



NEPAL 2017

General data of the country

a. Data

Country	Nepal					
Population ¹	26.49 million (2011)		Density: 180.01 (2017)			
HDI (2012)	0.463 (157/187)-Low					
IHDI	0.401					
Child mortality (2011)	46 for 1000 live births (under 5 mortality rate)					
Gender-related Development Index	0.908 ¹					
Population within UNHCR mandate	32,684					
INFORM Index (2017) ²		Value	Rank		Value	Rank
	Inform Risk	5.4	35	Vulnerability	5.1	44
	Hazard Exposure &	5.3	47	Lack of Coping Capacity	5.9	54
Fragile State index (2017) ³	Rank:31					
	Demographic Pressures		8.6	Legitimacy of the State		7.4
	Refugees and IDPs		7.8	Public Services		7.2
	Group Grievance		9.4	Human Rights		7.7
	Human Flight		6.5	Security Apparatus		6.5
	Uneven Development		6.7	Factionalized Elites		8.8
	Economic Decline		7.5	External Intervention		6.9
GINI Index ⁴	32.84% (WB 2013)					
Net official development assistance received	N/A					

b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

- | | |
|--|------------|
| → Mine Ban Treaty / Status: | Not signed |
| → Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status: | Not signed |
| → UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status: | Ratified |

c. Geopolitical analysis

Social/cultural/demographic elements

Nepal is a Federal Democratic Republic since 2015. It is a landlocked country flanked on the north and south by China and India respectively. Nepal's ecological zones run east to west about 800 km along its Himalayan axis, 150 to 250 km north to south. The country is divided into three main geographical regions: the Himalayan region, the mid-hill region and the Terai (plain) region. According to Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), the population of Nepal as of June 2011 was 26.5 million. The sex ratio at the national level is accounted to be 91.6, meaning that

¹ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data> Data 2014

² <http://www.inform-index.org/Countries/Country-profiles/iso3/NPL>

³ <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/country-data/>

⁴ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=NP>

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there are 796,422 more females than males in the country. In terms of geographic regions, Terai constitutes 50.27% of the total population while Hill and Mountain constitutes 43% and 6.73% respectively.

Political Scenario

Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom under a constitutional monarchy until 2006. On 18 May 2006, the House of Representatives unanimously voted to curtail the power of the king and declared Nepal a secular state. On 21st November 2006, Nepal's decade-long armed conflict ended with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) between the Government and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). Nepal was subsequently divided into 7 provinces and 75 districts. Nepal's election timeline has been delayed by political disagreements that include the demarcation of local, provincial, and federal boundaries and the devolution of power to the provinces. A first phase of election is scheduled to happen this year. They would be the first one in close to 20 years

Economic elements

Nepali economy experienced non-economic obstacles at the time of poor economic growth due to low investment, weak productive sector and structural weakness. The economy further shrunk due to earthquake damage and disruption in the supply system. There are preliminary estimates of only 0.8% economic growth in the current fiscal year due to delay in budget implementation, economic sluggishness seen in the private sector related to industry, construction and trade and decline in food production because of the unfavorable weather. Consumer price inflation has remained at about 10%. One of the main source of income for the country remain the large amount of remittances from Nepali workers working abroad.

Conflicts

The decade-long civil war started in 1996. The conflict claimed the lives of 17,000 people, displaced an estimated 100,000 more, and brought about the end of a 240-year old monarchy. The declaration of a National State of Emergency in both 2001 and 2005 caused further political instability and restricted a wide range of civic movements thus it gained huge criticism inside country and abroad. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2006 was expected to create ways forward to the lasting peace, however, there are several challenges unaddressed and the country continued to experience political instability despite a few positive changes







Presence of HI in the country

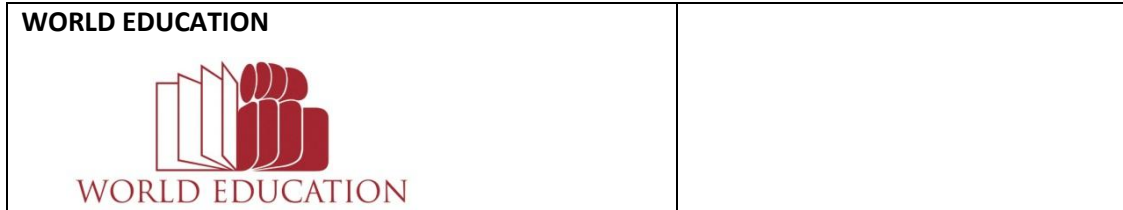
HI has been present in Nepal since 1996, initially implementing a regional project in Bangladesh, India and Nepal, through the South Asian Regional Office based in Kathmandu.

After the earthquake in 2015, the program has further diversified with a focus on health and rehabilitation and access to services in particular inclusive livelihood, inclusive education and livelihood recovery. Currently HI Nepal implements 9 projects. The Nepal program always largely revolved around a flagship project on rehabilitation. Today, the portfolio of thematic is increasing and the team is developing interesting experience in the field of inclusive education and inclusive livelihoods.

Projects

Domain	Title of action	Donor	Duration
Rehabilitation & livelihood	STRIDE	USAID	Feb 2016-Jan 2019
Disaster risk reduction	PRAYAAS inclusive DRR	ECHO/DPDRR	May 2016-September 2017
Health	HSSP	MOFA-Lux	Feb-Dec 2017
		ECHO (Consortium Project led by WHO with DRC)	May 2017 – October 2017
Inclusive Education	Inclusive Education	UNICEF (through world education)	2017-2018
Protection	Promoting Human Rights of Prisoners and Detainees	European Union	March 2016-October 2018
Livelihood	Post-Earthquake Economic Recovery	Swiss Solidarity	Dec 2016-Dec 2017
Health	Pilot Study on Effectiveness of training of Health Workers on early detection	USAID	Oct 2016-July 2018
Inclusion	Technical support of HI to the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) programme	Danish Red Cross	March 2017 – Dec 2018

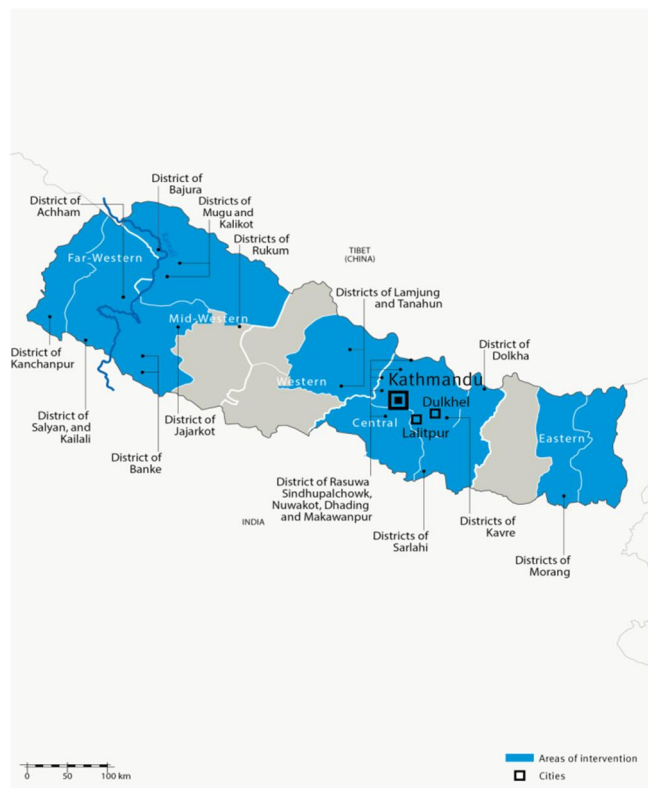
<p>ECHO</p> 	<p>Hong Kong Red Cross</p> 
<p>USAID</p> 	<p>Swiss Solidarity</p> 
<p>UNICEF</p> 	<p>MOFA LUX</p> 



HI team in Nepal





Hi staff in Nepal counts 81 people. 15 of the 81 staffs are based in the field. The mission counts 3 expats at the moment.

Nepal





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Projects ongoing (date – July 2017) : Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships

Sector	Objectives	Type of intervention	Target Beneficiaries	Partners	Place
 Rehabilitation	Sustainability of physical rehabilitation services strengthened	Capacity-building of five PRCs (including implementation of the Rehabilitation Management System and training of P&O and PT professionals)	Persons with disabilities, including ex-combatants	USAID, KISAN, Sajhedari, Hariyo Ban and Suaahara Cities;	Morang, Sarlahi, Banke, Kanchanpur and Kathmandu Districts
 Prevention and health	Pilot study for assessing the effectiveness of training to Health Workers (HW) and Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) to improve the ability to identify and refer children with selected physical impairments	Action research and training	Health Workers (HW) and Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV), children with disabilities	USAID, Nepal National Health Research Center	Jajarkot and Rukum Districts
 Inclusive Education	Promote inclusive early grade learning taking into consideration children with special educational needs	Improve the identification, assessment and data management of children with special educational needs; promote enrollment and retention of identified children with special educational needs	Children with Disabilities	UNICEF, Ministry of Education and the Local Education Group (LEG)	Achnam, Bajura, Kalikot and Mugu Districts
 Inclusive DRR	<p>1) Strengthen resilience of the most vulnerable at risk communities including persons with disabilities to natural disaster through risk informed programming in earthquake affected districts</p> <p>2) To support DRC/HKRC to improve and promote inclusion and participation of people with disabilities in socio-economic life and community disaster management in Tanahun and Lamjung districts through technical inputs on disability inclusion and accessibility</p> <p>3) Strengthen the health response and preparedness system to reduce the preventable mortality, morbidity and</p>	<p>1) Community-based disaster risk management project</p> <p>2) Capacity-building on disability mainstreaming</p> <p>3) Based on evaluation exercise of impact of health sector preparedness work in 2015 response, strengthened</p>	<p>1) Most earthquake affected; Social and Gender-Age-Disability based vulnerability; Socio-economic conditions; Coping capacities of at risk communities</p> <p>2) NRCS staff, volunteers and PWD leaders, People with Disabilities</p> <p>3) expert trainers; doctors, nurses and rehabilitation professionals, community</p>	<p>1) CARE-AT</p> <p>2) DRC, HKRC, NRCS</p> <p>3) Mofa Luxembourg, National Disabled Fund; Disability and Rehabilitation Focal Unit (DRFU), National Health Training Center</p>	<p>1) Dolakha District</p> <p>2) Tanahun and Lamjung Districts</p> <p>3) Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhpulchowk, Rasuwa and Dolkha Districts</p>

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	disease associated with mass casualty incidents in Kathmandu Valley based on lessons learnt from the 2015 earthquake	capacity and network of health sector institutions and community health sector preparedness	members (Vulnerability Focal Points)	(NHTC) and National Health Information, Education and Communication Center (NHEICC).	
Inclusive Livelihood 	<p>1) Support the economic recovery of households affected by the 2015 Nepal earthquake.</p> <p>2) Support for livelihoods activities for Persons with Disabilities mainstreamed in their communities</p>	<p>1) Re-establishing agriculture livelihoods, particularly meeting the most urgent needs through short-term employment or access to cash and stimulating and reviving farming, livestock and small business.</p> <p>2) Foster integration of persons with disabilities, including ex-combatants, in productive life</p>	<p>1) Earthquake affected families with diverse livelihood profiles; families with or without access to land; Disabled people</p> <p>2) Persons with disabilities, including ex-combatants</p>	<p>1) Swiss Solidarity, Prerana NGO</p> <p>2) USAID, Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL), and Sustainable Agriculture-Based Livelihood (SABAL);</p>	<p>1) Kavre</p> <p>2) Kailali, Bardiya, Banke, Salyan, LTP and Morang Districts</p>
Rights and policy 	Contribute towards protection and promotion of rights of detainees and prisoners in Nepal in accordance with international human rights instruments	Strengthened knowledge and capacity of prison authorities and law enforcement bodies to implement minimum standards of detention and imprisonment; Advocacy to increase access of detainees and prisoners to knowledge about their rights and essential services to ensure decent living conditions	prisoners and detainees in 4 prisons, officials from prisons, Civil Society Organizations, health professionals, prisoners and their families	European Union, Center for Victims of Torture	Four prisons of Nepal (Central jail and women prisoners in Kathmandu, Makawanpur and Dhulikhel prisons)