

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT FY 2012-13

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT

FISCAL
YEAR
2012-2013



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Finance

Telephone: 977-1-4211371
Email: ieccd@mof.gov.np
Url: www.mof.gov.np/ieccd
<http://portal.mof.gov.np>



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Finance
International Economic Cooperation
Coordination Division (IECCD)

Singhadurbar, Kathmandu
March 2014

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT

FISCAL
YEAR
2012-2013

International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) encourages printing or copying information exclusively for personal and non commercial use with proper acknowledgement. Users are restricted from reselling, redistributing or creating derivative works for commercial purposes without the written consent of IECCD/MoF.



Government of Nepal

Ministry of Finance

International Economic Cooperation
Coordination Division (IECCD)

Singhadurbar, Kathmandu

March 2014



Government of Nepal

Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat
Finance Minister



FOREWORD

Transparency is an important foundation for effective development cooperation, as has been agreed by recipient countries, development partners, and civil society globally. Built with this conviction, the present Development Cooperation Report (DCR) is a part of the Government of Nepal's efforts to increase transparency of aid information in Nepal – a measure that would enhance mutual accountability and aid effectiveness.

Developing countries face challenges in accessing up-to-date information about foreign aid, which is detrimental to effective planning and managing of resource inflows. Furthermore, citizens in developing countries lack sufficient information in order to hold their governments accountable for the proper use of such resources. In order to bridge this information gap, the Government of Nepal (GoN) established Aid Management Platform (AMP), a system maintaining all aid-related information in a single online portal, and made it publicly accessible in 2013. The DCR is a valuable product of AMP.

I am confident that the present DCR will be helpful to the various stakeholders - policy makers, private sector, general public, academicians, and development partners - to appraise the role of aid in Nepal's holistic development. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our development partners for providing aid information through AMP and also request for a continuous collaboration to further strengthen our mutual accountability.

I am pleased to note the professional competency of the IECCD team in bringing together such a comprehensive Report. I would like to congratulate this team led by Joint Secretary **Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini** for producing such a valuable document.

My sincere appreciation and thanks are also due to UNDP, Denmark, DFID, and USAID for their support in creating the Aid Management Platform (AMP) - an effective tool for enhancing aid transparency and accountability in Nepal.

Ram Sharan Mahat

Office Address:
Singhdurbar, Kathmandu
Nepal

Telephone No.:
+977-1-4211809 (off.)

Telefax:
+977-1-4211831

Web:
www.mof.gov.np



Government of Nepal
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SINGHADURBAR
KATHMANDU, NEPAL



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM FINANCE SECRETARY

The Government of Nepal (GoN) is committed to enhance aid effectiveness, and augment development results. Efforts towards greater aid transparency and mutual accountability will help achieve this commitment. The present Development Cooperation Report (DCR) is the outcome of similar pledging by the Government, which has also been validated through our continuous association with the Paris Declaration 2005, Accra Agenda for Action 2008, and Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation 2011. I am delighted to note that the DCR is the single comprehensive document in Nepal that presents and analyzes exhaustive aid information that has been supplied by development partners during the Fiscal Year 2012/13 in the Aid Management Platform (AMP), a platform maintained by the Ministry of Finance (MoF).

MoF has been able to publish the Development Cooperation Report for the third consecutive year with continuous refinement. This Report also presents visualization of aid information through maps derived from the geo-coding system maintained in the AMP. This Report has been able to successfully consolidate the existing aid information, and also provides a comprehensive analysis covering a wide range of areas. Efforts have also been made to reflect off-budget projects, which had previously not been well-reported. This is an important accomplishment since this year's Report will provide stakeholders with ample information to continue the robust debate on where, why, and how foreign aid has been used in the country.

Let me take this opportunity to confirm once again the Government's commitment to improve the quality of aid information through making the AMP more sustainable, reliable and user-friendly.

I would like to thank Joint Secretary **Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini** for coordinating this challenging task and producing such a detailed document. My appreciation also extends to all the Under Secretaries and Section Officers of IECCD, who have been constantly engaged with enhancing the AMP via maintaining, timely updating, and validating the aid information contained within the platform. My special thanks are also due to **Mr. Tilakman Singh Bhandari** for facilitating the 'Developing Capacities for Effective Aid Management and Coordination Project' and for drafting and analyzing this Report. My sincere thanks also go to the technical team comprising of **Mr. Thakur Prasad Gairhe** (Computer Officer) and **Mr. Bishesh Pradhan** (Computer Engineer) for providing necessary technical support.

Shanta Raj Subedi
Finance Secretary



Government of Nepal
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SINGHADURBAR
KATHMANDU, NEPAL



NOTE FROM THE CHIEF OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION COORDINATION DIVISION

There has always been mounting demand from citizens, policy makers, researchers, development partners, and stakeholders about the effective use of foreign aid in Nepal. It gives me immense pleasure to inform that Nepal is taking leadership in collecting aid data and making it transparent through various measures, including the launching of the Aid Management Platform (AMP) for the public, and producing a comprehensive Development Cooperation Report (DCR) with a detailed analysis of aid information. The present DCR 2012/13 is the manifestation of this very effort.

Nepal is one of the few countries that provide public access to aid information, which is collected via the AMP. The AMP continues to serve as a country-based system that captures and displays all kinds of aid information in a user-friendly fashion. With the help of AMP, both the citizens of Nepal and the taxpayers of our development partners will be able to see how foreign assistance has been utilized in Nepal.

The present Report is principally based on aid information reported by development partners and recorded in the AMP. The coverage and analysis of the Report has been improved in a significant manner. In the present DCR, we have been able to identify and reflect locations according to the volume of aid mobilization in different parts of the country, produced through the AMP geo-coding system.

We believe that the DCR with its wealth of information on official development assistance will be useful to all those interested in Nepal's development process. This Report will encourage the policy makers as well as development partners to spend aid money in needed areas, further helping to mitigate and minimize aid fragmentation.

I would like to thank all development partners who have been continually providing aid information to the AMP, and also look forward to working more collaboratively in the future.

I would also like to thank Under Secretary **Mr. Bhuban Karki** for coordinating overall implementation of AMP. **Mr. Tilakman Singh Bhandari** deserves my special thanks for taking the responsibility of drafting the Report and exhibiting excellent analytical work.

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks and appreciation to all my colleagues in IECCD, for their effort in constantly endeavoring to increase the quality information contained in this Report.

Madhu Kumar Marasini

Madhu Kumar Marasini
Joint Secretary

Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	i
KEY DEFINITIONS	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
1. BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Country Context	1
1.2 Aid Context in Nepal	1
1.3 Development Partners' Engagement	2
1.4 Aid Management and Aid Transparency in Nepal	3
1.5 Approaches and Methodology adopted in preparing the Report	4
2. OVERVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN AID IN NEPAL	5
2.1 Volume of Aid Disbursements for FY 2012-13	5
2.2 Sector-wise Allocation of Foreign Aid	7
2.3 Types of Aid Disbursement	8
2.4 Analysis of Geographic Distribution of Aid Disbursement	9
2.5 Foreign Aid Commitments in FY 2012-13	11
3. FOREIGN AID FLOWS AND AID EFFECTIVENESS	12
3.1 Analysis of Financing Instruments	12
3.2 Aid On Budget and Aid On Treasury	13
3.3 Alignment on National Development Plan	14
3.4 Aid Fragmentation	14
4. SECTOR PROFILE FOR TOP 10 RECIPIENTS	25
4.1 Education Sector Profile	25
4.2 Health Sector Profile	27
4.3 Local Development Sector Profile	28
4.4 Road Transportation Sector Profile	29
4.5 Energy Sector Profile	30
4.6 Drinking Water Sector Profile	31
4.7 Agriculture Sector Profile	32
4.8 Peace and Reconstruction Sector Profile	33
4.9 Economic Reform Sector Profile	34
4.10 Others-Social Sector Profile	35
Annex 1 - Donor-wise Comparative Disbursement for Fiscal Year 2010-11 to 2012-13	1
Annex 2 - Sector-wise Comparative Disbursement for Fiscal Year 2010-11 to 2012-13	2
Annex 3 - District-wise Per Capita Disbursement for FY 2012-13 (Nationwide Projects Excluded)	4
Annex 4- Donor-wise Commitment Signed with Ministry of Finance in FY 2012-13	7
Annex 5 - UN Contribution (Core and Non Core Funding) for FY 2012-13	8
Annex 6 - Donor-wise Disbursement by on budget and off budget projects for FY 2012-13	16
Annex 7 - Project-wise Commitments and Disbursement for FY 2012-13	17
Annex 8 - Disbursement from INGOs during FY 2012-13	55
Annex 9 - Visualization of Assistance through Maps	57

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMP	Aid Management Platform
Ausaid	Australian Government Overseas Aid Program
BMIS	Budget Management Information System
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
DPs	Development Partners
DFID	Department for International Development
EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFATM	Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDA	International Development Association
IECCD	International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
JFA	Joint Financing Arrangement
JFPR	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KFAED	Kuwait fund for Arab Economic development
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LDM	Local Donors Meeting
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NPPR	Nepal Portfolio Performance Review

ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PBA	Program Based Approach
PFM	Public Financial Management
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers
TA	Technical Assistance
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOHCHR	United Nation Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund
UN Women	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

KEY DEFINITIONS

Budget

- **On Budget:** Amounts reflected in the Government's Red Book
- **Off Budget:** Amounts not reflected in the Government's Red Book
- **Off Treasury:** Amounts not channelized through the Government Treasury System
- **On Treasury:** Amounts channelized through the Government Treasury System

Financing Instruments

- **Program Support:** Program-based approaches share the following features: (i) Leadership by the host country or organization; (ii) A single comprehensive program and budget framework; (iii) A formalized process for donor coordination and harmonization of donor procedures for reporting, budgeting, financial management and procurement; (iv) Efforts to increase the use of local systems for program design and implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation.
- **Project Support:** Development projects that operate on a stand-alone basis, or which are coordinated to a certain extent but do not meet the criteria for a program-based approach or SWAP.
- **SWAP:** A specific type of program based approaches covering a whole sector (e.g. Education and Health). This refers to the common approach of implementing a programme led by the government under the support of various development partners within a common and joint funding arrangement.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** Designed to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies (e.g. Food Assistance to Refugees).

Type of Aid/Funding

- **Grant:** A grant is the provision of funds by a donor that does not oblige the recipient countries to repay the amount. Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required.
- **Loan:** Transfers for which repayment is required. Loan must be repaid according to conditions established at the time of the loan agreement or as subsequently agreed upon. To qualify as ODA, loans must: (a) be undertaken by the official sector; (b) have the promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) have concessional financial terms [having a Grant Element of at least 25 percent].

- **Technical Assistance:** Refers to assistance provided by development partners for the purpose of capacity development of individuals, organizations, and institutions including consultancy services and the cost of associated equipment.

Mode of Payment

- **Cash:** Money given in the form of cash.
- **Commodity:** In-kind grant given in the form of a physical item (e.g. food aid).
- **Reimbursable:** Money spent against the project by the government which is reimbursed by the donor.
- **Direct Payment:** Payment from the donor, given directly to the providers of services/goods.

Disbursements:

Disbursements represent the international transfer of financial resources to the recipient country which could be actual or planned.

- **Actual Disbursements:** Funding which has been transferred by the donor to the government's treasury. For donor-implemented projects, this would be payments made to the executing/implementing agency. Development partners provide this information every 4 months through AMP.
- **Planned Disbursements:** Disbursements to be made during the life of the project. A 3 year forward schedule should be entered on signature of the agreement, and then updated annually 3 months before the budget is released.

Donor's Type: The origin of development assistance funds; could be multilateral or bilateral.

- **Multilateral:** Institution or agency with multiple participating nations or parties providing development assistance (e.g. World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc.)
- **Bilateral:** Member states of the United Nations that provide development assistance directly to the recipient country (e.g. India, China, UK, USAID etc.). It may also refer to country to country development assistance.

Commitment: A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement to provide assistance of a specified amount for specific purposes under agreed financial terms and conditions for the benefit of the recipient country

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Overall aid disbursement remained stable in FY 2012-13.** The total volume of ODA disbursement recorded in FY 2012-13 was US\$ 0.96 billion (disbursed through 508 projects), of which approximately 49 percent was received from multilateral donors and 41 percent was received from OECD-DAC bilateral donors. The remaining 10 percent was received from bilateral South-South cooperation partners (India and China). This amount, however, does not include INGOs core funding received from INGO headquarters outside Nepal. INGOs have been encouraged to report aid data to AMP. Once, they are fully captured, their disbursement will also be included in the total volume of disbursement in the coming years.
2. **The World Bank Group remained the top aid provider among multilateral donors in FY 2012-13.** The top five multilateral development partners in FY 2012-13 were the World Bank Group (US\$ 231.40 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 101.20 million), the United Nations Country Team (US\$ 68.66 million), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) (US\$ 28.24 million) and the European Union (US\$ 28.07 million).
3. **The United Kingdom was the top aid provider among bilateral donors in FY 2012-13.** The top five bilateral donors for FY 2012-13 were the United Kingdom (US\$ 89.99 million), USAID (67.19 million), Japan (65.75 million), India (US\$ 63.81 million) and Switzerland (US\$ 41.76 million). China also provides significant aid to Nepal, but it is currently not well-reported.
4. **The education sector continues to be the largest aid receiver as in the previous year.** The education sector was the top sector receiving foreign aid in FY 2012-13, followed by health, local development, road and energy. The education sector received US\$ 140.72 million (14.67%), health US\$ 128.51 million (13.40%), local development US\$ 118.29 million (12.33%), road transport US\$ 108.73 million (11.33%) and energy (including hydro/electricity) US\$ 90.73 million (9.46%) in FY 2012-13.
5. **Grants continue to dominate the total volume of aid disbursement.** Out of the total amount disbursed in FY 2012-13, the share of grants was US\$ 582.9 million (61%), loans were US\$ 177.9 million (18%) and technical assistance was equivalent to US\$ 199.03 million (21%).
6. **District level activities covered 59 percent of the total volume of aid disbursement.** Of the total amount disbursed for FY 2012-13, 41 percent was related to national level projects and 59 percent to activities associated with specific districts or regions.
7. **Central Development Region continues to receive the largest amount of aid disbursement.** Central Development Region had the highest disbursement amounting to US\$ 159.52 million followed by the Mid-Western Development Region with US\$ 114.59 million, the Eastern Development Region with US\$ 111.45 million, the Western Development Region with US\$ 101.92 million and the Far-Western Development Region with US\$ 78.13 million.

8. **Disbursement continues to have no co-relation with the level of poverty.** An analysis of disbursements per capita shows that the region with the highest levels of poverty (Far-Western) is the one which received the least amount of disbursements. This was the situation in the last year as well. The Western Development Region has been less targeted and received less donor support per capita than the Eastern and Central Development Regions, which have similar poverty headcount ratios.
9. **Stand-alone project continues to dominate total volume of aid disbursement.** Reviewing the financing instruments on the basis of aid disbursement shows that US\$ 522.4 million (54%) was delivered through project support, US\$ 159.0 million (17%) through sector wide approach, US\$ 223.8 million (23%) through program support, US\$ 19.3 million (2%) through humanitarian assistance, and US\$ 26.7 million (3%) through others and US\$ 8.7 million (1%) through budgetary support.
10. **On budget projects covered 64 percent, while the off budget projects covered 36 percent of the total volume of aid disbursement.** Of the total aid disbursements made in FY 2012-13, 64 percent went through on-budget system and 36 percent through off-budget system. Of the 64 percent of aid disbursed through on budget system, 46 percent was actually channeled through the national treasury (using national public financial management systems) and 18 percent of the disbursement did not pass through government treasury even though it was reflected in the Red Book.
11. **Development partners have been found encouraged using on-budget modality of disbursement.** Development partners providing more than 80 percent of their disbursement through on-budget projects were GAVI, OFID, Saudi Fund, The World Bank Group, ADB, Finland, Switzerland, GFATM and Japan, whereas Netherlands, USAID and Australia channeled more than 80 percent of their aid through off-budget projects.
12. **There has been a slight decline in on budget disbursement compared to 77 percent in FY 2011-12.** There has been a significant increase in off budget disbursement (36 percent) in FY 2012-13 compared to 23 percent in the previous fiscal year. A major reason behind this could be due to the significant decline of disbursements made by the World Bank Group and the ADB which were mostly on budget in the previous fiscal year. In addition, there was an increased amount of disbursement made through USAID in FY 2012-13, which was mostly related to off-budget.
13. **Aid is still higher in the Social Development Policy area.** Looking at the alignment of aid resources on the Three-Year Plan of the Government, almost 39 percent of disbursements have been made in the Social Development Policy area, 28 percent in Infrastructure Development Policy, and 21 percent in Macro-economic Policy and Economic Development Policy among other areas. Despite the national focus of the Three-Year Plan on higher growth and employment, aid continues to be inclined more towards the social sector and somewhat away from infrastructure development as in the previous fiscal year.
14. **Aid is fragmented with a total of 508 projects spanning a portfolio of US\$ 959 million.** Each donor on average is found to have been engaged in 9 different counterpart ministry/agencies in FY 2012-13. Except for a few development partners, many development partners are associated with more than 10 counterpart ministry/agencies.
15. **UN Country Team is engaged with the largest number of projects.** The UN Country Team has the largest number of projects (138) engaged with 25 counterpart ministries/agencies, followed by EU with 76 projects in 17 ministries/agencies, ADB with 68 projects in 15 ministries/agencies, Switzerland with 38 projects in 14 ministries/agencies, and the World Bank Group with 36 projects in 16 ministries/agencies. As the UN Country Team comprised of several UN agencies, the number of projects assigned to this development partner should be considered in that perspective.

16. **There has been a slight increase in new commitment in FY 2012-13.** A total of new commitment of US\$ 1.56 billion was recorded in AMP during FY 2012-13, compared to US\$ 1.21 billion in FY 2011-12. This includes both on budget and off budget projects. Most of these new commitments are related to on budget projects signed with the Government of Nepal through the Ministry of Finance (about US\$ 1.16 billion), while the remaining commitments are associated with off-budget and/or technical assistance projects which are not reflected in the Government budget.
17. **Comparatively, a large number of projects including the off-budgets belong to Ministries of Federal Affairs and Local Development, and Health and Population.** It is found that the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has the highest number of projects (81), followed by the Ministry of Health and Population (77), the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (47), Ministry of Agriculture Development (36), and Ministry of Education (32).
18. **School Sector Reform Program is the largest ongoing program in Nepal with respect to total commitment.** The five largest ongoing projects with the highest amount of commitment are School Sector Reform Program (SSRP) US\$ 776.88 million, Tanahu Hydropower Project (US\$ 475.00 million), Poverty Alleviation Fund II (US\$ 327.52 million), Nepal Health Sector Program NHSP II (US\$ 254.00 million) and Melamchi Drinking Water Project (US\$ 226.00 million).
19. **The World Bank Group, Asian Development Bank and the UN Country Team have been the major donors in leading some specific sectors.** Donor engagement in various sectors indicate that the World Bank Group has been the lead donor in education, road transportation, energy, health, economic reform, and peace, whereas the Asian Development Bank has been the largest donor for local development, agriculture and drinking water. The United Nations Country Team has been the lead partner for other social sector areas.

1 | BACKGROUND

1.1 Country Context

Nepal is a landlocked country with a population of about 30 million and a per capita GDP of US\$ 721 per annum. The population is mainly concentrated in rural areas. Nepal's economy is dominated by agriculture, which accounts for over one-third of GDP and engages more than two-thirds of the population. Administratively, Nepal is divided into 5 Development Regions, 14 Zones and 75 Districts. Nepal has been receiving external resources for over six decades and aid continues to play an important role in her socio-economic development. External aid represents about 22 percent of the national budget in FY 2013-14, and these resources finance most of the development expenditures. The total government expenditure is estimated to be about 28 percent of GDP, whereas the internal revenue collected was about 17.4 percent of GDP (2012-13). Foreign aid accounted for about 6.2 percent of GDP¹ in FY 2012-13. As such, foreign aid is instrumental in supplying the required resources for overall development of the country.

1.2 Aid Context in Nepal

Nepal has been a recipient of foreign assistance since 1951. In the earlier time, aid used to be almost in the form of grants. The bulk of assistance used to be directed toward developing agriculture, transportation infrastructure, and power generation. Major development partners during the 1950s were China, USA, India, Japan, the Soviet Union, Britain, Switzerland, Australia, and New Zealand². However, the Soviet Union and New Zealand no longer provide aid to Nepal.

Nepal joined the league of aid recipient countries for its development financing with the launch of its First Five-Year Plan (1956-61). Until the mid-1960s, Nepal relied on foreign grants for its development projects, most of which were delivered through bilateral assistance. Nepal received external loan for the first time in 1963-64 and the share of loan assistance increased to more than 25 percent of the annual budget during 1985-88 period from that of 9.7 percent in 1963-64. In the 1970s, multilateral assistance programs started to play an important role in Nepal's development planning and accounted for more than 70 percent of funding for development expenditures. The World Bank supported to establish Nepal Aid Group in 1976, which consisted of 6 countries and 16 international agencies, and from the late 1980s, it accounted for the largest share of aid to Nepal.³ The meetings of Nepal Development Forum aimed to enhance mutual understanding among development partners, government, and civil society through increased dialogue, interactions and effective communication. In the meantime, Nepal started to convene such meetings in Nepal with the name "Nepal Development Forum" for the first time in 2002 (which was held in Pokhara). The second NDF meeting was held in 2004 in Kathmandu. No such meetings could have been held for almost a decade due to insurgency and a prolonged transition.

1 Economic Survey 2012-13, GoN, Ministry of Finance, Nepal

2 DCR 2001-2004, MOF, Nepal

3 DCR 2001-2004, MOF, Nepal

By the end of the 1980s, the majority of foreign assistance received from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and Asian Development Bank was mostly in the form of loan assistance. However, the ratio of grant and loan component in the total volume of aid commitment has been varying almost each year. Grant assistance has been dominating the total aid assistance but there has been a significant shift in loan component since 2009-10. The proportion of loan component in the total aid committed was 27 percent in FY 2009-10 and reached to 53 percent in FY 2012-13. Although aid to Nepal has steadily increased over the past decade, proportion of aid to the total budget has gradually been decreasing. The proportion of foreign aid to the total budget in FY 2013-14 was about 22 percent, while it was 26 percent during FY 2010-11.

Nonetheless, the composition of aid assistance has been gradually changing in recent years. The Government's priority in infrastructure building including hydro and road sector has resulted in an increased share of loan component in these sectors. Additionally, ADB, which used to provide almost an equal amount of loan and grant, has listed that Nepal graduated from receiving grant portfolio citing the country's improved debt sustainability which may cause an increase in the total loan commitment compared to past years.

The volume of new commitments of foreign aid from various development partners, including technical assistance, has crossed US\$1.56 billion in FY 2012-13 from US\$ 1.21 billion in FY 2011-12.⁴ This support through international economic cooperation has spanned almost all sectors, including cross-cutting issues, in the country. As the complexity of aid management rises, there is increasing pressure on both the government and the development partners to ensure that aid money is spent wisely. In this regard, aid transparency has been a matter of great concern for both sides of the development assistance equation.

The large volume of development assistance contributes significantly to Nepal's development process. Besides dozens of donor partners, there are hundreds of civil society organizations and INGOs providing support in various sectors and development areas. The INGO core funding disbursement recorded in AMP for FY 2012-13 was about US\$ 40.8 million, which is not included in the total volume of disbursement made by development partners in FY 2012-13. This is due to the fact that only a few INGOs reported disbursements in the AMP.⁵ According to available information for FY 2012-13, 64 percent of aid was delivered through the government budget while 36 percent was provided outside the government system.⁶

1.3 Development Partners' Engagement

Foreign aid to Nepal is provided by a diverse group of donors, including OECD-DAC donors, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), United Nations agencies, global vertical funds and providers of South-South cooperation. Currently, Nepal receives official development assistance from over 40 donors. There are 34 resident development partners and about 6 non-resident development partners extending assistance to Nepal. They are as follows:

Multilaterals:

World Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Union, GAVI, GFATM, CIF, European Investment Bank, GEF, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IFC, OFID, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Human Settlement Program, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO and UN Environment Program.

Bilaterals:

Australia, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Korea, Kuwait Fund, Saudi Fund, Switzerland, UK and USA.

4 Based on AMP data

5 Based on AMP data. See in Annex 8.

6 Based on AMP data

CIF, GAVI, GFATM, GEF, Kuwait Fund, OFID, Saudi Fund and European Investment Bank are the non-resident partners providing assistance to Nepal. European Investment Bank made commitment for Tanahu Hydropower for the first time in FY 2012-13. EIB is also emerging as a new multilateral donor for assisting in the infrastructure development area.

1.4 Aid Management and Aid Transparency in Nepal

Recent studies indicate that the value of aid is reduced by 15-20% when it is unpredictable and volatile. For developing countries, uncertainty about future resources complicates decision making on resource allocations and could even jeopardize longer-term program and reforms. For donors, lack of predictable and transparent aid makes it harder to harmonise efforts - one of the fundamental aid effectiveness principles - and to achieve enduring development results.⁷ Aid transparency can reduce corruption, improve decision-making and allocation of resources, empower citizens and support good governance, help to meet all the prerequisites for creating local ownership and responsibility, and ultimately support successful poverty reduction.

Development partners provide millions of dollars as Official Development Assistance every year – but effectiveness of aid has been an issue for both recipient and development partners. In the absence of solid information on individual development aid activities, the questions about aid effectiveness would remain unanswered. A key strand for aid effectiveness debate is the need for accountability from development partners and the government, in addition to the need to work collaboratively to resolve issues related to aid management.

The Busan Outcome Document or ‘Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation’ agreed on 1st December 2011, has resulted in four important developments for aid transparency within the aid effectiveness process associated to the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness⁸:

1. Donors, partner countries and civil society have agreed that transparency is a shared principle and foundation for effective development cooperation;
2. Donors have made time-bound commitments to fully publish their aid information to the common standard (IATI – International Aid Transparency Initiative) by 2015;
3. Donors have strengthened their commitment to improving predictability by 2013.
4. The “New Deal” for situations of conflict and fragility is welcomed, which supports good practice consistent with the IATI standard.

Nepal is taking leadership in collecting aid data and making them transparent through various measures. The Aid Management Platform (AMP), an online web-based information system was set-up in the Ministry of Finance in 2010 to assist the IECCD of the Ministry. This initiative was undertaken with support from UNDP, DFID and Denmark. The AMP in short, has been a highly effective tool in standardizing and centralizing information about foreign aid inflow. The information in AMP, particularly the financial information, is used by a wide array of stakeholders for reporting, analysis, and planning. The IECCD, the donor community, line ministries, and the National Planning Commission all benefit from having a centralized and easily-accessible hub about foreign aid to Nepal. With the objective of making aid information transparent and accessible to the majority of stakeholders, AMP portal dedicated to international development information has been made public since July 2013.

Launching of Public Portal in aid management is one of the efforts which underscore the Government’s commitment towards aid transparency and accessibility and making aid information as useful as possible; ensuring that interested stakeholders can easily access, understand, and use information for public benefit. AMP in Nepal is currently available online to all interested scholars, academicians, researchers, journalists, development partners, and all government

7 OECD – Aid Predictability

8 Busan Outcome Document

ministries/agencies. Also it is rolled out to 80 INGOs as a pilot and will be rolled out to all INGOs in future. The AMP public portal is accessible at www.mof.gov.np and portal.mof.gov.np.

The Ministry of Finance is mandated with the overall coordination and management of foreign aid, including the harmonization of resource allocation with national priorities. The IECCD of the Ministry of Finance is empowered, among other responsibilities, to oversee the area of aid coordination in Nepal. The IECCD of the Ministry serves as the focal point for all aid reporting and coordination efforts of the Government of Nepal.

The analysis of AMP data has been equally useful for analysing aid information, and formulating a new foreign aid policy (Development Cooperation Policy of Nepal), which is currently under final stage of consultation. AMP has not only increased transparency of how and where the aid money is being spent, but also helped enhance the mutual accountability of both the Government and development partners.

Similarly, Nepal's AMP has become a model for other developing countries who have implemented this tool. As of today, delegates from the Ministries of Finance from Timor Leste, Malawi, and Uganda have visited Nepal to see and share experiences about AMP country implementation. Nepal's growing use of AMP data through various publications in addition to its application in influencing its aid policy has been globally admired by AMP implementing countries.

1.5 Approaches and Methodology adopted in preparing the Report

The Aid Management Platform (AMP) contains aid information regarding both on budget and off budget projects reported by IECCD and development partners. With a comprehensive data management plan in place, project information related to on budget activities are reported by IECCD whereas off budget projects are reported by development partners. Disbursement information for both on budget and off budget assistance is reported by development partners. To facilitate reporting aid data to AMP, development partners have assigned AMP focal points whereas IECCD has also its own dedicated AMP focal persons including core staffs supporting AMP. Aid information reflected in this Report is generated from the AMP housed in the Ministry of Finance.

The information presented in this Report is based on a dataset generated from the AMP on 29 February 2014. As the development partners are responsible for reporting all kinds of disbursement information with respect to their development projects/programs through the AMP, the Report reflects disbursements that the development partners have reported.

The Report covers aid disbursement according to Nepali fiscal calendar falling between 16 July 2012 to 15 July 2013. While drafting the Report, development partners' AMP focal points were communicated with preliminary summary data and frequently requested to revisit and update their information. Similarly, development partners were also requested to verify locations (districts) and missing information with respect to each project they were funding.

For India and China, and few other development partners who do not have their resident offices in Nepal, IECCD team collected disbursement information from the Financial Controller General's Office in Kathmandu. Aid disbursement for Global Fund was derived from its website.

As the information available is based largely on development partner's reporting of their assistance to Nepal to the AMP, IECCD has made every reasonable effort to verify and validate the information provided.

2 OVERVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE OF FOREIGN AID IN NEPAL

2.1 Volume of Aid Disbursements for FY 2012-13⁹

The total disbursement of ODA in FY 2012-13 was US\$ 0.96 billion, of which 49 percent was provided by multilateral donors, while roughly 41 percent came from OECD-DAC bilateral donors. The remaining 10 percent was provided by bilateral South-South cooperation partners¹⁰ (India and China). The total amount disbursed is slightly lower than the amount disbursed in FY 2011-12 (US\$ 1.04 billion). The level of disbursement has declined compared to FY 2010-11 (US\$ 1.07 billion) as well. There has been a noticeable decline in the disbursement from the World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank in FY 2012-13. The reasons behind low disbursement could be due to the budget uncertainty, slow pace of implementation of development projects and low absorptive capacity of the implementing agencies. It is to be noted that the total volume of disbursement excludes core funding mobilized through INGOs. They have been encouraged to report aid data to AMP. Once, they are fully captured, their disbursement will be included in the total volume of disbursement in the coming years. In FY 2012-13, the disbursements were made through 508 projects implemented in the country.

Table 1: Top 5 Multilateral Donors According to Disbursement

Multilateral Donors	Disbursement (in US\$)
World Bank Group	231,404,440
Asian Development Bank	101,204,607
UN Country Team	68,661,608
GFATM	28,241,077
European Union	28,066,696

From the perspective of disbursement, the top five multilateral development partners in FY 2012-13 were the World Bank Group (US\$ 231.40 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 101.20 million), the United Nations Country Team¹¹ (US\$ 68.66 million) (also please see Annex 5), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) (US\$ 28.24 million) and the European Union (US\$ 28.07 million). The top 5 multilateral development partners contributed approximately 48 percent of the total disbursements.

⁹ Details in Annex 1

¹⁰ Disbursements on some of the turn-key projects implemented by Southern Partners may be under-reported

¹¹ UN Country Team refers to all UN agencies. To avoid double counting, UN figures only takes into account core funding and resources mobilized outside Nepal (through UN agency headquarter). Resources provided to the UN by donor agencies in Nepal are reflected under the concerned donor. Total UN delivery (core and non-core) for 2012-13 is US\$ 88 million (est.)

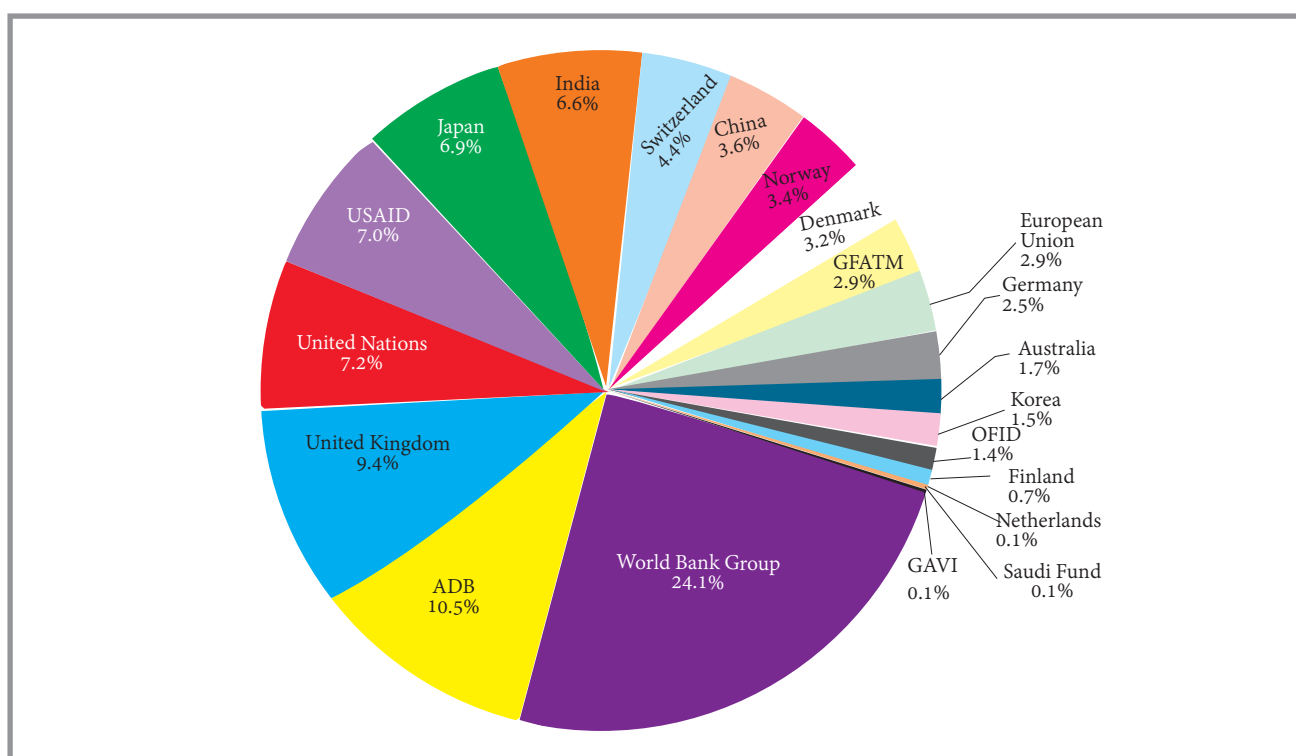
Table 2: Top 5 Bilateral Donors According to Disbursement

Bilateral Donors	Disbursement (in US\$)
United Kingdom	89,989,120
USAID	67,196,696
Japan	65,759,647
India	63,813,269
Switzerland	41,767,109

Likewise, the top five bilateral donors for the same fiscal year were the United Kingdom (US\$ 89.99 million), USAID (US\$ 67.19 million), Japan (US\$ 65.76 million), India (US\$ 63.81 million) and Switzerland (US\$ 41.76 million). India and China also provide technical assistance to the Government of Nepal through scholarship, trainings and study tour conducted in their countries, which are not reflected in the total volume of assistance. India and China despite being an important aid providers to Nepal, the assistances received have not been well reported.

Foreign aid disbursement by donor is shown below:

Chart 1: Sources of Foreign Aid Disbursements* in US\$, FY 2012-13



(*Based in AMP data submitted by DPs)

As seen in chart 1 above, the World Bank Group and ADB have made the largest disbursement in FY 2012-13, with 24.1 percent and 10.5 percent of the total aid disbursement, respectively. However, compared to the previous fiscal year, the disbursements from the World Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, UN Country Team, Norway, EU, Germany, Australia and Finland have declined in FY2012-13. On the other hand, disbursements from USAID, Japan, India, GFATM, Korea, China and UK have increased in the same period. Efforts have been made to visualize top 10 development partners' involvement (multilateral and bilateral) as displayed through various maps in Annex 9.

2.2 Sector-wise Allocation of Foreign Aid¹²

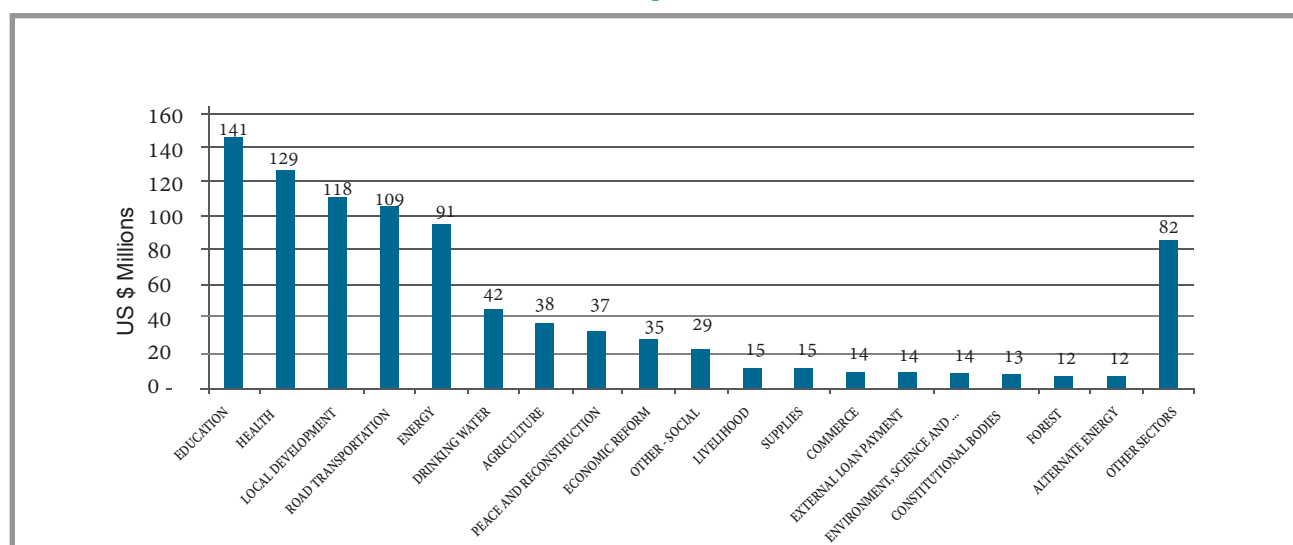
The education sector remains the top sector receiving foreign aid followed by health, local development, road and energy. The education sector received US\$140.72 million (14.67%), health US\$ 128.51 million (13.40%), local development US\$118.29 million (12.33%), road transport US\$108.73 million (11.33%) and energy (including hydro/electricity) US\$90.73 million (9.46%) in FY 2012-13. Similarly, other sectors that received foreign aid were drinking water US\$42.27 million (4.40%) agriculture US\$38.27 million (4%), peace and reconstruction US\$36.52 million (3.80%) and economic reform US\$34.63 million (3.61%). However, it is apparent that the social sector dominates the economic and infrastructure sectors in receiving aid in Nepal. Compared to previous year 2011-12, it is found that there has been a decline in disbursement in education, energy and local development sector in FY 2012-13. Likewise, there has been a slight rise in disbursement in drinking water, health and constitutional bodies in FY 2012-13 compared to previous year.

Table 3: Top 5 Sectors According to Disbursements (FY 2012-13)

Sector	Disbursement (in US\$)
Education	140,721,598
Health	128,514,285
Local Development	118,294,994
Road Transportation	108,733,850
Energy	90,732,113

Sector-wise allocation of foreign aid in FY 2012-13 is shown below:

Chart 2: Sector Distribution Of Foreign Aid Disbursement in FY 2012-13



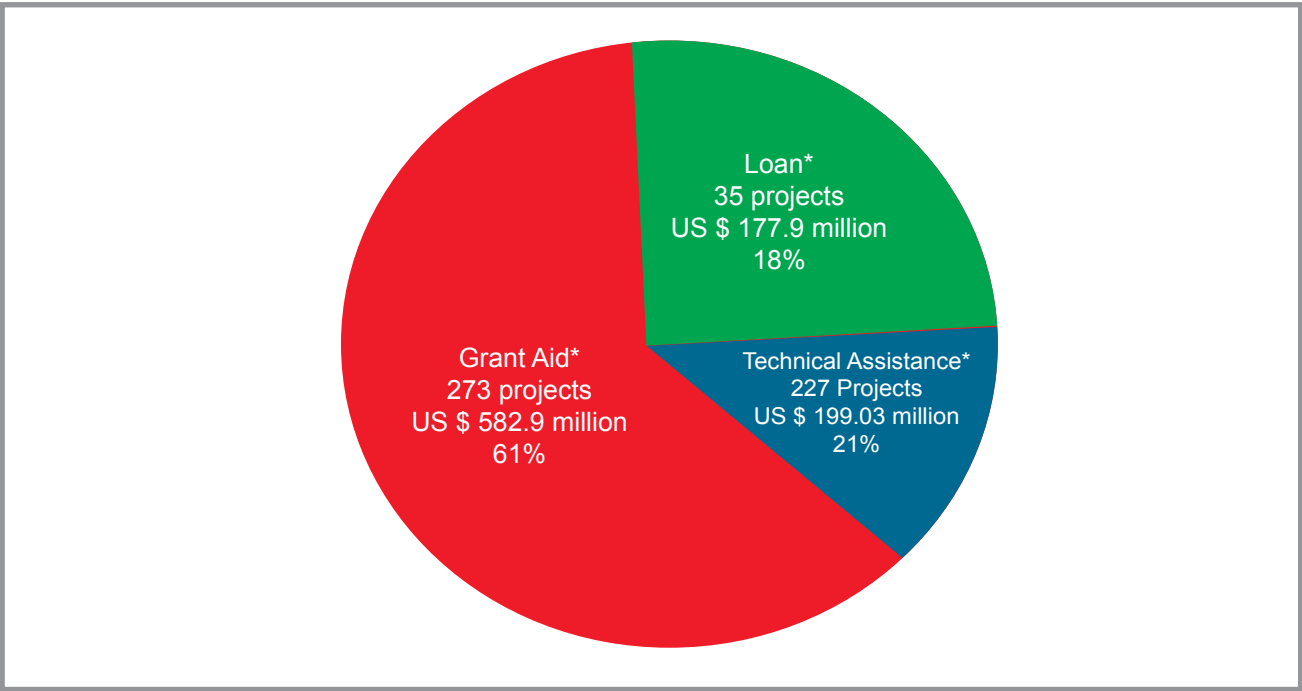
Efforts have been made to visualize sectorwise engagement of development partners as displayed through various maps in Annex 9.

2.3 Types of Aid Disbursement

Out of the total amount disbursed in FY 2012-13, the share of grant was US\$ 582.9 million (61%), loan was US\$ 177.9 million (18%) and technical assistance was equivalent to US\$ 199.03 million (21%).

Types of aid of disbursement during FY 2012-13 are shown below:

Chart 3: Types of Foreign Aid Disbursements in FY 2012-13



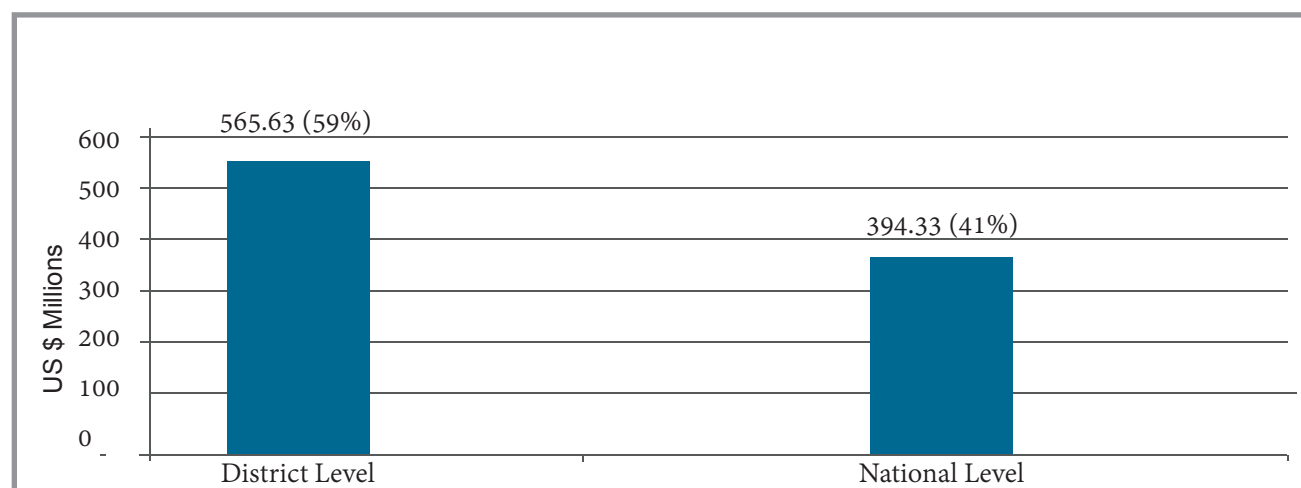
*One project can include several types of aid

The annual delivery of aid disbursement per technical assistance project was US\$ 0.88 million. Grant projects and programs (excluding TA) delivered an average of US\$ 2.13 million per project, and an average of US\$ 5.08 million per project for loans.

2.4 Analysis of Geographic Distribution of Aid Disbursement

Of the total amount disbursed for FY 2012-13, 41 percent was related to national level projects and 59 percent was for activities that were associated with a specific district or region.

Chart 4: Scenario of National Level and District Level Projects



For the purpose of analysis, national level projects are projects of multiple districts with national benefit, including those addressing policy or capacity issues at the central level (e.g. capacity development of a ministry), or those that cannot be assigned to any specific districts. Those projects irrespective of location are also included under the national level category, which have beneficiaries beyond the specific project district. For instance, hydro electricity projects are located in one specific district but the beneficiaries are not limited to the project district only. Projects which cover specific districts are, in general, reflected under district level category. Although the disbursement amount reflected in the districts may not show the total picture of the geographical distribution of aid, attempts have been made to reflect the district-level aid distribution as much as possible. It should be noted that this type of information was not available before 2010, and this has been possible due to geocoding process introduced in AMP and completed in 2013.

Estimated disbursement per target development region, excluding national level projects, is given below:

Table 4: Disbursements per target Development Region (nationwide projects excluded)

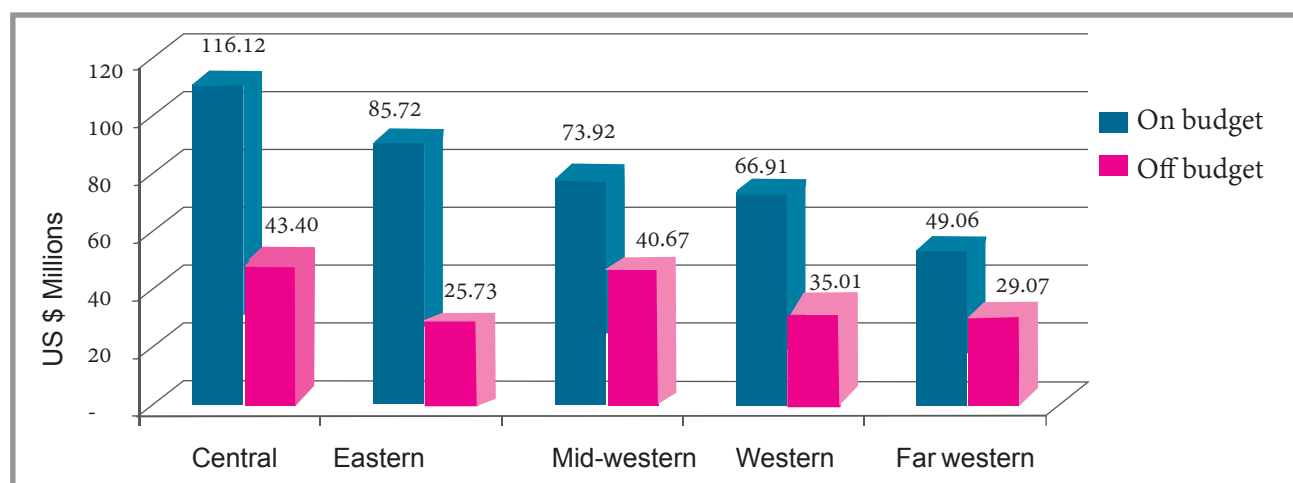
Region	Estimated Disbursement (FY 2012 - 2013 US\$) ¹³	Population	Per Capita Disbursement ¹⁴	Poverty Headcount Ratio ¹⁵
Central Development Region	159,523,053	9,656,985	17	21.96
Mid-Western Development Region	114,590,902	3,546,682	32	31.68
Eastern Development Region	111,453,145	5,811,555	19	21.44
Western Development Region	101,923,776	4,926,765	21	22.25
Far-Western Development Region	78,134,988	2,552,517	31	45.61

¹³ These figures correspond to estimated disbursements (estimated percentage) of projects going to a specific region or district as reported by development partners in AMP and not actual disbursements

¹⁴ Disbursements/population as per NLSS, 2010-11, CBS

¹⁵ NLSS, 2010-11, CBS

Chart 5: Total Aid Disbursement in Development Regions



This graph shows that the Central Development Region had the highest disbursement amount of US\$159.52 million followed by the Mid-Western Development Region with US\$114.59 million, the Eastern Development Region with US\$111.45 million, the Western Development Region with US\$101.92 million and the Far-Western Development Region with US\$ 78.13 million. The graph also indicates that the Central Development Region has sizable proportion of on budget disbursements compared to other Development Regions. Disbursement through off budget projects is similar in Central Development Region and Mid-Western Development Region. From the regional balance point of view, however, the Central Development Region is ahead when compared to other Development Regions.

An analysis of disbursements per capita shows that the region with the highest levels of poverty (Far-Western) is the one that received the least amount of disbursements. This was the situation in the previous year as well. The Western Development Region appears to have been less targeted and received less donor support per capita than the Eastern and Central Development Regions, which have similar poverty headcount ratios. There has been no change noticed in this situation since last year.

Table 5(a): Estimated disbursement per target District: top 10 highest (nationwide projects excluded)¹⁶

District	Estimated Disbursement FY 2012-13 US\$	Population ¹⁷	Per Capita Disbursement ¹⁸	Poverty Head Count Ratio ¹⁹
Manang	4,347,499	6,538	665	42.30%
Mustang	3,100,784	13,452	231	42.30%
Rasuwa	7,246,405	43,300	167	42.30%
Dolpa	5,835,517	36,700	159	42.30%
Humla	7,762,226	50,858	153	42.30%
Mugu	6,309,094	55,286	114	42.30%
Solukhumbu	10,691,397	105,886	101	42.30%
Okhaldhunga	10,126,296	147,984	68	42.30%
Myagdi	7,653,120	113,641	67	42.30%
Bajura	8,647,005	134,912	64	42.30%

¹⁶ Full Table available in Annex 3

¹⁷ National Population and Housing Census, 2011

¹⁸ NLSS, 2010-11

¹⁹ NLSS, 2010-11

As shown in table 5 (a) above, all ten districts with the highest levels of aid per capita are in the mountainous and hill area of the country. These districts received between US\$ 64 (Bajura) and US\$ 665 (Manang) per capita aid. These are among the districts which have the highest poverty headcount ratios. In some districts, as shown above, like Manang, Mustang, Rasuwa, Dolpa, Mugu and Humla, per capita aid amount is high because of small population size.

Table 5(b): Estimated disbursement per target District: top 10 lowest (nationwide projects excluded)

District	Estimated Disbursement FY 2012-13 US\$	Population	Per Capita Disbursement US\$	Poverty Head Count Ratio
Sarlahi	8,399,165	769,729	11	23.10%
Morang	9,647,276	965,370	10	21%
Parsa	5,985,477	601,017	10	23.10%
Nawalparasi	6,314,809	643,508	10	23.10%
Rautahat	6,056,736	686,722	9	23.10%
Mahottari	5,317,584	627,580	8	23.10%
Bara	5,354,559	687,708	8	23.10%
Saptari	4,916,003	639,284	8	21%
Siraha	4,575,084	637,328	7	21%
Dhanusa	5,316,059	754,777	7	23.10%

An analysis of district-wise disbursement as shown in table 5 (b) indicates that donor support is less targeted in the rural Terai districts, where the poverty head count ratio ranges between 21 percent in Morang, Saptari, Siraha; and 23.10 percent in Sarlahi, Parsa, Nawalparasi, Rautahat, Mahottari, Bara and Dhanusha. Sarlahi, Morang, Parsa, Nawalparasi, Rautahat, Mahottari, Bara, Saptari, Siraha and Dhanusa have received less per capita aid. However, this situation of less per capita aid may have occurred due to the large size of population.

2.5 Foreign Aid Commitments in FY 2012-13

A total of new commitment of US\$ 1.56 billion was recorded in the Aid Management Platform in FY 2012-13 compared to US\$ 1.21 billion in FY 2011-12. This included both on budget and off budget projects. Most of these commitments were related to on budget projects signed with the Government of Nepal through the Ministry of Finance, (about US\$ 1.16 billion), while the remaining commitments were associated with off-budget and/or technical assistance projects which were not reflected in the Government budget. Out of the total new commitments made, those signed with the Ministry of Finance were 31 projects for which US\$ 1.16 billion was committed by various development partners. Out of this, US\$ 544.45 million (47%) was grant and US\$ 618.75 million (53%) was loan. The details of donor-wise information on new commitment signed with the Ministry of Finance are attached in Annex 4.

Of the agreements signed with the Ministry of Finance, the World Bank Group committed the largest amount of assistance (US\$ 391.19 million) followed by Asian Development Bank (US\$ 273.78 million), Japan (US\$ 147.07 million) and United Kingdom (US\$ 97.27 million). In total, this year showed significant increase in new commitment made by development partners for the implementation of various projects/programs. There had been an increase of about US\$ 35 million in total new commitments in FY 2012-13 when compared to the previous FY 2011-12. In addition, the European Investment Bank started assisting Nepal for the first time via its support to Tanahu Hydropower Project.

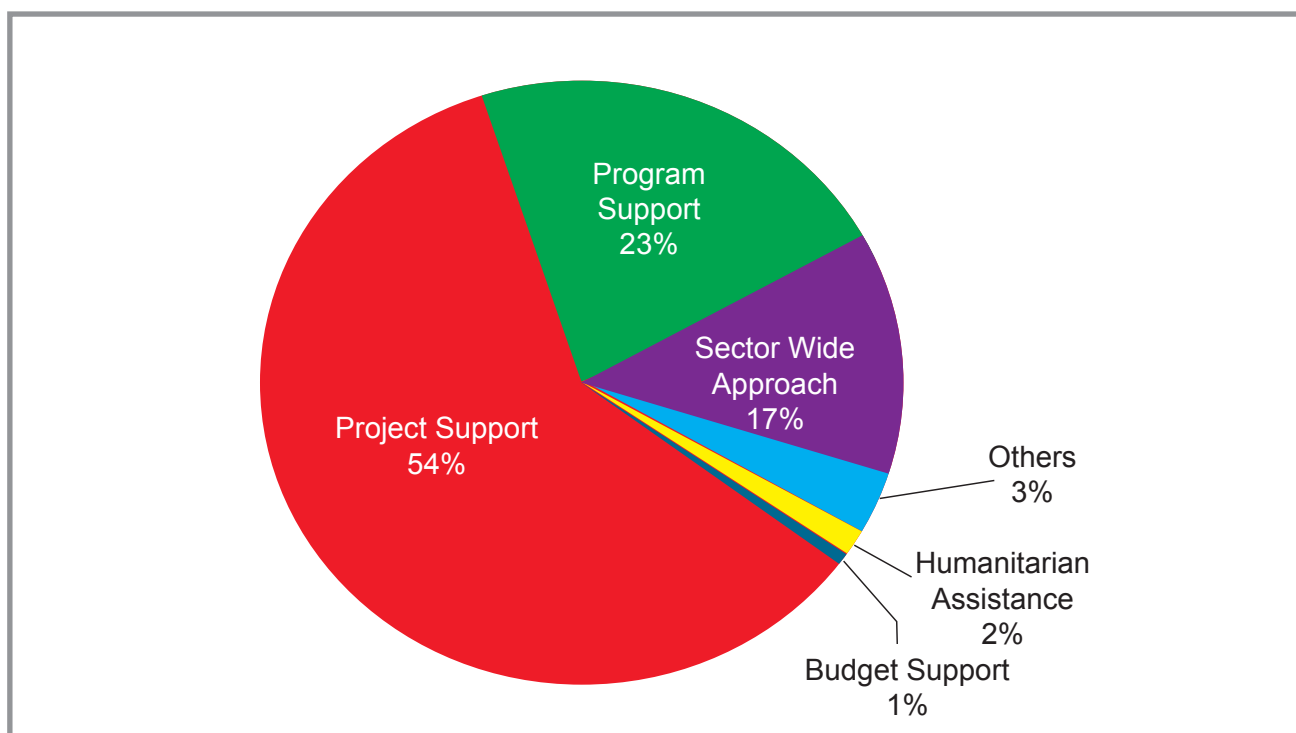
3

FOREIGN AID FLOWS AND AID EFFECTIVENESS

3.1 Analysis of Financing Instruments

Reviewing the financing instruments on the basis of aid disbursement reveals that US\$ 522.4 million (54%) was delivered through project support, US\$ 159.0 million (17%) through sector wide approach, US\$ 223.8 million (23%) through program support, US\$ 19.3 million (2%) through humanitarian assistance, US\$ 26.7 million (3%) through others and US\$ 8.7 million (1%) through budgetary support. More than half of the aid was delivered through stand-alone projects as in the previous year. There has been a visible shift to program support from 18% in the last fiscal year to 23% in FY 2012-13.

Chart 6: Foreign Aid Disbursement per Financing Instruments



It is important to note that there has not been any progress in expanding sector wide approaches in other sectors except health and education. In order to improve our national system and increase the volume of aid on-budget, both development partners and the government should work together to adopt sector wide approaches or program based approaches in potential sectors such as agriculture, road, energy, drinking water, urban development and others.

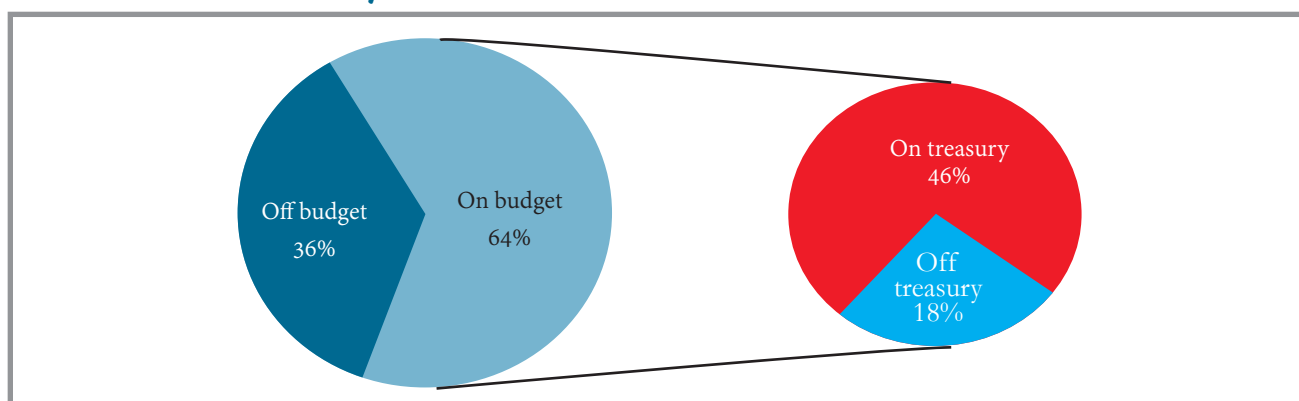
3.2 Aid On Budget and Aid On Treasury

Channeling aid through country system has been a great concern of aid recipients since the Paris Declaration, and Nepal is no exception. Evidences show that more aid disbursed through on budget would mean more use of country system. In our context, about 64 percent of foreign aid (US\$ 614.68 million) was disbursed through on budget projects and 36 percent (US\$ 345.26 million) through off budget projects in FY 2012-13. The volume of aid disbursement per project is on average almost five times larger for on budget projects (compared to six times in the previous fiscal year) than for off budget projects, which are much more fragmented. On budget projects disbursed US\$ 4.21 million on average per project, while off budget projects disbursed on average only about US\$0.95 million per project. Disbursement per off budget project was less than US\$1 million in the last fiscal year as well. Disbursement per on budget project has however declined in FY 2012-13 compared to US\$ 7.05 million in the previous fiscal year.

Of the 64 percent of aid disbursed through on budget projects, 46 percent was actually channelized through the national treasury (using national public financial management systems) and 18 percent of the disbursement was not channeled through the Government treasury even though it was reflected in the Red Book. That means these disbursements were direct payments made by development partners during the implementation of project activities.

The remaining 36 percent of total disbursements (US\$ 345.26 million) was off-budget and was not recorded in the government budget system. They were mostly technical types of assistance and were also projects implemented through INGOs/NGOs, such as in the area of supporting civil society and the private sector through various development partners.

Chart 7: Distribution of disbursements through On/Off budget and On/Off treasury in FY 2012-13



Comparing donor-wise disbursement²⁰ through on-budget modality, it is found that GAVI, OFID and the Saudi Fund have disbursed all aid money through the Government budget, whereas the World Bank Group provided 98 percent of its aid through on-budget, ADB 93 percent, Finland 89 percent, GFATM 84 percent, Switzerland 88 percent, Japan 83 percent and Denmark 79 percent. On the other hand, development partners providing maximum assistance through off budget mechanism were largely Netherlands, USAID, Australia, UN Country Team, India, and EU.

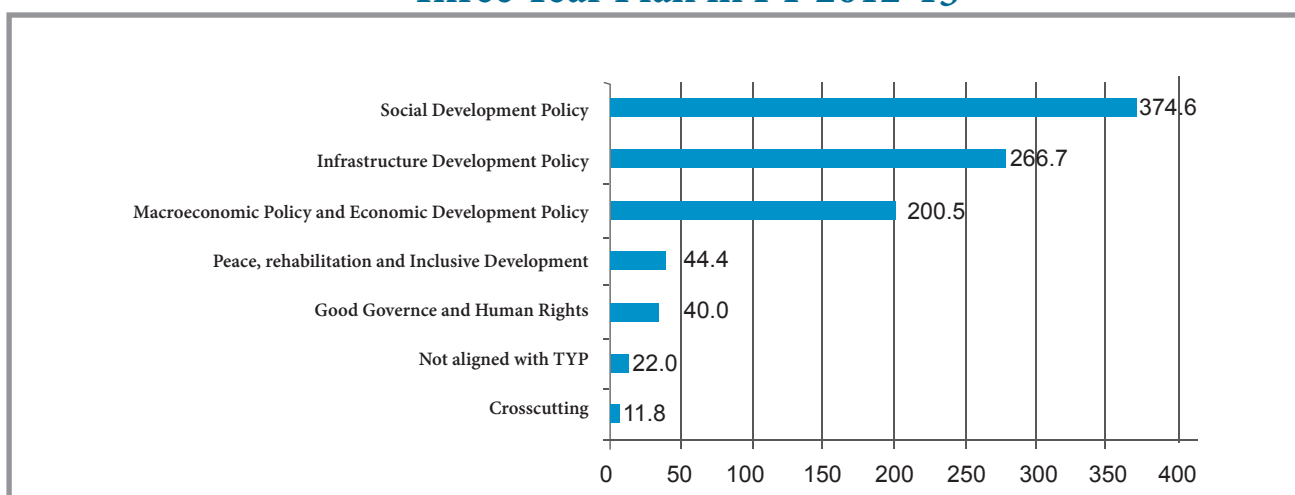
There was a remarkable decline in on-budget disbursement compared to 77 percent in the previous fiscal year. Likewise, there was a significant increase in off-budget disbursement (36 percent) in FY 2012-13 compared to 23 percent in the previous fiscal year. A major cause behind this was due to the sharp decline in disbursements made from the World Bank Group and ADB which were largely reflected in the on-budget category in FY 2011-12. In addition, there was an increased amount of aid disbursement through USAID, which was mostly off-budget in FY 2012-13.

²⁰ Detail in Annex 6

3.3 Alignment on National Development Plan

The Government of Nepal has adopted a Three-Year Plan that contains various development pillars such as Social Development, Infrastructure Development, Macro-economic Development and Economic Development, Peace, Rehabilitation, and Inclusive Development, and the category not aligned with the Plan. Looking at the alignment of aid resources with the Three-Year Plan of the Government, almost 39 percent of disbursements have been in support of the Social Development Policy area, 28 percent in Infrastructure Development Policy, 21 percent in Macro-Economic Policy and Economic Development Policy, 5 percent in Peace, Rehabilitation and Inclusive Development, 2 percent not aligned with the Three-Year Plan (including for example humanitarian activities), 4 percent in Good Governance and Human Rights and 1 percent on Cross-cutting Issues. Compared with previous fiscal year, there has not been a major shift noticed but a slight increase in disbursement was seen in the area of Good Governance and Human Rights.

Chart 8: Distribution of Aid Disbursements per Policy Cluster of the Three Year Plan in FY 2012-13



3.4 Aid Fragmentation

Fragmentation occurs when there are too many donors giving too little aid to too many countries. It also applies to a single recipient country where there are too many donors giving too little aid for too many projects. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has defined fragmentation of international development cooperation as “aid that comes in too many slices from too many donors, creating high transaction costs and making it difficult for partner countries to effectively manage their development.” It arises in a situation where donors give aid to recipient countries in bits and pieces. Also managing many fragmented projects presents higher costs and organizational challenges to the government. This trend is spreading across the development co-operation landscape.

In this regard, we have used the Herfindahl index,²¹ which is a tool to measure the level of fragmentation within a given aid portfolio. The analysis based on this tool indicates aid fragmentation from a donor’s perspective and from a sector/ministry’s perspective as well. A score of ‘1’ in the Herfindahl index represents a perfectly unfragmented portfolio, while a score of ‘0’ represents a portfolio that is entirely fragmented. Fragmentation from a donor’s perspective is given below:

²¹ The Herfindahl index is the sum of the squares of the “market shares” (i.e. sum of squares of disbursement of individual project of a donor or a sector by total disbursement of same donor or sector) of the various projects in the portfolio. If the result is close to 1, the portfolio is very concentrated where as if it is close to 0, the portfolio is very fragmented.

Fragmentation from a Donor Perspective

Table 6: Fragmentation from Donor Perspective

Donor Group	Herfindahl Index	No. of Projects ²²	No. of Counterpart Ministry
GAVI	1.00	1	1
Saudi Fund	1.00	1	1
India	0.65	4	3
OFID	0.40	4	3
Finland	0.38	6	3
China	0.36	5	4
Denmark	0.32	14	10
Netherlands	0.26	7	4
Korea	0.25	8	5
GFATM	0.23	6	1
Japan	0.22	22	14
Australia	0.18	16	11
Norway	0.17	29	13
World Bank Group	0.16	36	16
European Union	0.11	76	17
Germany	0.10	22	10
Switzerland	0.10	38	14
USAID	0.09	22	8
United Kingdom	0.06	28	15
UN Country Team	0.06	138	25
Asian Development Bank	0.06	68	15

*those projects which have not reported disbursement are excluded

The above table shows that donors' aid portfolios in Nepal appear relatively fragmented. Each donor on average is found to have been engaged in 9 different counterpart ministries/agencies in FY 2012-13. Except for a few development partners, many are associated with more than 10 counterpart ministries/agencies. This shows the need of development partners to pay their attention on concentrating resources in selected sectors where they have comparative advantage.

The UN Country Team has the largest number of projects (138) engaged with 25 counterpart ministries/agencies, followed by EU with 76 projects engaged with 17 ministries/agencies, ADB with 68 projects with 15 ministries/agencies; Switzerland, and the World Bank Group with 38 and 36 projects each engaged with 14 and 16 ministries/agencies, respectively. A sharp decline in the total number of projects under the UN Country Team is noticed from 225 projects in FY 2011-12 to 138 projects in FY 2012-13. This could be mainly due to the closure of several projects under UNDAF 2010-12 during the review period. Nonetheless, a new phase of UNDAF is currently under operation for 2013-17. Moreover, it should also be taken into account that the UN Country Team is not a single agency as reflected here, but rather it consists of various agencies which are supporting these 138 projects.

²² No. of projects may not match with the total no. of projects because of the possibility of having one project in more than one counterpart ministry/agency

According to the findings based on the Herfindahl index, GAVI and the Saudi Fund have scored 1, indicating that their assistance is very much concentrated on an individual sector with comparative advantage. However, the contribution made by these donors is very negligible. India and OFID are closer to a score of 1 whereas other development partners are close to score 0. Donors with an annual disbursement volume over US\$10 million are the World Bank Group, ADB, United Nations Country Team, United Kingdom, India, Japan, EU, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, China, Australia, USAID, and GFATM. There is a strong need to reduce the areas of operation for each donor and emphasise for the quality projects.

The World Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, UN Country Team, UK, USAID, EU, Germany and Switzerland have very low scores. In case of the World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank, the volume of their portfolios should also be taken into account, as they have all delivered well above US\$100 million of assistance in FY 2012-13. Except for these two multi-lateral donors, other development partners having many projects of small size suggest that they should better focus on their area of comparative advantage and potentially through larger contributions to program assistance or SWAPs, in order to avoid duplication and aid fragmentation.

Fragmentation from Counterpart Ministry Perspective

For the last few years, aid fragmentation has been a great concern for many recipient countries for the purpose of enhancing aid effectiveness. If aid is scattered into many places with small sized projects, the transaction cost will be higher and the impact will be lower.

Table 7: Fragmentation from Counterpart Ministry Perspective

Counterpart Ministry ²³	Herfindahl Index	No. of Projects ²⁴	No. of Donor Agency
Constituent Assembly - Legislature-Parliament	1.00	1	1
Ministry of General Administration	1.00	1	1
Supreme Court	1.00	1	3
Ministry of Commerce and Supplies	0.69	6	5
Prime Minister and Council of Minister's Office	0.62	6	6
Ministry of Education	0.61	32	16
Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation	0.56	4	2
Ministry of Land Reform and Management	0.55	3	2
Election Commission	0.53	5	7
Ministry of Defense	0.50	2	1
Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs	0.50	2	2
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	0.47	9	6
Ministry of Information and Communications	0.45	7	4
Ministry of Youth and Sports	0.39	5	2
National Human Rights Commission	0.34	10	9
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	0.29	18	14
Ministry of Home Affairs	0.28	10	10

²³ See Annex 7, Projects have been included under a specific ministry/agency if their main activities fall under the area of responsibility of that ministry/agency, regardless of the implementation modality of the project, or if the ministry is actually involved.

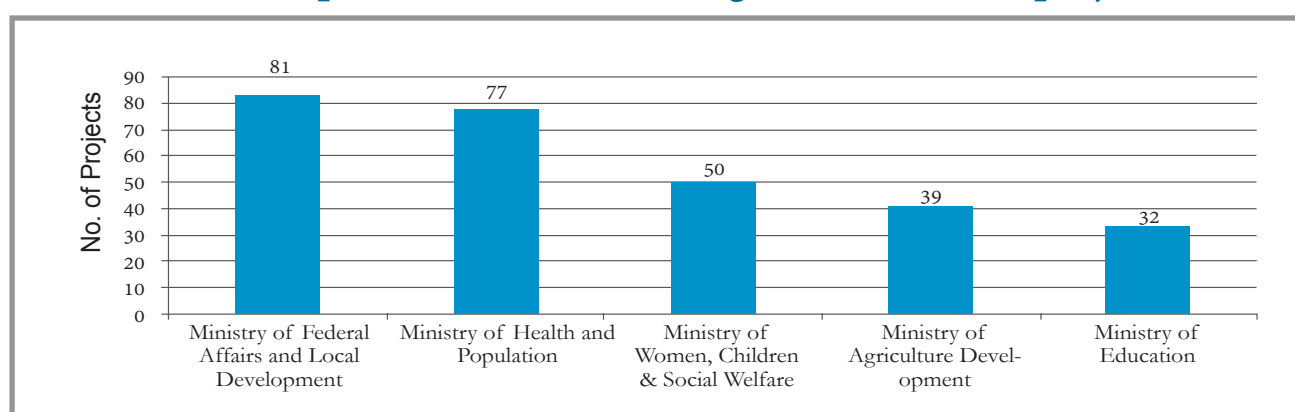
²⁴ No. of projects may not match with the total no. of projects because of the possibility of having one project in more than one counterpart ministry/agency. Projects have been assigned under the respective implementing ministries/agencies based on their area of jurisdiction. In case of off budget, it is based on donor reporting, and for on budget projects it is based on MoF reporting to AMP.

Counterpart Ministry	Herfindahl Index	No. of Projects	No. of Donor Agency
Ministry of Irrigation	0.24	9	6
Ministry of Urban Development	0.23	16	11
National Planning Commission Secretariat	0.21	11	8
Ministry of Industry	0.20	10	6
Ministry of Finance	0.19	31	18
Ministry of Energy	0.18	24	9
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	0.18	22	16
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation	0.17	26	14
Ministry of Health and Population	0.14	77	19
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	0.12	33	17
Ministry of Labour & Employment	0.12	18	7
Ministry of Agriculture Development	0.08	39	14
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare	0.07	50	14
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	0.07	81	23

The analysis of Herfindahl index as reflected above shows that the Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of General Administration, Supreme Court, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Land Reform and Management and Ministry of Youth and Sports seem to be in better position from the perspective of fragmentation. However, most of these ministries are regular type of agencies not directly implementing any large projects, so they appear to be less fragmented.

Despite sector wide approaches under operation, large scale aid fragmentation is visible in the Ministry of Education as well as in the Ministry of Health and Population as in the previous year. Comparatively, fragmentation is alarming in the area of technical assistance, an area which the development partners and the relevant ministries could bring to a manageable size after due consultation. The Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Urban Development seem to have been less affected from the perspective of aid fragmentation.

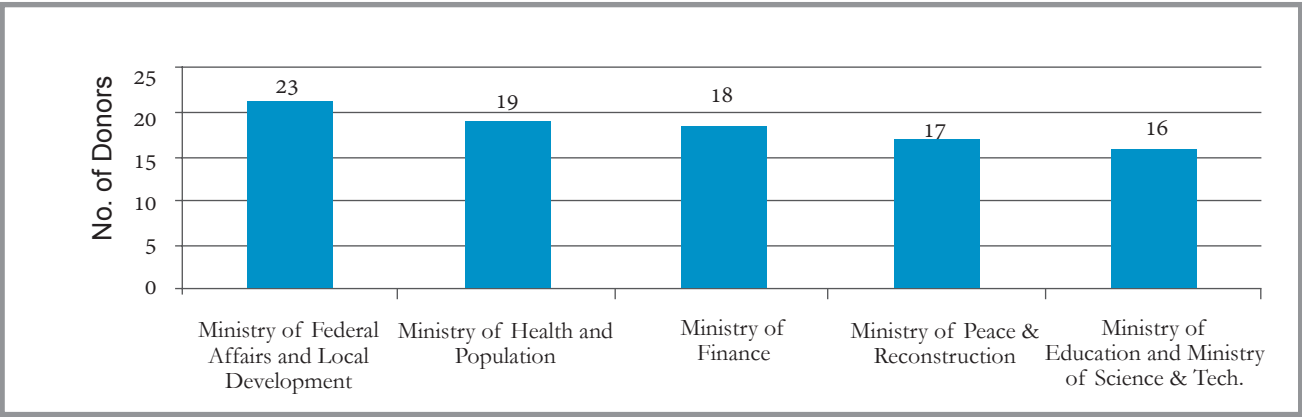
Chart 9: Counterpart Ministries with highest number of projects



Going through the analysis from a counterpart ministry’s perspective, it is found that the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has the highest number of projects (81) followed by the Ministry of Health and Population (77), the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (50), Ministry of Agriculture Development (39) and Ministry of Education (32).

Many line ministries might be unaware of some of the off budget projects mentioned in the Report. As the development partners have been transparent in showing also off budget projects in AMP, it has been possible to reflect them in the Report. This information may encourage development partners as well as the Government implementing agencies to better align with the country’s development need and priority through bringing off budget projects also under the domain of these agencies. These are the evidences that indicate an urgent need of both the Government and the development partners to assess whether the mentioned ministries really require such a large number of projects to effectively mobilize aid money.

Chart 10: Counterpart Ministries with highest number of Donor Engagement



Considering both the on budget and off budget projects, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has the highest number of donor engagement (23) followed by Ministry of Health and Population (19), Ministry of Finance (18), Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (17), Ministry of Education and Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (16 each). This reveals little donor harmonization but rather donor crowding in the line ministries. It is now high time to assess whether the mentioned ministries need such a big number of donor engagement in order to realize development for aid effectiveness. It is also suggested to the development partners to concentrate on few ministries instead of crowding in many ministries for tiny projects.

In contrast, on budget projects are found to be less fragmented if we exclude the off-budget projects. From the perspective of ODA disbursement through on-budget projects, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has only 23 projects, Ministry of Health and Population 16, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation and Ministry of Agriculture Development (14 each), Ministry of Energy 12, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare 11, Ministry of Education (10) and Ministry of Finance (9), and Ministry of Urban Development (8).

The following table shows ministry-wise projects under operation and donor wise engagement with respect to on budget projects.

Scenario of On-budget projects along with donor engagement by counterpart ministry

Counterpart Ministry	No. of Projects	Donor
Ministry of Agriculture Development	14	ADB, IFAD, IDA, Japan-KR2, JFPR, Norway, SDC, World Bank
Ministry of Commerce and Supplies	1	JICA
Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation	1	IFAD
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	2	ADB, OPEC
Ministry of Education	10	ADB, Ausaid, Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway, SDC, UNICEF, World Bank, WFP
Ministry of Energy	12	ADB, China, Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea, EU, KFEAD, KfW, India, IDA, JICA, Norway
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	23	ADB, CIDA, Denmark, DFID, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway, OFID, SDC, UNFPA, World Bank
Ministry of Finance	9	ADB, China, DFID, India, Japan, World Bank
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	7	DFID, Finland, IDA, IFAD, Japan, SDC, World Bank
Ministry of Health and Population	16	Ausaid, DFID, GAVI, GFATM, IDA, KfW, SDC, UNFPA, UNDP
Ministry of Home Affairs	1	EU
Ministry of Information and Communications	1	ADB
Ministry of Irrigation	6	ADB, IDA, OFID, Saudi Development Fund
Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs	1	UNDP
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	6	Denmark, DFID, GIZ, EU, Finland, IDA, KfW, Norway, SDC, USAID
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation	14	ADB, China, GEF, India, IDA, Japan, KfW, OFID
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	6	ADB, CIF, EU, DFID, Denmark, IDA, Norway, KfW, UNDP, SNV, WB, Denmark
Ministry of Urban Development	8	ADB, IDA, JICA, KfW, OPEC, NDF, UNICEF
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare	11	ADB, Denmark, EU, JFPR, Norway, UNICEF, UNFPA
Ministry of Youth and Sports	3	UNICEF, UNFPA
National Planning Commission Secretariat	1	UNICEF
Prime Minister and Council of Minister's Office	3	ADB, IDA, IFAD, World Bank

Sector Fragmentation of Donor Portfolios

Table 8: Sector Fragmentation of Donor Portfolios

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	China	Denmark	EU	Finland	GAVI	Germany	GFATM	India	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	Norway	OFID	Saudi Fund	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN	WB
Agriculture	7.45%	0.00%			5.49%	10.87%		5.62%			4.11%		50.9%	2.71%	5.27%		9.93%	15.4%		6.23%	1.68%
Air Transportation	7.62%																				
Alternate Energy	0.03%			9.17%				1.54%						33.66%						1.42%	0.00%
Commerce	7.90%		16.18%	1.01%	0.57%			2.14%													
Communications	1.77%				0.82%						1.36%			3.08%			0.00%			0.03%	
Constitutional Bodies					22.8%														5.18%	0.89%	
Defence																				0.02%	
Drinking Water	26.1%	11.71%									5.06%		9.00%	0.40%			0.00%		2.37%	5.50%	1.96%
Economic Reform					2.82%													2.92%	9.38%	2.48%	9.39%
Education	1.64%	32.63%		53.2%	3.27%						1.85%	27%	30.90%	30.90%			2.17%	0.33%	9.32%	6.42%	37.8%
Energy	9.76%		54.62%					17.5%		40.8%		43.6%		0.46%			0.61%			0.03%	10.9%
Environment, Science and Technology	1.56%	0.00%			0.00%									0.49%					12.8%	1.25%	
External Loan Payment											13.2%								6.39%		
Financial Reform	4.37%	3.53%										6.36%		3.61%							0.66%
Financial Services								1.52%												0.35%	
Forest	0.75%			0.36%		30.9%					3.69%			1.65%			3.85%		3.77%	1.29%	0.33%
General Administration	0.03%													0.19%					3.71%	0.37%	
Health	0.1%	18.41%			7.65%		100%	32%	100%		2.90%	15.7%					2.60%	38.7%	4.02%	22.1%	15.8%
Housing					0.98%																
Industry		15.61%			1.66%			1.05%									0.35%			0.15%	0.17%
Irrigation	2.33%														5.33%	100%	3.03%			1.65%	
Labour				1.09%	7.56%						0.27%						1.03%		0.64%	1.43%	
Land Reform & Survey																				0.00%	
Livelihood		7.82%		0.84%	1.98%			3.05%													
Local Development	11.8%			19.6%	2.25%	6.60%		8.97%		15.3%	4.05%			8.43%	30.9%		0.00%	14.6%	5.11%	10.7%	0.16%
																			32.6%	9.48%	7.33%

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	China	Denmark	EU	Finland	GAVI	Germany	GFATM	India	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	Norway	OFID	Saudi Fund	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN	WB
Miscellaneous		0.00%																	0.06%	0.16%	
Office of the Prime Minister																			4.89%		
Others - Economic		5.87%	12.33%	0.88%				4.09%												4.69%	
Others - Social		2.49%		9.68%	7.92%						0.64%			7.93%			1.18%	16.9%	0.44%	11.3%	
Peace and Reconstruction		0.00%		2.88%	28.2%	51.62%		1.19%			0.67%			9.41%			14.1%	6.92%	0.19%	7.10%	2.16%
Planning & Statistics	0.11%										1.65%							1.16%		1.21%	
Police			12.43%																		
Policy and Strategic					0.56%			1.06%						1.34%						0.18%	
Population & Environment																				0.15%	
Revenue & Financial								3.35%													
Administration																					
Road Transportation	12.9%		4.44%							43.9%	39.9%				58.5%		24.9%				9.38%
Supply											19.0%							3.07%			
Tourism	0.71%											7.34%	31.6%						1.90%		
Urban Development	2.37%							15.4%					8.50%							0.00%	0.00%
Women, Children & Social																					
Welfare	0.79%	1.93%		1.28%	5.47%			1.52%			1.65%						0.05%		0.30%	1.06%	0.26%
Youth, Sports & Culture																				0.66%	

Note:

Red Highlight denotes highly fragmented and comprises less than 5% of total donor's portfolio

Yellow Highlight denotes moderately fragmented and comprises up to 19.99% of total donor's portfolio

Green Highlight denotes non fragmented and comprises more than 20% of total donor's portfolio

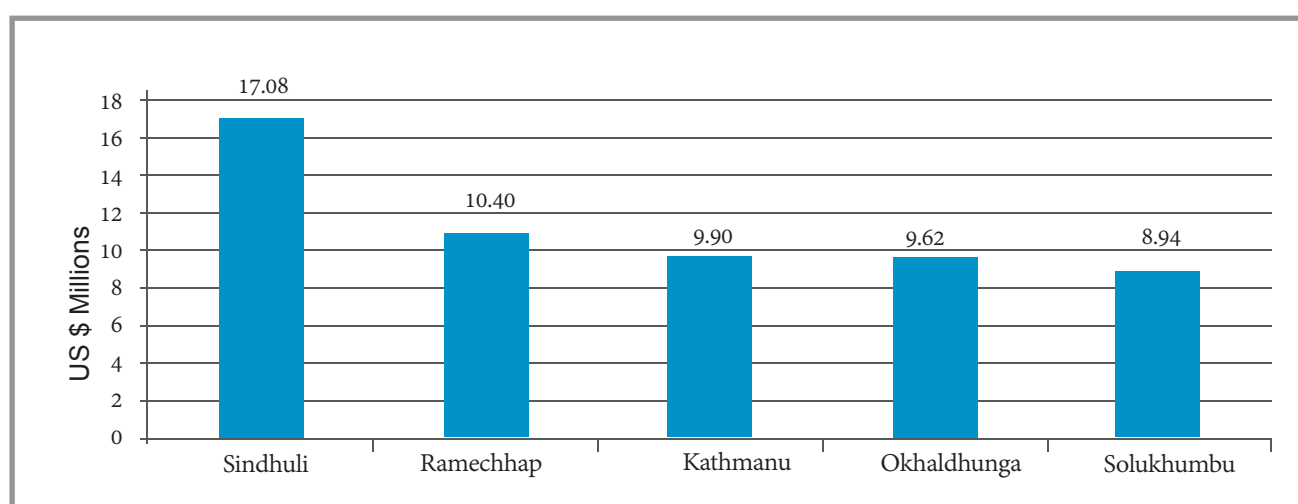
The visualization above provides an overview of aid concentration by donor.²⁵ Among the reference documents on donor fragmentation, the EU toolkit produced in 2009 gives practical steps on the division of labour at the country level, which provides practical guidance for EU donors on how to implement division of labour. Most of the recommendations are also valid for the broader development community. The toolkit recommends a maximum of 3 sectors in which donors should intervene in addition to budget support and support to non-state actors. However, some sectors being very narrow, the toolkit also indicates that there is a need for some flexibility at the country level.

Given the level of aid fragmentation in Nepal, the option has been taken to consider a sector concentration of 5 sectors or less per cooperation as satisfactory. It is found that development partners are overcrowded in some sectors and few sectors are still orphans. In this respect, many donors have been engaged in local development, health, peace and reconstruction, women, children, and social welfare, (though with small disbursement levels per donor), agriculture, forest, urban development and education. However, areas such as population and environment, revenue and financial administration, youth, sports and culture, land reform and survey sectors are not crowded by donors. On the other hand, the meteorology sector was a sector without any donor making disbursement during FY 2012-13.

For this visualization, a sector is considered highly fragmented (red highlight) if it comprises less than 5% of that donor's total portfolio, moderately fragmented (yellow highlight) if it comprises upto 19.99% of a donor's portfolio, and non-fragmented (green highlight) if it contributes more than 20% of the donor's portfolio. For the purpose of this analysis, non-disbursing sectors were left blank for each donor. Donors with reasonably good performance by this measure include: Global Fund, GAVI, the Saudi Fund, Finland and India. Donors with many fragmented sectors include ADB, EU, Germany, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, Australia, UK, UN Country Team, and the World Bank Group.

Fragmentation from District Perspective²⁶

Chart 11: Top 5 Districts with Highest on Budget Disbursement

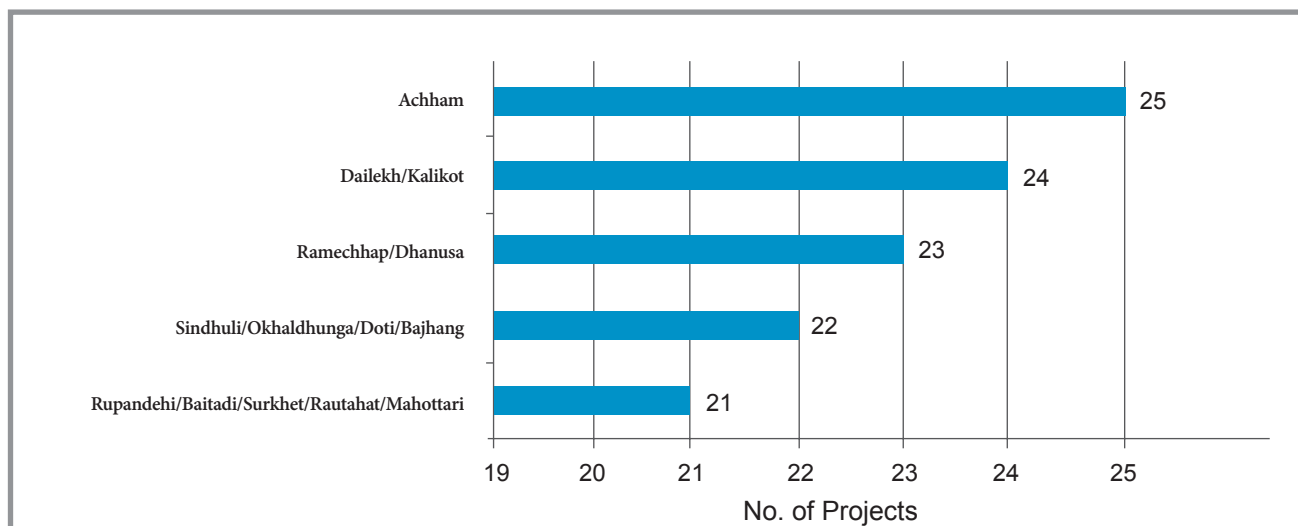


²⁵ Good references and information on donor concentration and fragmentation can be found on the OECD website at: http://www.oecd.org/document/31/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_45465247_1_1_1_1,00.html

²⁶ This excludes nationwide projects

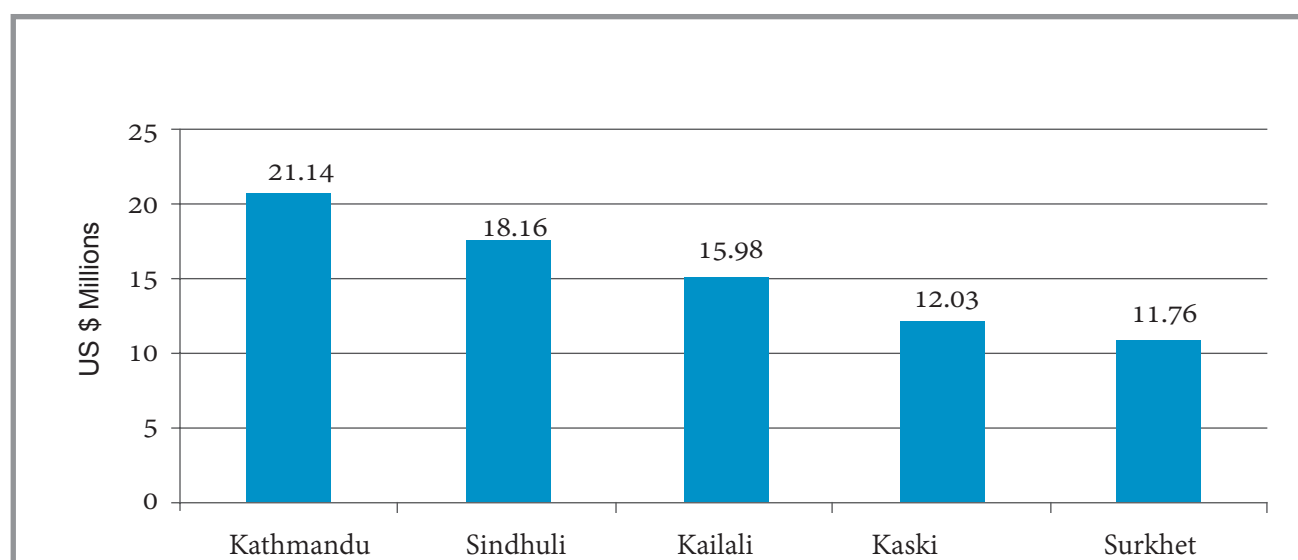
From the perspective of on budget disbursement at the district level, Sindhuli has the highest amount disbursed (US\$ 17.08 million) followed by Ramechhap (US\$ 10.40 million), Kathmandu (US\$ 9.90 million), Okhaldhunga (US\$ 9.62 million) and Solukhumbu (US\$ 8.94 million). The largest amount of disbursement in Sindhuli district is partly due to the implementation of Sindhuli Road Project. On the other hand, Terhathum has the lowest amount of aid disbursement (US\$ 1.87 million) followed by Kaski (US\$ 2.08 million), Mustang (US\$ 2.45 million), Gorkha (US\$ 2.56 million) and Mahottari (US\$ 2.83 million).

Chart 12: Districts with Highest Number of On-Budget Projects



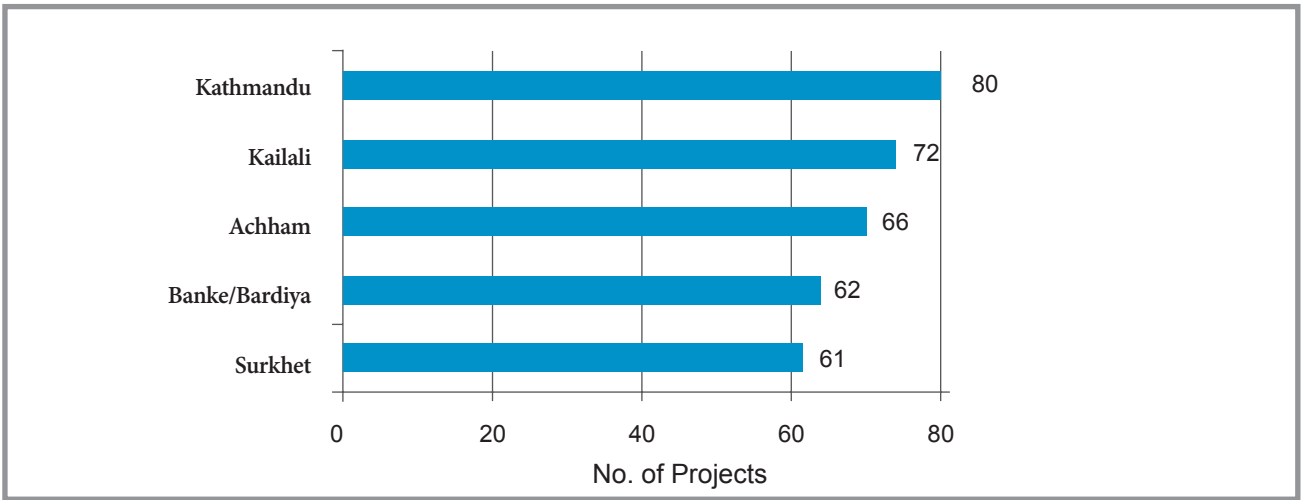
As reflected in Chart 12 above, Achham district has the highest number of on-budget projects (25) followed by Kalikot and Dailekh (24 each), Dhanusha and Ramechhap (23 each), Bajhang, Doti, Sindhuli and Okhaldhunga (22 each), and Rupandehi, Rautahat, Surkhet, Baitadi, and Mahottari (21 each). By contrast, Mustang, Bhojpur and Manang each have 8 projects, Lamjung and Parbat have 9, Syangja, Bhaktapur, Rasuwa and Kaski have 10 projects, Gulmi, Darchula, Sankhuwasabha and Taplejung have 11 projects, and Lalitpur, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Ilam, and Terhathum with 12 projects each. As the on budget projects are those which are reflected in the Government annual budget, this information helps the Government to strike geographical balances while allocating resources.

Chart 13: Top 5 Districts with Highest Combined Disbursement



However, if we combine both on-budget and off-budget disbursement, the aid scenario looks different. In this category, Kathmandu has the highest amount of disbursement (US\$ 21.14 million for 80 projects) followed by Sindhuli (US\$ 18.16 million for 43 projects), Kailali (US\$ 15.98 million for 72 projects), Kaski (US\$ 12.03 million for 43 projects) and Surkhet (US\$ 11.76 million for 61 projects). The districts receiving the amount of lowest aid disbursement include Mustang (US\$ 3.10 million), Gorkha and Terhathum (US\$ 3.71 million), Nuwakot (US\$ 4.12 million) and Illam (US\$ 4.22 million).

Chart 14: Districts with Highest Number of Projects (On and Off Budget)



From the perspective of the number of projects (both on-budget and off-budget) under operation through the supports received from various development partners in the district, Kathmandu has the largest number of projects (80) followed by Kailali (72), Achham (66), Banke and Bardiya (62 each) and Surkhet (61). Manang is the district with the lowest number of projects (14) followed by Mustang (17), Bhojpur (19), Gulmi (20) and Parbat (21).

Aid flow from the perspective of donor engagement at the district level does not show reliable evidences as to why they are mostly engaged in Kathmandu, Kailali, Achham, Banke, Bardiya and Surkhet, and less in Manang, Mustang, Gulmi, Bhojpur and Parbat. Moreover, donor engagement is not seen on the basis of poverty level of the districts. This may require further research to deepen an understanding of the causes of donor engagement in a specific district and the mechanism by which the donor agencies select districts/regions for project implementation.

4 | SECTOR PROFILE FOR TOP 10 RECIPIENTS²⁷

4.1 Education Sector Profile

Chart 15(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 985.7 million

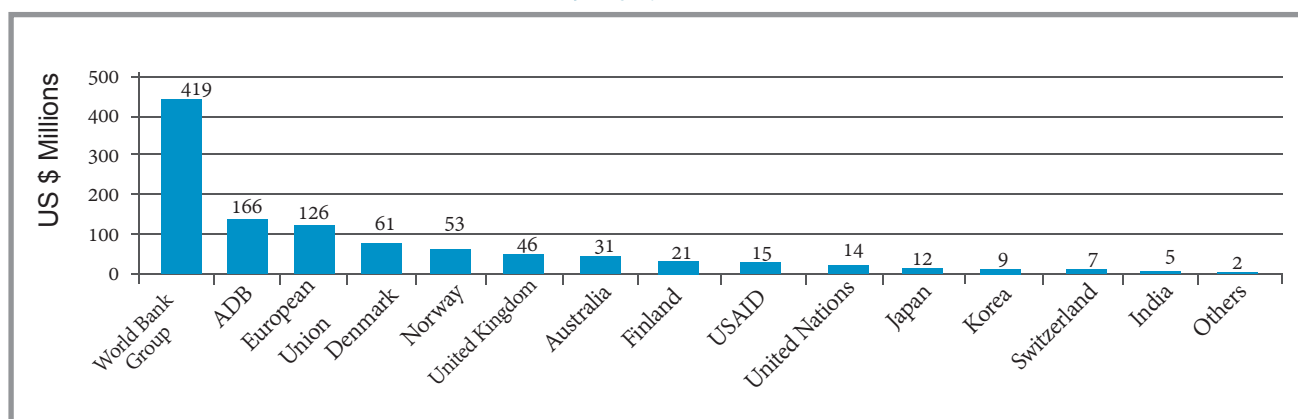


Chart 15(b): Type of Aid: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

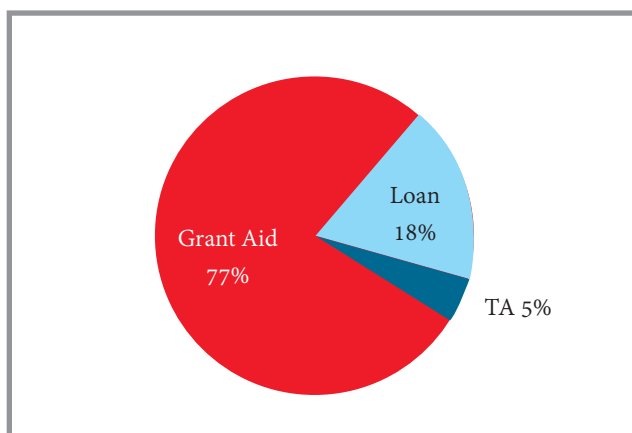
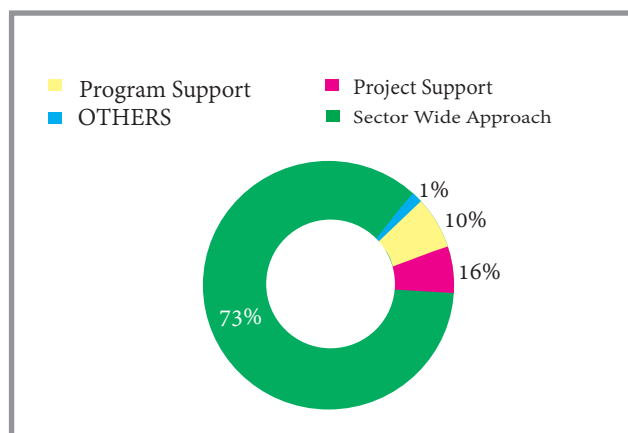


Chart 15(c): Financing Instruments: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects



²⁷ Total Commitment for each project mentioned under given sectors is not comparable with disbursement because disbursement here accounts only for FY 2012-13 whereas total commitment refers to the project cost over the period.

Table 9: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Education Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
School Sector Reform Program (SSRP)	ADB, AusAid, Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway, UNICEF	776,879,550	112,044,930
Second Higher Education Project (including JSDF Secondary School Stipend project)	IDA, World Bank Trust Funds	65,310,668	9,764,040
Employment Fund Phase I	DFID, SDC	26,207,735	3,896,494
Establishment of the ICT Center to Enhance ICT Capabilities in Nepal	KOICA	5,000,000	2,099,285
Adolescent Girls Employment Initiative	DFID, World Bank Trust Funds	5,384,445	2,090,364

In the Education Sector, the School Sector Reform Program (SSRP) is the largest program from the perspective of both commitments and disbursements. The World Bank Group seems to be the lead donor in providing a large portion of external assistance as in the previous year. There has been a sharp decline in disbursement from US\$ 229.04 million for education sector in FY 2011-12 to US\$ 140.72 million in FY 2012-13. TA component involves only 5 percent in this sector.

4.2 Health Sector Profile

Chart 16(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects

US\$ 665.6 million

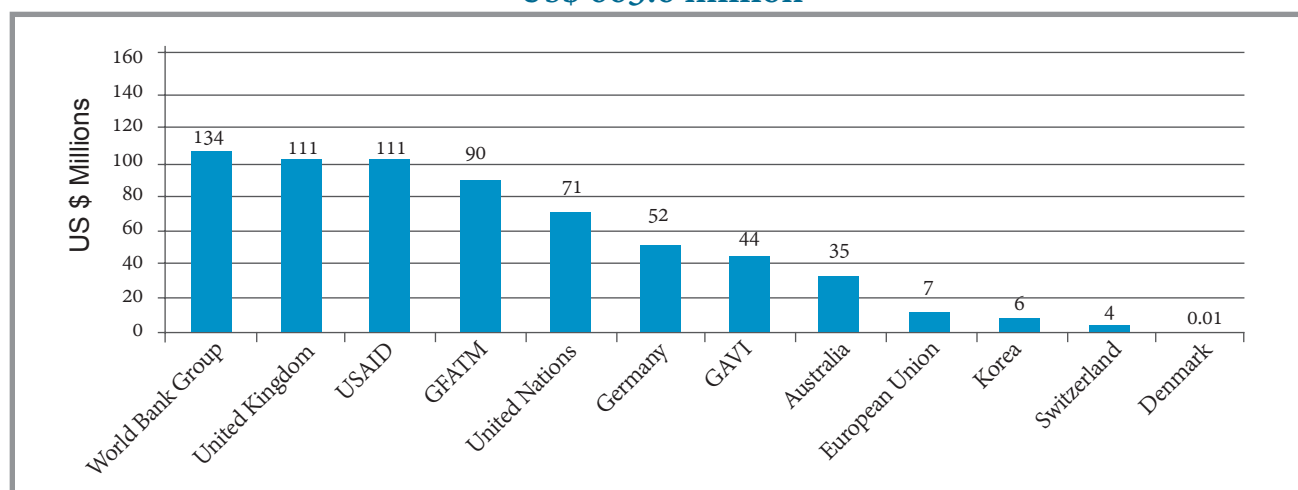


Chart 16(b): Type of Aid: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

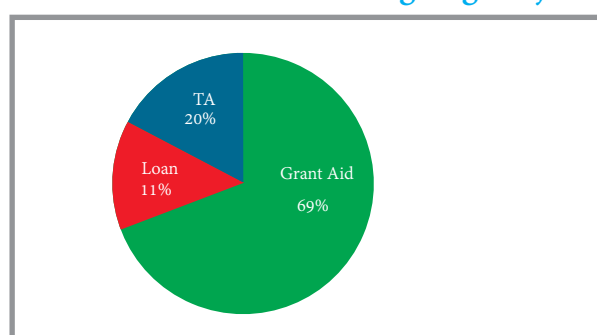


Chart 16(c): Financing Instruments: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

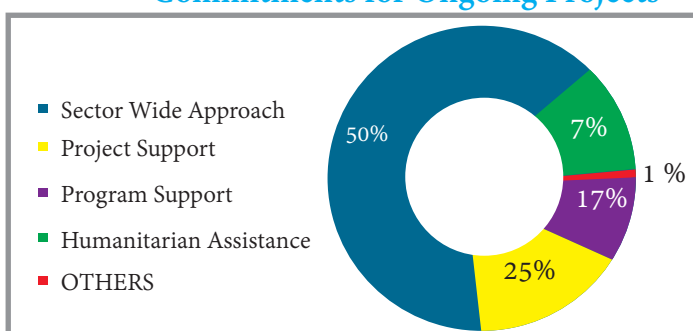


Table 10: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Health Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
Nepal Health Sector Programme NHSP-II	AusAid, DFID, IDA, KfW	254,004,908	41,376,989
Suaahara (Good Nutrition)	USAID	46,000,000	10,000,000
Implementation of Stop TB Strategy (2010-2015)	GFATM	28,403,176	7,896,730
Saath Saath	USAID	27,500,000	5,987,794
Nepal Round 10 Proposal to Contribute to the Achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4,5,6	GFATM	11,396,254	5,762,343

In the Health Sector, the Nepal Health Sector Programme (NHSP II) is the largest programme with respect to both commitment and disbursement. The World Bank Group is the lead donor supporting this sector with respect to providing financial assistance. This sector noticed a significant increase in disbursement from US\$ 85.07 million in FY 2011-12 to US\$ 128.51 million in FY 2012-13. TA component comprises of 20 percent of the total commitment in this sector.

4.3 Local Development Sector Profile

Chart 17(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 1145.7 million

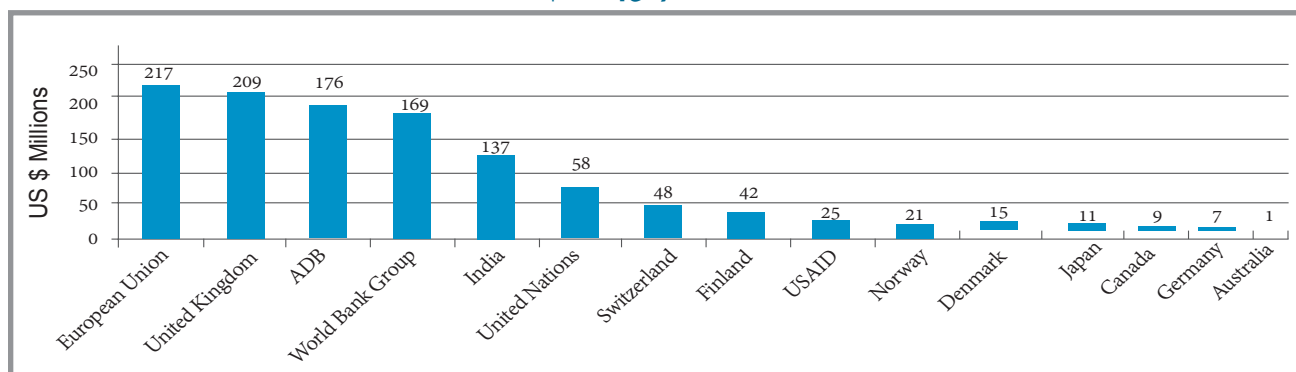


Chart 17(b): Type of Aid: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

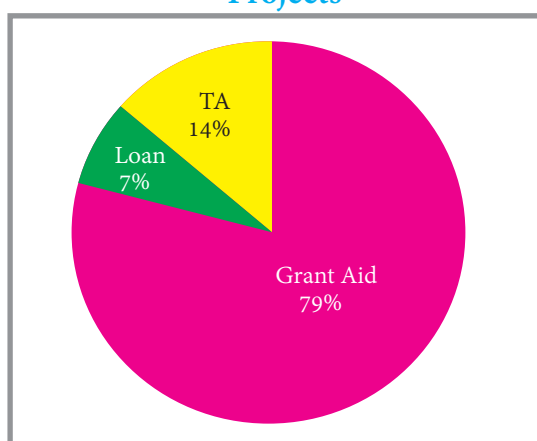


Chart 17(c): Financing Instruments: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

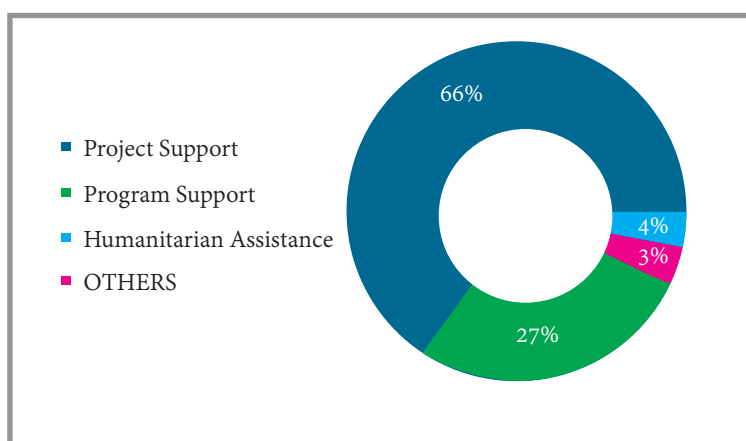


Table 11: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Local Development Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursement in FY 2012.-13
Nepal Rural Access Programme Phase- II	DFID	59,163,701	12,683,210
Rural Access Improvement and Decentralization Project(RAIDP)	IDA	73,781,566	12,210,000
Sajhedari	USAID	25,069,500	9,833,286
Small Development Projects (India)	India	136,639,264	9,740,260
Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP)	ADB, CIDA, Denmark, IDA, DFID, Norway, SDC	168,827,092	7,573,949

Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP) is the largest project with respect to commitment and Nepal Rural Access Improvement and Decentralization Project (RAIDP) is the largest one with respect to disbursement. The EU seems to be the largest aid provider in this sector. There has been a sharp decline in disbursements in this sector from US\$ 153.51 million in FY 2011-12 to US\$ 118.29 million in FY 2012-13. TA component comprises of 14 percent of the total commitment in this sector.

4.4 Road Transportation Sector Profile

Chart 18(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects

US\$ 589.7 million

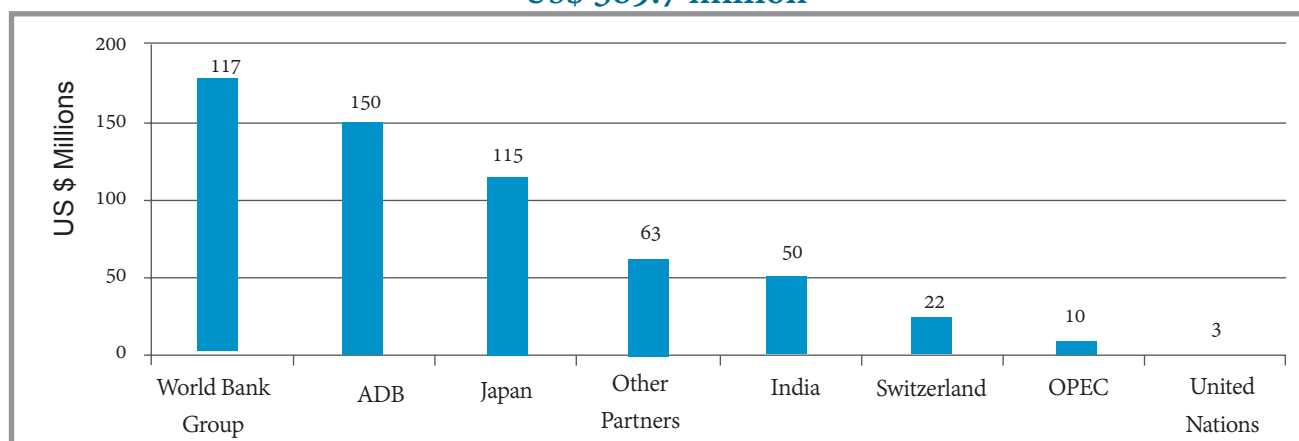


Chart 18(b): Type of Aid:
Total Commitments for
Ongoing Projects

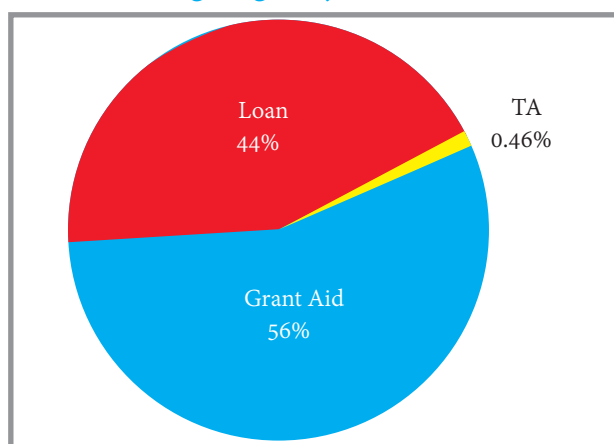


Chart 18(c): Financing Instruments:
Total Commitments for
Ongoing Projects

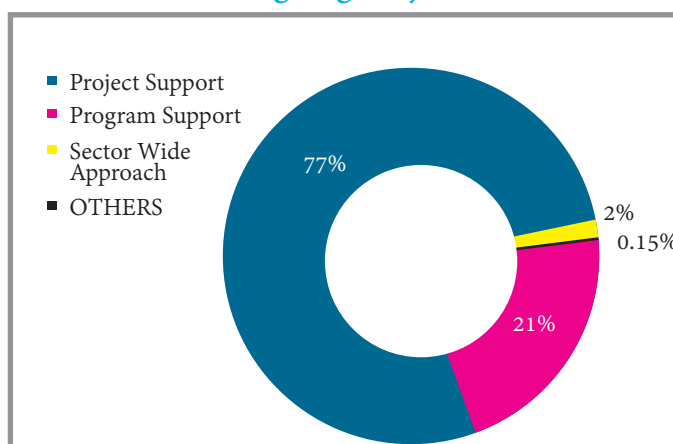


Table 12: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Road Transportation Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
B. P. Koirala Highway (Sindhuli Road Section III) [Nepalthok-Khurkot Segment]	Japan	114,990,369	26,238,750
Nepal Bridges Improvement and Maintenance Programme	IDA	60,000,000	14,435,680
Medium and Large Development Projects (Aid to Nepal)	India	50,000,000	12,635,282
Road Connectivity Sector I Project	ADB, OFID	65,000,000	11,045,939
Road Sector Development Project	IDA	117,031,439	7,263,261

In this sector, Road Sector Development Project is the largest project with respect to commitment, whereas the B.P. Koirala Highway Project is the largest with respect to disbursement. The World Bank Group has been the largest donor in this sector. There has been only slight decline in disbursement from last year. TA component comprises only about 0.4 percent of the total commitment in this sector.

4.5 Energy Sector Profile

Chart 19(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 1435.6 million

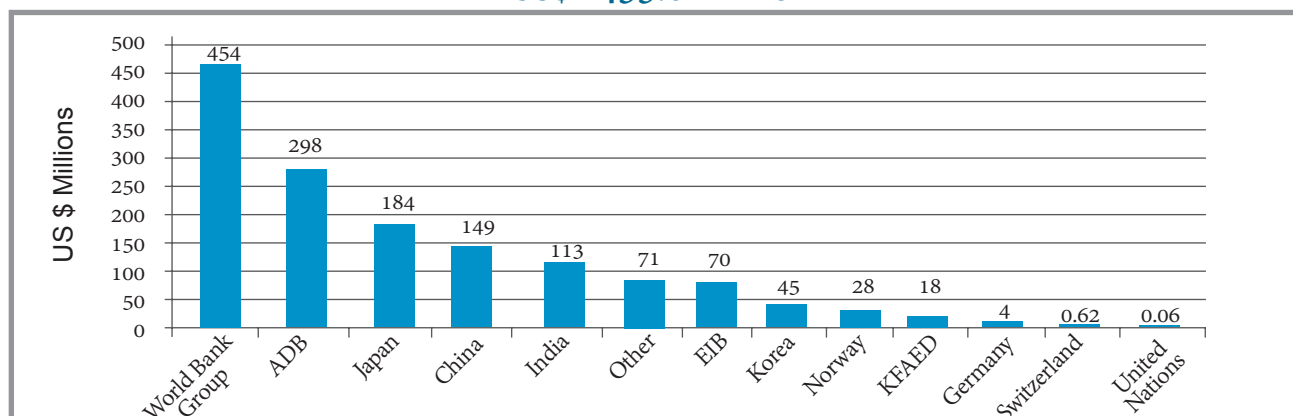


Chart 19(b): Type of Aid: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

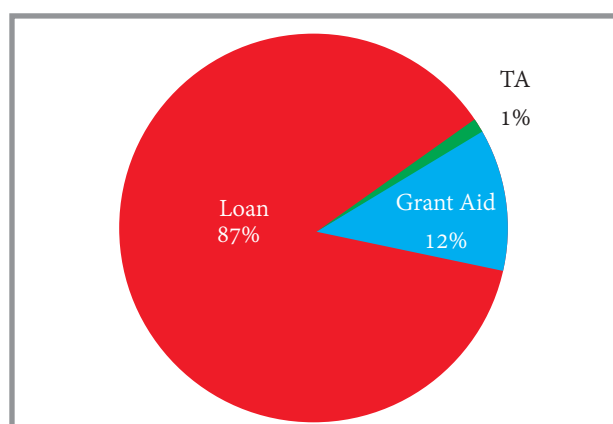


Chart 19(c): Financing Instruments: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

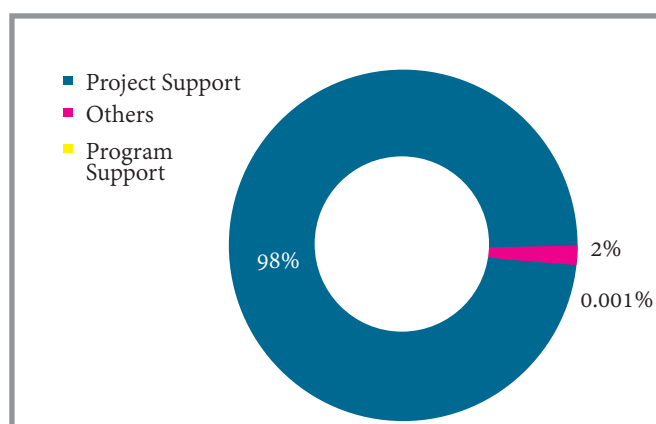


Table 13: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Energy Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
Upper Trishuli 3A Hydroelectric Project	China	129,241,702	18,635,232
Power Development Project	IDA	170,575,340	15,878,679
Medium and Large Development Projects (Aid to Nepal)	India	113,000,000	12,635,282
Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement Project (EAEIP)	ADB	67,442,104	7,791,622
Chameliya Hydro Electric Project	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea	45,000,000	6,213,134

The Tanahu Hydropower Project is the largest project in this sector with respect to commitment (however, it is not shown here in the above table as there was no disbursement made for this project during FY 2012-13), whereas the Upper Trishuli 3A Hydroelectric Project is the largest with respect to disbursement. The World Bank Group has been the lead donor in this sector with respect to providing assistance to this sector as in the previous year. There has been substantial decline in disbursement from US\$ 116.79 million in FY 2011-12 to US\$ 90.73 million in FY 2012-13. TA component comprises only 1 percent of the total commitment in this sector.

4.6 Drinking Water Sector Profile

Chart 20(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 381.8 million

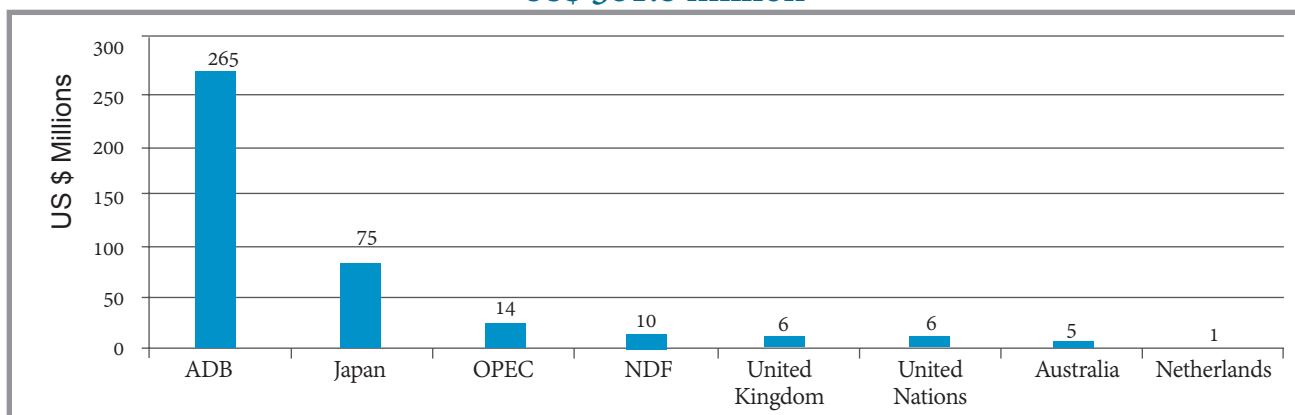


Chart 20(b): Type of Aid: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

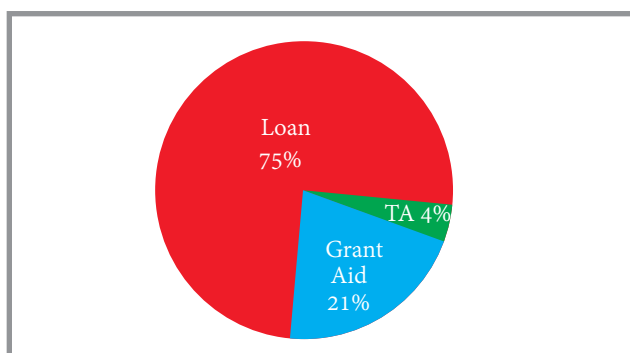


Chart 20(c): Financing Instruments: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

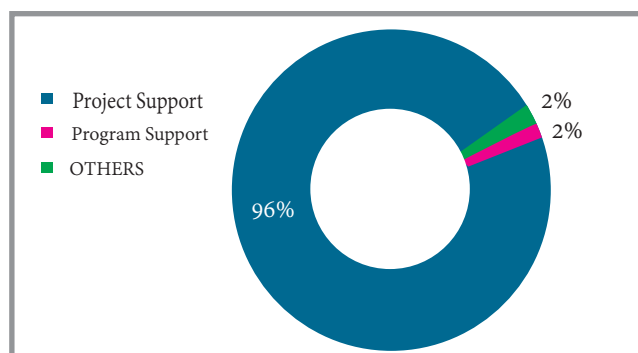


Table 14: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Drinking Water Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
Melamchi Drinking Water Project	ADB, JICA, NDF, OPEC	226,000,000	10,643,863
Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project	ADB	80,000,000	9,605,703
Second Small town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	ADB	45,100,000	5,968,640
I.R.2.3 social sector systems are providing integrated, quality services to fulfill the survival development, protection and participation rights of children and women with equity in all context including humanitarian situation.	UNICEF	2,255,000	3,284,533
Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	JICA	7,336,186	2,409,485

In this sector, the Melamchi Drinking Water Project is the largest project with respect to commitment as well as disbursement. Asian Development Bank is the lead donor of Melamchi Drinking Water Project. There has been substantial increase in disbursement in this sector from US\$ 26.80 million in FY 2011-12 to US\$ 42.27 million in FY 2012-13. TA component comprises 4 percent of the total commitment in this sector.

4.7 Agriculture Sector Profile

Chart 21(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 367.3 million

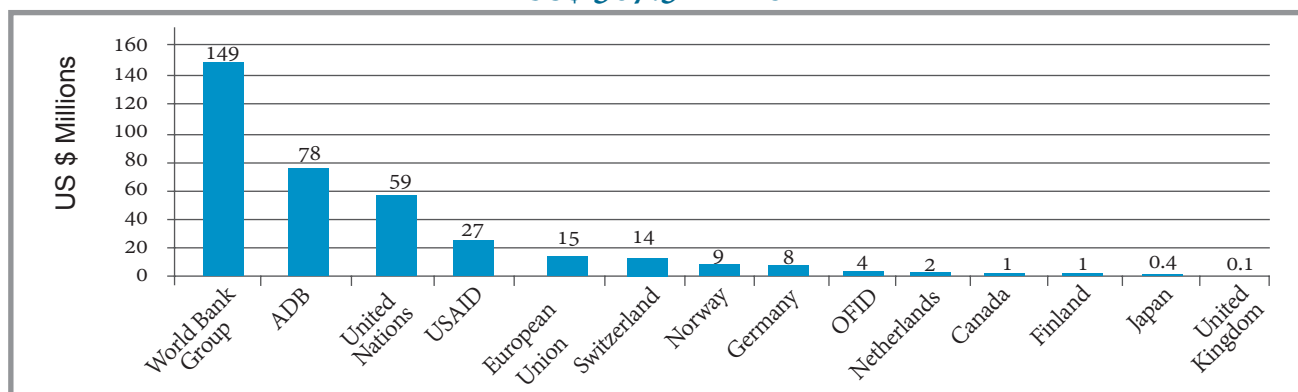


Chart 21(b): Type of Aid: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

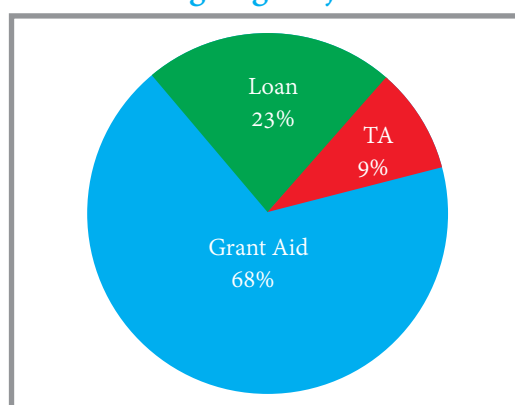


Chart 21(c): Financing Instruments: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

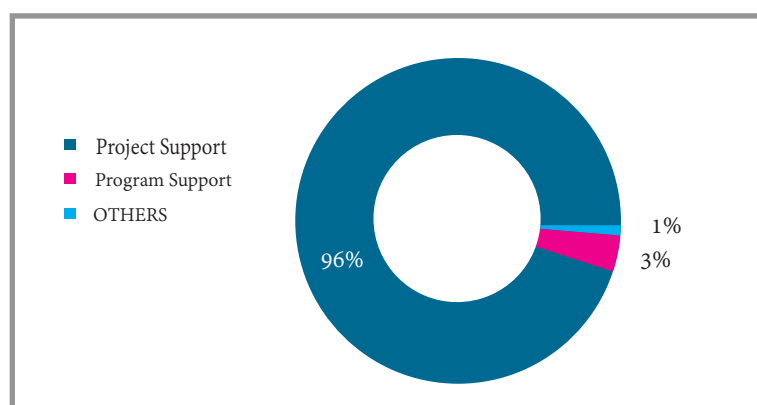


Table 15: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Agriculture Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition Project (KISAN)	USAID	20,414,809	6,628,793
Sustainable Soil Management Program(SSMP), Phase IV	SDC	7,235,142	2,565,581
Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture (Sector) Project CMIASP	ADB, OFID	13,500,000	2,565,206
KisankalgiUnnatBiu-BijanKaryakram- Improved Seeds for Farmers Programme	IFAD	39,355,971	2,538,273
Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade (PACT)	IDA	60,000,000	2,338,067

The Project for Agriculture Commercialization is the largest with respect to commitment, whereas the Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition Project (KISAN) is the largest with respect to disbursement. The World Bank Group has been the lead donor in this sector. TA component comprises 9 percent of the total commitment in this sector. There has been decline in the disbursement from US\$ 45.85 million in FY 2011-12 to US\$ 38.27 million in FY 2012-13.

4.8 Peace and Reconstruction Sector Profile

Chart 22(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 327.5 million

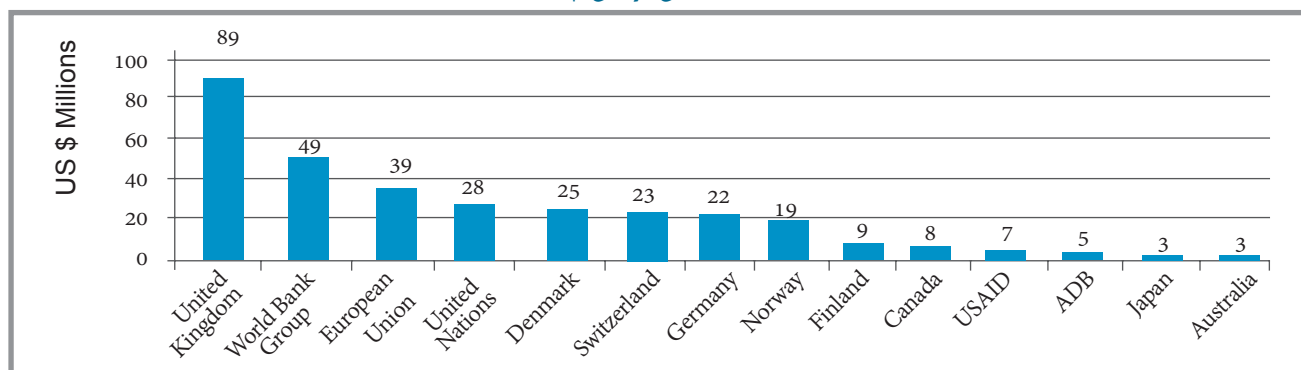


Chart 22(b): Type of Aid:
Total Commitments for
Ongoing Projects

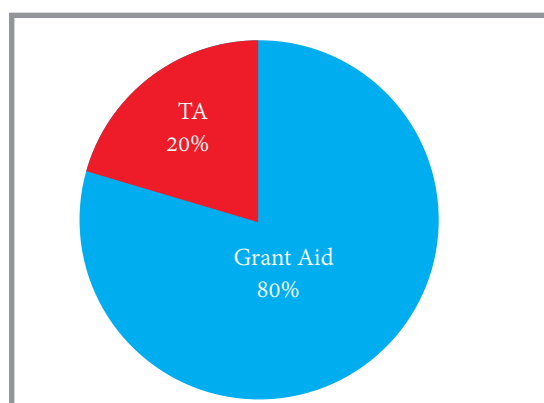


Chart 22(c): Financing Instruments:
Total Commitments for
Ongoing Projects

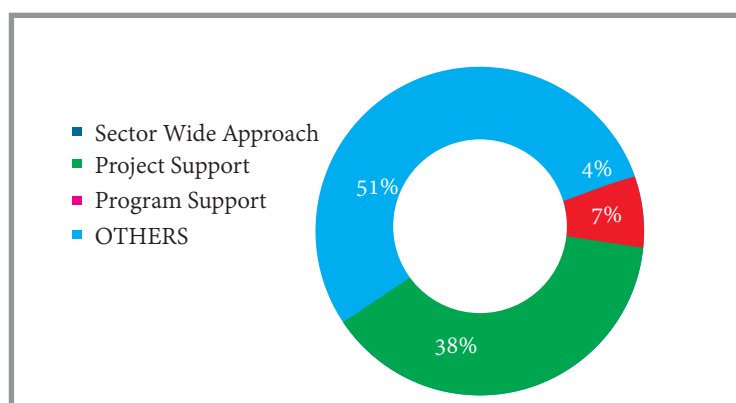


Table 16: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Peace and Reconstruction Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)	Denmark, DFID, GIZ, EU, Finland, KfW, Norway, Switzerland	172,965,101	10,361,953
Support to Stability and Peace building	EU	2,836,879	7,349,011
Emergency Peace Support Project	IDA	48,919,626	4,994,493
Conflict prevention programme	EU, UNDP, UNPF	2,625,367	2,758,539
Support to Nepal's Transition through improved UN Coherence	AusAid, DFID, Norway, SDC, UNOHCHR, UNDP, UNPFN	7,192,335	1,810,048

Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) is the largest project in this sector with respect to commitment as well as disbursement. The United Kingdom is the largest donor providing a commitment of US\$ 89 million for this sector. There has been a slight decline of disbursement from US\$ 42.57 million in FY 2011-12 to US\$ 36.52 million in FY 2012-13. This sector contains a 20 percent element of TA which is the second largest among all sectors. This sector is being supported without any loan assistance.

4.9 Economic Reform Sector Profile

Chart 23(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 401.9 million

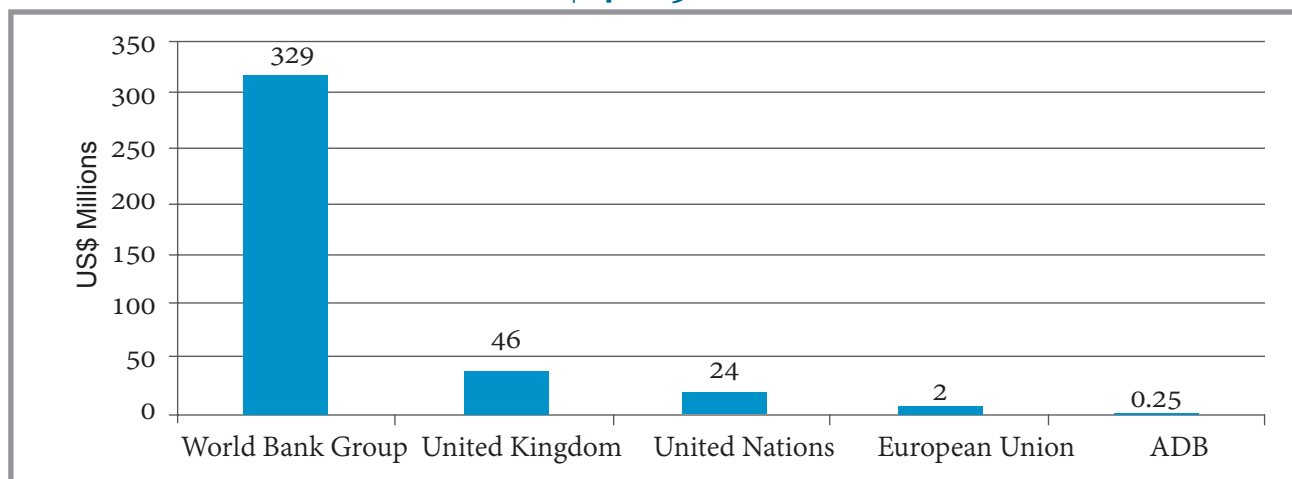


Chart 23(b): Type of Aid: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

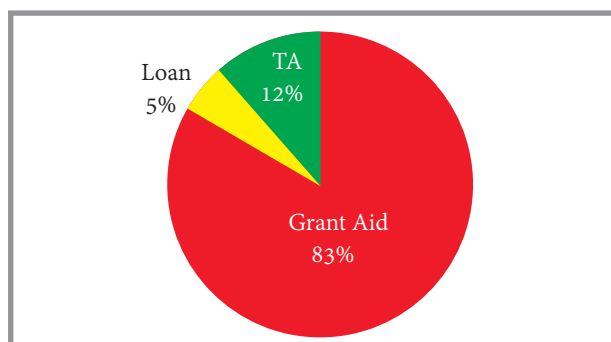


Chart 23(c): Financing Instruments: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

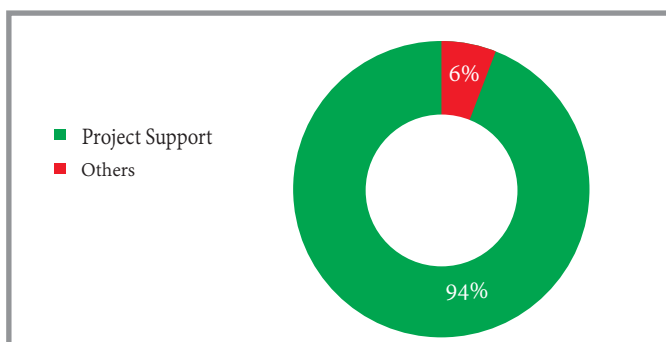


Table 17: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Economic Reform Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
Poverty Alleviation Fund II	IDA, IFAD, World Bank Trust Funds	327,522,195	21,025,172
Centre for Inclusive Growth	DFID	24,323,210	7,716,138
Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP) III Phase	IFAD	20,202,020	1,705,922
Nepal Market Development Program	DFID	21,976,233	728,108
VSBK – Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns and other SCP – Sustainable Construction Practices	EU	1,299,311	473,268

Poverty Alleviation Fund II is the largest project with respect to commitment and disbursement in this sector. The World Bank Group is the lead donor providing the largest amount of assistance in this sector. There has not been any substantial change in disbursement compared to last year. TA in this sector comprises 12 percent of the total commitment.

4.10 Others-Social Sector Profile

Chart 24(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 181.1 million

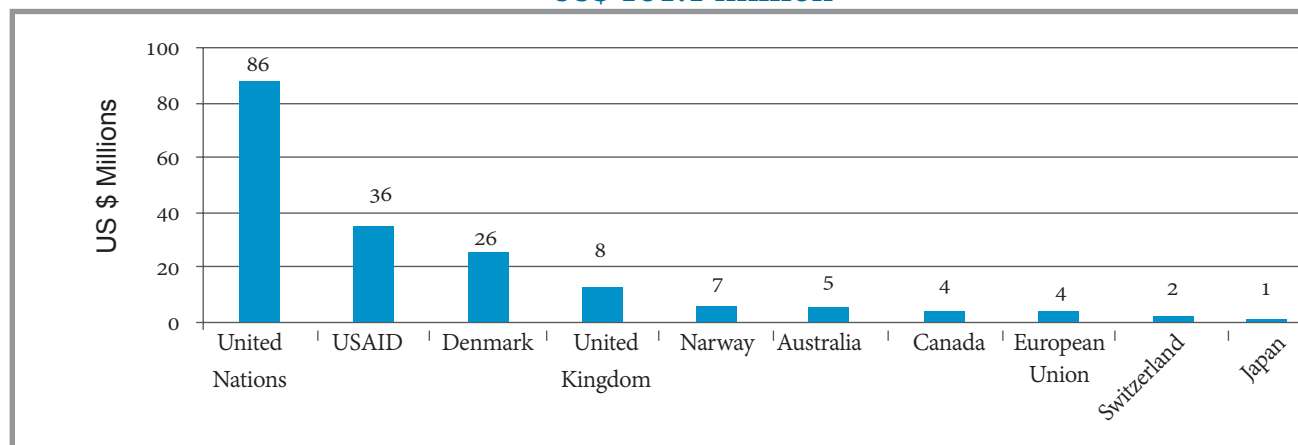


Chart 24(b): Type of Aid: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

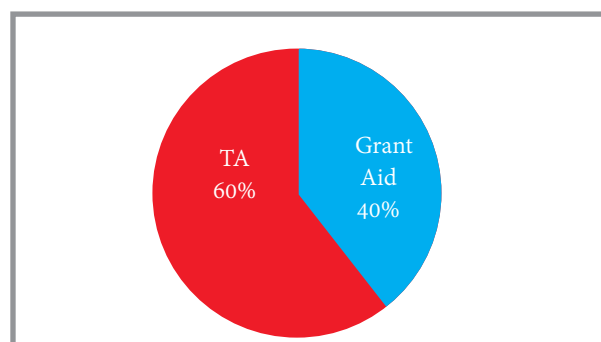


Chart 24(c): Financing Instruments: Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

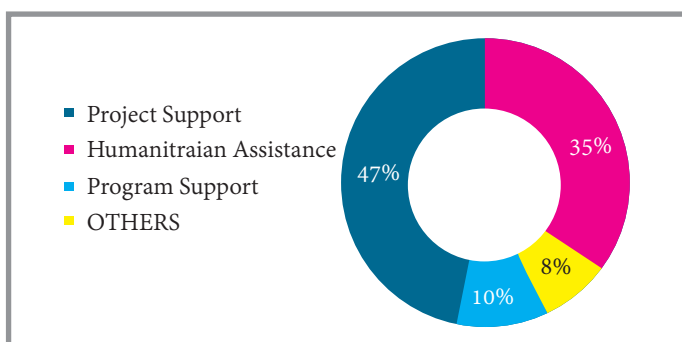


Table 18: Top 5 largest disbursing projects of Others- Social Sector

Largest 5 disbursing projects in the sector for FY 2012-13	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2012-13
Strengthening Political Parties Electoral and Legislative Processes(SPELP)	USAID	23,900,000	7,600,346
PRRO 200136 Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan	Denmark, WFP	21,658,048	3,689,390
PRRO 200152 Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	WFP	42,427,887	3,405,814
Combatting Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project	USAID	6,799,235	2,664,294
Human Rights and Good Governance Program, Phase III (2009-13)	Denmark	17,247,002	1,689,815

With respect to commitment in this sector, WFP is the largest development partner providing total commitment in this sector, whereas USAID is the largest in disbursing aid in FY 2012-13. The UN Country Team has been the lead donor in assisting this sector. This sector has a 60 percent TA element out of the total commitment because of the nature of the activities being related to capacity development. This sector is also being implemented without any loan assistance.

Annexes

Donor-wise Comparative Disbursement for Fiscal Year 2010-11 to 2012-13

S.N.	Donor Group	Actual Disbursements FY 2010-11 (US\$)	Actual Disbursements FY 2011-12 (US\$)	Actual Disbursements FY 2012-13 (US\$)
1	World Bank Group	256,113,102	269,605,647	231,404,440
2	Asian Development Bank	184,419,986	193,400,498	101,204,607
3	United Kingdom	92,612,422	84,240,019	89,989,120
4	United Nations	112,543,336	108,169,072	68,661,608
5	USAID	48,450,255	22,487,717	67,196,696
6	Japan	58,691,311	44,090,184	65,759,647
7	India	50,728,502	50,620,749	63,813,269
8	Switzerland	27,632,405	33,417,302	41,767,109
9	China	18,843,988	28,344,923	34,120,033
10	Norway	32,818,161	41,686,343	32,823,348
11	Denmark	17,832,150	29,099,959	30,549,044
12	GFATM	18,973,027	15,094,614	28,241,077
13	European Union	42,384,482	43,974,932	28,066,696
14	Germany	27,300,849	38,830,532	23,743,866
15	Australia	22,067,850	22,729,014	16,064,901
16	Korea	22,203,697	4,715,410	14,247,876
17	OFID	5,280,000	-	13,214,303
18	Finland	22,153,680	13,242,353	6,470,909
19	Netherlands	2,503,206	858,916	1,015,515
20	Saudi Fund	1,141,351	-	798,696
21	GAVI	7,520,622	-	798,529
22	Canada	4,552,367	546,535	-
23	Nordic Development Fund	2,943,806	-	-
24	Others	-	142,555	-
Total		1,079,710,554	1,045,297,273	959,951,292

Source: Aid Management Platform, 29 February 2014, and DCR FY 2010-11, DCR FY 2011-12, 20 February 2013)

Sector-wise Comparative Disbursement for FY 2010-11 to 2012-13

S.N.	Primary Sector	Actual Disbursements FY 2010-11 (US\$)	Actual Disbursements FY 2011-12 (US\$)	Actual Disbursements FY 2012-13 (US\$)
1	Agriculture	45,942,238	45,859,135	38,277,225
2	Air Transportation	286,070	1,511,465	7,713,829
3	Alternate Energy	25,676,483	13,638,741	11,944,048
4	Commerce	2,057,779	7,987,443	14,496,067
5	Communications	1,358,376	1,500,692	2,926,131
6	Constitutional Bodies	16,337,157	2,174,009	13,278,522
7	Defense	-	-	16,980
8	Drinking Water	52,892,075	26,801,648	42,278,463
9	Economic Reform	48,555,621	35,077,120	34,636,875
10	Education	202,848,741	229,049,894	140,721,598
12	Energy (including hydro/electricity)	55,989,055	116,796,452	90,732,113
13	Environment, Science and Technology	-	-	14,150,601
14	External Loan Payment	-	-	14,443,836
15	Financial Reform	47,950,476	2,537,260	8,607,936
16	Financial Services	1,828,387	802,923	602,616
17	Forest	26,283,742	15,847,225	12,484,916
18	General Administration	1,303,040	237,321	3,498,765
19	Health	129,633,812	85,078,740	128,514,285
20	Housing	-	-	275,039
22	Industry	1,340,663	7,501,286	3,856,458
23	Irrigation	27,987,133	12,304,928	8,931,393
24	Labour	2,057,020	1,073,703	4,566,082
25	Land Reform & Survey	9,128	243,822	2,608
26	Livelihood	18,059,999	19,969,218	15,174,926
27	Local Development	135,065,879	153,514,312	118,294,994
28	Meteorology	524,039	347,506	-
29	Miscellaneous	3,016,347	637,463	124,042
30	Office Of The Prime Minister	-	8,593,562	4,403,910
31	Others - Economic	4,480,460	19,436,872	9,614,999

S.N.	Primary Sector	Actual Disbursements FY 2010-11 (US\$)	Actual Disbursements FY 2011-12 (US\$)	Actual Disbursements FY 2012-13 (US\$)
32	Others - Social	28,921,179	34,348,601	28,634,910
33	Peace and Reconstruction	37,123,694	42,572,665	36,523,990
34	Planning & Statistics	604,237	852,978	2,745,271
35	Police	-	-	4,241,228
36	Policy and Strategic	1,594,183	993,828	949,023
37	Population & Environment	8,496,158	6,458,768	73,637
38	Revenue & Financial Administration	529,010	435,880	794,339
39	Road Transportation	110,991,413	116,730,820	108,733,850
40	Supplies	11,690,565	2,339,488	14,538,048
41	Tourism	687,659	2,609,619	3,794,677
42	Urban Development	10,993,918	15,324,471	6,146,075
43	Women, Children & Social Welfare	15,908,852	13,397,080	7,772,850
44	Youth, Sports & Culture	685,964	710,333	434,136
	Total	1,079,710,554	1,045,297,273	959,951,292

(Source: AMP 29 February, 2014, DCR FY 2010-11, DCR FY 2011-12, 20 February 2013)

District-wise Per Capita Disbursement for FY 2012-13 (Nationwide Projects Excluded)

District	No. of projects			Actual Disbursements FY 2012-13, US\$			Population	Per Capita Disbur- sement (US\$)
	On budget	Off budget	Total	On budget	Off budget	Total		
Achham	25	41	66	4,316,413	3,495,761	7,812,175	257,477	30
Arghakhanchi	12	11	23	3,699,917	1,276,492	4,976,409	197,632	25
Baglung	15	16	31	4,677,838	1,888,787	6,566,625	268,613	24
Baitadi	21	27	48	6,245,642	2,809,656	9,055,299	250,898	36
Bajhang	22	25	47	4,695,827	2,507,000	7,202,827	195,159	37
Bajura	20	26	46	7,000,564	1,646,441	8,647,005	134,912	64
Banke	16	46	62	4,198,477	6,752,939	10,951,416	491,313	22
Bara	17	19	36	4,653,688	700,872	5,354,559	687,708	8
Bardiya	16	46	62	3,459,498	5,098,639	8,558,137	426,576	20
Bhaktapur	10	20	30	6,055,253	913,467	6,968,720	304,651	23
Bhojpur	8	11	19	3,405,910	1,930,406	5,336,316	182,459	29
Chitwan	15	35	50	4,745,526	2,322,602	7,068,128	579,984	12
Dadeldhura	20	36	56	5,670,588	2,249,280	7,919,868	142,094	56
Dailekh	24	26	50	5,494,563	3,499,510	8,994,072	261,770	34
Dang Deukhuri	18	42	60	3,582,233	3,491,723	7,073,956	552,583	13
Darchula	11	15	26	4,013,156	1,067,334	5,080,490	133,274	38
Dhading	15	18	33	3,860,529	662,985	4,523,514	336,067	13
Dhankuta	15	12	27	4,087,119	886,326	4,973,445	163,412	30
Dhanusa	23	28	51	3,610,257	1,705,802	5,316,059	754,777	7
Dolakha	16	22	38	5,181,888	1,420,419	6,602,307	186,557	35
Dolpa	18	24	42	4,520,119	1,315,398	5,835,517	36,700	159
Doti	22	24	46	4,829,681	3,518,201	8,347,882	211,746	39
Gorkha	12	18	30	2,564,008	1,146,997	3,711,005	271,061	14
Gulmi	11	9	20	4,472,703	604,371	5,077,074	280,160	18
Humla	18	28	46	6,248,461	1,513,765	7,762,226	50,858	153
Ilam	12	18	30	3,516,269	704,260	4,220,529	290,254	15

District	No. of projects			Actual Disbursements FY 2012-13, US\$			Population	Per Capita Disbur- sement (US\$)
	On budget	Off budget	Total	On budget	Off budget	Total		
Jajarkot	20	24	44	6,662,435	1,615,607	8,278,042	171,304	48
Jhapa	15	32	47	5,721,597	3,528,132	9,249,730	812,650	11
Jumla	19	33	52	3,279,320	1,257,036	4,536,356	108,921	42
Kailali	20	52	72	7,498,007	8,479,598	15,977,605	775,709	21
Kalikot	24	28	52	5,342,805	1,589,254	6,932,060	136,948	51
Kanchanpur	15	30	45	4,792,119	3,299,719	8,091,838	451,248	18
Kapilvastu	19	35	54	4,188,386	2,778,502	6,966,888	571,936	12
Kaski	10	33	43	2,081,458	9,949,449	12,030,907	492,098	24
Kathmandu	15	65	80	9,896,451	11,243,712	21,140,164	1,744,240	12
Kavrepalanchok	18	39	57	4,564,395	3,101,421	7,665,816	381,937	20
Khotang	19	20	39	6,552,166	472,064	7,024,230	206,312	34
Lalitpur	12	25	37	6,048,908	4,395,949	10,444,857	468,132	22
Lamjung	9	13	22	4,302,755	1,365,543	5,668,299	167,724	34
Mahottari	21	25	46	2,834,817	2,482,767	5,317,584	627,580	8
Makwanpur	19	18	37	3,628,516	2,596,867	6,225,383	420,477	15
Manang	8	6	14	3,829,508	517,991	4,347,499	6,538	665
Morang	17	36	53	5,000,100	4,647,176	9,647,276	965,370	10
Mugu	20	27	47	5,245,971	1,063,123	6,309,094	55,286	114
Mustang	8	9	17	2,450,373	650,411	3,100,784	13,452	231
Myagdi	14	18	32	5,582,114	2,071,006	7,653,120	113,641	67
Nawalparasi	18	32	50	4,110,259	2,204,550	6,314,809	643,508	10
Nuwakot	12	10	22	3,787,240	335,366	4,122,606	277,471	15
Okhaldhunga	22	17	39	9,616,787	509,509	10,126,296	147,984	68
Palpa	12	17	29	3,549,540	1,790,204	5,339,744	261,180	20
Panchthar	16	23	39	4,535,971	1,728,884	6,264,855	191,817	33
Parbat	9	12	21	5,559,176	965,936	6,525,112	146,590	45
Parsa	15	27	42	5,146,146	839,331	5,985,477	601,017	10
Pyuthan	16	16	32	5,398,794	1,989,206	7,388,000	228,102	32
Ramechhap	23	21	44	10,397,424	941,128	11,338,552	202,646	56
Rasuwa	10	17	27	6,559,716	686,688	7,246,405	43,300	167
Rautahat	21	19	40	4,641,560	1,415,176	6,056,736	686,722	9
Rolpa	16	25	41	5,010,683	1,996,796	7,007,479	224,506	31
Rukum	17	28	45	4,517,149	2,114,756	6,631,905	208,567	32
Rupandehi	21	37	58	7,324,258	3,797,870	11,122,128	880,196	13
Salyan	17	16	33	5,055,117	1,520,328	6,575,446	242,444	27
Sankhuwasabha	11	17	28	5,817,219	2,432,389	8,249,607	158,742	52

District	No. of projects			Actual Disbursements FY 2012-13, US\$			Population	Per Capita Disbur- sement (US\$)
	On budget	Off budget	Total	On budget	Off budget	Total		
Saptari	20	21	41	4,228,711	687,292	4,916,003	639,284	8
Sarlahi	19	24	43	6,241,105	2,158,060	8,399,165	769,729	11
Sindhuli	22	21	43	17,078,741	1,078,178	18,156,920	296,192	61
Sindhupalchok	15	26	41	7,195,825	4,394,274	11,590,100	287,798	40
Siraha	19	17	36	3,947,800	627,284	4,575,084	637,328	7
Solukhumbu	15	18	33	8,944,454	1,746,944	10,691,397	105,886	101
Sunsari	18	38	56	6,638,322	1,985,246	8,623,568	763,487	11
Surkhet	21	40	61	5,901,587	5,855,609	11,757,196	350,804	34
Syangja	10	18	28	3,296,818	2,771,925	6,068,743	289,148	21
Tanahu	14	19	33	5,223,513	1,231,115	6,454,629	323,288	20
Taplejung	11	14	25	6,309,416	1,059,260	7,368,676	127,461	58
Terhathum	12	11	23	1,866,402	1,846,685	3,713,087	101,577	37
Udayapur	18	26	44	5,533,953	939,091	6,473,044	317,532	20

(Source: AMP, 29 February, 2014 and National Population and Housing Census, 2011)

Donor-wise Commitment Signed with Ministry of Finance in FY 2012-13

Bilateral (A)	Total Amount (In NRS millions)			Total Amount (In USD millions)		
	Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total
Australia	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canada	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
China	3006.00	-	3006.00	30.36	0.00	30.36
Denmark	3130.00	-	3130.00	31.62	0.00	31.62
Finland	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
France	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Germany	1750.00	-	1750.00	17.68	0.00	17.68
India	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	907.00	13653.00	14560.00	9.16	137.91	147.07
Netherlands	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	2340.00	-	2340.00	23.64	0.00	23.64
Saudi Fund	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Republic of Korea	403.00	-	403.00	4.07	0.00	4.07
Switzerland	2143.88	-	2143.88	21.66	0.00	21.66
United Kingdom	9630.00	-	9630.00	97.27	0.00	97.27
USA	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kuwait Fund	-	1557.00	1557.00	0.00	15.73	15.73
Sub-Total (A)	23309.88	15210.00	38519.88	235.45	153.64	389.09

Bilateral (B)	Total Amount (In NRS millions)			Total Amount (In USD millions)		
	Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total
ADB	6583.00	20521.00	27104.00	66.49	207.28	273.78
European Investment Bank	-	6410.00	6410.00	0.00	64.75	64.75
EU	971.50	-	971.50	9.81	0.00	9.81
FAO	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GAVI	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IFAD	1712.00	1712.00	3424.00	17.29	17.29	34.59
IFC	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ILO	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OPEC Fund	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNDP	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNFPA	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNICEF	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
World Bank	21324.60	17402.80	38727.40	215.40	175.79	391.19
CIF	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total (B)	30591.10	46045.80	76636.90	309.00	465.11	774.11
Total (A+B)	53900.98	61255.80	115156.78	544.45	618.75	1163.20

UN Contribution (Core and Non Core Funding) for FY 2012-13

S.N.	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)
			Actual Disbursements
1	Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Environment (PPPUE)	ADB, UNOPS, UNDP	43,179
2	Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport Project	ADB, GEF	1,505,003
3	Support to Nepal's Transition through improved UN Coherence	AusAid, DFID, Norway, SDC, UNOHCHR, UNDP, UNPFN	1,810,049
4	Support to National HIV/AIDS Programme - SNHP	AusAid, DFID, GFATM, UNDP	54,396
5	Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development Support for the Election Commission of Nepal	AusAid, Denmark, DFID, EU, JICA, Norway, UNDP	3,688,772
6	Support to the Local Governance and Community Development Programme	Denmark, DFID, UNDP	1,340,776
7	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (UNDP)	Denmark, DFID, JICA, Norway, UNDP	782,919
8	Developing Capacities for Effective Aid Management and Coordination Project	UNDP, Denmark, DFID, USAID	313,051
9	UN Joint Programme of Support to LGCDP	Denmark, DFID, UNCDF, UNDP	3,214,227
10	Strengthening the Capacity of the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal (SCNHRC)	Denmark, DFID, Finland, SDC, UNOHCHR, UNDP	62,020
11	Electoral Support Project Phase II	DFID, EU, UNDP	8,516,183

S.N.	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)
			Actual Disbursements
12	Strengthening Planning and Monitoring Capacity of NPC Project	DFID, UNDP	296,260
13	Implementation Support to CPAP (ISCAP).	DFID, UNCDF, UNDP	124,042
14	Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal	DFID, Norway, UNDP, UNPFN	(76,768)
15	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)	DFID, EU, UNDP, UNISDR, World Bank Trust Funds	8,764,114
16	Promoting the Effective Governance of Labour Migration from South Asia through Actions on Labour Market Information, Protection during Recruitment and Employment, Skills, and Development Impact	EU, ILO	350,000
17	Conflict Prevention Programme	EU, UNDP, UNPFN	2,758,539
18	Improving nutritional status of school children and community people through increased production and consumption of fruits and Vegetables, Nirmal Pokhari VDC, Ward No. 1, Kaski	FAO	4,500
19	Improving nutritional status of children by demonstrating kitchen garden model in school and its vicinity - Jhirubas-4, Palpa	FAO	5,430
20	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in Asia.	FAO	714,558
21	Combating Citrus Decline Problem in Nepal	FAO	233,828
22	GEF Small Grants Programme - SGP	GEF	271,368
23	Community Based Flood & Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	GEF	15,322
24	Conservation and sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal (CSUWN)	GEF, UNDP	7,274
25	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	IFAD	780,432
26	Kisankalagi Unnat Biu-Bijan Karyakram- Improved Seeds for Farmers Programme	IFAD	2,538,273
27	Leasehold Forestry and livestock Programme	IFAD	878,901
28	Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP)III Phase	IFAD	1,705,922
29	Capacity building of ILO Constituents and major Stakeholders towards creating enabling environment for jobs.	ILO	500,000
30	More and Better Jobs, especially for vulnerable groups.	ILO	618,946

S.N.	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)
			Actual Disbursements
31	Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project - KIND	Norway, UNDP	4,779
32	HHs and institutions especially in MDAG VDCs in DACAW, diarrhea prone & low sanitation coverage districts increasingly utilize improved sanitation, hygiene and water supply facilities.	Norway, UNICEF	218,892
33	Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme	Norway, UNDP, UNPFN	2,146,580
34	Enhancing Access to Financial Services - EAFS	UNCDF, UNDP	321,260
35	Social sector systems are providing integrated, quality services to fulfill the survival development, protection and participation rights of children and women with equity in all context including humanitarian situation.	UNICEF	3,284,533
36	National WASH programme and finance strategy are formulated, approved and regularly monitored to improve equitable access, gender sensitivity, sustainability, and efficiency of the sector	UNICEF	416,000
37	Access & utilization of micronutrients (Vitamin A, iron tablets, MNP Powder, Iodized salt) with focus on children, adolescent girls & mothers in disadvantaged groups and urban areas increased.	UNICEF	631,551
38	Pregnant women and adolescents from MARP groups in intervention areas, who need ARV treatment, are empowered to opt for appropriate services for themselves and their children.	UNICEF	54,815
39	CABA specifically adolescent girls have access to programmes to strengthen their life skills and to protection mechanisms that provide them with protection and care services from families, communities and government in intervention areas.	UNICEF	19,627
40	Legislation and Justice System	UNICEF	269,274
41	Capacity of Govt/ Stakeholders in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response & recovery enhanced to ensure H&N status of children, adolescents girls & women during humanitarian crisis	UNICEF	267,301
42	Adolescent girls and boys specifically MARAs and EVAs have comprehensive knowledge and skills to protect themselves from HIV in intervention areas.	UNICEF	98,344
43	Legislation, social protection, social budgeting, child poverty	UNICEF	9,000
44	Policy and Legislations	UNICEF	398,130
45	Early Childhood Development	UNICEF	72,929

S.N.	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)
			Actual Disbursements
46	Child Friendly Services	UNICEF	170,880
47	Non Formal Education	UNICEF	152,908
48	In selected districts and municipalities, adolescent girls and boys are applying age, sex, and issue appropriate life skills to influence decisions that affect their development	UNICEF	92,850
49	Social Change Among Staff, Leaders and Media	UNICEF	90,904
50	In selected districts and municipalities	UNICEF	302,200
51	Final Evaluation of MP3W programme-(MITRA)	UN Women	2,031
52	Final Evaluation of the programme on “Sustaining the Gains of Foreign Labour Migration through the Protection of Migrant Workers’ Rights”	UN Women	10,878
53	Strengthening capacity of NWC to promote women’s empowerment and gender equality issues effectively in Nepal(Shantimalika)	UN Women	17,163
54	Implementing Activities of the Project “Promoting Gender Responsive Security Sector (PROGRESS): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820” with the Ministry of Defence, Government of Nepal	UN Women	15,136
55	Promoting Gender Responsive Security Sector (PROGRESS): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 - (Nepal Army)	UN Women	16,980
56	Sustaining the gains of foreign labour migration through the protection of migrant workers’ rights-People Forum	UN Women	254,768
57	Sustaining the gains of foreign labour migration through the protection of migrant workers’ rights	UN Women	14,840
58	Mainstreaming Gender in Institutional Practices of Political Parties	UN Women	5,445
59	Development of a Booklet and Video on Sustaining the Gains of Foreign Labour Migration through the Protection of Migrant Workers’ Rights	UN Women	1,945
60	Reinforcing Political Commitment for the Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	UN Women	19,500
61	Empowering Women Migrant Workers through Effective Policy Response	UN Women	6,945
62	Enhancing Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Livelihoods in the Agriculture Sector	UNDP	344
63	Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity	UNDP	533,058
64	Project to Prepare the Public Administration for State Reforms (PREPARE)	UNDP	400,000
65	Enhancing Access to Justice for the Consolidation of Peace in Nepal	UNDP	207,954
66	Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal	UNDP	1,298,469

S.N.	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)
			Actual Disbursements
67	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	UNDP	3,098,430
68	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (RERL)	UNDP	975,945
69	Increasing Awareness of Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Information	UNESCO	7,057
70	Enhancing national capacities for the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention 1-4	UNESCO	14,567
71	Strengthening capacities of Nepal for implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	26,347
72	UNESCO/UNDP Lumbini Development Support Team	UNESCO	43,140
73	Contributing to the protection of cultural heritage in Nepal	UNESCO	50,431
74	Following up on the media assessment based on MDIs	UNESCO	4,475
75	Creating conditions for the safeguarding of documentary heritage as a symbolic force for peace, social stability and national identity	UNESCO	6,943
76	CAP EFA: Capacity Assessment for Non-formal Education in Nepal	UNESCO	160,544
77	Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems	UNEP	590,000
78	District Level Master Triggerers' ToT on Total Sanitation in Bardiya District including Gulariya and Tikapur Municipalities	UNHABITAT	4,500
79	Capacity Development of Stakeholders on Sector Coordination and Planning in Bajura	UN HABITAT	4,800
80	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Gulariya and Tikapur Municipalities	UN HABITAT	3,600
81	Capacity Development of Stakeholders on Sector Coordination and Planning in Bardiya	UN HABITAT	4,797
82	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination Planning and Implementation in Sindhupalchowk District	UN HABITAT	15,080
83	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Sunsari Districts	UN HABITAT	53,365
84	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination Planning and Implementation in Arghakhanchi	UN HABITAT	10,257
85	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Bardiya Districts - II	UN HABITAT	27,868
86	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Arghakhanchi	UN HABITAT	63,123

S.N.	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)
			Actual Disbursements
87	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behaviour Promotion in Bajura District	UN HABITAT	78,000
88	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination, Planning and implementation in Sunsari District	UN HABITAT	14,158
89	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioural Promotion in Arghakhanchi	UN HABITAT	89,682
90	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioural Promotion in Sindhupalchowk	UN HABITAT	84,549
91	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioural Promotion in Bardiya-II	UN HABITAT	41,085
92	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Bajura	UN HABITAT	26,800
93	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Sindhupalchowk	UN HABITAT	54,541
94	Strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA)- II- in Tikapur and Guleriya, Nepal.	UN HABITAT	39,150
95	Strengthening Water, Air, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA) - I	UN HABITAT	39,600
96	HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment for Female Injecting Drug Users, Female Prisoners and Women living with HIV and AIDS in Nepal	UNODC	2,876,421
97	Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace	UNPFN	293,540
98	Piloting land registration and management in Achham district	UNPFN	2,608
99	Strengthened national and sub-national health-system capacity within the coordinated multi-sectoral response to sexual and gender-based violence	UNPFA	69,773
100	Strengthened capacity of health institutions and service providers to plan, implement and monitor high-quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services	UNPFA	29,454
101	Strengthened capacity of health institutions and service providers to plan, implement and monitor high-quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services.	UNPFA	162,522
102	Delivering Essential Reproductive Health Care, Education and Counseling to Vulnerable Women and Adolescent Girls of Nepal affected by conflict (HSTF)	UNPFA	332,190
103	Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (UNIRP).	UNPFA	61,748
104	Maternal Health Trust Fund (MHTF)	UNPFA	179,663
105	Unified Work-Plan and Budget (UBW)	UNPFA	84,453

S.N.	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)
			Actual Disbursements
106	Multi-Sectoral Gender Based Violence Response at the District Level in Nepal (EVAW)	UNPFA	210,807
107	COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (CPAP), 2008-2010 (extended to 2012) for the Programme of Cooperation between The Government of Nepal and The UNPFA (UNFPA)	UNPFA	3,053,581
108	Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peace building process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors (SGBV).	UNPFA	12,963
109	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and sub-national levels to address population dynamics and its inter-linkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNPFA	104,679
110	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality	UNPFA	74,700
111	Increased capacity of women and youth to access high-quality sexual and reproductive health services	UNPFA	129,349
112	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and sub-national levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNPFA	116,650
113	Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multi-sectoral services on gender-based violence	UNPFA	57,744
114	Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multi-sectoral services on gender-based violence	UNPFA	118,466
115	Programme Coordination and Assistance	UNPFA	248,371
116	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	UNPFA	323,632
117	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality	UNPFA	76,468
118	Country Programme Nepal (2002-2012)	WFP	3,454,001
119	Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	WFP	13,623,257
120	Environmental Health, Nutrition and Food Safety	WHO	711,878
121	Reduce the health consequences of emergencies and conflicts	WHO	93,312

S.N.	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)
			Actual Disbursements
122	To improve health services through better governance, financing, staffing and management to improve knowledge, management and information technology and the use of essential medicines	WHO	1,206,650
123	To combat HIV/AIDs, Tuberculosis in Nepal	WHO	109,089
124	Diseases Surveillance and Epidemiology/Neglected Tropical Disease Elimination and Control/Malaria Elimination/ Blood Safety and Laboratory Technology	WHO	249,947
125	NCD, Mental Health and Disabilities Prevention and Control	WHO	464,491
126	Improving health during key stage of life including pregnancy, childbirth, neonatal period, childhood, adolescent, older age promoting gender equality, equity and human rights	WHO	280,156
127	Programme for Immunization Preventable Diseases, WHO Nepal	WHO	82,415
	Total		88,177,541

Note: Total disbursement here covers both core funding (US\$ 68,661,608), and non-core funding (US\$ 19,515,933) administered by UN Country Team but received from other donors in Nepal. Fund so received from other donors (non-core funding) is included under the disbursed amount of the relevant donor. Projects having no disbursement are excluded in this list.

Donor-wise Disbursement by On budget and Off budget projects for FY 2012-13

Donor	On budget (US\$)		Off budget (US\$)		Total Disbursement
	Disbursement	Percentage	Disbursement	Percentage	
ADB	94,453,410	93%	6,751,197	7%	101,204,607
Australia	3,226,000	20%	12,838,901	80%	16,064,901
China	24,358,986	71%	9,761,047	29%	34,120,033
Denmark	24,175,894	79%	6,373,150	21%	30,549,044
European Union	7,554,722	27%	20,511,974	73%	28,066,696
Finland	5,767,248	89%	703,661	11%	6,470,909
GAVI	798,529	100%	-	0%	798,529
Germany	10,093,601	43%	13,650,265	57%	23,743,866
GFATM	23,821,812	84%	4,419,265	16%	28,241,077
India	13,272,144	21%	50,541,126	79%	63,813,269
Japan	54,452,455	83%	11,307,192	17%	65,759,647
Korea	6,213,134	44%	8,034,742	56%	14,247,876
Netherlands	-	0%	1,015,515	100%	1,015,515
Norway	21,692,994	66%	11,130,355	34%	32,823,348
OFID	13,214,303	100%	-	0%	13,214,303
Saudi Fund	798,696	100%	-	0%	798,696
Switzerland	36,566,571	88%	5,200,537	12%	41,767,109
United Kingdom	32,589,547	36%	57,399,573	64%	89,989,120
United Nations	14,458,229	21%	54,203,379	79%	68,661,608
USAID	500,000	1%	66,696,696	99%	67,196,696
World Bank Group	226,681,040	98%	4,723,400	2%	231,404,440
Total	614,689,317	-	345,261,975	-	959,951,292

Source: Based on AMP

Project-wise Commitments and Disbursement for FY 2012-13

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Constituent Assembly - Legislature- Parliament (1)			0	784,601
	Support to Center for Constitutional Dialogue	Norway	-	784,601
Election Commission (5)			56,533,175	12,739,702
	Electoral education at grassroots and district levels for democratic governance	EU	-	310,537
	Electoral education and observation	EU	-	217,253
	Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development Support for the Election commission of Nepal	AusAid, Denmark, DFID, EU, JICA, Norway, UNDP	40,326,203	3,688,772
	Support to the electoral process in Nepal. Building electoral capacity and promoting electoral legal reform	Norway	-	6,957
	Electoral Support Project Phase II	DFID, EU, UNDP	16,206,973	8,516,183
Ministry of Agriculture Development (39)			147,284,049	33,697,809
	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in Asia.	FAO	-	714,558
	Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP)	SNV	-	134,900
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers- 2012(KR2)	Japan, KR2	-	2,634,088
	Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Program (NEAT)	USAID	(2,207,485)	1,961,850

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project	World Bank Trust Funds	46,500,000	-
	Improving nutritional status of school children and community people through increased production and consumption of fruits and vegetables, Nirmal Pokhari VDC, Ward No. 1, Kaski	FAO	-	4,500
	Improving nutritional status of children by demonstrating kitchen garden model in school and its vicinity - Jhirubas-4, Palpa	FAO	-	5,430
	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	IFAD	-	780,432
	Kisankalagi Unnat Biu-Bijan Karyakram- Improved Seeds for Farmers Programme	IFAD	39,355,971	2,538,273
	Preparation of the Agricultural Development Strategy	ADB	-	565,805
	Emergency Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	ADB	-	480,336
	Mountain Agribusiness and Livelihood Improvement (HIMALI) Project	ADB	-	1,660,921
	Himali Project	ADB	-	165,583
	Policy assistance for bio-secure agro-food supply chain enhanced market access and food security for the small holding rural sector	FAO	327,000	-
	Combating Citrus Decline Problem in Nepal	FAO	-	233,828
	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANE)	EU	-	864,407
	Hill Maize Research Program	USAID	-	1,233,000
	Vegetable Seed Project Phase 3	DFID, SDC	167,662	471,014
	Hill Maize Research Project (HMRP) - Phase IV	SDC	-	905,897
	Sustainable Soil Management Program(SSMP), Phase IV	SDC	-	2,565,581

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Improving Livelihood for Poor Farmers and Disadvantaged Groups in the Eastern Development Region	JFPR	-	(292)
	Integrated Pest Management Collaborative Research Support program (IPM CRSP)	USAID	500,000	500,000
	Home Garden Project Phase 3	SDC	32,751	203,271
	Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition Project (KISAN)	USAID	20,414,809	6,628,793
	Zoonoses Control Project	World Bank Trust Funds	-	1,500,000
	Climate Smart Agriculture	SNV	600,639	13,087
	Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP) - Crops Diversification	ADB	-	497,268
	HELP Food Security (Helping to Enhance Local Productivity for Food Security)	EU	-	228,027
	High Value Agriculture Project (HVAP) in Hills and Mountains Areas	SNV	-	368,996
	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)	IDA	-	281,109
	Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP)	ADB	-	2,241,526
	Food Security Initiative in Nepal	EU	-	99,828
	Improving food security condition of socio-economically excluded Dalit communities in Far Western Nepal	EU	-	-
	Improving food security in communities vulnerable to food price volatility	EU	-	-
	Enhancing Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Livelihoods in the Agriculture Sector	UNDP	-	344
	Strengthening participation and influence of poor and vulnerable farmers and fishermen in decision-making processes related to food security	EU	1,587,722	349,763

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Improving nutritional status of children by demonstrating kitchen garden model in schools and its vicinity, Gorkha-1	FAO	4,980	
	Fish Farming Development in Nepal	Norway	-	527,617
	Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade (PACT)	IDA	40,000,000	2,338,067
Ministry of Commerce and Supplies (6)			(2,207,485)	15,296,183
	B2B Programme	Denmark		309,275
	Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Program (NEAT)	USAID	(2,207,485)	1,961,850
	Supporting Nepal's WTO accession	GIZ	-	508,311
	The Food AID Project (KR 2010)	JICA	-	12,516,748
	UNIDO Technical Assistance to EC-Nepal WTO Assistance Programme	EU	-	-
	UNESCAP Technical Assistance to EC-Nepal WTO Assistance Programme	EU	-	-
Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation (4)			581,922	2,321,785
	Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP)III Phase	IFAD	-	1,705,922
	Sustaining the gains of foreign labour migration through the protection of migrant workers' right.	EU	-	234,091
	Economic Growth for Social Justice: Supporting NTFP trade and business development in Karnali	EU	-	240,206
	Unnati (Prosperity)	EU	581,922	141,566
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (9)			262,249	11,642,991
	Lumbini Development Support	UNESCO	100,020	43,140
	Contributing to the protection of cultural heritage in Nepal	UNESCO	110,737	50,431
	High Impact Tourism Training for Jobs and Income (HITT) Programme	SNV	-	321,696
	Air Transport Capacity Enhancement Project	ADB	-	7,713,829
	Enhancing national capacities for the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention 1-4	UNESCO	-	14,567

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthening capacities of Nepal for implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	51,492	26,347
	Great Himalayan Trail Development Programme	DFID	-	1,706,698
	Master Plan for the Lumbini World Peace City Preservation and Development	KOICA	-	1,043,044
	South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project	ADB, OPEC	-	723,239
Ministry of Defense (2)			23,575	32,116
	Implementing Activities of the Project “Promoting Gender Responsive Security Sector (PROGRESS): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820” with the Ministry of Defence, Government of Nepal	UN Women	23,575	15,136
	Promoting Gender Responsive Security Sector (PROGRESS): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820 - (Nepal Army)	UN Women	-	16,980
Ministry of Education (32)			157,302,498	140,721,598
	Capacity Assessment for Non-formal Education in Nepal	UNESCO	450,000	160,544
	Promoting Quality Education through Community Based School Management Follow-up	JICA	-	54,999
	Education for Income Generation Program (EIG)	USAID	-	222,788
	Country Programme Nepal (2002-2012)	WFP	-	3,454,001
	The Establishment of the Korea-Nepal Institute of Technology in Butwal	KOICA	-	672,891
	Access to education for vulnerable and marginalized groups in Karnali	EU	-	145,748
	Enhancing the Capacity of School Aiming to Provide Quality Educational Opportunities for All: Special Focus on Poor and Marginalised Communities in Western Terai Districts	EU	-	146,784

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Education for vulnerable and marginalized children in Nepal	EU	-	248,189
	Alleviate unemployment by upgrading skills	EU	-	226,109
	Policy and Legislations	UNICEF	-	398,130
	Early Childhood Development	UNICEF	1,648,590	72,929
	Child Friendly Services	UNICEF	-	170,880
	Non Formal Education	UNICEF	-	152,908
	Employment Fund Phase I	DFID, SDC	-	3,896,494
	Skills Development Project	ADB	-	339,134
	Second Higher Education Project (including JSDF Secondary School Stipend project)	IDA, World Bank Trust Funds	-	9,764,040
	Capacity Development for School Sector Reforms	ADB	-	172,186
	The Establishment of the Technical Training Center (TTC) at Kathmandu University	KOICA	-	1,074,161
	Establishment of the ICT Center to Enhance ICT Capabilities in Nepal	KOICA	-	2,099,285
	School Sector Reform Program (SSRP)	ADB, AusAid, Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway, Private, Citizen, UNICEF	153,364,114	112,044,930
	Adolescent Girls Employment Initiative	DFID, World Bank Trust Funds	-	2,090,364
	Australian Scholarships	AusAid	1,839,794	2,015,690
	Skills for Employment Project	ADB	-	635,637
	Support for the Implementation of School Sector Reform	ADB	-	185,904
	Support to Build Capacity In TEVT	ADB	-	138,689

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Franchising Skill Phase 3	SDC	-	(228,303)
	Raising Impact of National Skill Testing Board Phase I	SDC	-	28,938
	Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project (EVENT)	World Bank Trust Funds	-	-
	Strengthening Higher Engineering Education	ADB	-	186,949
	South Asia Regional Program Management (AUSAID)	AusAid	-	-
	Promoting quality and inclusive education for out of reach children in Nepal	EU	-	150,600
	School Sector Reform Program (School Safety Component)	AusAid	-	-
Ministry of Energy (24)			610,260,000	64,294,809
	Koshi Corridor 220KV Transmission Line	India Exim Bank	90,000,000	-
	Kali Gandaki A Hydropower Plant Rehabilitation Project	IDA	27,260,000	-
	Detailed Engineering Study for the Upper Seti Hydropower Project	ADB	-	1,327,400
	Middle Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project	KfW	-	3,360,903
	Nepal - India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project	IDA	-	-
	Chameliya Hydro Electric Project	Korean Exim Bank	-	6,213,134
	Rahughat Hydropower Project	India	-	771,739
	Upper Trishuli 3A Hydroelectric Project	China	-	18,635,232
	Scaling up Small Hydro Power Project	ADB	-	1,255
	Sub regional Electricity Transmission Capacity Enhancement	ADB	-	6,802
	Preparing Hydropower Development for Energy Crisis	ADB	-	572,492
	Power Development Project	IDA	-	15,878,679
	Budhi Ganga Hydropower Project	KFAED	18,000,000	
	Sediment handling and headwork design of hydro power stations	Norway	-	150,994

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Tanahu Hydropower Project	ADB, EIB, JICA,	475,000,000	-
	Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement Project (EAEIP)	ADB	-	7,791,622
	Kabeli Transmission Project	IDA	-	3,420,000
	Load Dispatch Center Extension	KfW	-	93,620
	Energy Sector Capacity Building	ADB	-	161,607
	Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement Project	ADB	-	13,278
	Energising Development (EnDev) Nepal	GIZ	-	224,537
	Electricity Transmission Expansion and Supply Improvement Project (ETESIP)	ADB, Norway	-	4,870
	Nepal India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (NIETTP)	IDA	-	5,413,652
	Power Plant Extension Salleri Chialsa Electricity Company (SCECO) – Single Phase	SDC	-	252,993
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (81)			119,406,925	144,488,517
	Regional Waste Management Project (RWMP)	Finland	-	196,418
	Assistance for Support for Targeted and Sustainable Development Programs for Highly Marginalized Groups	ADB	-	-
	Reducing Child Malnutrition through Social Protection (JFPR)	ADB	-	200,000
	Strengthening of Environmental Administration and Management at the Local Level [SEAM,N]	Finland	-	230,878
	Poverty Alleviation in Selected Rural Areas of Nepal (PASRA)	GIZ	-	14,299
	Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Programme, Phase II	SDC	-	-
	Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP)	ADB, CIDA, Denmark, DFID, Norway, SDC	-	7,573,949
	Community Support Programme	DFID	9,075,056	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Community Support Programme Phase II	DFID	-	5,581,711
	Capacity Building for Waste Management	ADB	-	253,809
	Rural Village Water Resource Management Project Phase- II	Finland	-	-
	Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society	JICA	192,496	442,266
	Nepal Water for Health Program	AusAid	-	1,881,271
	Local Infrastructure for Livelihood Improvement Project-II	SDC	820,681	2,619,032
	Motorable Local Road Bridge Program Phase I	SDC	-	2,359,397
	Sajhedari	USAID	25,069,500	9,833,286
	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP)	ADB, SDC	-	1,354,416
	Trial Bridge Sub Sector Programme III	SDC	2,559,116	5,233,665
	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program[RRRSDP]	ADB, DFID, OFID, SDC	-	19,006,104
	Rural Access Programme Phase III	DFID	54,453,230	
	Strengthening Municipalities for Urban Sector Delivery	ADB	-	429,758
	Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) Capacity Building for the Promotion of Legal Identity among the Poor in Nepal	JFPR	-	105,043
	Improvement of community access (Rural Road Bridge Program)	JICA	-	2,661,078
	Second Phase of Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project.	ADB, OFID, SDC	-	5,803,943
	Social Safety Nets Project	IDA, World Bank Trust Funds	-	2,149,742
	Sunaula Hazar Din ,Community Action for Nutrition Project	IDA	-	1,000,000
	Rural Access Improvement and Decentralization Project (RAIDP)	IDA	-	12,210,000

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	HHs and institutions especially in MDAG VDCs in DACAW, diarrhea prone & low sanitation coverage districts increasingly utilise improved sanitation, hygiene and water supply facilities.	Norway, UNICEF	-	218,892
	Buffer Zone Development Project	SDC	-	-
	Rehabilitation of Critical Trail Bridges	SDC	544,722	544,959
	Legislation, social protection, social budgeting, child poverty	UNICEF	-	2,970
	Local Grant Authority (LGA)	Denmark	-	1,104,538
	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNFPA	299,938	69,990
	Nepal Rural Access Programme Phase- II	DFID	-	12,683,210
	District Roads Support Program (DRSP) Phase IV	SDC	7,606,901	9,314,467
	Improvement of Livelihoods in Rural Areas (ILRA)	GIZ	609,645	1,808,357
	Good Governance Project Phase IV	SDC	-	-
	Program for Promotion of Demand for Good Governance in Nepal	World Bank Trust Funds	-	506,604
	UN Joint programme of support to LGCDP	- Denmark - DFID - UNCDF - UNDP	-	3,214,227
	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNFPA	56,561	52,340
	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality	UNFPA	85,147	52,290

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	UNFPA	-	-
	Sub-national Governance Programme, Nepal (SUNAG)	GIZ	-	4,231,196
	Strengthening Political Parties Electoral and Legislative Processes(SPELP)	USAID	-	7,600,346
	Janajati social and economic empowerment project	EU	-	51,897
	Support to the Local Governance and Community Development Programme	Denmark, DFID, UNDP	4,703,747	1,340,776
	Child Friendly Local Governance CFLG	Norway	6,895,719	2,419,466
	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (UNDP)	Denmark, DFID, JICA, Norway, UNDP	593,585	782,919
	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination Planning and Implementation in Sindhupalchowk District	UN HABITAT	-	15,080
	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination Planning and Implementation in Arghakhanchi	UN HABITAT	-	10,257
	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Sunsari Districts	UN HABITAT	-	53,365
	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Arghakhanchi	UN HABITAT	-	63,123
	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Bardiya Districts - II	UN HABITAT	-	27,868

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination, Planning and implementation in Sunsari District	UN HABITAT	-	14,158
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior Promotion in Bajura District	UN HABITAT	-	78,000
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior Promotion in Bardiya District	UN HABITAT	-	-
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior Promotion in Guleriya Municipality	UN HABITAT	-	-
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavior Promotion in Tikapur Municipality	UN HABITAT	-	-
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioral Promotion in Arghakhanchi	UN HABITAT	-	89,682
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioral Promotion in Bardiya-II	UN HABITAT	-	41,085
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioral Promotion in Sindhupalchowk	UN HABITAT	-	84,549
	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Sindhupalchowk	UN HABITAT	-	54,541
	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Bajura	UN HABITAT	-	26,800
	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Bardiya	UN HABITAT	-	-
	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Gulariya and Tikapur Municipalities	UN HABITAT	-	3,600

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Capacity Building for Strategic Planning for Municipal Solid Waste Management including understanding of Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism	UN HABITAT	-	-
	Improved Municipal Solid Waste Management through Institutional Capacity Building of SWMRMC of Nepal - II	UN HABITAT	-	-
	District Level Master Triggerers' ToT on Total Sanitation in Bajura District	UN HABITAT	-	-
	District Level Master Triggerers' ToT on Total Sanitation in Bardiya District including Gulariya and Tikapur Municipalities	UN HABITAT	-	4,500
	Capacity Development of Stakeholders on Sector Coordination and Planning in Bajura	UN HABITAT	-	4,800
	Capacity Development of Stakeholders on Sector Coordination and Planning in Bardiya	UN HABITAT	-	4,797
	Sahaastitwa - Strengthening local cultures to build harmony in Nepal	EU	-	295,093
	Enhancing cultural diversity for dignity and development of indigenous communities in Nepal	EU	-	-
	State Building at Local Level Phase 1	SDC	-	737,463
	Strengthening the Accountability of Local Government	SDC	5,111,593	50,743
	Strengthening Conservation and Management of Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha, World Heritage Property	Japan	-	419,591
	Governance Training to Local Government in Nepal -LDTA	Norway	258,714	258,714
	Promoting Participatory Democracy - MIREST	Norway	-	754,687
	Support to Constitution Making and Implementation	Norway	440,645	608,421

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	WFP	-	13,623,257
	Programme Coordination and Assistance	UNFPA	29,930	24,837
Ministry of Finance (31)			45,644,590	114,149,868
	Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Program (NEAT)	USAID	(2,274,378)	2,021,300
	SASEC Sub-Regional Trade Facilitation Program	ADB	15,000,000	8,000,000
	Program for Accountability in Nepal-PRAN	World Bank Trust Funds	-	857,551
	Improving Access to Finance Sector Development Program	ADB	-	364,129
	Development Policy Credit	IDA	3,000,000	-
	Nepal Strengthening Public Management Program	ADB, DFID	28,000,000	-
	Economic and Technical Cooperation (small projects)	China	-	4,208,603
	Supporting the Strengthening Public Management program	ADB	-	33,317
	Modernization of Customs Administration	KOICA	-	899,711
	Small Development Projects (India)	India	-	9,740,260
	Rural Finance Sector Development Cluster Program (Sub Program 2)	ADB	-	3,889,879
	Centre for Inclusive Growth	DFID	-	7,716,138
	Developing Capacities for Effective Aid Management and Coordination Project	UNDP, Denmark, DFID, USAID	263,264	313,051
	Capital Markets and Infrastructure Finance Support Project	ADB	-	6,825
	Capacity Building for Rural Finance Sector Development	ADB	-	39,103
	Direct Aid Program	AusAid	188,285	171,854
	Revenue Administration Support Project (RAS)	GIZ	-	794,339

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthen BOG secretariat	SDC	-	148,891
	Nepal Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund	World Bank Trust Funds	-	353,000
	Enhancing Access to Financial Services - EAFS	UNCDF, UNDP	-	321,260
	Implementation Support to CPAP (ISCAP).	DFID, UNCDF, UNDP	100,000	124,042
	Portfolio Management Capacity Enhancement	ADB	-	45
	Strengthening Civil Society Organisation's Use of Social Accountability to Improve Public Financial Management	World Bank Trust Funds	800,000	350,947
	Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Communities in Nepal Project	World Bank Trust Funds	-	177,466
	Public Financial Management Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund Contribution (Nepal)	AusAid	567,420	567,420
	United Kingdom Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	DFID	-	5,754,389
	Japan Debt Relief Fund	Japan	-	8,689,447
	Strengthening participation of CSOs to improve economic and public finance governance in Nepal	EU	-	176,920
	Tatopani Frontier Inspection Station Project	China	-	5,519,819
	Multi Donor Trust Fund for Public Financial Management (WB)	Norway, World Bank Trust Funds	-	2,369,037
	Medium and Large Development Projects (Aid to Nepal)	India	-	50,541,126
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (18)			5,872,637	13,560,921
	ReTA on Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems in Nepal	FAO	3,372,637	-
	Forest restoration and sustainable land management in the Churia Range to combat land degradation	GEF	1,600,000	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme	IFAD	-	878,901
	Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project	JICA	-	2,096,076
	Nepal Swiss Community Forestry Project	SDC	-	(128,260)
	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP)	DFID, Finland, SDC	-	6,726,570
	Building Climate Resilience of Watershed in Mountain eco-region	ADB	900,000	753,995
	Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia Project	IDA	-	608,763
	Revitalization of Remote Villages through Community Forest Conservation	JICA	-	136,973
	REDD-Forestry and Climate Change	World Bank Trust Funds	-	-
	Conservation and sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal (CSUWN)	GEF, UNDP	-	7,274
	Livelihood and Forestry Programme	DFID	-	400,722
	Forest Preservation Project	Japan	-	262,703
	Churiya Livelihood Program	Denmark	-	366,030
	Strengthening Capacity of the department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation for Effective Management of Mountain Protected Area	World Bank Trust Funds	-	157,513
	Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems	UNEP	-	590,000
	Community based land and forest management in the Sagarmatha National Park	EU	-	-
	Technical Assistance Support for Leasehold Forest and Livestock Programme	Finland	-	703,661
Ministry of General Administration (1)			900,000	400,000
	Project to Prepare the Public Administration for State Reforms (PREPARE)	UNDP	900,000	400,000

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Health and Population (77)			49,605,203	124,419,600
	School Health and Nutrition Project	JICA	-	1,357,612
	Promotion of Maternal and Child Health at 4 VDCs in Nawalparasi District	JICA	-	260,638
	Capacity of Govt/ Stakeholders in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response & recovery enhanced to ensure H&N status of children, adolescents girls & women during humanitarian crisis	UNICEF	-	267,301
	Local capacity building for arsenic mitigation in Nawalparasi	JICA	-	288,019
	Nepal District Health Programme	KfW	-	125,730
	Strengthening the Rehabilitation in District Environment (STRIDE)	USAID	1,510,000	550,000
	Safe Practices on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Safe-WASH)	USAID	-	95,720
	Suaahara (Good Nutrition)	USAID	-	10,000,000
	Saath Saath	USAID	-	5,987,794
	Health for Life	USAID	18,253,072	4,673,750
	Project for the development of Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) in Nepal	KOICA	-	73,581
	Delivering Essential Reproductive Health Care, Education and Counseling to Vulnerable Women and Adolescent Girls of Nepal affected by conflict (HSTF)	UNFPA	-	332,190
	Maternal Health Trust Fund (MHTF)	UNFPA	-	179,663
	Unified Work-Plan and Budget (UBW)	UNFPA	-	84,453
	COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (CPAP)	UNFPA	-	3,053,581
	Final Evaluation of the programme on “Sustaining the Gains of Foreign Labour Migration through the Protection of Migrant Workers’ Rights”	UN Women	-	10,878

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	HIV prevention for Injecting Drug Users (Harm Reduction)	GIZ	-	780,949
	Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP)	GIZ	383,436	2,285,072
	Safe Passage: Making the mobility safe by reducing the vulnerability and impact of HIV and AIDS - Nepal	EU	-	167,929
	Equal Access of Dalit women to health services	EU	-	-
	Establishment and operation of a safe birthing/new born care (SBNBCC) centre and providing outreach mother and child health services in Goljung Village of Rasuwa District	EU	-	-
	Sustainable Water Supply, Hygiene, and Health Improvements for Highly Vulnerable Communities in Humla District, Mid-Western Nepal	EU	-	56,028
	Improving maternal and child health in Nepal	EU	-	107,278
	Tackling Human Resources for Health (HRH) Crisis in Nepal through Informed Policy Decisions and Actions	EU	-	566,168
	Support to Health Workforce through Civil Society Engagement	EU	-	689,954
	Human Resource for Health mainstreamed in health system, through strengthened advocacy capacity of CSOs	EU	-	552,723
	Scaling up coverage and quality of HIV AIDS prevention targeted to most at risk populations and treatment care and support services to PLWHA / Family Planning Association	GFATM	434,212	2,060,612
	Nepal Round 10 Proposal to Contribute to the Achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4,5,6	GFATM	-	5,762,343

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Nepal Round 10 Proposal to Contribute to the Achievement of MDGs, 4,5,6 / Save the Children	GFATM	-	4,419,265
	Expansion of malaria prevention and control to At-Risk populations in Nepal 2010-2016 N	GFATM	-	320,780
	Implementation of Stop TB Strategy (2010-2015)	GFATM	-	7,896,730
	Rural Health Development Project (Phase-7)	SDC	-	692,508
	Nepal Family Planning Project - Family Planning Services for Excluded and Vulnerable Groups	DFID	23,156,612	-
	Nepal Health Sector Program II (NHSP II) - GAVI	GAVI	-	798,529
	The Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan	UNICEF	380,100	-
	Access to and utilization of essential nutrition	UNICEF	785,000	-
	In selected districts and municipalities	UNICEF	1,059,000	-
	Health Services Improvement in Tikapur	KOICA	-	2,172,070
	Sunaula Hazar Din ,Community Action for Nutrition Project	IDA	-	1,000,000
	Nepal Health Sector Programme NHSP-II	AusAid, DFID, IDA, KfW	-	41,376,989
	Adolescent girls and boys specifically MARAs and EVAs have comprehensive knowledge and skills to protect themselves from HIV in intervention areas.	UNICEF	-	98,344
	Scaling Up Nutrition Initiative -Technical Assistance (SUNITA)	World Bank Trust Funds	-	88,520
	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNFPA	149,969	34,995

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Increased capacity of women and youth to access high-quality sexual and reproductive health services	UNFPA	495,149	129,349
	Safe Drinking Water for Ramechhap District	SDC	-	-
	Australian Scholarships	AusAid	1,839,794	2,015,690
	Support to National HIV/AIDS Programme - SNHP	AusAid, DFID, GFATM, UNDP	(166,292)	54,396
	Scaling Up Coverage and Quality of HIV & AIDS Prevention targeted to Most at Risk Population and Treatment Care and Support Services to PLHA	GFATM, UNDP	(276,677)	
	Flour Fortification in Chakki Mills	ADB	-	10,062
	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNFPA	28,280	26,170
	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality	UNFPA	36,491	22,410
	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	UNFPA	-	-
	Increased capacity of women and youth to access high-quality sexual and reproductive health services	UNFPA	-	-
	Ghar Ghar Maa Swasthya TA (GGMS/ FHI360)	USAID	-	3,362,908
	Ghar Ghar Maa Swasthya (GGMS/ CRS)	USAID	-	1,200,000

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	School Led Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement in Mid-western areas of Nepal (Su-SWASTHA)	USAID	-	192,000
	Sector Program Health and Family Planning	KfW	-	2,478,954
	Expansion of Malaria prevention and control to At-Risk population in Nepal	GFATM	-	7,781,347
	Improving the quality of life of vulnerable target groups in the Eastern Region of Nepal by improving eye care and sight restoration.	EU	-	381,087
	Strengthened capacity of health institutions and service providers to plan, implement and monitor high-quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services	UNFPA	37,351	29,454
	Strengthened capacity of health institutions and service providers to plan, implement and monitor high-quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services.	UNFPA	806,511	162,522
	Reduce the health consequences of emergencies and conflicts	WHO	-	93,312
	Environmental Health, Nutrition and Food Safety	WHO	-	711,878
	To combat HIV/AIDs, Tuberculosis in Nepal	WHO	-	109,089
	To improve health services through better governance, financing, staffing and management to improve knowledge, management and information technology and the use of essential medicines	WHO	-	1,206,650
	NCD, Mental Health and Disabilities Prevention and Control	WHO	-	464,491
	Improving health during key stage of life including pregnancy, childbirth, neonatal period, childhood, adolescent, older age promoting gender equality, equity and human rights	WHO	-	280,156

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Diseases Surveillance and Epidemiology/Neglected Tropical Disease Elimination and Control/ Malaria Elimination/Blood Safety and Laboratory Technology	WHO	-	249,947
	Programme for Immunization Preventable Diseases, WHO Nepal	WHO	-	82,415
	Access & utilization of micronutrients (Vitamin A, iron tablets, MNP Powder, Iodized salt) with focus on children, adolescent girls & mothers in disadvantaged groups and urban areas increased.	UNICEF	-	631,551
	Pregnant women and adolescents from MARP groups in intervention areas, who need ARV treatment, are empowered to opt for appropriate services for themselves and their children.	UNICEF	-	54,815
	HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment for Female Injecting Drug Users, Female Prisoners and Women living with HIV and AIDS in Nepal	UNODC	-	2,876,421
	CABA specifically adolescent girls have access to programmes to strengthen their life skills and to protection mechanisms that provide them with protection and care services from families, communities and government in intervention areas.	UNICEF	-	19,627
	SWASHTHA - Strengthening Water, Air, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health	EU	-	-
	Support to HRDC Hospital and Research Centre	SDC	512,038	392,371
	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality	UNFPA	31,507	7,647
	Programme Coordination and Assistance	UNFPA	149,650	124,186

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Home Affairs (10)			45,684,463	25,532,570
	International Protection and Assistance to the Refugees from Bhutan in the Camps in Eastern Nepal	EU	-	967,524
	Establishing Women and Children Service Centers	DFID, JFPR	3,000,000	
	Carter Senteret 2010	Norway	-	109,995
	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)	DFID, EU, UNDP, UNISDR, World Bank Trust Funds	4,323,032	8,764,114
	Disaster Recovery Centre	KOICA	4,600,000	
	UK support to Build Earthquake Resilience in Nepal	DFID	27,970,140	7,206,390
	Donation of security equipment	China	-	4,241,228
	Promotion and Protection of Rights of Nepali Migrant Women (Shuva Yatra)	EU	-	143,997
	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations Against Children in Armed Conflicts (Global)-UNICEF	AusAid	-	-
	PRRO 200136 Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan	Denmark, WFP	5,791,291	4,099,322
Ministry of Industry (10)			3,137,029	10,407,030
	Sustainable & Efficient Industrial Development (SEID)	EU	-	-
	Inclusive Development of the Economy (INCLUDE) Programme	GIZ	-	1,944,616
	Enhancement of sustainable production of lokta handmade paper in Nepal	EU	-	-
	VSBK – Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns and other SCP – Sustainable Construction Practices	EU	-	946,535
	Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) III	AusAid, CIDA	-	2,506,964
	Go International	EU	-	158,662

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Nepal-Investment Climate Reform Program (NICRP)	International Finance Cooperation	-	389,829
	Australian Aid –NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP)	AusAid	3,137,029	3,140,972
	Nepal Market Development Program	DFID	-	728,108
	Skill Development and Employment for the Informal Sector in Nepal	EU	-	591,343
Ministry of Information and Communications (7)			669,599	1,418,444
	Following up on the media assessment based on MDIs	UNESCO	-	4,475
	Creating conditions for the safeguarding of documentary heritage as a symbolic force for peace, social stability and national identity	UNESCO	-	6,943
	A Safe, Able, Free and Empowered media for the promotion of human rights, democracy and peace in Nepal	EU	-	132,523
	SASEC Information Highway Project	ADB	-	278,809
	Promoting Peace Building and Democratization Through The Capacity Development of The Media Sector	JICA	276,111	892,051
	Increasing Awareness of Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Information	UNESCO	-	7,057
	Empowering people to enjoy their Right to Information for greater accountability of Nepal's power holders	EU	393,488	96,586
Ministry of Irrigation (9)			11,000,000	13,352,079
	Water Resources Project preparatory Facility.	ADB	11,000,000	
	Community Irrigation Project	ADB	-	791,280
	Emergency Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	ADB	-	480,336
	River Protection Works in East Chitwan	SDC	-	1,266,984
	Bagmati Irrigation Project	Saudi Development Fund	-	798,696

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture (Sector) Project CMIASP	ADB, OFID	-	5,130,413
	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)	IDA	-	1,726,814
	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project	IDA	-	3,157,556
	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) Projects in Nepal	AusAid	-	-
Ministry of Labour & Employment (18)			14,664,312	4,163,645
	ILO-DFID Partnership Programme on Fair Recruitment and Decent Work for Women Migrant Workers in South Asia and the Middle East	DFID	1,997,840	781,734
	Towards Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour as Priority (ACHIEVE)	Denmark	582,000	582,000
	Capacity building of Women Migrant Workers (WMWs) Network and their mobilization in 15 districts of Nepal	UN Women	50,708	-
	Development of a Booklet and Video on Sustaining the Gains of Foreign Labour Migration through the Protection of Migrant Workers' Rights-Interface Nepal	UN Women	10,341	-
	Empowering Women Migrant Workers through Effective Policy Response	UN Women	-	6,945
	Sustaining the gains of foreign labour migration through the protection of migrant workers' rights	UN Women	-	14,840
	Sustaining the gains of foreign labour migration through the protection of migrant workers' rights-People Forum	UN Women	-	254,768
	Development of a Booklet and Video on Sustaining the Gains of Foreign Labour Migration through the Protection of Migrant Workers' Rights	UN Women	1,945	1,945
	Action for sustainable employment through skill enhancement	EU	-	119,699
	PRISM - Poverty Reduction of Informal workers in Solid waste Management sector	EU	-	269,621

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Safer Migration Project (SaMi), Phase II	SDC	9,739,978	
	Capacity building of ILO Constituents and major Stakeholders towards creating enabling environment for jobs.	ILO	-	300,000
	More and Better Jobs, especially for vulnerable groups.	ILO	-	204,252
	Way out of informality: Facilitating formalization of informal economy in Nepal.	Japan	1,000,000	150,020
	Safer Migration Project Phase I	SDC	-	431,686
	Promoting the Effective Governance of Labour Migration from South Asia through Actions on Labour Market Information, Protection during Recruitment and Employment, Skills, and Development Impact	EU, ILO	1,281,500	350,000
	Raising opportunities for rural incomes	EU	-	-
	Skill development and employment for the informal sector in Nepal	EU	-	696,136
			-	306,860
Ministry of Land Reform and Management (3)	Piloting land registration and management in Achham district	UNPFN	-	2,608
	Capacity building of ILO Constituents and major Stakeholders towards creating enabling environment for jobs.	ILO	-	100,000
	More and Better Jobs, especially for vulnerable groups.	ILO	-	204,252
Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (2)			531,827	426,577
	Enhancing Access to Justice for the Consolidation of Peace in Nepal	UNDP	(2,000)	207,954
	Legal Aid to Improve People's Access to Criminal Justice	SDC	533,827	218,623
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction (33)			21,745,500	43,238,431
	Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal	DFID, Norway, UNDP, UNPFN	(76,534)	(76,768)
	Carter Senteret 2010	Norway	-	109,995

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthening Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Nepal: Towards Implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	UN Women	147,271	-
	USAID Support to Nepal Peace Trust Fund	USAID	500,000	500,000
	Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peace building process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/survivors (SGBV).	UNFPA	-	12,963
	Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (UNIRP).	UNFPA	-	61,748
	Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace	UNPFN	293,540	293,540
	Strengthening capacity of NWC to promote women's empowerment and gender equality issues effectively in Nepal (Shantimalika)	UN Women	87,667	17,163
	Support to Peace Process (STPP)	GIZ	630,789	(208,670)
	Action for Social Inclusion of Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Nepal (ASIC)	EU	-	173,881
	Realization of the rights and the sustainable reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) in Nepal	EU	--	240,733
	Rehabilitating Children and Supporting Families and Communities Affected by Armed Conflict in Nepal	EU	-	-
	Support to Stability and Peace building	EU	-	7,349,011
	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	UNDP	1,431,257	3,098,430
	Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal	UNDP	304,778	1,298,469
	Inclusive Resource Management Initiative (IRMI)	USAID	1,164,301	1,146,363
	Emergency Peace Support Project	IDA	-	4,994,493

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Nepal Peace Support Programme, phase III	Denmark	-	880,421
	Combatting Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project	USAID	-	2,664,294
	Monitoring Nepal's Peace Process and Constitution Drafting Process	USAID	1,849,874	1,599,921
	Nepal Peace Support Project	USAID	-	1,406,234
	Support to Nepal's Transition through improved UN Coherence	AusAid, DFID, Norway, SDC, UNOHCHR, UNDP, UNPFN	1,589,153	1,810,049
	Conflict prevention programme	EU, UNDP, UNPFN	-	2,758,539
	Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)	Denmark, DFID, GIZ, EU, Finland, KfW, Norway, SDC	11,519,521	10,361,953
	Empowering marginalised and conflict affected communities for promoting human rights, democracy and peace.	EU	-	10,348
	Partnerships: Research and Analytical -INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP	AusAid	-	-
	Reducing social tensions and social crimes and enhancing tolerance for sustainable peace conciliation process in North-west communities of Kapilvastu district	EU	-	-
	Community peace building programme through women group empowerment	EU	-	138,026
	Enabling the effective participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations in the peace-building process in Nepal	EU	-	192,589
	Support to Human Rights, Strategic Plan of INSEC	Norway	-	441,189

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Support to discharge of disqualified maoist combatants	Norway	-	293,706
	Support to Transitional Justice efforts in Nepal	Norway	-	454,083
	Reconciliation in host communities where ex-combatants have settled	Norway	2,303,882	1,215,728
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation (26)			833,775	82,226,826
	TA: Integrated Urban Development Project	ADB	-	66,981
	(Improving) Functionality of Water Supply Services in Nepal	SNV	496,158	90,957
	Integrated Urban Development Project (Nepal)	ADB	-	611,195
	Rural Water & Sanitation Programme (Gurkha Welfare Scheme) Phase V	DFID	-	2,135,520
	Kathmandu Valley Water Services Sector Development Project	ADB	-	459,973
	Emergency Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	ADB	-	960,672
	Project for Capacity Development on Water Supply in Semi-Urban Area	JICA	337,617	629,289
	Institutional Strengthening of Municipalities	ADB	-	3,092
	Syaprubesi Rasuwagadhi Road Project	China	-	1,515,152
	Road Improvement Project	India	-	2,760,145
	Bishesor Prasad Koirala Highway (Sindhuli Road Section III) [Nepalthok-Khurkot Segment]	Japan	-	26,238,750
	Road Sector Development Project	IDA	-	7,263,261
	Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	IDA	-	4,543,145
	Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport Project	ADB, GEF	-	1,505,003
	Road Connectivity Sector I Project	ADB, OFID	-	11,045,939
	Sub Regional Transport Enhancement Project	ADB	-	6,800,823
	Transport Project Preparatory Facility Nepal	ADB	-	502,005
	Urban Development through Local Efforts Programme (UDLE)	GIZ	-	57,195

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Town Development Fund Project (phase II)	KfW	-	523,300
	Nepal Bridges Improvement and Maintenance Programme	IDA	-	14,435,680
	Institutional Strengthening of Water Users Committees and Accelerating Water and Sanitation Coverage of Five Eastern Small Towns Trijuga, Itahari, Surunga, Buddhabare and Fikkal	UN HABITAT	-	-
	Isolated Water Supply System for Urban Poor Communities in Kathmandu Valley	UN HABITAT	-	-
	Provision of Total Coverage of Safe Drinking Water and Sustainable Sanitation Facilities in Urban Poor Communities in Hetauda Municipality	UN HABITAT	-	-
	South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI)	AusAid	-	-
	Strengthening Water, Air, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA) - I	UN HABITAT	-	39,600
	Strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA)- II- in Tikapur and Guleriaya, Nepal.	UN HABITAT	-	39,150
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (22)			97,021,358	22,201,620
	Enhancing and Improving access to energy services through development of public-private partnerships	UNESCO for Asia and the Pacific	160,000	-
	Biogas Support Program - Phase IV	IDA, KfW, SNV, World Bank Trust Funds	-	123,304
	Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln Project Phase 5	SDC	-	144,385
	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (RERL)	UNDP	769,289	975,945
	Micro Hydro Project (CDCF)	World Bank Trust Funds	-	-
	Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	JICA	-	2,409,485

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) Pilot Program for Climate Change (PPCR)	ADB, CIF, World Bank Trust Funds	31,000,000	-
	National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP)	Denmark, Norway	63,990,509	7,764,934
	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme: Building Climate Resilience in Nepal (NCCSP)	DFID, EU	-	3,027,551
	Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project - KIND	Norway, UNDP	-	4,779
	ICIMOD core support	Norway	903,939	903,939
	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme	DFID, EU		1,318,044
	Strengthening Capacity for Managing Climate Change and the Environment	ADB	-	196,919
	Increasing Access to Energy in Rural Nepal	ADB	-	35,000
	Nepal Energy Efficiency Programme (NEEP)/Support to Energy	GIZ	-	1,210,065
	Energy Sector Assistance Programme Phase II (ESAP II)	Denmark, DFID, KfW, Norway	-	2,802,852
	Scaling up Renewable Energy Project(SREP)	ADB, CIF	-	267,103
	Capacity Development TA for Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	ADB	-	569,865
	Community Based Flood & Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	GEF	-	15,322
	Cities and Climate Change Initiatives	UN HAB ITAT	-	-
	GEF Small Grants Programme - SGP	GEF	197,621	271,368
	Himalaya Glacier Monitoring Project	Norway		160,759
Ministry of Urban Development (16)			84,433,105	33,294,463
	Kathmandu Valley Waste water Management Project	ADB	80,000,000	
	Urban Transport Planning and Management	ADB	-	270,632
	Second Small town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	ADB	-	5,968,640

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project	ADB, OPEC	-	839,564
	Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project	ADB	-	9,605,703
	Bagmati River Basin Improving Project	ADB	-	349,598
	Urban governance and Development Program: Emerging Town Project	IDA	-	-
	Urban Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (USSH4A)	SNV	263,578	49,627
	Melamchi Drinking Water Project	ADB, JICA, NDF, OPEC	-	10,643,863
	Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A)	SNV	143,472	36,252
	Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Environment (PPPUE)	ADB, UNOPS, UNDP	-	43,179
	Town Development Fund Project (phase III)	KfW	-	969,232
	Preparing Kathmandu Valley Urban Environment Improvement	ADB	-	542,602
	Green Homes- promoting sustainable housing in Nepal	EU	1,175,056	275,039
	National WASH programme and finance strategy are formulated, approved and regularly monitored to improve equitable access, gender sensitivity, sustainability, and efficiency of the sector	UNICEF	596,000	416,000
	Social sector systems are providing integrated, quality services to fulfill the survival development, protection and participation rights of children and women with equality in all contexts including humanitarian situation.	UNICEF	2,255,000	3,284,533
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare (50)			9,993,294	8,629,503
	Strengthening State and Civil Society Capacity for Comprehensive Response to HIV/AIDS (Bharosa)	Denmark		219,519
	Social Responsiveness Program	SDC	-	7,544

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Project	ADB	-	411,748
	Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project	JICA	-	1,081,994
	Multi-Sectoral Gender Based Violence Response at the District Level in Nepal (EVAW)	UNFPA	-	210,807
	Final Evaluation of MP3W programme-(MITRA)	UN Women	10,449	2,031
	Reinforcing Political Commitment for the Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	UN Women	65,340	19,500
	Mainstreaming Gender in Institutional Practices of Political Parties	UN Women	-	5,445
	Janajatis Social and Economic Empowerment Project (JANSEEP) - Nepal	EU	-	51,897
	Establishment of a business service centre for women's micro and small enterprises in Nepal	EU	-	27,745
	State and non-state partnerships for inclusive justice	EU	-	148,470
	Access for Opportunities (improved socio-economic opportunities for marginalized communities)	EU	-	78,675
	Protecting and mainstreaming informal sector safety nets (PROMISE)	EU	-	527,281
	A Collaborative Approach Promoting Child Rights, Non-Discrimination and Child Participation	EU	409,556	125,051
	In selected districts and municipalities, adolescent girls and boys are applying age, sex, and issue appropriate life skills to influence decisions that affect their development	UNICEF	-	46,425
	Social Change Among Staff, Leaders and Media	UNICEF	-	30,907
	A national system to protect children and adolescents	UNICEF	142,000	-
	In selected districts and municipalities	UNICEF	3,074,000	302,200

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Children, families, communities and society acquire knowledge	UNICEF	2,044,800	-
	Community Initiatives for Common Understanding (CICU)	USAID	1,139,500	1,139,500
	Strengthening Decentralized Support for Vulnerable and Conflict-Affected Families and Children	JFPR	-	60,466
	Save the Children Strategic Framework for Cooperation 2010 -2012	Norway	-	245,205
	Legislation, social protection, social budgeting, child poverty	UNICEF	-	3,060
	Nepal Human Development - Social Protection Pilot	World Bank Trust Funds	-	494,360
	Strengthened national and subnational health-system capacity within the coordinated multisectoral response to sexual and gender-based violence	UNFPA	-	-
	Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multisectoral services on gender-based violence	UNFPA	502,277	118,466
	Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multisectoral services on gender-based violence	UNFPA	260,102	57,744
	Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multisectoral services on gender-based violence	UNFPA	-	-
	Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multisectoral services on gender-based violence	UNFPA	-	-
	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	UNFPA	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Reintegration of Children/Youth formerly associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Nepal – Phase IV	AusAid	-	310,442
	Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development (AYAD) and Volunteering for International Development from Australia (VIDA)	AusAid	1,004,184	
	Social Inclusion Action Programme	DFID	-	96,575
	Support for Effective Empowerment	SDC	-	7,992
	Establishing Women and Children Services Centre	ADB	-	323,081
	Strengthened national and subnational health-system capacity within the coordinated multisectoral response to sexual and gender-based violence	UNFPA	327,926	69,773
	Strengthening capacities and coordination among actors working with street children. (CRT 158243) National Alliance of Organization for street children	EU	-	9,442
	Promotion and Protection of Rights of Nepali Migrant Women (Shuva Yatra)	EU	-	61,713
	South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFNSI)	AusAid	-	-
	Legislation and Justice System	UNICEF	-	269,274
	WIDOWS - Influencing policy at national and international level through advocacy for the rights of single women	EU	-	45,706
	Freed Kamaiyas Livelihood Development Project	EU	-	173,404
	Women and youth as pillars of sustainable peace	EU	-	61,144
	Empowering Women in the Churia to Improve Their Livelihoods	EU	-	166,689
	Social Inclusion Research Fund Assistance Programme, SIRF II	Norway	-	1,023,560
	Sankalpa - Empowerment of Women for Political and Social Justice	Norway	-	174,356

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	IPWA Ensuring Equal Representation in Policy and Decision Making	Norway	631,939	54,371
	Enhancing Media support for reduction of violence against women	Norway	129,614	129,614
	Programme Coordination and Assistance	UNFPA	89,790	74,511
	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	UNFPA	161,816	161,816
Ministry of Youth and Sports (5)			240,086	276,074
	In selected districts and municipalities, adolescent girls and boys are applying age, sex, and issue appropriate life skills to influence decisions that affect their development	UNICEF	-	46,425
	Social Change Among Staff, Leaders and Media	UNICEF	-	29,998
	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNFPA	49,990	11,665
	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNFPA	28,280	26,170
	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	UNFPA	161,816	161,816
National Human Rights Commission (10)			161,093	3,301,358
	Human Rights and Good Governance Program, Phase III (2009-13)	Denmark	-	1,689,815
	Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reform	EU	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Capacity Building Programme for Protecting Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Nepal	EU	-	20,324
	Promoting Rights of Human rights defenders in Nepal	EU	-	65,779
	Prevention of torture in Nepal	EU	-	-
	Mukti: enhanced capacity of civil society in Nepal to unite and demand state accountability and ensure protection and promotion of Haliya rights	EU	-	145,037
	Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF)	AusAid, Denmark, DFID, SDC	-	800,886
	Strengthening the Capacity of the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal (SCNHRC)	Denmark, DFID, Finland, SDC, NOHCHR, UNDP	161,093	62,020
	Shubha Yatra: promotion and protection of human rights	EU	-	257,234
	Strengthening of LGBTI through Blue Diamond support	Norway	-	260,264
National Planning Commission Secretariat (11)			393,898	3,182,340
	Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal - Phase II	JICA	-	1,088,177
	Social Change Among Staff, Leaders and Media	UNICEF	-	29,998
	MEASURES	USAID	-	715,000
	Capacity building of ILO Constituents and major Stakeholders towards creating enabling environment for jobs.	ILO	-	100,000
	More and Better Jobs, especially for vulnerable groups.	ILO	-	210,442
	Legislation, social protection, social budgeting, child poverty	UNICEF	-	2,970
	Strengthening Capacity for Macroeconomic Analysis	ADB	-	112,776
	Strengthening Planning and Monitoring Capacity of NPC Project	DFID, UNDP	80,409	296,260

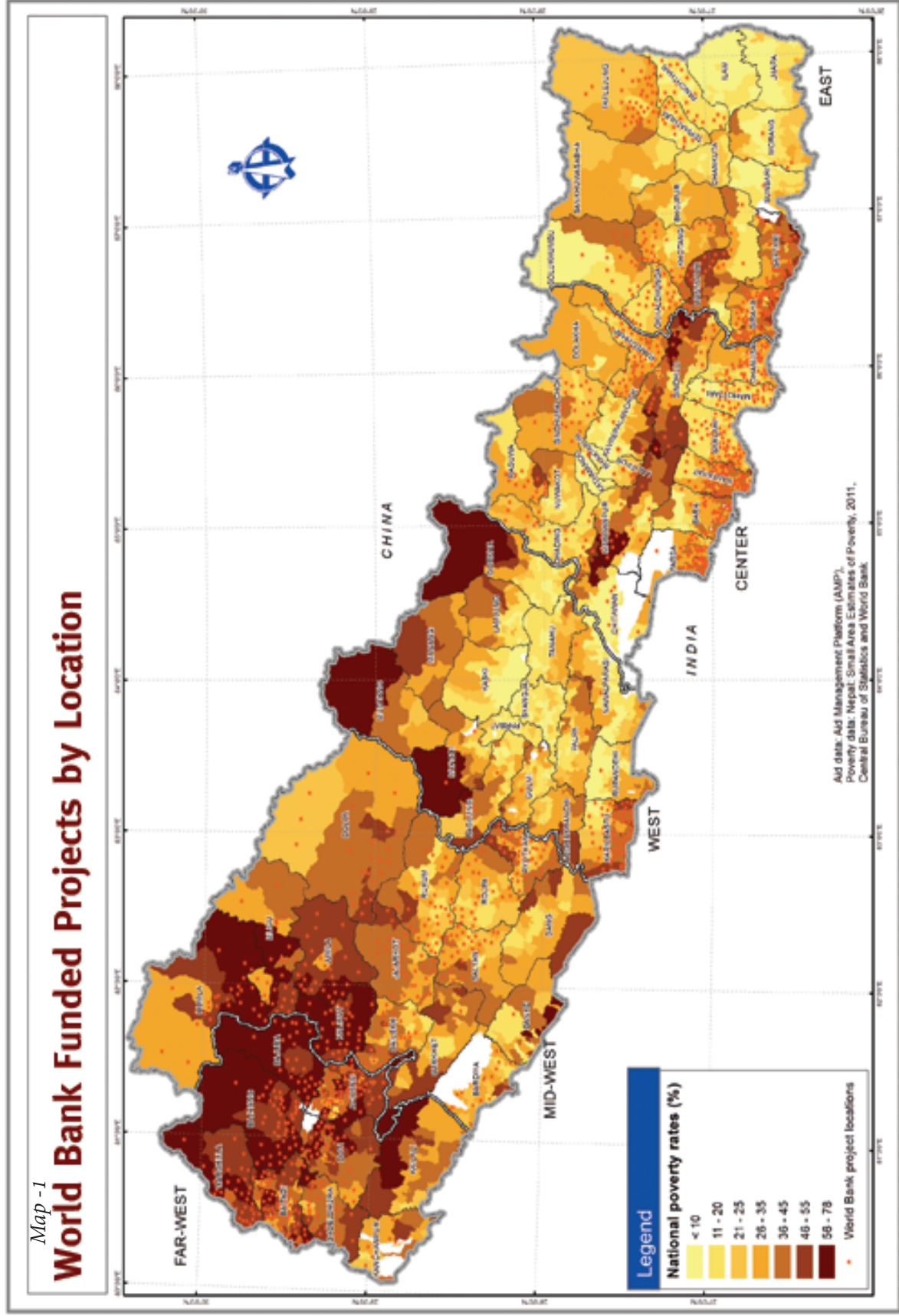
Counterpart Ministry (no. of Projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding FY 2012-2013 (US\$)	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity	UNDP	-	533,058
	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality	UNFPA	283,559	68,821
	Programme Coordination and Assistance	UNFPA	29,930	24,837
Prime Minister and Council of Minister's Office (6)			80,000,000	27,296,393
	Promoting National Integrity System TI-Nepal	Norway	-	61,317
	Poverty Alleviation Fund II	IDA, IFAD, World Bank Trust Funds	80,000,000	21,025,172
	Information and Communication Technology Development Project (ICTDP)	ADB	-	1,507,687
	Enabling State Programme	DFID	-	4,403,910
	Strengthening Public Procurement Management and Portfolio Performance	ADB	-	120,840
	Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Communities in Nepal Project	World Bank Trust Funds	-	177,466
Supreme Court (1)			6,400,000	2,146,580
	Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme	Norway, UNDP, UNPFN	6,400,000	2,146,580
TOTAL			1,568,378,677	959,951,292

- Note: 1. New commitment is not comparable with actual disbursement because disbursement here accounts for FY 2012-13 only, whereas new commitment refers to the project cost over the period (not only for FY 2012-13 but also beyond). This list covers both on budget and off budget projects including TA.
2. Projects have been included under a specific ministry/agency if their main activities fall under the area of responsibility of that ministry/agency, regardless of the implementation modality of the project, or if the ministry is actually involved.
3. Some projects may appear in more than one ministry/agency.

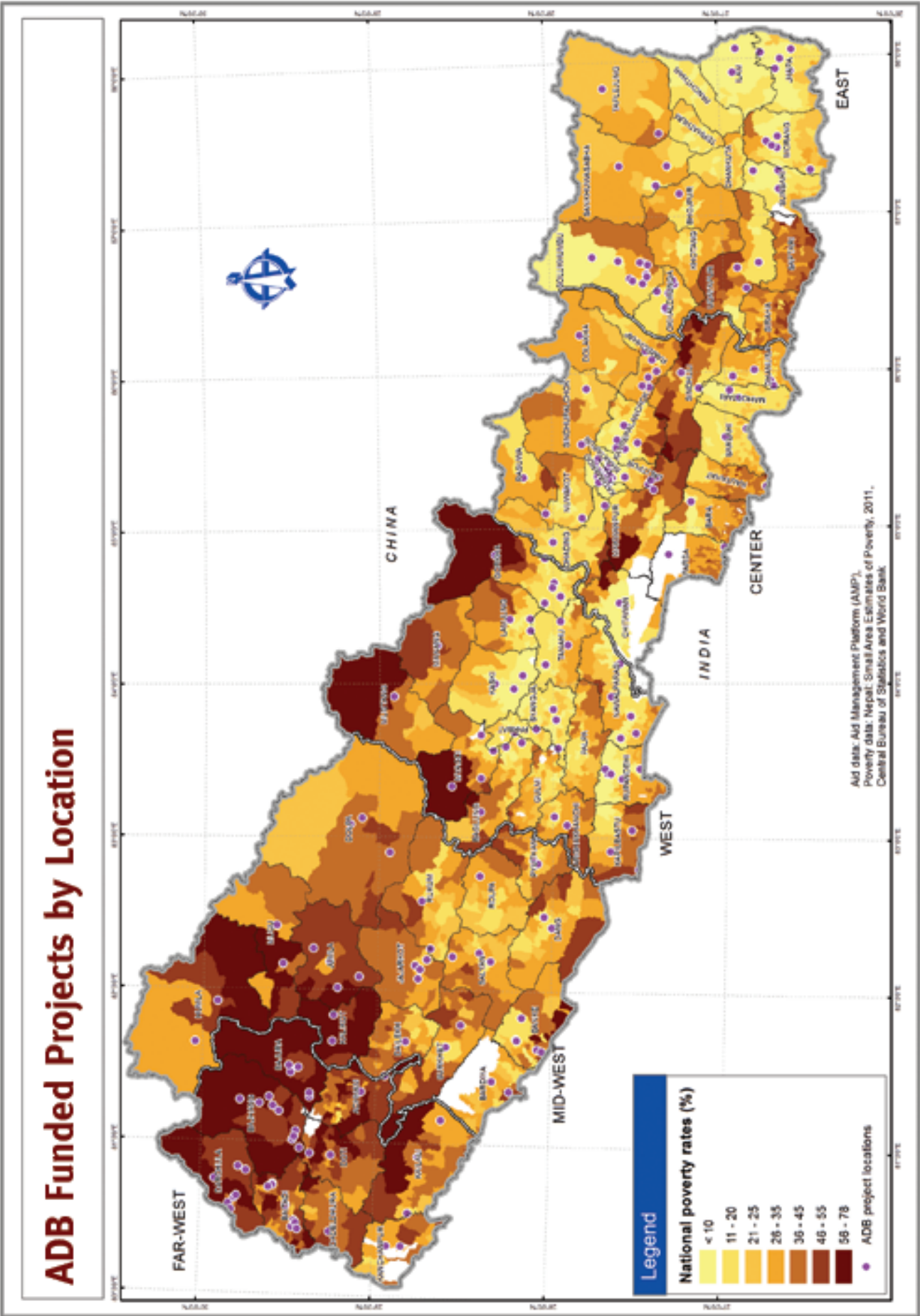
Disbursement from INGOs during FY 2012-13

Donor Agency (no. of projects)	Project Title	Funding FY 2012-13 (US\$)
		Actual Disbursements
Action Contre La Faim (1)		100,960
	Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)	100,960
CARE Nepal (2)		526,074
	Promotion and Protection of Rights of Nepali Migrant Women (ShuvaYatra)	51,428
	Strengthening Approaches for Maximizing Maternal, Neonatal, and Reproductive Health (SAMMAN)	474,646
Dan Church Aid (1)		82,388
	Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction, and Safe Migration Programmes in Nepal (Second phase)	82,388
Handicap International Nepal (1)		403,433
	Strengthening the Sustainability of the Physical Rehabilitation Sector for Greater Access to Services in Nepal	403,433
ICCO Cooperation (1)		135,394
	Reducing the risk of HIV/AIDS spread in project areas	135,394
International Center for Transitional Justice (1)		77,301
	Strengthening National and Local Level Capacity for Gender Responsive Transitional Justice - (ICTJ)	77,301
International Nepal Fellowship (1)		1,763,306
	INF Worldwide Nepal Project	1,763,306

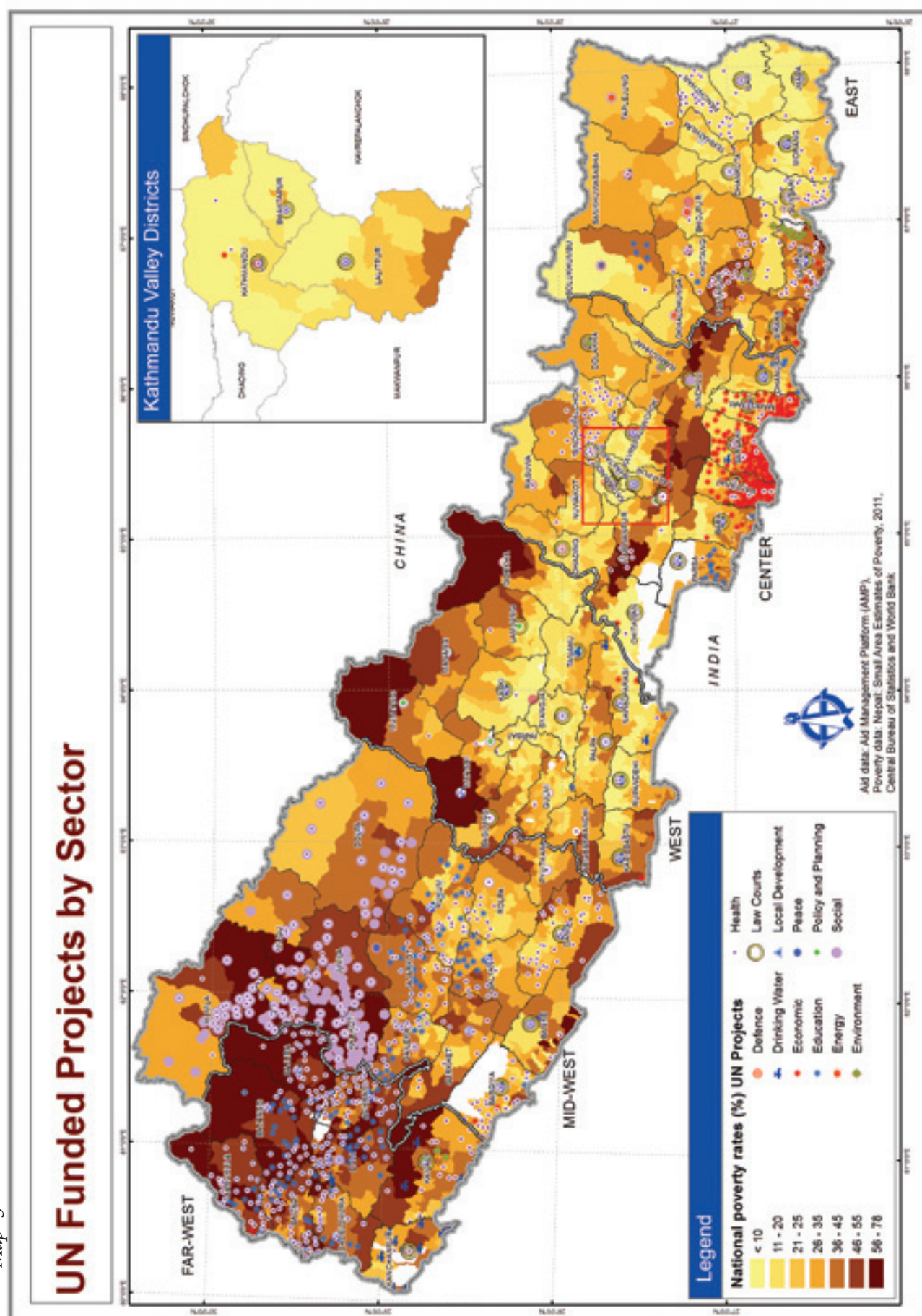
Margaret A. Cargill Foundation (1)		23,199
	Managing Risk through Economic Development	23,199
Micronutrient Initiative (1)		59,901
	Nutrition and Micronutrient Support Program	59,901
Population Services International Nepal (4)		16,368,007
	Reducing the impact of HIV on men who have sex with men and transgender populations in Nepal	244,428
	Water Guard - Safe Water System (SWS)	73,702
	Expansion of Malaria Prevention and Control to At-Risk Populations in Nepal	967,276
	Women Health Project in Nepal	15,082,601
Shangri-La Home (1)		81,911
	Shangrila Underprivileged Children Support	81,911
The ISIS Foundation (2)		122,284
	The Holistic Community development Project in Humla	63,486
	Child Protection and Development Project	58,798
World Vision International (1)		16,913,462
	Integrated Area Development Programme	16,913,462
World Wildlife Fund, Inc., Nepal Program (4)		4,223,275
	Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) Program	1,653,095
	Sacred Himalayan Landscape(SHL)Program	681,542
	National Conservation Priority Areas (NCPA)	1,465,767
	Koshi River Basin Management (KRBM) Program	422,871
TOTAL		40,880,895



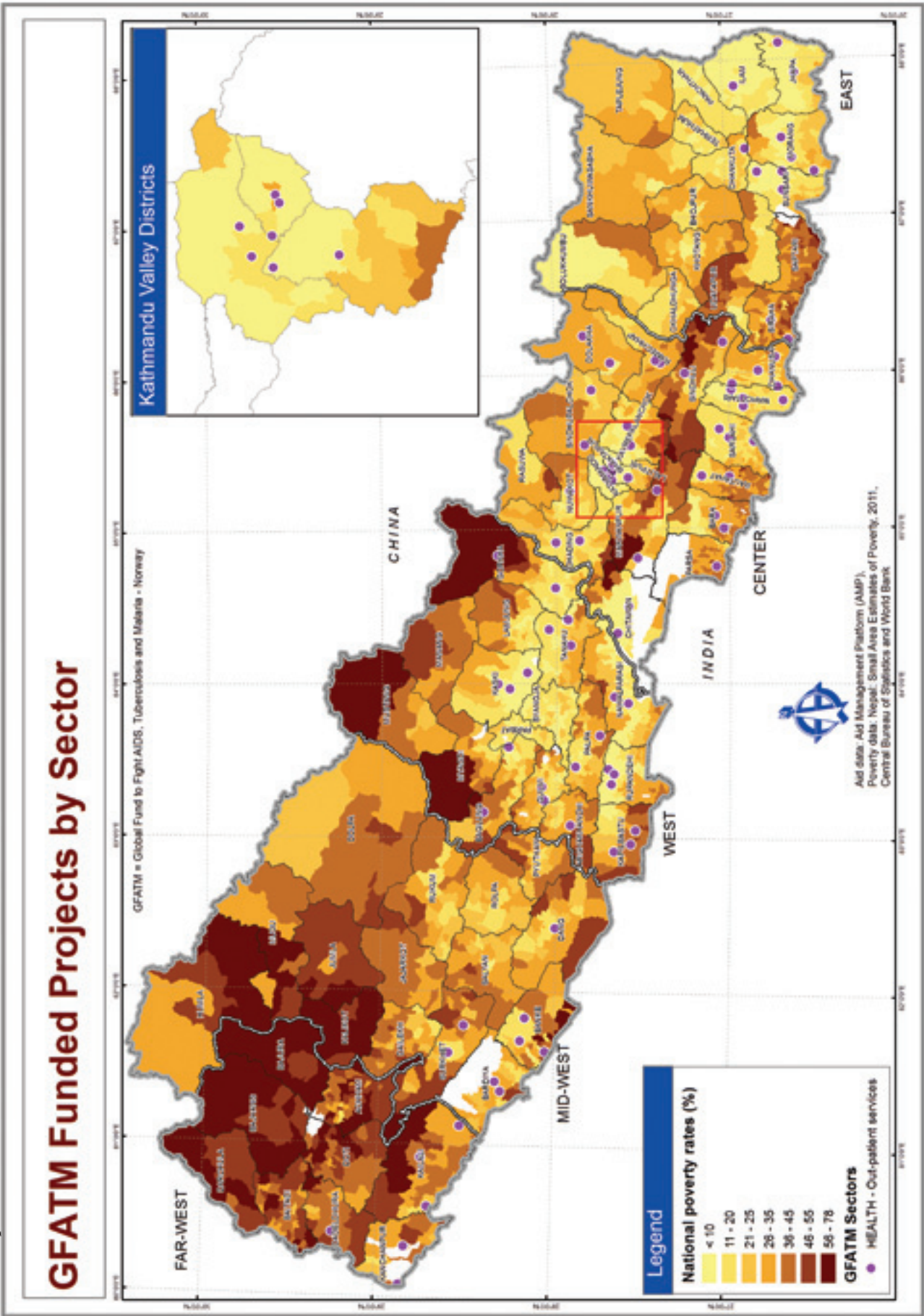
Map -2



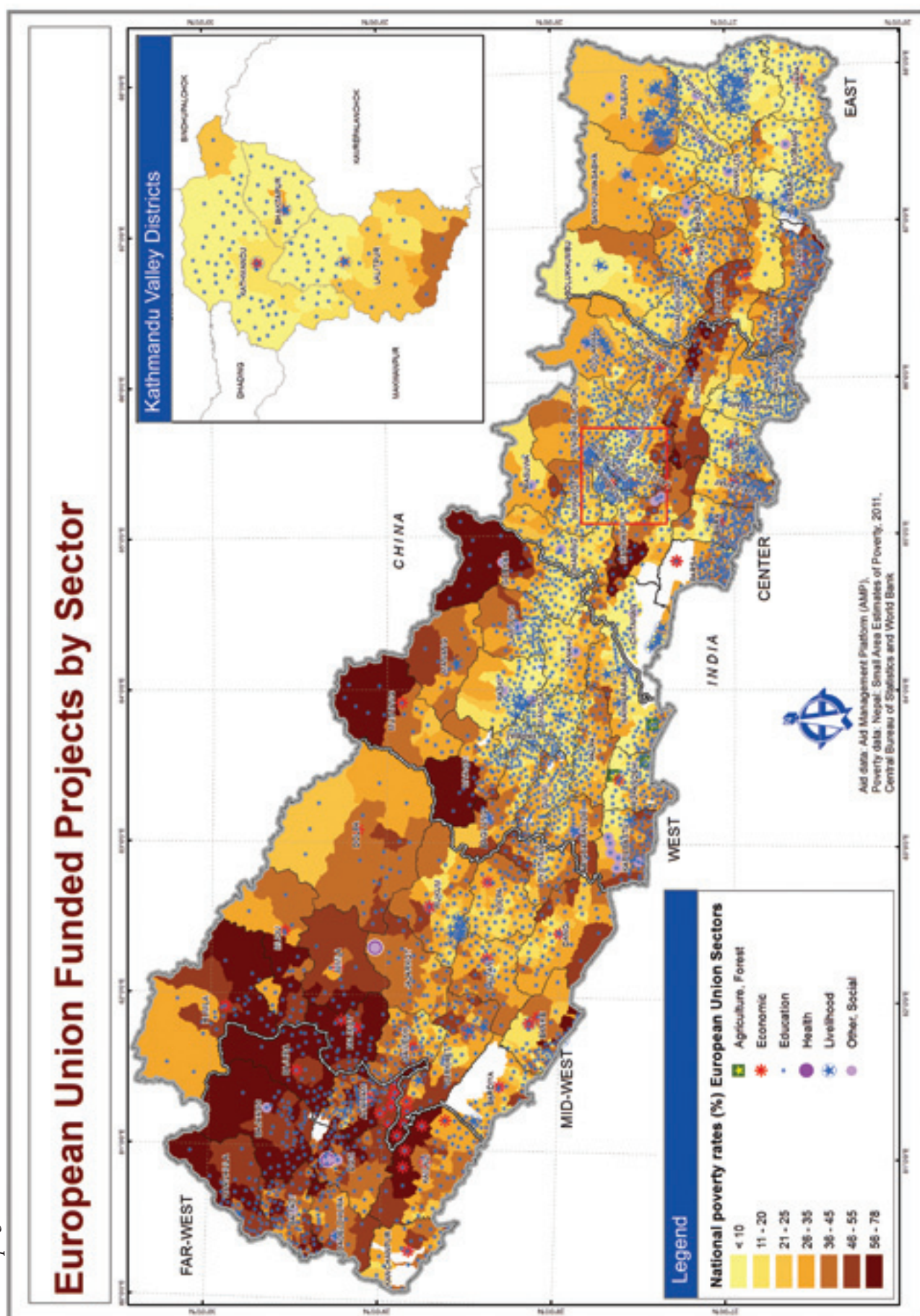
Map -3



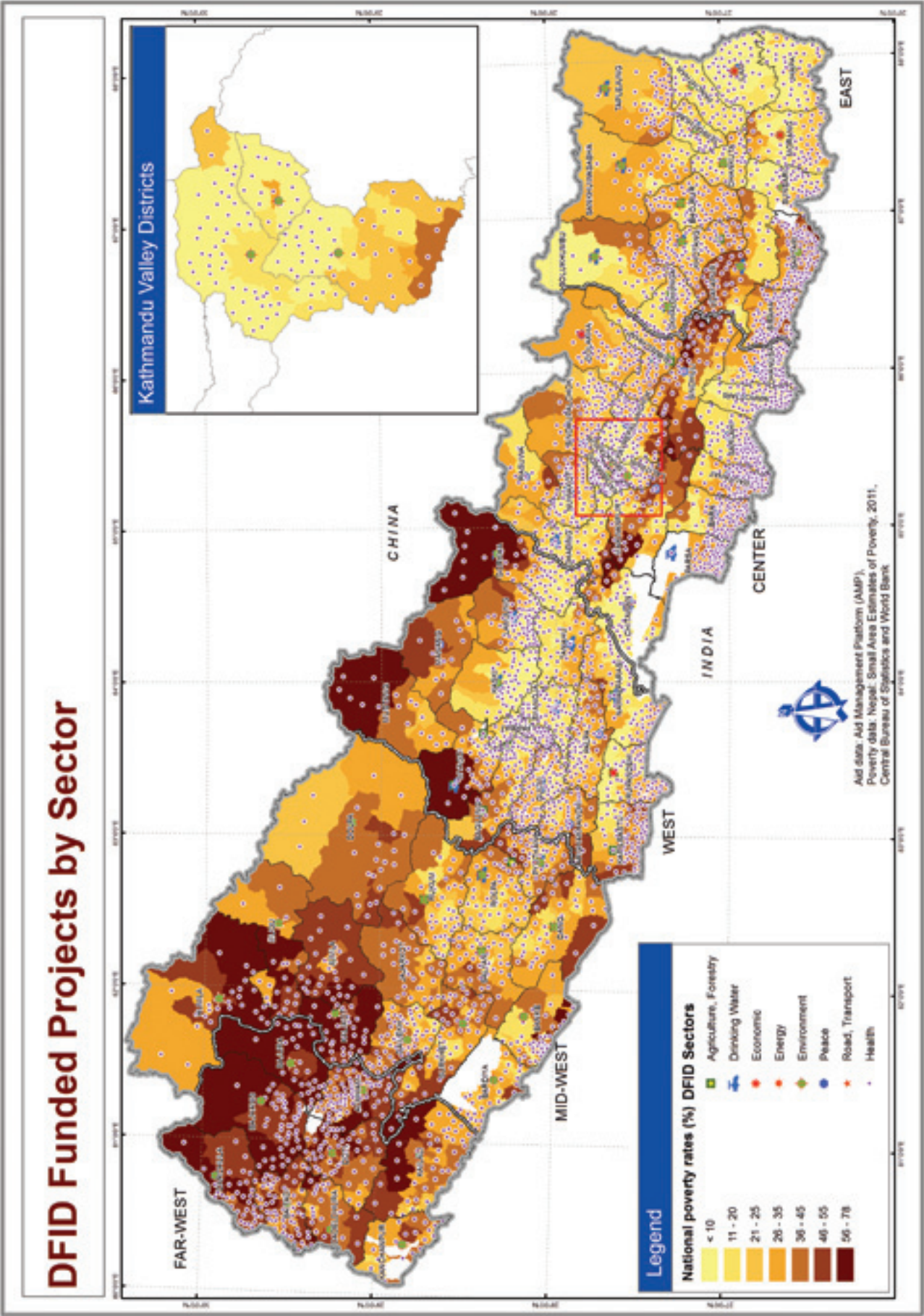
Map -4



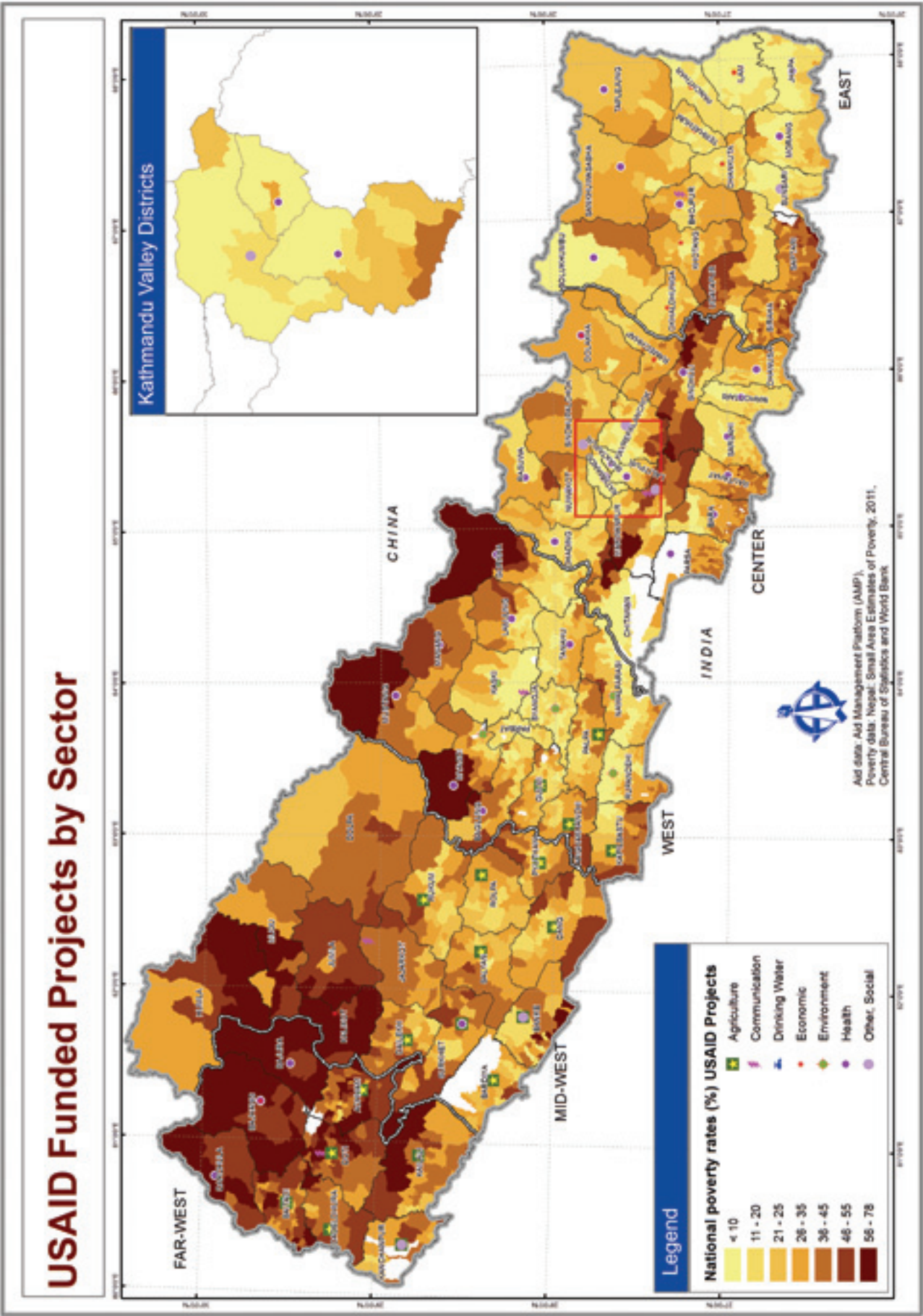
Map -5



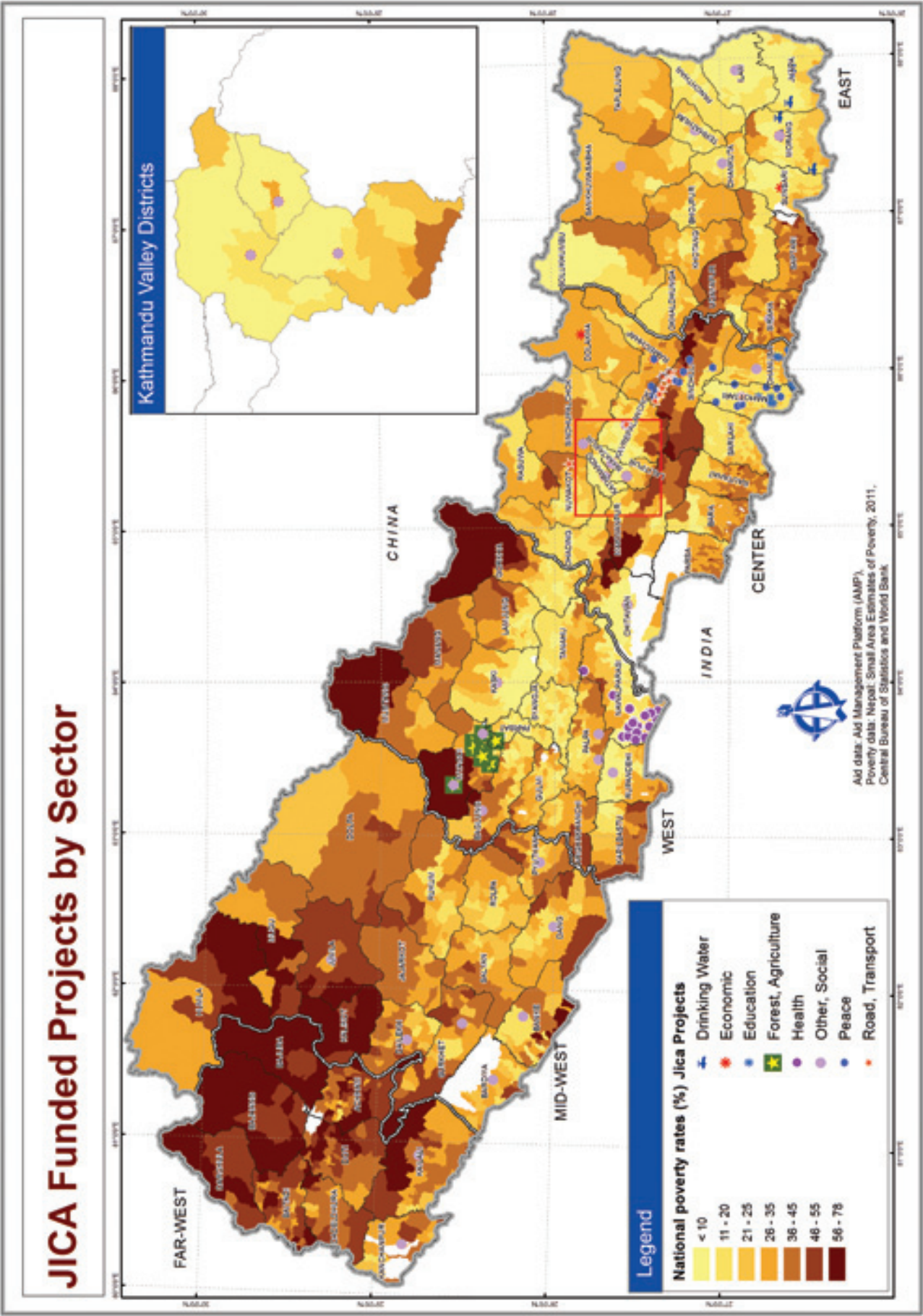
Map -6



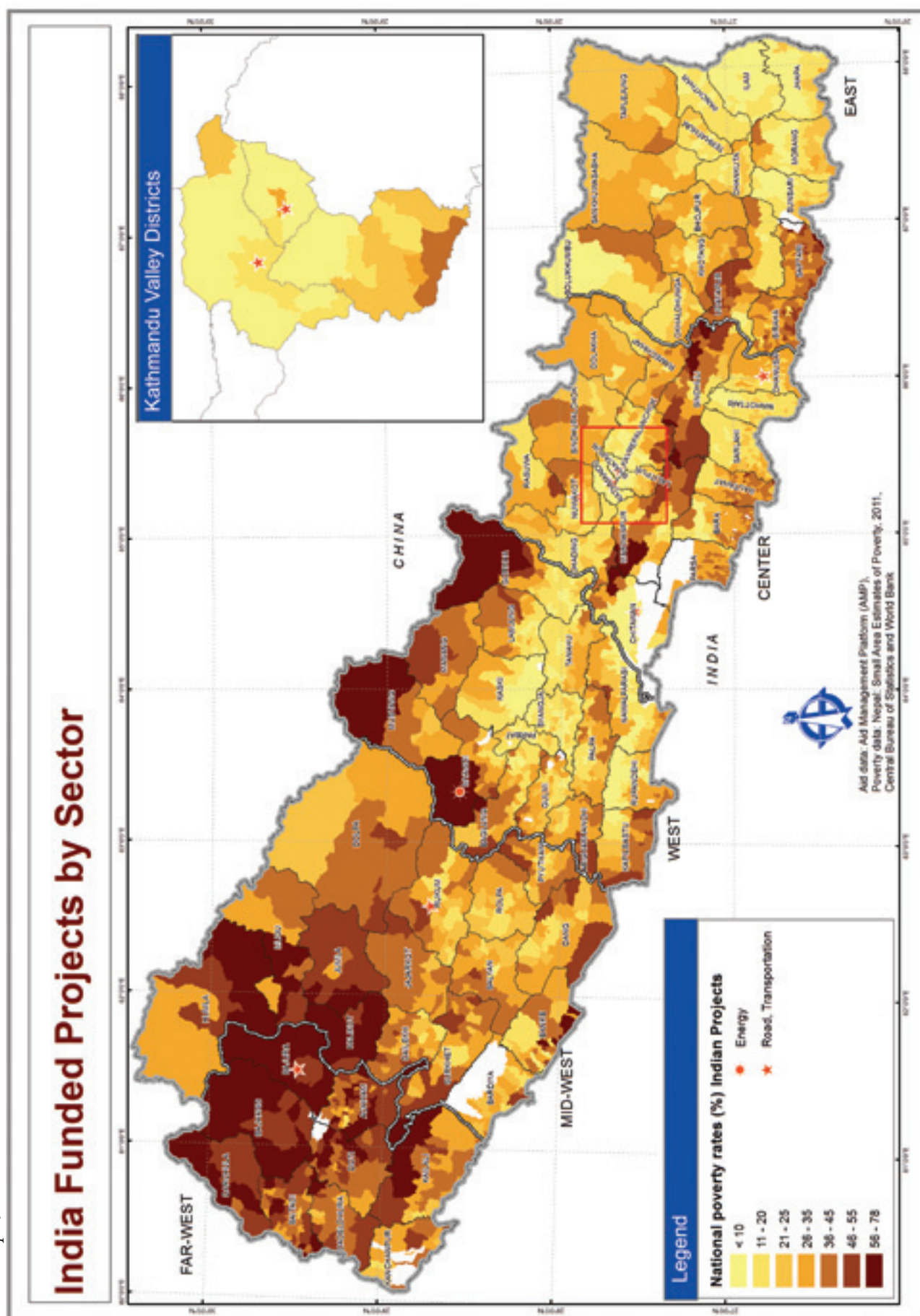
Map -7



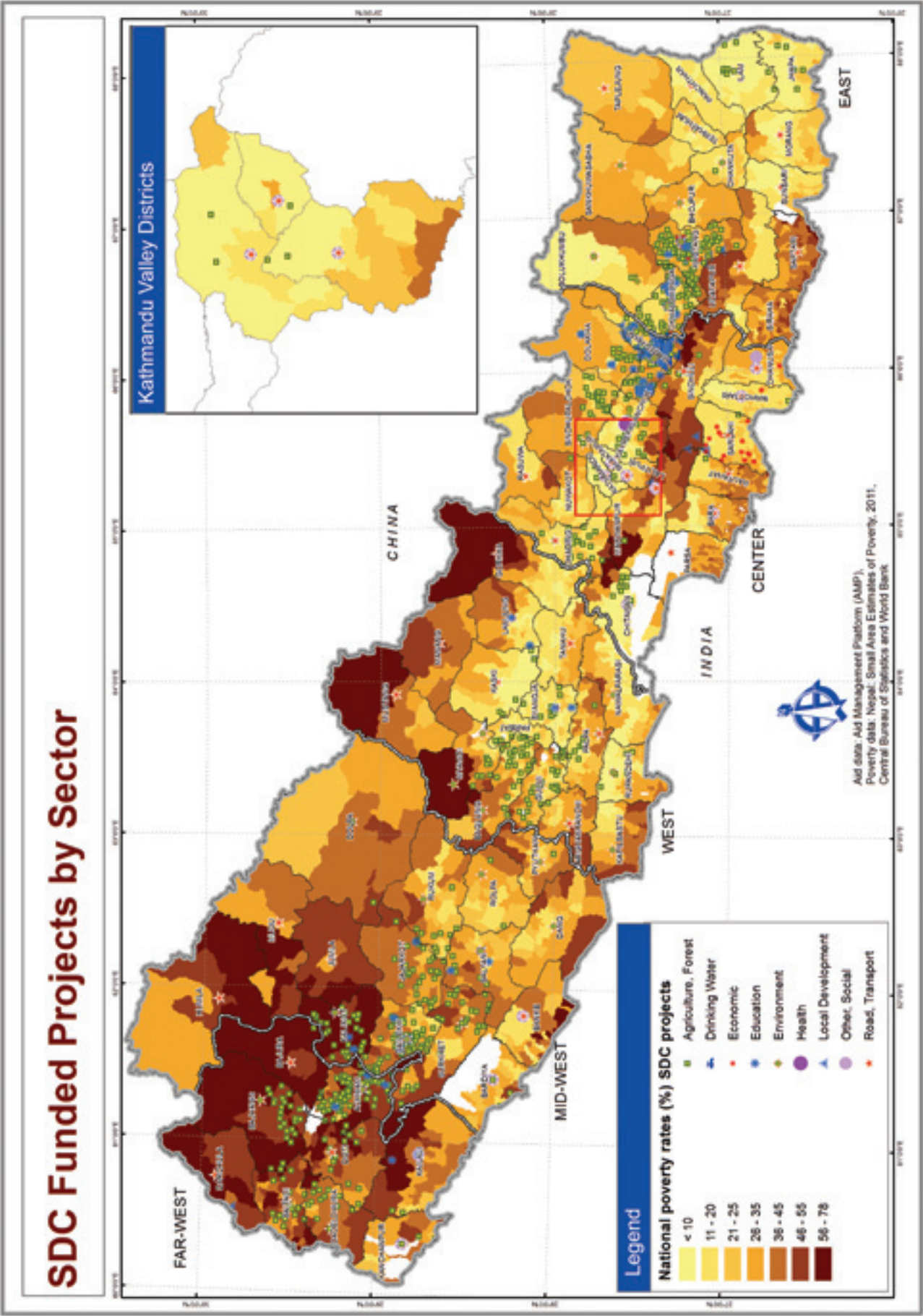
Map -8



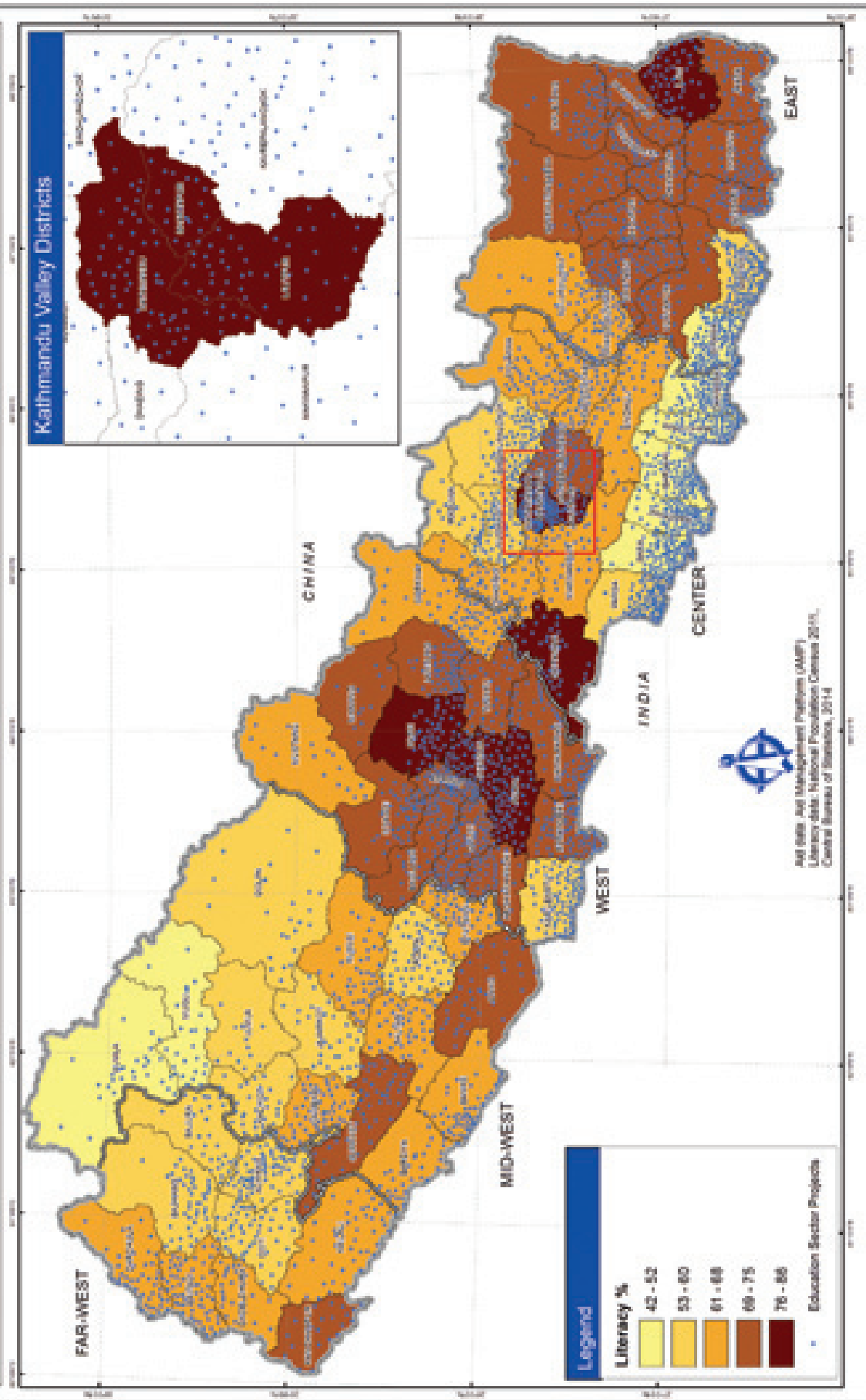
Map -9



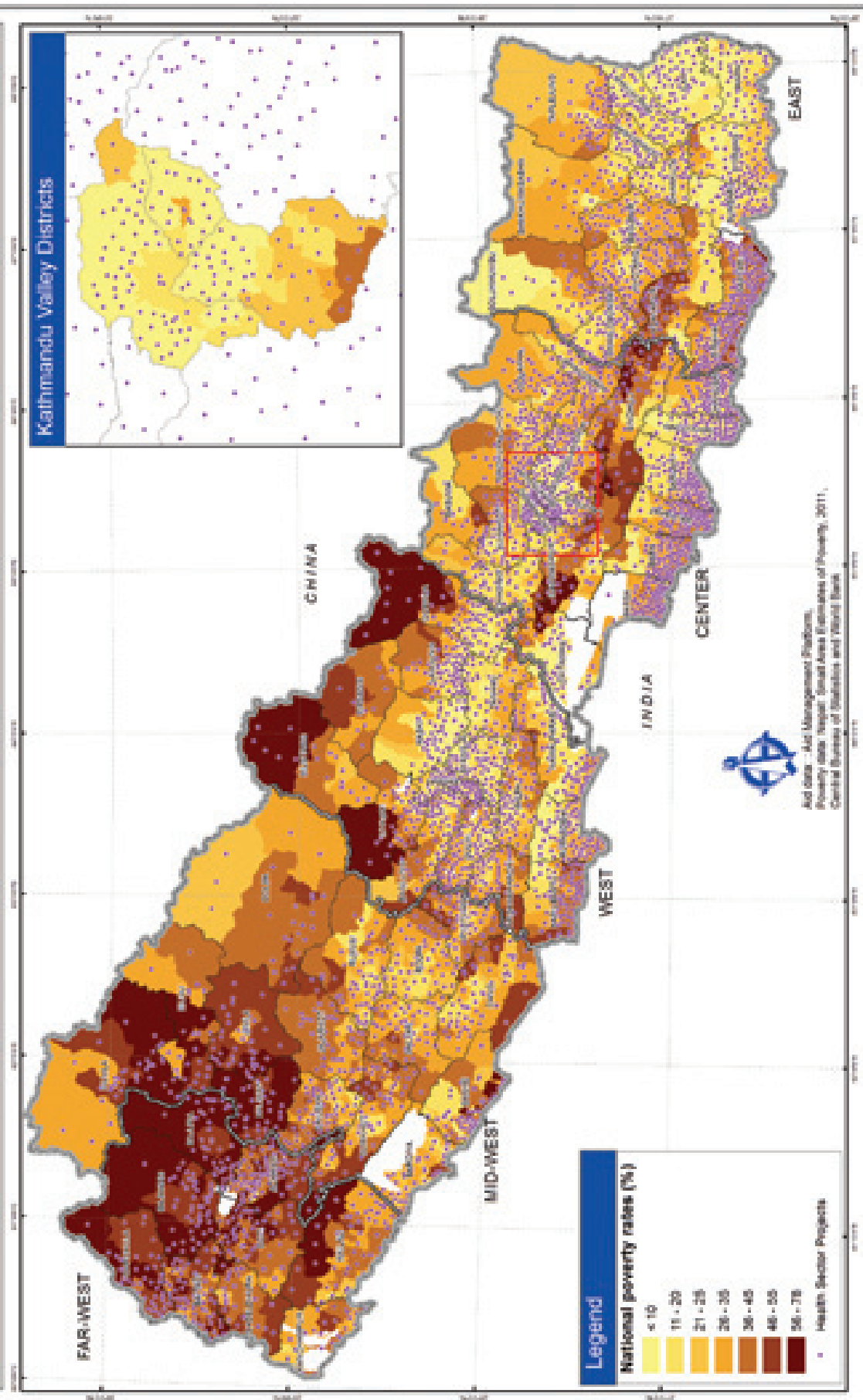
Map -10



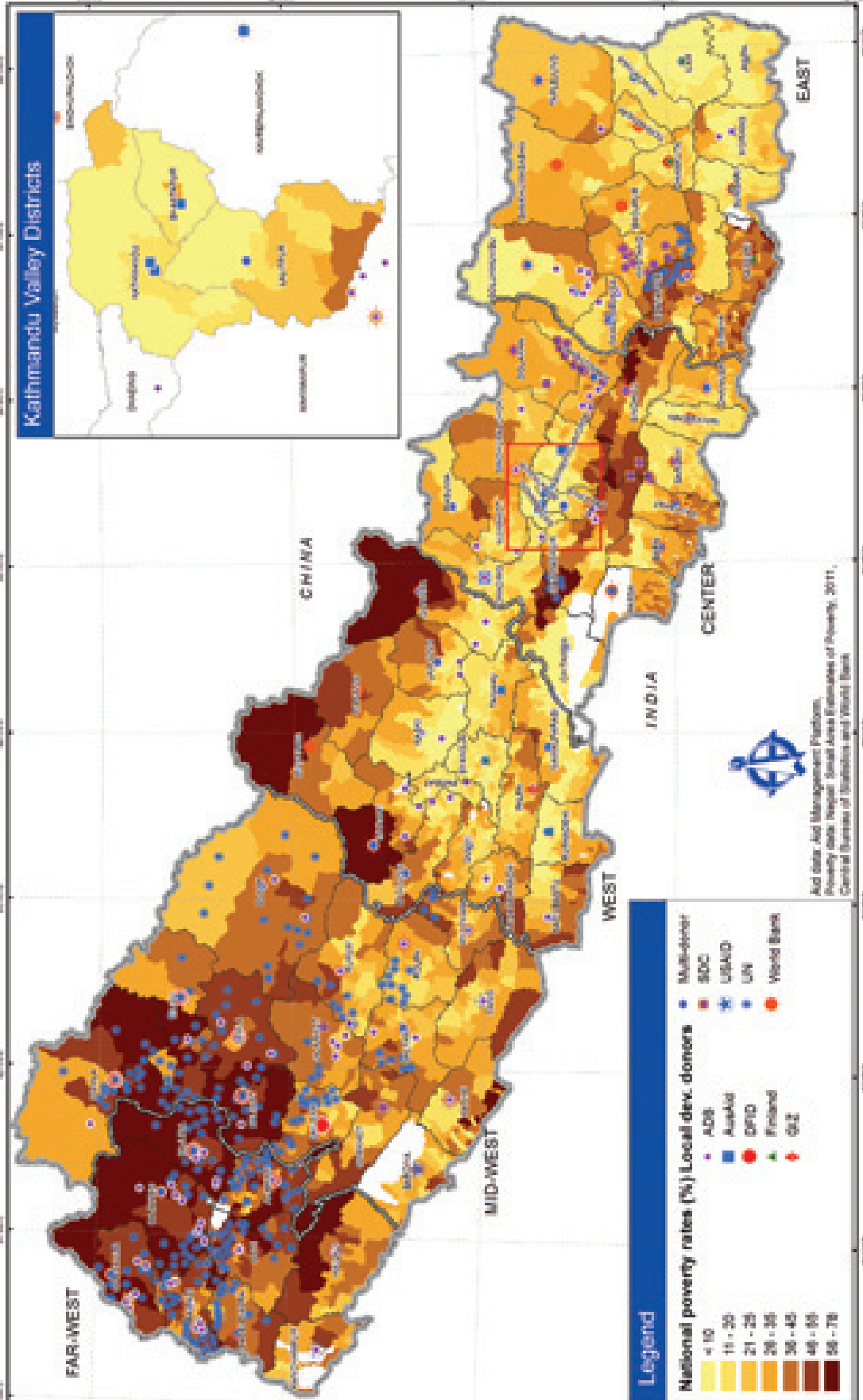
Education Sector Projects and Literacy



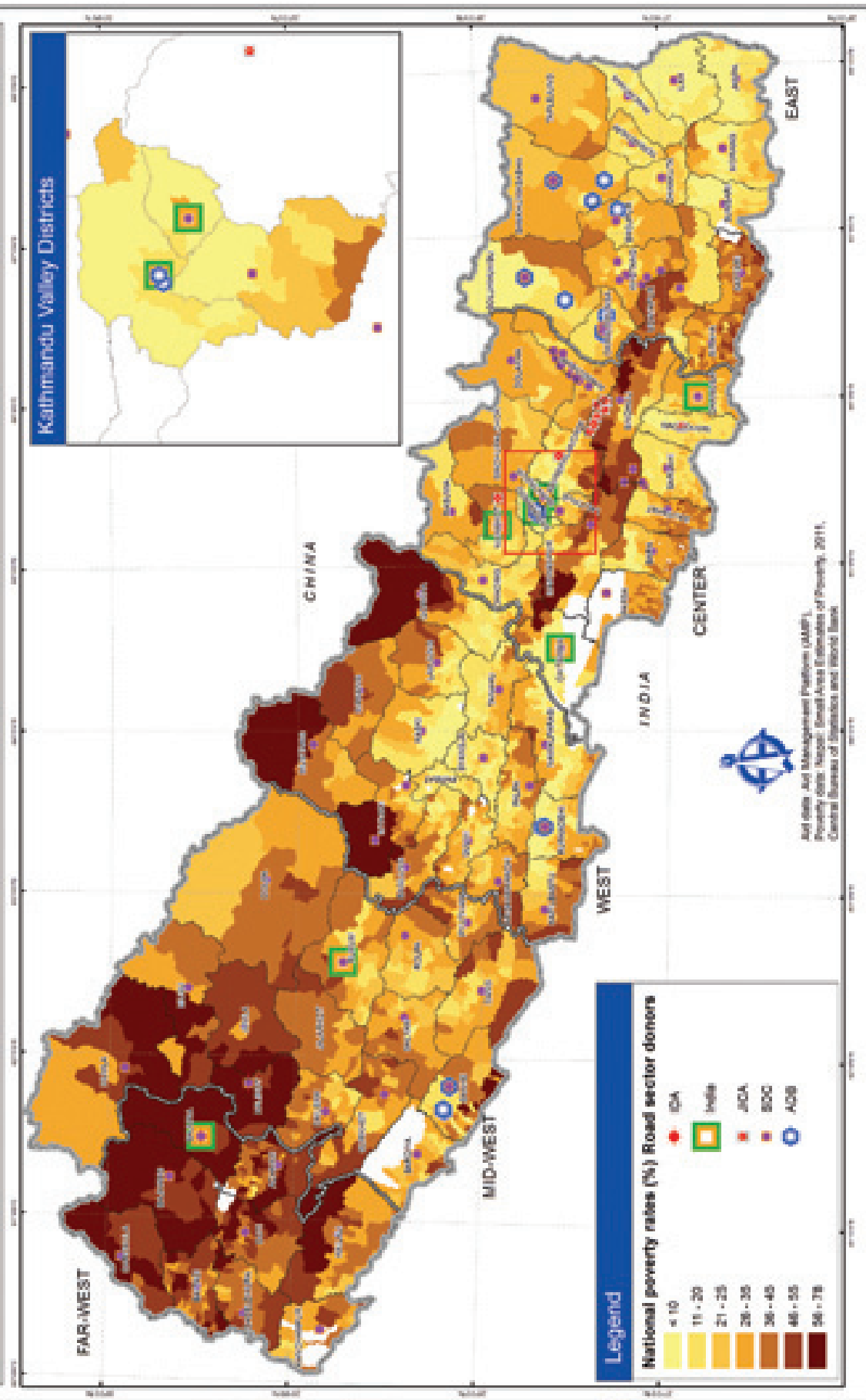
Health Sector Projects & Poverty Rates



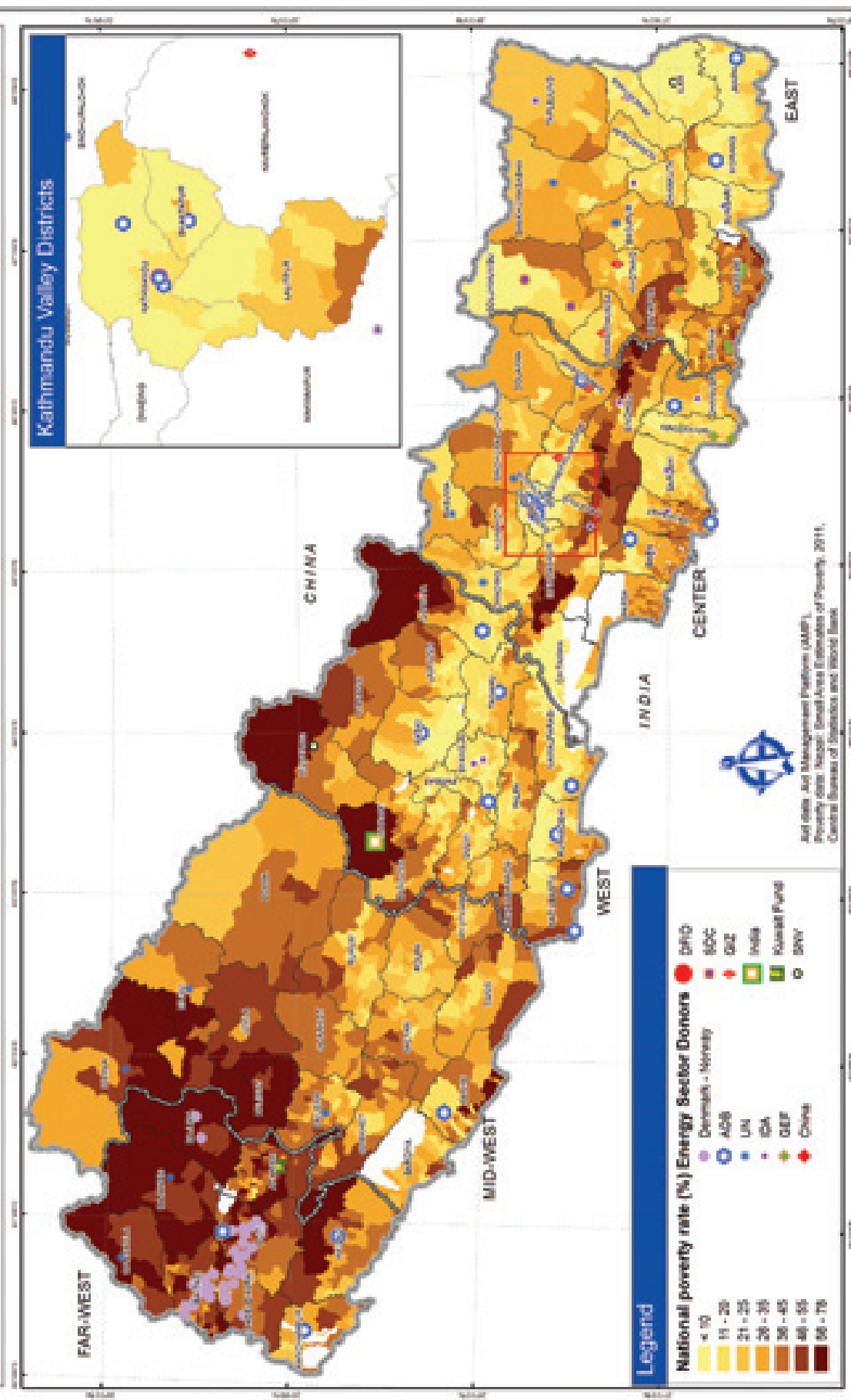
Local Development Projects & Poverty Rates



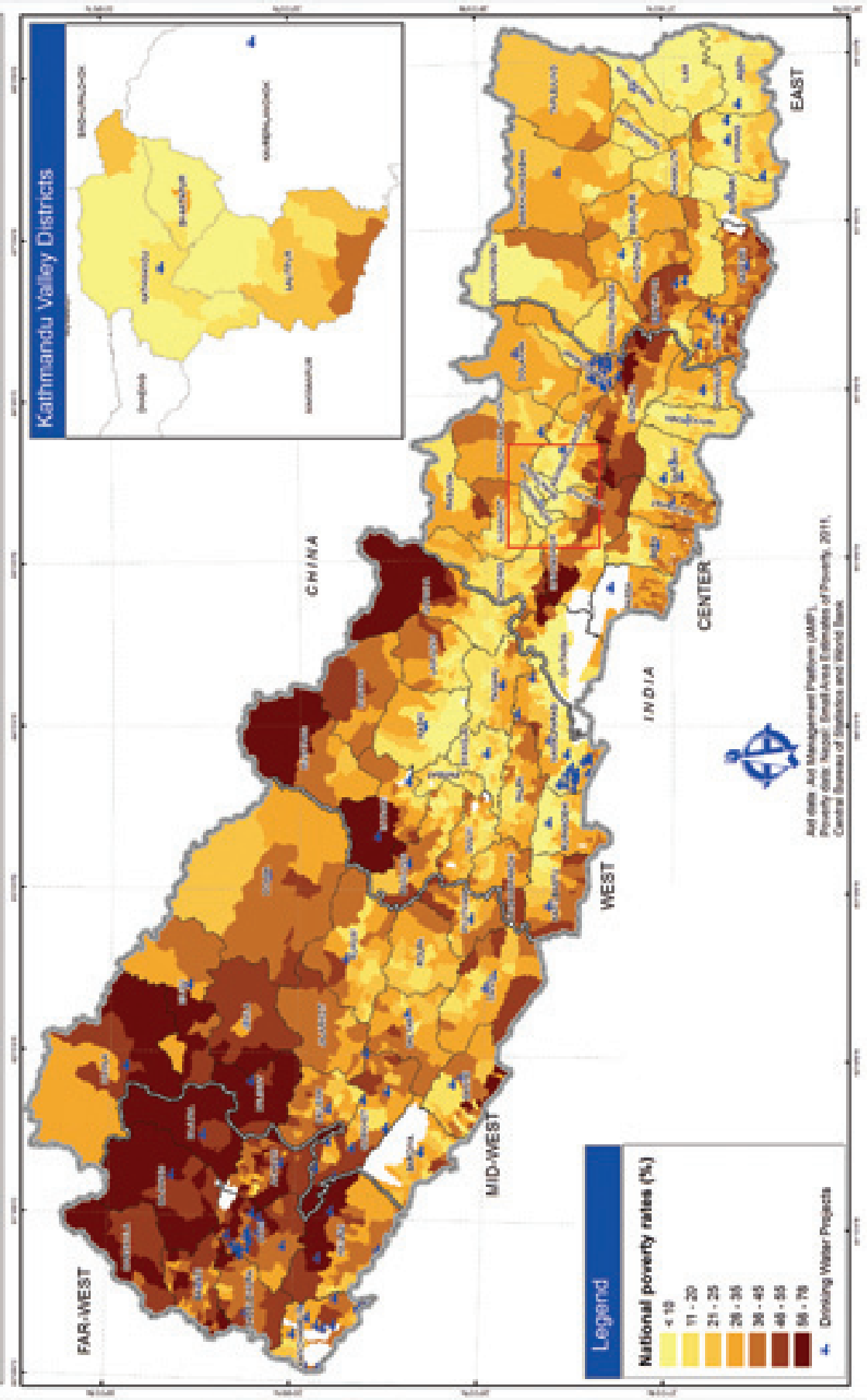
Road Sector Projects & Poverty Rates



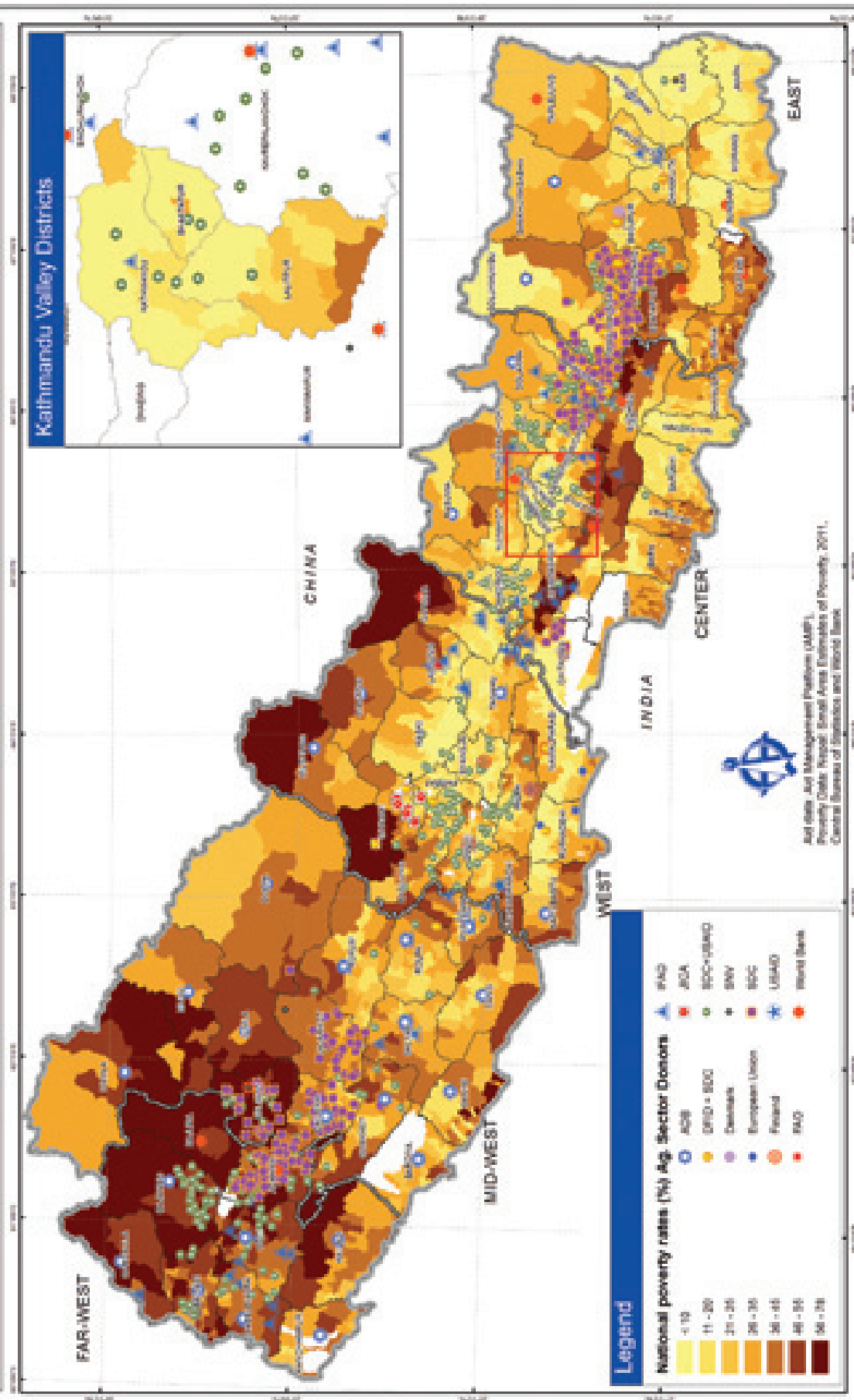
Energy Sector Projects and Poverty Rate



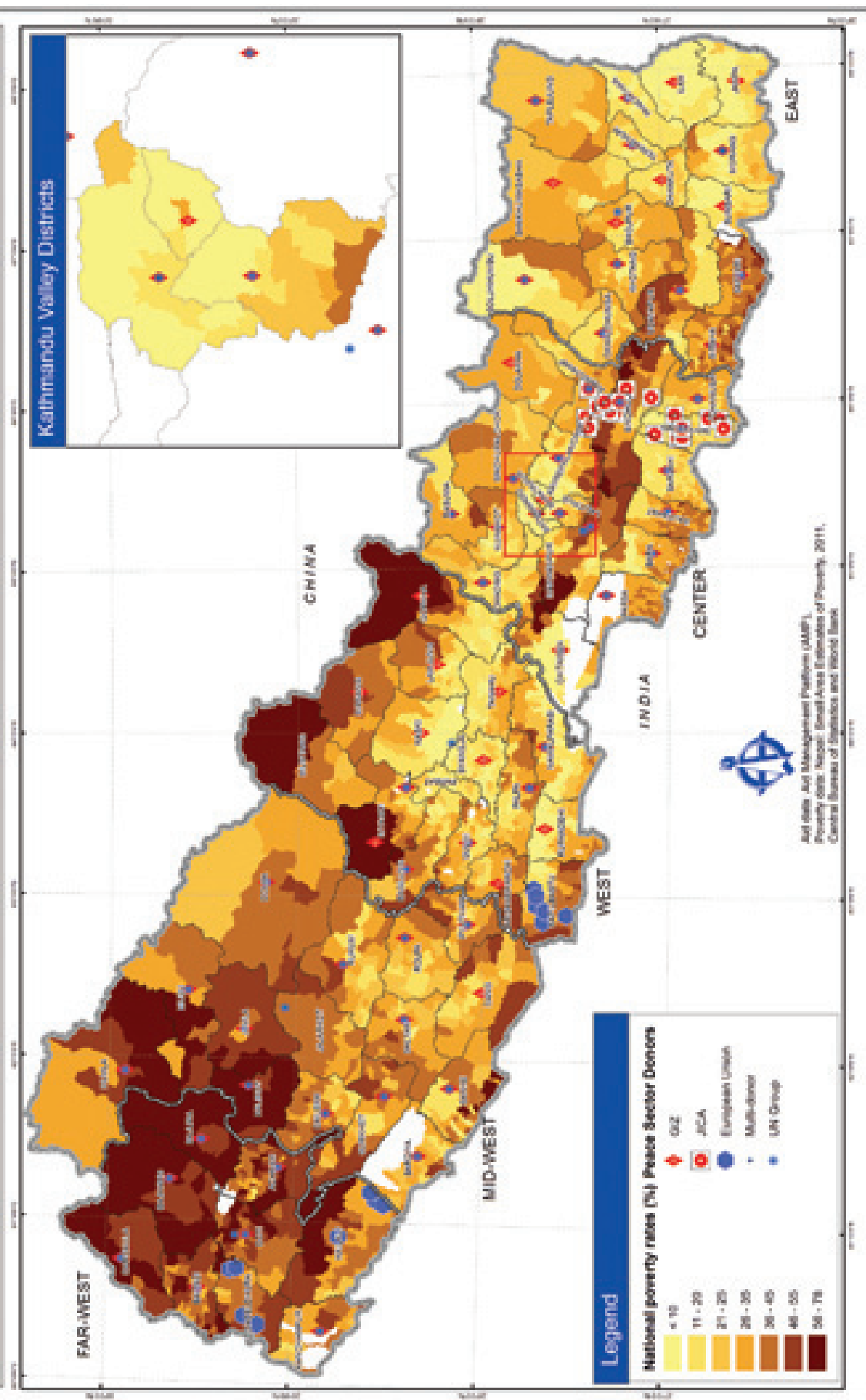
Drinking Water Projects & Poverty Rates



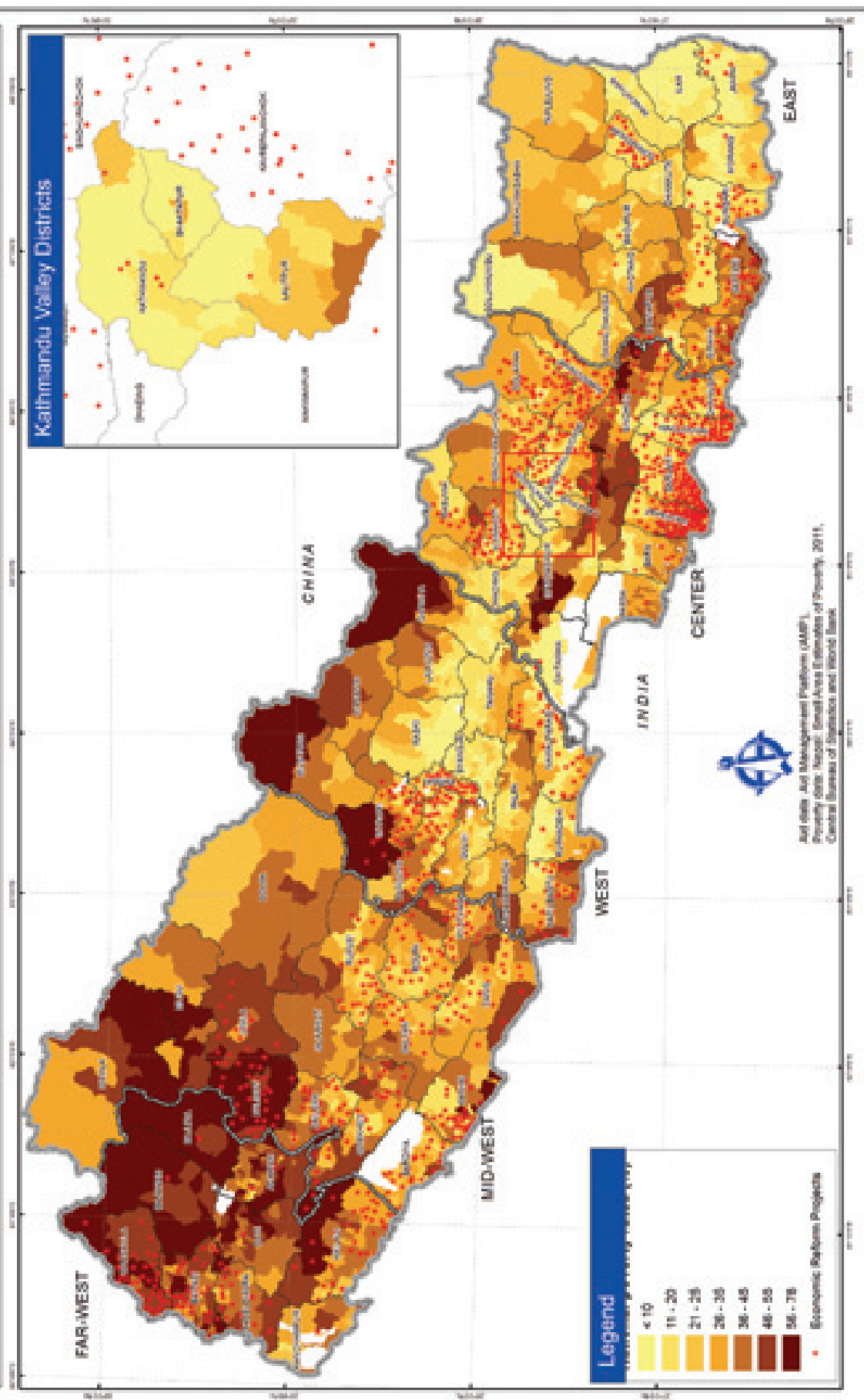
Agriculture Sector Projects and Poverty Rates



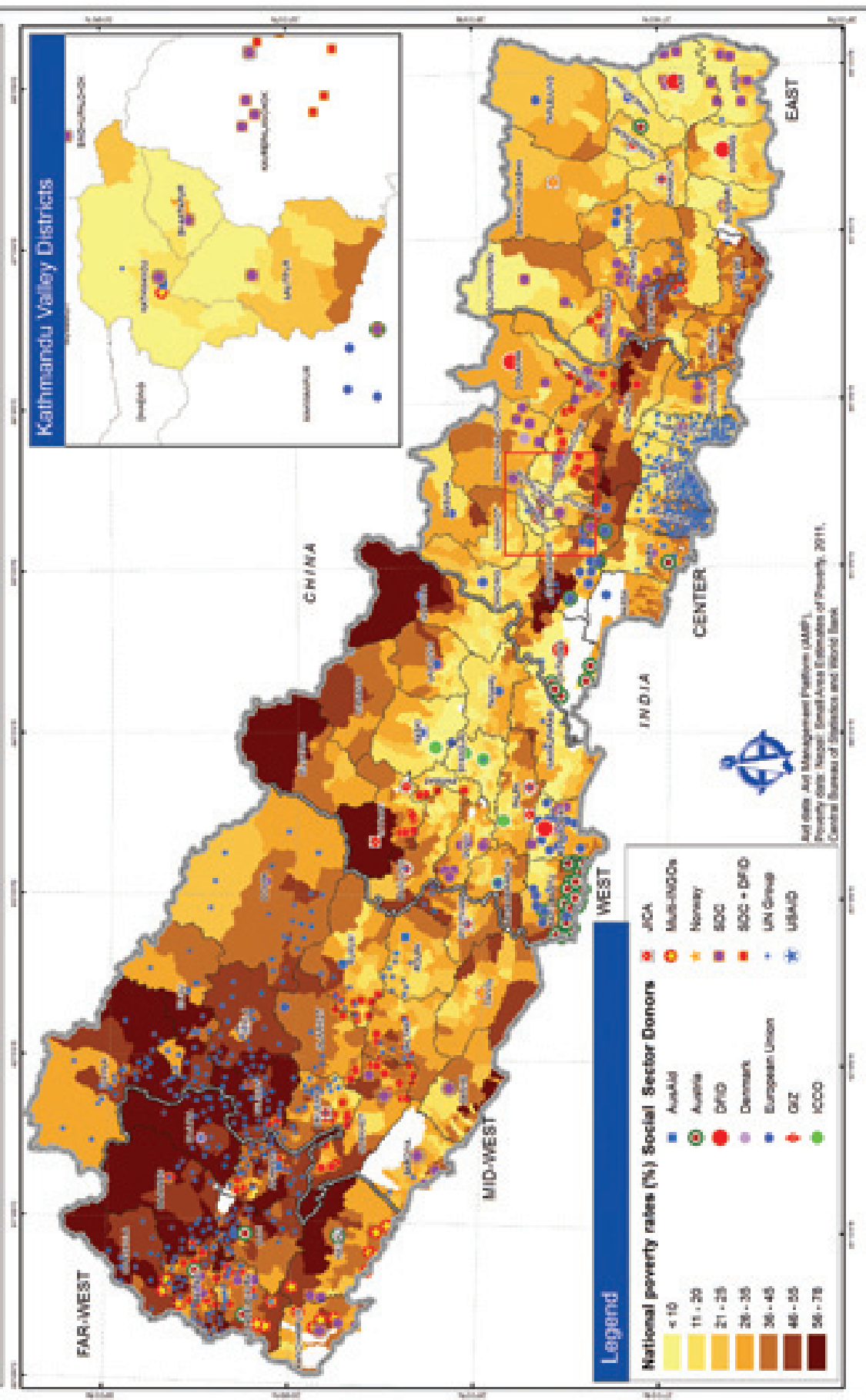
Peace Sector Projects & Poverty Rates



Economic Sector Projects & Poverty Rates



Social Development Sector Projects & Poverty Rates



Projects Heat Map



Total Disbursement (US\$) of Aid Fund by District, 2012-2013

