



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK NEPAL (2023–2027)

Priorities for Technical Cooperation and Partnership between the Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Government of Nepal (GoN)





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# COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK NEPAL (2023-2027)

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Date : 17 May 2023

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# ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
ADS	Agriculture Development Strategy	GOJ	Government of Japan
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance	GoN	Government of Nepal
AT	Action Tracks	HDI	Human Development Index
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development	HiHi	Hand-In-Hand Initiatives
BE	Better Environment	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
BL	Better Life	ILO	International Labour Organization
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (Gates Foundation)	ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
BN	Better nutrition	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
BP	Better Production	KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
BG	Blue Growth	LDC	Least Developed Country
CC	Climate Change	LNOB	Leave No One Behind
CCA	Common Country Assessment	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
CPF	Country Programming Framework	MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
CSO	Civil Society Organization	MoEWRI	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training	MoF	Ministry of Finance
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)	MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
DRR/M	Disaster Risk Reduction/Management	MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
DVI	Digital Village Initiative	MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
EFLGF	Environment Friendly Local Government Framework	MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	MoICS	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies
EU	European Union	MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	MIS	Management Information System
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office	MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices	MoWS	Ministry of Water Supply
GAFFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
GCF	Green Climate Fund	MSNP	Multi Sector Nutrition Plan
GCP	Global Cooperation programme	NA	Not Available
GEF	Global Environment Facility	NAP	National Agriculture Policy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
GII	Gender Inequality Index	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions

NDP	National Development Plan	TBD	To be decided
NDRRMA	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority	TCP	Technical Cooperation Program
NMICS	Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey	ToC	Theory of Change
NPC	National Planning Commission	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
NRM	Natural Resources Management	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
NSO	National Statistics Office	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NTFP	Non-timber Forest Product	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
NWFP	Non-wood Forest Product	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
OCOP	One Country One Priority Product	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
OED	Office of Evaluation	UNRBAs	United Nations Rome Based Agencies
OH	One Health	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
PPA	Programme Priority Area	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
RI	Regional Initiatives	USD	United States Dollar
ROK	Republic of Korea	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
RP	Regional Priority	WB	World Bank
RtF	Right to Food	WFP	World Food Programme
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	WHO	World Health Organization
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	ZH	Zero Hunger
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	ZHC	Zero Hunger Challenge
SSTC	South South Triangular Cooperation		



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Development of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) started in August 2021 and the document was jointly signed by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and Nepal UN Country Team (UNCT) in March 2023. The Nepal UNCT facilitated an extensive process of consultations with a diversity of stakeholders in all seven provinces, at national level in Kathmandu and with a number of specific populations. These consultations were based on the key issues emerging from the UN Common Country Analysis (UNCCA) and learnings from the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022. A multi-agency team was involved in the process and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO) participated and contributed to the process of preparation of the UNCCA and formulation of the UNSDCF.

The implementation of the previous Country Programming Framework (CPF), aligned with UNDAF 2018-2022, was concluded in 2022 and covered the period between 2018 and 2022. It focused on three FAO specific priority areas: (i) Sustainable agricultural production, productivity, marketing and consumption for the eradication of hunger and malnutrition; (ii) Enhanced natural resource management and agricultural production system resilient to climate change (CC) and disasters; and (iii) Inclusive and gender responsive livelihoods enhancement and poverty reduction.

Complying with the One UN agenda, the CPF (2023-2027) is designed for the next five year period that aligns with outcomes and strategic priorities of Nepal UNSDCF (2023-2027). The CPF framework sets out four priority areas to facilitate FAO's partnership and support to the GoN for transforming agri-food systems to achieve food self-sufficiency by utilizing innovative international best practices and global standards along with national and regional expertise. The framework will support the Government's endeavor for economic transformation and poverty reduction; human development, eradication of food insecurity and malnutrition; improvements in natural resources management and disaster resilience; and, inclusive, gender-responsive governance of agri-food systems and livelihoods enhancement. The CPF 2023-2027 has been developed taking into account government policies and priorities, including extensive consultations with national stakeholders, particularly Government line ministries, civil society, the private sector, development partners and relevant United Nations agencies including the UN Rome-based Agencies. The CPF 2023-2027 is also aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31, as well as the FAO Regional Priorities for the Asia and the

Pacific region, and FAO's corporative initiatives such as the Digital Village Initiative (DVI), Hand in Hand Initiative and One Country One Priority Product (OCOP). The CPF development process was supported with technical inputs from FAO Headquarters (HQ) and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP). The CPF priorities are considered as the areas of FAO's mandate and where FAO can contribute to Nepal through technical assistance while providing support to and developing partnership with the GoN and stakeholders. The CPF (2023-2027) is designed as a living document and can be updated to respond to changes in government priorities and unfolding situations.

## 2. COUNTRY CONTEXT ANALYSIS

- **Nepal has made a remarkable comeback after a series of political instabilities** from the armed conflict 1996-2006, natural calamities such as earthquake in 2015, the COVID pandemic of 2020-21, and trade disruption with India in 2015-16. Absolute poverty declined from 25.1 percent in 2010 to 16.7 percent in 2020.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, multidimensional poverty was reduced from 39.1 percent in 2011 to 17.4 percent in 2019.<sup>2</sup> However, Nepal's economy still remains insufficiently resilient to external shocks.
- **In 2015, Nepal adopted a federal governance system with a 3-tier structure (a federal, 7 provincial and 753 local governments) with decentralization of decision making power and allocation of resources authority.** The local government (municipalities) are primarily responsible for local development and service delivery while federal and provincial governments are responsible on policy formulation, enforcement and coordination (both horizontal and vertical). However, the agriculture sector lacks effective coordination across relevant ministries and the three tiers of government for the implementation of the Agricultural Development plans and programs viz. Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) 2015-35, Agriculture Policy (2004), Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (FNSPA), Zero Hunger Challenge National Plan of Action 2016-25, Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) II 2018-23.
- **Domestic food production is not sufficient despite the fact that agriculture is one of the major contributors (23.9 percent) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP),** supports the livelihoods of 60.4 percent of the population<sup>3</sup> and creates 21.5 percent of formal employment.<sup>4</sup> Considering limited possibility of area expansion for crop cultivation, agricultural productivity is not at par to produce enough food to

<sup>1</sup> In 2016, the 2015 earthquakes and southern border disruption reduced GDP growth to 0.6%.

<sup>2</sup> NPC-CBS, OPIII, UNDP, UNICEF, Multidimensional Poverty Index 2021: Analysis towards action, 2021

<sup>3</sup> MoF, Economic Survey, 2021

<sup>4</sup> National Labour Force Survey 2017/2018

feed its population.<sup>5</sup> As a result, imports of agricultural products are increasing each year.

- **More than 50 percent of agricultural production is rainfed, and 70 percent of crop production is determined by climatic variability,**<sup>6</sup> which has become more evident in recent time. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, drought, and floods negatively impact agriculture productivity. Climate change has impacted agricultural sector and will further lead to declining production of crops/commodities and livestock; increasing pests and diseases infestation such as fall armyworm; reducing pasture productivity and increasing livestock mortality.<sup>7</sup> It will also put increasing pressure on poor and vulnerable households whose livelihoods depends on rain-fed subsistence agriculture, which poses threats/negative effects on all four pillars of food security.
- **Changes in environment and climatic parameters are observed.** Among others, depleting or drying up of surface water sources and lowering of groundwater levels, pollution of surface and groundwater, increased air pollution, deforestation and forest degradation, and loss of biodiversity are all visible.<sup>8</sup> Extreme precipitation is projected to increase in the Himalayas, with potential cascading consequences of floods, landslides and lake outbursts.<sup>9</sup>
- **Livestock and fishery productivity is not at par due to limited capacities in feeding and breeding coupled with the presence of emerging and endemic disease problems.** During 2020-21, emerging diseases such as Lumpy Skin Disease in cattle and buffaloes, African Swine Fever in pigs, Glanders in horses and a new strain of bird flu (H5N8) were confirmed in Nepal while endemic diseases such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Peste-des-petits ruminants and Classical Swine Fever continue to cause significant economic losses to the farmers. Zoonotic diseases such as Rabies and Antimicrobial Resistance that require one health approach are also affecting livestock and public health sector of Nepal.
- **Nepal has achieved good progress in reducing undernutrition.** Stunting prevalence among children under-five years of age has decreased to 32 percent in 2019 from 37 percent in 2014, while wasting prevalence is recurrently high at 12 percent.<sup>10</sup> While progress is substantial, stunting level still remains high. Minimum meal diversity with an important role in providing micronutrients is received by less than half of young children. Over a quarter (27 percent) of pregnant women aged 15-49 years are anemic and 14 percent have iron deficiency.<sup>11</sup>
- **Despite, Nepal commits about 12 percent of its national budget to contributory and non-contributory social protection, one of the highest in the South Asia, the country still suffers from inequalities.** The disparity in Human Development Index (HDI) is high between female (0.528) and male (0.623) in 2020. Nepal's Gender Inequality Index (GII=0.452) ranked 110th out of 162 countries. Gini coefficient of 0.32 indicates high income inequality in the country. The bottom 40 percent of the population shares only 20 percent of the income. The poverty rate is higher for socially excluded groups.<sup>12</sup>
- **Nepal has been undergoing '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. About 76.4 percent of women are engaged in agriculture work as unpaid family labor.<sup>13</sup>
- **Wide gaps exist in access to digital services across population** as Nepal scored only 46 percent on digital inclusiveness in 2020.<sup>14</sup> Rural people particularly poor and vulnerable lack access to digital services.
- **The formulation of CPF (2023-2027) has taken into account of the above issues and challenges and is based on national policies and strategies with due consideration of international treaties** as shown below:
  - **The Constitution of Nepal (2015) enshrined right to food as one of the fundamental rights of each citizen.** Then, Nepal enacted the **Right to Food (RtF) and Food Sovereignty Act (2018)** as an instrument to enforce the policy.
  - **National Agricultural Policy (2004)** is to bring about an improvement in the standard of living through a sustainable agricultural development to be achieved by transforming the current subsistence-oriented farming system into a commercial and competitive farming system.

<sup>5</sup> Fifteenth Plan (FY 2019/20-2023/24), NPC/Government of Nepal.

<sup>6</sup> IDS-Nepal, PAC and GCAP, Economic Impact Assessment of Climate Change in Key Sectors in Nepal, 2014

<sup>7</sup> Analysis of climate risk and adaptation options by CIAT under WFP's CCI initiative

<sup>8</sup> MoFE, 2018. Climate change scenarios for Nepal for National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Ministry of Forests and Environment, Kathmandu

<sup>9</sup> IPCC, Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021

<sup>10</sup> CBS and UNICEF, Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019

<sup>11</sup> Nepal National Micronutrient Status Survey 2016

<sup>12</sup> CBS, Nepal Living Standard Survey 2011.

<sup>13</sup> FAO 2017. Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and Rural Development.

<sup>14</sup> UNCDF. (2021) Nepal 2020: Inclusive Digital Economy Scorecard Report

- **The Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) (2015- 2035) provides the main policy framework for the sector.** This strategy proposes a five percent annual growth in agriculture GDP by 2025 and six percent annually by 2035 through working on four strategic pillars: (i) improving governance; (ii) increasing productivity; (iii) supporting profitable commercialization; and (iv) enhancing competitiveness. Government's Periodic Plans and **Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan II** (MSNP: 2018–2022) are aligned with the ADS. The MSNP II guides the investments of the Government of Nepal in nutrition and details the roles of line ministries. The MSNP II is going to conclude in June 2023 and the MSNP III is being developed for the period of July 2023 – Dec 2030. The ADS also includes a flagship program on food security and nutrition (FSN), by identifying priority activities to improve FSN across the country.
- Nepal has formulated its **Zero Hunger (ZH) 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 percent increase in the productivity and income of smallholders. It also aims to bring the level of food loss to zero.
- **The above long-term strategies all contribute to achievement of the Fifteenth Plan (2019/20-2023/24) that aims to generate prosperity and happiness as the national goal.** In the agriculture sector, the plan includes livestock innovation, high value agricultural production, agro-forestry and floriculture production, warehouse 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.
- **The National Forest Policy (2019)** proposes sustainable management of forests to increase production and productivity through management of forest ecosystems. Reducing deforestation and forest degradation is emphasized under the **Forestry Sector Strategy (2016-2025)**, while sustainable management of forest resources is emphasized under the National REDD plus Strategy.
- **To harness opportunities and minimize existing and emerging challenges, the government has introduced a few other policies,** such as National Agro-Forestry Policy (2019), National Food Safety Policy (2019), One Health (OH) Strategy (2019), National Dairy Development Policy (2021), National Livestock Breeding Policy (2021), National Animal Health Policy (2021), Agro-mechanization Promotion Policy (2014), Irrigation Policy (2014), National Science & Technology Policy (2019), National Land Use Policy (2015), National Fishery Development Policy (2022), IIerbs and Non-timber Forest Product Development Policy (2004).
- **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 **Second Nationally Determined Contribution** (NDC 2020) for efficient management and utilization of natural resources contributing to reduction in greenhouse gas emission and building resilience. The **National Adaptation Programme of Action** (NAPA 2010) has identified immediate needs for adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction. The country's **Climate Change Policy** (2019) is supportive of the socio-economic development process while adopting climate resilient approaches. Other policies and strategies include National Bio-diversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the National Resilience Implementation Plan (NRIP), the Environment Friendly Local Government Framework (EFLGF), National Adaptation Plan (2021) and One Health Strategy.
- **In line with the spirit of World Food Systems Summit (2021), National Planning commission (NPC) of Nepal facilitated series of national and provincial Food System dialogues to develop “inclusive, resilient and sustainable food system” to transform agri-food systems in the country.** The dialogue analyzed actions required across the food system trajectory and identified six Action Tracks (AT) as an intervention strategy; namely, **AT1:** Ensuring safe and nutritious food for all; **AT2:** Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns; **AT3:** Boosting nature-positive production; **AT4:** Advancing equitable livelihoods; **AT5:** Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stresses; and **AT6:** Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act- a legal framework for sustainable food systems in Nepal. FAO has pledged its commitment to support the GoN in implementing activities under all six ATs and been providing technical support to NPC in coordination with Global Food System hosted by FAO in HQ.
- **Towards SDG localization, Nepal developed its national Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Targets, proposing to reduce the rate of the population below the national**

**poverty line** from 21.6 percent in 2015 to 10.5 percent by 2025. Additionally, the SDGs aim to increase the consumption share of bottom 20 percent households from 7.6 to 10.5 percent during the same period. The SDGs for Nepal also aim to reduce stunting from 35.8 to 20.0 percent, wasting from 11.3 to 5.0 percent, and proportion of underweight children from 30.1 to 15 percent by 2025 in comparison to that of 2015. The SDGs for Nepal plan to integrate these aspects into the national development policy and planning targets.

The CPF (2023-2027) is consistent with the SDGs, and in line with FAO corporate strategy. 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 national SDGs. In addition to the Nepal priorities and expected outcomes under UNSDCF 2023-27, the CPF is also linked with FAO's organization-wide Strategic Framework on four betters and 20 Programme Priority Areas (PPAs), as well as regional priorities and corporate initiatives, including Digitalization of Agriculture through Digital Village Initiative (DVI), One Country One Priority Product (OCOP); and Hand-In-Hand Initiatives (HiHi).

### 3. FAO SUPPORT

FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that offers technical support to its Member Nations in order to help them to achieve their national goals and SDGs targets. FAO mobilizes as high level national and international technical expertise to build capacity of institutions and human resources. It also helps to bring in modern and innovative technologies and formulate conducive policies in countries through piloting, adapting, and scaling up of successful global practices to achieve sustainable agri-food systems transformation.

FAO is supporting the GoN endeavors to adapt the changed governance structure and improve governance capacities. As Nepal is gradually adapting to the federalization process with three tiers of governance (federal, provincial and local) along with greater devolution of responsibility and authority to local authorities (municipalities) for local developments including agriculture and natural resource management, FAO is supporting to build institutional and technical capacities of all three tiers of government, institutions and partners in the agri-food sector.

In addition, as Nepal is preparing for graduation from Least Developed Countries (LDC) status by 2026, FAO together with other UN agencies will contribute to the government efforts towards structural transformation, which include Agri-food Systems Transformation and provide support to adapt with the changed scenario of

international supports and privileges that is availed at present.

**FAO Nepal has demonstrated great resilience during the challenging period caused by COVID-19** and helped the country to mobilize resources and implement projects even during the pandemic. The learnings will be further adopted in the formulation and execution of programs.

#### 3.1. Strategic priorities of the country in the field of agriculture and rural development to transform its agri-food systems.

- **The agriculture development sector in the 15<sup>th</sup> Plan (FY 2019/20-2023/24) envisions a sustainable, competitive, and prosperous agriculture sector with food and nutrition security and food sovereignty in the country.** To achieve this, seven strategic priorities have been developed, including increasing agricultural production and productivity, integrating education, research, and extension, carrying out structural reforms, increasing competitiveness, making production and marketing profitable for farmers, promoting exports, and developing agricultural technologies to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and disasters. For this, it aims to introduce and update policies, laws, and plans in coordination and collaboration with federal, provincial, and local governments and other stakeholders in agri-food system. To create a society with food sovereignty and sustainable food and nutrition security, the 15<sup>th</sup> Plan develops five strategic priorities, including addressing food crises, promoting agrobiodiversity and climate change adaptation technology, improving food habits, increasing access to food, maintaining buffer stocks, managing food distribution systems, and developing regulatory system for food safety and quality. Similarly, to build a climate resilient society, the 15<sup>th</sup> Plan envisions five strategic priorities, which include policy and institutional reform, adopting green development, and promoting clean energy, advocating, and lobbying for access to climate finance and its equitable distribution at the subnational level, and carrying out research and capacity building activities. To realize these strategic priorities for agriculture, food security, and nutrition, long-term strategies such as the Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) 2015-2035 and the Zero Hunger Challenge (ZHC) have been developed. ADS has envisioned a self-reliant, sustainable, competitive, and inclusive agriculture sector. Similarly, ZHC aims to eliminate starvation by scaling up development efforts and has five strategic pillars which are a 100 percent food security, zero stunted children, a sustainable food system, a 100 percent increase in smallholder productivity and income; and zero loss and waste of food.

- **FAO's specific areas of support for the period of 2023-2027 will be contributing towards achieving the priorities of the GoN** related to: High and sustainable production and productivity (Goal 4, 15<sup>th</sup> plan); High and equitable national income (Goal 1); Development and full utilization of human capital potential (Goal 2); Well-being and decent standard of living (Goal 5); A healthy and balanced environment (Goal 7); Safe, civilized and just society (Goal 6); Good governance and rule of law (Goal 8); In addition, FAO support will also contribute towards achieving sectoral strategic priorities (agricultural development, food security and nutrition, climate change, natural resource management) of GoN, ADS and ZHC as mentioned above. The supports are mediated through four CPF priority outcomes namely: (i) Sustainable agri-food systems transformation and, inclusive socio-economic development; (ii) Food security, safety and sustainable consumption for reduction of hunger and malnutrition; (iii) Sustainable NRM; climate resilience; and, disaster/risk reduction and management; and (iv) Inclusive, gender responsive agri-food systems governance. Each priority outcome has identified outputs and associated sub-outputs to achieve the respective outcome.

### 3.2. UNSDCF Theory of Change and Strategic Priorities

- **The UNSDCF (2023-2027) theory of Change (ToC)** states that for the realization of over-arching development outcomes, Nepal will need to ensure: a green, sustainable and competitive business environment is achieved; inclusive and resilient economic growth occurred; higher quality education, health, nutrition, food, water and sanitation outcomes are attained; an advanced, disaster-resilient society that sustainably uses and manages clean, green, natural resources, landscapes and biodiversity established; improved coordination of key functions across the three tiers of governance is established; critical gaps in the legal framework and its transparent implementation in line with Nepal's constitution and universal norms achieved; and, a stronger and more deliberate emphasis is placed on women, young people, persons with disabilities, marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- **For the achievement of development outcomes, UNSDCF has identified four strategic priority areas:** (i) *sustainable, resilient and inclusive economic transformation* with focus to inclusive and green growth, improved productivity, decent work and sustainable livelihoods, inclusive of the provision of a comprehensive system of social security, enabling a further shift to the formal economy and supporting a smooth graduation of Nepal from LDC status; (ii)

*inclusive and transformative human development* contributing to the achievement of the national long-term goals of affordable and quality health care, food security, nutrition, water, sanitation and education services to all and to leverage social security provisions for achieving quality human capital and the full utilization of human potential; (iii) *environmental sustainability, climate and disaster resilience* remain central to the national development agenda and thus emphasis will be to support for sound environment management and climate action to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience; and (iv) *governance, federalism, participation and inclusion*, which will focus on advancing a safe, civilized and just society, marked by inclusive, participatory, gender-responsive, accountable and improved coherence across the three tiers of governance. All four priorities (also given in Table 1) are aligned with and contribute to the 15<sup>th</sup> Plan objective. FAO, along with other UN agencies, will contribute to achieving related outcomes under each priority. A Multi-agency joint work plans will be developed by the UN agencies to implement the Nepal UNSDCF (2023-2027).

- **The Theory of Change (ToC) of this CPF prepared aligning with UNSDCF outcomes** elucidates that for the achievement of the outcomes, Nepal needs to ensure that sustainable agri-food systems transformation and inclusive socio-economic development is achieved; reduction of hunger and malnutrition, sustainable consumption and enhanced food safety is attained; sustainable NRM; climate and disaster resilience is improved; and, inclusive, gender responsive agri-food systems governance is established. Please refer annex 2 for outcome wise ToC.

### 3.3. CPF priorities and intended development results.

The CPF is designed to support GON and FAO priorities. The overall objectives of the CPF are to contribute to achieving the development outcomes identified by the GoN in the periodic plan (15<sup>th</sup> plan), National Agriculture Policy (NAP), ADS and other sectoral policies and strategies. The CPF results are prepared based on the UNSDCF outcomes, FAO's Strategic Framework for 2022-31, which place the 2030 Agenda at its center and uses SDGs and their indicators to promote focus and track progress (Table 1). FAO will specifically contribute to sustainable agri-food systems transformation under its Strategic Framework of the Four Betters (better production, better nutrition, better environment and a better life).<sup>15</sup> FAO's corporate aspirations draw upon the twenty Programme Priority Arcas (PPAs) under the four betters, to leverage needed technical expertise in the context of the four Regional Priorities<sup>16</sup> approved by the FAO's 36th Session of the Asia and the Pacific Regional Conference in 2022.

<sup>15</sup> Strategic Framework 2022-31 <https://www.fao.org/3/ne577en/ne577en.pdf> and Medium Term Plan 2022-25 <https://www.fao.org/3/ne576en/ne576en.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> List Regional Priorities/Initiatives (<https://www.fao.org/asiapacific/perspectives/en/>)



Table 1. Alignment of CPF with national priorities and UN mandates

UNSDCF, National priorities and UN mandates	CPF Priority 1 Sustainable agri-food systems transformation; and, inclusive socio-economic development	CPF Priority 2 Food security, safety and sustainable consumption for reduction of hunger and malnutrition	CPF Priority 3 Sustainable NRM; climate resilience; and, disaster/risk reduction and management	CPF Priority 4 Inclusive, gender responsive agri-food systems governance
FAO Corporate Program Priority Areas (PPA)	<b>Primary focus:</b> <b>Better Production</b> (BP1, BP2, BP4, BP5) <b>Contributing to:</b> Better Nutrition, Better Environment and Better Life	<b>Primary focus:</b> <b>Better Nutrition</b> (BN1, BN2, BN3, BN4), <b>Contributing to:</b> Better Production and Better Life	<b>Primary focus:</b> <b>Better Environment</b> (BE1, BE3) <b>Contributing to:</b> Better Production and Better Life	<b>Primary focus:</b> <b>Better Life</b> (BL1, BL2) <b>Contributing to:</b> Better Production
FAO Asia-Pacific Regional Priorities	Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets.	Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets.	Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action.	Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies.
UNSDCF priorities	Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Economic Transformation	Inclusive and Transformative Human Development	Environmental Sustainability, Climate and Disaster Resilience	Governance, Federalism, Participation and Inclusion
UNSDCF Outcomes	Outcome 1: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, the most marginalized and poor, increasingly benefit from and contribute to inclusive, resilient, and sustainable socio-economic transformation at federal, provincial, and local levels.	Outcome 2: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, children, and the most marginalized and poor, increasingly participate in and benefit from equitably improved quality social services at federal, provincial, and local levels.	Outcome 3: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, children, and the most marginalized and poor, increasingly benefit from and contribute to building an inclusive, sustainable, climate-resilient and green society and reduced impacts of disasters at federal, provincial, and local levels.	Outcome 4: By 2027, more people, especially women, youth and the most marginalized and poor increasingly participate in and benefit from coordinated, inclusive, accessible, participatory, transparent, and gender-responsive governance, access to justice and human rights at federal, provincial, and local levels.
ADS 2015-2035	ADS Outcomes 1. Higher Productivity 2. Profitable Commercialization 4. Increased Competitiveness	ADS Outcomes 1. Higher Productivity 2. Profitable Commercialization 4. Increased Competitiveness	ADS Outcomes 1. Improved Governance 2. Higher Productivity 3. Profitable Commercialization	ADS Outcomes 1. Improved Governance 3. Profitable Commercialization
15 <sup>th</sup> Periodic Plan 2019/20-2023/24	Goal 1. Accessible and modern infrastructure and connectivity. Goal 3. High and sustainable production and productivity. Goal 4. High and equitable national income.	Goal 2. Development and full utilization of human capital potential. Goal 5. Well-being and decent standard of living.	Goal 7. A healthy and balanced environment.	Goal 6. Safe, civilized and just society. Goal 8. Good governance and rule of law.
SDG 2015-2030	<b>SDG 2. Zero Hunger</b> (2.3, 2.4, 2.a). <b>SDG 1. End Poverty</b> (1.1, 1.5). <b>Contributing to:</b> SDG 5 (Gender equality) SDG 8 (Sustained, inclusive economic growth and employment)	<b>SDG 2. Zero Hunger</b> (2.1, 2.2, 2.3). <b>SDG 12. Sustainable production and consumption</b> (12.3, 12.4, 12.5). <b>Contributing to:</b> SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<b>SDG 13. Combat climate change</b> (13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b). <b>SDG 15. Ecosystem services</b> (15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5, 15.8, 5.9) <b>SDG 2. Zero Hunger</b> (2.4, 2.5). <b>Contributing to:</b> SDG 9. Build resilient infrastructure and sustainable industrialization. SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<b>SDG 5. Gender equality</b> (5.1, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c). <b>SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies</b> (16.7). <b>Contributing to:</b> SDG 1 (End Poverty) SDG 10 (Reduce inequalities within and among countries-10.2)

## The CPF 2023-2027 interventions are designed as 18 outputs (Annex 2) under four priority areas:

**CPF Priority 1: Sustainable agri-food systems transformation and inclusive socio-economic development.** The interventions under this priority are primarily aimed at achieving the FAO strategic objective - Better Production (with focus on Innovation for sustainable agriculture production; Blue transformation - mainly fresh-water fisheries; Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources; and Digital agriculture). The interventions will also contribute towards achieving other strategic priorities for Better Nutrition, Better environment, and Better Life.

**CPF Priority 2: Food security, safety and sustainable consumption for reduction of hunger and malnutrition.** Focus of the interventions under this priority is to achieve the FAO strategic objective - Better Nutrition (mainly Healthy diets for all; Nutrition for the most vulnerable; Safe food for everyone; and, Reducing food loss and waste). In addition, the interventions will contribute to achieve Better Production and Better Life.

**CPF Priority 3: Sustainable natural resource management; climate resilience; and, disaster risk reduction and management.** The interventions under this priority are focused on achieving the FAO strategic objective - Better environment (mainly Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems; Bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture; and Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture). In addition, the interventions will also help in achieving Better Production and Better Life.

**CPF Priority 4: Inclusive, gender responsive agri-food systems governance.** The interventions under this priority are designed mainly to achieve the FAO strategic

objective - Better Life (Gender equality and rural women's empowerment; Inclusive rural transformation; Achieving sustainable urban food systems; Agriculture and food emergencies; Resilient agri-food systems; Hand-in-Hand (HIH) Initiative; and, Scaling up investment). Additionally, the interventions will also contribute towards achieving other strategic objectives of Better Production.

**FAO will support stakeholders who contribute to agri-food systems transformation.** The FAO's direct interventions across all outputs will be more focused on supporting deprived, marginalized and vulnerable households, while involving women, youths and inclusion (leave no one behind - LNOB) as much as possible as the cross-cutting priority. In addition, Nepal has positioned itself for the graduation from LDC in 2026. The international supports and privileges that Nepal is receiving at present will change once the country graduates from LDC with possible impacts on development efforts. FAO will support the GoN in managing the changes through implementation of the Smooth Transition Strategy (STS) during the pre- and post-graduation periods, and this CPF aims to present areas where FAO will be able to provide support to the country with its mandate.

The FAO focus will mainly support capacity development and provide technical assistance in the formulating new policies, while supporting the private sector to improve market network and value chain development, promoting agri-based employment generation for improving household income and livelihoods, and reducing vulnerability through resilience building against shocks and stresses.

## Outcomes from UNSDCF:

### UNSDCF Priority 1: Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Economic Transformation

**UNSDCF Outcome 1:** By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, the most marginalized and poor, increasingly benefit from and contribute to inclusive, resilient, and sustainable socio-economic transformation at federal, provincial, and local levels.



FAO aims to develop the six outputs to help achieve UNSDCF Outcome 1 under Priority 1.

- This priority Guides FAO support towards government endeavor for sustainable, resilient and inclusive socio-economic transformation** through policy, technology and capacity support. Despite some progress in poverty reduction, the current rate of reduction is rather slow. In addition, overall reduction in poverty and hunger is not manifested in the case poorest households as one in six people still remains multi-dimensionally poor. The higher income gap poses threats for households in bottom quartile of economic prosperity to become further poor. Two focus areas - 1. Green, inclusive and diversified growth, and 2. Sustainable and decent livelihoods have been designed in UNSDCF to address this problem. In this context, this FAO CPF outcome is aimed at alleviating looming disparity in economic prosperity in the country that is contributing to impede socio-economic progress from the agri-food systems. Focus will be on vulnerable section of the society particularly women, disabled, ethnic minorities and poor household who are particularly affected by the low progress in socio-economic transformation of existing agri-food systems in the country.
- FAO will support the GoN in achieving the 15<sup>th</sup> Plan objective of inclusive and green growth, improved productivity, decent work, sustainable livelihoods and the provision of comprehensive, sustainable and productive social security systems.** FAO will also support in fulfilling national commitments to international communities and treaties. Focus of this outcome is aligned with long-term Goal 1: Accessible and modern infrastructure and connectivity, Goal 3: High and sustainable production and productivity, and Goal 4: High and equitable national income of the 15<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- In this context, the CPF priority is to contribute in achieving sustainable agri-food systems transformation, food security and inclusive socio-economic development.** Six outputs are, therefore,

**CPF Priority 1: Sustainable agri-food systems transformation and inclusive socio-economic development**

#### CPF Outputs:

**Output 1.1.** Enhanced production and productivity of crops, livestock, and fisheries through provision of policy support, resilient technologies, capacity building, farm mechanization, production inputs (including irrigation and farm level water management), and other support services.

**Output 1.2.** Improved agricultural research and extension linkages for efficient delivery and adoption of appropriate technologies, extension and marketing services.

**Output 1.3.** Increased income and livelihoods of farming communities through diversified production and value chain development of crops, livestock, fisheries, and forest-based products including NWFPs.

**Output 1.4.** Improved access of farming communities to information and support services including agro-advisory, early warning system and financial services through digital agriculture (ICT).

**Output 1.5.** Improved food security and nutrition of urban and peri-urban populations through provision of suitable technologies, inputs, capacity building and support services.

**Output 1.6.** Enhanced utilization of fallow and abandoned land using appropriate land use practices, adoption of farm mechanization, crop diversification, and agro-forestry practices.

designed to: (i) enhance production and productivity of crops, livestock, and fisheries; (ii) improve agricultural research and extension linkages; (iii) Increase income and livelihoods of farming communities; (iv) improve access of farming communities to information and support services; (v) improve food security and nutrition of urban and peri-urban populations; and (vi) enhance utilization of fallow and abandoned land using appropriate land use practices, adoption of farm mechanization, crop diversification, and agro-forestry practices.

- Nepal has been undergoing ‘feminization’ in the agriculture sector, but women’s contribution is not fully acknowledged.** Female land ownership is approximately 20%.<sup>17</sup> Women’s empowerment could be achieved by promoting women to own lands and

<sup>17</sup> National Labour Force Survey 2017/2018

manage farm resources better. Similarly, youths are increasingly leaving the agricultural sector and trying to find other lucrative job opportunities in urban areas and abroad. The government has been promoting policies and programmes to retain youths in the sector through making agriculture a more attractive and profitable profession leading to commercialization as well as the application of innovative technologies, mechanization and digitalization in agriculture, while supporting access to finance and production inputs and building their capacities. This would also help reducing over-burden on women.

- **Estimated resources to achieve CPF Priority 1 will require USD 60.95 million over the five-year period.**

- **Perspective partners for the implementation of interventions** would include the following ministries - MoALD, MoHA, MoFE, MoEST, MoWCSC, MoF, NPC, Universities (Agriculture and Forestry University - AFU and Tribhuvan University - TU), Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT), Provincial and Local Governments, Development Partners such as EU, USAID, GIZ, SDC, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation fund, International financial institutions such as World Bank, and ADB, and Collaborating UN Agencies including ESCAP, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UN Women, and WFP.

## UNSDCF Priority 2: Inclusive and Transformative Human Development

**UNSDCF Outcome 2:** By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, children, and the most marginalized and poor, increasingly participate in and benefit from equitably improved quality social services at federal, provincial, and local levels.

**FAO aims to develop the four outputs to help achieve UNSDCF Outcome 2 under Priority 2.**

- **Priority focus is to reduce hunger and malnutrition and promote sustainable consumption and enhanced food safety.** Progress has been made in reducing rates of underweight and stunting 32 percent observed in 2019 compared to 37 percent in 2014. However, reducing rates of wasting remains a challenge. In addition, poor households as well as children, women and adolescent girls, disabled and ethnic minorities in the country are particularly affected by the high incidences of undernutrition problem.

**CPF Priority 2: Food security, safety, and sustainable consumption for reduction of hunger and malnutrition.**

### CPF Outputs

**Output 2.1.** Improved food security and nutrition of vulnerable and poor households focusing on women and children, through increased production and consumption of safe and nutrition-dense food.

**Output 2.2.** Enhanced household level dietary diversification through production and utilization of nutritious food, animal-based protein, and promoting nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions including promotion of neglected and underutilized crop species.

**Output 2.3.** Enhanced stakeholders' (especially, farmers, entrepreneurs, private sectors and consumers) capacity to reduce food loss and wastages; and maintain food safety and hygiene.

**Output 2.4.** Provided support for the implementation of Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act.

More than half of the young children in the country are deprived from minimum meal diversity required for their healthy life. Iron deficiency anemia is much higher in adolescent girls than boys. Disparities are greatest in rural areas and when maternal education and wealth are low. More than 25 percent of pregnant women aged 15-49 years are anemic; 14 percent have iron deficiency; and 5 percent have iron deficiency anemia.<sup>18</sup>

- **National policy for nutrition is strong but the 3-tier structure of governance pose difficulty in coordinating and managing this multi-sectoral**

**action four focus areas** including: 1. Survive and Thrive: Women, men, youth, adolescents and children affordably enjoy better health, nutrition and WASH services, starting with the youngest and most vulnerable; 2. Maximize Human Potential: Children, adolescents, youth and adults meaningfully participate in and benefit from educational services to fulfil their full potential; 3. Social protection and vital identity registration system strengthened to close the human capital gap; and 4. End gender-based violence and harmful practices. FAO will work with other UN agencies to address these four focal areas.

<sup>18</sup> Nepal National Micronutrient Status Survey 2016

- **In this context, the CPF priority is on food security, food safety and sustainable consumption for reduction of hunger and malnutrition.** The interventions under four output areas are designed to support the GoN endeavor towards ensuring adequate and nutritious food through: (i) improving food security and nutrition of vulnerable and poor households; (ii) enhancing household level dietary diversification; (iii) enhancing stakeholders' capacity to reduce food loss and wastages; and maintain food safety and hygiene; and (iv) providing support for the implementation of Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act.
- **The FAO support will contribute to achieving the 15<sup>th</sup> Plan objective. Focus of this outcome is aligned with Goal 2: Development and full utilization of human capital potential and Goal 5: Well-being and** decent standard of living.
- **Estimated resource requirement for implementation of proposed activities will be USD 7.0 million over the five-year period of the CPF.**
- **Perspective partners for the implementation of interventions** would include the following ministries - MoALD, MoHP, NPC, MoF, MoWCSC, MoWS, MoEST, Provincial and Local Governments, National Women's Commission, Department of National Identity Card (ID) and Civil Registration, Development Partners such as Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), ADB, World Bank, EU, Finnish Embassy, JICA, USAID, KOICA, GIZ, Global Funds including GAFSP, GCF, GEF, and Collaborating UN agencies UNICEF, WFP, UNWOMEN, IFAD.

### UNSDCF Priority 3: Environmental Sustainability, Climate and Disaster Resilience

**UNSDCF outcome 3:** By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, children, and the most marginalized and poor, increasingly benefit from and contribute to building an inclusive, sustainable, climate-resilient and green society and reduced impacts of disasters at federal, provincial, and local levels.



**FAO aims to develop the four outputs to help achieve UNSDCF Outcome 3 under Priority 3.**

- **This Priority focuses on Sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM), climate resilience and disaster reduction.** Nepal is rich in biodiversity and water resources, but very sensitive to changes in climatic conditions. Environmental and climatic changes are visible as water sources are drying/depleting and ground water level are lowering; excessive exploitation of natural resources is being observed especially of deforestation and forest degradation, and loss of biodiversity; extreme precipitation is projected to increase; and temperature is rising. As a result, risks are daunting as these changes will pose challenges for agricultural production and forest development, water supply, ecosystem integrity and disaster preparedness. These changes are significant, and agriculture is highly vulnerable to them.

Two UNSDCF focus areas include: 1. Promote a healthy, safe, inclusive, clean, and green productive environment along with climate change mitigation; and 2. Strengthen climate change adaptation and resilience through the reduction of vulnerabilities, disaster risk reduction, preparedness and effective response and recovery.

- **FAO will support the GoN in achieving Goal 7: a healthy and balanced environment of the 15<sup>th</sup>**

**CPF Priority 3: Sustainable natural resource management; climate and disaster resilience.**

#### CPF Outputs:

**Output 3.1.** Strengthened policy environment for sustainable natural resources management; climate change adaptation and mitigation; disaster risk reduction and management; and One Health.

**Output 3.2.** Increased resilience of rural and urban agri-food systems through soil, forest and land ecosystem restoration; plant and animal genetic resources and biodiversity conservation; climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.

**Output 3.3.** Strengthened capacity of relevant stakeholders to improve preparedness for endemic, emerging, and reemerging livestock and crop diseases; ecosystem services; mitigate and adapt climate change effects; disaster risk reduction; and One Health.

**Output 3.4.** Promoted green city initiatives to improve livelihoods and wellbeing of urban and peri-urban population.

**Plan** and contribute to achieving national targets of the Climate Change Policy 2019, the Nationally Determined Contribution 2020, the National Adaptation Plan 2021.

- **The CPF priority is to support on promotion of sustainable natural resource management, building climate and disaster resilience.** The interventions are designed under four output areas as



described above. Focus is also placed to promote green city initiatives to improve livelihoods and wellbeing of urban and peri-urban population.

- **Support to policy formulation is expected to improve plant and animal genetic resources conservation, natural resources management and utilization on effective land, water, forest, non-timber forest products, biodiversity and promote Blue Growth (BG).** Similarly, enforcement of One Health Strategy is expected to strengthen biosecurity measures for insect, pest and disease management in animals and plants and improve effectiveness of early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response actions. Enhanced capacity of target beneficiaries is expected to help in mitigating and adapting the effects of climate change, and natural disaster.
- **Inadequate institutional capacity and resources are challenging the implementation of policy**

**commitments** despite the fact that Nepal has formulated various policies, regulatory frameworks and operational guidelines to combat the climate change effects and Disaster Risk Reduction/Management (DRR/M). Achievement of the NDC 2019 targets is also experiencing resource shortage.

- **Estimated resource requirement for implementation of proposed activities will be USD 45.5 million over the five-year period of the CPF.**
- **Perspective partners for the implementation of interventions would include the following ministries - MoFE, MoALD, MoEWRI, MoF, NPC, MoUD, MoWCSC, Provincial and Local Governments, Development Partners such as GCF, WB, ADB, USAID, EU, FCDO, Finland, Norway, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, GEF, Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), ROK, GOJ and Collaborating UN Agencies including ESCAP, UNEP, UNICEF, WFP and UNDP.**

### UNSDCF Priority 4: Governance, Federalism, Participation and Inclusion

**UNSDCF outcome 4:** By 2027, more people, especially women, youth and the most marginalized and poor increasingly participate in and benefit from coordinated, inclusive, accessible, participatory, transparent, and gender-responsive governance, access to justice and human rights at federal, provincial, and local levels.

FAO aims to develop the four outputs to help achieve UNSDCF Outcome 4 under Priority 4.

- **Focus under this priority area is on Inclusive, gender responsive agri-food system governance.** In Nepal, inequality is perpetuating. Most deprived and vulnerable groups generally lack assets and resources, education, and confidence, and live in less endowed and more disaster-prone areas. These groups do not have sufficient access to emergency relief packages and rehabilitation services. Thus, they are most affected by the untoward effect of disasters. Two UNSDCF focus areas include: 1. Strengthening institutions and normative, legal and policy frameworks from a human rights-based approach across the three tiers of governance; and 2. Strengthen participation, inclusion, and dialogue through outreach and partnerships at all levels.
- **This outcome is designed to contribute to addressing inequality and marginalization of the most deprived and vulnerable households including women through enhancing inclusion, participation, partnership, and access at federal, provincial and local levels.** To achieve this, FAO will support the GoN in attaining the 15<sup>th</sup> Plan objective.



**CPF Priority 4: Inclusive, gender responsive agri-food systems governance.**

**CPF Outputs:**

- Output 4.1.** Increased inclusive access to institutional services (information, technologies, resources) for the most deprived and vulnerable communities.
- Output 4.2.** Enhanced inclusive involvement and partnerships among stakeholders for agri-food systems transformation.
- Output 4.3.** Improved capacities of GoN and other stakeholders for mainstreaming and enforcement of policies related to inclusion, gender responsiveness, no harm practices and grievance handling.
- Output 4.4.** Enhanced capacity of GoN and other stakeholders for establishing agricultural information and data management system for informed planning and monitoring of agri-food systems interventions including FAO custodian SDGs.

Focus of this outcome is aligned with Goal 6: Safe, civilized and just society; Goal 8: Good governance and rule of law; Goal 9: Comprehensive democracy; and Goal 10: National unity, security, and dignity. The 15<sup>th</sup> plan envisions achieving long-term governance goals by strengthening national unity and ensuring good governance; institutionalizing the federal system of

governance and fiscal federalism.

- **The CPF priority is on achieving inclusive, gender responsive agri-food system governance.** The priority is set to seek the reduction in inequality by eliminating exclusion and marginalization through mainstreaming the beneficiaries in the development process particularly those who are left behind specially women/girls, youth, elderly, the most marginalized, poor and disabled by ensuring inclusion, participation and access. In order to achieve the priority, the interventions are designed under four output areas as described above.
- **Estimated resource requirement for implementation of proposed activities will be USD 3.38 million** over the five-year period of the CPF.
- **Perspective partners for the implementation of interventions would include the following ministries** - NPC, MoALD, MoFAGA, MoFE, MoF, MoHA, National Statistics Office (NSO), Local and Provincial Governments, Provincial Policy and Planning Commission, Department of National ID and Civil Registration, and civil societies, development partners such as USAID, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade -Australia (DFAT), ADB, GLTN and Collaborating UN Agencies including UNDP, UNICEF and WFP.

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.1. Governance and joint work plans

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) is FAO's primary Government counterpart. The CPF Steering Committee established will support coordination, implementation and monitoring of CPF (2023-2027). The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the Secretaries of MoALD and the FAO Representative, with joint secretary level representation from the MoALD, National Planning Commission and other line ministries including MoFE, MoEWRI, MoF, MoEST, MoFAGA, MoHA, MoHP, MoUD, MoICS, MoWCSC, Directors General of relevant departments, and representatives from CSOs and private sector. The decision of the Steering Committee will be implemented by the CPF Implementation Committee chaired by the Joint Secretary of MoALD with representation from relevant line ministries and concerned agencies. The CPF Implementation Committee will ensure coordination in implementing activities. FAO will involve CPF stakeholders such as relevant government agencies, private sector, CSOs including farmers' association into these processes particularly in identifying priority areas.

The UNCT, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) will be responsible for the overall effectiveness and implementation of the UNSDCF and contributions and results set out there in. Annual

Joint Workplan (JWP) of the UNCT will be developed for ensuring collaborative implementation of Cooperation Framework. Results Groups will be constituted under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, for progressing each of the four Cooperation Framework priority outcome areas.

### 4.2. Partnership

- **FAO will facilitate partnerships with UN agencies, a diversity of development partners and across the three tiers of governance.** The strategic partnership of FAO will emphasize value additions for the results relevant to the selected priority outcomes. Other important partners will be provincial/local authorities, private sector, CSOs and academia, all of them play an important role in further advancing Nepal's agri-food systems transformation agenda. Considering the strong emphasis of this CPF on inclusion, gender responsiveness and empowerment, partnership with LNOB groups for example, women's organizations, disability groups and youth associations, CSOs and private sectors will be pursued. The partnership structure will be involved in monitoring the on-going activities periodically and drawing lessons to be learned and use them in the forthcoming plans in line with its strategic objectives that comply with the national priorities.
- **FAO will continue partnering with the Rome-based UN agencies (RBAs – FAO, WFP, and IFAD) in identifying areas for symbiotic collaboration and formulating joint proposals for funding opportunities** to leverage the comparative advantage of each agency. In line with the priorities set in this CPF, any partnership opportunities will be further explored to strengthen to formulate and implement joint programs and projects to support Nepal in achieving its national priorities and SDGs targets.

### 4.3. Financing outlook and funding opportunities

- **Annual Joint Workplan (JWP) of the Nepal UNCT will be the primary vehicle for ensuring collaborative implementation** of UN Cooperation Framework priority outcome areas. The UN will partner with all development, humanitarian and emergency actors to support resource mobilization, appeals and coordination of funds for disaster and other crises as well as development, while ensuring the readiness and response of agencies on the ground.
- **The UN will promote private investments by engaging with the private sector to support rural and urban communities test and scale up innovative options** for climate resilient infrastructure and low carbon technologies.

- **Estimated resource requirement for implementation of proposed activities under the CPF (2023-2027) will be USD 116.83 million** over the five-year period. The required resources will be mobilized through bilateral and multilateral funding windows and FAO's own Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). At present, USD 37.23 million is available and the funding gap is USD 79.60 million to be mobilized within the five-year period from abovementioned development partners.
- **Resource mobilization through developing joint programs 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 UNWOMEN, WFP, IFAD and UNDP, in the CPF 2018-2022 cycle in areas of policy, program and project development and implementation, for instance, NAP, SCALA, Rural Women Economic empowerment Project among others, will be carried forward.

## 5. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

FAO will actively participate in all four Results Group(s) of UNSDCF as well as in the M&E groups. As a contributing UN agency, FAO will monitor and report

on progress towards Cooperation Framework results and provide periodic inputs to update the UN CCA for adaptive programming. FAO will partner with relevant line ministries, the National Statistics Office, NPC, provincial and local authorities to strengthen the SDG data ecosystem and fill data gaps, including for the purposes of collation, analysis, monitoring and reporting. With support from the UN Resident coordinator's Office (RCO) and the M&E group, FAO will use the online platform UN INFO to plan, monitor and report results delivered by FAO individually and jointly with other UN agencies. FAO will participate in the cooperation Framework evaluations as necessary in consultation with the FAO Office of Evaluation (OED).

**Progress status of outputs and outcomes will be assessed periodically against the pre-set indicators.** Milestones are set for the proposed activities related to the priority outputs and outcomes. Information related to the indicators will be obtained from the MoALD, MoFE, NSO and other database. Means of verification will be used to access disaggregated data representing gender and social inclusion categories.

**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.

## Annex 1. Country Programming Framework Results and Resources Matrix

**National development priority:** Outcome 1 and the UN Focus areas below align directly with the 15<sup>th</sup> plan's priorities for:

1. High and sustainable production and productivity; and
2. High and equitable national income.

The 15<sup>th</sup> plan aims to achieve these long-term goals by: i) Creating an enabling environment for business to achieve its economic growth; ii) Investing and promoting sustainable and employment-oriented economic growth; iii) Investing and increasing in productivity, productive capacity, and market competitiveness; iv) Reducing poverty and socio-economic inequality; v) Guaranteeing comprehensive, sustainable and productive social security; vi) Investing in and promoting digital technology and strengthening information technology and communication infrastructure; vii) Promoting quality tourism services and entrepreneurship; viii) Expanding the formal sector; and ix) Making foreign employment safe, dignified and systematic.

**National SDGs and Targets:** SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 17

**UNSDCF Strategic Priority: SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT, AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

**Key partners:**

**Government/National and Sub-National Partners:** MoLESS, MoICS, MoALLD, MoF, MoHA, MoFAGA, MoLMCPA, MoICT, MoCTCA, MoFA, MoFE, MoEST, MoYS, MoWCSC, MoHP, NPC, CTEVT, MoUD, Provincial and Local Governments & Agencies, Nepali Embassies in receiving countries.

**Development Partners:** EU, USAID, FCDO, GIZ, SDC, KOICA, JICA, GAFSP, GCF, GEF, Adaptation fund, NAMA facility, International financial institutions, World Bank, ADB.

**Collaborating UN Agencies:** ESCAP, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UN Women, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO.

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)								
						Total	Regular budget	Extra budgetary	Total	Regular budget	Extra budgetary			
UNSDCF Outcome					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNSDCF Outcome 1: Annual growth (change) rate of real GDP per capita (SDG 8.2.1) By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, the most marginalized and poor, increasingly benefit from and contribute to inclusive, resilient, and sustainable socio-economic transformation at federal, provincial, and local levels.	Proportion of informal employment in total employment (SDG 8.3.1)	26* (2020/2021)	5.4 (2025)	National Accounts, Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems (SDG 1.3.1)	62.2% (2017/18)	30% (2025)	Nepal Labour Force Survey, Central Bureau of Statistics, Government of Nepal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Women's ownership of property-land and house (SDG 5.a.2)	42 (2019)	56 (2025)	Nepal Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		26 (2016)	35.3 (2025)	National Planning Commission/NSO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
UNSDCF Output (Multiagency) <i>UNSDCF Multiagency outputs yet to be developed</i>					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**CPF Priority 1. Sustainable agri-food systems transformation and inclusive socio-economic development**

Aligned with

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

**Goal 1** (No Poverty); **Goal 2** (Zero Hunger); **Goal 5** (Gender Equality); **Goal 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth);

**Agricultural development strategy (ADS):**

**Outcome 2** (Higher Productivity); **Outcome 3** (Profitable Commercialization); **Outcome 4** (Increased Competitiveness).

**FAO Strategic Priorities (4-Betters): Primary focus is on Better Production (BP). Contributing to: Better Nutrition (BN); Better Environment (BE); Better Life (BL);**

**FAO Regional Priorities (RP):**

**RP1. Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets**

**Contributing to: RP2.** Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action; **RP3.** Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies





CPF Priority 1 CPF Outputs	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets*	PPA**	Reg. Priority/ Initiative***	Implementing Partners	Total resources required Million (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	
<b>Output 1.5.</b> Improved food security and nutrition of urban and peri-urban populations through provision of suitable technologies, inputs, capacity building and support services.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG11: 11.3	<b>BP3.</b> Achieving sustainable urban food systems	<b>RP1.</b> Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets	Gov: MoALD, MoFE, NPC, Others- WB, USAID, IFAD, EU, FAO,				
<b>Output 1.6.</b> Enhanced utilization of fallow and abandoned land using appropriate land use practices, adoption of farm mechanization, crop diversification, and agro-forestry practices.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG2: 2.4	<b>BP1.</b> Innovation for sustainable agriculture production	<b>RP3.</b> Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies	Gov: MoALD, MoFE, Others: WB, IFAD, UNDP				

Note: \* - Refer Annex 3 for details; \*\* - refer Annex 4 for details; \*\*\*- Refer Annex 5 for details

Since Nepal is land locked country with no access to ocean, the FAO Programme Priority Arca BP2 (Blue transformation) mentioned under the CPF outputs are associated with fresh water aquaculture only.

## Country Programming Framework Results and Resources Matrix

National development priority: Outcome 2 and the UN Focus areas below align directly with the 15<sup>th</sup> plan's priorities for:

**Goal 2. Development and full utilization of human capital potential.**

**Goal 5. Well-being and decent standard of living.**

The 15<sup>th</sup> plan envisions to achieve long-term human development goals by ensuring affordable and quality health care and education services for all; strengthening basic public services; and achieving quality human capital and full utilization of human potential.

**National SDGs and Targets:** SDG-2, SDG-3, SDG-5, SDG-10, SDG-17

**UNSDCF Strategic Priority: INCLUSIVE AND TRANSFORMATIVE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

**Key partners:**

**Government/National and Sub-National Partners:** MoWCSC, MoWS, MoEST, NHRC, MoHP (inc. FWD), MoLESS, FEB, FWS, MoFAGA, MoYS, MoICS, MoALD, MoFE, MoEWRI, MOHA, NPC, DFTQC, FMTC, NHRC, Provincial and Local Governments, National Women's Commission.

**Development Partners:** FCDO, ADB, World Bank, Finnish Embassy, JICA, USAID, KOICA, GIZ, Global Fund, GAFSP, GCF, GEF EU.

**Collaborating UN Agencies:** FAO, ILO, IOM, UN Habitat, UNAIDS, UNDE, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP, WHO.

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)									
						Total	Regular budget	Extra budgetary	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
UNSDCF Outcome					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Outcome 2:</b> By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, children, and the most marginalized and poor, increasingly participate in and benefit from equitably improved quality social services at federal, provincial, and local levels.	Population under the multi-dimensional poverty (SDG 1.2.2)  Prevalence of stunting, wasting among children under five years of age (SDG 2.2.1 & 2.2.2)  Global Food Security Index (score)	174 (2019)	11.5 % (2023/24)	Nepal Multi dimensional Poverty Report, National Planning Commission  Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS) 2019  Global Food Security Index website	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					NA	2023	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					NA	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					NA	2025	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					NA	2026	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
					NA	2027	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	
UNSDCF Output (Multiagency)	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (SDG 2.1.2)	37.8 (2021)	25.35 (2027)	FAO Stat, NLSS	NA	Total	NA	NA
UNSDCF Multiagency outputs yet to be developed					NA	2023	NA	NA
					NA	2024	NA	NA
					NA	2025	NA	NA
					NA	2026	NA	NA
					NA	2027	NA	NA

**CPF Priority 2. Food security, safety and sustainable consumption for reduction of hunger and malnutrition**

Aligned with

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

**Goal 2 (Zero Hunger); Goal 5 (Gender Equality); Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).**

**Agricultural development strategy (ADS):** ADS Vision: Food and Nutrition Security

**FAO Strategic Priorities (4-Betters):**

**Primary focus on Better Nutrition (BN).** Contributing to: Better Production (BP). Better Life (BL);

**FAO Regional Priorities (RP):**

**RP1.** Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets

CPF Priority 2	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets*	PPA**	Reg. Priority/ Initiative***	Implementing Partners	Total resources required Million (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	Total
<b>CPF Outputs</b>	Food security, safety and sustainable consumption for reduction of hunger and malnutrition							7.00	0.00	0.60	
								0.60	0.00	0.60	
								1.00	0	0	
								0.00	0	0	
								5.40	0	0	
								0.00	0	0	
<b>Output 2.1.</b> Improved food security and nutrition of vulnerable and poor households focusing on women and children, through increased production and consumption of safe and nutrition-dense food.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG2: 2.1, 2.2	<b>BN2.</b> Nutrition for the most vulnerable	<b>RP1.</b> Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets	Gov.: MoA, I.D, MoFE, NPC, NSO, Others- WB, USAID, IFAD, EU, FAO				
<b>Output 2.2.</b> Enhanced household level dietary diversification through production and utilization of nutritious food, animal-based protein, and promoting nutrition-sensitive agricultural interventions including promotion of neglected and underutilized crop species.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG12: 12.3	<b>BN2.</b> Nutrition for the most vulnerable	<b>RP1.</b> Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets	Gov.: MoA, I.D, Others: WB, USAID, EU, IFAD, FAO				
<b>Output 2.3.</b> Enhanced stakeholders' (especially, farmers, entrepreneurs, private sectors and consumers) capacity to reduce food loss and wastages; and, maintain food safety and hygiene.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG2: 2.1	<b>BN3.</b> Safe food for everyone <b>BN4.</b> Reducing food loss and waste	<b>RP1.</b> Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets	Gov.: MoA, I.D, Others: WB, USAID, EU, IFAD, FAO				
<b>Output 2.4.</b> Provided support for the implementation of Right to Food and Food Sovereignty Act.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG2: 2.1	<b>BN1.</b> Healthy diets for all	<b>RP1.</b> Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets	Gov.: MoA, I.D, Others: WB, USAID, EU, IFAD, FAO				

Note: \* - Refer Annex 3 for details; \*\* - refer Annex 4 for details; \*\*\*- Refer Annex 5 for details  
 Since Nepal is land locked country with no access to ocean, the FAO Programme Priority Area BP2 (Blue transformation) mentioned under the CPF outputs are associated with fresh water aquaculture only.

## Country Programming Framework Results and Resources Matrix

**National development priority:** Outcome 3 and the UN Focus areas below align directly with the 15<sup>th</sup> plan's priorities for: **Goal 7. A healthy and balanced environment.**

The 15<sup>th</sup> plan envisions achieving this long-term environment sustainability goal by conserving and utilizing natural resources judiciously and improving climate resilience; increasing hydroelectricity production, promoting the use of clean and renewable energy, and promoting green economy; and encouraging modern, sustainable, and systematic urbanization, housing and settlement development.

**National SDGs and Targets:** SDG 2, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, SDG 15, SDG 17

**UNSDCF Strategic Priority: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE**

**Key partners:**

**Government/National and Sub-National Partners:** DFTQC, MoCTCA MoICS, MoHP, MoFE, MOHA, MoFAGA, NPC, MoEWRI, AEPC, MOPIT, MoUD, MoWCSC, MoWS, MoLMCPA, MoALD, MoICS, NDRRMA, Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture & Cooperatives (Provinces), Nepal Police, Provincial MoIAL, Local Governments (Palikas), DWSSM, Provincial DMA, Nepal Army, Nepal Armed Police Force, and Nepal Police, Private Sectors/Finance sector partners, for example, Hydropower Companies, Insurance companies and Banks among others

**Development Partners:** JOA, WB, ADB, USAID, EU, FCDO, Finland, Norway, BMGF (Gates Foundation), CBOs and Private Sector, GLTN, DFAT, ICIMOD, ROK, GOJ, bilateral and multilateral development partners, Adaptation fund, External Development Partner and Health Cluster partner agencies, Vertical funds (GCF, GEF, Adaptation fund) financial institutions.

**Collaborating UN Agencies:** ESCAP, FAO, ILO, IOM, UN Habitat, UN Women, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO.

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)									
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	Total	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027		
<b>UNSDCF Outcome</b>					NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Outcome 3:</b> By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, children, and the most marginalized and poor, increasingly benefit from and contribute to building an inclusive, sustainable, climate-resilient and green society and reduced impacts of disasters at federal, provincial, and local levels.	Net GHG emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq) per capita	31,998.91 Gg (2011)	1,774 Gg (2025)	National Communication to the UNFCCC prepared by Government of Nepal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Ratio of renewable energy in total energy consumption (%) (15 <sup>th</sup> plan long term goals and target indicators of Happiness – Healthy and balanced environment) (SDG 7.2.1)	5% (2019) *	15% (2025)	Management Information System, NSO	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	
UNSDCF Output (Multiagency) <i>UNSDCF Multiagency outputs yet to be developed</i>	Total area of the country under forest cover (%): Nationally Determined Contribution (2nd NDC), Area of wetlands (ha), area of degraded lands (ha)	Maintain 40% of the total area of the country under forest cover (2016-First NDC)	Maintain 45% of the total area of the country under forest cover by 2030	National Communication and Forestry Report Prepared by Govt. Of Nepal	NA	Total	NA	NA
					NA	2023	NA	NA
					NA	2024	NA	NA
					NA	2025	NA	NA
					NA	2026	NA	NA
					NA	2027	NA	NA
					NA		NA	NA

### CPF Priority 3. Sustainable Natural Resource Management; climate and disaster resilience

Aligned with

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

**Goal 5 (Gender Equality): Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure); Goal 13 (Climate Action); Goal 15 (Life on Land).**

**Agricultural development strategy (ADS):** ADS Vision: Sustainability

**FAO Strategic Priorities (4-Betters):** Primary focus on **Better Environment (BE)**. Contributing to: Better Life (BL);

**FAO Regional Priorities (RP):**

**RP2.** Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action

CPF Priority 3	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets*	PPA**	Reg. Priority/ Initiative***	Implementing Partners	Total required resources Million (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)					
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	Total	2023	2024	2025
<b>CPF Outputs</b>	Sustainable Natural Resource Management; climate and disaster resilience	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG13: 13.2	<b>BE1.</b> Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems	<b>RP2.</b> Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climatic action	Gov: MoALD, MoFE, MoWRE, MoICS, Others: ADB, WB, USAID, UNDP, IFAD, SDC, Finland, SIDA, GCF, GEF, AUSAID	Total	0.00	34.8			
									2023	0	34.8			
									2024	0	0			
									2025	0	0			
									2026	0	0			
2027	0	0												
<b>Output 3.1.</b> Strengthened policy environment for sustainable natural resources management; climate change adaptation and mitigation; disaster risk reduction and management; and One Health.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG2: 2.4	<b>BE3.</b> Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture	<b>RP2.</b> Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action	Gov: MoALD, MoFE, MoHP Others: ADB, WB, SDC, UNDP, SDC, GEF	Total	0.00	0				
								2023	0	0				
								2024	0	0				
								2025	0	0				
								2026	0	0				
2027	0	0												
<b>Output 3.2.</b> Increased resilience of rural and urban agri-food systems through soil, forest and land ecosystem restoration; plant and animal genetic resources and biodiversity conservation; climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG13: 13.3	<b>BE3.</b> Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture	<b>RP2.</b> Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action	Gov: MoALD, MoWRE, MoFE Others: WB, USAID, SIDA, SDC, FRG, IFAD, EU, KOICA	Total	0.00	0				
								2023	0	0				
								2024	0	0				
								2025	0	0				
								2026	0	0				
2027	0	0												
<b>Output 3.3.</b> Strengthened capacity of relevant stakeholders to improve preparedness for endemic, emerging, and reemerging livestock and crop diseases; ecosystem services; mitigate and adapt climate change effects; disaster risk reduction; and One Health.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG12: 12.2	<b>BE3.</b> Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture	<b>RP2.</b> Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action	Gov: MoALD, MoFE, MoHP Others: ADB, WB, SDC, UNDP, SDC, GEF	Total	0.00	0				
								2023	0	0				
								2024	0	0				
								2025	0	0				
								2026	0	0				
2027	0	0												

Note: \* - Refer Annex 3 for details; \*\* - refer Annex 4 for details; \*\*\* - Refer Annex 5 for details

Since Nepal is land locked country with no access to ocean, the FAO Programme Priority Area BP2 (Blue transformation) mentioned under the CPF outputs are associated with fresh water aquaculture only.



## Country Programming Framework Results and Resources Matrix

National development priority: Outcome 4 and the UN Focus areas below align directly with the 15<sup>th</sup> plan's priorities for:

**Goal 6. Safe, civilized and just society.**

**Goal 8. Good governance and rule of law.**

**Goal 9. Comprehensive democracy.**

**Goal 10. National unity, security, and dignity.**

The 15<sup>th</sup> plan envisions achieving long-term governance goals by strengthening national unity; ensuring good governance; institutionalizing the federal system of governance and fiscal federalism; and ensuring political commitment to constitutionalism, democracy, and development.

**National SDGs and Targets:** SDG 16, SDG 17

**UNSDCF Strategic Priority: GOVERNANCE, FEDERALISM, PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION**

**Key partners:**

**Government/National and Sub-National Partners:** MoLJPA, MoWCSC MoCIT, MoALD, MoFE, MoF, MoHA, MoLMCPA, MoLESS, MoE, MoHP, MoFAGA, MoWS, MoYS, MoLESS, NPC, OPMCM, Federal Parliament, Provincial Assemblies, Local Governments, Provincial Ministries of Social Development, Nepal Police, National Women Commission, National Child Rights Council, National Human Rights Commission, National Dalit Commission, all other constitutional commissions, Central Child Justice Committee, The Office of the Attorney General, National Judicial Academy, Nepal Bar Association, NPC, Provincial Policy and Planning Commission, NIC, NSO, Department of National ID and Civil Registration, CSOs, Product Alliances, Election Commission, National Provincial and Local Governments, Language Commission, Indigenous Nationalities Commission, National Youth Council.

**Development Partners:** Finland, Sweden, EU, Norway, UNPRPD, SDC, Switzerland, FCDO, RNE, USAid, DFAT, ADB, GLTN, WB, UN Agencies, Save the Children, Global Fund for Early Child Marriage, CSOs, national NGOs.

**Collaborating UN Agencies:** FAO, ILO, IOM, UN Habitat, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS, UNV, WFP, WHO.

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	Total
UNSDCF Outcome					NA	NA	NA	NA
<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> By 2027, more people, especially women, youth, and the most marginalized and poor increasingly participate in and benefit from coordinated, inclusive, accessible, participatory, transparent, and gender-responsive governance, access to justice and human rights at federal, provincial, and local levels.</p>	<p>Proportion of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures (federal and provincial); (b) public service (Federal level); and (c) judiciary (SDG 16.7.1)</p>	<p><b>Federal parliament:</b> Male: 67.66% (226) Female: 32.34% (108) Other: 0 % Persons with Disability: 0 %</p> <p><b>Provincial Parliament</b> Male: 64.55% (355) Female: 35.45% (195) Other: 0 % Persons with Disability: 0.36% (2)</p>	<p>Federal parliament: Male: TBD Female: TBD Other: TBD Persons with Disability: TBD</p> <p>Provincial assembly Male: TBD Female: TBD Other: TBD Persons with Disability: TBD</p> <p>Federal level: Officer level: TBD Undersecretary level: TBD Joint Secretary: TBD Secretary: TBD</p>	<p>Analysis of the available data</p> <p>National Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>Public Service Commission, Kitab Khana Data</p>	NA	NA	NA	
					NA	NA	NA	
					NA	NA	NA	
					NA	NA	NA	
					NA	NA	NA	
					NA	NA	NA	
					NA	NA	NA	
<p><b>Judiciary:</b> 25.94% (2021) In judiciary 3.55% (out of 394 only 14 are women, 2021) <b>Public Service:</b> TBD Federal level: Officer level: TBD Undersecretary level: TBD Joint Secretary: TBD Secretary: TBD</p>								

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	
UNSDCF Output (Multiagency) <i>UNSDCF Multiagency outputs yet to be developed</i>	Primary government expenditures (federal and provincial) as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector or by budget codes including GRB or similar (SDG 16.6.1)	77.9 (2019)	88.7 (2025)	MIS/Annual Report, Ministry of Finance				
	Rule of law index (15 <sup>th</sup> plan indicator 8.1.1)	Index Score: 0.52 (2021)	Index score: 0.65 (2027)	Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project Report)				
	Transparency, accountability, and corruption in public (score out of 6)	2.5 (2020)	4 (2025)	CPIA				
	Proportion of population who believe there are sufficient opportunities to participate in the decision-making processes of public institutions (SDG 16.7.2)	11BD after baseline survey	11BD after baseline survey	Survey report to be carried out by UNDP and UN Women in coordination with Government				
						NA	Total	NA
					NA	2023	NA	NA
					NA	2024	NA	NA
					NA	2025	NA	NA
					NA	2026	NA	NA
					NA	2027	NA	NA

#### CPF Priority 4. Inclusive, gender responsive agri-food system governance

Aligned with

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

**Goal 1** (No Poverty); **Goal 5** (Gender Equality); **Goal 16** (Peace and Justice Strong Organization).

**Agricultural development strategy (ADS):** ADS Strategic Component – Governance.

**FAO Strategic Priorities (4-Betters):**

Better Life (BL).

**FAO Regional Priorities (RP):**

**RP3.** Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies

CPF Priority 4	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets*	PPA**	Reg. Priority/ Initiative***	Implementing Partners	Total required resources Million (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	Total
<b>CPF Outputs</b>	Sustainable Natural Resource Management; climate and disaster resilience	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG1: 1.4	<b>BP4.</b> Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources	<b>RP3.</b> Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies	Gov: MoALD, MoFE, Others: WB, IFAD, UNDP	3.38	0.08	1.10
									1.18	0	0
									1.80	0	0
									0.00	0	0
									0.40	0	0
									0.00	0	0
<b>Output 4.1.</b> Increased inclusive access to institutional services (information, technologies, resources) for the most deprived and vulnerable communities.	SDG2: 2.4, 2.5	2023	2027	SDG2: 2.4	<b>BL2.</b> Inclusive rural transformation	<b>RP3.</b> Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies	Gov: MoALD, MoFE, Others: WB, IFAD, UNDP	0.00	0	0	
								0.00	0	0	
<b>Output 4.2.</b> Enhanced inclusive involvement and partnerships among stakeholders for agri-food systems transformation.											

CPF Priority 4 CPF Outputs	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets*	PPA**	Reg. Priority/ Initiative***	Implementing Partners	Total required resources Million (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	
<b>Output 4.3.</b> Improved capacities of GoN and other stakeholders for mainstreaming and enforcement of policies related to inclusion, gender responsiveness, no harm practices and grievance handling.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG16: 16.7	<b>EL1.</b> Gender equality and rural women's empowerment	<b>RP3.</b> Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies	Gov.: MoALLD, MoFE, Others: FRG, EU, CIDA, FAO				
<b>Output 4.4.</b> Enhanced capacity of GoN and other stakeholders for establishing agricultural information and data management system for informed planning and monitoring of agri-food systems interventions including FAO custodian SDGs.	Province 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	2023	2027	SDG5: 5.c	<b>BP1.</b> Innovation for sustainable agriculture production	<b>RP3.</b> Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies	Gov.: MoALLD, MoFE, Others: FRG, EU, CIDA, FAO				

Note: \* - Refer Annex 3 for details; \*\* - refer Annex 4 for details; \*\*\*- Refer Annex 5 for details

Since Nepal is land locked country with no access to ocean, the FAO Programme Priority Arca BP2 (Blue transformation) mentioned under the CPF outputs are associated with fresh water aquaculture only.

## Annex 2. CPF Theory of Change (ToC) aligning with UNSDCF Outcomes

### Strategic Priority of Outcome 1: Sustainable, resilient, and inclusive economic transformation

If, sustainable food production and income generation of small holder producers especially women, youth, and poor from agriculture, forestry, livestock, fisheries and NTFP interventions is enhanced accompanied by structural transformation toward agri-food sectors, benefitting from increased investment, stronger value chains, better access to markets and improved trade.

**And if**, improved, inclusive and diversified production of high value commodities as well as agri-business & value chain development for crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry and NTFPs sub-sectors is achieved.

**And if**, Improved and inclusive access of the vulnerable households and small-scale producers (particularly women, youth and poor) to information, technology and productive farm and non-farm sector resources and required services is ensured founded on greener decent jobs, enterprises and incomes that enable a transition from the informal to the formal sector in tandem with the provision of a comprehensive, integrated and sustainable social security system.

**THEN**, this will provide the conditions necessary to affect a sustainable, resilient and inclusive economic transformation, which will in turn contribute significantly to a reduction in multi-dimensional poverty.

### Strategic Priority of Outcome 2: Inclusive and transformative human development

If, adequate and nutritious food is available and accessible to all, especially women, children, marginalized and poor people in sustainable manner improving food security and nutrition status,

**And if**, sustainable consumption, reduced food loss and wastages is achieved

**And if**, food safety is enhanced through the promotion of Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) and One Health strategy

**THEN**, more people will be empowered and better equipped for living purposeful and fulfilling lives and better able to contribute to the cultural, political, social, economic and environmental progress of their communities, provinces, and to the nation.

### Strategic Priority of Outcome 3: Environmental sustainability, climate and disaster resilience

If, Improved, inclusive and gender responsive policies, regulatory frameworks, and operational guidelines for conservation of plant and animal genetic resources and sustainable management of natural resources (land, water, forest, biodiversity) is formulated and enforced.

**And if**, One Health Strategy for strengthening biosecurity for insect, pest and disease management in animals and plants and, improving effectiveness of early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response is enforced;

**And if**, capacity of most deprived and marginalized people including women involved in food system is enhanced to mitigate and adapt the effects of climate change, and natural disaster through disaster preparedness and response including resilience interventions.

**THEN**, the sustainable management of natural resources and increased capacity to adapt to climate change and disaster risks will result.

### Strategic Priority of Outcome 4 : Governance, federalism, participation & inclusion

If, inclusive access of the most deprived and vulnerable households including women to institutional services and farm and non-farm productive resources is ensured.

**And if**, participation, inclusion, and partnerships among stakeholders is strengthened for sustainable food systems transformation at all levels.

**And if**, efficiency, inclusiveness, gender responsiveness and no harmful practices in policies and programs is enhanced at federal, provincial, and local levels.

**THEN**, the coherence and quality of governance and service delivery will be improved, and more people will be empowered to exercise agency over their own lives, improve their living conditions and prospects, thereby enabling increasing numbers of people to be better able to participate in and contribute to Nepal's political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental wellbeing.

### Cross-cutting themes: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

If, women's access to information, technology and services are ensured,

**And if**, women's right to adequate food and nutrition, health, education, skills, and personal development opportunity is established.

**And if**, women's control over property is ensured,

**And if**, women are included and provided fair chance to express their ability,

**And if**, women are free from violence including sexual exploitation and abuse and harassment.

**THEN**, Gender equality and women's empowerment will be achieved.

## Annex 3. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and targets

The United Nations General Assembly had declared the SDGs in September 2015 with the commitment of transforming the world between 2016 and 2030 and leaving no one behind in all dimensions of development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs are a collection of 17 interlinked goals designed (including 169 quantitative goals, and 232 universal indicators) to be a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. Commitments such as health and education for all, and ending poverty and hunger through participatory, rights oriented, and equitable development in all nations of the world are covered in the SDGs. Likewise, areas such as gender equality, clean water for all, access to energy for all, employment promotion, economic growth, industry, infrastructure development, and sustainable urbanization are also covered. In this way, mainly three dimensions of social, economic, and environmental sectors are included in the SDGs.

- Goal 1: No Poverty
- Goal 2: Zero Hunger
- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being
- Goal 4: Quality Education
- Goal 5: Gender Equality
- Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- Goal 10: Reduced Inequality
- Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production
- Goal 13: Climate Action
- Goal 14: Life Below Water
- Goal 15: Life on Land
- Goal 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions
- Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal



### SDG 2016-2030 targets

#### SDG 1 – End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**SDG Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

**SDG Target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living

in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

**SDG Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

**SDG Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

**SDG Target 1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

**SDG Target 1.a:** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

**SDG Target 1.b:** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

## **SDG 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

**SDG Target 2.1:** 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.

**SDG Target 2.2:** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons.

**SDG Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

**SDG Target 2.4:** 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.

**SDG Target 2.5:** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through

soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

**SDG Target 2.a:** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

**SDG Target 2.b:** Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

**SDG Target 2.c:** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

## **Goal 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

**SDG Target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

**SDG Target 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

**SDG Target 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

**SDG Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

**SDG Target 3.5:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

**SDG Target 3.6:** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

**SDG Target 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.



**SDG Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

**SDG Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

**SDG Target 3a:** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

**SDG Target 3b:** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade- Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

**SDG Target 3c:** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training, and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

**SDG Target 3d:** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

#### **SDG 4– Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

**SDG Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

**SDG Target 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre- primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

**SDG Target 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

**SDG Target 4.4:** By 2030, increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

**SDG Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in

education and ensure equal access.

**SDG Target 4.6:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and at least 95 percent of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

**SDG Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

**SDG Target 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non- violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

**SDG Target 4.b:** By 2020, expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programs, in developed countries and other developing countries.

**SDG Target 4.c:** By 2030, increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

#### **SDG 5– Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

**SDG Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

**SDG Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

**SDG Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

**SDG Target 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

**SDG Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision- making in political, economic, and public life.

**SDG Target 5.6:** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in

accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

**SDG Target 5.a:** 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 national laws.

**SDG Target 5.b:** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

**SDG Target 5.c:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

### **SDG 6– Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

**SDG Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

**SDG Target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

**SDG Target 6.3:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and increasing recycling and safe reuse.

**SDG Target 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

**SDG Target 6.5:** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate.

**SDG Target 6.6:** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.

**SDG Target 6.a:** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

**SDG Target 6.b:** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

### **SDG 7– Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all**

**SDG Target 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.

**SDG Target 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

**SDG Target 7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

**SDG Target 7.a:** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

**SDG Target 7.b:** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States.

### **SDG 8– Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

**SDG Target 8.1:** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

**SDG Target 8.2:** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labor-intensive sectors.

**SDG Target 8.3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium- sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

**SDG Target 8.4:** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.

**SDG Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

**SDG Target 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.

**SDG Target 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, eradicate forced labor and, by 2025, end child labor in all its forms, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

**SDG Target 8.8:** Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment management.

**SDG Target 8.9:** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

**SDG Target 8.10:** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

### **SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

**SDG Target 9.1:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development & human well-being, with a focus on affordable & equitable access for all.

**SDG Target 9.2:** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment & gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, & double its share in least developed countries.

**SDG Target 9.3:** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

**SDG Target 9.4:** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

**SDG Target 9.5:** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people by 75 percent and public and private research and development spending.

### **SDG 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries**

**SDG Target 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the

population at a rate higher than the national average.

**SDG Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

**SDG Target 10.3:** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

**SDG Target 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

**SDG Target 10.5:** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

**SDG Target 10.6:** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

**SDG Target 10.7:** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

**SDG Target 10.a:** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

**SDG Target 10.b:** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programs.

**SDG Target 10.c:** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent.

### **SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable**

**SDG Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

**SDG Target 11.2:** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

**SDG Target 11.3:** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

**SDG Target 11.4:** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.

**SDG Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

**SDG Target 11.6:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

**SDG Target 11.7:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

**SDG Target 11.a:** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

**SDG Target 11.b:** By 2020, increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement, in line with the fourth-coming Hyogo Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

**SDG Target 11.c:** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

**SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

**SDG Target 12.1:** Implement the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

**SDG Target 12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

**SDG Target 12.3:** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

**SDG Target 12.4:** By 2020, achieve the environmentally

sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

**SDG Target 12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

**SDG Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

**SDG Target 12.7:** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

**SDG Target 12.8:** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

**SDG Target 12.a:** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

**SDG Target 12.b:** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

**SDG Target 12.c:** Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

**SDG 13 –Take urgent action to combat Climate change and its impacts**

**SDG Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

**SDG Target 13.2:** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning.

**SDG Target 13.3:** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

**SDG Target 13.a:** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.

**SDG Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

#### **SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

This goal is not directly relevant for Nepal.

#### **SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.**

**SDG Target 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

**SDG Target 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation.

**SDG Target 15.3:** By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world.

**SDG Target 15.4:** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

**SDG Target 15.5:** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

**SDG Target 15.6:** Ensure fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources.

**SDG Target 15.7:** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

**SDG Target 15.8:** By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

**SDG Target 15.9:** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

**SDG Target 15.a:** Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

**SDG Target 15.b:** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

**SDG Target 15.c:** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

#### **SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

**SDG Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

**SDG Target 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

**SDG Target 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

**SDG Target 16.4:** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

**SDG Target 16.5:** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

**SDG Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institution at all levels.

**SDG Target 16.7:** Ensure responsive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.

**SDG Target 16.8:** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

**SDG Target 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

**SDG Target 16.10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

**SDG Target 16.a:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

**SDG Target 16.b:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

### **SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

**SDG Target 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

**SDG Target 17.2:** Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

**SDG Target 17.3:** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

**SDG Target 17.4:** Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

**SDG Target 17.5:** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

**SDG Target 17.6:** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations Level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism when agreed upon.

**SDG Target 17.7:** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

**SDG Target 17.8:** Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology, and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

**SDG Target 17.9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

**SDG Target 17.10:** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

**SDG Target 17.11:** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

**SDG Target 17.12:** Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

**SDG Target 17.13:** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

**SDG Target 17.14:** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

**SDG Target 17.15:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

**SDG Target 17.16:** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

**SDG Target 17.17:** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

**SDG Target 17.18:** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support and significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics.

**SDG Target 17.19:** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

*(Source: Nepal's Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030. <http://sdg.npc.gov.np/en/resource/SUSTAINABLE-DEVELOPMENT-GOALS--STATUS-AND-ROADMAP:-2016-2030-2017-AD/>)*

## Annex 4. FAO's Programme Priority Areas (PPA)

Programme Priority Areas guide the programmes that FAO will implement under the four betters to fill critical gaps and put in place the conditions needed to drive the changes that will ultimately contribute to the achievement of the selected SDG targets. The Programme Priority Areas respond directly to the issues and challenges emanating from the Corporate Strategic Foresight Exercise, the Regional Conferences, the Technical Committees, and other formal and informal consultation processes. They represent FAO's comparative advantage as a UN specialized agency in contributing to the 2030 Agenda, bringing together FAO's breadth and depth of technical expertise and knowledge.

Programme Priority Areas are formulated as interdisciplinary, issue-based technical themes, representing FAO's strategic contribution to specific SDG targets and indicators. This is in line with the Evaluation of FAO's strategic results framework, which recommended "updating the theory of change underpinning the results framework to identify more tangible, issue-based programmatic objectives". Programme Priority Areas embody the interconnectedness and indivisibility of the SDGs.

Introducing issue-based Programme Priority Areas is also aligned with the objectives of the headquarters organizational structure approved by Council in July 2022 for a modular and flexible structure aiming to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and cross-sectoral collaboration.

### Programme Priority areas (PPAs): The 4-Betters.

1. **Better Production (BP):** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agri-food systems in a changing climate and environment.
  - **BP1. Innovation for sustainable agriculture production:** Sustainable crop, livestock and forestry production systems that are productive, resilient, innovative, and competitive, and create integrated entrepreneurial and business opportunities, inclusive of small scale and vulnerable producers, supported through enabling technologies and policies.
  - **BP2. Blue transformation:** More efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable blue food systems promoted through improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private-sector engagement.
  - **BP3. One Health:** Strengthened and better performing national and international integrated One Health systems for human, animal, plant and environmental health achieved through improved pest and disease prevention, early warning and management of national and global health risks, including AMR.
  - **BP4. Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources:** Enhanced equitable access of small-scale producers and family farmers to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies ensured through improved policies, strategies and programmes.
  - **BP5. Digital agriculture:** Accessible digital ICT technologies to enhance market opportunities, productivity and resilience integrated into agri-food systems policies and programmes, with particular focus on ensuring affordable and equitable access of poor and vulnerable rural communities.
2. **Better Nutrition (BN):** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms, including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets.
  - **BN1. Healthy diets for all:** The right to adequate food established and transition towards healthy diets for national populations prioritized in integrated institutional, policy and legal environments that ensure and incentivize engagement of consumers and the private sector.
  - **BN2. Nutrition for the most vulnerable:** Identifying and ending food insecurity and malnutrition for the most vulnerable individuals in all contexts made the specific focus of targeted policies, strategies and programmes developed and implemented by countries.
  - **BN3. Safe food for everyone:** Integrated, multi-sectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agri-food systems adopted and implemented by governments, and capacities and awareness of value chain operators and consumers enhanced.
  - **BN4. Reducing food loss and waste:** Clear, specific and contextualized roadmaps to prompt and enable all actors in the food supply chain, the food environment and at consumer level to reduce food loss and waste put in place and implemented by governments and intergovernmental organizations.
  - **BN5. Transparent markets and trade:** Improved

market transparency and equitable participation in markets, global value chains and international trade achieved through policy coordination and human and institutional capacities for evidence-based decision-making.

**3. Better Environment (BE):** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems.

- **BE1. Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems:** Transformation and resilience of agri-food systems to achieve sustainability and Paris Agreement goals enabled through the establishment and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices, policies and programmes.
- **BE2. Bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture:** A bioeconomy that balances economic value and social welfare with environmental sustainability promoted through formulation and implementation of integrated evidence-based policies and practices in micro and macro environments, using technological, organizational and social innovations.
- **BE3. Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture:** Biodiversity for food and agriculture maintained and sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and their services promoted through adoption of targeted policies and practices.

**4. Better Life (BL):** Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/women).

- **BL1. Gender equality and rural women's empowerment:** Women's equal rights, access to, and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making ensured, and discriminatory laws and practices eliminated, through gender-responsive policies, strategies, programmes and legal frameworks.
- **BL2. Inclusive rural transformation:** Inclusive rural transformation and revitalization of rural

areas ensuring equal participation of, and benefits to poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups accelerated through implementation of targeted policies, strategies and programmes.

- **BL3. Achieving sustainable urban food systems:** More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban and peri-urban agri-food systems transformation that addresses urban poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, enables healthy diets and catalyzes inclusive and sustainable rural transformation, promoted through the adoption of supportive policies and programmes, and the initiation and scaling-up of actions and investments by national and local stakeholders.
- **BL4. Agriculture and food emergencies:** Countries facing, or at risk of acute food insecurity provided with urgent livelihood and nutrition assistance and, adopting a humanitarian-development nexus and its contribution to peace approach, their populations equipped with appropriate capacities to better withstand and manage future shocks and risks.
- **BL5. Resilient agri-food systems:** Resilience of agri-food systems and livelihoods to socio-economic and environmental shocks and stresses strengthened through improved multi-risk understanding and effective governance mechanisms for implementation of vulnerability reduction measures.
- **BL6. Hand-in-Hand (HIH) Initiative:** Agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development accelerated through targeting the poorest and the hungry, differentiating territories and strategies, and bringing together all relevant dimensions of agri-food systems through analysis and partnerships.
- **BL7. Scaling up investment:** Transformation towards sustainable agri-food systems with large-scale impacts on reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty and hunger accelerated through increased public and private investment, and improved capacities to leverage future investments.

(Source: *FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31*. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf>)



## **Annex 5. Regional Priorities (RP) of Asia and the Pacific**

- RP1.** Transforming agri-food systems for sustainable production and healthy diets.
- RP2.** Accelerating sustainable natural resources management for biodiversity conservation and climate action .
- RP3.** Supporting inclusive rural transformation for sustainable agri-food systems and equitable rural societies .
- RP4.** Building sustainable and resilient agri-food systems in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS) .

*(Source: Regional Perspectives / FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific / Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)*

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