

Country-Level Data for Nepal country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-NPL_D_1.2

OUTCOME NPL_D_1.2 [XM-DAC-41146-NPL_D_1.2](#)

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. (UNSDCF Outcome 2)

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Governance and participation in public life

Organizational outputs



Positive social norms



Access to services, goods and resources



Women's voice, leadership and agency

Policy Marker

Outcome Description

UN Partners

UNAIDS



UNDP



UNFPA

UNICEF

WHO

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

RESOURCES

\$607.07 K

Planned Budget

\$0.00

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

OUTCOME INDICATOR AND RESULTS

PLAN PERIOD : **2023-2027**

OUTCOME NPL_D_1.2

B - Baseline

M - Milestones

T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT

INDICATOR STATEMENT

YEAR

BMTS

REPORTED RESULT

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. (UNSDCF Outcome 2)

NPL_D_1.2A

Percentage of people (women/girls, men/boys and LGBTIQ+ people) who demonstrate attitudes and engage in behaviours that challenge social norms and harmful practices (in UN Women project LGUs/wards).

2023 (Baseline)

0

N/A

2023 (Milestone)

-

0

2024 (Milestone)

-

-

2025 (Milestone)

-

-

2026 (Milestone)

-

-

2027 (Target)

-

-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
NPL_D_1.2B	2019 (Baseline)	Women: 29.4% Men: 29.5%	N/A
Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason (UNSDCF)	2023 (Milestone)	-	Women: 19% Men: 17%
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	Women: 14.4% Men: 14.5%	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.1.7	2022 (Baseline)	Yes	N/A
Number of adopted National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security with monitoring indicators (CO)	2023 (Milestone)	Yes	FALSE
	2024 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2025 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2026 (Milestone)	Yes	-
	2027 (Target)	Yes	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.2.3	2019 (Baseline)	77.9	N/A
Percentage of national budget allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment out of total budget (CO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complementary Indicator : 	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	88.7	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.1	2022 (Baseline)	TBC	N/A
Extent of bias in gender equality attitudes and/or gender social norms among individuals (CO)	2023 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
• Complementary Indicator :	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.3	2016 (Baseline)	47.7	N/A
SDG indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (Desk Review)	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	59.9	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Indicator : • Common Indicator : 			

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1	2016 (Baseline)	13.5	N/A
SDG 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Desk Review)	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	4.9	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

- SDG Indicator :
- Common Indicator :
- Complementary Indicator :

OUTPUT INDICATOR AND RESULTS

OUTPUT NPL_D_1.2.1

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
Individuals (including men and boys) and institutions have increased capacities to promote positive social norms and eliminate gender-based harmful practices. Planned Budget: \$1.54 M	NPL_D_1.2.1A Number of assessment reports produced that identify 'missing' indicators and consist of a comprehensive mapping of the data sources	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
		2023 (Milestone)	0	0
		2024 (Milestone)	90	-
		2025 (Milestone)	-	-
		2026 (Milestone)	-	-
		2027 (Target)	-	-

Actual Budget and Shortfall:
\$28.90 K

Shortfall: \$1.51 M



Expenses:
\$8.29 K



INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
NPL_D_1.2.1B	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of action plans that address gender data gaps prepared and agreed with respective government agencies	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
NPL_D_1.2.1C Percentage of gender-related indicators revised and adopted and as agreed in action plans (federal level).	2017 (Baseline)	0	N/A
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.3.a	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of research and/or practice-based initiatives undertaken to advance data, evidence and knowledge, including standardised methods to assess, monitor, measure and/or achieve behaviour and/or social/gender norms change (CO)	2023 (Milestone)	1	0
	2024 (Milestone)	0	-
	2025 (Milestone)	1	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	1	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.c	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to deliver and/or monitor the quality of services, resources and goods for women in humanitarian and development settings (CO, HQ)	2023 (Milestone)	10	27
	2024 (Milestone)	10	-
	2025 (Milestone)	10	-
	2026 (Milestone)	10	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.4.d	2022 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of women accessing information, goods, resources and/or services through UNW supported platforms and programs in humanitarian and development settings (CO, HQ)	2023 (Milestone)	1000	2347
	2024 (Milestone)	1000	-
	2025 (Milestone)	1000	-
	2026 (Milestone)	1000	-
	2027 (Target)	1000	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.5.e	2021 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of women and girls, including women and girls living with and/or affected by HIV, with increased capacities to participate in public life and exercise leadership (CO, RO, HQ)	2023 (Milestone)	150	2905
	2024 (Milestone)	25	-
	2025 (Milestone)	25	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_0.6.e	(Baseline)	-	N/A
Number of countries with institutionalized user-producer dialogues to increase accessibility, quality and demand for multi-level disaggregated gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data and knowledge (CO)	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Milestone)	-	-
	2026 (Milestone)	-	-
	2027 (Target)	-	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : **2023**

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. (UNSDCF Outcome 2)

There has been some progress on this outcome. A total of 330 women, girls and LGBTIQ+ persons have benefited from quality social services. Among them, 40 (Dalit- 29, Janajati 4 and Brahamin/Chhetri- 7 all women) gender-based violence (GBV) survivors were able to access range of services including health care, psychosocial support, shelter, police and justice services. Further, 34 women and individuals from excluded groups (22 female, 12 male including 32 Dalit and 2 Brahamin/Chhetri) were able to secure social security allowance/social assistance from LGUs including their legal identities. They were provided with briefing, guidance in filling up the application forms, and accompaniment support in approaching government offices. These services were provided by eight local referral mechanisms in Karnali and Sudurpaschim Provinces established with support from the storytelling imitative implemented by UN Women. This capacity enhancement is quantitatively supported by the number of service providers trained and the mechanisms established, demonstrating a substantial improvement in coordinated, survivor-centered care. The formation of these referral mechanism led to more strategic discussions and effective policy dialogues. This is reflected in the qualitative improvement in policy approaches and the increased frequency of these discussions, indicating a behavioral change among local policy makers and stakeholders. Further, a total of 256 people (114 female, 79 male and 63 others) including living with HIV and LGBTIQ+ accessed psychosocial support through Blue Diamond Society, an implementing partner of UN Women. The counselling sessions included issues related to psychological and mental stress about their lives of sexual orientation, family pressure for marriage, social stigma, and sexual abuse from their own relatives. Further, 875 members (all women) of the self-help groups (SGHs) have started actively participating in decision-making processes at the local level including for improved social services

and challenge gender discriminatory norms and harmful practices including Chhaup dai practices, and no longer tolerate sheds. This was evidenced by 16 community action plans (CAPs) developed and implemented by these SHGs established under the storytelling initiative of UN Women, implemented by JURI Nepal and Centre for Dalit Women Nepal. As a result of these CAPs and family and community sessions, community members were able to strengthen their understanding of GBV, HIV and LGBTIQ+ issues and gained awareness of available formal support services. A compelling example is Dhansara Badi (Storytelling project participant), who initially perceived household chores as exclusively her daughter's responsibility. Through persistent efforts, she successfully altered this long-held belief and began involving her son in household responsibilities. Overcoming entrenched practices and convincing her son to share the responsibilities proved to be a challenging endeavor. Nevertheless, Dhansara triumphed in persuading both herself and her son, promoting a willingness on his part to actively participate in sharing the household duties with his sister. Dhansara's change of perspective highlights the significant impact of the SHGs in challenging ingrained beliefs and encouraging positive transformation within the community.