



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Finance

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT

FISCAL YEAR

2016/2017

DECEMBER 2017

FOREWORD

Nepal witnessed significant improvement in the economic front in the Fiscal Year 2016-17. While the economic growth rate stood at 6.9 percent, highest in 24 years, the annual inflation rate reduced to 4.5 percent, the lowest in a decade. Almost all other macro-economic indicators are largely positive. The resource mobilization capacity within the public sector has increased. While internal revenue mobilization increased by 27 percent over the previous year, the development cooperation from external partners also increased by approximately 30 percent. Aid disbursed through country systems crossed 70 percent of total aid disbursement, which is an appreciable increment from 63 percent in the previous fiscal year.



Against these backdrops, I am pleased to announce the publication of this Development Cooperation Report, which contains a great deal of information, and is intended to help stakeholders better understand the development cooperation context in Nepal.

This Report not only provides comprehensive and in-depth analysis of aid mobilization and management, but also presents evidence to inform relevant decisions of policy makers. The Report is also intended to support government agencies and development partners to work together to use aid data, for informing the development of appropriate policies, and ultimately for the betterment of the people in the days to come.

It is my hope that the information and analysis contained in this Report will provide important insights for all policy makers and development actors and serve to guide them in focusing and strengthening their support to the development of Nepal.

Finally, I would like to appreciate and thank our development partners for their continuous support to reporting aid data in the AMIS. I would also like to acknowledge the entire IECCD team for their efforts to maintain the AMIS, as well as their contributions to the publication of this Report, which has been published much closer to the end of the fiscal year than has been the case in previous years.

Gyanendra Bahadur Karki
Finance Minister

PREFACE

Aid transparency is a prerequisite for aid effectiveness and it is impossible to plan development activities properly without an overview of aid data and its analysis. Nepal has been a very active supporter of IATI (International Aid Transparency Initiative), and a bid to show our commitment to publish all information about aid, we have been maintaining our national Aid Management Information System, through which the highquality data are made known to all. This also encourages the Development Partners to publish data on their assistance to Nepal. On the basis of these data, Ministry of Finance has been publishing annual Development Cooperation Reports since FY 2010-11, this one being seventh in its series.



I have found this year's Report very comprehensive, analytical and informative. I appreciate the effort made to provide disaggregated data to the province and district level. I am hopeful that this Report will be useful in guiding our efforts to strengthen partnerships between the Government and its development partners as we work in collaboration to achieve development results in Nepal.

I would like to take this opportunity to appreciate the excellent work of the IECCD team led by Mr. Baikuntha Aryal, Chief and Joint Secretary of the Division, in producing this comprehensive Report. I encourage anyone interested in the area of development cooperation to go through this Report and consider our efforts with respect to our commitment to aid transparency and mutual accountability.

Finally, I would like to thank UNDP and DFID for their continuous support to the Ministry of Finance in managing aid data, and look forward to strengthening further our collaboration towards aid effectiveness in the days to come.

Shankar Prasad Adhikari
Finance Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Development cooperation in Nepal represents in an average of about one fourth of the national budget, and therefore makes a very significant contribution to Nepal's socio-economic development. Nepal receives official development assistance from over 40 Development Partners. The history of aid mobilization in Nepal began six decades back, and over time the Government and its international development partners have collectively made significant effort to improve the effectiveness of aid. While we have made progress to reflect the principles and good practices of effective development cooperation in our country, still there are many areas to improve.



In a bid to continue our commitment to aid transparency, the Ministry of Finance prepares annual Development Cooperation Report in order to familiarize stakeholders, by sharing and analyzing data on aid, with the overall provision and status of development assistance in the country. Further, this Report also contains information related to the contributions and important work by INGOs; an update on the pledging, commitment and disbursement for earthquake reconstruction; and an analysis of the degree to which ODA-funded projects are mainstreaming gender.

We believe that this Report will equally facilitate policy makers, development partners, researchers, media representative, and citizens at large to further assess and understand the trends of aid mobilization and aid effectiveness in Nepal.

This report is a product of joint effort of officials and all relevant stakeholders. My sincere thanks are due to all involved in data inputs, analysis and report writing. My special thanks go to my entire team in International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division of Ministry of Finance for their efforts to maintain the AMIS on a regular basis. I highly appreciate the hard work and contributions of Dr. Ram Prasad Mainali, Under Secretary and the Effective Development Financing and Coordination (EDFC) Project team of Tilakman Singh Bhandari, Shyam Mani Ghimire, Bishesh Pradhan and Ashley Palmer to bring this Report to publication on an accelerated schedule by publishing it three months earlier than in past years

I would also like to thank both UNDP and DFID for their financial support to the EDFC Project of this Ministry. My thanks are also due to other development partners in coordinating and providing data in the AMIS in this Ministry.

Baikuntha Aryal
Joint Secretary

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIN	Association of INGOs
AMP	Aid Management Platform
AP-DEF	Asia Pacific Development Effectiveness Facility
BMIS	Budget Management Information System
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education & Vocational Training
DCR	Development Cooperation Report
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DP	Development Partner
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FG	Federal Government
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
FY	Fiscal Year
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDC	German Development Cooperation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility

GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Germany)
GNI	Gross National Income
HDI	Human Development Index
ICNR	International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction
IDA	International Development Association
IECCD	International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KFAED	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Germany)
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Least Developed Country
LG	Local Government
LIC	Lower Income Country
LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NPPR	Nepal Portfolio Performance Review
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFM	Public Financial Management
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDF	SAARC Development Fund
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
SG	State Government
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
SWC	Social Welfare Council
TA	Technical Assistance
UK	United Kingdom
UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Country
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNPF	United Nations Peace Fund
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WBTF	World Bank Trust Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

KEY DEFINITIONS

Classifications of Foreign Aid Related to the National Budget

- **On-Budget:** Amounts which are reflected in the Government's annual budget book (Red Book).
- **Off-Budget:** Amounts which are not reflected in the Government's Red Book.
- **On-Treasury:** Amounts channeled through the Government's treasury system.
- **Off-Treasury:** Amounts not channeled through the Government's treasury system.

Modalities of Development Assistance

- **Program Support:** Program-based approaches share the following features: (i) Leadership by the recipient 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:** Support dedicated to a project with specific objectives and outputs, which operates on a stand-alone basis, or which is coordinated to a certain extent but does not meet the criteria for a program-based approach or SWAp.
- **SWAp:** Specific type of program-based approach covering a whole sector (e.g. Education, Health and so on). This refers to the common approach of implementing a program led by the government, with the support of various DPs, in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. SWAps can vary in their elements, but often include a joint funding/financial arrangement.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** Assistance provided to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and in the aftermath of emergencies (e.g. food assistance to refugees, earthquake assistance including recovery and post-earthquake reconstruction, etc.).
- **Budget Support:** Funds that are directly transferred to the government's treasury by DPs which will be allocated in the government's budget according to the government's priorities and programs.

Types of Aid / Development Assistance Funding

- **Grant:** A grant is the provision of funds by a donor that does not oblige the recipient to repay the amount. Grants can be provided in several modes of payment, including as cash, goods or services.
- **Loan:** A loan is a transfer of funds for which repayment is required. Loans 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%]. Loans can be provided in any of three modes of payment (direct payment, reimbursable and cash). ODA loans are often referred to as 'soft' loans or 'concessional' loans.
- **Technical Assistance:** TA refers to assistance provided by DPs for the purpose of capacity development of individuals and institutions including through trainings, seminars, consultancy services and the cost of associated equipment. TA can also include project preparation costs/pre-investment activities.

Modes of Payment

- **Cash:** Money given in the form of cash which will be deposited in a project's bank account.
- **Commodity:** An in-kind grant provided in the form of a physical item (e.g. food aid, fertilizers, medical items, etc.).
- **Reimbursable:** Money spent against the project by the Government and reimbursed by the DPs (money spent by the project from the Government's own sources which is later to be reimbursed by the DPs after receiving relevant financial documents).
- **Direct Payment:** Payment made by the DPs directly to the providers/suppliers of services/goods and so on.

Disbursements

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

- **Actual Disbursements:** Funds which have been transferred from the DP to the Government's treasury. For DP-implemented projects, this would be transferred to the executing/implementing agency. Information on actual disbursements is provided by DPs on a trimester basis (in October, February and June) in the AMP.

- **Planned Disbursements:** Disbursements which are scheduled to be made during the life of a project. A three-year forward schedule of planned disbursements should be entered upon signature of an agreement, and then updated annually, three months before the budget is released

Types of Development Partners (DPs)

The two types of DPs refer to the origin of development assistance funds; could be multilateral or bilateral.

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

Other Key Definitions

- **INGOs:** An international non-governmental organization (INGO) has the same mission as a non-governmental organization (NGO), but is international in scope and has outposts around the world to deal with specific issues in many countries. All national/international non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs) that are established in Nepal with the objective of mobilizing development assistance need to be registered with the Social Welfare Council (SWC).
- **Commitment:** A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement by DPs to provide assistance of a specified amount for specific purposes under agreed financial terms and conditions for the benefit of the recipient country.
- **Fiscal Year:** The Nepali Fiscal Year (FY) covers the period of one year beginning on or around 16 July and ending on or around 15 July of the following year (e.g. FY 2016-17 refers to the period from 16 July 2016 to 15 July 2017).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **ODA disbursement increased by approximately 30% in FY 2016-17 as compared to the previous fiscal year.** While the total disbursement was US\$ 1,074.06 million in FY 2015-16, it reached US\$ 1,394.6 million in FY 2016-17. The annual disbursement volume has been between US\$ 960 million and US\$ 1100 million over the last six years, through FY 2015-16. A significant increase was recorded in FY 2016-17.
2. **As in the previous fiscal year, grants made up the largest proportion of disbursement.** Out of the total amount disbursed in FY 2016-17, the contribution of grants was US\$ 582.39 million (41.76%), loans US\$ 548.85 million (39.36%), and technical assistance US\$ 263.36 million (18.88%). The disbursement of loans and technical assistance has significantly increased as compared to the previous fiscal year. The annual average of ODA disbursement per technical assistance project was US\$ 1.5 million. Grant projects and programs (excluding TA) disbursed an average of US\$ 2.41 million per project, while an average of US\$ 9.63 million per project was disbursed for loans.
3. **The World Bank Group disbursed the highest amount among multilateral DPs.** The World Bank Group disbursed US\$ 345.97 million, followed by ADB (US\$ 253.9 million), the UN Country Team (US\$ 120.73 million), and the EU (US\$ 83.89 million) in FY 2016-17.
4. **USAID disbursed the highest amount among bilateral DPs.** In FY 2016-17, USAID disbursed US\$ 134.06 million, followed by the United Kingdom (US\$ 128.31 million), Japan including JICA (US\$ 77.65 million), India (US\$ 59.26 million) and China (US\$ 41.24 million).
5. **The ten highest-disbursing DPs contributed about 91% of total disbursement in FY 2016-17.** In terms of disbursement volume, the top five multilateral DPs disbursed 59% of the total disbursement, with the top five bilateral DPs disbursing 32% of the total. Out of the total disbursement in FY 2016-17, multilateral DPs contributed US\$ 830.27 million (60%) and bilateral DPs contributed US\$ 564.33 million (40%).
6. **Over the past seven years, the volume and rate of GDP growth has been steadily rising whereas the level of ODA disbursement relative to GDP growth has declined steadily.** Broadly, these trends are consistent with the finance landscape of countries which are approaching graduation from LDC status and looking ahead to becoming a middle-income country, where as the economy grows the proportion of international public finance decreases.
7. **Aid disbursed through Nepal's country systems reached 73% of total aid disbursement, an appreciable improvement over the 63% recorded in the previous fiscal year.** Of the total ODA disbursed, about 73% (US\$ 1,012.6 million) was disbursed through on-budget projects and 27% (US\$ 381.99 million) through off-budget projects in FY 2016-17.
8. **In FY 2016-17, nearly US\$ 155 million of ODA was provided through budgetary support.** According to the Development Cooperation Policy 2014, the preference of the Government of Nepal is to receive

assistance as direct budget support. Between FY 2012-13 and FY 2016-17, the volume of direct budget support amounted to between approximately US\$ 10 million and US\$ 155 million, putting in perspective the significant increase in this modality of assistance in the most recent fiscal year.

9. **A total of US\$ 741 million of ODA disbursement in FY 2016-17 was through projects that were directly or indirectly supportive of gender-related goals.** Based on analysis of the gender marker data in the AMP, which is a new aspect of analysis in this year's Development Cooperation Report, over 53% of ODA disbursed in FY 2016-17 was reported as either directly or indirectly gender responsive. A number of DPs have made significant efforts to mainstream gender across their portfolios, with 14 of them having mainstreamed gender across over 50% of their portfolios, in terms of disbursement volume in FY 2016-17.
10. **In FY 2016-17, Province No. 3 received the highest disbursement amount of US\$ 354.77 million, followed by Province No. 1 with US\$ 61.68 million.** Province No. 3 received the largest amount of ODA disbursement, largely because many government institutions are located in this Province, and the disbursement includes technical assistance and other bulk foreign assistance such as budgetary support. The headline figures therefore do not necessarily imply that large numbers of development projects are under implementation in this Province. This was followed by Province No. 7 with US\$ 61.1 million and Province No. 6 with US\$ 56.89 million.
11. **The education sector received the highest amount of ODA, surpassing the energy sector, the topper of last year.** In FY 2016-17, the education sector received US\$ 127.24 million (9.1%), followed by the local development sector with US\$ 123 million (8.8%), the housing sector with US\$ 112.16 million (8%), the drinking water sector with US\$ 110.1 million (7.9%), and the policy and strategic sector with US\$ 101.75 million (7.3%). The housing, drinking water, and policy and strategic sectors were not among the top five highest-disbursing sectors in the previous fiscal year.
12. **ODA is still scattered and fragmented.** The number of foreign-aided projects increased to 436 in FY 2016-17 from 369 in FY 2015-16. Each DP on average is found to have been engaged with 9 different counterpart ministries/agencies in FY 2016-17. However, there are DPs which are associated with over 20 counterpart ministries/agencies. Seeing a significant shift in fragmentation would require commitment and action by both the Government and DPs.
13. **Commitment agreements against the pledging made for post-earthquake reconstruction continue to be realized.** Of the pledges made by various DPs following the 2015 earthquakes (US\$ 4.1 billion), 75% (US\$ 3.06 billion) of the amount has been translated into actual commitments concluded between the Government and various DPs. The Government continues to follow up on the status of pledges made following the earthquake.
14. **INGO contributions recorded in the AMP continue to increase.** The volume of aid disbursement from INGOs' core funding has sharply increased from US\$ 168.39 million in FY 2015-16 to US\$ 186.53 million in FY 2016-17. The overall contribution made through INGOs has been encouraging over the years. The increased contribution is due to the increasing number of INGOs reporting to the AMP system and also due to their engagement after the 2015 earthquakes in the country.

CHAPTER

1

BACKGROUND

1.1 Country Context

Nepal witnessed high growth rate and low inflation in FY 2016-17. While the growth rate of 6.9 percent was highest in 24 years, the inflation rate of 4.5 percent was lowest in 10 years. Internal revenue mobilization also increased significantly, reaching 8% above the target set by the Government for revenue collection, and nearly 27% increase over the previous year. In FY 2016-17, Government budget was estimated about 40% of GDP, revenue was estimated about 22% of GDP, and foreign aid was estimated approximately about 12% of GDP. Looking specifically at ODA mobilization in the country during the same period, Nepal received a total volume of development cooperation in the amount of US\$1,394.6 million; this was contributed by 40 DPs. The five largest DPs in terms of disbursement volume (the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, USAID, United Kingdom and the UN Country Team) contributed 71% of cooperation received by the Government in FY 2016-17. ODA disbursement also included a significant amount of development cooperation from Development Partners of the global South, particularly India and China. While official development assistance was mainly directed to development financing, a significant portion was also directed to post-earthquake reconstruction and humanitarian assistance in FY 2016-17. Currently, the Government of Nepal (GoN) has identified core priorities ranging from conducting elections as per the Constitutional provision, continuing to pursue economic reforms, and investing in strategic infrastructure projects and post-earthquake reconstruction work.

1.2 Aid Mobilization in Federal Structure

Following the promulgation of the Constitution in 2015, Nepal is in course of making drastic change in the country's governance structure, from centuries old unitary system to federal system of governance. The Constitution has clearly provisioned for 7 Provinces and 753 Local Governments. These Provinces will act as State Governments (SGs). In March 2017, the Government dissolved the then local bodies (District Development Committees, Municipalities and Village Development Committees) and replaced them with four types of Local Governments (LGs) – Metropolitan Cities, Sub-Metropolitan Cities, Municipalities and Rural Municipalities.

The transition to a federal system of governance will impact on many of the legal, administrative, and operational aspects of the public sector which had been put in place under the unitary system. The processes and mechanisms related to the mobilization, management, and coordination of international development cooperation are no exception, and the Ministry of Finance is in the process of reforming the foreign aid mobilization process to adapt to the new context of federal Nepal. Article 59 (6) of the Constitution has given

¹ *SDGs for Nepal (2016-2030), National Report, NPC*

² *OECD Report on Global Partnership for Development Cooperation – Nepal Chapter (2015)*

³ *AMP, MoF*

the mandate to the Federal Government of Nepal to continue to lead in the mobilization of foreign resources in order to maintain macro-economic stability in the country. The Constitution has also outlined clear provisions on the role of Federal and State Governments in foreign aid mobilization. While the LGs are not allowed to mobilize any kind of foreign aid directly, the SGs can mobilize foreign grants directly, provided they obtain consent from the Federal Government (FG).

Article 60 of the Constitution has provisioned for fiscal transfer arrangements from the FG to SGs and LGs, as well as from SGs to LGs. The FG can transfer resources to the lower tiers of Government in four forms of grants: Fiscal Equalization, Conditional, Counterpart and Special grants. The LGs may also receive funds from their SG in the same manner. While the SGs and LGs enjoy discretion in the use of Fiscal Equalization grants they receive from upper tier(s) of Government, the Conditional grants is normally earmarked for specific activities. For other two grants, the MoF is in process of formulating the guidelines for their transfers. The Government formulated the first federal budget for the current FY 2017-18, in which 18.6% of the total budget was transferred to the LGs. As the Ministry of Finance is currently reviewing the process of aid mobilization in the federal context, the Government will need to prepare guidelines outlining specific aid mobilization and coordination mechanisms, in addition to revising the existing Development Cooperation Policy 2014 accordingly. It is a priority of the Government to ensure that, as existing aid mobilization and coordination systems are adapted to the new context, progress that has been made to date on adopting principles and practices of aid effectiveness are maintained and indeed strengthened further. These include continuing to see improvements in the areas of strengthening transparency and mutual accountability, as well as linking foreign aid allocations and expenditures to development results and national priorities.

1.3 Key Finance Challenges

Despite important progress made towards attaining the MDGs, Nepal faces significant challenges for LDC graduation by 2022 and becoming middle-income country as well as achieving the SDGs by 2030. Indeed, as is the case in other countries as well, the financing gap for Nepal achieve its development goals is significant, and reducing that financing gap will require not only more efficient and effective use of existing financial resources, but also the mobilization of additional finance – both public and private finance, and from both domestic and international sources. Although the Government of Nepal has not put a figure to the estimated finance gap to achieve the SDGs, the gap is well acknowledged in Government documents, including the SDG Baseline Report published by the National Planning Commission in 2017. A challenge for the Government will be to identify sources of additional finance and allocate or direct them to contribute to particular development objectives or programs based on the comparative advantage of different types of finance. In the case of private finance, while the Government may not have direct control or decision-making authority over its use, decisions made about the regulatory environment and incentive mechanisms for private sector growth and investment can influence whether such investment is made in line with sustainable development goals.

1.4 Methodology Adopted in Preparing this Development Cooperation Report

The primary source of data for this Development Cooperation Report is data recorded in the Ministry of Finance's Aid Management Platform (AMP). Section 1.5 provides additional information about the AMP. In terms of methodology, data was extracted from the AMP, with a focus on data for FY 2016-17. An attempt was made, where relevant, to provide time series data from the AMP over the past seven fiscal years (the period of time for which AMP data is available) in order to show trends. For some sub-sets of AMP data, for example sectoral allocation of ODA disbursement, the focus was on showing changes from FY 2015-16 to FY 2016-17. In addition to drawing on AMP data, an attempt was made to analyze AMP data with reference to other relevant

data sources as well. For example, in looking at Province-wise ODA disbursement, the additional variable of Human Development Index ranking by Province was brought in to provide a fuller contextual picture. Chapter 7 also relies on data on the national budget allocations and expenditure. In order to supplement the analysis, this report also refers to secondary source materials, such as published studies and reports.

As this Development Cooperation Report is part of an annual report series, this year's report follows the overall structure and format of previous years' reports, in order to maintain some consistency. Figures, charts and tables have, for the most part, been generated to reflect the same variables, but using this year's AMP data, as in past reports. However, this year's report does introduce some new features, including a greater focus on analyzing AMP data over a multi-year period. This year's report also introduces a new chapter, which analyzes the gender marker data in the AMP, as well as several text boxes which discuss particular issues in more depth.

1.5 Process of Preparing this Development Cooperation Report

As the primary source of data for this report is the Aid Management Platform (AMP), some contextual information about the AMP is relevant to share here. As envisaged in the Development Cooperation Policy 2014, all DPs are responsible for reporting aid information in the Aid Management Platform that has been established in the Ministry of Finance. The AMP is a web-based aid information management system which records both on-budget and off-budget data which is reported online by the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) of the MoF, as well as by both Multilateral and Bilateral DPs, and INGOs. With a comprehensive data management plan and user manual in place, project information related to on-budget activities is reported by IECCD whereas off-budget projects are reported by DPs and INGOs in the AMP. Disbursement information for both on-budget and off-budget assistance is reported by DPs only.

To facilitate the reporting of aid data in the AMP, DPs and INGOs have assigned AMP focal points; IECCD also has its own dedicated AMP focal persons, among its core staff, who feed data into the AMP. It is the responsibility of DPs to provide and update data in the AMP as per the agreed protocols.

This report covers aid disbursement for the period of the Nepali fiscal year falling between 16 July 2016 and 15 July 2017. The data sheets on overall disbursement generated from the AMP were shared by MoF with the DPs' Heads of Mission/Agency including their designated AMP focal points for their review and verification, and updates were accepted until 10 October 2017 in order to ensure information coverage and maintain accuracy and quality. IECCD is fully aware of the importance of maintaining data quality and international standards. In order to maintain uniformity and data consistency, the dataset generated from the AMP on 16 October 2017 has been used as the reference date for analytical purposes and in generating all information in this Report. Any changes or updates made to the data in the AMP after that date have not been included in this Report so as to maintain consistency in the dataset. However, MoF has managed to accommodate disbursement figures of the EU and India despite some amounts were reported after the deadline. Since the information available is based on DPs' efforts to report to the AMP, every reasonable effort is made to verify, validate and reflect the information provided by DPs and INGOs.

This report is an official report of the Ministry of Finance, and its production is led by IECCD, with the support of the Effective Development Financing and Coordination (EDFC) project. After the first draft of the report was prepared, the draft was reviewed by a number of IECCD officials, and comments incorporated. It is relevant to note that, in contrast to past years, this year's report was produced on an accelerated schedule, with the above process of producing the report beginning immediately after the end of the fiscal year in mid-July, and the report drafted and published by the end of December 2017. This is significant improvement over the previous years, when the report used to be published in around March of the following year.

CHAPTER

2

OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRUCTURE

2.1 Volume of Foreign Aid Disbursement

This chapter of the report will provide an overview of key characteristics of Nepal's portfolio of international economic cooperation during FY 2016-17, as well as highlight trends over the past seven years, as relevant¹. The chapter will discuss the headline characteristics of Nepal's foreign aid landscape, including the overall volume of disbursement, the overview of the allocation of foreign aid by sector, and the geographic allocation of aid across Nepal. Where possible and relevant, the quantitative data is put into an analytical context by pointing to policy implications and overall areas for consideration towards making aid more effective.

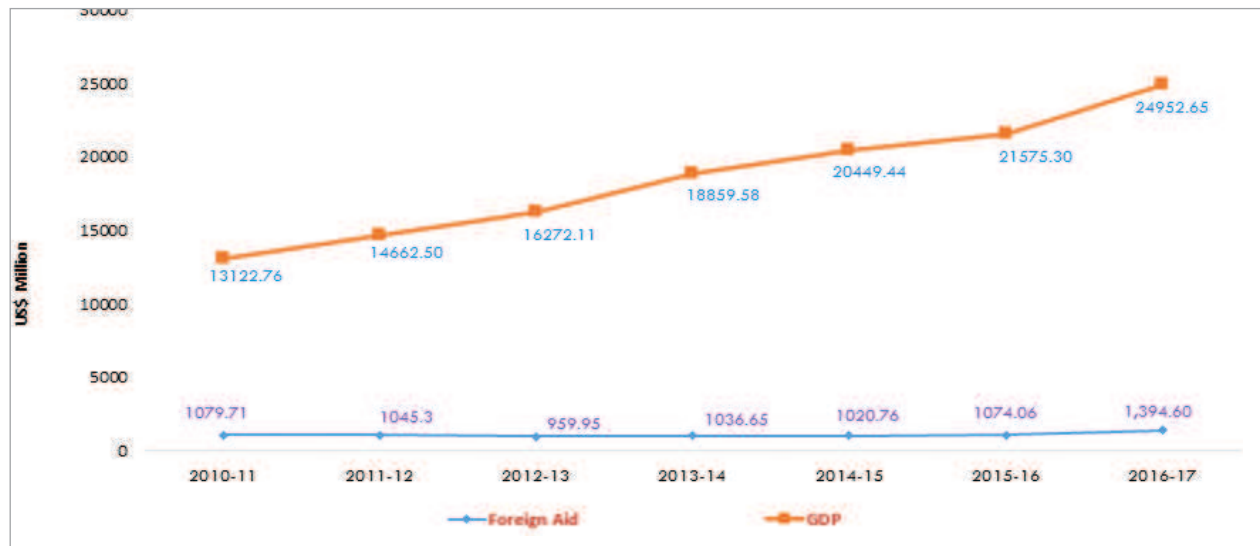
The volume of foreign aid disbursement in FY 2016-17 reached a total of US\$ 1,581.14 million, of which the ODA component ² was US\$ 1,394.6 million (88%) and the amount disbursed through INGOs was US\$ 186.54 million (12%). Of the total disbursement of ODA during this period, US\$ 830.27 million (60%) was provided by multilateral DPs, while US\$ 564.33 million (40%) came from bilateral DPs. The proportion disbursed through INGOs' contributions is the focus of Chapter 8, where a more detailed analysis of this type of cooperation can be found; the remainder of Chapter 2 focuses on ODA disbursed by bilateral and multilateral DPs. As shown in Chart 1, the overall trend of ODA flows with regard to disbursement volume has remained fairly constant over the last seven years, although there has been a noticeable increase in disbursement volume particularly since FY 2014-15, which is due in part to the inflow of aid following the 2015 earthquakes and to IDA's Third Financing Sector Development Policy Credit.

Looking at the trend of GDP and ODA in Chart 1, GDP is found to have been steadily growing over the period of FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17 whereas the volume of ODA has not shown a similar trend. The volume of ODA remained fairly constant, at less than US\$ 1,100 million until FY 2014-15, after which it increased moderately in FY 2015-16 and more significantly in FY 2016-17, reaching the level of US\$ 1394.60 million.

¹ Quantitative analysis in the report focuses on the last seven years, the period over which data is available in MOF's Aid Management Platform (AMP).

² Details in Annex 1.

Chart 1: Volume of ODA Disbursement and GDP, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



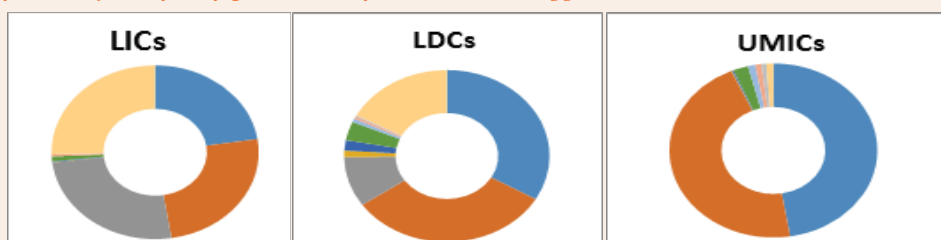
Source: DCR FY 2010-11 to FY 2015-16, AMP (data generated on 16 Oct 2017); MOF Economic Survey FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17
 *GDP in NRs was converted to US\$ using average exchange rate over the years

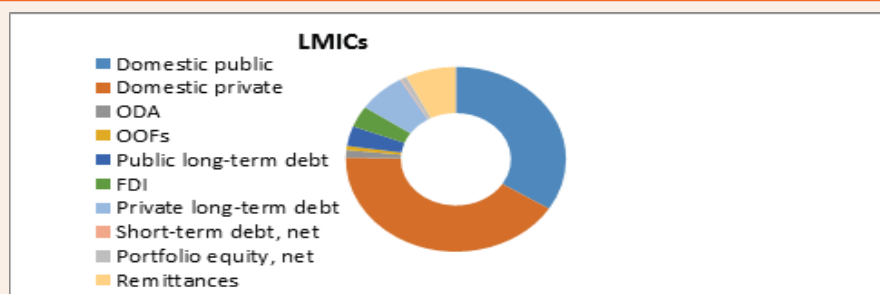
It is difficult to make any concrete analytical link between GDP growth and increases/decreases in ODA volume, as the factors driving changes in both are complex and not directly causal. However, in the big picture, it is interesting to observe that over a seven-year period, the volume of ODA flowing to Nepal has not decreased even as GDP has increased appreciably. Looking ahead, what may be relevant for Nepal in connection with expectations of continued ODA contributions at a similar (or higher) level, is related to Nepal's goal of graduating from LDC status by 2022 and becoming a middle-income country by 2030. Given that many donors have policies giving preference in aid allocation to LDCs, as a country loses its LDC status, there may be an expectation of a concomitant decrease in ODA volume. Whether this will be the case with Nepal remains to be seen, but looking ahead to LDC graduation and the potential change in the 'mix' of finance available, policy makers may wish to build on current efforts to diversify sources and types of finance in Nepal. This issue is discussed further in Text Box 1.

Text Box 1: Changing Mix of Finance Between Country Income and Development Classifications in the Asia-Pacific Region

As a country prepares to graduate from LDC status, as well as make the transition from LIC to LMIC status, one implication of changes to these classifications which is relevant for consideration is related to the changing mix of finance that may be available for achieving national development priorities. A 2016 regional report* focusing on country-level financing in the Asia-Pacific region compiled the following data to illustrate the distinct financing profiles based on country development and income classifications: LICs (3 countries, including Nepal); LDCs (12 countries, including Nepal); LMICs (20 countries); and UMICs (9 countries).

[note: will fix the layout of the figures below if this text box is approved to include in DCR]





As shown in the figures, there is a significant difference in the profile of financing across country groups, including with regards to ODA, which is clearly visible as an important finance source in LDCs and LICs, but diminishes proportionally by a significant degree in LMICs and UMICs. A similar declining trend can be observed for remittances. It is also immediately clear from the figures that as countries emerge from LDC/LIC status, the proportion of domestic finance- both public and private- comes to make up a large majority of the total. From a policy perspective, countries moving towards MIC status may focus on reforms to increase levels of domestic public resources (such as taxes), in part to offset the anticipated decline in available ODA to fill public financing gaps. Some LDC/LIC countries are also putting emphasis on using ODA and concessional finance that is currently available in order to leverage other forms of finance, including strengthening the investment and business climate in order to stimulate private sector growth. At the same time, it is important to recognize that the benefits that ODA may bring to a developing country cannot be calculated by volume alone, as even relatively small amounts of ODA, if well utilized, can bring benefits in the form of knowledge sharing and technical knowhow.

**Source: AP-DEF and UNDP. 2016. "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Era of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda: Progress on Establishing Integrated National Financing Frameworks".*

Nepal has benefitted from development cooperation partnerships with a number of bilateral and multilateral DPs; the list of DPs reporting to the AMP, and therefore included in the data set for this report, can be found in the annexes. While volume of disbursement is but one factor which can be taken into account when considering the contribution of a DP to Nepal's development, it is important and relevant to acknowledge the significant amount of ODA contributed by Nepal's top bilateral and multilateral DPs, as outlined in the following tables.

Table 1: Top Five Multilateral DPs by Disbursement, FY 2016-17

Multilateral Donors	Disbursement(in US\$), and as a % of total disbursement
World Bank Group	345,968,357 (24.8%)
Asian Development Bank	253,898,091 (18.2%)
UN Country Team	120,729,957 (8.7%)
European Union	83,885,219 (6.0%)
IFAD	11,559,988 (0.8%)

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

From the perspective of ODA disbursement, the top five multilateral DPs in FY 2016-17 were the World Bank Group (US\$ 345.97 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 253.9 million), the United Nations Country Team (US\$ 120.73 million), the European Union (US\$ 83.89 million), and IFAD (US\$ 11.56 million). The top five multilateral DPs together contributed 59% of the total disbursement. Compared to the previous year, FY 2015-

16, there is no change to the DPs included in this group of five, nor to their order in the list by disbursement volume. Last year, their combined contribution amounted to 57% of the total, therefore proportionally very similar to this year.

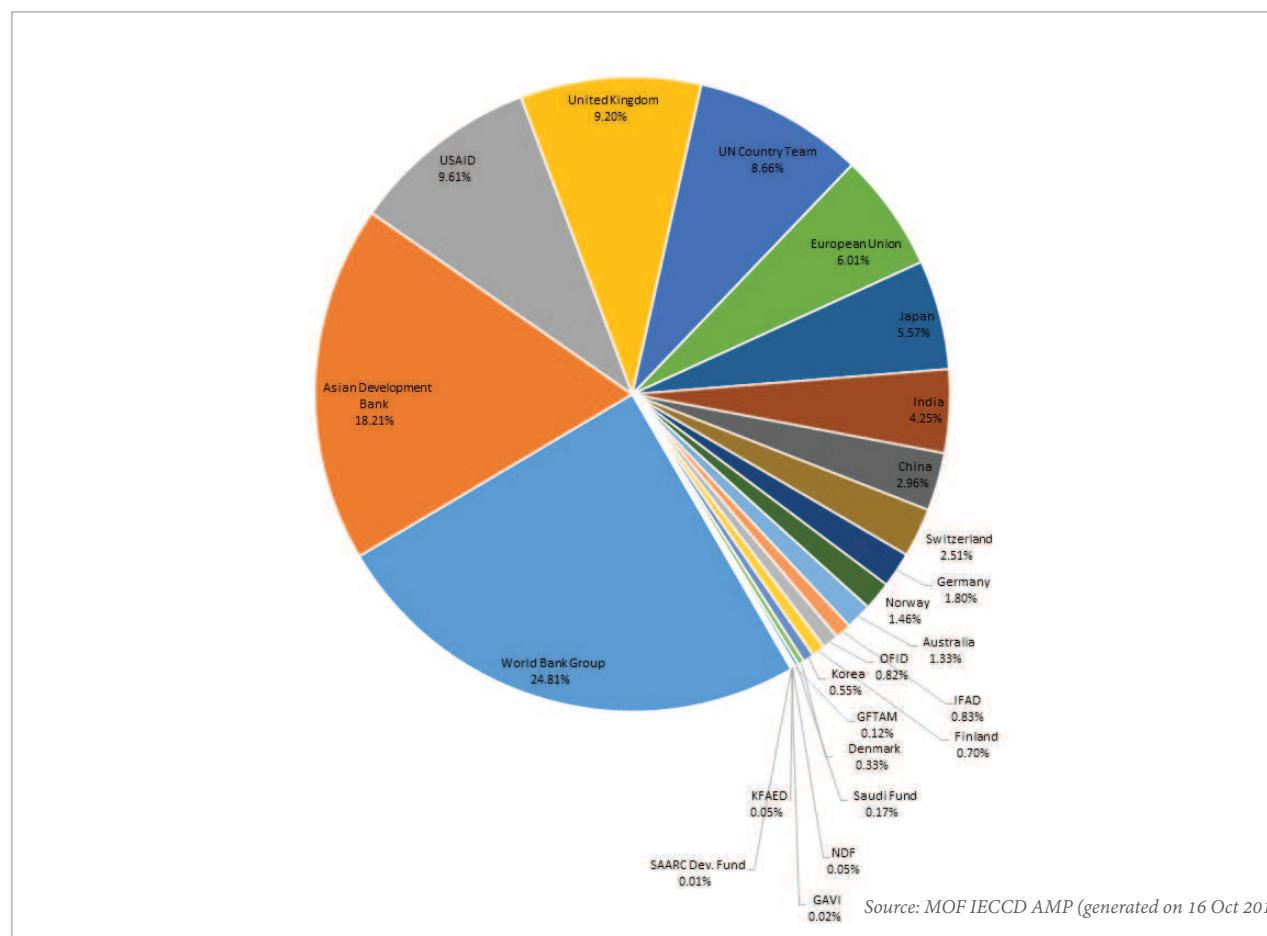
Table 2: Top Five Bilateral DPs by Disbursement, FY 2016-17

Bilateral Donors	Disbursement (in US\$), and as a % of total disbursement
USAID	134,056,598 (9.6%)
United Kingdom	128,313,164 (9.2%)
Japan	77,652,833 (5.6%)
India	59,259,429 (4.2%)
China	41,244,254 (3.0%)

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Looking at the top five bilateral DPs for FY 2016-17, they are USAID (US\$ 134.06 million), the United Kingdom (US\$ 128.31 million), Japan (US\$ 77.65 million), India (US\$ 59.26 million) and China (US\$ 41.24 million). Together they contributed 32% of the total disbursement. In the previous year, FY 2015-16, the same DPs occupied the top three places, but with Switzerland in the fourth place, and India in the fifth place. A complete picture of the DPs reporting to the AMP, by ODA disbursement volume in FY 2016-17 is shown in Chart 2 as well as in Annex 1, 2 and 3.

Chart 2: ODA Disbursement by DP, FY 2016-17



As shown in Chart 2, the World Bank Group and ADB have made the largest disbursements in FY 2016-17 (24.81% and 18.21% respectively), followed by USAID (9.61%), the United Kingdom (9.2%), the UN Country Team (8.66%), European Union (6.01%) and Japan (5.57%). Compared to the previous fiscal year, the volume of disbursement by the World Bank Group increased significantly, by an increase of about 41%. This increase may be explained in large part by the disbursement of over US\$ 106 million to the Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project and the disbursement of over US\$ 97 million to Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit funded through the IDA in FY 2016-17. Similarly, the disbursement by ADB, the United Kingdom, the UN Country Team, Japan, India, China and Germany has also increased in FY 2016-17. On the other hand, there has been a decline in disbursement volume by some DPs in the same fiscal year. A visualization of major DPs is also available through map as indicated in Annex 14.

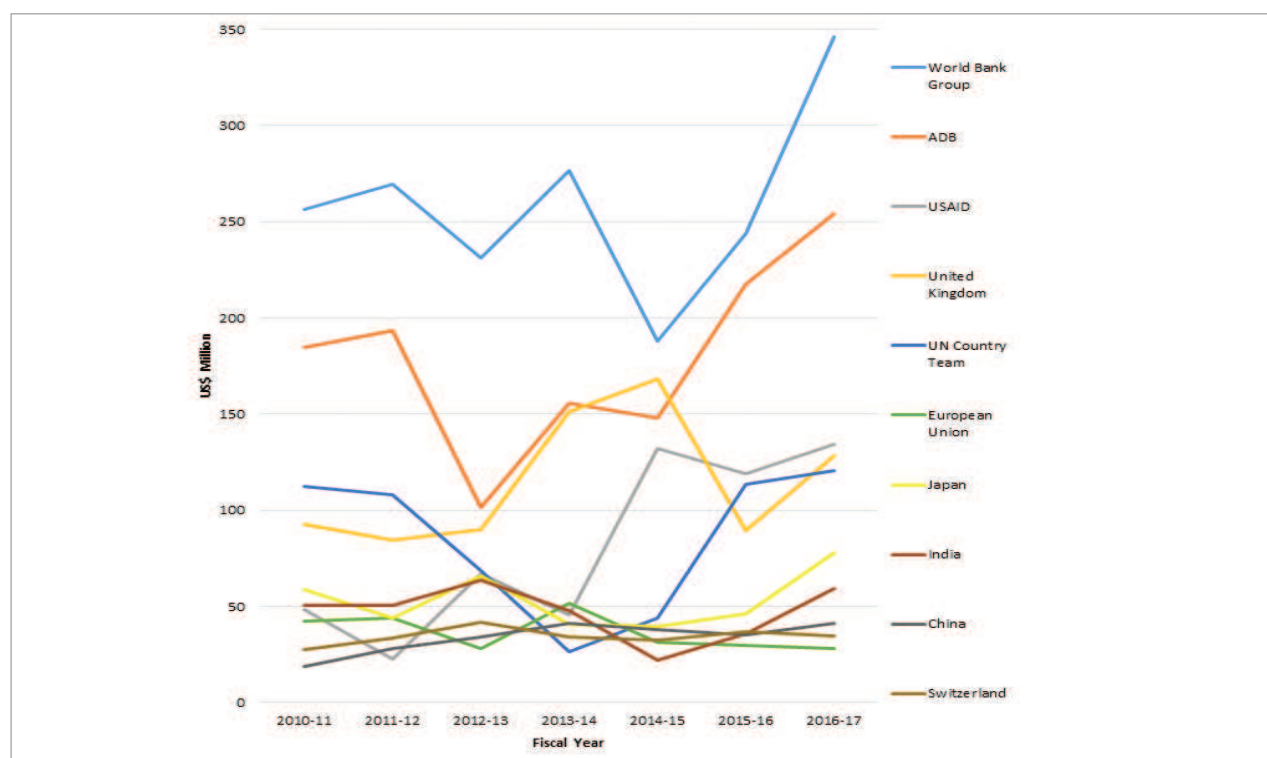
Text Box 2: Profile of Nepal's International Development Cooperation Partners

Nepal has benefitted from constructive partnerships with a number of DPs, in many cases such that the cooperation partnership has been sustained, and grown, over a period of several decades. Nepal's Development Partners include bilaterals such as the United Kingdom and USAID; multilaterals such as the World Bank Group, ADB, and the UN; and global funds such as GFATM and GAVI. Among its DPs, Nepal also has cooperation with donors from the Global South, including China, India, and the SAARC Development Fund. As new partnership opportunities emerge at the global and regional level, the Government of Nepal is actively taking steps to cultivate new partnerships in order to benefit from, for example, the Global Climate Fund, and loans available through the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank, a new multilateral investment bank headquartered in China. At the same time, a recent study, the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for Nepal, found that, compared to other countries at a similar income level, Nepal may be under-accessing available forms of international public finance, including global funds, as well as opportunities for brokering partnerships with additional donors of the Global South. According to the DFA report, a key challenge to attracting additional ODA and finance from global funds is related to the low rates of expenditure of existing ODA, which is discussed in Chapter 5 of this report. As more countries of the Global South establish international cooperation agencies and programs, there are increasing opportunities for Nepal in this regard. Bangladesh, for example, reports to have mobilized over US\$ 2 billion in official assistance (grants and loans) from emerging and donors between 2001 and 2014, including from Southern countries such as Malaysia.* At the same time, while the option of brokering cooperation agreements with new donors may attract additional financial resources to Nepal, this benefit must be weighed against the potential trade-offs of increasing the fragmentation of aid in Nepal, an issue discussed further in Chapter 3, particularly if new DPs bring relatively small amounts of aid but add to the transaction costs of administering and implementing those funds.

**Source: Government of Bangladesh and AP-DEF. 2016. "Strengthening Finance for the 7th Five Year Plan and SDGs in Bangladesh: Findings from an Independent Development Finance Assessment".*

The trend of ODA flows disbursed from the ten top-disbursing DPs over the last seven years, as shown in Chart 3, shows that there are fluctuations in the level of disbursement from one year to the next. However, without data on planned annual disbursements on an annual basis for each DP, it is not possible to draw conclusions about the fluctuations as they may reflect strict adherence to planned disbursements or wide variation from the original disbursement schedule. At present, the AMP records data on planned disbursements only cover the duration of a given project. From the above chart, more broadly, it is clear that the disbursement in FY 2016-17 by nearly all of the ten DPs except Switzerland has increased as compared to the levels of FY 2015-16

Chart 3: Trend of Disbursement of Top Ten DPs, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

2.2 Sector-Wise ODA Disbursement

Part of the data entry process for entering projects in the AMP requires that projects are classified according to sector(s) that the project is supporting³. A number of avenues of analysis are opened by capturing the sector-wise distribution of Nepal's foreign aid portfolio. In principle, the effectiveness of aid will be improved when allocations of available foreign aid are aligned to costed sector strategies, and identification of where international development cooperation (whether in the form of finance or knowledge/TA) can bring the biggest benefit in a given sector. At present, few sectors in Nepal have costed strategies although as and when they are developed this will be an area where the AMP data may be applied at the policy and decision-making level. Capturing data on sector-wise allocations of aid also encourages coordination, both between DPs working in the same sector, as well as through Government leadership to bring together DPs and other partners working in a given sector. It may also highlight opportunities for translating project-based aid in a sector into program-based or sector-wide support. As MoF is planning to link AMP to other public financial information systems of the Government, it should be possible, in the coming days, to more directly link [on-budget/on-treasury] aid disbursements with expenditure at the ministry and/or sector level, thereby highlighting those sectors that are performing more, or less, well in terms of timely execution of aid disbursements, and enabling proactive interventions to respond in turn.

There were significant changes to the sector-wise distribution of ODA in FY 2016-17³, as compared to previous fiscal year. In FY 2016-17, the education sector became the top sector receiving ODA followed by local development, housing, drinking water, policy and strategic, health, urban development, road transportation, energy, agriculture, earthquake reconstruction, others-economic, economic reform, others-social and environment, science and technology. In volume, and as a share of the total, the education sector received US\$ 127.24 million (9.1%), local development US\$ 123.00 million (8.8%), housing US\$ 112.16 million (8.0%),

3 Details in Annex 4

drinking water US\$ 110.1million (7.9%), policy and strategic US\$ 101.75 million (7.3%), health US\$ 89.58 million (6.4%), road transportation US\$ 83.3 million (6.0%), urban development US\$ 80.8 million (5.8%), energy US\$ 72.2 million (5.2%) and peace & reconstruction US\$ 72.19 million (5.2%). It is seen that the top five sectors contributed approximately 41.2% of the total ODA disbursement in FY 2016-17.

Table 3: Top Five Sectors by ODA Disbursements, FY 2016-17

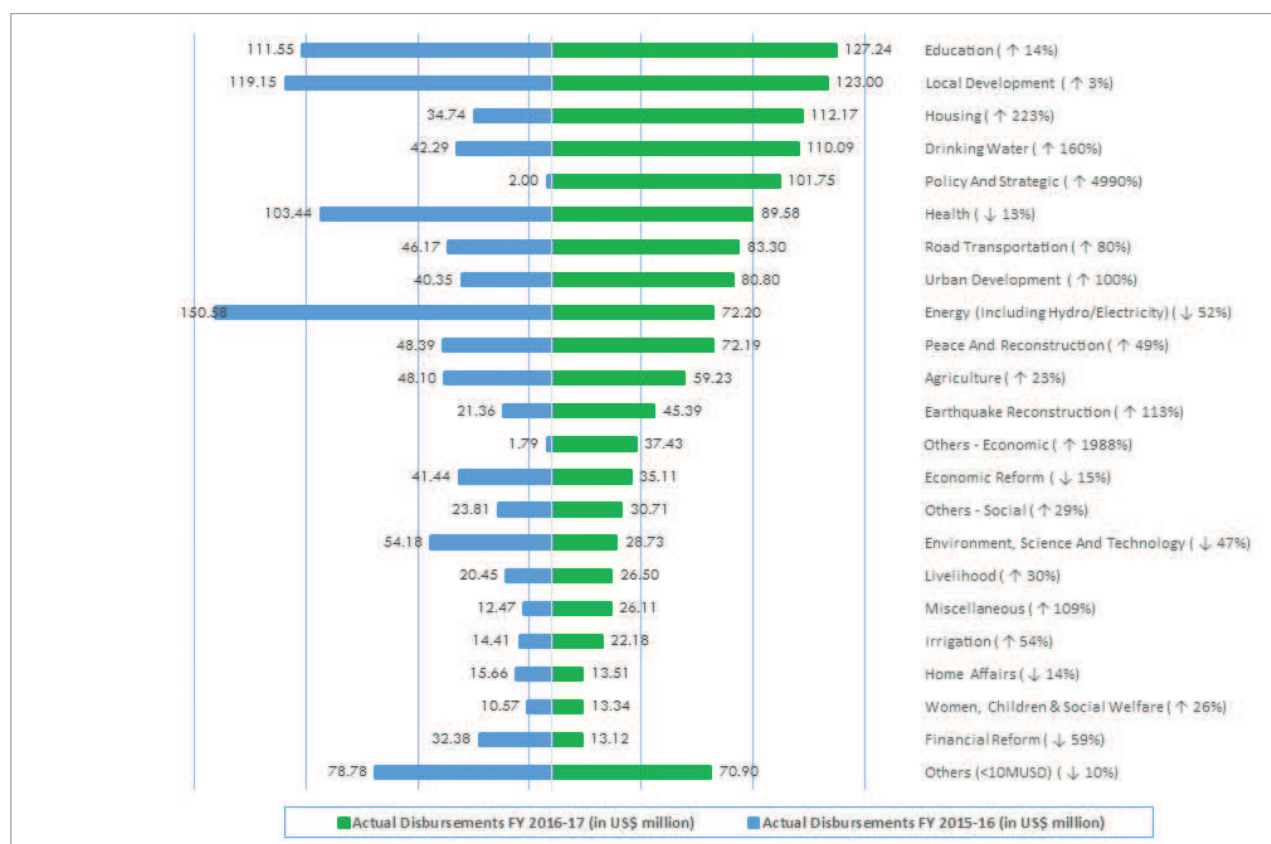
Primary Sector	Actual Disbursement (in US\$), and as a % of total disbursement
Education	127,237,083 (9.1%)
Local Development	123,000,975 (8.8%)
Housing	112,169,525 (8.0%)
Drinking Water	110,093,323 (7.9%)
Policy and Strategic	101,752,928 (7.3%)

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

A more detailed analysis of the top five disbursing sectors is the subject of Chapter 4 of this report. By way of brief overview, contrary to the previous fiscal year, the education sector dominated other sectors in terms of disbursement volume, with an increase of 10%. The reason why the education sector became the top recipient of foreign aid is mainly due to the significant amount of ODA disbursed for school reconstruction in this sector. Compared to the previous year, in FY 2016-17 the housing sector saw a three-fold increase in disbursement, driven primarily by the IDA-funded Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project which disbursed over US\$ 106 million. With significant disbursement to the Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project (US\$ 38 million) and the Melamchi Drinking Water Project (US\$ 29 million), there was nearly a three-fold increase in disbursement in the drinking water sector compared to the previous fiscal year. There was more than a 50-fold increment of disbursement in the policy and strategic sector compared to the previous fiscal year due to the disbursement of over US\$ 97 million to the IDA-funded Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit. In contrast, disbursement to both the energy and health sectors decreased significantly. Disbursement to the local development sector slightly declined from the previous fiscal year.

Sector-wise disbursement of ODA in FY 2016-17 is shown in Chart 4. Additional detail can also be found in Annex 4, as well as in the map visualization in Annex 14.

Chart 4: Change in Sector Distribution of ODA Disbursement in FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

2.3 Types of ODA Disbursement

Out of the total amount disbursed in FY 2016-17, the contribution of grants was US\$ 582.39 million (41.76%), loans US\$ 548.85 million (39.36%), and technical assistance US\$ 263.36 million (18.88%)⁴. The disbursement of loans and technical assistance has significantly increased as compared to the previous fiscal year. The largest providers of grant disbursement included the European Union (US\$ 80.23 million), United Kingdom (US\$ 78.88 million), USAID (US\$ 77.16 million), the World Bank Group (US\$ 59.59 million), ADB (US\$ 55.56 million), India (US\$ 51.11 million) the UN Country Team (US\$ 47.17 million), Switzerland (US\$ 29.23 million), China (US\$ 41.24 million), and Norway (US\$ 17.75 million), among others. Of the loan component of disbursement, the largest providers were the World Bank Group (US\$ 284.54 million) and ADB (US\$ 191.72 million). Similarly, the largest disbursement for technical assistance was made by the UN Country Team (US\$ 73.55 million), USAID (US\$ 56.89 million), the United Kingdom (US\$ 49.43 million), Germany (US\$ 22.85 million), and Japan (US\$ 18.53 million).

Table 4: Top Five DPs by Types of Assistance

Donor Group	Grant	Donor Group	Loan	Donor Group	TA
EU	80,233,487	WB Group	284,545,825	UN Country Team	73,551,493
UK	78,880,418	ADB	191,721,883	USAID	56,894,030
USAID	77,162,568	Japan	43,885,627	UK	49,432,746

4 Details in Annex 2

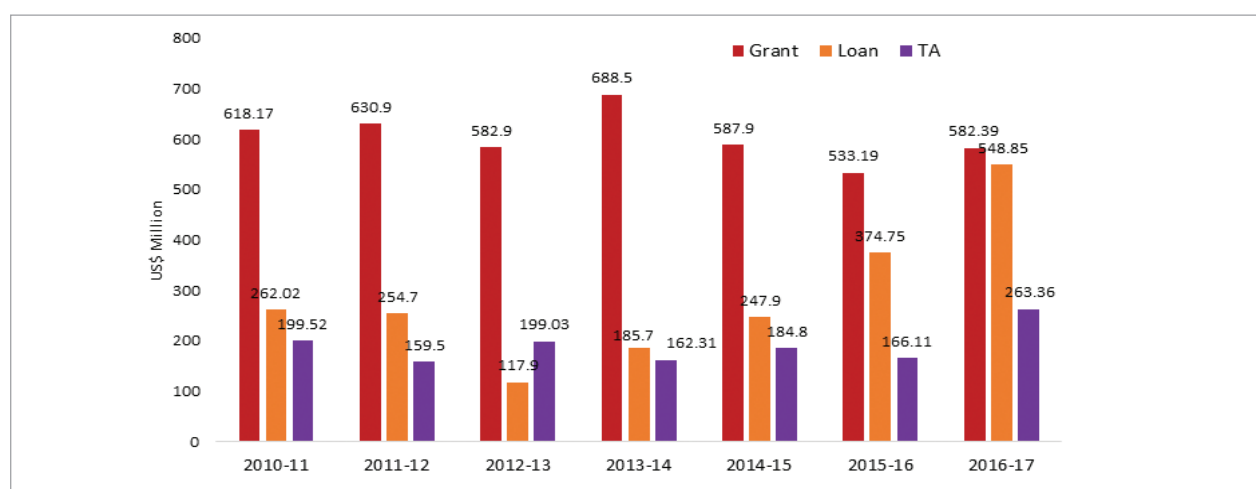
Donor Group	Grant	Donor Group	Loan	Donor Group	TA
WB Group	59,590,942	OFID	11,377,029	Germany	22,858,188
ADB	55,561,955	India	8,140,814	Japan	18,533,153

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

An analysis shows that the annual delivery of ODA disbursement per technical assistance project is US\$ 1.50 million. Grant projects and programs (excluding TA) delivered an average of US\$ 2.41 million per project, and an average of US\$ 9.63 million per project for loans.

Types of ODA disbursement during FY2016-17 are shown in the following chart:

Chart 5: Types of ODA Disbursements, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



*One project can include several types of aid

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

As shown in Chart 5, which illustrates over a seven-year period the composition of Nepal's aid portfolio according to types of aid, there has been an appreciable shift, proportionally, particularly over the last two fiscal years. Specifically, beginning in FY 2015-16, the disbursement of loans has increased and, in FY 2016-17, for the first time exceeded grant disbursement in volume. While there is no ideal or optimal proportion between the three types of aid, this recent change in trend may be relevant in several respects. For example, it is generally held that as a country progresses in its development, it may expect to see a decline in grant aid and an increase in loan aid. Whether this is the cause for the recent proportional shift in Nepal would require further analysis but is an interesting area to continue to monitor going forward. A trend observed over just a two to three-year period is too short to draw any firm conclusions in this regard about whether this represents a clear change in ODA trends in Nepal. Further, Nepal's policy governing aid mobilization, the Development Cooperation Policy 2014, does outline specific provisions with regard to conditions and thresholds for mobilizing grant, loan, and technical assistance aid. It would be an interesting area of further work to analyze in detail the degree to which the project-wise loans and grants comply with the policy, and attendant implications.

2.4 Geographic Distribution of ODA Disbursement

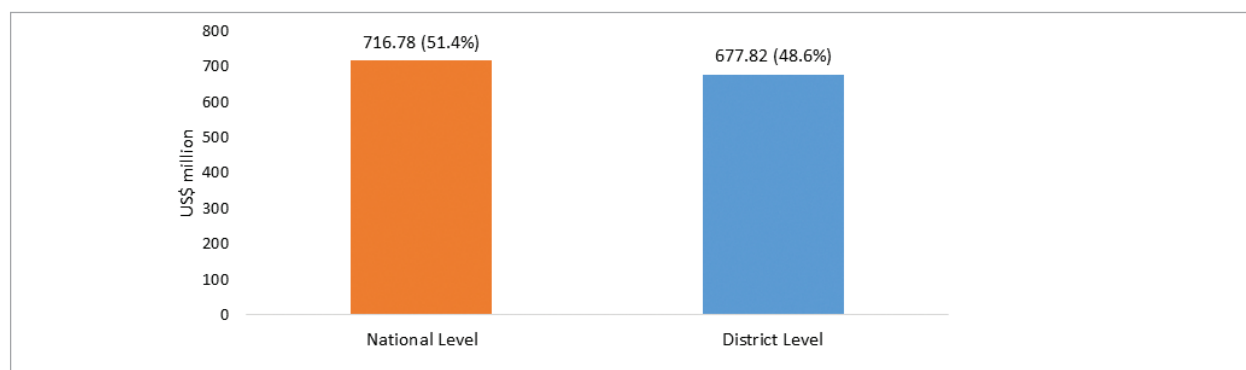
Capturing data on aid allocation and disbursement by geographic region can provide critical information to inform decisions which can have a direct impact on the degree to which aid is effective, including with regard to whether it is optimally distributed based on achieving its intended results, as well as from the perspective of aid reaching those most in need. At a minimum, having publicly available and transparent data on geographic distribution of aid offers opportunities for intended beneficiaries to hold providers accountable. It also may

highlight geographic areas which are under- or over-served (the criteria for which may vary depending on the specifics of the aid-funded project, or sector, or results area, etc.), and promote coordination and possible policy change on the part of Government and/or DPs. For the purposes of introducing more nuanced analysis of geographic distribution of aid in this year's report, the following section considers disbursement volume by Province, together with data on per capita disbursement as well as Human Development Index data. While it is interesting to look at the degree to which aid in Nepal is distributed equally both by population density as well as from a human development-needs perspective, it is important to note that this is but one factor which should inform allocation. The geographic location of a large aid-funded infrastructure project, for example, may be determined by taking into account other factors related to physical infrastructure planning and overall economic investment and growth.

For the purpose of geographic analysis, in the AMP, national level projects include the projects of multi-district with national benefit, including those addressing policy or capacity issues at the central level (e.g. capacity development of a ministry) or are those that cannot be assigned to any specific districts only. Those projects, irrespective of location, are also included in the national level category, because they have beneficiaries beyond the specific project district. For instance, hydroelectricity projects are located in one specific district but the beneficiaries are not limited to the project district only. Details are available in Annex 5 (aid disbursement by district) and in the visualizations of the maps in Annex 14.

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. In order to reflect disaggregate information of aid disbursement down to the districts, projects have thus been categorized as national level and district level as far as possible. It should be kept in mind that this type of information was not available before 2010, and this has been possible due to the geocoding process introduced in the AMP and completed in 2013.

Chart 6: Scenario of National Level and District Level Projects FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

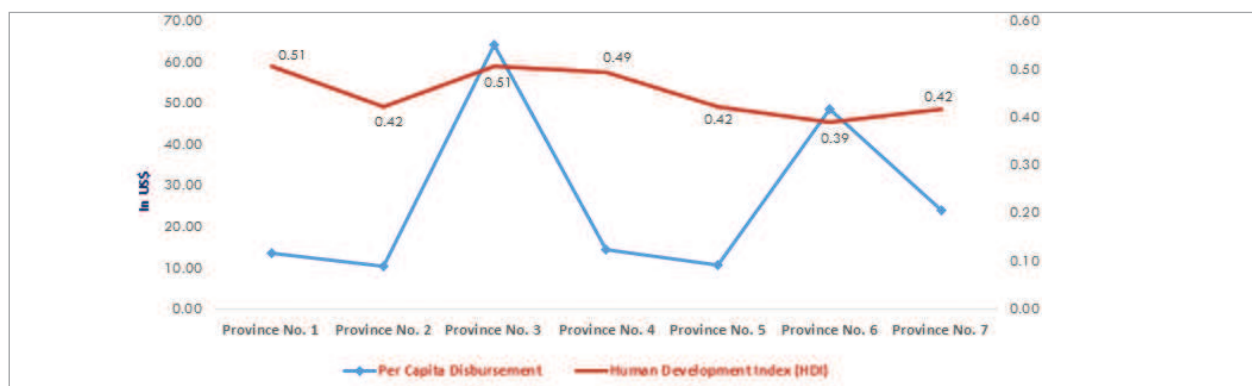
Of the total ODA disbursed in FY 2016-17, 51.4% (US\$ 716.78 million) is classified as national level projects and 48.6% (US\$ 677.82 million) is for the activities that are associated with specific districts or provinces. In this perspective, aid disbursed in the district does not reflect the total aid mobilized in the country as a whole. It excludes the national level contribution because only such disbursements which could be attributed to specific districts have been taken into account for analytical purposes. Given the implementation of the Constitution and the ongoing transition to federal structures, this Development Cooperation Report FY 2016-17 for the first time has aggregated district-wise data to reflect disbursement by Province. Estimated disbursement by Province, excluding national level projects, is shown below:

Table 5: Disbursement and HDI Profile by Province (nationwide projects excluded)

Province	Disbursement FY 2016-17 (in US\$)	Population	Per Capita Disbursement	Human Development Index (HDI)
Province No. 1	61,683,545	4,534,943	13.60	0.507
Province No. 2	56,076,394	5,404,145	10.38	0.422
Province No. 3	354,767,607	5,529,452	64.16	0.506
Province No. 4	34,719,436	2,413,907	14.38	0.493
Province No. 5	52,590,223	4,891,025	10.75	0.423
Province No. 6	56,891,948	1,168,515	48.69	0.39
Province No. 7	61,094,582	2,552,517	23.94	0.416

Sources: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 October 2017), NPC

Chart 7: Per Capita Disbursement and HDI by Province, FY 2016-17



Sources: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 October 2017), NPC

As shown in Chart 7, at least for FY 2016-17, disbursement to Provinces does not conform to the idea that ODA will be directed to those geographic areas with lower HDI rankings. Province No. 3, for example, received the highest disbursement while also having the highest average HDI. The chart shows no discernible pattern in this regard, with some lower-HDI provinces receiving less ODA, while Province No. 6, which has the lowest HDI value did receive the second largest ODA disbursement in this fiscal year. As mentioned in the opening of this section, however, it is important to keep in mind that there are many factors which determine the appropriate geographic allocation of aid-funded projects. To draw any firm conclusions in this regard, a much more nuanced and in-depth analysis is needed, including looking at the objectives of specific projects. As shown in Chart 8, the per capita disbursement is seen to be highest in Province No. 3, followed by Province No.6, Province No.7, Province No.4, Province No.1, Province No.5 and Province No.2.

Chart 8: Total Disbursement and per capita Disbursement by Province, FY 2016-17

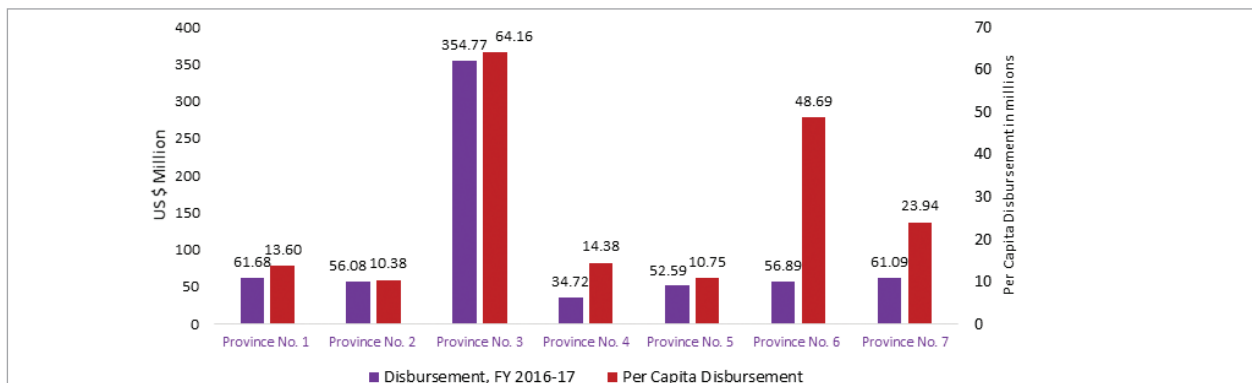
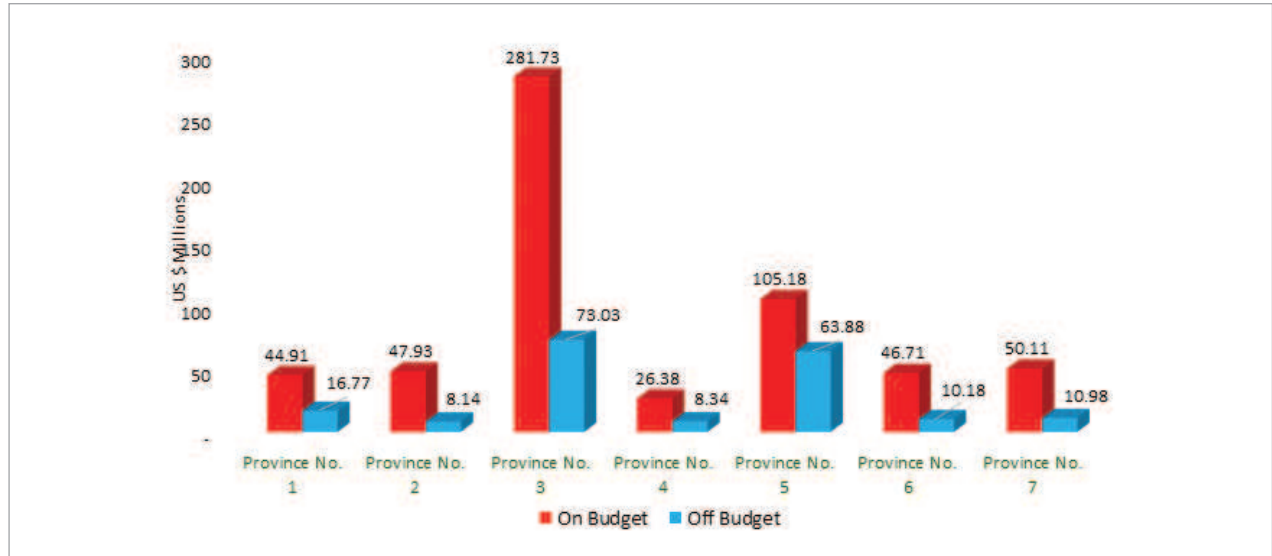


Chart 9: Total Disbursement by Province, FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Chart 9 shows that Province No. 3 received the highest disbursement amount of US\$ 354.77 million (inclusive of both on and off-budget) followed by Province No.1 with US\$ 61.68 million, Province No. 7 with US\$ 61.1 million, Province No.6 with US\$ 56.89 million and Province No.2 with US\$ 56.1 million, Province No.5 with US\$ 52.6 million and Province No.4 with US\$ 34.7 million.

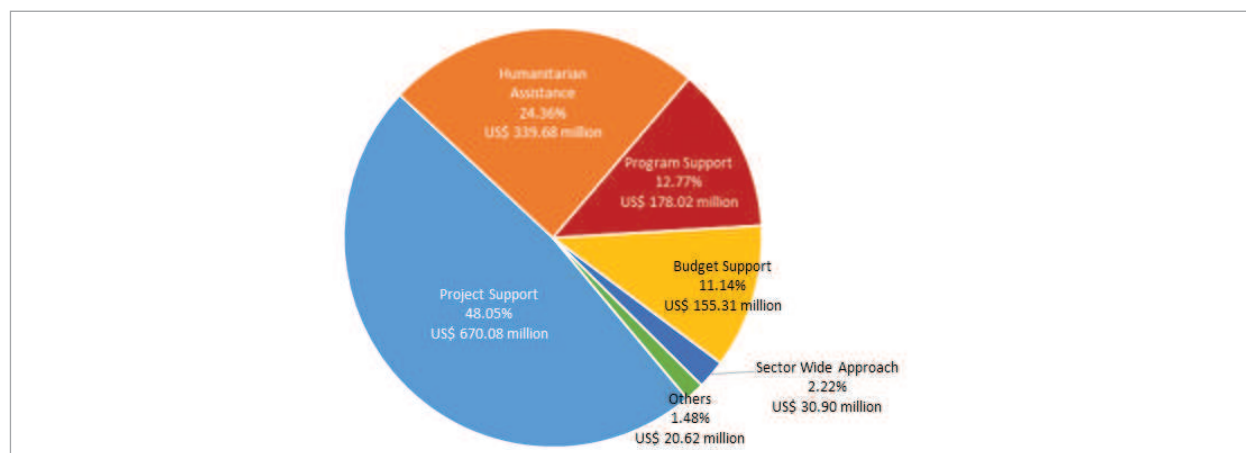
FOREIGN AID FLOWS AND AID EFFECTIVENESS

3.1 Analysis of Aid Modalities

The Development Cooperation Policy 2014 outlines the preferences of the Government of Nepal with respect to aid modalities. Specifically, budgetary support is the most preferred aid modality, followed by sector budget support, and finally stand-alone projects. The Policy also states that DPs are encouraged to minimize transaction costs of stand-alone project implementation by setting up pooled funding arrangements through program-based and sector-wide approaches.

The modality of assistance on the basis of ODA disbursement as presented in the chart below reveals that, in FY 2016-17, US\$ 670.08 million (48.05%) was delivered through project support, US\$ 339.68 million (24.36%) through humanitarian assistance, US\$ 178.02 million (12.77%) through program support, US\$ 155.31 million (11.14%) through budget support, US\$ 30.9 million (2.22%) through sector wide approach and US\$20.62 million (1.48%) through 'other'. Nearly half the volume of aid was delivered through stand-alone projects, as has been the case in previous years, with project support making up at least, or close to, 50% of the total each year since FY 2010-11. Looking at the past two fiscal years, there has been a slight decline in disbursement through project support, from 53% (US\$ 568.34 million) in the last fiscal year to 48% in FY 2016-17. Humanitarian assistance including support for earthquake reconstruction⁵ increased to 24.36% in FY 2016-17 from 22% (US\$ 231.86 million) in the previous fiscal year. The volume of disbursement through budgetary support has significantly increased to 11.14% in the same period from 1% (US\$ 10.37 million) in the last fiscal year because of the substantial amount disbursed through IDA's Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit (US\$ 97.07 million) and Nepal - EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction (US\$ 56.23 million) in FY 2016-17.

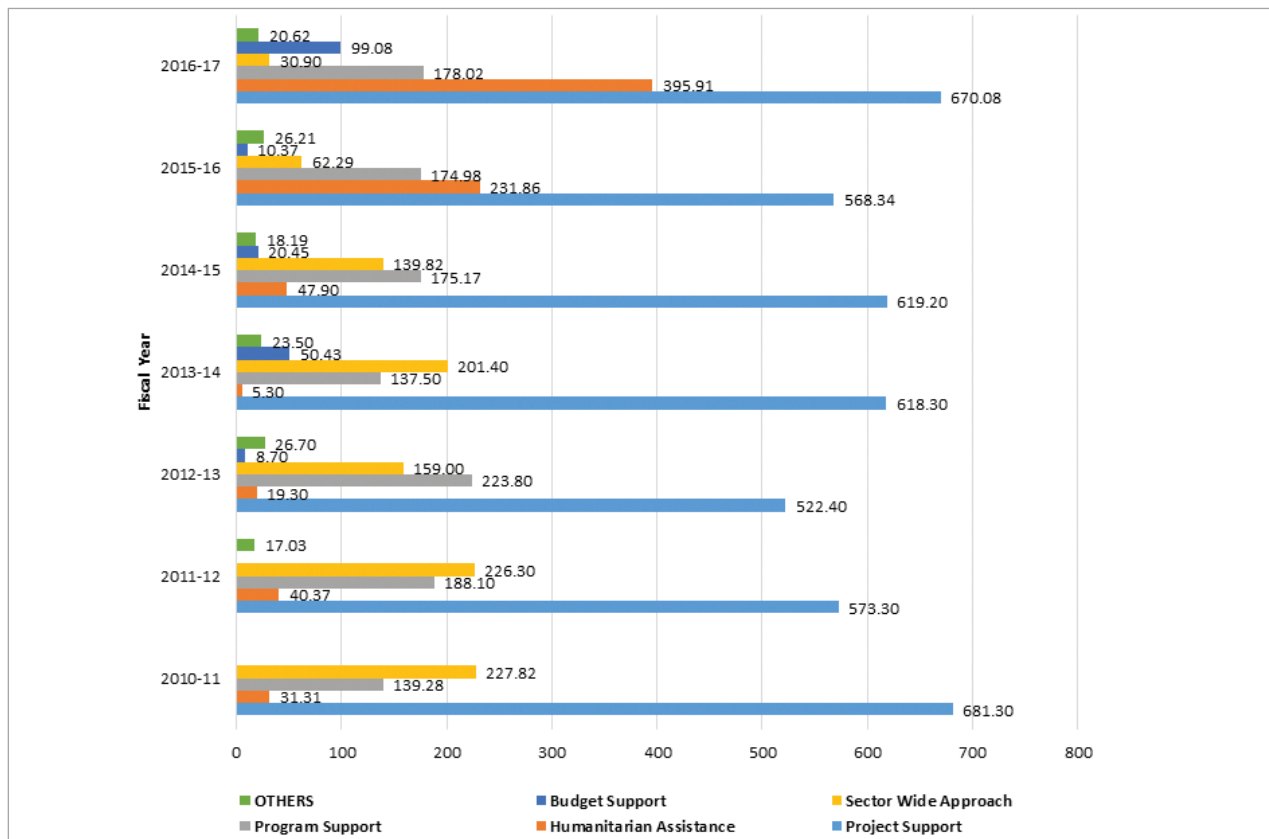
Chart 10: ODA Disbursement per Modality of Assistance



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

In view of the preferred modalities of assistance stated in the Development Cooperation Policy 2014, the data and trends shown in Chart 11 present an interesting picture of the reality of how aid is being provided to Nepal, at least for the past seven years which is the time period such data has been recorded in the AMP. While the data shows that a significant proportion of aid is delivered through project support each year, the trends over time for other modalities do show interesting changes. For example, while the volume of aid delivered through SWAp has been steadily declining, when SWAp is considered jointly with program support, there is still an overall declining trend volume-wise, but at a much smaller scale. Aid was not delivered through budget support, the most preferred modality in the Policy, until FY 2012-13, and in FY 2016-17 reached to US\$ 155 million, by far the highest volume to date.

Chart 11: Trends in ODA Disbursement by Modality of Assistance, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Text Box 3: Findings from a Review of SWAp Experience in Nepal

In 2017, the Ministry of Finance commissioned an independent assessment* of SWAp in the health and education sectors, as Nepal now has 14 years of experience of SWAp. The findings of the study were revealing in considering the degree to which the SWAp modality of delivering ODA leads to more effective aid. In both sectors, the ODA contribution through SWAp is a sizable amount of total ODA to the sector: while there are fluctuations year to year, in general in the health sector, roughly half of ODA is delivered through SWAp; in the education sector on average it is over 70%. The study also found that the introduction of SWAp led to a reduction in fragmentation in the sector. For example, in the health sector, prior to the introduction of SWAp in 2004, there were 120 individual projects supporting the sector.

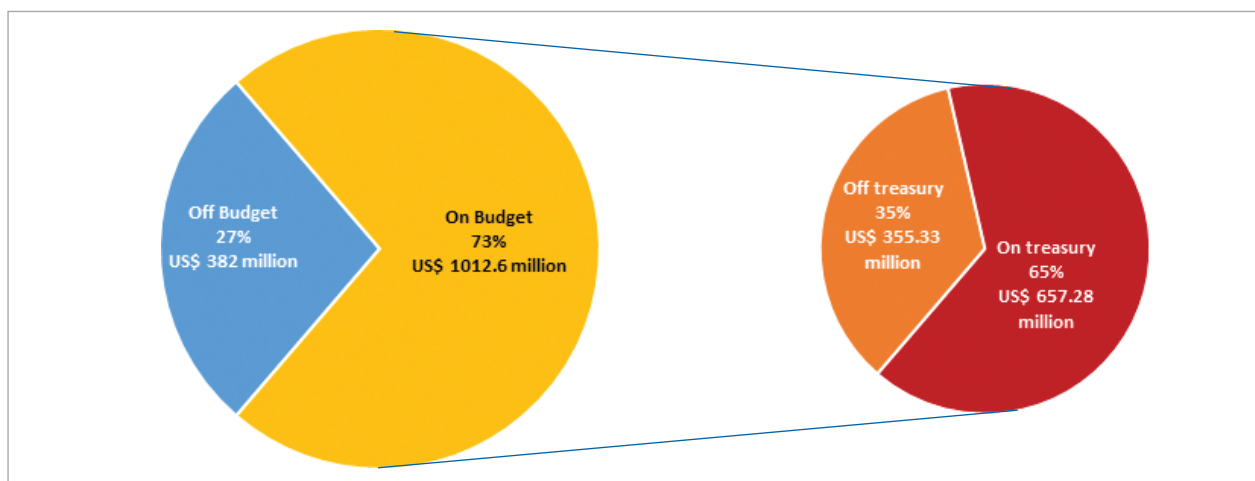
In terms of specific indicators of aid effectiveness in relation to the SWAp modality, the findings of the study revealed a mixed picture. On the positive side, SWAp has brought about increased harmonization and reduced duplication, as well as a better alignment of ODA with national priorities in the two sectors. On the other hand, there remain areas of improvement in the implementation of SWAp, according to both Government and DPs. Government officials consulted for the study pointed to, for example, what they perceive as a burden in meeting expectations of monitoring and reporting against many indicators. DPs highlighted, for example, hindrances in the smooth implementation of SWAp due to frequent transfer of Government personnel. As an overall matter, the assessment raised the issue of why SWAp has not been introduced in more sectors, in view of the general conclusion that the benefits of the SWAp experience in the health and education sectors in Nepal have outweighed the challenges on balance.

* [publication forthcoming] Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance. 2017. "An Assessment of Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) in Health and Education Sectors of Nepal".

3.2 Aid on Budget and Aid on Treasury

Channeling aid through country systems has been a persistent challenge for ODA recipient countries since the Paris Declaration. Evidence shows that the more aid put on budget leads directly to an increase in the use of country systems. However, it is noted that the percentage of aid on budget does not necessarily remain the same each year. It may change from one year to another depending on the nature of overall economic advancement of the country and other factors. Looking at the situation of aid delivered through Nepal’s country budgetary system, about 73% of foreign aid (US\$ 1012.6 million) was disbursed through on-budget projects and 27% (US\$ 381.99 million) through off-budget projects in FY 2016-17. The situation of on-budget and off-budget in the previous fiscal year was however 63% and 37% respectively. This represents an appreciable change in the percentage of aid disbursement mobilized through the on-budget mechanism over the previous fiscal year. There has been an increase of 49% in the volume of aid disbursed through the country’s budgetary system over the previous fiscal year, while the amount disbursed outside the budgetary system remained at almost at the same level in terms of volume. This increase in the disbursement through the on-budget mechanism can be attributed to an increase of disbursed amount by the World Bank Group in this period. This is a notable departure from recent years, in which disbursement through the national budget was 63% and 65% respectively in the previous two fiscal years. This positive trend could be sustained if, in particular, the large bilateral development partners reorient their funding strategies to scale up project implementation through the Government’s budgetary system.

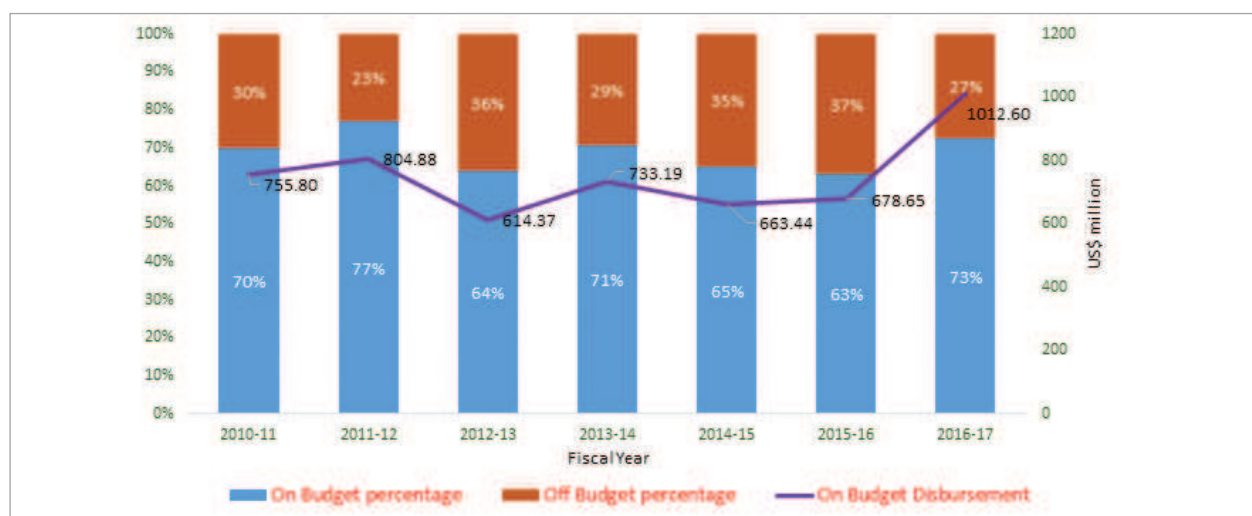
Chart 12: Distribution of ODA Disbursements through On/Off Budget and On/Off Treasury, FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Of the 73% (US\$ 1,012.6 million) of ODA disbursed through on-budget projects in FY 2016-17, 65% (US\$ 657.28 million) was channeled through the national treasury (thereby using the national public financial management systems) and 35% (US\$ 355.33 million) of disbursement was off-treasury although it was reflected in the Red Book. Disbursements made through the off-treasury mechanism are mostly direct payments settled by DPs during the implementation of project activities. It should be understood that the Government's budget (Red Book) classifies the mode of disbursement into four broad categories, namely cash, commodity, reimbursable and direct payment. Of these, direct payment is the amount settled by the fund provider directly during implementation of the project; such amounts are not channeled or recorded through the Government treasury and are therefore classified as off-treasury. If a project is on-budget and disbursement is made through direct payment, it is called on-budget but off-treasury. If the same project disburses through the Government's system, then it is on-budget and on-treasury. On the other hand, if a project is off-budget, all disbursements are off-budget and off-treasury.

Chart 13: ODA Disbursement through On/Off Budget, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Looking at the percentage of disbursement through the on-budget mechanism from FY 2010-11 to the most recent fiscal year, the percentage does fluctuate somewhat over the years but has not shown a significant trend of change proportionally, as it has been recorded at between 64% and 77% during the time period of analysis. It should however be noted that a given year's percentage disbursed through on-budget or off-budget is not an indicator of the degree to which DPs are using Nepal's country systems as this information is more specific to the on-budget and on-treasury scenario.

Looking at disbursement patterns of specific DPs⁶, it is found that the World Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, India, China, SAARC Development Fund, GAVI, OFID and Saudi Development Fund have delivered over 90% of their assistance through the Government budget whereas Australia, Denmark, Germany, Korea and USAID provided about 90% or above of their disbursement through off-budget mechanism in FY 2016-17. The percentage of disbursement made through the budgetary system has shown improvement compared to the previous fiscal year in the cases of USAID, the United Kingdom and the UN Country Team.

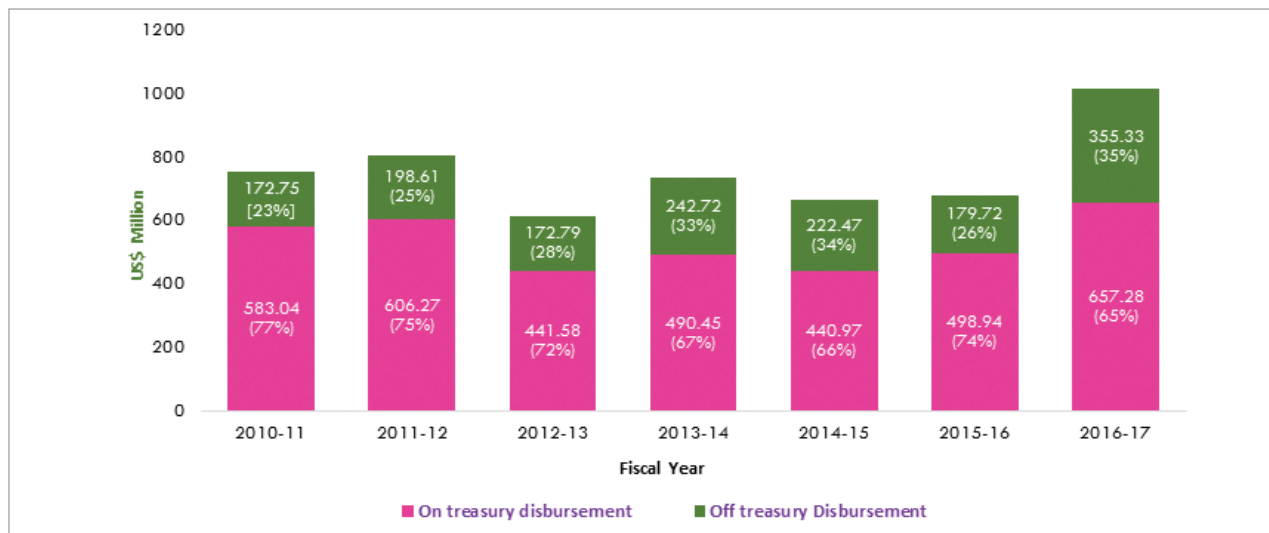
Of the total ODA disbursement in FY 2016-17, 27% (US\$ 381.99 million) is off-budget and not reported in the government budgetary system. Off-budget projects tend to include technical types of assistance implemented under various Government agencies including those implemented through INGOs/NGOs⁷ supported by DPs in Nepal, as well as commodity assistance and humanitarian assistance including the support for earthquake

⁶ Details in Annex 3

⁷ Details in Annex 9, 10, 11 and 12

reconstruction, among others. Furthermore, details of projects which are not reflected in the Government budget are included in the TA Book submitted to the Parliament each year during the budget announcement.

Chart 14: Comparison of On/Off Treasury Disbursement, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



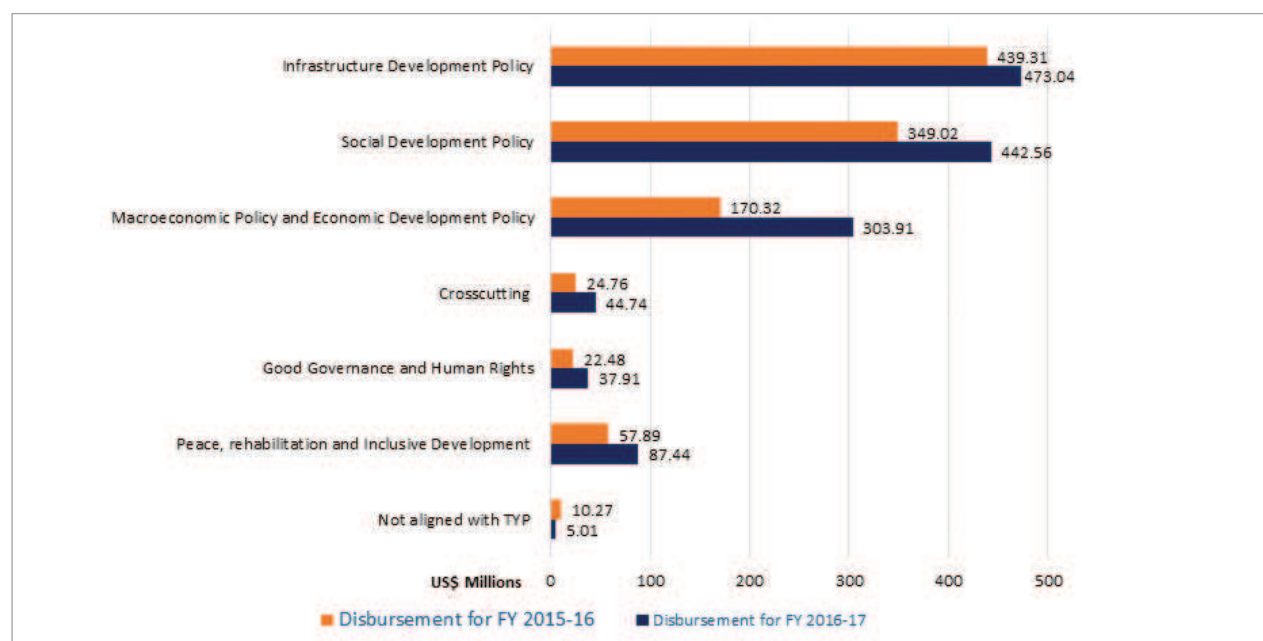
Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Finally, it may be relevant to consider the trends of ODA disbursement on/off budget related to overall strengthening of Nepal's public financial management systems. The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment is a methodology for reporting on strengths and weaknesses of a country's PFM system, using an approach of assigning grades across a number of set indicators. Nepal completed the PEFA in 2008 and 2015, and, while there remain a number of areas for further strengthening, as compared to the 2008 scores, Nepal's scores in 2015 across a number of national budget and overall PFM indicators did show noticeable improvement. However, despite these objectively-measured improvements, this does not appear to have translated into any significant positive trend in terms of DP disbursement of ODA through the on-budget/on-treasury mechanism in FY 2016/17. This is also proved by the comparative data shown in Chart 14 which indicates that the volume of on-budget/off treasury has increased from US\$ 179.72 million in FY 2015/16 to US\$ 355.33 million in FY 2016/17.

3.3 Alignment with National Development Plan

Based on the policies outlined in the Three-Year Development Plan, aggregate priorities have been categorized under various development pillars: Social Development, Infrastructure Development, Macroeconomic Development and Economic Development, Good Governance and Human Rights, Peace, Rehabilitation, Inclusive Development, and Crosscutting. For FY 2016-17, the policies in Chart 15 have been placed similarly to the previous year in order to maintain consistency. While looking at disbursement in FY 2016-17 with reference to alignment with the Plan, almost 33.9% of disbursement has been extended to the Infrastructure Development Policy, 31.7% to the Social Development Policy, 21.8% to Macroeconomic Policy and Economic Development Policy, 3.2% to Crosscutting, and 2.7% to Good Governance and Human Rights. Compared to the previous fiscal year, in FY 2016-17 there was an increase in disbursement to five of the six pillars, but with the most significant increase in terms of volume being directed to the Macroeconomic Policy and Economic Development Policy, as well as to the Social Development Policy.

Chart 15: Distribution of ODA Disbursement by Policy Cluster of the Three-Year Plan, FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECDD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Text Box 4: International Economic Cooperation and the Sustainable Development Goals in Nepal

Nepal has expressed strong commitment to Agenda 2030 and to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as to emerging as a middle-income country by 2030. The Government of Nepal has taken a number of proactive steps to localize and take action towards achieving the SDGs, not only by establishing institutional mechanisms, but also by mainstreaming the SDGs into national plans and programs, including not only the Three-Year Periodic Plan, but also major sectoral plans. SDG codes are also assigned to all programs in the national budget. For FY 2016-17, the allocation in the national budget by SDG was as follows*:

SDG Code	Percentage	SDG Code	Percentage
(1) No poverty	19.34	(10) Reduced inequalities	0.42
(2) Zero hunger	6.22	(11) Sustainable cities and communities	19.93
(3) Good health and well being	4.06	(12) Responsible consumption and production	0.01
(4) Quality education	11.27	(13) Climate action	0.27
(5) Gender equality	0.21	(14) Life below water	N/A
(6) Clean water and sanitation	3.24	(15) Life on land	1.45
(7) Affordable and clean energy	5.16	(16) Peace, justice and strong institutions	10.45
(8) Decent work and economic growth	1.03	(17) Partnerships for the goals	0.65
(9) Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	16.29		

With regards to foreign aid, on-budget grants and loans, as they are part of the national budget, would be included as part of the aggregate SDG-wise budget allocation. As about one third of ODA is provided through the off-budget mechanism however, there is currently an incomplete picture of how the total portfolio of Nepal’s foreign aid is distributed across the 17 Goals. Introducing an SDG coding function, aligned to the SDG budget code classification criteria, in the AMP, would supplement existing data on the financial resources allocated for the SDGs in Nepal. More complete data on SDG-aligned aid could contribute to efforts underway related to coordination, allocation, monitoring, and identifying financing gaps.

ODA and international public finance are an important source of finance for the SDGs and offer a distinct comparative advantage over other types of finance. ODA will not be nearly sufficient for filling the SDG financing gap in Nepal, a fact which is well recognized by the Government and its development partners. Nepal’s SDG Baseline Report** recognizes the need for an SDG financing strategy which covers both domestic and external finance. A recently completed Development Finance Assessment for Nepal, *** led by the Ministry of Finance, provides important evidence and analysis in this regard, by identifying potential sources of additional resource mobilization that may contribute to filling the financing gap.

*Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance. “Budget Speech of Fiscal Year 2016/17”.

**Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission. 2017. “Nepal’s Sustainable Development Goals, Baseline Report”.

***Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance. 2017. “Development Finance Assessment for Nepal”.

3.4 Aid Fragmentation

Fragmentation occurs when aid is scattered across many projects and programs. 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”.

In this connection, the Herfindahl Index⁸, which is a tool to measure the level of fragmentation within a given aid portfolio, has been used. The analysis based on this tool provides information on aid fragmentation from the perspective of DPs, as well as by sector/ministry. A score of one in the Herfindahl Index represents a perfectly un-fragmented portfolio, while a score of zero represents a portfolio that is entirely fragmented. Fragmentation levels by individual donors are presented in Table 6.

Fragmentation by Individual DPs

Table 6: Fragmentation: Individual DPs

DPs	Herfindahl Index Score	Number of Projects	Number of Counterpart Ministries
NDF	1.00	1	1
China	0.67	2	2
GAVI	0.65	2	1
KFAED	0.64	2	2
Saudi Fund	0.63	2	2
SAARC Development Fund	0.52	2	2

⁸ 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. It is sometimes known as the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index and has also been applied as an economic concept to measure market concentration for the purposes of anti-trust enforcement.

DPs	Herfindahl Index Score	Number of Projects	Number of Counterpart Ministries
European Union	0.46	60	23
Denmark	0.44	4	4
GFATM	0.43	5	1
India	0.39	3	6
OFID	0.36	4	7
IFAD	0.28	5	4
Australia	0.23	7	7
Finland	0.19	6	5
World Bank Group	0.19	42	15
Korea	0.19	8	6
Japan	0.17	30	18
Norway	0.14	20	10
UN Country Team	0.11	87	24
United Kingdom	0.10	19	13
Switzerland	0.09	29	11
Germany	0.08	32	15
Asian Development Bank	0.06	50	17
USAID	0.06	42	21

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

ODA portfolios in Nepal appear relatively fragmented. Each DP on average is found to have been engaged with 9 different counterpart ministries/agencies in FY 2016-17. However, there are DPs which are associated with over 20 counterpart ministries/agencies. Reducing the overall level of fragmentation is a process that poses challenges and needs to time, as open projects come to an end and new projects are directed to sectors and ministries with a view to reducing fragmentation while still taking advantage of the available assistance and comparative advantage of technical expertise offered by individual donors. Seeing a significant shift in fragmentation would also require commitment and action by both the Government and DPs.

As shown in Table 6, there are a number of DPs with a large number of projects and engagement across many counterpart ministries, including USAID, ADB, Germany, Switzerland, UK, and the UN Country Team. In case of the UN Country Team, however, it is very relevant to note that it is comprised of many individual agencies, such as UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, UNFPA and others, and that individual UN agencies offer expertise across a range of technical and policy areas. A similar qualification could also be made for other large DPs in terms of the breadth of expertise they can bring to different sectors.

According to the findings based on the Herfindahl Index, the Nordic Development Fund scored 1, indicating that its assistance is concentrated in a specific sector, and with a small number of projects. Similarly, China, KFAED, GAVI, Saudi Development Fund and SAARC Development Fund earned a score close to 1. In case of India and China, a single project may cover more than one activity constituting of the broad category of cooperation. To give additional perspective to the findings, the DPs with an annual disbursement volume over US\$ 100 million are the World Bank Group, ADB, USAID, the United Kingdom and the UN Country Team. In the cases of these development partners, 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 2016-17.

Those DPs with many smaller projects should consider focusing more on areas of their comparative advantage, including by potentially making larger contributions to program assistance or SWAs, in order to avoid duplication and aid fragmentation, and reduce transaction costs on the part of both the implementing agency as well as the DP themselves.

Fragmentation by Counterpart Ministry

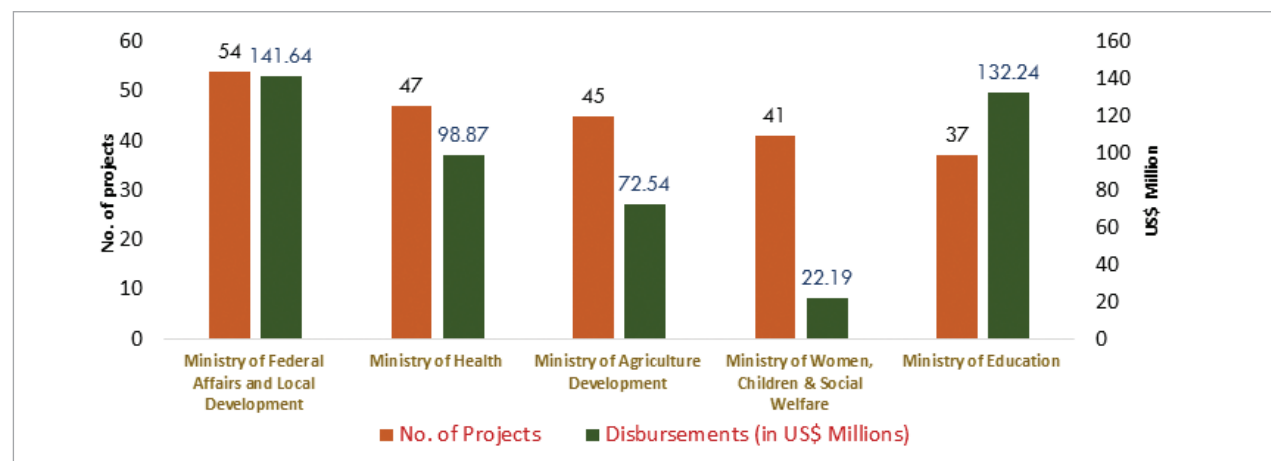
Table 7: Fragmentation: Counterpart Ministry

Counterpart Ministry/Agency	Herfindahl Index Score	Number of Projects	Number of Donor Agencies
Investment Board	1.00	1	1
Ministry of Livestock Development	1.00	1	1
National Judicial Academy	1.00	1	1
Nepal Electricity Authority	1.00	1	1
Water and Energy Secretariat	1.00	1	1
Election Commission	0.97	2	3
Supreme Court	0.80	2	4
CTEVT	0.78	2	2
National Human Rights Commission	0.77	3	4
Prime Minister and Council of Minister's Office	0.72	4	5
Ministry of General Administration	0.69	3	3
Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation	0.53	3	3
Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs	0.46	3	3
National Planning Commission Secretariat	0.45	9	8
Ministry of Supplies	0.45	3	3
Ministry of Water Supply & Sewerage	0.41	9	6
Ministry of Youth and Sports	0.38	5	3
Ministry of Finance	0.33	33	15
Ministry of Population and Environment	0.33	7	6
Ministry of Science and Technology	0.31	16	9
Ministry of Information and Communications Technology	0.31	7	6
Ministry of Home Affairs	0.30	13	8
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	0.27	8	5
Nepal Reconstruction Authority	0.26	13	8
Ministry of Labour & Employment and Commerce	0.25	15	7

Counterpart Ministry/Agency	Herfindahl Index Score	Number of Projects	Number of Donor Agencies
Ministry of Irrigation	0.23	7	6
Ministry of Industry	0.23	10	9
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	0.20	20	11
Ministry of Urban Development	0.20	20	9
Ministry of Energy	0.18	34	11
Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction	0.15	12	8
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation	0.08	22	12
Ministry of Education	0.07	37	15
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	0.07	54	18
Ministry of Health	0.07	47	17
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare	0.07	41	11
Ministry of Agriculture Development	0.07	45	12

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Chart 16: Counterpart Ministries with Highest Number of ODA Projects, FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

From a counterpart ministry's perspective, Table 7 shows that the Ministry of Agriculture Development; the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Health; and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development have a high number of projects and donor partners⁹. From the disbursement point of view, the National Reconstruction Authority remained on the top with US\$ 251.09 million, followed by the Ministry of Finance with US\$ 182.09 million, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development with US\$ 141.64 million and the Ministry of Education with US\$ 132.24 million¹⁰.

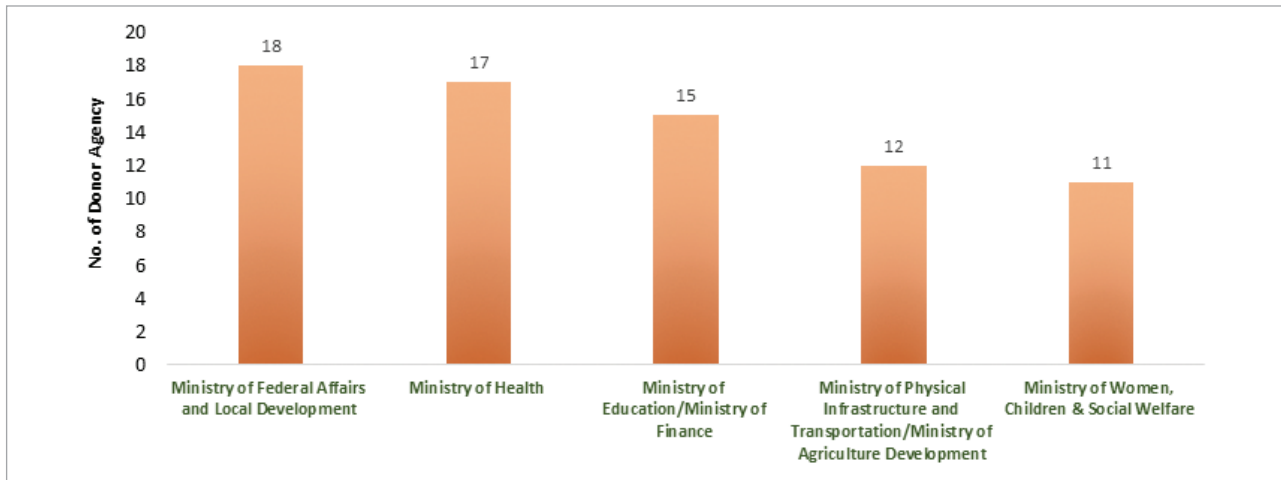
Projects have been included under a specific ministry/agency if their main activities fall under the area of responsibility of that ministry/agency, regardless of the implementation modality of the project, or if the

⁹ Details in Annex 7

¹⁰ Ibid

ministry is actually involved in implementation. As DPs report both on and off-budget projects in the AMP, it has been possible to reflect both types in this report. Hence, in case of some of the off-budget projects, some line ministries might be unaware of such off-budget projects mentioned in the Report. This information should encourage DPs as well as the Government implementing agencies to better align with the country's development needs and priorities through bringing off-budget projects also under the area of responsibilities of these agencies. Moreover, this kind of information offers the opportunity for line ministries to track off-budget activities including INGO¹¹ activities and link them with broader sectoral programs.

Chart 17: Counterpart Ministries with Highest Number of DPs Engagement



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

When considering both on-budget and off-budget projects, as shown in Chart 17, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has the highest number of DPs engagement (18), followed by the Ministry of Health (17), the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance (15 each), the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Development (12 each), and the Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare (11). Although this includes DPs engagement also in technical assistance projects, DPs engagement may be more effective if concentrated on a few ministries with large projects.

According to the engagement of counterpart ministries with on-budget projects¹², it is found that the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has 27 projects, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Health have 20 projects each, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport 18, the Ministry of Education 16, the Ministry of Agriculture Development 12, and the Ministry of Finance has 13 projects. Comparing both the number of on-budget and off-budget projects under various counterpart ministries, on-budget projects are found to be less fragmented compared to off-budget projects.

¹¹ Details in Annexes 9, 10, 11, and 12

¹² Details on Annex 8

Sector Fragmentation of Donor Portfolios

Table 8: Sector Fragmentation of Donor Portfolios

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	China	Denmark	EU	Finland	GAVI	Germany	GFATM	IFAD	India	Japan	KFAED	Korea	NDF	Norway	OFID	SDF	Saudi Fund	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN	WB
Agriculture	4.6%				2.8%			0.1%		59.7%		0.7%		1.9%			10.4%			10.2%	5.1%		1.4%	7%
Air Transportation	0.5%											0.8%												
Alternate Energy								5.7%								1.6%							0.9%	1%
Commerce	0.2%				0.6%			3.3%												2.8%				1.6%
Communications	1.5%																	39.2%					1.4%	
Constitutional Bodies					2.7%			3%				0.5%				11.6%							0.2%	
Drinking Water	30.7%				0.6%						10.8%	9.5%									0.9%	2.4%	11.1%	
Earthquake Reconstruction					0.6%			14.5%				8.7%		16.3%						4.4%	7.5%	16.9%		
Economic Reform					0.5%					16.9%				0.9%								10.9%		5.4%
Education	9%	11%			12.5%	23.6%					11.8%	19.1%		28.8%		46.3%				5.8%	19.8%	0.9%	15.9%	2.3%
Energy	13.1%				0.3%			9.4%			21.6%	3%	23.2%			16.3%			24.5%		0.9%		0.6%	4.4%
Environment, Science and Technology	0.6%				3.8%											14.7%					4.3%	5.1%	3%	1.5%

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	China	Denmark	EU	Finland	GAVI	Germany	GFATM	IFAD	India	Japan	KFAED	Korea	NDF	Norway	OFID	SDF	Saudi Fund	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN	WB
Others - Social		10.6%		24.1%	1.1%							0.9%				1.8%				-0.01%	3.3%		17.6%	
Peace and Reconstruction				60.2%	67.3%	4.4%						12.3%								0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	1%	
Planning & Statistics					1.1%							1%		23.3%								2.9%	0.2%	
Policy and Strategic		14.5%			0.003%															1%			0.8%	28.2%
Population & Environment																							0.1%	
Renewable Energy					0.2%																			
Revenue & Finance Administration								2.2%																
Road Transportation	13.8%		21.1%								35.3%	1.4%												5.1%
Tourism	1.1%																						0.6%	
Urban Development	12.5%							1.6%				39.1%						28.6%						4.4%
Women, Children & Social Welfare					0.6%										6.5%					4.5%	2.8%	2%	2.8%	0.1%
Youth, Sports & Culture					0.04%											0.9%							0.2%	

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.

An EU toolkit produced in 2009¹³ related to donor fragmentation, gives practical steps on the division of labor among donors at the country level, which provides guidance to EU donors on how to implement a division of labor. The recommendations are also relevant for the broader development community. The toolkit recommends that donors provide assistance to a maximum of three sectors, in addition to providing budget support and support to non-state actors. However, as classifications of sectors may vary in scope and context, the toolkit also recognizes the need for some degree of flexibility at the country level.

By limiting the number of donors involved in each sector, establishing a formal Division of Labour can streamline aid flows and foster cooperation among different development partners¹⁴. If we look at the practice of Rwanda, donor support to the Government is limited to three sectors per donor as per the terms of the agreed Division of Labour. No donor should have more than two bilateral projects in any one sector with the exception of large infrastructure projects¹⁵.

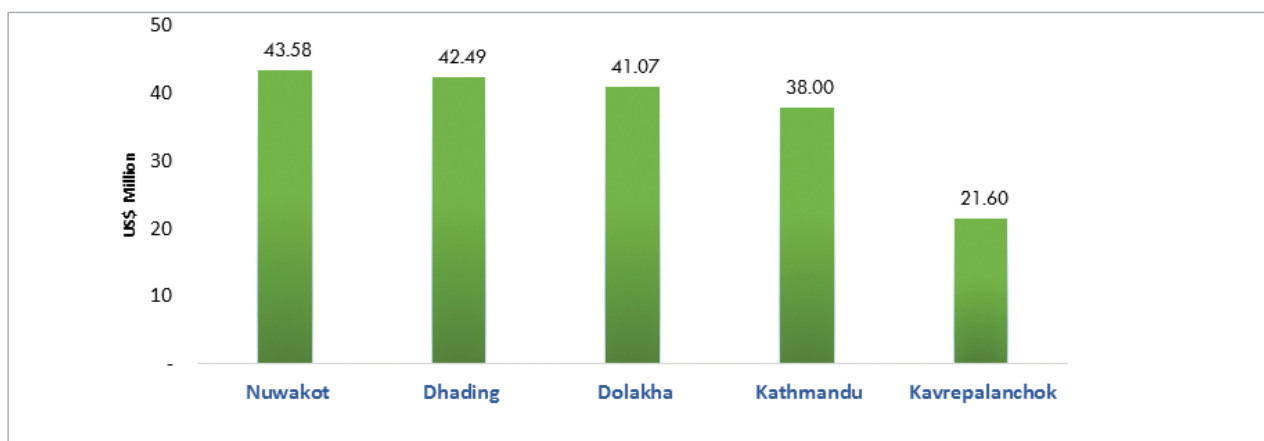
Given the level of aid fragmentation in Nepal, limiting donors to three sectors may not be realistic or beneficial in the short run. Enacting a formal Division of Labour or other policy aimed at reducing fragmentation would require not only collective commitment by both the Government and DPs, but also a more in-depth analysis to provide evidence of possible scenarios and trade-offs, specific to the aid portfolio and context of Nepal.

Table 8 presents an overview of aid concentration by donor. For this visualization, a DP's engagement in a particular 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 up to 19.99% of a donor's portfolio, and un-fragmented (green highlight) if it contributes more than 20% of the donor's portfolio. Looking at the sectors with relatively less fragmentation, it is interesting to note that health, education, and local development- those sectors with SWAp modalities- show less fragmentation.

This mapping chart and analysis can be useful both for the Government and DPs for developing mutual cooperation strategies and selecting sectors to avoid duplications of effort.

Fragmentation by District

Chart 18: Top Five Districts with Highest On-Budget Disbursement



Source: MOF IECDD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

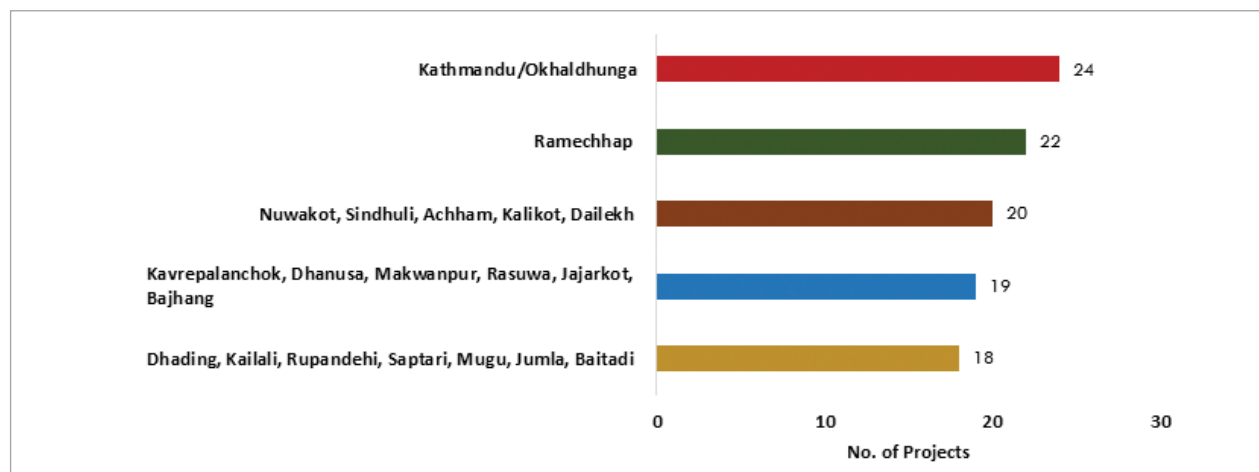
¹³ Useful references and information on donor concentration and fragmentation can be found on the OECD website at: http://www.oecd.org/document/31/0,3746,en_2649_3236398_45465247_1_1_1_1,00.html

¹⁴ OECD. *International Good Practice Principles for Country-Led Division of Labour and Complementarity*. Paris, March 2009

¹⁵ *Rwanda Aid Policy Manual of Procedures, May 2011 (sec 2.4.6)*

From the perspective of on-budget disbursement by district in FY 2016-17, Nuwakot had the highest amount disbursed (US\$ 43.58 million), followed by Dhading (US\$ 42.49 million), Dolakha (US\$ 41.07 million), Kathmandu (US\$ 38.00 million), and Kavrepalanchowk (US\$ 21.60 million). On the other hand, Illam had the lowest amount of aid disbursement (US\$ 0.88 million), followed by Bhojpur (US\$ 1.00 million), Dhankuta (US\$ 1.07 million), Jhapa (US\$ 1.09 million), and Terhathum (US\$ 1.14 million)¹⁶.

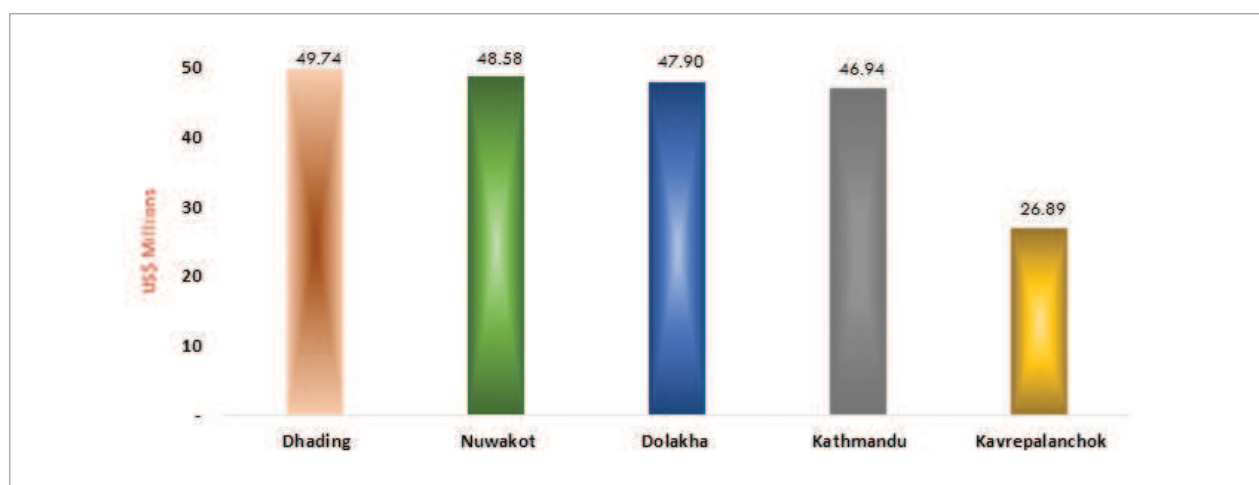
Chart 19: Districts with the Highest Number of On-Budget Projects



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Similarly, Kathmandu and Okhaldhunga had the highest number of on-budget projects (24), followed by Ramechhap (22), Kalikot, Dailekh, Achham, Sindhuli and Nuwakot (20 each), and Bajhang, Jajarkot, Rasuwa, Makwanpur, Dhanusa and Kavrepalanchowk (19 each) and Dhading, Kailali, Rupandehi, Saptari, Mugu, Jumla, Baitadi (18 each). By contrast, Nawalparasi (Province No.5) had 6 projects, Illam, Manang, Nawalparasi (Province No. 5) and Rukum (Province No.6) (7 each), Mustang, Palpa, Parbat, Syangja, Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Rukum and Lamjung (8 each), Jhapa and Myagdi (9 each), and Dhankuta and Kanchanpur had 10 projects each.

Chart 20: Top Five Districts with Highest Combined Disbursement

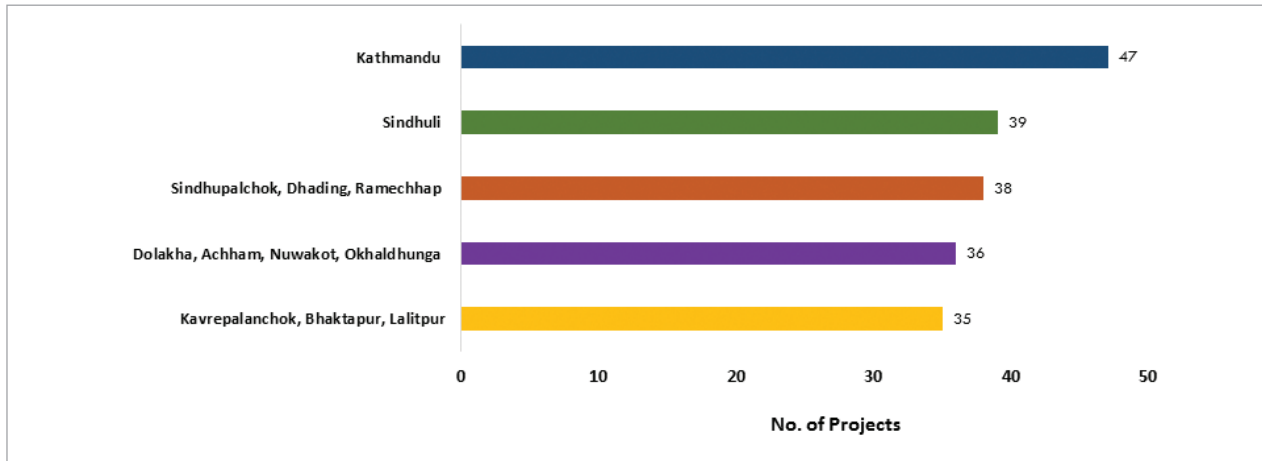


Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

¹⁶ This excluded nationwide projects details in Annex 5

However, if we combine both on-budget and off-budget disbursement, the aid scenario looks different. In this category, Dhading had the highest amount of disbursement (US\$ 49.74 million for 38 projects), followed by Nuwakot (US\$ 48.58 million for 36 projects), Dolakha (US\$ 47.90 million for 36 projects), and Kathmandu (US\$ 46.94 million for 47 projects). The highest disbursement in Dhading, Nuwakot and Dolakha was found to have occurred due largely to the earthquake reconstruction activities. The districts receiving the lowest amount of disbursement include Bhojpur (US\$ 1.06 million), Ilam (US\$ 1.21 million), Dhankuta (US\$ 1.25 million), Mustang (US\$ 1.40 million), and Manang (US\$ 1.50 million).

Chart 21: Districts with Highest Number of Projects (On and Off-Budget)



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

From the perspective of the number of projects (both on-budget and off-budget) at district level, Kathmandu had the largest number of projects (47) followed by Sindhuli (39), Sindhupalchowk, Dhading and Ramechhap (38 each), and Dolakha, Achham, Nuwakot and Okhaldhunga (36 each); Manang and Nawalparasi (Province No.5) were the districts with the lowest number of projects (9 each), followed by Mustang and Nawalparasi (Province No.4) (10 each), and Palpa and Rukum (Province No.6) (12 each)¹⁷.

¹⁷ Visualization through map is also available in Annex 14

CHAPTER

4

SECTOR PROFILES FOR TOP 5 RECIPIENTS

4.1 Education Sector Profile

Chart 22(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects (US\$ 1,897.31 million)

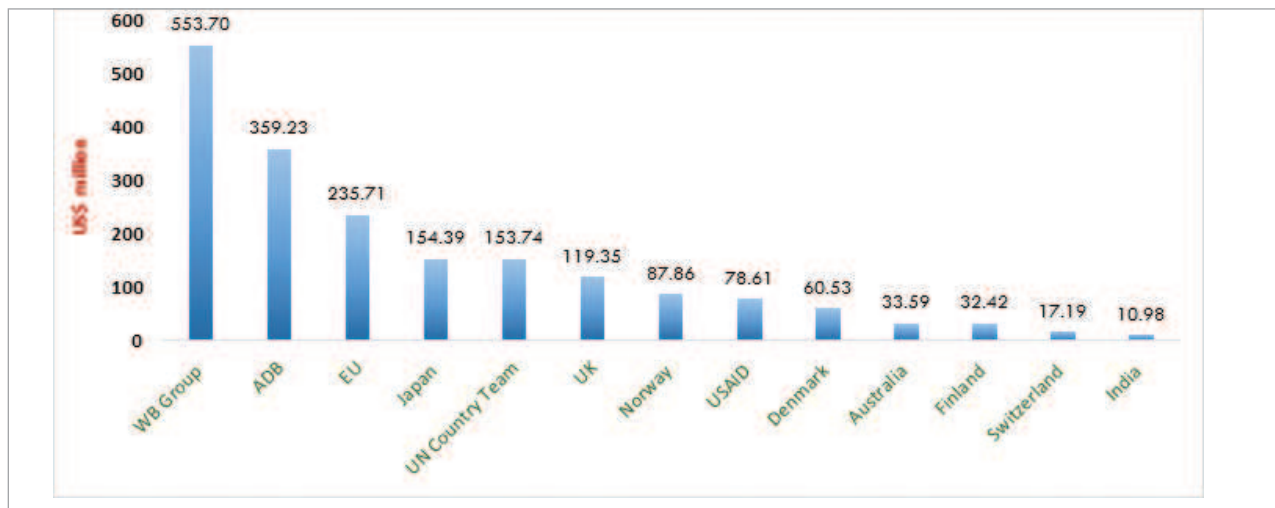


Chart 22(b): Type of Aid-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

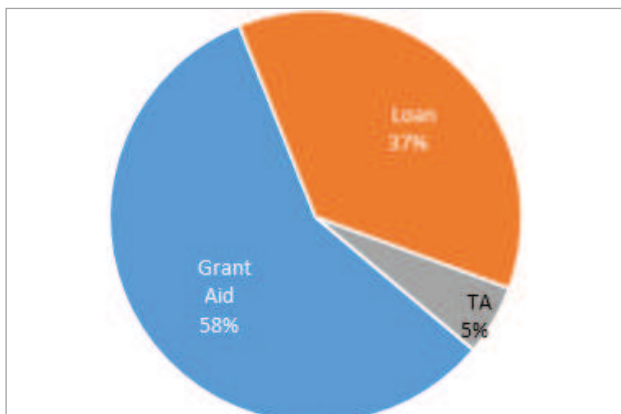


Chart 22(c): Aid Modalities-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

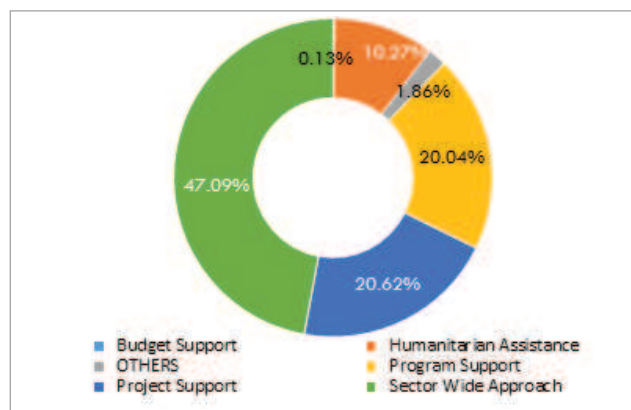


Chart 22(d): Composition of On/Off Budget Disbursement

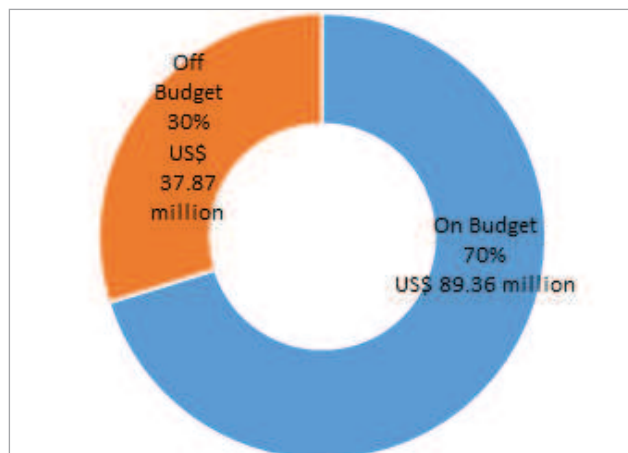
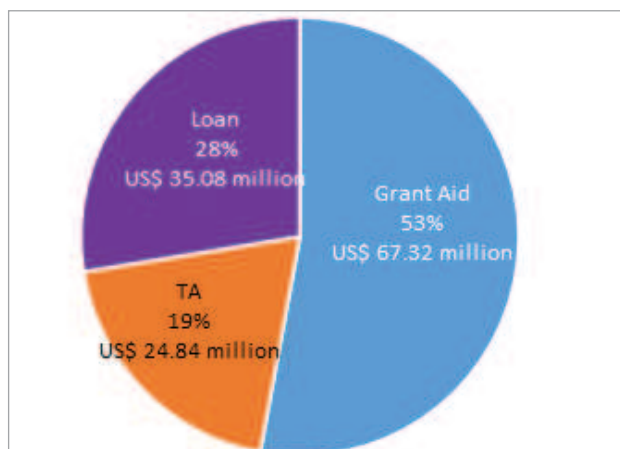


Chart 22(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Table 9: Five Largest Disbursing Projects in the Education Sector, FY 2016-17

Project Name	Donor(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)
The School Sector Development Program (SSDP)	ADB, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway	337,875,684	21,955,951
National Early Grade Reading Program (NEGRP)	USAID	53,870,553	11,042,229
Country Programme	WFP		10,968,394
Contribution to the ADB's Nepal Earthquake	USAID	10,000,000	10,000,000
Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP)	JICA	115,300,000	8,554,521

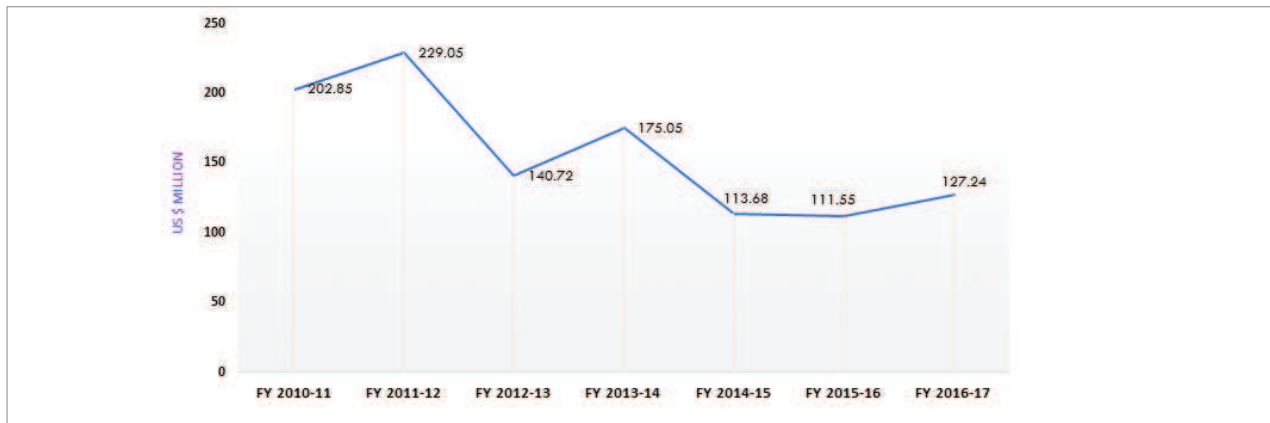
Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The education sector became the sector receiving the largest volume of disbursement in FY 2016-17. The disbursement in education sector over the last 7 years shows mixed types of result. The disbursed amount has varied from US\$ 202.85 million in FY 2010-11 to US\$ 127.24 million in FY 2016-17. The total disbursement in this sector during the above seven year's period reached to US\$ 1100.15 million. The level of disbursement has fluctuated over the years. The World Bank Group is the lead donor in providing a commitment of 29% of the total of US\$ 1897.31 million to the education sector¹⁸. The ADB and EU continue as other top donors committing support to this sector. Bilateral partners including Japan and the United Kingdom are also committing support above US\$ 100 million to this sector.

The School Sector Development Program (SSDP) is the largest program from the perspective of both aid commitments and disbursements. There has been a similar trend of disbursement noticed from US\$ 111.55 million in FY 2015-16 to US\$ 120.84 million in FY 2016-17. Considering the types of disbursement made in FY 2016-17, the share of grant is 53%, loan 28% and technical assistance 19%. Out of this disbursement, 70% was made through the budgetary system while the remaining 30% was made available through off-budget assistance. On the commitment side, grants make up 58%, loans 37%, and technical assistance covers only 5% in this sector.

18 Total commitment for each project mentioned under a given sector is not comparable with disbursement because disbursement here accounts only for FY 2016-17 whereas total commitment refers to the project cost over the period

Chart 22(f): Trend of Disbursement in Education Sector from FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

4.2 Local Development Sector Profile

Chart 23(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects (US\$ 1,387.65 million)

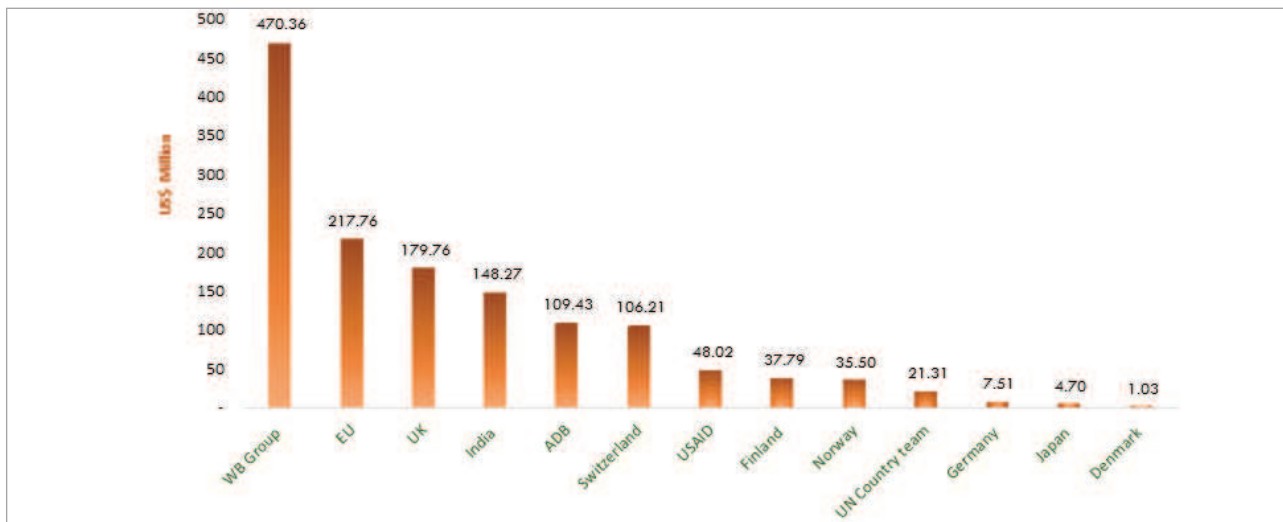


Chart 23(b): Type of Aid-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

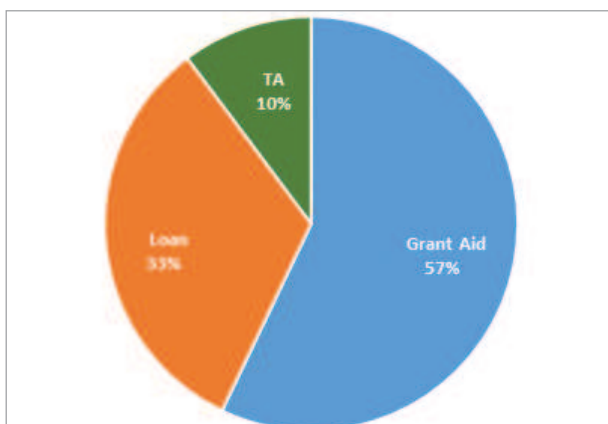
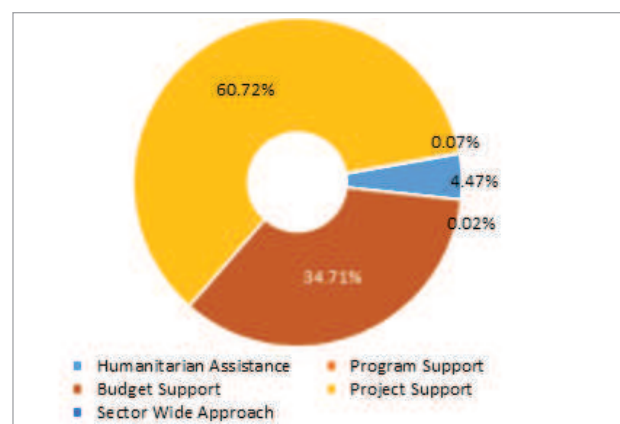


Chart 23(c): Aid Modalities-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Chart 23(d): Composition of On/Off Budget Disbursement

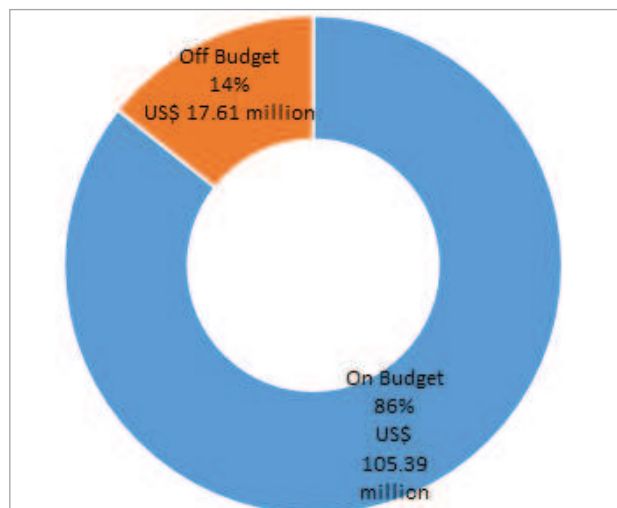
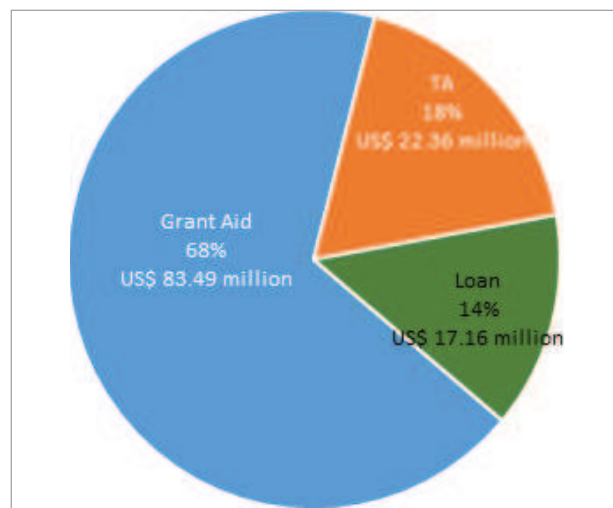


Chart 23(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

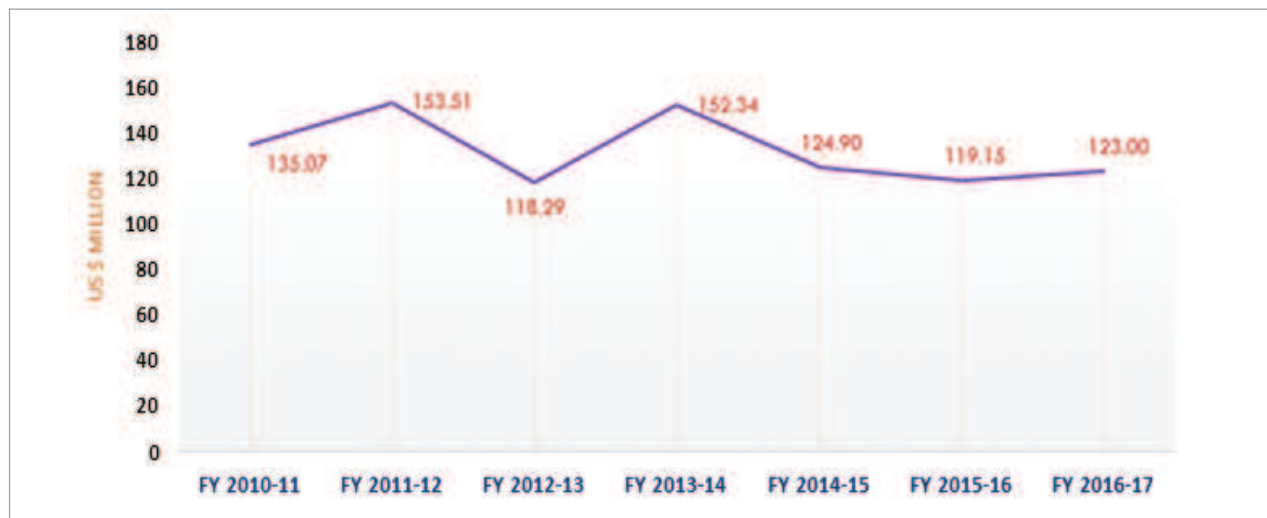
Table 10: Five Largest Disbursing Projects in the Local Development Sector, FY 2016-17

Project Name	Donor(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)
Local Governance and Community Development Programme, Phase II (LGCDP II)	DFID, Norway, SDC	208,685,433	52,240,378
Rural Access Programme Phase III	DFID		12,020,899
Sunaula Hazar Din, Community Action for Nutrition Project (C)	IDA	40,000,000	11,005,191
Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project- Additional Financing (DRILP-AF)	ADB, OFID, SDC	50,470,460	10,598,563
Nepal Strengthening Public Management Program	ADB, DFID	28,000,000	10,000,000

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

With respect to commitments of the on-going projects, the World Bank Group seems to be the largest aid provider in this sector followed by EU, UK, India, ADB and Switzerland. However, the situation is different in the aspect of disbursement. Accordingly, UK, ADB and Switzerland are the major development partners disbursing substantial amounts of fund during FY 2016/17. The Local Governance and Community Development Programme, Phase II is the largest project with respect to disbursement. There has been a slight increase in disbursement in this sector from US\$ 119.15 million in FY 2015-16 to US\$ 123 million in FY 2016-17. No significant changes have been witnessed in the volume of disbursed amount in this sector since FY 2014-15. The total disbursement in this sector during the past seven year's period reached to US\$ 926.27 million.

Chart 23(f): Trend of Disbursement in Local Development Sector, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17

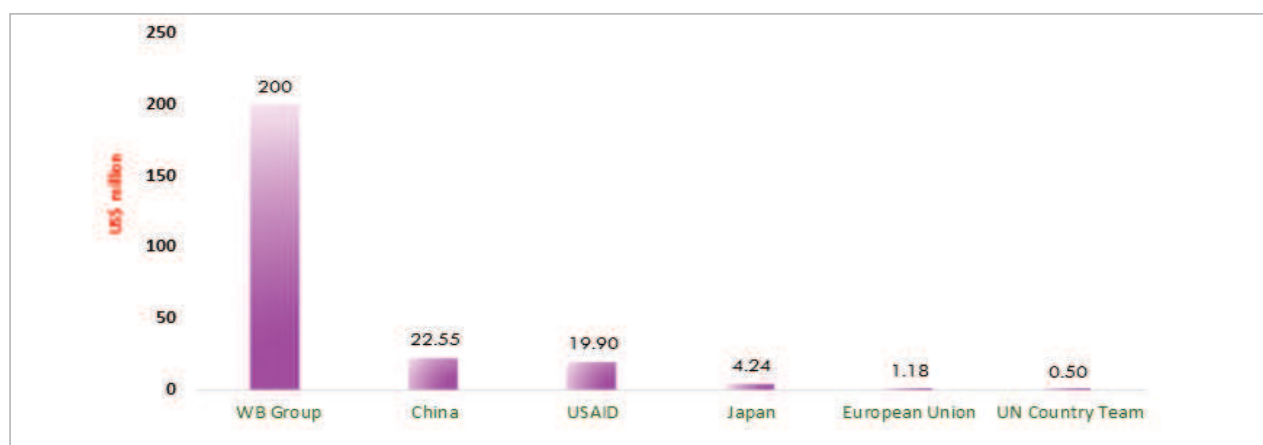


Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Out of the total commitments to the sector, grants make up 57%, loans 33% and technical assistance comprises 10% in this sector. The composition of disbursement shows that 68% consisted of grant, technical assistance 18%, and loans 14%. Similarly, 86% of the disbursement was made through the budgetary system while 14% was made through off-budget mechanism. The level of disbursement in FY 2016-17 from the previous year remained more or less constant.

4.3 Housing Sector Profile

Chart 24(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects (US\$ 248.36 million)



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

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

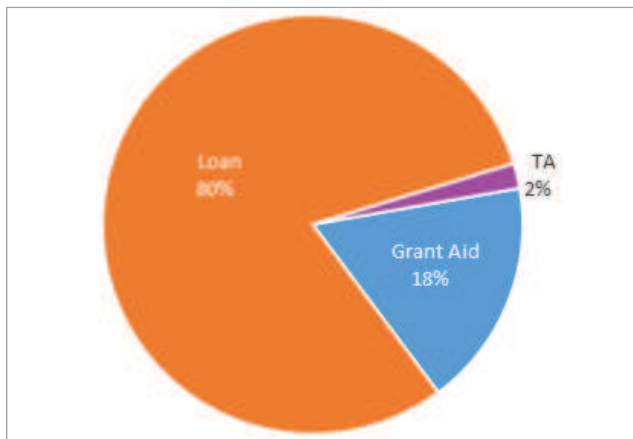


Chart 24(c): Aid Modalities-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

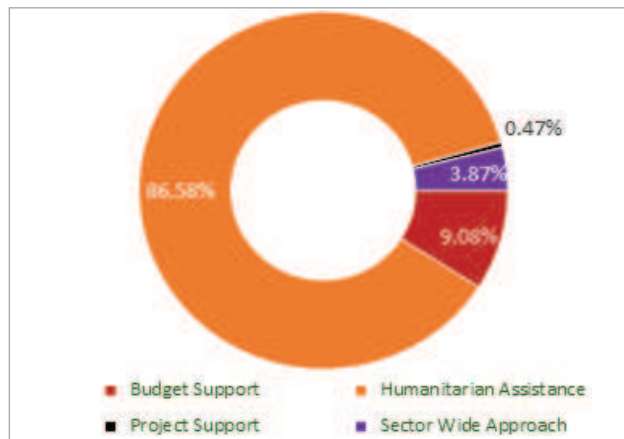
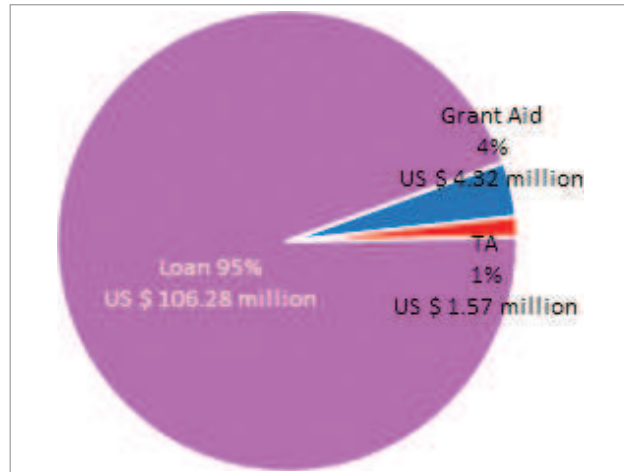


Chart 24(d): Composition of On/Off Budget Disbursement



Chart 24(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

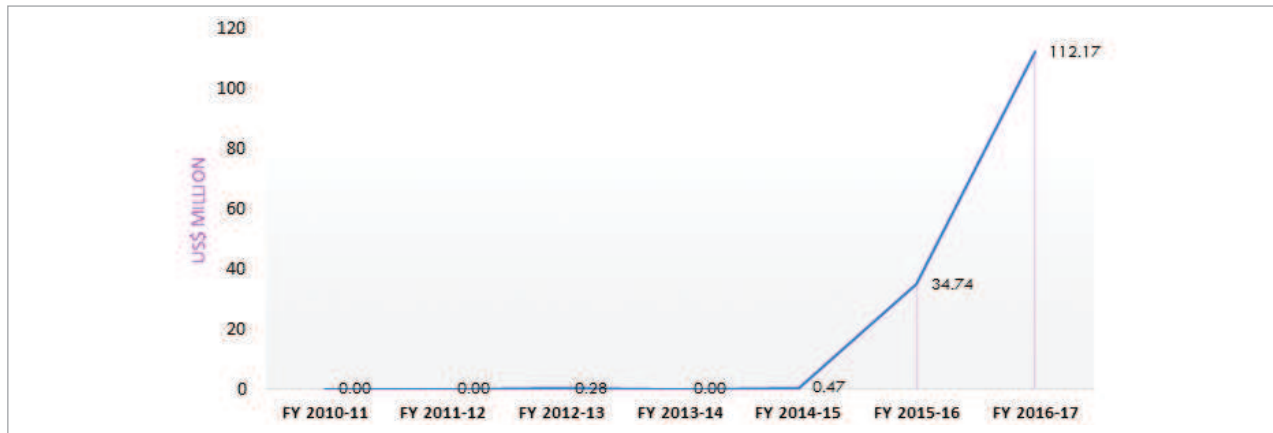
Table 11: Five Largest Disbursing Projects in the Housing Sector, FY 2016-17

Project Name	DPs	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)
Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project - IDA	IDA	200,000,000	106,280,109
Baliyo Ghar (Housing Reconstruction Technical Assistance Program)	USAID	10,300,000	4,300,000
Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects (TPIS-ERP)	JICA	4,243,736	1,071,838
Capacity Strengthening of NRA for Resilient Reconstruction	UNDP	500,000	500,000
Green Homes- promoting sustainable housing in Nepal	EU	1,175,056	17,577

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The World Bank Group is the lead provider supporting 80% of commitment to this sector, followed by China and USAID. Earthquake Housing Reconstruction had the highest amount from the perspective of commitment as well as disbursement in FY 2016-17 followed by Baliyo Ghar Program. This sector mobilized US\$ 112.16 million as compared to US\$ 34.74 million in the previous year. Considering the trend of disbursement in this sector over the years, the volume of disbursement has significantly increased since FY 2014-15.

Chart 24(f): Trend of Disbursement in Housing Sector, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17

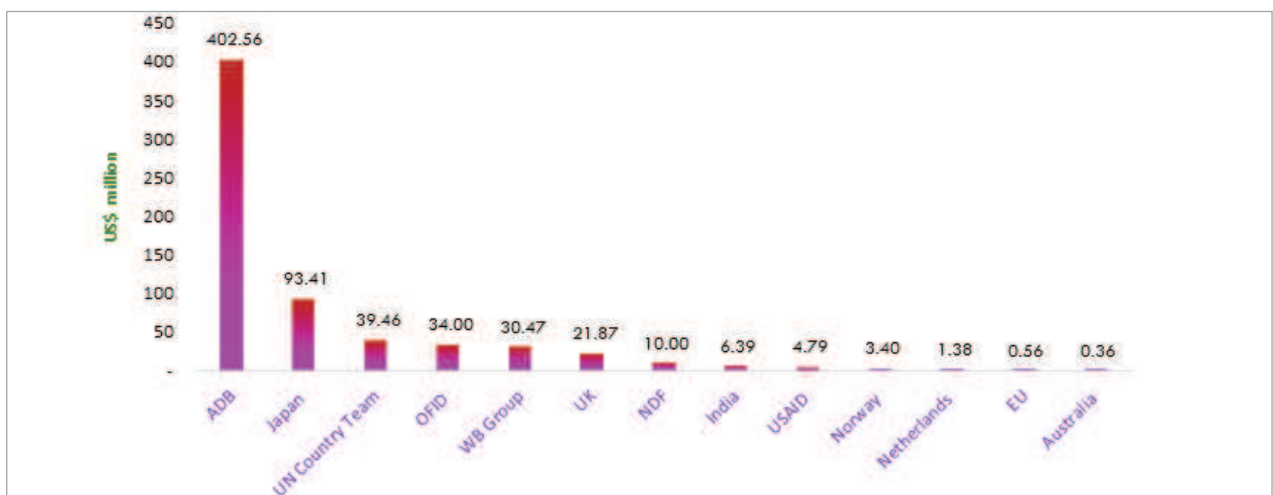


Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

There was a three-fold increase in disbursement over the previous year. Almost 95% of the disbursement in this sector was made through the Government's budgetary mechanism whereas only 5% was delivered through the off-budget mechanism. Of the disbursement made in FY 2016-17, 95% consisted of loans, 4% grants, and 1% technical assistance. The total disbursement in this sector during the above seven year's period reached to US\$ 147.65 million. On the commitment side, 80% is in the form of loans, 18% grants and 2% as technical assistance.

4.4 Drinking Water Sector Profile

Chart 25(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects (US\$ 648.65 million)



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Chart 25(b): Type of Aid-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

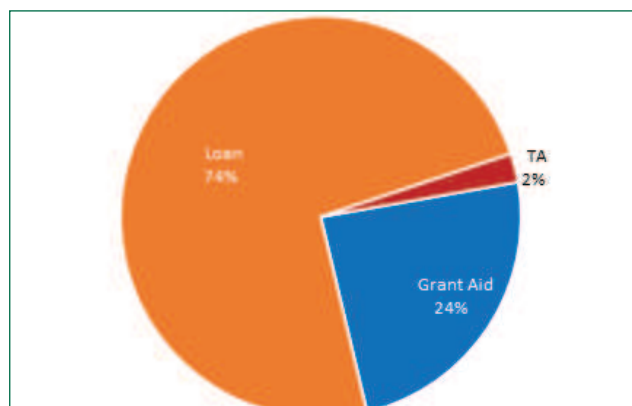


Chart 25(c): Aid Modalities-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

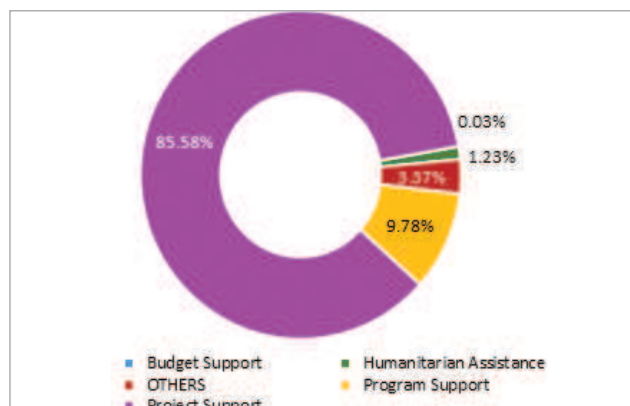


Chart 25(d): Composition of On/Off Budget Disbursement

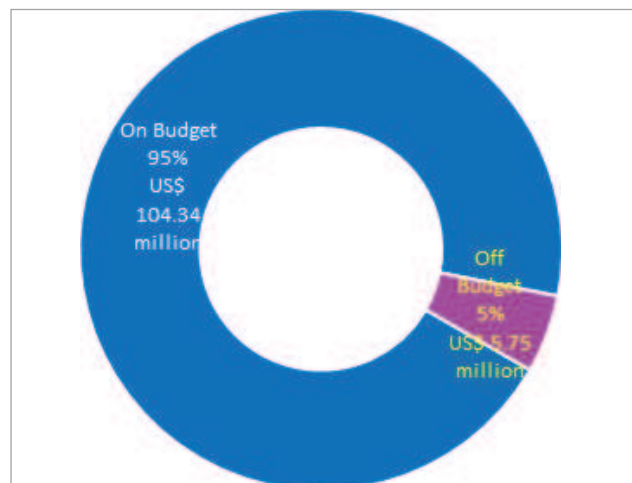
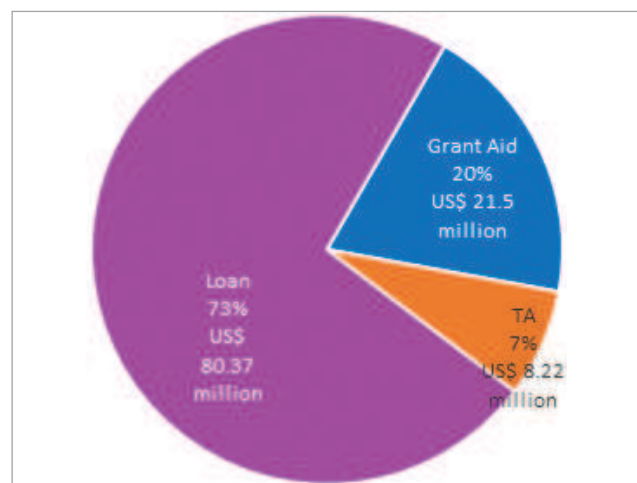


Chart 25(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Table 12: Five Largest Disbursing Projects in the Drinking Water Sector, FY 2016-17

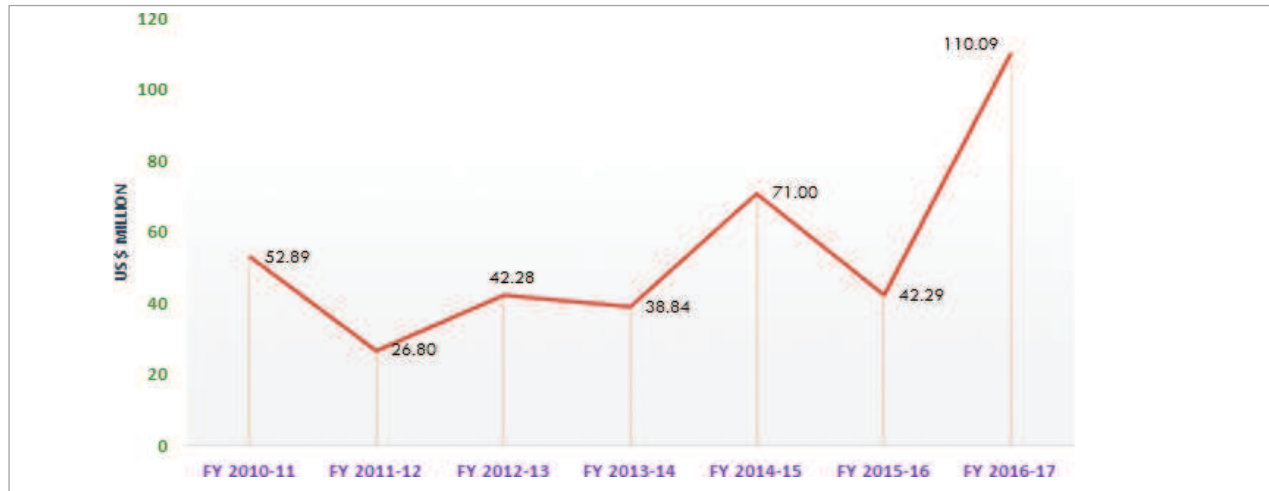
Project Name	DP(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)
Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project	ADB	170,000,000	38,198,560
Melamchi Drinking Water Project	ADB, JICA, NDF, OFID	208,000,000	29,337,486
Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	ADB, OFID	60,221,000	12,835,611
District Water and Sanitation System	UNICEF	28,455,712	11,957,986
WASH in Earthquake Emergency	UNICEF	7,439,884	7,439,884

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project is the largest project with respect to disbursement in this sector whereas the Melamchi Drinking Water Project is the largest project with respect to commitment

made in this sector. The ADB is the largest development partner in FY 2016-17 with respect to disbursement and also constitutes almost 63% of the total commitment made so far for this sector. There are however ups and downs in the scale of disbursement over the years in this sector. It took significant leap upward in FY 2016-17.

Chart 25(f): Trend of Disbursement in Drinking Water Sector, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17

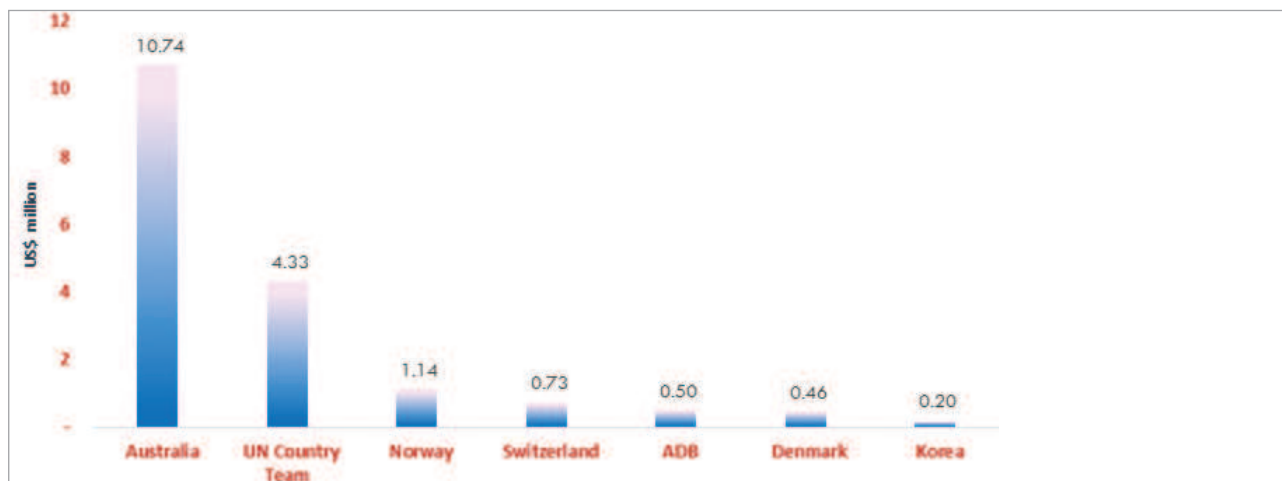


Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

There has been a sharp rise in the volume of disbursement from US\$ 42.28 million in FY 2015-16 to US\$ 110.09 million in this sector in FY 2016-17. About 95% of the disbursement was made through the Government's budgetary system. The share of loans was 73%, grants 20% and technical assistance 7% out of the disbursement made. The total disbursement in this sector during the above seven year's period reached to US\$ 384.19 million. Of the total commitment, loans represent 74%, grants 24% and technical assistance comprises only about 2% in this sector.

4.5 Policy and Strategic Sector Profile

Chart 26(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects (US\$ 18.11 million)



*Total commitment figure here excludes the World Bank commitment of 100 million for Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit as this project is completed

Chart 26(b): Type of Aid-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

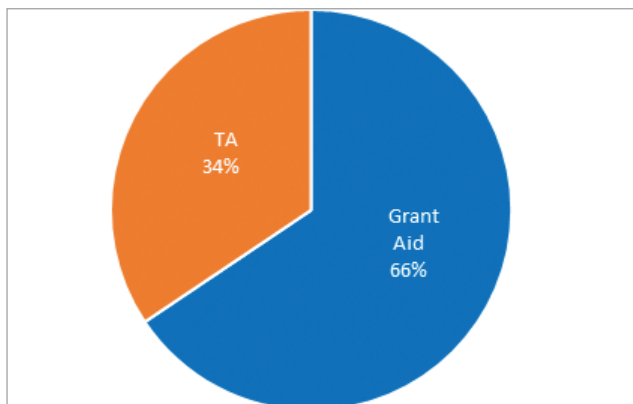


Chart 26(c): Aid Modalities-Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

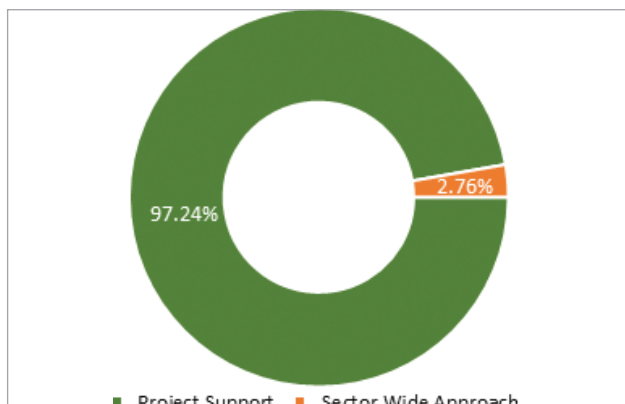


Chart 26(d): Composition of On/Off Budget Disbursement

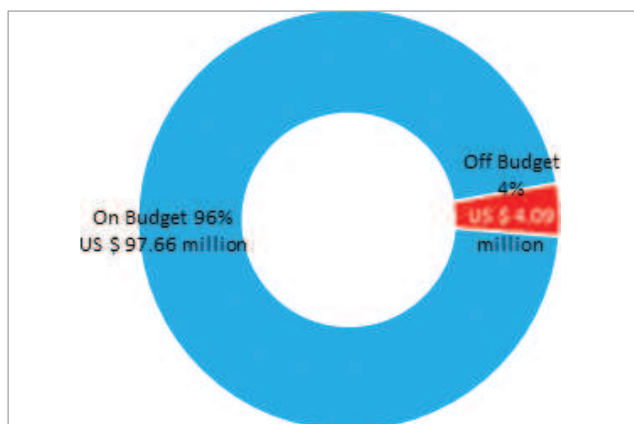
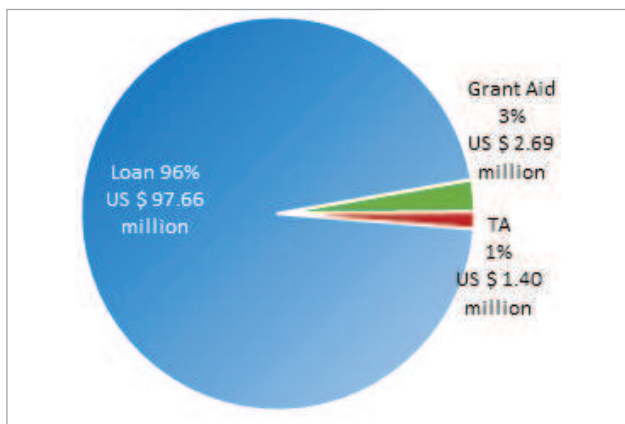


Chart 26(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Table 13: Five Largest Disbursing Projects in the Policy and Strategic Sector, FY 2016-17

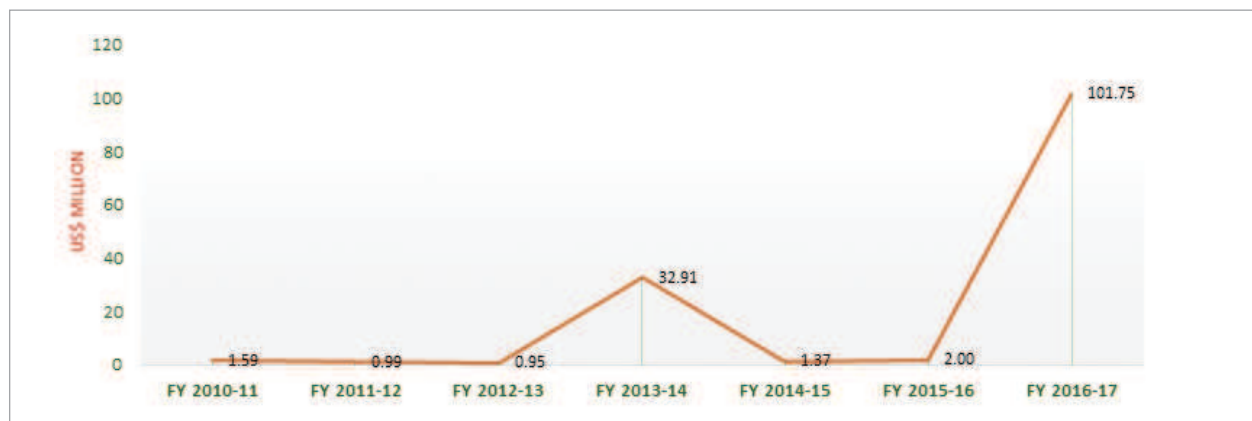
Project Name	Donor(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursement (US\$)
Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit	IDA	100,000,000	97,661,686
Subnational Governance Program for Nepal	Australia	10,738,318	2,687,572
Institutional Budget Nepal Country Office	UNWOMEN	3,969,257	846,414
Nepal Human Right Commissions Strategic Plan Support Project	Denmark, SDC, UNDP	1,246,489	412,271
Strengthening Sub-national Public Management	ADB	500,000	93,735

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

From the perspective of commitment to on-going projects as shown in the chart below, Australia seems to be the lead development partner in this sector followed by UN Country Team and Norway among others. On the other hand, the Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit though completed received the largest disbursed amount and remained the top project with respect to disbursement in this sector during

FY 2016/17. As the commitment figures were drawn only for the ongoing projects, there was some gaps seen in the part of development partners as Australia seen highest in commitment and the World Bank Group highest in disbursement because it disbursed the highest amount in FY 2016/17 for the Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit completed.

Chart 26(f): Trend of Disbursement in Policy and Strategic Sector, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

There has been substantial rise in disbursement from US\$ 2.00 million in FY 2015-16 to US\$ 101.75 million in FY 2016-17. Almost 96% of disbursement was channeled through the Government's budgetary system. Grant commitments constitute 66% and technical assistance comprises 34% of the total commitments in this sector. There is no commitment of loans in this sector.

According to the data presented in the charts, this sector did not mobilize significant amounts of foreign assistance over the first six years but has shown dramatic increase in FY 2016-17. This was due to the disbursement of over US\$ 97 million to the IDA-funded Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit which is already completed. The total disbursement in this sector during the above seven year's period reached to US\$ 141.57 million.

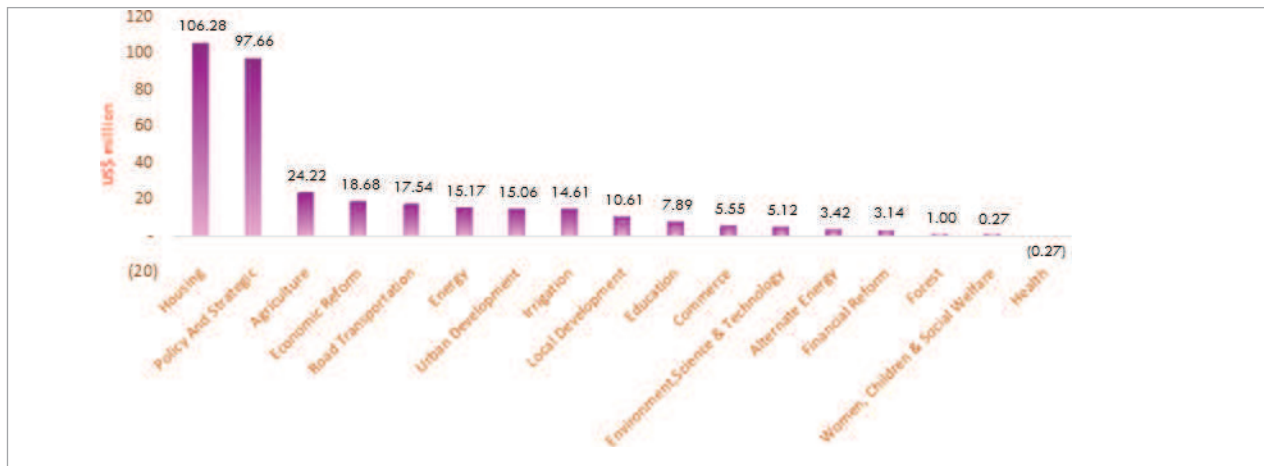
CHAPTER

5

PROFILES OF FIVE HIGHEST-DISBURSING DPs

5.1 World Bank Group

Chart 27(a): Total Disbursements in FY 2016 - 17 (US\$ 345.96 million)



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

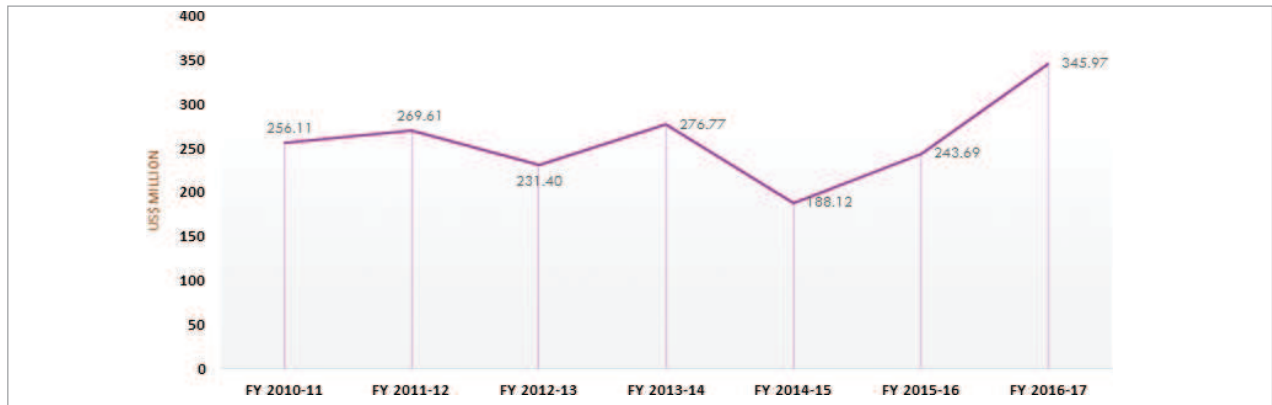
Table 14: Five Largest Disbursing Projects of the World Bank Group, FY 2016-17

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2016-17 (US\$)
Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project - IDA	Housing	200,000,000	106,280,109
Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit	Policy and Strategic	100,000,000	97,661,686
Poverty Alleviation Fund II	Economic Reform	323,485,516	17,351,021
Rural water supply and sanitation improvement project (RWSSIP)	Urban Development	71,898,459	13,851,276
Nepal Bridges Improvement and Maintenance Programme	Road Transportation	60,000,000	13,450,495

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The World Bank Group was the largest development partner in terms of disbursement volume in FY 2016-17, with disbursement of US\$ 345.96 million (24.8% of the total disbursement). Of this total, 97% was channeled through the country’s budgetary system. This disbursement is an increment of 41% over the previous year’s disbursed amount of US\$ 243.69 million in FY 2015-16. Looking at the World Bank Group’s disbursement over the last seven years, the disbursement amount has been increasing steadily since FY 2014-15.

Chart 27(b): Trend of disbursement by World Bank Group, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17

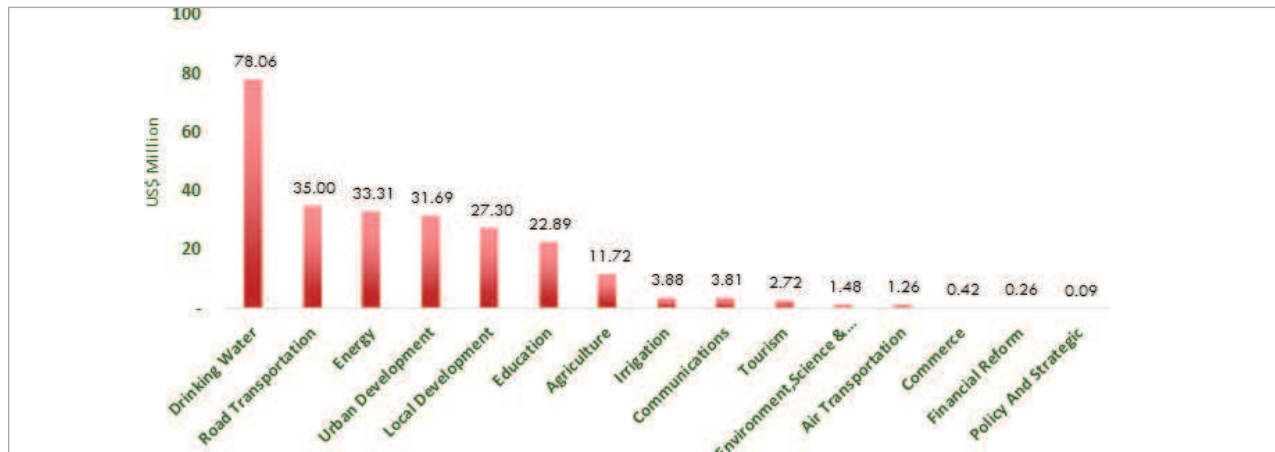


Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

From the World Bank Group, in FY 2016-17 the housing sector received US\$ 106.28 million, followed by Policy Strategic (US\$ 97.66 million) and Agriculture Development (US\$ 24.22 million), among others. Among the largest disbursing projects funded through the World Bank Group in FY 2016-17 were the Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project, Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit, and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project and Nepal Bridges Improvement and Maintenance Program. The Poverty Alleviation Fund II project remained the top project among the World Bank Group funded projects with respect to commitment. The total disbursement made by the World Bank Group during the above seven year’s period reached to US\$ 1811.68 million.

5.2 Asian Development Bank

Chart 28(a): Total Disbursements in FY 2016 - 17 (US\$ 253.89 million)



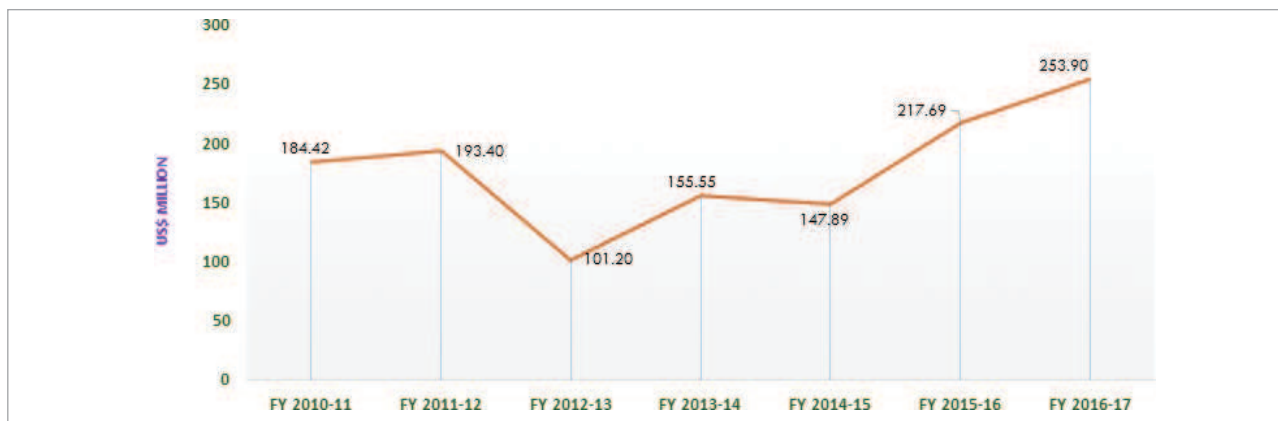
Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Table 15: Five Largest Disbursing Projects of the Asian Development Bank, FY 2016-17

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2016-17 (US\$)
Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project	Drinking water	170,000,000	38,198,560
South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project (SASEC)	Energy	1,300,000,000	23,301,178
Melamchi Drinking Water Project	Drinking water	137,000,000	22,875,015
The School Sector Development Program(SSDP)	Education	120,500,000	15,000,000
Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project	Education, Local Development, Road Transportation, Urban Development	219,309,234	14,481,667

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The ADB remained the second largest development partner (18.2% of the total) with respect to volume of disbursement (US\$ 253.89 million) in FY 2016-17. Of this, 94% of assistance was provided through the country's budgetary system. The contribution of the ADB over the years has been steadily increasing since FY 2014-15. The total disbursement made by the ADB during the above seven year's period reached to US\$ 1254.06 million.

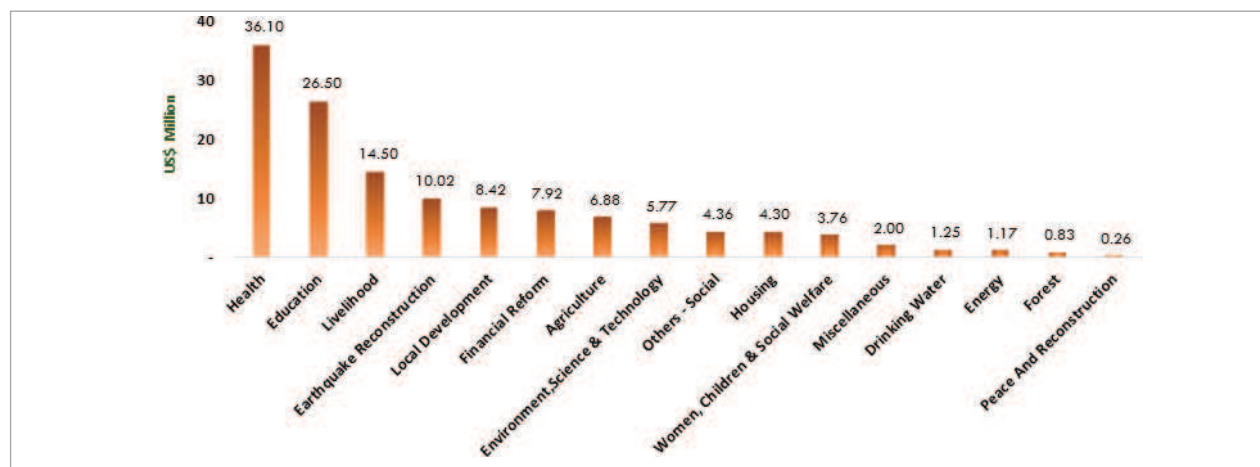
Chart 28(b): Trend of disbursement by Asian Development Bank, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

ADB has made significant contributions to a number of sectors, including Drinking Water, Road Transportation, Energy, Urban Development, Local Development and Education, among others. The largest disbursing projects funded by ADB include the Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project, South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project, Melamchi Drinking Water Project, The School Sector Development Program, Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project and Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project among others. With respect to commitment of ADB-funded projects, South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project is the largest project.

5.3 United States Agency for International Development

Chart 29(a): Total Disbursements in FY 2016 - 17 (US\$ 134.05 million)



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

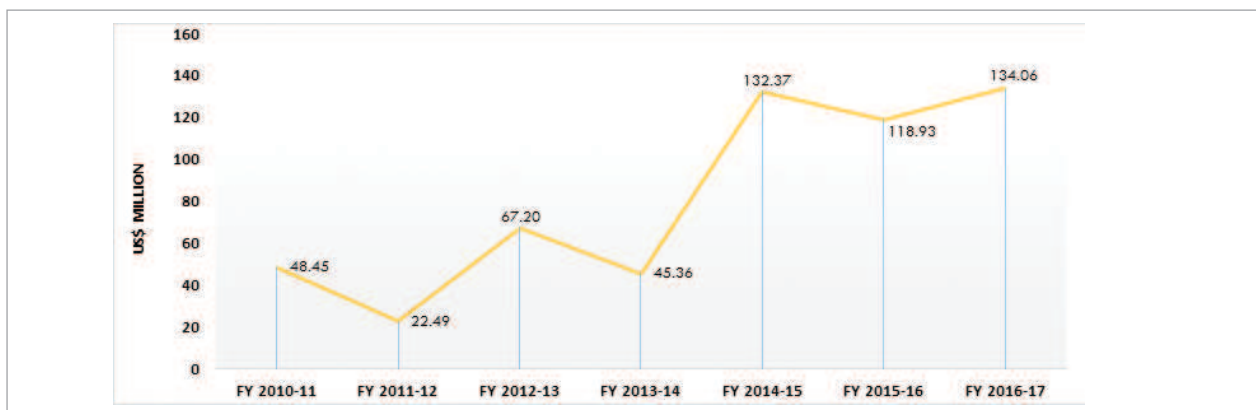
Table 16: Five Largest Disbursing Projects of USAID, FY 2016-17

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2016-17 (US\$)
Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security(SABAL)	Livelihood	59,000,000	14,500,001
Suaahara II	Health	63,254,184	14,251,709
National Early Grade Reading Program (NEGRP)	Education	53,870,553	11,042,229
Contribution to the Nepal Earthquake	Education	10,000,000	10,000,000
Nepal Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (Nepal HC3)	Health	10,000,000	9,115,308

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Among the bilateral development partners, USAID was the highest-disbursing in FY 2016-17. It disbursed US\$ 134.05 million (9.6% of the total disbursement). Since FY 2013-14, the contribution of USAID has significantly increased in volume. The total disbursement made by the USAID during the above seven year's period reached to US\$ 568.86 million.

Chart 29(b): Trend of disbursement by USAID, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17

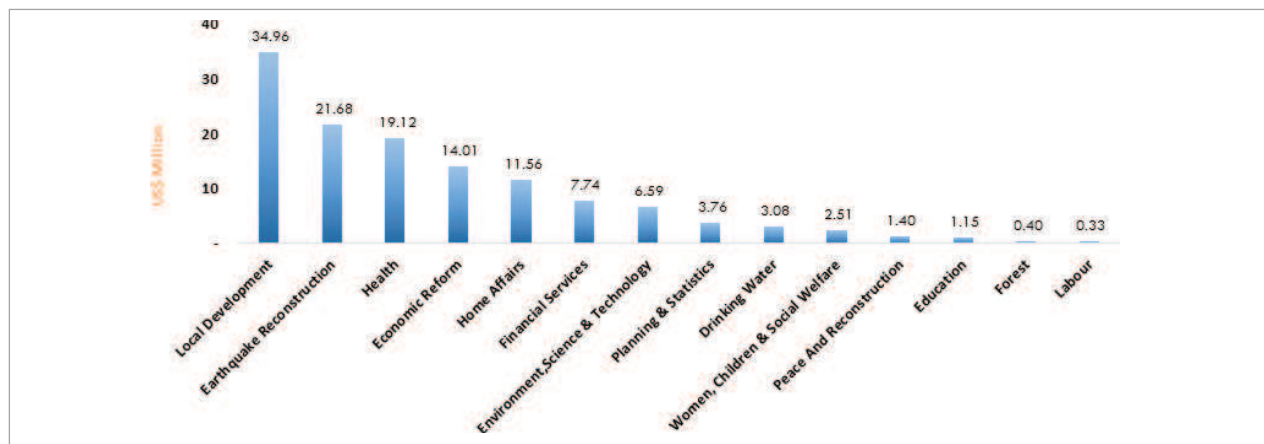


Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The health sector received the largest disbursement from USAID in FY 2016-17. The largest disbursing projects funded through USAID in FY 2016-17 were Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security, Suaahara II, National Early Grade Reading Program, Contribution to the ADB’s Nepal Earthquake, Nepal Health Communication Capacity Collaborative, and Nepal Reconstruction Engineering Services Program, among others.

5.4 United Kingdom

Chart 30(a): Total Disbursements in FY 2016 - 17 (US\$ 128.31 million)



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Table 17: Five Largest Disbursing Projects of the United Kingdom, FY 2016-17

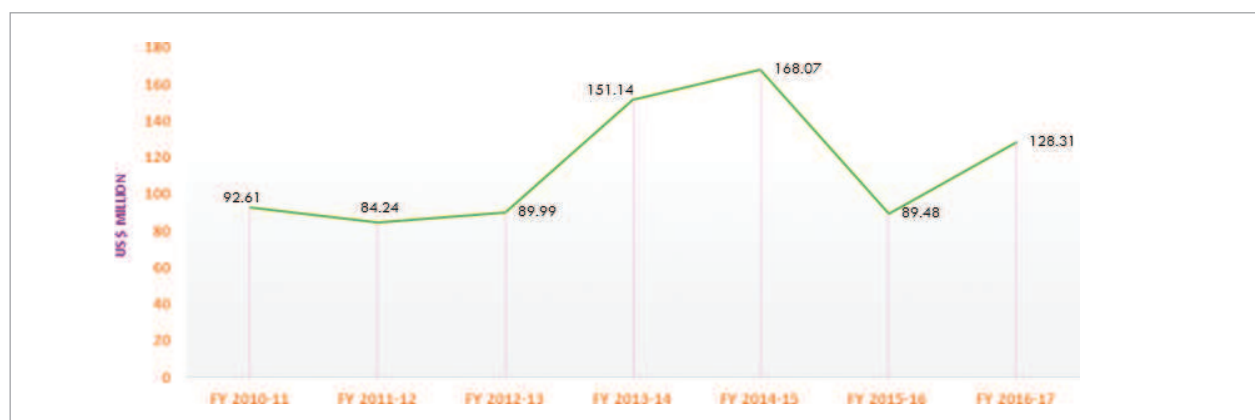
Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2016-17 (US\$)
Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	Earthquake Reconstruction	93,853,973	21,675,534
Local Governance and Community Development Programme, Phase II (LGCDP II)	Local Development	80,901,263	20,659,473
Nepal Health Sector Programme, Phase III	Health	110,016,239	14,148,254

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2016-17 (US\$)
Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IP-SSJ)	Home Affairs, Women, Children & Social Welfare	79,267,278	13,932,073
Rural Access Programme, Phase III	Local Development		12,020,899

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The United Kingdom continued as one of Nepal's largest-disbursing partners in FY 2016-17, disbursing US\$ 128.31 million (about 9.2% of the total disbursement). Over the past seven years, the UK has disbursed close to, or above, US\$ 100 million every year. The total disbursement made by the United Kingdom during the above seven year's period reached to US\$ 803.84 million.

Chart 30(b): Trend of disbursement by the United Kingdom, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17

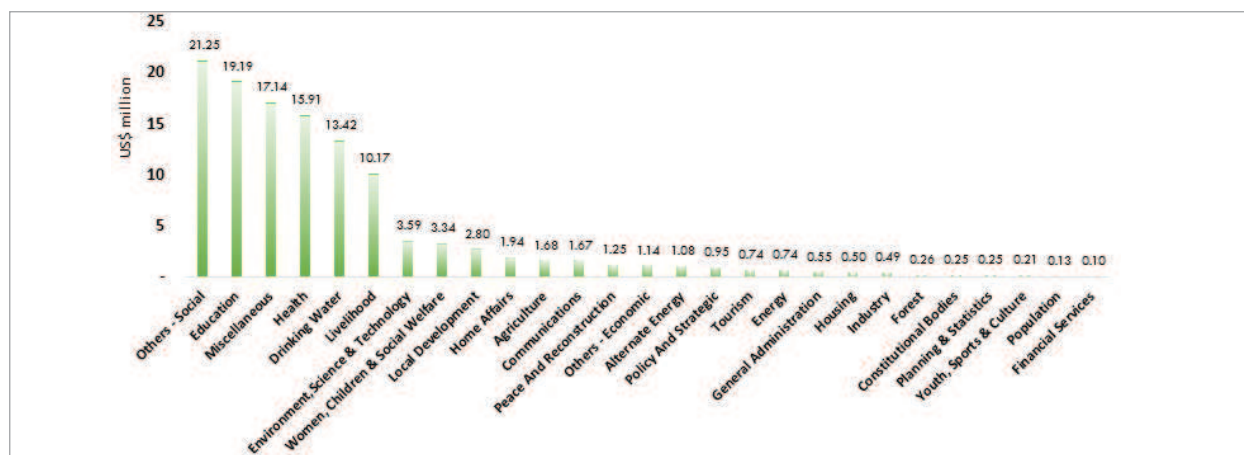


Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The disbursement by the UK in FY 2016-17 increased by an increment of about 43% over the previous year's disbursement of US\$ 89.47 million in FY 2015-16. This disbursement made a significant contribution to a number of sectors, including Local Development, Earthquake Reconstruction, Health, and Economic Reform, among others. The largest disbursing projects funded by the UK were Post Earthquake Reconstruction Program in Nepal, Local Governance and Community Development Program Phase II, Nepal Health Sector Program Phase III, Integrated Program for Strengthening Security and Justice, and Rural Access Program Phase III, among others. Nepal Health Sector Program Phase II is the largest project with respect to funding commitments by the UK.

5.5 United Nations Country Team

Chart 31(a): Total Disbursements in FY 2016 - 17 (US\$ 120.73 million)



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

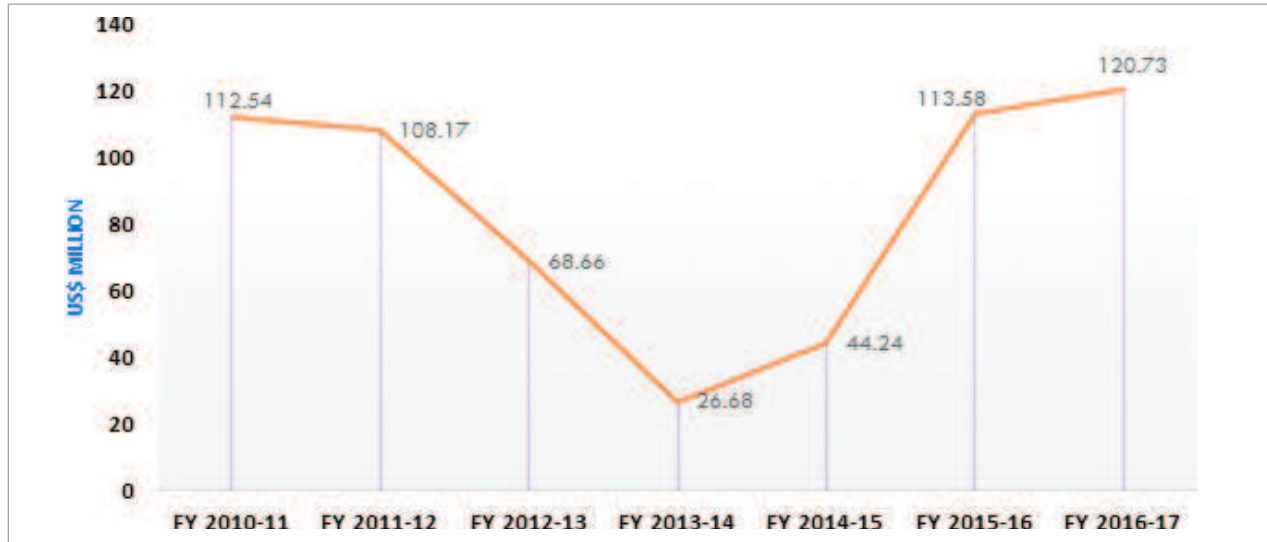
Table 18: Five Largest Disbursing Projects of the UN Country Team, FY 2016-17

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2016-17 (US\$)
Country Programme[WFP]	Education, Health, Livelihood		31,338,268
Earthquake Emergency Social Policy and Economic Analysis[UNICEF]	Others - Social	14,560,000	18,503,908
Earthquake Emergency Response – Education[UNICEF]	Miscellaneous	30,136,229	13,225,048
WASH in Earthquake Emergency[UNICEF]	Drinking Water	7,439,884	7,439,884
District Water and Sanitation System[UNICEF]	Drinking Water	14,227,856	5,978,993

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

The UN Country Team was one of the largest multilateral agencies to extend development cooperation to Nepal with respect to disbursement volume in FY 2016-17. The UN disbursed US\$ 120.72 million (8.7% of the total) in FY 2016-17. This represented an increase of about 6% over the previous year's disbursement amount of US\$ 113.57 million in FY 2015-16. Over the seven years of disbursement data available, the UN Country Team has disbursed over US\$ 100 million in four of the seven years, with its highest disbursement in the most recent fiscal year, in the amount of over US\$ 120 million. The total disbursement made by the UN Country Team during the above seven year's period reached to US\$ 594.6 million.

Chart 31(b): Trend of disbursement by UN Country Team, FY 2010-11 to FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

WFP's Country Programme, followed by four UNICEF projects- Earthquake Emergency Social Policy and Economic Analysis, Earthquake Emergency Response, WASH in Earthquake Emergency, and District Water and Sanitation System- were the projects that disbursed the highest amounts in FY 2016-17. It is important to point out that the UN Country Team includes a number of UN agencies working in Nepal. Details of UN Country Team support can be found in Annex 6.

CHAPTER

6

PLEDGING, COMMITMENT & DISBURSEMENT FOR POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION

The international community and development partners collectively pledged US\$ 4.1 billion for post-earthquake reconstruction, recovery and rebuilding at the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction (ICNR)¹⁹ which was held in Kathmandu on 25th June 2015.

Table 19: Pledging vs Commitment Vs Disbursement

US\$ in Million

DPs	Pledge ²⁰	Commitment ²¹	Pledging vs Commitment Percentage	Disbursement in FY 2015-16	Disbursement in FY 2016-17	Total Disbursement	Commitment vs Disbursement Percentage
ADB	600	215	36%	18.43	14.98	33.41	16%
Australia	4.64	-	0%	4.77	0.00	4.77	N/A
Austria	1.20	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	0.50	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Canada	10.50	-	0%	-	-	-	-
China	766.93	766.93	100%	10.67	-	10.67	1%
EU	117.48	118.37	101%	6.68	57.95	64.63	55%
Finland	2.24	1.12	50%	-	0.42	0.42	37%
Germany	33.57	34	101%	-	3.97	3.97	12%
IMF	50	50	100%	-	-	-	-
India	1400	1000	71%	-	-	-	-
Japan	260	247.07	95%	10.35	55.77	66.12	27%
Netherlands	26	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Norway	15.97	-	0%	2.18	1.81	3.99	N/A

¹⁹ DCR 2014-15. MoF Nepal

²⁰ Pledges made during ICNR 2015

²¹ Commitment made up to 20 February, 2017

DPs	Pledge ²⁰	Commitment ²¹	Pledging vs Commitment Percentage	Disbursement in FY 2015-16	Disbursement in FY 2016-17	Total Disbursement	Commitment vs Disbursement Percentage
Pakistan	1		0%				
Republic of Korea	10	8.40	84%	5.70	1.51	7.21	86%
Saudi Fund	30	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2.50	-	0%	-	-	-	-
Sweden	10		0%				
Switzerland	25	-	0%	7.72	2.61	10.33	N/A
Turkey	2		0%	-	-	-	-
UK (DFID)	110	165.50	150%	9.96	25.23	35.18	21%
USA	130	159.82	123%	14.38	23.66	38.04	24%
WB	500	300.00	60%	63.61	137.48	201.09	67%
Grand Total	4109.52	3066.21	75%	154.43	325.39	479.83	16%

Out of the total pledged amount of US\$ 4.1 billion, about 75% (US\$ 3.06 billion) has been committed through agreements with the Government of Nepal by various development partners as of February 2017. China, ADB and the World Bank were the largest contributors in terms of amounts pledged for post-earthquake reconstruction. India, China, Japan, USA, UK, Germany, Korea, the World Bank, and the EU have translated more than 50% of their respective pledged amounts into commitments. China, EU, Germany, IMF, USA and UK have made commitments equal to or more than their pledged amounts. The Government is making significant effort to materialize the remaining pledged amounts into commitments with the concerned DPs.

The disbursement made by the above DPs during FY 2016-17 is reported to have been US\$ 325.39 million. It reached to US\$ 479.82 million including US\$ 154.44 million disbursed during FY 2015-16. The percentage of disbursement against the commitment remained 16% only. It is also to be noted that there are other international agencies which are disbursing funds for reconstruction although they did not make pledges at the 2015 International Conference. The total disbursement towards reconstruction in FY 2016-17 becomes US\$ 390.72 million based on data reported in the AMP, including both pledging and non-pledging DPs. Detailed information on funds disbursed in support of earthquake reconstruction by DPs during FY 2016-17 is shown in Annex 13.

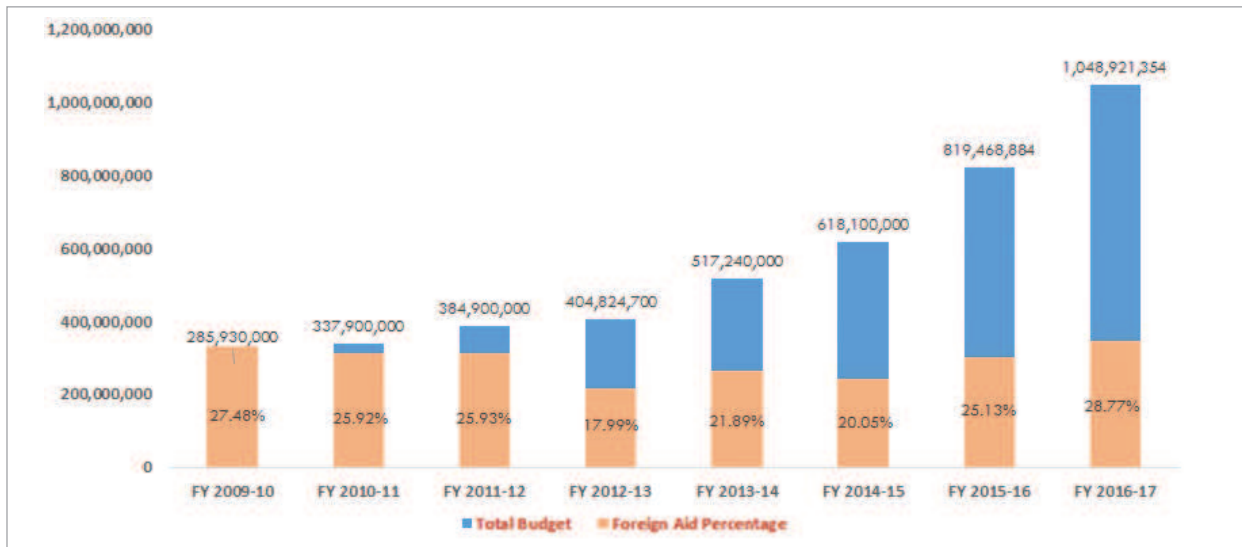
CHAPTER

7

TREND OF ANNUAL EXPENDITURE vs ANNUAL BUDGET

When considering trends in the share of foreign aid in the Government's total annual budget allocation, it is found that the contribution of foreign aid has not exceeded 29% of the total budget, as shown in Chart 32. The share of foreign aid in the annual budget appears to have been steadily rising after FY 2015-16 due to the allocation of a substantial amount for earthquake reconstruction. There is no fixed trend of aid allocation in the total national budget from one year to the next, with the proportion of foreign aid in the budget fluctuating between about 18% to nearly 29% over an eight-year period. It is very important to note that the positive growth in the mobilization of domestic resources has meant that even as the volume of foreign aid in the budget has increased, its share of the total has remained below 30%.

Chart 32: Share of Foreign Aid in Total Budget (in Rs.'000), FY 2009-10 to FY 2016-17

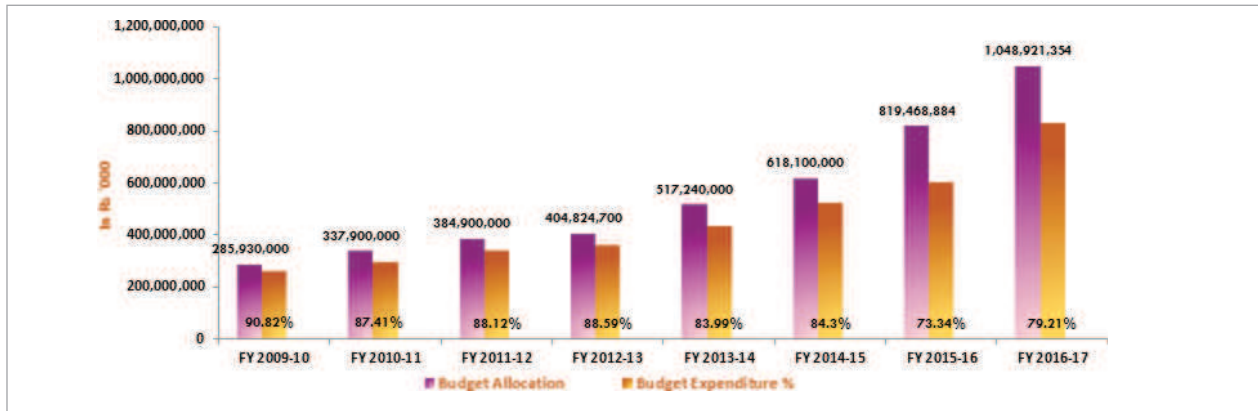


Sources: Economic Survey: FYs 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16; Budget Speech: FYs 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17; FMIS

On the other hand, Chart 33 below presents the trends of the Government's total annual budget allocation and expenditure (including the aid component of the budget) over the last eight fiscal years (FY 2009-10 to FY 2016-17) shows that over 70% of the budget has been spent each year, and in most years included in the review period, over 80% of the budget was spent. In FY 2009-10, budget expenditure was 90.82% and the amount spent reached Rs. 259.6 billion against the total budget of Rs. 285.9 billion. The percentage of expenditure was only 73.34% during FY 2015-16, the lowest during the review period. The cause of this low level of expenditure was due largely to the April 2015 earthquake and the subsequent transportation bottlenecks experienced in FY 2015-16. However, expenditure rose to 79.21% in FY 2016-17. The budget allocation as well as the

expenditure volume has significantly increased over the period of FY 2009-10 to FY 2016-17. In real terms, although annual expenditure has not reached the target each year, the percentage of overall expenditure against allocation presents positively as compared to the expenditure level when considering the aid component only.

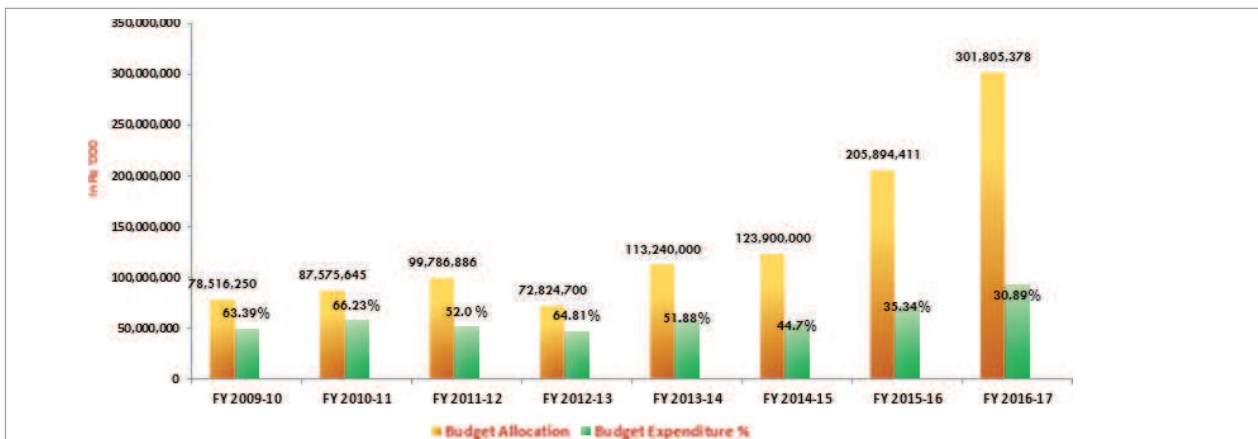
Chart 33: Comparison of Budget Allocation and Expenditure, FY 2009-10 to FY 2016-17



Sources: Economic Survey: FYs 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16; Budget Speech: FYs 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17; FMIS

When we look specifically at the aid component of the national budget allocation and expenditure, as shown in Chart 34, the percentage-wise expenditure of foreign aid in the national budget has not increased over the years. The situation is not encouraging compared to the total combined budget with the government source and foreign aid. The figure below shows that the total aid spent in FY 2009-10 was Rs. 49.7 billion against Rs. 78.5 billion allocated, a 63.39% expenditure. In the most recent fiscal year, FY 2016-17, expenditure was recorded at Rs. 93 billion against an allocation of Rs. 302 billion, representing only 30.89% expenditure. This was the lowest expenditure level of the aid component recorded over the review period of FY 2009-10 to FY 2016-17. A major cause of this low expenditure may be attributed to the poor progress related to earthquake reconstruction activities.

Chart 34: Budget Allocation and Expenditure of Foreign Assistance, FY 2009-10 to FY 2016-17



Sources: Economic Survey: FYs 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16; Budget Speech: FYs 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17; FMIS

From the above analysis, we find that the volume of aid allocation in the Government budget is increasing every year but the expenditure has not shown satisfactory progress, and indeed is declining percentage-wise as an overall trend. The reasons behind this could be partially due to incomplete reporting of direct payments,

the low pace of development, and low levels of capital expenditure. However, low level of expenditure each year would indicate that either the budget is estimated without considering the capacity of the implementing agencies or more reforms are required to improve implementation processes.

Likewise, this may be due to the over-estimation of the budget while preparing the annual budget, as well as to other underlying issues contributing to overall low capacity to spend as planned. The recently completed Nepal Development Finance Assessment looked in the issue of low capital expenditure of foreign aid-funded projects, particularly from the perspective of how this has resulted in low absorptive capacity, which prevents the Government from attracting much-needed additional finance. Moreover, it is a matter of further study as to why the budget allocation is swelling despite low levels of expenditure experienced each year. It is equally important that we need to redouble our efforts in the implementation of development projects to improve the present sluggish capital expenditure level in the coming years. It is anticipated that the overall expenditure including the aid component will speed up in the coming years. There are also some positive steps taken by the Government to make earlier budget announcements since FY 2016-17, in an effort to further facilitate timely capital expenditure.

CHAPTER

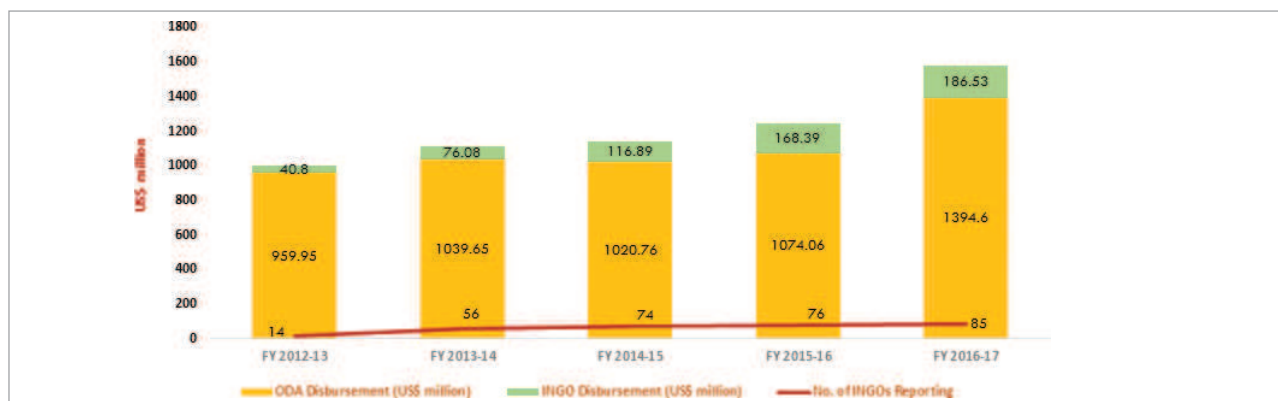
8

INGO AID DISBURSEMENT IN FY 2016-17

The Government's efforts to capture INGOs' development assistance contribution through the AMP are a relatively new process. However, the level of INGO involvement in the reporting of aid information in the AMP is very encouraging, and very helpful towards having a more complete picture of the overall volume and nature of assistance being extended by international partners to Nepal.

The volume of aid disbursement from INGOs' core funding²² has increased from US\$ 168.39 million in FY 2015-16 to US\$ 186.53 million in FY 2016-17. The overall contribution made through INGOs has been encouraging over the years. INGOs make a significant contribution in many sectors and areas of support, including service delivery, advocacy, awareness raising, humanitarian assistance, and strengthening voice and accountability mechanisms, among others. The number of INGOs reporting to the AMP system has also been increasing over the years. The increased contribution is in part due to the INGO engagement after the 2015 April earthquake in the country. INGOs are found to be engaged in almost all districts of the country; INGO disbursement consists of grant assistance. A recently completed Development Finance Assessment (DFA) for Nepal²² had some findings and recommendations which are relevant to the role of INGOs as development cooperation partners in Nepal. Specifically, in reference to the well-recognized challenge that the Government faces in executing planned expenditure of available ODA through projects implemented by public sector agencies, the DFA recommended further expansion of partnerships with non-state actors (I/NGOs, private sector, development partners) to deliver public services and programs. With the transition to federal structures and the service delivery and other mandates assigned to newly-elected local governments, they may wish to look at opportunities for partnerships with I/NGOs, but with careful attention to the track record and capacity of these organizations. In the case of INGOs implementing programs in a given sub-national constituency, based on a recently-passed bill in Parliament, it is required that INGOs coordinate with local governments.

Chart 35: INGO and ODA Disbursement Volume Trends, FY 2012-13 to FY 2016-17

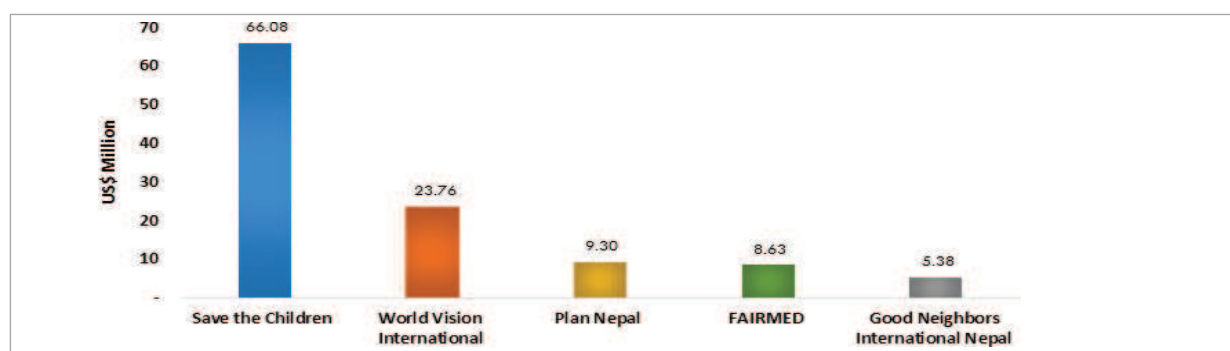


22 Further details can be found in Annexes 9, 10, and 11. INGO core funding includes only those funds received from donors outside of Nepal

Chart 35 above, shows the trends in disbursement volume of INGO aid in relation to ODA, since FY 2012-13, which was the first year in which INGO disbursement was recorded in the AMP. It is important to highlight that the volume of INGO disbursement increases as the number of INGOs reporting to the AMP increases; based on the level of detail available in Chart 35, it is not possible to draw conclusions about whether the increase in disbursement is due to some INGOs disbursing more, or just due to more INGOs reporting.

As shown in Chart 36, in FY 2016-17, Save the Children was the INGO with the highest disbursement volume, as it disbursed US\$ 66.08 million through 87 projects. This was followed by World Vision International with disbursement of US\$ 23.76 million, Plan Nepal with US\$ 9.30 million, FAIRMED with US\$ 8.63 million and Good Neighbors International Nepal with US\$ 5.38 million. In the previous fiscal year, FY 2015-16, Oxfam was the highest-disbursing INGO in terms of volume. It is important to note that the disbursement figures reflected in this chapter cover only the funds provided by the donor’s headquarters, and not funds contributed by resident donors in Nepal. The funds disbursed to INGOs by resident donors in Nepal are already counted under the ODA disbursement that is discussed in the preceding chapters.

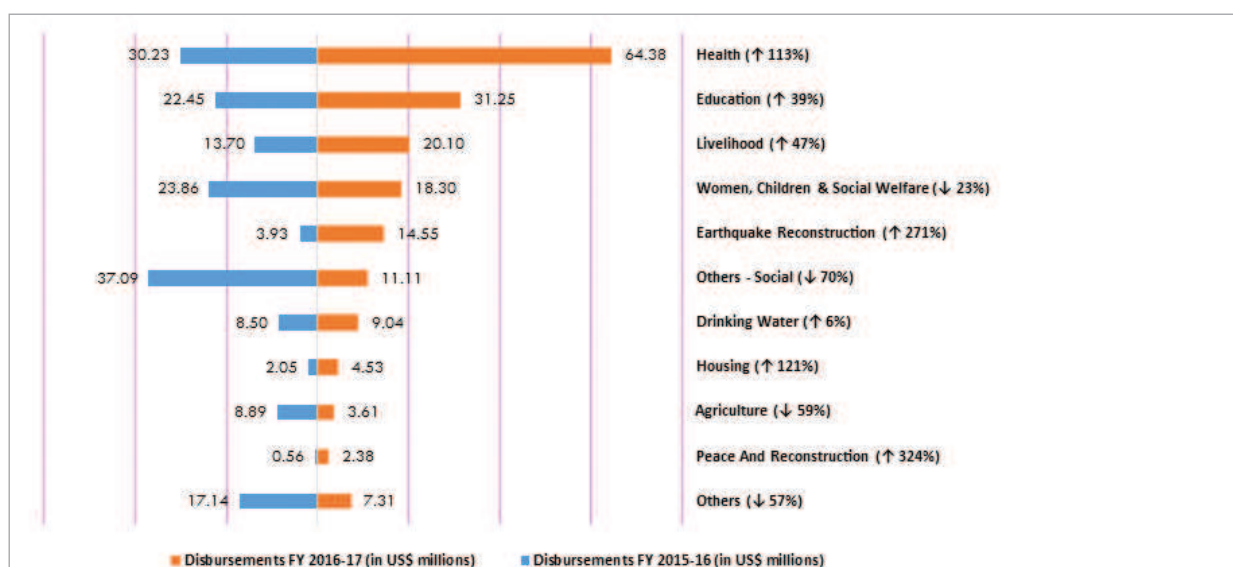
Chart 36: Five Highest-Disbursing INGOs, FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Looking at the contribution by sector in FY 2016-17, INGO disbursement was US\$ 64.38 million to the health sector, followed by US\$ 31.25 million to education, US\$ 20.10 million to the livelihoods sector, US\$ 18.30 million to women, children and social welfare, and US\$ 14.55 million to earthquake reconstruction. INGOs are engaged in almost all sectors, although with fairly small disbursement volume in many sectors.

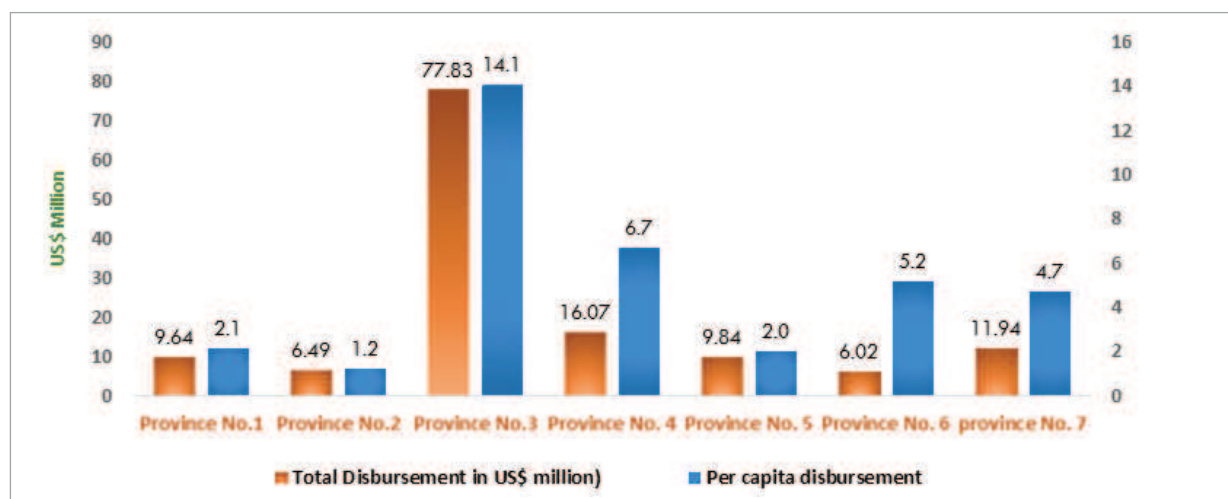
Chart 37: Change in Sector Distribution of Disbursement by INGOs in FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

From the provincial point of view, INGO engagement in Province No. 3 topped other provinces with disbursement of US\$ 77.83 million, followed by Province No. 4 with disbursement of US\$ 16.07 million, Province No. 7 with US\$ 11.94 million, Province No. 5 with disbursement of US\$ 9.84 million, and Province No. 1 with US\$ 9.64 million in disbursement in FY 2016-17.

Chart 38: INGO Disbursement by Province, FY 2016-17



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

From the point of view of INGO engagement by districts (Annex 11), Sindhupalchok has 56 projects, followed by Kathmandu (55), Kabhrepalanchok (46), Dhading (42), Lalitpur (41), and Nuwakot (39). With respect to disbursement, Sindhupalchok has US\$ 23.23 million (and is the district with the highest disbursed amount), followed by Gorkha with US\$ 9.30 million, Dhading with US\$ 8.95 million, Dolkha with US\$ 8.52 million, Nuwakot with US\$ 6.85 million, Kathmandu with US\$ 5.24 million, and Makwanpur with US\$ 5.26 million. The total aid amount mobilized in the country through INGOs reached approximately US\$ 333.99 million (US\$ 186.54 million in core funding received from donors outside Nepal and US\$ 147.45 million received through DPs located inside Nepal). This amount is at a similar level of last fiscal year. INGO engagement through the funding from resident donors in Nepal is separately highlighted in Annex 12.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO GENDER-RELATED GOALS IN NEPAL

CHAPTER

9

A significant and consistent development challenge facing Nepal is related to gender inequality and the empowerment of women. Nepal has acknowledged the importance of improving the situation of women and girls as interrelated to many other development goals, such as employment, economic prosperity, health, education, and other areas. Although Nepal has seen progress on gender-related development indicators, such as in the MDG era in which gender parity in primary and secondary school enrollment was achieved, significant challenges remain. The Government's SDG Baseline Report, released in mid-2017, points to the fact that in Nepal poverty is a gendered issue and falls disproportionately on women and girls.

Nepal's international development partners and the funding they provide make a significant contribution to the country's efforts to see improvements in this area. To better understand the degree to which ODA and INGO programs are mainstreaming gender, the Aid Management Platform includes a 'gender-marker' which classifies projects by considering the ratio of women benefiting from the project/program. Projects can be classified as 'directly supportive' (if the commitment of the project is more than 50% of the project budget), 'indirectly supportive' (20% to 50% of the project budget), or 'neutral' (less than 20% of the project budget). For the first time, preparation of this year's Development Cooperation Report has included an analysis of the gender marker data in the AMP and the findings are presented as follows. While the gender marker data in the AMP is incomplete (12.75% of ODA disbursement in FY 2016-17 was through projects that not complete the gender marker), it does provide some level of overview of the scenario with regards to international development assistance and gender mainstreaming in Nepal.

Gender is considered a cross-cutting issue which should be mainstreamed into various types of development initiatives. Therefore, getting an overall picture of the scale and nature of resources supporting gender work cannot be captured by only collecting data on projects and programs which have gender-related objectives as their primary goal, or which are being implemented by, or with, the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, for example. In fact, nodal agencies such as these, which have the responsibility for coordinating and monitoring work on gender across other agencies, may benefit from data such as that available through the AMP's gender marker, as it provides a more complete picture of the scale of gender mainstreaming taking place across projects, sectors, and ministries.

Table 20: ODA and Gender Marker Classification Data, FY 2016-17

Gender Marker/ No. of projects	On/Off Budget/ No. of projects	Disbursement	Totals
Directly Supportive (93)			264,897,706
	Off Budget (53)	61,714,110	
	On Budget (40)	203,183,597	

Gender Marker/ No. of projects	On/Off Budget/ No. of projects	Disbursement	Totals
Gender Marker Unallocated (154)			219,690,814
	Off Budget (133)	138,591,096	
	On Budget (21)	81,099,718	
Indirectly Supportive (83)			477,028,494
	Off Budget (37)	105,841,331	
	On Budget (46)	371,187,163	
Neutral (104)			432,806,225
	Off Budget (51)	75,851,672	
	On Budget (55)	356,954,554	
Total			1,394,600,868

The data extracted from the AMP's gender marker is presented in the figures here. At the headline level, findings show that ODA disbursement of over US\$ 741 million (53.2% of the total disbursement) made either a direct or indirect contribution to gender equality during FY 2016-17. Of this total, 18.99% (US\$ 264.9 million) was directly supportive, and 34.21% (US\$ 477.03 million) was indirectly supportive. The remainder was reported as 'neutral' with respect to gender or did not complete the gender marker in the AMP. To put the mainstreaming aspect into perspective, only US\$ 10.57 million of ODA disbursement reported "Women, Children, and Social Welfare" as the primary sector; projects disbursing about US\$ 22 million identified the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare as the primary counterpart ministry/agency (see Annex 7). This gives some sense of the scale of assistance which is mainstreaming gender across sectors, ministries, and projects which may not have gender equality as the primary focus but nonetheless have activities and financial assistance related to gender results. It is also observed that, of the total ODA either directly or indirectly supportive of gender, the vast majority is being channeled through the on-budget mechanism, US\$ 574.4 million (77.00%), with only US\$ 167.55 million (23%) being provided off-budget.

Table 21: Gender-Mainstreaming of ODA Disbursement by Development Partner, FY 2016-17

Development Partner	Directly Supportive	Indirectly Supportive	Neutral	Gender Marker Unallocated	Gender Mainstreamed Total (directly or indirectly supportive)	Total of Portfolio	Percentage Gender Mainstreamed
GAVI	244,614				244,614	244,614	100.00%
Saudi Fund		2,382,612			2,382,612	2,382,612	100.00%
United Kingdom	35,065,156	73,284,384	3,550,843	16,412,781	108,349,540	128,313,164	84.44%
Switzerland	19,829,722	8,081,319	3,675,321	3,355,068	27,911,040	34,941,429	79.88%
China		32,530,854	8,713,400		32,530,854	41,244,254	78.87%
OFID		7,921,827	206,866	3,248,336	7,921,827	11,377,029	69.63%
Japan	36,297,644	16,301,784	21,588,665	3,464,739	52,599,429	77,652,833	67.74%
Australia	3,431,837	8,171,701		6,956,313	11,603,538	18,559,851	62.52%
SAARC Dev. Fund	87,270		56,230		87,270	143,500	60.82%
Denmark	2,743,574			1,816,925	2,743,574	4,560,499	60.16%

Development Partner	Directly Supportive	Indirectly Supportive	Neutral	Gender Marker Unallocated	Gender Mainstreamed Total (directly or indirectly supportive)	Total of Portfolio	Percentage Gender Mainstreamed
World Bank Group	37,133,483	170,987,199	137,746,768	100,907	208,120,682	345,968,357	60.16%
UN Country Team	68,975,839	1,348,156	37,981,106	12,424,856	70,323,995	120,729,957	58.25%
ADB	32,018,056	110,009,527	88,016,650	23,853,858	142,027,583	253,898,091	55.94%
Finland	5,249,232		2,249,400	2,199,500	5,249,232	9,698,132	54.13%
USAID	17,538,898	33,284,786	39,319,308	43,913,606	50,823,684	134,056,598	37.91%
IFAD	750,004	3,276,234	7,533,750		4,026,238	11,559,988	34.83%
Korea		2,203,000	4,173,700	1,261,828	2,203,000	7,638,528	28.84%
Norway	1,188,052	4,413,031	11,704,946	3,012,886	5,601,083	20,318,915	27.57%
KFAED		150,296	498,852		150,296	649,148	23.15%
GFATM	217,119	27,767		1,475,651	244,885	1,720,536	14.23%
European Union	3,314,357	2,650,848	3,869,846	74,050,167	5,965,205	83,885,219	7.11%
Germany	990,480	3,169	1,921,279	22,143,392	993,649	25,058,320	3.97%
India			59,259,429			59,259,429	0.00%
NDF			739,865			739,865	0.00%
Total	265,075,336	477,028,494	432,806,225	219,690,814	742,103,829	1,394,600,868	

Analysis of the gender marker data is also illuminating from the perspective of development partners. Table 21 looks at the gender marker data by DP disbursement volume in FY 2016-17 and provides an interesting picture when considering gender from the perspective of mainstreaming, namely that many DPs are mainstreaming gender into their portfolios to an impressive degree. The table shows that 13 DPs have mainstreamed gender into more than 50% of their portfolios in terms of disbursement in the past fiscal year. Of these, several have disbursement portfolios of over US\$ 100 million, including ADB, the World Bank, the UN Country Team, and the United Kingdom.

INGOs also are making significant contributions to gender equality in Nepal. Of the total INGO disbursement in FY 2016-17 (about US\$ 187 million), about US\$ 85 million (45.49% of total disbursement) was recorded as either directly or indirectly supportive of gender. Of the remainder, US\$ 24 million was neutral, and, interestingly, US\$ 78 million (41.62%) was not classified in the AMP. In order to get a more complete picture of INGO contributions to gender in future, INGOs may consider ensuring that they complete the gender marker field when entering projects in the AMP.

Annexes

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DPs Comparative Disbursement for FY 2010-11 to 2016-17

Amount in USD

DPs Group	Actual Disbursements						
	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
World Bank Group	256,113,102	269,605,647	231,404,440	276,770,043	188,122,967	243,692,504	345,968,357
Asian Development Bank	184,419,986	193,400,498	101,204,607	155,553,208	147,894,405	217,685,705	253,898,091
USAID	48,450,255	22,487,717	67,196,696	45,360,254	132,370,217	118,933,332	134,056,598
UN Country Team	112,543,336	108,169,072	68,661,608	26,684,005	44,236,346	113,576,926	120,729,957
United Kingdom	92,612,422	84,240,019	89,989,120	151,135,383	168,073,845	89,478,104	128,313,164
European Union	42,384,482	43,974,932	28,066,696	51,618,780	31,378,363	29,488,509	83,885,219
Japan	58,691,311	44,090,184	65,759,647	40,592,722	39,867,923	45,913,262	77,652,833
India	50,728,502	50,620,749	63,813,269	47,796,349	22,227,306	35,767,655	59,259,429
China	18,843,988	28,344,923	34,120,033	41,381,522	37,948,751	35,364,713	41,244,254
Switzerland	27,632,405	33,417,302	41,767,109	33,853,529	32,467,406	36,981,936	34,941,429
Germany	27,300,849	38,830,532	23,743,866	26,458,910	9,697,882	6,646,850	25,058,320
Norway	32,818,161	41,686,343	32,823,348	24,467,086	30,797,758	35,535,102	20,318,915
Australia	22,067,850	22,729,014	16,064,901	30,237,087	28,112,555	21,233,745	18,559,851
IFAD	-	-	-	4,042,736	1,913,022	9,226,879	11,559,988
OFID	5,280,000	-	13,214,303	6,730,793	15,124,926	-	11,377,029
Finland	22,153,680	13,242,353	6,470,909	19,419,234	16,282,477	6,604,662	9,698,132
Korea	22,203,697	4,715,410	14,247,876	8,754,915	16,683,337	11,451,879	7,638,528

Annex 1

DPs Group	Actual Disbursements						
	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Denmark	17,832,150	29,099,959	30,549,044	31,368,778	21,953,820	2,700,959	4,560,499
Saudi Fund	1,141,351	-	798,696	1,012,251	900,429	1,035,317	2,382,612
GFATM	18,973,027	15,094,614	28,241,077	11,287,214	22,059,056	9,106,038	1,720,536
Nordic Development Fund	2,943,806	-	-	-	1,202,500	-	739,865
KFAED	-	-	-	103,037	95,246	541,771	649,148
GAVI	7,520,622	-	798,529	1,928,093	9,242,811	2,187,991	244,614
SAARC Dev Fund	-	-	-	92,412	963,503	223,685	143,500
Netherlands	2,503,206	858,916	1,015,515	-	1,138,305	683,109	-
Canada	4,552,367	546,535	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	142,555	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,079,710,554	1,045,297,273	959,951,292	1,036,648,340	1,020,755,157	1,074,060,634	1,394,600,868

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Disbursement by Type of Assistance for FY 2016 -17

Amount in USD

DPs Group	Disbursements			
	Grant	Loan	TA	Total
Asian Development Bank	55,561,955	191,721,883	6,614,253	253,898,091
Australia	8,004,341	-	10,555,510	18,559,851
China	41,244,254	-	-	41,244,254
Denmark	3,843,574	-	716,925	4,560,499
European Union	80,233,487	-	3,651,732	83,885,219
Finland	5,385,317	-	4,312,815	9,698,132
GAVI	244,614	-	-	244,614
Germany	2,200,132	-	22,858,188	25,058,320
GFATM	1,720,536	-	-	1,720,536
IFAD	5,400,768	6,149,766	9,454	11,559,988
India	51,118,616	8,140,814	-	59,259,429
Japan	15,234,052	43,885,627	18,533,153	77,652,833
KFAED	-	649,148	-	649,148
Korea	1,509,828	-	6,128,700	7,638,528
Nordic Development Fund	739,865	-	-	739,865
Norway	17,757,231	-	2,561,684	20,318,915
OFID	-	11,377,029	-	11,377,029
SAARC Dev. Fund	143,500	-	-	143,500
Saudi Fund	-	2,382,612	-	2,382,612
Switzerland	29,234,478	-	5,706,952	34,941,429
United Kingdom	78,880,418	-	49,432,746	128,313,164
UN Country Team	47,178,464	-	73,551,493	120,729,957
USAID	77,162,568	-	56,894,030	134,056,598
World Bank Group	59,590,942	284,545,825	1,831,590	345,968,357
Totals	582,388,939	548,852,703	263,359,226	1,394,600,868

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Annex

3

DPs Disbursement by On-budget and Off-budget Mechanism for FY 2016-17

Amount in USD

DPs Group	On Budget		Off Budget		Total Disbursement
	Disbursement	Percentage	Disbursement	Percentage	
Asian Development Bank	238,737,310	94.03%	15,160,781	5.97%	253,898,091
Australia	-	-	18,559,851	100.00%	18,559,851
China	41,244,254	100.00%	-	0.00%	41,244,254
Denmark	-	-	4,560,499	100.00%	4,560,499
European Union	62,179,845	74.12%	21,705,374	25.88%	83,885,219
Finland	5,385,317	55.53%	4,312,815	44.47%	9,698,132
GAVI	244,614	100.00%	-	-	244,614
Germany	2,200,132	8.78%	22,858,188	91.22%	25,058,320
GFATM	244,885	14.23%	1,475,651	85.77%	1,720,536
IFAD	8,859,988	76.64%	2,700,000	23.36%	11,559,988
India	59,259,429	100.00%	-	0.00%	59,259,429
Japan	54,177,778	69.77%	23,475,054	30.23%	77,652,833
KFAED	649,148	100.00%	-	-	649,148
Korea	-	-	7,638,528	100.00%	7,638,528
Nordic Development Fund	739,865	100.00%	-	-	739,865
Norway	10,644,241	52.39%	9,674,674	47.61%	20,318,915
OFID	11,377,029	100.00%	-	-	11,377,029
SAARC Dev. Fund	143,500	100.00%	-	-	143,500

DPs Group	On Budget		Off Budget		Total Disbursement
	Disbursement	Percentage	Disbursement	Percentage	
Saudi Fund	2,382,612	100.00%	-	-	2,382,612
Switzerland	29,261,317	83.74%	5,680,112	16.26%	34,941,429
UN Country Team	62,260,257	51.57%	58,469,700	48.43%	120,729,957
United Kingdom	75,284,261	58.67%	53,028,904	41.33%	128,313,164
USAID	11,042,229	8.24%	123,014,369	91.76%	134,056,598
World Bank Group	336,284,649	97.20%	9,683,708	2.80%	345,968,357
TOTAL	1,012,602,660		381,986,752		1,394,600,868

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Sector-wise Disbursement for FY 2010-11 to 2016-17



Amount in USD

Primary Sector	Actual Disbursement (US\$)						
	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Agriculture	45,942,238	45,859,135	38,277,225	44,235,028	50,709,497	48,099,910	59,232,855
Air Transportation	286,070	1,511,465	7,713,829	14,429,509	4,771,328	5,354,989	1,852,350
Alternate Energy	25,676,483	13,638,741	11,944,048	13,913,784	20,193,512	14,285,529	6,267,246
Commerce	2,057,779	7,987,443	14,496,067	9,158,246	7,719,959	11,020,407	8,297,265
Communications	1,358,376	1,500,692	2,926,131	8,135,179	4,293,202	767,854	5,540,476
Constitutional Bodies	16,337,157	2,174,009	13,278,522	8,659,210	2,492,938	2,294,370	5,989,373
Defense	-	-	16,980	612,377	-	-	-
Drinking Water	52,892,075	26,801,648	42,278,463	38,842,495	71,004,210	42,285,601	110,093,323
Earthquake Reconstruction	-	-	-	-	-	21,360,533	45,393,627
Economic Reform	48,555,621	35,077,120	34,636,875	46,737,614	39,407,675	41,441,510	35,107,965
Education	202,848,741	229,049,894	140,721,598	175,053,028	113,684,124	111,552,236	127,237,083
Energy (including hydro/electricity)	55,989,055	116,796,452	90,732,113	58,224,336	78,571,182	150,581,898	72,201,427
Environment, Science and Technology	-	-	14,150,601	31,429,270	15,957,694	54,183,728	28,733,283
External Loan Payment	-	-	14,443,836	-	-	-	-
Financial Reform	47,950,476	2,537,260	8,607,936	12,303,464	7,143,974	32,377,399	13,120,121
Financial Services	1,828,387	802,923	602,616	2,217,289	5,417,462	6,256,884	7,841,259
Forest	26,283,742	15,847,225	12,484,916	42,831,359	22,991,175	17,274,691	4,657,837
General Administration	1,303,040	237,321	3,498,765	6,109,213	2,211,232	-	3,382,417
Health	129,633,812	85,078,740	128,514,285	115,723,521	177,747,406	103,443,766	89,576,472
Home Affairs	-	-	-	-	43,714,515	15,655,219	13,505,053
Housing	-	-	275,039	-	466,424	34,743,681	112,169,525

Primary Sector	Actual Disbursement (US\$)						
	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Industry	1,340,663	7,501,286	3,856,458	13,006,347	9,832,114	8,745,924	8,224,792
Irrigation	27,987,133	12,304,928	8,931,393	14,542,344	11,808,354	14,410,942	22,180,911
Labour	2,057,020	1,073,703	4,566,082	5,595,501	4,552,270	6,262,278	6,616,647
Land Reform & Survey	9,128	243,822	2,608	-	-	-	-
Livelihood	18,059,999	19,969,218	15,174,926	7,447,062	26,711,041	20,446,290	26,500,074
Local Development	135,065,879	153,514,312	118,294,994	152,337,703	124,903,019	119,153,479	123,000,975
Meteorology	524,039	347,506	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	3,016,347	637,463	124,042	503,975	4,487,098	12,466,880	26,112,195
Office Of The Prime Minister	-	8,593,562	4,403,910	5,929,117	-	-	-
Others - Economic	4,480,460	19,436,872	9,614,999	11,871,683	3,230,444	1,792,327	37,431,681
Others - Social	28,921,179	34,348,601	28,634,910	9,504,861	18,297,501	23,809,007	30,713,532
Peace and Reconstruction	37,123,694	42,572,665	36,523,990	46,865,193	9,937,490	48,392,026	72,193,555
Planning & Statistics	604,237	852,978	2,745,271	1,016,406	2,786,331	2,340,408	7,503,803
Police	-	-	4,241,228	-	-	709,019	-
Policy and Strategic	1,594,183	993,828	949,023	32,908,238	1,374,215	1,999,244	101,752,928
Population & Environment	8,496,158	6,458,768	73,637	463,627	105,180	239,848	125,977
Renewable Energy	-	-	-	129,219	-	-	178,673
Revenue & Financial Administration	529,010	435,880	794,339	799,362	332,436	-	541,037
Road Transportation	110,991,413	116,730,820	108,733,850	51,574,246	86,571,257	46,170,127	83,302,461
Supplies	11,690,565	2,339,488	14,538,048	-	-	-	-
Tourism	687,659	2,609,619	3,794,677	30,761,010	7,249,769	2,662,667	3,456,527
Urban Development	10,993,918	15,324,471	6,146,075	13,326,885	32,801,275	40,350,454	80,804,141
Women, Children & Social Welfare	15,908,852	13,397,080	7,772,850	8,224,185	6,321,447	10,565,209	13,339,483
Youth, Sports & Culture	685,964	710,333	434,136	1,226,453	956,408	564,301	422,521
Total	1,079,710,554	1,045,297,273	959,951,292	1,036,648,340	1,020,755,157	1,074,060,634	1,394,600,868

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Aid Disbursement by District for FY 2016 -17

(Nationwide projects excluded)



Amount in USD

Districts	No. of Projects			Disbursement		
	On budget	Off budget	Total	On budget	Off budget	Total
Achham	20	16	36	6,303,861	1,329,733	7,633,594
Arghakhanchi	8	5	13	2,086,302	307,873	2,394,175
Baglung	11	7	18	3,136,234	31,532	3,167,766
Baitadi	18	9	27	3,420,893	679,676	4,100,569
Bajhang	19	9	28	4,172,380	497,966	4,670,345
Bajura	17	11	28	6,713,277	651,371	7,364,648
Banke	16	15	31	5,826,720	4,101,833	9,928,552
Bara	14	6	20	3,519,509	438,792	3,958,301
Bardiya	11	11	22	2,162,877	1,987,849	4,150,726
Bhaktapur	17	18	35	20,402,159	4,709,155	25,111,314
Bhojpur	11	4	15	1,004,562	55,500	1,060,062
Chitwan	16	9	25	3,047,092	2,188,076	5,235,167
Dadeldhura	15	8	23	2,591,026	566,180	3,157,206
Dailekh	20	13	33	6,179,258	1,328,195	7,507,453
Dang Deukhuri	14	12	26	2,835,059	1,875,560	4,710,619
Darchula	11	8	19	2,532,864	380,777	2,913,641
Dhading	18	20	38	42,493,386	7,241,856	49,735,243
Dhankuta	10	3	13	1,068,665	182,729	1,251,394
Dhanusa	19	11	30	10,731,061	1,342,754	12,073,815
Dolakha	14	22	36	41,065,622	6,838,929	47,904,551
Dolpa	17	8	25	3,901,682	659,135	4,560,817

Districts	No. of Projects			Disbursement		
	On budget	Off budget	Total	On budget	Off budget	Total
Doti	17	10	27	3,331,905	1,361,779	4,693,684
Gorkha	13	13	26	7,133,147	4,518,977	11,652,123
Gulmi	8	5	13	2,334,958	305,660	2,640,618
Humla	16	8	24	5,453,764	356,335	5,810,099
Ilam	7	5	12	877,337	328,461	1,205,799
Jajarkot	19	11	30	4,585,064	812,596	5,397,660
Jhapa	9	4	13	1,094,205	829,526	1,923,731
Jumla	18	9	27	5,855,383	393,451	6,248,834
Kailali	18	15	33	19,217,304	2,477,021	21,694,324
Kalikot	20	10	30	6,294,550	666,446	6,960,996
Kanchanpur	10	11	21	1,829,968	3,036,602	4,866,570
Kapilvastu	14	6	20	2,949,892	431,224	3,381,116
Kaski	11	7	18	1,235,213	435,049	1,670,262
Kathmandu	24	23	47	37,997,768	8,941,891	46,939,659
Kavrepalanchok	19	16	35	21,601,248	5,293,088	26,894,337
Khotang	16	8	24	3,111,140	3,711,767	6,822,907
Lalitpur	16	19	35	20,228,784	4,510,782	24,739,566
Lamjung	8	9	17	1,815,598	1,813,699	3,629,297
Mahottari	16	9	25	7,195,900	935,281	8,131,181
Makwanpur	19	15	34	9,780,967	7,431,381	17,212,348
Manang	7	2	9	1,601,704	(106,236)	1,495,468
Morang	15	7	22	8,825,978	352,922	9,178,899
Mugu	18	9	27	5,893,791	991,799	6,885,590
Mustang	8	2	10	1,502,249	(106,236)	1,396,014
Myagdi	9	6	15	1,863,336	179,451	2,042,786
Nawalparasi (No. 4)	7	3	10	1,330,019	245,162	1,575,180
Nawalparasi (No. 5)	6	3	9	1,330,019	245,162	1,575,180
Nuwakot	20	16	36	43,578,411	4,999,212	48,577,623
Okhaldhunga	24	12	36	8,933,265	5,452,709	14,385,973

Annex 5

Districts	No. of Projects			Disbursement		
	On budget	Off budget	Total	On budget	Off budget	Total
Palpa	8	4	12	1,386,987	198,363	1,585,350
Panchthar	13	1	14	2,085,300	8,735	2,094,036
Parbat	8	5	13	1,704,128	2,856	1,706,984
Parsa	17	6	23	9,313,369	729,759	10,043,129
Pyuthan	13	10	23	3,212,357	630,230	3,842,587
Ramechhap	22	16	38	7,047,596	5,291,877	12,339,473
Rasuwa	19	15	34	7,002,945	3,921,353	10,924,298
Rautahat	15	8	23	3,521,700	726,226	4,247,926
Rolpa	13	10	23	3,713,973	621,238	4,335,211
Rukum (No. 5)	8	6	14	2,535,437	412,901	2,948,338
Rukum (No. 6)	7	5	12	2,535,437	412,901	2,948,338
Rupandehi	18	8	26	10,923,679	174,072	11,097,751
Salyan	12	9	21	2,901,301	807,077	3,708,377
Sankhuwasabha	14	6	20	2,444,350	55,835	2,500,185
Saptari	18	6	24	7,535,450	756,837	8,292,287
Sarlahi	15	12	27	3,539,426	1,856,346	5,395,773
Sindhuli	20	19	39	8,201,754	6,315,610	14,517,363
Sindhupalchok	15	23	38	19,285,214	5,351,451	24,636,665
Siraha	16	7	23	2,578,547	1,355,435	3,933,982
Solukhumbu	17	8	25	4,463,173	1,517,286	5,980,459
Sunsari	13	6	19	4,868,607	243,066	5,111,673
Surkhet	14	12	26	3,106,998	3,756,785	6,863,783
Syangja	8	5	13	2,138,468	84,258	2,222,726
Tanahu	12	4	16	2,918,306	1,242,524	4,160,830
Taplejung	12	4	16	2,339,035	16,789	2,355,824
Terhathum	12	6	18	1,140,162	456,422	1,596,583
Udayapur	14	8	22	2,656,998	3,559,022	6,216,020

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

UN Contribution for FY 2016-17 (Core and Non-Core Funding)

Annex 6

Amount in USD

Project Title	DPs Agency	On/Off/ Treasury Budget	Actual Disbursements
DRR and Climate Change Policies	UNICEF	Off Budget	1,613,228
CapEFA Project	UNESCO	Off Budget	405,252
Emergency response to Cultural Heritage in Nepal	UNESCO	Off Budget	17,768
Malala Fund for Girls Right to Education	UNESCO	Off Budget	224,958
Korean FIT South Asian Silk Roads	UNESCO	Off Budget	24,047
JFIT Lumbini Project - Phase II	UNESCO	Off Budget	719,957
Enhancing quality and relevant of learning for adolescent Girls (HFIT Project)	UNESCO	Off Budget	90,689
Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Nepal: A Joint Pilot Contributing to the Implementation of the Agricultural Development Strategy	FAO	Off Budget	191,758
Building Agribusiness Capacity of Smallholder Farmers to Market Safe Produce of Good Quality	FAO	Off Budget	224,027
Building Back Better for Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in Nepal after Earthquake 2015	UNDP	Off Budget	697,586
Capacity Strengthening of NRA for Resilient Reconstruction	UNDP	Off Budget	500,000
Combating Gender Based Violence (NPL-14/0015)	Norway	Off Budget	419,172
Community Based Flood & Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	GEF, UNDP	Off Budget	736,043

Annex 6

Project Title	DPs Agency	On/Off/ Treasury Budget	Actual Disbursements
Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)	UNDP	Off Budget	768,456
Conflict prevention programme	UNDP	Off Budget	550,000
Contribution to NHSP 2 impact in relevant program areas	WHO	On Budget	1,799,226
Country Programme 200319	WFP	On Budget	31,338,268
Development of Standards and Scheme for Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) Implementation and Certification in countries of SAARC	FAO	Off Budget	31,910
Effective Development Financing Coordination	UNDP	Off Budget	100,000
Electoral Support Project Phase II	UNDP	Off Budget	100,000
Emergency response to restore the rural livelihoods of earthquake-affected farmers	FAO	Off Budget	101,214
Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women Through the Provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education and a Safe Learning Environment in Nepal	UNESCO	Off Budget	109,598
Enhancing rural livelihoods in underutilized/abandoned agricultural land through agroforestry	FAO	Off Budget	186,198
Feasibility of Strategic options and REDD + Finance Architecture for Implementation of Nepal's REDD + Strategic and Plan	UNDP, UNPF	Off Budget	(42,605)
Forest and Farm Facility	FAO	Off Budget	119,058
Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme in Nepal	GEE, UNDP	On Budget	550,570
WASH Plan and Finance Strategy	UNICEF	On Budget	6,000
District Water and Sanitation System	UNICEF	On Budget	5,978,993
Immediate technical assistance to strengthen emergency preparedness for highly pathogenic avian influenza	FAO	Off Budget	100,921
Increased capacity to prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices and enable the delivery of multi-sectoral services in humanitarian settings	UNFPA	Off Budget	35,529
Institutional Budget Nepal Country Office	UNWOMEN	Off Budget	846,414

Project Title	DPs Agency	On/Off/ Treasury Budget	Actual Disbursements
Equity-based Education Policies	UNICEF	On Budget	931,238
District Emergency Preparedness	UNICEF	Off Budget	1,428,329
District Early Childhood Development System	UNICEF	On Budget	974,406
District Child Friendly School System	UNICEF	On Budget	3,947,904
District Social Welfare System	UNICEF	On Budget	1,333,216
District Justice for Children System	UNICEF	Off Budget	522,708
District Social Protection System	UNICEF	On Budget	175,335
Child Friendly Local Governance	UNICEF	On Budget	2,297,589
Out-of School and alternative education	UNICEF	On Budget	1,339,801
Behavioral/social change for protection	UNICEF	Off Budget	64,885
Children and adolescents participate in governance	UNICEF	Off Budget	453,676
Earthquake Emergency Response - Education	UNICEF	Off Budget	13,225,048
Earthquake Response Field Operations	UNICEF	Off Budget	21,822
WASH in Earthquake Emergency	UNICEF	On Budget	7,439,884
Child Protection Earthquake Response	UNICEF	Off Budget	3,888,637
C4D Earthquake Emergency	UNICEF	Off Budget	1,674,656
Earthquake Emergency Social Policy and Economic Analysis	UNICEF	Off Budget	18,503,908
Karnali Drought Response	WFP	Off Budget	292,389
Landslide prevention and stabilization of slopes in the most earthquake affected districts of Nepal	FAO	Off Budget	113,291

Annex 6

Project Title	DPs Agency	On/Off/ Treasury Budget	Actual Disbursements
Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	KOICA	Off Budget	1,589,810
Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	U N I C E F , UNDP	Off Budget	644,982
Micro Enterprises Development Programme (MEDEP Phase IV)	D e n m a r k , Australia	Off Budget	3,558,184
Micro Enterprises Development Programme (MEDEP Phase IV)	UNDP	Off Budget	486,339
National Planning & Budgeting	UNWOMEN	Off Budget	91,460
Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)	UNDP	Off Budget	100,000
Women economically empowered and benefited from development) and Peace and security actions shaped by women	Finland	Off Budget	1,694,905
Nepal Human Right Commissions Strategic Plan Support Project	UNDP	Off Budget	50,000
Programme Coordination and Assistance	UNFPA	Off Budget	135,755
Policies to advance women's economic empowerment and sustainable development are developed and implemented	UNWOMEN	Off Budget	48,705
Provide technical support to MoWCSW and MOHA on the integrated crime against women database in close collaboration with the UN agencies	UNWOMEN	Off Budget	17,483
Mechanisms and institutions in place to increase the accountability of Government of Nepal to implement GE commitments	UNWOMEN	Off Budget	13,1811
Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (Off Budget)	UNFPA	Off Budget	242,520
Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (On Budget)	UNFPA	On Budget	108,450
Strengthened national and subnational health-system capacity within the coordinated multisectoral response to sexual and gender-based violence	UNFPA	On Budget	403,034
Strengthened capacity of health institutions and service providers to plan, implement and monitor high-quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services	UNFPA	On Budget	2,080,721
Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality (Off Budget)	UNFPA	Off Budget	183,809

Project Title	DPs Agency	On/Off/ Treasury Budget	Actual Disbursements
Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality (On Budget)	UNFPA	On Budget	37,501
Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multisectoral services on gender-based violence	UNFPA	On Budget	234,111
Communities are engaged in preventing early marriage and other practices that discriminate against and harm young women	UNFPA	On Budget	550,284
Increased capacity of women and youth to access high-quality sexual and reproductive health services	UNFPA	On Budget	471,346
Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	UNFPA	On Budget	262,380
Project to Prepare the Public Administration for State Reforms (PREPARE)	UNDP	Off Budget	400,000
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Nepal	WFP	Off Budget	1,615,469
Restoring Food & Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas	WFP	Off Budget	1,941,432
Reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity to respond to impacts of climate change and variability for sustainable livelihoods in agriculture sector in Nepal	GEF	Off Budget	409,795
Reduction of post-harvest losses in horticultural chains in SAARC Countries	FAO	Off Budget	44,194
Regional Initiative for Zero Hunger Challenge: Promoting an Integrated Home Garden and School Garden Approach for food and nutrition security in selected Southeast Asian Countries	FAO	Off Budget	19,641
Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (RERL) Phase II	GEF, UNDP	Off Budget	975,485
Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR); Pilot Program for Climate Change (PPCR)	WBTF	On Budget	418,640
Strengthening Forest Tenure for Sustaining Livelihoods and Generating Income	FAO	Off Budget	31,703
Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity	UNDP	Off Budget	250,000
Strengthening pesticide management in agriculture to reduce risks to health and environment	FAO	Off Budget	253,558
Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme	Denmark, Finland, UNDP	Off Budget	2,901,910

Project Title	DPs Agency	On/Off/ Treasury Budget	Actual Disbursements
Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme	UNDP	Off Budget	150,000
Support to capacity development in implementation of plant pest surveillance and information management in South-east Asian countries	FAO	Off Budget	113,959
Support to Knowledge and Lifelong Learning Skills	UNDP	Off Budget	200,000
Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (UNDP)	SDC	Off Budget	399,806
Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (UNDP)	UNDP	Off Budget	400,000
Support to UN Women Nepal Country Office Annual Work Plan 2017:Advancing Resilience and Empowerment	Finland	Off Budget	418,410
Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate the Agricultural Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	UNDP	Off Budget	34,690
Technical support to justice sector actors on women's rights and gender equality	UNDP	Off Budget	95,927
The Future We Want: Creating Sustainable Foundations for Addressing Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration of Women and Girls in Nepal	UNWOMEN	Off Budget	500,000
The Local Governance and Community Development Programme (Phase II)	UNDP	Off Budget	109,628
Transitional Justice	UNDP	Off Budget	150,000
Totals			132,130,793

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Note:

Total disbursement here covers both core funding (US\$ 120.73 million) and non-core funding administered by UN but received from other donors in Nepal (US\$ 11.4 million). Fund so received from other donors (non-core funding) is included under the disbursed amount of the relevant donor. IFAD contribution is shown separately. The whole contribution from UN Country Team seems to have increased in FY 2016-17 from the level of US\$ 123.71 million in FY 2015-16.

Project-wise Commitments and Disbursements for FY 2016-17

Annex 7

Amount in USD

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
CTEVT			759,000	1,619,000
	UNDP	Support to Knowledge and Lifelong Learning Skills		200,000
	USAID	Baliyo Ghar (Housing Reconstruction Technical Assistance Program)	759,000	1,419,000
Election Commission			13,093,232	4,787,559
	Denmark DFID, EU, Australia, Norway, UNDP	Electoral Support Project Phase II	13,000,000	4,722,963
	Norway	Support to National Election Observations (GEOC)	93,232	64,597
Investment Board			-	386,595
	USAID	USAID's Nepal Hydropower Development Project		386,595
Ministry of Agriculture Development			33,342,127	72,543,001
	USAID	Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition Project (KISAN)		2,598,714
	USAID	Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security(SABAL)		4,785,000
	USAID	Agriculture Lending TA	256,534	256,534
	USAID	Feed the Future Nepal Seed and Fertilizer		1,085,874
	SDC	Rebuilding Family Farming (RFF) in response to Earthquake in Nepal		78,497
	USAID	Program for Aquatic Natural resources Improvement (PANI)		148,292
	EU	Strengthening participation and influence of poor and vulnerable farmers and fishermen in decision-making processes related to food security		127,861

Annex 7

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	WBTF	Agriculture and Food Security Project		12,831,188
	FAO	Support to capacity development in implementation of plant pest surveillance and information management in South-east Asian countries		113,959
	SDC	Home Garden Project (HGP) Phase IV		826,955
	SDC	Nepal Agricultural Service/Market Development programme (NASDP/NAMDP)		2,655,370
	IDA	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project		5,665,572
	EU	BICAS: Building Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Capacity of CSOs in Agriculture and Forest Sectors		671,225
	EU	Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and commercialization		107,894
	EU	EU Support to the Competitiveness of Quality Coffee in Nepal		289,136
	USAID	Suaahara II		2,137,756
	EU	Sustainable agriculture development for smallholder and marginalised farmers in far western hill of Nepal.		52,382
	EU	HAMRO COFFEE-Expanding Opportunities for Nepalese Coffee Farmers and Traders		328,472
	IFAD	Improved Seeds for Farmers Programme		4,833,750
	IFAD	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)		2,067,777
	FAO	Immediate technical assistance to strengthen emergency preparedness for highly pathogenic avian influenza	250,000	100,921
	FAO	Building Agribusiness Capacity of Smallholder Farmers to Market Safe Produce of Good Quality		224,027
	FAO	Strengthening pesticide management in agriculture to reduce risks to health and environment		253,558
	FAO	Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Nepal: A Joint Pilot Contributing to the Implementation of the Agricultural Development Strategy	135,593	191,758
	FAO	Emergency response to restore the rural livelihoods of earthquake-affected farmers		101,214
	UNDP	Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate the Agricultural Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)		34,690
	ADB, OFID	Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture (Sector) Project CMIASP		3,767,203
	ADB	Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP) - Crops Diversification		3,988,916

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	ADB	Mountain Agribusiness and Livelihood Improvement (HIMALI) Project		4,767,088
	EU	Support to Institutionalizing the Nepal Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System NeKSAP		114,884
	EU	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANE)		638,358
	FAO	Reduction of post-harvest losses in horticultural chains in SAARC Countries		44,194
	FAO	Development of Standards and Scheme for Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) Implementation and Certification in countries of SAARC		31,910
	FAO	Regional Initiative for Zero Hunger Challenge: Promoting an Integrated Home Garden and School Garden Approach for food and nutrition security in selected Southeast Asian Countries		19,641
	GEF	Reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity to respond to impacts of climate change and variability for sustainable livelihoods in agriculture sector in Nepal		409,795
	JICA	Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project (Follow-up Cooperation)		84,203
	JICA	Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project		465,417
	EU	EU Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) support identification and design		23,849
	EU	Budget Analysis and Public Finance Management assessment of Ministries involved in the implementation of the Agriculture Development Strategy of Nepal		12,805
	WBTF	Technical Assistance to the Agriculture and Food Security Project		1,781,590
	USAID	Feed the Future (FTF) Knowledge-Based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture in Nepal (KISAN II)	32,700,000	2,943,617
	IDA	Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade (PACT)		6,392,480
	IDA	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)		3,381,456
	ADB	Agriculture Sector Development Program		269,941
	ADB, CIF, WBTF	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR); Pilot Program for Climate Change (PPCR)		837,279
Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation			-	3,360,197
	IFAD	Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP) III Phase		1,208,457
	EU	Unnati (Prosperity)		29,191

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Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	GDC (GIZ)	INCLUDE III: Inclusive Development of Economy		2,122,550
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation			14,334,840	3,973,523
	ADB, OFID	South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project		1,359,401
	ADB	Air Transport Capacity Enhancement Project		1,255,434
	JICA	Project for the Development of Spare Parts Management Center and En-route Control System Services		596,916
	JICA	The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports	14,190,895	-
	UNESCO	JFIT Lumbini Project - Phase II		719,957
	UNESCO	Korean FIT South Asian Silk Roads		24,047
	GDC (KfW)	FC Recovery Program- Infrastructure Component: Bhaktapur Municipality		-
	UNESCO	Emergency response to Cultural Heritage in Nepal		17,768
	UNESCO	Recovery and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in the Kathmandu Valley , Nepal	11,945	
	UNESCO	CapED Literacy Project	70,000	
	UNESCO	Integrating SDG 4 : Policy Reviews and Monitoring Frameworks	40,000	
	UNESCO	Supporting national efforts for strengthening institutional capacities in inventorying and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage of Nepal	22,000	
Ministry of Education			480,179,444	132,241,671
	USAID	Emergency Education Response for Nepal	5,457,965	5,457,965
	USAID	National Early Grade Reading Program (NEGRP)		11,042,229
	EU	EU-Nepal Practical Partnership for Technical Vocational Education and Training Reform (EU-TVET)	20,802,000	3,307,995
	SDC	Nepal Vocational Qualification System (NVQS)		820,602
	DFID, SDC	Employment Fund Phase I		148,091
	IDA	Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project (EVENT)		3,183,998
	IDA	Higher Education Reform Project (HERP)		5,058,091
	EU	Teaching to Learn : Improving learning outcomes for marginalized children in Nepal by developing teacher training and early grade literacy and numeracy.		138,574
	KOICA	Integrated Rural Development of Nepal through Strengthening Research & Development Capacity of Kathmandu University	10,000,000	2,203,000

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	ADB	G0345 Skills Development Project		3,489,490
	EU	School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP II) Programme , Nepal		6,415,200
	JICA	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuwan University Teaching Hospital	6,423,236	-
	WFP	Country Programme		10,968,394
	DFID	Strengthening Disaster Resilience and responding to humanitarian emergencies in Nepal	14,916,496	
	Norway	Promoting Quality Education for Girls	913,243	198,276
	UNESCO	Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women Through the Provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education and a Safe Learning Environment in Nepal - [UNESCO Project/98368]	270,000	54,799
	Australia	Australia Awards		2,044,998
	UNICEF	Equity-based Education Policies	964,496	931,238
	UNICEF	District Early Childhood Development System	993,906	974,406
	UNICEF	District Child Friendly School System	3,996,009	3,947,904
	UNICEF	Earthquake Emergency Response - Education	16,584,339	13,225,048
	JICA	Support for Improvement of School Management (SISM) Project Phase II		280,696
	UNICEF	Out-of School and alternative education	5,052,295	1,339,801
	ADB, Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, Australia, IDA, JICA, Norway, UNICEF, WBTF	School sector Reform Program (SSRP)		5,073,462
	DFID	Skills for Employment Programme , Nepal	38,656,870	1,153,364
	ADB	Support for project implementation of the Nepal Earthquake Rehabilitation		496,348
	UNESCO	CapEFA Project		405,252
	UNESCO	Malala Fund for Girls' Right to Education		224,958
	UNESCO	Enhancing quality and relevant of learning for adolescent Girls (HFIT Project)		90,689
	ADB, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway	The School Sector Development Program(SSDP)	337,875,684	21,955,951
	ADB	Supporting Education and Skills Development		282,740

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Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	EU	Partnership to Restore Education in Post-Earthquake Nepal		654,310
	JICA	Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects (TPIS-ERP)	883,078	707,413
	JICA	Project for construction of Primary school		1,022,040
	USAID	Contribution to the ADB's Nepal Earthquake	10,000,000	10,000,000
	JICA	Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP)		8,554,521
	India	Economic and Development Cooperation	6,389,827	6,389,827
Ministry of Energy			47,836,248	75,318,212
	USAID	USAID's Nepal Hydropower Development Project		398,310
	ADB	South Asia Sub regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project-Additional Financing for Solar Energy	20,000,000	
	USAID	Program for Aquatic Natural resources Improvement (PANI)		148,292
	IDA	Kali Gandaki A Hydropower Plant Rehabilitation Project		885,724
	IDA	Kabeli-A Hydroelectric Project		200,000
	IDA	Power Sector Reform and Sustainable Hydropower Development Project		300,000
	ADB	Support for Sustainable Energy Management and Reforms		127,460
	EU	Towards developing a Model of green municipality : Integrating solid waste and natural resource management practices in Panauti Municipality for improved waste management and Local Green Economy		178,673
	EU	Up-scaling the production and consumption of bio-energy to reduce carbon emissions and enhance local employment in Nepal		267,087
	GDC (KfW)	Upgrading of Load Dispatch Center (LDC)		97,083
	GDC (KfW)	Chilime - Trishuli Transmission Line Project		55,929
	GDC (KfW)	Neighborhood support program - Chilime-Trisuli		-
	GDC (KfW)	Middle Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project		127,939
	KFAED, SDF	Budhi Ganga Hydropower Project		733,920
	ADB, Norway	Electricity Transmission Expansion and Supply Improvement Project (ETESIP)		2,779,114
	ADB, EIB, JICA	Tanahu Hydropower Project		699,273
	ADB	Detailed Engineering Study for the Upper Seti Hydropower Project		36,105
	ADB	Project Preparatory facility for Energy (PPFE)		2,716,165

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	GDC (GIZ)	RERA: Renewable Energy in Rural Areas	5,610,000	319,211
	Norway	Energize Nepal	2,913,267	248,377
	ADB, EIB, Norway	South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project (SASEC)		26,362,487
	JICA	Micro Hydropower Improvement in Western Area		2,362,022
	IDA	Grid solar Energy Efficiency project		3,106,272
	IDA	Nepal India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (NIETTP)2011, + Additional Financing 2013		9,356,382
	IDA	Kabeli Transmission Project		1,150,000
	IDA	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)		3,282,001
	ADB	Supporting Rural Electrification through Renewable Energy		62,492
	ADB	Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement Project	1,500,000	61,576
	GDC (GIZ)	NEEP II: Nepal Energy Efficiency Programme		1,438,038
	GDC (GIZ)	Energising Development (EnDev) Nepal	5,033,328	1,637,987
	GDC (KfW)	Reconstruction and improvement of electricity in Earthquake affected districts		-
	India	Connectivity projects	12,779,654	12,779,654
	ADB, Clean Energy Fund	Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement Project (EAEIP)		3,400,638
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development			201,561,917	141,636,371
	USAID	Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security(SABAL)		4,785,000
	USAID	Health for Life		945,856
	USAID	Program for Aquatic Natural resources Improvement (PANI)		148,292
	JICA	Project for Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley		883,105
	KOICA	The Inclusive Rural Development Project in Nawalparasi		357,000
	Finland	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III (RVWRMP III)		1,547,680
	Finland	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal, Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II)		1,410,607
	SDC	State Building at Local Level Phase 1		(165,043)
	SDC	Small Irrigation Programme (SIP)		4,813,653
	SDC	Local roads improvement Programme (LRIP)		3,807,222
	SDC	Motorable Local Roads Bridge Programme (MLRBP) Phase II		901,991

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Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	SDC	Governance Facility Programme Phase I		740,537
	SDC	Trail Bridge Sub Sector Program- Phase IV		1,090,321
	SDC	Motorable Local Roads Bridge Programme Phase -III	15,188,036	3,355,068
	SDC	River Protection Works and Livelihood Improvement Project in Chitwan- Phase II		(426,408)
	SDC	Strengthening the Accountability of Local Government		76,886
	IDA	Sunaula Hazar Din ,Community Action for Nutrition Project		5,502,596
	IDA	Strengthening National Rural Transport Programme (SNRTP)		-
	IDA	Strengthening Systems for Social Protection and Civil Registration Project	150,000,000	-
	EU	CTR 335585 Empowerment and Democracy – Maintaining the Role of NSAs in Local Governance and Accountability		126,690
	USAID	Suaahara II		1,425,171
	USAID	Sajhedari		8,420,003
	SDC	Motorable Local Road Bridge Program Phase I		458,435
	UNICEF	District Social Protection System		175,335
	UNICEF	Earthquake Emergency Social Policy and Economic Analysis		9,251,954
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (On Budget)	(3,137)	54,225
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (Off Budget)	(5,488)	145,512
	UNFPA	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality (On Budget)	(2,523)	26,251
	UNFPA	Programme Coordination and Assistance (PCA:Off Budget)	1,000	13,576
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	(14,497)	183,666
	ADB, OFID, SDC	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project- Additional Financing (DRILP-AF)		10,598,563

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	ADB	Community Irrigation Project		6,163,023
	GDC (GIZ)	CDMun: Capacity Development of New Municipalities		756,682
	UNICEF	Child Friendly Local Governance	1,135,980	2,297,589
	UNICEF	Children and adolescents participate in governance	167,449	453,676
	JICA	Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis		423,526
	JICA	Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project Phase II		692,666
	- Denmark, DFID, JICA, Norway, SDC, UNDP	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (UNDP)		399,806
	WFP	Country Programme		10,968,394
	DFID	Strengthening Disaster Resilience and responding to humanitarian emergencies in Nepal	14,916,496	
	USAID	USAID/Nepal Monitoring Evaluation and Learning - MEL		1,668,680
	USAID	Strengthening Political Parties Electoral and Legislative Processes (SPPELP)	468,676	768,676
	DFID	Rural Access Programme Phase III		12,020,899
	IDA, WBTF	Social Safety Nets Project (Nepal Food Crisis Programme)		(570,000)
	- DFID, Norway, SDC	Local Governance and Community Development Programme, Phase II (LGCDP II)		26,120,189
	USAID	Civil Society: Mutual Accountability Project (CS:MAP)		200,000
	Australia	Subnational Governance Program for Nepal	10,738,318	2,687,572
	Denmark	Local Grant Authority (LGA)		1,100,000
	GDC (GIZ)	RPN: Recovery Programme Nepal		3,624,059
	JICA	Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects (TPIS-ERP)	883,078	707,413
	SDC	Nepal Earthquake Reconstruction- Multi Donor Trust Fund		1,541,736
	SDC	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP) Phase III		-
	India	Economic and Development Cooperation	6,389,827	6,389,827
	Denmark, DFID, Japan,	The Local Governance and Community Development Programme (Phase II)	1,698,701	2,390,585

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Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Finance			124,081,197	182,094,386
	USAID	Strengthening the Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems	11,239,494	5,000,054
	Millennium Challenge Corporation	MCC Compact Program	10,750,000	
	SDC	Strengthen BOG secretariat		93,246
	SDC	Enhanced Skills for Sustainable and Rewarding Employment (ENSSURE)		1,042,400
	WBTF	Strengthening PFM II		3,140,756
	EU	PFM reviews 2017, 2018 and 2019		74,918
	EU	Support for coordination and implementation of the Anti-Corruption Road Map in Nepal		121,331
	DFID, EU, Norway, WBTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund for Public Financial Management (WB)		1,599,750
	GDC (KfW)	Energy efficiency programme Nepal - NIDC		39,721
	ADB	Capital Markets and Infrastructure Finance Support Project		132,370
	- ADB, DFID, WBTF	Nepal Strengthening Public Management Program		10,000,000
	GEF, UNDP	Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme in Nepal	35,000	550,570
	DFID, UNDP	Effective Development Financing Coordination	1,556,703	608,708
	Australia	Direct Aid Program		490,800
	JICA	The Project For Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)		1,190,675
	China	Economic and technical cooperation (small projects)		32,530,854
	IDA	Third Financial Sector Development Policy Credit	100,000,000	97,661,686
	WBTF	Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Communities in Nepal Project		665,477
	DFID	Access to Finance for the Poor Programme		7,232,551
	DFID	Accelerating Investment and Infrastructure in Nepal (AIIN)		9,278,273
	ADB, EU	Supporting the Strengthening of Public Management Program		3,640,501
	ADB	Portfolio Management Capacity Enhancement		132,248
ADB	Strengthening Sub-national Public Management	500,000	93,735	
EU	Support measures of Delegation Nepal to Facilitate various grants by EU		42,694	

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	GDC (GIZ)	RAS II: Revenue Administration Support		541,037
	EU	Nepal - EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction		56,227,391
	ADB, OFID	South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project		1,359,401
	ADB	Integrated Urban Development Project (Nepal)		4,830,630
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation			4,505,446	10,976,289
	USAID	Program for Aquatic Natural resources Improvement (PANI)		148,292
	WBTF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility : Nepal REDD+ Readiness Preparation Support Program	5,200,000	400,000
	IDA	Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia Project		403,631
	WBTF	Strengthening Institutional Capacity of South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network to combat Wildlife Crime Project(SAWEN)		144,796
	USAID	Sustainable, Just, and Productive Water Resources Development in Western Nepal		923,015
	USAID	Hariyo Ban Program	(2,151,628)	(2,151,628)
	ADB, NDF	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions		739,865
	FAO	Enhancing rural livelihoods in underutilized/ abandoned agricultural land through agroforestry	311,000	186,198
	FAO	Strengthening Forest Tenure for Sustaining Livelihoods and Generating Income		31,703
	UNDP, UNPF	Feasibility of Strategic options and REDD + Finance Architecture for Implementation of Nepal's REDD + Strategic and Plan		(42,605)
	FAO	Forest and Farm Facility		119,058
	Japan	Forest Preservation Project		869,695
	GDC (GIZ)	ICIMOD : International Center for Integrated Mountain Development		1,860,340
	GDC (GIZ)	REDD+: REDD plus Himalayas		1,222,684
	GDC (GIZ)	KSL: Conservation of Biodiversity in Kailash Region		2,011,493
	WBTF	Forest Investment Plan Preparation Grant	250,000	50,000
	USAID	Hariyo Ban Program II		2,734,310
	USAID	Building Resilience to Landslides through Support for Community-Based Rehabilitation and Mitigation Actions and the Establishment of Early Warning Systems in Nepal	490,074	246,443

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Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	DFID, Finland, SDC	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP)		965,709
	FAO	Landslide prevention and stabilization of slopes in the most earthquake affected districts of Nepal	406,000	113,291
Ministry of General Administration			-	491,105
	EU	Organisation of Annual Society Forum		15,911
	UNDP	Project to Prepare the Public Administration for State Reforms (PREPARE)		400,000
	Norway	Building National Integrity in Nepal: TI-Nepal		75,194
Ministry of Health			82,550,157	98,868,331
	GFATM	Nepal Round 10 Proposal to Contribute to the Achievement of MDGs 4,5 & 6		997,847
	USAID	Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supplies Management (GHSC- PSM)		1,977,030
	USAID	Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security (SABAL)		4,930,000
	USAID	Linkages Across the Continuum of HIV Services for Key Populations (LINKAGES) Project	10,000,000	3,857,221
	USAID	Ghar Ghar Maa Swasthya (GGMS/CRS)		3,381,854
	USAID	Strengthening the Rehabilitation in District Environment (STRIDE)		595,000
	GDC (KfW)	Sector Program Health and Family Planning		990,480
	USAID	Health for Life		945,856
	WFP	Karnali Drought Response	292,389	292,389
	KOICA	THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SUPPORT PROJECT (NHISP)		476,000
	KOICA	The Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care in Mugu		640,000
	IDA	Sunaula Hazar Din ,Community Action for Nutrition Project		5,502,596
	IDA	Nepal Health Sector Management Reform Program for Result	15,000,000	-
	USAID	Health for Life (H4L) Logistics	(1,251,174)	46,582
	USAID	Swachchhata (Health and Hygiene Activity)		1,362,600
	EU	Fighting Zoonoses in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Nepal(ABN)- Increasing awareness, prevention, & control of zoonoses		548,648
	USAID	Suaahara II		10,688,782
	DFID	Nepal Health Sector Programme Phase III	36,049,885	14,148,254
	GDC (KfW)	Nepal District Health Programme		-
	GAVI, GFATM	Integrated District Health Program		405,861

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	GFATM	Expansion of Malaria prevention and control to At-Risk population in Nepal		27,767
	GAVI, SAARC Dev. Fund	Integrated Child Health & Nutrition Program		143,142
	GFATM	Nepal National Strategic plan 2010-2015 implementation of Stop TB Strategy		466,554
	WHO	Contribution to NHSP 2 impact in relevant program areas		1,799,226
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (On Budget)	(1,569)	27,113
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (Off Budget)	(2,744)	72,756
	UNFPA	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality (On Budget)	(1,081)	11,250
	UNFPA	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality (Off Budget)	(5,116)	18,381
	UNFPA	Programme Coordination and Assistance	5,000	67,878
	UNFPA	Increased capacity of women and youth to access high-quality sexual and reproductive health services	(16,003)	471,346
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of health institutions and service providers to plan, implement and monitor high-quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services	(65,601)	2,080,721
	GFATM	NPL Global Fund - HIV/AIDS Round10	6,105,378	11,250
	DFID	Family Planning Project		1,825,344
	WFP	Country Programme		9,401,480
	USAID	Suaahara (Good Nutrition)	(2,723,230)	(2,304,709)
	Australia	Australia Awards		2,044,998
	GDC (GIZ)	HSSP II:Health Sector Support Programme		287,470
	GDC (GIZ)	S2HSP: Support to Health Service Project		3,792,551
	DFID, GDC (KfW), Australia, IDA	Nepal Health Sector Programme NHSP-II		(270,000)

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Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	UNICEF	C4D Earthquake Emergency		1,674,656
	India	Economic and Development Cooperation	6,389,827	6,389,827
	USAID	Mycotoxin Study	799,999	799,999
	GDC (KfW)	FC Recovery Programme - Health Sector		345,261
	JICA	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Infrastructures Grant)		4,387,855
	KOICA	Post- Disaster Health Service recovery Program in Nuwakot District	8,400,000	1,245,000
	USAID	Nepal Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (Nepal HC3)	3,574,197	9,115,308
	DFID	UK/Nepal- Support to Nepal Health Sector Programme III (NHSP)		3,148,909
Ministry of Home Affairs			32,291,065	22,476,661
	JICA	Project for Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley		857,131
	KOICA	Disaster Recovery Centre		1,777,700
	DFID, UNICEF	Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IP-SSJ)	11,087,606	11,563,621
	EU	International Protection and Assistance to the Refugees from Bhutan in the Camps in Eastern Nepal		62,897
	WFP	Restoring Food & Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas	1,941,432	1,941,432
	WFP	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Nepal	1,615,469	1,615,469
	DFID	Strengthening Disaster Resilience and responding to humanitarian emergencies in Nepal	14,916,496	
	China, DFID, EU, Japan, Korea, UNDP, UNISDR, WBTF	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)		768,456
	Norway	INSEC Human Rights Year Book	419,248	128,990
	UNICEF	Earthquake Response Field Operations	21,822	21,822
	UNICEF	DRR and Climate Change Policies	163,077	1,613,228
	UNICEF	District Emergency Preparedness	1,428,329	1,428,329
	UNDP	Building Back Better for Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in Nepal after Earthquake 2015	697,586	697,586
	Ministry of Industry			3,570,623
EU		Sustainable and Efficient Industrial Development (SEID)		204,056
EU		Enhancing Sustainability and Profitability of the Carpet and Pashmina Industries in the Kathmandu Valley (Switch-Asia)		342,389

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	IFAD	SAMRIDDHI-Rural Enterprises and Remittances		2,700,000
	DFID	Nepal Market Development Program		4,732,908
	EU	VS BK – Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns and other SCP – Sustainable Construction Practices		26,738
	GDC (PTB)	Support to Nepal in the field of Quality Infrastructure		1,448,605
	Australia	Australian Aid –NGO Cooperation Program	3,354,225	3,346,361
	GDC (GIZ)	INCLUDE II: Inclusive Development of Economy Programme		58,451
	ADB	Supporting Participation in the SASEC Facilitation Program		418,816
	Denmark, Australia, UNDP	Micro Enterprises Development Programme (MEDEP Phase IV)	216,398	7,116,368
Ministry of Information and Communications Technology			1,434,157	3,532,503
	SDC	Sajha Sawal (“Common Questions”) – Towards Federalism (single phase)	496,805	195,711
	EU	Service Contract for the EU Communication and Visibility Nepal		61,214
	SAARC Dev. Fund	Empowering Rural Communities-Reaching the Unreached (SDF-ICT)		56,230
	ADB	SASEC Information Highway Project - Nepal Component		1,072,705
	USAID	Strengthening Political Parties Electoral and Legislative Processes (SPPELP)	937,352	1,537,352
	Norway	Support to Himal South Asia Magazine 2012		9,291
	USAID	Civil Society: Mutual Accountability Project (CS:MAP)		600,000
Ministry of Irrigation			-	16,456,765
	USAID	Program for Aquatic Natural resources Improvement (PANI)		148,292
	IDA	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project		5,665,572
	KFAED	Irrigation Systems Improvement Project		498,852
	SDF	Bagmati Irrigation Project		1,798,988
	ADB, OFID	Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture (Sector) Project CMIASP		3,767,203
	ADB	Water Resource Preparatory Facility Project		1,295,858
	IDA	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)		3,282,001
Ministry of Labour & Employment and Commerce			500,000	6,822,767
	KOICA	Skills for Employment and Productivity in Low-Income Countries Labour Market Information and Employment Services (LiFE) Project		675,000

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Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	EU	Action for sustainable employment through skill enhancement		7,042
	EU, ILO	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		6,362
	EU	PRISM - Poverty Reduction of Informal workers in Solid waste Management sector		7,745
	DFID	ILO-DFID Partnership Programme on Fair Recruitment and Decent Work for Women Migrant Workers in South Asia and the Middle East		473,610
	Japan	Way out of informality: Facilitating formalization of informal economy in Nepal		20,808
	SDC	Safer Migration Project (SaMi), Phase II		2,984,803
	EU	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development (CTR 383358)		139,759
	EU	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded 'Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development (CTR 383363)		110,882
	EU	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development (CTR 383352)		71,866
	EU	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded 'Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development (CTR 383364)		37,899
	EU	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development (CTR 383360)		137,050
	UNWOMEN	The Future We Want: Creating Sustainable Foundations for Addressing Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration of Women and Girls in Nepal	500,000	250,000

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	GDC (GIZ)	SAARC-TPN: SAARC Trade Promotion Network		905,370
	SDC	Employment Fund Phase II		994,570
Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs			260,666	1,340,957
	SDC	Governance Facility Programme Phase I		740,537
	EU	CTR 330496 Strengthening HRDs and Civil Societies for Promotion of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Discriminated Groups in Nepal		77,712
	UNICEF	District Justice for Children System	260,666	522,708
Ministry of Livestock Development			-	110,100
	ADB	Regional Capacity Development for Regional Cooperation on Food Security through Control of TADs in South Asia		110,100
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction			3,262,838	5,986,344
	USAID	Combatting Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project	540,338	500,000
	Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, GDC (GIZ), GDC (KfW), Norway, SDC	Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)		-
	USAID	Singhadurbar and Sthaniya Sarkar	220,000	220,000
	EU	Technical Support to Enhance the Capacity of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction with a Specific Focus on the Peace Fund Secretariat		246,045
	USAID	State of Social Inclusion Study	1,299,164	1,299,164
	DFID, UNDP, UNPF	Conflict prevention programme	400,000	550,000
	DFID	Nepal Peace Support		1,399,189
	UNDP, UNPF, UNWOMEN	Transitional Justice	94,131	150,000
	EU	WFP Remote Access Operation		2,931
	Finland	Support to UN Women Nepal Country Office Annual Work Plan 2017: Advancing Resilience and Empowerment [ARE Project]	209,205	209,205
	KOICA, UNICEF, UNDP	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project		909,810
	UNDP	Capacity Strengthening of NRA for Resilient Reconstruction	500,000	500,000

Annex 7

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation			216,960,815	102,543,373
	DFID	Rural Water & Sanitation Programme (Gurkha Welfare Scheme) Phase V		3,082,229
	WBTF	Road Safety Support Project		1,968,125
	IDA	Nepal-India Regional Trade and Transport Project		2,777,381
	IDA	Road Sector Development Project Additional Financing	55,000,000	2,122,601
	IDA	Nepal Bridges Improvement and Maintenance Programme		13,450,495
	SDC	Emergency Rehabilitation of Flood damaged trial bridges		-
	GDC (KfW)	Town Development Fund Project (phase II)		3,169
	China	Improvement of Kathmandu Ring Road in Nepal		8,713,400
	India Exim Bank	Road Improvement Project II &III		8,140,814
	ADB, OFID	Urban and Environmental Improvement Project		3,248,336
	ADB, GEF	Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport Project		3,354,321
	ADB	Sub Regional Transport Enhancement Project		3,750,445
	ADB	Integrated Urban Development Project (Nepal)		4,830,630
	ADB	SASEC Road Connectivity Project (Road Component)		8,946,832
	ADB	South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation Roads Improvement Project		12,000,000
	ADB	Transport Project Preparatory Facility Nepal		3,329,845
	UNICEF	WASH in Earthquake Emergency	7,439,884	7,439,884
	ADB	Capacity Strengthening for Sustainable Road Transport		197,097
	JICA	Project on Urban Transport Improvement for Kathmandu Valley		-
India	Connectivity projects	12,779,654	12,779,654	
JICA	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Infrastructures Grant)		1,282,604	
JICA	Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project	141,741,277	1,125,513	
Ministry of Population and Environment			61,623,663	6,926,909
	USAID	Program for Aquatic Natural resources Improvement (PANI)		148,292
	USAID	U.S. Forest Service Washington PAPA Buy-in	1,883,200	1,883,200
	IDA	PPCR- Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards Project		3,335,735
	EU	Supporting Protection and Sustainable Solutions for the Refugees from Bhutan in Nepal		747,196
DFID	Climate Smart Development Programme	59,017,441		

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	GDC (KfW)	Promotion of Solar energy (NRREP)		77,143
	Australia	Assistance to Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal	723,022	735,344
			2,619,875	17,763,514
Ministry of Science and Technology	JICA	Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System		108,441
	EU	Improvement of Solid Waste Management Practices		135,264
	EU	Promoting integrated sustainable solid waste management in Nepal		4,991
	- Denmark, DFID, GDC (KfW), Norway	Energy Sector Assistance Programme Phase II (ESAP II)		-
	EU	Sustainable production of commercially viable products from municipal wastes through public-private partnerships in Green SMEs, Green City, Green Agro Products, and Green Employment Generation (Short form: PPP for 4Gs)		409,704
	DFID, UNDP	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)		100,000
	GEF, KOICA, Norway, UNDP	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (RERL) Phase II	(1,262,059)	1,184,303
	GEF, UNDP	Community Based Flood & Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	(51,044)	736,043
	Norway	Support to ICIMOD for 2013-17		2,976,919
	WBTF	Extended Biogas Project (Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries -SREP)		220,907
	DFID, EU	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme: Building Climate Resilience in Nepal(NCCSP)	3,932,978	9,239,282
	WBTF	Micro Hydro Project (CDCF)		-
	ADB	Capacity Development for Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development		1,482,201
	ADB, CIF, WBTF	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience(SPCR); Pilot Program for Climate Change(PPCR)		837,279
	Denmark, GDC (GIZ), Norway	National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme(NRREP)		124,830
GDC (KfW), Netherlands, WBTF	Biogas Support Program - Phase IV		203,350	

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Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Supplies			-	4,530,039
	IDA	Nepal-India Regional Trade and Transport Project		2,777,381
	EU	Enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology and Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, Government of Nepal and Value Chain Development (CTR 349144)		920,997
	GDC (GIZ)	Trade Promotion Programme (TPP)		831,661
Ministry of Urban Development			19,516,901	115,946,017
	USAID	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Recovery Activity (WRA)		625,000
	JICA	Capacity Development Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Management in Semi-Urban Areas (WASMIP II)		779,919
	JICA	Project for Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley		857,131
	WBTF	Municipal Solid Waste Management Project		612,877
	GDC (KfW)	Town Development Fund Project (phase III)		463,406
	ADB, OFID	Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project		8,302,043
	ADB, OFID	Kathmandu Valley Waste water Management Project		4,573,698
	EU	Green Homes- promoting sustainable housing in Nepal		17,577
	ADB	Second Small town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project		4,153,318
	DFID	Strengthening Disaster Resilience and responding to humanitarian emergencies in Nepal	14,916,496	
	UNICEF	District Water and Sanitation System	2,902,567	5,978,993
	UNICEF	WASH Plan and Finance Strategy	6,000	6,000
	WBTF	pro-poor urban regeneration pilot project		599,065
	ADB	Bagmati River Basin Improving Project		5,182,781
	ADB, JICA, NDF, OFID	Melamchi Drinking Water Project		29,337,486
	ADB	Far-Western Region Urban Development Project		216,037
	JICA	Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects (TPIS-ERP)	909,838	728,850
	USAID	Baliyo Ghar (Housing Reconstruction Technical Assistance Program)	782,000	1,462,000
	IDA	Rural water supply and sanitation improvement project (RWSSIP)		13,851,276
ADB	Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project		38,198,560	

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Water Supply & Sewerage			49,844,779	22,484,191
	USAID	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Recovery Activity (WRA)		625,000
	USAID	Swachchhata (Health and Hygiene Activity)		151,400
	OFID	Sikta Irrigation project		206,866
	ADB, OFID	Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project		12,835,611
	EU	Supporting in recovery of Earthquake Affected Communities of Nepal (SEACON)		1,066,113
	India	Economic and Development Cooperation	6,389,827	6,389,827
	JICA	Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara	42,454,952	-
	ADB	Second Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project	1,000,000	129,287
JICA	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Infrastructures Grant)		1,080,087	
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare			20,135,533	22,192,021
	USAID	Mitigating Conflict and Improving Implementation of GESI Policies through a People-to-People Approach in Nepal	997,500	997,500
	USAID	STOP Girl Trafficking Program (SGTP)	1,500,000	1,500,000
	USAID	Health for Life		974,518
	EU	A Collaborative Approach Promoting Child Rights, Non-Discrimination and Child Participation		52,635
	SDC	Strengthening Accountability and Governance of NGOs(SAGON)		205,386
	WBTF	Integrated Platform for Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response in Nepal		274,136
	EU	Ensuring rights through skills and voice		142,750
	EU	"Sankalpa" - Collaborative Commitment for participatory and gender responsive budgets		134,581
	UNFPA	Increased capacity to prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices and enable the delivery of multi-sectoral services in humanitarian settings	(989)	35,529
	EU	Empowering the Rural Women of Surkhet and Dailekh District to Eliminate Chaupadi		10,968
	EU	Empowering the Women for Gender Equality		13,693
	EU	Empowering Women for Peace: Towards implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820		245,438
	EU	Breaking the Barriers: Safeguarding the Rights of Girl Infants		8,223

Annex 7

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	UNWOMEN	Mechanisms and institutions in place to increase the accountability of Government of Nepal to monitor GE commitments	25,000	25,000
	UNWOMEN	Policies to advance women's economic empowerment and sustainable development are developed and implemented	48,705	48,705
	USAID	Hamro Samman Project	8,000,000	1,265,270
	DFID, UNICEF	Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IP-SSJ)	2,270,956	2,368,452
	SDC	Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response Project	-	1,574,295
	UNFPA	Programme Coordination and Assistance (PCA:Off Budget)	3,000	40,727
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	(3,107)	39,357
	UNFPA	Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multisectoral services on gender-based violence	(145,301)	234,111
	UNFPA	Strengthened national and subnational health-system capacity within the coordinated multisectoral response to sexual and gender-based violence	(479,634)	403,034
	UNFPA	Communities are engaged in preventing early marriage and other practices that discriminate against and harm young women	184,472	550,284
	Norway	Social Justice for Women		443,968
	Norway	Combating Gender Based Violence	414,118	419,172
	Norway	Sankalpa - Empowerment of Women for Political and Social Justice		236,956
	Norway	Strengthening LGBTI Rights		160,114
	Norway	Political Empowerment of Women Leaders		229,406
	UNWOMEN	Mechanisms and institutions in place to increase the accountability of Government of Nepal to implement GE commitments	106,811	106,811
	UNWOMEN	Institutional Budget Nepal Country Office	846,414	846,414
	UNWOMEN	The Future We Want: Creating Sustainable Foundations for Addressing Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration of Women and Girls in Nepal	500,000	250,000
	UNWOMEN	National Planning & Budgeting	15,000	91,460
	UNICEF	Behavioral/social change for protection	1,521,333	64,885
	UNICEF	Child Protection Earthquake Response	2,447,900	3,888,637
	UNICEF	Behavioral/social change for protection	1,521,333	64,885

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	UNWOMEN	Provide technical support to MoWCSW and MOHA on the integrated crime against women database in close collaboration with the UN agencies	17,483	17,483
	Finland	Nepal Country Office SN and AWP 2014-2017-Women economically empowered and benefited from development and Peace and security actions shaped by women		1,694,905
	UNESCO	Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women Through the Provision of Comprehensive Sexuality Education and a Safe Learning Environment in Nepal	270,000	54,799
	UNICEF	Child Protection Earthquake Response	2,447,900	3,888,637
	USAID	Civil Society: Mutual Accountability Project		1,000,000
	Finland	Support to UN Women Nepal Country Office Annual Work Plan 2017 : Advancing Resilience and Empowerment	209,205	209,205
Ministry of Youth and Sports			713,121	300,578
	EU	Youth Engage: Multi-stakeholders Collaboration in Reducing Youth Engagement in Violence		35,870
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (On Budget)	(1,569)	27,113
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (Off Budget)	(915)	24,252
	UNFPA	Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	(3,107)	39,357
	Norway	Preparing Young Leaders for Local Level Elections	718,710	173,987
National Human Rights Commission			50,000	3,162,234
	EU	Mukti: enhanced capacity of civil society in Nepal to unite and demand state accountability and ensure protection and promotion of Haliya rights		6,389
	Denmark, SDC, UNDP	Nepal Human Right Commission's Strategic Plan Support Project	50,000	412,271
	Denmark	Peace Rights and Governance Program, Phase Iv		2,743,574
National Judicial Academy			150,000	95,927
	UNDP	Technical support to justice sector actors on women's rights and gender equality	150,000	95,927

Annex 7

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
National Planning Commission Secretariat			17,064,504	14,879,403
	JICA	Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018		790,971
	UNICEF	Earthquake Emergency Social Policy and Economic Analysis		9,251,954
	UNFPA	Improved data availability and analysis for evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality (Off Budget)	(46,047)	165,428
	UNFPA	Programme Coordination and Assistance	1,000	13,576
	DFID	Evidence for Development (E4D)	16,953,326	3,764,135
	USAID	Strengthening Political Parties Electoral and Legislative Processes(SPPELP)	156,225	256,225
	Japan	Project for Community Skill Development to Construct Earthquake Resilient Houses in Dhading District		258,723
	ADB	Support for Formulating an Economic Development Vision		128,391
	DFID, UNDP	Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity		250,000
Nepal Electricity Authority			-	386,595
	USAID	USAID's Nepal Hydropower Development Project		386,595
Nepal Reconstruction Authority			137,510,984	251,089,801
	USAID	Strengthening the Public Financial Management (PFM) Systems	2,809,874	1,250,014
	USAID	Nepal Reconstruction Engineering Services (NRES) Program	25,439,690	8,950,536
	USAID	Nepal Earthquake Reconstruction Lifeline Radio Project	1,073,160	1,073,160
	Norway	Reconstruction of Schools Damaged by Earthquake in Northern Dolakha		1,747,744
	ADB	Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project		14,481,667
	JICA	Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Technical Cooperation)	13,575,287	9,297,258
	EU	Nepal - EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction -NEARR- (State Building Contract)		587,391
	DFID	Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	93,853,973	21,675,534
	IDA	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project - IDA		106,280,109
	JICA	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project of JICA(EHRP)		27,743,123

Counterpart ministry / agency	DPs Agency	Project Title	Total Costs	
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	USAID	Baliyo Ghar (Housing Reconstruction Technical Assistance Program)	759,000	1,419,000
Prime Minister and Council of Minister's Office			42,133	21,545,520
	USAID	OPMCH-HRPO	42,133	42,133
	ADB	Information and Communication Technology Development Project (ICTDP)		2,736,885
	WBTF	Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Communities in Nepal Project		665,477
	IDA, IFAD, WBTF	Poverty Alleviation Fund II		18,101,025
Supreme Court			-	3,261,638
	Denmark, Finland, Norway, UNDP, UNPF	Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme		2,901,910
	JICA	Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement		359,729
Water and Energy Secretariat			-	2,076,083
	USAID	Program for Aquatic Natural resources Improvement (PANI)		2,076,083
TOTAL			1,569,795,265	1,394,600,868

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Note:

New commitment is not comparable with actual disbursement because new commitment refers to the project cost over the period. On the other hand, actual disbursement here covers only the amount disbursed in FY 2016-17.

This list covers both on budget and off budget projects.

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. Some projects may appear in more than one ministry / agency.

Scenario of on-budget Projects Along with DPs Engagement by Counterpart Ministry

Annex 8

Counterpart Ministry	Number of projects	DPs Agency
Ministry of Agriculture Development	12	WBTF, SDC, IDA, IFAD, ADB, OFID, CIF
Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation	1	IFAD
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	4	ADB, OFID, JICA, Germany (KfW)
Ministry of Education	16	USAID, SDC, IDA, JICA, WFP, UNICEF, ADB, Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, Government of Australia, IDA, Norway, UNICEF, WBTF, DFID, India
Ministry of Energy	19	IDA, Germany (KfW), KFAED, Saudi Fund, ADB, Norway, ADB, EIB, JICA, Norway, IDA, Clean Energy Fund
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	27	Finland, IDA, SDC, UNICEF, UNFPA, ADB, OFID, WFP, DFID, WBTF, Norway, India
Ministry of Finance	13	SDC, Germany (KfW), ADB, DFID, WBTF, GEF, UNDP, China, IDA, EU, JICA, OFID
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	6	WBTF, IDA, ADB, NDF, Japan, DFID, Finland, SDC
Ministry of Health	20	DFID, GAVI, GFATM, SAARC, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, DFID, Germany (KfW), Government of Australia, IDA, JICA, India
Ministry of Home Affairs	1	DFID, UNICEF
Ministry of Information and Communications Technology	2	SAARC, ADB
Ministry of Irrigation	6	IDA, KFAED, Saudi Fund, ADB, OFID

Counterpart Ministry	Number of projects	DPs Agency
Ministry of Labour & Employment and Commerce	2	SDC
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	2	Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, Germany (GIZ), Germany (KfW), Norway, SDC
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation	18	WBTF, IDA, Germany (KfW), China, India Exim Bank, ADB, OFID, GEF, UNICEF, JICA, India
Ministry of Population and Environment	2	IDA, Germany (KfW)
Ministry of Science and Technology	6	DFID, Norway, WBTF, EU, ADB, CIF, Denmark, Germany (GIZ), Germany (KfW), Netherlands
Ministry of Supplies	1	IDA
Ministry of Urban Development	11	WBTF, Germany (KfW), ADB, OFID, UNICEF, JICA, NDF, IDA
Ministry of Water Supply & Sewerage	4	ADB, OFID, JICA
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare	6	DFID, UNICEF, UNFPA
Ministry of Youth and Sports	2	UNFPA
Prime Minister and Council of Minister's Office	2	ADB, IDA, IFAD, WBTF

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Annex

9

Disbursement from INGOs during FY 2016-17

Amount in USD

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
AIDS Healthcare Foundation		224,852
	Increasing access to treatment, care and prevention services by PLHIV in Nepal	224,852
ASIA ONLUS		125,000
	Building Back A Better Future In The Most Earthquake Afflicted Areas: Schools And Education As A Gateway To The Community.	125,000
AWO International		79,621
	Program for Livelihood Promotion of Marginalized Groups and Labor Migrants in Nepal.	79,621
ActionAid International (AAI)		5,027,318
	Equitable Actions To End Poverty	5,027,318
Adara Development		415,990
	Earthquake Relief	133,484
	The Holistic Community development Project in Humla	173,684
	Education and Health for Children and Youth Project	108,822
Aide et Action Nepal		146,275
	Initiating the development through education-phase II	146,275
Ama Foundation		183,902
	Ama Ghar	183,902
Ameri Cares Foundation		1,068,494
	Post-Earthquake Health Sector Recovery and Reconstruction Support	617,609
	Health Facilities Reconstruction and Health Service Strengthening	450,885
Arbeiter Samariter Bund		108,172
	Building Resilience of Communities through Inclusive and Risk-aware Reconstruction and Development in Post-Earthquake.	108,172

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
BRAC Nepal		124,937
	BRAC Pilot Project	124,937
Blinknow Foundation Nepal		382,341
	Education Focused Program for the Needy Community in Surkhet District, Mid-West Nepal	382,341
CARE Nepal		4,531,639
	UDAAN - “ Catching Missed Opportunity” Access to quality Education for economically and socially vulnerable girls in Kapilvastu District	67,129
	ABA MERO PALO (Tipping Point)	335,359
	CARE Nepal Earthquake Response Project 2015-2019	3,660,129
	Strengthening Approaches for Maximizing Maternal, Neonatal, and Reproductive Health SAMMAN IIa	312,992
	Awasar (Bajura)	156,029
CBM Nepal Country Office		1,911,224
	Post Earthquake Disability Rehabilitation and Inclusion Project (PEDRIP)	877,180
	Inclusive Development for People with Disabilities in Project Area (Nepal)	1,034,043
Caritas Switzerland		2,574,262
	Rehabilitation of Earthquake Affected Schools in Sindhupalchok, Nepal	2,574,262
Catholic Relief Services		2,000,000
	Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Program	2,000,000
Center for Reproductive Rights		378,721
	Force Multiplier: Empowering Champions to Realize the Promise of Reproductive Rights	46,981
	Promoting Reproductive Health Rights and Justice in Nepal II	331,740
ChildFund Japan		961,839
	Education for hope	961,839
Christian Aid Nepal		1,000,773
	Earthquake Recovery Program Nepal	1,000,773
Community Action Nepal, UK		2,068,092
	Community Action Nepal	2,068,092
Dan Church Aid		1,198,394
	Promotion of livelihood and sustainable food security, safe migration and participation in accountable governance	1,198,394
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V		286,908
	Fight Hunger First Initiative in Nepal, Primary Education, Health and Nutrition	33,968

Annex 9

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthening Community-Based Biodiversity Management through Sustainable Financing Mechanisms in the Sacred Himalayan Landscape of Nepal	145,836
	Building Community Enterprises of Small-holders in Nepal	31,616
	Improving the Livelihoods of Marginalized groups in Salyan District Nepal	75,488
Enfants & Developpement		87,440
	Continuation of Support and protection for vulnerable children and their families in Nepal	87,440
Evangelisches Werk fur Diakonie und Entwicklung e.V.		233,855
	Reconstruction and rehabilitation support, and enhancement of resilience of socially and economically marginalised communities	233,855
Fairmed		8,634,594
	Matri Tatha Navajat Shishu Swasthya Pariyojana (MANASHI), Kapilvastu	306,885
	Towards Recovery “UPAKAR Pariyojana”	8,327,709
Finn Church Aid Foundation		285,855
	Enhanced Livelihood through Vocational Training	285,855
Fondazione L’Albero della Vita		92,213
	The Earthquake Affected School Community In Kavrepalanchowk	92,213
Forget Me Not Australia		126,424
	Building Strong Families and Sustainable Futures	126,424
Foundation Nicole Niquille Hospital Lukla		321,914
	Pasang Lhamu-Nicole Niquille Hospital, Lukla	321,914
German Nepal Help Association		718,421
	GNHA Earthquake Reconstruction and Repair	718,421
Good Neighbors International Nepal		5,380,932
	Community Development Project-4	5,380,932
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal		271,598
	Community Practice in Schools for Learning Climate Change Adaptation (COPILA)	38,769
	Coffee Promotion Programme	51,778
	Riverbed Farming Project	76,289
	Linking Smallholders to Market (LINK)	104,762
HELVETAS Switzerland		1,350,406
	Rehabilitation of Facilities of Earthquake affected population (REAP)	616,075
	Recovery of Agricultural Livelihoods	734,331
Handicap International Nepal		1,153,813
	Promoting Human Rights of Detainees and Prisoners in Nepal	53,638

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthening the Sustainability of the Physical Rehabilitation Sector for Greater Access to Services in Nepal 1	904,662
	Post-earthquake immediate and long term physical and psychosocial rehabilitation support services in earthquake affected districts. (Post Earthquake Rehabilitation Project)	195,512
HealthRight International		111,664
	Feasibility and Effectiveness in Implementing TeacherCorps for Children's Mental Health Promotion & Violence Prevention	111,664
Heifer International Nepal		398,384
	Evaluating the Welfare Impacts of a Livestock Transfer Program in Nepal	378,384
	Earthquake Recovery: Helping Local Communities Rebuild Livelihoods in Nepal	20,000
Himalayan Cataract Project		404,968
	Blindness Alleviation Program	404,968
ICCO Cooperation		72,793
	Mugu Integrated Livelihoods Project (MiLIP)	72,793
International Medical Corps		1,371,298
	RISE (Rebuild, Integrate, Strengthen, Empower): Health Systems Strengthening, Integration of Services and Community Empowerment	1,276,306
	Strengthening the Continuum of Care through Quality Sexual and Reproductive Health Programming	94,992
International Nepal Fellowship		3,392,056
	Community Health and Development Project	2,424,986
	Hospital and Health Services Project	967,070
Jhpiego Corporation		139,240
	Re-establishing quality Obstetric and Newborn Care Services in two Hospitals in Earthquake affected Districts of Nepal.	52,513
	Restoring FP counseling and services for earthquake-affected women and couples in Sindhupalchowk district of Nepal	86,727
Latter-day Saint Charities		43,252
	Community Water Supply, Sanitation, Health and Rehabilitation Project	43,252
Love Green Japan		66,867
	Integrated Rural Development Project	66,867
Lutheran World Relief		875,568
	Enhance food security and climate resilience of Vulnerable communities in Nawalparasi, Tanahu & Lamjung districts	159,986
	Food security and Disaster Risk Reduction Project in western Nepal	136,279

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INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
	Nepal Earthquake Response Project-II Phase	498,110
	Nepal Earthquake Response Project in Lamjung and Gorkha districts	81,193
MEDAIR		999,273
	Nepal Shelter Recovery and Reconstruction Response	999,273
Malteser International		602,450
	Disaster Resilient Community Support Project	602,450
Medecine du Monde		732,628
	Strengthening the primary health care system and community health services damaged by the earthquake in Sindhupalchok District, Nepal	732,628
Medical Teams International		335,987
	Establishing a Functioning Emergency Medical Services (EMS) System and Strengthening Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (MNCH) Project	335,987
Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) Nepal		888,385
	Poverty Alleviation through community Empowerment(PACE)	695,860
	Building Back Better: Earthquake Response through Community Empowerment	192,525
Mission East		283,477
	Karnali Inclusive Support Programme: Inclusive Development for Better Resilience and Poverty Reduction of Population of Karnali, Nepal	283,477
Mountain Child		91,904
	Enhancing the Capacity of the Himalayan People	91,904
Nepal Youth Foundation		3,489,406
	Improving the educational, health & Livelihood situation of children & youth in Nepal.	2,636,792
	Disaster Relief Response	800,121
	School Building Construction : Gorkha	52,493
Netherlands Leprosy Relief		314,779
	Support to leprosy control, Disabilities Management & Inclusion in Nepal.	314,779
Nick Simons Foundation International		2,659,174
	Nepal Rural Healthcare and District Hospital Support Project	2,659,174
Norlha-Helping People in the Himalayas		492,455
	Sustainable Agriculture based Livelihoods in Mountain Environments (SALME)	222,333
	Building Better lives, Rebuilding Livelihood	207,940
	Empowerment of women and girls in rural communities affected by out migration	62,182

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
People in Need		157,908
	Community Driven Public Infrastructure and Livelihood Support	157,908
Plan Nepal		9,298,842
	Rights-based Child-Centered Community Development (CCCD) in Nepal.	4,197,008
	Post Earthquake Response and Recovery Project	5,101,834
Planete Enfants		295,587
	II Phase of Promoting Human Rights: combating trafficking, sexual exploitation and violence against women and children	295,587
Practical Action		1,363,627
	Climate Proofing Growth and Development Programme	542,571
	Sustainable Hood-Stove Market in Nepal	179,101
	Nepal Flood Resilience Project	473,263
	Strengthening Flood Resilience In Kankai Basin In Nepal: E2E Early Warning	168,691
Room to Read		4,194,860
	Improving Primary School Children's Literacy and Gender Equality in School Education of Nepal	4,194,860
Rural Education and Development Nepal		305,362
	Community Libraries for Community Development	305,362
SIL International Nepal		188,670
	SIL International Language, Education and Development Project	188,670
Samaritan's Purse International Relief		1,112,203
	Earthquake Recovery and Preparedness Program	1,112,203
Samriddha Pahad UK		121,814
	Samriddha Pahad-II	121,814
Save the Children		66,083,501
	NPL Repair of schools supported by QEPPS project SOF 55400037	114
	NPL- SCK 2015 Emergency Education Support to Children Affected by the Earthquake in Nepal SOF: 41000301	79,093
	Nepal Sabal Mission Funds SOF: 84002747	5,937,039
	NPL Earthquake Response d.light GIK SOF: 84002679 Fund office Reference No. 84005000	300
	NPL Disaster Relief Efforts fo the Nepal Earthquake SoF: 201584002616 Ref: 84090410 SOF:84002616	(69,956)
	MFA NPL Nepal Earthquake Response 2015 SOF: 57800542	417,067
	Finland MFA Frame CRG 14 16	362,826

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INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
	NPL EQ Response SCN Appeal Funding	67,982
	NPL DIPECHO VIII Promoting and strengthening school safety in Nepal through operationalizing the Comprehensive SoF:57800501 Ref:57810558	353,468
	NPL and Newborn Health MACF Project-84004638	5,523
	NPL Flood and Landslides 2016 SC Italy-SOF 38000428	38,233
	NPL Flood and Landslide 2016 SOF:75600137	38,238
	NPL Earthquake Sida RRM SoF:75200757 Ref: 75220253	1,662
	NPL CSF Drought Response 2016 SOF: 99700324	37,685
	Providing essential life-saving shelter assistance to earthquake affected populations in Nepal Phase II SOF: 82602525	4,112
	NPL Strengthening the health sector response capacity of MoHP SoF:38000280	113,005
	NPL SCA Charity Tours Programme in Nawalparasi District 2014-2017 SOF: 03600405	34,858
	NPL MFA frame funding 2017-2021 SOF: 24600089	159,567
	NPL CBM Inclusive education in post-earthquake SOF : 27600101	78,675
	NPL Health Systems Strengthening and Winterization Support SOF 34400026	101,311
	NPL Child Protection in Communities and Schools Phase 1 SOF:34400041	223,650
	NPL Brick Industries CP 2016-17 SOF:34400065	149,247
	NPL Youth Empowerment Bulgari SOF:38000295	724,472
	NPL Protection SC Italy 2016 - 2018 SOF:38000357	223,671
	NPL Improving Shelter, WASH and Livelihoods for Earthquake affected Children in Nuwakot SOF:38000389	927,091
	NPL Livelihoods and Nutrition SC Italy 2016-2019 SOF:38000390	287,070
	NPL EQ Improving Education, Protection and Livelihoods in Earthquake-affected Nepal SOF:38000394	462,946
	NPL Improving Education, Protection and Livelihoods in Earthquake affected Nepal-ASIA Contribution SOF:38000402	137,240
	NPL Health 2016-2019 SOF:38000415	203,980
	NPL_SCK_Education and CP Integrated Project (Y2) SOF: 41000264	593,349
	NPL WE CAN LEARN: Improving Basic Education in Rolpa SOF: 41000357	169,340
	NPL Netherlands MFA Earthquake Response SoF:52800149 Ref: PNPNO-001	5,534

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
	NPL SHO Emergency & Reconstruction Aid for Nepal Phase II SOF: 52800178	662,463
	NPL MFAT portion CLSP SCNZ - Improving Lives of children in UDAYAPUR through livelihoods & social protection SOF: 55400022	148,242
	Improving the Lives of children in Udaypur, Nepal, through livelihoods and social protection (CLSP) Match, SOF 55400029	96,482
	NPL Norad Framework Agreement 2015-2018, SOF 57800427	1,792,798
	NPL EQ recovery phase - Education SOF: 57800598	549,919
	NPL ECHO 2016 DRR CBDRM (Mission East lead consortium) SOF:57800605	224,246
	SCN contribution to Education support for poor girls, UPCA Rolf Wergeland SOF :57800618	689
	NPL Health project 2016-18 Dailekh (Norad district) SOF:57800619	90,330
	NPL ECHO Promoting and strengthening DRR and school safety through the education sector in Nepal 2017-2018 SOF:57800684	45,327
	NPL SCN extra funds for ECHO Staff funding gap April 2017 SOF:57800752	3,883
	NPL Anti Trafficking Response SOF: 75200942	152,156
	EQ-LEARN: ECCD IN SINDHUPALCHOK, NEPAL SOF: 75600085	155,349
	NPL Swiss Solidarity Match for ECCD and DRR in Earthquake Affected Areas SOF: 75600121	64,329
	SCUK Strategic Nepal Funds tranche 1 SOF:82602484	626,740
	NPL Text Santa Post Emergency Work Project SOF:82602547	977,321
	Nepal EQ Response DEC Appeal Phase II SOF: 82602647	5,230,807
	SCUK Strategic Nepal Funds tranche 2 SOF:82603101	944,727
	Nepal Quick-win WASH intervention and rehabilitation of water resources SOF:82603196	879,853
	NPL Appeal Hum Capacity Building and Info Comms Awards SOF:82603293	259,259
	NPL Gates Foundation Advocacy Grant 2017 SOF:82603315	6,390
	Nepal EQ Response DEC Appeal Phase 2b SOF:82603527	612,524
	NPL Merck Foundation Frontline Healthworkers SOF: 84000188	318,314
	NPL Saving Newborn Lives 3 SOF: 84000272	267,494
	NPL Fertility Awareness Community Transformation (FACT) SOF: 84000800 Fund Office Reference No. 84031118	89,952

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INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
	NPL Nepal Endowment SOF: 84000982	28,176
	NPL MacCormack Endowment SOF:84001478	28,945
	Nepal Community Resilience Program (SABAL) SOF:84001828	3,078,553
	NPL FACT Nepal Mission Buy-In SOF: 84002169 Fund Office Reference No: 84090362	628,995
	NPL Global Fund TB SOF:84002810	2,434,299
	NPL Global Fund Malaria NFM SOF: 84002812	1,714,386
	NPL Global Fund Pharmaceutical Procurement SOF: 84004099	13,361,876
	NPL Global Fund HIV New Funding Model SOF: 84004360	6,334,380
	The Global fund MSA SOF: 84004375	2,093,496
	NPL 2017 Sponsorship - SC US, SC Italy, SC Korea, SC Aus SOF: 54004458	2,041,857
	NPL Marvel Hero Acts Supporting Education SOF: 84004489	48,340
	MCSP IN NEPAL SOF: 84004564	68,301
	NPL Snap Innovation Pilot SOF; 84004726	18,127
	Nepal Sabal - BFS Funds SOF: 84004927	119,713
	NPL Pooled Appeal Earthquake 2015 SoF: 99700163	5,050,412
	NPL 2016 Sponsorship Award - SC Australia, SC Korea, SC Italy, SCUS SOF: 84002819	2,407,045
	NPL and Newborn Health MACF Project SOF: 84004638	103,245
	NPL Bulgari Education SC Italy 2016-2018 SOF:99700276	455,369
Shangrila Home VZW		232,040
	Shangrila Underprivileged Children Support	232,040
Stichting Veldwerk the Netherlands		156,580
	Education and Community Development Project	156,580
Stromme Foundation		1,292,677
	Socio-economic empowerment with dignity and sustainability (SEEDS) Nepal	548,049
	Education and Empowerment of Dalits and Marginalized Youth in Nepal	744,628
Sunrise Children's Association Inc. Australia/Nepal		181,939
	Project for the development of disadvantaged children and communities in Nepal	181,939
Swiss Contact Nepal		150,000
	Youth Employment Project (YEP) Nepal	150,000
TEVEL Nepal		562,744
	Community Development Project(TEVEL) - CDP	562,744

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
Tear Fund		2,661,615
	Recovery, rehabilitation, and resilience building for vulnerable earthquake-affected populations in Nepal	2,661,615
Terre des hommes, Lausanne		1,272,244
	Integrated Child Protection Programme	198,832
	Rehabilitating Community Health and Protection Services following the 2015 Earthquake	962,492
	Protection of Children in Dangerous and Exploitative Child Labour - Sanrakshan	110,919
The Himalayan Trust		1,161,722
	Integrated development of health, education and culture in the Himalayan region of Solukhumbu District.	1,161,722
The Israel Forum for International Humanitarian Aid		365,905
	Rebuilding Nepal- IsraAID Earthquake Response	365,905
The Mountain Institute		181,001
	Building Resilient Livelihoods and Ecosystems in Remote Mountain Communities in Nepal (Pragatishil Pahad Project)	181,001
The Nepal Trust		135,077
	Community Health/ Education, Sanitation & Livelihood Development in Nepal	135,077
The Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted Nepal		586,922
	Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted (NABP) Nepal	586,922
United Mission to Nepal		4,921,576
	United Mission to Nepal Project 2016 - 2020	4,921,576
Water Aid Nepal		2,310,958
	Community Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Support Project	1,224,144
	Resilient WASH Post-earthquake: rebuilding water, sanitation and hygiene for resilient communities	779,598
	Piloting Hygiene Promotion through Routine Immunisation in Nepal	307,217
We World Onlus		9,810
	Improving Quality of education creating child friendly environment in community schools	9,810
World Education, Inc.		1,195,934
	Jiwan ko Lagi Jibiko Parjan	109,559
	Sang Sangai - Learning Together Project	597,643
	Naya Bato Naya Paila - Phase II	320,877
	Sangai Sikaun Sangai Badhun (Learning and Growing Together) – Phase II.	167,855

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INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
World Neighbors		146,940
	Holistic Development Project - Nepal (HDP-N) FY 16 - 17	146,940
World Vision International		23,757,171
	Nepal Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Project	17,482,075
	Integrated Area Development Programme - II	6,275,096
Zoological Society of London Nepal Office		226,985
	Emergency appeal for Nepal earthquake	226,985
dZi Foundation		683,495
	The Sagarmatha Deep Development Initiative (SDDI)	683,495
TOTAL		186,537,933

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Sector-wise Disbursement from INGOs during FY 2016-17

Annex 10

Amount in USD

Primary Sector	No. of projects	Actual Disbursements
Health	71	64,375,135
Education	70	31,247,022
Livelihood	39	20,100,766
Women, Children & Social Welfare	41	18,299,186
Earthquake Reconstruction	17	14,545,346
Others - Social	12	11,107,530
Drinking Water	15	9,040,950
Housing	11	4,527,963
Agriculture	21	3,607,368
Peace And Reconstruction	4	2,380,714
Local Development	6	1,408,763
Environment, Science & Technology	8	1,355,815
General Administration	1	1,076,186
Miscellaneous	4	926,924
Policy And Strategic	1	754,098
Meteorology	2	641,954
Labour	3	454,098
Alternate Energy	1	179,101
Forest	8	147,421
Supply	2	76,471
Financial Services	2	72,600
Urban Development	1	67,982
Economic Reform	2	48,955
Youth, Sports & Culture	2	48,208
Renewable Energy	3	37,045
Irrigation	1	10,030
Others - Economic	1	300
TOTAL		186,537,933

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Disbursement by Districts from INGOs during FY 2016-17



Amount in USD

District	No. of Projects	Actual Disbursements
Achham	13	1,335,364
Arghakhanchi	9	394,399
Baglung	9	400,220
Baitadi	10	499,170
Bajhang	11	1,056,800
Bajura	12	987,295
Banke	17	1,265,683
Bara	23	826,603
Bardiya	17	1,757,470
Bhaktapur	32	1,619,176
Bhojpur	7	161,344
Chitwan	31	876,471
Dadeldhura	12	573,752
Dailekh	9	344,191
Dang Deukhuri	10	658,727
Darchula	10	708,187
Dhading	42	8,958,057
Dhankuta	8	146,663
Dhanusa	27	926,203
Dolakha	34	8,529,776
Dolpa	7	178,684

District	No. of Projects	Actual Disbursements
Doti	16	2,786,256
Gorkha	27	9,304,152
Gulmi	7	247,942
Humla	12	1,369,321
Ilam	7	162,155
Jajarkot	8	277,929
Jhapa	9	257,005
Jumla	10	763,882
Kailali	22	3,060,669
Kalikot	9	397,496
Kanchanpur	17	933,168
Kapilvastu	15	1,098,504
Kaski	16	823,329
Kathmandu	55	5,245,574
Kavrepalanchok	46	4,280,733
Khotang	8	458,576
Lalitpur	41	4,433,142
Lamjung	16	2,279,407
Mahottari	29	1,068,553
Makwanpur	36	5,260,982
Manang	8	272,240
Morang	16	1,712,855
Mugu	12	1,279,788
Mustang	9	274,060
Myagdi	10	791,804
Nawalparasi (Province No. 4)	8	462,350
Nawalparasi (Province No. 5)	8	462,350
Nuwakot	39	6,852,798
Okhaldhunga	10	651,443

Annex 11

District	No. of Projects	Actual Disbursements
Palpa	11	573,595
Panchthar	6	119,982
Parbat	12	799,057
Parsa	23	703,266
Pyuthan	6	174,934
Ramechhap	29	2,091,269
Rasuwa	34	2,582,693
Rautahat	27	1,314,361
Rolpa	8	937,623
Rukum (Province No. 5)	4	284,330
Rukum (Province No. 6)	3	284,330
Rupandehi	16	1,980,785
Salyan	10	478,436
Sankhuwasabha	11	590,167
Saptari	8	187,712
Sarlahi	30	1,153,751
Sindhuli	31	3,858,482
Sindhupalchok	56	23,239,721
Siraha	8	312,163
Solukhumbu	11	2,293,371
Sunsari	13	1,431,902
Surkhet	10	649,768
Syangja	9	294,482
Tanahu	12	365,297
Taplejung	8	264,959
Terhathum	10	510,590
Udayapur	11	875,657

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

I/NGO Implemented Projects Through the Support of Resident DPs

				Amount in USD
Implementing Agency	Project Title	DPs Agency	District	Actual Disbursements
AMDA- Minds Nepal (2)				247,267
	Project for Community Skill Development to Construct Earthquake Resilient Houses in Dhading District	Japan	Dhading	155,883
	Project for supporting reconstruction of housing after the devastating earthquake	Japan	Kavre	91,384
Action Aid International Nepal (2)				179,072
	Empowerment and Democracy – Maintaining the Role of NSAs in Local Governance and Accountability	EU		126,690
	Sustainable agriculture development for smallholder and marginalised farmers in far western hill of Nepal.	EU		52,382
Action Contre La Faim (1)				1,517,287
	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	DFID		1,517,287
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (1)				107,894
	Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and commercialization	EU		107,894
BBC Media Action (1)				195,711
	Sajha Sawal (“Common Questions”) – Towards Federalism (single phase)	SDC		195,711
CARE Nepal (3)				5,817,658
	Integrated Platform for Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response in Nepal	WBTF		274,136
	Suaahara II	USAID		1,425,171
	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	DFID		4,118,351

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Implementing Agency	Project Title	DPs Agency	District	Actual Disbursements
CCS Italy (1)				245,438
	Empowering Women for Peace: Towards implementation of the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820	EU		245,438
CIMMYT (1)				1,085,874
	Feed the Future Nepal Seed and Fertilizer	USAID	25 Districts	1,085,874
Care DK (2)				35,579
	Unnati (Prosperity)	EU		29,191
	Mukti: enhanced capacity of civil society in Nepal to unite and demand state accountability and ensure protection and promotion of Haliya rights	EU		6,389
Care Osterreich Verein (1)				134,581
	“Sankalpa” - Collaborative Commitment for participatory and gender responsive budgets	EU		134,581
Chemonics International (1)				1,977,030
	Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supplies Management (GHSC- PSM)	USAID		1,977,030
Deloitte Consulting LLP (1)				1,171,501
	USAID’s Nepal Hydropower Development Project	USAID		1,171,501
Deutsche Akademie Niedersachsen (1)				26,738
	VS BK – Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns and other SCP – Sustainable Construction Practices	EU		26,738
Environment and Public Health Organization (1)				1,425,171
	Suaahara II	USAID		1,425,171
Equal Access International (1)				8,420,003
	Sajhedari	USAID	Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Surkhet	8,420,003
Family Health International (2)				4,137,756
	Suaahara II	USAID		2,137,756
	Civil Society: Mutual Accountability Project (CS:MAP)	USAID	Bhaktapur, Dailekh, Doti	2,000,000
Good Neighbors International Nepal (1)				289,136
	EU Support to the Competitiveness of Quality Coffee in Nepal	EU		289,136
Gruppe zur Forderung der Angepassten Technologie (1)				204,056
	Sustainable and Efficient Industrial Development (SEID)	EU		204,056

Implementing Agency	Project Title	DPs Agency	District	Actual Disbursements
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal (2)				994,570
	Emergency Rehabilitation of Flood damaged trial bridges	SDC		-
	Employment Fund Phase II	SDC		994,570
HELVETAS Switzerland (1)				148,091
	Employment Fund Phase I	DFID, SDC	13 Districts	148,091
Handicap International (1)				595,000
	Strengthening the Rehabilitation in District Environment (STRIDE)	USAID	12 Districts	595,000
Helen Keller International (1)				7,838,440
	Suaahara II	USAID		7,838,440
ICCO Cooperation (1)				319,834
	Supporting in recovery of Earthquake Affected Communities of Nepal (SEACON)	EU	Dhading, Lamjung, Makwanpur	319,834
INGOs (23)				47,231,054
	BICAS: Building Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Capacity of CSOs in Agriculture and Forest Sectors	EU		671,225
	Fighting Zoonoses in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Nepal (ABN)- Increasing awareness, prevention, & control of zoonoses	EU		548,648
	Technical Support to Enhance the Capacity of the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction with a Specific Focus on the Peace Fund Secretariat.	EU		246,045
	Empowering the Rural Women of Surkhet and Dailekh District to Eliminate Chaupadi	EU		10,968
	PFM reviews 2017, 2018 and 2019	EU		74,918
	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development CTR 383358	EU		139,759
	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded 'Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development CTR 383363	EU		110,882

Implementing Agency	Project Title	DPs Agency	District	Actual Disbursements
	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development CTR 383352	EU		71,866
	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded 'Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development CTR 383364	EU		37,899
	Supply of laboratory equipment, legal metrology inspection equipment, and food technology training equipment and audio-visual equipment to the EU funded Support for Trade and Economic Capacity Building: Trade and Private Sector Development CTR 383360	EU		137,050
	Support for coordination and implementation of the Anti-Corruption Road Map in Nepal	EU		121,331
	Support to Institutionalizing the Nepal Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System NeKSAP	EU		114,884
	Enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies, Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology and Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, Government of Nepal and Value Chain Development	EU		920,997
	EU Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) support identification and design	EU		23,849
	Country Programme 200319	WFP		31,338,268
	USAID/Nepal Monitoring Evaluation and Learning - MEL	USAID		1,668,680
	WASH in Earthquake Emergency	UNICEF	14 Districts	2,231,965
	Australian Aid –NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP)	Australia		3,346,361
	Earthquake Emergency Response - Education	UNICEF	14 Districts	3,967,514
	Behavioral/social change for protection	UNICEF		12,977
	Child Protection Earthquake Response	UNICEF	15 Districts	777,727
	Partnership To Restore Education In Post-Earthquake Nepal	EU		654,310
	WFP Remote Access Operation	EU		2,931

Implementing Agency	Project Title	DPs Agency	District	Actual Disbursements
International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (4)				8,071,436
	Support to ICIMOD for 2013-17	Norway		2,976,919
	ICIMOD : International Center for Integrated Mountain Development	GDC (GIZ)		1,860,340
	REDD+: REDDplus Himalayas	GDC (GIZ)		1,222,684
	KSL: Conservation of Biodiversity in Kailash Region	GDC (GIZ)		2,011,493
International Commission of Jurists (1)				1,481,074
	Governance Facility Programme Phase I	SDC		1,481,074
International Development Enterprises (2)				2,133,106
	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANE)	EU		638,358
	District Water and Sanitation System	UNICEF		1,494,748
Johns Hopkins University (1)				9,115,308
	Nepal Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (Nepal HC3)	USAID	Banke, Surkhet, Chitwan, Dhading, Kanchanpur, Rasuwa, Sarlahi, Siraha	9,115,308
Lutheran World Relief (1)				330,495
	Supporting in recovery of Earthquake Affected Communities of Nepal (SEACON)	EU	Dhading, Lamjung, Makwanpur	330,495
National Democratic Institute and International Foundation for Electoral System (1)				2,562,253
	Strengthening Political Parties Electoral and Legislative Processes(SPPELP)	USAID		2,562,253
Nepal CRS Co. (1)				3,381,854
	Ghar Ghar Maa Swasthya (GGMS/CRS)	USAID		3,381,854
OXFAM (1)				6,719,416
	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	DFID		6,719,416
People in Need (1)				3,468,085
	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	DFID		3,468,085
Practical Action (1)				7,745
	PRISM - Poverty Reduction of Informal workers in Solid waste Management sector	EU	Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Lalitpur	7,745

Annex 12

Implementing Agency	Project Title	DPs Agency	District	Actual Disbursements
SEBAC (1)				1,250,000
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Recovery Activity (WRA)	USAID	Dolakha, Sindhupalchok	1,250,000
Save the Children (5)				14,200,609
	Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security(SABAL)	USAID	Khotang, Makwanpur, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Udayapur	14,500,001
	A Collaborative Approach Promoting Child Rights, Non-Discrimination and Child Participation (CTR 292546)	EU		52,635
	NPL Global Fund - HIV/AIDS Round10, SOF 84000124	GFATM		11,250
	PRRO 200875 - Restoring Food & Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas	WFP		1,941,432
	Suaahara (Good Nutrition)	USAID	20 Districts	(2,304,709)
Search for Common Ground (2)				255,870
	Singhadurbar and Sthaniya Sarkar	USAID		220,000
	Youth Engage: Multi-stakeholders Collaboration in Reducing Youth Engagement in Violence	EU		35,870
The Asia Foundation (4)				4,929,337
	Mitigating Conflict and Improving Implementation of GESI Policies through a People-to-People Approach in Nepal	USAID	Achham, Kailali, Kaski, Kathmandu, Ramechhap, Sindhuli	997,500
	Combatting Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project	USAID	Banke, Kanchanpur, Kathmandu, Kavre, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchok	500,000
	Mediating Local Conflict and Reducing Vulnerability Post Earthquake Recovery (Nepal)	Australia	Dolakha, Kavre, Nuwakot, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok	744,265
	Subnational Governance Program for Nepal	Australia		2,687,572
The Lutheran World Federation (1)				1,615,469
	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Nepal	WFP		1,615,469

Implementing Agency	Project Title	DPs Agency	District	Actual Disbursements
Winrock International (2)				3,008,418
	Knowledge-based Integrated Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition Project (KISAN)	USAID	20 Districts	2,598,714
	Sustainable production of commercially viable products from municipal wastes through public-private partnerships in Green SMEs, Green City, Green Agro Products, and Green Employment Generation (Short form: PPP for 4Gs)	EU		409,704
World Wildlife Fund, Inc., Nepal Program (2)				582,682
	Hariyo Ban Program	USAID		(2,151,628)
	Hariyo Ban Program II	USAID		2,734,310
TOTAL (77)				147,457,898

Source: MOF IECDD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Earthquake related Disbursements by DPs FY 2016-17

Annex 13

		Amount in USD
DPs Group	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
Asian Development Bank		14,978,015
	Support for project implementation of the Nepal Earthquake Rehabilitation	496,348
	Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project	14,481,667
Denmark		4,008,089
	Micro Enterprises Development Programme (MEDEP Phase IV)	164,515
	Local Grant Authority (LGA)	1,100,000
	Peace Rights and Governance Program, Phase Iv (2014-18)	2,743,574
European Union		57,950,744
	Supporting in recovery of Earthquake Affected Communities of Nepal (SEACON)	1,066,113
	Partnership To Restore Education In Post-Earthquake Nepal	654,310
	World Food Programme Remote Access Operation	2,931
	Nepal - EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction -NEARR-(State Building Contract)	56,227,391
Finland		418,410
	Support to UN Women Nepal Country Office Annual Work Plan 2017: Advancing Resilience and Empowerment [ARE Project]	418,410
Germany		3,969,320
	FC Recovery Programme - Health Sector	345,261
	RPN: Recovery Programme Nepal	3,624,059
	Reconstruction and improvement of electricity in Earthquake affected districts	-
	FC Recovery Program- Infrastructure Component: Bhaktapur Municipality	-
	Reconstruction and upgrading of electricity supply in EQ districts	-
Japan		55,769,888
	Project for Community Skill Development to Construct Earthquake Resilient Houses in Dhading District	258,723
	Project for supporting reconstruction of housing after the devastating earthquake	91,384

DPs Group	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
	Project on Urban Transport Improvement for Kathmandu Valley	-
	Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects (TPIS-ERP)	2,143,677
	The project for construction of Primary school	1,022,040
	Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Technical Cooperation)	9,297,258
	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Infrastructures Grant)	6,750,546
	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project of JICA(EHRP)	27,743,123
	Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP)	8,554,521
Korea		1,509,828
	Post- Disaster Health Service recovery Program in Nuwakot District	1,245,000
	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	264,828
Norway		1,812,340
	Reconstruction of Schools Damaged by Earthquake in Northern Dolakha	1,747,744
	Support to National Election Observations (GEOC)	64,597
Switzerland		2,614,803
	Rebuilding Family Farming (RFF) in response to Earthquake in Nepal	78,497
	Employment Fund Phase II	994,570
	Nepal Earthquake Reconstruction- Multi Donor Trust Fund	1,541,736
	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP) Phase III	-
USAID		23,661,751
	Contribution to the Asian Development Bank's Nepal Earthquake	10,000,000
	Nepal Health Communication Capacity Collaborative (Nepal HC3)	9,115,308
	Baliyo Ghar (Housing Reconstruction Technical Assistance Program)	4,300,000
	Building Resilience to Landslides through Support for Community-Based Rehabilitation and Mitigation Actions and the Establishment of Early Warning Systems in Nepal	246,443
United Kingdom		25,226,377
	Post-Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	21,675,534
	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP)	401,934
	UK/Nepal- Support to Nepal Health Sector Programme III (NHSP)	3,148,909
UN Country Team		48,460,571
	Increased capacity to prevent gender-based violence and harmful practices and enable the delivery of multi-sectoral services in humanitarian settings	35,529

Annex 13

DPs Group	Project Title	Actual Disbursements
	Emergency response to restore the rural livelihoods of earthquake-affected farmers	101,214
	Earthquake Emergency Social Policy and Economic Analysis	18,503,908
	Restoring Food & Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas	1,941,432
	WASH in Earthquake Emergency	7,439,884
	Earthquake Emergency Response - Education	13,225,048
	Earthquake Response Field Operations	21,822
	Child Protection Earthquake Response	3,888,637
	C4D Earthquake Emergency	1,674,656
	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	194,982
	Emergency response to Cultural Heritage in Nepal	17,768
	Capacity Strengthening of NRA for Resilient Reconstruction	500,000
	Landslide prevention and stabilization of slopes in the most earthquake affected districts of Nepal	113,291
	Building Back Better for Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in Nepal after Earthquake 2015	697,586
	The Local Governance and Community Development Programme (Phase II)	104,814
World Bank Group		137,482,406
	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project - IDA	106,280,109
	Rural water supply and sanitation improvement project (RWSSIP)	13,851,276
	Poverty Alleviation Fund II	17,351,021
TOTAL		390,722,723

Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Visualization of Assistance through Maps

Annex 14

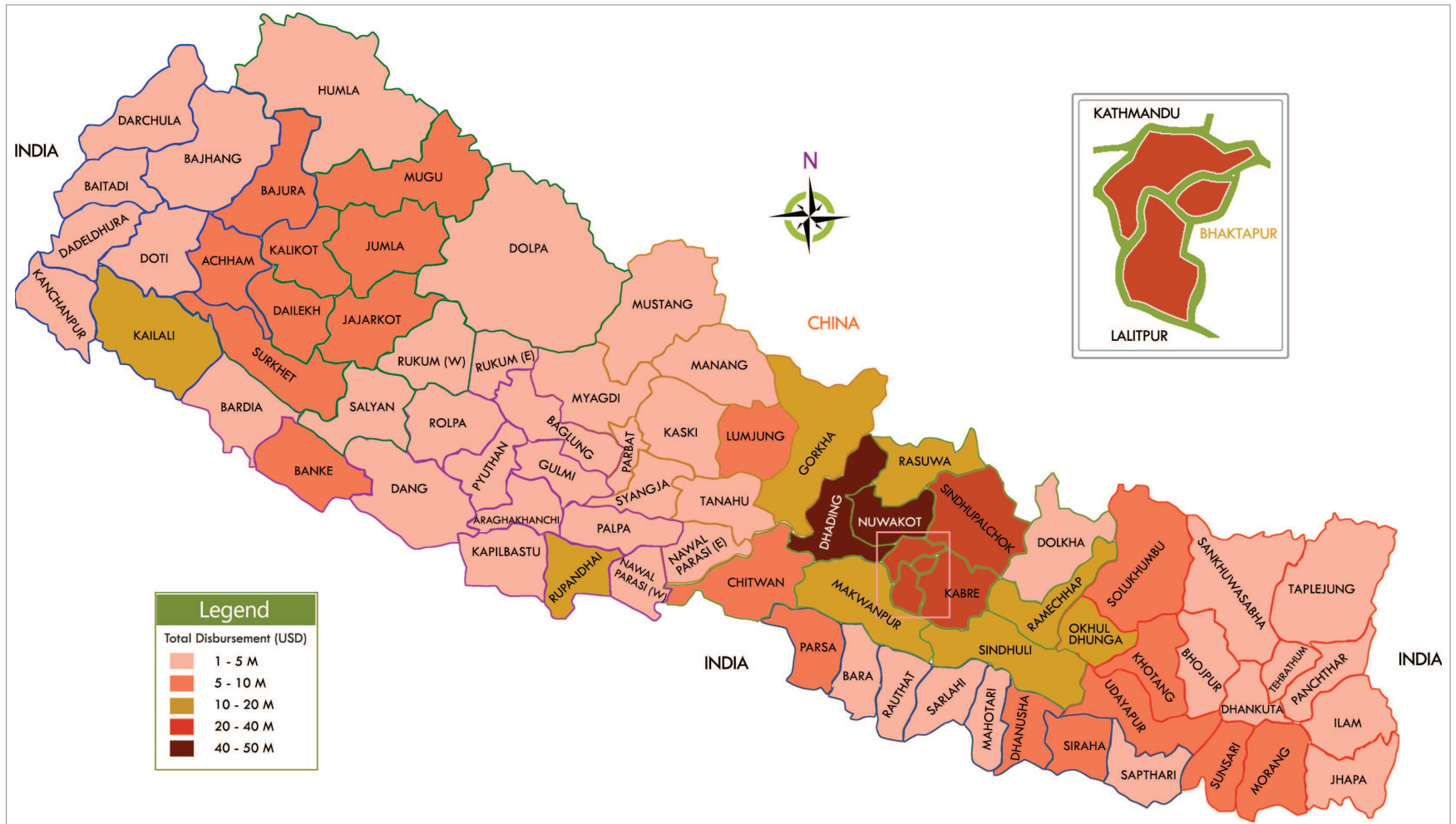
Map - I

Number of Projects by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Total Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Map - 3

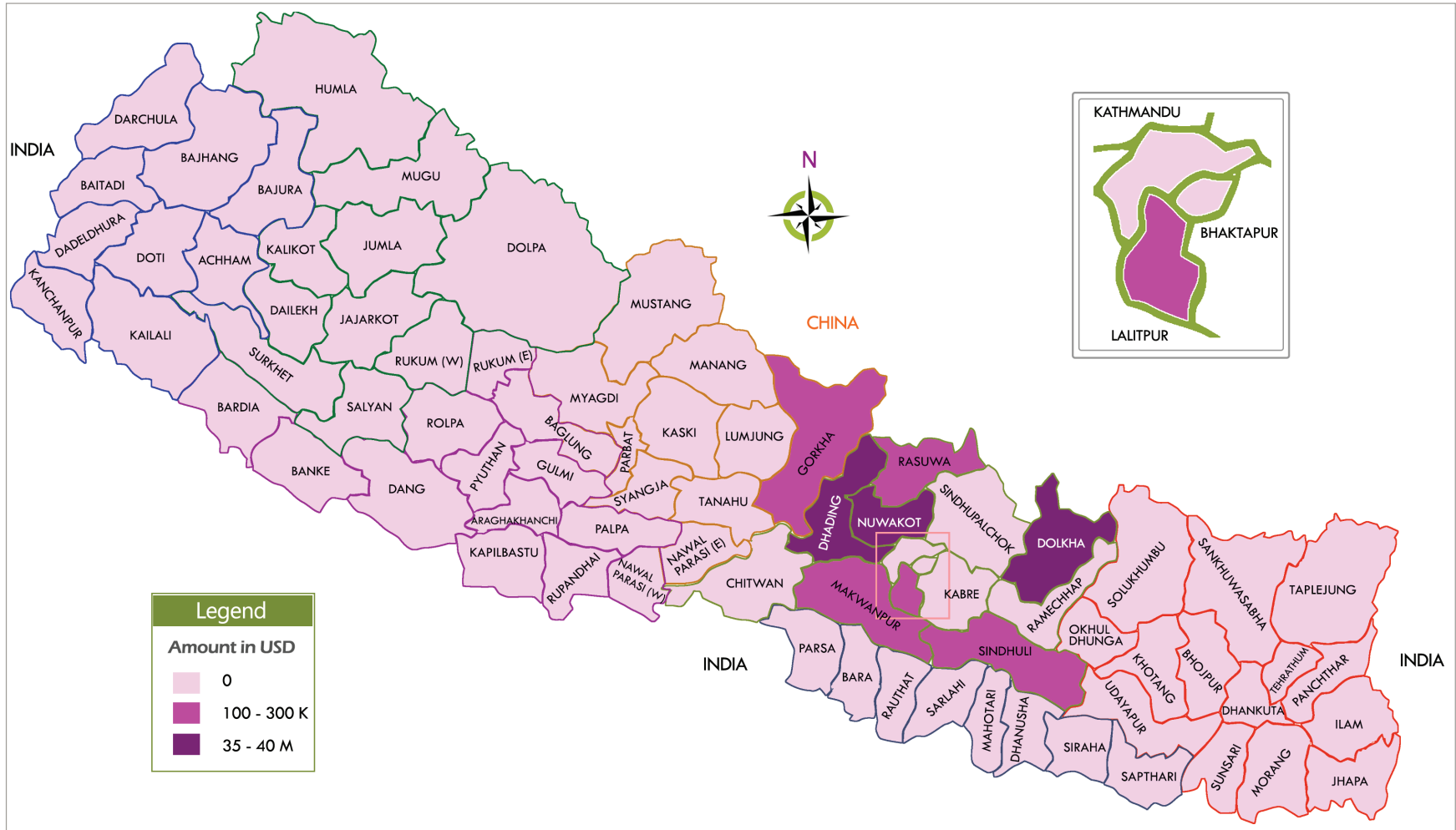
Policy and Strategic Sector Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

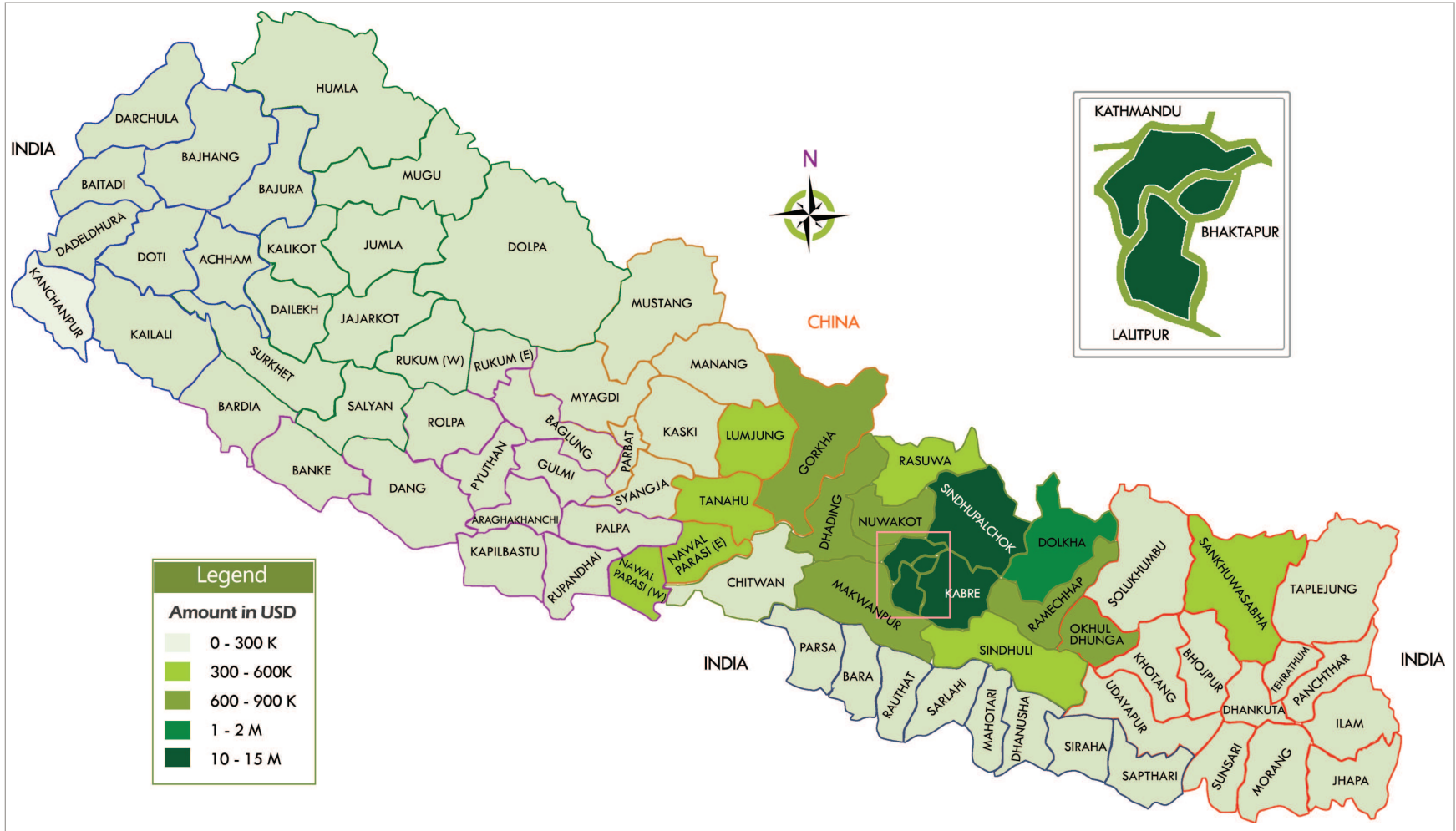
Map - 4

Housing Sector Disbursement by Districts



Map - 5

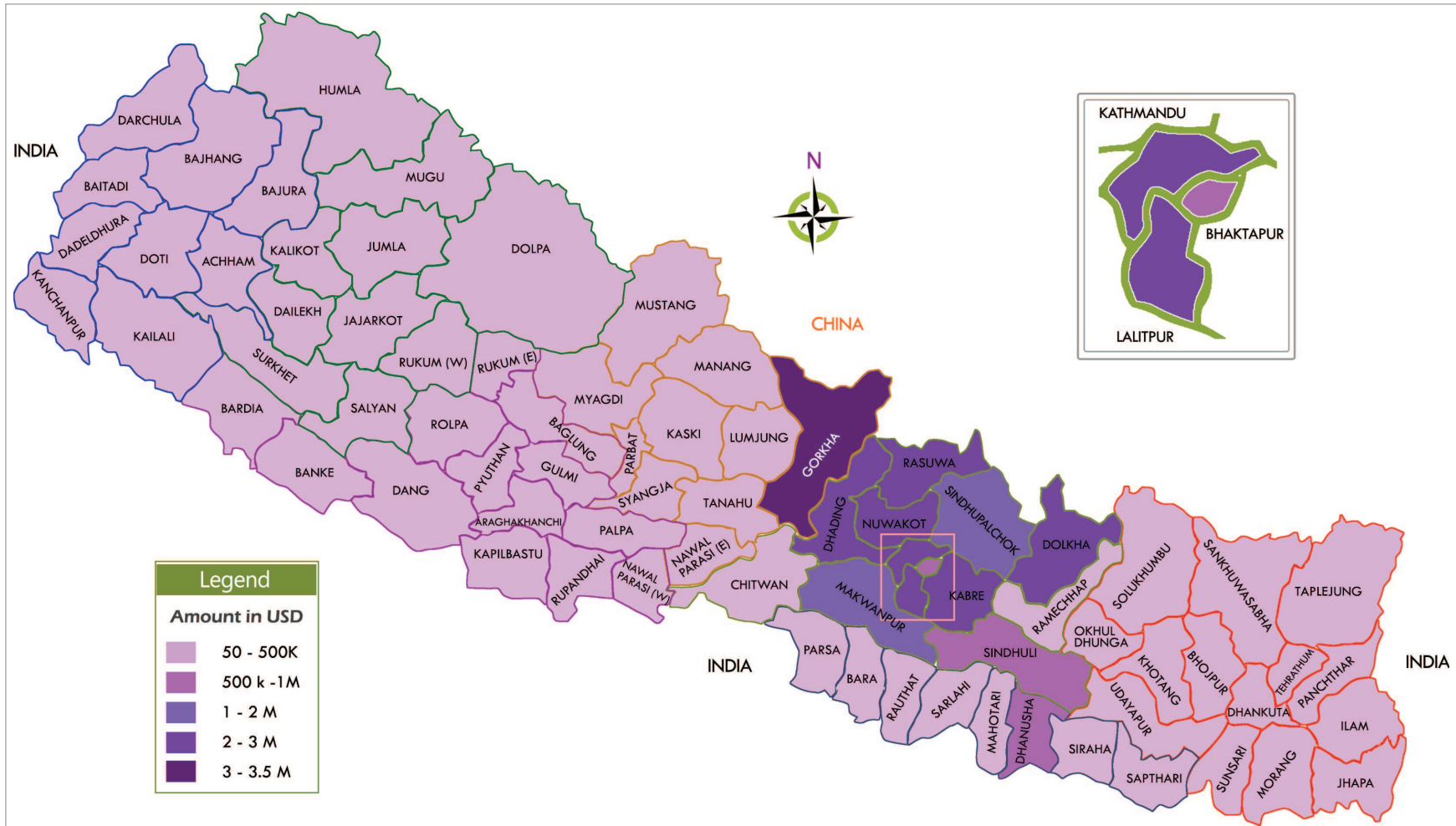
Drinking Water Sector Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Map - 6

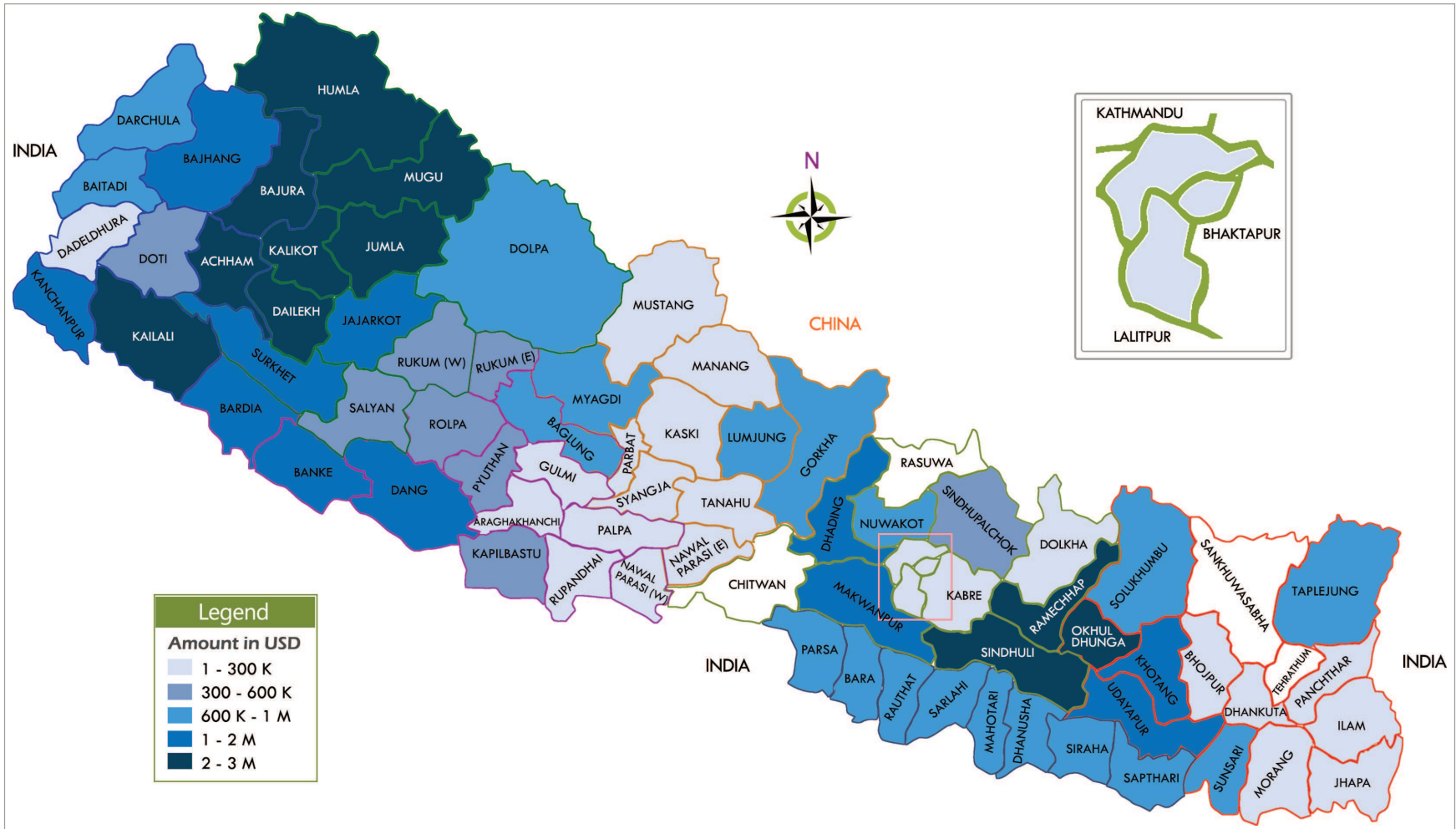
Education Sector Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Map - 7

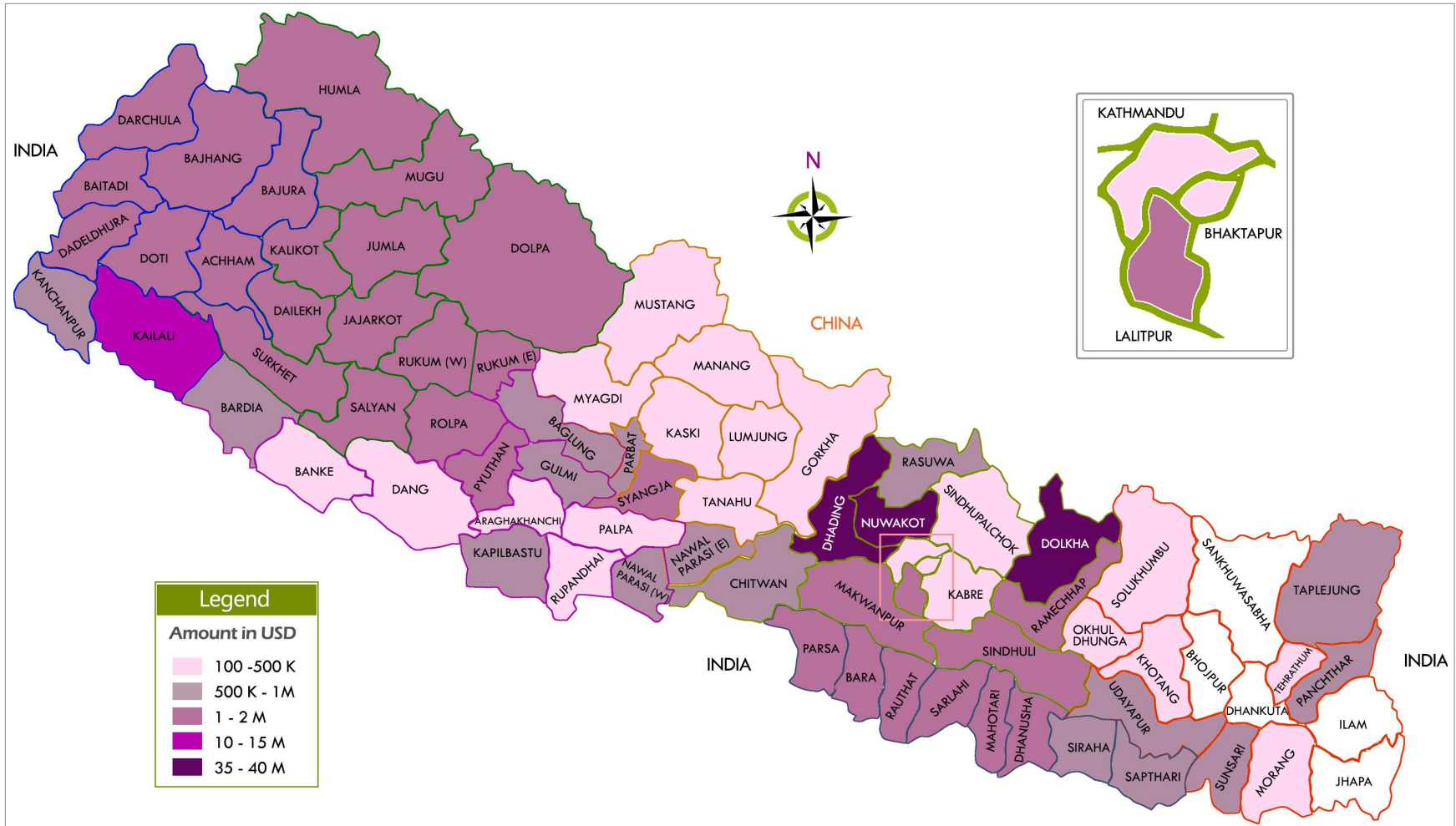
Local Development Sector Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Map - 8

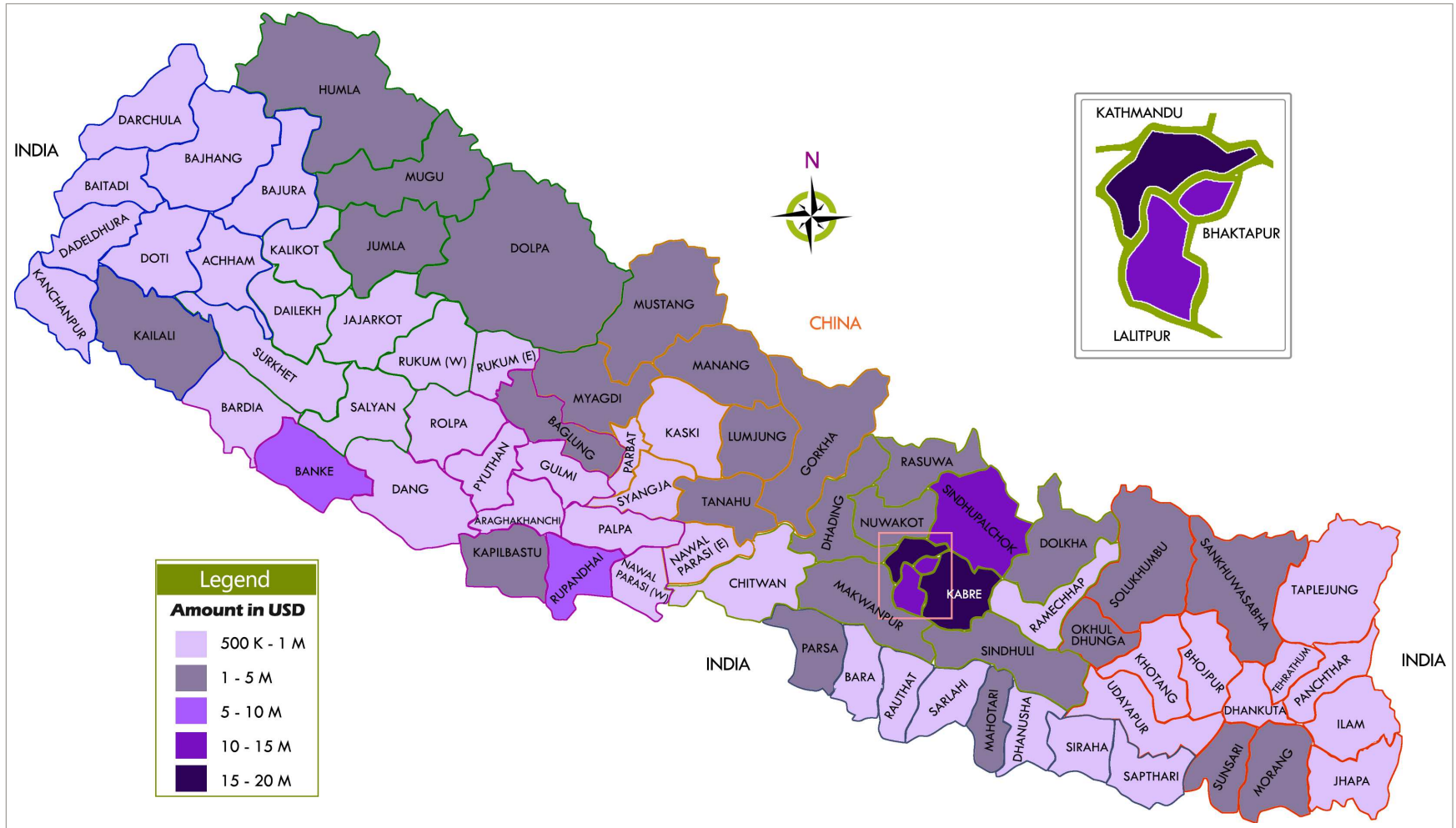
World Bank Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

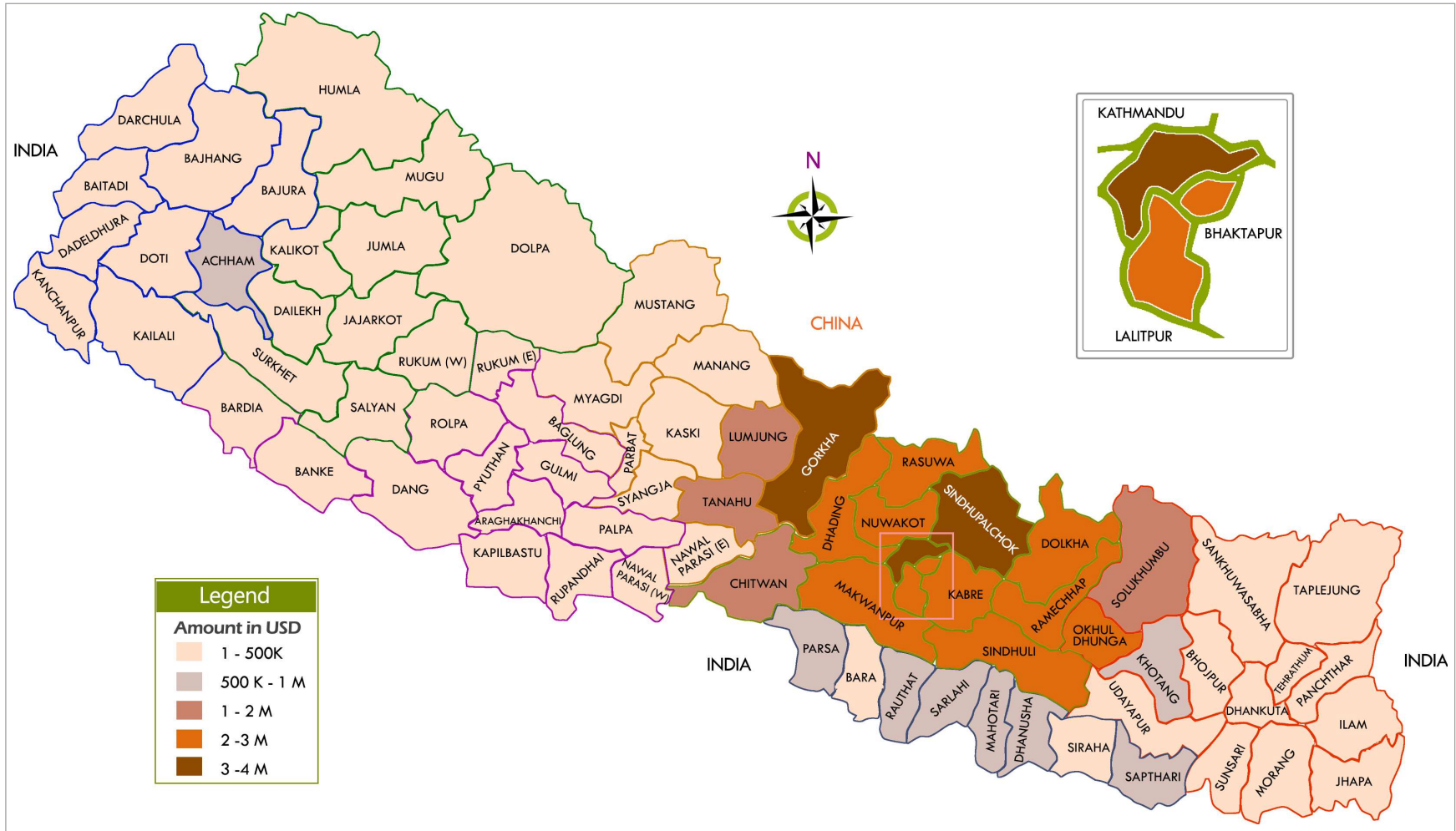
Map - 9

ADB Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

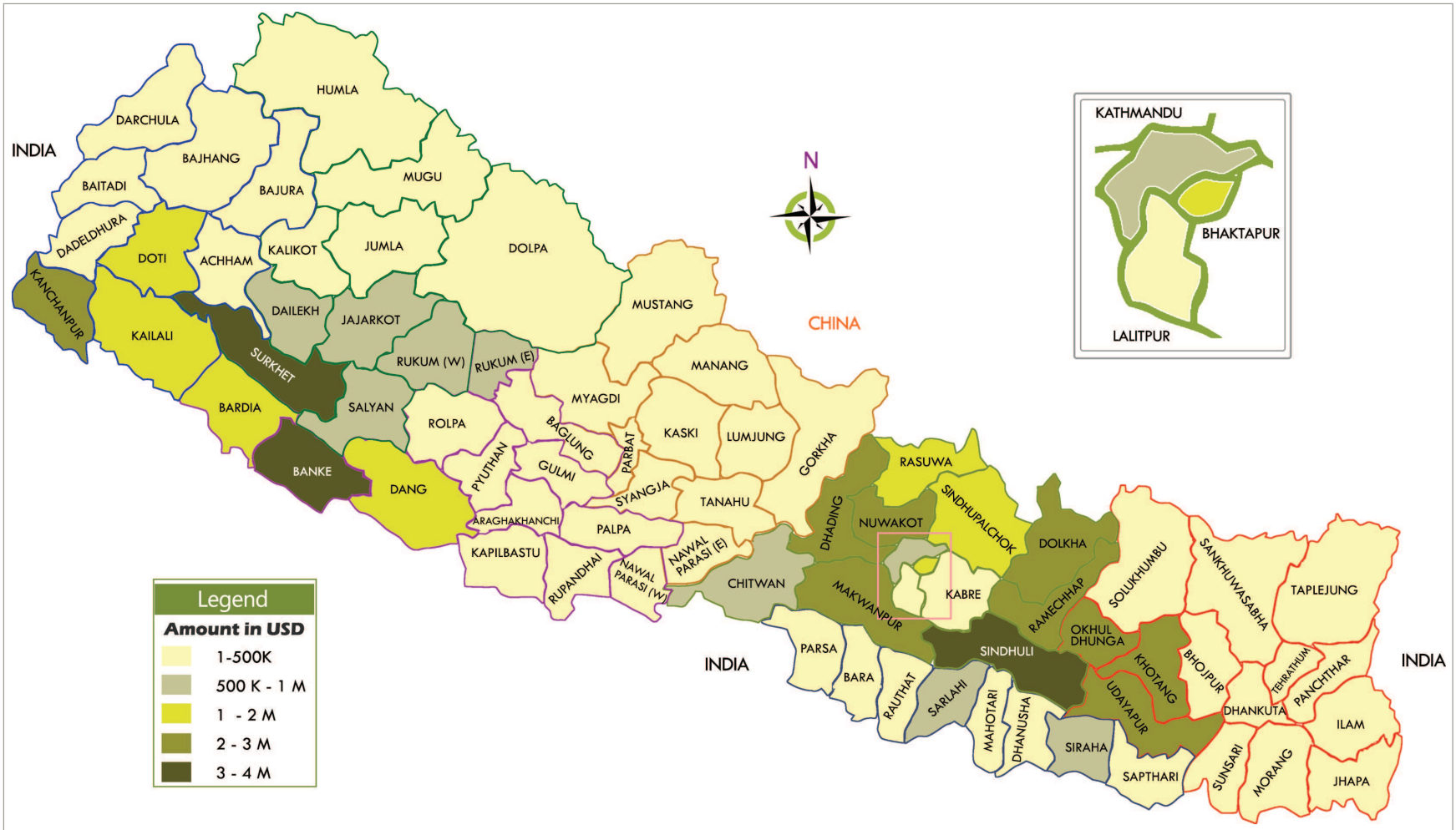
UN Country Team Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

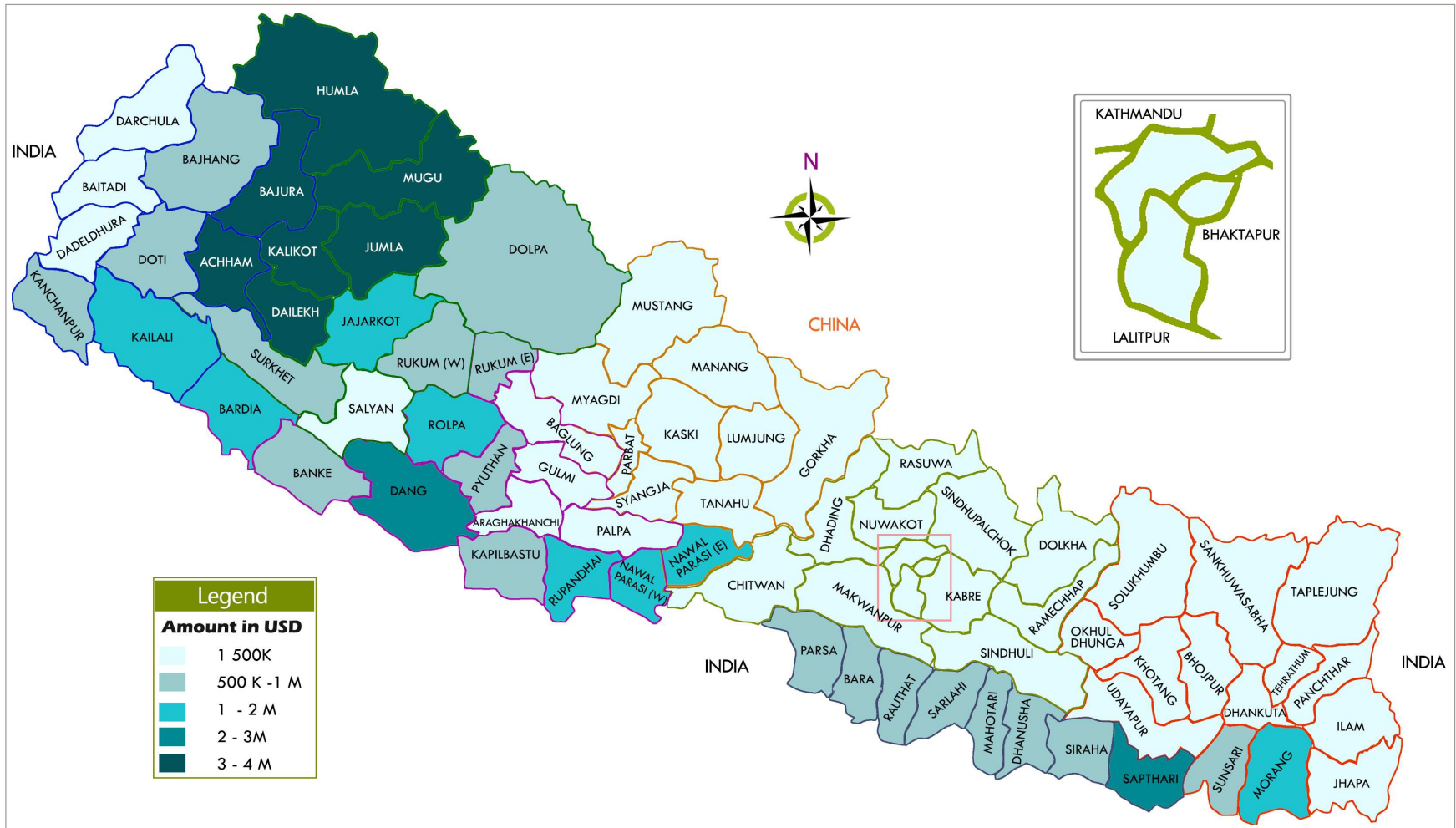
Map - II

USAID Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

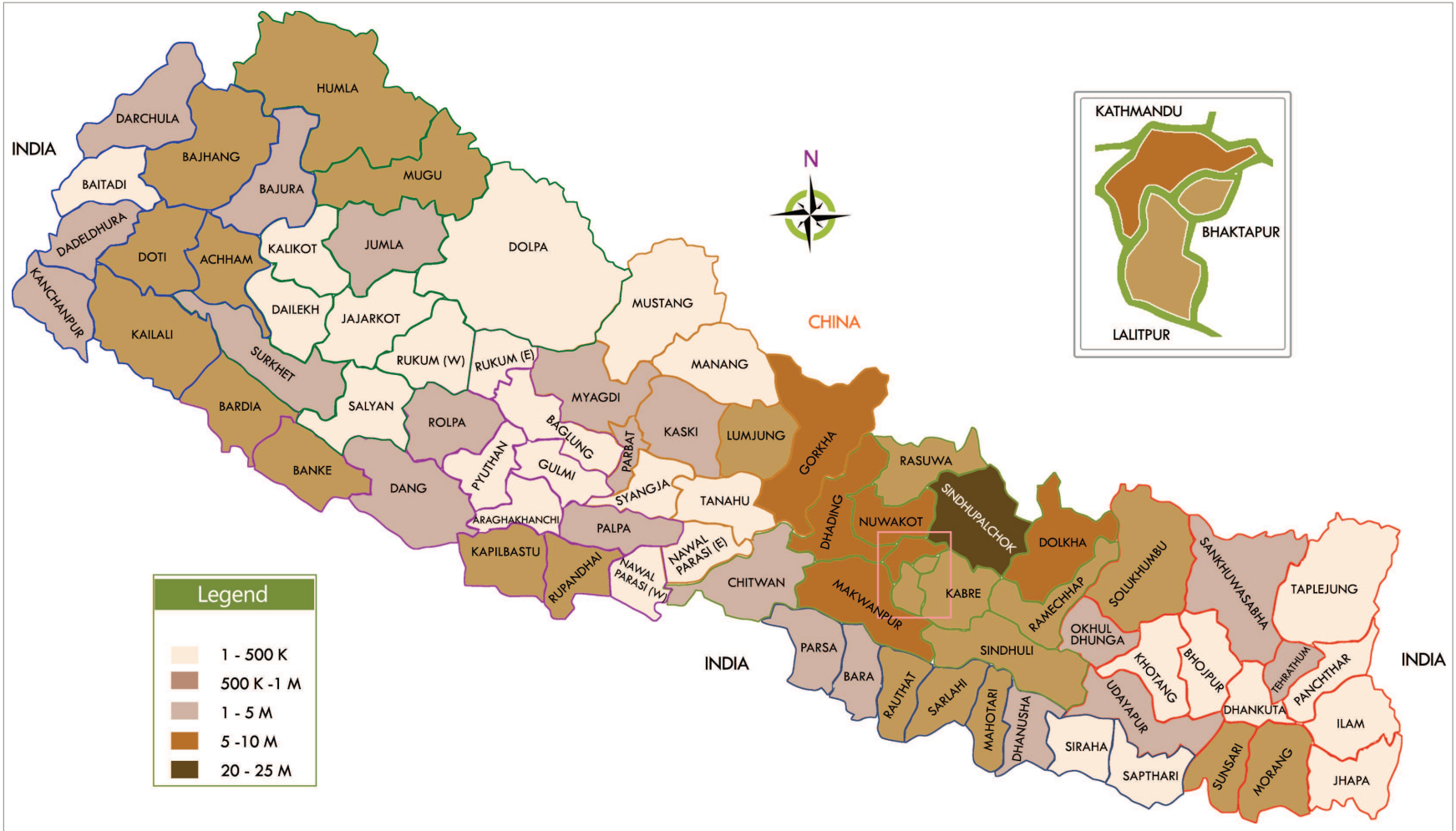
UK Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Map - B

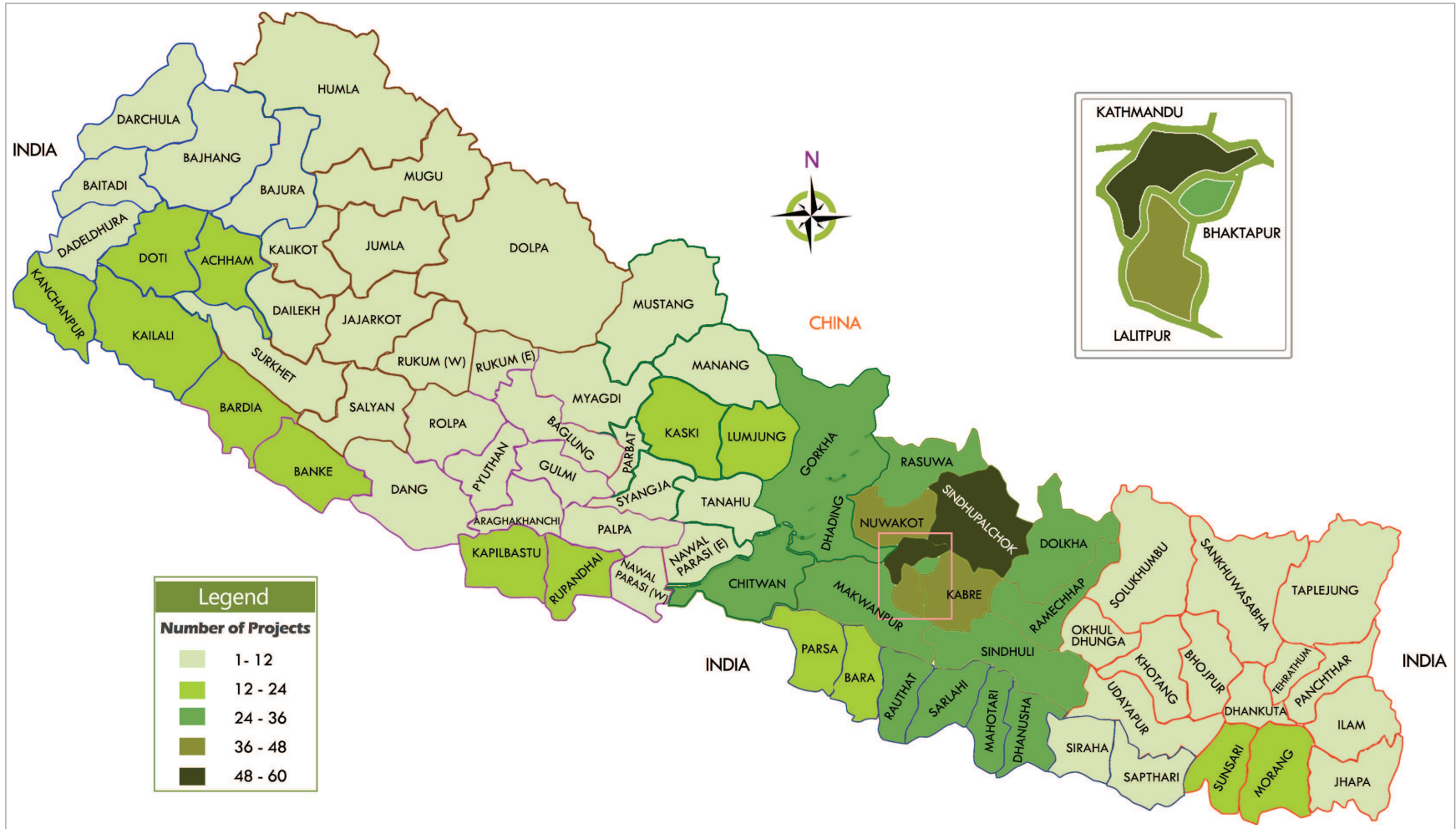
INGOs Disbursement by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)

Map - 14

Number of INGOs' Projects by Districts



Source: MOF IECCD AMP (generated on 16 Oct 2017)