

ANNUAL REPORT 2007

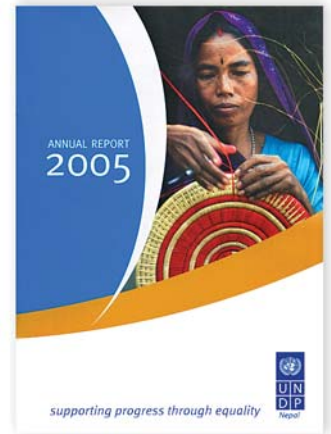
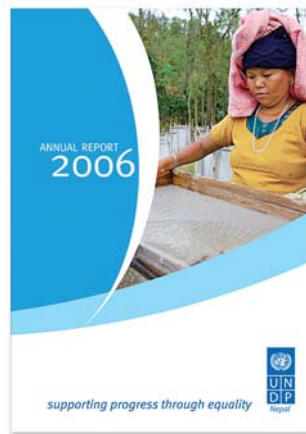


supporting progress through equality





An entrepreneur weaving carpet, supported by the Micro-enterprise Development Programme in Sunsari district



THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. It is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and its wide range of partners.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of reducing poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. UNDP focuses on helping countries to build and share solutions to the challenges of Democratic Governance, Poverty Reduction, Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Energy and Environment and HIV/AIDS.

UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all its activities, it encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

UNDP in Nepal

Since 1963 UNDP has worked with the Government and people of Nepal to reduce poverty. The organization's current programme of assistance is detailed in the *Country Programme Document* (2008-2010) and focuses on the following areas:

- Peace building;
- Transitional governance;
- Sustainable livelihoods; and,
- Energy, environment, and natural disaster management.

Gender and social inclusion, HIV/AIDS, climate change, and capacity development are cross-cutting issues in these four areas.

Foreword

I am pleased to present the third Annual Progress Report of UNDP Nepal aimed at informing our partners about UNDP's work in the country.

2007 was the last year of our Country Cooperation Framework II (2002-2007) and we continued to support national projects in all 75 districts of Nepal in partnership with Government, various bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society, academia and grass-root communities. Our total expenditure during the Programme Cycle 2002-2007 reached US\$ 103 million. The major achievements during this cycle can be seen in the Retrospective chapter (page 43) of this report.

The past two years (2006-2007) have been a transition period for us and we have redefined and realigned our programmes so as to better deliver tangible peace dividends to women, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis, unemployed youth and traditionally excluded groups.

The recent expansion of UNDP's work into core peace building areas can be seen through the establishment of our Peace Building and Recovery Unit in 2007 which delivered assistance in a number of key areas including

recovery and reintegration, Constitution-building support and electoral assistance. The successful registration of Maoist combatants undertaken with our UN System partners, for example, helped pave the way for inclusion of CPN (Maoist) into the Interim Government.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all of our donors and implementing partners as well as other stakeholders for their support and involvement in producing the development results highlighted in this report. We look forward to continuing this partnership in our new programme cycle (2008-2010).

We will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of our work in particular to ensure that our programmes effectively address the needs of the poor and excluded sections of society. Improved synergies with our UN Country Team partners also promise greater impact. These will remain a key priority going forward. In the meantime, I hope that you find this report useful.

Please feel free to comment on the enclosed. Your feedback is important to us.



Robert Piper
UNDP Resident Representative, Nepal

Acronyms

AzJ	Access to Justice
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP)
CA	Constituent Assembly
CBDMGs	Community Based Disaster Management Groups
CBDMP	Community Based Disaster Management Project
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCF	Country Cooperation Framework
CDF	Community Development Fund
CO	Community Organisation
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country programme Document
DDC	District Development Committee
DFDP	Decentralized Financing and Development Programme
DFID	Department for International Development
DLGSP	Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
KiND	Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project
LSGA	Local Self-Governance Act
MC/PM	Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEDEP	Micro-Enterprise Development Programme
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NHDR	Nepal Human Development Report
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology
PPPUe	Public Private Partnerships for Urban Environment
QIPSI	Quick Impact and Peace Support Initiative
REDP	Rural Energy Development Programme
ROJ	Reform of the Judiciary Programme
RUPP	Rural Urban Partnership Programme
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SPA	Seven Party Alliance
TLOs	Tole Lane Organisations
UKM	United Kingdom
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFIP	United Nations Fund for International Partnership
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDP	Village Development Programme
WTLCP	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project

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Overview 2007

The working environment

After the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Seven Party Alliance (SPA) and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) in November 2006, Nepal entered 2007 with hopes for sustainable peace and development. Subsequently, the SPA and the Maoists formed an Interim Government to conduct elections to the Constituent Assembly (CA) which would pave the way for the structural and social transformation of the country.

The same year, the Madhesi Movement in the Tarai gained momentum in its call for state recognition of Madhesi people's identity and citizen rights. Other traditionally marginalised groups also stepped up their pressure on the Interim Government for greater representation in state and constitution-building processes and structures. Frequent strikes and *bandhs* and the deteriorating law and order situation disrupted public life, closed businesses, and hampered development and service delivery. However, some progress was made in ensuring the representation of women and other marginalised groups in the new constitution building process.

In such a context, it was important for all of Nepal's development partners to support the peace building efforts of the Government. Thus, UNDP ensured that its development initiatives throughout its various programmes in 2007 supported the peace process, or at least delivered tangible peace dividends to women, Dalits (one of the traditionally most disadvantaged and so-called 'untouchable'), Janajatis, Madhesis, unemployed youth and other traditionally excluded groups.



UNDP's priorities

In 2007, UNDP supported national projects in all 75 districts of Nepal in partnership and collaboration with the Government, various bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society, academia and the communities at the grassroots, including the poorest of the poor, women and other excluded groups.

The development activities spanned the following thematic areas:

- Peace building and recovery;
- Democratic governance;
- Pro-poor policies and sustainable livelihoods;
- Energy, environment and natural disaster management;
- Slowing the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Out of the 33 active projects in 2007, 10 were new, out of which 3 were in the area of peace building and recovery. A total of US\$ 27 million was invested across the 5 thematic areas (Chart 1). This figure represented an increase of 33 percent over 2006 expenditures at US\$ 20.2 million.

Highlights of 2007

Peace building and recovery

Peace Platform:

- Supported UNMIN in the design and implementation of a comprehensive strategy and system to register and verify 31,318 Maoist combatants and their arms. The registration of the combatants paved the way for inclusion of the Maoists into the Interim Government.
- Initiated broad-based public dialogue on constitution building and state restructuring through 5 national and regional conferences on Constitution Making in Nepal; Restructuring and Federalism; Human Rights, Diversity and Social Justice; Justice Systems; and Systems of Government.
- Supported the establishment of the Government and the UN Peace Trust Funds designed to facilitate development partners financing various projects related to the implementation of the CPA.
- Launched a *Quick Impact and Peace Support Initiative (QIPSI)* in the most vulnerable and marginalised communities of 10 conflict-affected districts in the Tarai to provide immediate benefits, such as support to the

construction of infrastructures, creation of micro-enterprises and support for natural disaster mitigation. Youth, women, indigenous nationalities, Dalits and religious minorities were the principal beneficiaries of this initiative.

Elections:

- Supported the Election Commission and the establishment of an *Electoral Observation Resource Centre* to provide training and assistance to domestic and international election observers for the CA election.

Democratic governance

Access to justice:

- Enhanced the efficiency of model pilot courts to provide expeditious justice through professional staff development and material support.
- Supported the institutionalization of mediation as a practice for delivering speedy justice and reducing the number of backlogged cases. As a result, more than 3,300 cases were settled.

Local governance:

- Public hearings were carried out in 20 districts and 5 municipalities, gender budget audits in 10 districts, and disadvantaged group mapping in 53 districts.
- Completed preparations for the national replication of the Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures (MC/PM) system for improved accountability, transparency and gender and social inclusion-sensitivity of local governments.
- Supported the Ministry of Local Development for the preparation and approval of operational guidelines on Community Development Funds in 439 Village Development Committees to facilitate a smooth flow of development resources at the local level in the absence of elected bodies.
- 4,372 additional Community Organisations (COs) were set up and over 500 Tole Lane (neighbourhood) Organisations (TLOs) were set up in more than 880 VDCs and 40 municipalities.
- 1,457 community infrastructure projects (drinking water, irrigation, roads, bridges, public toilets, electricity) were completed with seed grant support benefiting 71,129 community members.

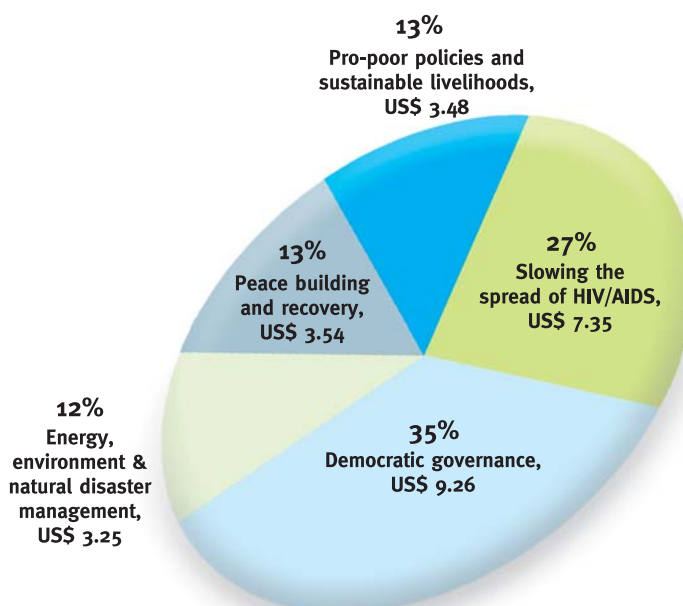


Chart 1: Programme Expenditure in 2007 by Thematic Areas

- 200 basic service related projects (fruit and vegetable collection centres, milk chilling centres, market outlets, and link roads and bridges) were completed benefiting 11,682 households.
- 259 infrastructure projects (drinking water, toilets, roads, bridges, irrigation canals, school buildings, health posts, etc) were completed through DFDP support benefiting 265,000 community members.

Pro-poor policies and sustainable livelihoods MDGs:

- Supported the National Planning Commission to make the Three-Year Interim Plan MDGs-based.

Micro-enterprises:

- Supported the establishment of a Micro-enterprise Unit in the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supply (MOICS) and Enterprise Development Units and District Enterprise Development Funds in 15 District Development Committees.
- Helped set-up 8,163 micro-enterprises mostly among poor women, youth, Dalits and indigenous nationalities. These micro-enterprises generated an additional 9,988 jobs which were mostly filled by women, Dalits and other marginalised groups.

Livelihood:

- Completed 1,916 community infrastructure projects (drinking water, irrigation, sanitation) with seed grant support from DLGSP, DFDP and RUPP benefiting more than 350,000 community members.

Energy, environment and natural disaster management

Energy:

- Installed 49 new micro-hydro plants that electrified 14,342 households and led to the creation of 75 new micro-enterprises.
- Established a landmark partnership with the private sector on a cost sharing basis for electrifying 3,100 rural households through the construction of a 400 kilowatt mini-hydro power plant.

Environment and livelihood:

- Implemented 18 projects related to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and land degradation prevention for integrating conservation with livelihood.

Disaster management:

- Supported the Government to prepare a first-ever National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management based on the Hyogo Framework of Action, signalling a conceptual shift from recovery to preparedness and risk reduction.

Slowing the spread of HIV and AIDS

- Provided Voluntary Counselling and Testing services to 56,902 migrants and their family members, 2,234 injecting drug users and 1,995 men having sex with men.
- Provided crisis care (in the form of check-ups, referrals and shelter) to 1,713 people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Supported the piloting of livelihood opportunities for 25 infected women, most of them widows from the Far Western districts, through training on entrepreneurship.

Monitoring and security

The nationwide coverage of our programmes, geographical inaccessibility of many hilly and mountainous districts, as well as the fluctuating political situation in the country continued to pose major challenges for monitoring and management of our programmes.

In order to overcome these challenges, we opened a new field office in Biratnagar to strengthen our programme outreach in the Eastern Region in addition to our two existing field offices in Nepalgunj and Dadeldhura. A major effort was also made to increase field monitoring visits from the UNDP Country Office in Kathmandu to provide better support to the projects and to be better equipped to react quickly to emerging challenges.

Over 120 field project staff, particularly in the Tarai region, were provided with basic risk management skills

to help them work safely and effectively in a conflict-prone environment.

Support to UN common programme development

With all the other UN Agencies in Nepal, UNDP actively participated in producing the UN's Common Country Assessment (CCA), which served as a baseline to identify the key areas of intervention of the UN System and led to the formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Nepal (UNDAF) 2008-2010. The UNDAF has consolidated the UN Country Team's common strategy on how best to support broad-based development that will strengthen the foundation for sustainable peace in Nepal.

Building on the UNDAF and the lessons learnt from the evaluations of our previous programmes, UNDP produced its new Country Programme Document (CPD) and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2008-2010. This new CPD is closely aligned with the Nepal Government's Three-Year Interim Plan (2008-2010).

In line with the principle of harmonisation, UNDP in close collaboration with UNFPA and UNICEF, introduced a new fund transfer mechanism, Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer, which will reduce transaction cost for the Government. As a part of this process, a macro-assessment of the Government's public financial management system was conducted and submitted to the Government for endorsement.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

The focus of the UN System in Nepal in 2008 and beyond will be to further support and strengthen the nation's peace process.

Along these lines, UNDP will focus on:

- Peace building;
- Transitional governance;
- Sustainable livelihoods; and,
- Energy, environment, and natural disaster management.

We will pay particular attention to enhancing the impact of our programmes in the poorest, remote, and most conflict-affected areas, to supporting the achievement of the MDGs, to mitigating the impacts of climate change, to further addressing gender and social inclusion and HIV/AIDS, and to enhancing capacity development across our programmes. ■

1. Peace Building and Recovery



Supporting the peace process: building and consolidating peace

On the peace building front, Nepal faced many challenges in 2007 in implementing the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the Agreement on the Monitoring of the Management of the Arms and Armies (AMMAA). These challenges included establishing mechanisms to involve marginalised groups in the implementation of the agreements, developing initiatives to address the future of the security sector, ensuring overall improvements in the law and order and human rights situation, and mobilising resources for the implementation of the CPA.

Another major challenge was to ensure an appropriate atmosphere for elections to a Constituent Assembly (CA) to draft a new Constitution, which would be the first-ever constitution drafted by democratically elected representatives from all parts of the country. The challenges increased when the CA election was twice postponed. At the same time, urgent action was needed to rebuild damaged infrastructure and restore and expand the basic service delivery systems destroyed during the conflict, as well as to rehabilitate the people who were displaced or otherwise affected during the insurgency.

UNDP's response

To help respond to some of these challenges, UNDP established a Peace Building and Recovery Unit in early 2007, with four main focus areas: Recovery and Reintegration; Constitution Building Support; Electoral Assistance; and Peace-building. The major donors supporting this initiative were Britain, Norway and Switzerland. The UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) supported the work of this cluster through financial contributions and advisory and technical support.

UNDP introduced a series of peace-support activities and continued to place a major emphasis on reaching communities to foster grassroots reconciliation through development.

Support to registration and verification of Maoist army personnel

Key support was provided to UNMIN to design and implement a comprehensive strategy to register and verify the Maoist army, and their weapons, and to

TABLE 1: UNDP support to peace building in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal	US\$ 1,730,000 (DFID, UNDP/BCPR, UN Peace Fund)	Support to UNMIN for verification of Maoist army personnel, registration and storage of Maoist and NA weapons, development of an effective strategy for maintenance of cantonment sites, and technical support for the Government's Peace Trust Fund.
Support to Constitution Building Process in Nepal	US\$ 771,800 (DFID, SDC, Norway, UNDP/BCPR,)	Developing the capacities and readiness of key national actors and the public at large to participate in a successful constitution building process, and provide immediate support to the Election Commission.
Participation in Peace and Constitution Building	US\$ 880,800 (UNDP/BCPR)	Empowering people from traditionally excluded communities to engage meaningfully in peace and constitution-building process.
Quick Impact and Peace Support Initiatives (QIPSI)	US\$ 1,446,400 (UNDP)	Providing tangible and immediate livelihood benefits to the poor and excluded communities in conflict-affected areas of the Terai.

Box 1: UNDP support to registration and verification of Maoist Army Personnel

Subsequent to the cantonment of the Maoist army in 7 main and 21 satellite cantonments, a team of 12 experts from UNDP Afghanistan's New Beginning Programme and 9 from Rwanda's Discharge and Reintegration Programme was brought to Nepal at a very short notice in early January 2007 to assist UNMIN with the design and management of the registration and verification process, and to train 45 national staff to undertake the process. In February 2007, 75 staff (15% women) - 21 international and 54 national - were deployed to assist in the assessment of the status, to register verified personnel's biographic details, and provide documentation and analysis of the verification process. UNDP's DREAM software, specially designed for post-conflict discharge operations, was tailored to suit the needs of the Nepal process.

The team worked closely with UNMIN's arms monitors, a professional military physician, and experts from UNICEF to identify minors and late recruits through extensive interviews conducted between June 19 and December 23, 2007. Out of the initially registered 31,318 combatants, 19,602 were verified (comprising 15,756 men and 3,846 women). Of the remaining combatants, 8,640 did not appear for the verification and were automatically disqualified while 2,973 were identified as minors under the age of 18 and 1,035 as late recruits.

facilitate the lock-up of an equivalent number of Nepal Army weapons as part of the agreement. The successful registration of Maoist combatants and UN monitored storage of weapons, completed in February 2007, helped pave the way for inclusion of the CPN (Maoist) into the Interim Government (Box 1).

Establishment of peace funds

A major challenge for the implementation of the CPA was funding. At the request of the Ministry of Finance, UNDP provided technical assistance to the Government's initiative of establishing a *Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)* to help mobilise and coordinate development partners' financial support to various projects related to the implementation of the peace agreements.

To enable the funding of peace support activities which fall outside the parameters of the NPTF, a *UN Peace Fund for Nepal* was established in 2007. UNDP deployed a Trust Fund expert to assist in the design and establishment of both these funds. While the UN Peace Fund is administered by UNDP's Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office in New York, the Executive Board in charge of reviewing and approving proposals is composed of Government, UN and donors meeting locally in Kathmandu.

Support to constitution building

As preparation for the CA election and constitution drafting process, a UNDP Constitutional Advisory Support Unit was set up in late 2006 to help build the understanding and readiness of key national actors and

the public at large to participate actively in the constitution building process.

- Advice and expert technical support on constitution building, federalism and post-conflict systems of government were provided to political leaders, civil society groups, Government officials and other key players, resulting in improved understanding of critical constitutional issues in advance of the establishment of Constituent Assembly.
- 5 national conferences were organised on issues central to the constitution building process: Constitution Making in Nepal; Restructuring and Federalism; Human Rights, Diversity and Social Justice; Justice Systems; and Systems of Government. They were widely attended by civil society groups, politicians, parliamentarians, and Government officials. National and international experts contributed to animated discussions and stakeholders' awareness and understanding of these issues to enable them to play a stronger role during the constitution drafting process.
- Technical and financial support was provided for the planning and organization of 5 regional Dalit workshops to promote awareness, debate and understanding about issues related to Dalit inclusion in the new constitution. This led to the production of a Dalit Charter which was presented to the Prime Minister during the national conference. The charter will be one of the reference documents during the constitution drafting process.
- Public information materials on a variety of constitutional themes were produced, translated and widely distributed, including a bilingual version of the Interim Constitution. In

addition, constitution building related books and materials were distributed to 50 libraries and institutions, across the country.

- A constitution building website www.undp.org.np/constitutionbuilding with thousands of key documents, resources and links was launched in December 2007 in an effort to increase public access to and knowledge about the development of a new constitution.

Support to the Election Commission

- Provided a range of specialist technical experts to support the work of the Election Commission in its preparation for the CA elections, in close collaboration with UNMIN.
- Helped establish an *Electoral Observation Resource Centre* in the run up to the CA elections in order to provide training and assistance to domestic and international election observers.
- Supported the Election Commission in drafting a long-term capacity development strategy to enhance the capacity of electoral institutions. This strategy is expected to be implemented after the CA elections, rescheduled to April 2008.

Promoting participation in peace at the local level

July 2007 saw the beginning of a unique peace-building collaboration between UNDP-supported Community Based Organizations, local community radios and the BBC World Service Trust as part of UNDP's *Participation in Peace* project. The main objective of this initiative was to empower people from traditionally-excluded communities to engage meaningfully in peace and constitution-building processes through interactive radio programmes targeting 25,000 community organisations in 66 of Nepal's 75 districts.

The first phase of the project focused on the production of a weekly radio discussion programme *Sajha Sawal* (Common Questions) between a live audience composed of local people and civil society representatives and leading Nepali politicians (Box 2).

A new grassroots *Quick Impact and Peace Support Initiative (QIPSI)* was launched in October 2007 to bring immediate benefits in the most vulnerable and marginalised communities of 10 conflict-affected districts of the Tarai, especially for youth, women, indigenous nationalities, Dalits and religious minorities. This initiative provided support for community infrastructure, micro-enterprise development and disaster mitigation.

Box 2: *Sajha Sawal* (Common Questions)

Sajha Sawal has featured interviews and Q&A of senior political party leaders with the active participation of a live audience composed of local people from UNDP-supported community groups. These interviews were broadcast through a network of 70 community radios, the BBC Nepali Service and on television.

By the end of December 2007, six such interviews had been broadcast. During these interviews, local people, many of whom would never have had the opportunity to question or speak with senior political leaders, presented their concerns, fears, priorities, and questions about the peace process to the most powerful politicians in the country including the Prime Minister, Mr. Girija Prasad Koirala, General Secretary of CPN-UML Madhav Kumar Nepal and Maoist Chairman Prachanda.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

While Nepal has made significant progress towards a resolution of the conflict, critical challenges remain or will need to be addressed during 2008 if this progress is to lead to a durable peace. UNDP, in close collaboration and coordination with the national and international partners, is ready to support the National Goal of *Peace Building* and the UNDAF outcome of *Consolidating Peace* in a number of areas including:

- Supporting Nepal's new Constitution drafting.
- Raising awareness and participation of the public, especially women and other under-represented and excluded segments of the Nepali society on electoral and democratic processes for Constitution making.
- Supporting to capacity development of the Election Commission.
- Supporting to concerned Ministries, Commissions and Committees in the implementation of the CPA.
- Supporting to developing a strategy for reintegration of ex-combatants and those affected by the conflict, taking into consideration the specific needs of women as highlighted by UN Security Council Resolution 1325. ■

2. Democratic Governance



Enhancing access to justice

The judicial system of Nepal often seems distant and inaccessible for the majority of the population, which lives predominantly in rural and remote areas. According to an estimate by the Centre for Victims of Torture (CVICT, 2004), only about 15 percent of the population with grievances ever goes to the courts to seek legal redress. Some of the key reasons for this low participation are the low level of awareness among the people, prolonged court procedures, inability of many people to afford the related costs over an extended period and the conflict, pushing many people to seek justice through informal means.

In 2007, there were about 54,000 backlogged cases in all the courts across Nepal. Although this figure was an improvement compared to the 80,000 backlogged cases in 1999, statistics released by the Supreme Court show that the number of new registered cases in 2007 almost equalled the number of disposed cases. As such, unless the efficiency of the courts is drastically enhanced, the problem of backlogged cases is unlikely to be reduced in the near future.

UNDP's response

In 2007, UNDP provided support in two major areas:

- to help modernize the legal system, and,
- to enhance the capacity of the courts to provide expeditious and cost-effective justice.

The key partners were the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (MOLJPA), the Ministry of Land Reform and Management, the National Judicial Academy, and the Nepal Bar Association. The governments of Japan and Finland as well as the UNDP Democratic Governance Trust Fund (DGTF) were the major funding partners in this area.

Modernizing the legal system

UNDP supported the MOLJPA to draft and organise consultations with various stakeholders in different parts of the country on the Civil Procedure Code and Mediation Act. The Civil Procedure Code seeks to simplify procedures for adjudicating cases whereas the Mediation Act seeks to recognise, regulate and institutionalise mediation. In order to make these Acts more inclusive, consultations are still ongoing with the stakeholders.

Providing expeditious justice

UNDP supported the Nepalese judiciary to provide expeditious justice through the establishment of seven pilot model courts across the country.

- These courts have, for the first time in the history of Nepal, separate judges for civil and criminal cases thus contributing to professional development of the judges, and uniformity and effectiveness of decisions.
- Altogether 231 judges and administrative staff of these courts were trained in technical and administrative aspects such as land management, judgement execution, record keeping and use of computer applications in order to enhance their efficiency.

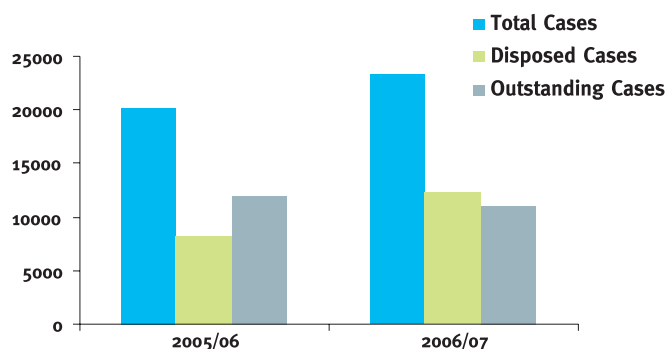


Chart 2: Comparative disposal of cases in the Pilot Courts

Table 2: UNDP support to justice in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Reform of the Judiciary (ROJ)	US\$ 197,400 (Finland, Japan, UNDP)	Support seven model pilot courts to provide expeditious justice and reform court procedures.
Enhancing Access to Justice (A2J)	US\$ 241,700 (UNDP/DGTF)	Strengthen and institutionalise mediation as a cost effective way of settling civil cases.

- As a result of the training, these seven pilot courts disposed 12,303 cases (or 22 percent of the total cases disposed by all courts and tribunals in Nepal), a 34 percent improvement over 2006 figures (Chart 2).

Towards less expensive and alternative justice

UNDP support successfully promoted alternative dispute resolution, particularly court-referred mediation and settlement through quasi-judicial bodies such as the Land Revenue and Land Reform Offices. Poor people who cannot afford court fees over an extended time were the primary beneficiaries of this initiative.

- A Mediation Centre was established in Kathmandu to provide mediation services whereas in the districts, the Nepal Bar Association units are offering these mediation services.
- A total of 2,218 court-referred cases (exceeding the target of 1,960) were mediated and another 1,211 were

settled by quasi-judicial bodies in 2007 at a very nominal cost.

- Similarly, in Kathmandu, the Mediation Centre was able to settle 127 cases out of the 590 referred cases in 2007.

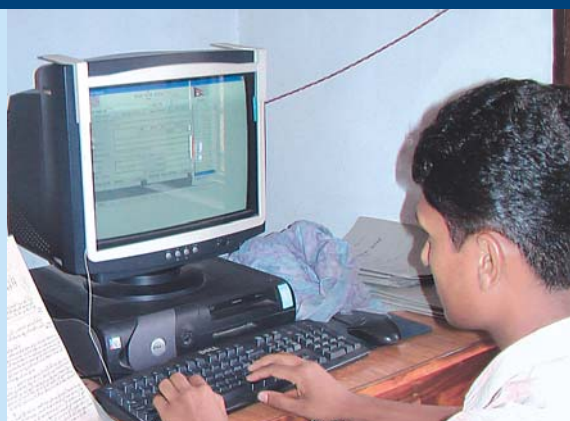
Vision for 2008 and beyond

A new project is in the pipeline to build on the successes of the *A2J* and *ROJ* programmes. This project will continue the work on:

- Modernising Nepal's legal system in line with the international human rights standards, and strengthening mediation practices in the country.
- Increasing the access of women and socially excluded groups to justice, and enhancing the accountability of the legal system towards the people by involving all legal institutions. ■

Box 3

Electronic archiving of cases improves court efficiency



The district courts supported by the *Reform of the Judiciary Project* are now able to electronically archive court cases and decisions. "If we need to refer to the court decisions on certain cases, we do not have to go back and open the files in the bundle", says Yogendra Shah, Registrar of Siraha District Court.

This support was backed up by providing the courts also with computers, photocopiers, cabinets and other necessary equipment. This all contributed to speeding-up the handling of cases.

Mediation training



In 2007, a '40 hours mediation training' following international standards and practices in mediation was organised for 35 Supreme Court justices, appellate and district court judges, deputy attorney generals, and senior lawyers from Nepal Bar Association and the Mediation Centre to institutionalise mediation as a practice for delivering speedy justice and reducing the number of backlogged cases.

This new pool of skilled mediation experts is a first step towards the institutionalisation of mediation in Nepal.

Protection and promotion of human rights

Despite the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the two major parties to the conflict in Nepal, various forms of human rights violations, perpetrated by different groups, continued in 2007. A total of 1,579 complaints related to kidnapping and abduction, extortion, death threats, displacement, disappearances and killings were lodged at the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). This situation was particularly critical in a number of Tarai districts.

The 2007 Interim Constitution of Nepal elevated the NHRC to the level of a constitutional body, empowered with functions such as monitoring and investigation of human rights violations and referral of conclusions to the Government for action. However, the NHRC had no Commissioners for over a year, following the People's Movement in April 2006 which forced the Commissioners appointed during the King's regime to resign. This absence of Commissioners, coupled with the limited capacity of the staff of the Commission, hampered both its efficiency and effectiveness. A real breakthrough came with the appointment of the six Commissioners in September 2007 through parliamentary hearings, opening the door for the smooth functioning of the Commission.

UNDP's response

In close collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP and a number of donors continued to help strengthen the capacity of the NHRC to monitor, investigate and report

human rights violations and uphold human rights, and to monitor the implementation of the CPA. As a result the NHRC was able to:

- Investigate 1,101 cases, of which 13 recommendations were implemented by the Government.
- Carry out 250 monitoring missions of various incidents across the country and observe and ascertain the situation of human rights.
- Publish reports such as: *The domestication of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, *Trafficking in Women and Children* and *The Status of Human Rights under the CPA*. These reports were widely disseminated to various organisations in Kathmandu and other parts of the country and will serve as important reference documents.
- Complete a study on the application of international human rights law in the Supreme Court's decisions and carry out discussions on the results with Supreme Court Justices. As a result, the justices have committed to greater conformity to international human rights standards while adjudicating cases.
- Successfully lobby for the ratification of the ILO Convention 169 protecting the rights of indigenous and tribal people.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

- Discussions are underway to extend coordinated donor support to further strengthen the capacity of the NHRC to fulfil its enhanced mandate. ■

Table 3: UNDP support to human rights in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Capacity Development of National Human Rights Commission (CDNHRC)	US\$ 1,082,000 (UNDP, UNICEF, USAID, AusAID, DFID, Ford Foundation, Canada, SDC, Denmark, Finland, Norway)	Build the capacity of the NHRC to monitor the human rights situation.

Strengthening local governance

Despite progress at the national level in the transition to peace in 2007, local governance could only be carried out in a limited way. Local administration both at district and village levels was functioning, but the continued absence of elected local bodies since mid-2002 restricted the participation of stakeholders in the decision making process of fund distribution, and hampered the normal pace of local development. In the aftermath of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in November 2006, many VDC secretaries displaced by the conflict returned to their respective areas, but the conflict situation in the Tarai forced them to again move back to district headquarters and even to other districts.

On the urban front, rapid population growth, mainly provoked by an influx of people from the conflict-affected country side, continued to exert additional pressures on the already insufficient basic services in many urban areas.

Thus strengthening local governance for improved service delivery to the people remained a major challenge for the Interim Government in 2007.

UNDP's response

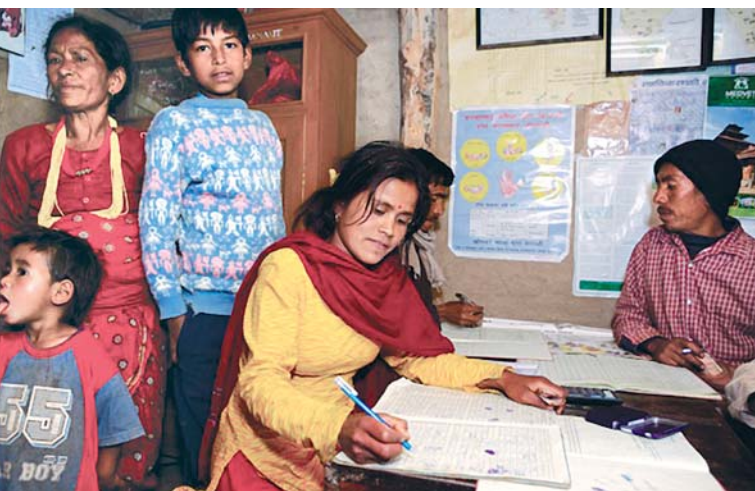
UNDP, in partnership with UNCDF-supported *Decentralized Financing and Development Programme (DFDP)*, continued to support the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) to strengthen decentralised local governance, in line with the provisions laid out in the Local Self Governance Act 1999. In parallel, the programme extended direct support through social mobilisation to the communities, particularly to women, marginalised and the poorest-of-the-poor, to enhance their participation in the planning processes of District Development Committees (DDCs), municipalities and Village Development Committees (VDCs) to build and improve service infrastructures, to initiate micro-credit schemes and to enhance livelihoods. The major donors supporting UNDP's work in decentralised local governance were DFID, Norway and UNCDF.

Support to decentralised local governance

Support was provided to strengthen the capacity of both central and local governments in the areas of participatory planning, gender and social inclusion, financial management, and transparency and accountability.

Table 4: UNDP support to local governance in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme (DLGSP)	US\$ 5,496,100 (Norway, UNDP)	Enhance the capacity of local bodies for effective service delivery; improve socio-economic condition of rural communities through social mobilization; support central policy formulation on decentralisation and poverty alleviation.
Decentralised Financing and Development Programme (DFDP)	US\$ 1,706,000 (DFID, UNCDF)	Poverty reduction through implementation of small scale rural infrastructure projects and support local governments to provide services in accordance with Local Self Governance Act 1999.
Rural-Urban Partnership Programme (RUPP)	US\$ 326,900 (UNDP)	Improve livelihoods of rural and urban poor through social mobilisation and by establishing rural-urban linkages; enhance capacities of municipalities to address the needs of the poor.
Public Private Partnership for Urban Environment (PPPUE)	US\$ 388,200 (PPPUE, UNDP)	Increasing access to basic services for the urban poor through partnerships among the municipal governments, the beneficiary communities and the private sector.



Manager of a CO depositing weekly savings of the members

Some of the major achievements in 2007 included:

- Support to the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) for the preparation and approval of operational guidelines on Community Development Funds to help institutionalise this local funding mechanism.
- Preparations for the national replication of the performance-based funding system (Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures or MC/PM system) to local bodies. This system will help identify

the capacity gaps of local governments, strengthen monitoring and evaluation through annual assessments, and improve local government's performance in planning and budgeting, budget execution, financial management, transparency and communication.

- Continued support to the National Planning Commission (NPC) and MLD to upgrade the Geographical Information System (GIS) database and produce maps on conflict, vulnerability, resources and ethnicity for more grounded planning. GIS is now operational in 60 districts and many DDCs have used the system to produce different resource maps and generate additional revenue by selling them.
- Disadvantaged Group Mapping, initiated by UNICEF in 15 districts, was further carried out in 53 Districts and Social Mobilisation Mapping in 66 districts in order to identify the most deprived areas and groups and launch better targetted development interventions in a need-based, equitable and harmonised manner.
- *DLGSP* and *Rural Urban Partnership Programme (RUPP)* promoted public hearings in 20 districts and 5 municipalities and social audits in 439 VDCs and 21 municipalities in an effort to enhance the accountability, transparency, and social inclusion of local governments for better service delivery.



Empowered women of Pratibha and Nawabihani Community Organisation, Pakuwa village, Parbat District



“I started producing coffee, after receiving training on coffee production and some coffee saplings. I now earn around Rs. 10,000 annually from coffee production. My husband and I can live comfortably with this additional income.”

- Bhima Devi



“I received loan from my community organisation to buy 2 goats and made 21 out of them. With the income, I was able to marry off my daughters.”

- Duba Poudel



“I received basic training in health and I am now a health volunteer in my community, mainly involved in improving health of mother and children.”

- Min Kumari Malla

Mobilising community organisations for better services

In the absence of local elected bodies, community organisations needed to be established, strengthened and mobilised in order to foster people's capacity and participation in the identification of their development needs and in the planning process for basic service delivery and income generating activities.

About 40% of the total cost of the infrastructure projects (refer to page 5 under local governance) was generated through local resource mobilization involving the DDCs, municipalities, VDCs and the people themselves while the balance was provided by the respective projects in the form of seed grants.

Fostering private-public partnerships in urban areas

Funding provided by the central government has not been able to meet the additional service delivery demands placed on municipal governments due to rapid growth of the urban population. The public private partnership approach, which involves partnership and collaboration among the municipalities, the NGOs, the community and the private sector in the provision of services, is one way to address this problem.

The *Public Private Partnership for Urban Environment (PPPUE)* Programme is implemented in 10 partner municipalities and has a dual approach:

- to improve delivery of basic services; and,
- to generate employment for the urban poor.

On the service delivery front:

- Two community-managed drinking water projects were implemented in Hetauda municipality benefiting about 362 Dalits and squatters in poor neighbourhoods.
- A drinking water supply was set up, managed and used by 571 poor households in Dhalko, Kathmandu in cooperation with Nepal Water Supply Corporation, UN-Habitat and Urban Environment Management Society. Through this community scheme, water could be provided at NRs. 5 per jar while the market price of a similar water jar is about NRs. 50.
- Hygienic slaughtering and meat selling sheds operated by co-operatives were constructed in Mechinagar Municipality reducing the problem of food intoxicification.
- Communal mobile toilets were set up in Dhulikhel and Bharatpur municipalities on land provided by the municipality for free. These toilets are managed by landless Dalits, providing them with a non-land related source of income.
- A community level solid waste management system was introduced in the Kalimati Vegetable and Fruit Market, Kathmandu and Ward No. 1 of Biratnagar municipality.

On the employment front:

- A November 2007 survey of 30 running PPPUE projects in 10 partner municipalities concluded that these

projects had generated employment for 3,423 people (808 female and 2615 male). Of these, 2,869 (660 female and 2,209 male) were self-employed, and 554 (148 female and 406 male) were directly employed by the entrepreneurs themselves after offering skill development trainings.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

- On the local governance front, UNDP will continue supporting the MLD in the implementation of the new national local governance programme that will continue

addressing the issue of government performance for efficient service delivery and accountability, and build the capacity of communities to participate more effectively in planning and decision making and to hold the Government accountable on access to basic services.

- Given the accelerated pace of urbanisation in Nepal, *PPPUE* will continue to support the municipalities to increase the coverage and quality of basic urban services in selected urban areas through active collaboration with NGOs, community people, the private sector and other development partners. The project will strive to reach the urban poor (including women) through greater community involvement. ■

Box 4: Clean-up campaign in Kalimati Vegetable and Fruits Market

The accumulation of rotten vegetables and fruits was creating a number of environmental problems in the Kalimati Vegetable and Fruits Market in Kathmandu, such as foul smell and potential outbreak of diseases.

In July 2007, the *Public Private Partnership for Urban Environment (PPPUE)* Programme, in coordination with the Kalimati Fruits and Vegetable Market

Development Committee (KFVMDC), initiated a clean-up campaign in this market. The staffs of KFVMDC, local vegetable vendors, and the local club and *PPPUE* representatives participated in the campaign to both clean-up the market and to raise awareness about the impact of unmanaged wastes on the health of the vendors and people living in the market vicinity. Even the officials in formal clothes joined with shovels and brooms to clean up the market in this energizing partnership effort.

As a result, the contractor in charge of cleanup at the market has constructed a ramp to facilitate the loading of wastes from the litter bins into trucks. Fruit and vegetable wastes from the market is being composted off-site through a local NGO. Also, a system for managing the waste at the market and disposing of it is being devised with the Kalimati Fruit and Vegetable Market Board.



3. Pro-poor Policies and Sustainable Livelihoods



Supporting the government to meet the Millennium Development Goals

After the Government of Nepal confirmed its commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, UNDP provided assistance to carry out an assessment of the development activities and resources required in order to achieve the goals by 2015. The Millennium Development Goals Needs Assessment Report for Nepal launched in 2006 showed that the Government must make a public investment of US\$ 12.6 billion over the next decade if the goals are to be reached. Pointing out that a poor transportation network, lack of market access and limited electricity were hindering growth, especially in rural areas where most Nepalese live, the report recommended that more than half of these investments go to reducing hunger, improving education and developing basic infrastructure. The report also called on Nepal's development partners to double their aid over the next ten years in order to enable the Government to meet the goals.

UNDP's response

To support the Government in designing, prioritizing, implementing and evaluating poverty reduction policies and programmes in line with MDGs targets, UNDP continued to provide policy level support to the National Planning Commission and the District Development Committees to integrate the MDGs into development planning.

Support to the integration of MDGs into Government planning

At the central level:

At the request of the Government of Nepal to help finalise the Three-Year Interim Plan (2008-2010) and align it with

Box 5: The Millennium Development Goals

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health**
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

the MDGs, UNDP Nepal facilitated the assistance of experts from the UN Country Team in Nepal and the UNDP Regional Centre Colombo (RCC) to the National Planning Commission (NPC).

Working hand in hand with the NPC team, these experts reviewed the draft planning documents produced by the sectoral ministries from an MDG perspective, provided additional inputs for quick impact initiatives and assisted in consolidating and

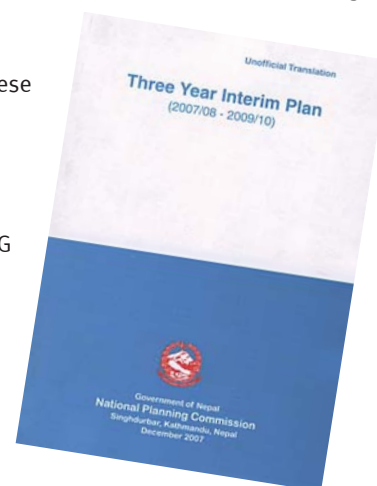


Table 5: UNDP support to pro-poor policies in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Support to Human Development Initiative (SHDI)	US\$ 246,200 (UNDP)	Support for the preparation of MDG-based Three Year Interim Plan, and, support production of National Human Development Report.
Enhancing Nepal's Trade Related Capacity (ENTRC)	US\$ 328,300 (UNDP/ITF)	Increase Nepal's export trade in a way that creates jobs and benefits the poor.

Box 6

Training on MDGs Needs Assessment

This training, conducted by the National Planning Commission with technical support from the UNDP RCC and the UNCT in Nepal, was provided to senior and mid-level government officials directly involved in planning and programming at the National Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, other sectoral ministries and the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The Government appointed ten task forces for this purpose on the themes of: agriculture and rural development; education; health and nutrition; gender; water and sanitation; environment; energy; transportation; ICT; and, governance and capacity development.

Following the training, the Government is expected to conduct a needs assessment of MDG-related sectors to estimate how much it will cost to meet the MDGs by 2015. This will provide the Government with the resource framework and the interventions required in order to achieve the MDGs.

Capacity Mapping Exercise

A mission for 'Capacity Mapping Exercise', under the auspices of the MDG-Initiative (MDGI) led by UNDP Regional Centre Colombo (RCC) was invited to Nepal to examine the capacities of local level Institutions such as the District Development Committees (DDCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs) and NGOs that play leading roles in the formulation and implementation of the Interim Plan.

At the district level: The mission examined the capacity of DDCs to scale-up the delivery of traditional services (such as, health, education, water and sanitation) and assessed if they can bear responsibilities of further devolution and fiscal decentralization.

At the VDC level: the mission identified the institutional and managerial capacities of the VDCs to plan, implement, and monitor their programmes.

At the non-government level: the mission identified the capacities of the NGOs, CBOs, (users group in particular) and private sector institutions to build partnerships with the DDCs and VDCs for the implementation of the Interim Plan through local level projects.

finalising individual chapters of the Plan. UNDP Nepal also provided technical inputs to the various approach papers during the planning process (Box 6).

At the local level:

UNDP provided support to disseminate the 2006 MDG progress reports of Chitwan, Bhaktapur, Banke, Kanchanpur and Morang districts at the central and district level to all stakeholders. In partnership with the respective DDCs, discussions on these reports were organised for Government officials, NGOs and politicians at the district level to enhance their understanding about the MDGs.



Support to Human Development

Preparatory work was done for the production of the fourth National Human Development Report 2008 which will be focused on Inclusive Peace Building. This report, due for launch in 2008, will focus on reconstruction, reconciliation, economic development and employment, and provide policy options on post-conflict reconstruction drawing on lessons from other conflict-affected countries.

A dialogue was continued with various universities in Nepal with a view to engaging the youth who will be the leaders of tomorrow in the debates on Human Development and the MDGs. As a result, several universities integrated the concept and approaches of Human Development in their curriculum (Box 7).

Support for enhancing trade

Trade can be a major contributor to poverty reduction. In 2004, Nepal joined the World Trade Organisation (WTO), creating a broader platform for trade expansion and global integration. Building on past support, our assistance in 2007 focussed on assisting the Government and private sector explore further means to take advantage of the trade opportunities offered by Nepal's global integration.

- A Social Accounting Matrix was produced to enable the National Planning Commission to assess and identify various planning and investment scenarios which will have the biggest impact on poverty reduction.
- The Customs Office was provided with equipment to test the quality of petroleum products and trained more than 100 Customs Officials on Customs Valuation.
- Study papers on Duty-free Quota-free Market Access and Special and Differential Treatment, bilateral and regional trade agreements and transit facilitation were prepared to assist the Government clarify its position and enhance its negotiation capacity in various trade and transit agreements.
- An information package was designed for exporters on acceptable quality standards, trends, and potentials in the international market for export items such as Pashmina and tea.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

UNDP has further committed to assist the Government in devising MDG-based national and sub-national development strategies in 2008 and beyond:

Box 7: Support to integrate Human Development in the academia in 2007

- Specific courses on Human Development were introduced at the post-graduate level in Purbanchal and Pokhara universities.
- The Central Department of Population Studies of Tribhuvan University introduced a course on Human Development at the Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) level.
- Concepts and approaches of Human Development were incorporated into the existing post-graduate courses of the Sociology, Economics, Population and Geography departments of Tribhuvan University.
- Reference books and materials on Human Development, as well as computers were provided to 10 departments and colleges of Tribhuvan, Purbanchal and Pokhara universities in order to support the implementation of these courses.

On the MDGs front:

- Development of a macroeconomic framework consistent with the MDGs, which will enable the Government to assess the socio-economic impact of public spending, policy options for macroeconomic management, and monitor key macroeconomic indicators.

On the Trade front:

- Work closely with the Government, private sector and other development partners on strengthening the trade framework and opportunities for Nepal.
- Enhance the capacities of small and micro-enterprises to increase their understanding of international trade practices and potential, and how to link them to broader international markets. ■

Promoting sustainable livelihoods

According to the Global Human Development Report 2007/08, Nepal's Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.534 is the lowest for South Asia and less than the average for all developing countries. The incidence of poverty is 31 percent and there are significant economic inequalities between the poorest and the richest segments of the population. Poverty has particularly affected people in remote and rural areas who have no or very limited access to development infrastructure such as roads, communications and other basic services, many of whom depend on unsustainable use of natural resources to live.

UNDP's response

In 2007, UNDP continued working with the Ministry of Industries, Commerce and Supplies (MOICS) to promote income generating activities, especially through micro-enterprises, and to enhance livelihoods, with a particular focus on the rural poor, the marginalised and vulnerable groups and communities. The major partners funding this initiative were DFID, Australia and New Zealand.

Enhancing self-employment through micro-enterprises

One of the major objectives of UNDP-supported initiatives has been to create opportunities for employment and income for the poor, the marginalised and vulnerable groups and communities through micro-enterprises and thus to contribute to poverty reduction.

The *Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP)*, implemented in partnership with the MOICS in 2007:

- Helped set-up an additional 8,163 micro-enterprises. Among these new micro-entrepreneurs, 81% were women, 18% Dalits, and 49% Janajatis. Young women

and men (aged 16-35) accounted for 61% of these entrepreneurs. The collapse rate of these enterprises was reported to be about 5% (Box 8).

- Likewise, among the 9,988 additional jobs created by MEDEP-promoted micro-enterprises in 2007, about 70% were filled by women, 21% by Dalits and 48% by other marginalised ethnic groups.
- Encouraged by the success of *MEDEP*, MOICS established a Micro-enterprise Unit in the Ministry and Enterprise Development Units and District Enterprise Development Funds initially in 15 DDCs in order to boost the development of new micro-enterprises using the *MEDEP* model.
- In addition, provisions were incorporated in the Government's Three-Year Interim Plan (2008-2010) to implement an integrated micro-enterprise development model (similar to *MEDEP*) throughout the country.

Enhancing livelihoods

All of our grassroots initiatives have components to enhance livelihoods and generate employment. In 2007, for example, *DLGSP*, *RUPP* and *REDP* supported livelihood packages for the marginalised and vulnerable people in the communities achieved the following:

- More than 43,000 community members were supported through livelihood packages.
- 187 community members received specific skill training in agriculture and animal health to become village technicians.
- Nearly 55,000 community leaders received different types of training in the areas of management, leadership, savings credit and other short term technical training allowing them to enhance their knowledge and develop expertise in particular areas.
- 35,596 Community Organisation members initiated income-generating activities, of which women-initiated activities accounted for 45 percent.

(More information on the above can also be found in the environment section)

Table 6: UNDP support to sustainable livelihoods in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP)	US\$ 2,175,600 (DFID, AusAID, New Zealand, UNDP)	Employment generation through micro-enterprise development for the rural poor.

Box 8

Micro-enterprise improves livelihood



Hira Maya lives with her four daughters in a small house in Ward No. 3, Jaminibash, Begadawan VDC of Dhanusa district in eastern Tarai. Life was not

easy for Hira Maya, "My husband tried his hands at several businesses but failed miserably accumulating debts only. One day I found myself and my daughters abandoned by my husband."

In 2004, Hira Maya received support from the *Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP)* supported by UNDP, DFID, AusAID and Government of New Zealand. With this support she started producing bamboo sticks, the raw material for incense sticks.

She currently sells 7 kgs. of bamboo sticks everyday to the community collection centre, earning a decent monthly income of NRs. 5000. Hira Maya now has a house of her own, her daughters go to school and she is able to pay for their school fees, books and stationeries.

She feels that her days of poverty are finally over as she has the skills to earn her own living. She enjoys when her daughters help her collect bamboo from the nearby jungle and cut bamboo sticks after they come back from school. With a content look on her face she says, "I am indeed proud to be an entrepreneur and a bread winner of my family".

Unemployed Madhesi youths turn into entrepreneurs



Nine unemployed youths aged 17 to 27, in Bateshwar VDC, 25 kms north of Janakpur are successfully running a cooperative that manufactures *Mitha*

(molasses) from sugarcane juice. The co-operative has manufactured 9,000 kgs of *Mitha* since December 2007 and earned Rs. 18,700 by selling 8,000 kgs. within two months.

Under the UNDP *Quick Impact and Peace Support Initiatives* started in 10 Tarai districts, *MEDEP* provided 'Start and Improve Your Business' training for the youths. The community selected these youths for this training. After the training, the group invested Rs. 93,460, taken as loan from families and friends to start the cooperative while *MEDEP* provided the rest of the support to buy sugar cane crusher and rice mill machines.

Ram Ekwel Mahato, 28, a member of this co-operative says, "This programme has provided a great opportunity for livelihoods in our own community for unemployed youths like us. Earlier our parents were reluctant but now they are willing to invest some money to expand the business."

The Bateshwar VDC office also provided a grant of Rs. 20,000 to the co-operative for electrical wiring and meter installation as a reward for their success. In the near future, the cooperative is planning to establish a saw mill and also produce cement blocks, which will lead to more employment opportunities for the local youths.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

Micro-enterprises can be a strong contributor to peace consolidation as they help address the economic and social causes of the conflict at the local level. As more people return to the villages in the aftermath of the peace agreement and the CA elections, there is an increasing need for jobs, and micro-enterprises are a

powerful tool to facilitate both self employment and job creation.

- UNDP will assist the Government in developing a national level programme to upscale the *MEDEP* model as a vehicle for poverty alleviation and gainful employment generation opportunities for poor, women, youth and socially excluded groups. ■

4. Energy, Environment and Natural Disaster Management



Enhancing access to alternative energy services

Nepal has immense hydropower potential, estimated at 42,000 megawatts, but only 0.2 percent of this has been tapped so far. Furthermore, out of the 86 percent of people living in rural areas, only 27 percent have access to electricity. In general, there is a lack of electricity for domestic and social uses such as drinking water, lighting for education, media for information and refrigeration for health clinics, as well as for productive uses such as irrigation for increased agricultural productivity and agro-processing and other income generating activities.

Due to the lack of electricity, the majority of the people in Nepal depend heavily on traditional biomass based energy which is not sustainable. The situation is particularly critical in rural areas where 98 percent of the total energy consumed is derived from forests. Women are heavily affected, as surveys have shown that rural women spend an average of 3-4 hours per day in fuel collection, in addition to bearing immense health costs such as respiratory and eye diseases from indoor wood smoke pollution, and the risk of prolapsed uterus from carrying heavy loads.

Thus, a significant challenge for Nepal is to shift towards more sustainable and cleaner forms of energy, such as hydroelectricity and biogas.

UNDP's response

UNDP has continued to enhance the access of rural people in remote areas to alternative energy services such as micro-hydro plants, biogas plants, solar lighting

systems, and improved cooking stoves by supporting the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) of the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology in the implementation of the *Rural Energy Development Programme*. The World Bank has been providing parallel funding for this programme. In addition, the Government of Norway and Himal Power Limited have provided funding for the implementation of *Khimti Neighbourhood Development (KiND)* Project.

Expanding energy services in rural areas

The major focus of UNDP has been in the expansion of rural electrification through community managed micro-hydro plants. In the installation of these plants, a joint financing modality is adopted in which subsidies are provided by the programme to the communities to cover the major construction costs of the plant. The remaining costs are mobilised through funds provided by the DDCs and the VDCs, and through bank loans and voluntary contributions generated by the beneficiary community.

In 2007,

- 49 new micro-hydro plants were installed in 18 districts connecting 14,342 additional remote, rural households to electricity services, and enabling the creation of 75 new micro-enterprises such as agro-processing mills, rural information and communication centres, carpentry and photo studios (Box 9).
- 496 toilets were connected to biogas plants in 25 VDCs of 10 districts with financial support from REDP with a dual purpose of providing clean cooking gas as well as improving the overall sanitation of the villages.

Table 7: UNDP support to energy in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP Phase 2 & 3)	US\$ 659,200 (UNDP)	Increasing access to sustainable energy services through holistic development approach.
Solar Powered Ozone Water Treatment System (SPOWTS)	US\$ 57,550 (UNDP Sustainable Energy TTF)	Expanding access to alternative energy technologies linked to income generation in the Everest Region.
Khimti Neighbourhood Development (KiND)	US\$ 92,800 (HPL, UNDP)	Expanding electricity supply in rural areas and promoting community development.

- 795 household in 27 rural communities were supported to build improved cooking stoves that reduce wood consumption and indoor pollution.
- Five *Solar Powered Ozone Water Treatment Systems*, funded by the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund on Sustainable Energy and managed by newly created user's groups, were installed on a pilot basis in the form of community enterprises in the Everest region. These systems have enabled local communities to sell clean drinking water to tourists and generate additional income from tourism.

Partnering with the private sector

In 2007, inspired by the impact of micro-hydros on people's lives and strong community ownership in the management of their micro-hydros, the Government of Norway, Himal Power Limited (HPL), the Government of Nepal and UNDP entered into a landmark partnership to implement a US\$ 3.86 million *Khimti Neighbourhood Development (KiND)* Project in 7 VDCs of Dolakha and Ramechhap districts which are in the vicinity of the Khimti Hydropower Plant (Box 10).

Box 9: Micro-hydro transforms rural lives

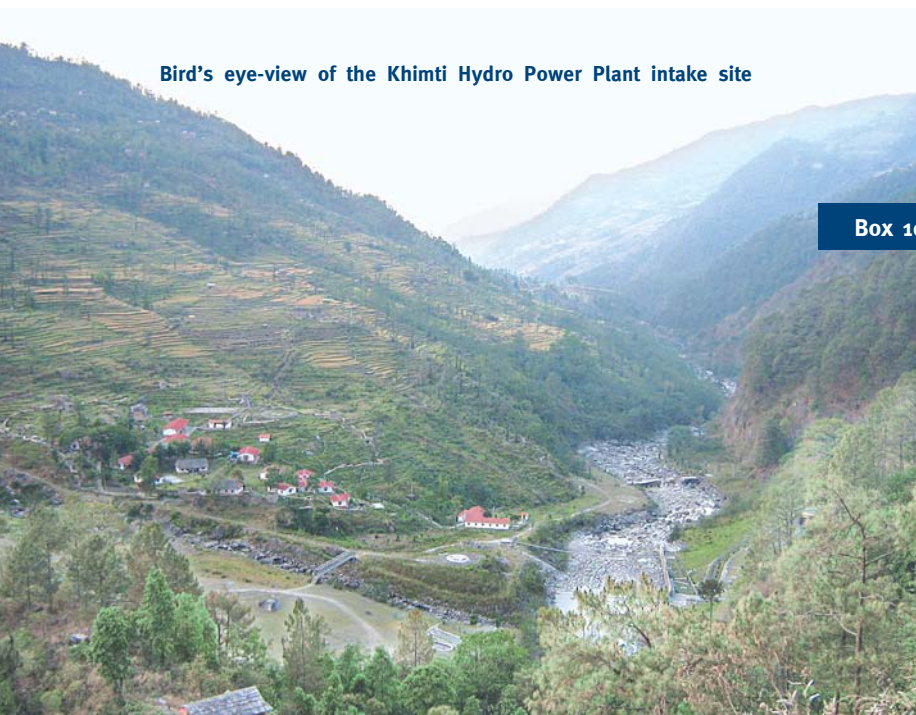
Bhimgithe is a remote VDC situated in Baglung district, the Western Development Region of Nepal. The majority of the people living in the area are ethnic minorities and Dalits who live in abject poverty. There is no road network and even a nearby village requires a rough walk of 5-6 hours. The village is endowed with abundant water resources but there was no electricity in the village.



With the intervention of *Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP)*, a 42 kilo watt power plant was constructed in the village and almost 420 households have been electrified, causing significant changes in the lives of the people in Bhimgithe village. *REDP* technically supported this NRs. 4.5 million project and provided about 3 million as subsidies. Of the remaining cost, NRs. 50,000 was provided by the DDC, 528,000 by the VDC and the rest was generated by the community in the form of bank loans, cash and labour.

Thanks to electrification, basic service facilities such as health posts, agro processing mills, cable TV networks and a communications centre (telephone, fax) are operating for the first time in the village. People are also running electronic repair and maintenance shops, a photo studio and poultry farms.

Bird's eye-view of the Khimti Hydro Power Plant intake site

**Box 10: Venturing with the private sector**

The *Khimti Neighbourhood Development (KIND)* Project is being implemented in Namadi, Pharpu, Khimti, Fulasi, Gelu, Malu and Siureni VDCs of Ramechhap and Dolakha districts which are in the vicinity of the Khimti Hydropower Plant. The decision of Himal Power Limited (HPL) to support electrification in these VDCs reflects the corporate social responsibility of the institution.

Using the experiences of UNDP-supported projects such as *REDP*, *DLGSP* and *MEDEP*,

KIND aims to extend rural electrification to 3,100 households in the target VDCs by constructing a 400 KW mini-hydropower plant to be maintained and managed by the beneficiary communities. In addition to electrification, the local communities will be mobilised to construct and improve rural infrastructures, such as roads, drinking water and schools, and to set-up micro-enterprises.

Most of the groundwork for project implementation, such as the formation of groups, settling the issues of non-cooperation, and a baseline household survey were undertaken in 2007.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

The needs for energy in Nepal are huge and crucial. Building on the successful experiences of the *REDP*, the Rural Energy Policy and the incentives provided by the Government, UNDP will continue to:

- Further strengthen national and local capacities for environment and energy planning and delivery of

energy services in remote areas. This will be done under the leadership of the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPD) and in cooperation with the World Bank, the Norwegian Government and the private sector. ■

Encouraging environmental conservation

With an estimated annual population growth rate of nearly 2 percent per annum, pressure on natural resources is likely to increase significantly in Nepal. Already pressure on the forests of the Tarai has been intensified by internal migration from the hills. In 2007, in the Kailali district alone, over 21,000 hectares of forest were encroached by freed bonded-labourers, landless people and squatters.

Massive encroachment on natural resources can have serious consequences such as land degradation and erosion leading to increased incidence and impact of natural calamities, losses of human lives and livelihood assets of poor people, and loss of bio-diversity, habitats and ecosystems.

Ensuring that the poorest of the poor can not only maintain but also find alternative livelihoods and maintaining environmental sustainability remain two major challenges for Nepal.

UNDP's Response

Through the *Western Tarai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP)*, UNDP has continued to support the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MOFSC) to increase the participation of local people in conservation activities to reduce dependency on forests, improve local people's livelihoods and thus contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources. The major donors supporting this area were UNDP and the Global

Environment Facility (GEF), in partnership with the Government, SNV, WWF, Biodiversity International, Nepal Agricultural Research Council and Li-Bird, who provided additional funding and in-kind support to the implementation of the *WTLCP*. The UNDP/GEF *Small Grants Programme (SGP)* also continued to support the local communities to conserve their environment and improve livelihoods, and piloting new initiatives.

These efforts were complemented by the work of the *Rural Energy Development Programme and Public Private Partnerships for Urban Environment* which have strong environmental components and impact. For instance the expansion of alternative energy services in rural areas through REDP has significantly reduced the burden on forests and many PPPUE initiatives have supported the improvement of urban environment and sanitation.

Policy Support

The *National Capacity Needs Self Assessment for Global Environment Management (NCNSAGE)* was implemented in 2007 with support from the GEF to support the Government identify capacity needs and resource implications for the implementation of various international Conventions related to climate change, biodiversity and desertification.

Encouraging community involvement in conservation activities

Working at both district and community levels, the *WTLCP*, implemented in 33 VDCs of Bardiya, Kailali and Kamchanpur districts in the Western Tarai, achieved the following in 2007:

Table 8: UNDP support to environmental conservation in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Western Tarai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP)	US\$ 926,700 (GEF, UNDP)	Promote landscape level conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in the Western Tarai.
Small Grants Programme (SGP)	US\$ 618,400 (GEF)	Support to conserve bio-diversity, mitigate climate change, prevent land degradation and support local livelihoods.
National Capacity Needs Self Assessment for Global Environment Management (NCNSAGE)	US\$ 87,200 (GEF)	To identify national capacity building needs for protection of global environment.



Box 11: Deserted river bank becomes lush green forest, people find new sources of supplies

A few years ago, the banks of Mohana river, bordering Kailali and Kanchanpur districts in the Far Western Region, were filled with sand and pebbles. With seed money from the *Western Tarai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP)* to grow seedlings, the community people in the vicinity of the river have turned the sandy banks into a lush green community forest at their own initiative. The users' group set up by the local community has

planted and grown various species of trees over 122 hectares along the river bank. According to Ek Raj Sigdel, Field Manager of *WTLCP*, "Initially, many people dismissed the possibility of afforesting this bank but now the community people have proved that nothing is impossible."

Madansen Badayak, conservation leader of Baisebichawa village, Kanchanpur, says "we earlier thought that conservation was the work of Government only but now we have understood that conservation is our responsibility because we are getting fodder and firewood from this forest."

- 530 hectares of plantations were established in 45 forest corridors and critical buffer-zone areas in Suklapantha and Bardiya National Parks in order to increase the resource base of the local communities and to enrich bio-diversity.
- Nearly 500 biogas-attached toilets were constructed and 45 solar lamps provided on a pilot basis in order to decrease the dependency of local people on firewood.
- Trainings on group management, leadership development, and account and book keeping was provided to more than 100 community forest user groups in order to enhance their capacity. These user groups have taken the primary responsibility for sustainable management of the forests.
- Adult literacy classes were conducted for 500 women in the project communities.
- Training to District Forest Coordination Committee members in all three districts was provided in order to enhance their capacities in planning, coordination and monitoring of project activities on sustainable forest management, community based anti-poaching operations, non-timber forest product management, co-operative management and eco-tourism development.

Conserving the endangered species

Conservation of flora and fauna is important for the sustainability of natural resources and livelihoods, and for maintaining global biodiversity.

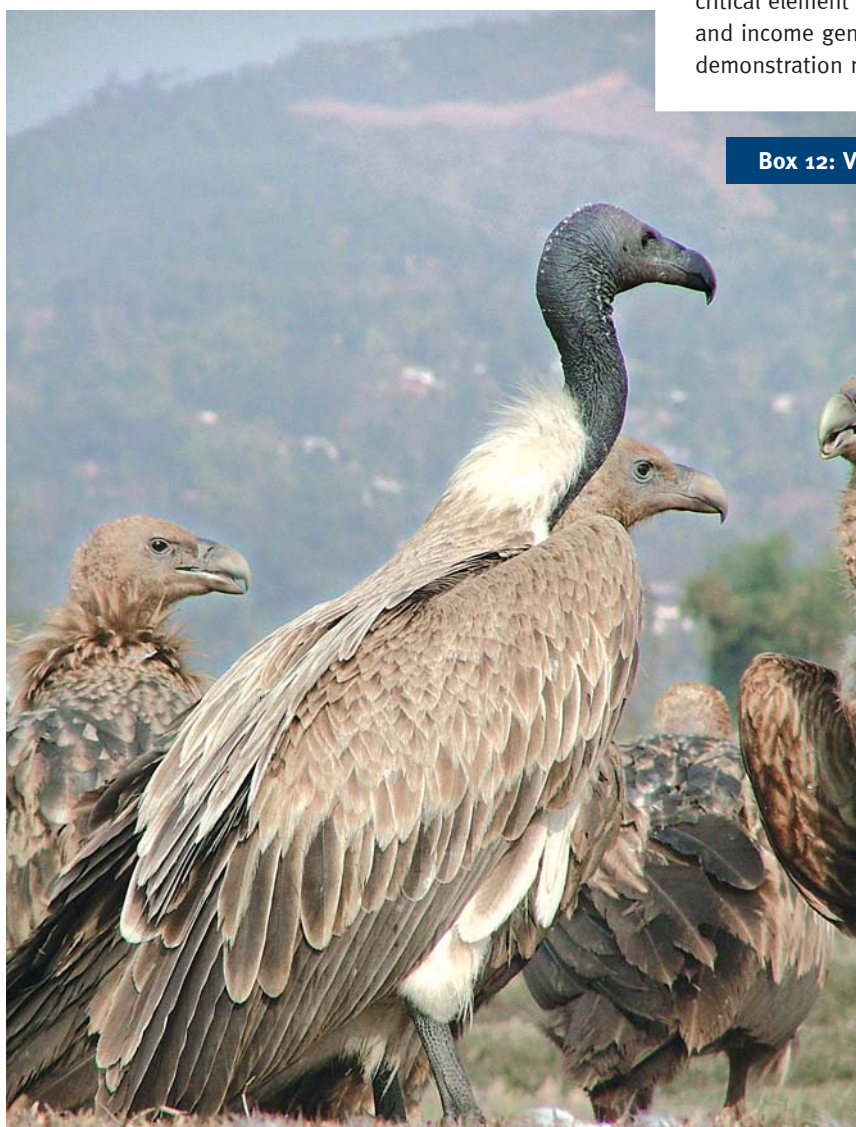
In the area of conservation of endangered species, in 2007, through support provided by the *WTLCP*:

- The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) developed specific conservation plans for the endangered Black Buck population, the Asian Elephant and Churia Range management.
- Bardia and Suklaphanta park offices undertook a series of activities for habitat management in protected areas, i.e., grassland restoration and waterhole constructions in order to increase suitable habitats for Rhinoceros and prey species for Tigers.
- Local communities started developing agro-biodiversity registers which take stock of locally available agro-biodiversity resources. These registers will enhance local knowledge regarding the conservation of selected plant species and increase local benefits through breeding and sale.

- 26 kilometres of bio-fences and 10 kilometres of electrical fences were constructed by the communities to keep park animals out of community forests and minimise human-wildlife conflicts in the national park peripheries. After the completion of fencing, the complaints related to crop raiding by wildlife as well as losses in crops diminished significantly.

Local environment and livelihood projects with global impacts

A total of 18 new projects were awarded to local NGOs by the Small Grants Programme in 2007 through a competitive process. These projects, ranging from US\$ 1,850-50,000, were in the areas of: biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and land degradation prevention. A critical element was linking conservation with livelihoods and income generation. They are expected to serve as demonstration models for replication (Box 12).



Box 12: Vulture Restaurant

A Community in Pithauli, Nawalparasi is protecting critically endangered vultures by managing a unique endeavour - running a Vulture Restaurant. Out of the eight vulture species found in Nepal, four were listed as critically endangered.

Vulture population dramatically declined as a result of the use of veterinary drug Diclofenac, widely used to treat livestock in Asia. Even a small proportion of carcasses contaminated by Diclofenac can be fatal to the vultures. On the other hand, Meloxicam, which is equally effective to the livestock, is safe for vultures and other scavenging birds.

Pithauli was one of the very few areas in South East Asia where these endangered vultures could still be found. With training from the Programme, the community decided to save the vultures from extinction. The community now

manages a ranch of about 300 old cows on land provided free of charge by the district. The old cows are acquired free of cost or at minimum cost and treated with Meloxicam to wash out traces of Diclofenac. After a cow dies, it is skinned and the meat is fed to the vultures. The hide is sold to hide collectors and the money is used to run the ranch.

The results of this endeavour are encouraging. The 2007 census showed that there were 32 breeding nests of vultures compared to only 17 in 2006. The community has also benefited in different ways: the problem of disposing dead cows has been solved and many visitors are coming from outside to observe the vultures, indicating prospects for tourism. The Bird Conservation Association of Nepal, supported by UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme is making efforts to replicate the Vulture Restaurant in other places as well.

Box 13: Bio-briquettes reduce pollution, increase income

With technical and financial support from the *Small Grants Programme*, 25 poor and landless women of Dumarwana village in Bara district have been producing, using and selling bio-briquettes (as substitute for firewood and kerosene) for cooking. These bio-briquettes are made from a weed locally known as 'Banmara' (literally 'forest destroyer'). They are fuel efficient and help to reduce indoor pollution, especially carbon dioxide, thus reducing the risks from lung disease. In addition, they help to protect bio-diversity by destroying the weed.

The production of bio-briquettes has also become a source of income for the women who now earn up to NRs. 6000 per month. A group of 3-4 women produces around 1,000 briquettes per day. "There is extensive labour involved in the production as everything is done manually but it is good to have self employment and income", the women say. The income has helped them to pay for the children's school fees and manage household expenditure. The briquettes are sold in the local markets and in Kathmandu as well.



Vision for 2008 and beyond

UNDP and its partners are engaging with the Government to mainstream environmental dimensions into national and local development planning in order to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. In particular, we will:

- Continue to support biodiversity conservation with livelihoods development in key buffer zones and wetlands, developing the capacities of local communities, and in particular of women, Dalits, Janajatis, and other marginalised groups to access and manage local natural resources in a sustainable manner.
- Support the Government to develop a framework for green accounting (incorporating environmental benefits and costs into development projects), and provide policy support to the MOFSC to develop national framework for landscape conservation planning.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Government for environmental mainstreaming through implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, particularly in the areas of climate change, biodiversity and desertification. ■

Mitigating the risks from natural disasters

Nepal was ranked 11th in the world in terms of vulnerability to earthquakes and 30th with respect to floods according to a 2004 study undertaken by UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR). A study conducted by the Japan International Cooperation (JICA) and the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) claims that a major earthquake, similar to the one in 1934, if occurring today, would result in 40,000 deaths in the Kathmandu valley alone. According to official statistics, 1,000 lives on average are lost annually as a consequence of various natural hazards, of which 300 are due to floods and landslides. In 2007, 52 of the country's 75 districts were affected by floods and landslides, mostly in the Tarai and mid hills, causing 148 reported deaths and 24,116 displacements.

UNDP's response

Since 2006, UNDP has been supporting the Government of Nepal to mainstream disaster risk management into national policies and programmes by advocating for a shift from post-disaster rescue and relief to pre-disaster mitigation/preparedness through active collaboration and partnership with the government and non-governmental bodies at the national, sub-national and community levels. The European Commission (EC) is the major donor supporting UNDP's work in disaster risk reduction.

Support to policies

In 2007, the *Disaster Risk Reduction at the National Level in Nepal (DRRNLN)* project supported the Government of Nepal to prepare a first-ever National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management based on the Hyogo Framework for Action.

This strategy was produced after widespread consultations with representatives from Government ministries, district line agencies, communities, academia, private sector, and national and international development and humanitarian organisations. The strategy, ready for endorsement by the cabinet, aims to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning in Nepal across all sectors and at all levels.

Building preparedness at the community level

In partnership with the Rural Empowerment Society (RES), National Society for Earthquake technology (NSET), District Development Committees (DDCs) and Municipalities, UNDP extended support to build the capacity of 42 highly disaster prone Community Based Disaster Management Groups (CBDMGs) to reduce the risks from potential natural disasters. Sensitisation activities were carried out in and through schools and colleges, and local people were trained and provided with materials such as gabion wires, stones, etc to construct mitigation structures, thus enhancing community preparedness (Box 14).

Table 9: UNDP support to disaster risk reduction in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding Partners)	Focus
Disaster Risk Reduction at the National Level in Nepal (DRRNLN)	US\$ 201,200 (EC, UNDP/BCPR)	Support the Government and civil society to manage and reduce risks from natural disasters.
Preparatory Assistance for adoption of Hyogo Framework for Action	US\$ 62,000 (UNDP/BCPR)	Support the Government to implement the international Hyogo Framework for Action on disaster risk reduction.
Community Based Disaster Management Project (CBDMP)	US\$ 340,000 (UNDP)	Reduce the vulnerability of communities living in six districts that are prone to natural hazards.
Emergency Grants for Flood and Landslide Response Project	US\$ 55,300 (UNDP/BCPR)	Provide immediate relief to communities affected by various natural hazards.

Local people of Gardi village in Chitwan district constructing embankment using stones and gabion wires



Box 14: Community preparation for disaster risk mitigation

The *Community Based Disaster Management Programme (CBDMP)* organised several trainings on Disaster Management, Vulnerability Assessment, and Disaster Management and Leadership Development for members of 42 Community Based Disaster Management Groups in 24 rural and 18 urban communities of Syangja, Tanahun, Chitwan, Makawanpur, Sarlahi and Sindhuli, most vulnerable districts to flood and landslides.

Under the supervision of the respective District Development Committees and Municipalities, these groups planned and constructed at least one disaster mitigation structure in their communities after having identified what structure would best contribute to mitigating the risks.

As a complementary measure, 188 households most affected by natural disasters in these 42 communities were identified as beneficiaries of alternative livelihood packages. Financial support ranging from NRs. 2,400-10,000, was channelled through partner DDCs and Municipalities to help these households start activities such as animal husbandry, sewing and vegetable farming.

Box 15: Continued support for emergency relief

In July, during the 2007 monsoon, UNDP provided financial support to make UNMIN helicopters available to transport medical teams and supplies to the most remote districts which were threatened by a gastro-enteritis epidemic. In Nepal, during the monsoon floods, a large number of the flood-affected districts are inundated and inaccessible by land, and helicopters are the only means to conduct aerial reconnaissance of affected areas and provide immediate relief to the victims.

In addition, UNDP coordinated with the private sector to facilitate financial contributions to the overall response. The Chaudhary Group of Industries (one of the Global Compact participants) contributed 10 paisa from every packet of instant noodle sold for one month. During that period 3.9 million packs of instant noodles were sold and the amount collected was Rs. 390,000, which was directly delivered to the flood victims.



Vision for 2008 and beyond

Following the release of the Global Human Development Report in October 2007, climate change has been identified as a cross-sectoral issue that is at the root of major natural disasters. Nepal remains no exception, with consequences in the form of glacial retreats in the Himalayas, bursting of glacial lakes and flooding in the

Tarai. UNDP is looking to partnering with sectoral groups on climate change in order to minimise the impact on the environment, human lives and livelihoods.

In supporting the Government in the area of disaster management, the challenge will be how to link climate change to disaster management to both mitigate and adapt to factors contributing to natural disasters ■

5. Slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS

According to recent estimates by the National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC) and Family Health International, over 70,000 people in Nepal are living with the virus. Nepal has the characteristics of a concentrated epidemic. Migrant labourers, commercial sex workers and their clients, injecting drug users (IDUs), and men who have sex with men (MSM) have been identified as the major at-risk groups. Preliminary data by NCASC in 2007 showed that 41% of all HIV cases in Nepal were among seasonal labour migrants, 21% among wives or partners of HIV positive men, and 16% among clients of sex workers.

This situation has been aggravated by low agricultural productivity and lack of employment opportunities, which have forced many economically active adults to migrate to India and abroad in search of employment, thus also increasing their vulnerability and that of their spouses or partners to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

In such a context, HIV/AIDS has the potential to become a national crisis in Nepal. According to the Nepal MDG Progress Report 2005, “unless programmes are implemented on a war footing, a generalised epidemic with high mortality in the most economically productive groups will begin.”

UNDP's response

In 2007, UNDP continued to partner with the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and the Department for International Development (DFID) to support the Government in the implementation of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2006-2011 and the National Action Plan 2006-2008, which are the guiding frameworks for our support.

Implementation of a comprehensive programme

UNDP-supported programmes in the form of comprehensive packages, which include information dissemination and awareness raising through outreach and public drop-in centres, voluntary counselling and testing, distribution of free condoms, treatment of sexually transmitted infections, and referral services for HIV/AIDS treatment, have covered all the three high risk groups i.e., migrant labourers, IDUs, and MSM.

In 2007, these packages, implemented through various NGOs and CBOs across Nepal, were able to reach 414,274 migrants and their families, 39,029 MSM, and 1,674 IDUs through harm reduction and 1,944 through detoxification and or/rehabilitation.

Support to civil society initiatives

55% of the US \$7.3m total expenditure in 2007 was channelled through 59 NGOs and 61 CBOs in 44 districts, primarily providing them with grants and trainings to conduct community home based care services, and to provide referral services for anti retroviral treatment, CD4 (immunity) count and management of opportunistic infections. The major part of the GFATM grant portion was invested in the procurement of anti retroviral drugs, test kits, condoms and drugs for sexually transmitted infections and opportunistic infections.

In 2007:

- 41 counsellors of the 29 NGOs implementing the voluntary counselling and testing services for HIV received counselling and refresher training; and lab technicians of these centres were trained in logistics management and testing regimens.
- As a result, 56,902 migrants and families members were counselled, out of which 20,780 completed the counselling and testing for HIV. Similarly, 2,234 IDUs (out of which

Table 10: UNDP support to HIV/AIDS in 2007

Project	Expenditure (Funding partner)	Focus
Support to the National Programme on HIV/AIDS	US\$ 7,347,000 (DFID, GFATM)	Support to civil society organisations to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and to care for and treat people living with HIV/AIDS.

Box 16: Community Capacity Enhancement Programme

The *Community Capacity Enhancement (CCE)* Programme, a part of UNDP's global work on HIV/AIDS, was initiated in Parsa, Kapilvastu and Ilam districts in 2007. The programme, funded by the UNDP Regional Centre in Colombo, was launched with the belief that if the stigma and discrimination against HIV/AIDS is to be reduced and the perspective of the community towards the disease is to be changed, it is necessary to go to the communities and discuss the issue with their members.



Using a number of powerful tools such as community conversation, mapping, historical timelines and story telling, the people in the communities learnt to recognise that they have the power to prevent the spread of HIV in their communities and that it is important to provide care and support to those affected. The community people have been giving continuity to this programme by holding regular interactions amongst themselves.

117 were women) and 1,995 MSMs completed voluntary counselling and testing. Crisis care was provided to 1,713 PLWHAs (out of which 456 were women) (Box 16).

Creation of livelihood opportunities for women with HIV/AIDS

Women living with HIV/AIDS are particularly stigmatised and vulnerable and this is compounded if they become widowed. In many cases, positive widowed women are even thrown out of the house with or without their children, deprived of their land and normal livelihood, thus left homeless and resourceless. Finding new sources

of income and social support becomes critical therefore to allow these women regain their dignity and a means to support to themselves.

As a response, in 2007, UNDP initiated preparatory work for the creation of livelihood opportunities for women living with HIV/AIDS.

Twenty-five infected women from the Far Western Region, most of them widows with no family support, were included in the training on entrepreneurship provided by the *Micro-Enterprise Development Programme*.



Box 17: Improving the world of women with HIV/AIDS

Neat rooms with beds for a total of thirteen, a small kitchen, cosy dining room and a secluded, spacious garden to give privacy to the crisis patients- this has become the world of Purnima (a pseudonym).

Recalling her trauma of being infected by her husband and undergoing a series of humiliations from her husband's family and society, Purnima had to take shelter in a rehabilitation home in Kathmandu. "When my husband and I started falling sick frequently, we discovered that both of us were HIV positive but the family members suspected me instead of their son. As I was no longer wanted in the family, I left home in search of support; my husband did not even bother to find me."

Purnima was lucky to find other women in a rehabilitation centre who had the same desire - to live. Together they formed a small group to support positive women. This support group was finally able to register as an NGO in May 2004.

The NGO has received grant from UNDP's *Management Support to National HIV/AIDS Programme*, DfID and Family Health International/USAID. With this support, the NGO has provided and facilitated counselling, medical checkups, and emergency crisis services (transportation, check ups, referrals, shelter for 21 days) to 280 women.

Besides Kathmandu, the NGO has branches in Makawanpur, Pokhara, Chitwan, Accham and Butwal and a network to bring in HIV positive women from remote areas who often lose their chances of survival either because of ignorance or because they want to remain hidden for fear of stigma and discrimination. Purnima confirms that most of the cases she has received are women who got the virus due to trafficking or through their husbands.

For further expansion of her work, Purnima feels that the positive women should be provided with some kind of skills training for income generation or even computer training.

"Learn to demand for your rights rather than asking for participation only", says Purnima. Her clarion call to all the HIV positive women is - "do not succumb to social prejudice against HIV/AIDS. You can be an agent of social change if you have a strong will power to live and save other people's lives."

Purnima's vision is clear and she rides on her hope that the world for HIV positive women can be made better with increased understanding, care and support from society.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

Despite the national emphasis on peace building, recovery and reconstruction, people will still migrate in search of better employment and livelihood opportunities, exposing themselves to the risks of HIV infection. In such a context, UNDP will,

- In close coordination with UNAIDS and the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, further strengthen the national capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS, especially of the HIV/AIDS Board, a semi autonomous entity recently formed

by the Government of Nepal to manage HIV/AIDS activities.

- Continue to support the implementation of comprehensive package for high risk groups as per the national action plan 2006-2008.
- Support civil society organisations to increase facilities for counselling and testing in various parts of the country.
- Work to enhance livelihood opportunities for PLWHAs (especially women and other vulnerable groups) through our various grassroots initiatives. ■

6. Advancing gender equality and social inclusion

The year 2007 was important for advancing gender equality and social inclusion in Nepal. Issues of political representation, citizenship rights, and specific needs of women and other excluded groups surfaced prominently in the preparations of the Interim Constitution, the Three-Year Interim Plan and the run up to elections to the Constituent Assembly. The provision of proportional representation in the Interim Constitution for women, Dalits, indigenous ethnic groups, Madhesi and other oppressed groups in state structures was a positive outcome of these advocacy efforts.

A decade of conflict has also awakened development planners and practitioners to look harder into issues of exclusion and inequality and the way in which they are related to development.

UNDP's response

In 2007, particular emphasis was placed on integrating gender and social inclusion into all of UNDP's interventions. As a result, all new project documents and concept notes, regardless of their theme, were carefully examined through a gender and social inclusion lens to ensure that issues of gender inequality and social exclusion related to the specific thematic area were adequately addressed.

Achievements

Policy level:

- Gender Budget Audit Guidelines for Local Bodies were prepared by the Ministry of Local Development. Building on the work done in the area of gender budgeting in 2006, these guidelines, expected to be approved in 2008, are aimed at enhancing gender-sensitivity of the development plans formulated by local governments.
- 10 District Development Committees (DDCs) completed gender budget audits of their periodic plans.
- 42 DDCs allocated between NRs. 30,000 to 120,000 for mainstreaming gender issues as a result of continued advocacy in this area.

Grassroots impact:

- All current UNDP-supported grassroots projects have clear affirmative targets to promote women and other marginalised groups' livelihood opportunities and participation in community development activities. In 2007:
 - Of the 8,163 entrepreneurs newly established through *MEDEP* in 2007, 81% were women, 18% Dalits, and 49% Janajatis (compared to 73%, 19% and 48% respectively in 2006).
 - Among the 4,372 new community organizations supported by *DLGSP* in 2007, 44% were headed by women, suggesting that a significant number of women are participating in community activities and are empowered to be active in the public domain.
 - The provision in UNDP-supported *Community Owned Primary Education (COPE)* Project to only recruit local female teachers and ensure at least 2 are women members in the School Management Committees of the 120 COPE schools has encouraged parents to send their daughters to schools in rural areas where these schools are located.
 - In *REDP*, the project model has been designed to ensure equal representation of both men and women from every household in the energy functional groups.

Vision for 2008 and beyond

While more women and other excluded groups have become relatively more active and involved in community activities than in the past, their participation in planning and decision-making processes are still low as local elites and males tend to dominate local level decision-making entities and public interactions. This implies that initiatives targeting women and excluded groups are needed for their social, economic and political empowerment.

- In our future programmes, the emphasis will be on ensuring that women and excluded groups are specifically targeted in all UNDP-supported initiatives, especially in the areas of livelihoods, governance and HIV/AIDS. ■

Box 18

I have been one of those lucky ones.....



"It gives me immense pleasure to be able to share my knowledge with others. I get satisfaction when I see people of this village sending their children to school, constructing taps and toilets, getting new ideas for farming and taking initiatives for constructive purpose", says Anita Poudel, 30, social mobiliser of Decentralization Local Governance Support Programme in Banskarka VDC of Parbat district.

Anita became a social mobiliser eight years ago to serve the rural and backward communities. She went from house to house to teach people the three basic principles of social mobilisation: Organisation, Savings and Skills.

The support Anita received from her husband, who took care of children and household chores in her absence, enabled her to travel to remote areas and continue to work at the grassroots. "I believe that women should not be restricted to household chores, they can do a lot if they are given a little bit of support. They need exposure to progress and I have been one of those lucky ones....," says Anita.

Working together for dignified living



A group of 17 poor and landless Dalit women and few men left in Kunathar of Bhalam VDC in Kaski district have formed a community organisation with support from the Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme. The chairperson, manager and majority of members of the organisation are women whose husbands have gone to India and the Middle East for employment for an average of one year.

The organisation has been carrying out both micro-credit and development activities in this poor Dalit community. The weekly saving of the members ranges from NRs. 5-25. The members of the organisation can access this revolving fund to get a loan at a low interest rate to start income generation activities such as vegetable farming, raising buffaloes, chicken or goat or for other household purposes. In the selection of grantees, priority is given to the poorest members of the community.

According to Usha Baruwat, social mobiliser of the village, "Earlier, these people were considered untouchable and not allowed inside the houses of brahmins and chhetris but now they do not face that kind of discrimination. The public tap is now also shared by everyone". The women of the community organisation say, "Earlier we never used to communicate with one another but now we sit together and discuss how we can have more facilities in this village. Earlier we used to survive by working for the upper castes but now we have started our own income generating activities. All of us are engaged in various micro-enterprises. All of us send our children to school."

7. Resources and Partnerships

Expenditure trends

In 2007, US\$ 27 million were invested in the 5 thematic areas shown in Chart 3. This figure represented about 26 percent of the total expenditures for the Programme Cycle 2002-2007.

Despite the challenges posed by the Tarai unrest and by the fluid political situation, UNDP increased its programme expenditure by 33 percent over expenditure of US\$ 20.2 million in 2006.

At the same time, UNDP looked for ways to minimise its administrative costs, increase efficiency and channel as many resources as possible to programme implementation. As a result, in 2007, UNDP's programme administrative costs accounted for only 10 percent of the total programme costs compared to 11 percent in 2006.

Funding sources

UNDP programme activities in Nepal are funded primarily from three sources: UNDP regular resources; various UNDP Thematic Trust Funds earmarked for the specific thematic areas; and, direct contributions from donors under bilateral agreements.

Of the total programme delivery of US\$ 27 million through our 33 on-going projects in 2007, 32 percent was from UNDP resources, 18 percent from GFATM, GEF, UN Peace Fund and other Thematic Trust Funds, 2 percent from UNCDF and 48 percent from bilateral donors.

A significant achievement in 2007 was the signing of a landmark agreement with the Himal Power Limited, a private sector organisation, for the implementation of a US\$ 3.7 million Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project.

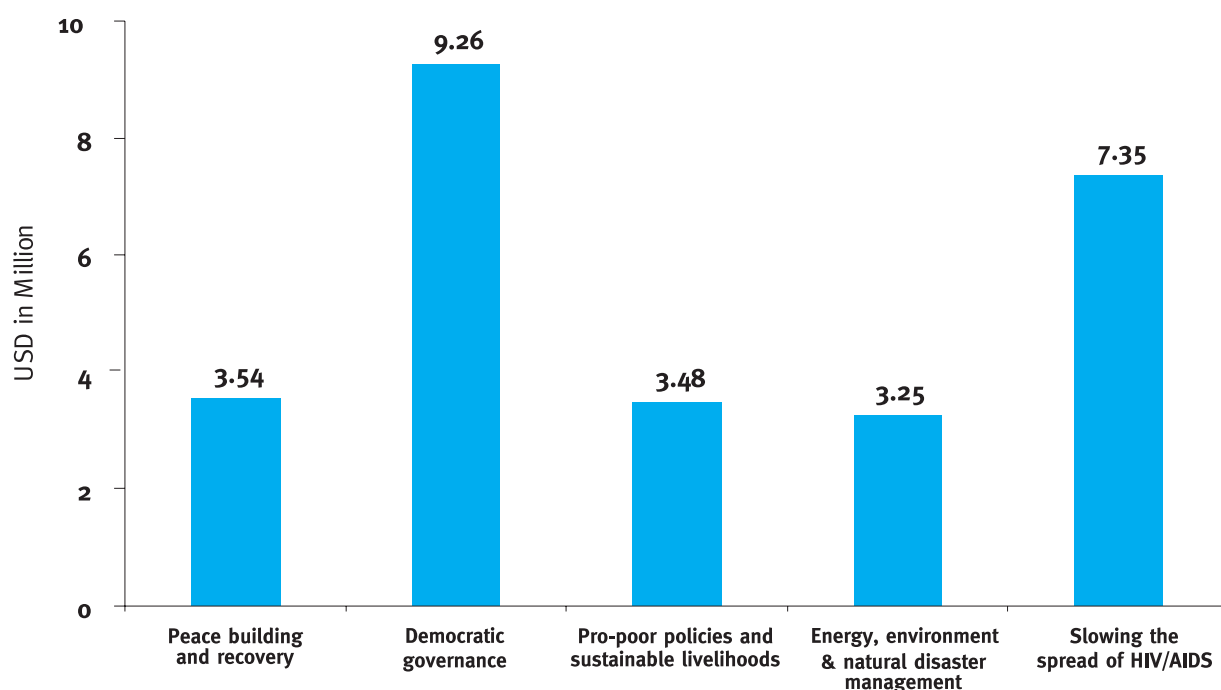


Chart 3: Programme Expenditure in 2007 by Thematic Areas

Partnerships

UNDP believes that concerted efforts to build partnerships are fundamental for building broad-based consensus, resource mobilisation, and effective implementation of programmes for sustainable peace and development in Nepal.

In 2007, UNDP continued to build and expand its partnerships with the Government of Nepal, various UN Agencies, bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, the private sector, the civil society organisations, the media, and the academia for the development, resource mobilisation, implementation and monitoring of its supported programmes (Chart 4).

Support to the UN System

UNDP continues to play a crucial role in the provision of operational support to the UN System in Nepal and the realization of harmonization of operational policies and practices among the various UN agencies.

This operational support is provided by the Inter-Agency Task Forces (Comprising of members from various UN Agencies) on Human Resources, Information Technology, Procurement and Finance.

Partnership with the United Nations Volunteers

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Programme has been present in Nepal since 1974, with the main aim of promoting 'volunteerism for development.' UNVs have been providing both operational and programmatic support to various UN Agencies in Nepal.

UNDP has been providing various types of support to the United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), including support to send Nepali UNVs to serve in other countries. The UNVs have also professionally supported UNDP's works in peace building, democratic governance, access to justice, and environment and natural disaster management.

In 2007, UNV mobilised 44 volunteers across various UN Agencies in Nepal and over 200 in UNMIN to support the peace process. ■

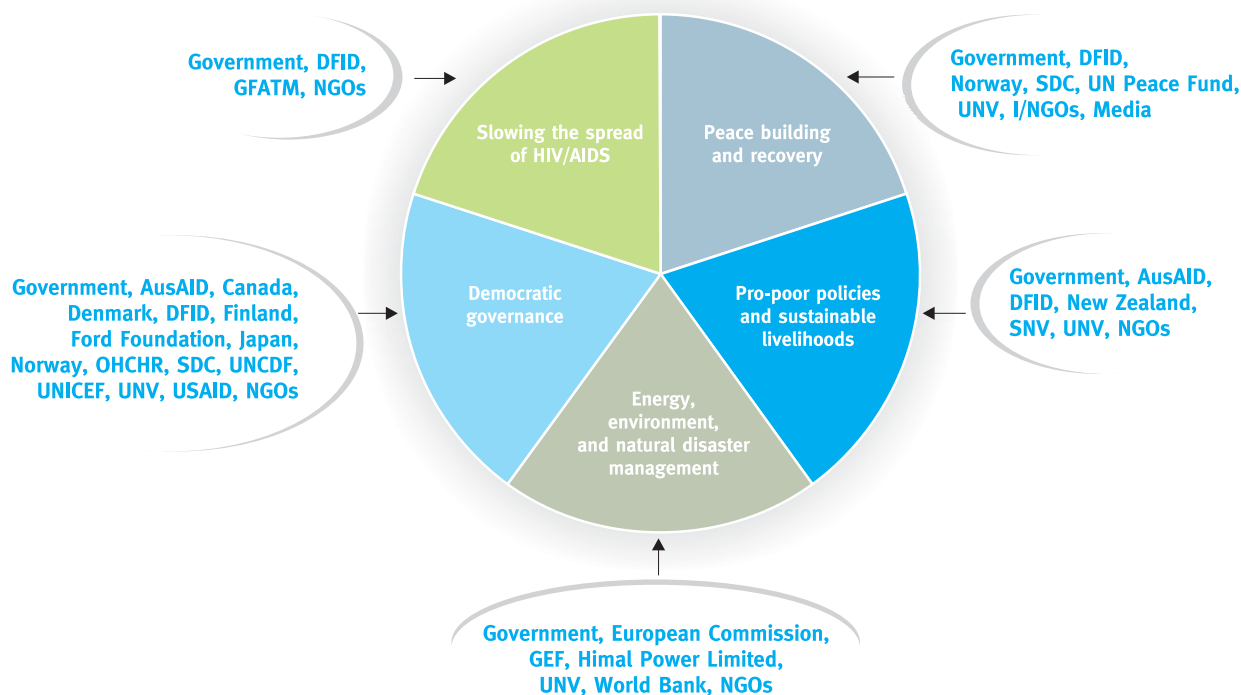


Chart 4: UNDP's partners in 2007

Major achievements of UNDP's Second Country Cooperation Framework (2002-2007)

Impact on policies

- Established a Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System in the National Planning Commission.
- Strengthened Government ownership of the Millennium Development Goals through national and district level MDGs Needs Assessment and progress reports.
- Enhanced public debates on poverty with the production of Nepal Human Development Report 2004 on *Empowerment and Poverty Reduction*.
- Facilitated Nepal's accession to the WTO enabling the state to reap the benefits presented by this global integration.
- Micro-Enterprise Policy and District Micro-enterprise Development Guidelines developed, and a Micro-enterprise Unit established at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies.

Pro-poor Policies and Programmes

Impact at the grassroots

- Set up 27,532 micro-entrepreneurs, of which 67% were women, 20% Dalits and 42% Janajatis; and generated additional jobs for more than 25,000 individuals through these micro-enterprises. These micro-entrepreneurs experienced an average increase in per capita income by 295% percent (from NRs. 4,275) and their family's annual income by 49% (from NRs. 25,326) during the programme cycle.
- Provided comprehensive support to 779,703 migrants and families, 50,497 men who have sex with men, 10,063 injecting drug users, and 3,771 people living with HIV/AIDS during 2005-07.

Impact on policies

- Replication of DFDP's performance-based funding system (MC/PM system) by the Government in all 75 DDCs.
- Introduced court referred mediation in the Nepalese judiciary through amendments to the District, Appellate and Supreme Court rules.

Democratic Governance

Impact at the grassroots

- Established seven model pilot courts, which have for the first time, separate judges for civil and criminal cases, thus contributing to expeditious justice, and uniformity and effectiveness in decisions.
- Trained to 800 people (judges, court staff and staff of MOLJPA) on court management, land survey, intellectual property rights, cyber laws and information technology, mediation, forensic medicine and judicial administration, and to 135 officials of MOLJPA on legislative drafting and treaty negotiation.
- Established Mediation Centre (NGO) to facilitate access to alternative justice.
- Trained 1,160 persons (judges, lawyers, attorneys, officials of the law commission and the quasi judicial bodies) on court referred mediation, and to 1,372 community leaders on community mediation, as a result of which 17,550 pending cases were resolved.
- Co-ordinated support for capacity development of the National Human Rights Commission, in partnership with OHCHR and other bilateral donors, as a result of which the commission was able to investigate 2,265 cases, undertake 704 monitoring missions, and recommend 152 cases to the Government for action during 2004-2007.
- Mobilised nearly US\$ 11 million in internal savings through micro-credit and social mobilisation schemes promoted by various projects.
- Constructed 5,861 community infrastructures (drinking water, irrigation, canals, trails, roads, bridges, community halls, river protection structures, culverts, and school buildings) on a cost-sharing basis, benefiting more than half a million people.
- Improved basic service delivery to more than 880 VDCs and 40 municipalities, over 32,000 community organizations, and 2.5 million people.

Impact on policies

- Rural Energy Policy and Guidelines for Rural Energy Funds promulgated.
- Nepal Biodiversity Strategy, Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal, Biodiversity Implementation Plan, and Management Plans for national parks and wildlife reserves developed.
- Long term National Disaster Risk Management Policy based on the Hyogo Framework of Action and District Disaster Reduction Action Plans prepared.
- A high level national steering committee formed to oversee the formulation of National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management and mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction into development planning.

Energy, Environment and Disaster Reduction

Impact at the grassroots

- 133 micro hydro systems installed which have electrified more than 26,000 rural households and led to the creation of more than 180 micro-enterprises.
- 592 solar Photo Voltaic systems, 1914 biogas plants and 3,938 improved cooking stoves installed in 6,444 rural households, decreasing the dependency on firewood and enhancing people's health through decreased indoor pollution.
- Established Sustainable Tourism Development Unit in Nepal Tourism Board, Tourism Unit in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Sustainable Tourism Development Sections in six DDCs and Sustainable Tourism Development Committees in 42 VDCs in these districts, Biodiversity Conservation Facility in seven parks, and Community Trust Fund in Upper Mustang.
- Buffer Zones declared for Khaptad, Rara, Koshi Tappu and Sukla Phanta Wildlife Reserves and a national buffer zone networking forum established.
- 54 community-based disaster mitigation structures constructed in disaster-prone areas of the country.
- Disaster Preparedness Network (DP-Net) established to support disaster preparedness activities.

Impact on policies

- Institutionalised Central Women's Legal Aid Committee in the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare in February 2006 to provide free legal aid to victims of domestic violence.
- Establishment of the Office of the National Rapporteur at the National Human Rights Commission as a part of the project *Beyond Trafficking: A Joint UN Initiative in the Millennium Against Trafficking in Women and Children*, in July 2006.
- Preparation of the Gender Equality Bill (passed in September 2006), the Citizenship Act (amended in November 2006) and the Civil Service Act (passed in August 2007), which paved way for gender equality in the country.
- Gender assessments and gender budget audits of the health, education, and agriculture sectors, and institutional analyses of the Ministries of Women, Children and Social Welfare, of Environment, Science and Technology, and of Local Development carried out.
- Gender Budget Audit Guidelines for Local Bodies institutionalised by the Ministry of Local Development in 2006.

Overcoming Gender Gaps

Impact at the grassroots

- Formed 18 Community Mediation Committees in 16 districts to increase women's access to justice. 229 community mediators trained in mediation skills between 2004-2006, of which 123 were women, and 155 cases of domestic violence resolved.
- 46 women successfully passed the public service commission examination in 2006, up from 5 in 2005, as a result of training courses provided by the *Mainstreaming Gender Equity Programme*.
- The National Judicial Academy mainstreamed gender equality through the development of a training curriculum and reference materials on gender equality and justice supported by the *Mainstreaming Gender Equity Programme*.
- 15 DDCs carried out gender assessments and gender budget audits of their periodic and annual plans to increase gender sensitivity in district plans.

Challenges

The period 2002-07 brought many changes to Nepal. In 2002, when the Second Country Cooperation Framework (CCF II) was initiated, the elected national and local governments were in place, and the insurgency that began in 1996 was just beginning to escalate. However, following the collapse of the ceasefire in November 2001, the conflict spread and thousands more lost their lives.

As the conflict worsened, crisis prevention became a central theme in UNDP's work during the CCF II. In 2004, UNDP undertook a repositioning exercise and shifted its programme focus from policy work at the central level to community level initiatives specifically targeting the poor and disadvantaged groups. A programme review conducted jointly by the Government and UNDP in 2005 identified a number of implementation challenges, such as closer monitoring of programmes and effective delivery of resources in the absence of elected bodies. As a result, the first field office of UNDP was established in Nepalgunj in 2005 to closely monitor the programmes in 23 districts in the Mid and Far Western regions. The review also noted considerable achievements in all the areas. The average annual increase in resources delivery over the programme period 2002-06 was 14 percent despite the conflict.

Lessons learnt

Through various evaluations, a wealth of information has been generated regarding the effectiveness of UNDP-supported programmes. Overall, these evaluations have indicated that our support has been effective and relevant to the development of Nepal, especially in light of the conflict and political instability. However, they have also provided us with important insights regarding how we need to realign ourselves in the future, such as the need for:

- Greater emphasis on the integration of social mobilisation activities with economic empowerment through expansion of micro-enterprises, access to credit, and linkages to markets, in order to build the financial capital of poor communities.
- Increased programmatic focus in areas affected by the conflict.
- Greater emphasis on mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in order to improve the access of women and other excluded groups to assets and services, and to empower them socially and politically for more active participation in community development activities and livelihood opportunities.
- More effective monitoring and evaluation of capacity development programmes for better results.
- Development of clearer exit strategies during project design for programme sustainability.

Resources and Partnerships

In the Programme Cycle 2002-07, UNDP delivered a programme of US\$ 103 million across the thematic areas indicated in Chart 5, exceeding the Cycle target of US\$ 93.5 million (Chart 6).

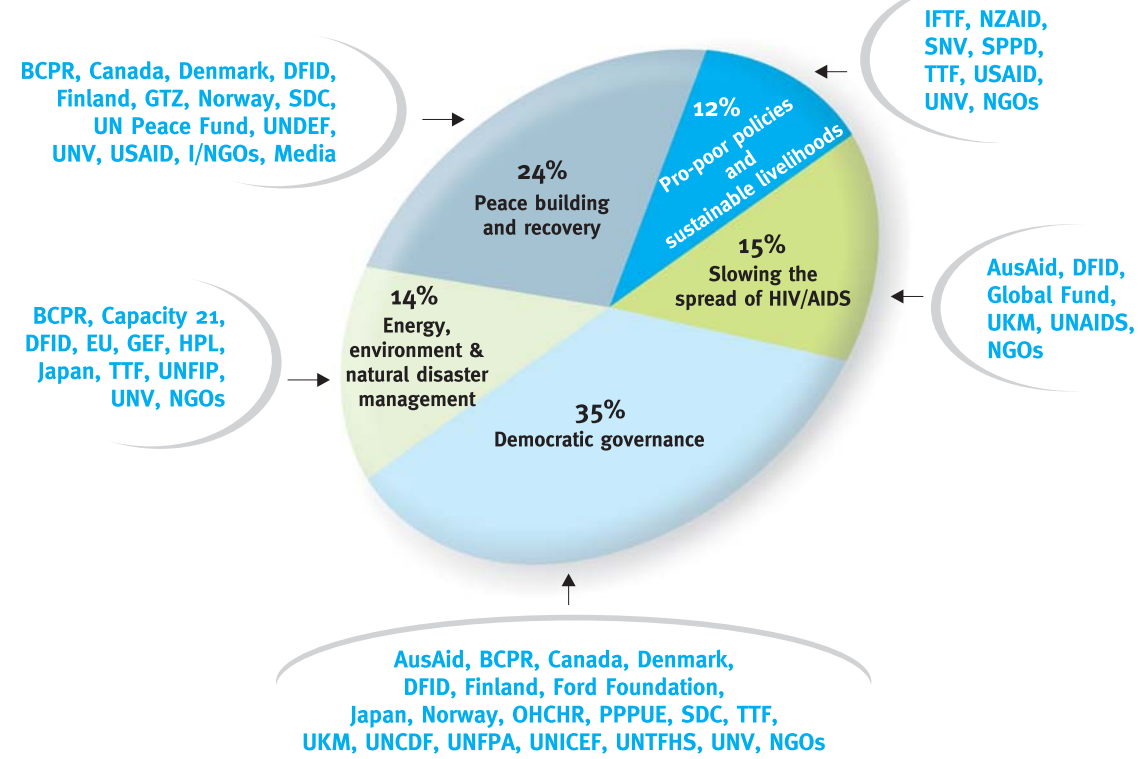


Chart 5: Programme Expenditure 2002-07 by Thematic Areas

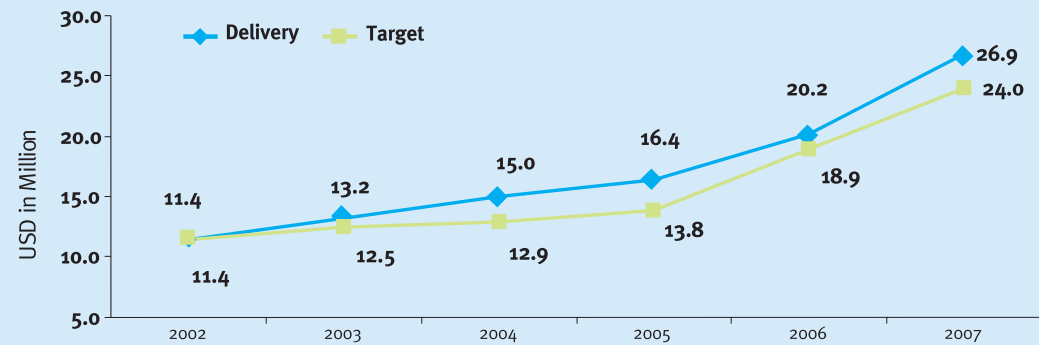
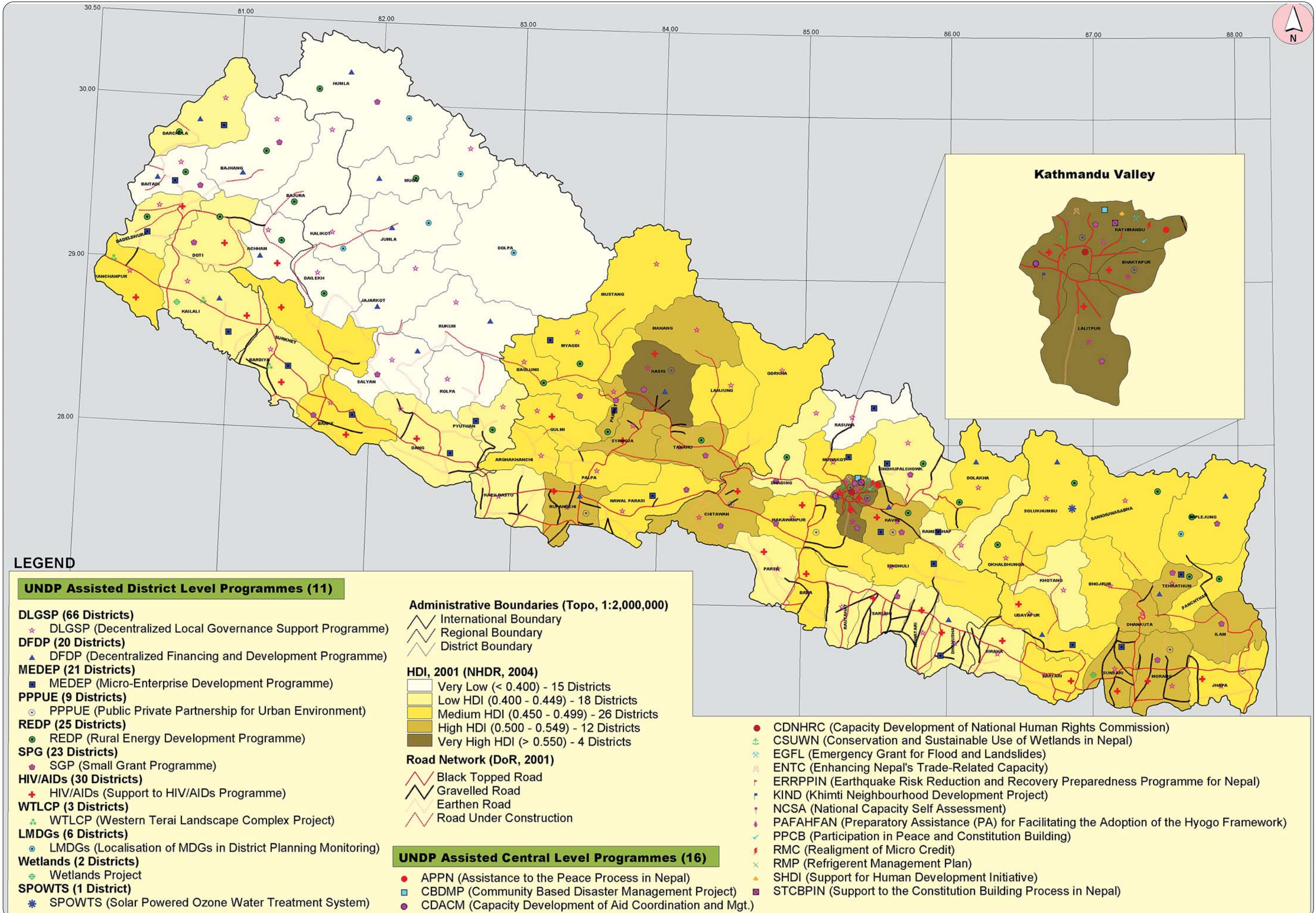


Chart 6: UNDP Programme Expenditure Against Target (2002-07)

Annex 1: Geographical coverage of UNDP programmes and projects in 2007



Annex 2: UNDP projects and programmes in 2007

Programme/project	Duration	Total Budget	Funding source	
			donor(s)	US\$
1. Peace Building & Recovery				
Support for Peace & Development Initiatives (SPDI)	Sep-03 – May-07	3,053,704	Norway, DFID, Canada, SDC, Denmark, UNDP, GTZ, Finland	901,644 791,912 348,275 280,199 293,489 241,352 147,571 49,262
Peace and Development Advisory Support (PDAS)	Jun 05 – Dec 07	330,050	BCPR TTF – CPR	150,000 180,050
Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal (APPN)	Jan 07 – Nov 08	2,770,863	UNDP DFID, BCPR, Peace Fund	534,000 569,745 177,737 1,489,381
INSPIRE:Reconciliation and Democracy Building in Nepal (INSOIRE)	May 07 – Apr 08	350,000	UNDEF	350,000
Preparatory Assistance to Participation in Peace and Constitution Building Project (PA – PPCBP)	May 07 – Jun 08	1,933,208	BCPR DFID UNDP	800,000 499,000 634,208
Support to Constitution Building Process in Nepal (SCBP)	Nov 06 – Apr 08	1,353,859	UNDP DFID Norway SDC BCPR	232,041 585,937 50,881 200,000 285,000
2. Democratic Governance				
Reform of the Judiciary (ROJ)	Feb-01 – Dec-07	1,782,087	UNDP Japan Finland	943,820 685,000 153,267

Annex 2: UNDP projects and programmes in 2007 (continued)

Programme/project	Duration	Total Budget	Funding source	
			donor(s)	US\$
Capacity Development of the National Human Rights Commission (CDNHRC)	Feb-02 – Jun-08	4,561,226	DFID Canada UNDP NORWAY Finland SDC Ford Foundation USAID Denmark UNICEF AusAid	1,043,915 943,850 953,832 422,986 345,748 284,926 205,000 150,000 149,682 45,000 16,287
Enhancing Access to Justice (A2J)	Apr-03 – Dec-07	1,145,393	DGTTF UNDP	268,954 876,439
Decentralized Financing and Development Programme (DFDP)	Jan-00 – Jun-08	10,150,000	DFID UNCDF	5,150,000 5,000,000
Rural Urban Partnership Programme - Phase 3 (RUPP)	Jan-04 – Dec-07	2,350,000	UNDP	2,350,000
Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme (DLGSP)	Apr-04 – Jul-08	18,166,070	NORWAY UNDP	8,975,594 9,190,476
Public Private Partnership for Urban Environment - Phase 2 (PPPUE)	Apr-04 – Dec-09	1,950,000	PPPUE UNDP	25,000 1,925,000
Community Owned Primary Education Programme - Phase 2 (COPE)	Jul-04 – Jun-07	1,947,790	UNDP	1,947,790
3. Pro-poor Policies and Sustainable Livelihoods				
Enhancing Nepal's Trade Related Capacity (ENTRC)	Jun-06 – Jun-08	851,585	UNDP IFTF	431,585 420,000
Support Initiative of Human Development (PSIHD)	Aug-06 – Dec-08	506,652	UNDP	506,652
Capacity Development for Aid Coordination Management (CDACM)	Feb-07 – Jun-08	361,400	UNDP	361,400

Annex 2: UNDP projects and programmes in 2007 (continued)

Programme/project	Duration	Total Budget	Funding source	
			donor(s)	US\$
Localization of MDGs in District Planning & Monitoring (LMDG)	Jul-07 – Aug-08	189,818	UNDP SNV	20,518 169,300
Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP)	Oct-01 – Jun-07	5,001,775	DFID UNDP	4,152,287 849,488
Realignment of Micro Credit in UNDP Supported Projects (RMC)	Feb-07 – Aug-08	117,500	UNDP	117,500
Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP-2nd Phase) (MEDEP)	Feb-04 – Mar-08	6,173,916	UNDP AusAid New Zealand DFID	2,031,016 560,000 349,975 3,232,925
4. Energy, Environment and Natural Disaster Mitigation				
Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP-III) (REDP)	Sep-07 – Dec-09	1,904,500	UNDP	1,904,500
Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP-II) (REDP)	Apr-02 – Aug-07	2,027,912	UNDP	2,027,912
Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project (Kind)	Jul-07 – Jun-10	3,859,319	UNDP Himal Power Ltd	200,000 3,659,319
Solar Powered Ozone Water Treatment System (SPOWTS)	Apr-07 – Mar-08	99,606	TTF	99,606
Small Grants Programme (SGP)	Dec-98 – Feb-08	3,300,000	GEF	3,300,000
Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP)	Aug-05 – Jul-12	5,044,017	GEF UNDP	3,312,278 1,731,739
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal (CSUWN)	Mar-07 – Feb-11	2,498,459	GEF UNDP	1,964,896 533,563
National Capacity Needs Self Assessment for Global Environment (NCNSAGE)	Oct-06 – Apr-08	200,000	GEF	200,000

Annex 2: UNDP projects and programmes in 2007 (continued)

Programme/project	Duration	Total Budget	Funding source	
			donor(s)	US\$
Community Based Disaster Management Project (CBDMP)	Nov-05 – Jun-08	989,237	UNDP	989,237
Preparatory Assistance for Facilitating the Adoption of the Hyogo Framework	Jan-06 – Dec-08	61,963	BCPR	61,963
Disaster Risk Reduction at the National Level in Nepal (DRR)	Jun-06 – Aug-07	399,402	EC UNDP BCPR	328,875 12,490 58,037
Emergency Grant for Flood and Landslide Response	Nov-06 – Mar-08	110,000	BCPR	110,000
5. Responding to HIV/AIDS				
Support to the National Programme on HIV/AIDS	Aug-07 – Sep-08	11,877,484	DFID Global Fund	6,941,838 4,935,646
Total		97,418,795		

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