 per cent of Dalits are poor, compared to 23 per cent of non-Dalits. The percentage of poor in urban areas is 15 per cent, as opposed to 27 per cent in rural areas, where lack of employment opportunities is

particularly acute. In the *Human Development Report 2011*, the gender inequality index ranks Nepal 157 out of 187 countries.

6. The United Nations led country analysis focuses on these inequalities, associated with the most vulnerable groups in the country who suffer from poverty, low levels of human development and exclusion, analysing the causes of their vulnerability. The country analysis finds that the most fundamental socio-cultural root cause of vulnerability is the discrimination emanating from socio-cultural traditions, norms and practices. The resulting inequities are widely acknowledged. Although much has been done to address them, significant effort is still required to move towards their elimination, especially in regard to caste, ethnicity, sex and disability. This issue may be the single most important transformational issue in confronting the country's development challenges.

7. Vulnerable groups often do not have the knowledge or the resources to seek redress, whether through formal or informal justice mechanisms, when their rights are violated. In addition, the capacity of the local government for service delivery in general, and especially for vulnerable groups, has been undermined as a result of the conflict. The absence of elected local bodies since 2002 has weakened local governance, restricted the participation of stakeholders, particularly the most vulnerable, in decision-making, and hampered development. At the national level, frequent transfers of officials and changes in leadership have compromised the effectiveness of government line agencies. This has adversely affected the capacity, effectiveness and accountability of national institutions to develop and implement policies and laws.

8. Geographic and environmental factors play a critical role in reproducing vulnerability and inequality. Of 16 countries listed globally as being at extreme risk from climate change over the next 30 years, Nepal ranks fourth;¹ the agriculture sector, which employs 64 per cent of the population, is heavily affected. The poorest, most marginalized people often live in remote, environmentally degraded, disaster prone areas vulnerable to climate change, such as the mid- and far western mountains and hills, and the central and eastern Terai. The frequency and intensity of major national hazards, including droughts, floods and landslides, is increasing. Nepal ranks as the 11th most at-risk country to earthquakes; this extreme vulnerability is compounded by unplanned urbanization and haphazard construction, of particular concern in the increasingly populated Kathmandu Valley.

¹ 2011 Climate Change Vulnerability Index.

II. Past cooperation and lessons learned

9. The independent assessment of development results (ADR) covering the period 2002-2011 concludes that UNDP support was highly relevant to the country's national priorities and development challenges even in difficult circumstances. UNDP made deliberate efforts to promote gender and social inclusion. The ADR found that UNDP peacebuilding efforts contributed substantively to capacity development of important institutions such as the Constituent Assembly and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, despite overall slow progress of the peace and constitution process. UNDP led technical support to the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) for the discharge of the 4,008 verified minors and late recruits of the Maoist army and led the United Nations inter-agency socioeconomic reintegration programme for these individuals. The programme's experience has informed government policy and planning for other work in related area. UNDP contributed to legal reform and modernization of the justice system, notably the use of alternative dispute resolution and adoption of mediation by the Supreme Court. The UNDP programme to support job creation through small businesses helped the Government to adopt a new approach to enterprise development at the national level. UNDP also made a substantial contribution in the area of environment and energy: lessons from piloted community-based projects fed into policy, helping Nepal to adopt measures to address long-term climate change challenges, including the development of a national centre for climate change knowledge management. However, the ADR pointed out that thinly spread resources and weak sustainability are challenges to livelihoods work. Other challenges under the past programme include constraints faced by the Government to assume ownership of different initiatives or provide resources. The ADR also identified the need for stronger inter-area synergies.

III. Proposed programme

10. The proposed programme is fully in line with the Nepal long term development strategy and will be anchored in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017. The UNDAF has three components, the first and largest of which is designed to address causes of vulnerability highlighted in the country analysis, in order to bring about positive change and development results for vulnerable groups. The second component is designed to protect development gains and the third to enhance international cooperation. The programme will also support the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 bringing equity, human and social development and productive capacity to the forefront of UNDP's support.

11. The proposed UNDP programme 2013-2017 focuses mainly on the human development needs of vulnerable groups in order to address the root causes of their vulnerability and discrimination and thereby advance gender equality, socioeconomic inclusion and human rights. The programme gives renewed emphasis to strengthening the Government's institutional capacity and policy frameworks and addresses both transitional issues and long-term, cross-cutting development challenges. This includes support to public administration reforms, leading to state restructuring. The new programme will balance strategic policy level support and community level interventions with a particular focus on low HDI districts. "Do No

Harm” principles will be applied as well. UNDP will continue to partner with civil society organizations to achieve results. Technical assistance cooperation among programme countries, especially within the region, will be facilitated. Overall, the UNDP programme will focus on the following outcomes.

12. *Poverty reduction and inclusive growth.* Under this component, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on employment-related policy work and complementing the work of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to increase access to financial services, UNDP will provide policy and technical support to the Government to develop national strategies, plans and programmes for inclusive growth and employment creation, with continued emphasis on the current MDG framework. UNDP will also support the Government to create opportunities for livelihood promotion and employment for the most vulnerable groups, including the poor, women and youth, through sustainable natural resource management, renewable energy and creation of viable micro-enterprises. Experiences from these community level initiatives will be drawn upon for sector specific advocacy and policy advice as recommended by the ADR.

13. *Reducing discrimination.* A unique feature of the Nepal UNDAF is the collective commitment of United Nations organizations to work explicitly against discrimination. UNDP will support vulnerable and non-vulnerable groups and institutions such as the media in challenging discriminatory assumptions and practices; spearheading pilot projects to implement non-discriminatory, inclusive policies and procedures in local institutional contexts; and strengthening genuine, non-tokenistic participation of vulnerable groups in emerging democratic spaces. UNDP will complement efforts by other United Nations organizations to foster behavioural change through research, advocacy and awareness building and by supporting relevant government institutions to implement existing affirmative action provisions more effectively. It will support the preparation of new policies and laws to increase representation of vulnerable groups and women in decision-making bodies. UNDP will also support the Government to gather, analyse and use data on poverty, inequality and exclusion for evidence-based policies and programmes to reduce discrimination and exclusion.

14. *Rule of law, justice and human rights.* Complementing work by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and UN Women, UNDP will play a lead role to ensure that women and vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal frameworks and have increased access to fair, effective security and rule of law institutions. It will provide assistance to the Government to improve access to legal information and representation and strengthen court and law enforcement institutions, with a focus on gender-sensitive policing, law implementation and updating of laws. It will work to strengthen the capacity of national human rights institutions in order to handle complaints, monitor human rights violations and implement recommendations in line with international human rights instruments to which Nepal is signatory.

15. *Inclusive governance.* In collaboration with UNCDF, UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women, UNDP will support the design and implementation of electoral reform; the capacities of present and future provincial, district and local government bodies to plan, budget, deliver, monitor and report on inclusive government; and the efforts of the Government to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption. UNDP will also provide specific, time-bound support for transition management and

state restructuring, including public administration reform, as required to implement the new Constitution.

16. *Disaster risk management and climate change.* Under the ‘protecting development gains’ component of the UNDAF, UNDP will lead the United Nations effort to reduce the vulnerability of people living in areas threatened by climate change and disaster by strengthening national and local capacities for gender-sensitive disaster and climate risk management and adaptation, with a focus on building the resilience of vulnerable groups. Local communities will be able to adapt to climate change impacts on livelihoods, by adjusting their existing agricultural practices and natural resources management, and reduce risk of loss from glacier lake outburst floods. The programme will also support relevant actors to reduce seismic risk under the umbrella of the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium by strengthening building code compliance and risk-sensitive land use planning and by mainstreaming disaster risk management across sectors. Its work in municipalities will complement interventions by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN Habitat). UNDP will also strengthen preparedness and emergency systems in collaboration with UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP).

17. *Peacebuilding, conflict prevention and inclusive dialogue.* The United Nations will continue to support consolidation of peace process commitments and diminish the risks of return to violent conflict, while promoting national ownership. Complementing the work by other United Nations organizations, UNDP will increase the capacity and effectiveness of transitional justice mechanisms’ handling of conflict-related human rights violations in accordance with international laws and will promote consensus between national actors on issues including property dispute resolution. UNDP will help to diminish emerging conflict and tension by promoting inclusive dialogue, collaborative leadership, reduction of armed violence, women’s participation in peacebuilding processes, and socio-economic empowerment through livelihoods programmes.

18. Under the third component of UNDAF, UNDP will help *create an enabling environment for enhanced international cooperation* by further strengthening capacities to coordinate aid assistance and ensuring that Nepal benefits from climate change financing.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

19. The country programme will be nationally executed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and relevant line ministries and implementing agencies. Implementation modalities will be selected in close consultation with and approval of the Government on a case by case basis.

20. UNDP, in addition to its internal monitoring regime, including three field monitoring offices, will use the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation framework to monitor progress jointly with the Government and other United Nations organizations. It will disaggregate data to record variations in performance between men and women, social groups and geographic areas and will adopt stringent risk management measures to ensure effective programme implementation. The programme board mechanisms will guide the implementation process to ensure strategic direction and to adjust the programme in response to the country’s emerging

needs in its ongoing transition. UNDP country office is realigning its capacity with the new programme and will strengthen synergies between different programmes. UNDP will continue to explore new partnerships in order to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its development interventions and expand its resource mobilization efforts.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Nepal, 2013-2017

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Economic empowerment and inclusion.					
COUNTRY PROGRAMME/UNDAF OUTCOME 2: Vulnerable groups have improved access to economic opportunities and adequate social protection. Outcome indicator: Gini coefficient. Baseline: 0.35 (Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) III, 2011). Target: Percentage reduction equal to the inverse of the GDP growth rate. Indicator: Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (purchasing power parity (PPP)) per day. Baseline: 22 per cent (2010). Target: 17 per cent (2015). Related strategic plan focus areas: Poverty eradication.					
GOVERNMENT PARTNER CONTRIBUTION	OTHER PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS	UNDP CONTRIBUTION	INDICATOR(S), BASELINES AND TARGET(S) FOR UNDP CONTRIBUTIONS	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES (United States dollars)
Government will coordinate, monitor and plan at central and sub-national levels and lead in implementation to create jobs.	ILO: technical support; UNCDF: access to micro-finance; UN Women: gender responsive labour policy; Development partners: technical/financial assistance.	Provide technical assistance and policy advice to help: Government design next Development Plan to reduce income inequalities; Government's capacity to implement national micro-enterprise programme; vulnerable groups' increased access to energy/natural resource assets.	<p>Indicator: number of new job holders (by sex, age, social group); Baseline: 0 at the beginning of the programme Target: 30,000</p> <p>Indicator: national inclusive growth strategy developed; planning tools and budget allocations adjusted to address regional, gender, ethnic, and socio-economic disparities in line with strategy. Baseline: no inclusive growth strategy in place. Target: national inclusive growth strategy developed; planning tools and budget allocations adjusted to address regional, gender, ethnic, and socio-economic disparities in line with strategy</p> <p>Indicator: Number of households in remote areas connected to micro-hydro energy services. Baseline: 59,172 HHs (end 2011). Target: 15,000 additional HHs.</p>	Government has capacity to develop inclusive growth policies, national plan and budgets, and to implement programmes to increase vulnerable groups' access to employment and economic opportunities; Vulnerable groups have increased access to energy services and sustainably managed natural resources.	<p>Regular: \$10.6 million</p> <p>Other: \$28 million</p>
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Social justice and inclusion.					
COUNTRY PROGRAMME/UNDAF OUTCOME 3: Vulnerable groups experience greater self-confidence, respect and dignity. Outcome indicators: gender empowerment measure (GEM) in mid and far-western regions. Baseline I: 0.431 (mid-western region)/0.456 (far western region)/0.496 (Nepal). Target: reduction in disparity between regional/national averages. Indicator: percentage of Dalits in selected districts who perceive that caste discrimination has decreased in the last five years. Baseline: to be determined by joint United Nations survey in 2013. Target: 30 per cent increase over baseline. Related strategic plan focus areas: Democratic governance					
Ministry of General Administration implements affirmative action policies and trains civil service on gender/inclusion.	United Nations/partners engage people, media and other institutions to challenge assumptions and practices; ensure inclusive policies implemented in local institutions; build capacity of vulnerable groups to organize.	Technical support to the Dalit Commission to conduct research, advocacy, awareness and monitoring; provide policy support to key government institutions in order to increase representation of vulnerable groups in public service and apply evidence-based planning for greater inclusion.	<p>Indicator: percentage of women/Dalits/Janajati/Muslims in civil service Baseline: 14.2 per cent women (data being gathered on social groups) Target: to be determined based on quota system for new vacancies (draft bill pending parliament approval)</p>	Dalit Commission has increased capacity for research/advocacy. Government institutions have capacity to implement existing policies/laws and prepare new policies/laws to increase representation of vulnerable groups and to gather, analyse and use disaggregated data.	<p>Regular: \$11.6 million</p> <p>Other: \$5 million</p>

COUNTRY PROGRAMME/UNDAF OUTCOME 4: Vulnerable groups benefit from strengthened legal and policy frameworks and have improved access to security and rule of law institutions. Outcome indicators: percentage of women/men satisfied with the courts/police/prosecutors. Baseline: to be determined through a joint United Nations survey in 2013. Target: 30 per cent increase over baseline. Indicator: percentage of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations implemented. Baseline: 56/135 UPR recommendations accepted by the Government. Target: 90 per cent. Related strategic plan focus areas: Democratic governance.				
Government will provide human resources, offices and strategic plans; will implement court decisions/ national human rights commission (NHRC) recommendations.	UNICEF: paralegal committees UN Women: advocacy for women's rights; Office for the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): technical advice; Human rights organizations: data on rights violations.	Technical advice and pilot projects to improve access by women/vulnerable groups to legal information/representation; technical support to strengthen court and law enforcement institutions, to revise discriminatory laws and improve implementation of NHRC recommendations.	Indicator: percentage of NHRC recommendations implemented by Government. Baseline: 29 per cent (2011). Target: 60 per cent (2017) Indicator: Number of vulnerable people benefiting from mediation centre services. Baseline: 3,500 (40 per cent women) (2009-2011). Target (2017): 10,000 (70 per cent of women).	Improved government capacity to reform and implement laws. Vulnerable people and women have capacity to claim their rights. Increased capacity of human rights institutions to monitor and report. Regular: \$1.25 million Other: \$7.25 million
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Responsive, representative and effective government.				
COUNTRY PROGRAMME/UNDAF OUTCOME 5: Institutions, systems and processes of democratic governance are more accountable, effective, efficient and inclusive. Indicator: percentage of eligible voters (men and women) who turn out in national/local elections. Baseline: 62 per cent registered voters (50.4 per cent men; 49.6 per cent women) voted in 2008 (national). Target: 67 per cent. Related strategic plan focus areas: Democratic governance.				
Government/ Election Commission Nepal (ECN) allocate sufficient funds for elections. Ministry of Local Development provides resources, capacity building to local bodies.	UNCDF: performance based grants system; UNICEF: child friendly governance; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): media coverage of elections; UNFPA: data collection; UN Women: gender responsive planning.	Technical advice and capacity development to ECN for holding of credible and inclusive elections. Technical advice and capacity development for local bodies to implement integrated plans that address the needs of vulnerable groups and women.	Indicator: percentage of eligible men/women that are registered to vote by ECN. Baseline: As of 12/2011, 9.9 million registered, awaiting 2011 census data to calculate denominator. Target: 70 per cent/70 per cent. Indicator: percentage of district development committees (DDCs)/municipalities that allocate/ spend block grants in full compliance with guidelines. Baseline: 35 DDCs (47 per cent), 10 municipalities (17 per cent). Target: 100 per cent (both).	Election Commission has the capacity to conduct credible, inclusive and transparent elections. Provincial and local bodies can plan, budget, deliver, monitor and report on projects. Regular: \$4.75 million Other: \$27.5 million

COUNTRY PROGRAMME/UNDAF OUTCOME 6: Tiers of government established and function to meet the provisions of the new federal constitution. Indicator: percentage of men and women who believe new constitution has incorporated their voices and addresses their needs. Baseline: Constitution not yet finalized. Target: 70 per cent. Related strategic plan focus areas: Democratic governance.					<p>Government approves constitution; approves/implements reforms in line with federal structure.</p>	<p>UN Women: affirmative action for women; UNICEF: affirmative action for children in new constitutional institutions/policies.</p>	<p>Technical advice and policy assistance for restructuring public administration and capacity development of federal/provincial legislatures/executives to draft laws and policies necessary for the functioning of the new federal structure.</p>	<p>Indicator: percentage of civil servant posts transferred to provincial and local level. Baseline: 0. Target: 50 per cent (2017).</p> <p>Indicator: percentage required laws/statutes on provincial competencies/power enacted. Baseline: 0. Target: 50 per cent.</p>	<p>National/provincial legislatures, executives and other bodies have capacity to draft laws/policies and civil service has capacity to implement statutory provisions for new federal structure.</p> <p>Regular: \$2.85 million Other: \$8 million</p>
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Minimizing the impacts of climate change by protecting the environment.									
COUNTRY PROGRAMME/UNDAF OUTCOME 7: People living in areas vulnerable to climate change and disasters benefit from improved risk management and are more resilient to hazard-related shocks. Outcome indicator: number of wards/village development committees meeting minimum criteria for disaster resilient communities. Baseline: 187 (2011). Target: 1,000 (2015). Related strategic plan focus areas: crisis prevention and recovery and environment and sustainable development.					<p>Government updates legislation and implements disaster risk management (DRM) strategy and National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA).</p>	<p>Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium's partners and Nepal Climate Change Compact signatories: support implementation of agreed priority actions.</p>	<p>Technical assistance and policy advice so that by 2015 the Government has a capable and resourced gender-sensitive DRM and climate change adaptation (CCA) system for effective disaster response, risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Indicator: percentage of resources allocated for DRM and CCA in eight ministries. Baseline: number of routine allocations. Target: greater than 5 per cent in each.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of gender sensitive local and ecosystem level CCA plans developed and implemented. Baseline: 0. Target: 100 plans.</p>	<p>Government has capacity to manage climate and disaster risks. Vulnerable groups/women have increased capacity for DRM and CCA. Preparedness/emergency systems able to prepare for/respond to disasters.</p> <p>Regular: \$4.90 million Other: \$24.9 million</p>
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Transitional justice, people affected by conflict and post-conflict security concerns.									
COUNTRY PROGRAMME/UNDAF OUTCOME 8: National institutions have adequately addressed conflict-related violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and victims' post-conflict needs. Outcome indicator: percentage of people who perceive that conflict-related issues have been adequately addressed. Baseline: to be determined by United Nations survey in 2013. Target: increase of 25 per cent over baseline. Indicator: percentage of recommendations of the NHRC and the UPR regarding the transitional justice process or in relation to conflict related violations implemented by the state. Baseline: None. Target: 40 per cent. Related strategic plan focus areas: crisis prevention and recovery.					<p>Government will facilitate the transitional justice process by creating relevant mechanisms and commissions.</p>	<p>OHCHR: technical advice on transitional justice; UNICEF: child protection; UN Women: gender-responsive mechanisms and support to conflict-affected women.</p>	<p>Technical advice to transitional justice mechanisms established in line with international standards on addressing past human rights violations. Strengthen national actors' capacity to reach consensus on key policy and procedural issues, including property dispute resolution.</p>	<p>Indicator: percentage of registered cases investigated by transitional justice mechanisms in line with international standards Baseline: 0. Target: 20 per cent.</p> <p>Indicator/Target: critical issues, policies and procedures agreed upon</p>	<p>National actors have increased capacity for managing transitional justice and addressing needs of conflict-affected people. Government/civil society capacity increased on dispute resolution, targeting key issues, including property disputes.</p> <p>Regular: \$0.6 million Other: \$1.4 million</p>

				regarding establishment of property dispute resolution. Baseline: number of existing agreements.		
COUNTRY PROGRAMME/UNDAF OUTCOME 9: National actors and institutions have managed conflict risk and are consolidating the peace. Outcome indicator: percentage of people who perceive that there is a high or medium likelihood that the country will return to violent conflict. Baseline: to be determined by joint United Nations survey in 2013. Target: 20 per cent reduction from baseline.						
Government leaders participate in conflict prevention efforts, including collaborative leadership training, and increase involvement of women.	ILO: indigenous peoples' participation and employment of people affected by conflict; UNICEF: child rights; UN Women: increased participation of women and girls in peacebuilding.	Pilot programmes to reduce conflict risk through inclusive dialogue on peacebuilding-related issues, reduction of armed violence and economic and social empowerment of vulnerable groups; advocacy to increase participation of women in peacebuilding processes.	<p>Indicator: number of local leaders that use/apply collaborative leadership and dialogue skills to transition, socio-political and development issues. Baseline: 0. Target: 100.</p> <p>Indicator: percentage of targeted beneficiaries in geographic hotspots with positive perception of UNDP impact on armed violence. Baseline: 0. Target: 60 per cent.</p> <p>Indicator: number benefiting from empowerment/livelihoods initiatives. Baseline: 18,250 (17,000 women). Target: greater than 7,000 (5,600 women).</p>	<p>National actors (political, civil society and government) have demonstrated increased collaborative capacities. Programmes to reduce armed violence/improve citizen security designed and implemented. Programmes that socially and economically empower/integrate targeted populations to diminish conflict designed and implemented.</p>	<p>Regular : \$6 million</p> <p>Other: \$24.75 million</p>	