

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification  
Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System  
Fifth reporting cycle, 2014-2015 leg

Report from enter the  
name of the Party as  
affected country Party



July 25, 2014

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Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

CONS-O-1

Number and size of information events organized on the subject of desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity, and audience reached by media addressing DLDD and DLDD synergies

Global target

Percentage of population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity

30 %

2018

National contribution to the global target

Percentage of national population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity

11,96

2011

2013

2015

2017

2019

Voluntary national target

Percentage of national population informed about DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity

%

11,33

Year

2013

Which national target your country has established to measure progress in achieving the priorities established in the national action programme, if different from the target suggested above?

Information events

Year	Number of events	Total estimated participants
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012	1663	21404
2013	1673	21864
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Mass media articles and radio/television programmes about these events

Year	Number	Estimated people reached
2012	354	3974175
2013	363	3974175
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Sources of information

Activity Profile and Annual Progress Report of Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management and Communication Centre (AICC), Ministry of Agriculture Development (MoAD)

Qualitative assessment

Does your country have a national communication strategy addressing DLDD and/or DLDD synergies with climate change and biodiversity in place?

Yes

No

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., regarding the implementation of the Comprehensive Communication Strategy, activities relating to the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight Against Desertification, etc.):

## Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

Effective implementation of the Rio conventions is a major challenge for a developing country like Nepal. The main challenges are due in large part by limited resources, institutional capacities, effective coordination among the stakeholders and lack of trained manpower. However, beside these difficulties Government of Nepal is committed to the goals of Rio conventions and has been actively engaged in developing, reporting and implementing communication strategy, namely the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC).

Nepal prepared submitted “Initial National Communication to the Conference of the Parties of the United Framework Convention on Climate Change” on July 2004 and Second National Communication (SNC) report prepared and submitted in 2012 and preparation of Third National Communication is in process.

The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment has prepared and submitted three National Reports including National Action Program (NAP) to the UNCCD Secretariat. The NAP includes the composition of a National Coordinating Body (NCB) to coordinate its implementation under the Chairmanship of Honorable Minister for Environment comprising Honorable Vice Chairman of the National Planning Commission, Honorable Member of Parliamentary Committee on Environment, Secretaries of the Ministries (MoSTE, MoFSC, MoFALD, MoAD and MoLRM), Executive Secretary of Water and Energy Commission, Member of Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Chairpersons of Associations ( DDC, Municipality, VDC, NGOs Federation), President of Federations (Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Nepalese Journalist, Community Forestry Users, Irrigation Water Users Association), representative of donor agency and three experts.

Similarly, Nepal has prepared Nepal Biodiversity Strategy in 2002 and Nepal Biodiversity Strategy Implementation Plan (NBSIP) in 2006. Nepal has already submitted four national reports to CBD Secretariat and in 2014 submitted Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. All communication strategy and national reports prepared under the Rio Convention clearly signifies the protection of valuable natural resources, mainly, land, watershed resources, forest, and biodiversity. To achieve the convention target as well as national target a functional coordination and integrated planning approach has been adopted by the Government of Nepal to fight against land degradation and desertification.



Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

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Web site of the Relevant Agencies
Annual Report of Ministry of Science, Technology and Development

Voluntary national target

Percent increase in the number of CSOs and STIs participating in the Convention process at national level, per biennium



Which national target your country has established to measure progress in achieving the priorities established in the national action programme, if different from the target suggested above?

Following national target has been established by the government to conserve land and forest,

- National Land Use Policy 2012, approved by the government,
- Land use map of 75 districts in the scale of 1:50000 has been prepared,
- Land use map of 58 municipalities in the scale of 1:10,000 has been prepared,
- Land improvement programme launched all over the country to increase agriculture production and productivity,
- An action plan prepared to end the dual ownership of land,
- 40% of the country area will be covered by forest,
- 1700 Community Forest User Group (CFUG) formulated,
- 1000 CFUG prepared Climate Change Adaptation Plan,
- Income and livelihoods opportunities of 300000 households belonging to poor, disadvantaged, ethnic group and women enhanced through sustainable forest management,
- 100,000 people received full time employment through implementation of various forest management activities,
- 400 sub-watershed management plan prepared and implemented in 300 sub-watershed of 67 districts,
- Integrated Community Soil Conservation in 110 sub-watersheds,
- An integrated community based watershed management programmes based on river basin concept implemented,
- Prepare biodiversity inventory in 75 districts,
- Prepare and implement integrated Chure Watershed Conservation plan ( a kind of physiographic zone which severely vulnerable for erosion and landslide) in 24 districts,
- Prioritize and for implement soil conservation and watershed management programmes in 2020 sub-watersheds,
- Handover 120000 hectare of forest to local community for management and use,
- Carry out risk / vulnerability mapping and zoning to prevent from water induced disasters like floods, inundation, landslides, drought, debris flood GLOF and epidemics of water borne disease,
- Prepare flood risk map on high priority areas,
- Enforce land use restrictions in vulnerable areas to prevent risk arising from use of flood zone lands,
- Preparation of hazard maps of the watersheds and,
- Carry out river training works.

Qualitative assessment

Is your country undertaking initiatives to increase the participation of CSOs and STIs in DLDD-related programmes and projects?

Yes  No

Provide a short description of actions taken at the national level to promote participation by CSOs and STIs in the Convention processes.

### Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Science and Technology Institutions (STIs) are actively involved in providing training, organizing workshop, campaign to increase the skill, knowledge and raise awareness of general people and relevant stakeholders in sustainable land management. Various workshops were organized on the issues of post conflict land issues and land management, soil fertility management, land fragmentation, land reform and dual ownership of land. Beside, CSOs and STIs were invited in various workshops, conferences and training courses organized by government agencies, projects and programmes.

Formal and informal education campaigns were launched to impart knowledge and skill on sustainable management of land, forest, biodiversity and natural resources. Similarly, courses on environment, natural resources management and land management, climate change were in the agenda and discussed frequently in different forum involving students, academia, researcher, policy makers, GOs and NGOs including civil society organizations.

Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

CONS-O-4

Number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and science and technology institutions (STIs) in the field of education

Global target

A steady growth in the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs is recorded along the implementation period of The Strategy

National contribution to the global target: number of DLDD-related initiatives implemented by CSOs and STIs in the field of education

Year	Number of CSOs initiatives	Number of STIs initiatives
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		270
2013		2919
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Sources of information

Annual Report of Nepal Agriculture Research Council(2012-2013), Soil Science Division, Khumaltar

Voluntary national target

Percent increase in the number of DLDD-related education initiatives undertaken by CSOs and STIs, per biennium



Which national target your country has established to measure progress in achieving the priorities established in the national action programme, if different from the target suggested above?

The NAP has identified different action programs for capacity development in line with the needs and areas identified by UNCCD which are as following:

- Education and creation of public awareness on the use of energy efficient technology,
- Rehabilitation of degraded watershed,
- mobilization of community, user groups, NGOs and local bodies, mass media,
- development, transfer and adoption of technology
- promotion of energy efficient stoves; rain water harvesting,
- Promotion of bioengineering, cable cars, solar and mico-hydro,
- sustainable use of endemic species, germplasm conservation, and promotion of agroforestry,
- Capacity building on disaster preparedness and rehabilitation,
- conservation of biodiversity and natural habitat,
- establishment of synergy between relevant conventions,
- identification and mapping of drought prone area, establishment of demonstration plot for conservation,
- establishment of early warning system, and promotion of community managed early warning system and flood and drought forecasting,
- participatory research on land degradation and,
- involvement of local bodies, natural resource users, farmers, and women and other institutions such as NGOs, CBOs, media, academia and research institutions in land management and forest conservation.

Qualitative assessment

Is your country undertaking initiatives to increase the number of DLDD-related initiatives in the education sector implemented by CSOs and STIs?

Yes

No



### Operational objective 1: Advocacy, awareness raising and education

Provide a short description of actions taken at the national level to increase the number of DLDD-related initiatives of CSOs and STIs in the field of education.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Science and Technology Institutions (STIs) are actively involved in providing training, organizing workshop, campaign to increase the skill, knowledge and raise awareness of general people and relevant stakeholders in sustainable land management. Various workshops were organized on the issues of post conflict land issues and land management, soil fertility management, land fragmentation, land reform and dual ownership of land.

Formal and informal education campaigns were launched to impart knowledge and skill on sustainable management of land forest, biodiversity and natural resources. Similarly, courses on environment, natural resources management and land management climate change were in the agenda and discussed frequently in different forum involving students, academia, researcher, policy makers, GOs and NGOs including civil society organizations. Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management has formulated hundreds of Soil Conservation User's Committee in various districts and these CSOs are undertaking programmes on soil conservation and watershed management like land slide control, gully control, on-farm conservation, construction of water harvesting pond, tree and grass plantation, terrace improvement, water source protection, trainings and workshops. Various Universities are launching Bachelor and Master programme on soil science, soil mapping, agronomy, soil conservation, forest management and biodiversity conservation, climate change and environmental management.

CONS-0-5

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have finalized the formulation/ revision of national, subregional and regional action programmes (NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs) aligned to The Strategy, taking into account biophysical and socio-economic information, national planning and policies, and integration into investment frameworks

Global target

Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities that have formulated/ revised a NAP/SRAP/RAP aligned to The Strategy

≥ 80 %

2018

National contribution to the global target

Does your country have a NAP aligned to the Strategy?

Yes

No

Qualitative assessment

Is your NAP being implemented?

Yes

No

Please answer the following two questions only if your country has not aligned the NAP to the Strategy

Voluntary national target

When do you plan to align your NAP to the Strategy?

2014-2015

2016-2017

2018-2019

No Plan Yet

Which national target your country has established to measure progress in achieving the priorities established in the national action programme, if different from the target suggested above?

Qualitative assessment

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., national circumstances affecting the NAP alignment and implementation process)

The National Action Programme (NAP) on Land Degradation and Desertification is comprehensive document that mainly covers programmes and targets on forest management, soil and water conservation, pasture management, special programmes for the mountains, food security and poverty alleviation, early warning and disaster relief systems, and cross sectoral programmes. The main constraints experienced during implementation of NAP is the lack of needed financial resources, unavailability of technology, institutional set up and coverage and coordination among relevant agencies. Similarly, there is a tendency to look land degradation issue as a regular natural phenomena that so it lacks focused attention and allocation of required technical, financial resources and also enabling legal instrument. Nepal is geographically very diverse having severe problems of land slide, erosion, river bank cutting, and flooding especially during rainy season. However, in the dry season there is problem of drought, food insecurity, wind erosion and lack of drinking and water for irrigation. In conclusion, it can be said that Nepal lacks sufficient resources to address the complex problems and challenges of land degradation and saving life and property of people and improve the living standard of its people..

Sources of information

NEPAL STOCKTAKING REPORT: LAND DEGRADATION

Annual Report of Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

**CONS-0-7**

Number of initiatives for synergistic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions or mechanisms for joint implementation, at all levels

**Global target**

Each affected country Party has either one joint national plan in place or functional mechanism(s) to ensure synergies among the three Rio conventions

2014

**National contribution to the global target**

Was your country implementing joint planning/programming initiatives for the three Rio conventions in the current reporting period?

Yes

Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions

No

Were there any operational mechanisms that facilitated joint implementation of the three Rio Conventions during the current reporting period?

Yes

Yes, but for only two of the Rio conventions

No

Please answer the following questions if your country has such initiatives or mechanisms in place

**Qualitative assessment**

If your country has initiatives for synergistic planning/programming of the three Rio conventions, specify the type of joint initiative(s):

Evaluation of national plans and identification of gaps in synergies

Identification of national sectors and policies that could benefit from synergies and cooperation

Review of national policies to enhance cooperation and synergies

Enhancement of the institutional and scientific capacities and awareness of relevant stakeholders

Other (please describe below):

**Qualitative assessment**

If your country has mechanisms for joint implementation, specify the type of mechanism(s):

Regular meetings between focal points and focal point teams of the Rio conventions

A national coordinating committee for the implementation of the Rio conventions

National coordination on synergies in reporting under the Rio conventions

Other (please describe below):

Provide any complementary information as needed:

Nepal National Capacity Self-Assessment Report, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment

Nepal Status Paper, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 (Rio+20), Nepal

**Sources of information**

## CONS-0-8

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities to have established and supported a national/subregional/regional monitoring system for DLDD

## Global target

Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities that have established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD

≥ 60 %

2018

## National contribution to the global target

Is a monitoring system specifically dedicated to DLDD established in your country?

Yes No 

If yes, is the monitoring system regularly updated and functional?

Yes No 

Please answer the following questions if your country has not established and supported national monitoring systems for DLDD by the end of the current reporting period

## Voluntary national target

When does your country plan to establish and support a national monitoring system for DLDD?

2014-2015

2016-2017

2018-2019

No Plan Yet

Which national target your country has established to measure progress in achieving the priorities established in the national action programme, if different from the target suggested above?

## Sources of information

Ministry of Land Reform and Management, Nepal

Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Nepal

Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Nepal

National Planning Commission Secretariat, Nepal

Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal

## Qualitative assessment

Does your country have a monitoring system partially covering DLDD?

Yes No 

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., major difficulties experienced, how the system is being supported, etc.):

Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management has extensive programme in 56 Districts of Nepal mainly focussing on land use development, community integrated watershed management program; land productivity conservation; development infrastructure protection and development; community soil conservation and extension; technology development; study and research; sub-watershed mapping; and monitoring and evaluation. Similarly, Ministry of Land Reform and Management is undertaking the task of preparing land use map of different districts and Village Development Committees that reflect the present land use, land capability, and proposed land use based on the National Land Use Policy, 2012. However, there is a need to develop comprehensive national monitoring system on drought, land degradation, food insecurity that provide clear picture on the state of land degradation, pertinent issues and measures to be undertaken.

## Knowledge-sharing systems

List any DLDD-relevant knowledge-sharing system in your country, providing an Internet link and estimated number of users per year (add as many rows as necessary).

Operational objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

Name of the system:	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
Internet link:	<a href="http://www.dscwm.gov.np/">http://www.dscwm.gov.np/</a>
Estimated number of users per year:	10000

Name of the system:	Ministry of Agriculture Development
Internet link:	<a href="http://www.moad.gov.np/">http://www.moad.gov.np/</a>
Estimated number of users per year:	50000

Name of the system:	Nepal Agriculture Research Council, Soil Science Division
Internet link:	<a href="http://www.narc.org.np/org/soil_science.php">http://www.narc.org.np/org/soil_science.php</a>
Estimated number of users per year:	30000

Name of the system:	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
Internet link:	<a href="http://www.molrm.gov.np/">http://www.molrm.gov.np/</a>
Estimated number of users per year:	10000

Operational objective 3: Science, technology and knowledge

**CONS-0-10**

Number of revised NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs reflecting knowledge of DLDD drivers and their interactions, and of the interaction of DLDD with climate change and biodiversity

**Global target**

Percentage of revised NAPs/SRAPs/RAPs that have successfully gone through a quality self-assessment.

≥ 70 %

2018

CONS-0-13

Number of countries, subregional and regional reporting entities engaged in building capacity to combat DLDD on the basis of the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) or other methodologies and instruments

Global target

Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities that implement DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects

≥ 90 %

National contribution to the global target

Is your country implementing DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects on the basis of the NCSA?

Yes

No

Is your country implementing DLDD-specific capacity-building plans or programmes/projects on the basis of other methodologies and instruments to assess national capacity-building needs?

Yes

No

Provide any relevant information on the size, scope, effectiveness and status of the initiatives implemented, or other complementary information as needed

**President Chure Conservation Programme**

The Chure The Churia or Siwalik region is located in between Bhabar and the middle mountain regions considered the recharge zone for the Terai region. It is comprised of sandstone, mudstones, siltstone, and conglomerates. It is the youngest, rugged and weakest physiographic region, and hence is extremely unstable and vulnerable to soil erosion. It is stretched in 33 Terai districts of the country, and incorporates about 12.76 per cent of the total area, where more than 15 per cent of the total population of the country reside. This region is very rich in biodiversity and other natural resources. Since last decades Chure has experienced heavy pressure from increasing human population. The main problems associated with Chure are the deforestation, illegal cutting of trees, expansion of agricultural land, grazing and extraction of sand and boulders. Due to the degradation of Chure heavy monsoon rain carries sediment and debris to the lower basin. The debris deposited in the lower basin of Chure reduce the carrying capacity of the rivers, which causes riverbed rising, river bank cutting, flashfloods and desertification of agricultural lands. Siltation of reservoirs and barrages, and breaching of roads and bridges usually causes loss of life and properties.

After realization of severe land degradation and loss of vegetation the Chure region Government of Nepal through the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation has started “President Chure Conservation Programme” since the fiscal year 2010/2011/. In 2012 alone from its own internal sources Government of Nepal invested around 1.5 million US\$ for the conservation and rehabilitation of Churia. The main objective of this programme is to restore the ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation and land conservation and management through the application of various programme like plantation, water harvesting, on-farm conservation, participatory watershed management programmes, water source protection, grass plantation, promotion of agro-forestry, land slide control, riverbank protection and etc.

Sources of information

- Annual Report and Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Annual Report of Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Nepal
- 

Qualitative assessment

Has your country assessed DLDD-related capacity-building needs?

Yes

No

Did you country receive technical and/or financial assistance to build capacities to combat DLDD?

Yes

No

Operational objective 4: Capacity-building

From which institutions and which type of assistance was provided?	Financial	Technical
UNCCD Secretariat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Global Mechanism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Global Environment Facility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bilateral agencies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other multilateral organizations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**CONS-O-14**

Number of affected country Parties, subregional and regional entities whose investment frameworks, established within the integrated financing strategy (IFS) devised by the Global Mechanism (GM) or within other IFSs, reflect leveraging national, bilateral and multilateral resources to combat DLDD

**Global target**

Percentage of affected country Parties, subregional and regional reporting entities that have developed integrated investment frameworks (IIFs)

≥ 50 %

2014

National contribution to the global target

Does your country have an integrated investment framework?

Yes

No

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g. is the IIF based on the NAP; non-traditional and innovative financing targeted by the IIF; overview of the progress in implementing the IIF in your country; assistance received in the development or implementation of the IIF from the GM or other development partners, etc.)

Sources of information

Please answer the following questions only if your country has not developed an IIF by the end of the reporting period

Voluntary national target

When does your country plan to establish an IIF?

2014-2015

2016-2017

2018-2019

No Plan Yet

Which national target your country has established to measure progress in achieving the priorities established in the national action programme, if different from the target suggested above?

**CONS-O-16**

Degree of adequacy, timeliness and predictability of financial resources made available by developed country Parties to combat DLDD

Rating of the bilateral assistance received for the implementation of the Convention and its Strategy during the reporting period

Adequacy of bilateral assistance received	Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Fairly adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Timeliness of bilateral assistance received	Timely	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Fairly timely	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not timely	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Predictability of bilateral assistance received	Predictable	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Fairly predictable	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Not predictable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Provide any complementary information (e.g., additional information on other aspects beyond those mentioned above which impact proper planning and effective implementation of the Convention in your country, etc.)

Major problems associated with proper planning and effective monitoring of the Convention are:

- Inadequate financial resources,
- Insufficient priority given for sustainable land management and rehabilitation of degraded land,
- Lacking trained and dedicated staffs,
- Weak inter-sectoral and interagency coordination,
- Lack of effective monitoring mechanisms,
- Poor database

Qualitative assessment

Did your country receive assistance in raising resources from bilateral donors? Yes  No

If yes, from whom?

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- International Organization of Migration (IOM)
- Asian development Bank (ADB)
- International Centre of Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

CONS-0-18

Amount of financial resources and type of incentives which have enabled access to technology by affected country Parties

## Global target

A steady growth in the financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by affected country Parties is recorded along the implementation period of the Strategy

A steady growth in the number of economic and policy incentives reported upon is recorded along the implementation period of the Strategy

National contribution to the target: estimated amount of financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology

Year	Currency	Amount
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012	USD - US Dollar	7214488
2013	USD - US Dollar	6394234
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Has your country established economic and policy incentives intended to facilitate access to technology?

Yes No 

Sources of information

Nepal Academy of Science and Technology, Khumaltar, Lalitpur

Alternative Energy Promotion Centre, Khumaltar, Lalitpur

Annual Report of Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Nepal

Voluntary national target

Percentage increase of financial resources allocated to facilitate access to technology by a given year

%

Year

Which national target your country has established to measure progress in achieving the priorities established in the national action programme, if different from the target suggested above?

Qualitative assessment

Provide any complementary information as needed (e.g., a short overview of specific aspects and the nature of technology transfer in your country, aspects in which there is a need to increase the level of technology transfer, etc.)

Foreign Investment and Technology Transfer Act 1992 (amendment 1996) has made provision to expedient to promote foreign investment and technology transfer for making the economy viable, dynamic and competitive through the maximum mobilization of the limited capital, human and the other natural resources. The Act clearly mentioned that transfer of technology or be made under an agreement between an industry and a foreign investor on the following matters:

- Use of any technological right, specialization, formula, process, patent or technical know-how of foreign origin,
- Use of any trademark of foreign ownership,
- Acquiring any foreign technical, consultancy, management and marketing service

An example can be cited where Renewable World (RW) , UK has implemented a pilot project on "Technology Transfer and Pilot Implementation of Hydraulic Ram Pump in Nepal" to support for community water supply, hygiene and sanitation in Dhading District. Similarly, Research Centre for Applied Science and Technology (RECAST) has developed technology on improved cook stove to promote efficient use of energy a project supported by Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPIC).



Identification

Identification code

Enter the Identification Code (ID), number or acronym given to the activity funded (if known)

Name of the activity  
funded

Enter the name or title of the activity, project, programme, organization or initiative

Reporting process-related issues

Financial resources

Could your country count on sufficient financial resources to meet UNCCD reporting obligations? Yes  No

Provide an estimate of the amount invested from your country's national budget into the current UNCCD reporting process

Year	Currency	Amount
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013	USD - US Dollar	3000
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Human resources

Provide an estimate of the people involved in your country in the UNCCD reporting process, and of the total number of months dedicated by these persons to the reporting process

Year	Number of people	Number of months
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012	10	3
2013	10	3
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		

Knowledge

Could your country count on sufficient technical and scientific knowledge to meet UNCCD reporting obligations? Yes  No

If no, describe the main reasons and the difficulties encountered

The most challenging aspects in reporting is the unavailability of the published data, information and data set.

Coordination

Was coordination at the national level with the relevant line ministries satisfactory in order to report comprehensively and coherently? Yes  No

Participation and consultation

Was a participatory or consultative approach applied to involve all relevant stakeholders in the reporting process? Yes  No

Validation

Was a validation meeting held as a part of the reporting process? Yes  No

Subregional and regional processes

Did your country cooperate with the entities entrusted with preparing the subregional and regional action programme reports? Yes  No

Accommodation of specific requests within decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties

Reporting on specific COP requests: iterative process on indicators

Tick the boxes only if you have experienced difficulties in reporting on one or more performance indicator(s). When doing so, place the tick mark under the e-SMART criterion for which the difficulty occurred.

	Economic	Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Relevant	Time-bound
CONS-0-1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CONS-0-18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Any other country-specific issues

Does your country have any specific issue to bring to the attention of the Conference of the Parties? Yes  No

If yes, please specify under which of the following broad categories it can be classified

- Policy, legislative and/or institutional framework
- Capacity-building and awareness-raising
- Desertification/land degradation and drought and sustainable land management monitoring and assessment/research
- Funding/resource mobilization
- Knowledge management and decision-making support
- Participation, collaboration and networking
- Reporting and review process
- Other

Please describe below:

Land is a principle resource for livelihoods of the people and socio-economic development of Nepal. Land resource sector faces numerous challenges and problems especially meeting objective of sustainable land management, increase production and productivity of the land. There is still insufficient coordination and joint implementation mechanism of three sisters Rio convention that make the planning implementation, monitoring, coordination, progress reporting and distribution of available resources very cumbersome . Harmonization of planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting is absolutely needed at this juncture. Other important aspect is the lack of resources for research and study related to DLDD that make reporting even more challenging because of the unavailability of the data and information.

## Submission form

Name of the reporting officer	Dr. Jay Ram Adhikari
Date of completion	25/07/2014
Please enter your email address to authorize this submission	jradhikari@hotmail.com
Name of the authorizing officer	Mr. Gokarna Mani Duwadee
Date of authorization	25/07/2014
Please enter your email address to authorize this submission	gduwadee@hotmail.com