



## Evaluation in Nepal: Constitutional Provisions and Institutionalization Processes

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## Nepal: The Last 35 Years timeline

- Multiparty democracy restored (1990)
- The Maoist arm conflict (1996-2006)
- Royal Macassar (2001)
- People's uprising (2006)
- Monarchy abolished (2008)
- Constituent assembly election (2008, 2013)
- New constitution promulgated (2015)





## Nepal: The Last 35 Years timeline

Zoom Poll Question





## Evaluation in the Constitution

- Evaluation is embedded in the Constitution of Nepal (2015)
- Two articles (54 and 293) and three sub-articles (51, 253 & 256) mentioned on evaluation
- Seven sub-articles and two schedules mentioned on monitoring



## Evaluation in the Constitution

- Parliamentary Committee formed to monitor the state's policies (Article 54)
  - Constitutional bodies are made accountable towards the parliament (Article 293)
54. Provisions relating to monitoring: There shall be a committee, in accordance with law, in the Federal Parliament in order to monitor and evaluate whether the directive principles, policies and obligations of the State set forth in this Part have been implemented progressively or not.
293. Monitoring of functioning of Constitutional Bodies: The chiefs and officials of the Constitutional Bodies must be accountable and responsible to the Federal Parliament. The committees of the House of Representatives may monitor and evaluate the functioning, including reports, of the Constitutional Bodies, other than the National Human Rights Commission, and give necessary direction or advice.



## Application of Evaluation

### The National Planning Commission (NPC):

- The specialized and apex advisory body of the Government
- Formulates a national vision, development policy, periodic plans and sectoral policies
- Headed by the Prime Minister
- Serves as a central agency for monitoring and evaluating development policy, plans and programs.



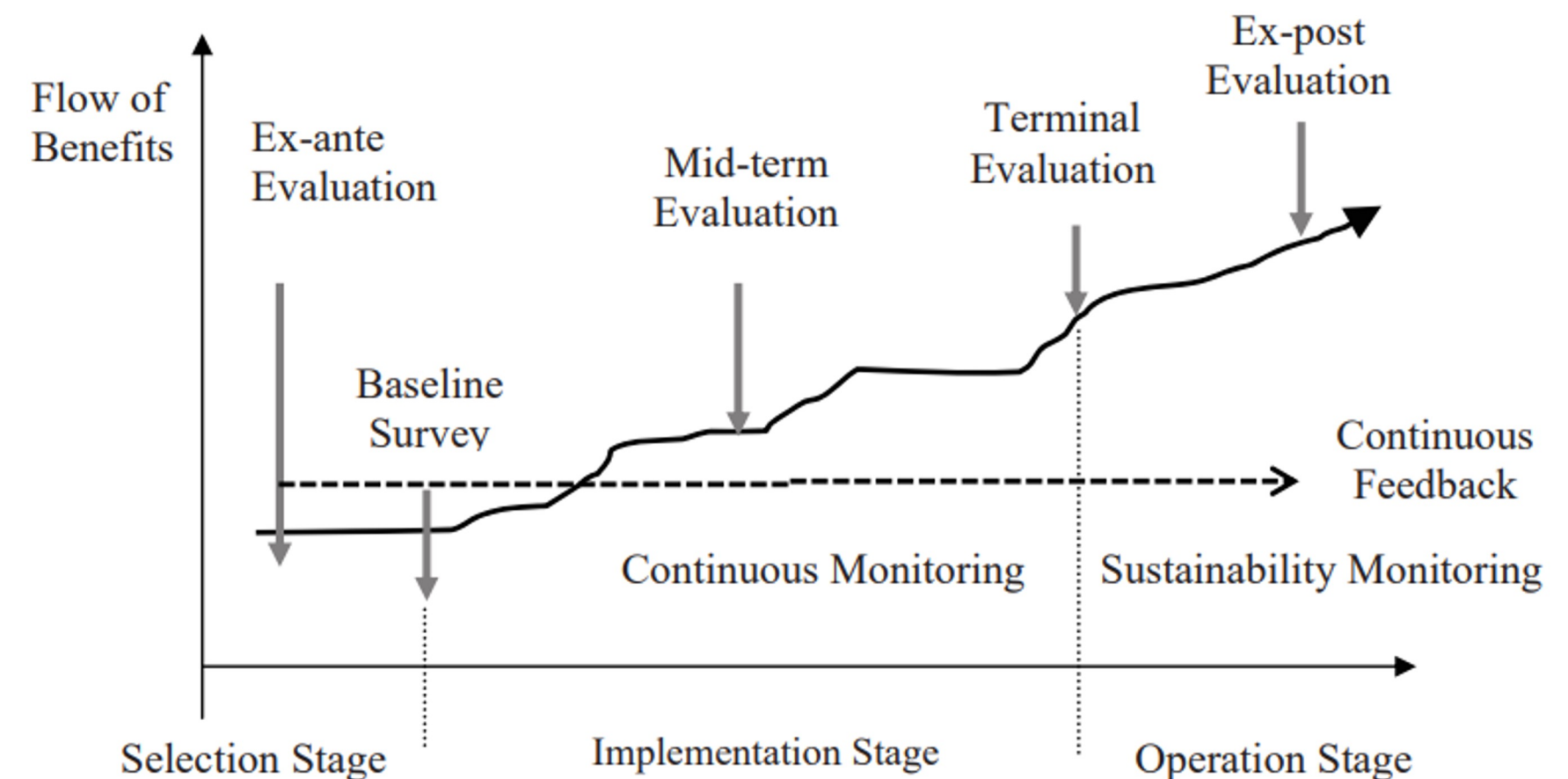
## Application of Evaluation

### NPC formulated:

- Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines (2010)
- National Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines (2013, revised in 2018)

2013 | National Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines

Figure 1: Monitoring and Evaluation during Programme/Project Period





## Application of Evaluation

- NPC facilitates evaluations
- Engages third party hired through competitive processes
- Evaluation is only carried out for mega projects and donor funded projects
- There are M&E section in all ministries, but not so much effective





## Application of Evaluation

### Social Welfare Council (SWC):

- SWC is the focal point for international non-governmental organizations (INGOs)
- Has a department for monitoring and evaluation
- Responsible for conducting periodic monitoring and evaluation of the I/NGOs' projects
- Respective I/NGOs should pay the M&E fee beforehand





## Monitoring & Evaluation Bill

- NPC worked on preparing Monitoring and Evaluation Bill
- The bill approved by the national assembly and awaits house of representatives
- Parliamentary Forum and VOPEs lobbying to approve the bill soon





## Monitoring & Evaluation Bill

- The Monitoring and Evaluation bill has adopted the six OECD criteria to define evaluation;
- Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact, Sustainability
- Identifies the scope of evaluation for three tiers of government

विधेयक संख्या :

अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन सम्बन्धमा  
व्यवस्था गर्न बनेको विधेयक



संघीय संसद सचिवालय  
संसद भवन  
सिंहदरबार

## Challenges of Evaluation

- Lack of legislation
- Low budget allocated for evaluation
- Perceived as donor's agenda
- Low use of evaluation
- Parliamentary network's performance
- Collective effort needed







# Thank you and Namaste.



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