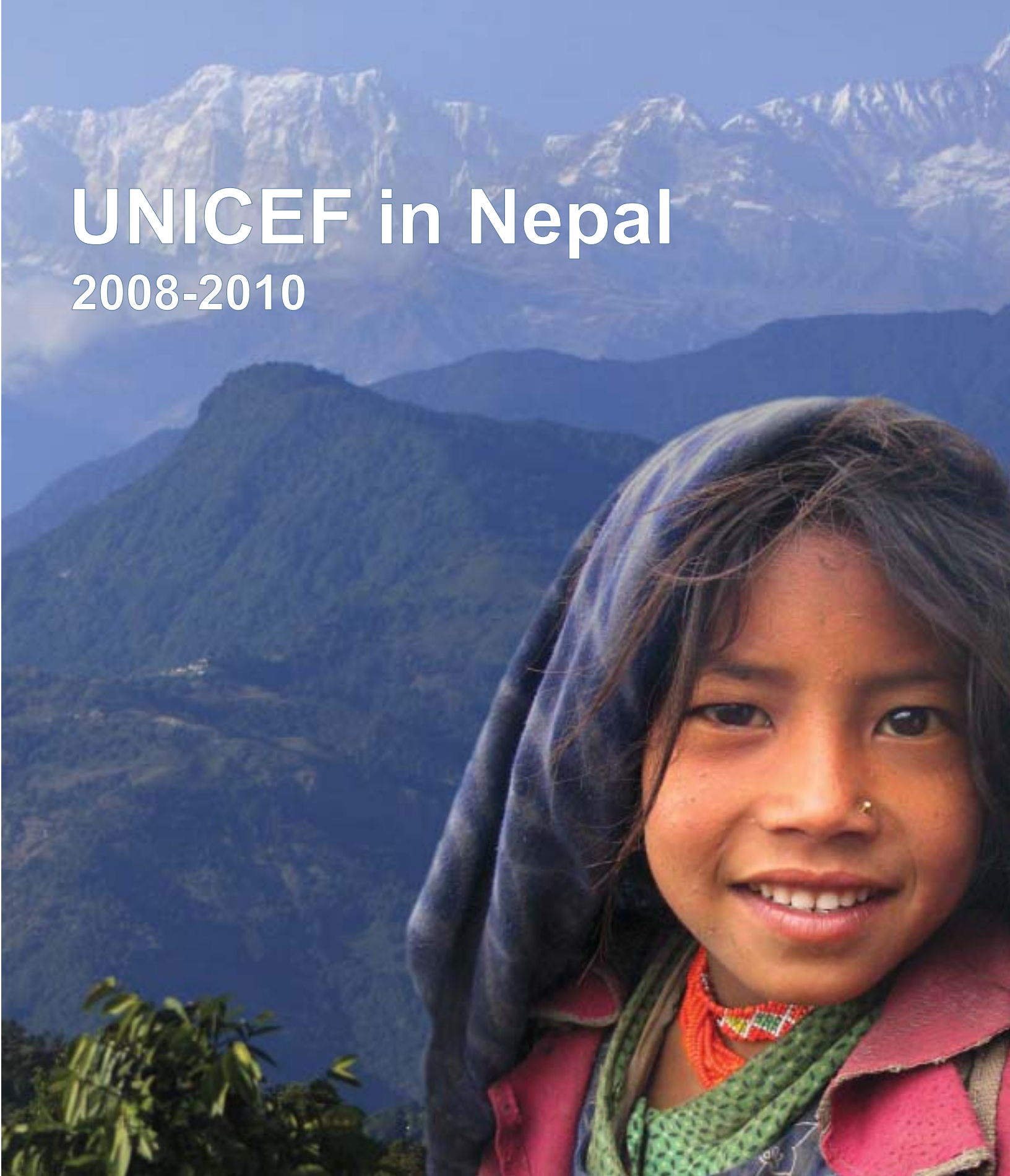


UNICEF in Nepal

2008-2010





UNICEF in Nepal

Country Programme 2008-2010

UNICEF in Nepal	2
DACAW	4
Child Protection	6
Education	8
Health & Nutrition	10
HIV/AIDS	12
WASH	14
Social Policy	16
Funding Summary	18
Our Partners	19



UNICEF in Nepal

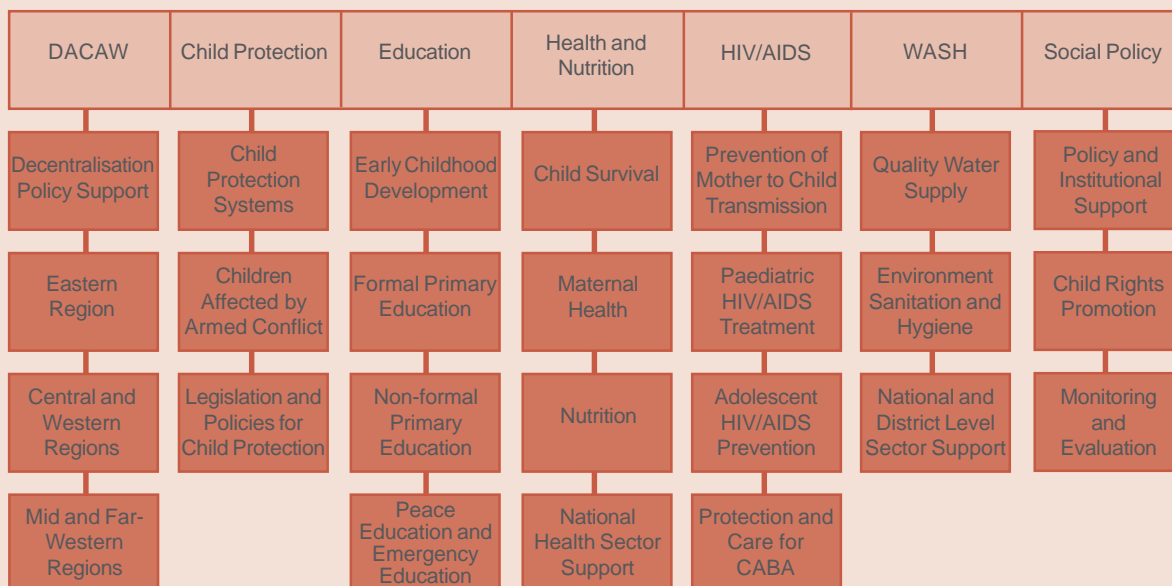


The Situation In Nepal

By 2008, full stability had not yet returned to Nepal despite the signing of a Comprehensive Peace Accord in 2006. The ten years of conflict worsened the situation for many vulnerable people – child labour and trafficking increased, for example, while birth registration rates fell. Many of the social disparities among castes and ethnicities that helped spark the conflict remain today, and women continue to face discrimination and chronic economic insecurity.

Despite the persistence of low quality services, many indicators are now beginning to improve, notably in child mortality rates, poverty reduction, immunisation, sanitation and access to safe drinking water. But HIV remains a threat, and nutrition, gender equality and maternal health are not on course to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in 2015. School retention rates remain too low for girls, affected by poverty, closures, and fear of violence in some areas.

The UNICEF Country Programme in Nepal





The Government of Nepal developed a three year interim plan (2008-2010) which includes peace building, social, economic and infrastructure development, and youth employment as priorities. Correcting geographic and social imbalances are integral to the plan as are increased investments in the health and education sectors. The UN Development Assistance Framework and UNICEF's three year programme are aligned with the Interim Plan to help achieve the development goals stated within it.

UNICEF in Nepal

UNICEF celebrated 40 years of work in Nepal in 2008 and has participated in many of the development strides the country has taken in that time from basic services in the 60s, immunisations in the 70s, early childhood rights, education and protection in the 80s, empowering communities to monitor and advocate for their own health and education needs in the 90s, and an emphasis on protection during the conflict in the 2000s.

The 2008-2010 programme is focussed on the poorest and most excluded, including young people impacted by the conflict. It stresses women's and young people's participation and seeks to assist local communities to better manage their development needs – and importantly to strengthen the relationship between community and government. The programme works in the Child Protection, Education, Health, HIV/AIDS, Water and Sanitation, and Social Policy Sectors. Programmes are delivered both nationally and through UNICEF's Decentralised Action for Children and Women approach (DACAW).

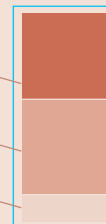
At the policy level, UNICEF works to develop appropriate legislation and policies for children with the government. The programme is also prepared for emergency response given Nepal's particular susceptibility to natural disasters.

Total Population 27,641,000 in Nepal (2006)

Population over 18
11,528,000

Population under 18
12,487,000

Population under 5
3,626,000



Over half the population in Nepal is under the age of 18.

Life expectancy is increasing:

In 1970 it was 43
In 1990 it was 54
In 2006 it was 63

The 'total fertility rate' is decreasing

In 1970 it was 5.9
In 1990 it was 5.2
In 2006 it was 3.4

GNI per capita in USD 290 (2007).

31% of Nepal's population is below the national poverty line and approximately 7.5 million people live in absolute poverty. (2003/4)

Nepal ranks 136 out of 177 countries in the Human Development Index (2005)

Nepal has more than 100 ethnic / caste groups and 92 languages spoken as mother tongue.



DACAW

Decentralised Action for Children and Women
Strengthening communities



DACAW

Decentralised Action for Children and Women

The Decentralised Action for Children and Women (DACAW) approach is UNICEF's primary vehicle for directing a range of interventions to rural communities across Nepal. The Ministry of Local Development is the lead implementing agency, along with other ministries, focusing on the most disadvantaged communities in 23 of the 75 districts in Nepal.

DACAW uses four strategies to bring about changes in the lives of children and women:

i) Strengthening the capacity of individuals and communities, especially women, to demand change through

Nemni Sada gains financial independence

Nemni Sada belongs to the Musahar caste – the name literally means ‘rat eaters’ – who are among the most disadvantaged groups in Nepal. They are considered ‘untouchables.’

Prejudice defines their lives, particularly in the rural areas. They are shunned, insulted, banned from temples and higher caste homes, and made to eat and drink from separate utensils in public places. Most Musahars are illiterate, living on the edges of villages and towns and doing the most menial jobs for the lowest wages.

Nemni Sada not only suffers discrimination because of her caste, she is also considered inferior in her own community for being a woman.

Things changed for Nemni Sada when she joined the Usha Kiran Women's Cooperative in Gaighat, one of many women's federations supported by UNICEF, which seek to empower women by teaching them about their rights and giving them a voice. The cooperatives foster the financial independence of their members through

vocational skills training and loans.

With one such loan, Nemni Sada bought two piglets and embarked on her first entrepreneurial venture. A year later, she made a handsome profit when she sold the pigs. “I had never had so much money in my life before,” she says, “even my brothers, who treated me with disdain before, now ask me for help.” Other women in the community have followed her example and joined the cooperative. Nemni Sada recently trained to become a birth attendant and is busy building a two-room brick house.

“No one ever called me by my name, which is Nemni Sada,” she says. “but now I can even write it!”

Nemni Sada and her son.





Members of a Paralegal Committee celebrate.

the Community Action Process (CAP).

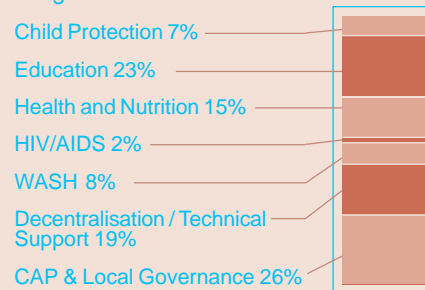
- ii) Strengthening the capacity and accountability of local service providers, including government agencies, to respond to demands.
- iii) Strengthening the capacity and accountability of local governance, including civil society, to plan, implement and monitor programmes in favour of children and women.
- iv) Strengthening policies to support decentralisation in favour of children and women.

The Community Action Process is based on the understanding that the decisions taken by people themselves about their own lives are often the most effective and sustainable. By facilitating community level groups to discuss their concerns in depth, the programme strengthens the ability of individuals and communities to identify their particular problems, analyse various causes, plan appropriate actions and mobilise external and internal resources to bring about solutions and change in the community. DACAW operates at district, village and settlement level.

UNICEF delivers its Health, Education, Protection, HIV, and Water and Sanitation programmes through the DACAW approach, which is structured on a regional basis to better target support across the country.

- Women and girls constitute a little over 50% of the total population of Nepal.
- The Constituent Assembly Members Elections Act (2007) mentions a total of 33% seats for women in the Constituent Assembly and 50% seats for women candidates in a proportional representation system.
- The Interim Parliament passed a resolution to ensure 33% representation of women in all levels of governance.

Proportional costs of the DACAW Programme



Budget Requirements USD 2008 - 2010

Funds allocated by Programme section	15,508,000
CAP / Governance	7,640,000
Decentralisation Policy / Technical Support	5,286,000
Total	28,434,000

Urmila Chaudhary belongs to a Women's Federation Group in her community. Working with a relative she processes dal to sell.



Child Protection

Building an environment that protects children against violence, exploitation and abuse



Child Protection

UNICEF's Child Protection programme aims to strengthen the capacity of the Government and civil society to protect children against violence, exploitation and abuse, and seeks to support the building of protective systems covering all types of child rights violations.

The paralegal committee - a way out of abuse for Radha

Radha was shunned by her husband and in-laws, forbidden to enter their home and forced to live in a cowshed. Then, with a one-year-old daughter, she discovered that her husband had remarried in Kathmandu. "I accepted as destiny my husband's regular beatings and my mother-in-law's indifference," Radha recalls. "I began to think that even the gods had abandoned me."

Many women are subjected to abuse, rape, property disputes and even accusations of witchcraft. But sexual abuse and gender-based violence are thought of as a private and shameful matter. Women and children are often silenced by their own families.

However, Radha gained the courage to seek justice when she joined 53 other women for a three-day orientation on creating a Village Paralegal Committee. "I learned my husband was bound by law to provide for me, and that I had a right to a share of his property," Radha says.

There are now more than 450 Village Para Legal

Committees addressing all forms of violence and exploitation. The committees typically comprise 13 to 15 women volunteers supported by lawyers and social activists.

"In the beginning, we tried talking to the husband and in-laws about providing Radha a roof over her head," says the Khanalthok Village Paralegal Committee chair. "Since they were defiant, we decided to take the matter to the district court."

Radha now has her own house. She grows rice and maize on her tiny plot of land and supplements her income with agricultural work for others. Her daughter Sarita, 8, attends school.

"What makes me happiest is the thought that my daughter will get an education," says a beaming Radha. "That she will someday get a job and never, ever have to depend on the inheritance of some man."

Radha with her daughter Sarita.





The Projects

Child Protection Systems

UNICEF has initiated and continues to support community based child protection systems such as the Village and District Paralegal Committees, professional social workers, and Child Clubs for the protection of children's and women's rights as well as protection against all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse.

Children Affected by Armed Conflict

UNICEF has developed a project to support the return and reintegration into society of children associated with armed forces and armed groups in a post-conflict environment. These children are equipped with life skills, livelihood and employment opportunities. Work includes preparing families and communities to accept such children.

The project helps monitor the violation of children's rights in the context of the armed conflict (as part of UN Security Council Resolution 1612) and also supports the National Mine Action Authority to reduce the lasting humanitarian and socioeconomic effects of land mines and other explosive remnants of war.

Legislation and Policies for Child Protection

This project creates and supports social protection programmes through legislation and policies such as the Child Act, the Child Adoption Act, the Birth Registration Act and Juvenile Justice, and the ratification and implementation of treaties related to children's rights. UNICEF is also the cluster leader for Child Protection in emergencies.

Budget Requirements USD 2008 - 2010

Child Protection Systems	1,561,700
Children Affected by Armed Conflict	811,000
Legislation and Policies for Child Protection	773,000
Technical Support	954,300
Total	4,100,000

Phulmanti, 7 years old, makes bricks to support her family. Her income is approximately 300 rupees (USD 4.50) per week.

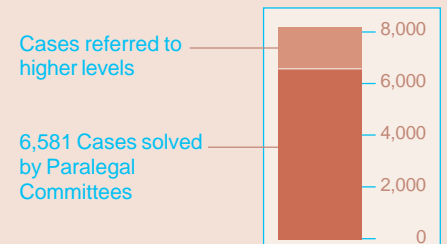
The conflict increased the vulnerability of women and children through, notably, separation from family, extended periods as household heads, poorer access to basic social services, internal displacement, and possible recruitment into Maoist forces.

36% of all boys and 48% of all girls aged between 5 and 14 years regularly work.

33% of children face physical violence in their home.

48 children were injured in 2007 from land mines, of whom 6 died.

Number of cases reported to Paralegal Committees in 2007 (8,152)



Education

Quality primary education for all children



Education

The Education programme aims to improve access to quality learning opportunities for *all* children, and enable girls and disadvantaged children to complete a basic education cycle and graduate to lower secondary level.

The Projects

Early Childhood Development

This project targets the most marginalised communities and supports day care centres within the community. Parenting orientation is provided to the parents/caretakers of children

Usha goes to school

“What I like best about going to school is having so many new friends to play with,” says a bright-eyed eight-year-old Usha. Usha is lucky considering that people in this remote village in Southern Nepal have not always been keen on sending their daughters to school.

Usha belongs to the Chamar caste. Chamars are considered untouchables by many Hindus. They mostly work as daily wage labourers and own very little or no land.

“We are poor people, we work in others’ fields, so it is only natural that we need our daughter’s help at home,” says Usha’s mother. Usha is quick to add, *“But when I’m home from school I cook and sweep, wash dishes and tend to the goats.”*

Many of the ethnic communities in this district are poor and reluctant to spend money educating their daughters. They believe that daughters will marry and go off to live with their husbands, and therefore provide no return on any investment spent on education.

In 2004, UNICEF initiated The Welcome to School campaign to increase the enrolment of girls in school.

Since 2005, the campaign has been inducted as a regular programme by the Ministry of Education, and been expanded to all districts.

Usha’s parents recall the invitation card they received last year to send their daughter to the local school and their eyes light up with pride. “We had never received anything like that before,” says Usha’s father. *“The teachers told us that the schooling was free and that Usha would receive books and a scholarship of 350 rupees [about USD 5].”* The free books and money were powerful incentives.

When asked what she would like to become when she grows up, Usha smiles, “I want to be a teacher,” she says.



Usha and her parents.



under five years of age in early childhood care and child development.

Formal Primary Education

The Formal Primary Education project, besides advocating to make basic education compulsory, also aims to improve the quality of education in primary schools by making schools, classrooms and teachers child-friendly. It assists the Ministry of Education and Sports in planning. This aims to ensure an equitable distribution of quality education even in the most remote communities.

Non-formal Primary Education

This project supports alternative learning programmes for children who have never been to school or who dropped out early. The School Outreach programme ensures that 6-8 year olds who cannot physically reach a school still receive education in their communities, while the Flexible School programme targets 8 -14 year olds with an accelerated primary course to enable them to catch up the schooling they have missed.

Peace Education and Emergency Education

Many schools were caught up in the recent civil conflict and students and teachers prevented from attending school. The project is working to develop a peace and civics curriculum that will be integrated into the school system by 2010. The Schools as Zones of Peace and the Children as Zones of Peace projects are advocating with all political parties to allow children and schools to function without disruption.

The project also supports emergency preparedness and response activities, including the development and pre-positioning of emergency education materials.

Budget Requirements USD 2008 - 2010

Early Childhood Development	1,318,000
Formal Primary Education	4,392,000
Non Formal Education	2,196,000
Peace Education and Emergency	879,000
Technical Support	1,515,000
Total	10,300,000

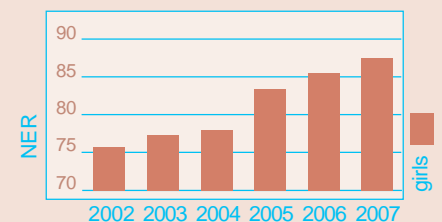
The national Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of 5-9 year old children improved from 81.1% in 2001 to 89.1% in 2006/7.

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) trend in NER at primary level improved from 0.86 in 2001 to 0.96 in 2006.

School retention rates to grade 5 improved from 59.7% in 2003 to 80.3% in 2006 to 81.1% in 2007.

The national literacy rate of men aged 15-49 is 81%. For women aged 15-49 it is 54.5% (NDHS 2006).

National NER (girls) 2002-2007



Health and Nutrition

For improved survival, growth and development of children and women



Health and Nutrition

The Health and Nutrition programme aims to improve access to quality health interventions and improved services for maternal, newborn and children's health.

The Projects

Child Survival

This project seeks to reduce child mortality, particularly neonatal mortality through piloting and expanding a newborn health package which includes treatment of severe neonatal infection, birth asphyxiation, hyperthermia and promotion of

Moti Bhandari, Female Community Health Volunteer

Moti Bhandari looks into the mirror and adds the finishing touches to her make-up: a big red mark with the logo of a vitamin A campaign on her forehead. She then slings her green cloth bag with the same logo across her shoulders and heads for the vitamin A distribution centre with her 2-year-old son in tow.

By the time they arrive there are many villagers all with young children for the town's bi-annual dose of vitamin A drops.

Several weeks before Moti alerted the villagers about the upcoming vitamin A distribution. "I informed them as they

came to my store, or as we fetched water, or washed clothes." She went to visit houses, the local school and ensured the village crier would shout the final reminder early in the morning.

Vitamin A is essential for the functioning of the immune system. Giving vitamin A supplements to children increases their resistance to disease and improves their chances of survival, growth and development. Moti is one of 48,000 Female Community Health Volunteers working across the country. They look after the health and well-being of their community's mothers and children.

On the day of the distribution Moti and her colleagues set up a stand in the town centre and deliver the drops and de-worming tablets to the children of the community. She coordinates the registration and ensures parents see the 'show and tell' table on which various vitamin-rich vegetables and fruits are displayed.

This distribution was the 25th round of vitamin A distribution in Nepal – 90 per cent of the target population were given the potentially life-saving drops.

Moti Bhandari giving a young child a dose of vitamin A.





breast feeding. The national immunisation programme is supported to achieve universal coverage, while supplementary campaigns for measles and polio are also carried out nationally. Female community health volunteers are being retrained in the latest practices including in areas covered by the newborn health package.

Maternal Health

This project aims to strengthen quality services at family and community levels to reduce maternal mortality. Fifteen emergency obstetric cares services are being provided in eight districts. Skilled attendance and community intervention, with particularly attention to post-partum haemorrhage, is promoted using community mobilisation techniques.

Nutrition

Vitamin A supplements and de-worming tablets are provided bi-annually to 3.4 million children. Iron supplements are provided for pregnant and breast-feeding mothers. UNICEF works to prevent diseases related to iodine deficiency by supporting the promotion of iodised salt.

National Health Sector Support

UNICEF supports the Ministry of Health with technical assistance to provide free health services for poor and disadvantaged communities. It also maintains emergency supplies to support disaster-response activities.

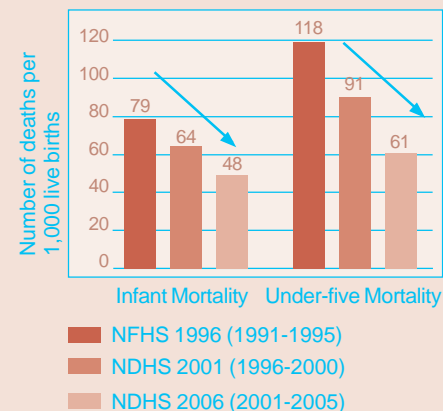
A Female Community Health Worker advises mothers on how to keep their children healthy and maintain their weight.

Budget Requirements USD 2008 - 2010

Child Survival	3,725,000
Maternal Health	1,830,000
Nutrition	2,675,000
National Health Sector Support	720,000
Technical Support	2,000,000
Total	10,950,000

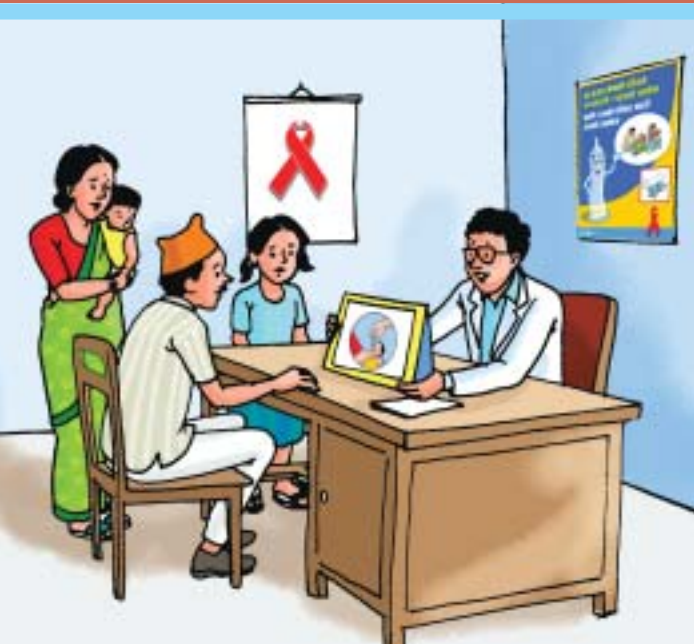
- Maternal mortality ratio is 281 in 100,000 (2006).
- Only 19% of births are attended by skilled health personnel.
- Over 54% of children who die before their fifth birthday die during the first month, the majority of them during the first week.
- Almost half the children in Nepal are still suffering from chronic malnutrition (stunting) and 13% from acute malnutrition (wasting).

Trends in Childhood Mortality



HIV/AIDS

Reducing the spread



HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS programme aims to reduce new HIV infections among young people and to provide access to preventive services for AIDS treatment, care and support for children, pregnant women and adolescents.

◀ *Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission flip charts are used in counselling sessions in targetted hospitals.*

Breaking sexual taboos on air in Nepal

In a country of strong social customs and taboos, an immensely popular youth-based radio programme is talking about safe sex and HIV/AIDS. It is offering life-saving advice to many young Nepalis who are unable to talk to their parents or elders about sex.

Nearly six million young Nepalese tune in every week to Saathi Sanga Manka Kura (SSMK) or Chatting with My Best Friend, an hourly programme of songs and drama, with a contemporary and youth-friendly approach to serious issues like HIV/AIDS and sexual health.

"Many young Nepalese do not have access to information about the various issues related to sexual health,

and are shy to talk about it openly. This is where SSMK tries to provide guidance," says Sangita Budathoki, a producer on the programme.

Initiated in 2001 by UNICEF and produced by a team of young professionals from Equal Access Nepal, the show is targeted at teenagers and young adults. The popularity of the show and its impact is reflected by more than 1,000 listeners clubs that have been formed in 69 of the country's 75 districts, and its weekly broadcast on national radio and rebroadcast on over 30 FM stations.

The highlight of the radio programme is the letters sent by listeners seeking advice, which are then addressed on air. The show receives 1,500 letters every week from some of the most remote regions in the country, offering a real alternative for a generation eager to know more on many issues, not least HIV prevention.

In 2007 SSMK won the Global Junior Challenge and ^25,000 for the use of new technologies for the education and training of young people.

Children take to the airways.





The Projects

Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

Pregnant women can access prevention of mother to child transmission services through community-based treatment strategies that are integrated into safe motherhood, maternal and newborn health, and family planning programmes. These include primary prevention for men and women of reproductive age; prevention of unwanted pregnancies in HIV positive women; provision of anti-retroviral drug prophylaxis for prevention of vertical transmission; and ensuring access to treatment and care for HIV positive women and children.

Paediatric HIV/AIDS Treatment

UNICEF and partners are working to develop systems for paediatric diagnosis, care and treatment and home based care through the paediatric HIV/AIDS project. This project will also provide Anti-Retroviral Treatment and care to all identified children.

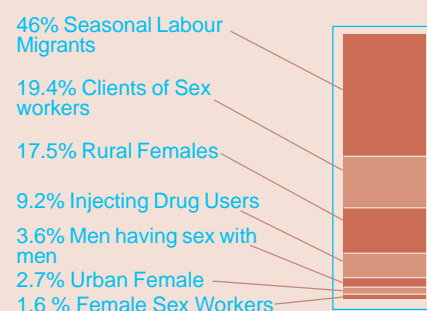
Adolescent HIV/AIDS Prevention

Aiming to increase knowledge about HIV/AIDS among school and non-school going adolescents, this project seeks to provide comprehensive HIV/AIDS services for most-at-risk and vulnerable adolescents.

Protection and Care for Children Affected by HIV/AIDS

This project seeks to ensure that children affected by AIDS will receive adequate care and protection from families, communities and the Government.

Estimated distribution of HIV cases in Nepal



About 1 in every 200 adult Nepalese are infected with HIV; two thirds of whom are men, one third women.

Only 10% of people with HIV in Nepal know their status.

Seasonal labour migrants make up the biggest percentage of those infected with HIV, putting at risk 350,000 unsuspecting wives at home.

19,600 children are estimated to be orphaned by AIDS in Nepal (NCASC 2007).

About 4,000 children in Nepal are living with HIV.

Budget Requirements USD 2008 - 2010

Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission	515,000
Paediatric HIV/AIDS Treatment	296,500
Adolescent HIV/AIDS Prevention	1,931,500
Protection & Care for CABA	677,500
Technical Support	829,500
Total	4,250,000



Anti-retroviral drugs as illustrated in the booklet 'Paediatric Treatment Adherence'.

WASH

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme
Clean water and sanitation saves lives



WASH

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme aims to increase access to sustainable and safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and improved hygiene practices in schools and communities, thus contributing to a reduction of related diseases.

◀ *Testing for arsenic at the Nariswater community hand pump.*

School children lead the sanitation drive in Nepal

In a country where only 45 per cent of the population has access to a toilet, the school children of the Shukla Gandaki and Meghraj Schools are setting an example, spearheading their community's drive in sanitation and hygiene. All 549 homes in their area have a toilet and there is no open defecation.

"Earlier when we went to our neighbours and told them about the benefits of constructing a latrine, they would chase us out as if we said something offensive," says eighth grader Madan Pokharel, the chairperson of the Meghraj School Child Club.

"But now, everybody takes pride in the fact that there isn't even cow-dung or trash on the roads in our village," says the 14-year-old.

Their success is a result of the School Led Total Sanitation project (which followed on from the School Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project in 2005), with support from UNICEF. Project activities included training students on the need to wash their hands with soap after going to the toilet or before meals, clipping nails, and keeping their school premises clean.

After the Child Club members and their fellow students had received training, they began to campaign and educate their parents and neighbours outside of the school about the benefits of constructing a latrine and keeping their wider community clean. The joint committee of students and adult community members now also share responsibilities for rubbish collection, sweeping roads and clearing the neighbourhood of animal waste.

The Government of Nepal has set a series of sanitation targets for 2017. With the enthusiasm and willingness on the part of children and adults alike, these goals are within reach.



Child Club Members.



The Projects

Quality Water Supply

UNICEF seeks to increase access to clean and safe drinking water through the quality water supply project. It targets parents, particularly mothers, and promotes awareness about treating water before drinking. Testing for arsenic contamination continues in the Terai districts, and programmes to detect and purify water among those affected communities are ongoing.

Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene

Children are at the forefront of a campaign that encourages construction of toilets in every home thereby discouraging open defecation. Safe drinking water and child-friendly toilets with separated boys and girls areas are being installed in 450 schools in marginalised communities. Information on hand-washing with soap to prevent the spread of diseases is being provided in all targeted schools and communities.

National District Level Sector Support

UNICEF works to build the capacity of government agencies to better respond to community needs for improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene through this project. UNICEF also continues to support disaster-response preparedness activities including stockpiling of emergency supplies.

Budget Requirements USD 2008 - 2010

Quality Water Supply	1,070,000
Environment, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,780,000
National & District Level Sector Support	357,000
Technical Support	1,043,000
Total	4,250,000

Children at a school in Kaski district prepare water for purification using the SODIS (Solar Disinfection) method, whereby the sun purifies the water requiring no chemicals or expensive treatments. ►

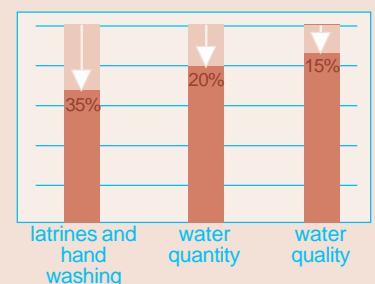
13% of deaths in 1-5 year olds are caused by diarrhoeal diseases, another 20% are caused by acute respiratory infections, and 8% caused by a combination of both.

37% of the population have access to household toilet facilities, while only 17% of schools have adequate, separate toilets for boys and girls.

76% of households have access to an improved source of water.

Collection of water for households without supply can involve up to 4 trips a day and is carried out principally by women.

% reduction in diarrhoeal cases with three forms of intervention



Social Policy

Making informed interventions



Social Policy

The Social Policy programme supports the government in the development of policies, legislation and budgets that advance women's and children's rights, especially among the most marginalised groups. This programme also covers the external relations work and monitoring of the situation of children and women in Nepal, and evaluation of programmatic response effectiveness.

Snapshot of life in a monsoon flood

When it rained, it seemed it would never stop, 80 per cent of Mahottari District in the central Terai plains of Nepal was underwater. Floods had inundated 56 of the district's 76 villages, displacing half the population of 600,000.

Among them, villagers, mainly subsistence farmers from the marginalized Dalit community, take refuge on the relatively high and dry road that runs near their village. Living under makeshift roofing made of plastic sheets, waiting for the waters to subside, they are vulnerable to waterborne illnesses.

Although the level of illness among children always peaks here in monsoon season, local health authorities noted a significant increase in the wake of the floods. Most are treated for skin irritation, conjunctivitis, diarrhoea and dysentery. About 30 per cent of the patients are young children.

Relief supplies come in through many agencies. For its part, UNICEF has delivered oral rehydration salts to treat diarrhoeal dehydration, tarpaulins for shelter, buckets,

blankets, hygiene kits and water purification supplies to aid those most badly hit by the disaster.

Even with the rain stopped and the sun shining again, transportation is only limping back to normal, and many health workers have yet to come back to their posts.

The people of Mahottari District are glad that the rains have stopped, at least for now, but they know that the monsoon season is just halfway through. For the Dalit families and children taking shelter under flimsy plastic roofs on the highway, there is still a long road back to their flooded fields.

A boy sitting with flood relief materials distributed by UNICEF.





The projects

Policy and Institutional Support

This project assists the National Planning Commission and relevant ministries with the development of child-centred policies, including a national framework on children's participation. Community organisations, child clubs and listeners clubs are helped to network and form federations to better advocate for their own rights.

The project also includes UNICEF's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan which is updated annually in close cooperation with the government, other UN agencies and partners.

Child Rights Promotion

UNICEF works to raise awareness among policy makers, the media and the general public, about existing and emerging issues affecting women and children in Nepal. The widely popular radio initiative SSMK ('Chatting With My Best Friend'), broadcasting to millions of children on issues concerning them every week, is supported by the project in conjunction with the HIV Programme.

Monitoring and Evaluation

With a view to improving the accuracy of the information on which policies are developed and UNICEF's programmes are planned, this project analyses the situation of women and children, especially the poorest and most marginalised groups through research and evaluation.

Budget Requirements USD 2008 - 2010

Policy & Institutional Support	245,000
Child Rights Promotion	231,000
Monitoring & Evaluation	159,000
Technical Support	1,265,000
Total	1,900,000



Funding

UNICEF in Nepal Budget Requirements 2008 - 2010 in USD

		DACAW	Child Protection	Education	Health & Nutrition	HIV/AIDS	WASH	Social Policy	Cross Sectoral	TOTAL
2008	RR	2,884,000	318,000	500,000	572,000	330,000	400,000	382,000	1,260,000	6,646,000
	OR	6,600,000	950,000	2,900,000	3,486,000	945,000	904,000	250,000	83,300	16,118,300
	Total	9,484,000	1,268,000	3,400,000	4,058,000	1,275,000	1,304,000	632,000	1,343,300	22,764,300
2009	RR	2,884,000	316,000	500,000	575,000	440,000	500,000	384,000	1,260,000	6,859,000
	OR	6,600,000	1,150,000	3,400,000	2,886,000	1,102,500	997,000	250,000	83,300	16,468,800
	Total	9,484,000	1,466,000	3,900,000	3,461,000	1,542,500	1,497,000	634,000	1,343,300	23,237,800
2010	RR	2,866,000	316,000	500,000	553,000	330,000	500,000	384,000	1,260,000	6,709,000
	OR	6,600,000	1,050,000	2,500,000	2,878,000	1,102,500	949,000	250,000	83,400	15,412,900
	Total	9,466,000	1,366,000	3,000,000	3,431,000	1,432,500	1,449,000	634,000	1,343,400	22,121,900
2008-2010	RR	8,634,000	950,000	1,500,000	1,700,000	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,150,000	3,780,000	20,214,000
	OR	19,800,000	3,150,000	8,800,000	9,250,000	3,150,000	2,850,000	750,000	250,000	48,000,000
	TOTAL	28,434,000	4,100,000	10,300,000	10,950,000	4,250,000	4,250,000	1,900,000	4,030,000	68,214,000

RR - Regular Resources - funding originating from UNICEF's internal sources

OR - Other Resources - funding to be raised from donors

Nepal is vulnerable to natural disasters such as flooding and earthquakes. Projects periodically receive supplementary emergency funding depending on the scale and nature of the emergency. This funding is not reflected in this document but can amount to an additional USD 5,000,000 per year.

Budget Requirements 2008 - 2010

Funds available	20,214,000 USD
Funds required	48,000,000 USD
TOTAL	68,214,000 USD

Our Partners

UN Agencies

UNDP
UNFPA
WFP
WHO
OHCHR
OCHA
UNMIN
UNESCO
UNAIDS

Government

Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Local Development
Ministry of Health & Population
Ministry of Home Affairs
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction
Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operative
Ministry of Water Resources
National Planning Commission
Nepal Police
Nepal Army
Armed Police Force
Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city

Banks

World Bank
Asian Development Bank

Bilaterals and Multinational

Government of Norway
Government of Japan
DFID
USAID
AusAid
FINNIDA
DANIDA
ECHO

INGOs

World Vision / Nepal
World Education / Nepal
Digital Broadcasting Initiative/
Equal Access
International CRC
Handicap International

Nepal Red Cross Society
Partnership Nepal
Care Nepal
Porters Progress
Nepal Campaign to Ban Landmines
United Mission to Nepal
SC Norway
SC US
Terre des Hommes in Nepal
Pooling Donor
Save Alliance
IRC
TPO

NGOs

CLRC
FWLD
Leaders Nepal
Filters for Family
Environment for public Health Organisation
National Society for Earthquake Technology
Water Environment & Life Federation of Drinking Water & Sanitation Users Nepal
Seto Gurans
Search for Common Ground
ECARDS- Dolakha
Advocacy Forum Nepal
Jagaran Media Centre
IHIRICON
INSEC
Him Rights
Innovative Forum for Community Development
REED
Education Journalist Group
Educational Pages
Rural Reconstruction Nepal
Children as Zone of Peace
Children Workers in Nepal
Nepali Technical Assistance Group
Micronutrient Initiative
Sahara/ Nepal
Nepal Red Cross Society
Disaster Preparedness Network

Photo credits:

© UNICEF/NEPAL/S.AMATYA: p11 bottom; © UNICEF/NEPAL/M.BOGATI: p3 bottom; p10 top; p15 top; p16 top; © UNICEF/NEPAL/M.CHAMBERLAIN: p13 top; p14 top; © UNICEF/NEPAL/S.DANGOL: p2 bottom; © UNICEF/NEPAL/D. DEVKOTA: p4 top; © UNICEF/NEPAL/C.S.KARKI: p7 bottom; p8 top; p13 bottom, p14 bottom; p15 bottom; p16 bottom; © UNICEF/NEPAL/M.LAMA: p4 bottom; p6 bottom; p9 top; © UNICEF/NEPAL/H.LAURENGE: p2 top; © UNICEF/NEPAL/P. MATHEMA: p9 bottom; © UNICEF/NEPAL/S.MULMI: p5 bottom; © UNICEF/NEPAL/K.PANDAY: p3 top; p5 top; p6 top; p7 top; p8 bottom; p17 top; © UNICEF/NEPAL/G.RANA: p2 bottom; © UNICEF/NEPAL: p10 bottom; © UNICEF/NEPAL/I. SANCHEZ: Cover girl; © UNICEF/NEPAL/B.SOKOL: Cover background, © UNICEF/NEPAL/N.SHRESTHA: p12 top.

Compiled: UNICEF Communication Unit, Nepal, 2008. Contact: jbrittain@unicef.org,

Design: ilsabrittain@gmail.com



United Nations Children's Fund
Nepal Country Office
P.O. Box 1187
UN House, Pulchowk,
Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: 977 - 1 - 5523 200

Fax: 977 - 1 - 5527 280

www.unicef.org/nepal

