

Annex B: Relevant timeline, 1989-2016

Year	Global context	Nepalese context	Danish context
1989	Warsaw Pact collapses, Germany reunites.	<i>Master Plan for the Forestry Sector.</i>	Nepal selected as a priority country for Danish development aid. Danida-supported Community Forestry Training Project, a component of the World Bank-funded Hill Community Forestry Project (1989-1998). Danida-support to the National Dairy Development Corporation begins.
1990	UN World Summit for Children (New York). World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien).	A People's Movement (<i>Janandolan</i>) leads to restoration of multiparty democracy. MDG indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate: young females 33%; young males 68%. • Child mortality rate: infants 10.0%; children 14.2%. • Forest cover: 34%. • Mobile phone users: 0% 	
1991	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is dissolved.	First democratic elections held. <i>Eighth Five-year Plan</i> (1992/3-1996/7).	Royal Danish Embassy opens in Kathmandu. Denmark supports elections.
1992	UN Conference on Environment & Development (Rio de Janeiro): Agenda 21 and conventions signed on biodiversity, desertification and climate change. The Cold War is declared to be over by the presidents of the USA and Russian Federation.		Denmark begins a pro-governance programme comprising many small, embassy-managed projects. Basic Primary Education Project Phase I (BPEP I, 1992-1998).
1993	UN Commission on Sustainable Development established. World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna).	<i>Nepal Environmental Policy and Action Plan</i> (NEPAP).	
1994	International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo).		
1995	Fourth World Conference on Women held (Beijing). World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen).		
1996		The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) launches a 'People's War'.	<i>Country Strategy 1996-2000 for Danish Development Assistance to Nepal</i> (priority sectors are education, environment, natural resources management, and energy, with human

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			rights and governance as key cross-cutting issues). Nepal-Denmark Watershed Management Project (1996-1998).
1997	Kyoto Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the climate change convention (UNFCCC): Kyoto Protocol. Asian ecological and financial chaos: forest fires in Indonesia and Malaysia, and banking/currency crises in Thailand, South Korea, Indonesia and elsewhere.	Local elections held (the last to date). <i>Ninth Five-year Plan</i> (1997-2002), with focus on poverty alleviation	Phase I of the Human Rights and Governance Programme (1997-2002). Revenue Administration Support Programme (1997-2010).
1998			Natural Resource Management Sector Assistance Programme (NARMSAP, 1998-2005). School Sector Reform Plan support programme (in three phases, 1998-2013). National Dairy Development Board Support Project (1998-2002).
1999		Legislative elections held.	Phase I of the Energy Sector Assistance Programme (ESAP I, 1999-2007). Environmental Sector Programme Support (ESPS, 1999-2005). Basic Primary Education Project Phase II (BPEP II, 1999-2004).
2000	UN Millennium Summit and the Millennium Development Goals. Second World Water Forum (the Hague): water security critical for 21st Century. World Education Forum (Dakar): broad government commitment to achieving Education for All.	MDG indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate: young females 60%; young males 81%. • Child mortality rate: infants 6.3%; children 8.5%. • Forest cover: 27%. • Mobile phone users: 0% 	New overall strategy: Denmark's Development Policy Partnership 2000. Country strategy expires. No new strategy is approved due to the political situation and armed conflict.
2001	Terrorist actions in New York initiate actions, reactions, invasions, and acts of terrorism that have undermined human solidarity and development aims ever since.	Jun: King Birendra and his immediate family are massacred. <i>Hydropower Policy</i> . Official launch of Basic Primary Education Project Phase II.	
2002	World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg). United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, México): broad	<i>Water Resources Strategy</i> . <i>Tenth Five-year Plan</i> (2002-2007), a framework for growth, social sector development, social inclusion, and governance.	Annual Consultations between Denmark and Nepal (topics: conflict, human rights and good governance; poverty).

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	government commitment to the Monterrey Consensus on development investment, aid, debt, trade, and <i>inter alia</i> reconfirmation of the 0.7% GNI target for ODA.	Nepal 'Foreign Aid Policy' to facilitate donor coordination. <i>National Transport Policy.</i> <i>Industrial Development Perspective Plan: Vision 2020.</i> Official launch of Teacher Education Project (2002-2007).	
2003	High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development (New York): review of status of implementation and tasks ahead for the Monterrey Consensus.	Last local government elected representatives end role. <i>Sustainable Development Agenda for Nepal (SDAN).</i> Official launch of Secondary Education Support Programme (SESP). Official launch of Community School Support Project (CSSP, 2003-2008).	Phase II of the Human Rights and Governance Programme (2003-2009). Danida initiates support to the SESP. Annual Consultations between Denmark and Nepal (topics: peace process and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper; decision to focus on education and environment, and the CCTs of human rights and governance). Denmark joins nine other donors on the <i>Basic Operating Guidelines</i> , outlining principles of impartiality, transparency, accountability and inclusion.
2004		<i>Local Infrastructure Development Policy.</i> <i>Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Policy.</i> Official launch of Education for All Programme (EFA, 2004-2009).	Danida initiates support to the EFA Programme.
2005	Kyoto Protocol enters into force. <i>Millennium Ecosystem Assessment</i> released. <i>European Consensus on Development.</i> <i>Paris Declaration</i> by High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.	Feb: Palace coup, King Gyenandra suspends democracy. <i>National Water Plan.</i>	Plan for an integrated environmental programme (forestry-urban/industrial-renewable energy) shelved due to the palace coup. Many development activities suspended other than on education, human rights and good governance.
2006	Conference on Global Monitoring Report 'Education for All' (Copenhagen).	Apr: second <i>Janandolan</i> forces King Gyenandra to restore democracy. Nov: Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed, ending the civil war. <i>Rural Energy Policy.</i>	Cooperation re-starts with focus on peace building. Performance Review: Harmonisation and Alignment Plan for all programmes put in place Interim Strategy 2006-2008 for Danish Development Assistance.
2007	<i>4th Assessment Report</i> of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. UNFCCC CoP (Bali): REDD+ and launch of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). UK Treasury's <i>Stern Review on the Economics of Climate</i>	Jan: Interim Parliament. Feb: Nepal Peace Trust Fund established. Apr: Interim Government. Dec: Plan for abolition of monarchy approved.	Phase II of the Energy Sector Assistance Programme (ESAP II, 2007-2012). Annual Consultations between Denmark and Nepal (topics: re-starting programmes suspended in February 2005).

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	<i>Change.</i>	Three-Year Interim Plan (TYIP) 2007/08 to 2009/10.	Strategy for Danish Development Assistance, <i>A World for All</i> .
2008	World Glacier Monitoring Service: alarm over doubling of melt rates. <i>Accra Agenda for Action</i> by High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. Follow-up Conference on Monterrey Consensus (Doha). Global financial crisis and great recession begins.	Apr: Constitutional Assembly elections. May: Constituent Assembly proclaims Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic (ending the 240 year-old monarchy). Aug: Constituent Assembly elects Pushpa Kamal Dahal ('Prachanda') of the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist as Prime Minister. Aug-Sep: heavy rains and flash-floods raise food and fuel prices and displace many people. June-Dec: real prices rise for cooking oil (26%), coarse rice (19%), kerosene (13%), transportation fuel (27%), and wages have increased by 7-13% (especially in the Terai and urban areas), although household purchasing power has declined and people are falling into debt to survive. Nepal's Local Governance and Community Development (LGCDP) Programme phase I, 2008-2013.	Extension of the interim strategy for Danish development assistance in Nepal 2008-2010. Nov: high-level visit by Danish MFA.
2009	UN high-level conference about the financial and economic crisis and its implications for development.	Jan: drought causes crop losses of 50-70% in the Hills and Mountains of the Far-West and Mid-Western districts, in places amplifying the impact of previous floods. May: government collapses. Nov: Transparency International Corruption Perception Index ranks Nepal 143rd in the world. Dec: Action Plan for civilian re-integration of Maoist ex-combatants. Official launch of the School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP). MDG indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate: young females 77%; young males 87%. • Child mortality rate: infants 3.9%; children 4.8%. • Forest cover: 25%. • Mobile phone users: 26% 	High Level Consultations on the Nepalese-Danish Bilateral Development Co-operation held on 19th May 2009. Phase III of the Human Rights & Governance Programme (2009-2013), including support to LGCDP. Performance Review: applying the <i>Danish Interim Strategy and Basic Operating Guidelines</i> is considered a best practice for development cooperation in a politically fragile situation. <i>Strategy for Danish Humanitarian Action 2010–2015</i> is published by Danida. Danida initiates support to SSRP.
2010	Major drought and fires in Russia, major floods in China and Pakistan, and a cold-weather disaster in Mongolia, all	Jan: high-level political mechanism established as a forum for multi-party dialogue on peace-process issues.	High-Level Consultations between Nepal and Denmark (outcomes: Denmark urges the Government to improve

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	indicate challenging climatic conditions across Asia.	May: government collapses. Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA/FTI) Catalytic Fund grant agreement of \$120 million over three years signed for the Education Sector First Joint Annual Review (JAR) for the Education Sector takes place from April 19 to 23, 2010.	the human rights situation; Nepal to remain a partner country for Denmark; preparation of new Partnership Policy).
2011	The ‘Arab Spring’ movement results in leadership change in Tunisia, Libya, Egypt and elsewhere; Syrian civil war begins. 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan).	Jun: Nepal is declared mine-field free. <i>Climate Change Policy.</i>	<i>Strategic Framework for Growth and Employment</i> is published by Danida. Priority to: improving developing countries’ access to global and regional markets, improving local frameworks for economic growth, advancing access to new technology and innovation, increasing production and processing (value chains), strengthening tax systems and working with the most vulnerable. It also outlines the main principles and priorities for instruments that directly engage the Danish business community in fostering growth and employment.
2012	UN Conference on Sustainable Development +20 (Rio de Janeiro).	May: ‘caretaker’ government appointed.	National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP, 2012-2017). <i>The Right to a Better Life: Strategy for Denmark’s Development Cooperation</i> is published by Danida.
2013		Nov: election of the Second Constituent Assembly. <i>Rural Energy Subsidy Policy.</i> Nepal’s Local Governance and Community Development (LGCDP) Programme phase II, 2013/14-2016/17.	<i>Strategic Framework for Natural Resources, Energy, and Climate</i> (NEC Strategy) is published by Danida. Denmark-Nepal Country Policy Paper 2013-2017.
2014		Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation launches FCPF <i>Emission Reductions Program Idea Note.</i>	Unnati Inclusive Growth Programme (2014-2018). Peace, Rights & Governance Programme (2014-2018), with support to peace fund, governance and decentralisation.
2015	Sustainable Development Goals approved. UNFCCC CoP (Paris): <i>Paris Agreement</i> to limit global temperature rise.	Apr/May: earthquakes. New Constitution approved. Political opposition, and blockade by India. 8th Amendment to the Education Act.	<i>A Guidance Note on Country Exit from Bilateral Development Cooperation.</i> Oct: Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs the Nepalese Government of the Danish Government’s decision to exit Nepal.
2016	Jun: UK referendum narrowly favours leaving the EU. Nov: 2015 <i>Paris Agreement</i> enters into force.	Feb: Indian blockade lifted.	<i>Phasing-out Note for the Danish Development Assistance to Nepal.</i>

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	<p>Nov: US president-elect indicates that US participation in the global climate change response will be cancelled.</p> <p>Nov: UNFCCC CoP (Marrakech): considers the Paris Agreement in light of the new US attitude.</p>		
Sources	<p>Asian Development Bank (2012) <i>World Sustainable Development</i> (Manila). J.O. Caldecott (2017) <i>Aid Performance & Climate Change</i> (Routledge, Abingdon). Various media.</p>	<p>Caldecott, J.O., Hawkes, M., Bajracharya, B. & Lounela, A. (2012) <i>Evaluation of the Country Programme between Finland and Nepal</i>. Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (Helsinki). Jha, P. (2014) <i>Battles of the New Republic: a Contemporary History of Nepal</i> (Hurst, London). Country documents.</p>	<p>MFA Denmark (2016) <i>Denmark in Nepal 25</i>. Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Copenhagen). Intervention documents.</p>