

ANNUAL REPORT
2008

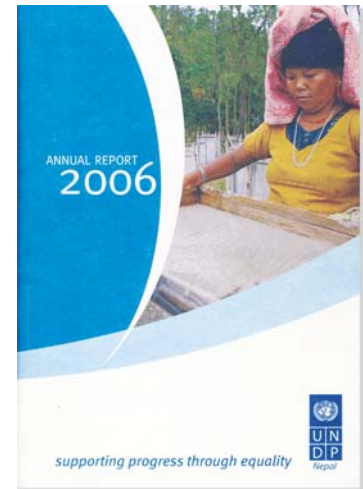


supporting progress through equality





Rautes starting livelihoods supported by GEF/Small Grants programme



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 introduce UNDP Nepal's annual report for 2008. This is the fourth of our annual reports, which we produce to better inform our partners about the work we do and the impact it has.

Like the rest of the UN Country Team in Nepal, UNDP's overriding priority continues to be to support the peace process. As an operational arm of the UN and one present for the long-term, UNDP aims to play its part in the short-term by assisting the Government to deliver a 'peace dividend' at the community level, and in the medium to long-term to help address the underlying causes of the conflict so that peace is irreversible.

Hence, projects such as our micro-enterprise support (MEDEP), rural energy (REDP), micro-finance (EAFS) and community infrastructure (QIPSI) interventions are providing very real, direct benefits to thousands of Nepal's most vulnerable and historically excluded households and communities. These critical activities are delivered primarily through Government partners at the district and village levels.

Further 'up-stream', at the policy level, UNDP has become perhaps best known over the past year for its Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal project — a crucial intervention to support the writing of a constitution for an inclusive and fairly-governed Nepal. Other important

activities include a new programme at the Election Commission, a new phase of decentralization support developed jointly with other UN agencies, and on-going analysis on human development and the Millennium Development Goals, which will help address some of the long-term systemic obstacles to peace and prosperity.

Meanwhile, the UNDP Country Office continues to keep an eye on some daunting challenges that threaten Nepal's already fragile development gains. Our disaster risk reduction activities were expanded in 2008, work began on a National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change and our HIV/AIDS programme, which is supported by the Global Fund, remains the single largest project in our portfolio.

I would like to acknowledge the support and partnership of the many Government and non-government agencies that have actively participated in our work in the past year and to thank our local donors who have allowed UNDP's core resources (which also come from these and other UN member states) to go even further. I also pay tribute to the communities and households with whom we have worked closely on helping forge a sense of progress and stability. I look forward to continuing fruitful relationships with all those who have the development of Nepal at heart.

I hope you find this report informative. We welcome your feedback and comments.



Robert Piper
UNDP Resident Representative, Nepal

Acronyms and abbreviations

A2J	Enhancing Access to Justice through Legal and Judicial Reforms Project	MoEST	Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	MoF	Ministry of Finance
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
AMMAA	Agreement on Monitoring the Management of Arms and Armies	MoI	Ministry of Industry
APPN	Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal	MoLD	Ministry of Local Development
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development	MoPPW	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works
BCPR	Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP)	MoPR	Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
BNP	Bardiya National Park	MuAN	Municipal Association of Nepal
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement	MW	megawatt
CPN (Maoist)	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	na	not applicable
CPN (UML)	Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist Leninist)	NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance	NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
DDC	district development committee	NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
DFDP	Decentralized Financing and Development Programme (UNCDF)	PiP	Participation in Peace and Constitution-Building Project
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)	PLHA	people living with HIV/AIDS
DG-TTF	UNDP's Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund	PPP	public-private partnerships
DLGSP	Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme	PPPUE	Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Environment
DP-NET	Disaster Preparedness Network Nepal	QIPSI	Quick Impact for Peace Support Initiative
EAFS	Enhancing Access to Financial Services	REDP	Rural Energy Development Programme
EC	European Commission	RUPP	Rural-Urban Partnership Programme
ENTRC	Enhancing Nepal's Trade Related Capacity	SCBP	Support to Constitution Building Process in Nepal
ERRRP	Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
ESD-TTF	Energy Sustainable Development Thematic Trust Fund (UNDP)	SGP	GEF's Small Grants Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
GLOF	glacial lake outburst flood	SPCBN	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus	STI	sexually transmitted infections
HPC	Himal Power Limited	SWR	Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve
ITF	UNDP's Integrated Framework Trust Fund	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
ILO	International Labor Organization	UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund
INGO	international non-governmental organisation	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IUCN	World Conservation Union	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
kW	kilowatt	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
LGCDP	Local Governance and Community Development Programme	UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
m	million and metre	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
MDG	Millennium Development Goals	UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund Nepal
MEDEP	Micro-enterprise Development Programme	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
MoCS	Ministry of Commerce and Supplies	VDC	village development committee
		WTLCP	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project
		WTO	World Trade Organisation

Exchange rate of \$1 = 80 Nepali rupees (March 2009)

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1. Overview 2008

UNDP's priorities

UNDP Nepal's over-riding priorities in 2008 were to help consolidate peace after the end of the 1996–2006 armed conflict and to continue working for Nepal's long term development by contributing to reducing poverty and helping the country achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Chapter 2 details how the projects we supported in 2008 are working towards these priorities.

In 2008, UNDP partnered and collaborated with communities, the Government, bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society, academia and the business community to implement 39 projects to:

- build peace
- support transitional democratic governance
- support sustainable livelihoods
- promote clean sources of rural energy
- conserve the environment
- reduce the risks from natural disasters
- slow the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Highlights of 2008

The main achievements of UNDP-supported projects were as follows.

Peace building

- Processed the results of the 2007 verification of Maoist army personnel and prepared for the discharge and reintegration of the 4,008 personnel disqualified by the verification process.
- Provided advice and technical support to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund. The fund supported the Constituent Assembly elections and the building and running of the camps for Maoist army personnel.
- Supported the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction to assess its training and other needs so as to enable it to carry out its mandate as the main Government agency responsible for rolling out the peace process.
- Built up awareness about the issues that the

electorate voted on in the April Constituent Assembly elections and supported election monitoring.

- Supported the weekly *Sajha Sawal* debates for radio, where members of the public question politicians and high level bureaucrats about their performance and intentions, and the *Katha Mitho Sarangiko* drama serial, which has informed and inspired the public about pressing issues to do with the peace process.

Transitional democratic governance

- Supported the National Human Rights Commission to investigate human rights abuses — with it making the largest number of recommendations on abuses in a single year (78) since its formation — and to monitor the peace process and the conduct of the elections.
- Began a new initiative to improve access to justice, which started by training 112 court staff about executing court judgements and 50 staff from Nepal's justice agencies about the importance of preventing gender-based violence.
- Launched a three-year initiative to build up the capacity of the Election Commission with a training course run for 21 trainers of trainers.
- Funded local communities to implement 1,180 community infrastructure projects, which benefited 47,479 households in 20 conflict-affected districts, with the great majority of beneficiaries being the poorest of the poor (the Quick Impact and Peace Support Initiatives project [QIPSI] and the Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme [DLGSP]).
- The Government adopted performance-related grants to improve the performance of local Government across all 75 district development committees, based on the successful piloting of this approach by the Decentralised Financing and Development Programme (DFDP).
- Provided preparatory support for a major new Government-led local governance and community development programme (LGCDP).
- Provided, through the support to public-private

partnerships project (PPPUE), the prime minister with a platform where he identified these partnerships as a major way of promoting economic growth. His assertion has led to tangible outcomes with the Government seeking to channel more development initiatives through public-private partnerships.

Livelihoods

- Helped set up 8,246 new micro-entrepreneurs who directly employed 899 people and indirectly supported many more suppliers of raw materials and other goods and services (MEDEP).
- Inspired and helped 31 district governments to establish micro-enterprise support units (MEDEP).
- Trained a further 15,000 potential new micro-entrepreneurs on the skills needed to run successful businesses — the local governance (DLGSP) and HIV/AIDS programmes.
- Trained more than 350 people on trade and investment issues related to Nepal's World Trade Organization membership and supported the development of a strategy to better integrate Nepal's trade into global trade (ENTRC).
- Launched a new project (EAFS) with the Rastra Bank to provide access to credit and other formal financial services to the rural and urban poor and to the people in Nepal's remote areas.

Rural energy

- Connected an additional 3,532 households to a reliable source of clean energy as 14 new micro-hydro schemes were completed with community participation with a total output of 340 kW (REDP).
- Helped establish a further 15 district energy environment sections in district local governments



IMAGE 1.1: Powerhouse in Panchthar district

with the Government, building on the REDP model, establishing units in a further 32 (non-REDP) districts.

- Supported the installation of 322 toilet-attached biogas plants, 134 solar home systems and 495 improved cooking stoves in areas without micro-hydro power.

Environment

- Supported the replanting of 398 hectares of wildlife corridors and other important degraded wildlife habitats and restored more than 941 hectares of encroached forest to serve local people's needs and biodiversity conservation in the western Terai (WTLCP).
- Helped start the regular joint monitoring of border forests by the Indian and Nepalese authorities, which has led to less poaching and illegal timber harvesting. Also supported 4,298 people to develop environmentally-friendly livelihoods.
- Supported 34 local conservation initiatives including 17 that are conserving important wildlife and plant species, 6 that are promoting technologies that reduce carbon emissions and save forests, 4 that are conserving wetlands and 4 that are rehabilitating degraded land (GEF's Small Grants Programme).

Natural disaster management

- Helped establish focal desks on disaster risk management in 10 key ministries (including the National Planning Commission), which have started work to mainstream disaster risk reduction into their ministries' programmes.
- Supported a nationwide campaign through publicity events, street drama and public information messages, which have raised awareness amongst the general public about preparing for and responding to natural disasters.
- Demonstrated how to minimise earthquake damage to 402 municipal officials, politicians and urban community groups and trained 109 technicians and officials about earthquake-resilient construction and the National Building Code.
- Supported 17 flood-prone communities to protect themselves from the ill-effects of natural disasters, including by helping them build flood mitigation structures.

Slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS

- Rolled out a comprehensive prevention and care programme by providing more than 2,150 injecting drug users with harm reduction services, services to 36,065 men who have sex with men and male sex workers, care and support to 2,305 people living

with HIV/AIDS, information to over 1.4 million labour migrants and their families on preventing infection and managing the disease and anti-retroviral drugs to 2,250 patients.

- Built up the capacity of 64 NGOs and several civil society networks to provide support services and channelled 66% of the \$8.8 million programme expenditure through 152 civil society organisations.
- Identified the capacity building needs of the newly formed HIV/AIDS and STD Control Board to enable it to coordinate the future national HIV/AIDS response.

2008 programme

A complete list of the projects supported in 2008 is given in Annex 1. These projects are also listed in a table in each of Chapters 3–8 in order of their volume of 2008 expenditure.

Of the total 2008 expenditure of \$25.9 million the highest proportion went on slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS and the second highest to supporting transitional governance (see Figure 1).

Of all the funds contributed and committed to UNDP-supported projects and programmes 42% is from bilateral donors, with the British Government's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Government of Norway as the largest contributors. Forty percent comes from UNDP sources and 18% from the Global Fund, the Global Environment Facility and other UN agencies. See Chapter 9 for more details on resources and expenditure.

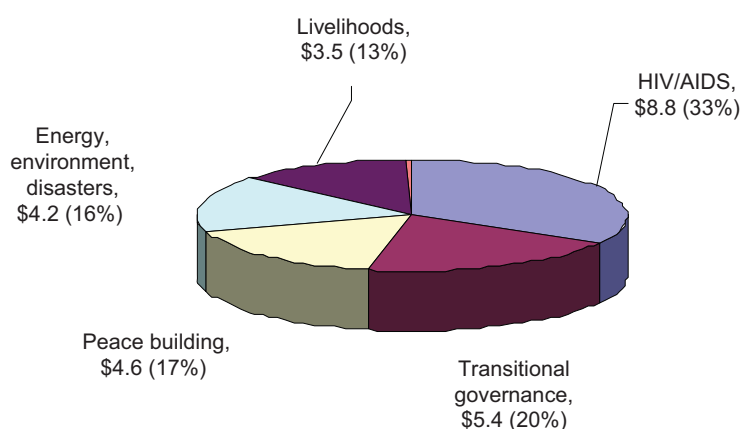


Figure 1: UNDP 2008 expenditure by thematic areas

The working environment

All of the above work went ahead in a challenging working environment amidst Nepal's transition from conflict to peace and development. Many parts of the 2006 and subsequent peace agreements went unimplemented and frequent strikes and shutdowns (bandhs) disrupted life nationwide. Power shortages — with 16 hours of daily power cuts in the capital city for much of the year — and labour unrest hindered economic development and life in general. The monsoon period witnessed extensive flooding of the Koshi River floods, which cut off the east of the country for several months and disrupted the lives of over 70,000 people.

The main positive developments were the successful holding of the elections to the Constituent Assembly and the subsequent beginning of the constitution writing process. The new constitution, which is being written by the most representative assembly in Nepal's history, promises to help overcome the social, political and economic exclusion that has prevented so many Nepalis from realising their potential.

Up to the end of 2008 there had been minimal immediate impact of the global economic crisis on Nepal, although remittance incomes are likely to decline in 2009.

In 2009

In 2009 UNDP will continue to support Nepal's transition from armed conflict to peaceful long-term development by:

- engaging in a new three-year partnership with UNDP's Bureau of Crisis Prevention to support more conflict sensitive approaches across all UNDP-supported projects and support new interventions for livelihoods support, local conflict management, access to justice, disaster risk reduction and early recovery coordination;
- placing even more emphasis on targeting support to women and socially marginalised groups and deprived communities as overcoming the deeply entrenched disadvantage and discrimination against these groups is not easy and needs concerted efforts; and
- continuing to protect the country's development gains from the effects of natural disasters and climate change.



IMAGE 1.2: The Constituent Assembly

2. Consolidating peace and supporting progress towards the MDGs

The following matrix shows how UNDP's projects and programmes are designed to consolidate peace and to help Nepal achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

	2008 project(s)	Contributions to peace and MDGs
Peace building		
1	Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal (APPN)	The successful carrying out of the peace process is a precondition for progress across all the MDGs. The failure of the peace process would be a serious setback for Nepal's development.
2	The constitution building projects (SPCBN, SCBN, PiP, INSPIRE)	The promulgation of a new constitution will be a major landmark in the peace process, with peace being a precondition for accelerated progress towards achieving all the MDGs.
Transitional governance		
3	Capacity Development of the National Human Rights Commission (CDNHRC)	Reducing the number and seriousness of human rights abuses is fundamental to consolidating peace and achieving the MDGs. Fewer abuses will lead to a more democratic and equitable society where all Nepalis, regardless of caste, ethnicity and religion, can gain equal access to services and realise their full potential.
4	The Election Commission strengthening project	This project will contribute towards every citizen being able to take part in the democratic process of electing the next national and local governments. The successful holding of the next elections after the introduction of the new constitution is crucial for the successful conclusion of the peace process and for spurring on development.
5	Enhancing Access to Justice through Legal and Judicial Reforms Project (A2J)	Restoring the rule of law and ensuring access to justice for all is essential for building a lasting peace. This project will enable poor and marginalised people to claim their rights and help them improve their livelihoods by more easily solving disputes, thus contributing to the poverty MDG (MDG 1).
6	Local governance and community development projects (DLGSP, QIPSI, MDG, DFDP)	Almost all the MDGs will benefit from local governments more effectively delivering education, health and other services. The decentralisation of government is a key factor for overcoming the resentments that local needs are often ignored in central government plans and programmes and for enabling local people to hold decision makers accountable for delivering basic services.

	2008 project(s)	Contributions to peace and MDGs
7	Public Private Partnerships for Urban Environment (PPPUE)	Contributing towards MDG Target 11 of “achieving by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers”. This target defines slum dwellers as people who live in sub-standard dwellings without proper access to water and other basic facilities. Public-private partnerships provide a very suitable mechanism for improving access to services in Nepal’s crowded towns and for improving infrastructure, especially given the state’s limited resources.
Livelihoods		
8	Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP)	Reducing poverty and hunger (MDG 1) by increasing the incomes of poor rural households. It empowers women (MDG 3) as most of the district micro-entrepreneurs group associations and half the business development service-providing organizations it promotes are headed by women and most new women entrepreneurs gain a strengthened role in household decision-making. It improves school attendance and the health of women and children as women’s incomes go mainly on food, clothing, and education for their kids and to pay for health care (MDGs 2, 4, and 5). It promotes environmental sustainability (MDG 7) by working with forest user groups to promote environmentally-friendly enterprises.
9	Enhancing Nepal’s Trade Related Capacity (ENTRC)	Developing Nepal’s trade potential is one of the best ways for the country to strengthen its economy and provide more jobs — both fundamental to alleviating poverty (MDG 1) and overcoming the underlying causes of the 1996–2006 conflict.
10	Enhancing Access to Financial Services (EAFS)	Access to affordable credit is crucial to enable poor people to break out of the vicious cycle of poverty and to bring the number of Nepalis living below the poverty line down to Nepal’s MDG 1 target of 21% by 2015. Access to formal sources of credit decreased during the conflict due to the security situation. Increasing access is a key to building prosperous communities that don’t need to fight for their rights.
11	Support for Human Development Initiatives (SHDI)	Information on the status of human development and the MDGs helps the Government and donors better target their development interventions and thus to have a better impact across the MDGs. Progress towards the MDGs is crucial for overcoming the underdevelopment that was the main underlying cause of the 1996–2006 armed conflict.
Energy and environment		
12	Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP)	Contributes to MDG 1 by powering improved rural livelihoods, to MDG 2 by lighting children’s studies, to MDGs 3, 4 and 5 by removing the wood-collecting burden from women and smoky wood burning stoves from their homes and to MDG 7 by lessening reliance on greenhouse gas-emitting and forest-depleting sources of energy. It contributes to the peace process by decentralising decision-making to give communities control over their development.
13	GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP)	Most SGP projects have contributed to the environmental sustainability MDG (MDG 7). Many have also improved rural livelihoods thus contributing to the poverty MDG (MDG 1) and to improving the economic situation of rural people — crucial for sustainable peace.
14	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP)	This project works for environmental sustainability (MDG 7) by making poverty reduction (MDG 1) a key way of getting local people to conserve and improve animal and plant habitats outside the protected areas. The conflict saw increased tiger and rhino poaching and a large drop in tourist numbers. The project’s contribution to promoting tourism and local livelihoods will help the area’s peaceful development.

	2008 project(s)	Contributions to peace and MDGs
15	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands (CSUWN)	Aims to conserve the biodiversity of Nepal's wetlands hand-in-hand with building sustainable environmentally-benign livelihoods for the many poor people who rely on and live around these areas. The successful implementation of the project will thus contribute to achieving MDG 7 for environmental sustainability and MDG 1 for ending poverty.
16	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)	Climate change is likely to increase hunger and poverty in developing countries such as Nepal (MDG 1) by reducing food production, by causing more natural disasters (to which the poor tend to be most vulnerable) and by causing malaria (MDG 6) to spread. On the other hand forest conservation, the appropriate development of Nepal's water resources, and the development of other sources of clean energy could provide Nepal with access to international carbon funds for financing new hydropower plants. Adaptation measures should enhance food security.
Disaster Risk Reduction		
17	National and community disaster risk reduction projects (DRRNL, CBDMP and ERRRP)	The vulnerability of many of Nepal's poor to natural disasters is a large impediment to the achievement of the MDGs. It is poor and marginalised people who tend to live on steep landslide-prone slopes, on low-lying flood-prone areas, in flimsy dwellings that collapse during earthquakes and who have the least resources to recover. The disproportionate impact natural disasters have on poor people keeps them in poverty and below the MDG thresholds and calls for more resources to be directed at protecting the vulnerabilities of poor people. The priority interventions are to increase preparedness and improve risk management.
HIV/AIDS		
18	Support to the National Programme on HIV/AIDS	Support to the national HIV/AIDS programme has played a crucial role in reducing the rates of infection among the at-risk groups to put Nepal on-target to achieve MDG 6 of having halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS. This project is crucial for preventing an epidemic from developing in the general population, which would undermine development across all the MDGs.

3. Building peace

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (November 2006) and the Agreement on Monitoring the Management of Arms and Armies (AMMAA — December 2006) marked the formal end of 10 years of violent conflict between the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) and Nepal's Government. The conflict disrupted life across the nation and hindered development progress. The main 2008 progress on the peace process was the successful holding of the Constituent Assembly elections, the election of the most representative assembly in Nepal's history and the assembly beginning work to write the new constitution.

There was, however, only mixed progress on many other parts of the peace process. Box 2 lists the main challenges to peace building during 2008, all of which remain in early 2009.

Box 2: The main challenges to sustaining the peace process in 2008 and 2009

- **Completing the constitution drafting process on time, while ensuring meaningful popular participation.**
- **Addressing uncertainty about what model of federalism to introduce and how to meet the competing demands of different groups through state restructuring.**
- **Extending the benefits of the peace process to marginalised groups.**
- **Negotiating with new agitating groups to reverse the increased prevalence of local conflict, particularly in the Terai.**
- **Enhancing the limited Government capacity to implement the peace agreements.**
- **Dealing with the uncertainty around the future of the Maoist combatants, as planning for integration and rehabilitation continue to be delayed.**

UNDP's response

Eighteen percent of 2008 expenditure went on the peace building initiatives described in this chapter. Assistance was channelled through the Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal and the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal projects (see Table 1). This support included helping the Government run its Nepal Peace Trust Fund (Box 3). Support for constitution building was delivered by the SCBP, PiP and INSPIRE projects (all completed in 2008), and the on-going Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal project (see Table 2). At the request of the donor community UNDP also played a leading role in coordinating support for the constitution making process.

Chapter 2 describes how almost all the projects we supported in 2008 contribute in one way or another to consolidating peace by building up local democracy, improving people's livelihoods and providing more opportunities at the local level. Support specifically aimed at promoting women's involvement in building peace is described in Box 5.

Supporting the peace process

Verification and preparations for discharge — The landmark achievement of UNDP's support to the peace process in 2007 was the verification of the Maoist army's personnel. This process was carried out under the direction of the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) with the last of the 30,852 personnel and their 3,428 weapons being processed in December 2007. In all 19,594 Maoist personnel were verified as Maoist combatants and 4,008 minors and late recruits were disqualified according to the criteria set out in the 2006 AMMAA. In 2008 the results of the verification process were entered into a database and UNDP prepared identification cards for the Maoist army

Table 1: UNDP support to the peace process in 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Status/focus
Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal (APPN)	Jan 07–Aug 09 (UNDP)	\$1,581,536 (UNDP, UNPFN, DFID, BCPR, Norway)	Provided technical support to the Government to verify Maoist combatants and assisted the Government to set up and manage the Nepal Peace Trust Fund, conduct a capacity assessment of MoPR and other key aspects of the peace process.
Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal (CPRS)	May 08–Apr 09 (UNDP)	\$207,604 (BCPR, UNDP)	Supporting MoPR to develop the national strategy for local peace committees and UNDP to develop new peace initiatives.

personnel and the disqualified recruits. During the year, the registration team also assisted the UNMIN arms monitors to re-assess Maoist army weapons and ammunition in the 28 cantonment sites, and replace barcodes on all the weapons.

At the request of UNMIN and the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction, UNDP went on to prepare for discharge and reintegration into civilian life of those verified as minors and post-May 2007 recruits. Our Assistance to the Peace Process project (APPN) developed a series of plans and guidelines to assist Government preparations for discharge, building on the knowledge and experience from the registration and verification. The project also identified and assessed potential service providers to provide

training, equipment and counselling to discharges and, working with UNFPA and UNICEF, helped develop gender-sensitive and youth-sensitive reintegration strategies to ensure that the reintegration packages can be easily tailored to suit the disqualified personnel, many of whom are young women.

With the scaling down of UNMIN, UNDP also took over a number of important functions to support arms monitoring including administering the contracts of 29 personnel to provide logistics and security support to UNMIN's arms monitors in the cantonments and Kathmandu. UNDP continue to manage and update the Maoist army database whilst the UNDP reintegration team provided analysis and reporting to support the arms monitors.

Box 3: Nepal Peace Trust Fund

In 2007 UNDP provided advisory and technical support to help the Government set up the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF). Since then the fund has successfully mobilised more than \$100 million with over \$30 million from bilateral donors (DFID, SDC, Finland, Norway and Denmark) and \$70 million from the Government. In 2008 the funds went to build and run the camps for Maoist combatants, assist internally displaced persons, organise the Constituent Assembly elections and other peace process priorities.

The NPTF is the first multi-donor trust fund managed by a national government. UNDP's continued advisory and logistical support to the fund helped it overcome some of the planning and capacity development challenges it faced during the year. Two developments in particular led to the fund attracting increased support and new donors in 2008. First, since July 2008 all NPTF contributions have been channelled through the Government's budget. This has increased the transparency and accountability of the fund as all expenditure is subject to inspection by the Auditor General's Office and parliament. Second, the relocation of the NPTF Secretariat to the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction places the fund under the control of the ministry responsible for the practical implementation of many important parts of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. This ministry is well placed to decide on what initiatives to prioritise and to follow-up on project implementation.



IMAGE 3.1: Nepal Peace Trust Fund workshop

Strengthening the architecture of peace — One of the main bottlenecks to the implementation of the peace process has been the limited capacity and resources available to the institutions tasked with managing and implementing the process. The Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (MoPR) is the apex peace building body, established in April 2007 with wide-ranging responsibilities.

UNDP has developed a strong working partnership with the ministry and in 2008 supported it to:

- strengthen its new high level Peace and Conflict Management Committee (PCMC), thus enabling the committee to carry out its mandate of maintaining peace and stability, especially during the sensitive Constituent Assembly election campaigning period;
- develop a national strategy for supporting the establishment and effective functioning of local peace committees; and
- carry out a self-assessment that led to the ministry identifying its personnel training needs and the technical and material support needed to successfully oversee implementation of the peace agreements.

Constitution building

A new constitution that brings Nepal's traditionally excluded groups into the political and social mainstream is crucial for the fundamental resolution of the conflict and to prevent new insurgencies erupting in the future. In 2008 UNDP supported the four projects listed in Table 2, which have raised awareness amongst the general public and fostered debate among the general public, technical experts and civil society representatives on important constitutional issues.



IMAGE 3.2: Constituent Assembly in session

Table 2: UNDP support to constitution building in 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Status/focus
Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN)	May 08–Dec 10 (UNDP)	\$1,274,266 (UNDP, Denmark, Norway, BCPR, DFID)	Supporting the Constituent Assembly to enable the participation of all sectors of society in drafting the new constitution.
Participation in Peace & Constitution-Building Project (PiP)	Jul 07–Nov 08 (UNDP)	\$949,031 (BCPR, UNDP, DFID)	Ran a series of TV and radio broadcast debates (<i>Sajha Sawal</i>) and an award winning radio drama, which raised awareness about the Constituent Assembly, elections, the restructuring of the state and Government accountability. The project also developed the capacity of 63 community radio stations to broadcast similar programmes.
INSPIRE: Reconciliation and Democracy Building	Apr 07–Dec 08 Equal Access	\$332,500 (UNDEF)	UNDP administered UNDEF funding for producing and broadcasting 52 local dialogues on democracy, human rights and reconciliation across a network of 40 radio stations.
Support to Constitution Building Process in Nepal (SCBP)	Nov 06–Apr 08 (UNDP)	\$285,363 (DFID, BCPR, SDC, Norway, UNDP)	Increased awareness and debate about the elections and the constitution drafting process in the lead up to the April elections.

Participatory constitution building

Over the course of 2008 UNDP supported the Government at critical stages of the constitution building process.

Pre-election — The Support to Constitution Building Process in Nepal project (SCBP, Nov 06–Apr 08) fostered informed debate about key constitutional issues through a series of national conferences, seminars and debates, publications and a website in the lead up to the elections.

This support included facilitating eight high level meetings for representative groups from Madhesi, Janajati, Dalit and disability rights organisations. These meetings with constitutional experts informed them about the options for constitution making and how they could influence the new constitution as well as providing forums for them to develop common positions. An example of this from the previous year was published in 2008 as the Kathmandu Charter of Dalit Rights summarised the Dalit agenda for the new constitution.

SCBP's publications informed opinions and provided important reference materials. The outcomes of project-sponsored meetings and key thematic reports were published and widely disseminated in 2008 (see Box 4).

Election support — in 2007–2008 UNDP supported the important task of managing the many observers who helped ensure the largely fair conduct of the elections. The APPN project supported the Election Commission to set

up and run its Electoral Observer Resource Centre. This centre compiled a database of observers and accredited and briefed the 14,847 domestic observers and 856 international observers who attended the elections.

Constitution writing — The great desire of the Nepali people for change led to the Nepali electorate voting in by far the most diverse and representative parliament in the country's history. The electoral process, which was supported by awareness-raising initiatives from UNDP and other donors, culminated in 32% women, 8% Dalit and 23% Madhesi membership of the Constituent Assembly, amounting to over five times more representation for these groups than in the previous (1999) parliament. This provides a very promising framework for producing a new constitution that mainstreams the concerns of Nepal's women and marginalised groups.

UNDP is helping Nepal realise this promise. UNDP launched its Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal project (SPCBN) as the new assembly sat for its first session in May 2008. In 2008, the project began to support the assembly to carry out its mandate and to inform and involve the public in constitution making. It carried out a baseline assessment of the Constituent Assembly secretariat and the assembly to identify needs and the type of training, equipment and other support that the project could provide. Soon after, the project provided advisory support and planning and budgeting assistance, refurbished the assembly's secretariat, committee offices and meeting rooms and provided transport assistance for the new thematic committees.



IMAGE 3.3: Democratic dialogue taking place in Dang district

The project began to engage with assembly members at five orientation workshops, which were attended by 42 female and 58 male assembly members from the most disadvantaged communities. A series of informal and formal meetings were run for all 601 assembly members. The project continued the work of the SCBP project by producing and disseminating reference material on key constitution building issues (see Box 4).

Box 4: SCBP and SPCBN publications in 2008

The following new publications were distributed to Constituent Assembly members, civil societies, libraries, INGOs, donors and UN agencies.

- Booklets on the state and religions, federalism, human rights, and systems of government in the Maithili, Bhojpuri, Tharu, Tamang, Magar, Newari, Nepali and English languages.
- The books *Dalits of Nepal and a new Constitution*, *Designing the Federal State in Nepal* and *Towards a New Nepal through Cartoonist's eyes*.
- Updated bilingual versions of the Interim Constitution including the amendments.



IMAGE 3.4: Kathmandu Dalit Declaration and Interim Constitution

The project also continued to support civil society organisations as vehicles for increasing the general public's knowledge of constitution-making and informing the public's views on key issues and processes in the making of the new constitution. This involved supporting conferences on corruption and the federal system, the management of water resources in a federal system, the rights of the disabled in the new constitution, and providing technical guidance for civil society organisations.

The Centre for Constitutional Dialogue (CCD) opened its doors in January 2009. Preparatory work in 2008 located suitable premises close to the assembly and equipped the centre to a high standard ready to provide information, facilities, and venues for training courses and for promoting dialogue on the new constitution. Since then most of the project's activities have been run from the centre.

Box 5: 2008 support for gender equality and women's empowerment from the peace building projects

- Under APPN a gender-sensitive strategy for the discharge and reintegration of ex-combatants was prepared.
- The SPCBN project produced a strategy for supporting women and members from excluded groups in the Constituent Assembly and provided training on constitution-building processes. A strategy was also produced to engage civil society that represents women and other excluded groups in constitution building.



IMAGE 3.5: Women and men from rural community participate in Sajha Sawal - 'common questions', dialogue between politicians and people

Radio is recognised as the best communication medium to reach the largest number of people in Nepal. In 2008 two UNDP-supported radio programmes raised awareness about the pressing issues for ending conflict, building peace, improving governance and writing the new constitution.

- ***Sajha Sawal*** — The first episode of *Sajha Sawal* (Common Questions) was broadcast in November 2007. Since then this weekly programme has attracted large audiences across the BBC Nepali Service, a network of 56 FM stations, Radio Nepal and Kantipur TV. Each show is broadcast live with a leading politician taking unscripted questions from an audience usually made up of members of community groups from UNDP-supported projects. The episodes have seen ordinary Nepalis hold politicians accountable in front of hundreds of thousands of listeners. UNDP supported the programme under its Participation in Peace and Constitution-Building Project (PiP) until November 2008 when it was incorporated into the SPCBN project as part of a wider community outreach strategy. This component also supported community radio stations to develop home-grown talent for producing similar democratic accountability programmes. It provided on-the-job training for 13 producers, training on radio station management and financial and programme administration for 56 stations and recording and broadcasting equipment to 63 FM stations and Radio Nepal.
- ***Katha Mitho Sarangiko*** — The same project (PiP) produced and broadcast the radio drama *Katha Mitho Sarangiko* (Sweet Tales of the Sarangi). This drama was aired on Sunday evenings from February tracking the adventures of a roving traditional musician (*a gandharba*) as he travelled around Nepal with his musical instrument (*sarangi*). His encounters with people from different communities provide a fitting way to explore the social and political tensions and conflicts challenging Nepal's peace process and society. The programme's format captured the attention of a large audience about sensitive peace-related issues, such as inter-caste relations and the treatment of women.

In 2009

In 2009 we will continue to support the Government to respond to the many challenges it faces to implement the peace process. The Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal project is expected to continue to play a major role in facilitating the involvement of all sectors of



IMAGE 3.6: In 2009, the radio drama *Katha Mitho Sarangiko* won the prestigious BBC Global Reith Award, which was presented to the project team by Sir David Attenborough in London. Fiona, the editor of the show receiving the award.

society and especially disadvantaged groups in shaping the new constitution. The project will also continue producing radio and TV programmes and other forms of outreach to encourage participation in constitution writing.

Depending on political developments, UNDP expects to launch several new initiatives to support key parts of the peace process. Preparations are well advanced to support the reintegration and rehabilitation of the 4,008 Maoist combatants who were verified as minors and late recruits. Other support will go to strengthening the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (based on the findings of the self-assessment), the national peace commissions, and local peace committees. We will also continue to support the management of the Nepal Peace Trust Fund.

4. Transitional democratic governance

Nepal is in a state of transition between the end of the conflict and the introduction of a new constitution for a more democratic system of government. To assist in this transition, UNDP in 2008 worked with other donors and implementing partners to help build democratic institutions that protect rights and provide basic services to Nepal's citizens.

Strengthened state institutions

Modern democratic states need strong institutions that protect their citizens from human rights abuses, that fairly deal with criminals and their victims and that efficiently organise and run democratic elections. 2008 saw the end of Phase 1 of a major multi-donor initiative to build up the capacity of the body responsible for safeguarding human rights, the start of a new project to improve access to justice and a new initiative to strengthen the body responsible for running elections in Nepal (see Table 3).

Respect for human rights

A priority in the aftermath of the armed conflict is to improve respect for the human rights of all Nepal's citizens. Many serious abuses occurred during the conflict and continue as violence against women, discrimination against Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesi people and other groups and intimidation that prevents people from earning a living, are commonplace and widespread. Since 2002 UNDP and 10 other donors have supported the strengthening of Nepal's National Human Rights Commission. Phase 1 of this support ended in 2008 after helping the commission to become an independent institution for protecting, promoting and enforcing human rights in Nepal.

In 2008, the project continued to strengthen the commission including by training 60 staff on IT skills and financial management to more efficiently carry out the commission's everyday tasks. The finalisation of the

Table 3: UNDP support to key state institutions in 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Overall status/focus
Capacity Development of the National Human Rights Commission (CDNHRC) Phase 1	Apr 02–Dec 08 (NHRC)	\$370,027 (DFID, UNDP, Canada, Norway, Finland, SDC, Ford Foundation, USAID, Danida, UNICEF, AusAid)	Helped NHRC establish itself as an independent institution for protecting, promoting and respecting human rights. Phase 2 of this project is due to start in 2009.
Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development Support for the Election Commission of Nepal	Aug 08–Jul 11 (UNDP)	\$80,067 (UNDP)	Supporting the Government agency responsible for running elections to develop its capacity in the period between elections.
Enhancing Access to Justice through Legal and Judicial Reforms Project	Aug 08–Dec 10 (The Supreme Court)	\$71,804 (UNDP)	Bringing justice closer to the poor by supporting the justice sector to establish paralegal and community mediation committees, strengthen court-referred mediation, improve pilot courts, reform laws and counter gender-based violence.

commission's strategic plan (2008-2010) and an associated action plan have helped the commission gear up to carry out the extended mandate granted to it in the Interim Constitution and to extend its outreach by opening more sub-regional offices. Since 2007 this mandate has included monitoring important parts of the peace agreements. In 2008 the commission's protection officers regularly reported on progress (see Box 6).

Box 6: Main findings of NHRC's monitoring of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)

- Both parties to the conflict have failed to disclose the whereabouts of persons who disappeared during the conflict. The commission has documented 671 people it believes were 'disappeared' by the state and 299 by the CPN (Maoist). Neither relief nor reparations have been provided to the families of people who disappeared.
- Both parties to the conflict have not carried out their obligation to identify and remove mines planted during the conflict. The commission has documented 27 deaths due to land mines since the signing of the CPA.
- No serious effort has been made to facilitate the return home of thousands of internally displaced persons and to return property seized by the CPN (Maoist).
- The Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the Disappearance Commission and the National Peace and Rehabilitation Commission have not been formed.

Source: NHRC Annual Progress Report 2007/08



IMAGE 4.1: NHRC officers discussing prisoners' grievances

One of the main achievements has been to help the commission set up an efficient system for handling complaints. In 2008 the commission investigated 209 cases with project support and made 78 recommendations to the concerned authorities for further action. This was a significant increase from previous years as only 147 recommendations were submitted for the whole of 2002–2007. The commission produced 14 reports to disseminate information on these recommendations and organised three-monthly follow-up meetings with Government agencies to lobby for implementing the recommendations.

To facilitate the handling of complaints, in 2008 the project supported the commission to train its new investigative staff and helped develop standard procedures for investigating the many unresolved disappearance cases from the armed conflict. This included developing an ante-mortem data form for the more systematic investigation of cases and training 25 officials on using the form.

Other 2008 project achievements were:

- monitoring participation in the April elections in 69 districts, which ensured that polling officers made special arrangements for disabled people, old people and other people with special needs to vote; and
- briefing 60 Constituent Assembly members and 200 print and electronic media persons about the importance of people's participation in the constitution making process and of producing a human rights-friendly constitution. These meetings led to the participating reporters producing more informed reports about the right of all Nepalis to be involved in shaping Nepal's new constitution.

Access to justice

Our new Enhancing Access to Justice through Legal and Judicial Reforms Project (A2J) began in September 2008 to build on the achievements of three previous UNDP justice projects. The new project is being implemented by the Supreme Court and other major justice agencies (the Ministry of Law, Justice and Constituent Assembly Affairs, the Office of the Attorney General, the Judicial Council and the Nepal Bar Association). The central aim of the new project is to expedite justice making it more easily available to poorer people and to reduce the courts' caseloads.

The project began by raising the awareness of 50 staff from the project's implementing agencies on the human rights-based approach to providing justice and protecting women from gender-based violence. The first workshop drafted a plan of action on implementing a human rights-based approach to delivering justice in Nepal's courts.

Improved court hearings — The Reform of the Judiciary project (2001–2007) helped established computerised case management and other innovations in seven district courts. The new project aims to bring these courts to a stage where they serve as a model for other courts. It will also assist the Supreme Court to improve services to women and disadvantaged court users.

A major shortcoming of Nepal's justice system is its frequent failure to execute judgements. In 2008, 55 district court staff, judges, lawyers, government attorneys and police were trained on how to ensure that court judgments (imprisonment, fines, etc.) are executed. These trainings emphasised the importance of protecting women from gender-based violence. Furthermore, 112 staff from Banke and Morang district pilot courts, district bar and civil society were trained on the responsibilities of paralegal committees. Paralegal assistance is of particular value for disadvantaged people to manage their cases.

Law reform — The Strengthening the Rule of Law project (2001–2005) helped draft new criminal and civil codes to bring them in line with international standards.

In 2008, the new project supported work to finalise these codes and their procedures including logistical support to the Government taskforce that is finalising the draft codes and the new Mediation Bill.



IMAGE 4.2: A mediation session between disputants in Tanahun district

Mediation — The Enhancing Access to Justice project (2003–2007) introduced court-referred mediation in 20 districts' courts and quasi-judicial bodies.

In 2009 the new project will support the law ministry to enact the mediation bill and will help institutionalise court-referred mediation in seven districts and community mediation in four districts.

Well-run elections

Until now, the great majority of support to Nepal's Election Commission has focused on helping it run particular elections. This has meant that few resources have been dedicated to strengthening the commission in the long-term. The Election Commission identified this gap and UNDP launched a three-year project to support the commission to prepare for two of the most important elections in Nepal's history — the general and local government elections to be held after the new constitution is introduced.

Although the commission was widely praised for the way it ran the April 2008 Constituent Assembly elections, a review identified ways in which the commission and the system for holding elections could be strengthened. Based on these findings the new project started in 2008 to:

- build up the skills of Election Commission staff;
- strengthen the capacity of the Election Commission to administer elections; and
- improve understanding amongst the general public, and especially women and marginalised group people, about the importance of participating in the democratic process.



IMAGE 4.3: BRIDGE training for Election Commission staff

The running of BRIDGE (Building Resources in Democracy Governance and Elections) training courses for commission staff is a core project activity. In 2008 a 10-day BRIDGE course was run for 21 heads of the commission's district offices. Three trainees were fully certified, thus qualifying them to reproduce the training course, whilst the others were semi-certified qualifying them to assist in running courses. These trainees will roll out the training courses for district level officials in 2009. However, this may be delayed as two of the fully certified facilitators have been transferred away from the Election Commission. This

transferring away of trained competent officials to other Government agencies is a major challenge to UNDP's capacity building work with the Government.

As in all democracies a reliable, inclusive and up-to-date voters list is a priority for the Election Commission. The project supported three commission officials to study voter registration systems in Jordan, Palestine and Israel and to observe the Bangladesh Election Commission's conduct of the 2008 elections in Bangladesh.

Local governance

2008 was a year of transition for UNDP support to local government and community development. It saw the beginning of more harmonised donor support to this sector with support shifting from directly supporting the Ministry of Local Development to supporting a single nationwide programme involving many donors and UN agencies.

2008 therefore witnessed:

- the scaling down of UNDP's large-scale local government support programme (the Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme);
- the inception phase of the new multi-donor Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP); and
- the development of the first UN joint programme with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNCDF, UNV and UNIFEM in support of the national programme.

Table 4 lists the support to this sector in 2008.

Empowering communities

UNDP support to local governance in Nepal began in 1995. With the absence of elected local governments since 2002, the latest round of UNDP support — DLGSP — has mainly supported local communities to take responsibility for their own development and to hold local officials accountable. This happened mainly by extending, strengthening and supporting a network of over 27,000 active community organisations to identify their priorities and to plan and implement local development projects.

With the scaling down of DLGSP most of its \$4 million of expenditure in 2008 went on supporting community

Table 4: UNDP support to local governance and community development in 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Status/focus
Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme (DLGSP)	Apr 04–Jun 09 (MoLD)	\$4,075,990 (UNDP, Norway)	This \$20.7 million project has helped district and village authorities in 66 districts improve their delivery of services and has empowered local communities to access these services and implement local development.
Quick Impact for Peace Support Initiative (QIPSI)	Oct 07–Jun 09 (UNDP)	QIPSI is funded from DLGSP's budget	Supporting livelihoods and community development for Dalits and excluded communities including women in 200 VDCs of 20 conflict-affected districts in the Terai and the western hills. QIPSI is a part of DLGSP.
Public Private Partnerships for Urban Environment (PPPUE) Phase 2	Mar 02–Dec 09 (MoLD)	\$495,957 (UNDP)	Supporting 10 municipalities to work in partnership with the private sector to improve the urban poor's access to basic services.
Localization of MDGs in District Planning and Monitoring	Jul 07–Aug 09 (MoLD)	\$99,936 (SNV, UNDP)	Working in six of Nepal's most remote and underdeveloped districts to produce MDG-based district plans.
Decentralized Financing and Development Programme (DFDP)	Jan 00–Jul 08 (MoLD)	\$323,551 (DFID, UNCDF)	Strengthened district level systems for funding community works. Piloted the introduction of performance related grants
Assessment of VDC Block Grants in Nepal	Feb 08–Jun 09 (UNDP)	\$49,294 (DG-TTF)	Assessing how Nepal's 3,915 village development committees use their annual block grants.

organisations to improve local infrastructure under a separate initiative — QIPSI (see Box 8). The building up of these community organisations has been one of UNDP's major achievements and has given local people a voice and a means of getting involved in their own development. This and the project's other work went ahead in 2008 against the background of the large challenges listed in Box 7.

Box 7: The main challenges to implementing local governance support in 2008

- **Blockades, demonstrations, strikes, the locking up of district development committee (DDC) buildings, the vandalizing of government offices, conflict in the Terai and the majority of VDCs secretaries being absent from their duty stations in Terai VDCs.**
- **Political instability and the continued absence of elected representative in local bodies.**
- **The continued marginalisation of women, Dalits, Janajatis, Madhesis and other disadvantaged groups as patterns of discrimination and inequality remained.**

In 2008, considerable resources also went to training local people to improve their livelihoods:

- 14,929 community organisation members (49% women, 48% Dalit and Janajati) were trained on off-season vegetable farming, goat farming, bee-keeping, record keeping and other skills. Leading on from this 4,560 DLGSP trainees set up micro-enterprises including in 2008 (46% women).
- 528 of the trainees took longer technical training courses on agriculture, carpenter, house-wiring, masonry, wood crafting, and veterinary skills. About 70% of them now work as village specialists running community service centres, mostly providing local veterinary and agricultural services.
- Local communities were helped to hold six public hearings to hold local officials accountable.

Support to conflict-affected communities

The 2009 full-fledged launch of LGCDP and the delays in forming new local governments has meant that less than expected resources have reached communities to reinvigorate local development and to repair and rebuild the infrastructure damaged during the conflict. UNDP began its Quick Impact and Peace Support Initiative (QIPSI) in October 2007 to quickly provide tangible benefits to Nepal's most deprived communities.

Up to June 2008 (Phase 1) QIPSI worked in the parts of the 10 Terai districts most adversely affected by conflict through community groups formed by the local governance (DLGSP), community disaster management (CBDMP) and micro-enterprise (MEDEP) projects. In July 2008 QIPSI/DLGSP extended its reach to one more Terai district and the parts of nine hill districts in the mid and far western regions most affected by the 1996–2006 armed conflict. QIPSI's activities were funded through these projects whilst Phase 2 is just working through DLGSP.

Since it started 90% of QIPSI's budget has gone to developing Nepal's poorest and most remote communities (see examples in Box 8). In 2008 QIPSI/DLGSP funded 1,180 community infrastructure projects benefiting 47,479 households of which 28% are Dalit and 37% Janajati, with:

- the 416 drinking water schemes giving 6,836 households access to clean drinking water, thus reducing women's workload and reducing waterborne disease;
- the 163 irrigation schemes helping irrigate 210 hectares of land, allowing 3,772 farmers to shift from cereal crops to high value crops such as off-season vegetables and pulses. This has increased household incomes by 20%; and
- improvements to 63 trails easing access to service centres and markets.

These schemes have provided valuable employment to thousands of local people.

Box 8: QIPSI support to two disadvantaged communities

Educating Muslim children — Nepal's more than one million Muslims are one of Nepal's most disadvantaged groups with high rates of poverty and low levels of women's empowerment. QIPSI support to build a madrasa (Muslim school) for Tulsiyah Nikash village, Dhanusha has removed many of the local communities' grievances and has greatly improved facilities for educating local children. This measure, together with the Government recently recognising madrasas as part of the official schooling system, has improved the quality of education and meant that many more Muslim girls are attending school.



IMAGE 4.4: Muslim girls studying in Madrasa, built with the support of Quick Impact Programme in Dhanusha district

More productive fields — Bijayakot in Dailekh is a remote poverty-stricken village in the mid-western hills. Many of the men work in India for much of each year because of the lack of local jobs and the low productivity of their fields. This community had long wanted to install irrigation facilities so as they could grow a second annual crop. But their efforts to get funding from the DDC, VDC and local line agencies had been in vain. In 2008 the community finally got funding after QIPSI came to their area. With their 114,392 rupees QIPSI grant they built a 750m long irrigation canal. This canal waters the fields of 55 poor households of which nine are Dalit and in October 2008 they planted their first ever second crop. This will make an important contribution to lifting this village out of poverty.

District planning for poverty alleviation

As a contribution to Nepal's achievement of the 2015 MDG targets, in 2008 UNDP supported DLGSP's 66 DDCs to identify the most deprived parts of their districts and six of Nepal's poorest districts to introduce MDG-based planning.

- **Identifying disadvantaged areas** — all 66 DLGSP DDCs ranked their VDCs according to their relative levels of deprivation using the UNICEF DAG mapping system. This system measures the seven parameters of food sufficiency, concentration of marginalised people, access to primary schooling and health posts, participation of women in decision making, prevalence of gender discrimination and prevalence of vulnerability. This exercise categorised the 3,548 VDCs into four categories of which 550 VDCs fell in the most-deprived category (see Figure 2). This ranking was used to target QIPSI support to the most deprived areas. QIPSI worked in 163 category 4 and 37 category 3 VDCs. The Government has identified this technique as a very useful way of identifying the neediest areas.

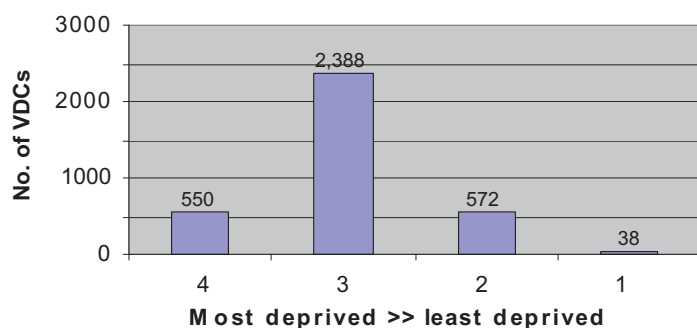


Figure 2: Classification of VDCs in DLGSP's 66 districts

- **MDG-based planning** — UNDP is working in partnership with SNV to introduce MDG-based planning in six of Nepal's remotest and most underdeveloped districts (Taplejung, Humla, Dolpa, Mugu, Kalikot, and Jumla). In 2008 the Localization of MDGs in District Planning and Monitoring project oriented government agency and local government staff on preparing MDG-based district development plans and supported the DDCs to carry out field surveys to prepare district and VDC profiles. This project also provided training and equipment support for two DDCs to establish district poverty monitoring and analysis systems. These interventions enable central Government to track the status of development in these districts and for local planning to focus on alleviating poverty.

New support to local governance

The major strategic development in 2008 was UNDP's assistance, alongside other donors to the Government, to prepare the first national Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP). LGCDP's inception phase began in mid-2008 with full programme launch due in 2009 (see more on this below). UNDP and other UN agencies held extensive consultations with the Government and the Ministry of Local Development and assisted with programme design and rolling out the inception phase.

UNDP commissioned the first major study of how Nepal's 3,915 VDCs use their block grants. The field work of a representative sample of 202 VDCs of 25 districts took place in December. The findings will help guide support to Nepal's local governments to more effectively use their block grants.

A key part of LGCDP is to establish performance related grants for local governments. In 2008 UNCDF's Decentralised Financing and Development Programme concluded by supporting the Ministry of Local Development to introduce top-up grants for DDCs across all districts. The earlier stages of this programme had supported the piloting of this concept in 20 districts. Its nationwide extension came from the Government's recognition of the benefits of this system in terms of identifying the capacity needs of local bodies, strengthening monitoring and evaluation and reducing fiduciary risk. From 2008/09 all DDCs became eligible for top-up grants if they met certain targets including carrying out annual DDC council meetings, participatory planning, auditing and communicating with citizens. The performance-related grants can be worth up to seven times more than the fixed entitlements.

Improving the urban poor's access to basic services

In towns and cities around the world the private sector, with its entrepreneurial drive, is providing high standard services at an economical cost in partnership with the public sector. Since 2002, UNDP has worked with the Ministry of Local Development and 10 partner municipalities to build an enabling policy environment and the human resources to implement public-private partnerships (PPPs) in Nepal.

The project's promotion of PPPs had a significant influence in 2008 on the Government taking tangible steps to implement PPPs including several ministries updating their PPP policies and strategies and identifying areas for engaging in PPPs whilst the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works took several initiatives to engage with the private sector on major infrastructure projects. With project support the latter ministry ran a workshop in December on the Private Financing of Infrastructure Development and Operation Act, 2006 to promote large-scale infrastructure development through PPPs.

Also in 2008 the project continued to develop the human resources needed for implementing PPPs. Altogether 150 local government staff were trained on overseeing PPP projects and 40 on contracting projects out to community groups, such as the project described in Box 9. A further 78 service providers, including small entrepreneurs, were trained on developing PPP projects. These courses showed trainees how to prepare contract documents and resolve conflicts.

The project's 10 partner municipalities and associated entrepreneurs also learned important lessons through implementing PPP projects. In 2008, PPPUE helped implement 20 projects in the areas of solid waste management, drinking water, urban sanitation, renewable energy, urban transportation management and urban greenery. PPPUE provided seed grants, legal advice and advice on the viability of proposed projects. The project also supported PPPs in Dhankuta, Dharan, Baglung and Mahendranagar. Two major partners in these ventures were the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) and the Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN).

Box 9: Drinking water for the urban poor

Since January 2008, 584 poor households in Dhalko, central Kathmandu have gained access to clean drinking water from a community managed scheme that provides water at the cheap price of five rupees per five litres. The members pay a 300 rupees deposit for the reusable bottles. Prior to this these households spent hours queuing and struggling to find adequate supplies of clean water. The often sub-standard supplies led to their families frequently falling ill. The project has become self-sustaining after an NGO trained the community how to manage the distribution. In late 2008 the scheme was extended to an adjacent area. This successful project went ahead in partnership with the Nepal Water Supply Corporation (now Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Ltd) and UN-Habitat.



IMAGE 4.5: Distribution of drinking water jars in Dhalko, Kathmandu – a community managed scheme under public-private partnership

Support for gender equality and women's empowerment

Our transitional democratic governance projects made the following contributions to gender equality and women's empowerment in 2008.

- **Human rights** — The NHRC's annual situation report on human trafficking has informed human rights activists about the situation of the trafficking of girls and women from Nepal whilst increased awareness about gender-based violence saw a large increase in the number of domestic violence cases reported to the commission.
- **Access to justice** — The A2J project trained 29 women lawyers, court staff and attorneys on the responsibilities of paralegal committees and 13 women civil society representatives on the human rights approach to access to justice. The December workshop on access to justice for victims of gender-based violence supported the lobbying of the Government to pass the pending bill on domestic violence.
- **Election Commission project** — 5 of the 21 officials trained as master trainers on managing elections are women.
- **Local government** — Previous UNDP support came to fruition as the Ministry of Local Development issued its Gender Budget Audit Guidelines. Partly as a result of this most DDCs have allocated resources in their annual plans ranging from 200,000 to 500,000 rupees to address gender inequality. New support went to helping the Ministry of Local Development prepare its Gender and Social Inclusion strategy; to training 56 DDC staff on gender and social inclusion-sensitive budgeting, planning and monitoring; and to identifying disadvantaged areas (see above) with two of the DAG indicators relating to gender equity.

In 2009

In 2009 UNDP will provide major new support to improve human rights, local governance and aid management. We are also exploring how to support the National Planning Commission to develop its capacity to plan and monitor gender and socially inclusive development.

A second phase of support to the National Human Rights Commission will be launched to help it address the many

challenges faced in protecting human rights in Nepal. The main challenges are the prevailing culture of impunity and the Government's lack of commitment to implementing the commission's recommendations. This new phase will enable the commission to promote and protect socioeconomic, political and civil rights, including opposing caste, gender, ethnic and religion-based discrimination with inputs and advice from the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Nepal (OHCHR).

UNDP and other United Nations agencies will play a key role in supporting the Government's new national programme to harmonise donor support to local government and community development. With \$261 million of Government funds and more than \$150 million from the Asian Development Bank and several bilateral donors, LGCDP will begin full implementation in 2009 to support local government bodies to provide health, education and other services and develop local infrastructure and to empower communities to identify their needs for basic services and hold local government accountable for providing it.

UNDP will join with five other United Nations agencies (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNCDF, UNIFEM and UNV) to roll out a \$54 million joint programme of technical assistance and capacity building support to the programme. UNDP will use its experience and expertise to empower communities and community organisations to participate in local governance, to build up the capacity of local government bodies and to enable central government and NGOs to better support these bodies.

A large proportion of Nepal's development expenditure comes from foreign aid. In 2008 we joined with DFID to support the Ministry of Finance to carry out a survey on aid effectiveness and to prepare for new UNDP support to implement the national plan of action. A new \$1.1 million project — Developing Capacities for Effective Aid Management and Coordination — began in January 2009 to help the Government involve the main stakeholders in more effectively managing Nepal's foreign aid. This aid is of particular importance as Nepal is heavily dependent on it for rebuilding the infrastructure destroyed and damaged during the conflict and for improving its systems of governance so as to consolidate peace and build a democratic state.

5. Livelihoods

The lack of opportunities to earn a decent income in many rural areas is a fundamental cause of poverty and the main reason why hundreds of thousands of Nepalis leave home each year to work outside Nepal. The number seeking work is growing as more than 300,000 young people enter the job market each year. Limited access to affordable credit has also constrained many Nepalis from developing their livelihoods and escaping poverty. In the same way the underdevelopment of Nepal's trade and the low volume of exports are a major reason for the high rates of unemployment and underemployment and the relative weakness of the economy.

In 2008, our micro-enterprise (MEDEP) and trade (ENTRC) projects continued to work to improve individual and national economic prospects whilst a new project was introduced to improve access to financial services for poor people. These and other livelihoods projects are listed in Table 5. In 2008, our local governance project (DLGSP) also helped develop sustainable livelihoods as described in the previous chapter.

Table 5: UNDP livelihoods support in 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Status/focus (all phases)
Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) Phases 2 and 3	1998–Dec 10 (Mol)	\$2,909,499 (UNDP, DFID AusAID, HPL)	MEDEP has developed over 32,000 micro-entrepreneurs and created about 37,000 sustainable jobs, mostly for the rural poor, women, youth and people from marginalised groups.
Enhancing Nepal's Trade Related Capacity (ENTRC)	Jun 06–Jun 09 (MoCS)	\$342,756 (UNDP, IFTF)	Helping the Government identify measures and build capacity for increasing Nepal's export trade in a way that creates jobs and benefits the economy and poor.
Support for Human Development Initiatives	Aug 06–Jun 09 (UNDP)	\$151,978 (UNDP)	Supported the production of an MDG-based national plan, producing the fourth Nepal Human Development Report and supporting universities to introduce teaching about human development.
Nepal Labour Force Survey	May 08–May 10 (ILO)	\$50,034 (UNDP, ILO)	Supporting the Central Bureau of Statistics to carry out the second Nepal Labour Force Survey to collect the data needed to monitor employment and labour market conditions.
Realignment of Micro-credit in UNDP Supported Projects	Feb 07–Apr 08 (UNDP)	\$37,210 (UNDP)	Recovered much of the credit granted from community funds under seven UNDP projects and assisted their saving and credit groups to maintain repayments on their internal lending.
Enhancing Access to Financial Services (EAFS)	Nov 08–Dec 12 (NRB)	\$0 (UNDP, UNCDF)	A new initiative to increase access to banking, credit and other financial services for small businesses and low income households, especially in remote areas.

Poverty alleviation through self-employment

MEDEP has been creating employment and income opportunities for Nepal's rural poor since 1998. The project's contributions to overcoming poverty in Nepal were recognised in 2008 when it was highly commended at the International World Business and Development Awards.

This project is making an important contribution to consolidating peace by helping overcome the lack of job opportunities in rural areas. In 2008, the project supported the setting up of 8,206 new micro-entrepreneurs such as the ones described in Box 10. New entrepreneurs directly employed a further 939 people and are indirectly supporting many suppliers of raw materials and other goods and services.

All these beneficiaries were economically poor before receiving project assistance and a high proportion are from socially marginalised groups (see Figure 3).

MEDEP's policy of targeting women meant that 73% of its new 2008 entrepreneurs were women. Also, most of the district micro-entrepreneurs group associations and half the business development service-providing organizations it promotes are headed by women.

Over 80% of MEDEP entrepreneurs go on to run successful long-lasting businesses with many generating substantial incomes. MEDEP regularly tracks the progress of the entrepreneurs it supports and in 2008 found that they had generated net profits of \$2.9 million (see Figure 4).

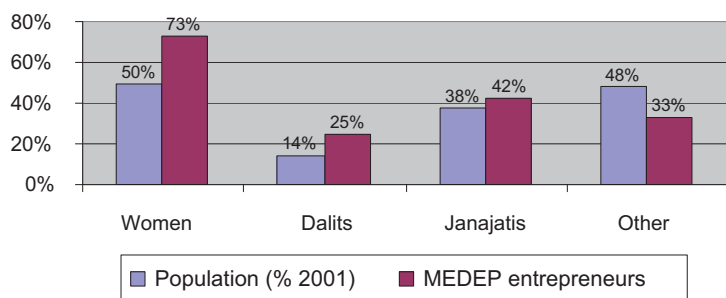


Figure 3: A high percentage of new MEDEP entrepreneurs in 2008 were women, Dalits and Janajatis

The project in 2008 also made important contributions to bringing about a more conducive policy and operating environment for small enterprises:

- Programme support led to the Government producing a Micro-Enterprise Policy that was approved in 2008. A key aspect of this policy is to enable micro-enterprises to register as formal businesses.
- A policy on honey was prepared and submitted for Government approval. Honey is a potentially lucrative source of export income that is not being realised for the lack of a certifying agency and pesticide residue testing facilities.
- Following on from project support to develop guidelines for DDC support to micro-enterprises, the DDCs in all 31 MEDEP districts established micro-enterprise units with dedicated programme officers. Alongside this, the DDCs established micro-enterprise development funds worth 11.8 million rupees, which are operating as matching funds to MEDEP support.
- MEDEP established business support service organisations in six new district centres. These independent organisations provide technical advice and other business support to micro-entrepreneurs and help deliver MEDEP technical inputs to micro-entrepreneurs.

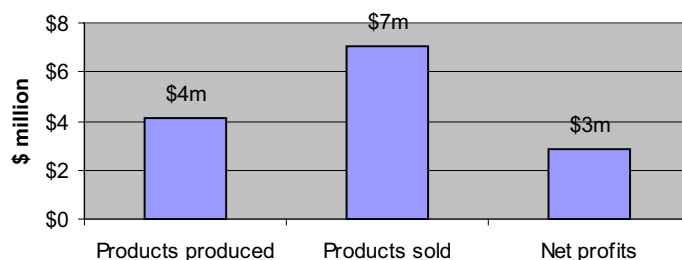


Figure 4: Value of production of new and old MEDEP micro-entrepreneurs in 2008 (NR 80 = \$1)

Box 10: Two successful MEDEP-supported enterprises

Women mushroom entrepreneurs — A group of women from one of Nepal's most disadvantaged ethnic groups set up a mushroom growing business with support from MEDEP during 2007 and 2008. MEDEP provided entrepreneurship training, skill training and a grant to build a mushroom production hut to a group of eight Tharu women of Raikhaliyan village in Dang district. The investment of a mere \$388 by MEDEP plus technical advice has turned these women into successful entrepreneurs.



IMAGE 5.1: Tharu women of Dang district displaying their mushroom in an exhibition

Their mushrooms sell readily in the surrounding markets and the women have used the profits to invest in a further hut, to expand their workforce from eight to twenty local Tharu women and to loan money to local women. By the beginning of 2009 the enterprise had accumulated 56,000 rupees (\$710) in their bank account and were planning to further expand their business by producing mushrooms during the summer season.

The women now see their village as a 'Mushroom Enterprise Village' and have won several awards at the district and central level for their outstanding entrepreneurship. Their social status and living standards have increased as they have own source of income and have become independent decision makers.

Unemployed youths become entrepreneurs — Nine young men from Bateswor near Janakpur are running a thriving cooperative enterprise, which is manufacturing molasses and cement blocks, sawing timber and milling rice. Up to mid-2007 they had few prospects as they were poor and unemployed. In September 2007, their community selected them to be trained by MEDEP on setting up and running micro-enterprises.

Following on from this training the group invested 93,460 rupees of money loaned from their families and friends to start a cooperative, while MEDEP supported them to buy a sugar cane crusher and a rice mill. MEDEP's grant encouraged the youth's families and others to provide further loans. In their first couple of months the youths

made a profit of 12,000 rupees from the two machines. This success attracted a further 25,000 rupees of funding from the village development committee to install electrical wiring in their shed. Moreover, it led to the cooperative investing in more equipment to expand their enterprise.

In its first eight months of operation the cooperative earned 239,000 rupees, with 150,000 rupees from their sawmill, 48,000 rupees from the sugarcane crusher, 25,000 rupees from the rice mill and 16,000 rupees from selling electricity from their generator.

They were supported with funding from the Quick Impact and Peace Support Initiatives (QIPSI), which uses MEDEP's expertise and networks to run its 'Start and Improve Your Business' training courses for young people. The youth's parents are very impressed and are helping them to scale up their enterprise.



IMAGE 5.2: The sawmill is one of the many enterprises started by youths of Bateswor village in Dhanusha district

Promoting trade

A major focus of UNDP's Enhancing Nepal's Trade Related Capacity (ENTRC) project is to support the Government and the private sector to make the most of Nepal's World Trade Organization membership and the advantages it offers to developing countries. In 2008 the project trained more than 350 people on trade and investment issues related to WTO membership including trade negotiation and standards, intellectual property, competition and copyright law and customs valuation systems.

The project helped the Government to update its 2003 Diagnostic Trade Integration study. This identifies what needs to be done to overcome the constraints to increasing Nepal's exports and the institutional set up needed to coordinate and implement such measures. Based on this roadmap, the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies has started to develop a strategy for integrating Nepal's trade into global trade by addressing constraints in the business environment and supply and demand factors. These and other trade-related issues were discussed by the private sector at regular Business Consultative Round Table meetings.

Also in 2008, the project promoted Nepal's trade by:

- producing updated drafts of the Government's trade, foreign direct investment and industry policies;
- carrying out diagnostic studies to identify alternative transit routes and increase the competitiveness of Nepali producers and service providers, including in the export of health and education services;
- producing market intelligence reports on two major export goods — tea and pashmina — to give producers and exporters access to market information and analysis of the main market challenges;
- equipping selected customs offices and the national Bureau of Standards with machines for testing the quality of goods and surveillance equipment to monitor the passage of goods;
- running an interaction programme on women's role in trade and export promotion, which raised the awareness of 92 women entrepreneurs about how to meet international standards and other WTO-related issues to increase exports; and
- running district level trade-related training courses in Jumla, Rolpa, Palpa and Dhankuta (see Box 11).

Box 11: Training farmers on producing high value products (Jumla and Rolpa)

In June 2008, UNDP's trade project ran training sessions in two remote districts to help farmers increase their profits. The trainers explained the opportunities offered to Nepal's farmers for selling vegetable seeds and carpets made from high quality wool in the global market, especially following Nepal's accession to the World Trade Organization. The training for 15 sheep farmers in Jumla informed them about how to produce high quality wool and how to build up their marketing networks to get a better price for it. Most of the participants were women sheep farmers. The training in Rolpa taught the participating farmers about the profitable enterprise of community-based quality seed production and how to develop market linkages with buyers. This type of enterprise has a high potential in Rolpa and surrounding districts.



IMAGE 5.3: Training on vegetable seed production for farmers in Rolpa

Access to credit

Seven UNDP projects — some of which began in the late 1990s — helped local self-help groups set up savings and credit schemes. However, this had mixed success as many schemes failed to lend money to the poor and many loans were not repaid. In light of this UNDP Nepal no longer provides funds for community groups to loan to their members. It does, however, recognise that access to affordable credit and other financial services is crucial for poor people to develop their livelihoods and to weather untoward events. Such people have traditionally had no access to credit from financial institutions and have turned to family, friends and local moneylenders charging high rates of interest or even mortgaged off their labour.

In 2007/2008 UNDP ran an interim project to phase out the micro-credit schemes in its seven projects. In 2008 this project (Realignment of Micro-credit in UNDP Supported Projects) supported 13,500 savings and credit groups in 60 DLGSP districts, 20 Rural Urban Partnership Programme (RUPP) municipalities and 6 Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP) districts to improve the management of their groups' funds. These funds are worth 500 million rupees and go to providing loans to group members. Project interventions helped these groups recover 65% of outstanding loans and helped them strengthen their systems for loan recovery. Another important achievement was rating the credit worthiness of the groups and linking up 7,500 members to formal financial services providers.

In November 2008 UNDP and UNCDF joined hands to launch a new project to extend access to formal financial services to poor people and remote areas (see 'In 2009' section below).

Support for human development

UNDP has supported the production of all three Nepal Human Development Reports (1998, 2001 and 2004). In 2008, work continued on producing the fourth report. An initial draft was produced on the theme of inclusive peace building. Further consultations and reviews involving the National Planning Commission, other Government agencies, UN agencies and academia led to the decision to focus the theme on the recent changes in Nepal towards overcoming the political and social exclusion that has held back Nepal's development. The authors then redrafted the report under the title 'State Transformation and Human Development' with further reviews leading to the report being ready for editing and publication in mid-2009.

The Human Development Index and other indices were computed and ranked by urban-rural, ecological region, development regions and 15 sub-regions by September 2008. The report will also present the index and its rankings disaggregated by the 11 main clusters of caste and ethnic groupings to enable comparisons between human development and economic poverty. This is crucial given the importance of improving the lives of the marginalised groups that rank the lowest across all the development indicators. The report will make a case for inclusive political empowerment.

Since 2005 UNDP has supported Nepal's universities to introduce courses on human development. In 2008, reference books and teaching equipment were provided to Tribhuvan, Purbanchal and Pokhara universities to help them run masters courses on human development.

In 2009

The UNDP/UNCDF Enhancing Access to Financial Services project is a four-year long \$10 million project, which aims to build up the capacity of Nepal's financial sector to provide micro-credit and related services to Nepal's poor people. This project is to be implemented by Nepal's national bank (the Nepal Rastra Bank) and will set up a new fund (the Fund for Inclusive Finance) to provide high quality financial services to the project's target group. This project will address one of the main challenges faced by MEDEP and by Nepal's poor in general by improving access to financial services for new and poor micro-entrepreneurs to develop their businesses.

In 2009, MEDEP will support the Government to transform the MEDEP model into a national programme for micro-enterprises and to introduce legislation for regulating and promoting micro-enterprises. Substantial support will also be directed to helping the thousands of Koshi flood victims to rebuild their livelihoods. The main tasks of the trade project will be assisting the Government to implement its roadmap towards securing Enhanced Integrated Framework funding and for enhancing trade.

A new project is being developed to improve the livelihoods of conflict-affected communities and to promote local peace building. This area-focused integrated livelihoods programme will support communities and households to build up their livelihood assets and to strengthen social cohesion. It is likely to start in several conflict-affected districts in the Terai.

6. Energy, environment and climate change

Conserving Nepal's rich biodiversity and promoting clean sources of renewable energy and community based environmentally-friendly livelihoods are important objectives of UNDP support to Nepal.

Rural energy

The majority of Nepal's rural population lack access to electricity to light their homes and power small enterprises. This, together with the high dependence of rural communities on biomass energy to meet their growing energy needs, makes it a UNDP priority to help provide Nepal's villages with clean and renewable sources of energy. UNDP supports the Government's Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEP) to implement two major rural energy initiatives: the Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) and the Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project (KiND) (see Table 6). Several SGP projects (see below) and the Solar Powered Water Ozone Treatment system (SPOWTS) project have also supported small-scale rural energy schemes.

REDP — Since it began in 1996, REDP has given 40,000 households access to affordable, sustainable and cleaner sources of energy. The programme has developed a

community-managed model, which has been adopted by the Government in recent years. REDP's Phase 3 began in 2007 to work in 40 districts to install 1.7 MW more of micro-hydro schemes and several thousand more biogas plants, improved cook stoves and solar lighting systems. As well as the UNDP funding for REDP, substantial parallel funding from the World Bank goes to the AEP to subsidise the cost of the rural energy schemes.

In 2008 an additional 3,532 households were connected to a reliable source of energy as 14 new micro-hydro schemes were completed with a total output of 340 kW, including four in Achham (Box 12). REDP's subsidy covers 30–40% of the costs and so an important part of the programme's work is to link communities with other sources of funding including increased funding from local government bodies. The programme importantly provides training and technical support to enable communities to plan, install and run the schemes themselves. This year the programme also supported the rehabilitation of 15 flood and landslide-damaged micro-hydro plants and assisted the setting up of 18 new enterprises using the power they supply. Box 13 explains the benefits that micro-hydro produces.

Table 6: UNDP support to rural energy in 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Overall status/focus
Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) Phase 3	Sep 96–Dec 09 (AEP)	\$876,191 (UNDP)	Extending rural communities' access to renewable sources of clean energy by helping them install and manage micro-hydro plants and other clean sources of energy.
Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project (KiND)	Jul 07–Dec 10 (AEP)	\$488,679 (HPL, UNDP)	Giving the seven VDCs surrounding the Khimti Hydropower Plant access to electricity and community development.

Box 12: Lighting up four VDCs in Achham district

In 2008, four new REDP-supported micro-hydro plants began supplying a total of 90 kW of power to 1,350 households in the remote far western district of Achham. The schemes enable these communities to develop their livelihoods, allow students to study in the evenings and reduce the burden on the area's forests.

- The 17kW Moriyali Khola plant began supplying power to 285 households in Pulleotola VDC on 24 August 2008
- The 27 kW Sarani Gad plant began supplying power to 475 households in Kuskot VDC on 5 December 2008
- The 36 kW Kasha Gad plant began supplying power to 428 households in Thanti VDC on 7 December 2008
- The 10kW Gadikhet II plant began supplying power to 142 households in Sodosadevi VDC on 27 December 2008.

To sustain rural energy development the programme helps local governments (DDCs) establish district energy environment sections (DEESs). In 2008 a further 15 sections were established in REDP's districts whilst AEPC established district energy environment units in 32 other districts based on the REDP model. These sections and units provide practical support for rural energy schemes and carry out decentralised energy planning and monitoring. Strengthening these units to provide the support demanded by communities is one of REDP's main challenges.

One innovative piece of work proceeded in 2008 towards setting up a mini-grid to connect eight REDP micro-hydro schemes in Baglung. The 2008 feasibility study suggests that linking up these schemes should improve the reliability of the system and facilitate the selling off of excess power to the national grid. Other preparatory work was carried out to establish the mini-grid.



IMAGE 6.1: Micro-hydro scheme supported by the Rural Energy Development Programme in Baglung district

Box 13: The long-term benefits of REDP: Revisiting a village lit up in 1999

Dudhilabhati village in Baglung lies 72 km from the district headquarters. In 1999, REDP supported this community to install a 20 kW micro-hydro plant. Since then the 182 user households have replaced their dirty kerosene lamps with clean electric lights and most of them have TVs. The school runs regular computer classes and its students are able to study at night where before they went to bed soon after dark. Users pay 10 rupees per lightbulb per month. This money pays the salaries of the two operators and maintenance costs. The electricity has led to several new businesses. A new metal workshop is producing knives, grills and other ironware and an entrepreneur has set up a cable television network. The demand for electricity is outstripping supply and the villagers are looking at bringing in a larger turbine.

The programme supports other forms of clean energy in areas where micro-hydro schemes are not feasible. In 2008 it supported the installation of 322 toilet-attached biogas plants, 134 solar home systems and 495 improved cooking stoves.

Other important developments in 2008 included supporting the Government to revise its subsidy policy to better target poor households and to implement its Rukum Ujyalo Programme. This programme aims to provide electricity to all parts of the poor and remote district of Rukum. Danida's Energy Sector Assistance Programme (ESAP) and REDP are jointly funding and implementing this initiative.

KiND — The Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project (KiND) is being rolled out according to the REDP model to extend access to electricity to the communities around the 60 MW Khimti hydropower plant in Dolakha and Ramechhap. This project is mainly funded by Himal Power Ltd, the company that runs this large hydropower plant.

In 2008 progress was made in overcoming problems that had held back progress the previous year. The board of Khimti Rural Electric Cooperative was re-constituted to make it more inclusive and a micro-hydro functional group was established representing the 3,500 households served by the project. Good progress was made towards beginning work on building the Haluwa Khola hydro-power plant to serve the project's target communities. The detailed survey, design and cost estimates of the plant's transmission and distribution system were completed and the contract awarded for supplying them.

The project is also supporting community development work according to local people's priorities. In 2008 it supported improvements to two schools and built two irrigation canals and 253 toilets. It also signed an agreement with UNDP's micro-enterprise programme (MEDEP) to help establish micro-enterprises in the area. This work will go ahead in 2009.

Conserving the environment

Nepal's rich biodiversity across its protected areas, forests, grasslands, wetlands and farmers' fields is conserved and managed under the remit of separate Government agencies according to their own priorities. In 2008, the Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP) made good progress on bringing these agencies together for the more integrated management of biodiversity and in particular the management of the area's globally important biodiversity. The Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands project (CSUWN) began its work to conserve and manage two of

Nepal's most important wetlands. These two projects are promoting environmentally harmonious livelihoods for local people as the most effective way of maintaining the ecological balance and conserving the biodiversity of these areas.

Also in 2008, GEF's Small Grants Programme continued to fund local conservation initiatives whilst a major new project was launched to help protect Nepal from the negative effects of climate change. The seven environment projects supported by UNDP are listed in Table 7.

Terai landscape conservation

Throughout 2008, the Western Terai Landscape Complex Project worked with local communities, the Bardiya National Park (BNP) and Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (SWR) authorities, the district forest and agriculture offices and the other stakeholders mentioned below in Kanchanpur, Kailali and Bardiya districts.

Table 7: UNDP support to environmental initiatives in 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Status/focus (all phases)
Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP)	Jan 06–Jul 12 (MoFSC)	\$594,185 (GEF, UNDP).	Promoting landscape-level conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources across the protected areas, forests, and farmers' fields of the Western Terai.
GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) Phase 3	1996–Jun 10 (UNOPS)	\$479,760 (GEF)	Since 1998 has funded 102 environmental conservation initiatives that improve local livelihoods and well-being, including 54 biodiversity conservation projects and 30 climate change mitigation projects.
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands (CSUWN)	Mar 07–Feb 12 (MoFSC)	\$167,395 (GEF, UNDP)	Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of wetland resources through collaborative management, with field implementation in the Ghodagodhi Lake and Koshi Tappu areas.
National Capacity Needs Self Assessment for Global Environment	Oct 06–Dec 08 (MoEST)	\$105,981 (GEF)	Helped the Government develop an action plan to implement major environmental conventions on climate change, biodiversity and land degradation.
Solar Powered Water Ozone Treatment System (SPOWTS)	Jan 07–Dec 08 (HLF)	\$40,460 (ESD-TTF)	Installed solar water treatment and lighting systems in Solu Khumbu.
Refrigerant Management and Environment for Sustainable Development (RMESD)	Jan 06–Dec 09 (UNDP)	\$13,912 (Montreal Protocol)	Supporting the government to control emissions of ozone depleting substances.
National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)	Nov 08–Jun 10 (MoEST)	\$0 (DFID, Denmark, GEF, UNDP)	New project to support the government for identify Nepal's vulnerability to climate change and to prepare an adaptation plan.

A major focus has been on improving the conditions of wildlife corridors (areas connecting two or more habitats to facilitate wildlife movement) and the wildlife habitats within BNP and SWR and their adjacent buffer zones, national and community forests. The project supports Government agencies and local communities to sustainably manage the forests, grasslands, wetlands, and farmers' fields under a common integrated framework, apply environmentally sound livelihoods, and equitably share benefits from natural resources. The corridors of the Western Terai support wildlife movement between the two protected areas in Nepal (BNP and SWR) and the adjacent Dudhawa National Park and Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in India. Such movement is crucial for the long-term survival of the area's tigers, elephants and rhinoceroses.

The principal conservation efforts in 2008 saw:

- 398 hectares of wildlife corridors and other important degraded wildlife habitats replanted across the project's three districts;
- 941 hectares of encroached forest in the Basanta and Malakheti corridors in Kailali restored leading on from conservation meetings and field visits for policy makers, government officials and local politicians and the publicising of the issue in local newspapers and on TV and radio;
- a further 39 hectares of forest restored in Kanchanpur as support to community anti-poaching groups helped evacuate 1,300 encroaching households from these areas; and
- the protection of 2,600 people's crops from wildlife damage around Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve and in the buffer zone of Bardiya National Park by installing 20 km of solar powered electric fencing.

Many of these achievements were facilitated by supporting 37 communities to form community forest user groups and 56 user groups to revise their operational plans. This included support for the management of the degraded Jhilmilaphanta area (see Box 14).

The project's promotion of cooperation between the Nepalese and Indian authorities furthermore helped reduce poaching and illegal timber cutting in 2008. In this year, seven trans-boundary meetings between government authorities and local user-groups from both sides of the Nepal-India border resulted in the weekly joint patrolling of border forests.

Box 14: Managing Jhilmilaphanta for biodiversity and local incomes

Jhilmilaphanta is a 262 hectare area of degraded land adjoining Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve. It serves as an important corridor for wild animals moving between Suklaphanta and Dudhawa National Park in India. The area was threatened by recurring encroachment. Since 2007 WTLCP has worked with the Suklaphanta authorities and a private business to support local communities to manage the area for its biodiversity value for income generation. In early 2008, the project supported the handing over of Jhilmilaphanta to the local community with 25 buffer-zone user groups representing 958 households given management rights. The project then helped these groups develop a conservation plan, which sets aside 162 hectares as a buffer zone forest and 100 hectares for cultivating herbs.



IMAGE 6.2: User group of Jhilmilaphanta

In 2008, these 25 user groups planted 38 hectares with tree saplings and cultivated mint, lemon grass and chamomile on 25 hectares. These herbs grow well and undisturbed as they are unpalatable to wildlife. The herbs are being distilled into valuable essential oils with supervision, advice and equipment from Biosys-Nepal Ltd to ensure that the oil it buys meets the high standards needed to sell as organically grown oil in the European market. WTLCP has played a crucial role in supporting the formation of the user groups, coordinating with the authorities and providing saplings, seeds and a water pump. The prospects are very promising for the biodiversity of the area and local incomes.

IMAGE 6.3: Seed bank started by the local farmers



A crucial element of landscape conservation is maintaining agricultural diversity for the benefit of local people. In 2008 the project helped preserve the area's agricultural diversity and support environmentally-friendly livelihoods:

- Agro-biodiversity** — In 2008 a further three VDCs were included in the project's agro-biodiversity support programme. Progress was made across more than 15 project activity areas for conserving valuable local crop varieties and developing them for use and sale. Diversity fairs in three VDCs increased awareness on the value of local crop diversity. Local farmers at Shankarpur in Kanchanpur, Gadaria in Kailali and Belwa in Bardiya established seed banks to which 970 farmers donated seeds including 14 valuable local races of rice, vegetables, pulses and sesame. This and the establishment of diversity plots (blocks) for testing local varieties of rice, pulse, and cucurbits is encouraging farmers to conserve these varieties and benefit from their valuable characteristics such as disease resistance, good eating quality and stress-tolerance. Other important achievements in 2008 included assessing the nutritional content of traditional rice landraces and supporting the establishment of 11 fruit tree and 3 fodder tree nurseries.
- Livelihoods** — The project's support for local livelihoods is mostly directed at the poorest people and at protecting communities from wildlife damage. Support to 21 communities to improve irrigation facilities and to purchase machines for small-scale enterprises has improved the livelihoods of more than 4,105 people, whilst 193 of the poorest households (16% Dalits and 71% Janajatis) were given seed money and advice to set up bamboo furniture making, vegetable farming, off-season rice farming, and other enterprises. Box 15 describes project support to one particularly disadvantaged group.

Box 15: Improved livelihoods for a poor ethnic group

The establishment of Bardiya National Park and large-scale in-migration from the hills in the 1980s and 1990s undermined the livelihoods of the indigenous Sonaha people, as they were restricted from fishing the rivers and the forest condition deteriorated outside the park. The western Terai project identified them as a particular needy community, which relied on natural resources for their livelihoods. A package of livelihood support provided by the project has helped lift 32 Sonaha households out of poverty. The project initially helped them organise themselves into groups and be officially recognised by the local buffer zone management committee, thus entitling them to buffer zone funds.

Their adoption of riverside farming has been the most successful initiative. Seed grants and advice to grow watermelons, cucumbers and tomatoes on the banks of the Geruwa river have boosted their incomes. The project brought in an expert farmer to demonstrate the special techniques and timing needed to grow crops on the very sandy soils. Each household earned between 3,000 and 5,000 rupees in the first season. They also established plantations of saccharum grass to provide roofing materials, a good wildlife habitat and to help reduce flood damage to surrounding fields.

Other project support in 2008 helped them plant 1.5 hectares of mint for sale as a medicinal herb and 2 hectares of fodder trees and bamboo on community land and to raise buffaloes for a 5,000 rupees profit after only four months. Project-supported adult literacy classes and support for sending their children to school has further empowered this community.

Wetland conservation

The important plant and animal biodiversity of Nepal's wetlands is under threat from encroachment, the over-exploitation of their natural resources and the relatively low priority given to its conservation. The Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal project aims to build up the institutional capacity and provide legal and policy frameworks for the ecosystem management of wetlands for their conservation and sustainable use.

Partnerships and capacity will be developed at both the national and local levels to effect long term changes to the perception, value and sustainable management of wetlands. The project will develop a model collaborative management approach in its demonstration sites of the Koshi Tappu and Ghodaghodhi wetlands whilst also providing livelihood opportunities for wetland dependent communities.

Unfortunately this project has taken longer than expected to begin implementing its activities and only limited progress was made in 2008 with the project offices established and other preparatory work carried out.

Supporting local conservation initiatives

The Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility has funded over a hundred local conservation initiatives since it began in Nepal in 1998. Nine new projects started in 2008 (see Box 16) and 25 continued from the previous year. Amongst the projects running in 2008, 17 were for conserving important wildlife and plant species, 6 for promoting technologies that reduce carbon emissions and save forests, 4 for conserving wetlands and 4 for rehabilitating degraded land.

In 2008 the achievements of an SGP Nepal project won international recognition. A 2003–2006 supported initiative that successfully converted 438 hectares of degraded shifting cultivation land into productive agroforestry land was awarded the Ryutaro Hashimoto Gold prize for conserving the environment with a purse of \$20,000. This project benefited more than 1,000 poor Tamang and Chepang households.

Most SGP funded projects have multiple impacts including

Box 16: New SGP projects in 2008

Briquette making: Supporting briquette making by women's groups and leasehold agroforestry on public land for poor landless people in Bara.
Herb production: Helping develop the local cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants that the nearby Gorkha Ayurved company currently imports from India (Gorkha).
Panchase biodiversity conservation: Helping implement a plan to develop ecotourism and livelihoods around a large forest — a major watershed area for Phewa lake.
Sea buckthorn: Supporting locals to grow seedlings, training them to make sea buckthorn juice and linking their production to markets (Mugu).
Improved blacksmithing: Introducing simple technological improvements to make charcoal production less destructive to forests and to help blacksmiths more efficiently use charcoal (Sindhupalchowk).
Bio-diesel: Supporting the production of bio-diesel from jatropha and piloting its use in irrigation pumps (Siraha).
Wetland conservation projects: helping local communities conserve the biodiversity of wetlands in Chitwan, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi.

reducing carbon emissions, conserving natural resources and improving people's livelihoods. One important impact has been the estimated 16,500 tonnes of reduced carbon dioxide emissions per year that SGP's alternative energy initiatives have led to.

In addition to the environmental benefits, the following 2008 SGP-supported work has made a positive difference to the lives of poor and disadvantaged communities:

- **Rautes:** The nomadic Raute people rely on making wooden utensils as their main source of income. However, community forest user groups banned them from felling trees to collect the wood they need. The project supported a dialogue process that convinced the user groups to allow 210 Rautes households to restart timber harvesting to sustain their traditional livelihoods.



IMAGE 6.4: *Rautes* starting livelihoods supported by GEF/Small Grants programme

- **Porters:** The completion of a rest house in Lobuche, Khumbu and the opening of a kerosene depot in Dingboche greatly improved the conditions for the porters who supply lodges and expeditions in a popular trekking area.
- **Tamangs and Majhis:** a 5 km long fence made from the spiky succulent *Agave americana*, has helped to reduce soil erosion and rehabilitate a degraded area of sloping land, benefiting 185 poor Tamang and Majhi households in Sindhupalchowk. The same initiative helped 40 Majhi households establish a profitable enterprise cultivating watermelons on an unused flood plain of the Indrawati river.
- **Muslims and Dalits:** 20 Muslim and Dalit men in Bara were trained on building rice husk stoves. The shortage of firewood means that these stoves are in high demand.
- **Women:** 60 women who live near Chitwan National Park were trained how to turn elephant dung into compost by cultivating earthworms. This project has turned what was a useless waste product into an independent source of income for the women and for Paryabarniaya Krishak Manch, a forum promoting organic farming.

Support for gender equality and women's empowerment

In Nepal women play a large role in supplying their household's basic needs from local forests, shrublands and other community resources. The UNDP-supported energy and environment projects directly promoted gender equality and women's empowerment in 2008 in the following ways:

- The rural energy programme (REDP) trained 637 women on developing rural energy in their local areas. In September the programme collaborated with the Netherlands based International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA) to run a national training workshop on Mainstreaming Gender Concerns in Energy Projects in Nepal. REDP's director and manager also attended a high level policy meeting on networking towards gender and poverty sensitive energy policies in Bangkok.
- The western Terai project (WTLCP) ran 36 literacy training programmes for women to develop their reading skills and to teach them about nature conservation issues at the same time. It also encouraged women's involvement in decision making with 45% of the 1,947 key positions within the user groups supported in 2008 being held by women and 30% of these groups having women chairpersons.

Box 17: Nepali women on top of the world

On 25 May 2008, the tenth Nepali member of the First Inclusive Women's Sagarmatha Expedition (FIWSE) reached the summit of the highest mountain in the world. The team represented a range of the country's caste and ethnic groups. Prior to this expedition only seven Nepali women had scaled Sagarmatha (Mount Everest).

The expedition demonstrated what women can achieve. The summiteers unfurled the MDG 3 banner on the summit for gender equality and women's empowerment and made observations on climate change impacts in the Khumbu area that they have communicated to concerned institutions and the media since their return. The expedition was supported by the Danish International Development Agency (Danida), the World Food Programme (WFP), the European Commission, UNDP and other agencies.



IMAGE 6.5: Women's expedition to Mount Sagarmatha

In 2009

The wetlands project will begin field activities in 2009. The Koshi floods of August 2008 severely affected three VDCs in the project's Koshi Tappu area. The project thus plans to dedicate resources to rehabilitating the affected communities to allow them to engage with the project's conservation objectives.

A \$1.3 million programme to help identify Nepal's vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change, to prepare an adaptation plan to mitigate these impacts and to tap into opportunities for funding clean energy began in November 2008. The National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology. In 2009 the project will develop a national framework of action on climate change and adaptation and help build up the evidence base of the impact of global warming to help Nepal tap into global adaptation funds. The impact is already evident in the shrinking Himalayan glaciers and changes in weather patterns with more intense rainfall

events leading to more catastrophic floods. The project will also support the government to establish a platform to exchange information and facilitate dialogue on climate change issues and foster greater synergy among actors and between stakeholders.

The following two new projects are being developed for 2009:

- A climate change initiative in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to reduce the negative impacts of natural disasters and climate change on agriculture and look for adaptation options.
- A poverty-environment initiative to work at the central and community levels. This initiative will mainstream environmental concerns into national and district planning with the aim of overcoming the lack of environmental concerns within the main planning systems whilst protecting the livelihoods of local populations and strengthening their resistance to climate change and natural disasters.

7. Reducing risks from natural hazards

The lives of thousands of Nepalis are disrupted each year by floods and landslides. These natural hazards claimed an average of more than 200 lives per year between 1996 and 2006 and caused average annual losses of \$14.7 million to property between 2001 and 2007. The floods in the east and west of Nepal that occurred during 2008 displaced thousands of people, ruined large areas of farmland and cut off road communications to the east of the country at great cost to the economy. Earthquakes pose an even greater potential threat as a large earthquake near an urban centre would likely claim thousands of lives.

UNDP's response

Although it is usually beyond human capacity to prevent most natural hazards from happening, measures can be taken to reduce people's vulnerability. In recent years UNDP has focussed on supporting the Government to mainstream

disaster risk reduction into development planning and supporting local communities to protect themselves against flood and landslides.

UNDP in 2008 supported the projects listed in Table 8 to reduce the risks to lives, livelihoods and infrastructure from natural hazards. UNDP views this support as crucial both to protect the country's overall development gains and for reducing poverty as it is poor people who are often most affected by natural disasters. The 2008 support helped institutionalise disaster risk reduction at the national level and develop the capacities of the institutions and the people responsible for disaster management and risk reduction. It also raised awareness amongst decision makers and the general public about moving from response to reducing risks and helped communities prepare to withstand and recover from disasters.

Table 8: UNDP support to reducing risks from natural disasters, 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Status/focus
Community Based Disaster Management Project (CBDMP)	Nov 05–Dec 08 (UNDP)	\$630,046 (UNDP)	Supported vulnerable communities in 17 districts to reduce their risks to the dangers of floods and landslides
Disaster Risk Reduction at the National Level in Nepal (DRRNL) Phase 2	Jun 06–Jun 09 (UNDP)	\$531,083 (EC, UNDP)	Helping build Government and civil society capacities and generating awareness to reduce the risks from disasters and to deal with their aftermath.
Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness Programme (ERRRP)	Nov 07–Dec 09 (MoPPW)	\$187,763 (Japan)	This regional programme is helping national institutions, municipalities and communities reduce the potential damage from earthquakes in five municipal areas.
Emergency Grant for Flood and Landslide Response (EGFLR)	Nov 06–Mar 09 (UNDP)	\$47,763 (BCPR, UNDP)	A fund assisting affected communities to recover from the landslides and floods that strike in most monsoon seasons.
Preparatory Assistance for Facilitating the Adoption of the Hyogo Framework	Feb 06–Dec 08 (UNDP)	\$10,602 (BCPR)	Supported Nepal to implement the international Hyogo framework of action for disaster risk reduction.
Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Reduction for the Himalayas (GLOF)	Mar 08–Feb 09 (UNDP)	na (EC)	Assessed the impact of a GLOF on two of Nepal's most threatened areas: the Bhote Koshi valley downstream from Dig Tsho Lake and the Imja valley downstream from the Imja Glacial lake, and explored non-structural measures to reduce the risks from GLOFs.

Mainstreaming risk reduction

The central focus of the Disaster Risk Reduction at the National Level (DRRNL) in Nepal project is to integrate disaster risk reduction into planning and programming in all relevant Government agencies. A large step forwards was taken in 2008 when focal desks on disaster risk management were set up in 10 key ministries including the National Planning Commission. The project has been advocating for this since 2006. The project provided these focal desks with equipment and helped train 32 desk officers on integrating disaster risk reduction into sectoral planning. The training courses resulted in all 10 desks producing work plans for their ministries to implement the draft National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management for Nepal.

At the local government level, 18 officials from six district administration and district development committee offices and central level Ministry of Home Affairs staff were trained on using the DesInventar disaster information management software. They are now using it to collate information on natural disasters in their districts. Under separate support the Government was assisted to carry out its reporting obligations to the international Hyogo Framework of Action on disaster risk reduction.

With support from the DRRNL project, the draft strategy for National Disaster Management in Nepal was finalised, translated into Nepali, officially handed over to Government for approval and published on the Internet. The delayed approval of this strategy has meant that the planned institutional and regulatory frameworks for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction could not be finalised in 2008. For the first time this strategy introduces the principles of disaster preparedness and risk reduction instead of only focussing on responses.

The DRRNL project also made progress on strengthening civil society coordination for disaster risk management and raising the public's awareness about disaster risk reduction. Three hundred and ten members of Nepal's largest network of organisations working on disaster preparedness (DP-Net) were trained on disaster preparedness and response. The project also supported a series of events and material that publicised the risks posed by natural disasters and the need to be prepared to reduce their impact. These included a celebrity football match in Kathmandu, a folk song competition in Surkhet, 120 street drama performances across 23 districts, a series of public information messages broadcast on radio and TV and published in the print media (see image) and Nepali women climbers broadcasting from the top of Mount Everest about the potential risks to local communities from climate change (Box 17).



IMAGE 7.1: Training for Government officials to plan and implement disaster risk reduction initiatives to complement the national level efforts in preparedness and mitigation.

In 2008 a separate regional project helped increase awareness about the risks from earthquakes and the need to be prepared with support focussed on helping five municipal authorities assess the risks and prepare to reduce the potential impact. The Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness Programme (ERRRP) ran sensitization programmes in the five municipalities, which raised the awareness of 402 municipal officials, politicians and representatives from urban organisations about how to minimise earthquake damage. The project also trained 33 municipal construction supervisors, 23 engineers, 63 builders and the staff of the Government's Department of Urban Development and Building Construction on earthquake-resilient construction and implementing the National Building Code.

Protecting communities

UNDP has long provided emergency relief to communities hit by natural disasters. Under its Emergency Grant for Flood and Landslide Response UNDP provided ground and air transport support for rescue and relief operations for the victims of the large floods and landslides that occurred in 2006, 2007 and 2008 in Nepal. In 2008, five communities in Banke, Bardiya and Achham districts received grants to rebuild a bridge, a canal, a school and other flood damaged infrastructure. This initiative also trained 21 Red Cross volunteers and 3 DDC staff. This enabled them to carry out damage and need assessments of 15 VDCs in Banke, Bardiya and Kailali for possible funding in 2009.

The main focus of UNDP's support to communities is to help them be better prepared and to help themselves to recover. In 2008 UNDP projects also supported flood-

prone communities in the Terai to protect themselves from natural disasters. Thirty two communities were supported to form disaster management groups, which were then trained on disaster risk preparedness and impact reduction. Seventeen of these community groups were provided with basic search and rescue equipment and all 32 were supported to build flood mitigation structures such as the one in Box 18.

Support for gender equality and women's empowerment

It is women who often have to bear the brunt of disruptions caused by natural disasters. As such, all the 32 community disaster management groups formed in 2008 had to have at least 30% women members. All the members of these groups were sensitised on gender issues related to disaster risk reduction and are integrating this concern into community disaster management planning. At the policy level focal desk officers from all ten ministries and the members of DP-Net took part in a one-week long training course on mainstreaming gender into disaster risk management.

In 2009

From early 2009 all UNDP's support for disaster risk reduction, except for the regional earthquake project (ERRRP), is being brought under the single umbrella project 'Disaster Risk Reduction in Nepal' (DRRN) programme. This should facilitate the more efficient and coordinated administration of these initiatives.

At the national level, the expected approval of the Strategy for Disaster Risk Management for Nepal will pave the way for setting up a national platform that brings together the Government, civil society, donor and United Nations agencies that work on disaster risk reduction. Work will also go ahead to support the Government to establish a central emergency operation centre for a more efficient and effective coordinated response to natural disasters.

Another priority in 2009 is to assist communities to recover from the devastating floods that struck the areas around the Koshi River when it burst its banks in August 2008.

There is a clear link between climate change and natural disasters with evidence that climate change is already leading to increased flooding and landslides in Nepal. The work on climate change adaptation described in Chapter 6 will therefore be closely connected with the work on reducing risks from natural disasters.

Box 18: Protecting the land of poor Tharu farmers

Each monsoon in Chitwan the mighty Narayani River sweeps away large areas of farmland and damages human settlements. The heavy flood of 1994 washed away all the fields and dwellings of 90 Tharu farming families. These flood victims were resettled at Sisai village further along the river near Chitwan National Park. Looking back to what happened in 1994, each monsoon the householders fear being displaced again as the nearby river swells and threatens to blanket their arable land with sand. They were unsure what to do to protect their land until the Community Based Disaster Management Project came to their village in May 2006.

The project supported them to form a disaster management group and in 2006 and 2007 group members took part in three project training events that showed them how to reduce their vulnerability to flooding and other natural hazards. In 2007 the project provided them with advice and funding to build stone spurs along the riverbanks and to plant trees and shrubs to strengthen the riverbank. These measures have successfully prevented the river from cutting into their fields and washing away their livelihoods. These interventions have also empowered this community to act independently to protect their land as they have built further protective structures and have approached their village and district level governments for further support.



IMAGE 7.2: Tharu disaster management group in Chitwan district

8. Slowing the spread of HIV/AIDS

Most of the estimated 70,000 Nepalis who are HIV-positive are from the at-risk groups of people. While only an estimated 0.49% of all 15 to 49 year olds are HIV-positive, the prevalence is well over 5% amongst injecting drug users and over 1.5% amongst female sex workers, men who have sex with men and labour migrants, with much higher rates found in some areas. In terms of absolute numbers, Nepal's 1.5 to 2 million labour migrants account for the majority of HIV-positive people (42%) followed by the clients of sex workers (15%) and injecting drug users (10%). Until now infection has mostly been transmitted by injecting drug use and unprotected sex amongst these and other at-risk groups.

UNDP's response

Since 2005, UNDP has played a key role in supporting the implementation of the National HIV/AIDS Programme. Under its Support to the National Programme on HIV/AIDS (see Table 9) it administers donor funding and is responsible for the overall management and implementation of the \$22.5 million programme. The \$17 million of funding from DFID is being used to roll out a comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and care programme for migrants, injecting drug users, men having sex with men, and people living with HIV/AIDS. The \$5 million from the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is being used to provide a safer blood supply system, to procure drugs and other health commodities and to support the HIV/AIDS and STI Control Board.

In 2008, this programme accounted for 33% of all UNDP's expenditure.

The achievements in 2008 continued the trend of previous years where support has made a large contribution to reducing the rates of infection among the at-risk groups to put Nepal on-target to achieve MDG 6 of having halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Strengthening national agencies

In 2008, UNDP was entrusted with managing major new funding for Nepal's response to HIV/AIDS. The Government of Nepal and the Global Fund asked UNDP to manage a major new Global Fund grant and extend its work to strengthening the national agencies responsible for combating HIV/AIDS.

UNDP subsequently worked with the newly formed HIV/AIDS and STD Control Board to build its capacity and identify its capacity development needs. The immediate aim is to strengthen the board's ability to carry out its remit of coordinating the national AIDS response, monitoring HIV/AIDS initiatives and supporting policy related work. The ultimate aim is to strengthen the board so it can take over the responsibilities for administering international assistance and implementing the national programme. UNDP also worked with board staff to develop guidelines for the board's functioning.

Reaching the most at-risk populations

The programme continued strengthening the ability of civil society to provide support services. In 2008 UNDP provided capacity building support to 64 partner NGOs and to national networks for people living with HIV/AIDS, injecting drug

Table 9: UNDP support to HIV/AIDS in 2008

Project	Duration — all phases (implementor)	2008 expenditure (donors)	Status/focus
Support to the National Programme on HIV/AIDS	Feb 05–Dec 09 (UNDP)	\$8,846,923 (DFID, Global Fund, UNDP)	Administering donor funding and supporting the implementation of the National HIV/AIDS Programme including rolling out a large HIV/AIDS prevention and care programme for at-risk groups and supplying drugs and other health commodities.

users and migrant workers. The support to the networks has helped them extend their reach and better serve their member organisations (see Box 19).

Box 19: Supporting the national network of people living with HIV/AIDS

The National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS Nepal (NAPN — <http://www.napn.org.np/>) was formed in 2003 to bring together the organisations representing people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) in Nepal. Since 2006 the association has provided direct care and support to 2,045 PLHA, with funding from DFID and UNDP, and has reached a further 3,000 PLHA with other kinds of support. This support is being provided through 70 PLHA-led local organisations in 45 districts with 25 of them run by women. The association is mentoring and running training courses for these organisations to better support their members. More than 250 PLHA are employed to run the care and support programmes.

NAPN's dedicated advocacy work and programme funding has led to a rapid growth in the number of PLHA-led organisations from only a handful in 2003 to more than 150 in 2008. These organisations have more than 5,000 members and are making a huge difference by helping thousands of PLHA to live with dignity and to push for their rights to better treatment, support and care.



IMAGE 8.1: NAPN'S first national congress, March 2008

In 2008, 66% of the \$8.8 million programme expenditure was channelled through 64 NGOs and 88 community organisations, mainly by providing them with grants and training to provide home-based care and referral services for anti-retroviral treatment, immunity counts and the management of opportunistic infections.

These 64 NGOs implemented 72 projects in 38 districts. More than 2,150 injecting drug users received harm reduction services and 1,202 of them received rehabilitation services to help recover from the ill-effects of injecting drugs. The NGOs provided services to 36,065 men who have sex with men and male sex workers and provided care and support to 2,305 people living with HIV/AIDS through care homes. Over 1.4 million labour migrants and their families were given information on preventing infection, peer counselling testing and other support.

A large proportion of the programme's funds go on treating people with HIV/AIDS and equipping laboratories to test and track the status of the disease. In 2008, the programme provided anti-retroviral drugs to 2,250 patients including the people featured in Box 20. Anti-retroviral treatment in Nepal is provided free of cost in Government hospitals paid for from Global Fund funds.

Livelihoods support

Work begun in 2008 on the crucial task of supporting the livelihoods of people affected by HIV/AIDS. Four hundred and nine infected and affected persons were trained to start up small businesses with further support helping 10 of them establish businesses. This support is being delivered through UNDP's micro-enterprise development programme (MEDEP).

Support for gender equality and women's empowerment

Women who become HIV-positive are especially vulnerable to being stigmatised and cast out of their homes and communities. Levels of infection are lower amongst women, but are increasing as husbands contract the disease working outside Nepal and then pass it on to their wives, as happened in the cases in Box 20.

In 2008 the programme supported:

- 36 community organisations led by women, benefiting a 2,000 women living with and affected by HIV/AIDS.
- 191 women (out of the total of 4,098) living with HIV/AIDS with skill training to develop independent livelihoods; and
- care homes in Rupandehi, Kathmandu, Achham, Kailali and Parsa that housed and cared for 469 women who have HIV/AIDS.

Box 20: Support, treatment and self-help for Satpal and Sunita

Satpal — Since Satpal B.K started the self-help group Helping Hands his community recognises him as a person who works for HIV awareness rather than as an HIV-positive person. Satpal says, “I have found a mission for my life”.

In 1998 Satpal left his home in Bardiya to work in India as he was unable to earn a decent income from home to support his wife and three children. During his 10 years there he moved from place to place doing low-paid work. After a while he started visiting brothels with his friends with no thought about the risks of contracting HIV/AIDS.

In 2008, on his way home from India he visited a voluntary counselling and testing centre in Gulariya run by the NGO Geruwa Rural Awareness Association. The NGO runs its support programmes with funding from UNDP. He saw a counsellor, was tested and was distressed to find he was HIV-positive. He returned home, but could not tell his wife and children about his HIV status. As the days passed, his wife also became sick, but still Satpal did not tell her. He then returned to the Geruwa counsellor. His wife tested positive and the counsellor referred them both to Bheri Zonal Hospital for anti-retroviral treatment.

After Satpal made his HIV status known he started being treated as an outcast. He revisited the counsellor and told him how he had lost the trust of his friends and his personal dignity. The counsellor put him in touch with outreach workers, peer educators, and social workers and soon after Satpal joined a local campaign working to prevent people from contracting the disease and to reduce the stigma. This helped Satpal regain his dignity and respect. Satpal and his counsellor subsequently formed Helping Hands — the first self-help group in Bardiya district for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Sunita — Thirty-five year old Kamal left home in Banke, western Nepal in 2002 to work in a hotel in Mumbai. After a while he visited a brothel and had unprotected sex with a prostitute. In early 2006 he returned home to his wife and family in Nepal. A few months later he returned to India and soon after heard that his wife Sunita had become very sick. A local peer educator suspected she had contracted HIV from her husband and advised her to visit the SAFE information and counselling centre in Kohalpur. The centre counselled her, after which she took a blood test and found she was HIV positive. She asked the centre staff to call her husband to tell him about his wife’s condition. He returned home soon after and the centre staff also counselled him. In spite of their efforts he refused to take a blood test and after a week returned to India. The centre does not know what has happened to the husband but is supporting his wife who receives anti-retroviral drugs and is a member of an HIV-positive support group.

In 2009

In spite of the good progress there is still a risk of the disease spreading more into the general population especially from the hundreds of thousands of labour migrants who work in India.

From the beginning of 2009 UNDP is managing new large-scale funding (\$6.7 million) from the Global Fund under the separate initiative, ‘Scaling up Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care’. This programme will work alongside

the Support to the National Programme to strengthen and expand voluntary counselling and testing services, strengthen the civil society response to the disease, expand the availability of anti-retroviral treatment, improve the availability of information on the disease, strengthen district AIDS coordination committees and support the Government’s overall response to HIV/AIDS. In 2009, support will also go to strengthening the Department of Health Services and upgrading the treatment and testing facilities in Nepal’s hospitals.

9. Resources and partnerships

Expenditure trends

In 2008, expenditure reached \$25.9 million across the five thematic areas shown in Figure 5. The highest proportion of expenditure went on slowing the spread of HIV and AIDS as UNDP is managing multi-million dollar funding from DFID and the Global Fund. In 2008 administrative and central management costs accounted for 11.6% of this expenditure.

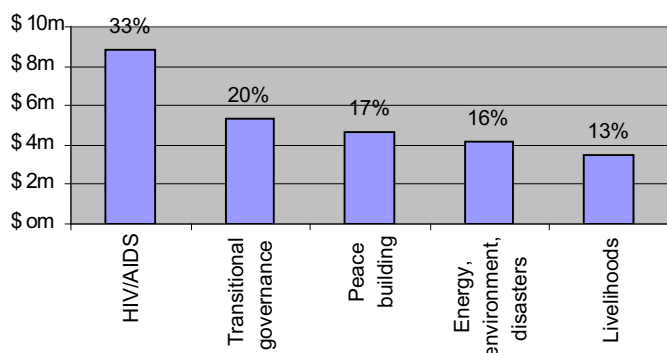


Figure 5: UNDP 2008 expenditure

Funding sources

In 2008 about the same proportion of funding came from bilateral donors and UNDP sources (Figure 6). DFID (\$7.9 million) and Norway (\$2.1 million) provided the highest level of support amongst the 13 bilateral donors to UNDP-supported projects.

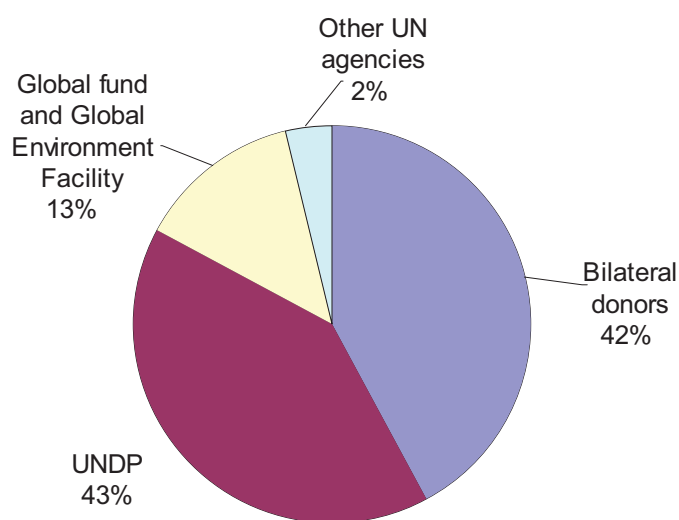


Figure 6: Sources of 2008 expenditure



IMAGE 9.1: UNDP and UNFPA Executive Board meeting with donors

Partnerships

UNDP believes that concerted efforts to build partnerships are fundamental for building broad-based consensus, resource mobilisation and for the effective implementation of programmes for sustainable peace and development in Nepal. In 2008, UNDP continued to build and expand its partnerships with the Government of Nepal, other UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, the private sector, civil society organisations, the media, and academia for funding, developing, implementing and monitoring the initiatives it supports (Figure 7).

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 United Nations Volunteers (UNVs), including support to send Nepali UNVs to service to other countries. The UNVs have also supported UNDP's works in peace building, democratic governance, access to justice, and environment and natural disaster management.

In 2008, UNV mobilized 56 volunteers across various UN agencies in Nepal and 244 in UNMIN to support the peace process, while 185 Nepali nationals served abroad as international UNV volunteers in 27 countries.

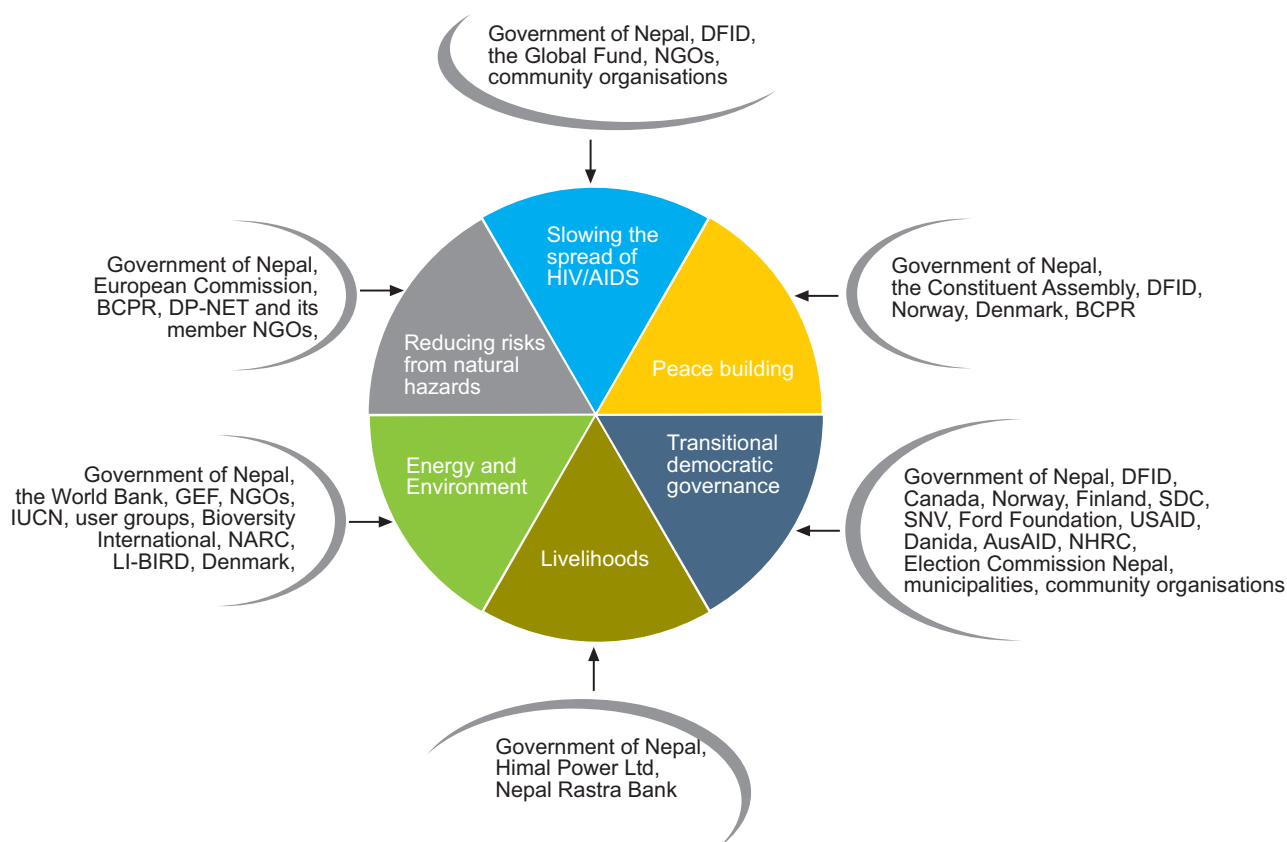


Figure 7: UNDP's partners in 2008

Annex 1: UNDP-supported projects and programmes, 2008

	Programme/project	Implemented by	Duration (all phases)	Funding committed/ contributed for duration	Funding source		2008 expenditure
					donor(s)	US\$	
Peace building							
1	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (SPCBN)	UNDP	May 08–Dec 10	\$18,773,986	UNDP	\$3,332,683	\$1,274,266
					Denmark	\$2,600,000	
					DFID	\$2,432,044	
					Norway	\$704,000	
					BCPR	\$336,424	
					Unfunded	\$9,368,835	
2	Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal (CPRSN)	UNDP	May 08–Apr 09	\$1,018,500	BCPR	\$970,000	\$207,604
					UNDP	\$48,500	
3	Participation in Peace & Constitution-Building Project (PiP)	UNDP	Jul 07–Nov 08	\$1,849,471	BCPR	\$800,000	\$949,031
					UNDP	\$634,208	
					DFID	\$415,263	
4	INSPIRE: Reconciliation and Democracy Building	Equal Access Int.	Apr 07–Dec 08	\$350,000	UNDEF	\$350,000	\$332,500
5	Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal (APPN)	UNDP	Jan 07–Aug 09	\$5,004,692	UNDP	\$2,082,009	\$1,581,536
					UNPFN	\$1,886,544	
					DFID	\$781,745	
					BCPR	\$177,737	
					Norway	\$76,657	
6	Support to Constitution Building Process in Nepal (SCBP)	UNDP	Nov 06–Apr 08	\$1,353,859	DFID	\$585,937	\$285,363
					BCPR	\$285,000	
					SDC	\$200,000	
					Norway	\$264,133	
					UNDP	\$18,789	

Annex 1: UNDP-supported projects and programmes, 2008 (continued)

	Programme/project	Implemented by	Duration (all phases)	Funding committed/ contributed for duration	Funding source		2008 expenditure
					donor(s)	US\$	
Transitional governance							
1	Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development Support for the Election Commission of Nepal	UNDP	Aug 08–Jul 11	\$3,652,049	UNDP	\$1,300,000	\$80,067
					Unfunded	\$2,352,049	
2	Enhancing Access to Justice through Legal and Judicial Reforms Project (A2J)	The Supreme Court	Aug 08–Dec 10	\$1,200,000	UNDP	\$400,000	\$71,804
3	Localization of MDGs in District Planning and Monitoring	MoLD	Jul 07–Aug 09	\$189,818	SNV	\$169,300	\$99,936
					UNDP	\$20,518	
4	Capacity Development for Aid Coordination and Management	UNDP	Feb 07–Jun 08	\$71,990	UNDP	\$71,990	\$38,298
5	Assessment of VDC Block Grants in Nepal	UNDP	Feb 08–Jun 09	\$190,000	DG-TTF	\$190,000	\$49,294
6	Quick Impact for Peace Support Initiative (QIPSI)	UNDP	Oct 07–Jun 09	\$1,990,000 (\$0.5m in MEDEP, \$1.2m in DLGSP and \$0.29m in CBDMP)		na	na
7	Decentralized Local Governance Support Programme (DLGSP)	MoLD	Apr 04–Jun 09	\$21,720,696	UNDP	11\$11,190,475	\$4,075,990
					Norway	\$10,530,221	
8	Rural Urban Partnership Programme - Phase 3 (RUPP)	MoLD	Jan 04–Jan 08	\$2,350,000	UNDP	\$2,350,000	\$468
9	Capacity Development of the National Human Rights Commission (CDNHRC) Phase 1	NHRC	Apr 02–Dec 08	\$4,653,968	DFID	\$1,043,916	\$370,027
					UNDP	\$1,007,574	
					Canada	\$943,850	
					Norway	\$455,663	
					Finland	\$345,748	
					SDC	\$284,926	
					Ford Found.	\$201,783	
					USAID	\$159,540	
					Denmark	\$149,682	
					UNICEF	\$45,000	
AusAid	\$16,286						

Annex 1: UNDP-supported projects and programmes, 2008 (continued)

	Programme/project	Implemented by	Duration (all phases)	Funding committed/ contributed for duration	Funding source		2008 expenditure
					donor(s)	US\$	
10	Public Private Partnerships for Urban Environment (PPPUE) Phase 2	MoLD	Mar 02–Dec 09	\$1,950,000	UNDP	\$1,950,000	\$495,957
11	Decentralized Financing and Development Programme (DFDP)	MoLD	Jan 00–Jul 08	\$10,150,000	DFID	\$5,150,000	(\$323,551)
					UNCDF	\$5,000,000	
Livelihoods							
1	Enhancing Access to Financial Services (EAFS)	NRB	Nov 08–Dec 12	\$9,966,065	UNDP	\$1,500,000	\$0
					UNCDF	\$1,500,000	
					Unfunded	\$6,966,065	
2	Nepal Labour Force Survey	ILO	May 08–May 10	\$230,000	UNDP	\$200,000	\$50,034
					ILO	\$30,000	
3	Realignment of Micro-credit in UNDP Supported Projects	UNDP	Feb 07–Apr 08	\$149,285	UNDP	\$149,285	\$37,210
4	Support for Human Development Initiatives (SHDI)	UNDP	Aug 06–Jun 09	\$536,439	UNDP	\$536,439	\$151,978
5	Enhancing Nepal's Trade Related Capacity (ENTRC)	MoCS	Jun 06–Jun 09	\$921,585	UNDP	\$501,585	\$342,756
					IFTF	\$420,000	
6	Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) Phase 3	Mol	1998–Dec 10	\$10,000,000	UNDP	\$5,500,000	\$2,909,499
					HPL	\$300,000	
					Unfunded	\$4,200,000	
Energy and environment							
1	National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)	MoEST	Nov 08–Jun 10	\$1,325,000	DFID	\$875,000	\$0
					Denmark	\$200,000	
					GEF	\$200,000	
					UNDP	\$50,000	
2	Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project (KiND)	AEPC	Jul 07–Dec 10	\$3,559,319	HPL	\$3,359,319	\$488,679
					UNDP	\$200,000	

Annex 1: UNDP-supported projects and programmes, 2008 (continued)

	Programme/project	Implemented by	Duration (all phases)	Funding committed/ contributed for duration	Funding source		2008 expenditure
					donor(s)	US\$	
3	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands (CSUWN)	MoFSC	Mar 07–Feb 12	\$2,498,457	GEF	\$1,964,895	\$167,395
					UNDP	\$533,562	
4	Solar Powered Water Ozone Treatment System (SPOWTS)	HLF	Jan 07–Dec 08	\$99,606	ESD-TTF	\$99,606	\$40,460
5	National Capacity Needs Self Assessment for Global Environment (NCNSAGE)	MoEST	Oct 06–Dec 08	\$200,000	GEF	\$200,000	\$105,981
6	Western Terai Landscape Complex Project (WTLCP)	MoFSC	Jan 06–Jul 12	\$5,044,017	GEF	\$3,312,278	\$594,185
					UNDP	\$1,731,739	
7	Refrigerant Management and Environment for Sustainable Development (RMESD)	UNDP	Jan 06–Dec 09	\$57,495	Montreal Protocol	\$57,495	\$13,912
8	Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) Phase 3	AEPC	Sep 96–Dec 09	\$2,454,301	UNDP	\$2,454,301	\$876,191
9	GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) Phase 3	UNOPS	1996–Jun 10	\$4,200,000	GEF	\$4,200,000	(\$479,760)
Disaster Risk Reduction							
1	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) Risk Reduction for the Himalayas	UNDP	Mar 08–Feb 09	Regional project	EC	na	na
2	Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness Programme (ERRRP)	MoPPW	Nov 07–Dec 09	\$760,000	Japan	\$760,000	\$187,763
3	Emergency Grant for Flood and Landslide Response (EGFLR)	UNDP	Nov 06–Mar 09	\$110,500	BCPR	\$100,000	\$47,763
					UNDP	\$10,500	
4	Disaster Risk Reduction at the National Level in Nepal (DRR) Phase 2	UNDP	Jun 06–Jun 09	\$881,999	EC	\$749,699	\$531,083
					UNDP	\$132,300	
5	Preparatory Assistance for Facilitating the Adoption of the Hyogo Framework	UNDP	Feb 06–Dec 08	\$61,963	BCPR	\$61,963	\$10,602
6	Community Based Disaster Management Project (CBDMP)	UNDP	Nov 05–Dec 08	\$1,317,729	UNDP	\$1,317,729	\$630,046

Annex 1: UNDP-supported projects and programmes, 2008 (continued)

	Programme/project	Implemented by	Duration (all phases)	Funding committed/ contributed for duration	Funding source		2008 expenditure
					donor(s)	US\$	
HIV/AIDS							
1	Support to the National Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNDP	Feb 05–Dec 09	\$22,559,759	DFID	\$17,158,338	\$8,846,923
					Global Fund	\$4,950,899	
					UNDP	\$450,522	
Other							
	CPAP monitoring						(\$24,985)
TOTALS							
	TOTAL (excluding DFDP, SGP & CPAP monitoring)			\$131,262,548			\$25,944,598
Projects started Jan-Apr 2009							
1	Developing Capacities for Effective Aid Management and Coordination (Aid)	MoF	Jan 09–Dec 11	\$1,507,000	UNDP	\$400,000	na
					Unfunded	\$1,107,000	
2	Scaling up Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care	UNDP	Jan 09–Nov 10	\$6,700,000	Global Fund	\$6,700,000	na

Note 1: Donors are listed in order of size of contribution

Note 2: The DFDP and SGP budgets did not come through UNDP and so their expenditure is excluded from the total.

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UN House, Pulchowk
G.P.O Box 107, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: + (977-1) 5523200
Fax: + (977-1) 5523991, 5523986
www.undp.org.np

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The report has been prepared with extensive consultation and inputs from Team Leaders and Programme Officers.

EDITORIAL TEAM

Robert Piper, Resident Representative
Anne-Isabelle Degryse-Blateau, Country Director,
Sangita Khadka Bista, Development Communications Officer
Stephen J. Keeling, Consultant

UN House, Nepal

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