



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UNDP IN NEPAL RESULTS FROM 2011

Picture of entrepreneur engaged in floriculture business in Okharpauwa Village Development Committee, Nuwakot district.

Floriculture is becoming increasingly popular and on demand among women entrepreneurs. The Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) has created jobs for more than 53,000 new entrepreneurs and 70% of them are women.

CONTENTS

Foreword | 01

Acronyms & Abbreviations | 02

Introduction | 04

Transitional Democratic Governance | 06

Poverty Reduction and Achieving the MDGs | 16

Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 24

Energy, Environment and Climate Change | 28

Reducing the Risk of Natural Disasters | 38

Halting and Reversing the spread of HIV | 44

Resources and Partnerships | 48

Annexes | 52

Foreword

2011 has been an extremely important year for Nepal. On the political front, it has been a year of much debate and discussion on the new Constitution. While progress has been made, Nepal still faces challenges to consolidate the peace process, promote socioeconomic and political inclusion and restructure the state. The country is in the process of addressing traditional hierarchies and structural inequalities. This context offers Nepal a significant opportunity for inclusive social change and economic development in order to further sustain political stability and consolidate democracy.

On the development front, it is encouraging to note that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Progress Report 2010, prepared in partnership between the Government of Nepal and the UN Country Team indicates that Nepal is likely to achieve most of its MDG targets by 2015, except for those relating to full employment and climate change. Despite the decade-long conflict and political instability, progress has been remarkable in a number of areas. For example, people living below the national poverty line has gone down to 25.4%, net enrolment rate has increased to 93.7% in 2010 from 86.8 in 2005, gender parity has been achieved in enrolment for primary education, under five mortality reduced from 91 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001 to 61 in 2006 and 50 in 2009, and maternal mortality per 100,000 live births has reduced by half in ten years time.

It has been a year for us to assess the development contributions of UNDP, to adapt and make significant changes in our business processes as per the needs of the country and to prepare for the next cycle in line with Nepal's long term development strategy, anchored in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017. The proposed UNDP programme for 2013-2017 focuses mainly on the human development needs of vulnerable groups and the root causes of their vulnerability. The independent Assessment of Development Results (ADR 2002-2011) conducted in 2011 concluded that UNDP support has been highly relevant to the country's national priorities and development challenges even during the difficult period of conflict. UNDP has made deliberate efforts to promote gender and social inclusion throughout.

We thank our national partners from the government, development partners, civil society, private sector and UN agencies for their continuous cooperation and support. 2011 has indeed been a significant year for us with UNDP Administrator Helen Clark and UNDP Goodwill Ambassador, Crown Prince Haakon Magnus of Norway visiting in November 2011. We believe this visit further strengthened our partnership with the government and other stakeholders.

We remain committed to supporting efforts to ensure that the benefits of growth reach the poorest and the most marginalised across the country. Much progress has been made but much remains to be done. In this journey, UNDP remains dedicated to supporting Nepal's development priorities. Lastly, we appreciate the contribution of the committed and dedicated staff of UNDP who have made these results possible.

2011 has been an excellent year. We look forward to the years to come.



Shoko Noda
Country Director



Robert Piper
United Nations Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|--|
| A2J | Enhancing Access to Justice for Consolidation of Peace in Nepal | KERP | Koshi Early Recovery Programme |
| ADB | Asian Development Bank | KIND | Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project |
| ADR | Assessment of Development Results | kW | kilowatt |
| AEPC | Alternative Energy Promotion Centre | LGBTI | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex |
| AIDS | Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome | LGCDP | Local Governance and Community Development Programme |
| AMMAA | Agreement on the Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies | LRP | Livelihood Recovery for Peace |
| ART | Antiretroviral Treatment | m | million |
| AUD | Australian Dollars | MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| AusAID | Australian Agency for International Development | MDTF | Multi-Donor Trust Fund |
| BCC | Behaviour Change Communication | MEDEP | Micro Enterprise Development Programme |
| BCPR | Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery | MoEnv | Ministry of Environment |
| BDS | Blue Diamond Society | MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| CA | Constituent Assembly | MoFSC | Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation |
| CDO | Chief District Officer | MoLD | Ministry of Local Development |
| CDRMP | Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme | MSM | men who have sex with men |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women | NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency | NASC | Nepal Administrative Staff College |
| CPP | Conflict Prevention Programme | NCASC | National Centre for AIDS and STD Control |
| CRC | Convention on the Right of the Child | NCCCP | Nepal Climate Change Support Programme |
| CSUWN | Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal | NDVS | National Development Volunteer Service |
| Danida | Danish International Development Agency | NEOC | National Emergency Operations Center |
| Danida HUGOU | Danida Human Rights and Good Governance Advisory Unit | NGO | non-governmental organisation |
| DDC | District DevelopmentCommittee | NHRC | National Human Rights Commission |
| DDRC | District Development Relief Committee | NPC | National Planning Commission |
| DFID | Department for International Development (UK) | NRRC | Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction | NSCVN | National Steering Committee for Volunteerism, Nepal |
| DUDBC | Department of Urban Development and Building Construction | NZAID | New Zealand Agency for International Development |
| EAFS | Enhancing Access to Financial Services | OCHA | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| EBA | Ecosystem Based Adaptation | OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| EC | European Commission | PPP | public-private partnerships |
| ECN | Election Commission of Nepal | PPPUE | Public-Private Partnership for Urban Environment |
| ESP | Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development Support for the Election Commission of Nepal | QIPSI | Quick impact for Peace Support initiative |
| EU ECHO | European Union, European Commission Humanitarian Office | RCHCO | UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators Office |
| FACD | Foreign Aid Coordination Division | REDP | Rural Energy Development Programme |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization | RERL | Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood |
| FCO | field coordination office | Rs. | Nepali Rupees |
| FPTP | First past the post | SCNHRC | Strengthening the Capacity of the National Human Rights Commission |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence | SDC | Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation |
| GCCA | Global Climate Change Alliance | SGP | GEF's Small Grants Programme |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility | SNPC | Strengthening Planning and Monitoring Capacity of NPC |
| GFATM | Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria | SPCBN | Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal |
| GLOF | glacial lake outburst flood | STI | sexually transmitted infection |
| GPECS | UN Global Programme for the Electoral Cycle Support | UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus | UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| HPL | Himal Power Limited | UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| HQ | Headquarters | UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| IDEA | Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance | UNDSS | UN's Department for Safety and Security |
| IDU | injecting drug user | UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| IFES | International Foundation for Electoral Systems | UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| ILO | International Labour Organization | UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature | UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| IYV | International Year of Volunteers | UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency | UNIRP | UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme |
| | | UNISDR | United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction |
| | | UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| | | UNPFN | United Nations Peace Fund Nepal |
| | | UNRCPD | UN Regional Centre for Peace & Disarmament |
| | | UNV | United Nations Volunteers |
| | | VCT | voluntary counselling and testing for HIV |
| | | VDC | village development committee |
| | | VEED | vulnerable, excluded and economically deprived |
| | | VMLR | verified minors and late recruits |
| | | WFP | World Food Programme |
| | | WRH | Western Regional Hospital |
| | | WTLCP | Western Terai Landscape Complex Project |



✧ UNDP Goodwill Ambassador,
HRH Crown Prince Haakon
Magnus of Norway with UNDP
Administrator Helen Clark

Introduction

In 2006, Nepal's decade long conflict ended with the historic Comprehensive Peace Accord followed a Constituent Assembly election in 2008. The country since has been working to draft a new Constitution. Currently the government's development strategy as outlined in the Three Year Plan (2010-2013) has two major objectives: poverty alleviation and the establishment of sustainable peace through employment-centric, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

One of the most significant trends in UNDP's assistance has been its sustained support to the people and government of Nepal even under difficult and fluid circumstances. UNDP and other UN agencies in Nepal are actively supporting the government in fulfilling its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals. The UNDP Country Programme (2008-2012) introduced programmes to support peace building in Nepal, as well as to deal with issues of gender inequality and social exclusion that were seen to be among the root causes of conflict.

In 2011, UNDP made major contributions to building national capacities, improve national policies and strengthen governance directly benefitting needy communities across Nepal. UNDP has demonstrated successful results through its projects and programmes, such as our energy and micro-enterprise programmes which have been adopted as policy or models by the Government and have attracted support from other development partners and UN agencies.

This UNDP Nepal Annual Report 2011 highlights some of the organisation's significant results across five Programme areas: Peace building, Recovery and Reintegration; Transitional Democratic Governance; Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods; Energy, Environment and Disaster Management; and HIV/AIDS. UNDP's focus through these five areas is to provide support to empower the poor

and marginalized and to contribute to policy making processes.

Here are some of our major results across the above mentioned five Programme areas which have been captured in detail in the six chapters of the report:

In 2011 UNDP directly contributed to improving the living conditions of people through programmes such as the United Nations Interagency Rehabilitation Programme, whereby Verified Minors and Late Recruits of the Maoist army have enrolled and completed various trainings and 60% of the graduates have been employed to date.

2011 also saw the roll-out of a new Conflict Prevention Programme. Both pillars of the programme, Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue, and Do No Harm/Conflict Sensitivity have developed a critical mass of capacity through targeted trainings of UN Staff, youth and women's leaders, civil society, and government counterparts.

UNDP has supported the preparation of an MDG Progress Report and an MDG Needs Assessment Report that provided key policy interventions for the achievement of MDGs, such as the MDG Acceleration Framework to be rolled out in 2012.

In partnership with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP supported the NHRC to develop and submit an Alternative Report—a Universal Periodic Review (UPR)* to the UN Human Rights Council. The Human Rights Council made 135 recommendations of which Nepal accepted 56 recommendations. In order to monitor the implementation of UPR in 2012, a roadmap and plan of action has also been developed with UNDP support.

The Legislature Parliament of Nepal passed a long awaited Mediation Bill and the amendment Bill of Judicial Administration Act on 11 April 2011. This

was a major breakthrough for the judicial system to institutionalize the informal justice system in Nepal with UNDP's support to finalize the mediation bill. The amendment bill to judicial administration has brought significant changes in decentralizing the judicial system.

The implementation of an Aid Management Platform in the Ministry of Finance has improved the quality, transparency and comprehensiveness of data on foreign aid flows, in particular for off-budget projects which were previously under reported. With UNDP's technical assistance the database is now accessible online to key ministries and all 34 resident donors. The government is using this new system to improve the tracking of aid funded projects in the national budget, and to monitor key aid effectiveness commitments.

Similarly, on the environment front, an Economic Valuation Tool for Wetlands of Nepal was developed and launched in 2011. This tool can be used to put a monetary value on the economic, community service, irrigation, biodiversity and other values of wetlands, to help convince policy makers of the importance of wetland conservation and sustainable use.

The UNDP Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme supported institutional capacity development through the establishment of disaster risk reduction focal points in government agencies which have been an important milestone

for mainstreaming risk reduction into national and sector planning. Work on disaster risk management is also being addressed by the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC), a collaborative group addressing several dimension of disaster management in Nepal, which is widely viewed as a global example of best practice in showing ways and means of ensuring more predictable funding for disaster risk reduction through a multi-stakeholder approach.

In the area of HIV, one of the biggest achievements of UNDP has been to enable the government to undertake two new roles regarding HIV services; the undertaking of the new HIV programme under the Nepal Health Sector Programme 2 and secondly the management of logistics such as procuring HIV services from NGOs. UNDP has also supported the production of National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2011-2016) in partnership with UNAIDS, launched in 2011.

In 2011, the total expenditure of UNDP's projects and programmes was US\$ 34.1m. The highest was in the peace building area which amounted to 27% of the total expenditure. 2012 is the last year to consolidate our current Programme cycle (2008-2012). Our new Country Programme Document (2013-2017) is being prepared. While continuing to mainstream gender and social inclusion issues, we will be sharpening our focus towards people centered development. ■

**The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all 192 UN Member States once every four years. The UPR is a State-driven process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each State to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries and to fulfill their human rights obligations.*



1 Transitional Democratic Governance

Under democratic governance much of UNDP's work focuses on strengthening local institutions, assisting the government to establish transparent decentralized governance mechanisms, establishing systems for running smooth elections, setting up mechanisms at the local level for the poor and marginalized to get access to justice, providing technical support to safeguard human rights and supporting the central level planning for managing the country's large aid receipts.

Since April 2008, UNDP has provided support for inclusive and participatory constitution building. UNDP also coordinated donor support for constitution building since the start of the peace process in 2006.

Justice and Human Rights

Expensive and often prolonged and complicated legal procedures discourage the rural people of Nepal to resolve their disputes through the formal justice systems. The Enhancing Access to Justice for Consolidation of Peace in Nepal (A2J) project helps to improve access to justice by strengthening the formal and informal systems, protecting the human rights of women, poor and marginalized people through court-referred and community mediation. For this purpose, the project has been enhancing the capacity of the judges, prosecutors, lawyers, court officials, social workers, civil society members and other professionals by providing trainings on execution of court judgement, human rights and alternative disputes resolution. In the year 2011, out of the 1300 cases registered



☞ Citizens undergoing voter registration process

almost 1200 were successfully resolved through community mediation centers.

The programme also helps to reduce violence against women through mobile legal aid clinics, legal aid desks and campaigns for implementing laws against Gender Based Violence (GBV). The mobile legal clinics provide free legal counseling to women and poor people on laws relating to marriage, caste discrimination, domestic violence, monetary transactions, citizenship and property partition and accessing legal aid. The clinics are run in local languages and the legal literacy booklets in local languages help them better understand the laws.

At the policy level, UNDP has supported the Ministry of Law and Justice to draft Civil Code, Civil Procedure Code, Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Sentencing

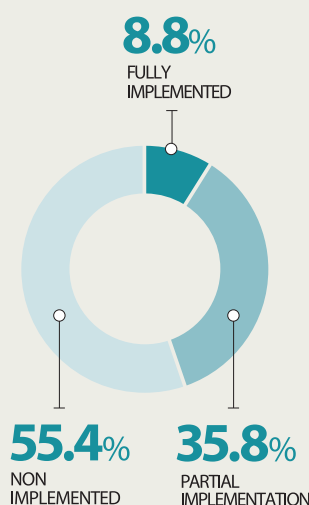
Bill. These are more specialized than the old generic Muluki Ain and comply with international standards. The project supported the finalization of the mediation bill, which became law in May 2011.

UNDP's Strengthening the Capacity of National Human Rights Commission (SCNHRC) project is supporting the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to operate as an independent institution to promote and protect human rights. The project has been supporting NHRC through trainings on human rights monitoring, investigation, documentation, reporting of violations as well as supporting to develop policies and guidelines on the commission's key operational areas of media relations, complaint handling, social inclusion, internal administration and confidentiality to enable the commission to function more efficiently in line with human rights principles.

In partnership with the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP in 2011 supported the NHRC to develop and submit an Alternative Report— a Universal Periodic Review (UPR)* to Human Rights Council (*see page 5*). One of the key concerns of the report is the delay in the enactment of the Bills and establishment of transitional justice mechanisms to deal with the past human rights abuses. In order to monitor the implementation of UPR, a roadmap and plan of action has also been developed with UNDP support.



Implementation Status of the Recommendations



← UNDP supported the NHRC to produce an assessment report in 2011. The report reflects the gaps, challenges and progress made by the government so far in the implementation of recommendation made by the NHRC regarding human rights violations. The report is a significant tool for NHRC and human rights defenders to lobby with the government to ensure effective implementation of the recommendation.

NHRC Thematic Base Recommendations and their Implementation Status

| ISSUES OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS | FULL IMPLEMENTATION | PARTIAL IMPLEMENTATION | NON IMPLEMENTED | TOTAL RECOMMENDATION |
|--|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Extra-Judicial Killing | 18 | 107 | 114 | 239 |
| 2. Disappearance | 1 | 24 | 22 | 47 |
| 3. Abduction | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4. Torture | 1 | 3 | 26 | 30 |
| 5. Violence Against Women | 13 | 0 | 3 | 16 |
| 6. Child Rights | 0 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 7. Displacement | 0 | 1 | 27 | 28 |
| 8. ESC Rights | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| 9. Illegal Detention | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10. Right to Prisoners | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 11. Administration of Justice/Fair Trial | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 12. Right to Information | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 34 | 138 | 214 | 386 |

LEGAL AID DESKS EXPANDED

The A2J project expanded its legal aid desks in 3 more districts – Dhanusha, Mahottari and Sarlahi in 2011, in addition to the existing 4 desks in Kathmandu, Kaski, Banke and Morang districts.

This initiative in collaboration with the Supreme Court Nepal Bar Association and the Nepal Police Women and Children Service Cell allows the victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) to report their cases confidently and to bring the perpetrators to justice. These are generally cases which would have gone under-reported due to the survivors' fear of retaliation, stigmatization or further victimization.

The legal aid desks seek to build public trust, offer legal counseling

and case filing in addition to offering women lawyers with valuable opportunities to build their professional career. Past records have shown that the authorities are often reluctant to pursue investigations into SGBV cases and even do not accept the lodging of First Information Reporting (FIR). Moreover, the victims and their families are often mistreated when they attempt to avail themselves of judicial remedies.

Women especially from disadvantaged and socially excluded groups have received free legal aid service for domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, trafficking, early marriage, disappearance, abduction, peace and security, witchcraft, polygamy and other family dispute cases.

Understanding gender justice mechanisms, human rights instruments including the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC) is very important for lawyers and women police personnel as they are the first source of legal recourse for survivors of gender based violence.

With the objective to enhance the capacity to deal with the cases related to SGBV effectively, the Access to Justice project has also been organizing 'Gender Based Discrimination and Gender Issues' for women legal aid lawyers and police personnel.



← UNDP
Administrator
Helen Clark
addressing the
Constituent
Assembly
members

Support to Constitution Making

The April 2008 elections to the Constituent Assembly (CA) elected a record number of women, Dalits and Janajati people to make this the most socially inclusive legislative body in Nepal's history. It was recognized from the start that the development of a new constitution was a huge challenge given the large size and diversity of the assembly, the limited experience in creating a new constitution and the difficulties of ensuring adequate people's participation.

The Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN) project in 2011 provided support for inclusive and participatory constitution building. The project's education and dialogue campaigns informed the general public about the constitution-making process and helped bring their views and priorities into the making of the new constitution.

The main remaining contentious issues in constitution building are; the form of government (presidential vs. parliamentary), type of electoral system, state restructuring and federalism, proportional representation and quotas in public institutions and maintaining international norms and standards with reference to human rights, particularly in relation to provisions on citizenship. The SPCBN project is facilitating accommodation or consensus on these issues and on developing options to bridge gaps between actors.

As the drafting of the new constitution heads towards a conclusion, the project is focusing more and more on preparing the ground for the transition once the new constitution is promulgated. Soon, the

need will arise for amendment of many laws, the drafting of new laws, establishment of new governance institutions, the reorientation and training of government officials, the holding of elections etc. The project is working closely with the Ministry and Department of General Administration, Nepal Administrative Staff College and the Nepal Judicial Academy for their involvement in state restructuring and for reorienting their personnel.

↙ Democratic
Dialogue
participants in
Kurta Village
Development
Committee,
Janakpur



Poverty Environment Initiative – UNDP Nepal has started a Poverty-Environment Initiative into two existing projects (Local Governance and Support to NPC), which has resulted in establishment of a solid communication platform between the National Planning Commission's Economic Management and Infrastructure Development Divisions (the latter oversees environmental issues). Prior to this, there was little communication between the divisions. As a result, the Economic Management Division, responsible for preparing national development plans, has integrated the poverty-environment approach into its planning system. Similarly, work with the Ministry of Local Development (MoLD) through the Local Governance and Community Development Programme has helped to increase understanding on the part of MoLD officials of the interlinkages between poverty and environment concerns.

Governance for Inclusive Development



The 76 households in ward number 3, Assigram village of Dadeldhura, far west Nepal, have started putting forward their long term development plans in the Ward Citizens' Forum, a forum created under the social mobilization and community development component of the Local Governance Community Development Programme (LGCDP) — a joint multi donor funded programme implemented by the Ministry of Local Development, supported by 6 UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF, UNV, UNFPA, UN Women) in all the 75 districts of Nepal.

With the absence of the elected Government for 9 years, the villages of Nepal suffer from timely delivery of resources and services. The rural people are disconnected from development activities due to illiteracy, remoteness and most importantly the gap in planning and policies between the local and central Government.

The Ward Citizens' Forum has become the first tier of decentralized demand based 'bottom-up approach' for the communities to bring in resources to implement development activities in their village. The voices of the rural communities are brought to the Village Council and then through District Development Committees (DDCs) to be included in the national development plans. It is a new approach for social mobilization in Nepal, stressing the need to engage and connect with local government in order to secure services

and resources for better livelihood, better access to health services and safe drinking water, and education facilities for their children.

In Kholi, ward number 3 of Assigram village, there are 19 members in the Ward Citizens' Forum which consists of a 5 member executive board. Nirmala Joshi, the treasurer of the group says that the forum has brought about a big change in their lives. She says, "Earlier the women in the village were not aware of the village and district level block grants and where



"Earlier the women in the village were not aware of the village and district level block grants and where the development budget was spent. Now we know that there is 35% government budget allocated for the development of women, children and the disadvantaged." *Assigram, Dadeldhura*

the development budget was spent. Now we know that there is 35% government budget allocated for the development of women, children and the disadvantaged."

Bhagirathi Joshi, chairperson of a women's cooperative says, "The women and men have started planning for proper utilization of the rich existing natural resources. We have put forward our proposal of modernizing the farming technology, production of organic vegetables and expansion of

market to sell our products in the monthly meeting of the Citizens Awareness Centre at the Village Development Committee (VDC) level."

There are 9 wards in all the 3915 VDCs of Nepal. By the end of the fiscal year 2011-2012 it is expected that all the VDCs will have Citizens' Awareness Centre while the 35235 wards will have Ward Citizens' Forum.

The Kholi community is currently constructing a multi-purpose community hall for their development and social activities at the total cost of Rs. 3,29957 (approximately US\$ 4,650). The community has established a Child Care Centre for the infants of the village who are unable to walk long distance to reach schools, often the case for late enrolment in the hilly regions of Nepal.

The LGCDP within the Ministry of Local Development works to establish and implement a system for building the

capacity of the local bodies to provide basic services inclusively and equitably. The project is providing training programmes for local governments, community organisations, user groups and other service delivery agencies.

The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) has played a central role in developing the administration of performance-based grants for the DDCs and VDCs. It is also providing sector wise support and social assistance to the ultra poor.

REDUCING MATERNAL MORTALITY (MDG 5)

A Maternity Service Center has been constructed in ward number 9 of Kamdi Village Development Committee in Banke, Nepalgunj with support of Local Governance Community Development Programme (LGCDP).

Earlier in Kamdi, citizens only had a Government run health post which hardly catered to the needs of maternity services. It was difficult for women to have access to regular health checkups during pregnancy. An emergency delivery was a matter

of life and death. Many women delivered babies at home with help of midwives. Altogether 1795 households are benefitting after the construction of this new facility. The Maternity Service Center was constructed upon the popular demand of women in the village at the total cost of Rs. 1,222,702 (US\$ 16, 302) out of which LGCDP contributed Rs. 917,027, the District Development Committee (DDC) contributed Rs. 122,270 while



➤ New center to reduce maternal mortality

the Village Development Committee (VDC) contributed Rs. 61, 135 and the communities contributed labour worth Rs. 168,158.



➤ UNDP Goodwill Ambassador Crown Prince Haakon of Norway and UNDP Administrator Helen Clark meeting the mothers with their babies in the new maternity centre

In 2011 with LGCDP support;

33,672

Ward Citizen Forums are functioning with **586,639** members (45% women, 70% from disadvantaged groups);

11,390

community infrastructure projects were constructed benefiting **705,882** households;

2,000

plus class rooms were added in the school buildings and some new school buildings were constructed benefiting **445,149** households;

35 %

of capital grants to local bodies are ensured for women, children and socially excluded groups.

Supporting Free and Fair Elections

SUPPORT TO THE ELECTION COMMISSION

As of mid April 2012, the details of 10.26 million citizens have been digitally registered including fingerprints and photograph. The Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) commenced nationwide voter registration of all citizens 16 years and above in September 2010 with the support of UNDP Election Support Project (ESP).

The adoption of this modern registration process and development of a voter list with photograph and fingerprints supports clear identification of voters on the election-day, deterrence of false voting, ability to detect and remove duplicate registrations, and enable accurate internal migration of voters between locations.



In the past, evident flaws in the system gave rise to the increasing possibility of multiple and proxy voting. The introduction of this new voter registration process is a major reform in the election process carried out in Nepal.

Development partners like DFID, Norway and Denmark have supported the ECN to implement the Voter List with Photograph Project through the Election Support Project.

The fund was utilized for providing technical assistance including procurement of essential voter registration equipment such as laptops, finger print scanners, web cameras and other accessories along with establishment of a Central Data Centre at ECN Headquarters in Kathmandu which stores all national data, performs biometric matching, and makes the voter data available for other systems and processes.

In July 2011, Danida HUGOU and UNDP signed a cost sharing agreement of US\$ 230,000 for the construction of warehouse at ECN, Kathmandu. The ECN warehouse is used for maintenance, storage, and deployment of voter registration and election materials.

The ECN is currently verifying the preliminary voter list in all 75 districts, village development committees and ward offices through its mobile registration teams. This gives an opportunity to those who were unable to register themselves earlier. The ECN will have the updated voter list ready by July 2012.

The Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) have come on board to conduct trainings on Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Election (BRIDGE) to make the election procedures more independent, impartial, transparent and professional.

So far, the Election Support Project has been holding several rounds of training on Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Election (BRIDGE) courses in partnership with the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) to make the election procedures more independent, impartial, transparent and professional.

As of now, the political party members who won the seat in the first past the post (FPTP) system in the Constituent Assembly election have received the BRIDGE training along with members of the civil society, media and ECN's staff. In 2011, the project with the support of UN Global Programme for the Electoral Cycle Support (GPECS)

conducted 3 rounds of training in the eastern, central and western regions of Nepal to strengthen the capacity of the Election Commission officials and other partner organisations like the civil society and the media to address the important gender issues identified around election.

MAKING AID WORK

Nepal is a signatory to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2005. Together with its development partners, Nepal has committed to the five Paris principles for more cost-effective aid that makes a greater impact in line with developing countries' priorities. Nepal was an active participant in the follow-up Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in September 2008, where it presented the results of a survey on aid effectiveness in the country. This 2007 survey ranked Nepal as either 'moderate' or 'low' in achieving the principles.

UNDP's Developing Capacities for Effective Aid Management and Coordination Project is helping to localize the Paris Principles to make official development assistance more effective. The project is assisting the government to set up an online database as a central source of information on aid such as the aid receipts, budgets, expenditure and impacts. The project helped customize a standard software package that enabled Nepal's Aid Management Platform to be installed in the Foreign Aid Coordination Division (FACD) of the Ministry of Finance (MoF).



As a result, the much more comprehensive picture of aid flows has enabled the Ministry of Finance to produce a more comprehensive compendium of technical assistance (blue book) and NGO implemented activities.

The more transparent availability of information on donor funds has provided the MoF with complete information for negotiating budgets with line ministries.

Under Secretaries from Ministries of Finance, Local Development, Health and Education in a negotiation skills training (August 2011)

The staffs of FACD, focal persons from other government agencies and all resident development partners have been trained on entering data and generating outputs. The under secretaries of FACD were trained on data validation and are now using their skills backed up by a working group that oversees data entry and updating.

Providing **Efficient Services** to the **Urban Poor** Through **PPP**

The institutionalized form of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Nepal started with the Ministry of Local Development executed and UNDP funded Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Environment (PPPUE) project in 2002. Until the initiation of PPPUE, the concept and utility of the PPP approach in the provision of basic services and infrastructure was not clear in Nepal. The PPPUE project and its partners have gone a long way in creating an enabling environment for PPPs in local urban service delivery with increased access of the urban poor to basic services. PPP has also been a convenient method for finding solutions to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change through new initiatives on the ground such as waste management, solar lights, bio gas etc.

HOSPITAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

In Nepal, a great majority of hospital waste end up in municipal dumps with no sterilization treatment. These wastes not only pose a direct threat to humans by contaminating the air and the ground water but also run the risk of transmitting diseases such as Hepatitis B and C. The Western Regional Hospital (WRH) in Pokhara and

UNDP have launched a comprehensive initiative to modernize the hospital waste management system through PPPUE project. This project is a concrete step towards bringing systematic changes which will further safeguard the health of staff, patients and community members.

This pilot waste management project not only involves the installation of safe, appropriate and efficient waste processing equipment but also a comprehensive institutional training strategy for staff health care and waste management professionals so that they are able to address all levels of hazardous waste handling and transportation.

The private operator procured by the Western Regional Hospital is responsible for the collection of wastes from hospital wards and departments, transportation and treatment of hazardous/infectious waste, transportation of waste to treatment center, proper storage of the waste and final disposal in the designated area. The private operator is also responsible to provide necessary orientation to the hospital employees on safe measures to handle and treat wastes along with record keeping of waste materials received, treated, disposed and recovered.

➤ Separating the different kinds of hospital wastes for appropriate disposal, Western Regional Hospital, Pokhara



SOLAR STREET LIGHTS

Prolonged power-cuts has seriously affected business activities in Nepal. The vibrant area of Butwal municipality was suffering equally. However, the solar street light project through public private partnership in Butwal installed 48 street lights in the central business district (downtown) of the city where most of the important trading services are concentrated. The residents situated nearby are enjoying the benefits from solar-powered lighting. The lights have enabled the traders to keep the market open for longer hours in the evening.

Butwal municipality is the main implementing agency that has sole authority over the project monitoring and supervision along with significant investment. UNDP's Public Private Partnership for Urban Environment (PPPUE) project assisted the municipality in project development, partnership arrangement and seed grant provision. Apart from this, the private partner shares in the investment and is responsible for

operation and maintenance. The private sector is charging the shopkeepers a minimal amount for the use of solar lights. The hoarding boards that are placed along the poles of solar lights also fetch a good amount of money to maintain and run the project. An upstream impact is already seen where the central government through the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPCC) has committed funds to solar street lighting as a national priority.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

With UNDP support, Biratnagar is the first municipality to involve private sector in solid waste management services in the city. The private operator is responsible for all levels of waste handling, from primary collection of wastes from streets, commercial areas and households until the final disposal takes place. By instituting public private partnership for solid waste management, PPPUE has helped to turn this municipal service into a commercially viable enterprise, which has helped to provide basic services to the community as well as employment opportunity for the people.



← Installation of solar panels



↗ Butwal streets illuminated with solar lamps



↖ Solid waste being collected by the private sector under public private partnership



2

Poverty Reduction and achieving the MDGs

Promoting livelihoods and creating employment is a priority for many of the projects that UNDP in Nepal is involved in. At the policy level, UNDP's Strengthening Planning and Monitoring Capacity of the National Planning Commission (SNPC) project is supporting to integrate the achievement of the MDGs, gender equality and social inclusion into national planning processes for more poverty focused planning; and supporting monitoring system and capacity development of concerned organisations. Towards achieving this, the project supported the production of two major reference documents on Nepal's achievement of the MDGs, which helped integrate the gender and social inclusion issues into the national plan for 2010/11 to 2012/13 and helped develop a model for forecasting economic trends.

At the community level, the Micro-enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP), Enhancing Access to Financial Services (EAFS) and Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) projects are supporting to improve livelihoods, to spur economic growth and enable progress across MDGs.



↖ Strawberry field in Okharpauwa, Nuwakot

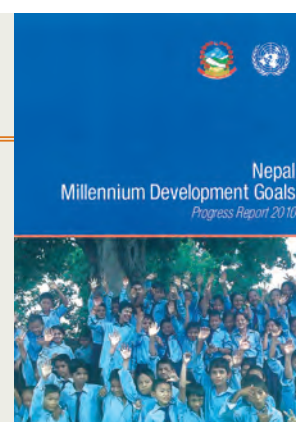
SUPPORTING THE MACRO LEVEL POLICY

Nepal launched both the MDGs Progress Report 2010 and the MDGs Needs Assessment Report 2010. According to both the reports Nepal is close to achieving several of the eight globally agreed Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 related to poverty, education, health and environmental sustainability. This is especially impressive given the country is emerging from a decade-long conflict and political instability.

While there is striking progress in reducing poverty, in getting children into school and in saving the lives of children and mothers;

the national averages continue to mask significant disparities between ethnic, social and economic groups, amongst rural and urban populations and people living in the mountains, in remote areas and in the Terai (plains).

According to the MDG progress report, the country should focus on eradicating inequality and social exclusion to achieve the MDGs by 2015.



The MDGs Needs Assessment report points out that during the period 2011 and 2015, a total of NRs 1,395.8 billion (\$ 19.66 billion) is required to achieve the targets. Out of this requirement, a gap of NRs 451.4 billion (\$6.36 billion) is estimated, which is 32.34 percent of the total needs.

Reducing Poverty through Micro-Enterprises

More than 80 percent of Nepal's population lives in rural areas where the lack of income-earning opportunities remains a central cause of the widespread poverty and worsening food security. UNDP's Micro-enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) has helped to produce entrepreneurs by providing skill and business training and other required support to set up and run small businesses.

The entrepreneurs promoted by MEDEP have been producing a range of products; from soap, incense sticks, spices and honey to export quality fabrics and products made out of natural fibres. The organic products of the entrepreneurs have found a very good place in the domestic market. In what is a very competitive marketplace, most entrepreneurs need further support for their businesses to grow and MEDEP has established business support service organisations in all its 38 programme districts. It has enterprise development facilitators to provide advice, skill training and exposure visits and to facilitate linking to micro-finance and markets and participation in trade fairs.

Since 1998, MEDEP has created jobs for more than 53,000 new entrepreneurs and 70 % of them are women. The project also targets youths, Dalits (a marginalized group in Nepal), People Living with HIV, Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) and ex-combatants.

During its course of implementation, bilateral donors such as AusAID, DFID, NZAID and CIDA have funded MEDEP.

A 2010 Impact Assessment found that MEDEP has had a large economic and social impact on its beneficiaries, with 73 percent of its participating households moving out of poverty. About 80 percent of the enterprises begun under the project continue to do business today, and nearly 500 of these micro enterprises have grown into small businesses.

The success of MEDEP has led the government to allocate substantial funding to the local government bodies (\$3 million in fiscal year 2010/11) to implement MEDEP model in 45 districts under its new Micro-enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation Scheme. The government plans to replicate the MEDEP model in 75 districts of Nepal in five years time.

MEDEP's Integrated Approach





UNDP Goodwill Ambassador Crown Prince Haakon of Norway delivering lecture on MDGs at Kathmandu University

MAN TAMANG'S STRAWBERRY FIELD

Below, a happy and smiling Indra Man Tamang with his wife—a micro-entrepreneur supported by MEDEP in Okharpauwa-6, Nuwakot speaks about the success he has achieved through his hardwork and MEDEP's support.

"Before I started strawberry farming, I worked as a labourer on a daily wage basis. Had it not been for this entrepreneurship and



Credit: Lhawang Lama

MEDEP's support, I would still be the same. Or maybe I would have gone to work in some distant country away from my family. Today, I live happily with my wife and my three children and I make a lot of money.

Ten years ago, I had 6-7 ropanis of land, but I could not use it well because of property issues with my brothers. In the first few years of strawberry farming, I even leased others' land because I did not have enough land. Today, I have so

much that some of it is lying barren because I do not have enough time to work on it. Over these years, I purchased 20 ropanis (1 hectare plus) of land with the profit that I made from strawberry farming.

Today people queue up before me to sell their land but I won't buy anymore – I have more than enough! The five star hotels in Kathmandu buy strawberries from me. In the first year, I had 1,500 strawberry plants. This year, I have 18,000. My profit this year is around Rs. 700,000 (US\$ 8,900) after making all necessary household expenses I will still save around Rs. 400,000 – Rs. 500,000 (US\$ 5,000– US\$ 6,000 plus)!"

PARTNERSHIP FOR REDUCING POVERTY

The Micro-enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) and AusAID have renewed partnership (AUD 3.1 million or US\$ 3.3 m) in early 2012 to reduce poverty in Nepal. This is expected to directly benefit 5500 entrepreneurs and create 8000 new jobs in 2012.

At the local level, this additional

support to MEDEP will help to expand new opportunities for 3,000 new entrepreneurs on forest and agro based green enterprises while the existing support to 1,500 will be scaled up to refine their products and have better market outreach; simultaneously about 1,000 struggling entrepreneurs will receive additional support to

improve their skills and products.

MEDEP has also helped to boost agricultural micro-enterprise by providing grants for seeds, fertilizers, pumps and pipes for irrigation to riverbank farmers. Similarly, CIDA provided an assistance of US\$ 1.2m for MEDEP in 2011.

Boosting entrepreneurship among poor rural women

Chitrakali Budhamagar began her career in 2003 collecting 'yarn' made out of allo (Himalayan nettle) and selling it in the Nepalese capital Kathmandu. With the money she made selling yarn, she bought readymade garments to sell in her home village of Pyuthan, in the western part of the country.

Born to a poor peasant family, Chitrakali had few other options. However, in 2005, opportunity knocked.

She enrolled in a three month skills development training programme supported by UNDP's Micro-enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP). She learned how to make a variety of allo products, including cloth materials, bags, tea coasters, mobile phone covers and wristbands. In addition to Chitrakali, the programme has helped 53,000 entrepreneurs enhance their careers for the last 12 years and 70% of

them are women. About 80 percent of the enterprises started under the project continue to do business today.

"We micro-entrepreneurs need to expand our business," Chitrakali said. "The women involved in this business should be trained in diversifying their products and enhancing their quality to survive in a competitive market."

She was also able to secure a loan of Rs. 8,000 (US\$105) from Nepal's Agricultural Development Bank to start her own weaving business. An additional loan of Rs. 50,000 (\$ 655) helped her expand her business.

Chitrakali now has 12 employees - all rural women - and her monthly income ranges from Rs. 45,000 to 90,000 (\$589 to \$1,178). She plans to expand her business even further by sourcing allo products from 2,500 other women.

She is also a respected business leader and plays an active role in industry associations, traveling often to Kathmandu and other cities to participate in handicraft exhibitions that promote her business. She hopes that by establishing strong marketing links at home and abroad she will cash in on the allo export market, which is currently small but has potential for growth.

Most importantly, Chitrakali is a motivator for other women. She provides training in allo-processing and yarn-making to hundreds of women in neighbouring villages, opening the door to gainful employment for them as well.

"The training and guidance provided by MEDEP, my perseverance and family support are the reasons behind my success," she says.



Livelihood Recovery for Peace

The 20 southern districts of Nepal in the terai (plain land) that border India have a majority of Nepal's productive farmland, valuable forest and most industries.

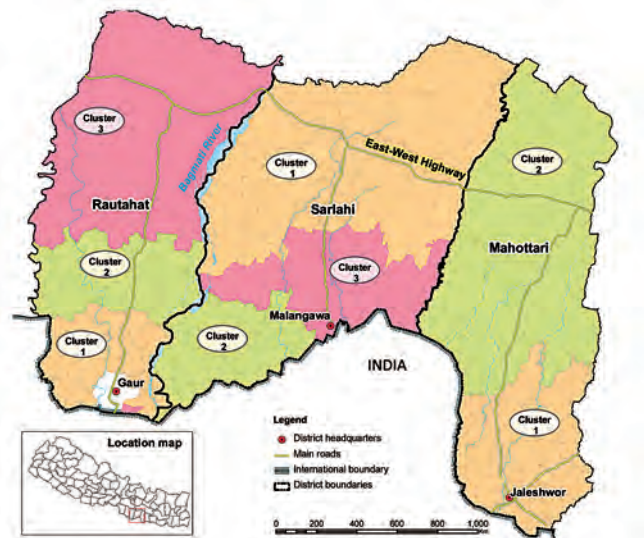
Despite the wealth, a majority of terai inhabitants suffer from socioeconomic disadvantage due to illiteracy, traditional conservative culture, gender inequality and caste discrimination. The long-standing grievances of the terai people came to the surface in early 2007 resulting in Madhes Andolan (uprising). Four years later, many of the grievances are yet to be addressed and the area suffers frequent strikes, shutdowns and weak law and order.



UNDP's Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) project is working for peace and social cohesion in Sarlahi, Mahottari and Rautahat by engaging the local people. The 2.1 million people who live in these three districts have a mixed ethnic makeup with about 40% from traditionally disadvantaged groups.

LRP started in 2009 by identifying the households and communities with the largest proportion of vulnerable, excluded and economically deprived (VEED) people.

By extending direct support to the VEED families with an emphasis on women, Dalits and other historically marginalized communities, the project is improving the livelihoods of the poorest and the most



vulnerable. These families are now having better income, improved access to livelihood assets, and stronger communities.

In 2011 with LRP support;

6,003

disadvantaged households received seed grant to start income generation activities such as vegetable farming, poultry, livestock, retail shop, tailoring, local transport etc.;

303

youths were engaged as tutors to run after-school tuition classes benefitting 9,147 children from vulnerable and marginalized communities;

1,102

structures were constructed, maintained and rehabilitated such as; community and school buildings, drinking water supply, culverts, drainage, roads, rural electrification and toilets benefitting about 5800 households including 65% marginalized communities;

711

peace building events were organised at the Village Development Committee level engaging a large number of youths;

105

Women's Rights Forums were formed, trained and mobilised to combat gender based violence at the community level;

84

youth clubs were mobilised to run peace and livelihood oriented activities;

408

poor, marginalized and vulnerable households (houses with straw thatched roofs) were supported with installation of 5 pick watt solar tuki (lamps).

2

bio-gas plants were constructed as a pilot benefitting 7 poor Dalit households;



↑ The most vulnerable villages are provided with solar home lighting systems.

Little Smiles that Tell the Story

The Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) project has extended a direct grant support of Rs. 40 million through the Rural Women Upliftment Association (RWUA) in Sarlahi and with Ratauli Yuva Club (RYC) in Mahottari to create employment opportunity mostly for women and the vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Conflict in the terai (southern plains) has emerged mainly due to the region being marginalized from the mainstream development even though terai is rich in its agricultural produce. Women and men from vulnerable, excluded and disadvantaged communities lack resources or seed money to start any income generating activities. However with the intervention of LRP, a host of new opportunities have come up for starting new enterprises.

Dipmala is one of the 32 members of Sugaulo Jibikoparjan livelihood group formed by the project to empower the most vulnerable communities in the central terai. She and eight others

have leased two Bighas of land in Ranigunj to do vegetable farming. Others have started pig and goat rearing and other small businesses. Today the leased farm is lush green with vegetables like gourds, long beans, brinjals and chillies.

Dipmala still lives in a one room mud house which is roughly the size of a table tennis board. Nevertheless, she is beginning to feel the change of prosperity and influence over her community with her 'money' empowerment and boosted confidence. She has an active life selling the vegetable products that she grows and also those grown by her neighbours, in the local open market which is organised twice a week.

Nirmala Mahato says, "Thanks to the LRP support, I have made a net income of Nrs 23, 000 out of vegetable production in the past five months.



◀ Chanmaya Bamjan's poultry business

"I was able to pay back the rent of 8000 rupees for this leased land as well."

A Mushahar couple, classified as one of the most backward Dalit communities has also opened small grocery shops and are selling goods worth Rs. 1200 a day at Dhab of Pidari village in Sarlahi. Asha Devi Majhi, a Mushahar, says that her husband has given up the idea of going to Qatar in search of work! The couple is depositing Rs. 200 a day in a local cooperative from the income they make from their little grocery shop !

These little successes represent the stories of 6,003 households in a very poor category who now are supported by the LRP.



◀ Nirmala Mahato in her vegetable field



◀ Asha Devi in her new grocery shop

Enhancing Access to Financial Services

The geographical terrain of Nepal makes it difficult for financial institutions to reach remote hilly and mountainous areas. People have to walk for hours to reach these institutions or some simply do not have any financial institutions to go to. Hence, a majority of the people in rural areas largely depend upon money lenders or borrow from relatives or sell their hard gained assets due to lack of appropriate and affordable financial services. The Enhancing Access to Financial Services (EAFS) project is making it possible for rural poor to get financial services such as saving and credit services to start or build their businesses or small enterprises.

UNDP and UNCDF through EAFS project, in line with the government's Microfinance Policy (2007) are supporting Nepal Rastra Bank (Nepal's central bank) to extend access to formal financial services for low income households. The project is extending to an additional 330,000 people, mostly poor women in remote areas. It has already supported the opening of new branches of financial service providers in 27 of its 38 priority districts which have the least access to microfinance services.

EAFS project in 2010 entered into agreement with 18 financial service providers— the 10 'strategic partners' are being supported to extend their reach while the 8 'innovative partners' to pilot innovative ways of delivering financial services in rural areas. The project is helping its partner organisations by providing trainings on innovations in microfinance including micro-insurance, development of management information systems, and supporting on market research. The partners are providing collateral free loans mainly using the Grameen (rural) methodology where groups of 5 or 6 women collectively guarantee loans taken. This model enables the participation of poor women without them needing to pledge physical collateral.

In 2012, the project continues to carry out a study related to barriers to accessing financial services in far western and mid western Nepal as an input into government policies for extending access in these areas. Meanwhile the project is supporting to test more innovative means of extending access to financial services and support the development of micro-insurance sector, develop client protection and ethical business standards to avoid client over-indebtedness. ■



Women guaranteeing loans taken

214,900
individuals got access to financial services through EAFS supported financial service providers in 2011.



3 Crisis Prevention and Recovery

The ten year long armed conflict officially ended in November 2006 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the Agreement on Monitoring of the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA). Soon after, the Maoist army and their weapons were cantoned across 28 sites in Nepal.

The United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), with support from UNDP, then led the verification of combatants in the cantonment sites and identified 19,602 of them as members of the Maoist army, 2,973 as minors on the date of the ceasefire (25 May 2006), and 1,035 as late recruits. A total of 4,008 verified minors and late recruits (VMLR), were therefore ineligible to remain in the cantonments as members of the Maoist army. Following protracted negotiations and advocacy, in December 2009 an action plan was signed between the Maoists and the government for the discharge and rehabilitation of the ineligible combatants. In January–February 2010, 2,394 VMLRs were discharged from the cantonments and briefed on their entitlements and how to access the rehabilitation options. The 1,614 absent VMLRs were discharged in absentia.

UNDP, through its Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal project (2007–2011), supported this discharge process and the country's immediate peacebuilding needs with funding from DFID, Norway and UNDP.



✎ Tailoring training under the rehabilitation programme in Biratnagar

Support to the Peace Process

UNDP assisted the rehabilitation of Maoist ex-combatants into civilian life by providing vocational skills training, micro-enterprise development, health training and formal education through the UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP). (See page 26)

Towards preventing future conflicts a new initiative, Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP) focusses on two pillars. The first is building collaborative leadership and dialogue skills amongst political leaders, government, civil society and youth leaders. (See page 27)

The second pillar of this programme is conflict sensitivity mainstreaming, which is an interagency strategy between UNDP, UNICEF and UNRCHCO (Resident Coordinator's Office). In its pilot phase, 7 programmes, including UNIRP and all UN field coordination offices (FCOs), have integrated and implemented "Do No Harm" principles in their activities and processes.

MAINSTREAMING CONFLICT SENSITIVITY IN NEPAL'S CIVIL SERVICE

Governments are important political and socio-economic actors, which are often overlooked as significant stakeholders in conflict sensitivity due to their size and complexity. Considering this, UNDP has engaged the Nepal Administrative Staff College (NASC) as its key partner in mainstreaming conflict sensitivity to the Government of Nepal. The application of the Do No Harm tool has been integrated in NASC's regular courses such as Participatory Planning for Local Development, Project Planning, District Administration and Management, benefiting around 80 civil servants so far from at least 12 government ministries, including Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Local Development.

From Military to Civilian Lives



Ex-combatants taking electrician training

The United Nations Inter-agency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP) was established in early 2010 to provide transition services to the verified minors and late recruits (VMLRs). The expertise of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the ILO were pooled to manage this complex programme. The VMLRs had four rehabilitation choices: (i) vocational skills training from a menu of 35 options; (ii) training and start-up capital for a micro-enterprise; (iii) education (i.e., returning to school); or (iv) health-sector training. These services have been delivered by a

network of institutions throughout the country through UNIRP and individuals have received a monthly cash stipend while in training.

Beyond the financial ceiling set by the Government, rehabilitation services have been complemented by counseling services to all, health and psychosocial support to those who need it, as well as follow-up career counseling, job placement support and skills development training. All the former combatants under the rehabilitation programme avail of these trainings, aid and support to re-

build a future almost lost in the war.

A special attention is paid to the needs of the 35 percent of participants who are women, with pregnant women and lactating mothers receiving additional nutritional support and monthly childcare grants. Support for child caregivers and maternity allowances have also been provided.

The programme has also worked closely with the private sector to link graduates with employment and microcredit opportunities, enabling the ex-combatants to successfully pursue their dreams. Of the approximately 1,000 graduates to date, 60 percent have been offered work or are running their own businesses with the support of UNIRP.

Another 1,000 plus individuals are still undergoing training and education. The graduates are employed in a wide range of activities including setting up restaurants, mobile phone repair centers, tailoring shops, beauty parlours and photo studios, and working as telecommunications technicians, cooks, welders or motorcycle mechanics.



RAM HARI THAPA, 25, has graduated as a Community Medical Assistant (CMA) from Rapti Technical School. A former Maoist combatant, Ram Hari feels that this new profession will bring a big change in his life socially and financially. After being discharged from the Maoist cantonment in the category of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs), he enrolled himself in the health related programme. Ram Hari wishes to go back to his hometown, Sindhupalchowk. He says, "I want to go back and serve the community from where I came and mobilize the youths in community development".



KRISHNA CHAUDHARY's education came to a complete halt when she had to join the Maoist army at the age of 18 in 2006. She joined the army because she was frustrated with the social and economic environment at home and she spent four years of her precious life as a combatant hoping for a bright future. After she was discharged from the cantonment she opted for digital photography training under the micro-enterprise option and is working as an assistant at a digital photo studio in Nepalgunj.



BAHADUR is happily working as a cook in one of the renowned hotels of Biratnagar in eastern Nepal. He opted for the 'cook training' and has successfully completed his on-the-job training now to become a Chef. He says, "I was just 15 when I joined the Maoist army. I have accepted the peace process and I no longer carry arms. I learnt to prepare about 150 types of food during the training provided by the South Asian School of Tourism and Hotel Management. Now, my income is about Rs. 10,000 per month."

Dialogue for Collaborative Leadership

Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue training in Nepal is helping political factions engage with each other in a more productive manner as the country works to draft a new constitution and reconcile following its decade long civil war.

Over 250 leaders of political parties, human rights organisations, local peace committees, government ministries, student organisations and the media have been learning how to better collaborate; through a series of UNDP supported workshops, as Nepal goes through a transition to democracy.

The training is having positive results for Nepal's fractured political landscape. While the work has focused on medium to longer-term change, one can already see changes in the attitude of party leaders at a national and local level. For example, following the training, the District Party Presidents of Dhanusa organised a forum and have started discussing ways to better deal with corruption, health and education issues.

The country's politics has been characterized by strikes, shut downs and violence rather than constructive negotiation since the 1990s. This political discord has been reflected in the prolonged peace process and drafting of the new national constitution.

But political leaders who have participated in the UNDP training scheme say that it is helping them to better understand those with opposing viewpoints.

"In the past the representatives of the seven parties in Dhanusa were generally unwilling to listen to each other in meetings, but following the training, the leaders now pay close attention to the issues raised during the meetings," said Surendra Kumar Mandal,

District President of Madhesi People's Rights Forum, one of the political parties represented at a recent workshop. "It has not just helped rebuild trust among the parties but also increased public trust in the parties, further enhancing the image of the political parties at the local level."

"Through dialogue I was able to convince the political parties and change the leadership of the Local Peace Committee which was vital for the credibility of the institution," said Prakash Upadhyay, from NGO Himalayan Human Rights Monitors, who also attended the training.

Political party leaders admitted during recent training sessions that party division is adversely affecting the peace process. The training programme aims to overcome this by teaching leaders in a time of democratic transition how to constructively compete and collaborate in order to bring the country forward.

The 'Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue' training operates under UNDP's Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP), which works to assist national actors in developing strategies, conditions and tools for successful dialogue during a period of democratic transition.

This initiative seeks to instill greater receptivity and constructive approaches to dialogue among government representatives, as well as leaders from political parties, government and civil society. It also seeks and continues to develop national capacities to facilitate dialogue and provides technical advice to those engaging in such processes.



Members of political parties and NGO representatives in collaborative leadership training

4

Energy, Environment and Climate Change

Environmental degradation is a serious threat to the livelihoods of the majority of Nepalis who rely on natural resources for their fuel, fodder, water, raw materials and other environmental benefits.

Nepal's geography makes it more vulnerable than most countries to the negative impacts of climate change. Consistent rises in annual mean temperature (at twice the global average rate), less frequent but more intense rainfall events, the increasing frequency and intensity of floods, changes in the start and end of the monsoon, the growing threat from glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), longer dry spells and increasingly strong storms have all been experienced in Nepal

in the past decade. These trends not only damage and cause the loss of human lives, livelihoods and property, but also threaten Nepal's development progress and put the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals at risk.

The effects of climate change in Nepal have far reaching consequences beyond its borders. Nepal's location in the headwaters of the Ganges Basin means that the impact of increased and catastrophic flooding is already being felt by the 500 million inhabitants of the basin to the south. The melting of glaciers is also reducing the store of water that these huge populations rely on. UNDP is supporting the Government of Nepal (GON) to help reduce some of these climatic risks.



UNDP's support for rural energy (RERL), environmental conservation (WLTCP, CSUWN and SGP) and governance (Poverty Environment Initiative) are all contributing to the reduction of greenhouse emissions and develop resilience to climate change.

Nepal's western terai, with its extensive areas of sal and chure forest, grasslands, wetlands and two major river systems, is an important home for globally significant biodiversity including:

- royal Bengal tigers, Asian one-horned rhinoceroses, wild Asian elephants, black bucks, Gangetic dolphins, and hispid hares;
- more than 350 species of birds out of which more than 20% are threatened; and
- extensive crop diversity, including local varieties of paddy rice, barley, and millet.

The area's rapidly growing population of over half a million people is seriously threatening this biodiversity as over-grazing, over-exploitation and uncontrolled forest fires degrade the forests; as forests are converted into farmland; as poaching and other human pressures reduce the number of wild plants and animals and as traditional crop varieties are replaced by modern cultivars. The loss of forests and other habitats means that the forest corridors through which wildlife travel from Nepal's protected areas to protected areas in India to the south and the Churia forests to the north are being rapidly degraded.

Members cutting grass in their Community Forest in Kailali

Energy Efficiency and Sustainable Development

UNDP's Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) worked between 1996 and March 2011 to build 317 sustainable micro-hydro projects with a total installed capacity of 5.7 megawatts (MW). 59,172 households have been connected to these micro-hydro power plants. The World Bank joined in 2003 to provide support through the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) at the local level.

The Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL) is an extension of the successful partnership between the government (AEPC) and UNDP in the renewable energy sector to consolidate the best practices from REDP and continue scaling up access to energy services.

UNDP's RERL programme supports to develop the capacity of AEPC and private sector on installation and manufacturing of 100 kW plants and to establish a network between private companies, the rural energy system distributors and micro finance institutions.

Since the Girindi Khola Micro-hydro power plant in Kharbang started its operation, many facilities have opened up in the village, including;

→ Micro hydro plant in Kharbang



School: The small village of Kharbang in Dagatundada VDC, Baglung has a government-run Tribhuvan secondary school. The enrollment rate of children in



this school is going higher due to the facilities that the school offers with access to electricity. The school now has a computer lab with desktop and 15 laptops, a printer cum photocopy machine, projector, a digital library of educational and reference materials and access to Internet.

Krishna Prasad Kharel, the principal of the school says, "Our school has been selected among many hundred schools to receive a grant of 50 computers from the government for improving and expanding computer classes. From this session onwards we are going to run classes using computers not just for computer subjects but also for Maths, Science, English and Nepali from grade 2 onwards".

Health clinic: Earlier the clinic had basic pathological test facilities only but now it has started X-ray services and a fully equipped pathological lab. It serves on average about 90 patients in a day, out of which 50 avail of the pathological lab and X-ray facilities. Prior to this facility, people had to travel to neighbouring districts to get the services, which took them at least a day.



Dental clinic: The dental clinic is now able to use modern dental equipment with uninterrupted power supply. Dhan Bahadur Kaucha, the proprietor of the clinic says, "Before the micro-hydro, I even considered moving the clinic elsewhere but could not do so because of daily power cuts and back-up costs. With micro-hydro energy there is no problem of power cuts".



FM Radio Station: Sarathi FM 107.4 MHz has started its radio services and has around 200,000 listenership in and around Kharbang. The FM is able to transmit for 17 hours every day and hosts programs that promote social cohesion and environmental awareness along with news and entertainment programmes.



Small businesses: A Chiuri (plant) herbal soap factory has been established supported by UNDP's Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP).

A noodle factory has also been established. Drona Ban, the proprietor of the factory which he started 2 years back says, "I will not go abroad for work again." He makes a profit of around Rs. 30,000 every month. Without electricity from the micro-hydro, this would have been just impossible."



A former Maoist ex-combatant Ram Bahadur 'Navin' is successfully running a poultry farm. From his poultry business, Ram Bahadur is able to make a profit of Rs. 70,000-100,000 every 45-60 days.



Climate Change Adaptation

UNDP's National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change project (NAPA, 2008–2011, \$0.7 million) supported the Government of Nepal to produce Nepal's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for Climate Change. The document was endorsed by the cabinet in September 2010 and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) a month later.

A nationwide vulnerability assessment and extensive consultations led to the identification of the nine priority areas for immediate and urgent climate change adaptation work in Nepal. The NAPA document also estimates the costs of the work that needs to be carried out under the nine areas and defines the governance structure for climate change adaptation work and the agencies responsible for planning and implementing interventions. The production of the NAPA has paved the way for Nepal to access international funds for least developed countries to adapt to climate change.

In 2011, the GON brought in Nepal's climate change policy. The main targets of the policy are:

- Establish a climate change centre for conducting research and monitoring;

- Initiate community-based local adaptation actions;
- Prepare a national strategy for carbon trading;
- Formulate and implement a low carbon economic development strategy;
- Assess losses and benefits from climate change in various areas and sectors;
- Promote climate adaptation and the adoption of measures to address adverse climate change impacts;
- Develop an impact forecasting system to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change.

(See full version at www.moenv.gov.np)

UNDP is facilitating the design of three new projects for climate change adaptation in line with the priorities identified by the NAPA and the government's Climate Change Policy (2011). The GLOF project directly addresses NAPA priority areas 3 and 4, Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCCP) addresses NAPA area 1 and Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) addresses area 7. The design of all these programmes is well advanced and is ready to be launched in 2012 for four years. UNDP will implement the GLOF and EBA projects and provide technical assistance and capacity building support to the government to implement NCCCP.

FOREST CONSERVATION GROUP IN NEPAL WINS 2011 UNEP SASAKAWA PRIZE

Two projects, conserving forests and promoting sustainable development in remote rural communities of Guatemala and Nepal are the laureates of the 2010-11 UNEP Sasakawa prize.

The co-winners received the prestigious award on 23 Feb 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya, during the 26th UNEP Governing Council/ Global Ministerial Environment Forum in support of the 2010-2011 International Year of the Forests.

The Manahari Development Institute

in Nepal (MDI-Nepal), one of the Global Environment Facility-Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP) grantees from Nepal is the co-winner of this award around the theme "Forests for People, Forests for Green Growth".

MDI-Nepal, a non-governmental organisation founded in 2001, has introduced agro-forestry to help improve crop productivity and water irrigation systems as well as reduce soil erosion on the forested hills and mountainous areas. Apart from

making up most of the country's land mass, the slopes also are home to 18 million population of the country. These agro-forestry measures have significantly improved food security and living standards of the rural communities living on the steep slopes of Nepal. With the involvement of the indigenous community, MDI-Nepal has delivered economic and social benefits to more than 2,000 households by improving the productivity of marginal lands with the planting of various fruit crops.

The three new initiatives will be launched in collaboration with UNDP's support for rural energy, environmental conservation and disaster risk reduction from 2012 onwards

| DONORS (IMPLEMENTERS) | IMPLEMENTING AGENCY(S) | PERIOD AND LOCATION | OBJECTIVE |
|---|--|---|--|
| Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction project (GLOF) | | | |
| \$7 million from UNFCCC's Least Developed Countries Fund. | UNDP | Four years in Solu Khumbu district and several flood affected districts of east Nepal | Reduce human and material losses from GLOFs and catastrophic floods by increasing the resilience of affected communities and increasing their capacity to respond to threats posed by climate change and disasters. |
| Nepal Climate Change Support Programme: Building Climate Resilience in Nepal (NCCCP) | | | |
| £14.6m from the EU's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) programme and DFID. | Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology (MoEST) assisted by UNDP | 4 years in 13 mid and far west districts | Implement climate resilient development in vulnerable areas and build the capacity of the Government of Nepal to develop, cost, budget and implement evidence-based adaptation measures at the local level. Aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors. |
| Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems project (Nepal component) (EBA) | | | |
| 10m Euros from the German government's environment ministry (BMU) | UNEP, UNDP, IUCN | Four years in Panchase area (overlapping Kaski, Parbat & Syangja) of west Nepal | Will pilot approaches to ecosystem based adaptation (EBA) in a mountain ecosystem in Nepal to test how to mitigate the impacts of climate change. The knowledge gained will facilitate decision making on the application of EBA tools to identify impacts of climate change at national and ecosystem level and to inform mitigation measures and national policy making. |

Conservation of **Biodiversity**

UNDP's Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP) began in 2006 to establish a landscape-level management model to safeguard the area's biological wealth and its vital ecological functions. The project is promoting landscape level conservation across the two protected areas, their buffer zones and adjoining landscapes in 52 VDCs of Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. Forests make up 60% of the area.

Work is on-going to bring together government agencies, local people and non-governmental expertise to sustain the area's biodiversity in tandem with meeting local people's needs.

The project is promoting enabling policies and helping build an institutional framework for the integrated management of the area. The aim is to overcome the sectoral boundaries between forest department and the department of wildlife-managed areas and between areas managed for

conservation and areas managed for agricultural crop and livestock production. This division often hinders conservation efforts.

The mid-term review of WTLCP found that the project's many conservation activities and its support for environmentally-friendly livelihoods had led to visible improvements in forest cover and

↓ WTLCP is working with local communities and government in Laljhadi corridor to restore large areas of degraded and encroached forests



grasslands in the protected areas, buffer zones, wildlife corridors and forests where the project works.

For biodiversity conservation the project has established around 530 hectares of plantations in 45 forest corridors and critical buffer-zone areas close to Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve and Bardiya National Park; produced an action plan to conserve the area's elephants and reduce conflict with humans; and supported community anti-poaching units to prevent forest encroachment, poaching and illegal woodcutting.

The project is empowering communities to practice the sustainable and biodiversity-friendly management of natural resources by running forest management and entrepreneurship trainings for user groups and providing grants to start income generating activities; supporting the formation of new community forest user groups; forming eco-clubs in schools and running women's literacy classes. The project has supported the building of 500 biogas-attached toilets and 45 solar lamps to decrease local people's dependency on firewood.



Credit: Prajwal Pradhan

↗ A scene from one of the Western Terai's protected areas. These areas are home to many endangered animals (Bardiya National Park)

Medicinal Plants Help Reduce Human-Wildlife Conflict



➤ Camomile flowers

The community forest that lies in the Khata corridor, a biological corridor connecting the Bardiya National Park and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in India is the most visited community-managed forest in the district because of its rich bio-diversity.

The UNDP Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP) has been promoting Mentha and Camomile cultivation near the protected and buffer-zone areas for the last five years. These aromatic plants are high value cash crops that grow very well in this region. This is also the best non-lethal way to keep unruly rhinos away from farms and avoid crop destruction

market and helped the farmers of the Shiv Community Forest to grow the plants. WTLCP supported to provide quality seeds, technical knowledge, herb processing plants and marketing of the products. A total of 995 farmers cultivated these medicinal and aromatic plants in over 100 hectares of land and extracted

and the resultant human-wildlife conflict. As rhinos hate the smell of these plants, it is more than enough to keep the animals from entering human settlements and farmlands.

WTLCP explored the potential

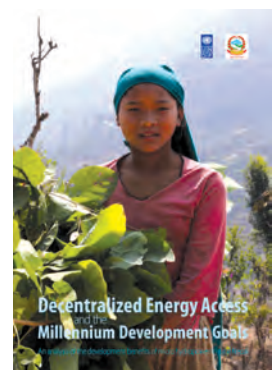
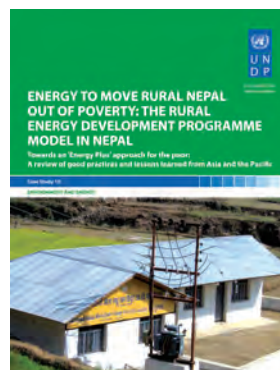
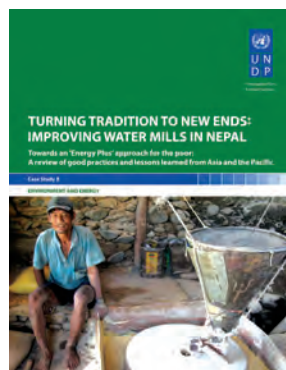
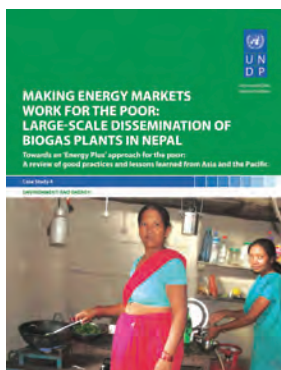
nearly 2800 kgs of essential oil in the year 2011. The farmers sold the essential oil extracted out of Mentha and Camomile for Rs. 1,200 per kg and Rs 23,000 per kg respectively.

Also, Nepal's initiative of Mentha and Camomile cultivation to improve livelihood and to reduce human and wildlife conflict was nominated as one of the top 12 community based conservation projects in BBC World Challenge-2011 contest. Nepal, which has around 29 percent forest area, including wildlife parks, reserves and community forests, has been facing difficulties in handling the human-wildlife conflict. Every year, wildlife that venture out of forests cause havoc across the country damaging property and killing people.



➤ Mentha plant

Knowledge Products





CONSERVING THE WETLANDS



UNDP's Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal (CSUWN) project is promoting the sustainable management and conservation of Nepal's nationally and globally important wetlands and the globally threatened species, including migratory species, which live there. The project builds on the Government's Wetland's Policy (2003) to lessen the conflict between the conservation of wetland biodiversity and local people's basic needs.

The project pilots the new mechanisms it develops in Nepal's two most threatened Ramsar sites. About 150,000 people from 25,000 households live in and around the Koshi Tappu and Ghodaghodi Lake areas. The project seeks to decrease exploitation by locals to safeguard these areas' biodiversity and ecological functions. The project strengthens the ability of line agency personnel and local people to conserve biodiversity and collaborative working by government agencies and ways of involving local communities in decision making. Hence, it supports

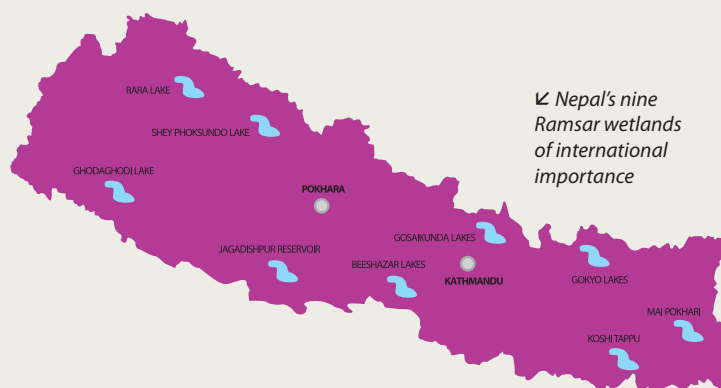
locals to develop their livelihoods in ways that do not harm the environment.

The Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve lies in the floodplain of the Sapta Koshi River in eastern Nepal. It was gazetted as a reserve in 1976 to preserve the habitat of Nepal's last surviving population of the globally threatened Asiatic wild water buffalo. The area's great variety of wetland ecosystems is a globally important site for birdlife with 439 species recorded including numerous waterfowl, waders, bush and forest species. It is also an important staging area for trans-

Himalayan and trans-continental migratory birds. Fifty two species of fish have been reported from the reserve. The main threats to the reserve are encroachment by surrounding communities and the thousands of domestic cattle that graze inside the reserve, threatening the habitat of the wild water buffalo and its genetic purity as the wild buffaloes breed with domestic buffaloes. The area also suffers from over-fishing, and the grasslands are badly affected by overgrazing, annual grass cutting and burning.

The Ghodaghodi Lake Complex in Kailali district is made up of 14 lakes including the largest lake in Nepal's Terai. The area is of particular importance as it represents one of the last intact network of marshes, swamps and lakes in southern Nepal. This ecosystem provides important habitats for the globally-threatened marsh crocodile, smooth-coated otter, several species of turtle and many water birds. Many local ethnic communities rely on the ecosystem's water, fish and plants for their livelihoods.

The main threats to the area are from encroachment, human disturbance, grazing pressure from cattle, poaching, hunting and the illegal extraction of forest products.





5

Reducing the Risk of Natural Disasters

Nepal is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. The steep and flood-prone terrain, low levels of awareness, high illiteracy, poverty, rapid urbanization, the adverse effects of climate change and lack of institutional and legal frameworks for disaster risk management all contribute to the vulnerability.

Extensive flooding in the monsoon season and recurrent landslides are a constant threat to the lives and properties in both the low land (terai) and the hilly region. Climate change is exacerbating these threats leading to more floods and increasing the probability of catastrophic glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs).

Earthquakes are the largest threat as most of Nepal lies in a high seismic risk zone. It has been estimated that a strong earthquake in the Kathmandu valley would cause at least 40,000 deaths.

Supporting to reduce the risk of natural hazards

Since the early 1990s UNDP has provided and managed a large-scale support for reducing the impact of natural disasters in Nepal.

UNDP's 'Koshi Early Recovery Project' (2009-2011) coordinated early recovery and helped rebuild the lives and livelihoods of thousands of victims of the August 2008 Koshi floods.

The 'Disaster Risk Reduction in Nepal' project (2008-2011) and previous projects assisted the government shift from reactive responses to a more proactive risk reduction and preparedness approach. The



completion of the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in Nepal and the establishment of disaster risk reduction focal points in government agencies were important milestones for mainstreaming risk reduction into national and sectoral planning.

The 'Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness Programme' (2007-2011) built up capacity in five of Nepal's largest municipalities and in policy instruments for more earthquake resilient buildings.

UNDP is a major player in the Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC), which has brought together the government, Nepal's bilateral and multilateral development partners, the United Nations and civil

society organisations to prepare five flagship programmes as a prioritised action plan for implementing the national strategy.

The Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium's Flagship Programmes are;

1. School and Hospital Seismic Safety;
2. Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity;
3. Flood Management in the Koshi River;
4. Community Disaster Risk Reduction and Management and;
5. Policy and Institutional Support for Disaster Risk Management.

UNDP supported early recovery programme for 2008 Koshi flood victims

UNDP's Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP) that began in 2011 is building the capacity of government ministries and local bodies for disaster risk management.

The CDRMP is supporting the government to strengthen the institutional and legislative system for disaster risk reduction (DRR) by helping to develop DRR policy and legislation, promoting funding for DRR and disaster risk management in national and local government budgets, helping to revise the National Building Code and

implement risk-sensitive land-use plans and building the skills of officials and technicians for disaster risk management.

The Programme is helping to build strategic linkages with other sectors to mainstream disaster risk reduction by supporting the National Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance to encourage government agencies to allocate funds for DRR when budgeting for development projects. It is supporting the government agencies responsible for water, environment forestry, soil conservation and education to develop policies and procedures for managing disaster risks.

The CDRMP is providing support to assess the impact of climate change related risk on people, property and the economy and support climate risk management activities. It is also supporting to strengthen the community based early warning systems.

The CDRMP is providing technical assistance to improve emergency preparedness and response capacities at the national and district level by helping to develop national and district disaster management plans, establishing a network of emergency operations centres, strengthening search and rescue teams, supporting to prepare and earthquake response plan for Kathmandu valley and improving the awareness of government stakeholders about response mechanisms.

At the community level, the Programme is supporting to develop guidelines for communities to prepare disaster risk management plans. It is also helping to build the capacity of NGOs and national volunteer cadres for community-level DRR.



➤ Mayor Robert Parker, Mayor of Christchurch New Zealand speaks on natural disasters especially earthquake preparedness during the symposium on Disaster Risk Reduction. The other participants include;

Jhalanath Khanal, former Prime Minister of Nepal;
Margareta Wahlstrom, the UN Assistant Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action; Maria Otero, US Under Secretary of State for Democracy and Global Affairs; His Excellency Scott DeLisi, the US Ambassador to Nepal Robert Piper, UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

NATIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER IN ACTION



Within minutes of the 6.8 Richter scale earthquake on the evening of Sunday 18 September that jolted Nepal and part of India, China and Bhutan, the newly established National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) in Kathmandu sprang into action. Soon after the incident, the NEOC made radio contacts with the hospitals in Kathmandu valley to alert them about the possible influx of injured and ordered all security agencies (Nepal Army, Armed Police Force and Nepal Police) to respond immediately. The NEOC was activated at level three, which means

the disaster required a coordinated response of ministries and selected members of Disaster Management Office in the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA).

Within an hour, senior officials from MoHA, including the Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs and all liaison officers from security agencies reported to NEOC. The centre contacted the Chief District Officers (CDOs) to collect information about the impact of the disaster and provided guidance and support for response. A press release was sent to all major media stations updating them on the situation and response. The following day the NEOC continued to gather information on deaths, injuries and infrastructure damage and distribute information

to the media.

A meeting of the Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC) also was organised at the NEOC the same day. It recommended the cabinet to provide additional support to victims apart from current approved Government provisions.

The EOC was established with financial support from the Government of Australia through AusAID, technical support from UNDP, Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, UN's Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

In 2011, following the establishment of NEOC, 11 District Emergency Operations Centers were established and equipped for coordinating the response mechanism at the district level.

LOCAL MASONS LEARN SAFER CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

The damage assessment, post the 18 September 2011 earthquake, was an eye opener that most of the buildings had not followed the Nepal National Building Code and were constructed with inappropriate methods. It was mainly due to lack of knowledge and expertise of local masons on earthquake safe construction techniques.

As part of early recovery initiative, the UNDP Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP) has partnered with the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) to transfer technical knowledge on safe construction and retrofitting to local masons in the 12 districts of east Nepal (the worst hit region during the last earthquake) with the financial support of DFID (\$1.5 m).

The local government engineers and sub-engineers from different government departmental offices (District Development Committees, Department of Agricultural Roads, Municipalities, District Education Office) have been trained to train the masons in their respective districts.

For knowledge and skills on safe construction techniques and retrofitting, the masons worked on actual models of buildings. To continue to raise public awareness,



the CDRMP has also been publishing and disseminating technical as well as non-technical public awareness materials in the earthquake affected districts. This is also expected to increase the demand of trained masons and engineers at the grass-roots level.

↘ Koshi
barrage bridge,
Sunsari





← UNDP provided 235 shelters (low cost houses) to 2008 Koshi flood victims through UN HABITAT

Early Recovery

235 FAMILIES RECEIVE NEW SHELTER

Under the relief, recovery and rehabilitation assistance, UNDP's Koshi Early Recovery Programme (KERP 2009-2011) coordinated early recovery and helped rebuild the lives and livelihoods of thousands of victims affected by the August 2008 Koshi flood.

The three affected Village Development Committees — Shripur, Haripur and Paschim Kusaha witnessed labour intensive infrastructure rehabilitation, vocational/skill trainings and development of micro-enterprises — targeted especially towards women, ethnic minorities and socially excluded groups.

Those 7,653 households who were displaced— living in camps and with host families for 7-11 months returned to their places of origin receiving various relief, recovery and compensation support from the Nepal Government and several humanitarian and development partners.

UNDP supported the district authority to develop and maintain database of the disaster survivors and comprehensive compensation package distribution, convene regular monthly general coordination meetings with all the partners in association with the District Development Relief Committee of Sunsari district and implement short term programmes for flood victims.

KERP provided its recovery assistance to 13,744 people from 2,274 households in the first phase of recovery programme and 15,997 people from 2,769 households in the second phase.

Under the 50 days of 'food and cash for work' programme jointly implemented by UNDP and the World Food Programme (WFP), the 7,088 flood affected families benefitted directly. Also, 97 infrastructure (roads, fish ponds, culverts etc.) projects were constructed under the 50 days of 'cash for work' programme with the support of UNDP Quick Impact for Peace Support Initiative (QIPSI) project.

Out of the 1,096 landless families identified by the District Development Relief Committee (DDRC), 235 families have already received shelter support through UNDP. The low cost bamboo houses were handed over to the beneficiaries in joint ownership of spouses in collaboration with UNHABITAT and Lumanti (NGO). The Government also provided 2 Kathas (0.0667 hectares) of land for each house in joint ownership of their spouses. It is interesting to note that for the first time in the history of Nepal, the whole settlement have land in joint ownership.

UNDP micro enterprise programme provided training and some livelihood micro grants to start income generating activities such as bee keeping, poultry, pig farming, candle making, opening tea-shops etc. There are around 716 micro-entrepreneurs continuing these small businesses as their source of livelihood. ■



Food and Cash for Work programme for flood victims



6 Halting and Reversing the Spread of HIV

UNDP's support to the national HIV programme has played a crucial role in reducing the rates of infections among the most at-risk groups to put Nepal on-target to achieve MDGs of having halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV and AIDS. This has been crucial for preventing the epidemic from taking hold in the general population, which could undermine development across all MDGs.

Most of the estimated 55,000 Nepalis living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are labour migrants and their female partners, injecting drug users, female sex workers, and men who have sex with men.

Until now infection has been transmitted mostly by unprotected sex amongst these and other at-risk groups and via injecting drug use. Infection is, however, becoming more common amongst the wives of men in the high risk categories. An average of 175 new cases is officially reported each month.

The DFID and GFATM programmes have made a large contribution to reducing the spread of HIV and AIDS, caring for infected people and helping gear up the national response to HIV in line with the National HIV/AIDS Action Plan (2008-2011) and the National HIV/AIDS Strategy, 2006-2011.



Reaching Key Affected Populations

The \$27.9 million provided by DFID between 2006 and 2011 went to run the prevention programmes for three population groups most at risk of contracting HIV i.e. Injecting Drug Users (IDUs), Migrants and Men having sex with Men (MSM).

The \$12.3 million provided by GFATM between the period of Nov 2008 –July 2012, have greatly improved access to HIV testing, antiretroviral therapy (ART) and the treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI) and opportunistic infections across 64 of Nepal's 75 districts. There have been 30 new HIV testing centres and 12 new ART centers and sub centres established.

☞ Children in Nava Kiran Plus, Care Centre in Chitwan



☞ ART Centre in Tikapur, Kailali

The GFATM grants have been instrumental in equipping Nepal's public health service with the infrastructure, personnel and supplies to respond to HIV and AIDS.

The DFID support greatly reduced prevalence of HIV amongst IDUs and the stabilization of prevalence rates amongst MSMs.

The new pooled donor funding for HIV from 2011/12 (including DFID funds) under the Nepal Health Sector Programme 2 is managed by the Ministry of Health and Population, whilst the National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC) is the government agency responsible for the health sector response to HIV.



➤ Spreading awareness against HIV and AIDS through street drama

PARTNERSHIPS

UNDP in Nepal has partnered with several NGOs to implement harm reduction activities. The Richmond Fellowship, Youth Vision, Recovering Nepal and other NGOs have been active in providing rehabilitation services to IDUs while the outreach and peer educators have been providing information on HIV and AIDS to male migrant labourers who go to India and other countries in search of work. UNDP is also supporting the Blue Diamond Society, a leading NGO for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people in Nepal.

➤ Yoga session ongoing in the Richmond Rehabilitation Centre in Kailali



It has its branches in districts to provide HIV prevention information and tests. The National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS and other NGOs have been providing care and support through community care homes that provide nutritious food, lodging, referral support and support to adhere to antiretroviral therapy regimes. Besides, the national blood transfusion service was supported to screen all blood supplies for HIV and sexually transmitted infections and over 1100 prisoners were educated on how to prevent the transmission of HIV.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The NCASC's role was commendable in managing the ARV drugs potential out of stock situation in the year 2011. With UNDP support, NCASC undertook serious monitoring of drugs availability and transferred stocks between service delivery points so that no service centre faced shortage of drugs which resulted in uninterrupted treatment of patients.

One of the biggest achievements of UNDP has been to enable the government to undertake two new roles regarding HIV services; the undertaking of the new HIV programme under the Nepal Health Sector Programme 2 and secondly the management of logistics such as procuring HIV services from NGOs. UNDP also

supported the production of National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (2011-2016) in partnership with UNAIDS. The new plan was launched on World AIDS Day, 1 December 2011.

Also, substantial funding and direct capacity building support provided to the representative civil society organisations of IDUs, MSM and People Living with HIV

(NGOs, networks and community based organisations) has empowered more than 40 representative organisations (IDUs, MSM and migrants) to provide their constituents with HIV related services. This support has empowered these organizations to advocate for the rights of their constituents. ■

Efforts to Boost LGBTI Rights in Nepal

UNDP Goodwill Ambassador Crown Prince Haakon of Norway being briefed by CA member Sunil Babu Pant on LGBTI rights and challenges



On 21 December 2007, the Supreme Court of Nepal rendered a landmark decision in ordering the Government to amend all discriminatory laws against LGBTI (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex) and formally recognize the LGBTI as 'third gender' in accordance with their sexual and gender identities.

The objective of this decision was to protect the rights of these individuals and communities on an equal footing with heterosexual citizens and most importantly extend all available state services to LGBTI with specific reference to citizenship certificates - a

prerequisite for accessing many other state services and rights.

UNDP was the first international entity to extend support to the Blue Diamond Society (BDS) in social mobilization, and HIV and STI intervention which includes prevention, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), treatment services, peer education, outreach, behaviour change communication (BCC) and counselling services in 14 districts of Nepal.

Efforts are also underway for the amendment of discriminatory laws and policies and the implementation of the

2007 decision of the Supreme Court of Nepal. Nepal is a pioneer in South Asia for making this landmark decision. However, the challenge now is to fully implement it in action.

As a result of all the efforts, the Government of Nepal has extended some degree of legal protection and financial support for LGBTI issues. With rising advocacy and awareness, recently the Central Bureau of Statistics listed 'third gender' in its census form, and the Election Commission included similar wording in the voter registration forms. There has been an increased social acceptance, reduction in harassment by the authorities/police; and legal recognition of their identity. The non-governmental and private actors, including the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal and the Nepal Investment Bank have reoriented institutional policies to include 'Others' as a gender.

Further, LGBTI issues are being taught within state universities while regular sympathetic media and television coverage has served to sensitize the public at large.

7

Resources and Partnerships

*Right Honourable Prime
Minister of Nepal Dr. Babu Ram
Bhattarai meeting UNDP
Administrator Helen Clark*

Between 2002 and 2011, UNDP invested more than \$235 million in Nepal's development. This funding comes from our own sources and contributions of bilateral and other donors. In addition to our donor partners we rely on our Government partners and on thousands of community groups, local governments and civil society groups to implement our programmes in Nepal's communities, villages and districts and at the central level.

Funding sources and partnerships

Of the \$ 34.1 million spent in 2011, 44% came from bilateral and multilateral agencies while 38% came from UNDP core funding and UNDP's Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) and 18% came from the Global Fund, the Global Environment Facility and other funds. The largest donor partner was DFID, which funded 13% of the 2011 Programmes providing major support to the Disaster Management, Election, Aid effectiveness, Support to NPC and other projects.

Several other new funding partnerships were started in 2011 with DFID, Denmark, Global Fund, Norway, AusAid, CIDA, UN Peace Fund and Japan.

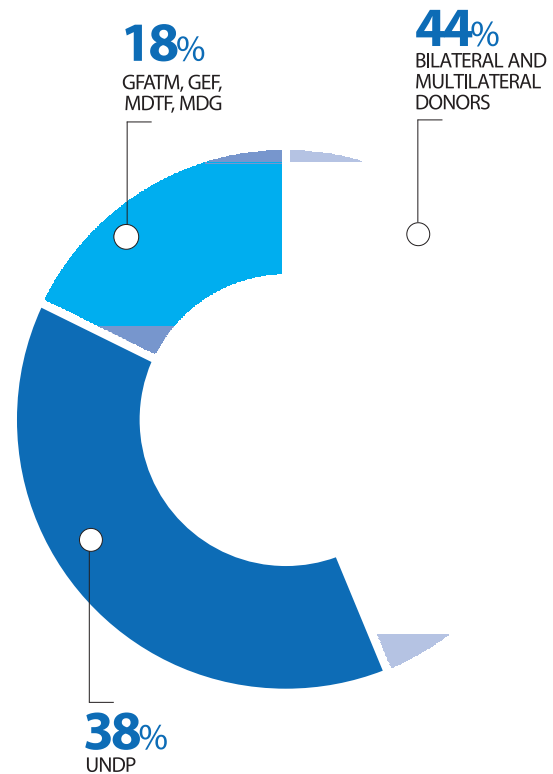
In 2011, the total expenditure of UNDP's projects and programmes was \$34.1 million. Of the different programme areas, the highest expenditure was in the peace building area which amounted to 27% of the total expenditure, followed by transitional democratic governance 21%, livelihoods 19%, energy, environment and natural disasters 18% and HIV/AIDS 16%.



UNDP Nepal's Development and Implementing Partners in 2011

| THEMATIC AREA | PARTNERS |
|-------------------------|--|
| Peace building | AusAID, Austria, British Embassy, Denmark, DFID, Government of Nepal, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Swiss/SDC, UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) |
| Transitional governance | AusAID, ADB, British Embassy, DANIDA, Denmark, DFID, Finland, Government of Nepal, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, SDC, UN Women, UNCDF, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNV |
| Livelihoods | AusAID, CIDA, Himal Power Limited (HPL), Government of Nepal, UNCDF |
| Energy and environment | Denmark, DFID, FAO, Global Environment Fund (GEF), Government of Nepal, Himal Power Limited (HPL), UNEP |
| Disaster Risk Reduction | AusAID, DFID, European Commission (EC), Global Environment Fund (GEF), Government of Nepal, Japan, OCHA, UNISDR, World Bank |
| HIV/AIDS | AusAID, DFID, Global Fund, Government of Nepal |
| | |

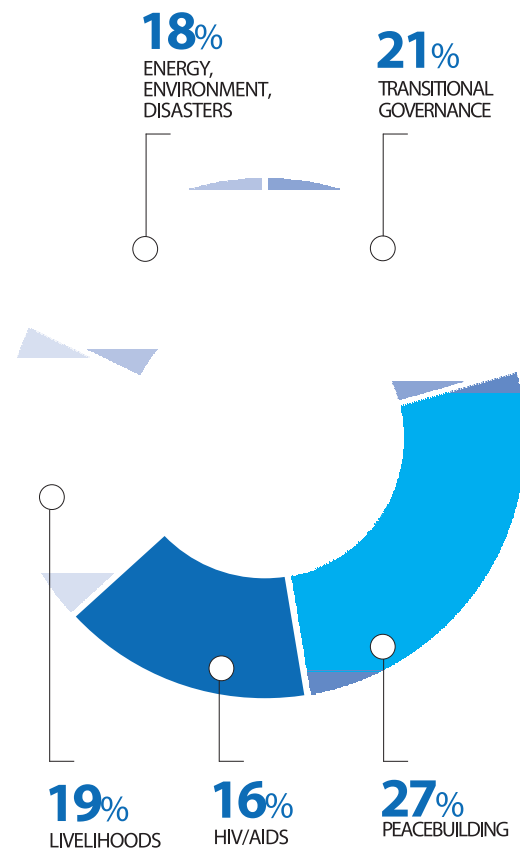
Sources of programme expenditure in 2011, UNDP Nepal



Bilateral Funding between 2010-2012

| Donor | US \$ million |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| DFID | 21.9 |
| AusAid | 6.8 |
| Denmark (Danida) | 3.9 |
| Norway (Norad) | 3.4 |
| British Embassy (UKM) | 1.7 |
| Canada (CIDA) | 1.2 |
| SDC | 1.0 |
| EU ECHO | 1.0 |
| World Bank | 0.6 |
| Finland | 0.6 |
| ADB | 0.5 |
| Austria | 0.3 |
| Japan | 0.3 |
| Netherlands (NET/SNV) | 0.1 |
| JICA | 0.1 |
| Sweden (SWI/SIDA) | 0.1 |
| Total | 43.5 |

UNDP Nepal programme expenditure by thematic area, 2011



United Nations **Volunteers**

The United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) programme has been providing operational and programmatic support to UN agencies in Nepal since 1974. In 2011 UNV continued to manage UN Volunteers in Nepal and to administer the sending of Nepali UN Volunteers abroad to serve in other countries.

The UNV programme had 92 UN Volunteers working in Nepal in seven UN agencies (UNHCR, OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRCPD, WFP and Resident Coordinator's Office).

More than 100 Nepali nationals have served as international UN Volunteers in various countries around the globe supporting peace and development.

In 2011 UNV continued working together with UNDP and five other UN agencies in the UN Joint Programme (LGCDP) to support the Government of Nepal for local governance and community development. One hundred national volunteers were placed in 48 District Development Committees (DDCs) and 52 municipalities through the government's National Development Volunteer Service (NDVS). These UNV funded NDVS volunteers supported local citizens, communities and marginalized groups to make local government bodies more accountable for providing quality services on time. In 2012 UNV will continue this programme in terms of supporting the capacity building and restructuring of NDVS.

UNV also deployed 25 Nepali female UN Volunteers to UNDP's Public Private Partnership Programme for Urban Environment project (PPPUE) in 2011, with funding from the Asian Development Bank

and AusAID. These volunteers were trained and placed in DDCs and municipalities to enhance service delivery and small scale private sector participation in delivering services. Their contribution to the PPPUE scheme was very much appreciated at the community level.

Throughout 2011 UNV acted as focal point for the worldwide celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10). In Nepal a National Steering Committee for Volunteerism, Nepal (NSCVN) was established by the initiative of UNV to take the lead on the IYV+10 celebrations. A National Plan of Action for the celebrations was prepared and implemented by NSCVN, including a special IYV+10 Volunteer Caravan event with the theme of "Volunteering for MDGs". A first ever "State of the World's Volunteerism Report", was launched in Nepal by the Honorable President Dr. Ram Baran Yadav to showcase volunteers' activities in the world and recognize the contribution of volunteerism to peace and development. ■

➤ IYV+10 Volunteer Caravan
"Volunteering for MDGs", 5 December 2011, Kathmandu



Annex I

UNDP Supported Projects and Programmes, 2011

52

UNDP Nepal

| PROGRAMME/PROJECT | IMPLEMEN- TED BY | DURATION | FUNDING CONTRIBUTED/COMMITTED (CURRENT PHASE) | | | 2011 EXPENDITURE TOTAL |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---|---|--|------------------------------|
| | | | PROJECT-WISE | DONOR(S) | DONOR (US\$) | |
| Peace building | | | | | | |
| Conflict Prevention Programme (CPP) | UNDP | Sept 10-Dec 15 | \$2,390,601 | BCPR UNPFN UNDP | \$747,592 \$150,000 \$1,493,009 | \$681,561 |
| UN Inter-agency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP) | UNDP | Jun 10-Jan 13 | \$6,920,730 | UNPFN (only UNDP) BCPR UNDP | \$6,179,250 \$692,762 \$48,718 | \$3,513,226 |
| Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN) | UNDP | May 08–Dec 12 | \$16,783,417 | Austria Denmark DFID British Emb. Norway BCPR Japan UNDP | \$278,940 \$2,600,000 \$2,757,930 \$1,005,748 \$1,777,272 \$770,418 \$253,000 \$7,340,109 | \$1,820,213 |
| Support to Nepal's transition through improved UN coherence | UNDP/ RCHCO | Nov 09-Dec 12 | \$5,605,089 | Sweden BCPR Swiss/SDC DFID UNPFN Norway AusAid UNDP | \$211,670 \$909,209 \$743,051 \$1,964,764 \$300,000 \$21,467 \$1,428,545 \$26,383 | \$2,437,320 |
| Transitional governance | | | | | | |
| Strengthening Planning and Monitoring Capacity of NPC (SNPC) | NPC | Oct 09-Sep 12 | \$963,425 | DFID UNDP | \$305,810 \$657,615 | \$375,636 |
| Strengthening the Capacity of National Human Rights Commission (SCNHRC) | NHRC | Aug 09-Dec 12 | \$1,603,881 | Finland Danida British Embassy SDC UNDP | \$495,819 \$387,937 \$295,476 \$333,071 \$91,578 | \$490,586 |

Contd.....UNDP supported projects and programmes, 2011

| PROGRAMME/PROJECT | IMPLEME-NTED BY | DURATION | FUNDING CONTRIBUTED/COMMITTED (CURRENT PHASE) | | | 2011 EXPENDITURE TOTAL |
|---|-------------------|----------------|---|---|---|------------------------|
| | | | PROJECT-WISE | DONOR(S) | DONOR (US\$) | |
| UN Joint Programme for the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) | MoLD | Apr 09–July 13 | \$3,656,460 | MDTF (DFID, Denmark) UNV UNICEF UNFPA UNCDF UN Women UNDP | \$2,064,587 Not thru UNDP Not thru UNDP Not thru UNDP Not thru UNDP Not thru UNDP \$1,591,873 | \$1,986,531 |
| Developing Capacities for Effective Aid Management and Coordination (Aid) | MoF | Jan 09–Dec 12 | \$1,228,418 | DFID DANIDA UNDP | \$240,000 \$158,360 \$830,058 | \$434,065 |
| Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development Support for the Election Commission of Nepal (ESP) | UNDP | Aug 08–Dec 12 | \$9,970,175 | Norway Denmark DFID JICA AusAid UNDP | \$2,142,740 \$2,330,000 \$2,048,797 \$94,215 \$1,090,604 \$2,263,819 | \$2,253,247 |
| Enhancing Access to Justice for Consolidation of Peace in Nepal (A2J) | The Supreme Court | Aug 08–Dec 12 | \$3,325,155 | BCPR UNDP | \$1,600,000 \$1,725,155 | \$875,647 |
| Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Environment (PPPUE) Phase 2 | MoLD | Mar 02–Dec 12 | \$3,325,752 | UNOPS ADB Netherlands UNDP | \$25,000 \$510,876 \$120,000 \$2,669,876 | \$680,090 |
| Livelihoods | | | | | | |
| Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) | UNDP | Aug 09–Dec 14 | \$9,059,928 | BCPR UNDP | \$4,290,128 \$4,769,800 | \$2,858,851 |
| Enhancing Access to Financial Services (EAFS) | NRB | Nov 08–Dec 12 | \$1,500,000 | UNCDF UNDP | Not thru UNDP \$1,500,000 | \$425,274 |
| Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) Phase 3 | MoICS | 1998–Dec 12 | \$14,459,169 | HPL AusAID CIDA UNDP | \$300,000 \$5,263,343 \$1,223,241 \$7,672,585 | \$3,176,778 |

Contd.....UNDP supported projects and programmes, 2011

Contd.....UNDP supported projects and programmes, 2011

| PROGRAMME/PROJECT | IMPLE- NTED BY | DURATION | FUNDING CONTRIBUTED/COMMITTED (CURRENT PHASE) | | | 2011 EXPENDITURE TOTAL |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---|--|---|------------------------------|
| | | | PROJECT-WISE | DONOR(S) | DONOR (US\$) | |
| Energy and environment | | | | | | |
| Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project (KIND) | MoEST | Jul 07–Dec 11 | \$4,107,470 | HPL UNDP | \$3,252,336 \$855,134 | \$628,544 |
| Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands (CSUWN) | MoFSC | Mar 07–Dec 12 | \$2,438,811 | GEF UNDP | \$1,964,895 \$473,916 | \$556,722 |
| Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP) | MoFSC | Aug 05–Dec 12 | \$4,658,011 | GEF UNDP | \$3,312,278 \$1,345,733 | \$844,816 |
| Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood Programme (RERL) | MoEST | Sep 96–Dec 12 | 4631199 | UNDP | \$4,631,199 | \$850,653 |
| Disaster risk reduction | | | | | | |
| Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP) | UNDP | Feb 2011–Dec 2015 | \$13,730,403 | World Bank BCPR DFID EU UNISDR UNDP | \$629,300 \$2,001,600 \$7,993,519 \$1,005,095 \$29,853 \$2,071,036 | \$2,714,576 |
| HIV/AIDS | | | | | | |
| HIV/AIDS Programme | UNDP | Feb 05–Dec 12 | \$43,423,797 | Global Fund DFID AusAID UNDP | \$17,765,005 \$24,667,082 \$11,093 \$980,617 | \$5,371,735 |
| Others | | | | | | |
| Other projects and programmes | | | \$17,050,589 | | \$17,050,589 | \$1,129,268 |
| Total | | | \$170,832,480 | | \$170,832,480 | \$34,105,338 |

Annex II

Quick Snapshot of **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** **Achievements** Against the Targets

| | PROGRESS AGAINST MDG TARGETS | | |
|-------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| GOAL | INDICATOR | ACHIEVEMENT 2010 | TARGET FOR 2015 |
| MDG 1 | Proportion of population living on less than US\$ 1 per day (PPP) (%) | 19.7 | 17 |
| | Proportion of population below national poverty line (%) | 25.4 | 21 |
| | Proportion of employed people living on less than US\$ 1 per day (PPP) (%) | 22 | 17 |
| | Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%) | 36.1 | 25 |
| | Proportion of underweight children aged 6-59 months > -2 SD (%) | 36.4 | 29 |
| | Proportion of stunted children aged 6-59 months > -2 SD (%) | 46.8 | 30 |
| MDG 2 | Net enrolment rate in primary education (%) | 93.7 | 100 |
| | Survival rate to Grade 5 (%) | 77.9 | 100 |
| | Literacy rate for 15-24 years old (%) | 86.5 | 100 |
| MDG 3 | Ratio of girls to boys at primary level | 1 | 1 |
| | Ratio of girls to boys at secondary level | 0.93 | 1 |
| | Ratio of women to men at tertiary level | 0.63 | 1 |
| | Ratio of literate women to men aged 15-24 years | 0.83 | 1 |
| MDG 4 | Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles (%) | 85.6 | >90 |
| | Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 50 | 54 (38*) |
| | Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 41 | 34 (32*) |
| MDG 5 | Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) | 229 | 213 (134*) |
| | Proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendant (%) | 29 | 60 |
| MDG 6 | HIV Prevalence among population aged 15-49 years (%) | 0.49 | 0.35 |
| | Clinical malaria incidence (per 1,000 population) | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| | Prevalence rate associated with TB (per 100,000 population) | 244 | 210 |
| | Death rate associated with TB (per 100,000 population) | 22 | 20 |
| MDG 7 | Commercial energy use per unit GDP (toe/mRs) | 3.7 | - |
| | Area under forest coverage (%) | 39.6 | 40 |
| | Proportion of population using improved drinking water source (%) | 80.4 | 73 |
| | Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%) | 43.0 | 53 |
| | | | |

Source: Adapted from *Nepal MDGs Progress Report 2010*, NPC/UNCT, Nepal

Note: * Revised for Nepal, ** toe=ton oil equivalent, mRs = million rupees



UNDP Nepal Staff with UNDP Goodwill Ambassador HRH Crown Prince Haakon of Norway and UNDP Administrator
Helen Clark, November 2011

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