



Government of Nepal  
Ministry of Finance

# **DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT**

**December 2018**

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## FOREWORD

International development cooperation is an important source of finance for least developed countries, including Nepal. As shown in this report, the share of foreign aid in the national budget was 22% in FY 2017/18, compared to nearly 29% in FY 2016/17. Growth and efficiencies in the mobilization of domestic resources has meant that while the volume of foreign aid in the budget has increased, its share has remained below 30%. Nepal believes that the foreign aid must be secured and used in ways that would avoid crowding out domestic resource mobilization, while aiming to reduce aid dependency in the long run.



Despite all the global political commitments for aid effectiveness, we still face challenges in mobilizing the development cooperation through national budgetary system and also in aligning aid with national policy and priorities. Nepal now faces the challenge of having to mobilize more international resources for, *inter alia*, graduating to the developing country status by 2022, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and fulfilling the universally recognized economic, cultural and social rights that are now enshrined as fundamental rights in the Constitution.

Output-linked budget allocation system backed by a strong monitoring framework, rigorous reporting and auditing system, strict scrutiny by oversight and surveillance agencies and sustainable operations of aid-funded projects are the key public finance management reforms emphasized by the Government in recent years. Most importantly, Nepal has improved its budget management information system, including the development and maintenance of Aid Management Platform (AMP). These tools provide transparent data on development cooperation and encourage evidence-based decision making by both the Government and the development partners.

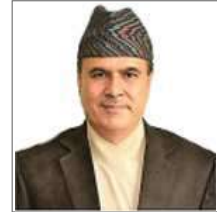
I am pleased to announce the publication of this year's Development Cooperation Report, the eighth in the series, which analyzes the international development cooperation landscape in Nepal using data from the AMP. I encourage all stakeholders and partners working for Nepal's development to use this report as an important source of information and insights.

I thank all of Nepal's development partners for their support and contributions towards maintaining the AMP. I also acknowledge the efforts of the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division at the Ministry of Finance that led the production and publication of this report.

**Yuba Raj Khatriwada**

## **PREFACE**

Nepal has been actively engaged in the international development cooperation discourse at the global level for many years. The international community has recognized this engagement, evidenced by the invitation to the Government of Nepal to become a member of the steering committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC). At GPEDC, we represent the constituency of aid recipient countries in Asia.



The Government's commitment to the principles of effective development cooperation extends to our actions at country level. As Nepal navigates complexities and opportunities that have emerged alongside the transition to a federal country, the Ministry of Finance has been leading efforts to adapt the development cooperation architecture to the new context, and we are committed to involving our international development partners in the efforts. Some planned reforms are revising the Development Cooperation Policy, publication by the Ministry of Finance of an Aid Mobilization Guideline, and customization of the Aid Management Platform (AMP), among others.

In this context, it is therefore opportune and timely that the global GPEDC monitoring survey is now underway and the findings will be released in 2019. As with earlier rounds, Nepal is among the over 80 countries participating in this 3<sup>rd</sup> round, and we look forward to using the findings to inform dialogue with our partners to improve effectiveness of development cooperation. This Development Cooperation Report for FY 2017/18 is an important source of evidence to inform our efforts in this regard, and I hope all stakeholders will make good use of this report.

I appreciate the excellent work of the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) team, led by Mr. Shreekrishna Nepal, in producing this report, which offers critical analysis and information on development cooperation in our country. I also thank UNDP and DFID for their ongoing support to the Ministry of Finance, including that for the publication of this flagship annual report.

**Rajan Khanal**  
**Secretary**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This year's Development Cooperation Report shows that there have been changes to the development cooperation landscape in Nepal. The total ODA disbursement in FY 2017/18 reached US\$ 1,623 million, which is 16% higher than disbursement in 2016/17. Fiscal year 2017/18 is also the first year when, based on eight-year data available in the AMP, loan disbursement has exceeded the disbursement of grant aid. The report also shows a gradual shift in the aid modality with an increasing share of budget support and concomitant reduction in the share of stand-alone projects.



These are few examples of the analytical insights made possible by data collected in the AMP, and the analysis done annually for publishing the Development Cooperation Report. The report can assist both policymakers and development partners to understand the trends over time. The publication of the report by the Ministry of Finance each year also demonstrates the Government's commitment to transparency and accountability, and to inform all stakeholders about foreign aid flows to Nepal and its use.

The Ministry of Finance is committed to continuously improve the collection and dissemination of data on foreign aid. We have been prioritizing two areas: continuous development and customization of the Aid Management Information System (AMIS) to analyze the alignment of foreign aid with the SDGs, and improving reporting on the geographic distribution of aid in the changed governance context. For this, we are exploring various options including the use of data available through the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) for complementing data not captured in the AMP.

I acknowledge the efforts of my team at the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, Ministry of Finance for publishing this report that included maintaining the AMP and reviewing and providing feedback on interim drafts. I am particularly thankful to Under Secretary Mr. Narayan Dhakal for his commitment and work on the report, and for guiding the Effective Development Financing and Coordination (EDFC) project team that drafted this report. I appreciate the work of the EDFC team -- Tilakman Singh Bhandari, Shyam Mani Ghimire, Bishesh Kumar Pradhan, and Ashley Palmer -- for their work towards the publication of this report.

Finally, I thank all development partners who provide data to the AMP. I also thank UNDP and DFID for their support to the EDFC project that supports the Ministry on many areas related to improving development effectiveness in Nepal.

**Shreekrishna Nepal**  
**Joint Secretary**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMIS	Aid Management Information System
AMP	Aid Management Platform
BMIS	Budget Management Information System
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
DCR	Development Cooperation Report
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia)
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DP	Development Partner
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
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
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
HDI	Human Development Index
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
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
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation 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 finance management
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDF	SAARC Development Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFD	Saudi Fund for Development
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistance
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment 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

# DEFINITIONS

## Classifications of Foreign Aid Related to the National Budget

- **On-budget:** Funds that are reflected in the Government's annual budget book (Red Book).
- **Off-budget:** Funds that are not reflected in the Government's Red Book.
- **On-treasury:** Funds channeled through the Government's treasury system.
- **Off-treasury:** Funds 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 formal process for donor coordination and harmonization of donor procedures for reporting, budgeting, financial management and procurement; (iv) effort to increase the use of national systems for program design and implementation, financial management, and 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:** A specific type of program-based approach covering a whole sector (e.g. education, health). SWAp refers to a common approach to implementing a program led by the Government, with the support of DPs, in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. SWAps can vary in their elements, but often include a joint funding or 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).

- **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

- **Grant:** Grants are funds provided by a donor that do not oblige the recipient to repay the amount. Grants can be provided through several modes of payment, including cash, goods or services.
- **Loan:** Loans are 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. 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 (have 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):** TA refers to assistance provided by DPs for the purpose of capacity development of individuals and institutions including through training, seminars, consultancy services and for the cost of associated equipment. TA can also include project preparation costs and pre-investment activities.

## Modes of Payment

- **Cash:** Money given in the form of cash 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 DP (money spent by the project from the Government's own sources, which is later to be reimbursed by the DP after receiving relevant financial documents).
- **Direct Payment:** Payment made by the DP directly to the providers or suppliers of services and goods.

## Disbursement Classifications

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

- **Actual Disbursements:** Funds transferred from the DP to the Government. For DP-implemented projects, these funds are 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 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

The two types of DPs refer to the origin of development assistance funds, which 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 Definitions

- **INGO:** 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 multiple countries. All international/national 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.
- **Commitment:** A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement by a DP 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. FY 2017/18 refers to the period from 16 July 2017 to 15 July 2018.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**1. ODA disbursement increased by about 16% in FY 2017/18 compared to 2016/17.**

The total disbursement was US\$ 1,394.6 million in FY 2016/17 and reached US\$ 1,622.8 million in FY 2017/18. The annual disbursement volume has been between US\$ 960 million and US\$ 1,394.6 million over the past seven years, through FY 2016/17. As such, a significant increase was recorded in FY 2017/18.

**2. Loans made up the largest proportion of disbursement in 2017/18 compared to the past fiscal year.**

Of the total amount disbursed in FY 2017/18, the contribution of loans was US\$ 819.1 million (50.5%), grants US\$ 570.3 million (35.1%), and technical assistance US\$ 233.3 million (14.4%). Loan disbursement increased significantly compared to the previous fiscal year, grant disbursement was fairly constant, and technical assistance declined slightly. The annual average ODA disbursement per technical assistance project was US\$ 1.4 million. Grant projects and programs (excluding TA) disbursed an average of US\$ 2.4 million per project; the average disbursement for loans was US\$ 13.6 million per project.

**3. The World Bank Group disbursed the highest amount among multilateral DPs in FY 2017/18.**

The World Bank Group disbursed US\$ 533.5 million, followed by the Asian Development Bank (US\$ 291.7 million), the European Union (US\$ 116.2 million), the United Nations Country Team (US\$ 65.6 million), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (US\$ 15.8 million).

**4. The United Kingdom disbursed the highest amount among bilateral DPs in FY 2017/18.**

The United Kingdom disbursed US\$ 123.9 million, followed by the United States Agency for International Development (US\$ 117.8 million), Japan (US\$ 106.2 million), China (US\$ 58.7 million) and India (US\$ 56.7 million).

**5. The 10 highest-disbursing DPs contributed to about 92% of total disbursement in FY 2017/18.**

In terms of disbursement volume, the top five multilateral DPs disbursed 63% of the total, and the top five bilateral DPs disbursed 29% of the total. Of the total

disbursement in FY 2017/18, multilateral DPs contributed US\$ 1,035.9 million (64%) and bilateral DPs contributed US\$ 586.8 million (36%).

- 6. On-budget aid disbursement reached 78% of total aid disbursement in FY 2017/18, which was an improvement over the 73% recorded in the previous fiscal year.** Of the total ODA disbursed, US\$ 1,263.5 million was disbursed through on-budget projects and US\$ 359.3 million (22%) through off-budget projects.
- 7. In FY 2017/18, about US\$ 270 million of ODA was provided through budget support.** The Government of Nepal prefers to receive budget support as stated in the Development Cooperation Policy 2014. Between FY 2012/13 and FY 2016/17, the annual volume of direct budget support was roughly between US\$ 9 million and US\$ 155 million. This shows a significant increase in this modality of assistance in the last fiscal year.
- 8. A total of US\$ 727 million (45%) of ODA disbursement in FY 2017/18 was through projects directly or indirectly supportive of gender-related goals.** Based on analysis of the gender marker data in the Aid Management Platform, this represents a decrease from the 53% of ODA disbursed in FY 2016/17 that was reported as either directly or indirectly gender-responsive. A number of DPs have made a significant effort to mainstream gender across their portfolios. In terms of disbursement volume in FY 2017/18, seven DPs mainstreamed gender across over 50% of their portfolios, also a decrease from the 14 DPs who had exceeded the 50% mark in FY 2016/17.
- 9. The economic reform sector received the highest volume of ODA, surpassing the education sector, the top recipient of FY 2016/17.** In FY 2017/18, the economic reform sector received US\$ 210.7 million (13%), the education sector US\$ 202.2 million (12.5%), the urban development sector US\$ 148.7 million (9.2%), the health sector US\$ 145.2 million (9%), and the local development sector, US\$ 135.8 million (8.4%).
- 10. ODA is still scattered and fragmented. The number of foreign aid funded projects increased to 469 in FY 2017/18 from 436 in FY 2016/17.** Each DP on average was engaged with nine different counterpart ministries/agencies in FY 2017/18. However, there also were DPs that were associated with up to 24 counterpart ministries/agencies.

**11. Commitment agreements against the pledges made for post-earthquake reconstruction continue to be realized.**

Of the pledges made by Development Partners following the 2015 earthquakes (US\$ 4,109.5 million), 88% of the pledged amount has been translated into actual commitments concluded between the Government and various Development Partners. The Government continues to follow up on the status of pledges made following the earthquake. Total disbursement for post-earthquake reconstruction over the past three fiscal years has reached US\$ 825.6 million.

**12. INGO contributions recorded in the AMP have decreased.** The volume of aid disbursement from core funding of INGOs has significantly decreased, from US\$ 186.5 million in FY 2016/17 to US\$ 110.3 million in FY 2017/18.

# BACKGROUND

## CHAPTER 1

### 1.1 Country Context

Nepal has been mobilizing foreign assistance for over six decades and Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains an important source of development finance. Nepal's quest to become a middle-income country and achieve the SDGs by 2030 demands a huge amount of resources including foreign assistance. Nepal's federalization, with more than 760 government units, requires resources for both capacity building and infrastructure development, among others. Nepal needs to sustain an annual economic growth rate of more than 8% for meeting public aspirations from the new system. The share of foreign aid in the national budget was about 22% in FY 2017/18. The estimated foreign aid inflows for FY 2018/19 have increased to about 24% of the total budget.

The share of foreign assistance in the Government's total budget, though uneven across fiscal years, has been declining aided by improvements in domestic resource mobilization. This shows that the country is gradually moving towards becoming a self-reliant economy by reducing aid dependency. Looking specifically at ODA mobilization, Nepal received a development cooperation amounting to US\$ 1,622.8 million in FY 2017/18. The five largest Development Partners (DPs), disbursement-wise, (the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the United Kingdom, the United States Agency for International Development, and the European Union) contributed about 73% of support received by the Government in FY 2017/18. ODA disbursement also included a significant amount of development cooperation from DPs in the global South, particularly India and China. Trends in aid delivery through country systems have been improving and the average development assistance through the off-budget mechanism has also been declining over the years.

The Government has embraced a unique socio-economic development model in accordance with its long-term objective of creating "Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepalis". It believes that "overall development is only possible through high economic growth and its equitable distribution. The

starting point of our journey towards socialism is fulfillment of basic social needs such as decent job, minimum food security, basic health and education services, clean drinking water and safe housing to all citizens”.<sup>1</sup>

## 1.2 Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) was created at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea in 2011. The GPEDC is a multi-stakeholder platform to advance the effectiveness of development efforts by all actors, to deliver results that are long lasting and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Busan Partnership agreement set out principles and commitments that form the foundation of effective development cooperation: ownership by developing countries, focus on results, partnerships for inclusive development, and transparency and accountability. The GPEDC monitoring survey tracks progress against these four areas, using a framework comprised of 10 indicators. Some of the indicators are based on the 2005 Paris Declaration, while others were developed following the Busan meeting in 2011. The monitoring process is voluntary and country-led.

Two rounds of global monitoring have taken place, in 2014 and 2016, after GPEDC monitoring process was agreed in 2011. The third monitoring will be completed by mid-2019. Nepal is committed to implement and work with partners on the global aid effectiveness agenda. It has regularly sent delegations to the high-level forums, from Paris in 2005 to Nairobi in 2016. Nepal also participated in the monitoring exercises for the Paris Declaration in 2008 and 2011, prior to participating in the first two rounds of GPEDC monitoring, and now the third round in 2018/2019. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) -- International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) -- led the process of data collection from different stakeholders using the standardized questionnaire and data collection tools for global use.

Focal points from DPs, civil society, and the private sector were identified and consulted at various points in the process. Verbal and Internet-enabled discussions were also held, including individual meetings with several focal points. The MoF team supported the DPs by providing data for some indicators, using data generated from the AMP; their focal persons had reported information in the system. The MoF team, in consultation with focal points and representatives, validated the consolidated country excel sheet and forwarded it to the UNDP-OECD joint support team in December 2018. Upon receiving country reports from all participating countries, the UNDP-OECD team will analyze the data and prepare a global report as well as individual country profiles for sharing it at the upcoming senior-level meeting in 2019 that expected to be held in conjunction with the High Level Political Forum.

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<sup>1</sup> Budget Speech FY 2018/19, Ministry of Finance, Kathmandu (unofficial English translation).

### 1.3 Key Development Challenges

Despite satisfactory progress made towards attaining the MDGs, Nepal faces significant challenges on the path to becoming a middle-income country as well as achieving the SDGs by 2030. It has been very difficult to strike a proper balance between the increasing need for resources and the capacity to spend what becomes available. It is similarly important to maintain a balance between the increasing need for foreign assistance and the need to gradually reduce aid dependency. Managing the transition to federalism is another challenge for Nepal. Ongoing capacity development of the provincial and local levels, as well as of implementing agencies, is another challenge, as is timely completion of post-earthquake reconstruction projects while ensuring the quality of public construction work. With respect to ODA mobilization, aid fragmentation needs to be reduced, which requires prioritizing projects and also becoming more selective. The DPs' commitments to channel aid through Nepal's country systems, though improving over the years, needs to be further enhanced through mutual dialogue. In addition, the Government must take steps to improve the absorptive capacity of implementing agencies through public finance management reforms and the introduction of various policy measures to overcome chronic delays in public procurement.

### 1.4 Methodology Adopted in Preparing the Report

The primary source of data for this report is the MoF's AMP that is discussed in Section 1.5. Data was extracted from the AMP, with a focus on data for FY 2017/18. An attempt was made, where relevant, to provide time series data from the AMP for the past eight fiscal years (the period of time for which AMP data is available) to show the trends. For some sub-sets of AMP data, for example sectoral allocations of ODA disbursements, the focus was on showing changes from FY 2016/17 to FY 2017/18. In addition to drawing on AMP data, an attempt was made to analyze the data with reference to other relevant data sources. For example, Chapter 7 relies on data on national budget allocations and expenditures. In order to supplement the analysis, this report also refers to secondary source materials, such as published studies and reports.

As this report is part of an annual series, this year's report follows the overall structure and format of previous years' reports. Figures, charts and tables have, for the most part, been generated to reflect the same variables, but using this year's AMP data. However, this year's report has also introduced some new features. It includes a new chapter, which discusses aid mobilization and SDG financing, as well as several text boxes that discuss particular issues in depth, and often with reference to global trends. Unless otherwise indicated, the source of all charts, figures and tables is the AMP, based on reports generated on 23 October 2018.

## 1.5 Process of Preparing the Report

The AMP was the primary source for data for this report. All DPs are responsible for reporting aid information to the AMP established by the MoF. The AMP is a web-based aid information management system that records both on-budget and off-budget data reported online by the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division of 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. Disbursement information for both on-budget and off-budget assistance is reported only by the DPs.

The DPs and INGOs have assigned AMP focal points to facilitate reporting; IECCD also has its own dedicated AMP focal points, among its core staff, to feed data in 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 2017/18 (16 July 2017 and 15 July 2018). MoF shared the data on overall disbursement with the AMP focal points at the DPs for review and verification, and updates were accepted until 5th October 2018. 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 23rd October 2018 has been used as the reference date for analytical purposes and for generating all information in this report. Any changes or updates made to the data in the AMP after that date have not been included for maintaining consistency in the dataset. Since the information available was based on DPs' efforts to report to the AMP, every reasonable effort was 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 was led by IECCD, with the support of the Effective Development Financing and Coordination (EDFC) project. A number of IECCD officials reviewed the first draft of the report and their comments have been incorporated in the final report.

# OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRUCTURE

## CHAPTER 2

### 2.1 Volume of Foreign Aid Disbursement

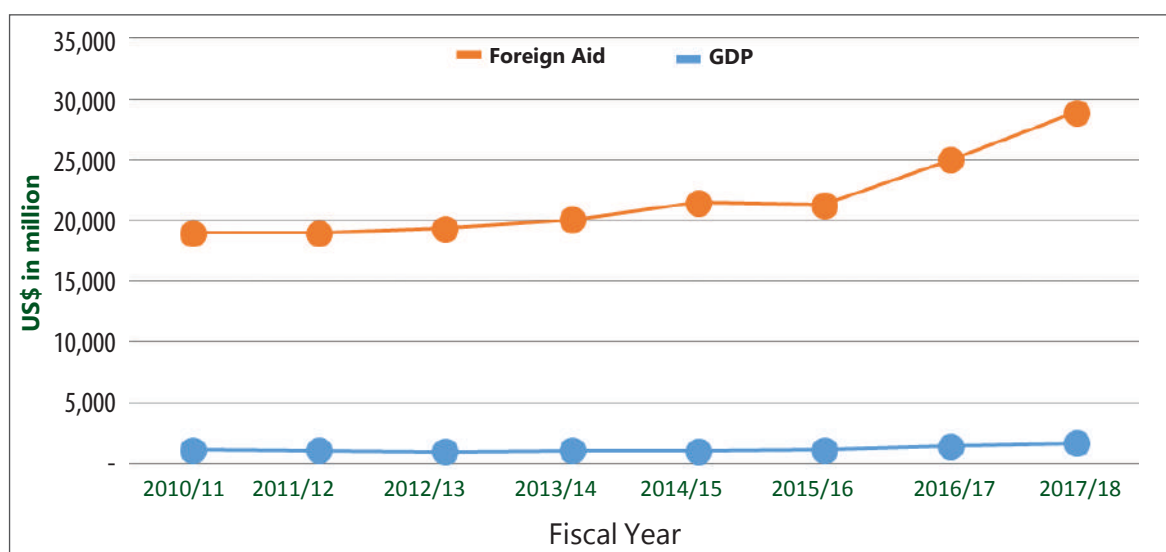
This chapter provides an overview of key characteristics of Nepal's portfolio of international economic cooperation during FY 2017/18, including trends of the past eight years.<sup>2</sup> It also discusses the headline characteristics of Nepal's foreign aid landscape, including the overall volume of disbursement, the overview of the allocation of foreign aid by sector, and the geographic allocation of aid across Nepal.

The volume of foreign aid disbursement in FY 2017/18 reached US\$ 1,733.1 million, of which the ODA component was US\$ 1,622.8 million (94%) and the amount disbursed through INGOs was US\$ 110.3 million (7%).<sup>3</sup> ODA disbursement in FY 2017/18 increased by 16% compared to the disbursement volume in FY 2016/17. Of the total disbursement of ODA during this period, US\$ 1,035.9 million (64%) was provided by multilateral DPs and US\$ 586.8 million (36%) came from bilateral DPs. The proportion disbursed through INGOs is the focus of Chapter 8, where a more detailed analysis of this type of cooperation is discussed; 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 eight years, although there was noticeable increase in disbursement volume since FY 2014/15 following the 2015 earthquakes. The significant increase in disbursement during FY 2017/18 was mainly due to increased disbursement through World Bank-funded projects, contributing to about 33% of the total ODA amount disbursed. ODA discussed here also includes contributions from India and China.

<sup>2</sup> Quantitative analysis in the report focuses on the last eight years, the period for which data is available in MoF's Aid Management Platform.

<sup>3</sup> Details in Annex I.



**Chart 1: Volume of ODA Disbursement (FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18) and GDP**

GDP and ODA trends in Chart 1 show the GDP growing steadily from FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18 and volume of ODA has also had an increasing trend from a little less than US\$ 1,100 million through FY 2015/16 before growing significantly in FY 2016/17 to US\$ 1,394.6 million. It jumped again to US\$ 1,623 million in FY 2017/18, an increase of 16% over the previous year.

It is difficult to establish links between GDP growth and increases or decreases in ODA volume, as the factors driving changes in both are complex and not causal. However, it was interesting to observe that over the volume of ODA flowing to Nepal did not decrease even as GDP increased over the eight years. Looking ahead, what may be relevant for Nepal in connection with expectations of continued ODA contributions at similar (or higher) level, is related to its eventual graduation from LDC status. Given that some DPs prefer supporting LDCs there may be a concomitant decrease in ODA flows after a country graduates. Whether this will be the case with Nepal remains to be seen but Nepal can expect a change in the 'mix' of finances available, which is why policy makers may consider building on current efforts to diversify sources and types of financing.

The list of DPs reporting to the AMP, and included in the data set for this report, can be found in the annexes. While volume of disbursement is one factor to take into account when considering the contribution of a DP to Nepal's development, it is important to also acknowledge the significant amount of ODA contributed by Nepal's top bilateral and multilateral donors, as outlined in the following tables.

**Table 1: Top Five Multilateral DPs by Disbursement, FY 2017/18**

Multilateral DPs	Disbursement in US\$ (in million)	% of disbursement
World Bank Group	533.5	32.9
Asian Development Bank	291.7	18
European Union	116.2	7.2
UN Country Team	65.6	4
IFAD	15.8	1

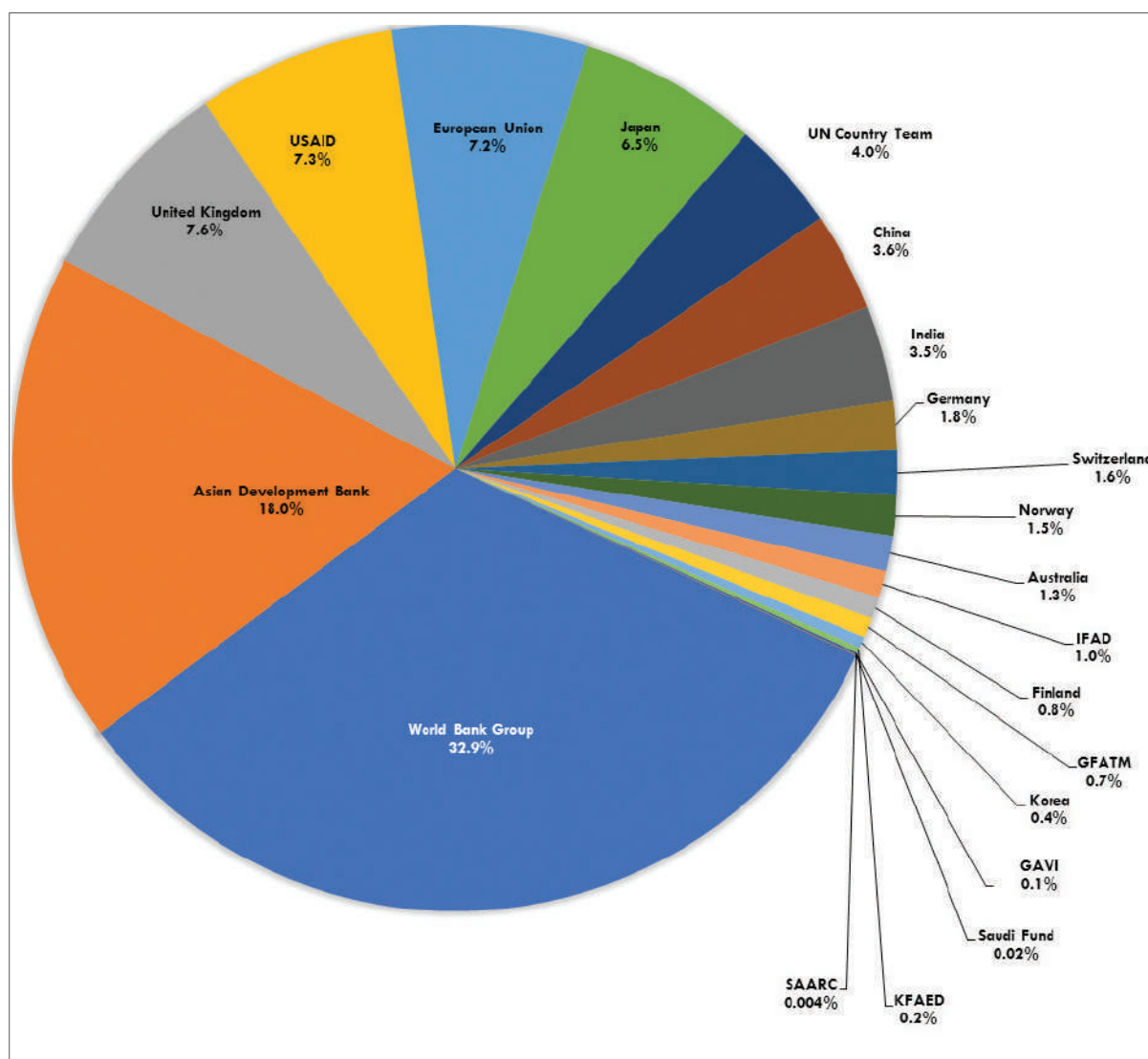
The top five multilateral DPs in FY 2017/18, in terms of disbursement, were the World Bank Group (US\$ 533.5 million), the Asian Development Bank (US\$ 291.7 million), the European Union (US\$ 116.2 million), the United Nations Country Team (US\$ 65.6 million) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (US\$ 15.8 million). Together these multilateral DPs provided 63% of the total disbursement, an increase from the 59% contributed in FY 2016/17. There was no change in the DPs included in this group of five, but some changes were observed in terms of disbursement volume. The European Union has rose to the third position whereas the UN Country Team moved to the fourth position. The World Bank's contribution represented nearly 33% of total disbursement in FY 2017/18.

**Table 2: Top Five Bilateral DPs by Disbursement, FY 2017/18**

Bilateral DPs	Disbursement in US\$ (in million)	% of disbursement
United Kingdom	123.8	7.6
USAID	117.8	7.3
Japan	106.2	6.5
China	58.7	3.6
India	56.8	3.5

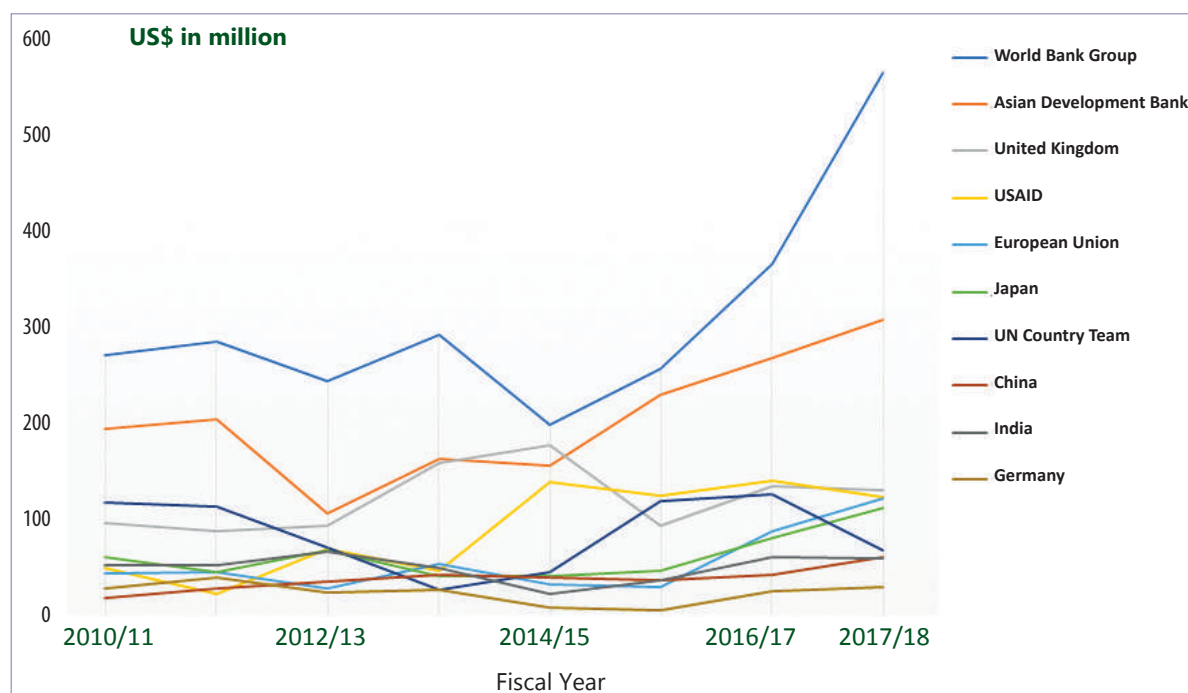
The five top-disbursing bilateral DPs for FY 2017/18 were the United Kingdom (US\$ 123.9 million), USAID (US\$ 117.8 million), Japan (US\$ 106.2 million), China (US\$ 58.7 million) and India (US\$ 56.8 million). Together they contributed 29% of the total disbursement, slightly lower than the 32% they disbursed in 2016/17. Except Japan, which remains in the third spot, there was a change in the order compared to FY 2016/17. The United Kingdom moved to the top spot, followed by USAID, and China replaced India in the fourth place. A complete picture of the DPs reporting to the AMP, by ODA disbursement volume in FY 2017/18, is shown in Chart 2 as well as in Annexes 1, 2 and 3.

**Chart 2: ODA Disbursement by DP, FY 2017/18**



As shown in Chart 2, the World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank made the largest disbursements in FY 2017/18 (32.9% and 18%, respectively), followed by the United Kingdom (7.6%), USAID (7.3%), the European Union (7.2%), Japan (6.5%), the UN Country Team (4%), China (3.6%), India (3.5%) and Germany (1.8%). Compared to the previous fiscal year, the disbursement by the World Bank Group increased significantly (about 16%). Similarly, disbursement by the European Union and Japan increased by about 14% in FY 2017/18. There was a decline in the disbursement by the United Nations in FY 2017/18 compared to 2016/17 (See: Annex 14).

**Chart 3: Disbursement Trends (FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18) of Ten Highest Disbursing DPs**

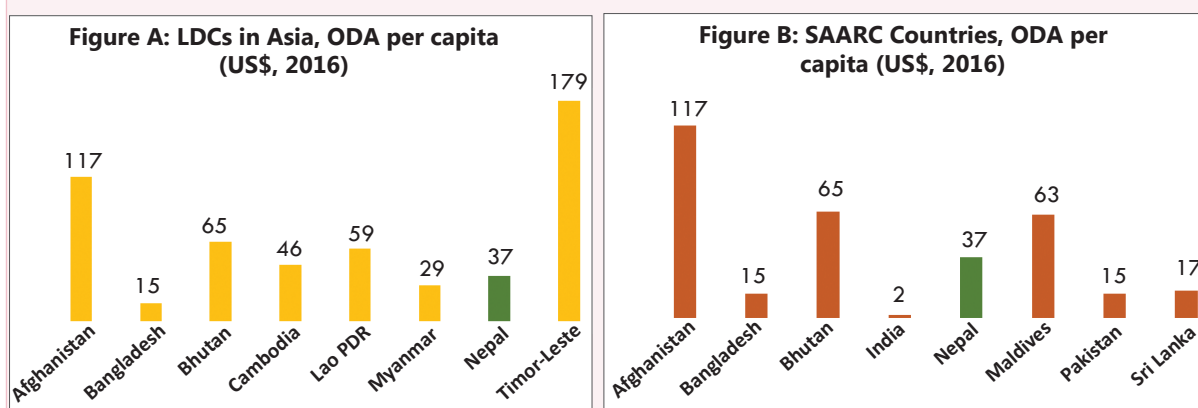


The trends of ODA disbursements by the 10 highest-disbursing donors over the last eight years (Chart 3), shows fluctuations in disbursement from one year to the next. Chart 3 shows that the disbursement in FY 2017/18 by most of the 10 DPs increased compared to FY 2016/17. There was a noticeable decline in disbursement by the UN Country Team, and a slight decline in that of the United Kingdom, USAID and India in FY 2017/18 compared to 2016/17. To add further context to data on Nepal's disbursement and volume of aid flows, Text Box 1 discusses Nepal's ODA mobilization with reference to other SAARC countries and other LDCs.

#### **Text Box 1: ODA Mobilization- How Does Nepal Compare?**

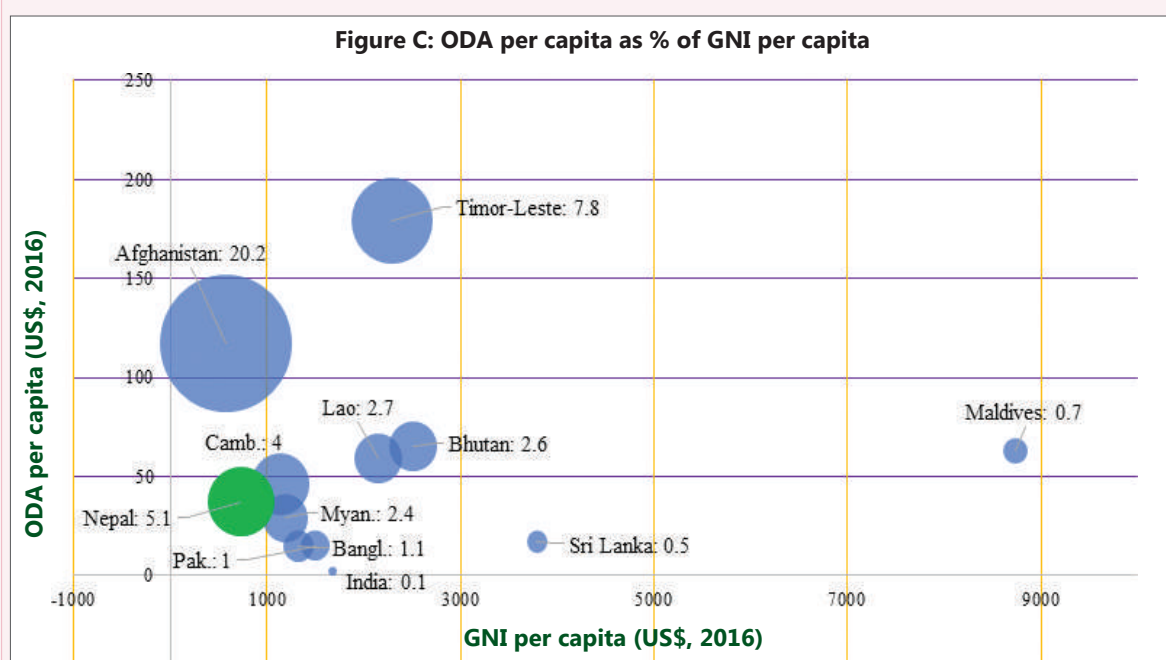
In 2017 National Planning Commission (NPC) report "Nepal: Sustainable Development Goals -- Status and Roadmap 2016-2030" said for meeting the SDG financing requirement, ODA would need to double from existing levels by 2030. ODA is a globally finite resource. As such, aid recipient countries are in fact competing to attract funds. Donor countries and agencies take into account many factors in determining aid allocations. For example, bilateral donors may make decisions based on national policies and commitments, historical connections with particular countries, and geopolitical interests, among other factors. In light of the Government's stated aspirations to significantly increase ODA mobilization, it is relevant to consider how Nepal is faring in this effort compared to its immediate neighbors – other SAARC countries -- as well as to other LDCs in Asia. This is not to say that Nepal is necessarily in direct competition with these or any other countries specifically, as donor-

recipient aid relationships are complex and unique, but rather to offer a general perspective by looking at some headline statistics.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

Figures A and B show data on per capita ODA for the countries of both categories, LDCs in Asia and SAARC countries. At US\$ 37 per person, Nepal receives among the lowest amounts of ODA, with only Bangladesh and Myanmar receiving less among Asian LDCs. In the SAARC group, four countries receive less, but two of them, India and Sri Lanka, are notably at a very different level of development and arguably not appropriate for comparison. Figure C compares per capita ODA figures with each country's GNI, adjusted for population. It shows that, as GNI per capita is low for Nepal (US\$ 730, with only Afghanistan lower at US\$ 580), ODA makes up a disproportionate amount of GNI per capita, 5.1%. For other developing countries clustered near Nepal in Figure C, including Lao PDR, Cambodia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Bhutan, irrespective of whether they are receiving more or less ODA per capita than Nepal, ODA accounts for a smaller share of GNI per capita than Nepal.



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

A separate analysis of Nepal's per capita ODA mobilization was presented in another recent report, published in 2017 by the MoF. The "Development Finance Assessment for Nepal" compared Nepal with the average of all LDCs globally and found that it was mobilizing 50% less ODA than other LDCs. It found that Nepal was under-accessing vertical funds such as those targeted for health, education, and climate change interventions.

## 2.2 Sector-Wise Aid Disbursement

Part of the data entry process for reporting to the AMP requires that projects to be classified according to sector(s) that the project supported.<sup>4</sup> This has allowed analysis of sector-wise distribution of Nepal's foreign aid portfolio. In principle, the effectiveness of aid can be improved when aid allocations are aligned to costed sector strategies, and by identifying where international development cooperation (finances or knowledge/TA) can bring most benefits to a given sector. Data on sector-wise allocations of aid also encourage coordination, both between DPs working in the same sector, as well as through Government leadership to bring DPs and other partners working in a given sector to one platform. This can also provide opportunities for transforming project-based aid in a sector into program-based or sector-wide support. As MoF is in the process of linking the AMP to other public financial information systems of the Government, it will be possible to directly link [on-budget/on-treasury] aid disbursements with expenditure at the ministry and/or sector level. This can in turn allow assessing sector performance in terms of timely execution of aid disbursements, and enable proactive interventions, as required.

There were significant changes in sector-wise distribution of ODA in FY 2017/18 compared to 2016/17. The economic reform sector received the highest disbursement of ODA in 2017/18, followed by the education, urban development, health and local development sectors. In terms of volume, and as a share of the total, the economic reform sector received US\$ 210.7 million (13%), education US\$ 202.2 million (12.5%), urban development US\$ 148.7 million (9.2%), health US\$ 145.2 million (9%), local development US\$ 135.8 million (8.4%), energy US\$ 116.7 million (7.2%), housing US\$ 89 million (5.5%), road transportation US\$ 78.3 million (4.8%), agriculture US\$ 77 million (4.7%), drinking water US\$ 68.45 million (4.2%), peace and reconstruction US\$ 50.4 million (3.1%), and earthquake reconstruction US\$ 49 million (3%).

<sup>4</sup> Details in Annex 4.

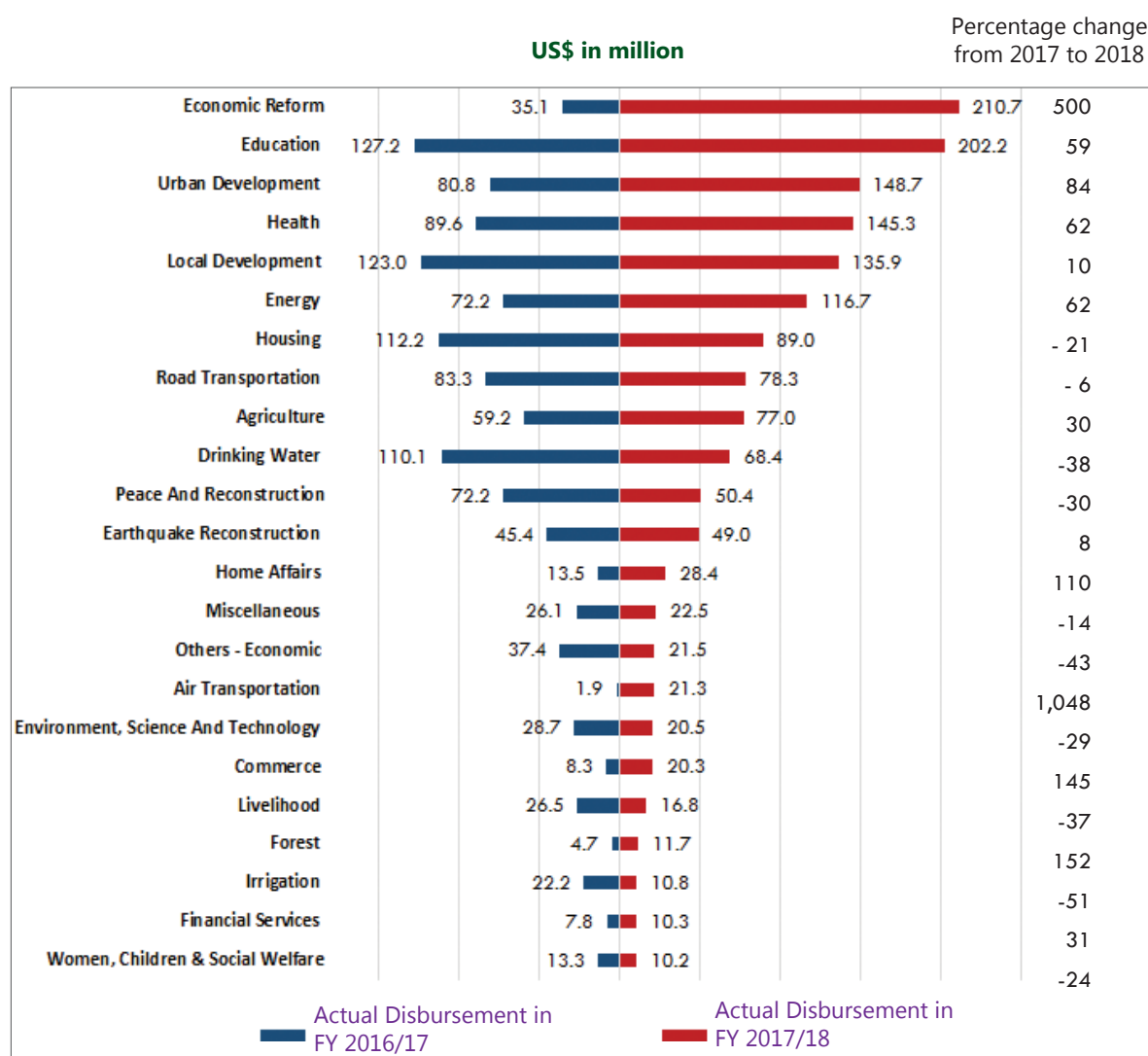
**Table 3: Top Five ODA Recipient Sectors by Disbursement, FY 2017/18**

Primary Sector	Actual disbursement in US\$ (in million)	% of disbursement
Economic Reform	210.7	13
Education	202.2	12.5
Urban Development	148.7	9.2
Health	145.2	9.0
Local Development	135.8	8.4

The five sectors in Table 3 accounted for about 52.1% of the total ODA disbursement in FY 2017/18. Detailed profiles of these five sectors are discussed in Chapter 4. Generally, ODA to the economic reform sector had a six-fold increase. It also replaced the education sector, as the top ODA recipient sector in 2016/17. The increase was explained by the significant amount of ODA disbursed for the World Bank-funded Fiscal and Public Finance Management Development Policy Credit. Compared to the previous fiscal year, in FY 2017/18 ODA disbursement to the education sector increased by 59%. The urban development sector was in third position in terms of disbursement, at US\$ 148.7 million in FY 2017/18, followed by the health and local development sectors. The health sector disbursement increased to about 62%, reaching US\$ 145.2 million in FY 2017/18, whereas the local development sector saw an increase of about 10% in disbursement in FY 2017/18 compared to 2016/17.

Sector-wise disbursement of ODA in FY 2017/18 is shown in Chart 4. Additional details can also be found in Annex 4, as well as in the map in Annex 14.

**Chart 4: Sector-wise Distribution of ODA Disbursement in FY 2016/17 and FY 2017/18**



## 2.3 Types of Aid Disbursement

Of the total ODA disbursed in FY 2017/18, the contribution of loans was US\$ 819.1 million (50.5%), grants US\$ 570.3 million (35.1%), and technical assistance US\$ 233.3 million (14.4%).<sup>5</sup> Loan disbursement increased significantly, while grant disbursement remained fairly constant and technical assistance declined slightly in 2017/17 compared to 2016/17. The largest providers of grants in 2017/18 were the European Union (US\$ 113.2 million), the World Bank Group (US\$ 94.7 million), the United Kingdom (US\$ 59.2 million), USAID (US\$ 44.4 million), India (US\$ 39.6 million), China (US\$ 36.4 million), the UN Country Team (US\$ 32.1 million), ADB (US\$ 29.7 million), Japan (US\$ 21.4 million), Switzerland (US\$ 22 million) and Norway (US\$ 21 million). Of the share of disbursement through loans, the largest providers were the World Bank Group (US\$ 438.6 million), ADB (US\$

<sup>5</sup> Details in Annex 2.



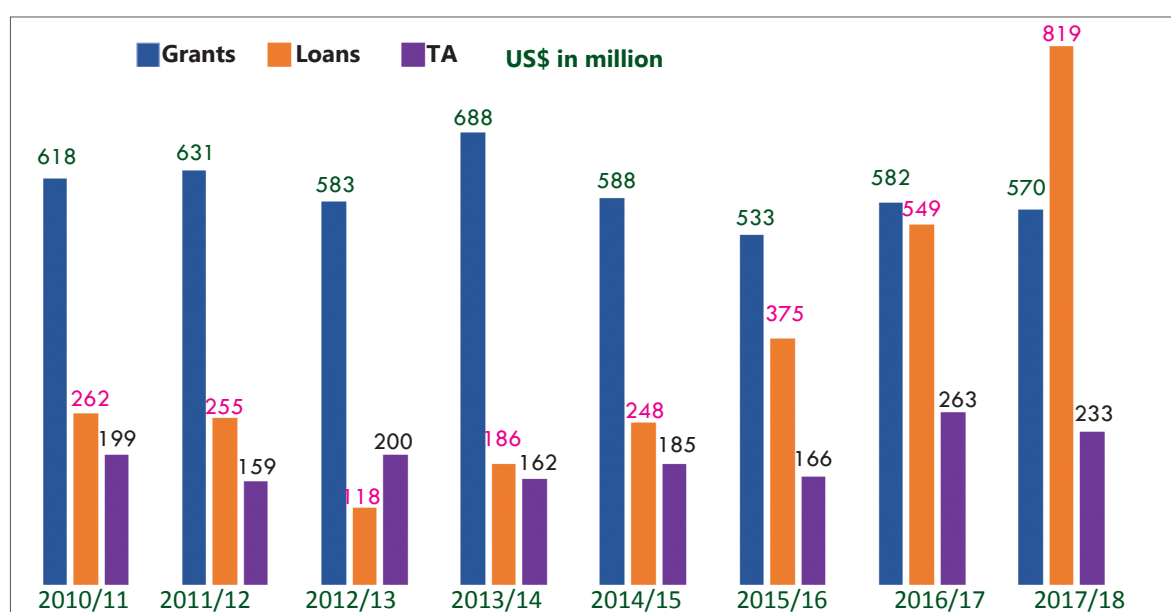
258.2 million), Japan (US\$ 76.2 million), China (US\$ 18.5 million) and India (US\$ 15 million). USAID disbursed the highest volume for technical assistance (US\$ 73.34 million), the United Kingdom (US\$ 64.7 million), the UN Country Team (US\$ 33.52 million), Germany (US\$ 19.2 million), Japan (US\$ 8.6 million) and Australia (US\$ 7 million).

**Table 4: Five Highest-Disbursing DPs by Type of Assistance (in US\$)**

DP	Grants	DP	Loans	DP	TA
EU	113,239,736	WB Group	438,637,942	USAID	73,383,291
WB Group	94,708,131	ADB	258,178,939	UK	64,710,507
UK	59,159,773	Japan	76,196,494	UN Country Team	33,519,818
USAID	44,448,439	China	18,528,896	Germany	19,202,286
India	39,582,615	India	14,979,660	Japan	8,644,720

The average disbursement per technical assistance project was US\$ 1.4 million. Grant projects and programs (excluding TA) received an average disbursement of US\$ 2.4 million per project, and an average of US\$ 13.6 million was disbursed per project for loans. The average annual ODA disbursement per technical assistance project and grant project did not change whereas the average disbursement per loan project increased to US\$ 13.6 million in FY 2017/18 from US\$ 9.6 million in FY 2016/17.

**Chart 5: Types of ODA Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**



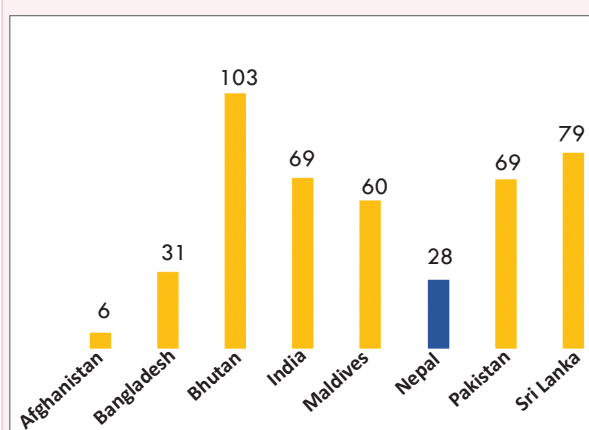
\*One project can include several types of aid.

Chart 5 illustrates the composition of Nepal's aid portfolio according to types of aid over the past eight years. There has been a shift, proportionally, particularly during the last two fiscal years. Loan disbursements began to increase in FY 2015/16 and in FY 2016/17 it was almost equal to grant disbursement, and loan assistance rose significantly in FY 2017/18. The increase in loan assistance was caused by the shift of the largest development partners like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to reducing the level of grant assistance. While there is no ideal or optimal proportion between the three types of aid, this recent shift towards more loans may be relevant in several respects. For example, it is generally held that as a country progresses in development, it may expect to see a decline in grant aid and an increase in loan aid. However, this observation of two-to-three-years is too short to draw any conclusions on whether or not it represents a clear change in ODA trend in Nepal. Text Box 2 discusses ODA borrowing in the broader context of public debt.

### Text Box 2: Government Borrowing and ODA

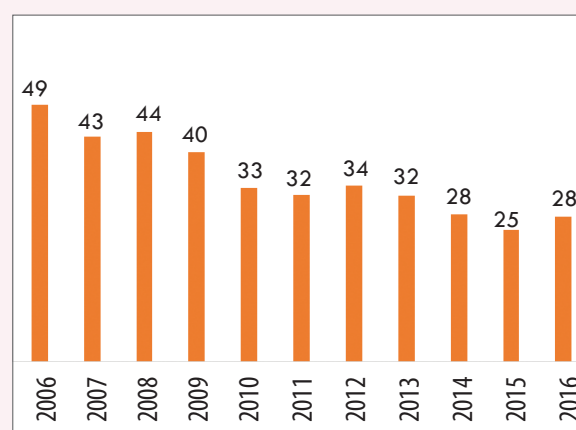
Nepal has the lowest debt-to-GDP ratio -- with the exception of Afghanistan -- among SAARC countries. In 2016 (Figure A) government debt was 27.9% of GDP, with most other countries in the South Asia region recording levels above 50%. Public debt levels in Nepal decreased steadily and significantly since 2006, when the ratio stood at nearly 50% (Figure B). The decline was a result of Government efforts in maintaining macroeconomic stability through fiscal discipline.

**Figure A: Government debt in South Asian Countries (as % of GDP 2016)**



Source: World Bank

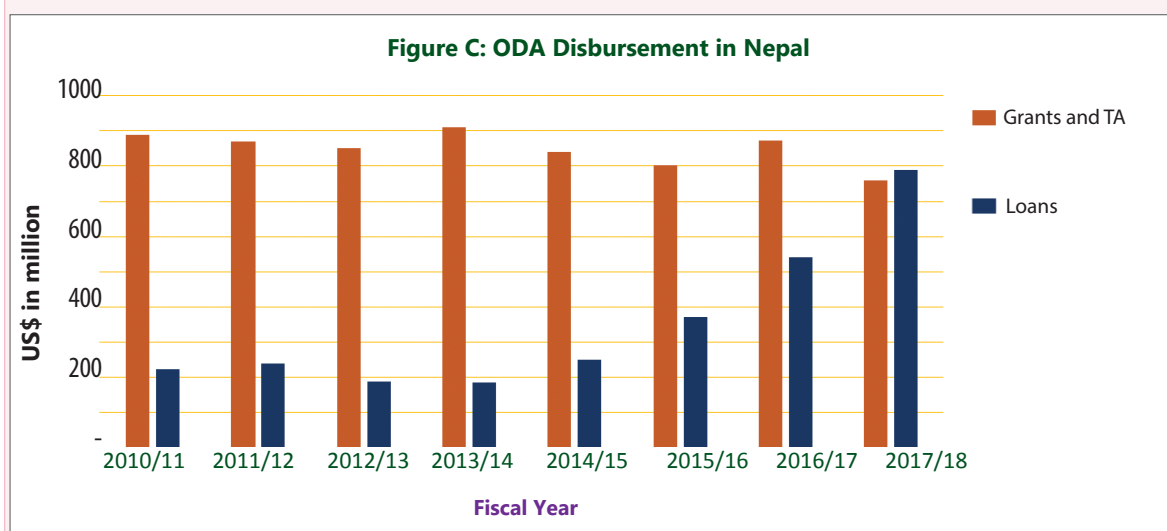
**Figure B: Government debt in Nepal (as % of GDP)**



Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, World Bank (for 2016)

Figure C presents AMP data on the share of loans in the total ODA portfolio over the past eight years. It shows that while the proportion of loans have remained fairly even between FY 2010/11 and FY 2014/15, ranging from 17% to 23%, there has been an increasing trend for the last three fiscal years. In FY 2017/18 loans made up 51% of the portfolio.

The 2017 MoF report -- "Development Finance Assessment for Nepal"-- discussed government borrowing in the context of the overall development finance landscape. It suggested that the low level of public debt provided opportunity for increased debt financing on concessional terms without significant risk of unmanageable debt service levels. "Access to additional debt financing can be acquired from concessional sources such as the multilateral development banks and DFIs. Access to multilateral development bank financing is linked to the capacity of the Government of Nepal in planning and executing public sector investments. Access to DFI financing will depend on the extent to which the policy and regulatory environment improves, including the framework for PPP opportunities with access to sectors and investments that potentially could become profitable through engagement by DFIs (such as hydropower and other public utility services)."



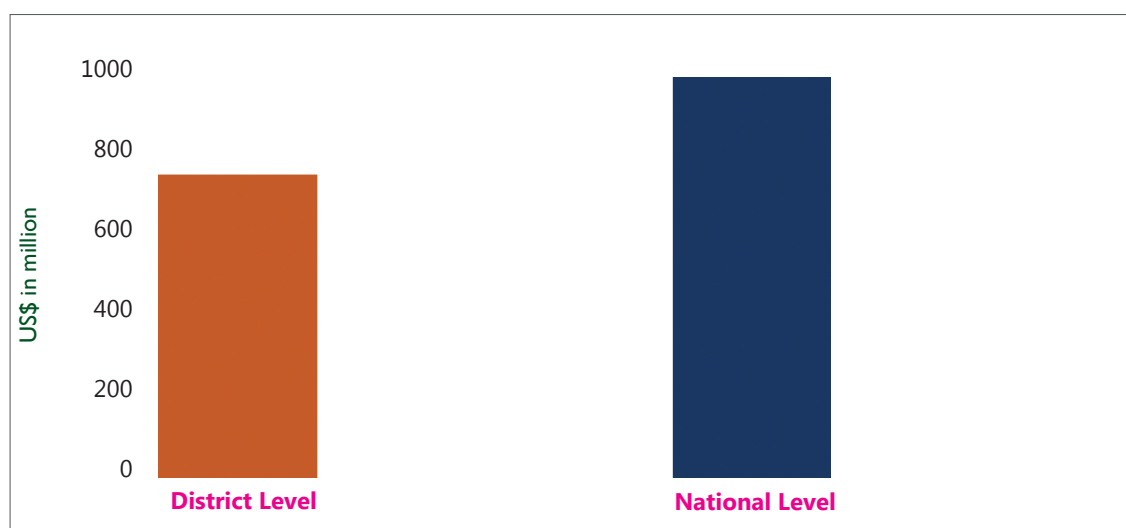
Sources: Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance, 2017. "Development Finance Assessment for Nepal."; World Bank, 2018. "Jobless Growth." South Asia Economic Focus (April).

## 2.4 Geographic Distribution of Aid Disbursement

Data on aid allocation and disbursement by geographic region can inform decisions that can have a direct impact on the degree to which aid is effective, including with regard to whether or not it is optimally distributed for achieving intended results, as well as from the perspective of reaching those most in need. Data on geographic distribution is important for coordination of Government and DP investments in under- or over-served areas (the criteria for which may vary depending on the specifics of the aid-funded project, or sector, or results area, or other factors).

The AMP classifies projects as either national level or district level. National level projects include those that which are multi-district in scope, including those addressing policy or capacity issues at the central level (such as capacity development of a ministry) and those projects that cannot be assigned to any specific district(s). 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 district but the beneficiaries are not limited only to the project district. Details are available in Annex 5 (aid disbursement by district) and in maps in Annex 14. Based on this criterion for classifying projects in the AMP, it is important to keep in mind that there also are 'national level' projects being implemented in districts and/or have beneficiaries in districts. In other words, total disbursement to 'national level' projects cannot be equated with support to the central level. Further, even though the disbursement amount reflected in the district level projects may not show the total picture of geographical aid distribution, attempts have been made to reflect the district level aid distribution in the AMP.

**Chart 6: National Level and District Level Projects, FY 2017/18**



Of the total ODA disbursed in FY 2017/18, about 57% (US\$ 923.2 million) was disbursed through national level projects and about 43% (US\$ 699.6 million) for projects associated with specific districts or provinces.. Given the ongoing transition to federalism, this report also shows data to reflect disbursement by province that has been done by aggregating district-wise data for 'district level' projects. The estimated disbursement by province, excluding national level projects (which account for nearly 57% of ODA disbursement), is shown in Table 5. It should be noted that the high disbursement in Province 3 was due in part to several high-disbursing projects for earthquake reconstruction in districts of that province.

**Table 5: Disbursement and HDI Profile by Province (national level projects excluded)**

Province	Disbursement FY 2017/18 (in US\$)	Population	Per Capita Disbursement	Human Development Index (HDI)
Province No. 1	58,314,720	4,534,943	12.9	0.507
Province No. 2	61,118,873	5,404,145	11.3	0.422
Province No. 3	332,477,768	5,529,452	60.1	0.506
Province No. 4	60,620,403	2,413,907	25.1	0.493
Province No. 5	61,319,307	4,891,025	12.5	0.423
Province No. 6	61,305,717	1,168,515	52.5	0.39
Province No. 7	64,425,617	2,552,517	25.2	0.416

Sources: MoF AMP, MoF Economic Survey, NPC

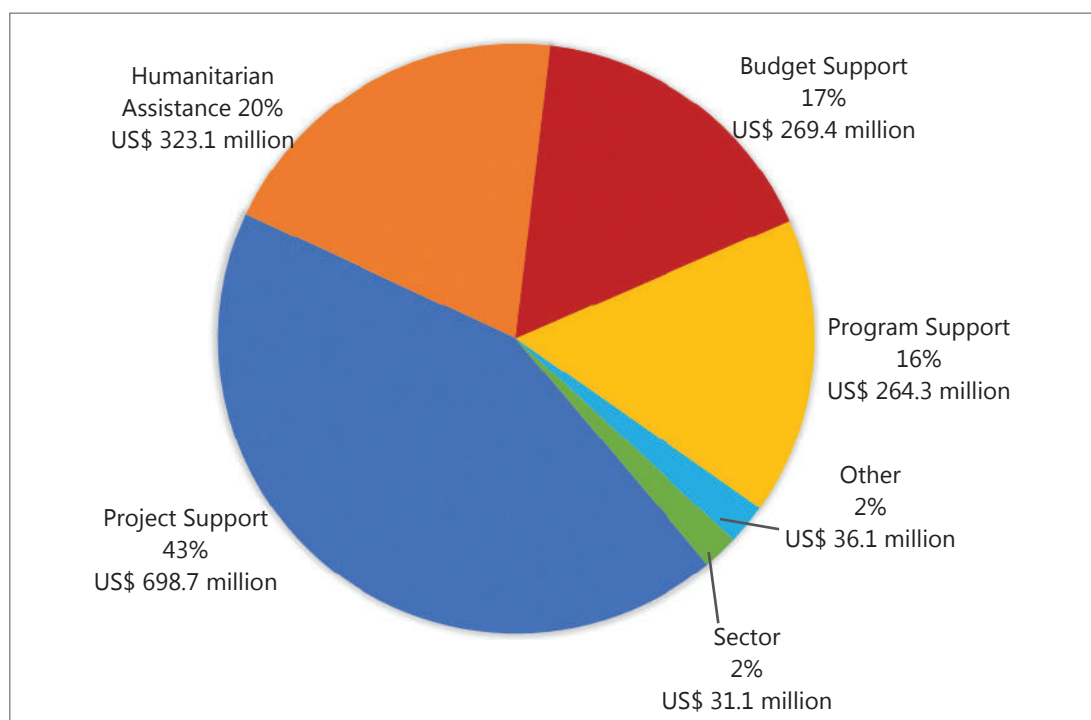
# FOREIGN AID FLOWS AND AID EFFECTIVENESS

## CHAPTER 3

### 3.1 Analysis of Aid Modalities

Chart 7 shows ODA disbursement according to aid modality. In FY 2017/18, US\$ 698.7 million (43.1%) was delivered through project support, US\$ 323.1 million (19.9%) through humanitarian assistance, US\$ 269.4 million (16.6%) through budget support, US\$ 264.3 million (16.3%) through program support, US\$ 31.1 million (1.9%) through sector wide approach and US\$ 36.1 million (2.2%) through other approaches. Nearly half the volume of aid was delivered through stand-alone projects, as was 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.

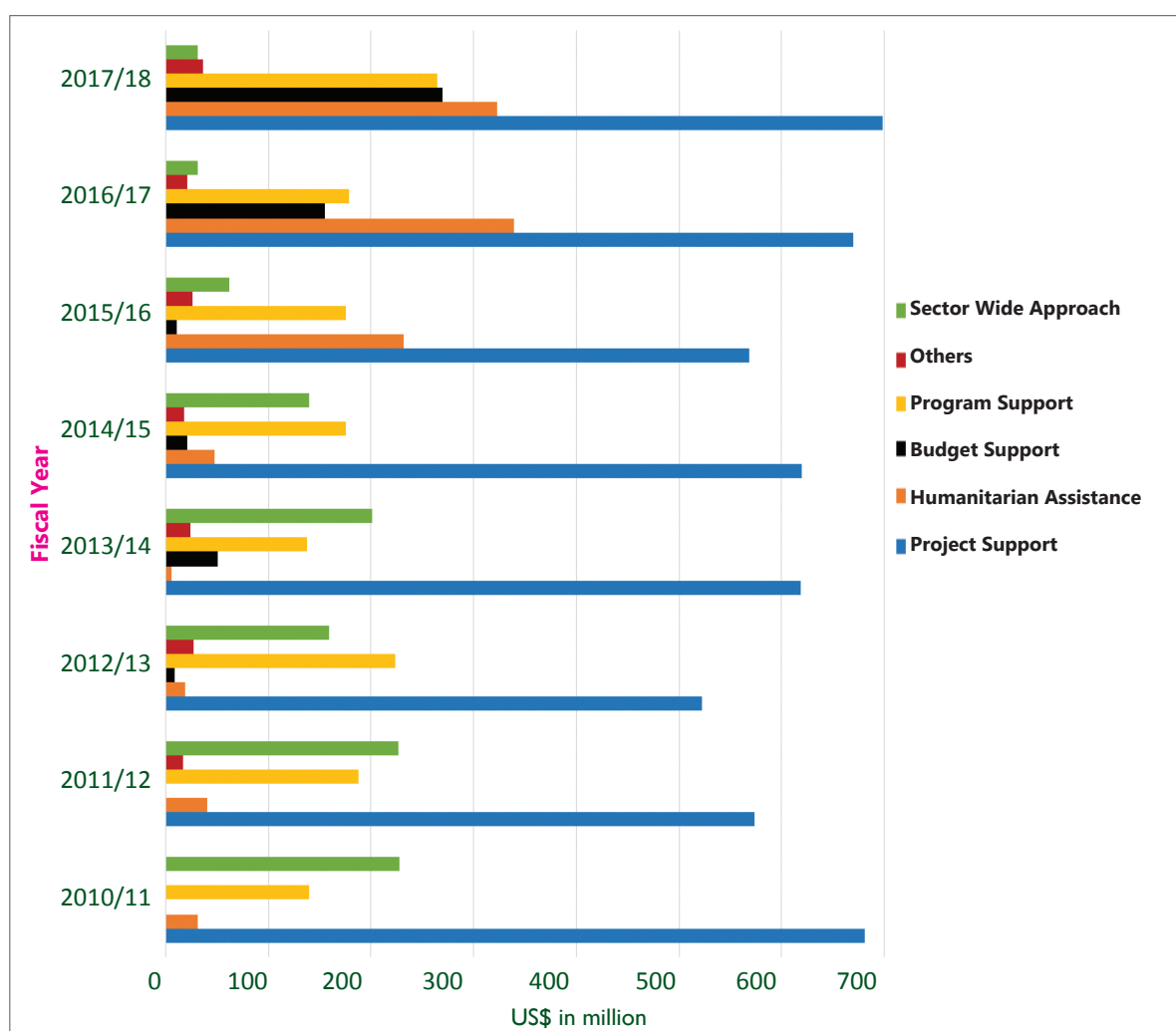
**Chart 7: ODA Disbursement by Modality of Assistance in FY 2017/18**



There has been a declining trend in disbursement through project support, from 53% in FY 2015/16 to 48% in FY 2016/17 and 43.1% in FY 2017/18. Disbursement through budget support increased to 16.6% in FY 2017/18, from 11.1% in FY 2016/17. The volume of disbursement through budgetary support increased significantly due to the substantial amount disbursed through IDA's First Programmatic Fiscal and Public finance Management Development Policy Credit (US\$ 194.9 million) in FY 2017/18. Disbursement for humanitarian assistance, including support for earthquake reconstruction, declined from 24.4% in 2016/17 to 19.9% in FY 2017/18.

Trends shows by data in Chart 8 present the reality of how aid is being provided to Nepal for the past eight year period. Aid was not delivered through budget support, the most preferred modality, until FY 2012/13, and it reached nearly US\$ 270 million in FY 2017/18. The increase was the highest in terms of volume to date. Project support disbursements also increased by the highest amount ever (US\$700 million) in 2017/18.

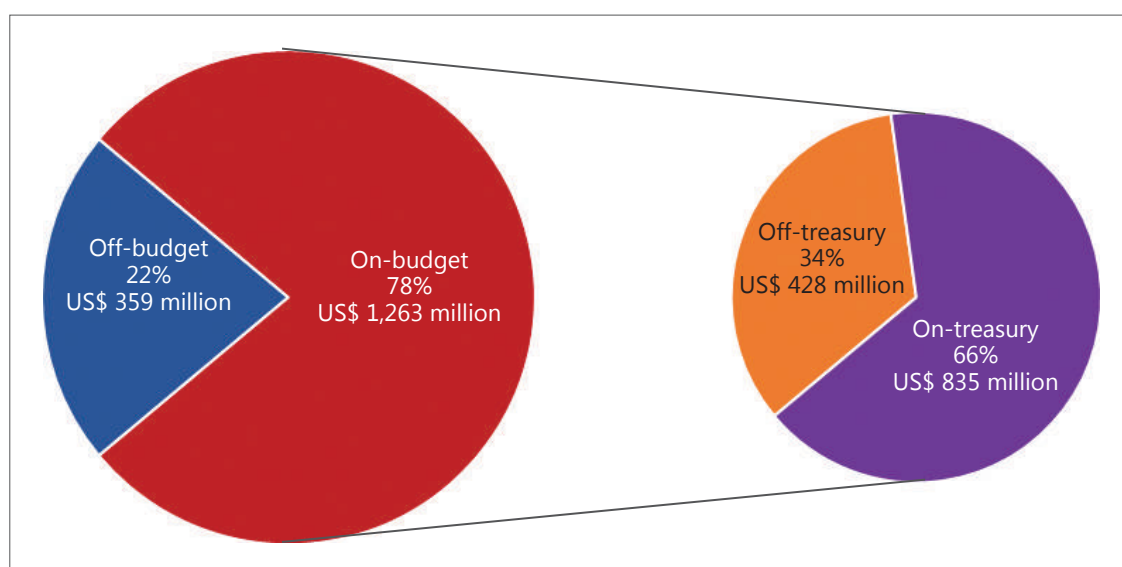
**Chart 8: ODA Disbursement by Modality of Assistance, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**



## 3.2 On-budget and On-treasury Aid

Channeling aid through country systems has been a persistent challenge for ODA recipient countries since the Paris Declaration. It is an indicator of the degree to which development partners are complying with their commitment to use partner countries' budgetary and other national systems. Looking at the share of aid delivered through Nepal's national budgetary system, about 78% of foreign aid (US\$ 1,263.5 million) was disbursed through on-budget projects and 22% (US\$ 359.3 million) through off-budget projects in FY 2017/18. The share of on-budget and off-budget disbursement in the previous fiscal year was 73% and 27% respectively. This represents an appreciable increase in on-budget disbursement over the previous fiscal year. There has been an increase of 25% in the volume of on-budget aid disbursement compared to the previous fiscal year, while the total amount of off-budget aid disbursement slightly declined. This increase in on-budget disbursement can be attributed in part to the higher disbursement by the World Bank Group in this period. This is a notable departure from earlier years; for example, on-budget disbursement was just 64% in FY 2012/13. This positive trend could be sustained if more development partners reorient their funding strategies to increase on-budget aid disbursement.

**Chart 9: On-budget and Off-budget ODA Disbursement, FY 2017/18**

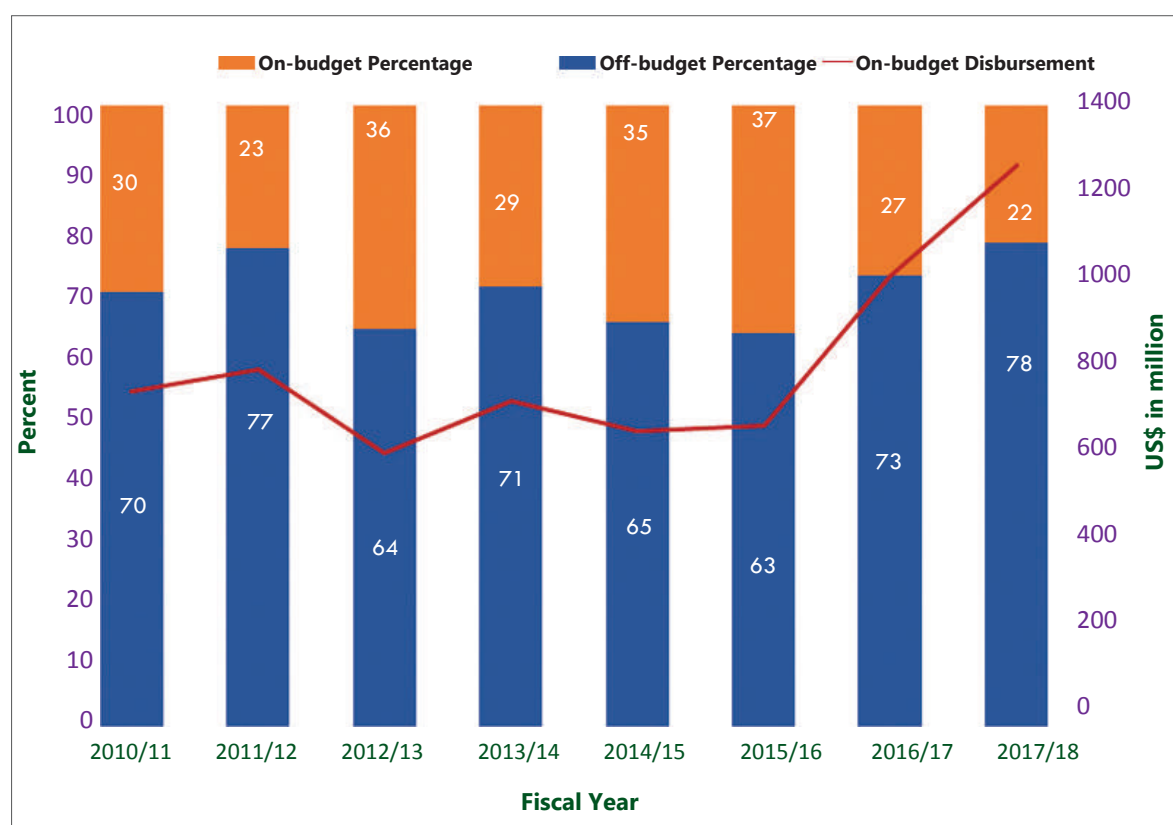


Of the 78% (US\$ 1,263.5 million) of ODA disbursed through on-budget projects in FY 2017/18, 66% (US\$ 835.5 million) was channeled through the national treasury (using the national PFM systems) and 34% (US\$ 428 million) of disbursement was off-treasury but reflected in the Red Book. Off-treasury disbursements are mostly direct payments settled by DPs during project implementation. The Government's budget (Red Book) classifies disbursement in four categories, cash, commodity, reimbursable and direct payment. Of these, direct payments are amounts settled by the fund provider directly during project implementation. Such amounts are not channeled through or recorded in 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 treasury, it becomes on-budget and on-treasury. Similarly, if a project is off-budget, all disbursements are done off-budget and off-treasury.

**Chart 10: On-budget and Off-budget ODA Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

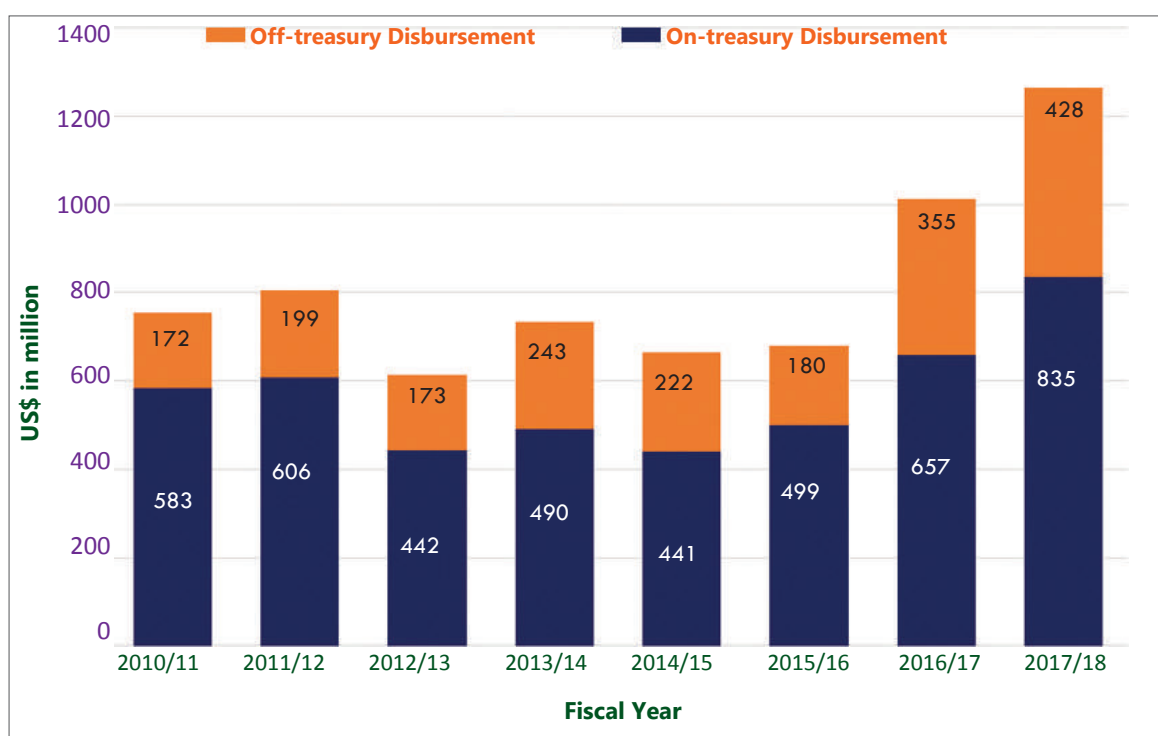


The share of on-budget disbursement has fluctuated over the years from FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18, but has increased in the last two fiscal years.

The World Bank Group, the Asian Development Bank, India, China, Japan, the SAARC Development Fund, GAVI, IFAD, KFAED and the Saudi Development Fund disbursed over 90% of assistance through on-budget mechanism, whereas Australia, GFATM, Korea and USAID disbursed about 90% or more of their aid through the off-budget mechanism in FY 2017/18.<sup>6</sup> The share of on-budget disbursement has increased in recent years for USAID, the United Kingdom and the UN Country Team. Off-budget projects tend to include technical assistance implemented by various Government agencies, including those implemented through INGOs/NGOs supported by DPs in Nepal, as well as commodity and humanitarian assistance including support for earthquake reconstruction, among others.<sup>7</sup> Details of projects that are not reflected in the Government budget are included in the TA Book submitted to the Parliament each year.

<sup>6</sup> Details in Annex 3.

<sup>7</sup> Details in Annexes 9, 10, 11 and 12.

**Chart 11: On-treasury and Off-treasury Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

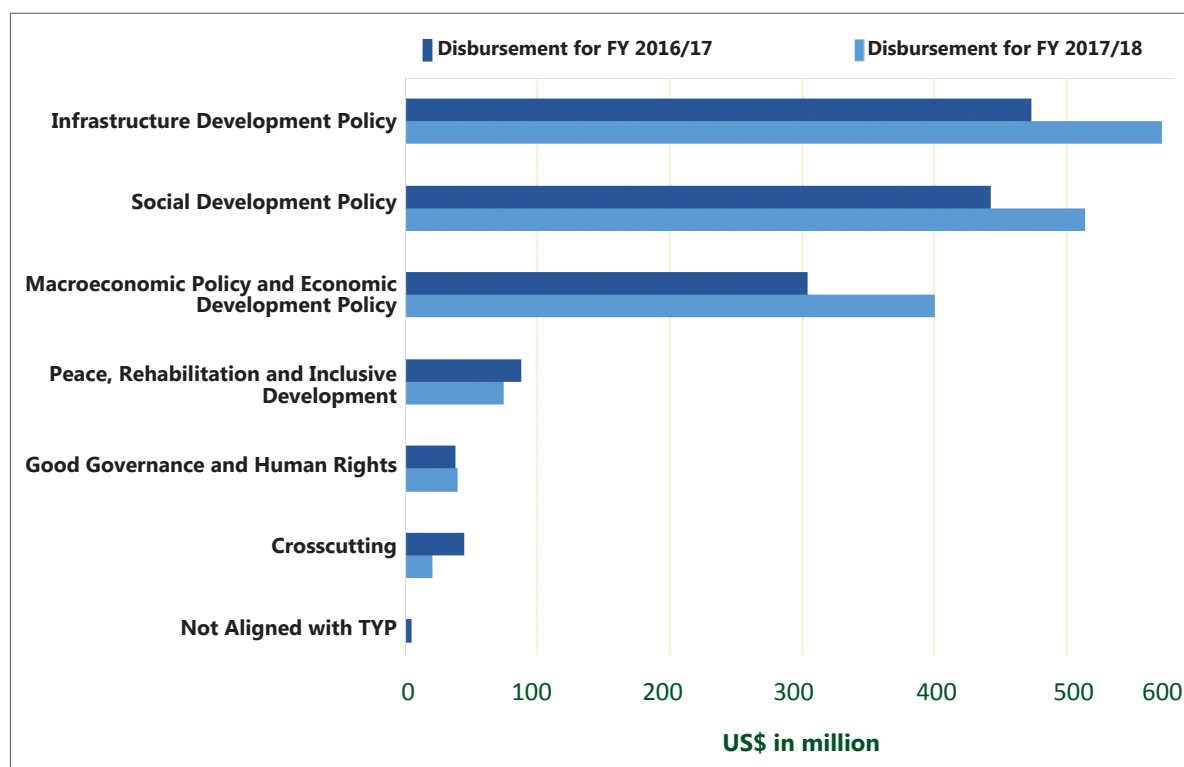
It is relevant to consider the trends of on-budget/on-treasury ODA disbursement in the context of overall strengthening of Nepal's PFM systems. The Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment is a methodology for reporting on the strengths and weaknesses of a country's PFM system, using an approach of assigning grades across a number of indicators. Nepal completed the PEFA in 2008 and 2015, and, while there remains a number of areas that need to be strengthened, Nepal's scores in 2015 across a number of national budget and overall PFM indicators had improvements compared to the scores in 2008. However, the improvements in PFM systems do not reflect in terms of increases in the share of disbursement of ODA through the on-budget/on-treasury mechanism in FY 2017/18. This is also illustrated by comparative data show that the share of on-budget/on-treasury disbursement increased just one percentage point from 65% in FY 2016/17 to 66% in FY 2017/18 (Chart 11).

### 3.3 Alignment of Aid with the National Development Plan

The Three-Year Development Plan has grouped priorities under various development pillars: Social Development; Infrastructure Development; Macroeconomic Development and Economic Development; Good Governance and Human Rights; Peace, Rehabilitation, and Inclusive Development; and Crosscutting. Looking at disbursement in FY 2017/18 with reference to alignment with the Plan, almost 35.3% of disbursement was done for Infrastructure Development Policy, 31.7% for Social Development Policy, 24.7% for Macroeconomic and Economic Development Policy, 4.6%

for Peace, Rehabilitation and Inclusive Development, 2.5% for Crosscutting, and 1.3% for Good Governance and Human Rights. , In FY 2017/18 there was no substantial change to the policy alignment with respect to share of disbursement compared to 2016/17. (Data for 2017/18 in Chart 12 have been placed in the same order as previous reports for consistency.)

**Chart 12: ODA Disbursement by Policy Cluster of the Three-Year Plan, FY 2016/17 and FY 2017/18**



Text Box 3 looks further at the topic of aid alignment, with reference to Nepal but also to global data on this issue.

### Text Box 3: Ownership and Alignment of Development Cooperation

A key proxy indicator to measure national ownership of aid objectives is the degree to which it is aligned to the recipient country's national results frameworks. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC) considers this in its monitoring survey. Using a sample of aid-funded interventions, the survey looks at whether or not there is alignment in [program/project] objectives, and results; if government data is used, and the incidence of joint government-DP evaluations. The most recently completed GPEDC monitoring round, in 2016, showed the following findings for Nepal (The global aggregate results are also provided):

Indicator	Nepal – 2016 round (in percent)	Global aggregate – 2016 round (in percent)
Alignment in objectives	84	85
Alignment in results	53	62
Use of government data	47	52
Joint evaluations	56	48

Source: GPEDC Monitoring Survey, 2016

In 2016 Nepal's results did not differ markedly from the global aggregates, and were within 10 percentage points of the global results. The Government also collects and publishes data annually, in this report, on aid alignment with the country's results framework, and the Periodic Plan. In recent years less than 1% of aid was not aligned to the Periodic Plan.

In Nepal, although virtually all aid is aligned with one of the pillars of the Periodic Plan, and over 80% is aligned at the 'objectives' level. There is scope for improving alignment, as the GPEDC survey revealed, in alignment at results level, use of government data for monitoring, and joint evaluations. Bringing about significant changes will require a concerted effort by both parties, with DPs needing to increase alignment of aid at a results level. The Government also has a role, as effective alignment requires improvements in the quality and comprehensiveness of national results frameworks, plans, and strategies, including at the sector level.

### 3.4 Aid Fragmentation

Fragmentation occurs when aid is scattered across many projects and programs. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development 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 Index, which is a tool to measure the level of fragmentation within a given aid portfolio, has been used.<sup>8</sup> 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 on 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, and by counterpart ministry in Table 7.

#### Fragmentation by Individual Development Partner

**Table 6: Fragmentation: Individual Development Partners**

Development Partner	Herfindahl Index Score	Number of Projects	Number of Counterpart Ministries
SAARC Development Fund	1.00	1	1
GAVI	0.92	2	1
KFAED	0.80	2	2
GFATM	0.50	2	1
Saudi Fund	0.50	2	2
India	0.46	3	7
IFAD	0.43	5	4
Japan	0.37	22	14
European Union	0.23	61	19
Korea	0.21	8	5
China	0.21	7	11
Finland	0.19	7	5
Norway	0.18	22	12
Australia	0.16	11	8
United Kingdom	0.11	21	13
Asian Development Bank	0.08	51	18
Germany	0.08	33	13
Switzerland	0.08	24	11
World Bank Group	0.05	42	16
UN Country Team	0.05	87	24
USAID	0.05	47	22

<sup>8</sup> 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.

The ODA portfolios in Nepal are relatively fragmented. Each DP was, on average, engaged with nine different counterpart ministries/agencies in FY 2017/18. However, there were DPs associated with as many as 24 counterpart ministries/agencies. Reducing the overall level of fragmentation is a process that poses challenges and needs 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. Bringing about significant changes in terms of reducing 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 the UN Country Team, USAID, EU, ADB, the World Bank Group, Japan, the UK, and Germany. In the case of the UN Country Team, however, it is important 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 donors in terms of the breadth of expertise they can bring to different sectors.

According to the findings based on the Herfindahl Index, the SAARC Development Fund scored one. Similarly, GAVI, KFAED and the Saudi Development Fund earned a score close to one. However, these DPs have no more than two projects. To give additional perspective to the findings, the DPs with an annual disbursement volume over US\$ 100 million in FY 2017/18 are the World Bank Group, ADB, USAID, the United Kingdom, EU, and Japan. In the cases of these Development Partners, the volume of their portfolios should also be taken into account.

The 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 SWAps, in order to avoid duplication and aid fragmentation, and reduce transaction costs by both the implementing agency as well as the DP.

## Fragmentation by Counterpart Ministry

**Table 7: Fragmentation: Counterpart Ministry**

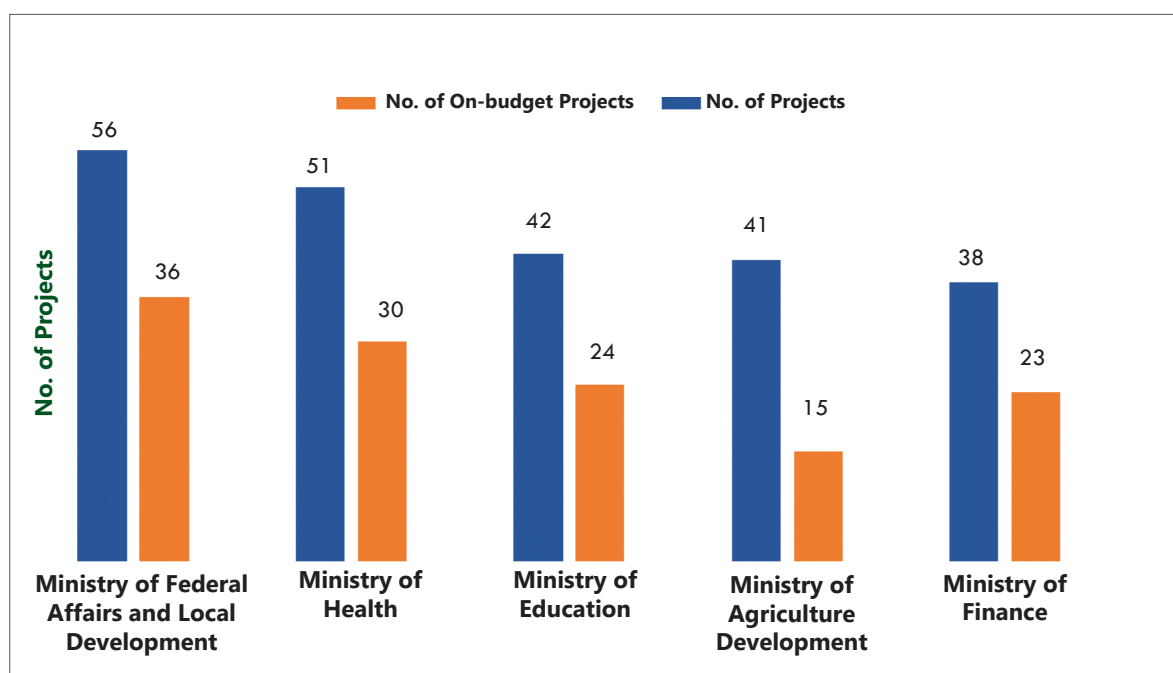
Counterpart Ministry/Agency	Herfindahl Index Score	Number of Projects	Number of Donor Agencies
National Human Rights Commission	1.00	1	2
Investment Board	1.00	1	1
Ministry of Livestock Development	1.00	1	1
National Judicial Academy	1.00	1	1
Nepal Electricity Authority	1.00	1	1
Water and Energy secretariat	1.00	1	1

Counterpart Ministry/Agency	Herfindahl Index Score	Number of Projects	Number of Donor Agencies
Election Commission	1.00	2	2
Ministry of General Administration	0.94	3	3
Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs	0.80	4	3
Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation	0.75	3	3
Ministry of Information and Communications Technology	0.72	5	4
Ministry of Supplies	0.68	3	3
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	0.65	16	5
Ministry of Finance	0.65	38	16
Prime Minister and Council of Ministers Office	0.60	3	4
Supreme Court	0.54	2	3
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	0.51	9	8
Ministry of Industry	0.49	7	4
National Planning Commission Secretariat	0.40	11	7
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	0.37	16	6
CTEVT	0.36	4	3
Ministry of Water Supply & Sewerage	0.36	8	6
Ministry of Irrigation	0.27	6	4
Ministry of Youth and Sports	0.26	6	3
Ministry of Population and Environment	0.25	11	5
Ministry of Education	0.25	42	17
Ministry of Labour & Employment and Commerce	0.24	15	5
Nepal Reconstruction Authority	0.21	13	8
Ministry of Science and Technology	0.19	12	8
Ministry of Energy	0.17	36	14
Ministry of Urban Development	0.15	21	9
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation	0.14	19	10
Ministry of Home Affairs	0.12	25	13
Ministry of Agriculture Development	0.11	41	16
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	0.08	56	18
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare	0.08	36	10
Ministry of Health	0.06	51	16

From a counterpart ministry's perspective, Table 7 shows that the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Agriculture Development; Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare; and the Ministry of Finance have a large number of projects and development partners.<sup>9</sup> This includes both on-budget projects as well as 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 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 the case of some off-budget projects, some line ministries might be unaware of off-budget projects mentioned in this report. This information should encourage DPs as well as the Government implementing agencies, to better align with the country's development needs and priorities by bringing off-budget projects under the area of responsibility of the concerned agencies. Moreover, this kind of information offers the opportunity for line ministries to track off-budget activities including INGO activities and link them with broader sectoral programs.<sup>10</sup>

**Chart 13a: Counterpart Ministries with Highest Number of ODA Projects, FY 2017/18**



<sup>9</sup> Details in Annex 7.

<sup>10</sup> Details in Annexes 9, 10, 11, and 12.



Chart 13a shows the five ministries with the highest number of projects in FY 2017/18, both on- and off-budget. The Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, with 56 projects, had the highest number of projects (including on-budget projects). There was variation in the proportion of projects which were on-budget among the five ministries named above. For example, for ministries, Agriculture Development and Finance, had less than half of the projects classified as on-budget. As mentioned earlier, it is possible that some ministries may be unaware or less aware of the off-budget projects with interventions or objectives within their area of responsibility but are not implemented through the national budgetary system.

**Chart 13b: Disbursement of Counterpart Ministries with Highest Number of ODA Projects, FY 2017/18**

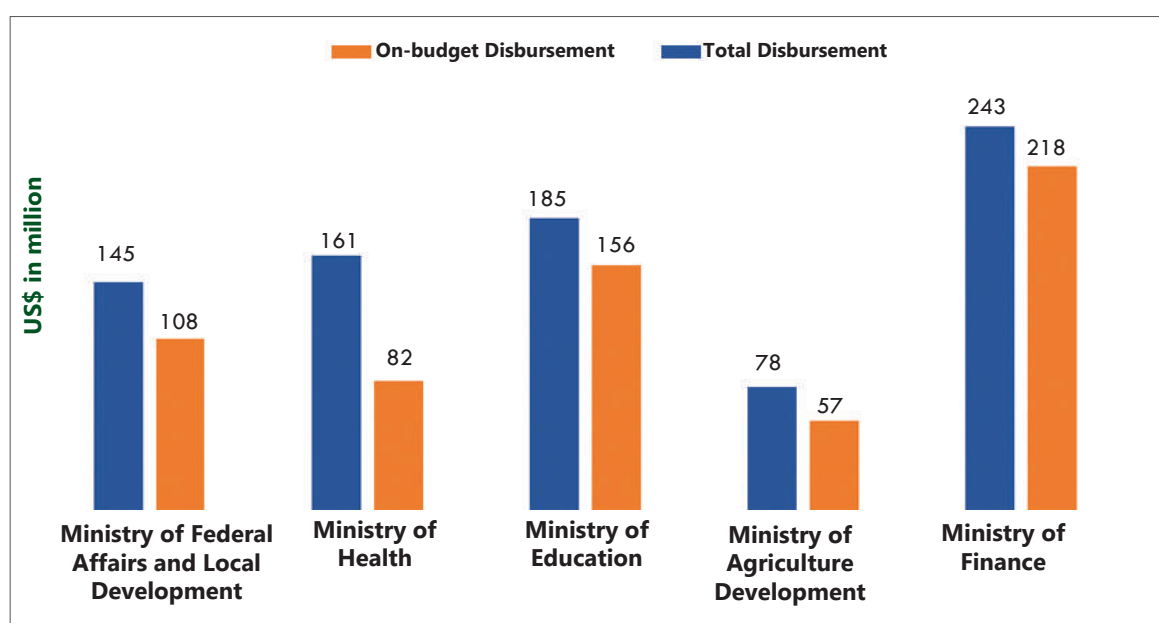
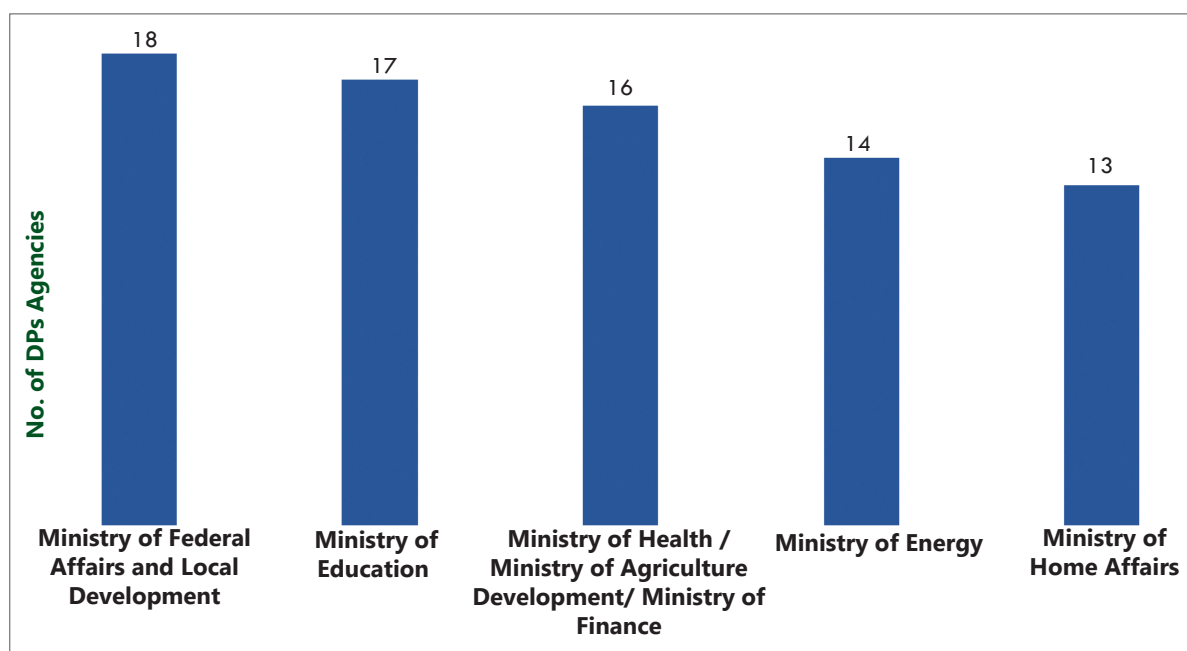


Chart 13b provides additional data and perspective on this issue, and depicts disbursement amount for the same five ministries. The data shows that the on-budget projects accounted for a large share of disbursement, over 50% for all five ministries, and over 70% of disbursement for four of the five ministries in the reference group. Taken together, the data in Chart 13 and Chart 14 indicate that a smaller number of on-budget projects account for most of the financial disbursement for these ministries. Counterpart ministries may benefit from reviewing their entire portfolio of on- and off-budget projects to identify areas of coherence, and to minimize duplication.

When considering both on- and off-budget projects, as shown in Chart 14, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has the highest number of DPs engaged (18), followed by the Ministry of Education (17), the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance (16 each), the Ministry of Energy (14), and the Ministry of Home Affairs (13).

**Chart 14: Counterpart Ministries with Highest Number of DPs' Engagement, FY 2017/18**



Looking at the number of on-budget projects in various ministries, it was found that the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development had 36 projects, the Ministry of Energy 34 projects, the Ministry of Health 30 projects, the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport 25 projects, and the Ministry of Education 24 projects.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Details in Annex 8.

## Sector Fragmentation of Development Partner Portfolios in FY 2017/18

Table 8: Sector Fragmentation of DP Portfolios

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	China	EU	Finland	GAVI	Germany	GFATM	IFAD	India	Japan	KfAED	Korea	Norway	SDF	Saudi Fund	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN	WB
Agriculture	2.6%			0.7%			0.1%		79.4%		1.6%		2.9%				10.2%	5.1%		1.4%	7%
Air Transportation	0.7%		31.6%								0.7%										
Alternate Energy							7.4%							0.5%					0.7%	0.8%	0.2%
Commerce	0.1%		2.3%	0.7%			2.5%										4%			0.3%	2.9%
Communications	1.5%														39.2%					5.2%	
Constitutional Bodies				1.5%			4.2%				0.8%									0.2%	
Drinking Water	18.1%	5.4%								12%	2.0%		37.7%					1%	3.6%	0%	
Earthquake Reconstruction			9.9%	1.6%			11.3%				12.9%		1.5%				5.8%	0%	15.7%	1.1%	
Economic Reform				0%					9.5%										2.2%	13.4	38.7%
Education	13.6%	13.2%		23.4%	25.4%		31.4%			12%	19.3%		8.8%	38.4%			13%	14.2%	4.9%		10.7%
Energy	19.4%	11.4%	0.5%	6.1%			31.4%			2.4%		11.5%		27.3%		49.3%		2.2%			3.4%
Environment, Science and Technology	0%			1%										8.7%				3.2%	5.4%	0.4%	1.2%

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	China	EU	Finland	GAVI	Germany	GFATM	IFAD	India	Japan	KFAED	Korea	Norway	SDF	Saudi Fund	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN	WB
Financial Reform	0.1%			2%										6.5%	0.3%			3.8%		0.3%	
Financial Services																			8.2%	0.2%	
Forest									6.5%					100%			4.8%	7.4%		0.3%	0.1%
General Administration				0%	9.4%													5.5%		0.5%	
Health		20.7%		7.3%		100%	15.2%	100%		12%			25.7%					37%	18.1%	21.6%	4.9%
Home Affairs			7.5%																11.3%	15.1%	
Housing											1.4%							3.4%		0.1%	15.6%
Industry		6.2%		0.2%					1.5%												
Irrigation	1.3%											88.5%				50.7%					0.8%
Labour				0%	13.9%				1.5%				8.8%				9.3%		0.2%	1.8%	
Livelihood		11.1%		1%					1.5%	3.9%							3%	5.8%		5.1%	
Local Development	9.7%			10.1%	37.6%		10.5%			12.1%	0.4%			12.1%			34.5%	2.5%	24.5%	0.6%	6.6%
Miscellaneous		9.1%		1.2%			8.3%										7.4%	2.1%		18.7%	
Others - Economic		7.6%	32.1%	0.1%			0.1%						11.9%							0.1%	
Others - Social	0%	2.2%		0.7%							0.5%			1.5%				-0.3%		3.9%	

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	China	EU	Finland	GAVI	Germany	GFATM	IFAD	India	Japan	KfAED	Korea	Norway	SDF	Saudi Fund	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN	WB
Peace and Reconstruction				41%	0.1%						0.1%							-0.1%	2%	0.5%	
Planning & Statistics				1%							1.1%		11.4%					0%		0.4%	
Policy and Strategic	0.1%	13.2%		0%										-0.3%			0.8%		0.6%	0.5%	
Population & Environment																				0.1%	
Renewable Energy				0%															0.6%		
Revenue & Finance Administration							2.5%														
Road Transportation	9.8%		16%								1.4%										4.7%
Tourism	0.5%																			0.1%	
Urban Development	22.5%						6.6%				57.8%										3.7%
Women, Children & Social Welfare				0.3%	13.8%									5%			0.1%	1.3%	1.8%	4.6%	0%
Youth, Sports & Culture														0.5%						0.4%	

*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.

Establishing a formal division of labor can streamline aid flows and foster cooperation among different development partners by limiting the number of donors involved in each sector.<sup>12</sup> For example, in Rwanda donor support to the Government is limited to three sectors per donor as per the terms of the agreed division of labor. No donor should have more than two bilateral projects in any one sector with the exception of large infrastructure projects.<sup>13</sup>

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 labor or other policy aimed at reducing fragmentation would not only require 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. In the table, a DP's engagement in a particular sector is considered highly fragmented (red) if it comprises less than 5% of that donor's total portfolio, moderately fragmented (yellow) if it comprises up to 19.99% of a donor's portfolio, and un-fragmented (green) if it contributes more than 20% of the donor's portfolio. Renewable energy, irrigation, housing, financial services, air transportation, and tourism sectors show less fragmentation. Except GAVI, KFAED, GFATM, SAARC Development Fund and Saudi Fund, most other DPs are engaged in more than five sectors. This mapping chart and analysis can be useful to both the Government and DPs for developing cooperation strategies and selecting sectors to avoid duplications of effort.

<sup>12</sup> OECD. *International Good Practice Principles for Country-Led Division of Labour and Complementarity*. Paris, March 2009.

<sup>13</sup> Rwanda Aid Policy Manual of Procedures, May 2011 (sec 2.4.6).

## CHAPTER

# 4

## PROFILES OF TOP FIVE AID RECIPIENT SECTORS

### 4.1 Economic Reform Sector

Chart 15(a): Total Commitment - Ongoing Projects

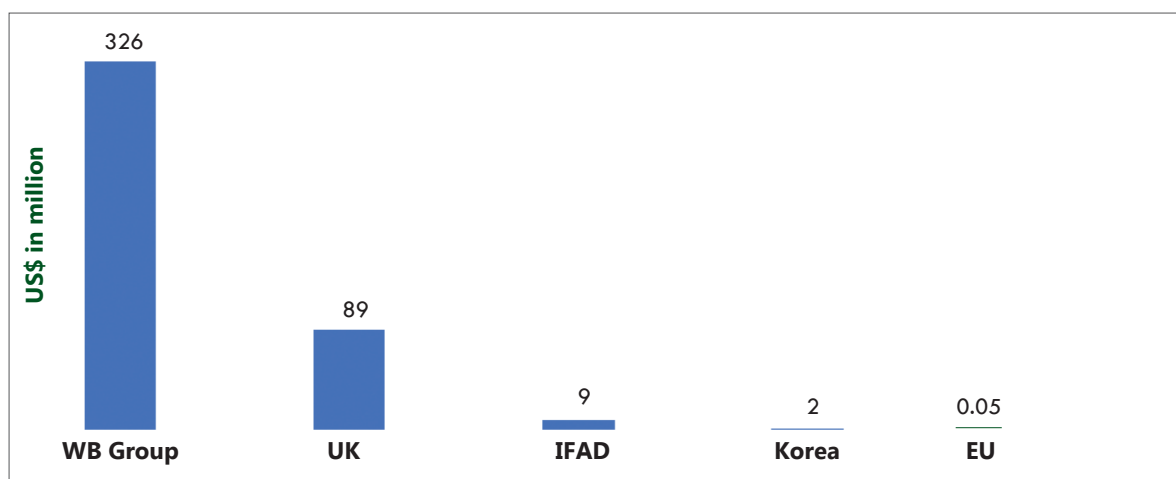


Chart 15(b): Type of Aid- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects

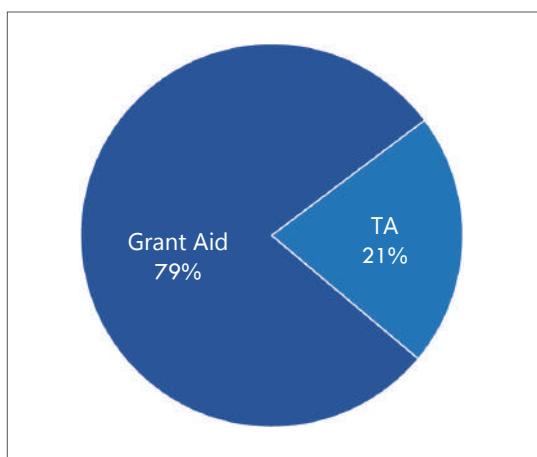
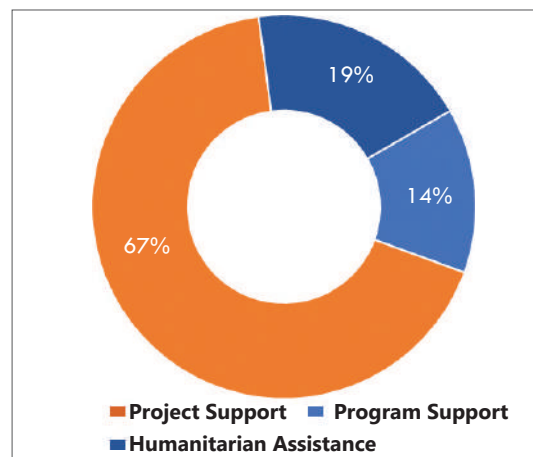
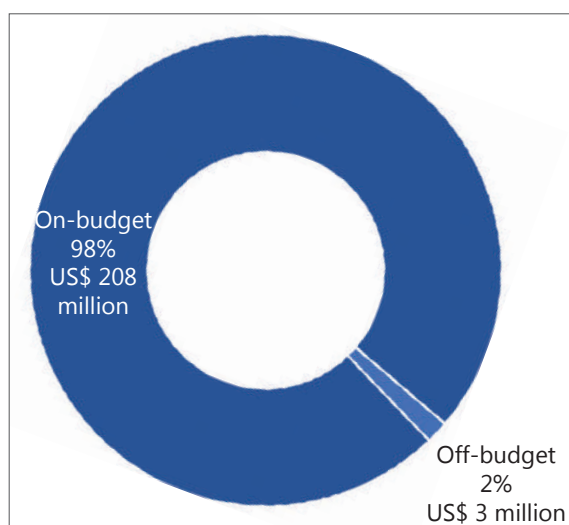
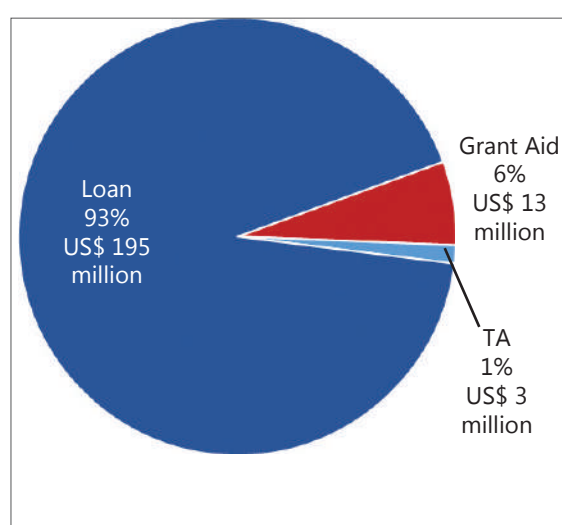


Chart 15(c): Aid Modalities- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects



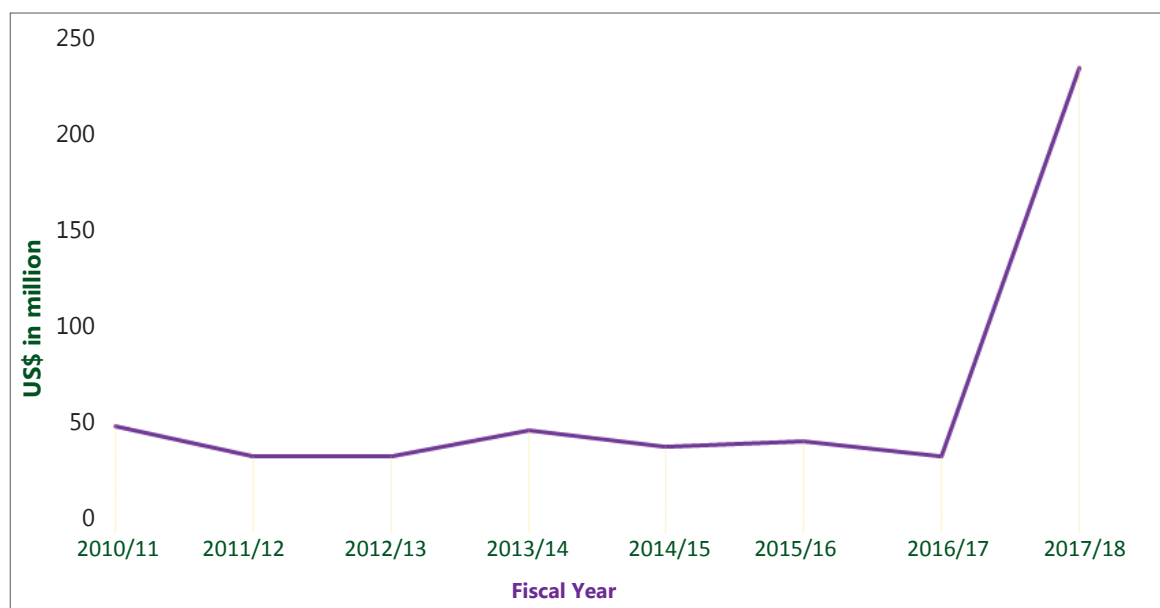
**Chart 15(d): Composition of On/Off-budget Disbursement****Chart 15(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance****Table 9: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18**

Project Name	Donor(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Nepal First Programmatic Fiscal and Public finance management Development Policy Credit	IDA	200,000,000	194,860,000
Poverty Alleviation Fund II	IDA, IFAD, WBTF	332,423,211	13,005,096
Accelerating Investment and Infrastructure in Nepal (AIIN)	DFID	59,239,313	2,733,053
Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Communities in Nepal Project	WBTF	2,646,777	464,195
The Inclusive Rural Development Project in Nawalparasi	KOICA	1,600,000	100,600

The economic reform sector, for the first time since FY 2010/11, became the sector receiving the highest foreign aid disbursement in FY 2017/18. Annual disbursement rose significantly to US\$ 210.7 million in FY 2017/18, from US\$ 35.1 million in 2016/17. The increase in disbursement was due mainly to the First Programmatic Fiscal and Public Finance Management Development Policy Credit funded by the World Bank that was also the DP providing the most support to this sector. The disbursement to this sector in FY 2017/18 comprised of 93% loans, 6% grants and 1% TA. Of this, 98% was on-budget and the remaining 2% was off-budget. Total disbursement over the eight-year reference period was US\$ 491.6 million.

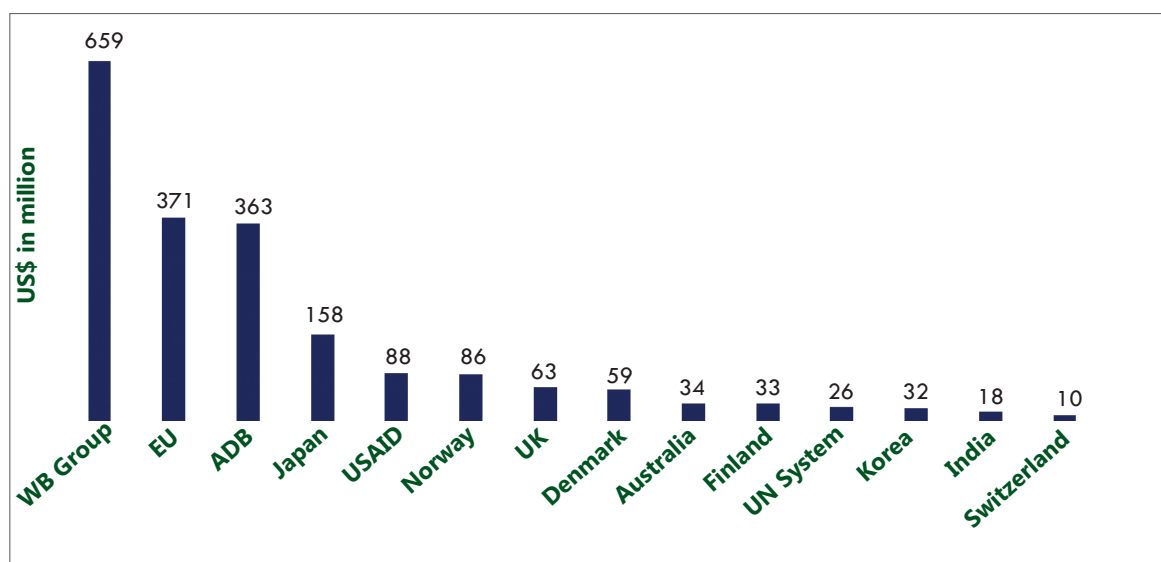


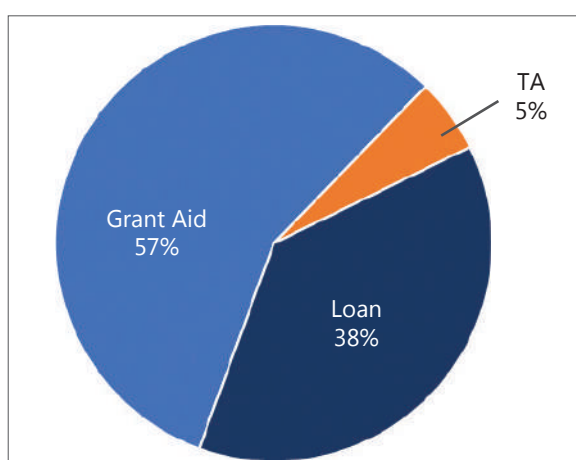
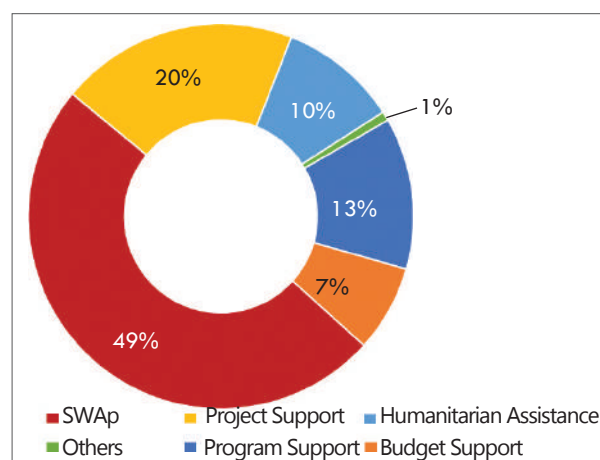
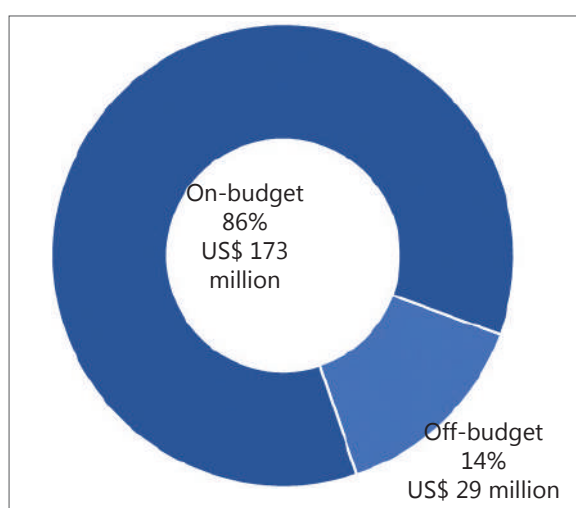
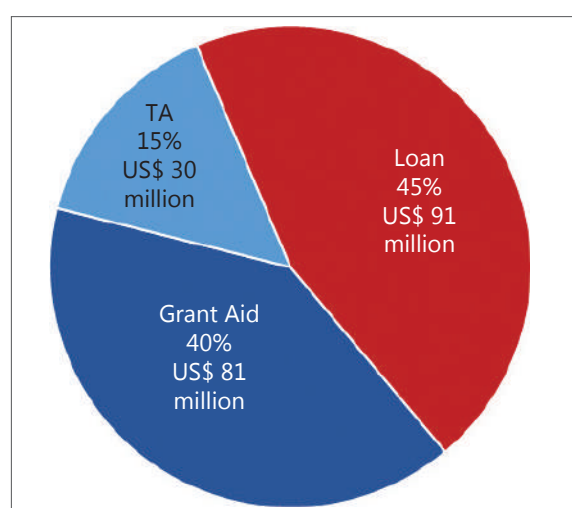
**Chart 15(f): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**



## 4.2 Education Sector

**Chart 16(a): Total Commitment - Ongoing Projects**



**Chart 16(b): Type of Aid- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects****Chart 16(c): Aid Modalities- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects****Chart 16(d): Composition of On/Off-budget Disbursement****Chart 16(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance****Table 10: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18**

Project Name	DP(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
The School Sector Development Program (SSDP)	ADB, EU, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway	413,151,190	88,061,117
Higher Education Reform Project (HERP)	IDA	65,000,000	15,823,912
Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project	ADB	54,827,308	13,803,223
Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP)	JICA	115,300,000	11,360,328
School Sector Reform Program (SSRP)	ADB, Denmark, DFID, EU, Australia, IDA, JICA, Norway, WBTF	1,092,506,352	10,702,000

The education sector received the second largest volume of disbursement in FY 2017/18. Disbursement to the education sector over the last eight years varied from year to year. The disbursed amount varied from US\$ 202.8 million in FY 2010/11 to US\$ 127.2 million in FY 2016/17 and US\$ 202.2 million in FY 2017/18. Total disbursement to this sector during the eight-year period reached US\$ 1,302.3 million. The World Bank Group was the lead donor in terms of providing a commitment of 33% of the total of US\$ 1,990.42 million to this sector.<sup>14</sup> ADB and EU are the other top donors committing support to this sector. Bilateral partners including Japan, the United States, Norway and the United Kingdom have also committed support to the education sector.

**Chart 16(f): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**



The School Sector Development Program (SSDP) is the largest program from the perspective of disbursements. Disbursement to this program rose steadily from FY 2015/16 to FY 2016/17 and increased significantly in FY 2017/18. Looking at the types of disbursement made in FY 2017/18, the share of grants was 40%, loans 45% and technical assistance 15%. Of this disbursement, 86% was on-budget while the remaining 14% was off-budget assistance. On the commitment side, grants made up 57%, loans 38%, and technical assistance 5%.

<sup>14</sup> Total commitment for each project mentioned under a given sector is not comparable with disbursement because disbursement here accounts only for FY 2017/18 whereas total commitment refers to the project cost over the period.

### 4.3 Urban Development Sector

Chart 17(a): Total Commitment - Ongoing Projects

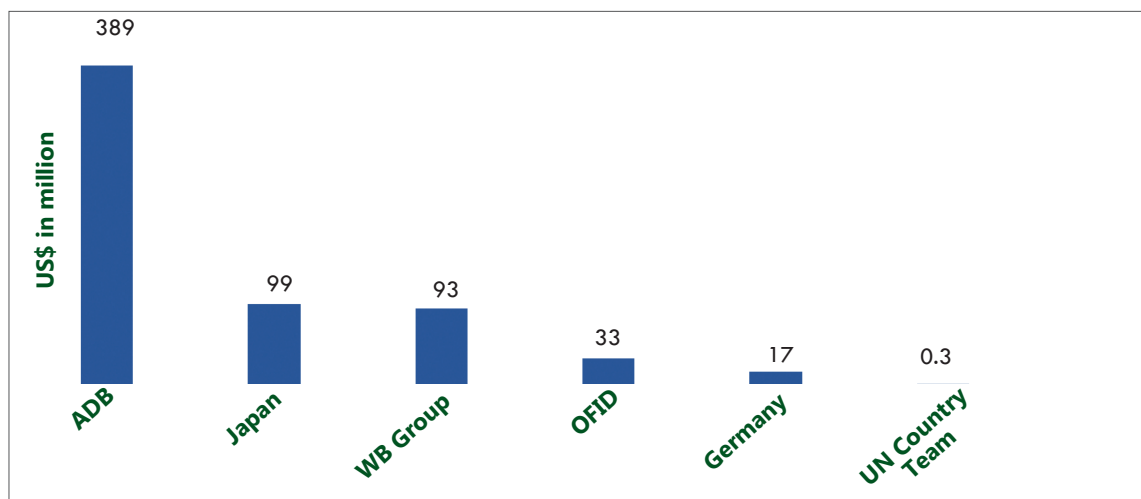


Chart 17(b): Type of Aid- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects

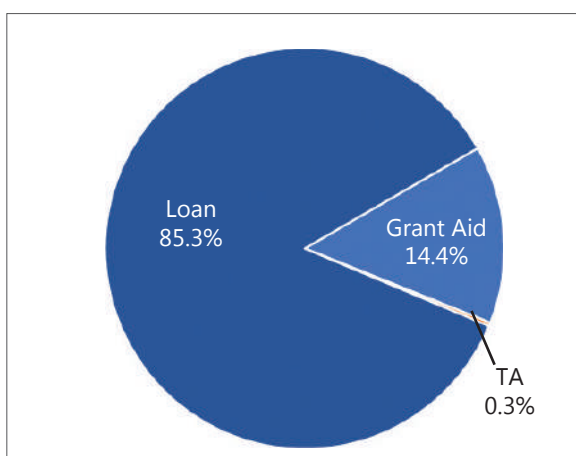


Chart 17(c): Aid Modalities- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects

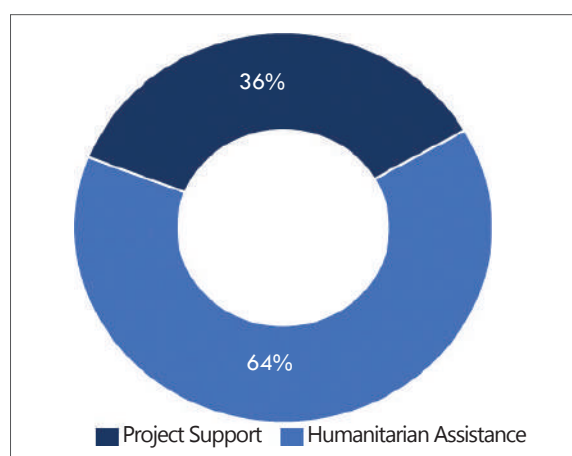


Chart 17(d): Composition of On/Off-budget Disbursement

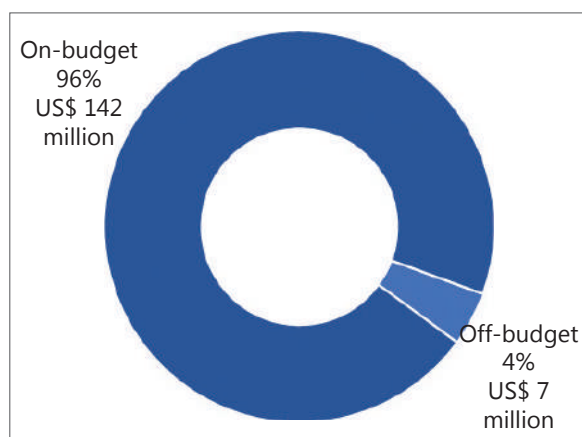
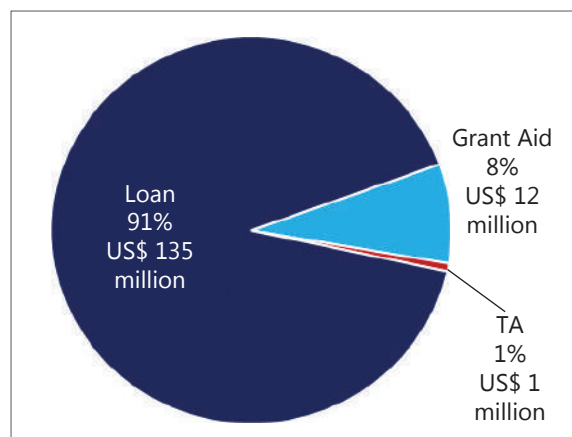
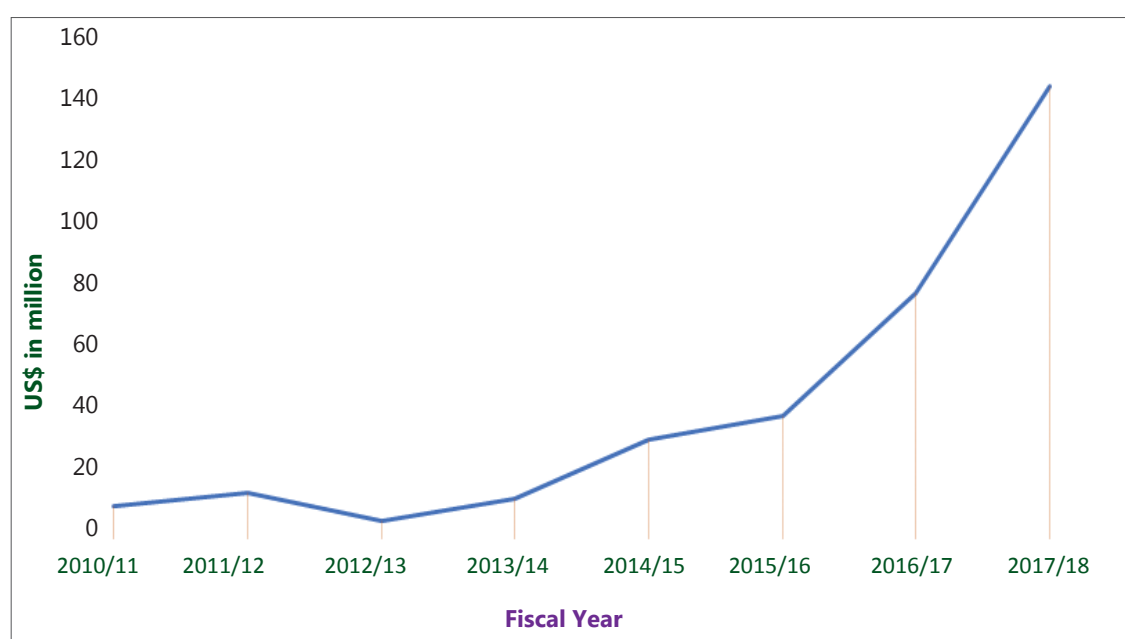


Chart 17(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance



**Table 11: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18**

Project Name	Donor(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project of JICA (EHRP)	JICA	98,830,000	61,399,152
Regional Urban Development Project (RUDP)	ADB	150,000,000	26,984,558
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project (RWSSIP)	IDA	71,898,459	16,582,553
Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project	ADB	54,827,308	13,803,223
Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project	ADB, OFID	77,000,000	6,228,048

**Chart 17(f): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

Urban development received the third highest disbursement in FY 2017/18. Disbursement to this sector has been increasing since FY 2013/14 and reached US\$ 148.7 million in FY 2017/18, from US\$ 80.8 million in 2016/17. Total disbursement reached US\$ 348.4 million during the eight-year period (FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18). Of the disbursement made in FY 2017/18, 96% was disbursed on-budget and 4% off-budget. Loans made up 91% of the disbursement, grants 8% and TA 1%. The Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project was the highest-disbursing project, followed by the Regional Urban Development Project, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project and Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project.

## 4.4 Health Sector

Chart 18(a): Total Commitment - Ongoing Projects

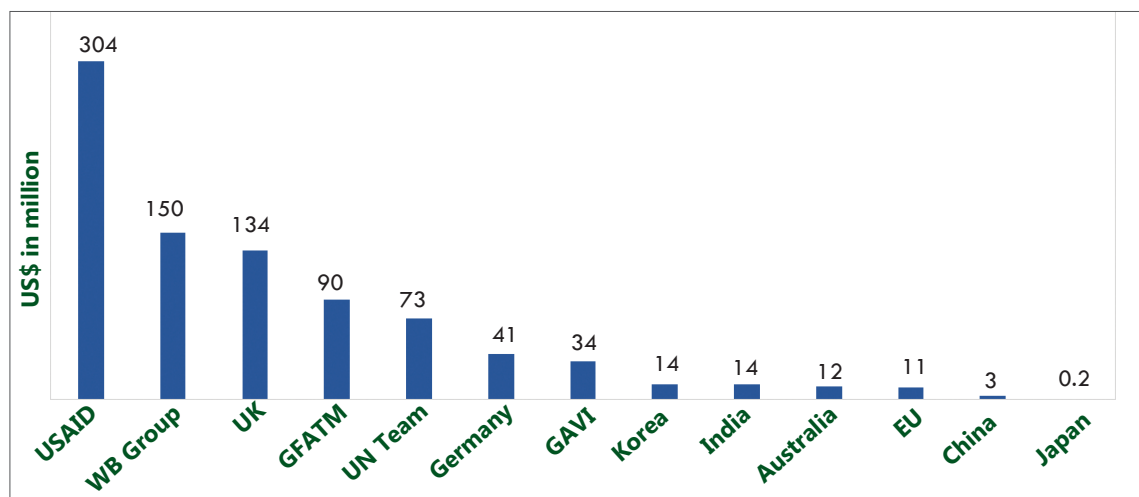


Chart 18(b): Type of Aid- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects

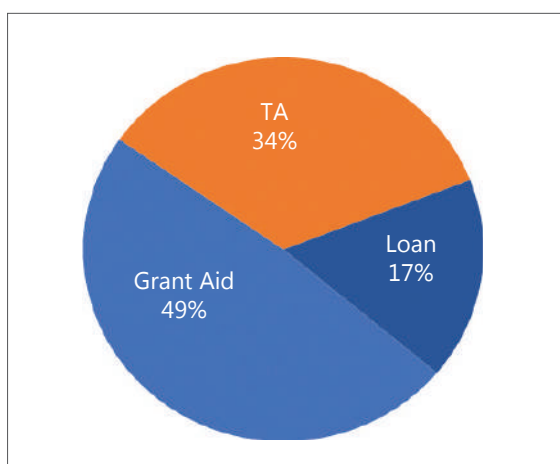


Chart 18(c): Aid Modalities- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects

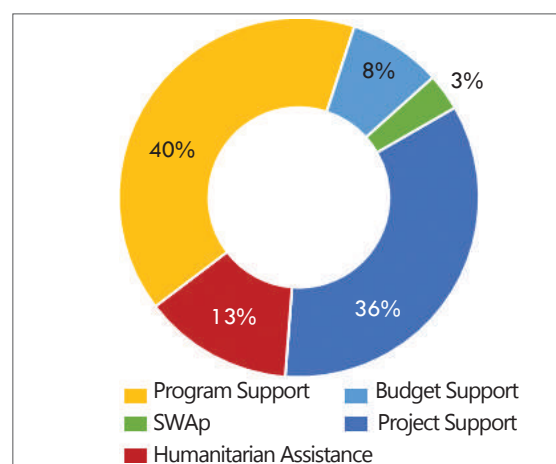


Chart 18(d): Composition of On/Off-budget Disbursement

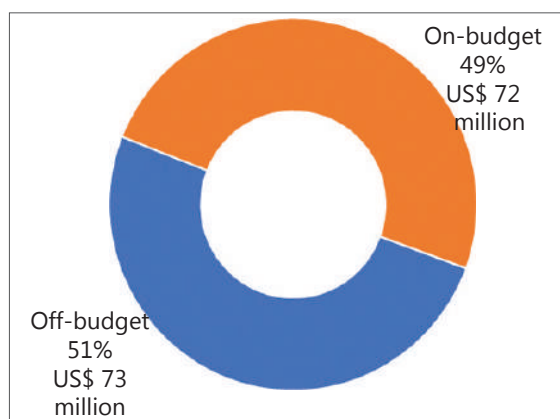
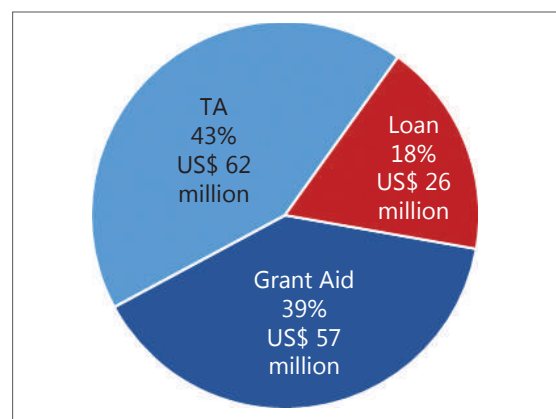


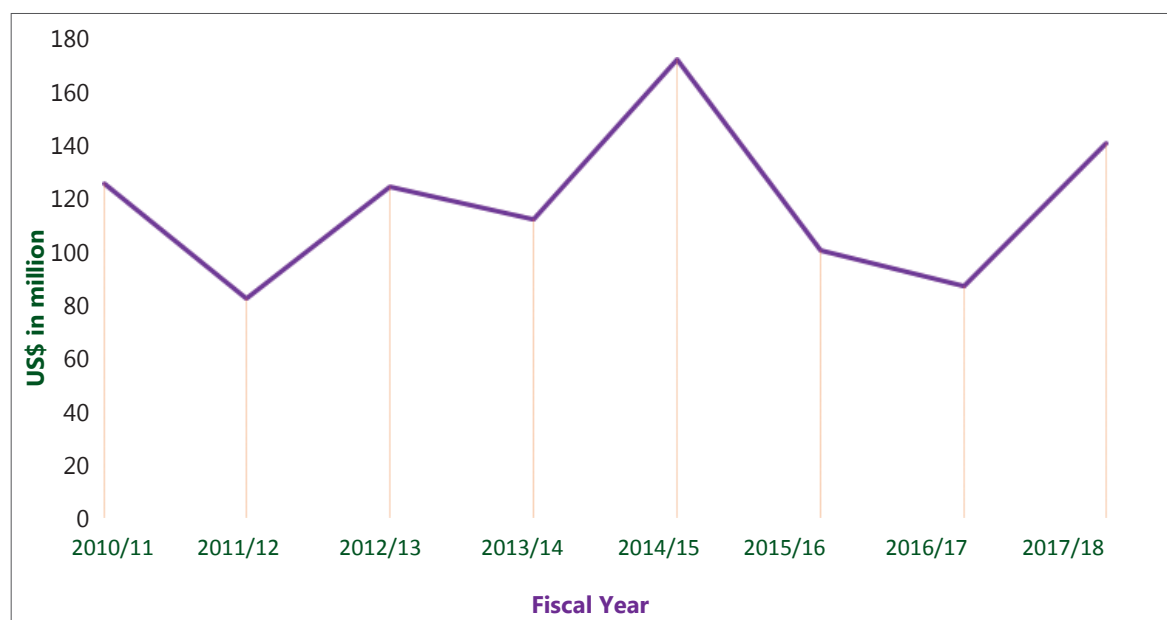
Chart 18(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance



**Table 12: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18**

Project Name	Donor(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Nepal Health Sector Management Reform Program for Results	IDA	150,000,000	25,991,319
Nepal Health Sector Programme Phase III	DFID	110,058,722	20,812,791
Suaahara II	USAID	63,254,184	10,651,300
Health System Strengthening (HSS)	USAID	23,716,456	7,851,304
Disaster Recovery for Flood Affected Children and their Families in Banke and Sarlahi Districts, Nepal	EU	9,436,000	7,548,800

In terms of commitments for ongoing projects, USAID is the lead among DPs supporting the health sector, followed by the World Bank Group, the UK and GFATM. The Nepal Health Sector Management Reform Program for Results had the highest disbursement in FY 2017/18, followed by the Nepal Health Sector Programme Phase III. This sector received US\$ 145.3 million in disbursements in 2017/18 compared to US\$ 89.6 million in 2016/17. Considering the disbursement trend over the years, the volume significantly decreased in FY 2016/17 and has picked up again.

**Chart 18(f): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

Almost 50% of disbursement to this sector was made through the on-budget mechanism. Of the total disbursement in FY 2017/18, 18% consisted of loans, 39% grants, and 43% technical assistance. Total disbursement to this sector during the eight-year period was US\$ 974.9 million. On the commitment side, 17% was in the form of loans, 49% grants and 34% as technical assistance.

## 4.5 Local Development Sector

Chart 19(a): Total Commitment - Ongoing Projects

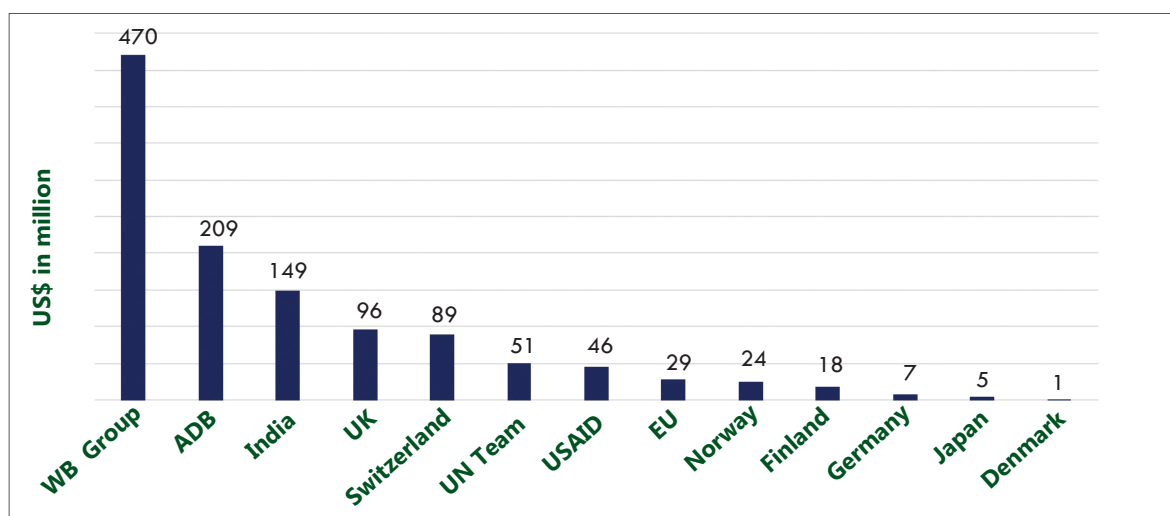


Chart 19(b): Type of Aid- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects

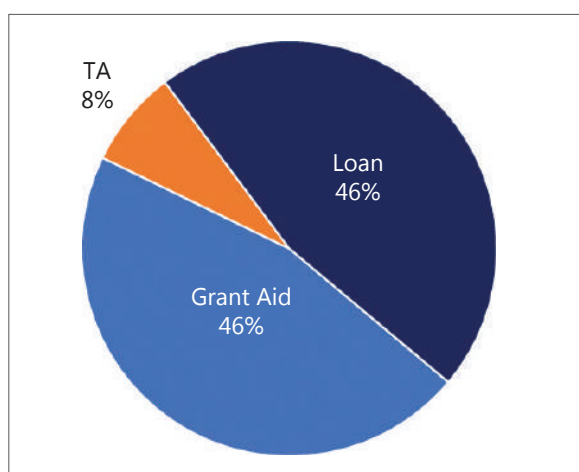


Chart 19(c): Aid Modalities- Total Commitment for Ongoing Projects

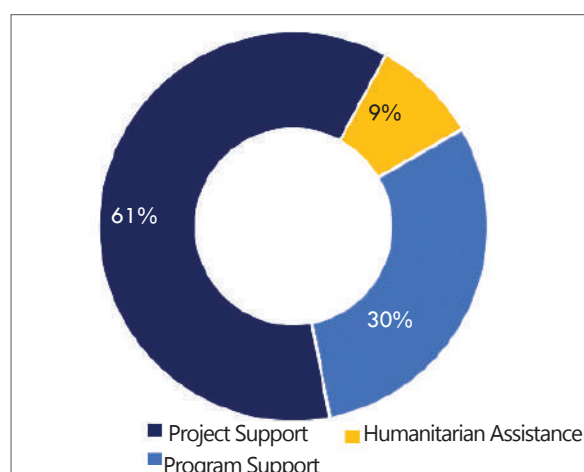


Chart 19(d): Composition of On/Off-budget Disbursement

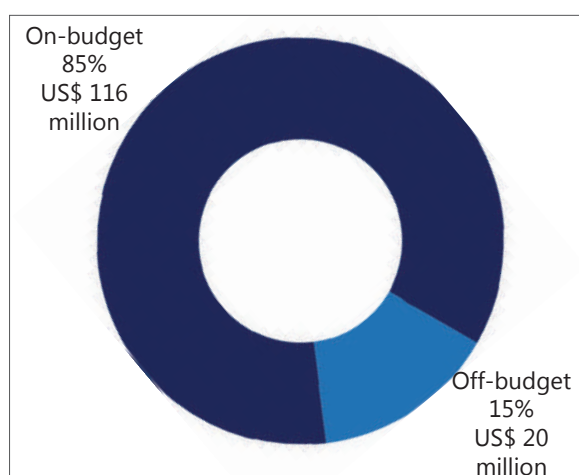
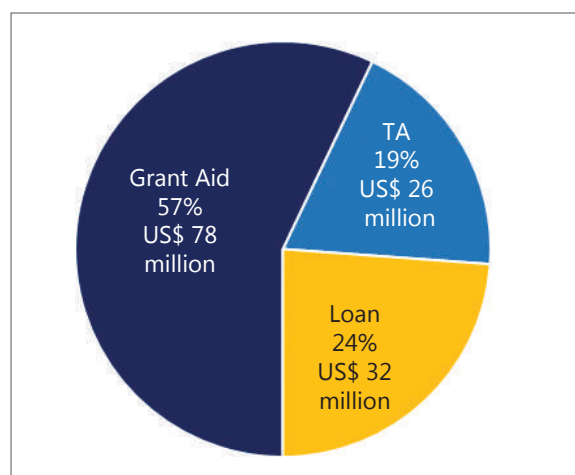


Chart 19(e): Composition of Disbursement by Type of Assistance

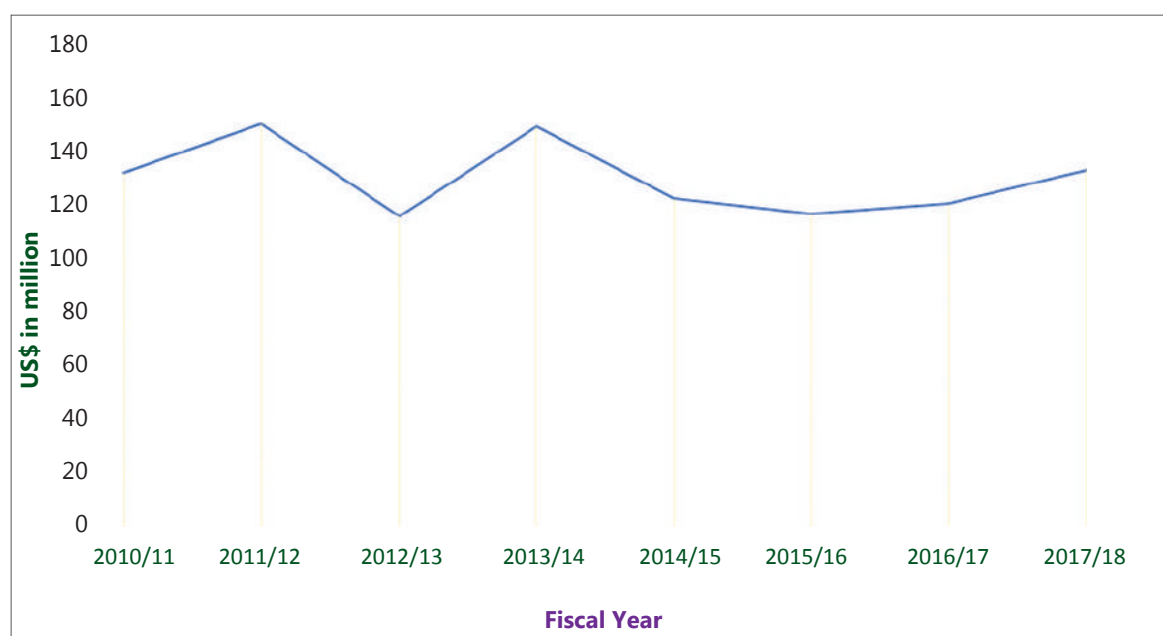




**Table 13: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18**

Project Name	Donor(s)	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Strengthening National Rural Transport Programme (SNRTP)	IDA	100,000,000	26,190,183
Local Governance and Community Development Programme, Phase II (LGCDP II)	DFID, SDC, Norway	104,342,717	21,428,009
Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project	ADB	54,827,308	13,803,223
Rural Access Programme Phase III	DFID		12,396,967
Partnership for Improved Nutrition Poshanka Lagi Hatemalo in Nepal	EU	24,106,519	11,589,811

With respect to commitments for on-going projects, the World Bank Group ranks as the largest aid provider in this sector followed by ADB, India, the UK, Switzerland, the UN Country Team, USAID, EU and Norway. The Strengthening National Rural Transport Programme and the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (Phase II), were the highest-disbursing projects in FY 2017/18. There was a slight increase in disbursement to this sector, from US\$ 119.2 million in FY 2015/16 to US\$ 135.9 million in FY 2017/18. There have been no significant changes in the volume disbursed to this sector since FY 2013/14. The total disbursement to this sector during the eight-year period had reached US\$ 1,062.2 million.

**Chart 19(f): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

The composition of disbursement shows that 57% consisted of grants, 19% technical assistance, and loans made up 24%. Disbursement was 85% on-budget and 15% off-budget.

# CHAPTER 5

## PROFILES OF FIVE HIGHEST-DISBURSING DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

### 5.1 World Bank Group

Chart 20(a): Total Disbursement

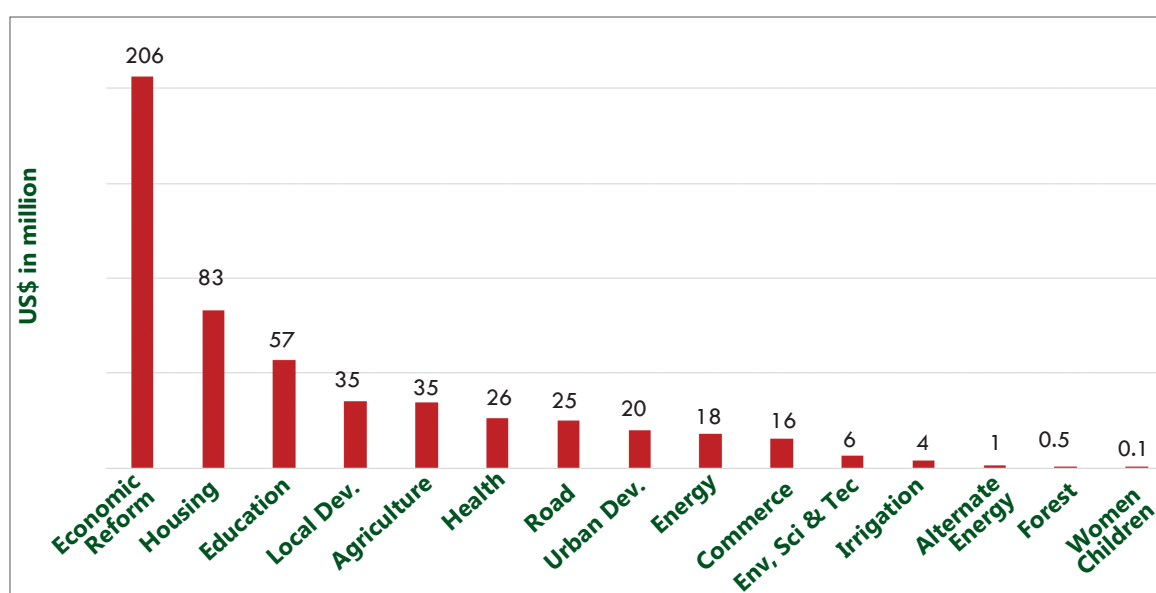


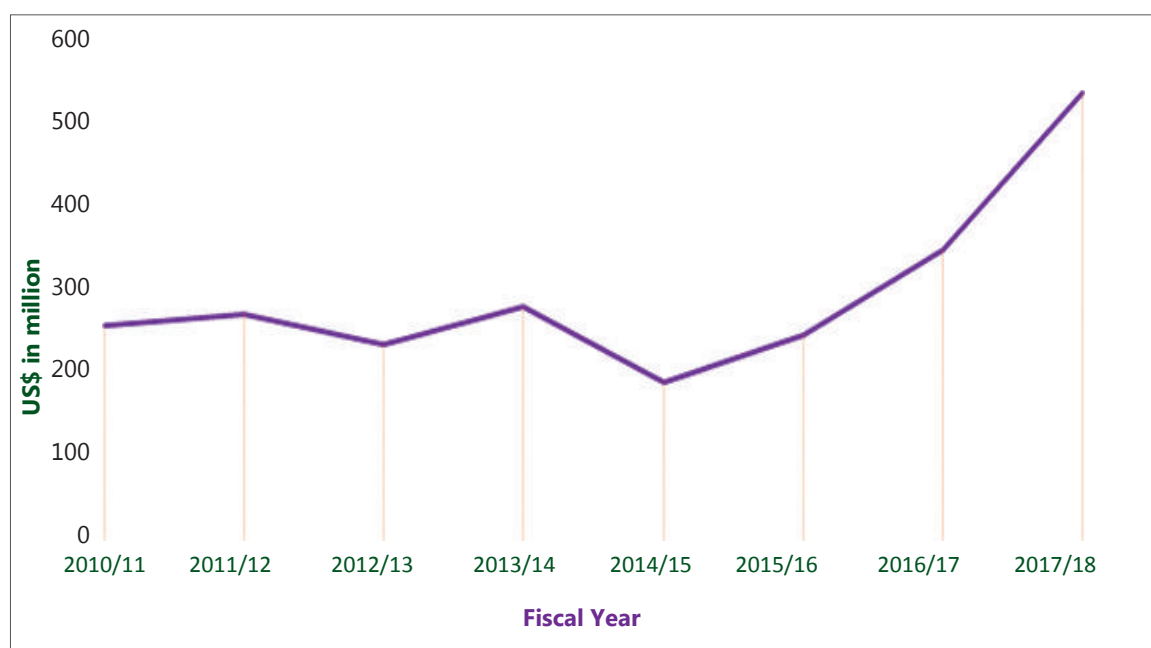
Table 14: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Nepal First Programmatic Fiscal and Public finance management Development Policy Credit	Economic Reform	200,000,000	194,860,000
Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project - IDA	Housing	200,000,000	73,424,076

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
The School Sector Development Program (SSDP)	Education	185,000,000	29,995,042
Strengthening National Rural Transport Programme (SNRTP)	Local Development	100,000,000	26,190,183
Nepal Health Sector Management Reform Program for Result	Health	200,000,000	194,860,000

The World Bank Group was the development partner with the highest disbursement volume (US\$ 533.5 million) in FY 2017/18 or about 33% of total disbursement. Of this, 97.8% was on-budget. This disbursement represents an increase of 54% over the US\$ 346 million disbursed in FY 2016/17. The World Bank Group's disbursement has been increasing steadily since FY 2014/15, and the disbursement in FY 2017/18 was the highest annual amount to date.

**Chart 20(b): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**



Of total disbursement by the World Bank Group in FY 2017/18, the economic reform sector received US\$ 206.4 million, followed by the housing sector (US\$ 83.4 million), and the education sector (US\$ 57 million). Among the highest-disbursing projects funded by the World Bank Group in FY 2017/18 were the First Programmatic Fiscal and Public Finance Management Development Policy Credit Project, the Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project, the School Sector Development Program, Strengthening National Rural Transport Programme and Nepal Health Sector Management Reform Program for Results. The total disbursement made by the World Bank Group in the past eight years added up to US\$ 2,345.2 million.

## 5.2 Asian Development Bank

Chart 21(a): Total Disbursement

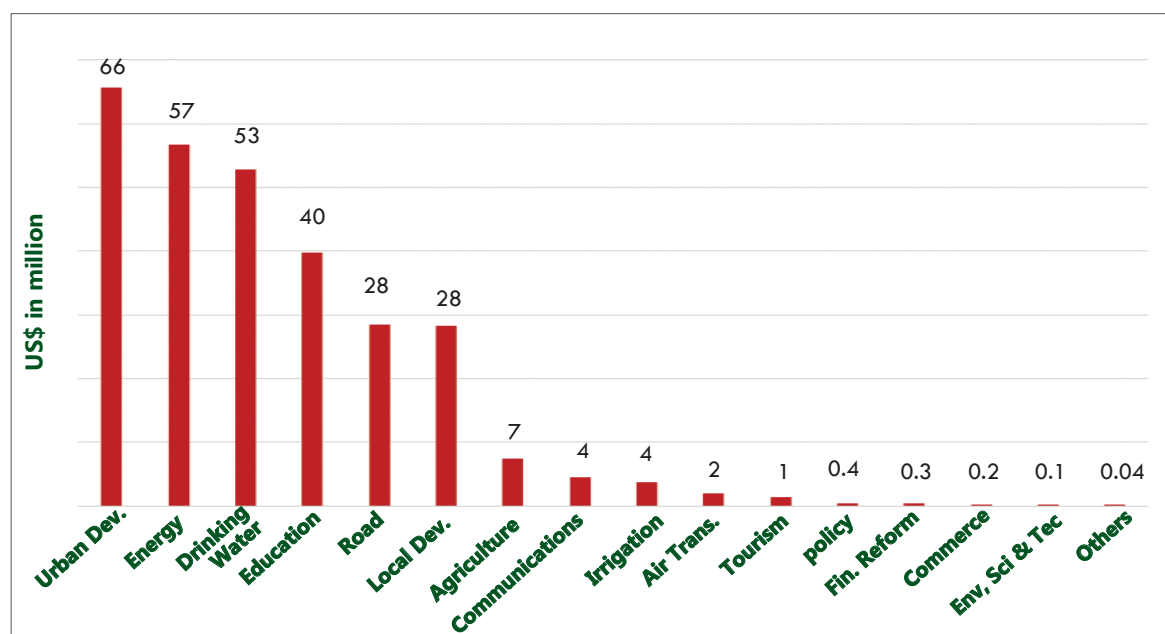
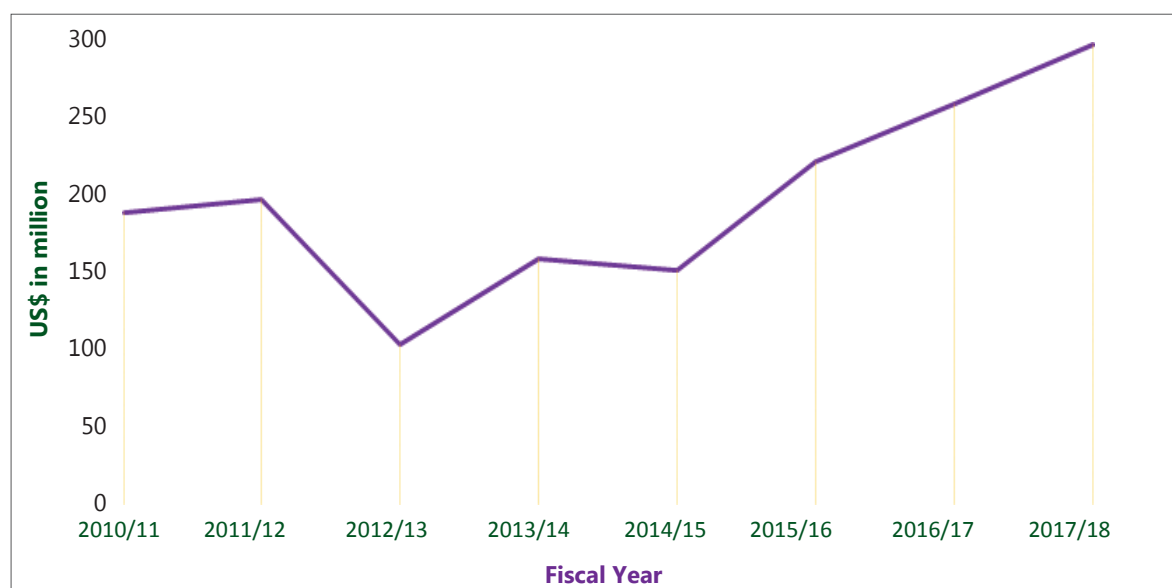


Table 15: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18

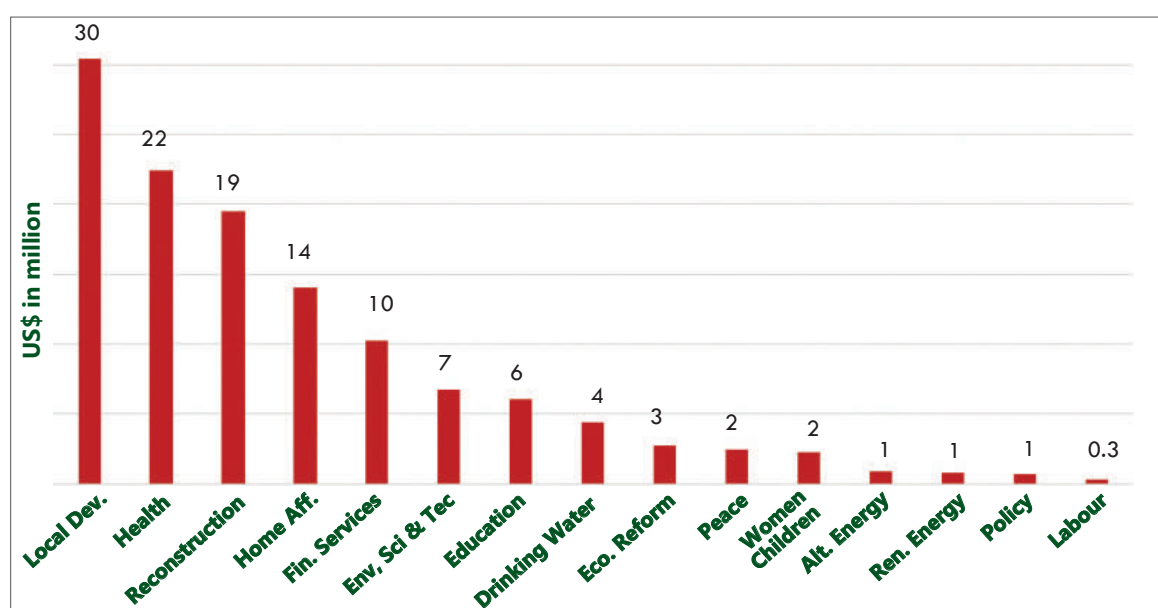
Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project	Education, Local Development, Road Transportation, Urban Development	219,309,234	55,212,893
South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project (SASEC)	Energy	1,300,000,000	35,615,615
Regional Urban Development Project (RUDP)	Urban Development	150,000,000	26,984,558
Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project	Drinking Water	170,000,000	25,568,875
The School Sector Development Program (SSDP)	Education	120,500,000	20,000,000

ADB remained the second highest-disbursing development partner (18% of the total) in terms of disbursement volume (US\$ 291.7 million) in FY 2017/18. Ninety-five percent of ADB's assistance was on-budget. Annual disbursement by ADB has been steadily increasing since FY 2014/15. Total disbursement by ADB in the past eight years reached US\$ 1,545.7 million.

**Chart 21(b): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

ADB has made a significant contribution to a number of sectors, including urban development, energy, drinking water, education, road transportation, local development, and agriculture, among others. The highest-disbursing projects funded by ADB included the Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project, South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project, Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project, and School Sector Development Program. ADB had highest commitment for the South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project.

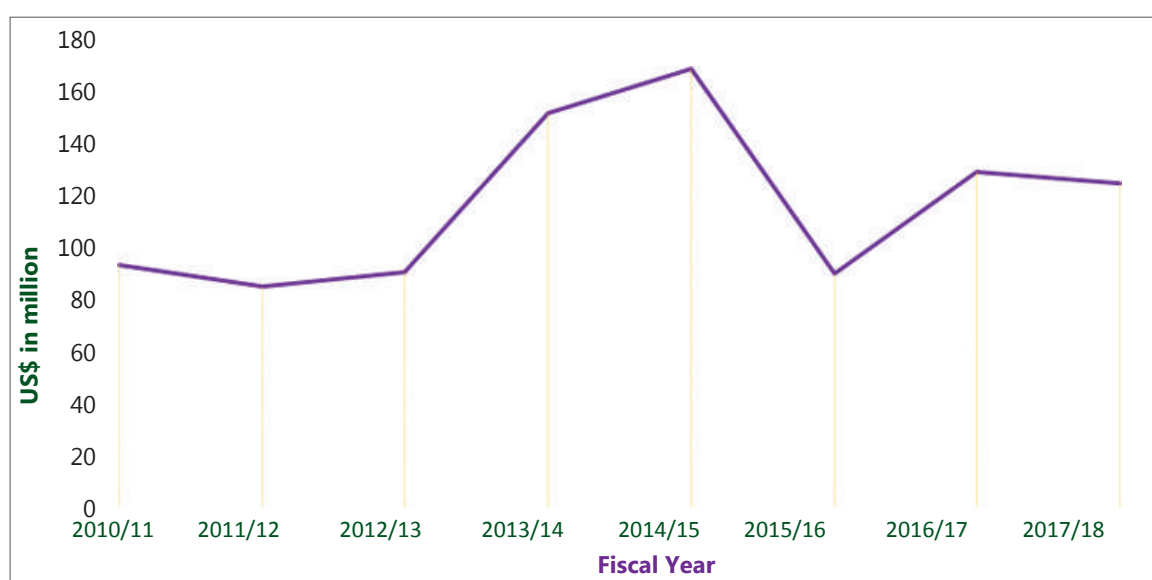
## 5.3 United Kingdom

**Chart 22(a): Total Disbursement**

**Table 16: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18**

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Nepal Health Sector Programme Phase III	Health	110,058,722	20,812,791
Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	Earthquake Reconstruction	108,949,367	19,447,933
Local Governance and Community Development Programme, Phase II (LGCDP II)	Local Development	80,901,263	17,596,481
Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IP-SSJ)	Home Affairs, Women, Children & Social Welfare	62,028,925	12,402,075
Rural Access Programme Phase III	Local Development	-	12,396,967

Disbursements by the UK made significant contributions in a number of sectors, including local development, health, earthquake reconstruction, home affairs, and financial services, among others. The highest-disbursing projects funded by the UK were Nepal Health Sector Program Phase III, Post Earthquake Reconstruction Program in Nepal, Local Governance and Community Development Program Phase II, Integrated Program for Strengthening Security and Justice, and Rural Access Program Phase III.

**Chart 22(b): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

The United Kingdom continued to be one of Nepal's highest-disbursing DPs in FY 2017/18, disbursing US\$ 123.9 million (about 7.6% of total disbursement). Over the past eight years, the UK has disbursed close to, or above, US\$ 100 million every year. The total disbursement by the United Kingdom during the eight-year period had reached US\$ 927.7 million.

## 5.4 United States Agency for International Development

Chart 23(a): Total Disbursement

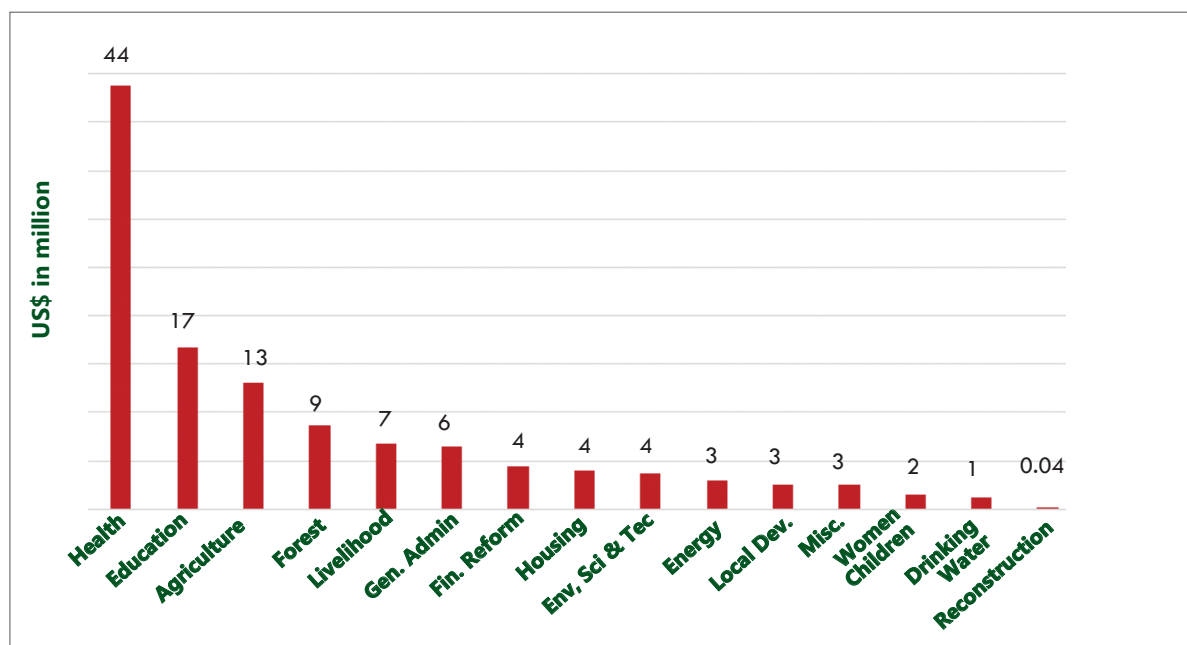
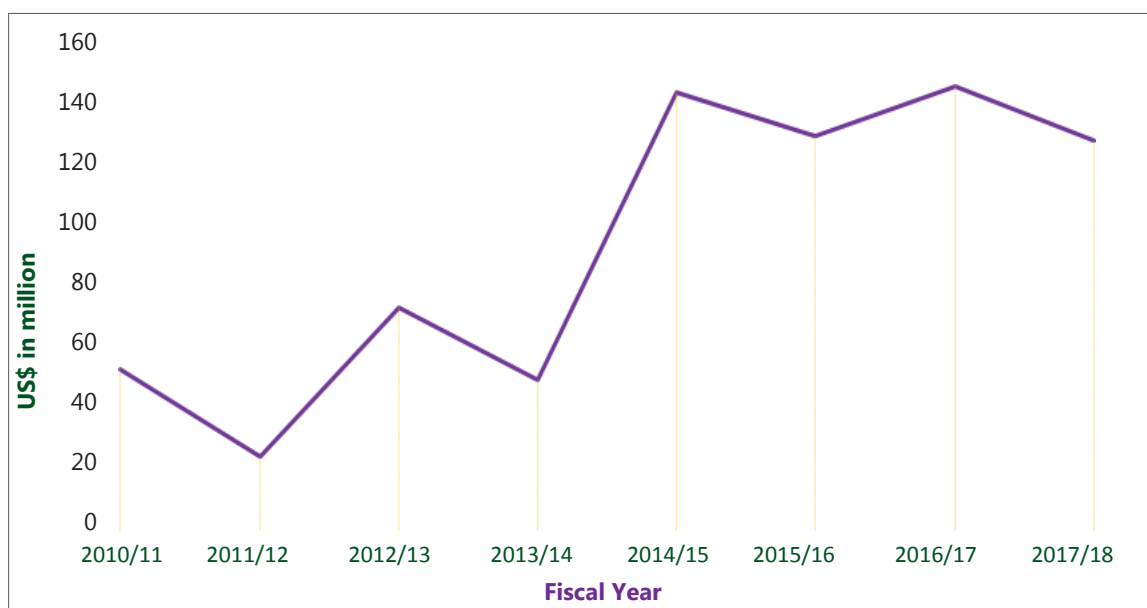


Table 17: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18

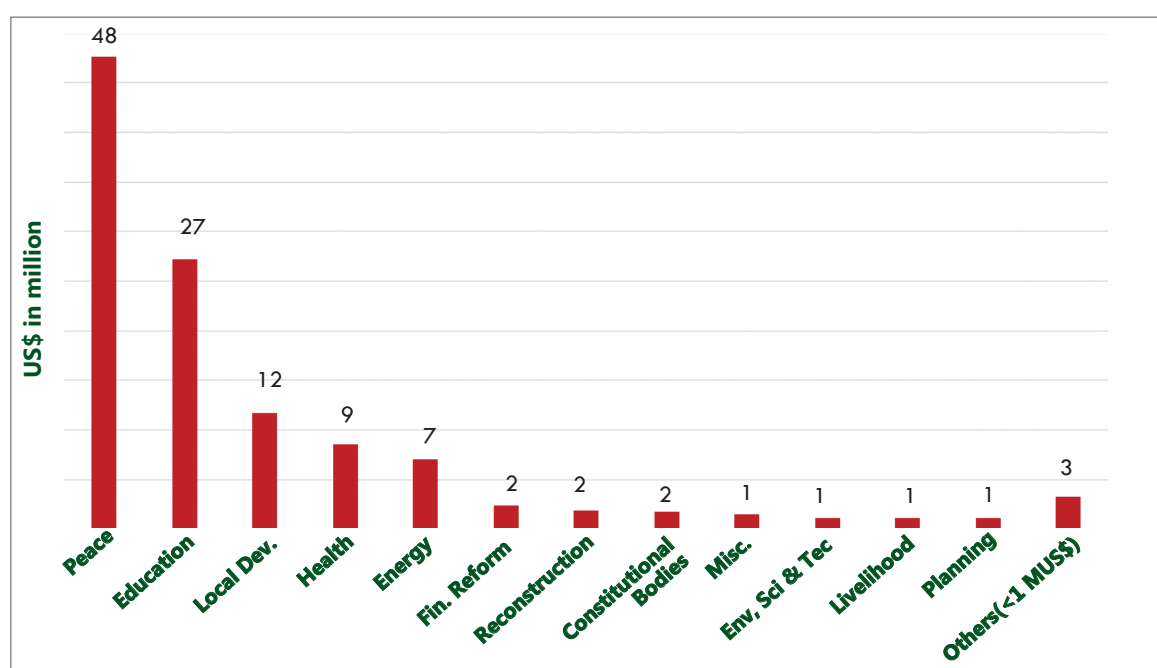
Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Suaahara II	Health	63,254,184	10,651,300
USAID's Early Grade Reading Program in Nepal (EGRP)	Education	53,870,553	8,796,745
Hariyo Ban Program II	Forest	18,000,000	8,557,346
Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL)	Agriculture, Livelihood, Local Development	37,000,000	8,476,457
Health System Strengthening (HSS)	Health	23,716,456	7,851,304

Among the bilateral development partners, USAID was the second highest-disbursing DP in FY 2017/18. It disbursed US\$ 117.9 million (7.3% of total disbursement). Since FY 2013/14, the annual contribution of USAID has significantly increased in volume. The total disbursement made by USAID during the eight-year period had reached US\$ 686.7 million.

**Chart 23(b): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

The health sector received the largest disbursement from USAID in FY 2017/18. The highest disbursing projects funded by USAID in FY 2017/18 were Suaahara II, Early Grade Reading Program in Nepal, Hariyo Ban Program II, Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods and Health System Strengthening.

## 5.5 European Union

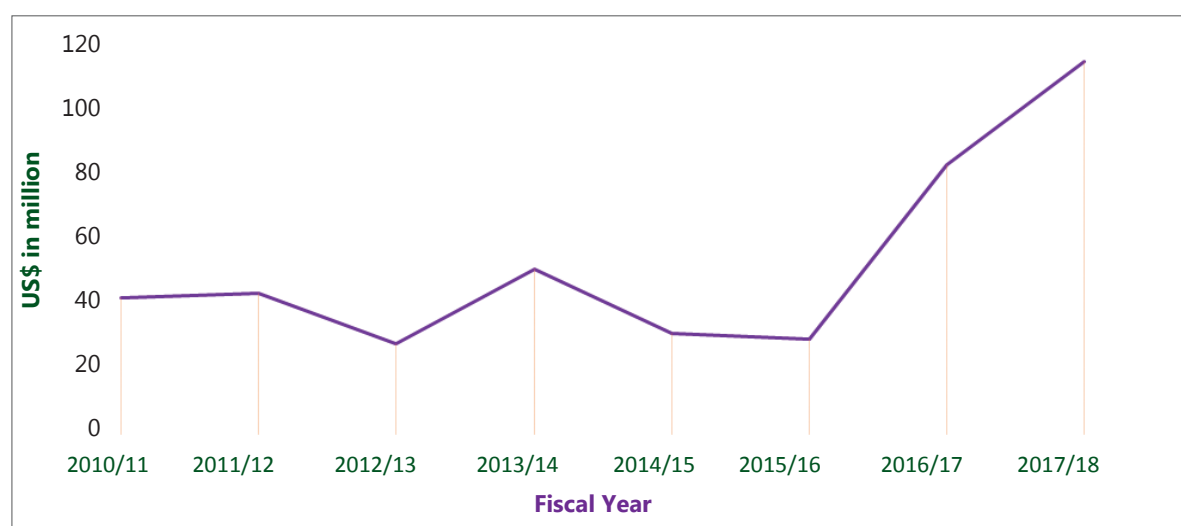
**Chart 24(a): Total Disbursement**



**Table 18: Five Highest-disbursing Projects, FY 2017/18**

Project Name	Sector	Total Commitment (US\$)	Disbursed in FY 2017/18 (US\$)
Nepal - EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction -NEARR- (State Building Contract)	Peace and Reconstruction	115,591,671	47,478,332
The School Sector Development Program (SSDP)	Education	72,537,960	23,516,791
Partnership for Improved Nutrition Poshanka Lagi Hatemalo in Nepal	Local Development	24,106,519	11,589,811
Disaster Recovery for Flood Affected Children and their Families in Banke and Sarlahi Districts, Nepal (ECHO - 91036)	Health	9,436,000	7,548,800
Water, Energy, Agriculture: Village Livelihood Enhancement in the mid-west and far-west (WAVE)	Energy	23,472,000	7,076,241

The European Union was one of the highest-disbursing multilateral partners to extend development cooperation to Nepal in terms of disbursement volume in FY 2017/18. It disbursed US\$ 116.2 million (7.2% of the total) in FY 2017/18. This represented an increase of about 38% over the previous year's disbursement of US\$ 83.9 million. Over the eight-year period, the European Union has significantly increased its annual disbursement from US\$ 29.5 million in FY 2015/16 to US\$ 116.2 million in FY 2017/18. Total disbursement by the European Union during the eight-year period had reached US\$ 426.98 million.

**Chart 24(b): Total Disbursement, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**

The Nepal - EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction was the highest-disbursing project in FY 2017/18, followed by the School Sector Development Program, Partnership for Improved Nutrition Poshanka Lagi Hatemalo in Nepal, Disaster Recovery for Flood Affected Children and their Families in Banke and Sarlahi District, and Water, Energy, Agriculture: Village Livelihood Enhancement in the mid-west and far-west.

# CHAPTER 6

## PLEDGES, COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENT FOR POST- EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION

The international community and DPs had collectively pledged US\$ 4,109.5 million for post-earthquake reconstruction, recovery and rebuilding at the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction (ICNR) held in Kathmandu on 25 June 2015.<sup>15</sup>

**Table 19: Pledges, Commitments, and Disbursement (in US\$)**

DPs	Pledge <sup>16</sup>	Commitment <sup>17</sup>	Pledging vs Commitment Percentage	Disbursement in FY 2015/16	Disbursement in FY 2016/17	Disbursement in FY 2017/18	Total Disbursement	Commitment vs Disbursement Percentage
ADB	600,000,000	322,564,797	54	18,427,082	14,978,015	56,096,105	89,501,202	28
Australia	4,635,300	-	0	4,770,133			4,770,133	N/A
Austria	1,200,000	-	0	-	-			
Bangladesh	502,815	-	0	-	-			
Canada	10,500,000	-	0	-	-			
China	766,927,000	766,927,000	100	10,669,032	-	9,649,589	20,318,621	3
EU	117,484,500	194,290,233	165	6,678,232	57,950,744	49,799,132	107,749,876	55
Finland	2,237,800	1,118,900	50	-	418,410	10,000	428,410	38
Germany	33,567,000	34,000,000	101	-	3,969,320	3,866,682	7,836,002	23
IMF	50,000,000	50,000,000	100	-	-			0
India	1,400,000,000	1,078,820,849	77	-	-	2199825	2,199,825	0.2

<sup>15</sup> DCR 2014/15, MoF Nepal.

<sup>16</sup> Pledges made during ICNR 2015.

<sup>17</sup> Commitments made up to 15 July 2018.

DPs	Pledge <sup>16</sup>	Commitment <sup>17</sup>	Pledging vs Commitment Percentage	Disbursement in FY 2015/16	Disbursement in FY 2016/17	Disbursement in FY 2017/18	Total Disbursement	Commitment vs Disbursement Percentage
Japan	260,000,000	348,777,017	134	10,347,460	55,769,888	89,601,820	155,719,168	45
Netherlands	26,000,000	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	15,965,500	-	0	2,179,958	1,812,340	363,321	4,355,619	N/A
Pakistan	1,000,000	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
Republic of Korea	10,000,000	8,400,000	84	5,702,183	1,509,828	3,412,412	10,624,423	126
Saudi Fund	30,000,000	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	2,500,000	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	10,000,000	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	25,000,000	-	0	7,715,498	2,614,803	3,605,135	13,935,436	N/A
Turkey	2,000,000	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
UK (DFID)	110,000,000	165,500,000	150	9,958,551	25,226,377	19,447,933	54,632,861	33
USA	130,000,000	159,821,409	123	14,376,219	23,661,751	4,349,572	42,387,542	27
WB	500,000,000	498,970,853	100	63,610,000	137,482,406	110,011,725	311,104,131	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,109,519,915</b>	<b>3,629,191,058</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>154,434,348</b>	<b>325,393,883</b>	<b>352,413,250</b>	<b>825,563,248</b>	<b>23</b>

Out of the total amount of US\$ 4,109.5 million that had been pledged, about 88% (US\$ 3,629.2 million) was committed through agreements with the Government of Nepal by various DPs as of July 2018. China, India, 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, IMF, the World Bank, and the EU have translated more than 50% of their respective pledges into commitments. The EU, Germany, IMF, China, USA and UK have made commitments equal to or greater than the pledged amounts. The Government has been working with the concerned DPs to translate the remaining pledges into commitments.

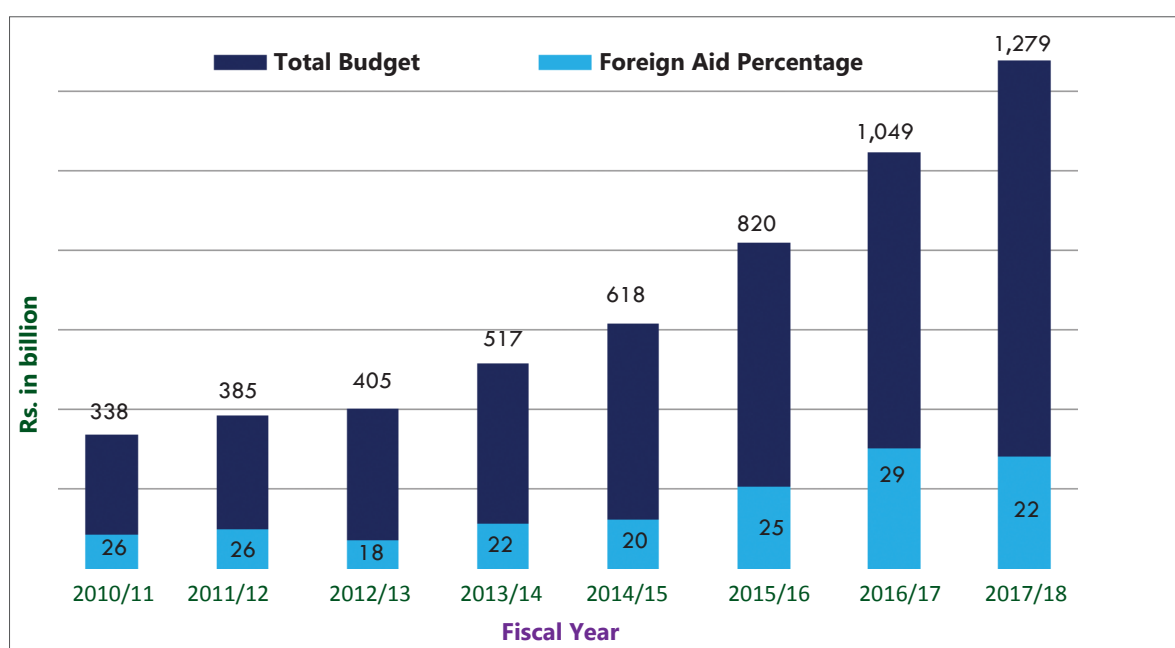
Disbursements made by DPs during FY 2017/18 amounted to US\$ 352.4 million, slightly more than the US\$ 325.4 million disbursed in 2016/17. Total disbursement reached US\$ 825.6 million in the past three fiscal years. However, the percentage of disbursement against commitments has remained 23%. It should be noted that there are other international agencies that have been disbursing funds for reconstruction even though they had not made pledges at the 2015 ICNR. Detailed information on disbursement in support of earthquake reconstruction during FY 2017/18 is provided in Annex 13.

# CHAPTER 7

## TRENDS OF AID ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE NATIONAL BUDGET

The contribution of foreign aid has not exceeded 29% of Nepal's budget, as shown in Chart 25. The share of foreign aid in the annual budget increased after FY 2015/16 due to substantial allocations for earthquake reconstruction. The share of foreign aid in the total budget came down to about 22% in FY 2017/18 from about 29% in FY 2016/17. There is no fixed share of aid allocated to the total national budget, and the proportion of foreign aid in the budget has fluctuated between about 18% and 29% during the nine-year reference period. It is important to note that 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%.

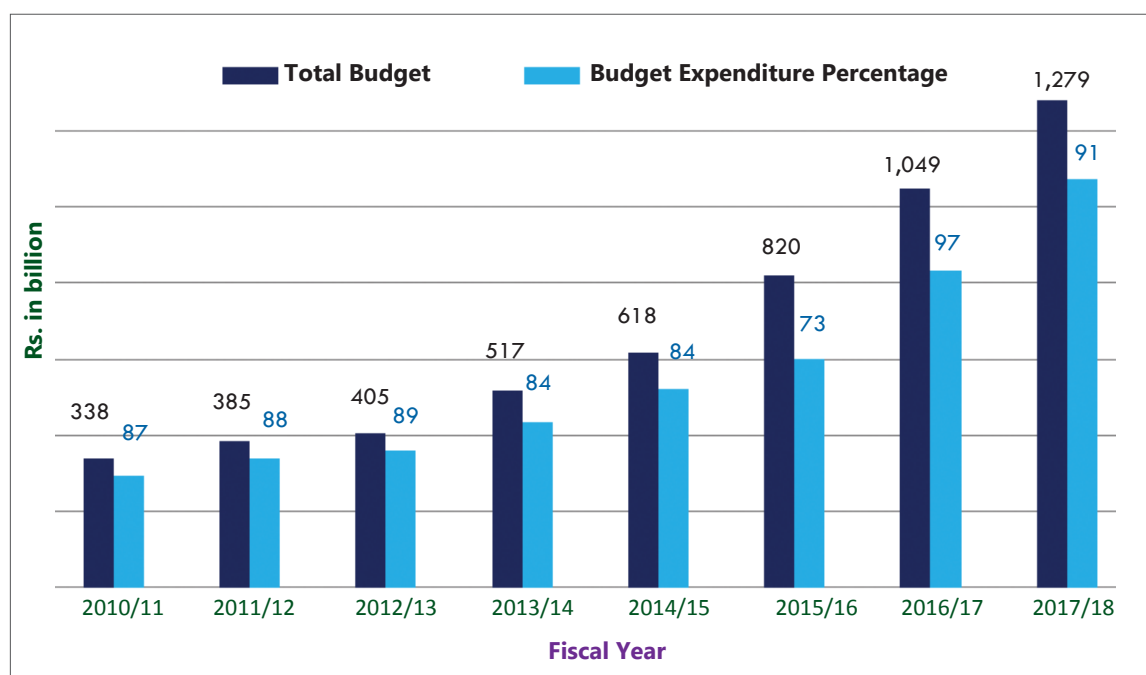
**Chart 25: Share of Foreign Aid in the National Budget Allocation,  
FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**



Sources: Economic Surveys, Budget Speeches, FMIS

Chart 26 presents the Government's total annual budget allocation and expenditure (including the aid component of the budget) over the last eight fiscal years (FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18). It shows that over 70% of the budget has been spent each year, and over 80% was spent in the review period. The percentage of expenditure was only 73% in FY 2015/16, the lowest during the review period. The reason for the low level of expenditure was the April 2015 earthquake and the subsequent transportation bottlenecks experienced in FY 2015/16. However, expenditure rose to 79% in FY 2016/17 and to over 90% in FY 2017/18. This improvement was possible due to regular follow up by the MoF. Budget allocation as well as expenditure volume increased significantly between FY 2010/11 and FY 2017/18. In real terms, although annual expenditure had not reached the target each year, the percentage of overall expenditure against allocation was positive when compared to the expenditure level of only the aid component.

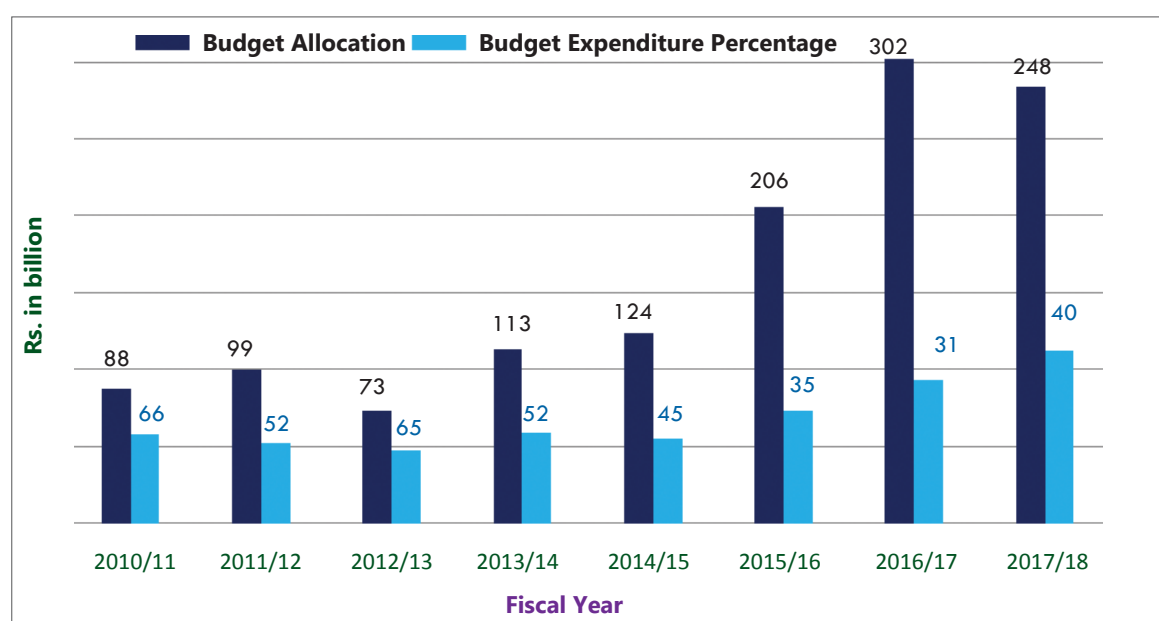
**Chart 26: National Budget Allocation and Expenditure, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**



Sources: Economic Surveys, Budget Speeches, FMIS

Chart 27 shows that the percentage-wise expenditure of foreign aid in the national budget has not increased over the years. The total aid spent in FY 2010/11 was Rs. 57,997.8 million against Rs. 87,575.6 million allocated, or about 66% expenditure. In FY 2016/17 expenditure reached Rs. 93,213.1 million against an allocation of Rs. 301,805.4 million, or about 31% expenditure. This was the lowest expenditure level of the aid component recorded over the review period (FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18). However, there has been some improvement in the percentage of expenditure of the aid component in FY 2017/18, reaching about 40%.

**Chart 27: Budget Allocation and Expenditure of Foreign Assistance, FY 2010/11 to FY 2017/18**



Sources: Economic Surveys, Budget Speeches, FMIS

The volume of aid allocated in the national budget is increasing each year but expenditure is not satisfactory, despite a promising percentage-wise expenditure increase over the past three fiscal years of FY 2016/17 and FY 2017/18.

Nepal's Development Finance Assessment report 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. It is anticipated that the overall expenditure including the aid component will accelerate in the coming years due to the operation of the National Reconstruction Authority. There are also some positive steps taken by the Government to make earlier budget announcements since FY 2016/17 including frequent follow up meetings with the line ministries through the Ministry of Finance, in an effort to further facilitate timely capital expenditure. Text Box 4 discusses trends in aid commitments in Nepal, an issue which is also relevant to ensuring effective budget planning and estimation, while Text Box 5 looks at the topic of medium-term predictability of aid flows, both in Nepal and elsewhere.

**Text Box 4: Aid Commitment Trends in Nepal****Table A: Aid Commitment Trends, FY 2013/14 to FY 2017/18**

Fiscal Year	Commitments (in 10 million Rs.)				
	Grants	Grant %	Loans	Loan %	Total
2013/14	7,306	55	6,039	45	13,345
2014/15	9,160	41	13,422	59	22,582
2015/16	7,920	40	11,640	60	19,560
2016/17	6,043	24	19,619	76	25,661
2017/18	11,661	50	11,709	50	23,370

The Ministry of Finance is the Government's authority responsible for donor coordination and aid management, and all development projects are negotiated and signed at this ministry. A review of the trends in the volume of aid commitments made by DPs based on agreements signed for various projects, the total from one year to the next is uneven and fluctuating (Table A). The commitment by all DPs was Rs. 133,450 million in FY 2013/14 and this has almost doubled to Rs. 233,700 million in FY 2017/18. Of the total foreign assistance committed, the share of grants has been gradually declining although it was equal to the share of loans in FY 2017/18. In other words, the share of loan commitments has been increasing over the years. As the largest-disbursing multilateral DPs like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have begun to reduce the level of grant assistance, and the Government is aiming to achieve the SDGs by 2030 by investing heavily, the volume of loan assistance is likely to continue increasing.

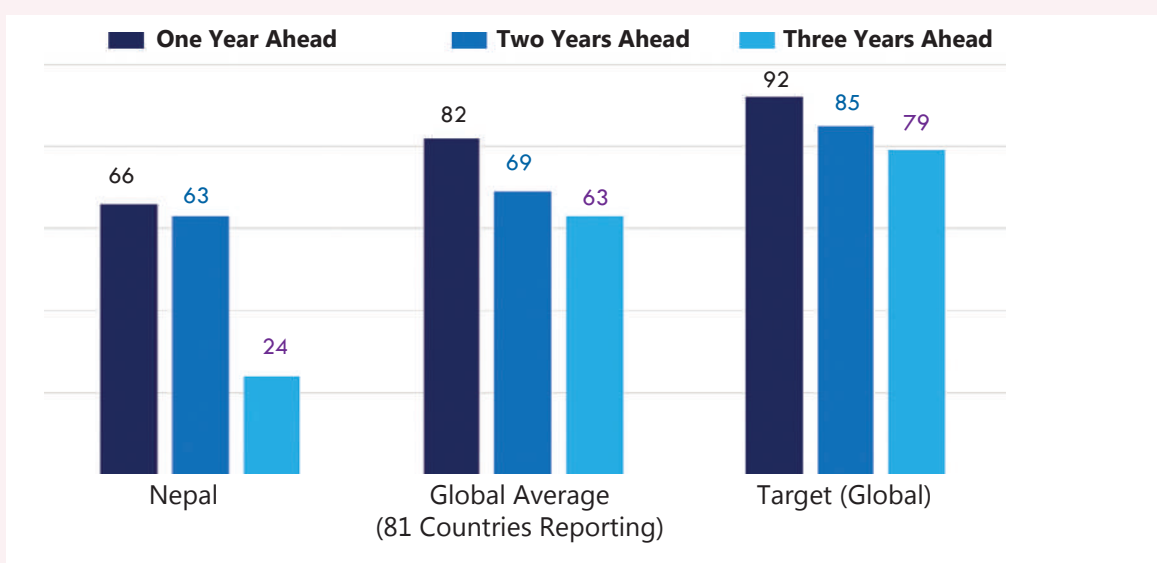
**Text Box 5: Medium-Term Predictability of Aid Flows**

Nepal has seen steady progress in recent years in the proportion of on-budget ODA. In FY 2017/18 the on-budget assistance was at 78%, a record high and important achievement of both the Government and DPs. Delivering aid through the budgetary mechanism improves accountability as it allows parliamentary scrutiny; it also supports the Government's ability to take into account both international and domestic public finances when making allocation decisions in the national budget formulation process. Medium-term predictability of aid flows is extremely important from the perspective of aid effectiveness, and for ensuring that partner countries such as Nepal have the required information to support domestic efforts to formulate credible and comprehensive medium-term expenditure frameworks.

The Government has recently taken some important steps to improve PFM by reintroducing the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and also by requiring both provincial and local governments to prepare MTEFs. In countries like Nepal, where aid continues to make up large share of the national budget (22% in FY 2017/18), accurate MTEFs can only be prepared if the DPs provide their forward spending plans. This is not without challenges, as DPs face their own uncertainties in terms of budgets and country-level allocations.

Global data on medium-term predictability, captured by the GPEDC monitoring survey, shows that progress has been slow. In 2013, the estimated share of development cooperation funding covered by indicative forward expenditure plans shared with the country governments (for one, two, and three years ahead) was 71%. Two years later, in 2015, there was only a 3% increase in medium-term predictability (74%). \* When compared with these global averages for predictability, Nepal has been lagging behind, as shown in the following chart that displays GPEDC data for the 2016 monitoring round.

### Medium-term forward expenditure information provided by DPs (% of development cooperation flows)



Given the importance of indicative medium-term spending plans from DPs to support the national planning and budgeting process, MoF has been exploring options for improving its comprehensive reporting in the AMP. MoF has found that some DPs have provided more comprehensive forward-spending estimates for Nepal to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) compared to that reported in Nepal's AMP. MoF is therefore pursuing, initially on a pilot basis, an initiative to import IATI forward-spending data to the AMP, to improve medium-term predictability of aid flows and to capture the associated benefits for PFM.

\* Source: OECD and UNDP, "GPEDC 2016 Summary Report: Making development co-operation more effective".

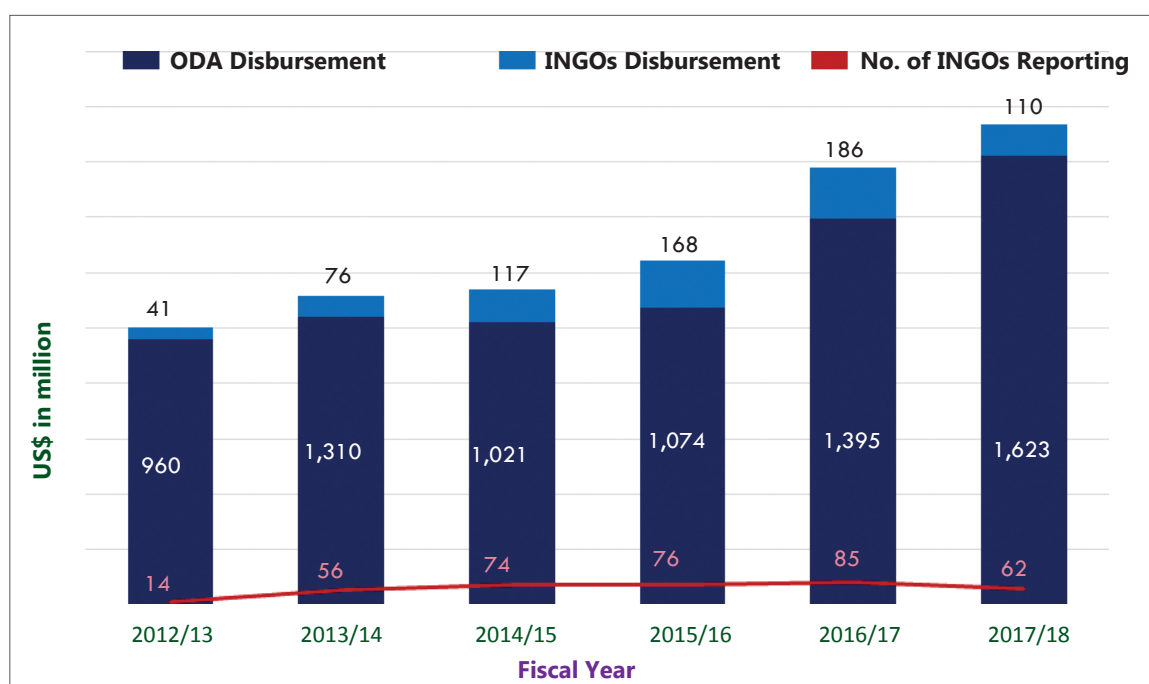


## INGO AID DISBURSEMENT

# CHAPTER 8

The volume of aid disbursement from core funding of INGOs has significantly declined to US\$ 110.3 million in FY 2017/18 from US\$ 186.5 million in FY 2016/17.<sup>18</sup> The overall contribution made through INGOs has been encouraging despite the decline in the most recent fiscal year. INGOs make a significant contribution to many sectors and areas of support, including service delivery, advocacy, awareness raising, humanitarian assistance, and strengthening voice and accountability mechanisms, among others. Chart 28 shows that the number of INGOs reporting to the AMP had also been increasing over the years, through FY 2016/17. The number of reporting INGOs decreased significantly in FY 2017/18 to 62, the lowest number since FY 2013/14. INGOs are engaged in almost all districts of the country. In the case of INGOs implementing programs in a given sub-national constituency, they are required to coordinate work with the local governments.

**Chart 28: INGO and ODA Disbursement, FY 2012/13 to FY 2017/18**

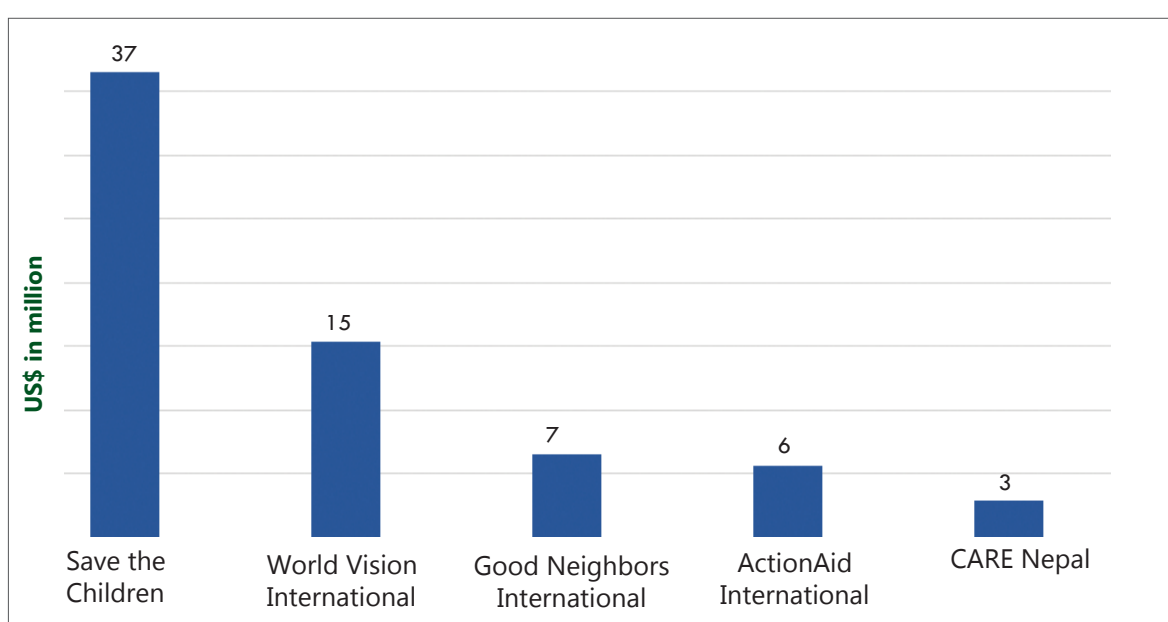


<sup>18</sup> Further details can be found in Annexes 9, 10, and 11. INGO core funding includes only those funds received from donors outside of Nepal.

Chart 28 shows the disbursement volume by INGOs in relation to ODA, since FY 2012/13 the first year when INGO disbursement was recorded in the AMP. It is important to state that the volume of INGO disbursement has increased because the number of INGOs reporting to the AMP also increased. The level of detail available in Chart 28 do not allow reaching conclusions about whether the increase in disbursement in FY 2016/17 was due to some INGOs disbursing more funds, or because more INGOs were reporting. Similarly, the lower disbursement amount in FY 2017/18 could also have resulted because fewer INGOs reported to the AMP. However, it can be reasonably concluded that the April 2015 earthquakes was one reason for the increase in INGO disbursement in the subsequent years.

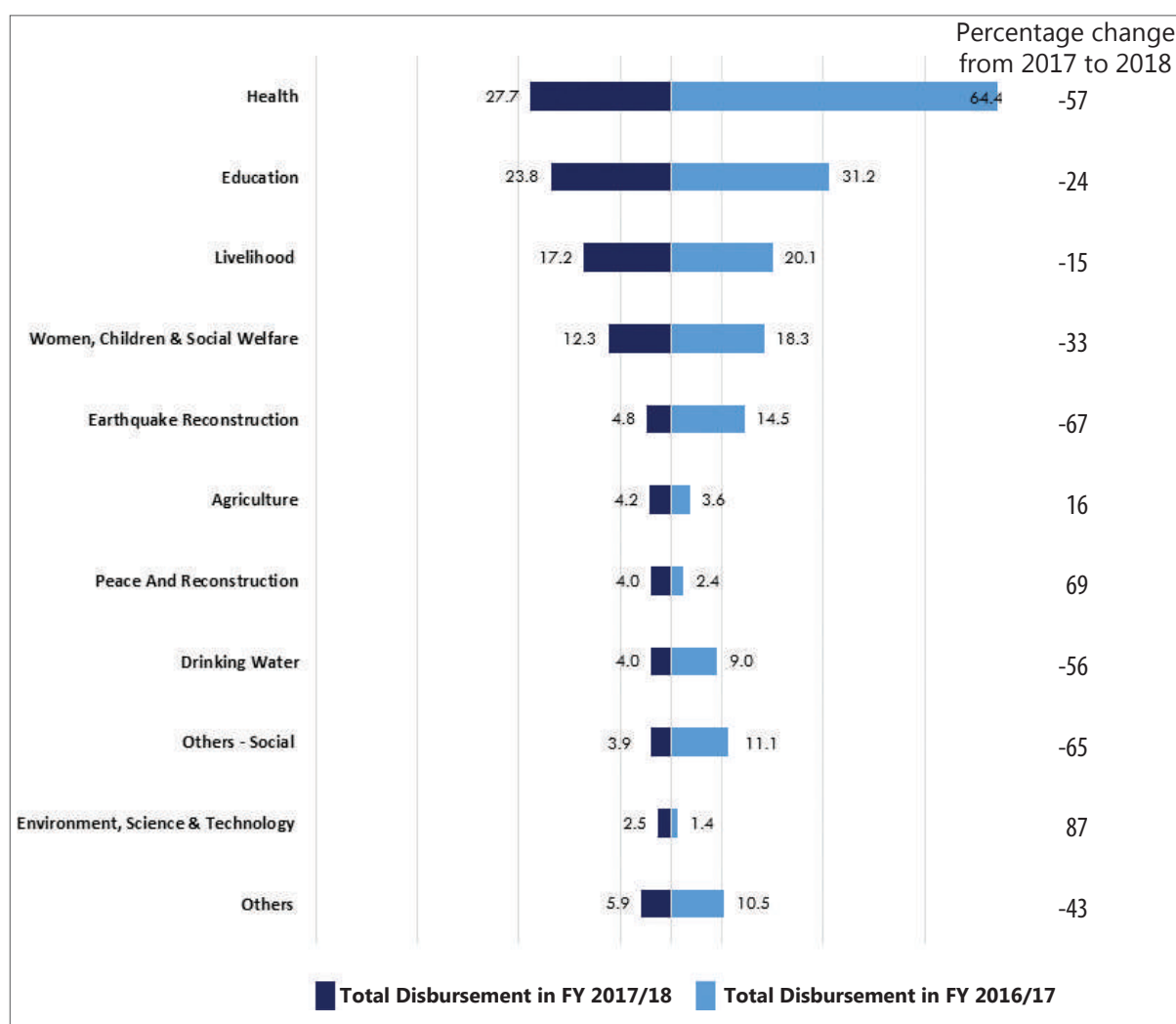
As seen in Chart 29, in FY 2017/18, Save the Children had the highest disbursement volume, and it disbursed US\$ 36.6 million. Similarly, World Vision International had a disbursement of US\$ 15.3 million, Good Neighbors International Nepal US\$ 6.5 million, Action Aid International US\$ 5.6 million, and Care Nepal US\$ 2.9 million. Although Save the Children and World Vision International were the highest-disbursing INGOs in terms of volume in both FY 2016/17 and FY 2017/18, both had lower disbursements compared to 2016/17. 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 counted under ODA disbursement discussed in the preceding chapters.

**Chart 29: Five Highest-disbursing INGOs, FY 2017/18**



Looking at the contribution by sector in FY 2017/18 (Chart 30), INGOs disbursed US\$ 27.7 million to the health sector, followed by US\$ 23.8 million to education, US\$ 17.2 million to the livelihoods sector, US\$ 12.3 million to women, children and social welfare, and US\$ 4.8 million for earthquake reconstruction. INGOs are engaged in almost all sectors, with fairly small disbursement amounts in many sectors.

**Chart 30: Sector-wise Disbursement by INGOs, FY 2016/17 and FY 2017/18**



INGO engagement through the funding from resident donors in Nepal is separately discussed in Annex 12.

## CONTRIBUTION OF AID TO GENDER-RELATED GOALS

# CHAPTER 9

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

Nepal's international DPs 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 have been mainstreaming gender, the AMP includes a 'gender-marker' that 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 to gender is more than 50% of the project budget), 'indirectly supportive' (20% to 50% of the budget), or 'neutral' (less than 20% of the budget). While the gender marker data in the AMP was somewhat incomplete (27% of ODA disbursement in FY 2017/18 was through projects that did not complete the gender marker, an increase from 12.7% in FY 2016/17), it did provide an overview with regard to international development assistance and gender mainstreaming in Nepal.

Gender is considered a crosscutting issue and therefore it should be mainstreamed in all development initiatives. However, obtaining an overall picture of the scale and nature of resources supporting gender-related work cannot be captured by only collecting data on projects and programs that have gender-related objectives as primary goals, 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, can 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 2017/18**

Gender Marker Classification (No. of projects)	On/Off-budget (No. of projects)	Disbursement in FY 2017/18 (US\$)	Total
Directly Supportive (93)			243,978,378
	Off-budget (50)	37,992,676	
	On-budget (43)	205,985,702	
Gender Marker Unallocated (148)			437,619,429
	Off-budget (130)	147,266,980	
	On-budget (18)	290,352,449	
Indirectly Supportive (84)			483,897,889
	Off-budget (41)	77,761,530	
	On-budget (43)	406,136,358	
Neutral (112)			457,285,040
	Off-budget (52)	96,234,527	
	On-budget (60)	361,050,513	
Total			1,622,780,736

The data extracted from the AMP's gender marker is presented in tables in this section. At the headline level, the findings show that ODA disbursement of over US\$ 727 million (44.9% of total disbursement) made either a direct or indirect contribution to gender equality during FY 2017/18. This was a decrease from the 53.2% in FY 2016/17. Of the FY 2017/18 total, 15% (US\$ 244 million) was directly supportive, and 29.8% (US\$ 484 million) was indirectly supportive. The remainder was reported as 'neutral' with respect to gender or the reporting DP did not complete the gender marker in the AMP. To put the mainstreaming aspect in perspective, only US\$ 10.2 million of ODA disbursement reported "women, children, and social welfare" as the primary sector; projects disbursing about US\$ 5.8 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 available for mainstreaming gender across sectors, ministries, and projects that may not have gender equality as the primary focus but nonetheless have activities and financial assistance related to gender results. It was also observed that of the total ODA directly or indirectly supportive of gender, a vast volume was being channeled through the on-budget mechanism (US\$ 612 million or 84%); the remaining US\$ 116 million (16%) was being provided off-budget.

**Table 21: Gender-Mainstreaming of ODA Disbursement by DP, FY 2017/18**

DPs	Directly Supportive	Indirectly Supportive	Neutral	Gender Marker Unallocated	Gender Mainstreamed Total (directly or indirectly supportive)	Total of Portfolio	Percentage Gender Mainstreamed
GAVI	1,173,541				1,173,541	1,173,541	100.00
Finland	8,341,870	3,241,150		1,196,100	11,583,020	12,779,120	90.64
UK	30,372,726	72,750,295	738,079	20,009,180	103,123,021	123,870,280	83.25
Japan	72,759,481	7,498,807	22,934,808	3,013,943	80,258,288	106,207,039	75.57
Switzerland	7,693,784	11,411,535	4,371,532	2,935,884	19,105,319	26,412,734	72.33
Australia	2,755,205	12,102,025	1,360,469	4,666,977	14,857,230	20,884,676	71.14
ADB	20,754,303	135,233,663	120,020,476	15,685,293	155,987,966	291,693,735	53.48
Saudi Fund		163,451	168,108		163,451	331,559	49.30
UN Country Team	29,914,189	2,239,282	25,898,405	7,570,826	32,153,471	65,622,702	49.00
Norway	2,424,703	8,630,530	9,210,778	3,718,000	11,055,233	23,984,012	46.09
China	7,218,711	15,326,796	32,371,432	3,810,139	22,545,506	58,727,078	38.39
USAID	23,632,204	20,809,520	32,198,003	41,192,003	44,441,724	117,831,730	37.72
World Bank Group	34,384,889	163,300,006	108,759,666	227,070,667	197,684,895	533,515,228	37.05
IFAD	1,500,000	3,878,758	10,439,789		5,378,758	15,818,547	34.00
EU	29,817	23,516,791	15,793,933	76,837,992	23,546,609	116,178,534	20.27

DPs	Directly Supportive	Indirectly Supportive	Neutral	Gender Marker Unallocated	Gender Mainstreamed Total (directly or indirectly supportive)	Total of Portfolio	Percentage Gender Mainstreamed
Germany	1,022,955	3,108,727	5,490,887	19,279,826	4,131,682	28,902,395	14.30
KFAED		376,552	2,897,938		376,552	3,274,490	11.50
Korea		310,000	3,690,000	2,874,412	310,000	6,874,412	4.51
GFATM			6,309,618	5,558,362	0	11,867,980	0.00
India			54,562,275	2,199,825	0	56,762,100	0.00
SDF			68,843		0	68,843	0.00
Total	243,978,378	483,897,889	457,285,040	437,619,429	727,876,267	1,622,780,736	

Gender marker data by DP disbursement volume in FY 2017/18 (Table 21) has provided an insight when considering gender from the perspective of mainstreaming. Data show that seven DPs have mainstreamed gender in more than 50% of their portfolios in terms of disbursement in the past fiscal year. This is only half as many compared to FY 2016/17, when the 14 DPs had reported the same. Of these, three have disbursement portfolios of over US\$ 100 million: ADB, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

INGOs have also been making significant contributions to gender equality in Nepal. Of the total INGO disbursement in FY 2017/18 (about US\$ 110 million), about US\$ 52 million (46.8% of total disbursement) was recorded as either directly or indirectly supportive of gender. Of the remainder, US\$ 18 million was neutral, and US\$ 40 million (36.8%) was not classified in the AMP. In 2016/17 45.5% of INGO disbursement was either directly or indirectly supportive of gender, therefore situation this year was a continuation of the trend.

## AID MOBILIZATION AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

# CHAPTER 10

Nepal has made a strong commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and recognizes that foreign aid will be an important source of finance for supporting its efforts to attain the Goals. Discussion of the potential contribution of ODA to overall SDG financing was included in the National Planning Commission's 2017 Voluntary National Review report submitted to the High Level Political Forum. Further analysis of SDG financing and investment needs was presented in a subsequent NPC report in late 2017: "Nepal's Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030" said that the public sector (including official aid) would need to cover about 55% of the SDG investment requirement, "starting foremost with sectors like poverty reduction, followed by agriculture, health, education, gender, water and sanitation, transport infrastructure, climate action, and governance". The report added that ODA would need to cover about 20% of the public sector financing needs, and that 90% of ODA will need to be allocated to SDG areas.<sup>19</sup>

Having a detailed SDG costing and financing strategy outlining how each type of finance, including foreign aid, should be directed to particular SDG areas is key for attaining the Goals. Having data on how ODA is currently being allocated and disbursed across the respective Goals is also important. The sector-wise classification of ODA in the AMP allows only limited alignment between a few sectors and the corresponding SDGs, given the crosscutting nature of many of the Goals. For example, it is arguably accurate to assume that ODA-funded interventions with 'education' as the primary sector in AMP have been contributing to Goal 4 (quality education). But as shown in Table 22, many of the Goals do not lend themselves to straightforward alignment with sector classifications. For instance, local development is a sector in AMP that has had high disbursements - it was among the five highest-disbursing sectors in FY 2017/18 - and interventions in this sector would be contributing to many of the Goals.

19 "Nepal's Sustainable Development Goals: Status and Roadmap: 2016-2030", National Planning Commission, 2017, p. 17-18.



**Table 22: The Sustainable Development Goals**

Goal 1: No poverty	Goal 10: Reduced inequalities
Goal 2: Zero hunger	Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
Goal 3: Good health and well being	Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
Goal 4: Quality education	Goal 13: Climate action
Goal 5: Gender equality	Goal 14: Life below water (not relevant for Nepal)
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	Goal 15: Life on land
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	Goal 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Goal 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	

Recognizing the need for better data on how ODA is allocated across the SDGs, the Ministry of Finance is in the process of introducing a 'SDG coding' feature in the new Aid Management Information System (AMIS) that will align foreign-aid funded projects with SDG goals and targets. This can allow future analysis of Nepal's foreign aid portfolio vis-à-vis the SDGs, and is also expected to support Government efforts to monitor ODA allocations and disbursements by Goal. This can facilitate implementation and monitoring of the overall SDG financing strategy supported by more robust and comprehensive data on how one critical source of SDG finance – ODA – is distributed across SDG areas. Collecting this data in the new AMIS can also facilitate further coordination among DPs. In addition to supporting the Government's SDG monitoring efforts, having better SDG data in the AMIS can contribute to both improving transparency and independent SDG analysis and monitoring.

While the potential uses of data on ODA alignment to the SDGs are many, MoF's provision of a technical feature (the 'SDG coding' in AMIS) to capture this data will need to be matched by a commitment by those entering project data in the AMIS – DPs in the case of off-budget projects and MoF in the case of on-budget projects -- to complete the SDG codes accurately. For this to happen, both new and on-going projects will need to provide clear indications on the SDG areas they are contributing to, to enable and guide those entering the data in the AMIS, who may or may not have detailed information on the project's substantive focus, on how the project is contributing across SDG areas.

## ANNEX

## 1

## Donor-wise Comparative Disbursement: FY 2011/12 to 2017/18

Donor Group	Actual Disbursements (US\$)						
	FY 2011/12	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18
WB Group	269,605,647	231,404,440	276,770,043	188,122,967	243,692,504	345,968,357	533,515,228
ADB	193,400,498	101,204,607	155,553,208	147,894,405	217,685,705	253,898,091	291,693,735
UK	84,240,019	89,989,120	151,135,383	168,073,845	89,478,104	128,313,164	123,870,280
USAID	22,487,717	67,196,696	45,360,254	132,370,217	118,933,332	134,056,598	117,831,730
EU	43,974,932	28,066,696	51,618,780	31,378,363	29,488,509	83,885,219	116,178,534
Japan	44,090,184	65,759,647	40,592,722	39,867,923	45,913,262	77,652,833	106,207,039
UN Country Team	108,169,072	68,661,608	26,684,005	44,236,346	113,576,926	120,729,957	65,622,702
China	28,344,923	34,120,033	41,381,522	37,948,751	35,364,713	41,244,254	58,727,078
India	50,620,749	63,813,269	47,796,349	22,227,306	35,767,655	59,259,429	56,762,100
Germany	38,830,532	23,743,866	26,458,910	9,697,882	6,646,850	25,058,320	28,902,395
Switzerland	33,417,302	41,767,109	33,853,529	32,467,406	36,981,936	34,941,429	26,412,734
Norway	41,686,343	32,823,348	24,467,086	30,797,758	35,535,102	20,318,915	23,984,012
Australia	22,729,014	16,064,901	30,237,087	28,112,555	21,233,745	18,559,851	20,884,676
IFAD	-	-	4,042,736	1,913,022	9,226,879	11,559,988	15,818,547
Finland	13,242,353	6,470,909	19,419,234	16,282,477	6,604,662	9,698,132	12,779,120

Annex - I

Donor Group	Actual Disbursements (US\$)						
	FY 2011/12	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18
GFATM	15,094,614	28,241,077	11,287,214	22,059,056	9,106,038	1,720,536	11,867,980
Korea	4,715,410	14,247,876	8,754,915	16,683,337	11,451,879	7,638,528	6,874,412
KFAED	-	-	103,037	95,246	541,771	649,148	3,274,490
GAVI	-	798,529	1,928,093	9,242,811	2,187,991	244,614	1,173,541
Saudi Fund	-	798,696	1,012,251	900,429	1,035,317	2,382,612	331,559
SDF	-	-	92,412	963,503	223,685	143,500	68,843
Canada	546,535	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	29,099,959	30,549,044	31,368,778	21,953,820	2,700,959	4,560,499	-
Netherlands	858,916	1,015,515	-	1,138,305	683,109	-	-
NDF	-	-	-	1,202,500	-	739,865	-
OFID	-	13,214,303	6,730,793	15,124,926	-	11,377,029	-
Others	142,555	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,045,297,273</b>	<b>959,951,292</b>	<b>1,036,648,340</b>	<b>1,020,755,157</b>	<b>1,074,060,634</b>	<b>1,394,600,868</b>	<b>1,622,780,736</b>

## ANNEX

## 2

## Disbursement by Type of Assistance: FY 2017/18

DP	Grant	Loan	TA	Total
ADB	29,683,518	258,178,939	3,831,278	291,693,735
Australia	13,884,873	-	6,999,803	20,884,676
China	36,388,043	18,528,896	3,810,139	58,727,078
EU	113,239,736	-	2,938,797	116,178,534
Finland	9,800,470	-	2,978,650	12,779,120
GAVI	1,173,541	-	-	1,173,541
Germany	9,700,109	-	19,202,286	28,902,395
GFATM	11,867,980	-	-	11,867,980
IFAD	6,819,495	8,999,052	--	15,818,547
India	39,582,615	14,979,660	2,199,825	56,762,100
Japan	21,365,825	76,196,494	8,644,720	106,207,039
KFAED	-	3,274,490	-	3,274,490
Korea	3,412,412	-	3,462,000	6,874,412
Norway	20,978,708	-	3,005,305	23,984,012
SDF	68,843	-	-	68,843
Saudi Fund	-	331,559	-	331,559
Switzerland	21,968,916	-	4,443,819	26,412,734
UK	59,159,773	-	64,710,507	123,870,280
UN	32,102,884	-	33,519,818	65,622,702
USAID	44,448,439	-	73,383,291	117,831,730
WB	94,708,131	438,637,942	169,155	533,515,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>570,354,311</b>	<b>819,127,032</b>	<b>233,299,392</b>	<b>1,622,780,736</b>

# Donor-wise Disbursement through the On-budget and Off-budget Mechanisms: FY 2017/18

## ANNEX 3

DP	On-budget (US\$)	On-budget (in percentage)	Off-budget (US\$)	Off-budget (in percentage)	Total (US\$)
Asian Development Bank	277,212,558	95.0	14,481,177	5.0	291,693,735
Australia	-	0.0	20,884,676	100.0	20,884,676
China	53,537,677	91.2	5,189,400	8.8	58,727,078
European Union	71,102,506	61.2	45,076,027	38.8	116,178,534
Finland	9,800,470	76.7	2,978,650	23.3	12,779,120
GAVI	1,173,541	100.0	-	0.0	1,173,541
Germany	9,700,109	33.6	19,202,286	66.4	28,902,395
GFATM	-	0.0	11,867,980	100.0	11,867,980
IFAD	15818547	100.0		0.0	15,818,547
India	54,562,275	96.1	2,199,825	3.9	56,762,100
Japan	96,383,471	90.8	9,823,568	9.2	106,207,039
KFAED	3,274,490	100.0		0.0	3,274,490
Korea	-	0.0	6,874,412	100.0	6,874,412
Norway	16,012,639	66.8	7,971,373	33.2	23,984,012
SAARC Dev. Fund	68,843	100.0	-	0.0	68,843
Saudi Fund	331,559	100.0	-	0.0	331,559
Switzerland	22,642,347	85.7	3,770,388	14.3	26,412,734
United Kingdom	74,342,671	60.0	49,527,609	40.0	123,870,280
UN Country Team	26,945,271	41.1	38,677,431	58.9	65,622,702
USAID	8,796,745	7.5	109,034,985	92.5	117,831,730
World Bank Group	521,819,302	97.8	11,695,926	2.2	533,515,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,263,525,023</b>		<b>359,255,713</b>		<b>1,622,780,736</b>

# ANNEX

# 4

## Sector-wise Disbursement: FY 2011/12 to FY 2017/18

Primary Sector	Actual Disbursement (US\$)						
	FY 2011/12	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18
Agriculture	45,859,135	38,277,225	44,235,028	50,709,497	48,099,910	59,232,855	76,969,692
Air Transportation	1,511,465	7,713,829	14,429,509	4,771,328	5,354,989	1,852,350	21,272,193
Alternate Energy	13,638,741	11,944,048	13,913,784	20,193,512	14,285,529	6,267,246	4,917,261
Commerce	7,987,443	14,496,067	9,158,246	7,719,959	11,020,407	8,297,265	20,311,662
Communications	1,500,692	2,926,131	8,135,179	4,293,202	767,854	5,540,476	7,871,814
Constitutional Bodies	2,174,009	13,278,522	8,659,210	2,492,938	2,294,370	5,989,373	3,955,309
Defense	-	16,980	612,377	-	-	-	-
Drinking Water	26,801,648	42,278,463	38,842,495	71,004,210	42,285,601	110,093,323	68,449,074
Earthquake Reconstruction	-	-	-	-	21,360,533	45,393,627	49,011,441
Economic Reform	35,077,120	34,636,875	46,737,614	39,407,675	41,441,510	35,107,965	210,720,531
Education	229,049,894	140,721,598	175,053,028	113,684,124	111,552,236	127,237,083	202,167,436
Energy (including hydro/electricity)	116,796,452	90,732,113	58,224,336	78,571,182	150,581,898	72,201,427	116,734,498
Environment, Science and Technology	-	14,150,601	31,429,270	15,957,694	54,183,728	28,733,283	20,481,028
External Loan Payment	-	14,443,836	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Reform	2,537,260	8,607,936	12,303,464	7,143,974	32,377,399	13,120,121	8,943,277
Financial Services	802,923	602,616	2,217,289	5,417,462	6,256,884	7,841,259	10,306,108
Forest	15,847,225	12,484,916	42,831,359	22,991,175	17,274,691	4,657,837	11,726,269
General Administration	237,321	3,498,765	6,109,213	2,211,232	-	3,382,417	8,003,404
Health	85,078,740	128,514,285	115,723,521	177,747,406	103,443,766	89,576,472	145,251,322

Primary Sector	Actual Disbursement (US\$)						
	FY 2011/12	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18
Home Affairs	-	-	-	43,714,515	15,655,219	13,505,053	28,353,247
Housing	-	275,039	-	466,424	34,743,681	112,169,525	88,966,639
Industry	7,501,286	3,856,458	13,006,347	9,832,114	8,745,924	8,224,792	1,784,434
Irrigation	12,304,928	8,931,393	14,542,344	11,808,354	14,410,942	22,180,911	10,839,005
Labour	1,073,703	4,566,082	5,595,501	4,552,270	6,262,278	6,616,647	5,977,562
Land Reform & Survey	243,822	2,608	-	-	-	-	-
Livelihood	19,969,218	15,174,926	7,447,062	26,711,041	20,446,290	26,500,074	16,818,244
Local Development	153,514,312	118,294,994	152,337,703	124,903,019	119,153,479	123,000,975	135,853,877
Meteorology	347,506	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	637,463	124,042	503,975	4,487,098	12,466,880	26,112,195	22,489,406
Office Of The Prime Minister	8,593,562	4,403,910	5,929,117	-	-	-	-
Others -Economic	19,436,872	9,614,999	11,871,683	3,230,444	1,792,327	37,431,681	21,514,446
Others - Social	34,348,601	28,634,910	9,504,861	18,297,501	23,809,007	30,713,532	4,339,723
Peace and Reconstruction	42,572,665	36,523,990	46,865,193	9,937,490	48,392,026	72,193,555	50,433,885
Planning & Statistics	852,978	2,745,271	1,016,406	2,786,331	2,340,408	7,503,803	3,270,308
Police	-	4,241,228	-	-	709,019	-	-
Policy and Strategic	993,828	949,023	32,908,238	1,374,215	1,999,244	101,752,928	4,347,629
Population & Environ-ment	6,458,768	73,637	463,627	105,180	239,848	125,977	66,909
Renewable Energy	-	-	129,219	-	-	178,673	806,985
Revenue & Financial Administration	435,880	794,339	799,362	332,436	-	541,037	714,502
Road Transportation	116,730,820	108,733,850	51,574,246	86,571,257	46,170,127	83,302,461	78,288,846
Supplies	2,339,488	14,538,048	-	-	-	-	-
Tourism	2,609,619	3,794,677	30,761,010	7,249,769	2,662,667	3,456,527	1,543,136
Urban Development	15,324,471	6,146,075	13,326,885	32,801,275	40,350,454	80,804,141	148,743,239
Women, Children & Social Welfare	13,397,080	7,772,850	8,224,185	6,321,447	10,565,209	13,339,483	10,172,248
Youth, Sports & Culture	710,333	434,136	1,226,453	956,408	564,301	422,521	364,147
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,045,297,273</b>	<b>959,951,292</b>	<b>1,036,648,340</b>	<b>1,020,755,157</b>	<b>1,074,060,634</b>	<b>1,394,600,868</b>	<b>1,622,780,736</b>

# ANNEX

# 5

## Disbursement by District (Nationwide Projects Excluded): FY 2017/18

District	No. of Projects			Disbursement (US\$)		
	On-budget	Off-budget	Total	On-budget	Off-budget	Total
Achham	21	18	39	5,511,985	1,440,838	6,952,823
Arghakhanchi	8	6	14	3,187,892	604,412	3,792,304
Baglung	11	10	21	1,460,722	256,139	1,716,860
Baitadi	20	13	33	5,447,544	1,150,748	6,598,291
Bajhang	20	10	30	5,683,954	950,769	6,634,723
Bajura	17	13	30	7,058,461	1,262,309	8,320,769
Banke	18	20	38	9,798,351	1,879,077	11,677,428
Bara	14	7	21	2,887,850	321,169	3,209,019
Bardiya	13	16	29	2,579,970	913,125	3,493,095
Bhaktapur	15	17	32	19,921,256	2,563,667	22,484,923
Bhojpur	11	5	16	1,792,456	178,395	1,970,851
Chitwan	14	13	27	1,628,282	915,693	2,543,975
Dadeldhura	17	10	27	5,172,301	1,093,962	6,266,263
Dailekh	18	14	32	8,448,849	1,906,670	10,355,519
Dang Deukhuri	17	18	35	2,949,414	895,814	3,845,228
Darchula	12	10	22	2,256,426	919,875	3,176,301
Dhading	17	18	35	36,447,180	4,344,688	40,791,868
Dhankuta	11	3	14	933,063	14,206	947,269
Dhanusa	23	12	35	9,547,499	268,684	9,816,183
Dholkha	12	17	29	34,166,711	4,134,234	38,300,945



District	No. of Projects			Disbursement (US\$)		
	On-budget	Off-budget	Total	On-budget	Off-budget	Total
Dolpa	18	7	25	2,554,605	209,384	2,763,989
Doti	19	11	30	3,022,888	1,865,895	4,888,783
Gorkha	11	15	26	11,770,835	3,138,578	14,909,413
Gulmi	8	6	14	3,530,559	404,033	3,934,592
Humla	17	11	28	4,572,060	378,775	4,950,835
Ilam	8	8	16	814,406	623,250	1,437,656
Jajarkot	20	11	31	6,260,360	1,032,351	7,292,711
Jhapa	11	9	20	1,040,112	399,632	1,439,745
Jumla	19	10	29	4,468,673	303,359	4,772,032
Kailali	22	21	43	15,157,750	3,048,382	18,206,132
Kalikot	21	9	30	8,075,735	212,673	8,288,408
Kanchanpur	13	14	27	2,443,045	938,487	3,381,532
Kapilvastu	18	7	25	3,564,718	496,501	4,061,220
Kaski	11	11	22	20,074,749	551,974	20,626,723
Kathmandu	22	22	44	53,463,343	7,436,083	60,899,425
Kavrepalanchok	16	17	33	19,740,405	2,070,919	21,811,324
Khotang	18	7	25	1,990,780	941,801	2,932,581
Lalitpur	15	15	30	20,535,001	1,613,511	22,148,511
Lamjung	8	8	16	1,092,333	507,025	1,599,358
Mahottari	21	9	30	8,344,130	2,015,780	10,359,910
Makwanpur	16	18	34	15,180,187	3,444,140	18,624,327
Manang	6	2	8	850,678	7,918	858,595
Morang	18	10	28	13,031,231	1,516,344	14,547,574
Mugu	19	11	30	4,787,393	1,608,740	6,396,134
Mustang	7	2	9	792,574	7,918	800,492
Myagdi	8	9	17	1,191,883	372,789	1,564,671
Nawalparasi (Prov-ince No. 4)	8	6	14	1,700,041	467,234	2,167,275
Nawalparasi (Prov-ince No. 5)	8	5	13	1,700,041	467,234	2,167,275
Nuwakot	17	16	33	36,394,088	4,359,556	40,753,644

District	No. of Projects			Disbursement (US\$)		
	On-budget	Off-budget	Total	On-budget	Off-budget	Total
Okhaldhunga	25	12	37	11,493,178	1,738,634	13,231,811
Palpa	8	7	15	1,575,627	279,615	1,855,242
Panchthar	14	5	19	1,312,273	189,877	1,502,150
Parbat	8	7	15	1,334,233	169,548	1,503,781
Parsa	22	7	29	15,237,753	265,290	15,503,043
Pyuthan	12	12	24	4,672,849	1,388,388	6,061,237
Ramechhap	19	14	33	6,760,039	2,197,067	8,957,106
Rasuwa	18	12	30	16,624,076	2,885,005	19,509,082
Rautahat	19	10	29	3,650,924	1,717,702	5,368,625
Rolpa	12	11	23	3,886,608	1,206,538	5,093,145
Rukum (Province No. 5)	8	5	13	1,967,238	557,254	2,524,492
Rukum (Province No. 6)	15	5	20	1,967,238	557,254	2,524,492
Rupandehi	19	12	31	12,643,953	170,096	12,814,050
Salyan	7	8	15	4,464,358	904,658	5,369,016
Sankhuwasabha	15	7	22	2,194,988	381,943	2,576,931
Saptari	22	8	30	7,650,305	267,932	7,918,238
Sarlahi	18	15	33	3,590,429	2,251,167	5,841,596
Sindhuli	17	17	34	10,226,380	2,377,559	12,603,939
Sindhupalchok	13	16	29	19,209,922	3,838,777	23,048,699
Siraha	17	7	24	2,728,544	373,715	3,102,259
Solukhumbu	17	7	24	6,064,724	382,537	6,447,262
Sunsari	16	10	26	3,374,615	369,216	3,743,831
Surkhet	12	17	29	7,013,425	1,579,158	8,592,583
Syangja	8	9	17	1,891,359	432,080	2,323,439
Tanahu	11	7	18	12,306,782	243,014	12,549,796
Taplejung	12	5	17	1,354,479	205,102	1,559,581
Terhathum	13	6	19	1,856,992	246,423	2,103,414
Udayapur	16	9	25	2,643,999	1,230,065	3,874,064

## UN Contribution (Core and Non-Core Funding): FY 2017/18

# ANNEX 6

Project Title	DPs	On/Off-budget	Actual Disbursement (US\$)
1.5. National Adolescent Plan and Policies	UNICEF	On-budget	331,805
1.9: DRR and Climate Change Policies	UNICEF	Off-budget	230,800
467GLO1009.9.1 (ED) Integrating SDG 4 : Policy Reviews and Monitoring Frameworks	UNESCO	Off-budget	12,361
467GLO1011.4.2 (ED) CapED Literacy Project	UNESCO	Off-budget	28,323
499GLO1000.4 (ED) Malala Project II - Improving the quality and relevance of education in a post-earthquake situation for adolescent girls and young women in Nepal	UNESCO	Off-budget	67,326
5.9 Communication Earthquake Emergency	UNICEF	Off-budget	97,398
Recovery and rehabilitation of cultural heritage in the Hanumandhoka (Kathmandu) Durbar Square of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Site, Nepal	UNESCO	Off-budget	88,540
570-NEP-4002 (CLT) Recovery and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal	UNESCO	Off-budget	52,108
8240113041KAT (CLT) Support national capacity building and improving monitoring system for effective implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, in particular, to help recover Nepals cultural heritage damaged by 2015 earthquakes	UNESCO	Off-budget	23,928
8240113043KAT (CLT) Contribution from Oriental Cultural Heritage Site Protection Alliance for the project	UNESCO	Off-budget	1,941
8240113043KAT (CLT) Recovery and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in the Kathmandu Valley , Nepal	UNESCO	Off-budget	
8240113043KAT (CLT) Support the restoration of the two damaged temples, namely the Jagannath Temple and Gopinath Temple at the Hanumandhoka Durbar Square of the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage property	UNESCO	Off-budget	15,448

Project Title	DPs	On/Off-budget	Actual Disbursement (US\$)
8240213111KAT (CLT) Supporting national efforts for strengthening institutional capacities in inventorying and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage of Nepal	UNESCO	Off-budget	22,189
8240213112KAT (CLT) ICHCAP contribution-Sub-regional ICH Network Meeting Nepal	UNESCO	Off-budget	1,086
8240213112KAT (CLT) Supporting national efforts for strengthening institutional capacities in inventorying and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage of Nepal	UNESCO	Off-budget	21,845
8250111341KAT (ED) Promotion of Self-Regulation for Strengthening Media Independence in Nepal 2.) Gender Sensitivity in Nepali Media: An analysis from the perspective of UNESCO's Gender Sensitive Indicators for Media	UNESCO	Off-budget	15,310
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	56,647
Advancing Decent Work through Services to Constituents	ILO	Off-budget	1,200,000
Advancing Women's Economic Empowerment – Ensuring Nepal's Sustainable and Equitable Development	Finland	On-budget	1,760,400
Building Back Better for Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in Nepal after Earthquake 2015	UNDP	Off-budget	358,082
Capacity Strengthening of NRA for Resilient Reconstruction	UNDP	Off-budget	35,591
Combating Gender Based Violence (NPL-14/0015)	Norway	Off-budget	512,090
Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)	European Union, India, UNDP	Off-budget	4,047,443
Cooperative Market Development Programme	UNDP	Off-budget	400,000
Country Programme 200319	WFP	On-budget	6,384,882
Creating Enabling Environments for Nutrition-Sensitive Food and Agriculture to Address Malnutrition	FAO	Off-budget	30,265
Effective Development Financing Coordination	UNDP	Off-budget	100,000
EMOP 201101 - Emergency response to critically Food Insecure populations in severely flood affected districts in Southern Nepal	WFP	Off-budget	2,254,575
Enhancing rural livelihoods in underutilized/abandoned agricultural land through agroforestry	FAO	Off-budget	69,090
Forest and Farm Facility	FAO	Off-budget	61,890
I.R. 1.3: WASH Plan and Finance Strategy	UNICEF	On-budget	23,000
IR 1.2: Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Action Plan	UNICEF	On-budget	4,559,541
IR 1.4: Equity-based Education Policies	UNICEF	On-budget	299,000

Project Title	DPs	On/Off-budget	Actual Disbursement (US\$)
IR 1.8 CRC, Legislation and Lesgislature	UNICEF	On-budget	432
IR 2.2: District Essential Nutrition System	UNICEF	On-budget	2,622,615
IR 2.4: District Early Childhood Development System	UNICEF	On-budget	252,315
IR 2.5: District Child Friendly School System	UNICEF	On-budget	1,971,580
IR 2.6: District Social Welfare System	UNICEF	On-budget	240,570
IR 2.7: District Justice for Children System	UNICEF	Off-budget	78,731
IR 2.8: District Social Protection System	UNICEF	On-budget	60,071
IR 2.9: Child Friendly Local Governance	UNICEF	On-budget	195,312
IR 3.2 Nutrition and Hygiene Promotion	UNICEF	On-budget	1,002,414
IR 3.3: Out-of School and alternative education	UNICEF	On-budget	336,063
IR 3.4 Adolescent Lifeskills and entrepreneurship	UNICEF	Off-budget	674,759
IR 3.5: Behavioral/social change for protection	UNICEF	Off-budget	787,378
IR 3.6. Social Change Among Staff, Leaders and Media	UNICEF	Off-budget	320,424
IR 3.7: Children and adolescents participate in governance	UNICEF	Off-budget	19,515
IR 5.1: Earthquake Emergency Response - Education	UNICEF	Off-budget	7,641,800
IR 5.11 Earthquake Response Field Operations	UNICEF	Off-budget	26,523
IR 5.4:Child Protection Earthquake Response	UNICEF	Off-budget	809,887
IR 5.5: Earthquake Emergency Response- Nutrition	UNICEF	Off-budget	3,823,144
IR 5.7 C4D Earthquake Emergency	UNICEF	Off-budget	3,330,208
IR-2.1 District Health and HIV system	UNICEF	On-budget	1,596,464
IR-EMOP 201098 - Immediate Response Emergency Operations. Nepal support to flood affected people	WFP	Off-budget	2,316,354
Landslide prevention and stabilization of slopes in the most earthquake affected districts of Nepal	FAO	Off-budget	153,773
Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	China, KOICA, UNICEF	Off-budget	4,727,042
Micro Enterprises Development Programme (MEDEP Phase IV)	Australia	Off-budget	646,788
National Planning & Budgeting- (Core-00082145)	UNWOMEN	Off-budget	164,984
Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP)	DFID	Off-budget	924,452
The poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development) and Outcome Area 4	Finland	Off-budget	1,772,550

Project Title	DPs	On/Off-budget	Actual Disbursement (US\$)
Nepal Human Right Commissions Strategic Plan Support Project	UNDP	Off-budget	200,000
Nepal T-ICSP Activity 1 - School Meal Programme	WFP	On-budget	3,322,544
Nepal T-ICSP Activity 2 - Food assistance to refugees	WFP	Off-budget	157,471
Nepal T-ICSP Activity 3 - Nutrition support	WFP	On-budget	983,898
Nepal T-ICSP Activity 4 - Resilience building	WFP	Off-budget	2,339,012
Nepal T-ICSP Activity 6 - Emergency Response	WFP	Off-budget	77,127
Nepal T-ICSP Activity 7 - Neksap	WFP	Off-budget	305,979
NPL7A101: Programme Coordination and Assistance (PCA: Off-budget)	UNFPA	Off-budget	8,612
Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets	UNFPA	Off-budget	184,974
Strengthened national and subnational health-system capacity within the coordinated multisectoral response to sexual and gender-based violence	UNFPA	On-budget	993,700
Output 1 (NPL7U601): Strengthened capacity of health institutions and service providers to plan, implement and monitor high-quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services	UNFPA	On-budget	875,352
Output 2 (NPL7U102): 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	84,300
Output 2 (NPL7U502): Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent gender-based violence and support women seeking multisectoral services on gender-based violence	UNFPA	On-budget	373,000
Output 2 (NPL7U503): Communities are engaged in preventing early marriage and other practices that discriminate against and harm young women	UNFPA	On-budget	210,861
Output 2 (NPL7U602): Increased capacity of women and youth to access high-quality sexual and reproductive health services	UNFPA	On-budget	253,001
Output 3 (NPL7U103): 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	56,851
Promoting transformative and climate resilient agriculture (CRA) in Nepal-Preparation Full Proposal for Green Climate Fund	UNEP	Off-budget	155,327
Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Nepal	WFP	Off-budget	350,340

Project Title	DPs	On/Off-budget	Actual Disbursement (US\$)
PRRO 200875 - Restoring Food & Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas	WFP	Off-budget	5,229,832
Quality assurance of Governance support (LGCDP-TA)	Norway	Off-budget	553,846
Rapid response to the severely flood affected farming communities for the enhancement of food security status and the restoration of the production capacity.	UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordination	Off-budget	395,608
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	1,189,323
Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (RERL) Phase II (Award ID 00076958 Project ID 00088046)	GEF, UNDP	Off-budget	533,039
Strengthening National Planning and Monitoring Capacity	UNDP	Off-budget	250,000
Strengthening One Health approaches for countries in the Asia-Pacific Region	FAO	Off-budget	6,865
Strengthening pesticide management in agriculture to reduce risks to health and environment	FAO	Off-budget	596
Strengthening Rule of Law and Human Rights Protection System in Nepal Programme	Finland, UNDP	Off-budget	1,546,100
Support to Knowledge and Lifelong Learning Skills	UNDP	Off-budget	250,000
Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (UNDP)	SDC	Off-budget	
Support to UN Women Nepal Country Office Annual Work Plan 2017 (Outcome area 2, 4 and 5): Advancing Resilience and Empowerment [ARE Project] - 00103966	Finland	Off-budget	10,000
Support to UNDAF implementation	Norway	Off-budget	(72,566)
Supporting Developing Countries to Integrate the Agricultural Sectors into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)	UNDP	Off-budget	93,917
Technical support to justice sector actors on womens rights and gender equality [ROLHR - 00098378]	UNDP	Off-budget	54,073
The Local Governance and Community Development Programme (Phase II)	UNDP	Off-budget	50,000
Transitional Justice	UNDP	Off-budget	100,000
Value Chain Development of Fruit and Vegetables in Nepal	UNDP	Off-budget	100,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>80,782,034</b>

Note: Total disbursement here covers both core funding (US\$ 65.6 million) and non-core funding administered by the UN but received from other donors in Nepal (US\$ 15.3 million). Funds so received from other donors (non-core funding) is included under the disbursed amount of the relevant donor. IFAD contribution is shown separately. The total contribution from the UN Country Team has decreased in FY 2017/18 from the level of US\$ 120.7 million in FY 2016/17.

## ANNEX

## 7

## Project-wise Commitments and Disbursements (On-budget Aid): FY 2017/18

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
Prime Minister and Council of Ministers Office	IDA, IFAD, WBTF	Poverty Alleviation Fund II	332,423,211	253,579,653	13,005,096
	ADB	Information and Communication Technology Development Project (ICTDP)	25,000,000	18,112,341	4,444,208
<b>Prime Minister and Council of Ministers Office Total</b>			<b>357,423,211</b>	<b>271,691,994</b>	<b>17,449,304</b>
Ministry of Finance	WBTF	Nepal Public Financial Management MultiDonor Trust Fund (PFM Grant No. TF 010455)	2,300,000	1,278,869	(448,642)
	IDA	Nepal First Programmatic Fiscal and Public Financial Management Development Policy Credit	200,000,000	194,860,000	194,860,000
	China	Budgetary Support (China)	20,000,000		
	WBTF	Nepal Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project Additional Financing	10,000,000		
	ADB	Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project Additional Financing	10,000,000		
	EU	Contribution to Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD)	46,632,000		
	IFAD	Agriculture Sector Development Project (ASDP)	43,643,781		
	Japan	Japan Debt Relief Fund		8,689,447	
	DFID	United Kingdom Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative		16,591,535	



Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	IMF	Rapid Credit Facility for Nepal	49,700,000		
	UNICEF	IR 1.8 CRC, Legislation and Legislature	173,250	144,932	108
	WBTF	Implementation of Power Sector Reform and Sustainable Hydro power Development Project	22,500,000		
	ADB	Rural Finance Sector Development Cluster Program (Sub Program 2)	72,267,163	68,818,835	
	IDA	Livestock Sector Innovation Project	80,000,000	2,058,348	2,058,348
	GDC (KfW)	Energy efficiency programme Nepal NIDC	2,740,477	381,461	341,740
	SDC	Enhanced Skills for Sustainable and Rewarding Employment (ENSSURE)	6,338,506	4,061,252	2,505,592
	ADB	Capital Markets and Infrastructure Finance Support Project	5,000,000	1,739,540	142,845
	GDC (KfW)	Sustainable Economic Development in Rural Areas, Nepal	10,625,400		
	ADB, DFID	Nepal Strengthening Public Management Program	28,000,000	24,924,405	
	China	Economic and technical cooperation (small projects)	242,206,497	79,881,761	14,866,992
	India	Medium and Large Development Projects (Aid to Nepal)	1,592,508	28,310,987	
	ADB	Integrated Urban Development Project (Nepal)	6,000,000	15,739,022	2,962,929
	ADB, OFID	South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project	36,750,000	7,757,015	728,350
<b>Ministry of Finance Total</b>			<b>896,469,582</b>	<b>455,237,410</b>	<b>218,018,261</b>
Ministry of Energy	IDA	Kabeli Transmission Project	36,752,658	17,268,550	(1,450)
	IDA	Kali Gandaki A Hydropower Plant Rehabilitation Project	27,260,000	4,855,364	189,640
	IDA	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)	37,475,570	35,987,903	3,880,414
	IDA	Nepal India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (NIETTP)2011, + Additional Financing 2013	138,000,000	75,794,427	4,674,546
	ADB	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion ProjectAdditional Financing for Solar Energy	20,000,000		

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	China	Upper Trishuli 3A Kathmandu 220kV Transmission Line and 132kV Line Bay Extension Works Project	24,335,542	1,290,322	
	India	Medium and Large Development Projects (Aid to Nepal)	1,592,508	28,310,987	
	India Exim Bank	Rahughat Hydropower Project	98,000,000	6,773,934	
	Norway	Assistance for Feasibility Studies of Small and Medium Size Hydro Power Projects	1,468,070	1,414,838	
	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea	Chameliya Hydro Electric Project	45,000,000	47,640,585	
	India Exim Bank	Koshi Coridor 220KV Transmission Line	90,000,000	3,796,200	
	India Exim Bank	Solu Corridor 132KV Transmission Line	58,000,000	52,837	
	India Exim Bank	DhalkebarBhittamod Tramission Line		715,775	
	ADB	SASEC Power System Expansion	192,000,000	2,550,000	
	GDC (KfW)	Reconstruction and upgrading of electricity supply in EQ districts	5,473,500	61,195	61,195
	GDC (KfW)	Middle Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project	204,540,409	222,651,467	160,977
	IDA	Power Sector Reform and Sustainable Hydropower Development Project	20,000,000	2,000,000	1,700,000
	IDA	KabeliA Hydroelectric Project	46,000,000	7,661,688	7,461,688
	MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact Program	450,000,000		
	GDC (KfW)	Reconstruction and improvement of electricity in Earthquake affected districts	5,473,500	61,195	61,195
	GDC (KfW)	Upgrading of Load Dispatch Center (LDC)	7,865,200	207,381	110,298
	GDC (KfW)	Chilime Trishuli Transmission Line Project	7,609,000	3,997,551	3,941,622
	GDC (KfW)	Neighborhood support program ChilimeTrisuli	2,445,750	273,503	273,503

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	ADB, EIB, Norway	South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project (SASEC)	1,480,000,000	74,247,658	39,124,039
	ADB	Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement Project (EAEIP)	67,683,104	68,840,452	328,532
	ADB, Norway	Electricity Transmission Expansion and Supply Improvement Project (ETESIP)	100,921,062	41,631,044	5,517,230
	ADB	Power Transmission and distribution Efficiency Enhancement Project ADB	152,000,000	4,892,313	4,892,313
	China	Upper Trishuli 3A Hydroelectric Project	129,241,702	78,893,352	
	ADB, EIB, JICA	Tanahu Hydropower Project	404,000,000	13,563,604	10,379,176
	ADB	Project Preparatory facility for Energy (PPFE)	21,000,000	4,053,132	1,336,967
	KFAED, SFD	Budhi Ganga Hydropower Project	18,000,000	2,005,712	540,003
	China	Economic and technical cooperation (small projects)	4,993,948	1,647,047	306,536
	IDA	Modernization of Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Scheme Phase 2			
	India	Connectivity projects	26,420,223	26,420,223	13,640,569
<b>Ministry of Energy Total</b>			<b>3,923,551,745</b>	<b>779,560,239</b>	<b>98,578,994</b>
Ministry of Industry	IFAD	SAMRIDDIRural Enterprises and Remittances		3,418,413	718,413
<b>Ministry of Industry Total</b>				<b>3,418,413</b>	<b>718,413</b>
Ministry of Agriculture Development	Norway	Fish Farming Development in Nepal	3,215,658	523,845	(39,439)
	IDA	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)	38,611,193	37,078,445	3,998,003
	IDA	Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade (PACT)	60,000,000	53,382,656	17,872,109
	ADB	Mountain Agribusiness and Livelihood Improvement (HIMALI) Project	20,000,000	17,916,035	1,368,631
	Denmark	UNNATI Inclusive Growth Programme in Nepal	73,706,904	11,354,592	
	SDC	Home Garden Project (HGP) Phase IV	3,686,323	2,516,568	816,664
	ADB, OFID	CommunityManaged Irrigated Agriculture (Sector) Project CMIASP	43,500,000	19,959,915	2,312,753

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	ADB	Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP) Crops Diversification	20,100,000	16,255,514	3,615,416
	IFAD	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	18,296,776	12,993,094	2,845,525
	WBTF	Agriculture and Food Security Project	46,500,000	40,549,878	10,676,186
	IFAD	Improved Seeds for Farmers Programme	43,889,248	21,292,186	9,721,376
	SDC	Nepal Agricultural Service/Market Development programme (NASDP/ NAMDP)	18,249,324	7,391,728	3,498,929
	WBTF	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience(SPCR); Pilot Program for Climate Change(PPCR)	15,500,000	4,187,371	
	IDA	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project	20,826,506	14,897,807	113,457
	SDF	Crop Protection and Pesticide Development		172,632	68,843
<b>Ministry of Agriculture Development Total</b>			<b>426,081,932</b>	<b>260,472,266</b>	<b>56,868,451</b>
Ministry of Home Affairs	China	Emergency Relief Goods (Three Batches)	22,546,181	22,546,181	
	UNDP, UNPF	Armed Violence Reduction and Strengthening Community Security Project (AVRSCS)	1,785,000	1,888,000	
	DFID	Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IPSSJ)	51,484,008	28,701,523	10,293,722
	India	National Police Academy at Panauti, Kavrepalanchowk	220,362,810		
	ADB, DFID	Establishing Women and Children Service Centres Additional Financing	3,500,000	223,000	
	China	Nepal National Armed Police Academy	32,624,831	26,956,161	4,420,298
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs Total</b>			<b>332,302,829</b>	<b>80,314,864</b>	<b>14,714,020</b>
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation	WBTF	Road Safety Support Project	7,470,000	5,386,810	1,500,000
	UNICEF	IR 5.2: WASH in Earthquake Emergency	7,439,884	15,405,295	
	DRF UK	Local Transport Infrastructure Sectorwise Programme		65,957	
	ADB	Kathmandu Valley Water Services Sector Development Project	10,236,886	3,304,511	
	ADB, OFID	Road Connectivity Sector I Project	65,000,000	58,576,855	

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	India	Medium and Large Development Projects (Aid to Nepal)	1,592,508	28,310,987	
	India Exim Bank	Road Improvement Project	50,000,000	45,785,713	
	China	Targeted cash assistance for Nepals Reconstruction	2,500,000	1,273,383	
	India	Strengthening of Road Infrastructure in the Terai area of Nepal	73,027,385		
	India Exim Bank	Road Improvement Project II & III	393,050,000	15,256,106	
	JICA	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Infrastructures Grant)	6,275,388	3,887,196	2,604,592
	MCC	MCC Compact Program	50,000,000		
	GDC (KfW)	Town Development Fund Project (phase II)	6,795,641	8,190,060	1,910,133
	ADB	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Roads Improvement Project		15,785,326	3,785,326
	ADB, GEF	Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport Project	22,520,000	9,214,685	1,039,624
	ADB	Sub Regional Transport Enhancement Project	49,000,000	32,227,849	975,326
	ADB	Integrated Urban Development Project (Nepal)	6,000,000	15,739,022	2,962,929
	ADB	Transport Project Preparatory Facility Nepal	12,000,000	9,739,373	1,723,356
	IDA	Road Sector Development Project Additional Financing	123,740,000	74,662,173	23,759,572
	ADB	SASEC Road Connectivity Project (Road Component)	58,000,000	36,464,777	7,189,779
	JICA	Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project	141,741,277	2,575,346	1,449,833
	China	Improvement of Kathmandu Ring Road in Nepal	25,087,646	33,154,069	9,422,238
	China	PostDisaster Reconstruction Aid Project Plan	96,627,520	2,532,730	1,167,890
	India	Connectivity projects	26,420,223	26,420,223	13,640,569
	IDA	NepalIndia Regional Trade and Transport Project	50,305,200	20,092,230	7,829,849
<b>Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation Total</b>			<b>1,284,829,558</b>	<b>464,050,675</b>	<b>80,961,015</b>

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	GDC (KfW)	FC Recovery Program Infrastructure Component: Bhaktapur Municipality	10,947,000		
	ADB	Air Transport Capacity Enhancement Project	75,127,061	36,131,020	2,007,193
	ADB, OFID	South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project	36,750,000	7,757,015	728,350
	JICA	The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports	14,190,895	457,574	457,574
	China	Pokhara Regional International Airport	212,916,857	18,528,896	18,528,896
	China	PostDisaster Reconstruction Aid Project Plan	77,302,016	2,026,184	934,312
<b>Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation Total</b>			<b>427,233,830</b>	<b>64,900,689</b>	<b>22,656,324</b>
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare	UNFPA	Output 2 (NPL7U503): Communities are engaged in preventing early marriage and other practices that discriminate against and harm young women	1,398,068	1,868,385	210,861
	UNFPA	Output 2 (NPL7U502): Enhanced capacity of men and women to prevent genderbased violence and support women seeking multisectoral services on genderbased violence	1,699,955	2,298,079	373,000
	UNFPA	Output 1 (NPL7U501): Strengthened national and subnational healthsystem capacity within the coordinated multisectoral response to sexual and genderbased violence	2,289,084	3,440,988	993,700
	UNFPA	Output 3 (NPL7U103): Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	194,176	235,362	8,528
	SDF	South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children(SAIEVAC)		45,684	
	Norway	Enhancing Media support for reduction of violence against women	864,095	713,225	
	UNICEF	IR 1.8 CRC, Legislation and Lesgislature	173,250	144,932	108
	UNICEF	IR 2.6: District Social Welfare System	6,253,917	4,378,461	240,570
	UNICEF	1.5. National Adolescent Plan and Polices	285,770	285,770	109,496

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	DFID	Integrated Programme for Strengthening Security and Justice (IPSSJ)	10,544,917	5,878,625	2,108,353
	Finland	Advancing Women's Economic Empowerment – Ensuring Nepal's Sustainable and Equitable Development		4,422,300	1,760,400
<b>Ministry of Women, Children &amp; Social Welfare Total</b>			<b>23,703,233</b>	<b>23,711,812</b>	<b>5,805,015</b>
Ministry of Youth and Sports	UNICEF	1.5. National Adolescent Plan and Polices	285,770	285,770	109,496
	UNFPA	Output 3 (NPL7U103): Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	194,176	235,362	8,528
<b>Ministry of Youth and Sports Total</b>			<b>631,228</b>	<b>698,811</b>	<b>118,023</b>
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	DFID, Finland, SDC	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP)	61,421,994	43,693,629	1,277,441
	IFAD	Leasehold Forestry and livestock Programme	15,286,940	13,620,217	
	WBTF	Strengthening Institutional Capacity of South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network to combat Wildlife Crime Project(SAWEN)	400,000	201,033	
	WBTF	Strengthening Capacity of the department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation for Effective Management of Mountain Protected Area	500,000	330,219	
	WBTF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility: Nepal REDD+ Readiness Preparation Support Program	5,200,000	710,259	310,259
	ADB, NDF	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain EcoRegions	28,100,000	1,548,591	
	IFAD	Adaptation for Smallholders in Hilly Areas(ASHA)	24,777,417	3,033,233	1,033,233
<b>Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation Total</b>			<b>135,686,350</b>	<b>63,137,180</b>	<b>2,620,933</b>
Ministry of Supplies	IDA	NepalIndia Regional Trade and Transport Project	50,305,200	20,092,230	7,829,849
<b>Ministry of Supplies Total</b>			<b>50,305,200</b>	<b>20,092,230</b>	<b>7,829,849</b>

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
Ministry of Science and Technology	Denmark, DFID, GDC (KfW), Norway	Energy Sector Assistance Programme Phase II (ESAP II)	69,462,813	65,031,164	72
	Denmark, GDC (GIZ), Norway	National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme (NRREP)	65,587,510	31,288,512	109,203
	GDC (KfW), SNV, WBTF	Biogas Support Program Phase IV	24,516,962	26,603,954	925,020
	DFID, EU	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme: Building Climate Resilience in Nepal(NCCSP)	26,582,855	31,571,684	2,754,633
	EU	Renewable energy project	18,306,301	2,684,091	
	WBTF	Extended Biogas Project (Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries SREP)	7,900,000	1,115,960	565,732
	WBTF	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience(SPCR); Pilot Program for Climate Change(PPCR)	15,500,000	4,187,371	
<b>Ministry of Science and Technology Total</b>			<b>227,856,441</b>	<b>162,482,737</b>	<b>4,354,660</b>
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	U.S. Agency for International Development	USAID Support to Nepal Peace Trust Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	
	EU	Support for stability and peace building	31,586,504	18,446,028	
	Denmark	Nepal Peace Support Programme, phase III	7,596,042	6,372,469	
	DFID	Nepal Peace Support	55,588,644	44,392,487	2,435,750
	Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, GDC (GIZ), GDC (KfW), Norway, SDC	Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF)	189,850,288	83,115,410	107,383
<b>Ministry of Peace &amp; Reconstruction Total</b>			<b>285,621,478</b>	<b>153,326,395</b>	<b>2,543,132</b>
Ministry of Education	IDA	Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project (EVENT)	39,750,000	35,849,923	146,925



Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	JFPR	Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Restoration for Earthquake Affected Communities	15,000,000		
	UNICEF	Policy and Legislations	1,666,000	398,130	
	China	Targeted cash assistance for Nepals Reconstruction	2,500,000	1,273,383	
	UNICEF	IR 1.4: Equitybased Education Policies	3,479,451	3,479,451	299,000
	UNICEF	IR 2.4: District Early Childhood Development System	2,428,049	2,428,049	252,315
	UNICEF	IR 2.5: District Child Friendly School System	7,104,627	7,104,627	1,971,580
	UNICEF	IR 3.3: Outof School and alternative education	3,122,612	3,122,612	336,063
	JICA	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital	6,423,236	3,210,465	3,210,465
	KOICA	Research and Development Capacity Strengthening of Kathmandu University	10,000,000		
	DFID	Skills for Employment Programme, Nepal	38,656,870	3,476,605	2,323,241
	SDC	Nepal Vocational Qualification System (NVQS)	4,160,275	2,497,401	934,202
	ADB, EU, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway	The School Sector Development Program(SSDP)	413,151,190	110,017,068	88,061,117
	WFP	Nepal TICSP Activity 1 School Meal Programme	3,322,544	3,322,544	3,322,544
	ADB, Australia	School Sector Programme (School Sector Reform Programme) Cofinancing by Australia	3,465,000	3,226,000	
	EU	EUNepal Practical Partnership for Technical Vocational Education and Training Reform (EUTVET)	20,802,000	3,307,995	
	IDA	Higher Education Reform Project (HERP)	65,000,000	31,992,003	15,823,912
	ADB	Skills Development Project	20,000,000	415,008	
	IDA	Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project II (EVENT II)	60,000,000	357,172	357,172
	China	PostDisaster Reconstruction Aid Project Plan	77,302,016	2,026,184	934,312

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	USAID	USAID's Early Grade Reading Program in Nepal (EGRP)	53,870,553	32,184,974	8,796,745
	JICA	Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP)	115,300,000	19,914,849	11,360,328
	ADB, Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, Australia, IDA, JICA, Norway, WBTF	School sector Reform Program (SSRP)	965,906,352	866,892,996	10,702,000
	India	Economic and Development Cooperation	16,955,026	13,210,111	6,820,284
<b>Ministry of Education Total</b>			<b>1,949,365,803</b>	<b>1,149,707,552</b>	<b>155,652,206</b>
Ministry of General Administration	China	Economic and technical cooperation (small projects)	2,496,974	823,523	153,268
<b>Ministry of General Administration Total</b>			<b>2,496,974</b>	<b>823,523</b>	<b>153,268</b>
Ministry of Irrigation	India	Medium and Large Development Projects (Aid to Nepal)	1,592,508	28,310,987	
	SFD	Development of Dunduwa Irrigation System Project	121,000,000		
	SFD	Dunduwa Irrigation Project	25,000,000		
	IDA	Irrigation and Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)	37,475,570	35,987,903	3,880,414
	ADB, OFID	CommunityManaged Irrigated Agriculture (Sector) Project CMIASP	43,500,000	19,959,915	2,312,753
	ADB	Water Resource Preparatory Facility Project	11,000,000	6,468,067	1,352,878
	IDA	Rani Jamara Kulariya Irrigation Project	20,826,506	14,897,807	113,457
	KFAED	Irrigation Systems Improvement Project	16,553,606	3,396,790	2,897,938
<b>Ministry of Irrigation Total</b>			<b>276,948,190</b>	<b>109,021,468</b>	<b>10,557,439</b>
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	UNFPA	Output 3 (NPL7U103): Strengthened capacity of networks for youth and for vulnerable women at central and local levels to influence development policies, plans and budgets	906,156	1,098,357	39,796

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	UNFPA	Output 1 (NPL7U101): Strengthened capacity of relevant government ministries at national and subnational levels to address population dynamics and its interlinkages in policies, programmes and budgets (Onbudget)	302,563	355,357	
	UNFPA	Output 2 (NPL7U102): Improved data availability and analysis for evidencebased decisionmaking and policy formulation on population dynamics, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and gender equality (Onbudget)	377,027	370,532	
	IDA	Sunaula Hazar Din, Community Action for Nutrition Project	20,000,000	15,793,419	1,965,823
	ADB, OFID, SDC	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project Additional Financing (DRILPAF)	50,470,460	39,758,842	2,559,621
	Finland	Rural Village Water Resource Management Project Phase II	19,487,051	20,366,748	
	SDC	River Protection Works and Livelihood Improvement Project in Chitwan Phase II	6,011,233	2,887,604	795,122
	ADB	Nepal Registration programme (JFPR 9157NEP: Reducing Child Malnutrition through Social Protection )	2,000,000	1,130,072	
	ADB	JFPR(JFPR) 9141 NEP Capacity Building for the Promotion of Legal Identity among the Poor in Nepal	2,000,000	244,735	
	ADB	Assistance for Support for Targeted and Sustainable Development Programs for Highly Marginalized Groups	2,700,000	199,800	
	Norway	Governance Training to Local Government in Nepal LDTA	754,334	724,555	
	India	Small Development Projects (India)	135,544,762	74,942,312	
	IDA	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project	220,362,810	20,000,000	
	UNICEF	The Emergency TopUp Cash Transfer Project	25,000,000	15,000,000	
	UNICEF	IR 2.8: District Social Protection System	500,000	588,392	60,071
	UNICEF	IR 1.8 CRC, Legislation and Legislature	173,250	144,932	108
	UNICEF	IR 2.9: Child Friendly Local Governance	2,089,980	3,829,838	195,312

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	ADB	Local Peace Committee	4,500,000		
	IDA	Strengthening Systems for Social Protection and Civil Registration Project	150,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	SDC	Local roads improvement Programme (LRIP)	21,974,129	14,320,772	
	ADB	Community Irrigation Project	26,400,000	21,564,313	3,450,039
	SDC	Motorable Local Roads Bridge Programme (MLRBP) Phase II	5,359,763	3,501,607	
	SDC	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP) Phase III	5,727,356	2,825,447	790,613
	DFID, Norway, SDC	Local Governance and Community Development Programme, Phase II (LGCDP II)	104,342,717	110,431,163	21,428,009
	KOICA, WFP	Country Programme 200319	3,858,878	47,252,226	6,384,882
	SDC	Trail Bridge Sub Sector Program Phase IV	12,368,484	9,509,671	2,007,076
	IDA	Strengthening National Rural Transport Programme (SNRTP)	100,000,000	44,110,183	26,190,183
	SDC	Small Irrigation Programme (SIP)	17,025,953	11,538,215	2,133,800
	SDC	State Building at Local Level Phase 1	5,044,136	1,982,396	1,660
	DFID	Rural Access Programme Phase III		66,855,417	12,396,967
	China	PostDisaster Reconstruction Aid Project Plan	77,302,016	2,026,184	934,312
	ADB	Rural Connectivity Improvement Project	100,000,000	8,353,008	8,353,008
	SDC	Motorable Local Roads Bridge Programme Phase III	9,928,166	5,454,605	2,099,537
	Finland	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III (RVWRMP III)		5,282,241	3,156,320
	Finland	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal, Completion Phase (RWSSP WN II)	18,528,537	9,116,797	1,642,601
	India	Economic and Development Cooperation	16,955,026	13,210,111	6,820,284
<b>Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development Total</b>			<b>1,167,994,784</b>	<b>579,769,853</b>	<b>108,405,142</b>
Ministry of Health	UNFPA	Output 2 (NPL7U602): Increased capacity of women and youth to access highquality sexual and reproductive health services	1,854,033	2,657,496	253,001

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	UNFPA	Output 1 (NPL7U601): Strengthened capacity of health institutions and service providers to plan, implement and monitor highquality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services	10,185,487	13,358,278	875,352
	DFID, GDC (KfW), Australia, IDA	Nepal Health Sector Programme NHSP II	289,289,591	275,785,907	1,022,955
	IDA	Sunaula Hazar Din, Community Action for Nutrition Project	20,000,000	15,793,419	1,965,823
	GAVI, GFATM	Integrated District Health Program		3,387,735	1,127,324
	GAVI	Procurement of vaccines (Pentavalent)	34,094,614	29,035,182	
	GFATM	Implementation of Stop TB Strategy (20102015)	28,403,176	27,504,488	
	China	Medical Equipment for National Ayurveda Research and Training Center		2,479,433	
	China	Medical Equipment for B.P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital		2,254,030	
	DFID	Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) Programme Morbidity and Disability Prevention (MMDP), Nepal	368,508		
	China	Emergency Medical Supplies and Epidemic Prevention Supplies	3,220,883	3,220,883	
	China	Targeted cash assistance for Nepals Reconstruction	2,500,000	1,273,383	
	GFATM	Expansion of Malaria prevention and control to AtRisk population in Nepal	10,005,855	9,349,608	
	WHO	Contribution to NHSP 2 impact in relevant program areas		1,799,226	
	UNICEF	IR 1.2: Nutrition MultiSectoral Action Plan	2,167,760	7,140,000	4,559,541
	UNICEF	IR 2.2: District Essential Nutrition System	3,233,260	8,386,553	2,622,615
	UNICEF	IR1.1 Equitybased MNCH and HIV Policies	143,860	143,860	
	JICA	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Infrastructures Grant)	21,468,431	13,298,302	8,910,447
	IDA	Nepal Health Sector Management Reform Program for Result	150,000,000	25,991,319	25,991,319
	GDC (KfW)	FC Recovery Programme Health Sector	10,687,000	835,569	490,308

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
	GDC (KfW)	Nepal District Health Programme	5,144,562	3,117,493	
	GDC (KfW)	Sector Program Health and Family Planning	16,200,015	11,322,473	
	DFID	Nepal Health Sector Programme Phase III	110,058,722	34,961,045	20,812,791
	DFID	Family Planning Project	23,398,756	8,217,043	1,618,734
	WFP	Nepal TICSP Activity 3 Nutrition support	983,898	983,898	983,898
	GAVI, SDF	Integrated Child Health & Nutrition Program		559,436	46,218
	China	PostDisaster Reconstruction Aid Project Plan	77,302,016	2,026,184	934,312
	UNICEF	IR2.1 District Health and HIV system	3,912,452	3,912,452	1,596,464
	UNICEF	IR 3.2 Nutrition and Hygiene Promotion	2,410,400	4,698,667	1,002,414
	India	Economic and Development Cooperation	16,955,026	13,210,111	6,820,284
<b>Ministry of Health Total</b>			<b>843,988,305</b>	<b>526,703,472</b>	<b>81,633,801</b>
Ministry of Labour & Employment and Commerce	SDC	Employment Fund Phase II	2,646,085	3,294,055	1,285,718
	SDC	Safer Migration Project ( SaMi), Phase II	13,785,919	13,346,638	2,467,875
<b>Ministry of Labour &amp; Employment and Commerce Total</b>			<b>16,432,004</b>	<b>16,640,693</b>	<b>3,753,593</b>
National Planning Commission Secretariat	UNESCAP	Supporting the achievement of the Millineum goals in Asia and the Pacific (Phase III)	7,000		
	UNICEF	IR 1.7 Govt. institutions at national and subnational levels promote the rights of children, adolescents and women are more able to generate and use evidence to develop, fund and monitor equityfocused, multisectoral plans	903,064	516,645	
	UNICEF	IR 1.8 CRC, Legislation and Lesgislature	173,250	144,932	108
	UNICEF	1.5. National Adolescent Plan and Polices	294,430	294,430	112,814
<b>National Planning Commission Secretariat Total</b>			<b>1,377,744</b>	<b>956,007</b>	<b>112,922</b>

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
Ministry of Urban Development	UNICEF	I.R.2.3 District Water and Sanitation System	14,227,856	14,227,856	
	UNICEF	I.R. 1.3: WASH Plan and Finance Strategy	81,598	82,378	23,000
	IDA	Rural water supply and sanitation improvement project (RWSSIP)	71,898,459	39,893,829	16,582,553
	GDC (KfW)	Town Development Fund Project (phase III)	10,485,111	5,909,796	
	WBTF	Municipal Solid Waste Management Project	4,288,381	3,364,615	2,247,169
	ADB, OFID	Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project	77,000,000	44,374,404	6,228,048
	ADB, OFID	Kathmandu Valley Waste water Management Project	96,000,000	21,444,380	6,057,231
	ADB	Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project	170,000,000	100,513,896	25,568,875
	ADB	Second Small town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	45,100,000	40,615,745	842,622
	ADB	Regional Urban Development Project (RUDP)	150,000,000	26,984,558	26,984,558
	WBTF	Propoor Urban Regeneration Pilot Project	2,750,000	1,814,306	939,161
	IDA	Urban governance and Development Program:Emerging Town Project	18,085,370	12,135,372	
	China	Post Disaster Reconstruction Aid Project Plan	77,302,016	2,026,184	934,312
	ADB, JICA, NDF, OFID	Melamchi Drinking Water Project	208,000,000	175,272,985	16,917,795
<b>Ministry of Urban Development Total</b>			<b>975,692,870</b>	<b>488,660,304</b>	<b>103,325,324</b>
Ministry of Water Supply & Sewerage	JICA	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Infrastructures Grant)	5,284,537	3,273,428	2,193,341
	JICA	Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara	42,454,952		
	ADB, OFID	Third Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	60,221,000	32,708,814	11,436,039
	OFID, SFD	Sikta Irrigation project		374,974	168,108
	India	Economic and Development Cooperation	16,955,026	13,210,111	6,820,284
<b>Ministry of Water Supply &amp; Sewerage Total</b>			<b>124,915,515</b>	<b>49,567,327</b>	<b>20,617,772</b>

Counterpart Ministry	Donor Agency	Project Title	Total Measures (US\$)		
			Actual Commitments	Actual Disbursements	Amount Disbursed in FY 2017/18
Ministry of Population and Environment	WBTF	PPCR Building Resilience to Climate Related Hazards Project	31,000,000	17,870,096	6,159,618
	GDC (KfW)	Promotion of Solar energy (NRREP)	7,763,102	478,234	401,090
	DFID	Climate Smart Development Programme (Project No. 204984)		2,838,494	2,001,999
<b>Ministry of Population and Environment Total</b>			<b>38,763,102</b>	<b>21,186,823</b>	<b>8,562,707</b>
Nepal Reconstruction Authority	China	Targeted cash assistance for Nepals Reconstruction	2,500,000	1,273,383	
	ADB	Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project	219,309,234	87,987,280	55,212,893
	EU	Nepal EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction NEARR	115,591,671	103,705,723	47,478,332
	IDA	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project IDA	200,000,000	199,704,185	73,424,076
	JICA	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project of JICA(EHRP)	98,830,000	89,142,275	61,399,152
<b>Nepal Reconstruction Authority Total</b>			<b>636,230,904</b>	<b>481,812,847</b>	<b>237,514,454</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>14,405,902,814</b>	<b>6,227,945,583</b>	<b>1,263,525,023</b>

### Notes:

1. 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 2017/18.
2. This list covers only On-budget projects.
3. 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.
4. Some projects may appear in more than one ministry/agency.



# ANNEX

# 8

## On-Budget Projects with Donor Engagement by Counterpart Ministry: FY 2017/18

Counterpart Ministry	Number of projects	Donor Agency
Ministry of Agriculture Development	15	Norway, IDA, SDC, ADB, IFAD, WBTF, SAARC
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	6	Germany (KfW), ADB, JICA, China
Ministry of Education	24	UNICEF, JICA, IDA, DFID, WBTF, SDC, EU, Finland, Norway, WFP, China, India, USAID
Ministry of Energy	34	Germany (KfW), IDA, ADB, Norway, JICA, Saudi Fund, KFAED, China, India
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	36	UNICEF, IDA, SDC, ADB, DFID, Norway, WFP, China, Finland, India
Ministry of Finance	23	UNICEF, WBTF, IDA, Germany (KfW), SDC, ADB, China
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	7	SDC, WBTF, IFAD, DFID, SAARC
Ministry of General Administration	1	China
Ministry of Health	30	UNICEF, UNFPA, Germany (KfW), JICA, IDA, DFID, WFP, GAVI, China, India
Ministry of Home Affairs	6	DFID, China
Ministry of Industry	1	IFAD

Counterpart Ministry	Number of projects	Donor Agency
Ministry of Irrigation	8	IDA, ADB, KFAED, India
Ministry of Labour & Employment and Commerce	2	SDC
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	5	DFID, EU, USAID, Denmark, Germany (KfW), Germany(GIZ), SDC, Norway
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation	25	JICA, IDA, Germany (KfW), ADB, China, WBTF, India
Ministry of Population and Environment	3	WBTF, Germany (KfW), DFID
Ministry of Science and Technology	7	Germany (KfW), Norway, WBTF, DFID
Ministry of Supplies	1	IDA, ADB, KFAED
Ministry of Urban Development	14	UNICEF, IDA, Germany (KfW), WBTF, ADB, China, JICA
Ministry of Water Supply & Sewerage	5	JICA, Saudi Fund, India
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare	11	UNICEF, UNFPA, DFID, Finland
Ministry of Youth and Sports	2	UNICEF, UNFPA
National Planning Commission Secretariat	4	UNICEF
Nepal Reconstruction Authority	5	ADB, EU, IDA, JICA
Prime Minister and Council of Ministers Office	2	IDA, IFAD, WBTF, ADB

## ANNEX

## 9

## Disbursement by INGOs: FY 2017/18

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
ActionAid International (AAI)	Equitable Actions To End Poverty	5,578,002
<b>ActionAid International (AAI) Total</b>		<b>5,578,002</b>
Adara Development	Earthquake Relief	33,373
	Education and Health for Children and Youth Project	96,768
	The Holistic Community development Project in Humla	217,335
<b>Adara Development Total</b>		<b>347,476</b>
Aide et Action Nepal	Initiating the development through education-phase II	110,039
<b>Aide et Action Nepal Total</b>		<b>110,039</b>
AIDS Healthcare Foundation	Increasing access to treatment, care and prevention services by PLHIV in Nepal	499,282
<b>AIDS Healthcare Foundation Total</b>		<b>499,282</b>
Ama Foundation	Ama Ghar	196,416
<b>Ama Foundation Total</b>		<b>196,416</b>
CARE Nepal	Strengthening Approaches for Maximizing Maternal, Neonatal, and Reproductive Health SAMMAN IIa	332,128
	AWASAR	221,031
	CARE Nepal Earthquake Response Project	2,303,191
<b>CARE Nepal Total</b>		<b>2,856,350</b>
Center for Reproductive Rights	Promoting Reproductive Health Rights and Justice in Nepal II	241,032
	Force Multiplier: Empowering Champions to Realize the Promise of Reproductive Rights	126,673
<b>Center for Reproductive Rights Total</b>		<b>367,704</b>
ChildFund Japan	Education for hope	917,587
<b>ChildFund Japan Total</b>		<b>917,587</b>

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Christian Aid Nepal	Earthquake Recovery Program Nepal	995,063
<b>Christian Aid Nepal Total</b>		<b>995,063</b>
Community Action Nepal, UK	Community Action Nepal	446,588
<b>Community Action Nepal, UK Total</b>		<b>446,588</b>
Caritas Switzerland	Rehabilitation of Earthquake Affected Schools in Sindhupalchok, Nepal	2,791,268
<b>Caritas Switzerland Total</b>		<b>2,791,268</b>
Catholic Relief Services	Gorkha Recovery and Resilience Program	2,000,000
<b>Catholic Relief Services Total</b>		<b>2,000,000</b>
Dan Church Aid	Promotion of livelihood and sustainable food security, safe migration and participation in accountable governance	2,588,872
<b>Dan Church Aid Total</b>		<b>2,588,872</b>
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V	Building Community Enterprises of Small-holders in Nepal	108,976
	Strengthening Community-Based Biodiversity Management through Sustainable Financing Mechanisms in the Sacred Himalayan Landscape of Nepal	72,878
	Improving the Livelihoods of Marginalized groups in Salyan District Nepal	246,304
<b>Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V Total</b>		<b>428,158</b>
dZi Foundation	The Sagarmatha Deep Development Initiative (SDDI)	1,245,537
<b>dZi Foundation Total</b>		<b>1,245,537</b>
FAIRMED	Matri Tatha Navajat Shishu Swasthya Pariyojana (MANASHI), Kapilvastu	303,196
	Towards Recovery "UPAKAR Pariyojana"	148,661
<b>FAIRMED Total</b>		<b>451,857</b>
Fondazione L'Albero della Vita	Value Chain Lime and Mandarin in Lalitpur District of Nepal	75,127
<b>Fondazione L'Albero della Vita Total</b>		<b>75,127</b>
Forget Me Not Australia	Building Strong Families and Sustainable Futures	151,599
<b>Forget Me Not Australia Total</b>		<b>151,599</b>
Foundation for International Development/Relief	Dhading District Community Development Project (DCDP)	89,604
<b>Foundation for International Development/Relief Total</b>		<b>89,604</b>
German Nepal Help Association	GNHA Earthquake Reconstruction and Repair	433,463
<b>German Nepal Help Association Total</b>		<b>433,463</b>

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
German-Nepalese Help Association	GNHA Public Health Program	97,134
	Education and Training	198,277
<b>German-Nepalese Help Association Total</b>		<b>295,411</b>
Good Neighbors International Nepal	Community Development Project-4	6,474,411
<b>Good Neighbors International Nepal Total</b>		<b>6,474,411</b>
Heifer International Nepal	Strengthening Smallholder Enterprises of Livestock Value Chain for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth in Nepal	332,845
	Livestock Systems Innovation Labs Project for Enhancing Dairy and Goat Production in Nepal	410,902
	Strengthening Smallholder Enterprises of Livestock Value Chain for Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth in Dhading District of Nepal	62,047
	Evaluating the Welfare Impacts of a Livestock Transfer Program in Nepal	91,653
	Earthquake Recovery: Helping Local Communities Rebuild Livelihoods in Nepal	71,189
<b>Heifer International Nepal Total</b>		<b>968,636</b>
Human Practice Foundation	Quality Education Improvement of Schools in Taplejung	696,837
<b>Human Practice Foundation Total</b>		<b>696,837</b>
International Nepal Fellowship	Community Health and Development Project	2,255,555
<b>International Nepal Fellowship Total</b>		<b>2,255,555</b>
IPAS Nepal	Enhancing the Ability of Women to Obtain Comprehensive Abortion Care and Prevent Unwanted Pregnancy-2	1,601,046
<b>IPAS Nepal Total</b>		<b>1,601,046</b>
Jhpiego Corporation	Restoring FP counseling and services for earthquake-affected women and couples in Sindhupalchowk district of Nepal	3,365
<b>Jhpiego Corporation Total</b>		<b>3,365</b>
Latter-day Saint Charities	Community Water Supply, Sanitation, Health and Rehabilitation Project	47,921
<b>Latter-day Saint Charities Total</b>		<b>47,921</b>
Lutheran World Relief	Improving Resilience to Disaster Affected Communities through Livelihood Promotion and DRR Project in central and western part	540,783
	Nepal Earthquake Response Project-II Phase	235,515
	Livelihood Improvement Project in Nawalparasi, Lamjung, Gorkha, Saptari and Udayapur Districts	694,859
<b>Lutheran World Relief Total</b>		<b>1,471,157</b>

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Malteser International	Disaster Resilient Community Support Project	423,995
<b>Malteser International Total</b>		<b>423,995</b>
Marie stopes Nepal	Advancing sexual and reproductive well-being of underserved and hard-to-reach communities in Nepal	102,983
<b>Marie stopes Nepal Total</b>		<b>102,983</b>
MEDAIR	Nepal Shelter Recovery and Reconstruction Response	1,660,795
<b>MEDAIR Total</b>		<b>1,660,795</b>
Medecine du Monde	Strengthening the primary health care system and community health services damaged by the earthquake in Sindhupalchok District, Nepal	1,225,742
	Healthy Waste Workers in the Kathmandu Valley	41,048
<b>Medecine du Monde Total</b>		<b>1,266,790</b>
Mennonite Central Committee(MCC) Nepal	Building Back Better: Earthquake Response through Community Empowerment	853,886
	Poverty Alleviation through community Empowerment(PACE)	321,101
<b>Mennonite Central Committee(MCC) Nepal Total</b>		<b>1,174,987</b>
Mountain Child	Enhancing the Capacity of the Himalayan People	155,947
<b>Mountain Child Total</b>		<b>155,947</b>
Mission East	Nepal Earthquake Response Programme- Disaster Risk Reduction in recovery and reconstruction for most affected population in Nepal	759,497
	Children Nutrition Improvement Programme in Humla district	139,557
<b>Mission East Total</b>		<b>899,054</b>
Nepal Youth Foundation	Improving the educational, health and livelihood situation of children and youth in Nepal (2017-2022)	1,634,277
	School Building Construction : Gorkha	196,467
<b>Nepal Youth Foundation Total</b>		<b>1,830,744</b>
Netherlands Leprosy Relief	Support to leprosy control,Disabilities Management & Inclusion in Nepal	429,405
<b>Netherlands Leprosy Relief Total</b>		<b>429,405</b>
Plan Nepal	Promoting Inclusive Education (PIE) Project	466,417
	Post Earthquake Response and Recovery Project	1,277,028
<b>Plan Nepal Total</b>		<b>1,743,445</b>

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Room to Read	Improving Primary School Childrens Literacy and Gender Equality in School Education of Nepal	1,272,817
<b>Room to Read Total</b>		<b>1,272,817</b>
Rural Education and Development Nepal	Community Libraries for Community Development	244,986
<b>Rural Education and Development Nepal Total</b>		<b>244,986</b>
Save the Children	Protection of Children in Brick Kiln	52,890
	NPL Youth Empowerment Bulgari SOF:38000295	316,414
	NPL Health project 2016-18 Dailekh (Norad district) SOF:57800619	111,320
	NPL FACT Nepal Mission Buy-In SOF: 84002169 Fund Office Reference No: 84090362	276,507
	NPL ECHO Promoting and strengthening DRR and school safety through the education sector in Nepal 2017-2018 SOF:57800684	241,632
	NPL MFAT portion CLSP SCNZ - Improving Lives of children in UDAYAPUR through livelihoods & social protection SOF: 55400022	84,112
	NPL SCA Charity Tours Programme in Nawalparasi District 2014-2017 SOF: 03600405	13,971
	NPL and Newborn Health MACF Project-84004638	105,311
	NPL Text Santa Post Emergency Work Project SOF:82602547	113,232
	NPL Fertility Awareness Community Transformation (FACT) SOF: 84000800 Fund Office Reference No. 84031118	47,239
	NPL Protection SC Italy 2016 - 2018 SOF:38000357	219,497
	NPL Health 2016-2019 SOF:38000415	312,200
	NPL Norad Framework Agreement 2015-2018, SOF 57800427	1,818,676
	NPL Early Literacy and Math with Banyan Tree SOF:84002302	33,438
	EQ-LEARN: ECCD IN SINDHUPALCHOK, NEPAL SOF: 75600085	206,023
	NPL MFA frame funding 2017-2021 SOF: 24600089	79,764
	NPL WE CAN LEARN: Improving Basic Education in Rolpa SOF: 41000357	504,908
	NPL ECHO 2016 DRR CBDRM (Mission East lead consortium) SOF:57800605	214,544
	NPL Snap Innovation Pilot SOF; 84004726	13,967
	NPL 2017 Sponsorship - SC US, SC Italy, SC Korea, SC Aus SOF: 84004458	3,043,843
	NPL and Newborn Health MACF Project SOF: 84004638	82,301
	NPL Marvel Hero Acts Supporting Education SOF: 84004489	246,638
	NPL Bulgari Education SC Italy 2016-2018 SOF:99700276	415,309
	NPL SCN support to programme quality 2017 SOF: 57800724	95,318
	Nepal EQ Response DEC Appeal Phase 2b SOF:82603527	1,993,078

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Save the Children	NPL Strengthening Systems for Better Health	52,096
	NEP Coca Cola Support of Children and Families Effected by Flooding	120,911
	NPL Pooled Appeal Funding - Floods 2017 (non-match fund)	52,730
	Nepal Community Resilience Program (SABAL) SOF:84001828	2,542,836
	The Global fund MSA SOF: 84004375	4,089,376
	Nepal Sabal - BFS Funds SOF: 84004927	2,565,180
	NPL Global Fund Pharmaceutical Procurement SOF: 84004099	2,216,238
	NPL Global Fund HIV New Funding Model SOF: 84004360	3,026,658
	NPL CBM Inclusive education in post-earthquake SOF : 27600101	265,254
	NPL Global Fund TB SOF:84002810	3,211,363
	NPL 2018 Sponsorship Award - SC Australia, SC Italy, SC Korea, SC US-84005208	2,119,770
	NPL-T-SCF 2018-2020 (84005214)	245,496
	NPL-H-SCF(2018-2021) -(84005223)	291,187
	NPL-M-SCF(2018-2020)-84005224	159,710
	Nepal Sabal Mission Funds SOF: 84002747	4,986,584
<b>Save the Children Total</b>		<b>36,587,521</b>
Search for Common Ground	Supporting Enabling Environment for Development (SEED)	1,623,234
<b>Search for Common Ground Total</b>		<b>1,623,234</b>
Seva Nepal Eye Care Program	Seva Nepal Eye Care Program	319,532
<b>Seva Nepal Eye Care Program Total</b>		<b>319,532</b>
Shangrila Home VZW	Shangrila Underprivileged Children Support	122,928
<b>Shangrila Home VZW Total</b>		<b>122,928</b>
Stichting Veldwerk the Netherlands	Education and Community Development Project	213,943
<b>Stichting Veldwerk the Netherlands Total</b>		<b>213,943</b>
Stromme Foundation	Education and Empowerment of Dalits and Marginalized Youth in Nepal	219,089
	Socio-economic empowerment with dignity and sustainability (SEEDS) Nepal	723,903
<b>Stromme Foundation Total</b>		<b>942,991</b>
Sunrise Childrens Association Inc. Australia/Nepal	Project for the development of disadvantaged children and communities in Nepal	53,128
<b>Sunrise Childrens Association Inc. Australia/Nepal Total</b>		<b>53,128</b>



INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
TEVEL Nepal	Community Development Project (TEVEL) - CDP	242,117
<b>TEVEL Nepal Total</b>		<b>242,117</b>
The Israel Forum for International Humanitarian Aid	Rebuilding Nepal- IsraAID Earthquake Response	264,951
<b>The Israel Forum for International Humanitarian Aid Total</b>		<b>264,951</b>
The Lutheran World Federation	: Refugee Children's research, assistant and activity project	2,295
	Implementation of Universal Periodic Review	17,515
	15.NEP01A-Nepal Earthquake Response (LIRE from Primates)	391,306
	Flood Emergency, WASH-Shelter-Livelihood, Nepal	197,938
<b>The Lutheran World Federation Total</b>		<b>609,055</b>
The Mountain Institute	Building Resilient Livelihoods and Ecosystems in Remote Mountain Communities in Nepal (Pragatishil Pahad Project)	133,487
<b>The Mountain Institute Total</b>		<b>133,487</b>
The Nepal Trust	Community Health/ Education, Sanitation & Livelihood Development in Nepal	77,657
<b>The Nepal Trust Total</b>		<b>77,657</b>
The Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted Nepal	Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted (NABP) Nepal	540,298
<b>The Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted Nepal Total</b>		<b>540,298</b>
The Umbrella Foundation	Support for victims of Child Trafficking and children reintegrated with their families.	167,544
<b>The Umbrella Foundation Total</b>		<b>167,544</b>
United Mission to Nepal	United Mission to Nepal Project 2016 - 2020	2,531,777
<b>United Mission to Nepal Total</b>		<b>2,531,777</b>
Water Aid Nepal	Piloting Hygiene Promotion through Routine Immunisation in Nepal	13,626
	Resilient WASH Post-earthquake: rebuilding water, sanitation and hygiene for resilient communities	246,538
	Community Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Support Project	363,140
<b>Water Aid Nepal Total</b>		<b>623,304</b>
We World Onlus	Improving Quality of education creating child friendly environment in community schools	37,427
	Community Participation for Education and Child Protection (CPECP)	91,760
<b>We World Onlus Total</b>		<b>129,187</b>

INGO	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
World Education, Inc.	Tech4Ed Project	50,504
	Jiwan ko Lagi Jibiko Parjan	20,819
	Sang Sangai - Learning Together Project	410,762
<b>World Education, Inc. Total</b>		<b>482,085</b>
World Neighbors	Holistic Development Project - Nepal (HDP-N) FY 2017 - 18	153,388
<b>World Neighbors Total</b>		<b>153,388</b>
World Vision International	INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - II	8,074,184
	Nepal Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Project	7,259,643
<b>World Vision International Total</b>		<b>15,333,827</b>
Zoological Society of London Nepal Office	Supporting trans-boundary tiger recovery in India and Nepal	1,201,492
	United for Wildlife technology testing sites- Parsa	192,857
	Strengthening tiger conservation initiatives in Parsa Wildlife Reserve, Nepal: Monitoring tigers and its prey in Parsa Wildlife Reserve to inform adaptive conservation interventions	65,687
	Anti-Poaching Task Force in Chitwan National Park	23,401
	Building a tiger stronghold in Parsa Wildlife Reserve and its buffer zone	20,891
	Strengthening Community Anti-poaching and Ecotourism in the Western Terai Complex	1,984
	Community conservation of Chitwan National Park's freshwater ecosystems and Gharials	1,743
	Regina-Pangolin	11,219
<b>Zoological Society of London Nepal Office Total</b>		<b>1,519,273</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>110,261,504</b>

# ANNEX 10

## Sector-wise Disbursement by INGOs: FY 2017/18

Primary Sector	No. of projects	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Health	55	27,661,708
Education	49	23,759,280
Livelihood	30	17,177,004
Women, Children & Social Welfare	21	12,304,596
Earthquake Reconstruction	5	4,808,459
Agriculture	18	4,191,392
Peace And Reconstruction	5	4,029,689
Drinking Water	13	4,007,719
Others - Social	8	3,863,404
Environment, Science & Technology	6	2,535,678
Housing	7	1,959,872
General Administration	3	1,483,944
Policy And Strategic	2	886,453
Local Development	8	449,268
Labour	2	311,777
Miscellaneous	4	308,088
Forest	7	160,348
Youth, Sports & Culture	2	134,652
Communications	1	104,229
Economic Reform	1	54,334
Urban Development	1	54,078
Renewable Energy	1	15,531
<b>Total</b>		<b>110,261,504</b>

# ANNEX 11

## District-wise Disbursement by INGOs:FY 2017/18

District	No. of Projects	Actual Disbursement (US\$)
Acham	11	1,526,951
Arghakhanchi	6	124,413
Baglung	6	170,406
Baitadi	7	260,104
Bajhang	10	652,643
Bajura	12	941,252
Banke	16	876,737
Bara	15	421,244
Bardiya	18	1,460,949
Bhaktapur	14	408,853
Bhojpur	11	291,640
Chitwan	22	515,012
Dadeldhura	10	368,761
Dailekh	9	301,902
Dang Deukhuri	12	252,256
Darchula	9	587,020
Dhading	27	3,923,875
Dhankuta	13	328,059
Dhanusa	15	359,845
Dholkha	17	2,936,413
Dolpa	7	174,239

District	No. of Projects	Actual Disbursement (US\$)
Doti	15	2,958,584
Gorkha	17	5,569,559
Gulmi	4	91,922
Humla	11	1,377,952
Ilam	12	294,165
Jajarkot	8	177,646
Jhapa	14	308,541
Jumla	9	1,002,219
Kailali	17	3,110,872
Kalikot	8	335,723
Kanchanpur	11	325,497
Kapilvastu	11	789,734
Kaski	12	722,635
Kathmandu	33	3,434,467
Kavrepalanchok	24	1,275,918
Khotang	13	872,728
Lalitpur	24	3,578,678
Lamjung	11	1,878,516
Mahottari	17	443,482
Makwanpur	13	455,488
Manang	3	82,336
Morang	17	1,170,847
Mugu	10	1,148,847
Mustang	4	82,867
Myagdi	5	382,032
Nawalparasi (Province No. 4)	7	417,302
Nawalparasi (Province No. 5)	6	417,302
Nuwakot	22	2,022,965
Okhaldhunga	15	1,241,789
Palpa	10	426,070
Panchthar	11	291,640

District	No. of Projects	Actual Disbursement (US\$)
Parbat	7	605,063
Parsa	17	550,262
Pyuthan	10	223,161
Ramechhap	16	1,816,827
Rasuwa	14	561,256
Rautahat	17	385,862
Rolpa	8	679,147
Rukum (Province No. 5)	4	201,050
Rukum (Province No. 6)	4	201,050
Rupandehi	14	2,059,600
Salyan	10	615,373
Sankhuwasabha	16	596,951
Saptari	13	335,856
Sarlahi	16	384,589
Sindhuli	18	1,790,211
Sindhupalchok	34	9,027,901
Siraha	13	462,010
Solukhumbu	13	1,039,207
Sunsari	14	1,043,646
Surkhet	10	231,972
Syangja	3	82,336
Tanahu	9	234,667
Taplejung	14	1,046,162
Terhathum	13	582,929
Udayapur	15	1,151,853

## Projects Implemented by INGOs through the Support of Resident DPs: FY 2017/18

# ANNEX 12

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Action Aid International Nepal	Empowerment and Democracy – Maintaining the Role of NSAs in Local Governance and Accountability	EU		27,045
<b>Action Aid International Nepal Total</b>				<b>27,045</b>
Action Contre La Faim	Earthquake Emergency Response- Nutrition	UNICEF	Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dholkha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok	458,777
	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal – Building Back Better	DFID		1,361,355
<b>Action Contre La Faim Total</b>				<b>1,820,133</b>
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	PRAGATI – “Promoting Resilient And sustainable urban Growth by Augmenting DRR capacity of Local Authorities Through active private sector Involvement”	EU	Bhaktapur, Kathmandu	166,152
	Initiative for Agriculture Productivity and commercialization	EU		72,363
<b>Adventist Development and Relief Agency Total</b>				<b>238,515</b>
AMDA- Minds Nepal	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 2 – Food assistance to refugees	WFP		94,483
<b>AMDA- Minds Nepal Total</b>				<b>94,483</b>

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
BBC Media Action	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 1 - School Meal Programme	WFP		332,254
	Sajha Sawal ("Common Questions") – Towards Federalism (single phase)	SDC		242,536
<b>BBC Media Action Total</b>				<b>574,790</b>
CARE Nepal	Suaahara II	USAID		1,065,130
	Integrated Platform for Gender Based Violence Prevention and Response in Nepal	WBTF		136,877
	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	DFID		3,695,107
<b>CARE Nepal Total</b>				<b>4,897,114</b>
Chemonics International	Global Health Supply Chain - Procurement and Supplies Management (GHSC- PSM)	USAID		5,518,280
<b>Chemonics International Total</b>				<b>5,518,280</b>
CIMMYT	Nepal Seed And Fertilizer Project (NSAF)	USAID	26 Districts	4,200,000
<b>CIMMYT Total</b>				<b>4,200,000</b>
Deloitte Consulting LLP	USAID's Nepal Hydropower Development Project	USAID		2,575,000
<b>Deloitte Consulting LLP Total</b>				<b>2,575,000</b>
Environment and Public Health Organization	Suaahara II	USAID		1,065,130
<b>Environment and Public Health Organization Total</b>				<b>1,065,130</b>
Equal Access International	Sajhedari	USAID	Banke, Bardiya, Dang Deukhuri, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Surkhet	21,663
<b>Equal Access International Total</b>				<b>21,663</b>
Family Health International	Civil Society: Mutual Accountability Project (CS:MAP)	USAID	Bhaktapur, Dailekh, Doti	2,500,000
	Suaahara II	USAID		1,597,695
<b>Family Health International Total</b>				<b>4,097,695</b>
Good Neighbors International Nepal	EU Support to the Competitiveness of Quality Coffee in Nepal	EU		205,470
	Country Programme 200319	WFP		6,384,882
	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 4 - Resilience building	WFP		350,852
<b>Good Neighbors International Nepal Total</b>				<b>6,941,203</b>



Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Gruppe zur Förderung der Angepassten Technologie	Sustainable and Efficient Industrial Development (SEID)	EU		253,783
<b>Gruppe zur Förderung der Angepassten Technologie Total</b>				<b>253,783</b>
Handicap International	Strengthening the Rehabilitation in District Environment (STRIDE)	USAID	Banke, Bardiya, Bhaktapur, Dang Deukhuri, Kanchanpur, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Morang, Sarlahi, Sindhuli, Sunsari, Surkhet	420,000
<b>Handicap International Total</b>				<b>420,000</b>
Helen Keller International	Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Action Plan	UNICEF	Dhanusa, Kapilvastu, Mahottari, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rautahat, Sarlahi	501,550
	Suaahara II	USAID		5,858,215
	Nutrition and Hygiene Promotion	UNICEF	Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Banke, Bardiya, Dadeldhura, Dang Deukhuri, Dhanusa, Dolpa, Doti, Humla, Jajarkot, Jhapa, Jumla, Kailali, Kalikot, Kanchanpur, Kapilvastu, Khotang, Mahottari, Morang, Mugu, Nawalparasi, Okhaldhunga, Parsa, Rautahat, Rukum, Sankhuwasabha, Saptari, Sarlahi, Sunsari	200,483
<b>Helen Keller International Total</b>				<b>6,560,247</b>
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal	Active Citizens for Accountable Local Governments	EU		90,692
	Employment Fund Phase II	SDC		1,285,718
	Emergency Rehabilitation of Flood damaged trial bridges	SDC		45,734
<b>HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Nepal Total</b>				<b>1,422,144</b>

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
HELVETAS Switzerland	Employment Fund Phase I	SDC	Achham, Dailekh, Dholkha, Jajarkot, Kailali, Kalikot, Khotang, Lamjung, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Salyan, Syangja	
<b>HELVETAS Switzerland Total</b>				
International Center for Integrated Mountain Development	Support to ICIMOD for 2013-17	Norway		2,078,736
	REDD+: REDDplus Himalayas	GDC (GIZ)	Chitwan, Dholkha, Gorkha	1,150,489
	KSL: Conservation of Biodiversity in Kailash Region	GDC (GIZ)		394,046
	ICIMOD: Policy Dialogue	GDC (GIZ)	Baitadi, Bajhang, Darchula, Humla	106,325
	ICIMOD : International Center for Integrated Mountain Development	GDC (GIZ)		750,004
<b>International Center for Integrated Mountain Development Total</b>				<b>4,479,600</b>
International Commission of Jurists	Governance Facility Programme Phase I	SDC		1,553,175
<b>International Commission of Jurists Total</b>				<b>1,553,175</b>
Marie stopes Nepal	Sustainable Networks (SIFPO II) - MSI	USAID	Chitwan, Darchula, Dhading, Kaski, Myagdi, Parbat, Rautahat, Rupandehi, Sankhuwasabha, Siraha, Syangja	723,988
<b>Marie stopes Nepal Total</b>				<b>723,988</b>
MercyCorps	Promoting Agriculture, Health and Alternative Livelihoods (PAHAL)	USAID	Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti, Jajarkot, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Surkhet	8,476,457
<b>MercyCorps Total</b>				<b>8,476,457</b>
National Democratic Institute and International Foundation for Electoral System	Strengthening Political Parties Electoral and Legislative Processes(SPPELP)	USAID		(397,004)

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
<b>National Democratic Institute and International Foundation for Electoral System Total</b>				<b>(397,004)</b>
Nepal CRS Co.	Ghar Ghar Maa Swasthya (GGMS/CRS)	USAID		2,233,774
<b>Nepal CRS Co. Total</b>				<b>2,233,774</b>
OXFAM	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	DFID		6,028,859
<b>OXFAM Total</b>				<b>6,028,859</b>
People in Need	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	DFID		3,111,669
<b>People in Need Total</b>				<b>3,111,669</b>
Plan Nepal	Earthquake Emergency Response- Nutrition	UNICEF	Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dholkha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok	458,777
<b>Plan Nepal Total</b>				<b>458,777</b>
Practical Action	PRISM - Poverty Reduction of Informal workers in Solid waste Management sector (CTR - 236672)	EU	Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, Lalitpur	8,407
<b>Practical Action Total</b>				<b>8,407</b>
Practical Action Nepal	POSAN FS- Promotion of sustainable Agriculture for nutrition and food security (CTR 320495)	EU		81,478
<b>Practical Action Nepal Total</b>				<b>81,478</b>
Save the Children	Earthquake Emergency Response- Nutrition	UNICEF	Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dholkha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok	497,009

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
	PRRO 200875 - Restoring Food & Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas	WFP		5,229,832
	Sustainable Action for Resilience and Food Security (SABAL)	USAID	Khotang, Makwanpur, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Udayapur	4,000,000
	Nepal Round 10 Proposal to Contribute to the Achievement of MDGs, 4,5,6 / Save the Children	GFATM		6,309,618
	Disaster Recovery for Flood Affected Children and their Families in Banke and Sarlahi Districts, Nepal	EU		7,548,800
	NPL Address and Respond to Gender-based Violence in Laos and Nepal	USAID		70,141
<b>Save the Children Total</b>				<b>23,655,400</b>
SEBAC	Safa Pani - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Recovery Activity (WRA)	USAID	Dholkha, Sindhupalchok	1,132,188
<b>SEBAC Total</b>				<b>1,132,188</b>
The Asia Foundation	Conflict Mitigation through Community Mediation	USAID	Dhanusa, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Siraha	(34,344)
	Subnational Governance Program for Nepal	Australia		2,755,205
<b>The Asia Foundation Total</b>				<b>2,720,861</b>
The Lutheran World Federation	PRRO 200787 - Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation Nepal	WFP		350,340
	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 2 - Food assistance to refugees	WFP		62,988
	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 4 - Resilience building	WFP		350,852
<b>The Lutheran World Federation Total</b>				<b>764,180</b>

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
United Mission to Nepal	Earthquake Emergency Response- Nutrition	UNICEF	Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dholkha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok	458,777
<b>United Mission to Nepal Total</b>				<b>458,777</b>
INGOs	Earthquake Emergency Response- Nutrition	UNICEF	Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dholkha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok	497,009
	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		63,503
	Support to Development Partner cooperation, harmonisation and alignment under the School Sector Development Plan (CTR 375359)	EU		64,007
	Earthquake Emergency Response - Education	UNICEF	Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dholkha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok	2,292,540
	Behavioral/social change for protection	UNICEF		157,476

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
	Child Protection Earthquake Response	UNICEF	Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dholkha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok	161,977
	National Adolescent Plan and Policies	UNICEF		109,496
	Adolescent Lifeskills and entrepreneurship	UNICEF	Achham, Bajura, Dhanusa, Humla, Kathmandu, Mugu, Saptari	101,214
	Social Change Among Staff, Leaders and Media	UNICEF	Achham, Bajura, Dhanusa, Humla, Kathmandu, Mugu, Saptari	80,106
	Nutrition Multi-Sectoral Action Plan	UNICEF	Dhanusa, Kapilvastu, Mahottari, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rautahat, Sarlahi	501,550
	Sustainable Networks (SIFPO II International Planned Parenthood Federation)	USAID	Banke, Bara, Bhojpur, Dang Deukhuri, Jhapa, Kanchanpur, Kathmandu, Panchthar, Rasuwa, Sarlahi, Surkhet	1,677,384
	Enhancing preparedness for emergency response through stronger national systems in Nepal with particular focus on Far-western and Mid-western Regions (ECHO - 91026)	EU		712,080
	Strengthening emergency response capacity of critical hub hospital networks in the Mid and Far- Western Development Regions of Nepal through enhanced hospital safety and their linkages with pre-hospital and post-hospital care services and the community	EU		949,440

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
	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		194,766
	Support for coordination and implementation of the Anti-Corruption Road Map in Nepal (CTR 377751)	EU		61,561
	Water, Energy, Agriculture: Village Livelihood Enhancement in the mid-west and far-west (WAVE)	EU		7,076,241
	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		119,900
	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		231,240
	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)	EU		1,108,163
	Support to Institutionalizing the Nepal Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System NeKSAP (CTR 283276)	EU		30,955
	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		232,768
	Promoting Human Rights of Detainees and Prisoners in Nepal (CTR 371706)	EU		127,678

Implementing Agency	Project Title	Donor Agency	District	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
	BICAS: Building Inclusive and Sustainable Growth Capacity of CSOs in Agriculture and Forest Sectors (CTR 370970)	EU		335,330
	Australian Aid –NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP)	Australia		5,264,677
	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 1 - School Meal Programme	WFP		332,254
	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 4 - Resilience building	WFP		350,852
	USAID/Nepal Monitoring Evaluation and Learning - MEL	USAID		3,562,767
	Promoting and strengthening DRR and school safety throughout the education sector in Nepal (ECHO - 91019)	EU		712,080
	Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio Phase 2	Australia		1,024,630
	Nepal Flood Response - Humanitarian Assistance	Australia		758,985
<b>INGOs Total</b>				<b>28,892,628</b>
World Education, Inc.	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 1 - School Meal Programme	WFP		664,509
<b>World Education, Inc. Total</b>				<b>664,509</b>
World Wildlife Fund, Inc., Nepal Program	Hariyo Ban Program II	USAID		8,557,346
<b>World Wildlife Fund, Inc., Nepal Program Total</b>				<b>8,557,346</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>134,332,295</b>



## Earthquake-related Disbursement by DPs: FY 2017/18

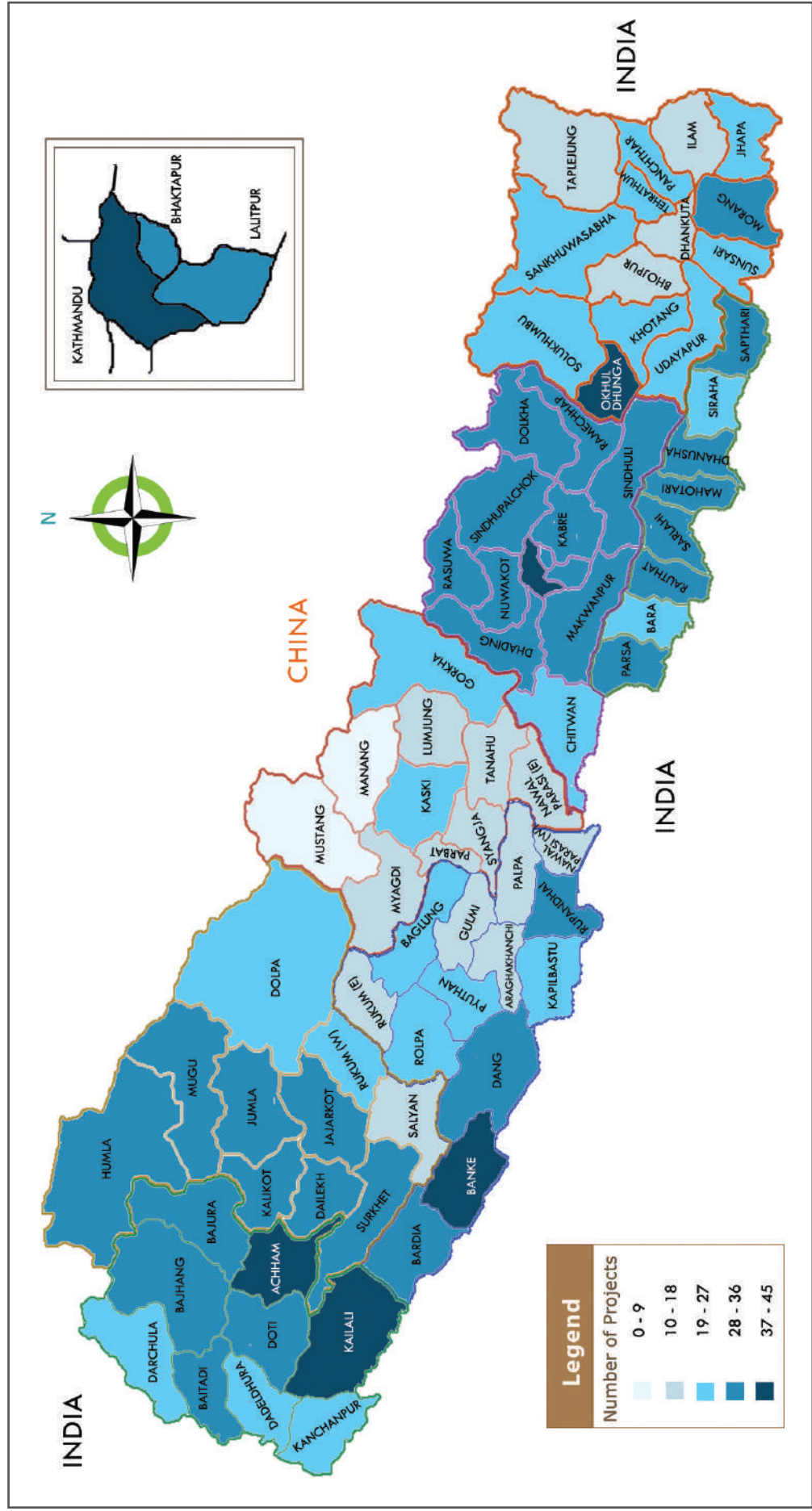
# ANNEX 13

Donor Group	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Asian Development Bank	Earthquake Emergency Assistance Project	55,212,893
	Support for project implementation of the Nepal Earthquake Rehabilitation	883,212
<b>Asian Development Bank Total</b>		<b>56,096,105</b>
Japan	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Infrastructures Grant)	13,708,380
	Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects (TPIS-ERP)	3,013,943
	Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (Technical Cooperation)	120,016
	Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP)	11,360,328
	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project of JICA (EHRP)	61,399,152
<b>Japan Total</b>		<b>89,601,820</b>
China	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	3,810,139
	Post-Disaster Reconstruction Aid Project Plan	5,839,450
<b>China Total</b>		<b>9,649,589</b>
European Union	PRAGATI – “Promoting Resilient And sustainable urban Growth by Augmenting DRR capacity of Local Authorities Through active private sector Involvement”	474,720
	Nepal - EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction -NEARR-	47,478,332
	Resilient reconstruction through building back better focused on the most vulnerable communities severely	923,040
	PRAYAAS-II: Building resilience of the most at risk households and communities through transformative, innovative, inclusion of diversity and process of equity across the earthquake affected areas	923,040
<b>European Union Total</b>		<b>49,799,132</b>

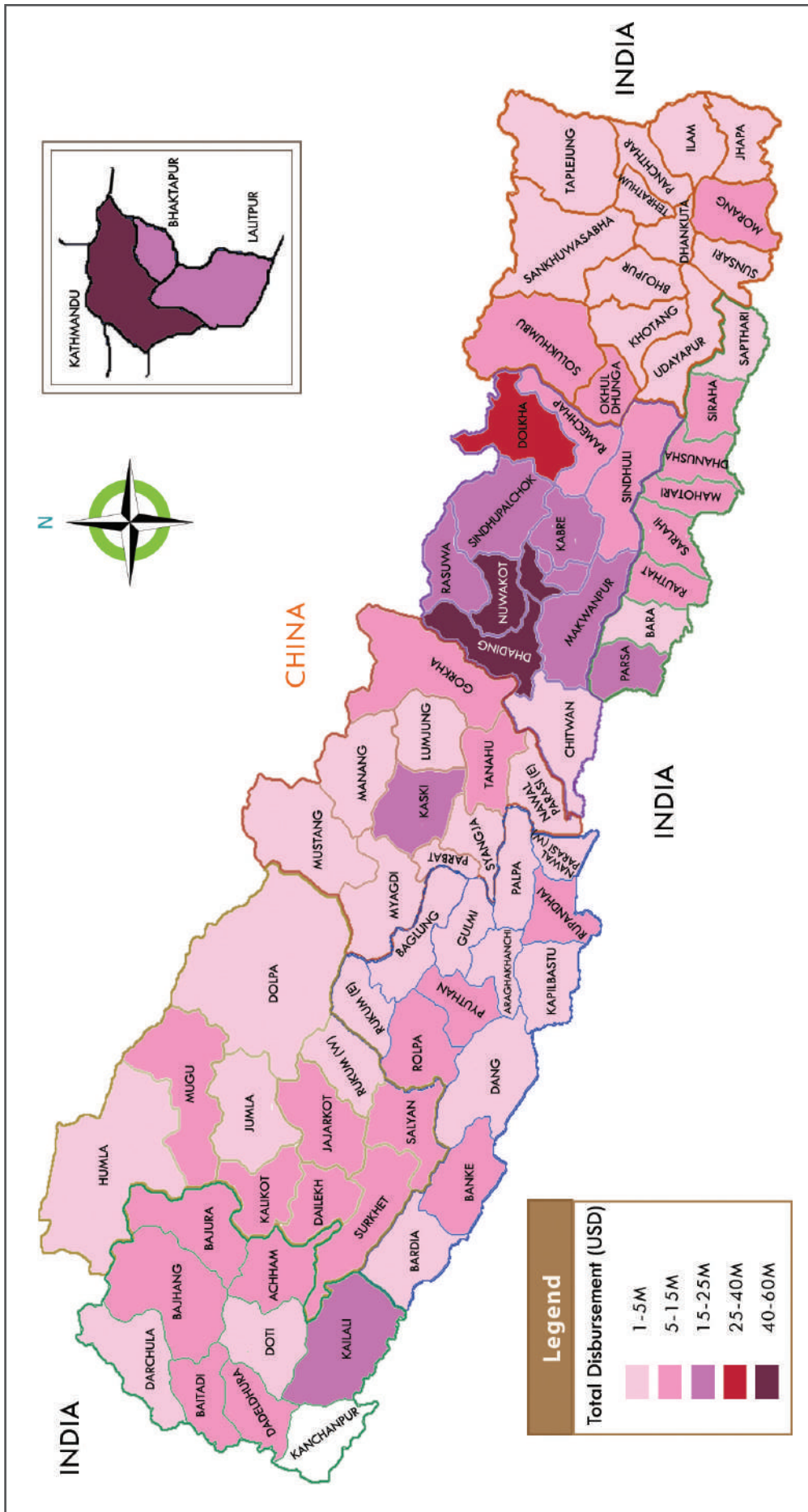
Donor Group	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
Finland	Support to UN Women Nepal Country Office Annual Work Plan 2017 (Outcome area 2, 4 and 5): Advancing Resilience and Empowerment	10,000
<b>Finland Total</b>		<b>10,000</b>
Germany	Reconstruction and upgrading of electricity supply in EQ districts	61,195
	RPN: Recovery Programme Nepal	3,253,983
	Reconstruction and improvement of electricity in Earthquake affected districts	61,195
	FC Recovery Programme - Health Sector	490,308
	FC Recovery Program- Infrastructure Component: Bhaktapur Municipality	
<b>Germany Total</b>		<b>3,866,682</b>
India	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)	2,199,825
<b>India Total</b>		<b>2,199,825</b>
Korea	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	819,412
	Post- Disaster Health Service Recovery Program in Nuwakot District	2,593,000
<b>Korea Total</b>		<b>3,412,412</b>
United Kingdom	Post Earthquake Reconstruction Programme in Nepal - Building Back Better	19,447,933
<b>United Kingdom Total</b>		<b>19,447,933</b>
USAID	Baliyo Ghar (Housing Reconstruction Technical Assistance Program)	4,000,000
	Integrated Watershed Management Activity (IWMA)	150,000
	Nepal Community Reconstruction Program Indefinite Delivery, Indefinite Quantity (NCRP IDIQ)	40,000
	Building Resilience to Landslides through Support for Community-Based Rehabilitation and Mitigation Actions and the Establishment of Early Warning Systems in Nepal	159,572
<b>USAID Total</b>		<b>4,349,572</b>
Switzerland	Employment Fund Phase II	1,285,718
	Nepal Earthquake Reconstruction- Multi Donor Trust Fund	1,528,804
	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project	790,613
<b>Switzerland Total</b>		<b>3,605,135</b>
Norway	Reconstruction of Schools Damaged by Earthquake in Northern Dolakha	363,321
<b>Norway Total</b>		<b>363,321</b>
United Nations	IR 5.5: Earthquake Emergency Response- Nutrition	3,823,144
	Recovery and rehabilitation of cultural heritage in the Hanumandhoka (Kathmandu) Durbar Square	88,540

Donor Group	Project Title	Actual Disbursements (US\$)
	Recovery and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in the Kathmandu	
	Support national capacity building and improving monitoring system for effective implementation of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, in particular, to help recover Nepals cultural heritage damaged by 2015 earthquakes	23,928
	8240213111KAT (CLT) Supporting national efforts for strengthening institutional capacities in inventorying and safeguarding intangible cultural heritage of Nepal	22,189
	8240113043KAT (CLT) Contribution from Oriental Cultural Heritage Site Protection Alliance for the project	1,941
	8240113043KAT (CLT) Support the restoration of the two damaged temples, namely the Jagannath Temple and Gopinath Temple at the Hanumandhoka Durbar Square of the Kathmandu Valley	15,448
	Malala Project II - Improving the quality and relevance of education in a post-earthquake situation for adolescent girls and young women in Nepal	67,326
	Recovery and Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in the Kathmandu	52,108
	IR 5.11 Earthquake Response Field Operations	26,523
	IR 5.1: Earthquake Emergency Response - Education	7,641,800
	IR 5.4: Child Protection Earthquake Response	809,887
	5.9 Communication Earthquake Emergency	97,398
	IR 5.7 C4D Earthquake Emergency	3,330,208
	Building Back Better for Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in Nepal after Earthquake 2015	358,082
	Capacity Strengthening of NRA for Resilient Reconstruction	35,591
	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	97,491
	PRRO 200875 - Restoring Food & Nutrition Security and Building Resilient Livelihoods in Earthquake Affected Areas	5,229,832
	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 4 - Resilience building	2,339,012
	Nepal T-ICSP Activity 6 - Emergency Response	77,127
	Landslide prevention and stabilization of slopes in the most earthquake affected districts of Nepal	153,773
<b>United Nations Total</b>		<b>24,291,348</b>
World Bank Group	Rural water supply and sanitation improvement project (RWSSIP)	16,582,553
	Poverty Alleviation Fund II	10,005,096
	Nepal Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (MDTF)	10,000,000
	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project - IDA	73,424,076
<b>World Bank Group Total</b>		<b>110,011,725</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>376,704,598</b>

# Number of Projects by Districts

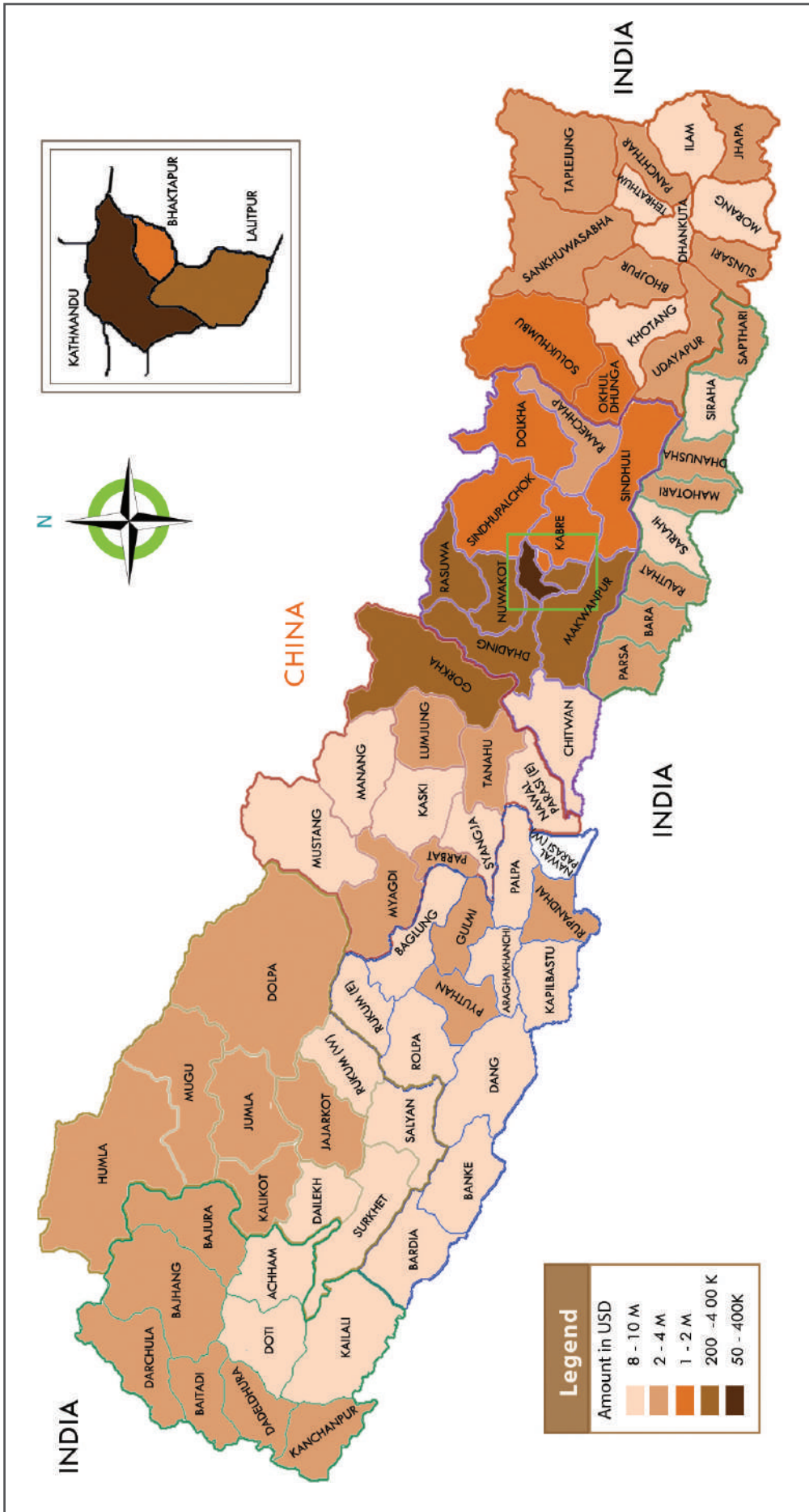


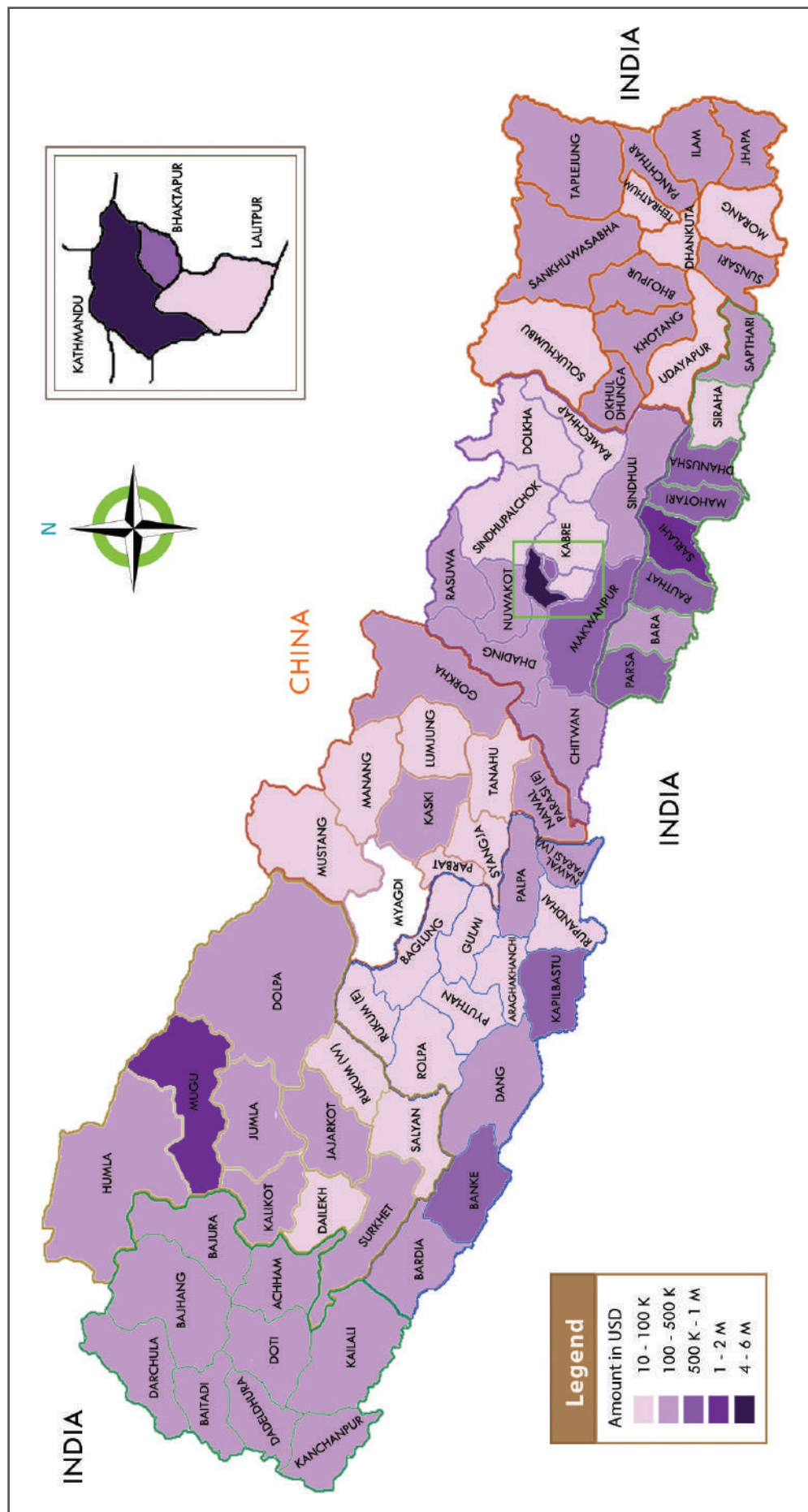
# Total Disbursement by Districts





# Education Sector Disbursement by Districts

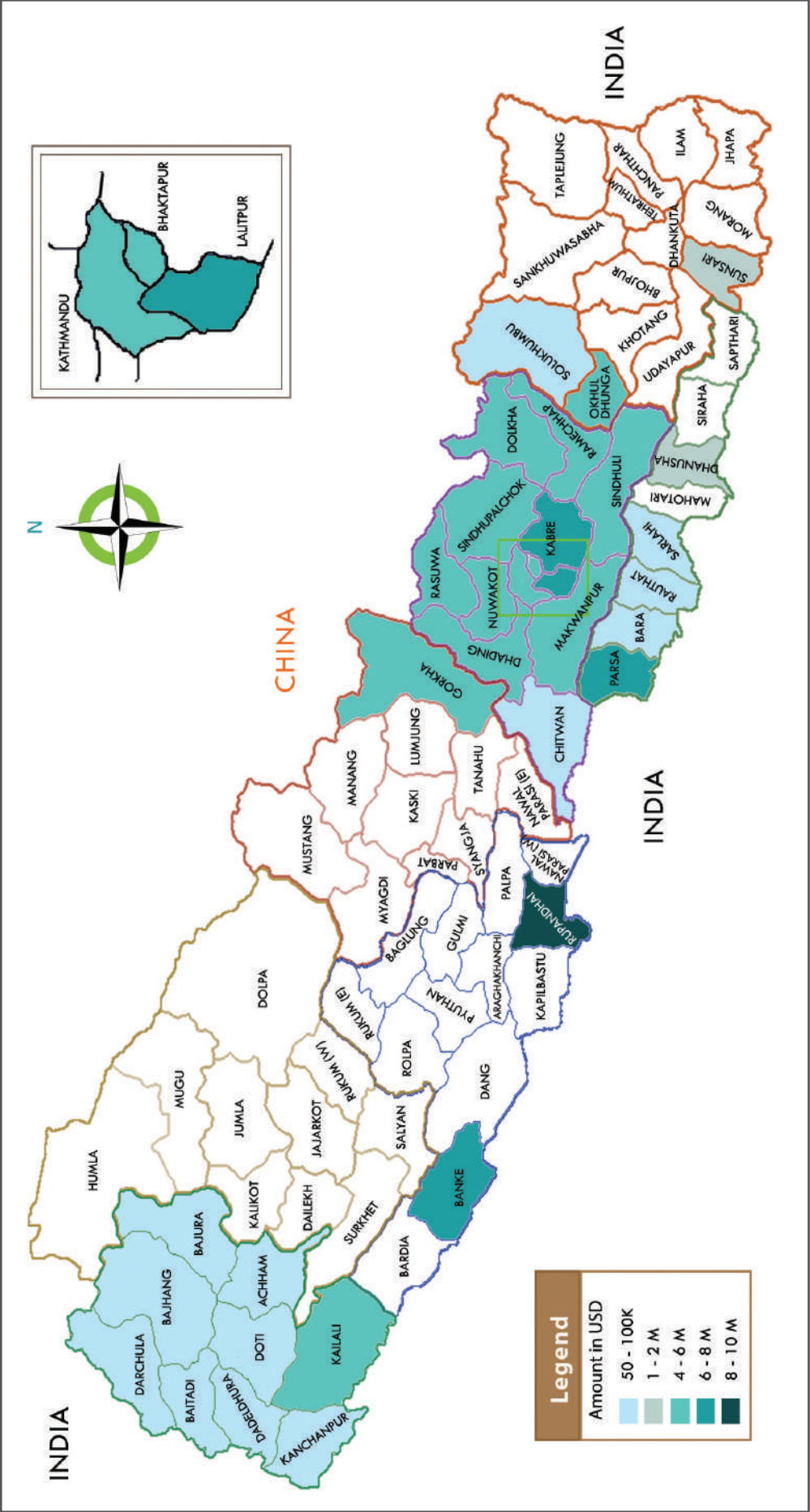




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Urban Development Sector Disbursement by Districts

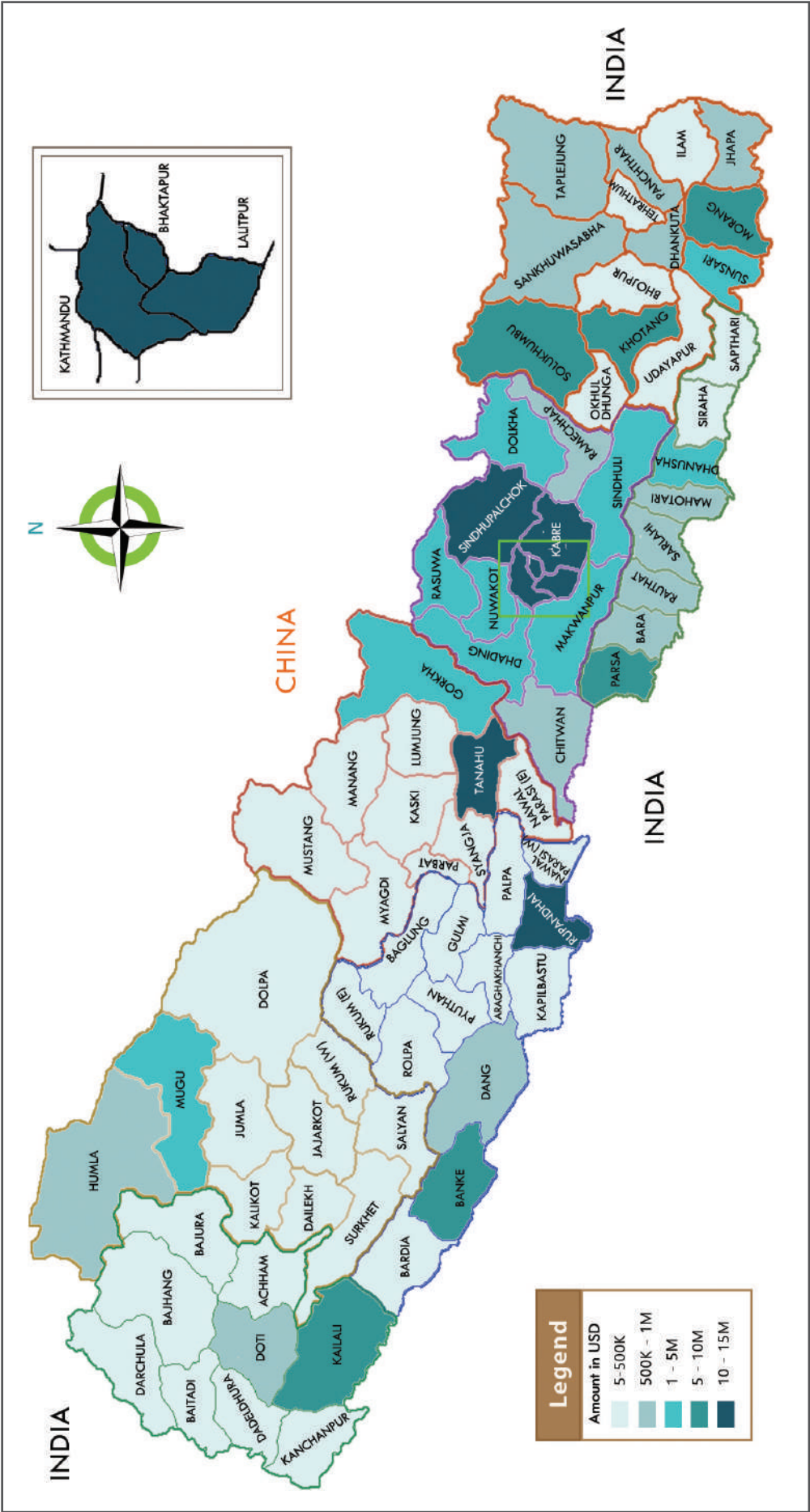


**Legend**

Amount in USD

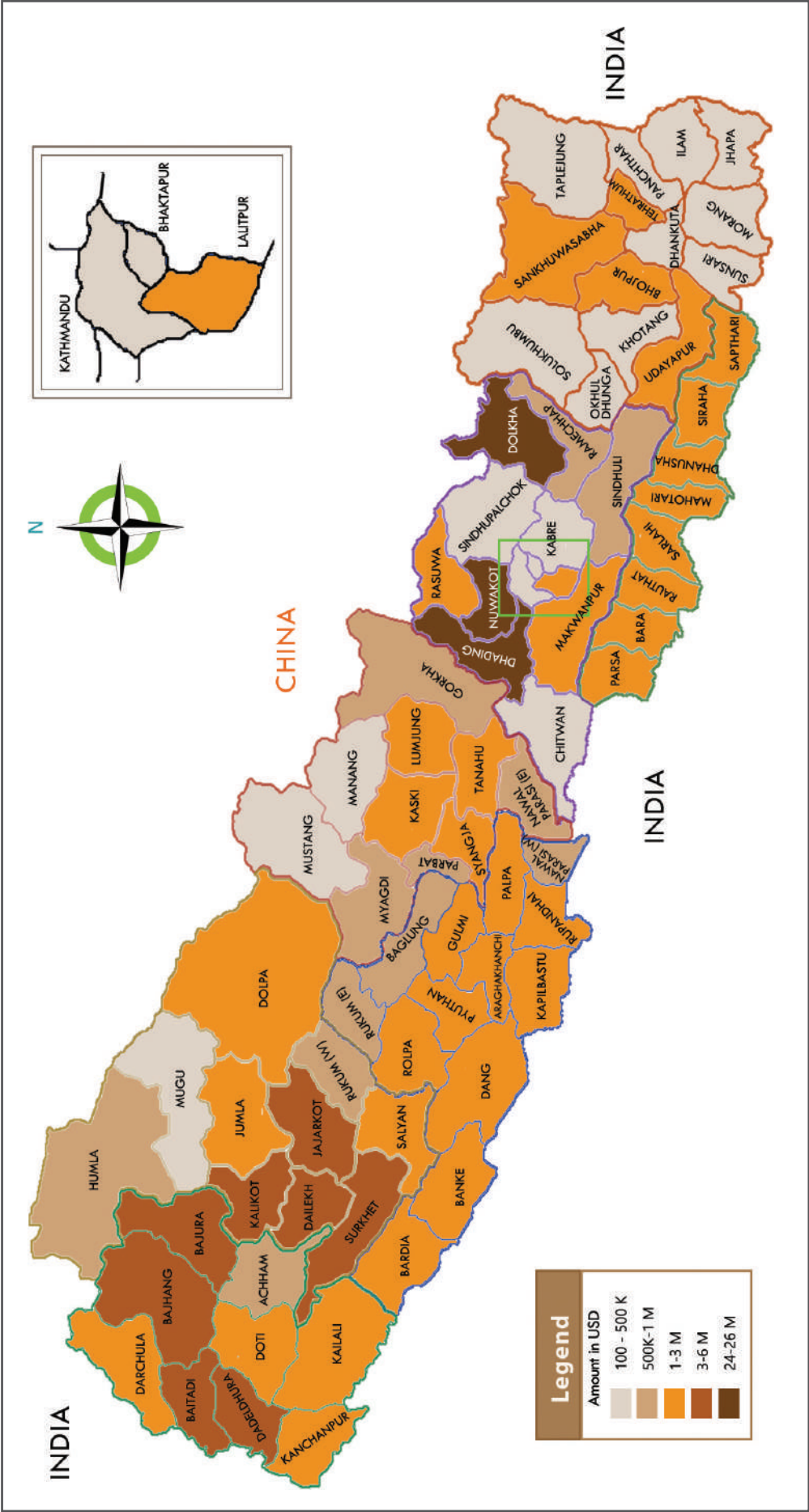
- 1 - 70 K
- 70 - 140 K
- 140 - 210 K
- 210 - 280 K
- 280 - 350 K

ADB Disbursement by Districts





World Bank Disbursement by Districts





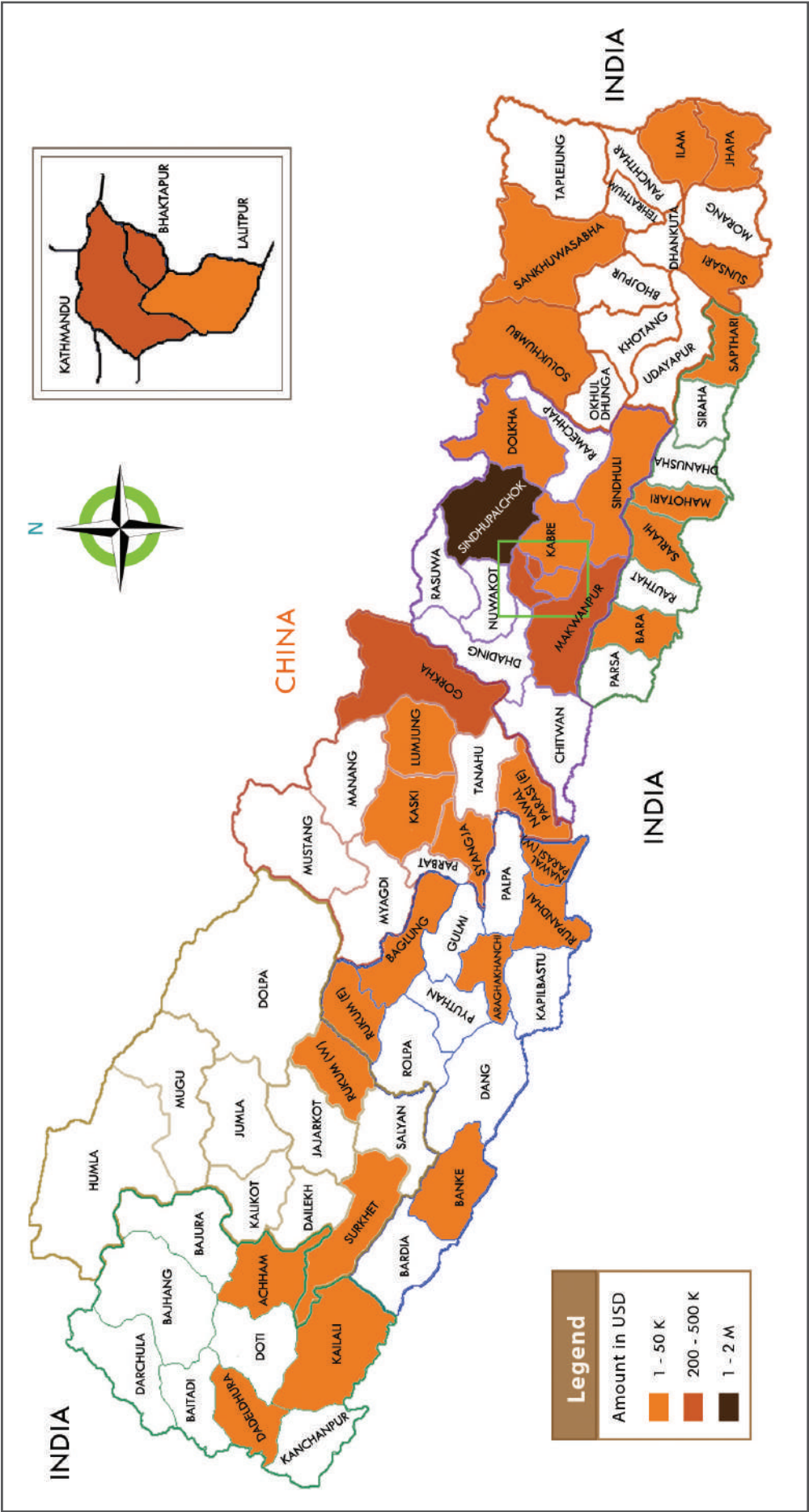
**Legend**

Amount in USD

- 1 - 200 K
- 200 - 400 K
- 400 - 800 K
- 800K - 1.6 M
- 1.6 - 2 M



EU Disbursement by Districts



**Legend**

Amount in USD

- 1 - 500 K
- 500K - 1 M
- 1 - 2.5 M
- 2.5 - 5 M
- 7.5 - 10 M



## Number of INGOs' Disbursement by Districts

