



Country Card

Nepal





General data of the country

a. General Data

Country ¹	Nepal	Neighboring country (India)	France
Population	29.136.808	1.380.004.385	67.391.582
IHDI	0.60	0.65	0.90
Maternal mortality	186	145	8
Gender Development Index	0.933	0.820	0.987
Population under HCR mandate	20.808	195.891	368,352
INFORM index	5.2	5.4	2.2
Fragile State Index	82.57	75.31	30.48
GINI Index	32.8	35.7	31.6
Public Social Protection	3	2.7	31.7

b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

Humanitarian law instruments	Status
Mine Ban Treaty	Not signed
Convention on Cluster Munitions	Not signed
UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified

¹ https://hinside.hi.org/intranet/jcms/pl1_2540344/fr/2020-update-country-indicators-2ndary-data/-/donnees-secondaires-mises-a-jour



c. Geopolitical analysis

1. 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, 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 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.

2. 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. The president is the head of state and is elected to up to two five-year terms by a parliamentary electoral college and state assemblies. The prime minister is elected by the parliament. The legitimacy of executive office holders is largely determined by the conduct of legislative and provincial elections.

Members of the 275-seat House of Representatives are elected to five-year terms; 165 are directly elected in single-seat constituencies, while 110 are elected by proportional representation. The National Assembly has 59 members; 56 are indirectly elected to six-year terms by an electoral college comprised of provincial and local leaders, while 3 are appointed by the president on the government's recommendation.

3. Economic elements²

Nepal has been hit hard by COVID-19, although the situation has improved more recently. As the outbreak became widespread in mid-2020, a nationwide lockdown was implemented from March to July in 2020, followed by localized lockdowns, including in the Kathmandu Valley up until mid-September. During this time transportation, education and tourism-related activities were significantly restricted. Since October, the number of cases has been declining steadily, allowing a gradual easing of movement restrictions. Nepal launched its vaccination program on January 27, 2021, and about 5.9 percent of the population (or 1,791,606 people) were inoculated by mid-March 2021. Thus, there are good prospects that further outbreaks of COVID-19 can be contained.

After contracting for the first time in 40 years in FY20-by 1.9 percent-the economy showed signs of moderate recovery in the first half of FY21. Activity resumed in wholesale and retail

² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nepal/publication/nepaldevelopmentupdate>



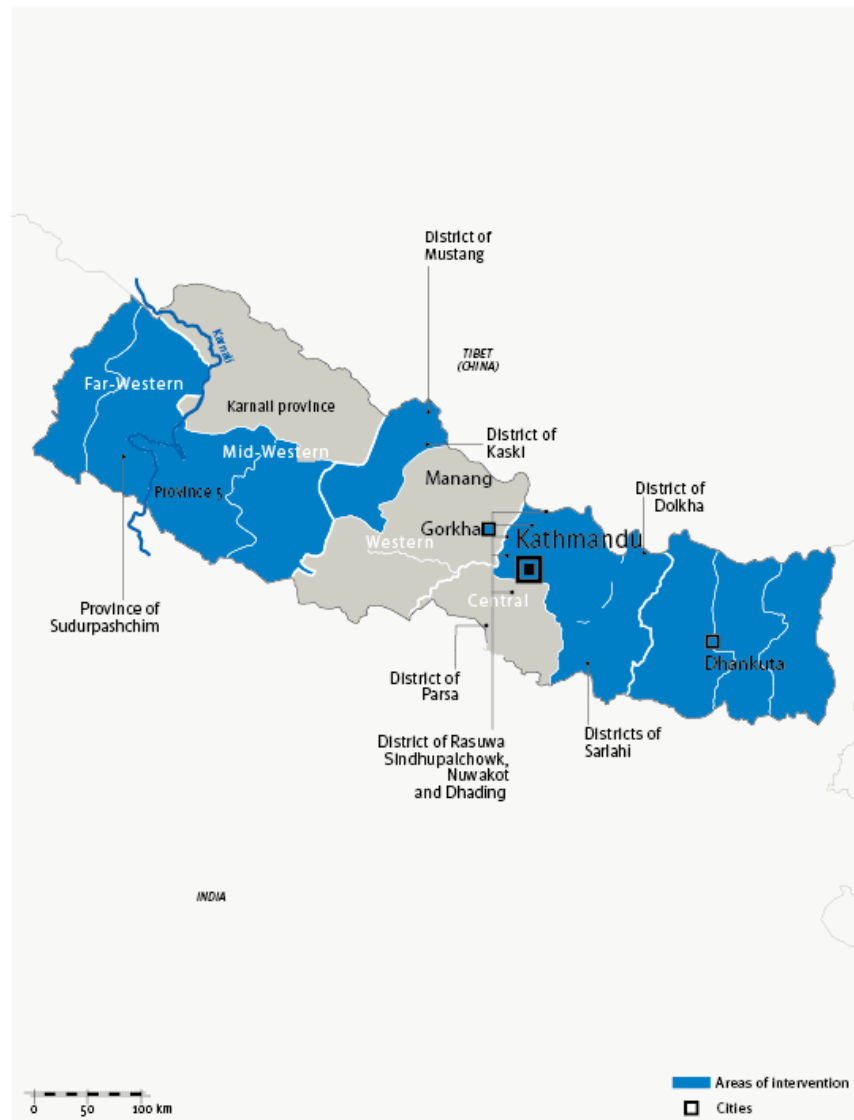
trade, transport, and financial services, while favorable monsoons drove agricultural growth. However, tourism remained at a standstill and private investment anemic given high levels of overall uncertainty related to the epidemic as well as political developments. Uncertainty arising from the epidemic has also contributed to fiscal risks due to the degree of fiscal stimulus provided to support individuals and firms and which will need to eventually be rolled back for fiscal sustainability. Political uncertainty also heightened in December 2020 when the Prime Minister dissolved Parliament. The Supreme Court overturned the decision, reinstating Parliament in February 2021 and precipitating the split of the two-party majority coalition in March 2021.



HI Team and intervention areas

The HI Nepal program has 83 staff members

Nepal





Summary of HI presence 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. The official general agreement between HI and the government of Nepal was signed in 2001 for a period of five years, renewed on a 5 years basis since then. After a phase of rapid expansion, the program consolidated around four components and entered a phase of strategic planning, long-term orientations and operational synergies with government authorities, matching with the conflict end and the starting peace process. 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 areas is increasing and the team is developing its experience in the field of inclusive education and inclusive livelihoods.



Overview on ongoing projects

Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on beneficiaries and operational partnerships

Main sectors of intervention	Objective of project in the sector	Main activities	Beneficiaries	Final beneficiaries	Partners	Location	Dates of beginning and end of the project and donors funding it
Physical Rehabilitation Activities	Physical Rehabilitation Activity (PRA) program supports the establishment of a sustainable, integrated, public-private rehabilitation system in order to improve the mobility and functional independence of victims of conflict and women, men, girls and boys in need of rehabilitation	<p>Support LCDMS/MOHP to develop guidelines and policies for rehabilitation service provision.</p> <p>Strengthen the rehabilitation professional associations to build a continuous medical education system and promote workforce development.</p> <p>Support equipment strengthening of targeted physiotherapy units and five PRCs.</p> <p>Train health workers in detection and referral of people with physical impairments</p> <p>Strengthen referral system.</p> <p>Establish family caregivers' platform & network.</p>	At least 31,100 people (at least 42% female) in need of rehabilitation 10, 497 people in need of rehabilitation services benefitted till June 2021	At least 31,100 people (at least 42% female) in need of rehabilitation Physical Rehabilitation Centers Physiotherapy Units	Community Based Rehabilitation Biratnagar (CBRB) National Federation of the Disabled- Nepal (NFDN) National Disabled Fund (NDF) Nepalgunj Medical College (NGMC) Nepal National Social Welfare Association. (NNSWA) Prerana	All provinces with some specific activities in Karnali Province, and Bardiya, Banke and Dang Districts of Province 5	17 th June 2019-16 th June 2024 (USAID)



		<p>Integrate private rehabilitation service providers into the health system through a public-private partnership model.</p> <p>Support to the network of private rehabilitation service providers.</p> <p>Support PRCs to develop and implement sustainability business plans.</p>					
Inclusive Education	<p>Reading for All Project will contribute to the goal of improving reading outcomes for children with disabilities in grades 1–3 in 10 districts.</p>	<p>The project closely work with stakeholders to implement the following key area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve data quality on children with disabilities; 2) Enhance institutional and technical capacity at various levels to deliver quality reading instruction and support to children with disabilities; 3) Test inclusive instructional models that can be scaled for specific groups of children with disabilities; and 4) Provide inclusive teaching and learning support to children with disabilities to mitigate and respond to the effects of COVID-19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen 277,418 children from pre-primary to grade 3 with an early screening tool; • Train 771 primary school teachers and 40 resource class teachers to effectively teach students with disabilities; • Train 229 GON education officials on disability inclusive education; 		<p>World Education, 2 Resource Partners 10 district based Disable People Organizations. Ministry of Education Science and Technology (MoEST), Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD)'s inclusive education section, Curriculum Development Center (CDC),</p>	<p>Banke, Surkhet, Bhaktapur, Kaski, Dhankuta, Parsa, Mustang, Dang, Kailaki, and Dadeldhura</p>	<p>May 2018 till September 2022 (USAID)</p>



					Education Review Office (ERO), relevant local representatives (municipalities/ education focal person)		
Inclusive Education Livelihoods	Engage (Empowering a New Generation of Adolescent Girls with Education) supports girls with disabilities from the most marginalized communities by providing them formal education support through various interventions, employability skills development and enhancing girls with disabilities' economic opportunities through linking	Parents/caregivers of out of school and marginalized girls support girl's education. Out of school and marginalized girls have increased knowledge of life skills. Out of school marginalized girls enroll in/attend formal/non-formal education after graduating from bridge literacy/numeracy classes Out of school and marginalized girls find safe employment after graduating from non-formal education Educators use inclusive, gender responsive and child safeguarding pedagogy	2,343 girls (marginalized girls and girls with disabilities)	2,525 girls (marginalized girls and girls with disabilities) There are 275 girls are with disabilities	Disabled Empowerment and Communication Centre (DEC-N)	Banke (HI) , Parsa and Sarlahi (VSO)	24 August 2018-31 August 2022 (FCDO via VSO)



	them into the small-scale labor market are the major interventions.						
Inclusive Education	SIKAI - (Strengthening Inclusive Education in Nepal) will improve access to, participation and achievement in education for excluded children, both in and out of school, with a specific focus on caste, disability, ethnicity and gender	Early Screening; Identify and Support Children with disabilities; Capacity building of teachers; Conduct Inclusive sports and Extra-Curricular activities in schools; Provide training and orientation to parents/caregivers of children with disabilities; Improve function of local government through capacity development, improvement of data management and other support	54,230 (8,266 Men, 8,266 Women, 18,094 boys and 19,603 girls)	32,808 (4,967 Men, 4,967 Women, 10,979 Boys and 11,895 Girls)	Consortium Partners – World Vision International Nepal, World Education Nepal Implementing Partner - Rastriya Rojgaar Prabardhan Kendra (RRPK)	Sarlahi	1st July 2018 – 30th June 2023 (DFAT Australia via World Vision)



<p>Inclusive Education</p>	<p>DID TO 14 This project (for the innovation phase) has envisioned impact as being “Children with disabilities in the targeted locations have access to equitable and quality inclusive basic education as an integral part of mainstream education system of the Government of Nepal.”</p>	<p>Identification of children with functional limitation through CFM tool Detection of children with disability through health camp, Accessibility audit in educational institute, Modification and recommendation for the modification to the authorities, Analyzing and designing appropriate, accessible and replicable model of Inclusive Education for Children with Disabilities. Facilitate accessibility of schools' infrastructure according to universal design Facilitate appropriate teaching learning materials Strengthen capacity of School Management Committee (SMCs), Parents Teachers Association (PTAs) and other relevant committees, et</p>	<p>Early screening of Children = 12,384 # 2,700 Children without disabilities # 7, 683 # 2,700 Out of school children; # 270 enrolled in mainstream schools.</p>	<p>Early screened of Children = 12,384 # 2,700 Children without disabilities # 7, 683 # 2,700 Out of school children; # 270 enrolled in mainstream schools. o be determined</p>	<p>Autism care Nepal, Autism care Chitwan society Consortium Partners: SENSE International, Leonard Cheshire</p>	<p>Kalika municipality chitwan</p>	<p>01 July 2019 – 31ST December 2021 (FCDO)</p>
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<p>SRH Education Livelihoods</p>	<p>SARAL (DID TO 15: Strengthening Adolescents Reproductive health And Livelihoods) envisaged impact is “Young people with disabilities’ well-being is improved, through equitable access to inclusive SRH services and livelihood opportunities.</p>	<p>Young people with disability and their family members will be empowered through raising awareness, involving them in clubs, and facilitating their access to SRH and livelihood services.</p> <p>Service providers’ quality and availability of inclusive SRH services will be improved at public health facilities by improving accessibility, non-discrimination and participation, in particular by strengthening staff’s capacities and providing essential equipment (specific to SRH services).</p> <p>At system, governance level municipality authorities, particularly the Disability Coordination Committee (DCC) and the Social Development Section (SDS), will get orientation and technical support</p>	<p>Youth (10-24 years old), particularly those with disabilities (physical, intellectual, mental, sensorial)</p> <p>Service Providers</p> <p>Local Authorities</p>		<p>Dec- Surkhet Consortium Partners: Light for the World, SENSE international and Leonard Cheshire</p>	<p>Bheriganga Birendra nagar ; of Surkhet</p>	<p>4 September 2019 to 31 Dec 2021 (FCDO)</p>
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<p>Access to livelihoods, education and health services</p>	<p>AC-5 project supports the access of women and children with disabilities/impairments to healthcare, education and livelihood services through a holistic approach</p>	<p>Train and support health workers on prevention, early detection, treatment and referral of childbearing related impairments and childhood impairments Train key education actors on Inclusive education approaches and pedagogy using the updated IE training manual Build capacity of targeted government and private livelihood service providers to adapt their services (i.e. skills development, access to finance) as per the needs of people with disabilities Support the Leprosy Control Division(LCD) to develop and implement procedures for integrated care of impairments in children and women Identification of livelihood opportunities of the beneficiaries and training them based on their skills and interest Train mother groups and Female Community Health Workers on Early Child development using the Blue</p>	<p>Person with disabilities Health workers Mother Groups Female Community Health Volunteers Disabled People Organization Parent and Teacher Associations Government and private service providers/authorities</p>	<p>13,094 beneficiaries - 10,125 adults with disabilities - 2,271 children and youth with disabilities (6-17 yrs.) - 698 young children with disabilities (0-5 yrs.)</p>	<p>1. Rasuwa Disability Rehabilitation Center (DPO)- Rasuwa 2. Community Development & Environment Conservation Forum (NGO)- Sindhupalchok; 3. Community Service Association of the Disabled and Blind (DPO)- Dolakha 4. Disable Welfare Association (DPO)- Dhading 5. Disabled Human Rights Forum (DPO)- Nuwakot 6. Unification Nepal –Gorkha (Only AC5)</p>	<p>Dhading: Nuwakot: Rasuwa: Sindhupalchok Dolakha Gorkha (Only for AC-5)</p>	<p>01 Jan 2018 – 31 Dec 2022 (MOFA-LUX)</p>
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Health System Strengthening DRM	Resilience - Strengthening health sector (authorities, health service providers) and community resilience in 6 earthquake affected municipalities through inclusive emergency preparedness and through creating an inclusive DRR policy framework; aims to minimize the risks of mortality, morbidity and pauperization for people living in	Develop 6 Local Disaster Climate Risk Management Plans at municipality level & 6 Ward Disaster Climate Risk Management Plans based on the VCA outcomes. Conduct 6 Mock drill/simulation exercises on a mass causality incidence in hospitals to test the MCM plans jointly with LDCRC and municipalities tasks forces. Set up 12 small scale mitigation scheme identified by communities (2 per wards) Provide multipurpose cash grant to 100 vulnerable people to access service providers including, livelihood, education and social/protection and facilitate the access to shelter reconstruction. Support to Ministry of Health		1,032 beneficiaries		01 Dec 2018 – 31 March 2022 MOFA LUX



	disaster-prone communities in Nepal	and Population to organize meeting/workshop for developing or reviewing TOR of Health Emergency Operational Center (HEOC), Provincial HEOC and National Emergency Medical Team.					
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Forecast based Actions and Shock Responsive Social Protection (FbA-SRSP) in Provinces 5 (Lumbini Province) and Sudur Paschim, Nepal	Result 1: A multi-hazard Forecast-based Action mechanism is jointly developed and tested at the local level, with a scalability capacity approach. Result 2: Replicable options for the SSA-system to be used as a shock-response mechanism enabling its continuous delivery in the face of disasters and in anticipation are developed and tested in 5 municipalities. Result 3: Consolidated learnings and evidence collected at the local level contribute to the formulation of the national roadmap on SRSP for Nepal.	Population in flood affected areas in Bardiya:- Gulariya Municipality, Barabardiya Municipality, Thakurbaba Municipality; & Kailali, Tikapur Municipality, Janaki Rural Municipality	Final beneficiaries: 52,755 Partners	Danish Red Cross is the Consortium lead, with HI as a technical partner. DRC's local implementing partners is Nepal Red Cross Society, and District Chapter Bardiya & Kailali (HI coordinates with NRCS through DRC)		1 June 2020 to 31 May 2022



Donors

The logo for Australian Aid features the words "Australian Aid" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a red silhouette of a kangaroo to the right of the word "Aid".	The logo for European Union Humanitarian Aid consists of the European Union flag (a blue rectangle with twelve yellow stars in a circle) on the left, and the text "Funded by European Union Humanitarian Aid" in a blue, sans-serif font on the right.
The logo for Luxembourg Aid & Development features the words "LUXEMBOURG AID & DEVELOPMENT" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a stylized graphic of eight colorful diamonds (red, blue, and green) arranged in a cross pattern to the right.	The logo for USAID features the official seal of the United States Agency for International Development on the left, and the text "USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE" in a bold, sans-serif font on the right.
The logo for UKaid features the Union Jack flag above the text "UKaid" in a bold, sans-serif font, with "from the British people" in a smaller font below it.	