

Dez. 1993

t.311 Nepal

NEPAL

ANNUAL PROGRAM

1994

Genehmigt an der Jahresprogramm-Sitzung vom 24. November 1993

Dodis



TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations

Zusammenfassung Jahresprogramm Nepal 1994

ANNUAL PROGRAM NEPAL 1994

1. General Development in Nepal - Review and Prospects	p. 1
1.1 Political Developments	
1.2. Socio-economic Trends	
1.3. The Environment for Development Cooperation	
2. SDC's Program in Nepal 1993 and Outlook for 1994	3
2.1. General Aspects	
2.2. Transport Sector	
2.3. Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT)	
2.4. Riural Development	
2.5. Pilot Activities	
3. Yardsticks for 1994	7
3.1. General Aspects	
3.2. Transport Sector	
3.3. Technical Education	
3.4. Rural Development	
3.5. Pilot Projects	
4. Specific Coordination Office Related Aspects	10

Protokoll der Jahresprogramm-Sitzung Nepal

Annexes:

- Annex A: Economic Data
- Annex B: Project Status Sheets
- Annex C: Project Agreements signed in 93 / to be signed in 94
- Annex D: Moments Forts 94
- Annex E: Mission Schedule 94
- Annex F: Personnel
- Annex G: Disbursement Plan

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AHMP	Arniko Highway Maintenance Project
BBLL	Bridge Building on Local Level Project
BTTCC	Balaju Technical Training Centre
CP-UML	Communist Party - United Marxist Leninist
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
CWSS	Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project
DoR	Department of Roads (Ministry of Works and Transport)
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office(r)
DRCF	Dolakha/Ramechhap Community Forestry Project
DRS/MCH	Dolakha/Ramechhap/Sindhuli Mother Child Health Project
EEP	Engineering Education Project
FPAN	Family Planning Association Nepal
FY	Fiscal Year
Helvetas/N	Helvetas Nepal
HMG	His Majesty's Government
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IHDP	Integrated Hill Development Project
IUCN/NCS	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources/ National Conservation Strategy Implementation Project
JTS	Jiri Technical School
KTM	Kathmandu
LJRP	Lamosangu-Jiri Road Project
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MRCU	Maintenance and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit
NARC	National Agricultural Research Centre
NC	Nepalese Currency (Rupee)
NLS	Nepal Law Society
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPDP	National Potato Development Program
ODA	(British) Overseas Development Administration
PDP	Palpa Development Program
SBD	Suspension Bridge Division
SCECO	Salleri Chialsa Electricity Company Ltd
SDC/N	Swiss Development Cooperation Nepal
SELUP	Salleri Electricity Utilization Project
TITI	Technical Instructors Training Institute
TEVT	Technical Education and Vocational Training
UGS	User Group Support Project
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	The World Bank

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG JAHRESPROGRAMM NEPAL 1994

Das zuendegehende Jahr war in Nepal gekennzeichnet durch ein **weiteres Auseinanderdriften zwischen dem politischen Establishment und der Bevölkerung**, die den Umsturz im Frühjahr 1990 herbeigeführt hatte. Da sich bis anhin keine anderen Gruppierungen (Gewerkschaften, Berufsverbände etc) zu politisch relevanten Institutionen haben entwickeln können, kommt den Parteien, vorab dem regierenden Congress und der linken CP-UML-Opposition, entscheidende Bedeutung zu. Dem zunehmend auf der Strasse ausgetragenen Protest der Linken gegen Premier Koirala setzte die verheerende Flutkatastrophe im Juli (1000-2000 Tote, \$50-100 Mio Schäden vorab im Infrastrukturbereich und in der Landwirtschaft) ein vorläufiges Ende - der vereinbarte Kompromiss wird zwar nicht von allen Linksgruppierungen mitgetragen, die weiteren Streikbemühungen der "hardliners" erzielten aber bisher keine Breitenwirkung.

Die Bestrebungen zu einer **Umorientierung/Umstrukturierung in Richtung Marktwirtschaft** sind fortgesetzt worden - Währungskonvertibilität, Abbau von Handelschranken, liberalere Investitionspolitiken, erste Re-Privatisierungen zählen zu den Reform-Marksteinen. Das BSP-Wachstum blieb mit rund 3% deutlich unter der Fünfjahresplan-Vorgabe (5.1%). Obwohl die Exporte (vor allem Teppiche und Textilien) abermals um 25% anstiegen, nahm das Handelsbilanzdefizit um 11% zu. Die Inflation konnte auf unter 10% reduziert werden. Keine positive Veränderung erfuhr die traditionelle Schwachstelle des Staatshaushalts: Einkünfte in der Höhe von bloss 10% des BIP. Die begonnene Administrationsreform ist nach dem ersten Entlassungsschub ins Stocken geraten.

Die zentrale Frage für 1994 bleibt weiterhin, ob es den innovationswilligen Regierungskräften gelingen kann, trotz einem (auch bezüglich Korruption) **in Panchayat-Mustern verhafteten Staatsapparat** soweit Unterstützung an der Basis zu gewinnen, dass die Demokratisierungs- und sonstigen Reformbestrebungen umgesetzt werden können. Obwohl die Dezentralisierung zumindest auf Distriktebene zu greifen beginnt, ist die **Desillusionierung an der Basis gross** und Anzeichen für einen Abbau der eingangs erwähnten Kluft sind nicht vorhanden. Bezüglich wirtschaftlicher Entwicklung kann, nach zwei schlechten Agrarjahren (zuerst zufolge Trockenheit, dann wegen Ueberschwemmungen) zumindest in der Landwirtschaft mit einer Besserung gerechnet werden - eine gute Reisernte steht an.

DEH-Programmentwicklung 93 und Schwerpunkte 94: Die Umsetzung des DEH-Programms verlief 1993 im allgemeinen **plangemäss**. Hauptproblemfälle waren die drei Ko-Finanzierungen, die alle grosse Ausführungsrückstände aufweisen. Das neue **Landesprogramm 1993-97** ist im Oktober **genehmigt** worden. Volumenmässig konnten die Vorgaben (Fr. 19 Mio inkl. 17% Ueberprogrammierung) weitgehend eingehalten werden. Als letzte vorgesehene Grosskomponente im Strassenpaket ist das Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project (Parallelfinanzierung zur Weltbank) in die Vorbereitungsphase getreten. Policy Dialog und Geberkoordination in diesem Sektor waren sehr intensiv, die Projektvorbereitungsarbeiten machten aber auch deren Grenzen deutlich.

Die Reformbestrebungen der Regierung fanden ihren Niederschlag verschiedentlich in weiteren **Reorganisationen von Ministerien** (Gesundheit, Landwirtschaft etc), was die Zusammenarbeit speziell für das Kartoffel- und das Gemüsesaatgutprojekt, aber auch für die Anstrengungen im Basisgesundheitsbereich nicht erleichterte. Deutliche Anzeichen für eine institutionelle Kapazitätssteigerung konnten hingegen im Department of Roads des Transportministeriums festgestellt werden, mit welchem die DEH einen ganzen Schwerpunktsektor ihres Programms (gut ein Drittel des Programmolumens) abwickelt. Ein Austausch der Führungsspitze und ungenügende Personaldotierung und -kapazität bei der Dachbehörde des Berufsschulwesens führten zu einer weiteren Destabilisierung in diesem grundsätzlich noch sehr definitionsbedürftigen Bereich.

Für 1994 bilden die **Restrukturierung der beiden Ko-Finanzierungen im Berufsschulsektor** (ineins mit stark intensiviertem Policy-Dialog), der Abschluss des Narayani III-Projekts(COFIDA) und der Start des Parallelfinanzierungsprojekts für Strassenunterhalt Hauptakzente. Fünf Projekte werden einer (internen oder externen)Evaluation unterzogen im Hinblick auf Vorbereitungen neuer Phasen. Im ländlichen Entwicklungsbereich werden - entsprechend den Vorgaben im Landesprogramm - die Vorbereitungen des ab 1995/96 aufzubauenenden neuen Kernsegments "Nachhaltige Bodennutzung" in Angriff genommen. Für den Berufsbildungs- und den Strassensektor werden je **mittel- bis langfristige Strategiepapiere** ausgefertigt. Den transversalen Komponenten "Gender" und "AIDS prevention" wird spezielle Beachtung geschenkt werden.

Auf dem Koordinationsbüro wird Reto Wieser mitte Jahr durch Felix von Sury als Koordinator abgelöst werden. Sonstige Personaländerungen sind fürs KoBü nicht vorgesehen.

1. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL - REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

1.1 Political Developments

The general feature of politics in Nepal is that the gap between the political establishment and the people who had brought about the change to a democratic system in 1990 has further widened in the current year. The parties are dominating as the only political pillar as so far no other forces (employers associations, labour unions, think tanks etc.) could develop and have their share in the political system. 1993 was marked by **party internal power struggles** in both the Congress and CP-UML. Ultimately the position of Prime Minister G.P. Koirala has been strengthened rather than weakened. The parliament could not solve main issues such as Tanakpur and is more and more dissociated from the reality and concerns of the majority of the population. After the death of two communist leaders in a car accident in May, the leftist parties came up with a protest programme of **general strikes** demanding among others the resignation of the Prime Minister and denouncing the rampant "Congressisation" of the bureaucracy and corruption. This led to a temporary standstill. Clashes with an overreacting police force caused casualties and a lot of damage in the Kathmandu Valley and other urban areas. Ultimately the public opinion turned against the leftists even though the achievements of the 2-year old Koirala government were generally rated very low. The flood disaster - the worst since 40 years, which caused the loss of 1000-2000 lives and damages of 50 - 100 mio US\$ and cut off the Kathmandu Valley for 2 months from its vital connection to the Terai - as an external factor brought the **Nepali Congress and the Communists to a compromise** and a written agreement. This led, however, de facto to a breach among the seven left parties. Three of them signed the agreement whereas 4 left hardliner groups decided to continue with the protest activities. Their capacity to successfully carry out a general strike was not big enough so that their continued protest had hardly any impact.

The overall political outlook for 94 is difficult to forecast: The leftists have shown that when they are united they are in command of "the street" (but cannot topple the Prime Minister). The ruling party falls short on noticeable achievements. Even with the likely cabinet reshuffle in Nov. 93 the Prime Minister remains controversial within his party. Whether it wants to and can replace him (most likely by K.P. Bhattarai, the PM of the interim government) remains to be seen. In general, the process of decentralisation and liberalisation of the economy however would not be affected. The so far unanswered question on how to implement new policies will remain a key issue. A positive point in the political development is that the **district level authorities** (DDC) are now an established element of the power system which can no more be by-passed completely (see 1.3).

The issue of the **Bhutanese refugees** eventually got out of the stalemate in as much as the Bhutanese and the Nepalese government agreed to tackle the problem bilaterally after several rounds of talks. In October a joint ministerial level committee started to work on procedures to identify the place of origin of the people in the 6 refugee camps.

1.2 Socio-Economic Trends

With the introduction of policy reform measures and the implementation of a new set of industrial policies the Nepalese economy as a whole is heading **towards a market-oriented system**. With effect from February 12, 1993, the Nepalese Currency (NC) has been made fully convertible on current accounts. This led to a de facto devaluation of 8%. The exchange rate of the Nepalese Rupee with the Indian currency, however, has been fixed at NC 160 for 100 Indian Rupees.

During the fiscal year (FY) 92/93 according to HMG sources the GDP increased slightly compared to the previous year (92/93:3%, 91/92:2.1%, 5 year plan projection 5.1%). Nepal experienced for the third consecutive year a poor agricultural output due to drought in many parts of the country. On the other hand the non-agricultural output grew by some 6-7%. **Exports** again increased by some 25% to 17.5 bio NC, mainly attributed to carpets and garments, while **imports** increased by 17% to 38.6 bio NC. The overall trade deficit grew by some 11%. The de facto devaluation of the NC in February combined with new regulations favouring India led to a further increase of imports from India which stand now at about 1/3 of the total.

The balance of payments resulted again in a strong overall surplus of hard currency by mid 93 with reserves equivalent to six and half months of imports (according to IMF, or 10 months according to HMG!) whereas the Indian Currency reserves declined. The NC (as the Indian one) remained strong compared to the dollar.

Inflation came down from over 20% in spring 92 to a single digit during FY 92/93. The floods of July however led to a soaring of the prices which added to the seasonal increase in fall.

The **fiscal performance** of FY 92/93 was lower than anticipated. Regular as well as development expenditures grew roughly 15% compared to the previous year whereas the revenue stagnated at 10% of GDP and fell short of the budget by 13%. The Government's domestic borrowing amounted to about 2.8% of GDP and has been substantially higher than envisaged in the budget. Foreign loans and grants were some 13% lower than targeted.

The **outlook for 1994** is positive only with respect to the agricultural output as the monsoon rains 93 have been abundant and will result in good to excellent paddy harvest. The budget 93/94 foresees an increase in expenditures of 15%. Overly optimistic are the expected increases in foreign grants (+31%) and revenue (+22%) which are likely to result in a bigger growth of the deficit than the budgeted 9%. The uncertainty in politics as well as the slackened implementation of policy changes will not lead to a marked increase in industrial production. Carpets and garments are sensitive to the recession, criticisms about child labour, environmental concerns and quota allocations in industrialised countries of the north. It is evident that the carpet export growth rates of the previous two years will no longer be achieved. Tourism also remains vulnerable to Nepal's political instability, disasters and the growing awareness of pollution in the Kathmandu Valley. The winter season 93/94 is expected to experience a decline of some 10-15%.

1.3 The Environment for Development Cooperation

1993 has clearly shown that the process of **decentralisation** is getting on track and it becomes more and more unlikely that it will be reversed. District Development Committees (DDCs) are increasing their influence on part of the development activities in their areas, and are taking command in some sectorial activities. Central line agencies had to start cooperation with districts and have partly allocated to the DDCs lumpsums for district level activities (e.g. for district level roads)¹. Besides the National Planning Commission (NPC) the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) has emerged as a supporter of decentralisation (mainly thanks to its new Secretary). The local NGOs also are being established as partners in development activities (donor driven however; without clear cut HMG policy and without close cost-benefit considerations on the donor side). The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and NPC are even considering the contracting out of district agri-extension to NGOs or consultants as a pilot activity. All this means that the process of defining decentralisation and assigning the tasks and responsibilities between the centre and the districts will go on.

Even though most of the line agencies have been restructured in 1993 the **administrative reform** de facto has come to a standstill as the redimensioning of the civil service has been stopped for political reasons: the government was too afraid to take further bold steps. However, the "Congressisation" as claimed by the opposition (which means that congress people are being put into key positions of the government) has continued and moral as well as the output of the civil servants remain low (with a few exceptions of high level bureaucrats). **Corruption** is widely discussed in the public and the press. The annual report of the Auditor General's Office contains a list of unsettled accounts amounting to 3.34 bio NC (approx. 100 mio SFr.) for FY 91/92 only. All ministries are affected. The overall unsettled accounts until mid 92 sums up to 19.86 bio NC, i.e. 3/4 of HMG's total expenditures in FY 91/92...

In the **power sector** the floods have severely damaged the only hydro plant (Kulekhani) which has retention capacity. By mid 94 at the latest the damages should be repaired. The Arun III planning is coming into its final stage (Appraisal in Oct. 93). Even though the major multilateral donors agreed in principal to include the Kali-Gandaki project (promoted by ADB and UNDP) in the general investment plan it becomes more and more obvious that Nepal is heading towards a no-option trap: the thrust of

¹ In the 93 summer session of the parliament a majority of the members demanded a lumpsum of 500'000 NC per year which they want to dispose of for development activities within their constituency! MLD opposed strongly.

the government (including the opposition!) goes for Arun III, whereas the affordability of this 750 Mio venture is hardly given. Assuming a project implementation "as usual" with too optimistic planning and considerable delays, Nepal is likely to run into difficulties to provide counterpart funding for other development activities and getting foreign loan/grant assistance for other hydro projects. Besides that, with increasing load shedding and prospects for long term power scarcity, the growth of the industry will further be seriously hampered if not annihilated.

Outlook: The funding of flood rehabilitation activities is not likely to become a problem as in general terms the willingness of donors to support it has been high.

There is little optimism that the bureaucracy will become more effective, that corruption will be brought down and that the implementation capacity of HMG will substantially improve in a near future. Remains to be seen to what extent the by-elections in 2 constituencies in spring 94 will again influence the general policies of development.

2. SDC'S PROGRAM IN NEPAL 1993 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1994

2.1 General Aspects

In 1993 there has been no basic change regarding the output of the program (see Project Status Sheets, Annex B). On the positive side there are clear signals of improved institutional capacities with our main partner in the transport sector, the Dept. of Roads (DOR). On the other hand, the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) could not achieve the necessary stability. HMG's intrinsic ad hocism and reshuffles are being intensified by the ongoing political changes. On SDC's side, the new **Country Program Nepal 93-97** was finalised and approved in October. One project passed from its preparation phase to implementation (Arniko Highway Maintenance, AHMP). In early spring the chief of operational divisions visited Nepal and acquainted himself with the program and its partners. The **financial constraints of SDC** led to a trimming to bare essence in SDC bilateral projects so that there is no more room for further reductions. For 1994 the discussion will concentrate on scaling down projects (e.g. EEP, AHMP) and terminating Narayani III (COFIDA) to meet the ceiling (see Finances Annex G).

The **humanitarian aid** has supported UNHCR in its care efforts for the (Bhutanese) refugee camps in eastern Terai. In addition it supported the Hospital for Disabled Children (Terre des Hommes) and financed relief, food assistance as well as reconstruction activities after the flood disaster in July 93. J. Niederer has been deputed from Swiss Disaster Relief to UNDP for logistics which contributed substantially to UNDP's Coordination efforts. The school reconstruction activities in Makwanpur District, started in October, should be terminated by mid 94 latest. In 1994 further progress should be made in **streamlining the program** to the concentration sectors. Narayani III Irrigation will be terminated even though HMG would like to continue. The multi-bi project (WHO) on Laboratory Services also will come to an end in 94. The environmental credit of SDC will be tapped for the first time with the new biodiversity project executed by IUCN. No BAWI supported projects are planned.

In the **Donor Coordination** no big progress is to be reported. The vested interests of the different donors became visible once more after the flood disaster. The endeavours of coordination (e.g. by UNDP) did not bear the deserved fruits. Besides its general coordination support, SDC/N will be involved in transport, forestry, decentralisation, HIV/AIDS and agriculture. SDC also will make further efforts to bring the donors involved in technical and vocational education to an exchange of information on their ongoing and future projects (see Project Agreements, Annex C).

2.2 Transport Sector

The cooperation with DoR continues to be intensive and harmonious, also in conceptual matters. SDC/N realises, however, that this depends very much on the present personnel set-up within DoR.

Tackling the first stages of AHMP, SDC/N and the Foreign Consultant realise the benefits of the time-consuming participative project formulation period: practically all our DoR partners show an impressive knowledge even of project details.

It is interesting to note that the "Palpa Road Concept" (construction of fair weather roads by local people using labour intensive methods, with inclusion of district authorities and local people from earliest planning stages and planning and supervision of works by local consultants) has been declared by HMG/N as a promising strategy.

Possible approaches in maintenance management and inclusion of local consultants and contractors tried out successfully along LJR are the basis for SDC's involvement in the 3 newly established Strengthened Main-tenance Districts.

Maintenance and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit (MRCU): the implementation phase (3/93 - 2/95) has started with emphasis on 6 priority policy options. MRCU is fully integrated in DoR and fulfils its role of a "think tank" and of a sounding bell for new initiatives of the Department. MRCU also co-managed the realisation of a Policy Action Plan workshop with the WB (Feb. 93).

Arniko Highway Maintenance Project (AHMP): The Agreement was signed in February 93 and the local consultants for the design phase were appointed in March. Contractors' bidding procedures started in July and will last until Oct. 93; awarding of contracts should take place in November, procedures which in other projects usually take much more time. Regarding monitoring, the first mission of the Review and Evaluation Team (2 Nepali and 2 Swiss experts) has been fielded in August and the results of this cooperation are a good omen for the further activities of the group. The SDC Planning and Monitoring Advisor has been selected; he started his work in September.

Lamosangu-Jiri Road (LJR): The second maintenance phase was completed in July 93. A ProDoc covering 2 years (7/93 - 7/95) and including the LJR phasing-out (3rd Maintenance Phase) as well as the precursor to SDC's involvement in the Strengthened Maintenance Districts (SMD) sector within the framework of the WB's Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project (Strengthening of Chitwan, Dhading and Lalitpur Districts), has been drafted and the agreement is on the verge of being signed. A consultant has been selected for design and supervision tasks related to the LJR maintenance. The main objective is to finally hand over to HMG/N the road which will be integrated in DoR's strategic network. SMD implementation work started in September 93.

Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project (RMRP): SDC took part in the Staff Appraisal Mission (May 93) jointly with WB and ODA and partly with other donors. This resulted in an extraordinary donors' coordination effort but at the same time also showed its constraints. SDC will be involved in 2 components of RMRP: (a) in further expansion of the SMD concept to additional 25 Districts in a time-frame of 4 years [financed by SDC only] (b) in setting up and financing, jointly with ODA, the Road Sector Skill Development Unit, focusing on human resource development and coordination of subsequent training activities (duration: 4 years). The ProDoc and the Agreement are going to be drafted in December 93.

In the **Suspension Bridge Project (SBD)**, a new 5-year phase started at the beginning of 93. The quantitative output for the Fiscal Year 92/93 was impressive: 25 bridges were completed. As per the new agreement, however, the thrust is in adjusting the administration to involve more private consultants and reducing SBD's role to overall coordination and supervision. In a first step the bridgewise accounting has been introduced and a new reimbursement scheme (post financing) was prepared. The **Helvetas Bridge Building at Local Level (BBLL)** continued to prove its very valid concept and has expanded geographically by establishing two sub-offices in the Eastern and in the Far Western region.

2.3 Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT)

The TEVT system is in a phase of overall **re-orientation** for which the report of the National Education Commission 1992 is taken as guideline. In the years to come all programs below degree level will be trans-ferred from the four Technical Institutes of Tribhuvan University (TU - about 20 campuses) under the umbrella of the to Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training - CTEVT. This institution still is quantitatively and qualitatively not adequately staffed by Nepalis. Its output is highly dependent on the numerous expatriates working within and with the several technical schools which are attached to it. The latter ones have experienced a further weakening of their own limited autonomy which threatens the schools at their roots. CTEVT itself also has come more under the control of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Social Welfare and is being limited in its range of actions by the national policies (e.g. personnel stop). The future integration of the campuses and

trainings of TU into the CTEVT system anyway will be a herculean task which cannot be achieved without a certain institutional autonomy. On top of the institutional integration issue CTEVT has to tackle with adaptation requirements of the trainings to the new labour market situation and the strong pressure to reduce the training costs. With SDC being involved in both CTEVT (4 projects) and Institute of Engineering (1 project) it has a considerable role in networking with all parties involved.

At the beginning of 1993, the founding Act of the CTEVT was amended. The **executive director resigned** subsequently which led to a vacuum within CTEVT for a couple of months. The new member secretary was appointed in early August. In view of all these changes SDC's drafting of a **TEVT sector development concept** during 1993 is well timed. It is expected that the elaborated framework will improve SDC's long term orientation, effectiveness, monitoring, policy dialogue and donor coordination in the sector.

Balaju Technical Training Centre - BTTC: The 10+3 program was phased out and the 10+2 programme started in Feb. 93. In an internal process of preparing the evaluation of 1994 a need assessment has been carried out to provide additional data on the proposed 3rd year for specialised courses. A graduate follow-up study is being done. The handing/taking-over process of infrastructure and responsibilities from Helvetas to BTTC/CTEVT has been pursued. The number of expatriates has been reduced from 3 to 2.

Jiri Technical School: JTS faces a number of difficulties due to the changed context. The labour market hardly absorbs graduates of agri and construction trades whereas health graduates are still in great demand. In 1993 the new expatriate team and the new principal concentrated on the management issues of the school, preparing basic decisions on whether or not to redesign agri and construction trainings. They developed a new entrance exam scheme and made necessary preparations for an assessment of non-formal outreach activities for which a new local employee has been recruited.

The **Engineering Education Project (EEP)** implementation remained sluggish. The restructuring of the project will be decided in December 93 or beginning of 94. With technical assistance the revision of the technician curricula has started in Sept. even though the future is not fully clear. The review mission in May 93 decided to set up a task force on the segregation of diploma and degree level within the Institute of Engineering (IOE). As mentioned above the recommendations - if implemented - will have far-reaching consequences for the future of all institutions involved in the project.

In 1993 the **Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT)** experienced the amendment of its Act, a change in leadership as well as persistent low staffing. This has led to further delays in the implementation of all the major **CTEVT/ADB project** components (co-financing:SDC). The infrastructure development component did not get the blessing of the Ministry in August 93, whereas the training programs to be offered in the new schools remain to be determined and developed. Following the midterm review mission in January 93 the fellowship implementation plan has started with substantial inputs from SDC/N.

Technical Instructor Training Institute (TITI): The new buildings of the first phase were completed in August 93. In the readjustment of tasks within CTEVT, TITI has received additional tasks and got a more important role within the system. First training modules for school managers were carried out. The concept for occupational skill training for teachers remains to be designed. The team of 4 expatriates is complete; the partner however is quantitatively and qualitatively understaffed.

As a general **outlook for 1994** the TEVT system has to undergo major changes in order to become (economically) more effective. SDC will actively promote and support efforts in all projects and with CTEVT which help to bring about changes such as: a shift from supply-driven to demand-driven training approaches; a re-orientation towards better response to private sector economy; a bigger administrative and planning autonomy of the technical schools within CTEVT and an adjustment of the system to the future tasks.

2.4. Rural Development

The **floods** of July '93 fortunately have not damaged the paddy harvest everywhere. All in all some 80'000 ha. of agricultural land were reported to be affected.. On the planning side the MoA and the

NPC initiated in July '93 an agricultural perspective plan project which should develop scenarios for the next 25 years and get the Ministry into more thorough planning. So far, however, the continuous reorganisation of the MoA and its research council (NARC) have by no means contributed to a clarification of the situation at all. Extension, research and their interrelation remain a big question mark.

Within the framework of an emerging agricultural perspective plan, SDC will proceed with the identification of a new agricultural/natural resources project. In those SDC projects with a community development component (Forestry, Health, UGS) and working in the same geographical areas, efforts were made to better coordinate the different sectorwise approaches applied.

In the **Mother and Child Health Project (MCH)** the selection and training of field facilitators was completed. A Project Coordination Committee meeting took place in Charikot in May. SDC is now active in 17 villages (VDCs) out of 45, and contacts with people are promising. The main problem is the establishment of sub-health posts (SHP) by the Ministry of Health (MoH) without any contacts with the beneficiaries. Reorganisation efforts are keeping the MoH busy which makes it extremely difficult to cooperate with this institution. The staffing situation in the field has not improved, or rather improved on paper only, because reduction of HP staff from 6 to 3 (in order to save resources for the SHPs) means formalizing only what has been the reality so far.

The **Dolakha/Ramechhap Community Forestry Project (DRCFP)** concentrated on training and motivation of HMG/N and SDC staff, on joint team-building exercises and on establishing the project Coordination Committee. SDC's perseverance in following up on the SDC audit and the subsequent HMG/N inspections had positive and negative repercussions: positive is a more serious attitude towards the project implementation and expense control, negative is the resentment fostered by all those who hoped to find some "easy money". The situation might improve next year with more and more Forest User Groups gaining control over forest development funds.

The most important achievement in the **Users Group Support Project (UGS)** were the 96 literacy classes with approx. 1600 students, mostly female. About 70% - 75% completed the course. There is a strong demand for follow-up tuition. Achievements in drinking water schemes, repair and maintenance are good. Of the two supported associations, Tuki Association Sunkosi (TASK), politically less entangled, may develop into a more sustainable institution than Rural Development Tuki Association (RDTA). There is a remarkable interest for vegetable seed and production and for resumption of TUKI training - a valid alternative to the J.T.A. training for self employment in the hills?

In the **National Potato Research and Development Project (PDP/PRP)** the salient events were the preparation of agreement and ProDoc for Phase 8 (93-96) and the changes in the expatriate team and of the National Director. It has been extremely difficult to evoke interest in the planning process on the part of the MoA and of the Dept. of Agriculture Development (DAD). Once SDC started the process, cooperation was fairly good. Several important strategic decisions were taken: concentration and speeding up of research, withdrawal from Terai activities, new momentum regarding group formation and introduction of improved seed in the high hills.

The agreement for the last phase (92-95) of **Palpa Development Project** was signed on 30.04.93, with a delay of one year. Activities in the district road construction under the DDC continue to develop satisfactorily; an agreement with the DDC Palpa regarding construction of an access road to a quarry site on the Tinau River could be signed which will ultimately increase the revenue of the district. In the forestry sector, additional management plans are ready for approval by the Regional Forestry Directorate.

The **Vegetable Seed and Fresh Vegetable Production Project** has continued i.a. to strengthen the private seed production and marketing sector. Significant was the national level workshop on strengthening the private seed sector (70 private seed traders). The project has been successful in introducing post-harvest handling improvements (crates), less so with the organisation of collection centres. An interesting development is varietal evaluation of indigenous vegetables. The cooperation with NARC in vegetable research is a major stumbling block. The advocacy role of the project regarding production credits to vegetable growers and seed entrepreneurs (Agricultural Development Bank/N) and financing of small marketing infrastructure (UNCDF) is noteworthy.

The new training wing in the premises of the Central Health Laboratory (**Health Lab. Services Project** WHO) was inaugurated in May. The progress in the training activities remains slow. As the project will come to an end by mid '94 its sustainability will greatly depend on the Central Health Laboratory's willingness to regularly supervise the operations in the field. The May 93 review mission regarding **Narayani III** project (COFIDA) has been supported for the first time by an open and transparent monitoring which confirmed the low progress in both quantitative and qualitative terms. No effort has been made so far in the formation of Water User Groups. It was decided to restructure the project by reducing the command area in order to complete the project by mid 94. The new irrigation policy of HMG which foresees user group inputs for tertiary irrigation structures does not match with the project design. In the review mission of Sept./Oct 93, the World Bank and SDC agreed implicitly not to extend the project beyond mid 94, even though HMG planned to request a one year extension from IDA.

2.5. Pilot Activities

Even though the agreement on the current phase of Salleri Chialsa Electricity Utilisation Project (**SELUP**) had been delayed by more than one year, the second generator group and the extension grid could be installed by mid 1993. The power production had to be stopped for one month to refurbish the intake, the headrace canal and the penstock so that the whole infrastructure can be handed over in top condition. In order to accomplish the construction of the administrative buildings and stores as well as to adjust the administration to the enlarged grid/consumer net the current phase has been extended up to mid 1994. For the last year the expatriate input has been reduced.

Regarding implementation of the **National Conservation Strategy** executed by IUCN under NPC, the program components have been adjusted according to the recommendations of the 1992 evaluation. A new project phase 94-96 has been prepared which foresees a phasing out of the environmental protection, the planning and the education components whereas a heritage and biodiversity program is being established and will be included in the environmental credit line of SDC.

ICIMOD introduced its new organisational structure and appointed a new director general who will start in spring 94. A 10th anniversary symposium in December 93 has been prepared which will be combined with the Board Meeting and the Donors Support Group Meeting in both of which SDC is represented. Besides the core funding, SDC provided additional support for the symposium and SDR financed a training course on mountain hydrology to introduce tracer methods to the region. Starting from 1994, ICIMOD will be considered as a regional project of SDC. A new phase concerning the core funding (beginning 1/95) is to be prepared.

The **decentralisation** support to Nepal Law Society has been upgraded to a full-fledged project in 1993. The most recent backstopping mission of the Swiss advisor concentrated on coordination with other donor-funded projects. Coof made inputs to the administrative capacity building of the NGO and networked with the Ministry of Local Development. A training manual has been developed and a trial training conducted. The first issue of a newsletter to all village development committees is to be distributed before the end of 93 and will contain material collected with UGS.

3. YARDSTICKS FOR 1994

3.1. General Aspects

In 1994 three projects will start with new phases, five will undergo review and initiate the planning of new phases due in 95 (see "Moments Forts" and Mission Schedule in Annexes D and E). Two of the co-financing projects will undergo a restructuring whereas the third one (Narayani III) will be terminated as well as the multi-bi (WHO) Health Lab. Services. One project of road maintenance will start and the identification of a project for sustainable land use will further be pursued. Baseline studies for a new project in TEVT will start. Helvetas will finalise the preparation of a remote district bridge building project which is to complement SBD and the Bridge Building at Local Level Project (Helvetas).

General concerns of program guidance will be to further **adapt the planning and administrative processes** to those of the counterparts and support autonomy tendencies, or the devolution of power from the centre to the periphery and from top levels down wherever this is possible. **Monitoring** will receive more attention by intensifying project efforts in building up self monitoring capacities and by

defining and establishing a sectoral monitoring (TEVT). Yardsticks of program coordination will be the **discussion and approval of the Yearly Plans of Operation** of SDC's own bilateral projects. The **gender issue** initiated in 1993 will be taken up projectwise. With inputs from headquarters (training and advisors), awareness building with regard to gender balanced development is to be fostered among the Coof and project personnel and should lead to practical implementation steps. Date and objectives will be decided in December 93. In early spring a two day workshop will take up the issue of the **role of expatriates** in development cooperation which in SDC/N's program ranges from community development support to institutional capacity building. The **financial volume**: In case the restructuring efforts in the co-financed projects (EEP and CTEVT) do not allow the low disbursement levels foreseen in these projects in 1994 a budget expansion or alternatively the cancellation of a project will have to be envisaged.

3.2 Transport Sector

SDC will continue to strengthen DoR's managerial and operational capabilities, especially through MRCU, and to enhance DoR's awareness of the importance of maintenance planning. Cooperation with private enterprise (consultants and contractors) will be emphasised. Further development of maintenance management systems along the strategic network will add a new geographical dimension to SDC's transport sector involvement at district level. SDC's Transport Sector Policy will be finalised in 1994.

Maintenance and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit (MRCU) (first implementation phase): A mid-term review is scheduled for July 94, followed by a planning exercise for the next project phase.

Arniko Highway Maintenance Project (AHMP): physical works are scheduled to start in January 94. The second mission of the RET is planned for September, whereas planning of phase 2 of the project will commence in early 1994. In order to secure workload continuity for consultants and contractors, ProDoc and Agreement will have to be finalised before the end of the year.

Lamosangu-Jiri Road (LJR) (2nd and 3rd Maintenance Phase): support to 3 Strengthened Maintenance Districts (SMDs): during 1994, the 3rd maintenance phase will be in full swing, culminating in the handing-over of the road to the DoR District structures (main activities as described in the ProDoc). A Maintenance Management system will be tested in the 3 SMDs, alongside with the realisation of the physical improvements regarding premises and equipment of the SMDs.

Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project (RMRP): both Agreements will be signed in early 1994 and the start of activities is scheduled for June 1994.

- * SMDs component: 3 new districts in which the maintenance system will be applied and further developed will be selected by mid-year;
- * RSSDU component: an adviser will be recruited in March/April 94 in order to take up his post in June. The inception phase will last from June to December.

Attention will be paid to coordinating the MRCU's and RSSDU's policies, aiming at strengthening the DoR's institutions and implementing a human resource development programme.

Suspension Bridge Project: The further involvement of private consultants and contractors in bridge building will result in turnkey bridge construction on a pilot basis. A new Swiss contribution system based upon reimbursement of work executed and documented (instead of the prevailing system of advance payments) will be introduced. This will require substantial adjustments of HMG procedures which will be worked out with the Comptroller Generals' Office. Accordingly the ongoing agreement will be amended by mid 94.

3.3. Technical Education

The general uncertainty in the policy environment of Technical Education will continue. SDC's role will be to support partners in their **policy decision making** process through the given instruments of project reviews (EEP, CTEVT) and backstopping missions (JTS, TITI, BTTC). SDC's own position will be further defined in the mid-term TEVT sector concept which will be adopted by headquarters in Spring 94 and communicated to our partners. Concerning the taking over of further institutions by the

Council, the **autonomy** of existing Technical Schools will receive high attention on the part of SDC. In the second half of 1994 a TEVT sector monitoring concept will be developed and introduced by the Coof. Based on the sector development concept, initial steps for the preparation of new activities will be taken up (see Country Program Nepal 93-97).

The outcome of the review missions in both co-financed projects and the backstopping mission in JTS by the end of 1993 will have important impacts regarding the further and detailed planning for 1994. Project documents for BTTC, JTS and TITI will have to be drafted by the end of 1994 to be ready with the agreements in summer 1995. TITI will grow slowly in its pivotal role of teacher/instructors systematic continuous education in TEVT.

Balaju Technical Training Centre (BTTC): An evaluation will take place supported by two backstopping missions (March and Nov. 94). The outcome is expected to have an important impact on the future direction of BTTC and its linkages with potential clients and ultimately on the new agreement (mid 95), the planning of which will be prepared by Helvetas in the second part of 1994.

Jiri Technical School (JTS): Backstopping missions have been initiated. They will contribute to the clarification of the future of the agri and construction trades, the possible expansion of health training, establishment of the concept of the outreach program and the planning of phase IV (95 onwards).

Engineering Education Project (EEP): SDC, together with the Institute of Engineering, will have to give its conceptual inputs to the restructuring of the project which is to prepare the full segregation of diploma and degree programmes. Additional missions will most likely have to be fielded to decide on the numerous fundamental implications and redefine the role of the partners involved. A side effect for SDC should be a reduced financial commitment.

Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT-COFADB): Considering the limited institutional and personnel capacity on one hand and future growing tasks and responsibilities (taking over of TU campuses) in '94, the project has to be realigned and the project duration extended. A stronger conceptual input from ADB and SDC will have to be considered.

Technical Instructors Training Centre (TITI): Two backstopping missions (in April and end of 1994) will support further program development and adjustment within CTEVT. In the second half of 94 the planning of phase II has to start taking into consideration TITI's increased role within CTEVT. Swisscontact will prepare the ProDoc.

3.4. Rural Development

Contacts will be continued with HMG/N, multilateral and bilateral donors, ICIMOD, etc. regarding collection of information as to possible strategies for a **new agricultural project** in the hills focussing on sustainable land use with particular with emphasis on soil fertility conservation (Coof). In view of this, SDC will participate in the support group for the Agriculture Perspective Plan Project. Common aspects of the projects which are to be further examined and emphasized: Appropriateness of User Group approach; examination of the possibility of cooperation with local NGOs for clearly defined support tasks and aspects of women participation, and efforts by SDC and HMG/N to employ female facilitators and extension staff.

Palpa Development Project (PDP): In its present form the project will end in mid 95. Helvetas will sort out in which form it will continue to follow up on some activities with new partners in sectors where people's initiative and response were particularly encouraging. A final evaluation will take place throughout 94.

PDP/PRP: The 94 yardsticks are the following: Emphasis on the phasing-out of the project and encouraging the Dept. of Agriculture Development and the National Agriculture Research Council (NARC) to take over responsibility; careful watch on practical achievements of NARC; gradual detachment from the Terai (excluding support in agricultural counselling + training) and from Ganesh Cold Store; intensification of efforts to increase autonomy of producer groups; mew start in group building activities and provision of clean seed to hilly areas (including research for appropriate hill varieties).

Vegetable Seed and Fresh Vegetable Production Project: The dialogue will be intensified with the project regarding the strengthening of local institutions in view of the phasing out. That the message

has not yet been understood, is proved by the already existing proposal to extend the present phase by six months.

Dolakha/Ramechhap Community Forestry Project (DRCFP): Key elements for 94 are: The continued support to the establishment and operation of Forestry User Groups (FUGs) and pressure on HMG/N to approve management plans; implementation of management of National Forest (Hanumante); keeping up a firm, but cooperative attitude towards DFO staff by continuous team building efforts; closer follow-up of field activities and enhancement of the role of the Project Coordination Committee. The project as well as Coof will further continue their input to the strengthening of Community Forestry through the sectoral donor coordination group to support the Ministry in its considerable efforts for policy coordination and guidance.

User Group Support Project (UGS): the evaluation in January will provide guidance regarding project approach and this will be significant for the "partner projects" DRCFP and MCH. Before August 94, ProDoc and Agreement for a new phase will have to be drafted.

Mother and Child Health Project (MCH): Emphasis will be placed on fostering Health User Group formation and on community needs analysis. Additional 14 VDCs will be included, and project extension to the Ramechhap and Sindhuli Districts will be prepared. A shift of emphasis on support to sub-health posts will have to be negotiated with MoH and anchored in the ProDoc (Coof). A first backstopping mission and a second workshop for AIDS awareness building staff are planned for January 94.

Narayani III: A last supervision/completion mission will be fielded in spring 94 which ought to confirm the completion of the project by June 94.

3.5. Pilot Projects

SELUP: Infrastructure development will be completed by mid 94. The capacity increase investment will be transferred to the SCECO private limited and a scheme to capitalise the new assets will be developed. A new program for periodic backstopping (beginning 7/94) of SCECO (Board of Directors and operations) will be planned.

NLS Decentralisation Project: Two backstopping missions of Prof.W. Kälin are foreseen; they will concentrate on finalising a training handbook and a newsletter addressed to VDC members. Coof will continue to give inputs to capacity building of NLS and backing up the efforts vis-à-vis other donors in the same field.

4. SPECIFIC COORDINATION OFFICE RELATED ASPECTS

The running of the Coordination Office (Coof) in 1993 has been marked by a shift of the administrative responsibility to a local staff member, the improvements of the facilities and the administrative set up, and a review of the most important rules and regulations of SDC/Nepal. Even though all physical adjustments could be implemented, the "software" aspects could not be undertaken in the pace and with the care wished for, partly because Walter Jutzi was deputed by Headquarters to Bangladesh half a year longer than planned, ignoring the requirements of SDC/N. This has put additional burdens on the Coof, with the consequence that the process of internal organisation adjustment will last till mid 94.

Relations between Headquarters and Coof continue to be satisfactory. Asia II was instrumental in drafting the Country Program 93-97 and Headquarters gave substantial support to the transport sector where Coof fell short in manpower and expertise in 93. No progress however could be achieved in the number of missions Coof and the projects experienced in 1993. For 1994 the division of tasks of project monitoring and supervision (mainly in multilateral and intrust projects) will have to be reviewed by Coof and Asia II desk. A Coof internal new division of tasks among the expatriates is envisaged.

Personnel: The Coordinator, Reto Wieser, will be replaced by Felix von Sury by mid 94. No other change in the expatriate personnel is foreseen in 94 (see Annex F.). Regarding local employees TOR adjustments will be needed. The liaison officer and 2 more employees will be retired and replaced.

Priorities: Besides the adjustment of the program to the general development of Nepal and the financial constraints of SDC, Coof will continue to focus on the **transversal issues:** AIDS, gender and environment. The specific inputs for the latter so far are limited in scope in most of the SDC projects (except for the environmental projects as such), whereas the gender awareness building took off only in fall 93 and will be followed up in 1994 and thereafter. As for **AIDS**, a further mission of a specialist is foreseen and the contracting of a local advisor for the follow-up with the projects will be continued. Coof will also continue to support **decentralisation** efforts throughout its program as well as further invest in donor information and coordination on this issue. The relationship and coordination with Helvetas will be consolidated. Efforts will be made to liquidate long-standing legal liabilities of the Tibetan Carpet Trading Company and to step out of the Snow Lion Foundation.

The database for the **administrative and program monitoring** will be widened, the reorganisation of the **archives** completed and systematic working procedures for the latter will be introduced. Last but not least, negotiations will be taken up as early as possible to renew the Ekanta Kuna lease contract which comes to an end in Dec. 94.

t.311 Nepal-SPY

Bern, 30.11.93

Protokoll
Diskussion Jahresprogramm Nepal 1994

Teilnehmer: DAN (Leitung); Ch. Pappa, DV; B. Loeliger, PA II; A. Wiederkehr, Helvetas; P. Leu, Swisscontact;
MAA, MSU, PU, NY, FUP, PHR, HON, VS, GRI, KEL, SPY

Ort, Zeit: STS 362, Mittwoch, 24. Nov. 93, 9-11.30h

1. Diskussion

- Einleitend weist SPY daraufhin, dass am 7. Oktober 93 das neue Landesprogramm Nepal 93-97 verabschiedet worden ist; das vorliegende Jahresprogramm 94 (JP) folgt sehr genau den "Guidelines" des LP und beinhaltet daher keine Ueberraschungen.
- Das JP inkl. Beilagen und Zusammenfassung wird allgemein als gut, informativ und leicht lesbar eingestuft.
- Das DEH-Programm in Nepal ist offensichtlich umfangreich und anspruchsvoll. Dem Risiko der eigenen Ueberlastung wird u.a. dadurch zu begegnen versucht, dass der dritte Schwerpunktbereich (Ländliche Entwicklung) gestrafft wird (4-5 Projektabschlüsse in den nächsten 2 Jahren) und der Policy Dialog auf zwei Bereiche (Transport und Berufsbildung) begrenzt wird.
- Die Politik der Minimisierung des Expertenbestands wird nach wie vor weiterverfolgt. Die lokale technische Kapazität hat deutlich zugenommen; speziell in den Bereichen Management und Organisation ist Nepal aber noch längere Zeit auf Fachberatung angewiesen.

Auslagerung aller Brückenbau-Projekte in Regie an Helvetas

- Aufgrund kürzlicher Gespräche zwischen den Nepal-Programmbearbeitern der Helvetas und der DEH wird die Frage erörtert, ob eine Gesamtübertragung der derzeit zwei, bald drei Brückenbauprojekte samt einschlägigem Policy-Dialog in Regie an Helvetas sinnvoll wäre.
- SPY weist darauf hin, dass eine enge Koordination zwischen DEH und Helvetas im DEH-Schwerpunktbereich Transport sichergestellt werden muss, dass aber diesbezüglich gute Voraussetzungen vorhanden sind, weil Helvetas nicht nur über die Brücken, sondern auch über den Lokalstrassenbau (Palpa District Development Program) in diesem Bereich tätig ist.
- A. Wiederkehr: Hängebrücken baut Helvetas mit der Suspension Bridge Division -SBD schon seit den frühen 60er Jahren als Regienehmer DEH; mit dem zweiten Projekt, Bridge Building on Local Level - BBL (Programmkredit) ist die nachfrageorientierte Zusammenarbeit mit Basisgruppen und dezentralen Behörden soweit erprobt und ausgebaut worden, dass jetzt jährlich rund 20 Brücken entstehen. Das vorgesehene Remote District Bridge Building Projekt - RDBB würde eine Ausdehnung des Lokalbrückenbaus auch auf abgelegene Distrikte erlauben, wo voraussichtlich vorab mit den Distrikbehörden zusammenzuarbeiten wäre. Für eine Uebernahme des gesamten Brückenpakets wären somit die technische, aber auch die konzeptuelle Erfahrung bei Helvetas reichlich vorhanden, der Einbezug der Policy-Dialogverantwortung scheint daher eine logische Konsequenz, die auch die programmatische Kohärenz stärken könnte. Zudem stösst Helvetas mit RDBB an die Grenzen ihrer Mittelverfügbarkeit.
- PU: allenfalls wären später nicht nur Strassen- und Brückenbau, sondern auch Trinkwasser- und sonstige Infrastrukturbauten auf Distriktebene zu koordinieren, um eine Einheitlichkeit des Approaches zu gewährleisten und den Distrikten die Planung zu erleichtern. Da Helvetas auch von Weltbank/UNDP angefragt ist, im Gesamtrahmen des Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Projects (Parallelförderung DEH) das PDP-Modell

für Erschliessungsstrassenbau weiterzuführen, wäre Helvetas mit Brückenprogramm in guter Koordinationsposition.

- DAN: Die Idee entspricht grundsätzlich den im Münchenwiler Seminar diskutierten Stossrichtungen für die künftige Zusammenarbeit DEH-Regisseure. Es wäre detailliert abzusprechen, wie die Koordination DEH-Helvetas funktionieren soll und wer wieviel Policy Dialog führt. Klärung dieser Fragen ev. durch Workshop auf Platz.

Zu einzelnen Themen des Textes:

- "Humanitäre Hilfe" (FUP): Es sollte auch noch die DEH-Unterstützung für das "Hospital for disabled children" (Terre des Hommes) aufgeführt werden.
- Menschenrechte (C.Pappa): Situation in Gefängnissen immer noch ungenügend, Uebergriffe seitens der Polizei kommen immer wieder vor, Frauenhandel und Kinderarbeit sind nach wie vor breit vorhanden. Insgesamt aber eher stabile Situation, kein diesbezüglich "besonders schlimmes" Land. DAN: Wichtig, dass im aufgedeckten Korruptionsfall (Forstprojekt) sehr klar vorgegangen wurde. "Accountability" muss gerade unter dem Demokratisierungsprinzip zentrales Anliegen bleiben, auch unter dem Risiko, dadurch Spannungsfelder zu erzeugen. MAA: Die "overall unsettled accounts", die die nepalesische Staatliche Finanzkontrolle in der gesamten Verwaltung ausgewiesen hat, entsprechen ungefähr der Hälfte der jährlichen Regierungsausgaben - sie beinhalten überkommene Altlasten, zeigen aber auch, dass sich die neue Regierung selber kaum viel vorbildlicher benommen hat. Bzgl. Pressefreiheit sind immerhin deutliche Verbesserungen zu erkennen.
- Berufsbildung (BB): PHR weist auf die Akademisierungstendenzen bei der BB hin, auf die Schwäche der BB-Dachbehörde CTEVT. DEH sollte ihre Möglichkeiten bzgl. CTEVT nicht überschätzen, die laufenden Projekte gut zuendeführen und sich vorab auf eine Oeffnung der BB nach unten engagieren. DAN: Haben wir überhaupt eine Chance, einen Mentalitätswandel in Richtung nichtakademische BB zu fördern? Mehrere Votanten weisen daraufhin, dass dieser Wandel bereits im Gang, dass die DEH gegenüber dem CTEVT als wichtigster (Grant-)Geber eine besondere Verantwortung hat und dass auch die nicht-institutionalisierte handwerkliche Ausbildung nur dann vor Akademisierungstendenzen bewahrt werden kann, wenn das gesamte Berufsbildungssystem inkl. Aufgaben des CTEVT klarer definiert wird. Zur Zeit steht die BB-Pyramide auf dem Kopf.
- ICIMOD: die nächste 5-Jahresevaluation soll klarlegen, ob das Zentrum sich soweit verbessert hat, dass seine Weiterexistenz gerechtfertigt ist.
- Narayani III: Die Beendigung des COFIDA-Projekts Mitte 94 ist nicht eine Folge der Wapenhans-Empfehlungen, sondern entspricht der geplanten Projektdauer. Die Projektergebnisse rechtfertigen keine Phasenverlängerung.
- Missionen 94: Die Dichte des Missionskalenders 94 ist enorm. Es ist zu überprüfen, ob wirklich alle Konsulentenmissionen nötig sind. Wo für aufwendige Missionen, wie zB diejenige des Finanzinspektors 92, kein schriftlicher Missionsbericht vorliegt, ist er über DAN abzumachen.

2. Beschlüsse

- Das JP steht in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Nepal-Landesprogramm 93-97 und wird genehmigt.
- Konzentrationsbestrebungen sind klar erkennbar
- Uebertragung der Brückenprojekte als Gesamtregie-Paket (inkl. Policy-Dialog) an Helvetas: Die Stossrichtung ist richtig; die Verantwortlichkeiten auch bzgl. Policy-Dialog müssen im vornherein klar ausdiskutiert werden. Eventuell ist ein Workshop mit allen Programm-Beteiligten vorzusehen.
- Im Berufsbildungsbereich ist klar einzugrenzen, worauf wir uns im Policy-Dialog konzentrieren wollen.

- 1994 soll die Möglichkeit der Reduktion von Konsulenten- /Backstopping-Missionen geprüft werden

Bern, 6. Dezember 1993

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Dannecker', written in a cursive style.

R. Dannecker
Leiter Operationelle Abteilungen

Nepal Annual Programme 94
Annex A/1

ECONOMIC DATA: FISCAL YEAR 1992/93 (HMG FIGURES)

1. BUDGET/EXPENSE FIGURES FY 1992/93

	Budget	Actual Fig. (revised)
Expenditure	33'595	25'080
Regular	12'000	11'622
Development	21'595	11'666
Freeze acct.	-----	1'792
Revenue	17'001	15'148
Other Receipts		638
Grants	4'620	521
Deficit	11'973	8'773
Foreign Cash Loan	10'353	3'879
Domestic Loan & Overdraft	1'620	4'894

2. ECONOMIC DATA 1992/93

	92/93	91/92 compar in %
GDP	144'595	14.9%
(Agri. 46%)	66'740)	1.2%
(Non Agri 54%)	78'219)	8.3%
Govt. deficit	8'773	-2.7%
" " in % of GDP	6%	-1.5%
" " in % of revenue	58%	10.1%
Debt service (Total)	2'862	-24.3%
Debt Service (% of reg. exp)	25%	-34.2%
Debt Service (% of revenue)	19%	-33.2%
Debt Service % of export	12%	-1.0%
Foreign Loan taken	6'588	-14.0%
" " Principal Payment	1'253	33.0%
" " Interest Payment	879	21.6%
Balance of foreign debt	84'232	6.8%
Dom. Borrowing	2'179	4.8%
" " Principal Payment	345	-1.5%
" " Interest Payment	385	
Balance of domestic borrowing	23'278	6.7%

Nepal Annual Programme 94
Annex A/2

3. BALANCE OF PAYMENT (NRB FIGURES) FY 1992/93

	Receipt	in %	Payment	in %
Trade: Export	17'524.1	34%		
Import			38'696.8	89%
Loans: Receipt	6'960.1	13%		
Service			1'485.9	4%
Grants	3'498.5	7%		
Tourism	5'966.0	12%	3'352.3	7%
Various (Capital)	17'390.7	34%		
TOTAL	51,339.40	100%	43,535.00	100%
Changes in Reserve (increase)			7,804.4	

4. INFLATION

	Annual Percent Change			
	Kathmandu	Hill	Terai	Overall
National Urban consumer Price Index (June/July, 92 - June/July, 93)	9.7%	4.2%	3.4%	5.9%
Food	7.2%	1.6%	-0.4%	2.8%
Non food	14.2%	9.1%	11.2%	12.0%

Bilateral Projects:**SUMMARIES OF OPERATIONAL PLANS 1994****TRANSPORT SECTOR**

1. MAINTENANCE & REHABILITATION COORDINATION UNIT (MRCU)
2. ARNIKO HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE PROJECT (AHMP)
3. LAMOSANGU-JIRI ROAD PROJECT (LJRP)
4. SUSPENSION BRIDGE DIVISION (SBD)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

5. BALAJU TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE (BTTC)
6. JIRI TECHNICAL SCHOOL (JTS)
7. ENGINEERING EDUCATION PROJECT (EEP)
8. COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING. (CTEVT)
9. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS TRAINING INSTITUTE (TITI)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

10. PRIMARY HEALTH CARE/MOTHER CHILD HEALTH & FP PROJECT (MCH/FP)
11. DOLAKHA, RAMECHHAP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROJECT (DRCFP)
12. USER GROUP SUPPORT (UGS)
13. NATIONAL POTATO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NPDP)
14. PALPA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PDP)
15. VEGETABLE AND VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION PROJECT
16. COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT (CWSSP)

PILOT ACTIVITIES

17. SALLERI CHIALLSA ELECTRICITY UTILISATION PROJECT (SELUP)
18. NATIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY (IUCN)
19. DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT (NLS)

**MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION COORDINATION UNIT
(MRCU)**

Present Phase : Phase I (SDC)
Credit No. : 315/90
Duration : 1.11.90 - 31.10.95

Partners :HMG, Ministry of Works and
Transport (MOWT)
Dept. of Roads
Overseas Dev. Administration (ODA)

Responsible HQ : EHU
Responsible KTM : MG/PZ
Execution: Sullivan - FRISA

Review 1993 :

- Launching of a policy paper "The Future of the Nepalese Road Network" at a Donor Co-ordination Meeting, and its subsequent discussion with DOR, MOF and the Planning Commission.
- Preparation of Discussion and Working Papers on policy and operations issues relating to the road network and its management.
- Seminars with DOR District, Regional and Headquarters Engineers to discuss and obtain a consensus on the key issues arising from the Papers.
- Setting-up of a Working Group, within DOR, to review key policy issues and initiate and monitor policy changes.
- Initiating and assisting DOR with Toll Road trials.
- Preparation of a Nepal-specific vehicle operating cost model.
- Identification of Core and Strategic Networks and initiation of a national road classification and referral system.
- Initiating Network Level road inventory and pavement distress surveys (roughness and visual distress rating), and instigating an automatic traffic counting system on the strategic network.
- Reviewing DOR and local contractors' plant and equipment holdings and making recommendations to DOR for setting up a Plant Hire Unit run on commercial lines.
- Assisting DOR and its consultants with the preparation and organisation of a high level Policy Action Plan Workshop held under the auspices of the World Bank.
- General support to DOR's senior management on matters as they arise, including the preparation of the Eighth Plan, annual budget submission, donor relations, advising and guiding the Department's consultants and reviewing project proposals.

Reports :

- Inception Report - March 1993

Objectives/Output 1994

- Decentralise Road Network Organisation
- Establish a Data Cell in DOR
- Establish a self-sustaining Maintenance Fund
- Implementation of six Strengthened Maintenance Districts
- Design of Cyclic Periodic Maintenance Programme
- Establish a Bridge Unit in DOR
- Establish a Geo-Environmental Unit in DOR
- Implementation of a strengthened equipment division in Butwal

Operational Yardsticks

- ODA/SDC Review (July 1994)
- Design of a new Phase (July 1994)
- Credit proposal (December 1994)

Remarks :

**ARNIKO HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE PROJECT
(AHMP)**

Present Phase : Phase II (SDC)
Credit No. : 174/92
Duration : 1.10.92 - 30.9.95

Partners :Ministry of Works & Transport
Dept. of Roads
Exec. Agency: ITECO

Responsible HQ : EHU
Responsible KTM : MG/PZ
Plan. & Mon. Advisor: B. Rajbhandari
Teamleader (Foreign Consultant):
P. Wilsch

Review 1993 :

- Agreement (HMG/N - SDC) signed in Feb. 1993. PM's office established. SDC appointed PMA recently.
- Road condition was severe until AHMP started urgent repairs in April. Difficulties faced in lining maintenance actions. Maintenance test models expected to assume from December.
- Rehabilitation works in 3 contracts. Designs completed by local consultants. PQ done. Construction bids submitted. Constructions to start in November .
- All vehicles and EMC mobile units procured. Motorbikes for maintenance supervision remaining. AHMP to assist contractors in equipment procurement.
- EMC functioning with temporary arrangements to maintain crushing plant unit and LJRP vehicles. Temporary structures to come up soon.
- Crushing Plant being installed at km 57; was purchased from other HMG project (MMRRP). Quarry rights obtained,.
- Annual work plan to be revised for more realistic execution.
- TA programmes are executed by FC as per the objectives.

Reports:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| - Equipment Acquisition System | - Environ. Impact Assesment Report |
| - PQ Documents | - Engineer's Estimates (Pack. 1&2) |
| - Tender Documents (EMC) | - RET Inception Report |
| - Tender Documents (Rehab.) | - Annual Report for Phase I/1 |
| - Design Reports (Package 1&2) | - ITECO Expatriates' Visit Reports |
| - Design Reports (Package 1&2) | - Land Acquisition Plan |

Objectives/Output 1994

- To improve serviceability of the stretch km 30-km 57 and to maintain rest of the AH using local resources and capabilities.
- To improve existing DOR maintenance organization and to test models for routine maintenance.
- To develop local private construction industry in road rehabilitation and maintenance works.
- To promote environmental awareness.

Operational Yardsticks

- RET during its first inception mission carried out its initial activities relating to establishing indicators (operational yardstick) and bench marks for future gauging in August 1993.
- The second mission is expected to resume in Sept. 1994 for mid-term evaluation.

Remarks :

**LAMOSANGU JIRI ROAD PROJECT
(LJRP)**

Present Phase : Phase III (SDC)
Credit No. : 51/89
Duration : 01.07.93 - 30.06.95

Partners : HMG, Ministry of Works and
Transport,
Department of Roads

Responsible HQ : EHU
Responsible KTM : MG
Teamleader KTM : J. Zimmermann

Review 1993 :

- Maintenance Management developed and tuned with the assistance of a local consultant, featuring the execution of routine maintenance by road neighbours under contract system, supplemented by direct labour force for skilled works.
- Execution of periodic/rehabilitation works along the 110 km of roads.
- Promotion and enhancement of efficient and low cost routine maintenance versus expensive periodic maintenance operation.
- Closing of SDC operated workshop and integration of works into the profit oriented Equipment and Maintenance Center of Arniko Highway Maintenance Project.
- Starting up Strengthened Maintenance Operation in Chitwan and Lalitpur Districts, promoting maintenance management as established in LJR and EROM Project.
- Signature of Agreement Maintenance Phase III in October 93

Reports :

- Internal Evaluation LJRP
- External Evaluation (U. Schaffner)
- Routine Maintenance Development LJR (East Consult)

Objectives/Output 1994

- Appointment of local consultant for execution of Routine and Periodic Maintenance works. (privatization of physical works, management by DOR).
- Continuation of transition from Project to DOR operation.
- Enhancement of Charikot camp to divisional operation (Sindhupalchowk and Dolakha Road Network).
- Expanding Strengthened Maintenance Districts to full fledged project operation under the IDA/ODA/SDC Road Maintenance Project.

Operational Yardsticks

- Backstopping Mission for SMD Program
- Approval and signature Strengthened Maintenance District

Remarks :

Suspension Bridge Division (SBD)

Present Phase : Phase VI (SDC) Credit No. : 307/92 Duration : 1.1.93 - 31.7.97
--

Partners :

Responsible HQ : SPY Responsible KTM : RW Teamleader KTM : Hans Maibach

Review 1993 :

The actual phase aims at phasing out of Swiss technical assistance by 1997. This requires a step-by-step abandoning of management functions by Helvetas and a fundamental reorganisation of SBD. Salient features of the latter are the introduction of a "Fund Reimbursement Scheme" (formerly called "Post Financing") in conjunction with privatisation of survey, design and construction functions. The aim is for SBD to give bridges to the private sector on a turnkey-basis and, then, be financed by SDC/Helvetas.

For the first time, procurement of cables was handed over to HMG which was not without problems. Besides, a Bridge Impact Study is in the pipeline. The only expatriate left in SBD is Hans Maibach, CTA. Construction of bridges has reached a new peak against the sluggish process of past years.

Reports :Objectives/Output 1994

- Further steps in reorganisation of SBD;
- Settlement of establishment of Regional Offices;
- Conducting of impact study;
- Further experiences with turnkey bridges;
- Solutions for reimbursement schemes

Operational Yardsticks

- Backstopping mission 1994
- Reorganisation report

Remarks :

**BALAJU TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE
(BTTC)**

Present Phase : Phase VI (SDC)
Credit No. : 106/91
Duration : 1.4.91 - 30.6.95

Partners : Council for Technical Education
and Vocational Training - CTEVT
Execut. Agency: Helvetas

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : RW
Teamleader KTM : H.P. Neuhaus

Review 1993 :

The 10+3 program is presently being phased out and the 10+2 training program has started. A need assessment is being carried out to provide data for the planned introduction of 1 3rd year for specialised courses. At the same time a graduate follow up study is being done. The results of both studies shall serve as a basis for the internal evaluation planned for 1994. The handing/taking over process of infrastructure and responsibilities from Helvetas to BTTC/CTEVT has been going on and shall be terminated by July 1995.

The former CTA has left the project in November. Urs Hagnauer has taken over the position.

Reports :

- Backstopping Mission, March 1993
- Annual Report 1992

Objectives/Output 1994

- Consolidation of the institution and handing taking over process will go on.
- Introduction of an advisory course
- An internal evaluation will take place.

Operational Yardsticks

- Review Mission March 94
- Review Mission November 94
- Drafting new Project Document until end of 1994

Remarks :

The outcome of the internal evaluation is expected to have important impacts on the future activities of BTTC and ultimately on the new bilateral agreement-

**JIRI TECHNICAL SCHOOL
(JTS)**

Present Phase : Phase III (SDC)
Credit No. : 331/92
Duration : 1.7.92 - 30.6.95

Partners : Council for Technical Education and
Vocational Training - CTEVT

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : RW
Teamleader KTM : Ernst Künzler

Review 1993 :

- The handing over process has started.
- Rehabilitation works for the infrastructure are ongoing.
- New orientation for Agriculture and Construction trades is in process.
- The concept for an outreach training section is being drafted.

The handing over process of the institution has started. The expat team working in line function has been replaced by two expat advisors. CTEVT has transferred the principal and appointed another CTEVT person for this task. The gap in the school management has partly been evened-out by the new vice principal who has joined JTS after completion of his M.S. Study.

In contradiction to the affirmed new policy to give more autonomy to the different schools, CTEVT has arbitrarily transferred JTS employees.

A steering committee with members from JTS, SDC and CTEVT has been established. It will play an important role in guiding JTS after a paralysed interregnum situation in CTEVT.

Reports :

- Annual Report, May 1993
- Zwischenbericht, Juni 1993

Objectives/Output 1994

- Infrastructure and Transport are handed over.
- Conceptualize and implement the outreach training section
- Introduce 2 years training for ANM's
- Reorganize training in Construction Trade
- Decision made regarding Agri Trade: close or reorganize

Operational Yardsticks

- Backstopping Mission in April 1994
 in Nov. Dec 1994
- YPO-Planning in Dec. 1994
- Drafting of new Project Document until Feb. 1995

Remarks :

**ENGINEERING EDUCATION PROJECT
(EEP-COFIDA)**

Present Phase : Phase I (SDC)
Credit No. : 194/89
Duration : 1.8.89 - 31.12.97

Partners : Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan
University
Execut. Agency: The World Bank (COFIDA)

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : RW/EW
Teamleader KTM : P. Khanal (IOE)

Review 1993 :

The overall implementation progress remained sluggish. Some renovation works in Thapathali and Pulchowk were done. The conceptual design for the new constructions at the two campuses were submitted by the consultant. Bids for construction work at Pokhara have been evaluated.

EEP has requested IDA's approval of the procurement of the degree program equipment.

Two fellows are presently in the international fellowship program (SDC financed component: 10 MSc. for the degree program). No recruitment has been done for the regional fellowship component so far (SDC financed: 345 man months for the technician program).

Curricula for three of the five new degree programs have been approved.

Five foreign specialists have recently started their work to revise the technician curricula.

A high level task force which was recommended by the joint Review Mission in December 92 looked into the technician training under IoE and submitted its report end of August. The recommendations given - if implemented - will have far reaching consequences for the future of the project. It is proposed to segregate the technician and trade training programs offered in four campuses under the IoE from TU and to bring them under the umbrella of CTEVT.

Reports :

- WB - Supervision Mission, May 1993: Aide Memoire
- Technician Training under IoE, Task Force Results, August 93
- Project Status Report, EEP/IoE, August 1993

Objectives/Output 1994

The project (mainly the components geared to the technician level training) will be re-oriented.

1. Degree Program:
 - programs for Electrical and Electronics will commence
 - procurement and installation of equipment for laboratories
 - further implementation of fellowship programs (CIDA and SDC)
 - MIS (Management Information System) will be started
2. Technician Program:

In the light of the recommendations given by the task force the components geared to the technician level programs need to be re-oriented before any further implementation takes place.

Operational Yardsticks

Several missions will have to take place in order to re-orient the project.

Remarks :

The CIDA funded components will most likely be terminated early 1995.

**COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION
AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
(CTEVT)**

Present Phase : Phase I (SDC)
Credit No. : 141/90
Duration : 18.5.90 - 31.12.95

Partners : CETVT / Asian Development Bank
(COF-ADB)
execut. Agency: ADB

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : RW/EW
Teamleader KTM : L. Asher, CTA

Review 1993 :

Amendment of CTEVT's act, change in leadership and the resulting long lasting decision making gap as well as persistent low staffing have led to further delays in the implementation of all the major project components. Construction work for the buildings of CTEVT's headquarters, Seti TS and Rapti TS are progressing well. The Educational Brief for Lete TS is presently being re-done. The bidding procedure for the construction works at Lahan TS and Bheri TS need to be repeated.

The training programs to be offered in the new schools remain to be determined and developed.

Following the mid-term review mission in January fellowship implementation has started. Eight fellows are presently undergoing further training in the USA.

A next Review Mission is scheduled for Nov./Dec. 93

Reports :

- Record of Discussion, Tripartite Review (ADB,SDC,HMG),
January 1993.

- CTA - Report No. 6, July 1993

Objectives/Output 1994

Construction works at Seti TS and CTEVT headquarters will be completed and the facilities will be furnished and equipped.

Construction works for Rapti and Lahan Technical Schools will start.

The concept for Lete TS will be finalized and construction started.

In each new school some training will begin, partly in temporary facilities.

Approximately 100 man months of fellowship training will be provided to staff of the CTEVT HQ and for TSs.

Operational Yardsticks

Review mission spring 1994

Review mission end of 1994

Remarks :

Considering the limited institutional and personnel capacity on one hand and growing tasks and responsibilities (taking over of 17 campuses from TU in the years to come!) on the other as well as the changed thrust regarding training programs the schedule for project implementation has to be realigned and the project duration extended.

**TECHNICAL INSTRUCTORS TRAINING INSTITUTE
(TITI)**

Present Phase : Phase I (SDC)
Credit No. : 71/91
Duration : 1.7.91 - 30.6.95

Partners : Council for Technical Educaion
and Vocational Training -CTEVT

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : RW
Teamleader KTM : M. Jäger

Review 1993 :

- The new buildings of the first phase have recently been completed.
- A programme frame work has been developed.
- First training modules for school managers have been carried out.
- The concept for occupational skill training for in-service teachers remains to be designed.

Reports :

- Backstopping Mission January / February 1993
- Project Reports 1/93 and 2/93

Objectives/Output 1994

- Construction Phase II including hostel, canteen and residential facilities.
- Establishment of library and learning resource centre.
- Establishment of demonstration workshop.
- Carrying out of management courses
- Developing and carrying out of customized courses for instructional skills.
- Developing and carrying out courses for instructors for the new schools under the CTEVT/ADB/SDC project
- Conceptualize occupational skill training component.

Operational Yardsticks

- Backstopping Mission in April 1994
- Backstopping Mission end of 1994
- Drafting new project document until end of 1994

Remarks :

The team of 4 experts is now complete. L. Kaulbars has left the project and has been succeeded by John Collum. G. Ondrej has joined the team in September.

**PRIMARY HEALTH CARE / MOTHER CHILD HEALTH PROJECT
(MCH)**

Present Phase : Phase II (SDC)
Credit No. : 268/91
Duration : 16.7.91 - 15.7.96

Partners : Ministry of Health, Dolakha,
Ramechhap and Sindhuli
Communities

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : MG
Teamleader KTM : M. Brissot

Review 1993 :

During 1993 two batches of "field facilitators" have been selected and trained. The MCH project is now working in the eleven ilakas of the Dolakha district, covering 16 Village Development Committees.

In coordination with the District Public Health Office a few joint activities were conducted such as the Traditional Birth Attendants trainings, whereas the reorientation trainings were scratched due to the poor staffing of the HMG health structures. Yet, since a reorganization of the Ministry of Health occurred by mid-July, the MCH has entered a new era of cooperation with the setting up of a District Health Office in the Dolakha district. With the central level regular contacts took place, specially in the course of the Project Coordination Committee held in Charikot in May. Close contacts were also held with the National Planning Commission in order to prepare a pilot programme for community managed sub-health posts.

Regarding HIV/AIDS, a workshop on "AIDS prevention within family planning" was organized by the project in March 1993.

Emphasis was put on the monitoring system development, not only with regard to MCH staff activities but also regarding community participation.

Reports :

- Yearly plan of Operation 92-93
- Yearly plan of Operation 93-94
- Workshop report on the "AIDS prevention within family planning" (March 1993)
- Progress Report presented to the Project Coordination Committee (May 1993)
- Facilitating the process of community development (June 1993)

Objectives/Output 1994

If respective decision in Dec. 1993 positive: Extension of the project to the Ramechhap and Sindhuli districts and completion of the team (district health office adviser, facilitator coordinators, public health nurses).

To select and train facilitators in the Ramechhap and Sindhuli district in order to launch the community involvement programs in the selected ilakas.

To expand the project in the Dolakha district in order to cover 32 Village Development Committees.

To conduct the reorientation trainings of the Village Development Committee health staff of the Dolakha districts where the sub-health posts have already been set up.

To intensify the collaboration with the district health offices of the three districts (Team building workshops, study tours, Yearly Plan of Operation Preparation meetings).

Operational Yardsticks

The backstopping mission in January 1994 (team of three people : one consultant and two Nepali).

Mid term self-evaluation in January 1994 (MCH team)

Training of trainers in the field of AIDS and family planning (IPPF, FPAN, Dr. Baltés, MCH).

Remarks :

After the arrival of the Ramechhap and Sindhuli DHO adviser the team of 3 experts will be completed.

**DOLAKHA / RAMECHHAP COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROJECT
(DRCFP)**

Present Phase : Phase I (SDC)
Credit No. : 299/91
Duration : 16.7.91 - 15.7.96

Partners : Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation; Dept. of Forests
Local population

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : MG
Teamleader KTM : P. Robinson

Review 1993 :

- The SDC component of the Project team having been completed in late 1992, familiarization with the project area and project objectives/strategies continued for some months.
- Team Building workshops for the SDC only team, and jointly with the two District offices have cleared a number of problems within the overall project and identified the major areas where more efforts have to be made: planning, authorities delegation, reporting and monitoring.
- A larger number of Forest User Groups (FUG) has been formed by the DF Offices than proposed in the annual plan.. The process of FUG formation has in a number of cases not followed the agreed principle requiring the process of empowerment of all users, of proper identification of users, and of reaching a consensus amongst the users. The result is that a number of FUGs are not functioning as would be desired. Monitoring of the situation has started.
- The agreed principle by which plantations would only be undertaken by FUGs according to their own demands/plans, has not been rigorously followed leading to a number of problems. The area planted exceeded the area foreseen in the yearly plan.
- A large number of orientation trainings on the new policy, legislation and forest development strategy was conducted for staff, local politicians and FUG committee members. The understanding of the responsibilities of users towards forest management is increasing.
- The house nursery program managed by SDC staff is very successful with a larger demand than can be supported by the staff.
- An SDC audit of DFO activities in 1992 found a high level of misuse of funds. This has been investigated by HMG. The consequences have been a temporary deterioration in relationship between DFO and SDC staff.
- The first Project Coordination Committee reviewed activities and settled a number of problems.
- Beat level planning has been initiated.

Reports :

- Background Document to PCC meeting 3/9
- Reports of Team building workshops
- Proceedings of Reorientation Workshop

Objectives/Output 1994

- The planning capacity of the project will improve with a major shift from District Level to Beat/user group planning
- The capacity of the existing FUG to plan and manage their forest measures will be increased as well as new FUG formed.
- The Home nursery programme will be consolidated and extended to some new areas.
- National Forest Management will be initiated in Dolakha.
- Training to staff/politicians/forest users will continue.
- Coordination with MCH/UGS will be improved so as to make more efficient use of field level staff.
- Scholarships (up to MSc) will be granted.
- Coordination with the IFAD leasehold project in Ramechhap will be strengthened.

Operational Yardsticks

- PCC meeting in February/March 1994.

Remarks :

USER GROUP SUPPORT (UGS)

Present Phase : Phase I (SDC) Credit No. : 243/91 and 2/93 Duration : 1.9.91 - 31.8.94
--

Partners : RDTA, Dolakha TASK, Sindhupalchowk
--

Responsible HQ : SPY Responsible KTM : MG Teamleader KTM : J. Thapa-Maag
--

Review 1993 :

The first General Assembly of TASK (Tuki Association Sun Kosi) replaced the ad hoc Committee by an elected body and approved tentative programs to continue along the same line of activities. Similarly, RDTA (Rural Development Tuki Association) also held its General Assembly in September to discuss the forthcoming activities. RDTA is well staffed while TASK has still to appoint some key personnel although the present manpower is doing a recommendable job. Staff and Executive Committee members together attend in-service trainings twice a year to discuss development issues and strategies and to improve their motivational and communication skills.

More and more attention is being paid to the strengthening and follow up of groups that have already received support. Mobile trainings are held in the villages to explain various project and district programs and to discuss priorities and possible actions with the villagers.

Following the completion of nearly 100 Adult Literacy Courses instructors for these courses are trained in October, November (approx. 110 classes). 42 drinking water and 1 irrigation scheme were rehabilitated/improved before the monsoon, while 17 school buildings received assistance for the roofing.

Farm inputs (seeds, fingerlings, pesticides) at cost recovery prices are very much appreciated by Tukis and other farmers. A system for monitoring the various Users groups is being tested.

Reports :

- Progress report, July 92 - August 93 by Hari Har Shapkota

Objectives/Output 1994

Literacy classes will continue till April/May, interrupted by one more training block for the instructors

Trainings for new Tukis/water scheme caretakers / skill development according to demand will be organized, either on the spot, residential or as study tours.

Staff and Executive members will attend one more in-service training course. Maintenance and repair work will continue at the present volume.

Operational Yardsticks

Evaluation mission January 1994

Negotiations regarding the new agreements with the two partners

Kreditantrag

Remarks :

No steps have been taken so far to formalize the relationship between the two partner NGOs/SDC-N and the Social Welfare Council.

Both Associations will have to establish clear policy guidelines for the acceptance of new members.

**NATIONAL POTATO DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
(NPDP)**

Present Phase : Phase IV (SDC)
Credit No. : 197/92
Duration : 16.10.93 - 16.7.96

Partners : NARC
DAD

Responsible HQ : GRI
Responsible KTM : MG
Teamleader KTM : G. Wells

Review 1993 :

A major activity was the drafting of the new Agreement and Project Document for Phase IV of the Project. A number of staff changes, including both expatriate advisers and both the Research and Development Program Chiefs, had occurred during the year which lengthened the process somewhat. With an emphasis on gradually phasing out SDC support during Phase IV, a farmer-centred extension approach has been introduced to strengthen existing and newly formed farmer groups. NARC continued its evolution to increase its staffing of the PRP whereby counterpart training can begin in earnest.

Serious problems were encountered in the production of pre-basic seed tuberlets in the glasshouses. Both production and quality were decreased owing to defective glasshouse design and soil sterilization problems. Several changes were instituted after experimentation, and early results on tuberlet production are encouraging.

The research program has become more balanced with more emphasis being placed on the study of production constraints. This became possible when variety evaluation procedures were streamlined according to a simplified agro-ecological zonation of the country.

The appointment of Horticultural Extension Personnel (AHDOs) in all Districts has at last given our Field Coordinators a focus through which to deliver both technical and extension training. However, it remains to be seen how effective these staff will be in working closely with farmer groups and outreach research workers.

Reports :

- YPO 1993/94
- Project Document (Oct. 93)
- Research Reports 1991/92 + 1992/93

Objectives/Output 1994

Objective : To contribute to increase potato production and productivity in Nepal, in line with HMG's targets, in a sustainable and ecologically compatible manner.

Activities and Output :

1. To produce high quality disease-free seed of modern and traditional varieties according to research results and farmer preferences
2. To identify and solve production constraints in both seed and ware production through adaptive research on regional research stations and farmers' fields.
3. To coordinate potato development activities at both regional and national levels.
4. To improve farmers' seed and ware potato production, storage and marketing techniques through adequate training and extension.
5. To consolidate institutional strengthening through appropriate management and technical training to ensure successful handing over of all research and development responsibilities to NARC and DAD respectively.

Operational Yardsticks

1. Appointment of PRP staff as agreed in PRODOC.
2. Appointment of PDP staff as agreed in PRODOC.
3. Successful PBS tuberlet production in glasshouses with respect to quantity and quality
4. Registration of existing and newly formed farmer groups.
5. Project review by Steering Committee May 94.
6. Research Report 93/94 completed Oct. 94.

Remarks :

Palpa Development Programme (PDP)

Present Phase : Phase VI (SDC)
 Credit No. : 169/92
 Duration : 1.7.92 - 31.12.95

Partners :

Responsible HQ : SPY
 Responsible KTM : MG
 Teamleader KTM : K.N. Upadhaya

Review 1993 :

PDP will terminate by July 1995. From budget year 93/94, the programme for agriculture, livestock and soil/watershed section are stopped. Activities in Local Road Improvement Programme have been drastically stepped up and expedited. The same holds true for income generation activities through RSDC. An internal field audit revealed some management shortcomings of the latter. In forestry, salient feature is the record of handing over of forests to users (25 forests!).

A new development is the programme support to DDC to build a new road to a stone-quarry (= income). DDC and PDP share 50% each of cost. Experiences very promising

The last Helvetas expatriate left PDP in July 1993. Due to sickness of the new Donors' Representative, K. N. Upadhaya, there are some management problems.

Reports :Objectives/Output 1994

- Preparation of evaluation/final report with support of INFRAS
- Further preparation of LISP
- Evaluation RSDC
- Settling of Road Programme

Operational Yardsticks

Drafting LISP Project Document

Remarks :

FAO - VEGETABLE SEED & FRESH VEGETABLE PRODUCTION PROJECT

Present Phase : Phase IV(SDC)
Credit No. : 249/92
Duration : 1.7. 92- 30. 6.95

Partners :Vegetable Development
Division, Ministry of
Agriculture, HMG

Responsible HQ : GRI
Responsible KTM : MG
Teamleader KTM : D.S.Rana,
CTA

Review 1993 :

- Extension of screening trials to Lumle Agric. Centre, Pakhribas Agric. Centre, Mechi Program (SNV), Centre for Environmental and Agric. Research, Extension Development, Dhankuta, Khosi Hills Project, Research Sections of NARC, and coordination of these activities.
- Improvement of important indigenous vegetables like early varieties of "chayote" and "taro"
- Development of guidelines and standards for internal quality control through regular field inspections (foundation seed)
- Assistance to seed growers for their association in Doplá District (cauliflower, capsicum, carrot, cabbage, radish); advanced signing of contracts between seed traders and growers fostered. Vegetable seed trade is now controlled by the private sector to the extent of 75%.
- Through the chief of VDD, who is a member of the National Seed Board, assistance was given to the development and implementation of seed regulations.
- Over 1'200 farmers' field demonstrations were held
- Organisation of National Workshop on strengthening private seed sector (June 1993, 70 traders). Efforts to-wards improved seed packaging + labelling, networking of dealers.

Reports

1. Components of Nat. Seed Development Program
2. Prospects of Vegetable Seed Marketing outside Nepal
3. Healthy vegetable all year round (brochure)

Objectives / Output 1994

- New germ plasm + cultivars imports; further developm. of variety maintenance techniques
- Introduc. of seed security system (over-prod. of at least 20-25%)
- Strengthening of newly established Seed Division with-in DOAD (essential for quality control + certification)
- More attention to women training
- Opening-up of Kumaltar seed processing plant for customized processing
- Training programs for seed certification agency (field inspections, orientation of private traders about quality control).

Operational Yardsticks

- Percentage of privatisation of vegetable seed production
- Number of screened varieties released
- Number of seed producers' associations
- Number of field trainings and farmers demonstrations
- Status of Rules and Regulations regarding quality control + certification

Remarks:

- This represents a prioritized part only of the project's outputs and objectives
- FAO has been informed that Switzerland wishes to conclude its financing by June 95 and that, due to financial constraints, financing of follow-up actions is unlikely. The project has been exhorted to pay utmost attention to sustainability aspects in the remaining lapse of time.

Present Phase : Phase I(SDC)
Credit No. : 39/92
Duration: 92/94

Partners: Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning Dept. of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS)

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : MG
Teamleader KTM :

Review 1993 :

- 26 water supply projects are to be constructed during phase 1992/94. Out of these, 14 projects are completed, 11 will be completed in the course of fiscal year 1993/1994, 1 was transferred to FINNIDA, Lumbini Zone.
- Major repairs were completed on 13 operational CWSS systems.
- Helvetas actively supported the institutionalization of the O & M policy, with little progress however. Still, O & M campaigns in villages with completed water schemes show success; 11 villages raised O & M funds.
- The women involvement programme (WIP) - supporting the status of women in planning, execution and maintenance of WS projects - was active in 5 villages. Sanitation campaigns were carried out only in projects where WIP is active.
- 10 training courses took place for users committees, maintenance workers, foremen, DWSS staff.
- Requests were followed up and contacts established with various villages in the frame of the new self-reliance programme.

Objectives/Output 1994

The present agreement expires on 12/1994. Due to considerable institutional uncertainty in the drinking water sector and in DWSS a continuation of supporting DWSS in the CWSS programme beyond 1994 is questionable. However, supporting water supply & sanitation activities through the self-reliance programme continues:

Operational Yardsticks

Programme 1994:

- Completion of 11 schemes under CWSS.
- Assisting districts in implementing O & M concept.
- Supporting the region in developing a training concept and in establishing a training unit.
- Conducting trainings (10) for various target groups.
- Extending WIP in few new villages as far as available personnel permits.
- Expanding activities in the self-reliance water supply & sanitation programme.
- Evaluation & Preparation phase I

Remarks: Reports: - Bi-annual report 92/93
- Annual report 92/93 (in preparation)

**DECENTRALISATION AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT
NEPAL LAW SOCIETY (NLS)**

Present Phase : Phase I (SDC)
Credit No. : 21/93
Duration : 1.1.93 - 31.12.94

Partners : Nepal Law Society

Responsible HQ : SPY
Responsible KTM : RW
Teamleader : Mukti Risal

Review 1993 :

In continuation of the work on the decentralisation legislation and the local elections in 1992, Nepal Law Society started conceptualizing the training and training handbook for Village Development Committee members (VDC's) with the support of resource persons. The concept has been reviewed by the backstopping mission of W. Kälin in May. A major reorientation of the concept was decided in order to avoid duplication of efforts of other projects. It was agreed with the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) to adjust the training manual to the basic approach of MLD in order to avoid confusion. Towards the end of 1993, the training concept and the handbook will be tested in trial trainings.

A first newsletter addressed to local politicians (VDC level) has been issued in October. In November NLS is organising a national seminar on local government and decentralisation to build up awareness of legislators who are drafting sectorial bids on the decentralisation issue.

Reports :

- draft training handbook (Nepali)
- backstopping report (W. Kälin)
- newsletter (Nepali)

Objectives/Output 1994

The backstopping mission of W. Kälin in January will concentrate on the finalisation of the handbook and the training concept. The subsequent six or seven workshops should allow to cover 150-200 VDC's of Western and Far Western region. They should be completed before the monsoon 94 starts.

4 new issues of the newsletter are planned. Covering each one main subject and establishing a communication with VDC's by answering questions which are coming up from the readers.

In the last quarter a series of seminars will be conducted in 8 different regions of the country to evaluate the laws and rules under a VDC and decentralisation point of view and build up pressure on the government to eventually amend laws by incorporating the decentralisation concept.

Operational Yardsticks

- Backstopping missions Jan/Sept.
- Evaluation of the decentralisation process by rural VDC politicians.

Remarks :

AGREEMENTS SIGNED/TO BE SIGNED DURING 1993

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>With HMG:</u>			
AHMP	t.311 Nepal 48	5.2.93	New agreement valid from Oct.1,1992 till Sep. 30, 1995
LJRP	t.311 Nepal 19	7.5.93	Extension of on-going agreement from 16 July 1993 until agreement for phase III is signed
		Open	New agreement phase III from July 16, 1993 to July 15, 1995:signature imminent
SBD	t.311 Nepal 18	5.2.93	Agreement valid from Jan 1,1993 to 15 July 1997
NPDP	t.311 Nepal 27	7.7.93	Extension of on-going agreement upto Oct. 15, 1993
		Open	New agreement phase IV from Oct. 15, 1993 to July 15, 1996:signature pending
JTS	t.311 Nepal 37	30.5.93	New agreement valid from July 1, 1992 to July 15, 1995
SELUP	t.311 Nepal 29	29.6.93	Extension of ongoing agreement: July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994
PDP	t.311 Nepal 26	30.5.93	Agreement valid from July 16, 1993 to Dec. 31, 1995
<u>With Other Partners:</u>			
NLS	t.311 Nepal 53	4.2.93	Agreement on Decentralisation project
IUCN/NCS	t.311 Nepal 45	Open	New agreement on implementation of National Conservation Strategy Phase III (1/94-12/96) and bio-diversity programme Phase I (1/94-12/96)

AGREEMENTS TO BE SIGNED IN 1994

SELUP	t.311 Nepal 29	Open	New phase (from 7/94 onwards)
ICIMOD	t.311 Nepal 36	12/94	New phase (from 1/95 onwards)
UGS	t.311 Nepal 52	Open	New phase (from 9/94 onwards)
NLS	t.311 Nepal 53	12/94	New phase (from 1/95 onwards)
RMRP	t.311 Nepal 54	Open	Agreement for 1st phase to be signed

MOMENTS FORTS (Project inputs from Coordination)

Annex D page 1 Of 2
Nepal Annual Programme 1994

Project	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TRANSPORT SECTOR												
AHMP									BR	NPP		CP
MRCU						EV	NPP					CP
SBD					Amendment to agreement		BR		NPP	PD		
RMRP (SMD/RSSDU)	PD	PD		AG		SNP						
TEC EDUCATION												
JTS				BR							BR	PD
TIT			BR						BR	NPP		PD
BTTC			EV								EV/NPP	
CTEVT			BR							BR		
ENG. ED.				BR					BR			
RURAL DEVELOPMENT												
MCH/FP	BR											
UGS	EV		PD		CP		AG	SNP				
PDP	EV on-going through 94 in modules											
Narayani III			BR				Termination					
PILOT ACTIVITIES												
SELUP			PD/CP				SNP					
IUCN	SNP											
NLS	BR							BR	PD/CP			

PI - Project Identification
NPP - New Phase Planning

SNP - Start of new Phase
PD - Drafting Project Document
AG - Agreement

CP - Credit Proposal
EV - Evaluation
BR - Backstopping/Review

MOMENTS FORTS (Programme Coordination)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
SDC/N workshop			xx									
Team Leader meetings	*		*		*				*		*	
Yearly Plan (YPO) Discussions/Approval				—								
Gender Issue Training Course (Open)												
Transport Sector Concept		draft						finalisation				
Approval of TEVT sector concept		-----										
Aids Workshop	—											
Coordinators Seminar (CH)							—					
TEVT monitoring									-----			
Project visit, Handing over RW/FVS		—				—						

MISSIONS (tentative)

Missions		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Hanspeter Maag Asia II /ICIMOD	**												X
Remo Gautschi ICIMOD	*						X						X
Peter Spycher, Asia II	**		XXX								XX		
Hubert Eisele, Asia II	**												
Felix V. Sury, Project visit / taking over	**	XXX				XXXX							
Christine Grieder Asia II	**												
JTS backstopping (R. Batliner)	*				XX							XX	
TITI backstopping (R. Batliner)	*			XX						XX			
Swisscontact (Leu/Kupper/Gut)	*												
CTEVT/ADB review	**			X							X		
EEP review	**		X								X		
Helvetas (Wiederkehr)	*												
BTTC evaluation (Zimmermann/Engler)	*				XX							X	
AHMP review & evaluation (midterm)	**									xxx			
AHMP short term consultancies	*												
MRCU mid term review	**							XXX					
RMRP/RSSDU	**	XX		XX									
MCH backstopping	*	XX											
SBD backstopping (E. Ledegerber)	*												
Narayani III review				X									

* small involvement of Coof
** big involvement of Coof

Missions		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
SELUP (M. Neuhaus)	**												
UGS evaluation	**	XXX											
NLS (W. Kälin)	* X								X				
AIDS (R. Baltes)	*	X											X
SDC Computer	*												
SDC personnel section	*												
H.E. Ambassador	*												
Gender Analysis	*												

* small involvement of Coof

** big involvement of Coof

EXPATRIATE PERSONNEL DEH 1994
Perspectives and Possible Changes

PROJECT/PERSON	FUNCTION	CONTRACT		Remarks
		Begin	Expiry	
<u>Coordination Office</u>				
Reto Wieser	Coordinator	2/89	UBV	dep. 6/94
Felix von Sury	Coordinator	5/94	UBV	arr. 5/94
Max Greco	Dpty. Coordinator	4/92	UBV	ext. 96?
Walter Jutzi	Financial Advisor	9/90	UBV	transfer 95?
Philippe Zorzi	Advisor Transport	4/89	UBV	open
Ernst Wicki	Advisor Education	8/91	UBV	open
<u>JTS</u>				
Ernst Künzler	Team Leader	9/92	8/94	extension
Franziska Keller	Advisor	1/93	12/94	extension?
<u>LJRP</u>				
Josef Zimmermann	Advisor	7/91	6/95	
<u>NPDP</u>				
Greg J. Wells	Team Leader	2/93	1/95	extension?
Steffen Schulz	Advisor	2/93	1/95	extension?
<u>MCH</u>				
Michel Brissot	Team Leader	1/90	12/95	
Gael Robertson	Training Advisor	6/92	5/94	extension
<u>CF</u>				
Patrick Robinson	Team Leader	11/89	12/95	
Peter Laubmeier	Forestry Advisor	9/92	9/94	extension?
<u>UGS</u>				
Judith Thapa-Maag	Team Leader (50%)	4/90	8/94	extension?

pro memoria:

- Helvetas (In-trust & Programprojects): 8/6 expatriates (1 replacement in 94)
- Swisscontact (TIT): 4 expatriates
- MRCU (Frisa/Sullivan) 2 expatriates
- SELUP (ITECO) 1 expat till June 94 (1 part time)
- AHMP (ITECO) 2 expats (1 replacement in 94)
- experts associes 4 to 3 expats

NEPAL: Auszahlungen 1989 - 93 und Auszahlungsplanung 1994 - 97

Projekte	Ausführung	Auszahlungen					Auszahlungsplanung			
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
SCHWERPUNKTBEREICHE (A-C):										
A) TRANSPORT										
- Lamosangu-Jiri-Strasse	DEH	1'109	387	617	647	800	800	400	-	-
- Charnawati Rehabilitation	DEH/ITECO	4'874	3'889	2'135	21	-	-	-	-	-
- Arniko Highway Maintenance	DEH/ITECO	2'457	385	451	1'584	2'350	3'700	3'500	3'000	3'000
- Maintenance & Rehabil. Coordination Unit	DEH/VODA/PVT	-	-	-	1'244	520	500	500	500	500
- Regional Maintenance and Rehabil. - RMRP	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	1'350	1'000	1'200
- Hängebrückenbau	DEH/HELVETAS	2'122	883	1'204	1'992	1'270	1'530	1'500	1'290	530
	Subtotal A:	10'562	5'544	4'407	5'488	4'940	7'230	7'250	5'790	5'230
B) BERUFSBILDUNG										
- Jiri Technical School	DEH	925	848	736	695	700	700	850	600	600
- Balaju Technical Training Center	DEH/HELVETAS	1'286	1'403	760	650	700	650	600	400	400
- Ingenieurausbildung IOE	COFIDA	2'100	-	-	-	1'000	800	2'000	2'000	1'500
- Techn. Education & Vocational Training	COF-ADB	-	2'095	-	500	400	1'000	1'500	1'500	1'000
- Berufsschul- Lehrerausbildung	DEH/SC	-	220	533	1'185	1'500	1'900	1'900	1'200	1'000
	Subtotal B:	4'311	4'566	2'029	3'030	4'300	5'050	6'850	5'700	4'500
C) LAENDLICHE ENTWICKLUNG										
- Integrated Hill Development	DEH	3'943	2'106	199	-18	-	-	-	-	-
- D-R Community Forestry	DEH	-	-	488	553	900	1'300	1'500	1'500	2'000
- Palpa Development	DEH/HELVETAS	500	551	709	395	280	350	250	-	-
- User Group Support	DEH/NGO, N	-	-	25	102	260	250	250	250	250
- National Potatoe Development	DEH	1'901	1'188	1'088	692	800	800	700	600	250
- Gemüsesaatzucht	FAO	1'020	2'311	340	352	1'135	1'000	500	500	-
- Narayani III Bewässerung	COFIDA	3'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	500	500	-	-	-
- Community Water Supply & Sanitation	HELVETAS	2'065	-	-	179	35	285	350	350	350
- D-R-S Mother Child Health	DEH	-	-	366	291	600	1'000	1'400	1'500	2'000
- Natural Family Planning	NGO, N	76	30	102	20	-	-	-	-	-
- Health Laboratory Services	WHO	541	-	-	203	135	50	-	-	-
- Sustainable Land Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1'000	3'000
	Subtotal C:	13'046	7'186	4'317	3'769	4'645	5'535	5'150	5'700	7'850
D) Pilot- und Spezialaktionen										
- Institut f. Integr. Bergentwicklung-ICIMOD	UNESCO	742	492	45	580	540	-	-	-	-
- Salleri Chialsa Kleinkraftwerk	DEH/ITECO	475	894	1'564	1'993	900	700	300	100	100
- Agri-Projects Service Centers	FAO	296	896	124	43	1,15	-	-	-	-
- National Conservation Strategy	IUCN	250	600	984	1'251	1'300	700	1'000	1'000	500
- Nepal Law Society	DEH/NGO, N	-	-	-	-	75	100	125	125	150
- Koordinationsbüro (inkl. Transfers)	-	338	953	918	1'066	1'120	1'190	1'331	1'350	1'350
- Kleinaktionen KoBü	-	-	-	-	-	50	100	100	100	100
- Verschiedenes (Kleinaktionen, etc.)	-	502	335	601	267	-	100	300	300	500
	Subtotal D:	2'603	4'170	4'236	5'200	3'995	2'890	3'156	2'975	2'700
TOTAL A+B+C+D:		30'522	21'466	14'989	17'487	17'855	20'705	22'406	20'165	20'280
E) Andere Kredite										
- Programmkredit Helvetas	-	598	645	601	663	-	-	-	-	-
- Programmkredit SRK	-	154	197	290	610	-	-	-	-	-
- Umweltkredit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- HUMANITAERE HILFE		966	527	220	1'881					
	Subtotal E:									
TOTAL A + B + C + D + E		32'240	23'082	15'889	20'567					