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TAYAR NEPAL PROGRAM POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS OF TAYAR NEPAL PROJECT-YEAR 4

Summary Report

16 March, 2023

SUMMARY OF PEA OF TAYAR NEPAL PROJECT, YEAR-4

municipalities planned under Year 4 AWP will be instrumental in fulfilling this agenda. However, such sharing workshop should be arranged at-least once in every four months.

- The DRRM localization training planned under Year 4 AWP for the new team of elected representatives should be conducted as a residential training with integration of new sessions on SDG, climate change adaptation, resilience building and COVID-19 experience focusing on institutionalization and sustainability of the project activities as envisioned.

Conclusion

PEA in Year 4, needed a comprehensive and robust assessment to inform Tayar Nepal's adaptive management and activities to be carried out in the optional period of one year. This PEA intended to provide a clear roadmap of political, economy and environmental pictures (with special attention to impact of ongoing geopolitical dynamics including Russia and Ukraine war, provincial and general elections. The PEA 4 study besides others has prioritized its discussion and analysis around the six key issues as suggested by the Tayar Nepal team. Being in optional period, the focus of the project is on consolidating its initiatives and expediting their successful implementation on the ground. The 2022 elections had experimented with a new way of political power sharing and representation across ideological line. It has pulled the political parties up from conventional ideological biases and power base and pushed for issue-based politics including climate change, disaster risk reduction and management, pollution control, among others. It has also presented options for democratic practices other than conventional ones forcing political parties to avoid ideological conflict and focus on less conflictual issues like climate change, disaster risk management, economic growth implying need for new theories of change. Tayar Nepal can use this expansion of grey area of political environment for mainstreaming and integrating its contributions.

Tayar Nepal over the past three years has contributed significantly in institution building but these contributions are largely in paper. Tayar Nepal needs to complete implementation of some of the key recommendations made in PEA 3 especially in training and orienting the new political, technical and administrative leadership on DRRM and project activities, for making them understand the idea behind driving the project such as implementation of RSLUP, mitigation and private sector development, GESI sensitive DRRM and other activities in their municipalities. The partners are informed that Tayar Nepal will be closing in 2024 however, there is need of adequate communication and coordination to avoid any confusion regarding the detail modality of closure and exit. This will help partners for better preparation to continue DRRM activities after the project exit.

As local leaders have proactively included the DRRM agenda in their election manifesto, it can be a powerful way to internalize it in government policies. This is a significant progress and needs to be capitalized for larger support and consensus, targeted to improved disaster preparedness and risk reduction initiatives at the local level. The new leadership is enthusiastic and supportive to implement Tayar activities being cautious that it will not hamper their political future and it will give them credit for the successfully implemented projects. Tayar Nepal and USAID should use this opportunity to strategize consolidation and internalize its current initiatives and engage the new leaders for DRR issues.