

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2011-2012



Government of Nepal

Ministry Of Finance

International Economic Cooperation
Coordination Division

Singhdurbar, Kathmandu

March 2013

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Government of Nepal

Shanker Prasad Koirala
Finance Minister



FOREWORD

I am pleased to introduce the second Development Cooperation Report produced by the Ministry of Finance. In recent years, aid information has been widely sought by a broad range of stakeholders, including journalists, students, researchers, line ministries, development partners and the general public. We have created an expanded Report for Fiscal Year 2011-2012 to narrow down information gaps between the government, its development partners, and interested users.

For the past year, we have been strengthening our capacity and improving the availability and public accessibility of information on development cooperation. Without access to transparent information, it is difficult to say how much aid is being given, who is giving the aid, where it is going, and for what purpose. Answering these simple questions about aid allocation is the first step toward evaluating the impact of aid and improving its use. This Report makes an effort to combine useful aid information with comparison, visualization, and analysis, giving users a broad picture of the development assistance in Nepal. Since the Report provides aid information down to the district level, we hope that a wide range of stakeholders including policymakers, private sector, concerned citizens, academics and development partners can use the Report to understand and analyse the role of aid in achieving the broader development objectives of the country.

The present DCR confirms the Government's commitment to improving the quality of aid information in Nepal. We realize that high quality and reliable aid information is an important instrument for effective decision making, transparency and mutual accountability. I would like to thank all of our development partners for providing aid information through AMP. I further request all our development partners to continue to provide aid information in a timely manner to help us realize our ambitious development goals.

I also wish to commend the professional competency of the IECCD team, which has put forth a remarkable amount of effort to shape this Report. I specifically congratulate the IECCD team, led by **Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini**, Joint Secretary, for producing such a valuable document. I also offer special thanks to Denmark, DFID and UNDP for their generous support which makes the Aid Management Platform an effective joint mechanism for better managing foreign aid in Nepal.

Finally, I strongly urge all line ministries and development partners to use AMP information and visualization tools to strengthen coordination and collaboration within sectors and among donors. Let us continue to work together toward our common goal of effective aid and successful development in Nepal.

Shanker Prasad Koirala



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM FINANCE SECRETARY

The Development Cooperation Report, 2011-12 represents the concerted efforts of the Ministry of Finance to enhance aid transparency and aid effectiveness in the country. This Report provides a broad overview of the nature and distribution of international development cooperation provided to Nepal. We have attempted to present the most salient and usable information from AMP in this Report to promote broader use of aid management information.

I hope this Report will be used particularly by the government and by development partners to facilitate coordination, reduce duplication of efforts, and work against the sector fragmentation that has reduced development effectiveness in Nepal. At the same time, information contained in this Report will be valuable for students, academia, the private sector, media, project beneficiaries and all who are interested in aid effectiveness in Nepal.

I would like to thank Joint Secretary **Mr. Madhu Kumar Marasini** for coordinating this work and producing such a wonderful Report. My appreciation also goes to all Under Secretaries and Section Officers of IECCD, who have been engaged in the important task of maintaining and customizing AMP by collecting project information and updating and validating aid information on a regular basis.

I would like to express my special thanks to **Mr. Tilakman Singh Bhandari**, who is facilitating Capacity Development for Aid Coordination and Management Project under this Ministry, for drafting this Report. My thanks also go to technical team comprising of **Mr. Thakur Prasad Gairhe**, Computer Officer and **Mr. Bishesh Pradhan**, Computer Engineer for providing technical support including data verification. Similarly, I would also like to thank **Mr. Purushottam Pradhan** for coordinating as the AMP Focal Person on behalf of IECCD.

Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to all development partners, and in particular their respective AMP focal points, for their real contributions to greater aid transparency in Nepal. I am confident that the continued support from development partners will result in even greater contributions to aid effectiveness and transparency in the years to come.

Shanta Raj Subedi
Finance Secretary



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NOTE FROM THE CHIEF OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION COORDINATION DIVISION

Nepal played an important role in the 2005 Paris High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and the Government has made a focused effort to align itself with the Paris Declaration Principles ever since. Nepal's Aid Management Platform (AMP) has been a critical part of these efforts since 2010. AMP serves as a country-based system that helps all development partners to align with government priorities and make their information transparent. The system also helps development partners and the government to better adhere to the Paris Principles and Busan Outcomes. All development partners and government ministries have full access to the AMP. In addition, a number of INGOs have started contributing data.

This Development Cooperation Report is principally based on aid information recorded in the Aid Management Platform (AMP) as reported directly by development partners.

As far as possible, we have attempted to provide district-level information in the Report; however, such information are not yet fully reported which is why it may take some time to achieve optimal data quality and completeness at the district level. Nevertheless, we believe that this Report provides ample information about external assistance for those interested in aid to more easily analyze its contributions toward overall development in Nepal. Furthermore, we believe that the ongoing work to geocode all of the activities of Nepal's development partners in the AMP, a process made possible through funding from USAID and AusAid, will provide increased transparency and information availability at the district and VDC levels.

I would like to thank all development partners who continue to provide aid information to the AMP system. This Report and the additional aid analyses and reporting conducted within the Ministry of Finance would have been impossible without their continued contributions and support. We strongly request our development partners to utilize this information in policy-making and in helping to reduce the fragmentation of development assistance in Nepal and contribute for aid effectiveness.

My special thanks are also due to **Mr. Tilakman Singh Bhandari** for his excellent analytical work done in the Report.

Finally, I express sincere appreciation for all my colleagues in the IECCD of the Ministry of Finance for their hard work in bringing this Report to a strong and useful conclusion.

Madhu Kumar Marasini
Joint Secretary

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMP	Aid Management Platform
AusAid	Australian Government Overseas Aid Program
BMIS	Budget Management Information System
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DPs	Development Partners
DFID	Department for International Development
EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
EU	European Union
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDA	International Development Association
IECCD	International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
JFA	Joint Financing Arrangement
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau
KFAED	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
LDM	Local Donors Meeting
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NDF	Nordic Development Fund
NLSS	Nepal Living Standards Survey
NPPR	Nepal Portfolio Performance Review
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PBA	Program Based Approach
PFM	Public Financial Management

SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistance
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNOHCHR	United Nation Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNPF	United Nations Peace Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency For International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme

KEY DEFINITIONS

Budget

- On Budget: Amounts which are reflected in the Red Book
- Off Budget: Amounts which are not reflected in the Red Book
- Off Treasury: Amounts not channeled through the government treasury system
- On Treasury: Amounts channeled through the government treasury system

Modality of Assistance

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

Type of Aid/Funding

- Grant: A grant is the provision of funds by a donor that does not oblige the recipient countries to repay the amount. Transfers made in cash, goods or services for which no repayment is required.

- **Loan:** Transfers for which repayment is required. Loan must be repaid according to conditions established at the time of the loan agreement or as subsequently agreed upon. To qualify as ODA, loans must: (a) be undertaken by the official sector; (b) have the promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) have concessional financial terms [having a grant element of at least 25 percent].
- **Technical Assistance:** Refers to assistance provided by development partners to Nepal for the purpose of capacity development of individuals, organizations, and institutions of Nepal, including consultancy services and the cost of associated equipment.

Mode of Payment

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

Disbursements

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

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

Donor's Type

The origin of development assistance funds; could be multilateral or bilateral.

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

Commitment

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. A total of new commitment of US\$ 1.21 billion was registered in the Aid Management Platform in fiscal year 2011-12. Most of the new commitments were signed with the Government of Nepal through the Ministry of Finance while the remaining commitments were associated with off budget and/or technical assistance projects.
2. In 2011-12, total ODA disbursement was US\$ 1.04 billion, of which approximately 57 percent came from multilateral donors, while 43 percent came from bilateral donors.
3. The top five multilateral development partners in fiscal year 2011-12 were the World Bank Group (US\$ 269.60 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 193.40 million), the United Nations Country Team (108.17 million), the European Union (US\$ 43.97 million) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (US\$ 15.09 million). The World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the UN Country Team contributed approximately 55 percent of total disbursements.
4. The top five bilateral donors for the same fiscal year were the United Kingdom (US\$ 84.24 million), India (US\$ 50.62 million), Japan (US\$ 44.09 million), Norway (US\$ 41.68 million) and Germany (US\$ 38.83 million). China also provides significant aid to Nepal but it is currently not well-reported in the AMP.
5. The education sector was the top sector receiving foreign aid, followed by local development, road, electricity, and health. The education sector received US\$ 229.04 million (21.91%), local development US\$ 153.51 million (14.63%), road transport US\$ 116.73 million (11.17%), electricity US\$ 106.82 million (10.22%) and health US\$ 85.07 million (8.14%) in fiscal year 2011-12.
6. Out of the total amount disbursed in fiscal year 2011-12, the share of grants is US\$ 630.9 million (60%); the share of loans is US\$ 254.7 million (25%) and technical assistance is equivalent to US\$ 159.5 million (15.0%).
7. Of the total disbursements made in 2011-12, 77 percent went through on budget avenues and 23 percent through off budget avenues.

8. Out of 77 percent of aid disbursed through on budget means, 58 percent was actually channeled through the national treasury (using national public financial management systems). 19 percent of the disbursement did not pass through the Government treasury, though it was still reflected in the Red Book. This means these disbursements could have been direct payments made by development partners during the implementation of project activities. The remaining 23 percent of total disbursements were off budget and were not reflected in the Government's Red Book.
9. Of the total amount disbursed for fiscal year 2011-12, 59 percent is related to national level projects and 41 percent for activities associated with specific districts or regions.
10. Regarding line ministries, the Ministry of Health and Population has the highest number of projects (83) followed by the Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management (60) and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (57).
11. The Central Development Region has the highest disbursement of US\$ 115.02 million followed by the Mid-Western Development Region with US\$ 106.64 million, the Eastern Development Region with US\$ 90.23 million, the Western Development Region with US\$ 69.0 million and the Far-Western Development Region with US\$ 66.88 million.
12. An analysis of disbursements per Development Region shows that the region with the highest levels of poverty headcounts (Far-Western) is the one which received the least disbursement. In addition, the Western Development Region seems to have been less targeted and it received less donor support per capita than the Eastern and Central Development Regions, which have similar poverty headcount ratios.
13. Analysis of district-level disbursements also shows that donor support is less targeted in the rural Terai and rural hill districts where the poverty head count ratios range between 21 percent (Saptari/Siraha) to 29.40 percent (Makwanpur). Furthermore, Bara, Parsa, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari and Sarlahi in the Terai, and Makwanpur and Kaski in the hills have received less per capita aid.
14. From the perspective of on budget district-level disbursements, Lamjung has the highest amount disbursed (US\$ 19.56 million) followed by Ramechhap (US\$ 12.03 million), Sindhuli (US\$ 10.77 million), Dailekh (US\$ 10.65 million) and Khotang (US\$ 9.29 million).
15. Ramechhap has the highest number of on budget projects (18) followed by Dailekh (16); Okhaldhunga (14); Khotang, Sindhuli, Achham, Kalikot, and Sunsari (13); and Bajhang, Baitadi, Kailali, Morang and Dang (12).
16. Stand alone projects have continued to be the most common aid modality representing more than half of the aid delivered. It is found that US\$ 573.3 million (55%) is delivered through project support, US\$ 226.3 million (22%) through sector wide approach, US\$ 188.1 million (18%) through program support, US\$ 40.37 million (4%) through humanitarian assistance and US\$ 17.03 million (1%) through others.
17. Looking at the alignment of aid resources in the Three Year Plan of the Government, almost 40 percent of disbursements were in support of the Social Development Policy, 29.8 percent on Infrastructure Development Policy, and 19.3 percent on Macro-economic Policy and Economic Development Policy. Despite the national focus of the Three Year Plan on higher growth and employment, aid shifted more to the social sector and somewhat away from infrastructure development.

18. Donors' aid portfolios in Nepal appear relatively fragmented. Each donor on average is found to have been engaged in 11 different ministries/agencies in fiscal year 2011-12. Currently, there is little donor division of labour and the Government does not dictate that donors engage where they have a comparative advantage. Little attention seems to be directed toward focusing donors on sectors where they have comparative advantage.
19. The UN Country Team has the largest number of projects (220) engaged through 25 counterpart ministries/agencies. ADB follows with 87 projects engaged through 15 ministries/agencies, followed by the EU with 72 projects via 16 ministries/agencies, and the United Kingdom and the World Bank Group with 42 projects each engaged through 17 and 16 ministries/agencies respectively.
20. According to the findings based on the Herfindahl Index, Korea and Netherlands have scored 1, indicating that their assistance is very much concentrated, though this could be due to low amount of assistance that those countries have been providing. India and China are moving toward closer to 1 and some other development partners are close to 0.
21. Analysis of sector fragmentation by donor portfolio indicates that Canada, China, the Netherlands, Korea, and the Global Fund have reasonably less fragmented sectors. However, the rest of the donors are associated with many fragmented sectors. The agriculture, local development, peace and reconstruction, and women, children and social welfare sectors seem to be more fragmented. The health sector is also fragmented despite adoption of SWAPs.
22. Fragmentation is alarming in the area of technical assistance in which the development partners and the relevant ministries could bring to a manageable size after more consultations. The Ministry of Irrigation, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Urban Development seem to have been less affected by aid fragmentation when compared to other ministries.
23. Donor engagement in various sectors indicates that the World Bank Group has been the lead donor in education, road transportation, electricity, health, economic reform and peace whereas the Asian Development Bank has been the largest donor for local development, agriculture and drinking water. The United Nations Country Team has been the lead partner for other social sector areas.

1

Aid Context in Nepal

Nepal has been receiving external resources for the last six decades and aid continues to play an important role in our socio-economic development. External aid represents about 26 percent of the national budget, and capital expenditure is mostly covered by these resources. This large volume of development assistance contributes significantly to the development process of Nepal. Besides dozens of donor partners, there are hundreds of civil society organizations and INGOs providing support in various sectors and development areas. However, it has not yet been possible to capture core funding of INGOs delivered in the development activities of the country. It is estimated that Nepal has total government expenditures per annum equivalent to about 23.5 percent of GDP, whereas the internal revenue collected is only about 15.4 percent of GDP. On the other hand, foreign aid is estimated to account for about 5.4 percent of GDP¹. In this respect, foreign aid has been instrumental in meeting the resource gap between government collections and expenditures.

Currently, Nepal receives official development assistance from over 40 donors. The volume of international aid has been increasing over the last decade, as well as the total number of projects. But at the same time, aid has become increasingly fragmented. The volume of new commitments of foreign aid from various development partners, including technical assistance, has crossed US\$ 1.21 billion in 2011-12. This support through international economic cooperation has spanned almost all sectors, including cross-cutting issues, in the country. As the complexity of aid management increases, there is increasing pressure on both the government and the development partners to ensure that aid money is spent wisely. In this regard, aid transparency has been a matter of deep concern for both sides of the development assistance equation.

Net external aid commitments to Nepal during 2006-10 averaged US\$ 852.2 million a year² whereas this has averaged US\$ 1214.5 million in 2011-12. Although aid to Nepal has steadily increased over the past decade, aid dependency (i.e. proportion of aid to the total budget) has slowly decreased. Similarly, foreign grant assistance has gradually increased, while foreign loans have steadily decreased. Grants represent 60 percent of total disbursements and loans 25 percent during fiscal year 2011-12. On the other hand, stand alone projects have continued to be the most common aid modality, comprising 55 percent of the total support although there has been a slight upward shift to SWAPs and program support.

1.1 Aid Management in Nepal

In Nepal, the Ministry of Finance is mandated for the overall coordination and management of foreign aid including its allocation in line with national priorities. In the Ministry, the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD), previously known as Foreign Aid Coordination Division (FACD), is empowered, among other responsibilities, to oversee the area of aid coordination in Nepal. The IECCD of the Ministry serves as the focal point for all aid reporting and coordination efforts. The

1. Economic Survey 2011-12, GoN, Ministry of Finance, Nepal

2. IATI draft report, 2012 (Nepal case study draft report prepared by Frederic Jeanjean, Mokoro Ltd, March 2012)

IECCD has also been acting as the Secretariat to the High Level Committee on Foreign Aid Coordination and Mobilization chaired by the Hon. Finance Minister.

For the purpose of aid transparency and aid predictability, the Aid Management Platform (AMP), an online web-based information system, has been set up in the Ministry of Finance since 2010 with support from UNDP and DFID. AMP has served to strengthen government processes as well as increase transparency and accountability. The AMP offers a valuable opportunity to improve aid transparency, allowing the Government to take increased ownership of aid and work toward strengthening alignment, harmonization, management of results and mutual accountability. This ownership is expected to enable the Government to better manage and coordinate development assistance. AMP is designed for the Government and the development partners and it aims to improve and streamline the processes for planning, monitoring, coordinating, tracking and reporting on international aid flows and activities.

All development partners have been given access to AMP and are required to update information on their projects and disbursements in line with the national budget cycle. Access to AMP has been provided to all line ministries, including the National Planning Commission and they can use the information for their own coordination purposes. Similarly, access has been given to 13 INGOs to include information on INGO core funding in Nepal. The Ministry of Finance is using this information to prepare the national budget and also to better reflect TA projects in the Blue Book. Moreover, the Aid Transparency Index is prepared through AMP and is reviewed periodically as an incentive for donors to update aid disbursement data.

The next steps of AMP strengthening area include geo-coding projects (at or beyond the VDC level), budget integration, and launching a public website containing the AMP data, charts, graphs, and maps. Each of these features will be implemented in 2013. This will help AMP data to be made fully public through an online portal, further increasing aid transparency in Nepal and creating new opportunities for using aid information. Civil Society Organisations, media, local governments, and other civil society actors will have full access to AMP information, facilitating a wide range of analysis and dialogue that will help the Government and the donor community enhance the effectiveness of development efforts in Nepal. In addition, with the assistance of AusAid and USAID, all projects in AMP will soon be geo-coded, allowing users to generate maps with detailed information on where project activities are taking place. Efforts like these will underscore the Government of Nepal's commitment to make aid data transparent, accessible, and as useful as possible; ensuring that interested stakeholders can easily access, understand, and use information for public benefit.

The AMP has currently been a very effective tool for the collection and dissemination of information related to foreign aid flows. It has been custom-made for Nepal to meet its particular development planning and information needs. It has filled significant gaps in government knowledge about trends in aid allocation by DPs, the amount of aid that is off budget, particularly technical assistance (TA), the extent of fragmentation of aid and the predictability of aid. The first Development Cooperation Report based on AMP data was published in March 2012 and it gave a broad overview of foreign aid in Nepal along with some analysis of aid fragmentation, the use of technical assistance, and the alignment of programs with national policy.

Nepal's AMP has become a model for other developing countries who have been implementing this tool. Recently, delegates from the Ministries of Finance from both Timor and Malawi visited Nepal to see and share experiences about AMP country implementation.

1.2 Government's Initiatives for Aid Effectiveness

The Government of Nepal (GoN) is an active participant in regional and international forums addressing aid effectiveness. A delegation participated in the 2nd High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness endorsing the Paris Declaration in March 2005. Nepal also participated in the 3rd High Level Forum in Accra in 2008, committing itself to the Accra Agenda for Action³. Likewise, Nepal participated in the 4th High Level Forum held in Busan, Korea in November 2011.

The GoN volunteered to take part in the 2nd Monitoring Survey on the Implementation of the Paris Declaration in 2008 and the 3rd Monitoring Survey in 2011. The survey was coordinated by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) with the assistance of UNDP and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID). The findings of the survey have been crucial in informing the emerging baseline scenario of the aid management landscape of Nepal. The process, as well as the findings, facilitated dialogue among primary aid management stakeholders. Encouragingly, the GoN, its development partners (DPs) and civil societies have widely used the results which emerged from the monitoring survey in support of applying best practice principles to the aid relationship. This has strengthened and extended the interest in aid effectiveness⁴.

GoN has also been actively participating in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), initiated by a group of DPs during the Accra High Level Forum. Nepal is represented in the Steering Committee and in the Technical Advisory Group, playing an active role in both⁵.

The Ministry of Finance has made a strong effort to share aid information with media persons, the general public, development partners, and other relevant stakeholders. Signings of project agreements are concluded in the presence of media persons and aid information is widely disseminated through websites and publications. Budget information of foreign aided projects is reflected in the government budget and is published in the Red Book. However, the details of those projects not reflected in the Red Book, are published in the Blue Book (Technical Assistance). Similarly, brief information about the projects which are signed with the Government of Nepal is sent to the Parliament during the winter and summer session. The GoN's Red Book and Blue Book are also submitted to the Parliament during the annual budget announcement.

Local Donor Meetings (LDM)

LDMs are regularly held in the Ministry of Finance. The meeting is chaired by the Hon. Finance Minister and is attended by local development partners together with high level Government officials. This mechanism provides a forum for regular dialogue and coordination between donors and the government on development policy issues. This has been a very useful platform to strengthen understanding and communication between the Government and DPs. In addition, sectoral reviews are also being jointly conducted by respective line ministries and development partners.

Nepal Portfolio Performance Review (NPPR)

The NPPR meeting is another important mechanism to discuss cross-cutting implementation issues and bottlenecks for development programs since 2000. The review is led by Ministry of Finance, opened to all donors and focuses on implementation issues associated with national systems. NPPR is an annual

3. Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey Report (Nepal), 2011

4. Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey Report (Nepal), 2011

5. Paris Declaration Monitoring Survey Report (Nepal), 2011

event led by the Government of Nepal and jointly organized with its Development Partners (DPs) for a meaningful dialogue on strengthening Portfolio Performance in Nepal. Initially started with four DPs as core members, the forum has been expanding over the years and now includes the latest additions (Denmark, IFAD, USAID and Australia this year), with a current total of eleven DPs⁶. Every year, an agreed Action Plan is prepared and implemented.

The NPPR also works as a platform to monitor joint progress against key aid effectiveness targets, and serves as the national mutual accountability mechanism envisioned in the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. Progress of the Action Plan is reviewed periodically at the Ministry of Finance with participation from development partners and key line ministries responsible for implementing agreed Action Plans. The 12th NPPR was held in Kathmandu on January 24, 2013 with the main theme being “Portfolio Performance for Development Results.” The meeting has identified Action Plans under various clusters to be implemented during 2013. NPPR 2012 expanded its scope to sectors as well, which include agriculture, local governance, roads and energy. Mutual Accountability features allow the NPPR to be a tool for shared responsibility of aid effectiveness in Nepal, which has also addressed the Busan Outcome implementation in Nepal.

Strategy Consultation and Quarterly Reviews

Consultation of country strategy and quarterly review of the specific donor groups are periodically held in the Ministry of Finance.

New Foreign Aid Policy

The Ministry of Finance has drafted and circulated a new Foreign Aid Policy to line ministries. Comments received have been compiled. The draft will also be shared with the local development partners. Due to the current political situation with a transitional government, the draft is yet to be finalised.

1.3 Aid Transparency and Mutual Accountability

A key strand of the aid effectiveness debate is the need for development partners and the Government to hold each other accountable for their actions, in addition to the need to work together to resolve issues related to aid management. For the first time since 2011, some action plans in the NPPR meeting were mutually agreed upon for implementation. In 2012, the Ministry of Finance, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) led this area, where five actions and fourteen indicators were agreed upon. Ten indicators were compiled, out of which five were partially compiled and three indicators are works in progress. The overall progress of the tasks under this category is satisfactory. This action was added from last year’s NPPR meeting where actions and performance indicators were agreed upon from the participation of DPs’ representatives and the Ministry of Finance. The actions basically focused on the transparency and predictability of aid activities in Nepal through the Aid Management Platform, which is being managed by IECCD with reasonably good progress⁷. Since the percentage of on budget has reached 77 percent in 2011-12 from that of 70 percent in 2010-11, there is slight improvement in the use of national systems although there is no evidence so far whether the number of parallel implementation units has been reduced from the existing ones.

On the transparency side, the Ministry of Finance published the Development Cooperation Report in 2012, which was based on AMP information and was disseminated to the relevant stakeholders including

7. Nepal Portfolio Performance Review, 2012

Parliamentarians and DPs. A mid-term budget report was published on time. Data on planned and actual disbursement from DPs are being captured in AMP satisfactorily. However, the reporting from DPs to AMP should be taken as routine work requiring no follow up from IECCD. In order to maintain data completeness and quality, reporting from development partners to AMP should not be under-reported. There are still some projects which seem to have been under-reported upon close observation of the status of commitments and disbursements for individual projects, as reflected in Annex 4. The present report is a part of the Government's efforts to increase the transparency of aid information to provide evidences for enhancing mutual accountability and aid effectiveness.

1.4 IECCD Newsletter

From the beginning of 2013, the IECCD started publishing a Newsletter on a bimonthly basis. The purpose of publishing this Newsletter is to enhance transparency and to keep everyone informed about the IECCD's activities with its stakeholders, including the Development Partners.

2 Overview of the Structure of Foreign Aid in Nepal

2.1 Volume of Foreign Aid Disbursements for Fiscal Year 2011-12⁹

The total disbursement of ODA was US\$ 1.04 billion in fiscal year 2011-12 of which approximately 57 percent came from multilateral donors, while roughly 43 percent came from bilateral donors¹⁰. This amount is slightly lower than the amount disbursed in fiscal year 2010-11 (US\$ 1.07 billion). One explanation could be the slow pace of implementation of development projects and the Government's late budget announcement, among others.

From the perspective of disbursement, the top five multilateral development partners in fiscal year 2011-12 were the World Bank Group (US\$ 269.60 million), Asian Development Bank (US\$ 193.40 million), the United Nations Country Team¹¹ (US\$ 108.17 million), the European Union (US\$ 43.97 million) and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (US\$ 15.09 million). The World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the UN Country Team contributed approximately 55 percent of the total disbursements.

Table 1: Top 5 Multilateral Donors According to Disbursement

Multilateral Donors	Disbursement (in US\$)
World Bank Group	269,605,647
ADB	193,400,498
UN Country Team	108,169,072
European Union	43,974,932
GFATM	15,094,614

Likewise, the top five bilateral donors for the same fiscal year were the United Kingdom (US\$ 84.24 million), India (US\$ 50.62 million), Japan (US\$ 44.09 million), Norway (US\$ 41.68 million) and Germany (US\$ 38.83 million). China also provides significant aid to Nepal but at present it is not well reported.

Table 2: Top 5 Bilateral Donors According to Disbursement

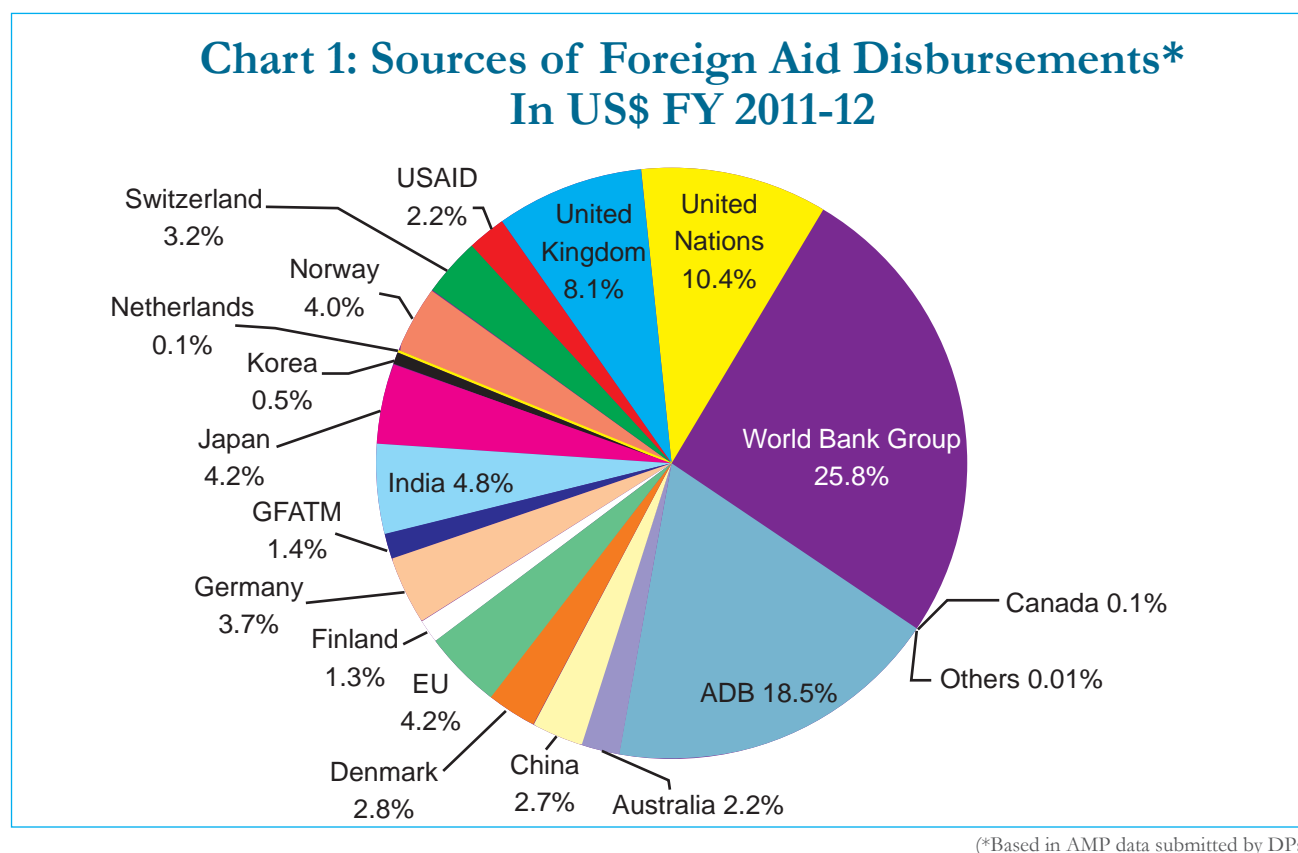
Bilateral Donors	Disbursement (in US\$)
United Kingdom	84,240,019
India	50,620,749
Japan	44,090,184
Norway	41,686,343
Germany	38,830,532

9. Details in Annex 1

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

11. UN Country team refers to all UN agencies

Foreign aid disbursement by donor is shown below:



2.2 Sector-wise Allocation of Foreign Aid¹²

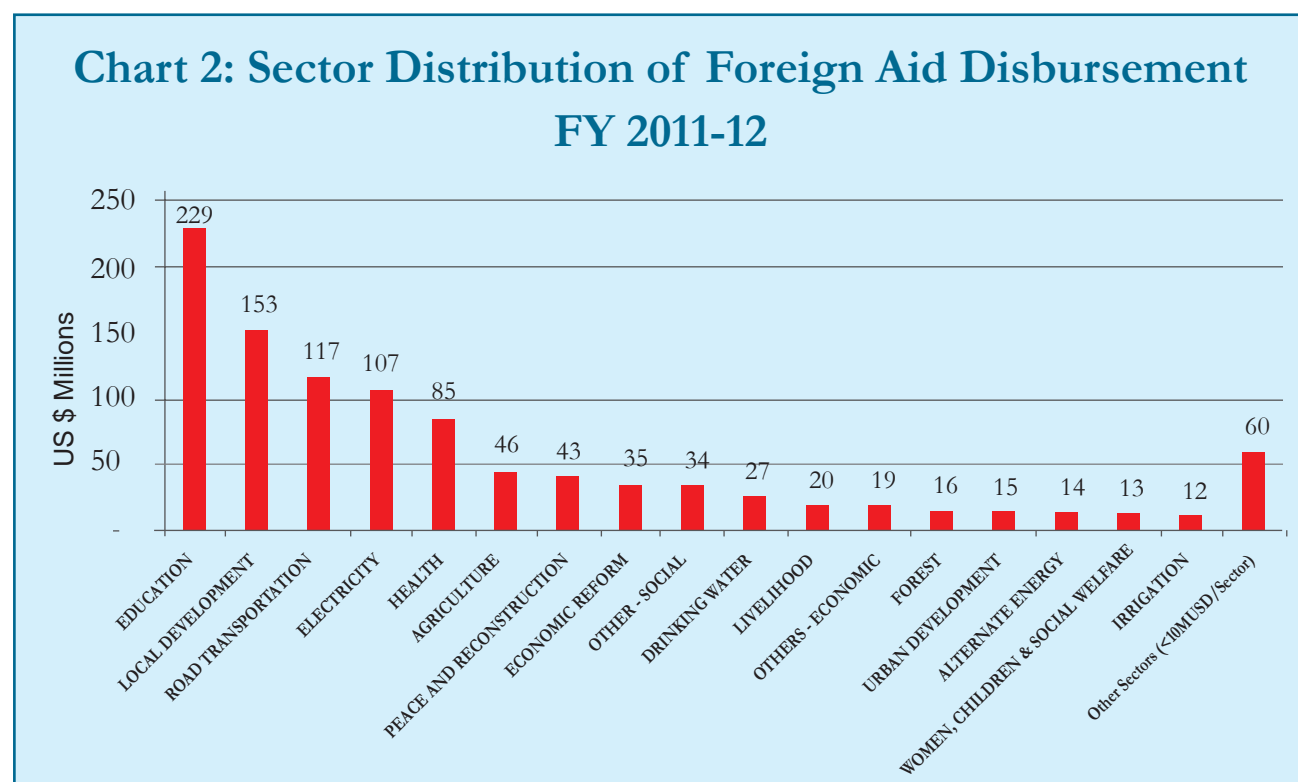
The education sector has been the top sector receiving foreign aid followed by local development, road, electricity, and health. The education sector received US\$ 229.04 million (21.91%), local development US\$ 153.51 million (14.63%), road transport US\$ 116.73 million (11.17%), electricity US\$ 106.82 million (10.22%) and health US\$ 85.07 million (8.14%) in this fiscal year. Similarly, other sectors which received foreign aid were agriculture US\$ 45.85 million (4.39%), peace and reconstruction US\$ 42.57 million (4.07%) and economic reform US\$ 35.07 million (3.36%). The electricity sector doubled its disbursed amount compared to last fiscal year. However, it is apparent that the social sector dominates the economic and infrastructure sectors in receiving aid in Nepal.

Table 3: Top 5 Sectors According to Disbursements

Sector	Disbursement (in US\$)
Education	229,049,894
Local development	153,514,312
Road transportation	116,730,820
Electricity	106,821,236
Health	85,078,740

12. Details in Annex 2

Sector-wise allocation of foreign aid in fiscal year 2011-12 is shown below:

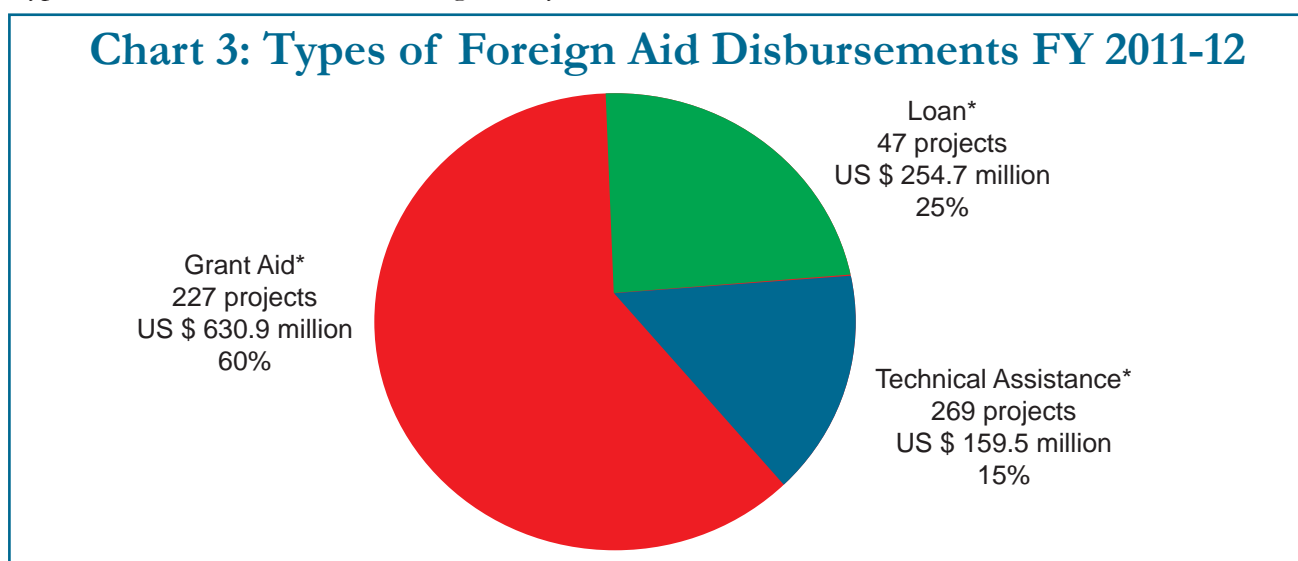


2.3 Types of Aid Disbursement

Out of the total amount disbursed in fiscal year 2011-12, the share of grants is US\$ 630.9 million (60%), the share of loans is US\$ 254.7 million (25%) and technical assistance is equivalent to US\$ 159.5 million (15%).

The annual delivery of aid disbursement to each technical assistance project is US\$ 0.059 million. Grant projects and programs (excluding technical assistance) delivered an average of US\$ 2.77 million per project and loan projects disbursed an average of US\$ 5.41 million per project. Technical assistance projects have been the most fragmented aid modality with a total of 269 projects.

Types of aid of disbursement during fiscal year 2011-12 are shown below in Chart 3:

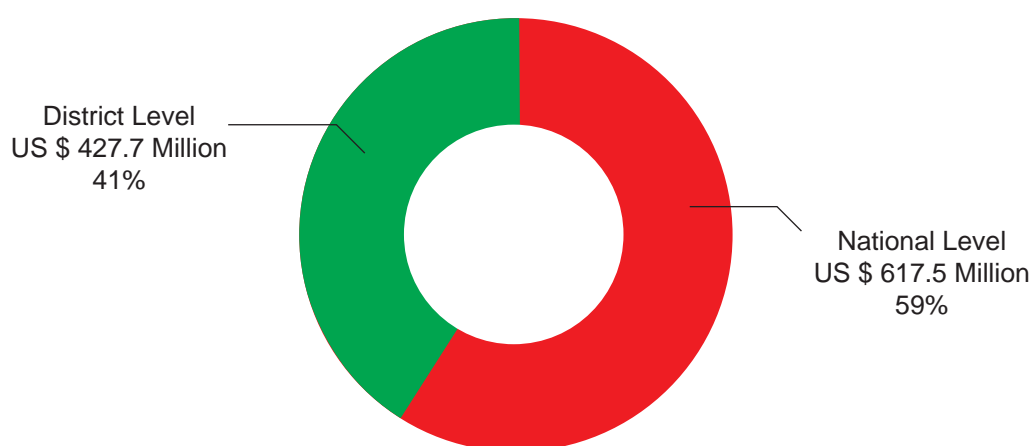


*One project can include several types of aid disbursement

2.4 Analysis of Geographic Distribution of Aid Disbursement

Of the total amount disbursed for fiscal year 2011-12, 59 percent was related to national level projects while 41 percent was related to activities that were associated with a specific district or region.

Chart 4: Scenario of National Level and District Level Projects



National level projects should be understood as those that address policy or capacity issues at the central level (e.g. capacity development of a ministry) or are those that are implemented in all districts (e.g. country wide projects, like School Sector Reform Projects, Nepal Health Sector Program etc.). We should consider that this type of information was not available two years before and this is an attempt to provide district level aid information, a process which depends on reporting from both the Government and donor side. This information is based on reporting to AMP from both the Government as well as from development partners.

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

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

Region	Estimated Disbursement (FY 2011 - 2012 US\$) ¹³	Population	Per Capita Disbursement ¹⁴	Poverty Headcount Ratio ¹⁵
Central Development Region	115,024,678	9656985	12	21.69
Mid-Western Development Region	106,644,175	3546682	30	31.68
Eastern Development Region	90,232,094	5811555	16	21.44
Western Development Region	69,008,801	4926765	14	22.25
Far-Western Development Region	66,882,838	2552517	26	45.61

This table shows that the Central Development Region had the highest disbursement amount of US\$ 115.02 million followed by the Mid-Western Development Region with US\$ 106.64 million, the Eastern Development Region with US\$ 90.23 million, the Western Development Region with US\$ 69.0 million and the Far-Western Development Region with US\$ 66.88 million. However, if we see from the perspective

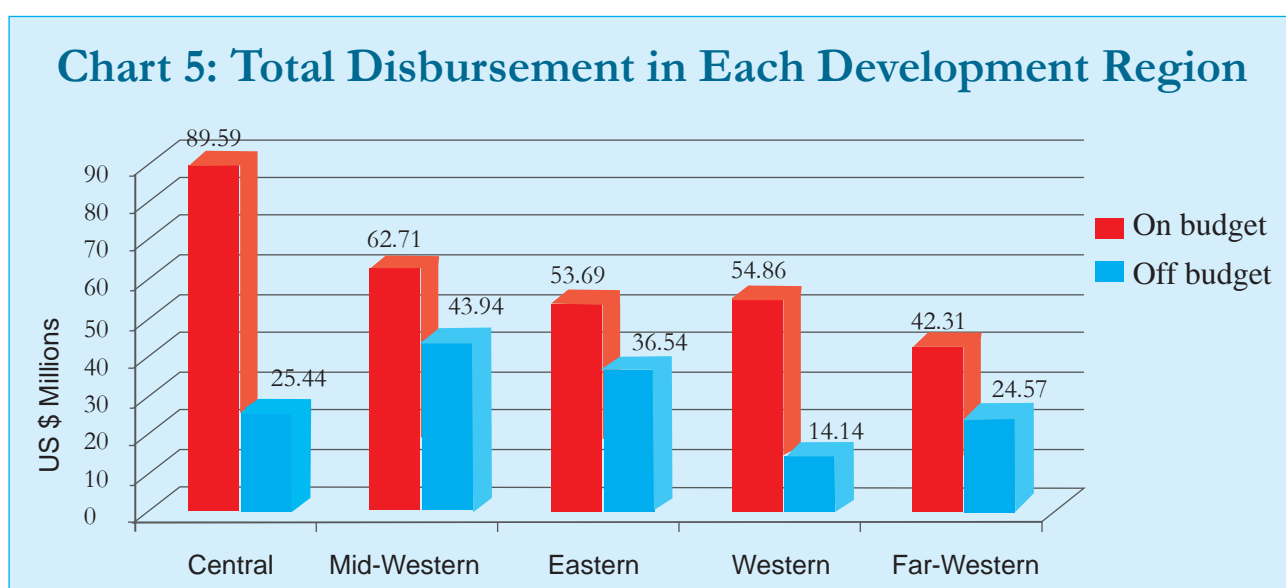
13. These figures correspond to estimated disbursements (estimated percentage) of projects going to a specific region or district as reported by development partners in AMP and not actual disbursements

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

15. NLSS, 2010-11, CBS

of per capita disbursement, the Mid-Western Region is on the top followed by the Far-Western, Eastern, Western and Central Development Regions.

An analysis of disbursements shows that the region with the highest levels of poverty (Far-Western) is the one which received the least amount of disbursements. The Western Development Region seems to have been less targeted and received less donor support per capita than the Eastern and Central Development Regions, which have similar poverty headcount ratios.



The graph also indicates that the Central and Western Development Regions have a sizable proportion of on budget projects compared to off budget projects. This shows that donors have been concentrated more in some Development Regions through technical assistance or off budget projects. There might be some correlation between poverty and levels of donor engagement in the Mid-Western, Eastern and Far-Western Development Regions. From the regional balance point of view, however, the Central Development Region seems to have been farther ahead when compared to other Development Regions. It is also noted that the Western Development Region has less technical assistance projects under operation.

Table 5: Estimated Per Capita Disbursement per Target District: Top 10 Highest and Top 10 Lowest (nationwide projects excluded)

District (no. of projects)	Estimated Disbursement FY 2011-12 US\$	Population ¹⁷	Per Capita Disbursement ¹⁸	Poverty Head Count Ratio ¹⁹
Manang (5)	3,308,295	6538	506	42.30%
Lamjung (13)	20,145,054	167724	120	28%
Dolpa (24)	4,374,069	36700	119	42.30%
Mustang (7)	1,352,151	13452	101	42.30%
Humla (28)	4,908,042	50858	97	42.30%
Mugu (29)	5,110,476	55286	92	42.30%
Myagdi (22)	8,932,211	113641	79	28%
Terhathum (17)	7,226,316	101577	71	15.93%
Darchula (19)	9,432,148	133274	71	42.30%

16. Details in Annex 3

17. National Population and Housing Census, 2011

18. NLSS, 2010-11

19. NLSS, 2010-11

District (no. of projects)	Estimated Disbursement FY 2011-12 US\$	Population ¹⁷	Per Capita Disbursement ¹⁸	Poverty Head Count Ratio ¹⁹
Kalikot (38)	8,986,926	136948	66	42.30%
[...] ²⁰				
Mahottari (29)	3,393,086	627580	5	23.10%
Kaski (25)	2,541,371	492098	5	28%
Parsa (26)	2,687,857	601017	4	23.10%
Makwanpur (21)	1,866,145	420477	4	29.40%
Gulmi (8)	1,060,598	280160	4	28%
Sarlahi (25)	2,719,929	769729	4	23.10%
Saptari (27)	1,991,153	639284	3	21%
Siraha (21)	1,833,277	637328	3	21%
Dhanusa (25)	2,089,003	754777	3	23.10%
Bara (23)	1,503,364	687708	2	23.10%

Nine of the ten districts with the highest levels of aid per capita as shown in Table 5 are in the mountainous area of the Western, Mid-Western and Far-Western Development Region. These districts received between US\$ 66 (Kalikot) and US\$ 506 (Manang) per capita. Except Lamjung, Myagdi and Terhathum districts, all other districts have the highest poverty headcount ratios. In some districts like Manang, Mustang, Dolpa, Mugu and Humla, per capita aid amount is high because of small population size. However, districts like Lamjung and Myagdi, which have low poverty headcount ratios compared to other districts, have higher per capita disbursement due to the operation of big projects like the Madhya-Marsyangi Hydropower Project (Lamjung) and the Rahughat Hydropower Project (Myagdi).

Analysis of district-wise disbursement also shows that donor support is less targeted in the rural Terai and rural hill districts, where the poverty headcount ratios ranges between 21 percent (Saptari/Siraha) and 29.40 percent (Makwanpur). Bara, Parsa, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari and Sarlahi in the Terai and Makwanpur and Kaski in the hills have each received less per capita aid.

These figures are based on estimates provided by developments partners in the AMP on the allocation of their resources across districts of Nepal. This is an attempt to provide district/region level aid information despite the incompleteness in reporting. It is realized that this information does not provide an actual and full picture of aid flow to the district level due to under-reporting. Moreover, national level projects also do not reflect the disbursement at the region or district level. However, more and more accuracy of aid information at district or region level could be achieved gradually in the near future, particularly through recent investments by AusAid and USAID toward mapping all of the donor activities in the AMP.

2.5 Foreign Aid Commitments in Fiscal Year 2011-12

A total of new commitment of US\$ 1.21 billion was recorded in Aid Management Platform in fiscal year 2011-12. Most of the new commitments have been signed with the Government of Nepal through the Ministry of Finance, while the remaining commitments are associated with off budget and/or technical assistance projects. There has been a shortfall of about US\$ 0.45 billion in new commitments when compared to the previous fiscal year 2010-11 (US\$ 1.66 billion).

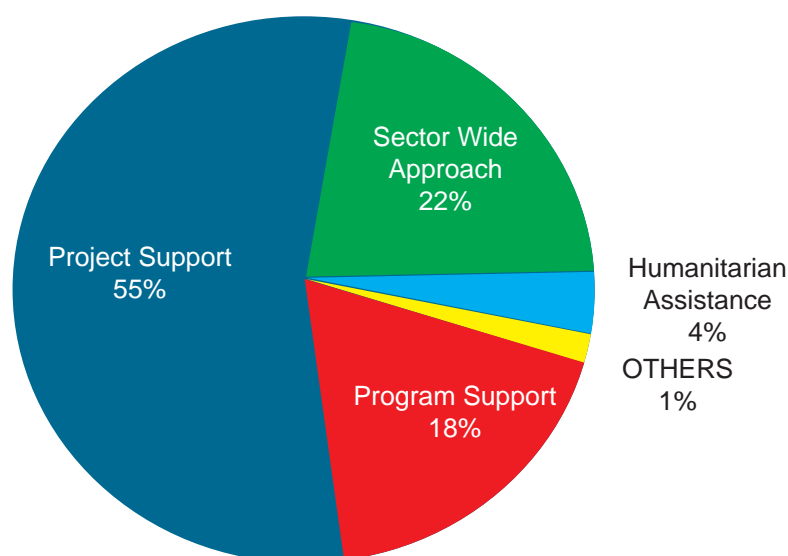
20. Full Table available in Annex 3

3 Foreign Aid Flows and Aid Effectiveness

3.1 Analysis of Aid Modalities

Reviewing the modality of assistance on the basis of aid disbursement shows that US\$ 573.3 million (55%) was delivered through project support, US\$ 226.3 million (22%) through sector wide approach, US\$ 188.1 million (18%) through program support, US\$ 40.37 million (4%) through humanitarian assistance, and US\$ 17.03 million (1%) through others. Although more than half of the aid is delivered through stand-alone projects, the percentage appears to have declined when compared to last year's percentage (63.1%). There has been a visible shift to program support from 12.9% in the last fiscal year to 18% in 2011-12.

Chart 6: Foreign Aid Disbursement Per Modality of Assistance



In order to improve our national system and increase the volume of on budget aid, both the development partners and the Government should work together to adopt sector wide approaches or program based approaches in potential sectors such as agriculture, road, energy, drinking water, urban development and others.

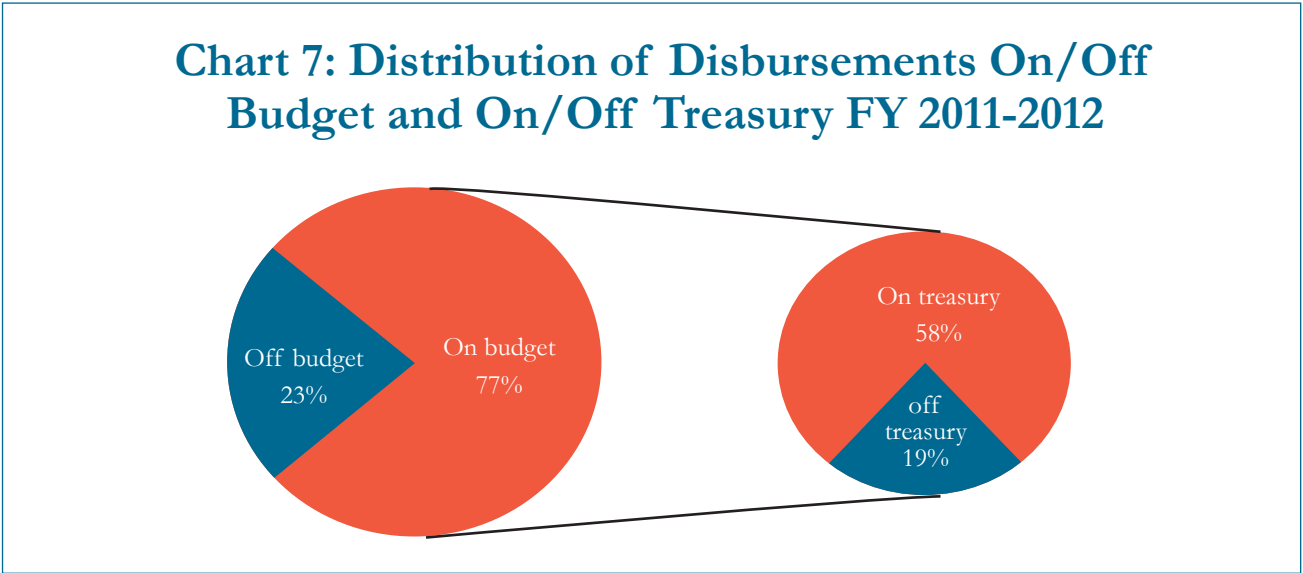
3.2 Aid On Budget and Aid On Treasury

Out of 454 projects, 114 projects fall under on budget and 340 projects under off budget. About 77 percent of foreign aid in fiscal year 2011-12 was disbursed through on budget projects. The volume of

disbursement per project is on average almost ten times larger for on budget projects (compared to six times in the last fiscal year) than for off budget projects, which are much more fragmented. On budget projects disbursed US\$ 7.05 million on average per project, while off budget projects disbursed on average only about US\$ 0.7 million per project. Disbursement per project for off budget projects was less than US\$ 1 million in the last fiscal year as well.

Of the 77 percent of aid disbursed through on budget projects, 58 percent was actually channeled through the national treasury (using national public financial management systems) and 19 percent of the disbursement did not pass through government treasury even though it was reflected in the Red Book. This means these disbursements could have been direct payments made by development partners during the implementation of project activities.

The remaining 23 percent of total disbursements are off budget and are not recorded in the government budget system. They are mostly technical types of assistance and are also projects implemented through INGOs/NGOs, such as the support of civil society and the private sector through various development partners. The scenario of disbursement by on budget and off budget is shown in Chart 7.

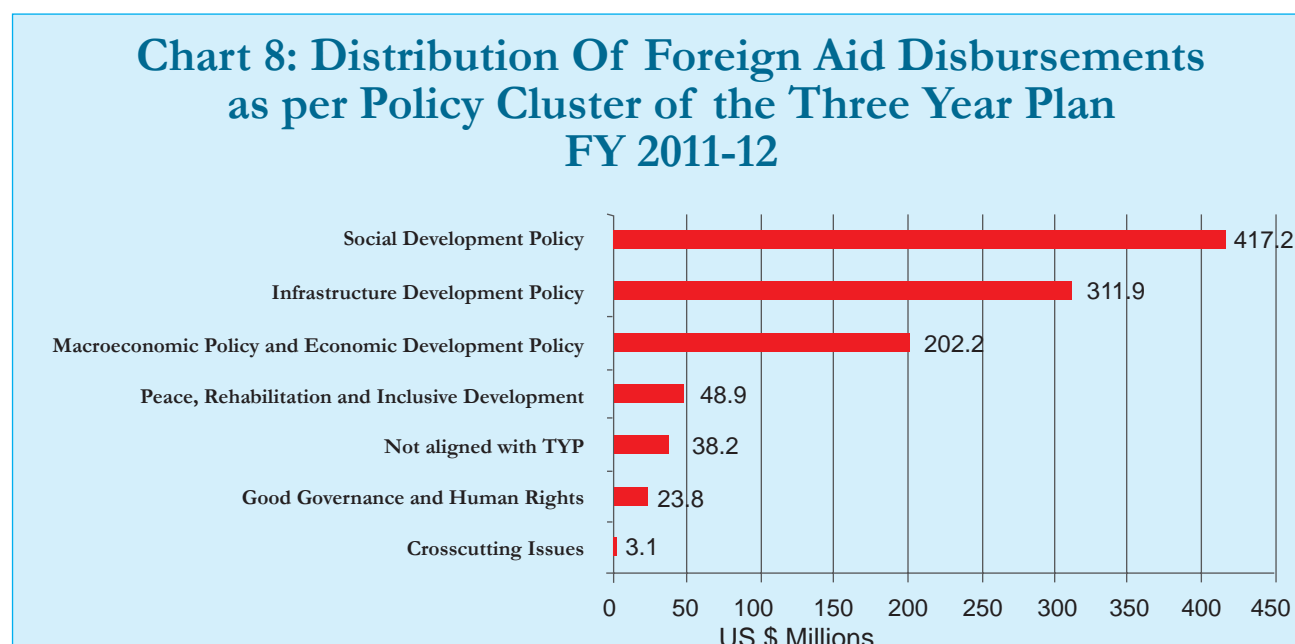


There has been some improvement in bringing projects on budget when compared to last fiscal year. Previously, the percentage of projects reflected on budget was 70 percent out of which 54 percent went through the treasury.

3.3 Alignment on National Development Plan

Looking at the alignment of aid resources on the Three Year Plan of the Government, almost 40 percent of disbursements have been in support of the Social Development Policy area, 29.9 percent on Infrastructure Development Policy, 19.3 percent on Macro-economic Policy and Economic Development Policy, 4.6 percent on Peace, Rehabilitation and Inclusive Development, 3.6 percent not aligned on the Three Year Plan (including for example humanitarian activities), 2.3 percent on Good Governance and Human Rights and 0.3 percent on Cross-cutting Issues. Compared with last fiscal year's scenario, alignment of aid resources on Infrastructure Development Policy has considerably increased whereas that of Macro-economic Policy and Economic Development Policy declined. In 2010-11, 23 percent of disbursements were in support of Infrastructure Development and 27 percent were aligned on Macro-economic Policy and Economic Development Policy.

Although the national policy of the Three Year Plan focuses on higher growth and employment, it is found that aid has shifted more towards the social sector rather than towards infrastructure development. This is also reflected through Chart 8.



3.4 Aid Fragmentation Analysis

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has defined fragmentation of international development cooperation as “aid that comes in too many slices from too many donors, creating high transaction costs and making it difficult for partner countries to effectively manage their development.” It arises in a situation where donors give aid to recipient countries in bits and pieces. Also managing many fragmented projects presents higher costs and organizational challenges to the Government. This was an area where The Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Korea in November 2011 also greatly emphasized.

In this regard, we have tried to use the Herfindahl Index²¹, which is a tool to measure the level of fragmentation within a given aid portfolio. The analysis based on this tool indicates aid fragmentation from a donor’s perspective and from a sector/ministry’s perspective as well. A score of 1 in the Herfindahl Index represents a perfectly un-fragmented portfolio, while a score of zero represents a portfolio that is entirely fragmented. Fragmentation from a donor’s perspective is given below:

Fragmentation from a Donor Perspective

Table 6: Fragmentation from Donor Perspective

Donor Group	Herfindahl Index	No. of Projects ²²	No. of Counterpart Ministry
Canada	1	8	4
Korea	1	8	5
Netherlands	1	19	8

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

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

Donor Group	Herfindahl Index	No. of Projects ²²	No. of Counterpart Ministry
India	0.61	13	6
China	0.41	7	6
European Union	0.38	72	16
Denmark	0.31	22	10
Japan	0.28	34	13
USAID	0.24	19	8
Norway	0.23	40	16
Finland	0.22	14	6
Germany	0.22	23	10
GFATM	0.21	12	1
World Bank Group	0.18	42	17
Australia	0.15	15	10
Switzerland	0.11	38	13
Asian Development Bank	0.10	87	15
United Kingdom	0.10	42	16
United Nations Country Team	0.10	220	25

*Projects which have not reported disbursement are excluded

Donors' aid portfolios in Nepal appear relatively fragmented. Each donor on average is found to have been engaged in 11 different counterpart ministries/agencies in fiscal year 2011-12. There is little donor division of labour and the Government does not dictate donors to engage where there is comparative advantage. Very little attention is given toward concentrating resources in sectors where donors have comparative advantage.

The UN Country Team has the largest number of projects (220) engaged with 25 counterpart ministries/agencies, followed by ADB with 87 projects engaged with 15 ministries/agencies, the EU with 72 projects with 16 ministries/agencies, and the World Bank Group and UK with 42 projects each engaged with 17 and 16 ministries/agencies respectively.

According to the findings based on the Herfindahl Index, Canada, Korea and the Netherlands have scored a 1, indicating that their assistance is very much concentrated on an individual sector with comparative advantage. India and China are moving toward closer to 1 whereas other development partners are close to 0. Donors with an annual disbursement volume over US\$ 10 million are the World Bank Group, ADB, United Nations, United Kingdom, India, Japan, EU, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, China, Australia, USAID, GFATM and Finland. There is a strong need to reduce the areas of operation for each donor and become more focused.

The World Bank and Asian Development Bank have very low scores. In case of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, the volume of their portfolios should also be taken into account, as they have all delivered well above US\$ 193 million of assistance in 2011-12. On the other hand, the United Kingdom and the United Nations Country Team have very low scores. These donors have many projects of small size which should be better focused on the area of comparative advantage, potentially through larger contributions to program assistance or SWAPs, in order to avoid duplication of aid.

Fragmentation from Counterpart Ministry Perspective

Aid fragmentation has been a concern to many developing countries for the purpose of enhancing aid effectiveness. If the aid is scattered into many places with small sized projects, the transaction cost will be higher and the impact will be decreased.

Table 7: Fragmentation from Counterpart Ministry Perspective

Counterpart Ministry ²³	Herfindahl Index	No. of Projects ²⁴	No. of Donor Agency
Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation	1.00	1	1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1.00	1	1
Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs	1.00	1	1
National Human Rights Commission	0.86	9	8
Ministry of Land Reform and Management	0.74	5	6
Ministry of Commerce and Supplies	0.73	7	6
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPCM)	0.65	8	6
Ministry of Youth and Sports	0.64	2	1
Ministry of Education	0.63	36	17
Election Commission	0.59	2	7
Ministry of Labour & Employment	0.50	13	8
Ministry of Information and Communications	0.49	11	5
Ministry of Irrigation	0.47	5	5
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation	0.35	8	6
Ministry of Urban Development	0.34	8	6
Ministry of Energy	0.32	19	9
Ministry of Home Affairs	0.29	9	11
Ministry of Industry	0.27	8	7
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction	0.25	35	18
Ministry of Finance	0.21	28	17
Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management	0.19	60	13
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation	0.18	20	13
Ministry of Health and Population	0.18	83	21
National Planning Commission Secretariat	0.16	13	8
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment	0.15	30	19
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development	0.15	57	27
Ministry of Agriculture Development	0.11	41	16
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare	0.09	39	15
Constituent Assembly - Legislature-Parliament	n/a	1	1
Ministry of Defense	n/a	1	1

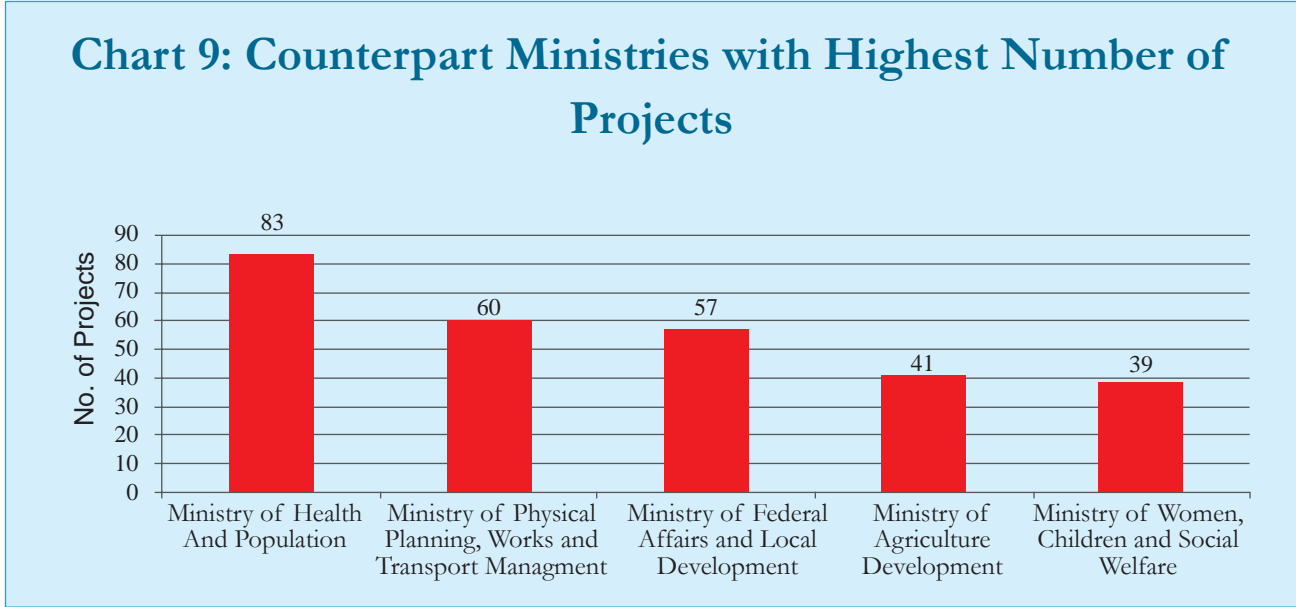
The analysis of the Herfindahl Index shows that the Ministry of Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs seem to be in a better position from the perspective of fragmentation.

Despite sector wide approaches being under operation, large scale aid fragmentation is visible in the Ministry of Education as well as in the Ministry of Health and Population. Comparatively, fragmentation is alarming in the area of technical assistance, an area which the development partners and the relevant ministries could bring to a manageable size after due consultation. The World Bank has already initiated preparatory work to go for pooled funding in the area of technical assistance under the Ministry of

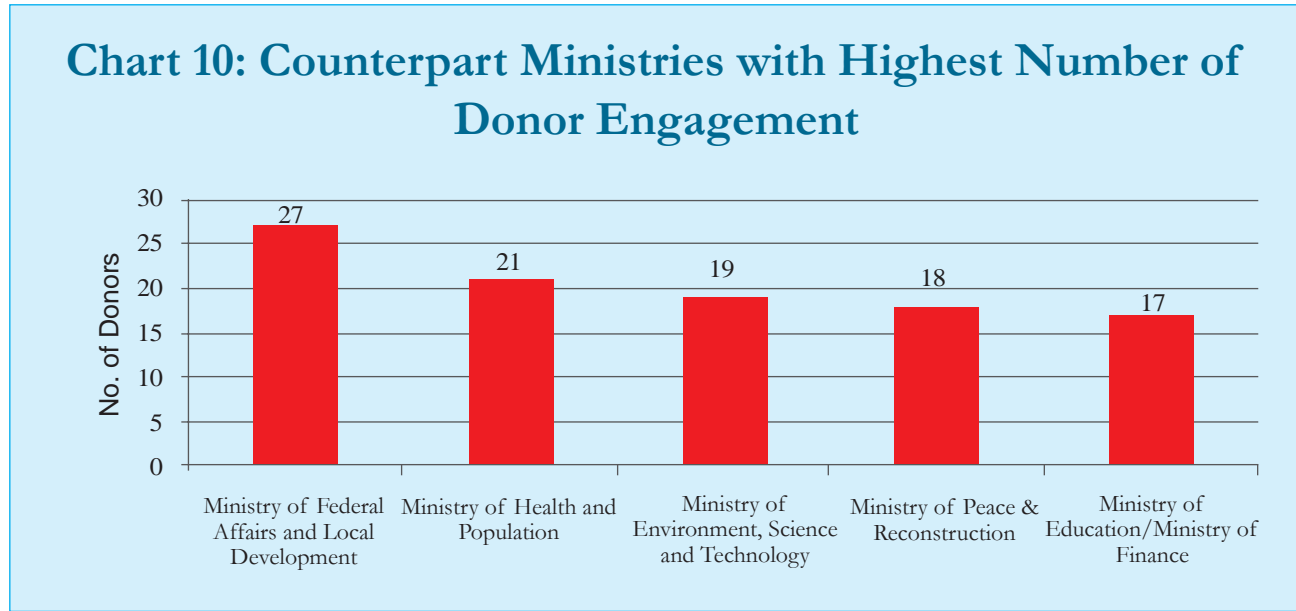
23. Projects have been included under a specific ministry/agency if their main activities fall under the area of responsibility of that ministry/agency, regardless of the implementation modality of the project, or if the ministry is actually involved.

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

Health and Population. However, the Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Urban Development seem to have been less affected from the perspective of aid fragmentation. This can be seen from the table above.



Going through the analysis from a counterpart ministry’s perspective as shown above in Chart 9, it is found that the Ministry of Health and Population has the highest number of projects (83) followed by the Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management (60), the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (57), Ministry of Agriculture Development (41) and Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (39).



The above graph shows that Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development has the highest number of donor engagement (27) followed by Ministry of Health and Population (21), Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (19), Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction (18) and Ministry of Education (17) and Ministry of Finance (17).

Sector Fragmentation of Donor Portfolios

Table 8: Sector Fragmentation of Donor Portfolios

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	EU	Finland	Germany	GFATM	India	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	Norway	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN Country Team	WB
Agriculture	6.3%					4.4%	4.7%	2.4%			15.0%			2.3%	7.6%	12.1%	2.3%	2.4%	4.7%
Air Transportation	0.8%																		
Alternate Energy	0.0%				9.3%			9.9%			0.1%		100.0%	7.5%			1.5%	0.8%	
Commerce			24.1%		1.1%	1.2%		0.8%			1.9%						0.1%		
Communications	0.2%					0.2%											0.8%	0.6%	
Constitutional Bodies					0.8%									1.5%	0.2%				
Defence																			
Drinking Water	6.7%	10.6%					22.5%				13.0%				0.3%		1.2%	1.3%	0.1%
Economic Reform	0.4%					0.8%										10.0%	1.4%	11.2%	
Education	21.7%	23.5%			50.7%	59.3%					1.2%			43.7%	4.3%	8.7%	4.7%	10.0%	38.6%
Electricity	2.9%		20.7%					44.2%		10.4%		100.0%		13.5%				0.2%	23.2%
Energy	1.0%							0.6%						0.2%				0.0%	2.9%
Financial Reform	0.5%													2.2%					0.2%
Financial Services								0.8%										0.5%	
Forest							16.5%				1.9%				6.9%		8.3%	2.4%	0.3%
General Administration																			0.1%
Health	0.1%	37.5%			0.0%	3.6%		10.9%	100.0%		2.9%				2.0%	50.2%	19.8%	13.4%	4.2%
Industry		14.1%				2.4%		0.4%							0.6%		1.7%	0.7%	0.3%
Irrigation	1.7%														3.6%				2.9%
Labour															0.7%			0.8%	
Land Reform & Survey																		0.2%	
Livelihood	0.1%	0.8%				0.8%		1.6%									2.2%	15.5%	
Local Development	37.4%	0.8%	15.4%				53.8%	3.2%		12.7%	3.3%			10.3%	26.8%		38.6%	10.1%	0.7%
Meteorology							2.6%												
Miscellaneous																	0.1%	0.5%	

* Projects which have not reported disbursement are excluded.

Sector Fragmentation of Donor Portfolios

Table 8: Sector Fragmentation of Donor Portfolios

SECTORS / DONORS	ADB	Australia	Canada	China	Denmark	EU	Finland	Germany	GFATM	India	Japan	Korea	Netherlands	Norway	Switzerland	USAID	UK	UN Country Team	WB
Office of the Prime Minister																	10.2%		
Others - Economic				55.2%	0.3%			1.6%										2.9%	
Others - Social		5.7%			5.4%	2.4%					1.1%			3.9%	3.9%	7.6%	3.9%	20.6%	
Peace and Reconstruction		4.4%	100.0%		17.0%	20.4%		14.8%			2.0%			7.2%	16.7%	1.1%	0.2%	8.5%	0.9%
Planning and Statistics	0.1%										0.9%							0.2%	
Police																			
Policy and Strategic	0.2%							0.4%						2.1%			4.1%	0.5%	
Population and Environment	0.4%					2.3%												0.4%	
Revenue & Financial Administration								1.1%											
Road Transportation	13.7%									76.9%	53.5%				26.1%				7.0%
Supply											0.1%					10.3%			
Tourism	0.5%																2.0%		
Urban Development	4.0%							6.3%											
Women, Children & Social Welfare	1.3%	2.7%				2.3%		0.8%			3.1%			4.6%	0.2%			0.0%	1.9%
Youth, Sports & Culture														1.0%				5.2%	0.3%

* Projects which have not reported disbursement are excluded.

Note:

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

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

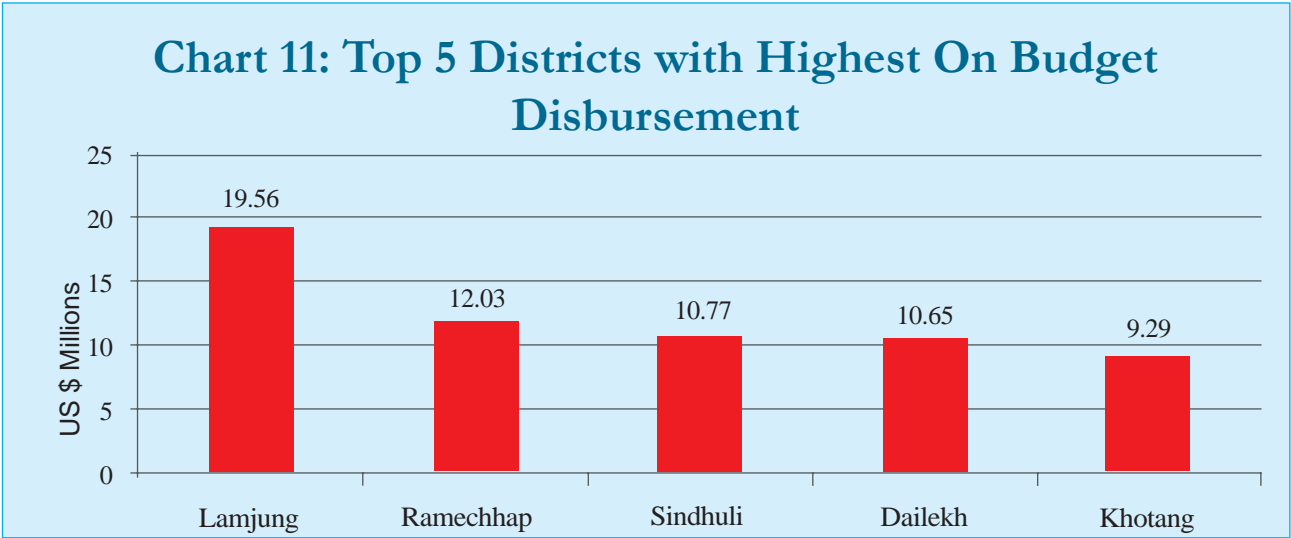
Green Highlight denotes non fragmented and compromises more than 20% of total donor's portfolio

The visualization as shown in Table 8 provides an overview of aid concentration by donor²⁵. Among the reference documents on donor fragmentation, the EU toolkit produced in 2009 gives practical steps on the division of labour at the country level, which provides practical guidance for EU donors on how to implement division of labour. Most of the recommendations are also valid for the broader development community. The toolkit recommends a maximum of 3 sectors in which donors should intervene in addition to budget support and support to non-state actors. However, some sectors being very narrow, the toolkit also indicates that there is a need for some flexibility at the country level.

Given the level of aid fragmentation in Nepal, the option has been taken to consider a sector concentration of 5 sectors or less per cooperation as satisfactory. It is found that development partners are overcrowded in some sectors and few sectors are still orphans. In this respect, many donors have been engaged on health; women, children, and social welfare (though with small disbursement levels per donor); peace and reconstruction; local development; agriculture; etc. However, areas such as communications, energy, urban development, and policy and strategy sectors are not crowded by donors. Aid fragmentation appears way above the internationally accepted level.

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

Fragmentation from District Perspective²⁶

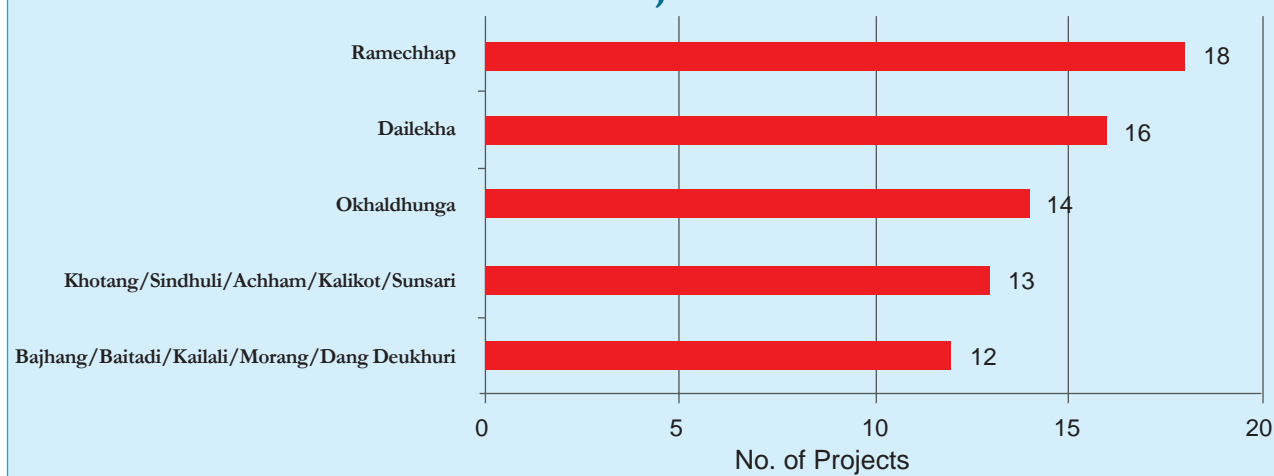


From the perspective of on budget disbursement at the district level as shown in Chart 11, Lamjung has the highest amount disbursed (US\$ 19.56 million) followed by Ramechhap (US\$ 12.03 million), Sindhuli (US\$ 10.77 million), Dailekh (US\$ 10.65 million) and Khotang (US\$ 9.29 million). On the other hand, Bhojpur has the lowest amount of aid disbursement (US\$ 0.40 million) followed by Mustang (US\$ 0.66 million), Siraha (US\$ 0.68 million), Gulmi (US\$ 0.73 million) and Udayapur (US\$ 0.75 million).

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

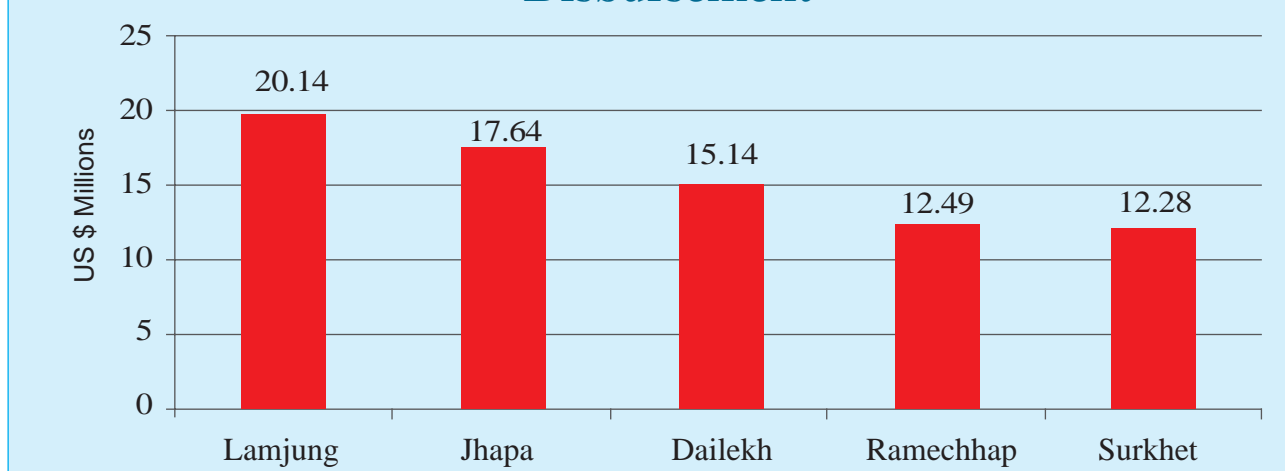
26. This excludes nationwide projects

Chart 12: Districts with Highest Number of On Budget Projects



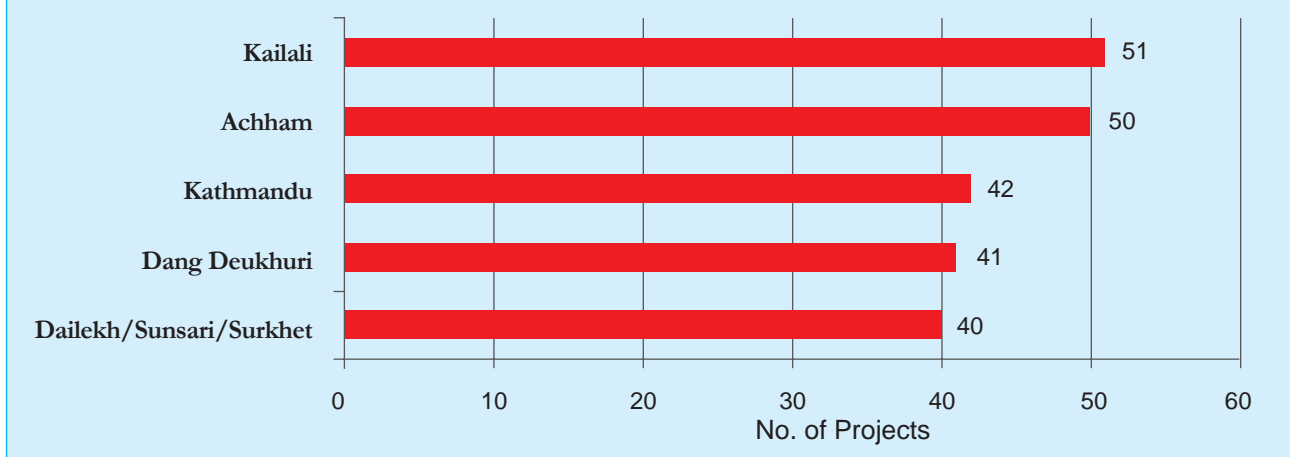
Similarly, as shown in Chart 12, Ramechhap has the highest number of on budget projects (18) followed by Dailekh (16); Okhaldhunga (14); Khotang, Sindhuli, Achham, Kalikot, and Sunsari (13); and Bajhang, Baitadi, Kailali, Morang, and Dang Deukhuri (12). By contrast, Gulmi has only 2 on budget projects; Arghakhanchi and Mustang 3 each; Bhojpur, Syangja, Rasuwa, Kaski, Manang, and Gorkha 4 each; and Palpa, Nuwakot and Taplejung 5 each (Annex 3).

Chart 13: Top 5 Districts with Highest Combined Disbursement



However, if we combine both on budget and off budget disbursement, the aid scenario looks different. In this category, Lamjung has the highest amount of disbursement (US\$ 20.14 million for 13 projects) followed by Jhapa (US\$ 17.64 million for 31 projects), Dailekh (US\$ 15.14 million for 40 projects), Ramechhap (US\$ 12.49 million for 35 projects) and Surkhet (US\$ 12.28 million for 40 projects). This is shown in Chart 13.

Chart 14: Districts with Highest Number of Projects



From the perspective of the number of projects as shown in Chart 14, (both on budget and off budget) under operation through the support received from various development partners in the district, Kailali has the largest number of projects (51) followed by Achham (50); Kathmandu (42); Dang (41); and Sunsari, Dailekh and Surkhet (40). Manang is the district with the lowest number of projects (5) followed by Mustang (7), Gulmi (8), Arghakhanchi (9) and Rasuwa (11) (Annex 3).

Aid flow from the perspective of donor engagement at the district level does not show reliable evidence as to why donors are mostly engaged in Kailali, Achham, Kathmandu, Dang, Sunsari and Dailekh and less in Manang, Mustang, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi and Rasuwa. Moreover, donor engagement is not seen on the basis of poverty level of the districts.

4 Sector Profile for Top 10 Recipients

4.1 Education Sector Profile

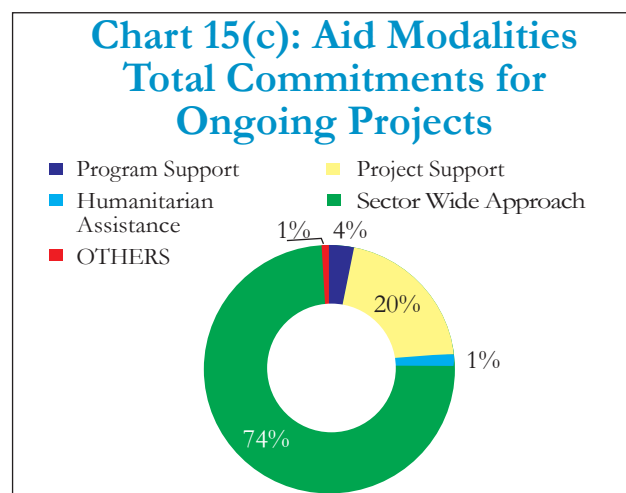
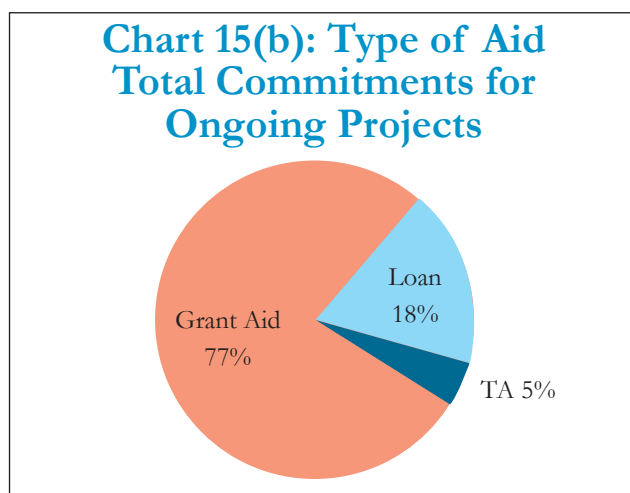
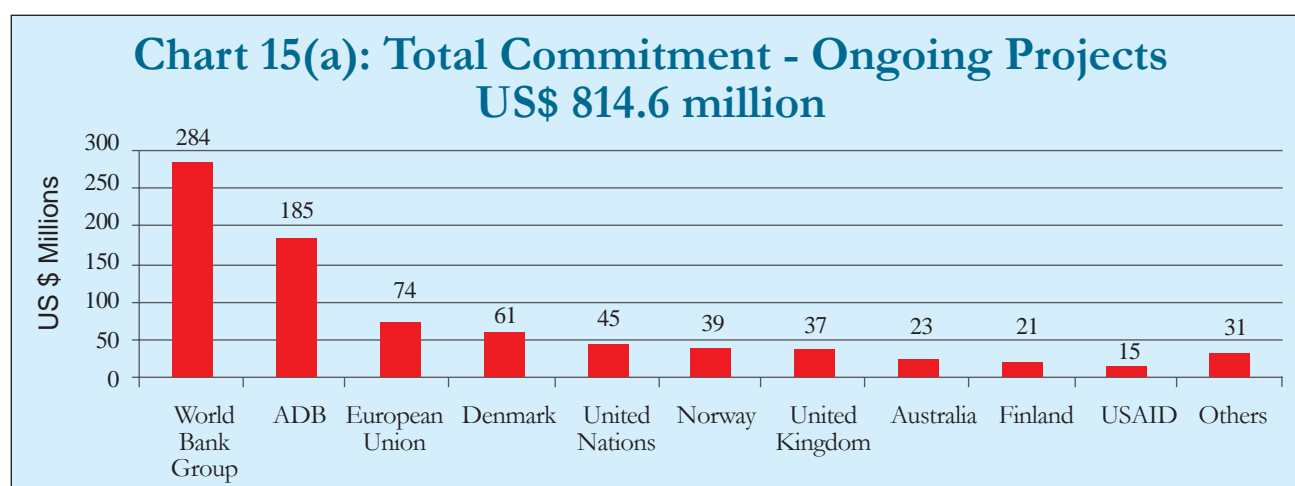
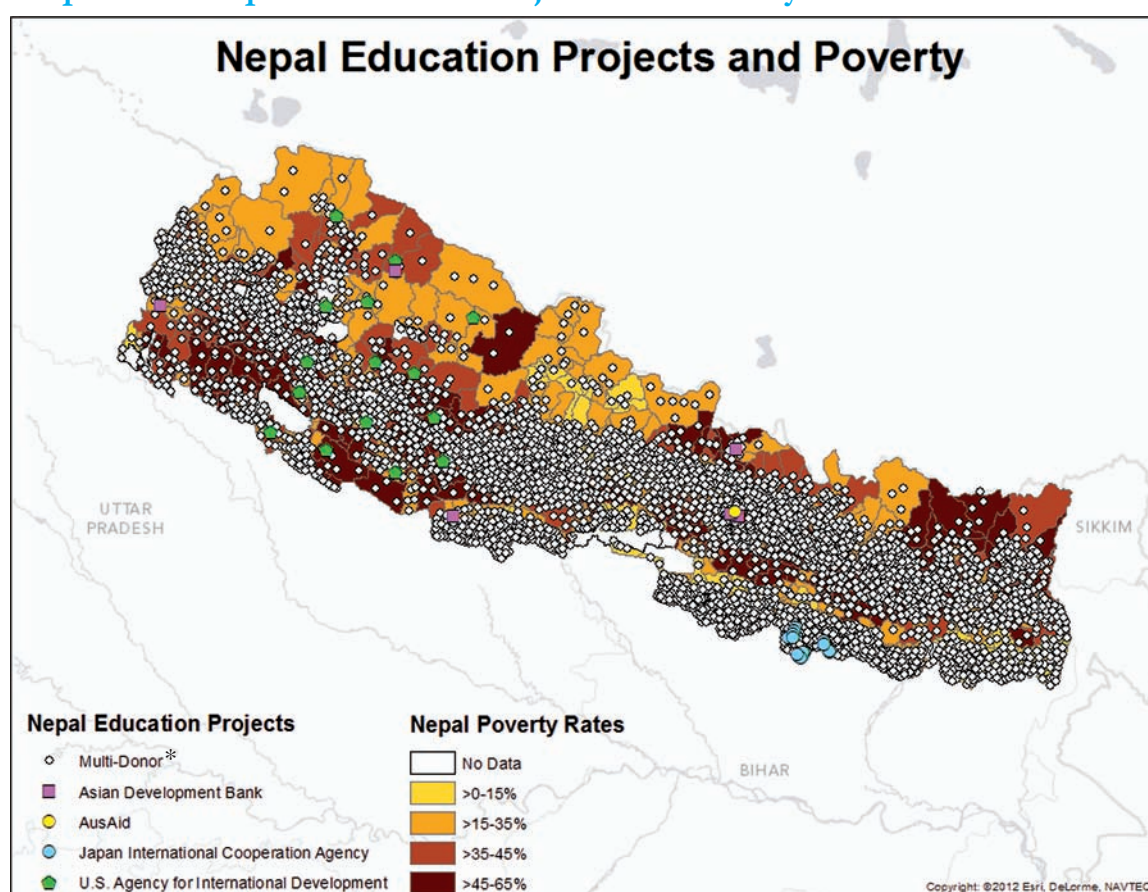


Table 9: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Education Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment ²⁷	Disbursed in FY 2011-12
School Sector Reform Program (SSRP)	ADB, AusAid, Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway, UNICEF	606,670,007	182,005,065
Second Higher Education Project (including JSDF Secondary School Stipend Project)	IDA, World Bank	30,747,457	11,073,574
Food for Education Program	WFP	39,146,448	8,071,954
Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project (EVENT)	World Bank	50,000,000	6,906,437
Skills for Employment Project	ADB	20,000,000	6,668,328

Map No. 1: Nepal Education Projects and Poverty Rates



* Development partners engaged in SWAPs are included under the multi-donor category whereas DPs separately engaged are also shown separately.

In the Education Sector, the School Sector Reform Program (SSRP) is the largest program from the perspective of both commitments and disbursements. The World Bank Group seems to be the lead donor in providing a large portion of external assistance.

27. Total commitment for each project mentioned under given sectors is not comparable with disbursement because disbursement here accounts only for FY 2011-12 whereas total commitment refers to the project cost over the period. Likewise, sector wise comparative list of disbursement is shown in Annex 2

4.2 Local Development Sector Profile

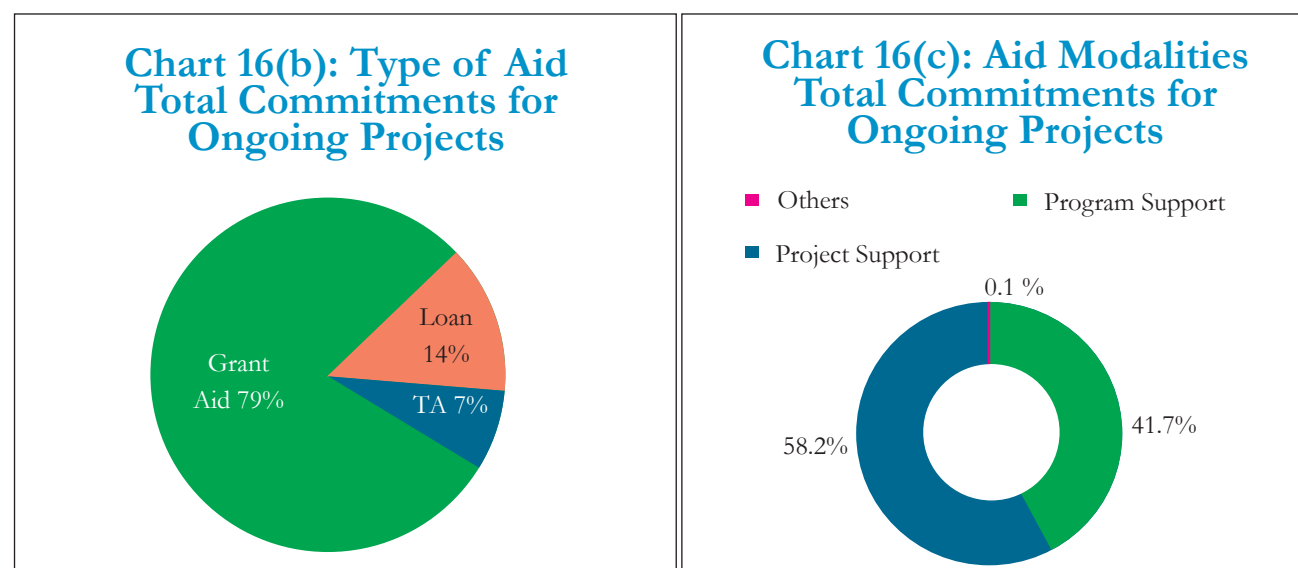
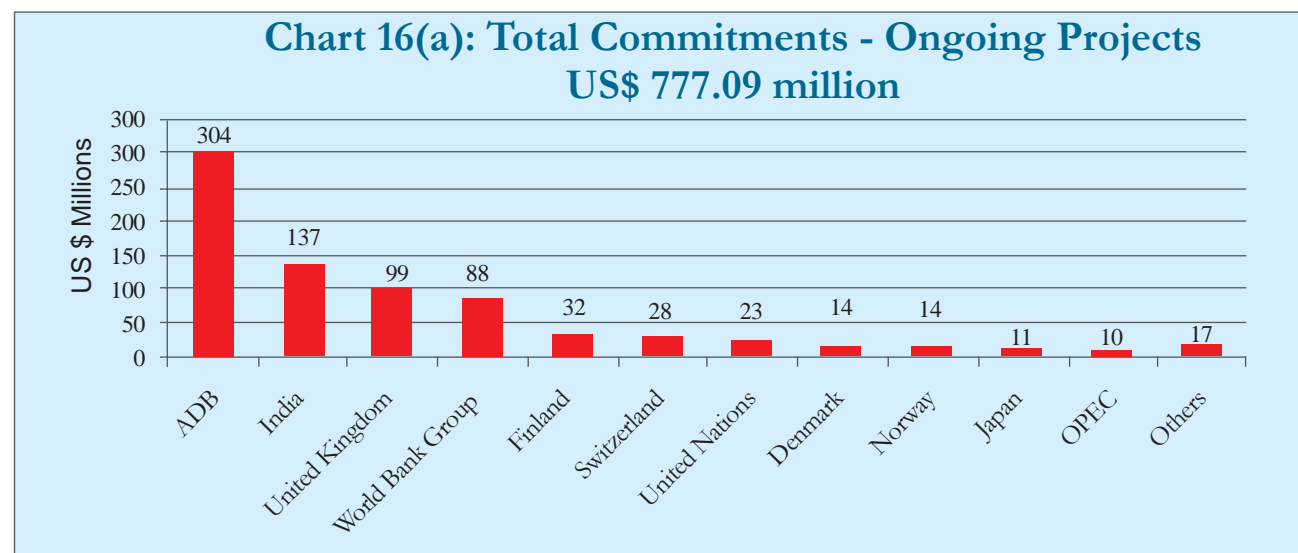


Table 10: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Local Development Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2011-12
Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP)	ADB, CIDA, Denmark, DFID, Norway, Switzerland	144,739,067	54,889,197
Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program [RRRSDP]	ADB, DFID, OPEC, Switzerland	124,571,812	24,332,298
Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP)	ADB, Switzerland	40,000,000	13,842,877
Nepal Rural Access Programme Phase- II	DFID	54,857,997	11,777,895
Community Support Programme Phase - II	DFID	27,226,658	8,753,293

In the Local Development Sector, the Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) is the largest one from the perspective of commitments and disbursements. The Asian Development Bank is the largest development partner in providing financial assistance to this sector.

4.3 Road Transportation Sector Profile

Chart 17(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 593.8 million

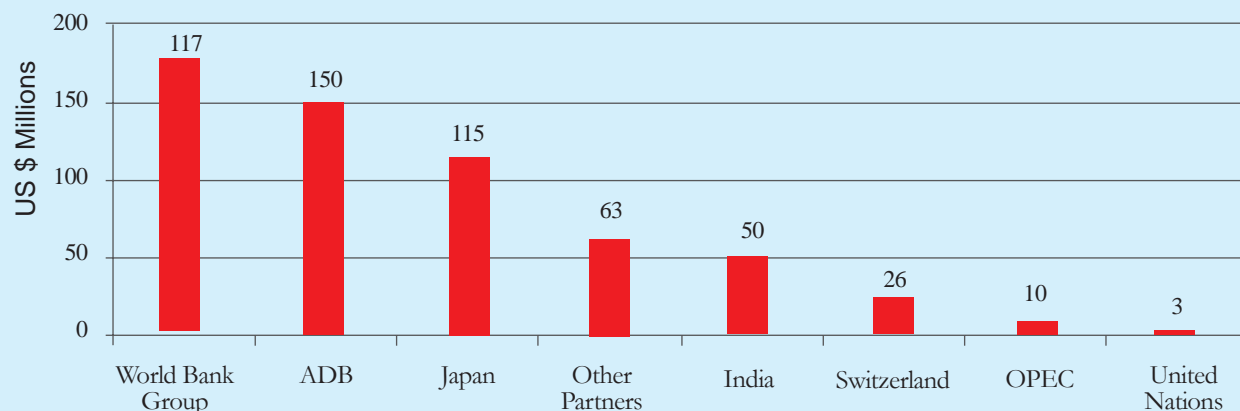


Chart 17(b): Type of Aid
Total Commitments for
Ongoing Projects

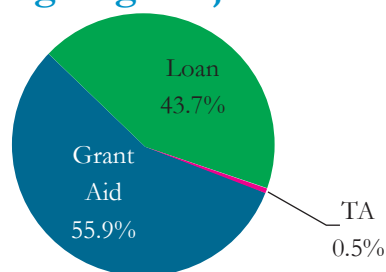


Chart 17(c): Aid Modalities
Total Commitments for
Ongoing Projects

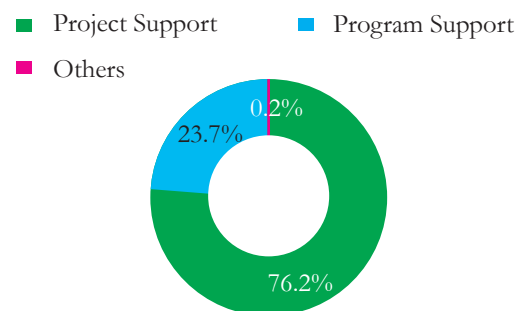


Table 11: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Road Transportation Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursement in FY 2011-12
Road Improvement Project	India, India Exim Bank	50,000,000	38,905,958
Bishesor Prasad Koirala Highway (Sindhuli Road Section III) [Nepalthok-Khurkot Segment]	Japan	114,990,369	21,970,571
Road Sector Development Project	IDA	117,031,439	18,958,246
Road Connectivity Sector I Project	ADB, OPEC	65,000,000	13,295,406
Sub Regional Transport Enhancement Project	ADB	49,000,000	7,457,774

In the Road Transportation Sector, Road Sector Development Project is the largest project with respect to commitment, whereas the Road Improvement Project is the largest with respect to disbursement. The World Bank Group has been the largest donor in this sector.

4.4 Electricity Sector Profile

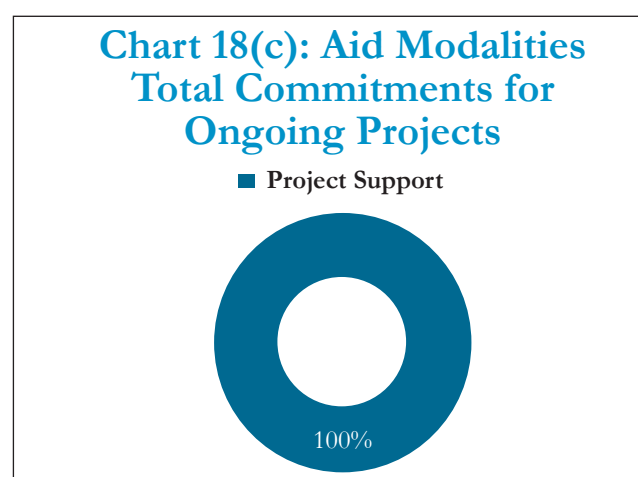
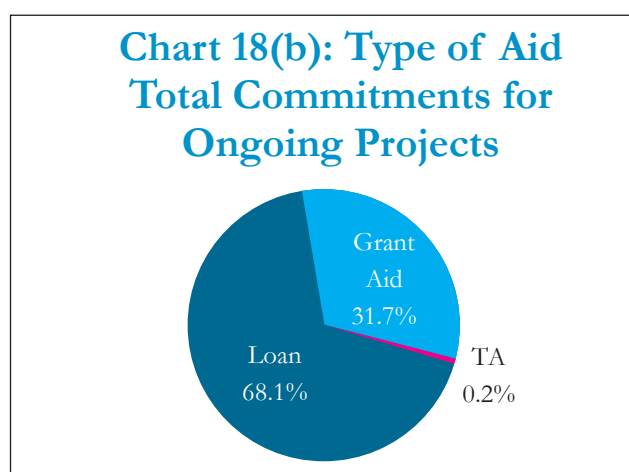
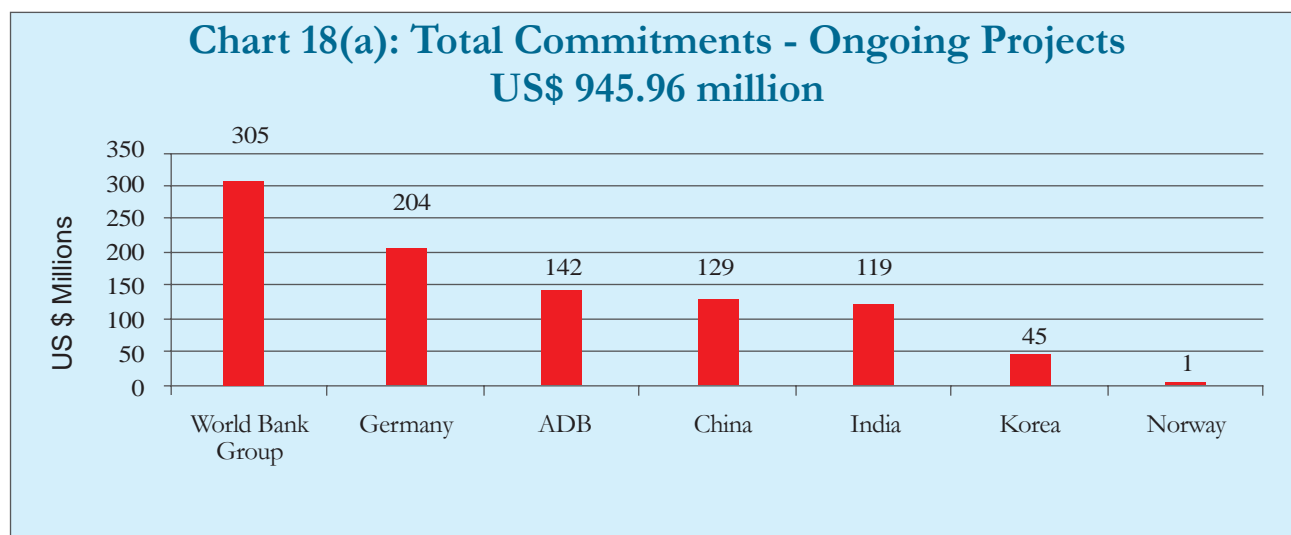


Table 12: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Electricity Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursed in FY 2011-12
Power Development Project	IDA	170,575,340	57,732,300
Middle Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project	KfW	201,994,642	16,923,549
Upper Trishuli 3A Hydroelectric Project	China	129,241,702	5,865,630
Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement Project (EAEIP)	ADB	67,442,104	5,557,534
Electricity Transmission Expansion and Supply Improvement Project (ETESIP)	ADB, Norway	75,000,000	5,169,740

The Middle Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project is the largest project in this sector with respect to commitment whereas the Power Development Project is the largest with respect to disbursement. The World Bank Group has been the lead donor in this sector.

4.5 Health Sector Profile

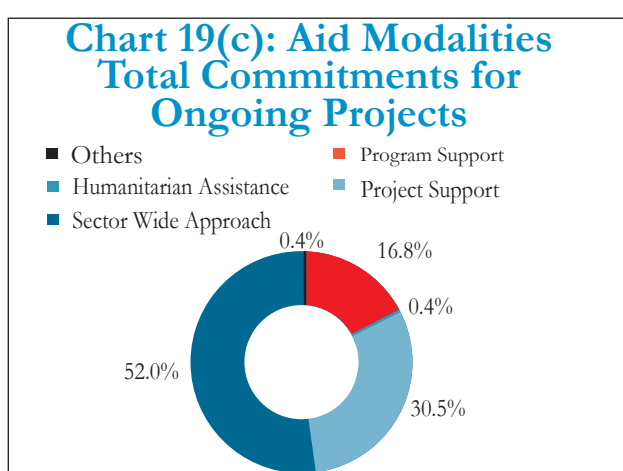
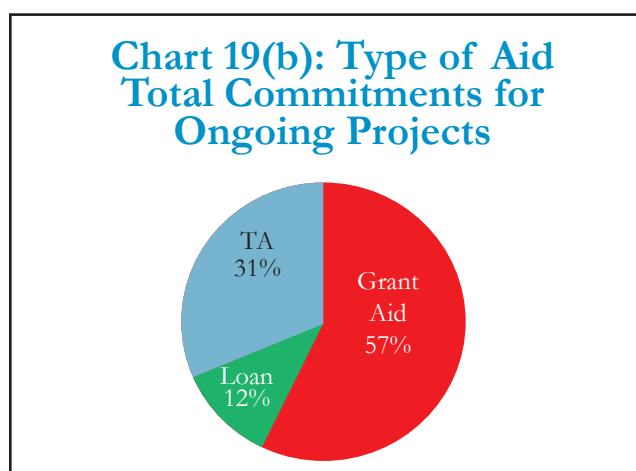
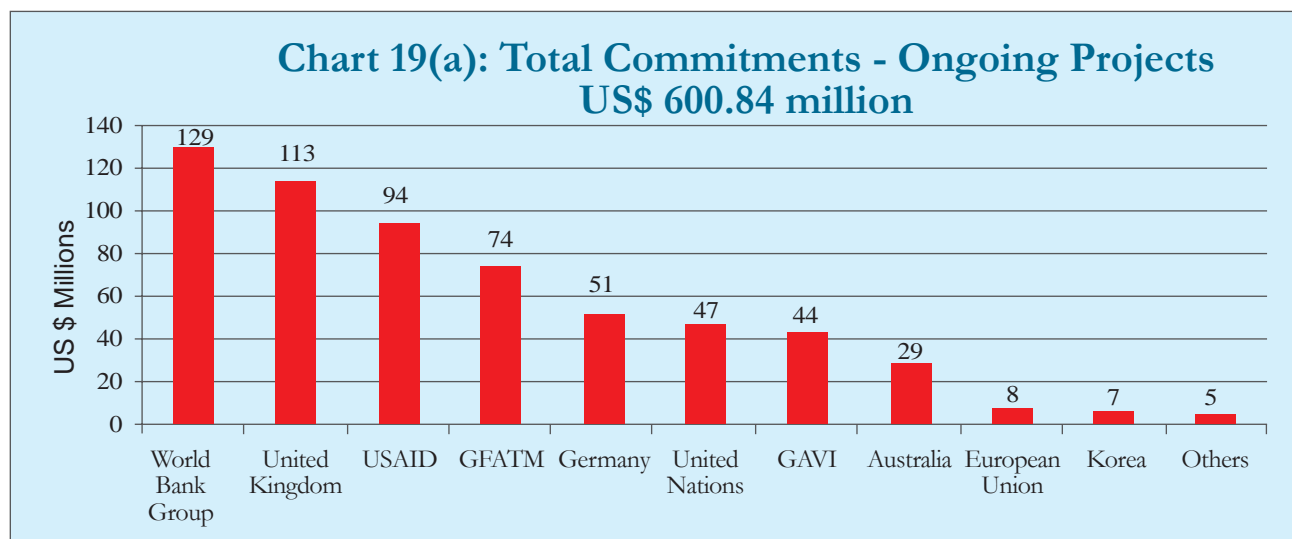
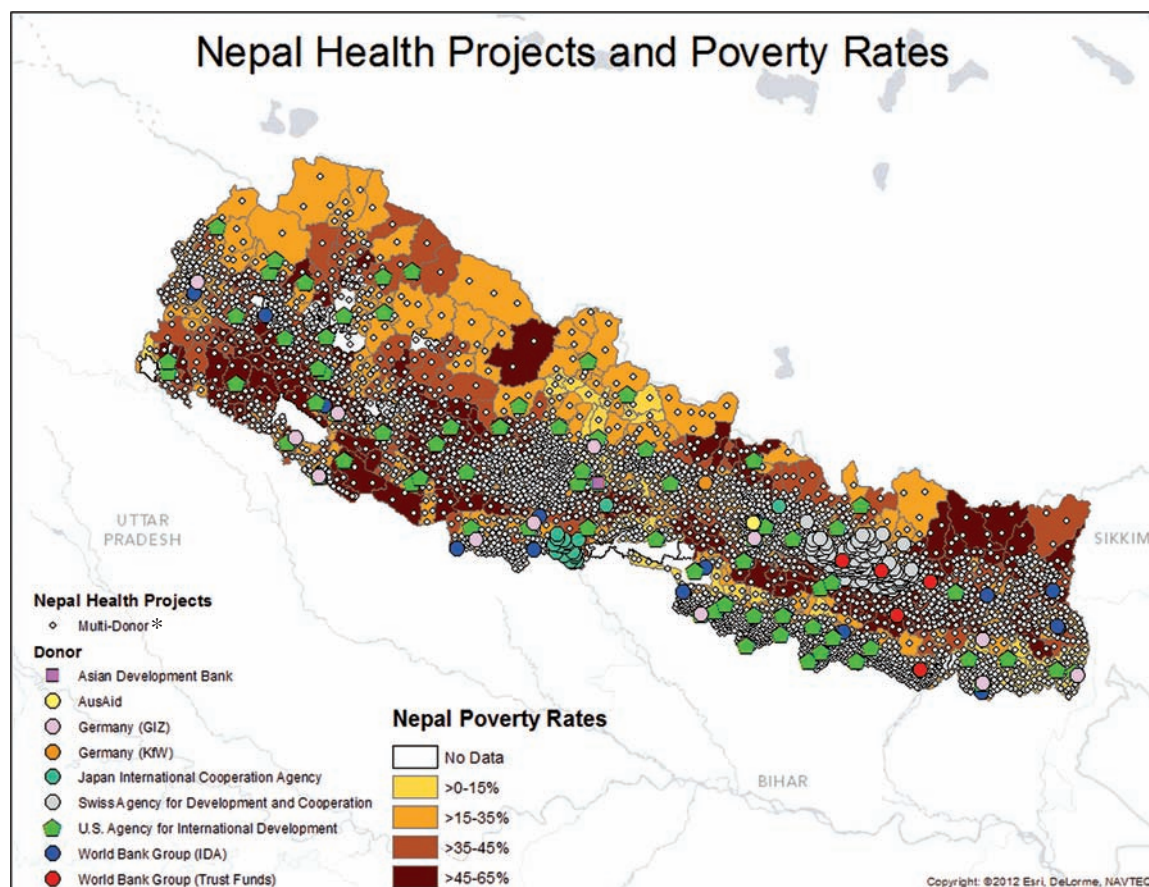


Table 13: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Health Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursement in FY 2011-12
Nepal Health Sector			
Programme NHSP-II	AusAid, DFID, IDA, KfW	254,004,908	33,125,741
Suaahara (Good Nutrition)	USAID	46,000,000	7,812,031
PCR 1, IR 2: Maternal and Child Health and nutrition – services for women, children and adolescent girls	UNICEF	5,148,313	4,380,607
Implementation of Stop TB Strategy (2010-2015)	GFATM	22,242,250	3,526,513
Sector Program Health and Family Planning	KfW	15,760,441	2,563,911

In the Health Sector, the Nepal Health Sector Programme is the largest programme with respect to both commitment and disbursement. The World Bank Group is the lead donor supporting this sector.

Map No. 2: Nepal Health Projects and Poverty Rates



* Development partners engaged in SWAPs are included under the multi-donor category whereas DPs separately engaged are also shown separately.

The map above displays all of the health sector activities (often to the VDC level) from various development partners.

4.6 Agriculture Sector Profile

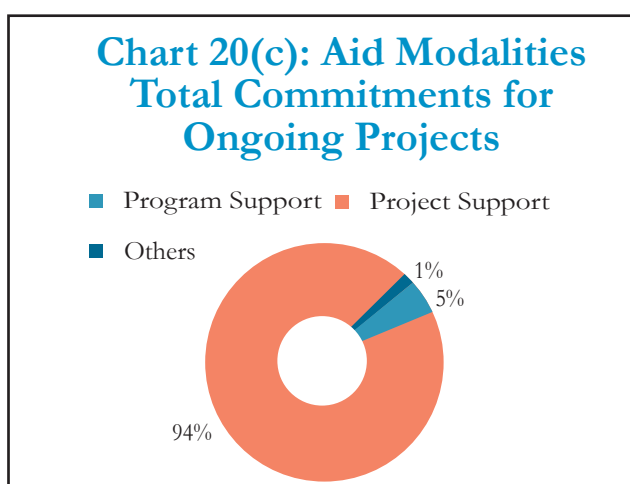
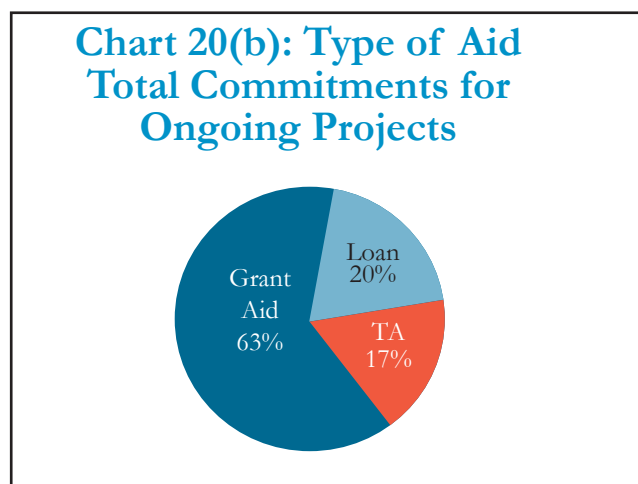
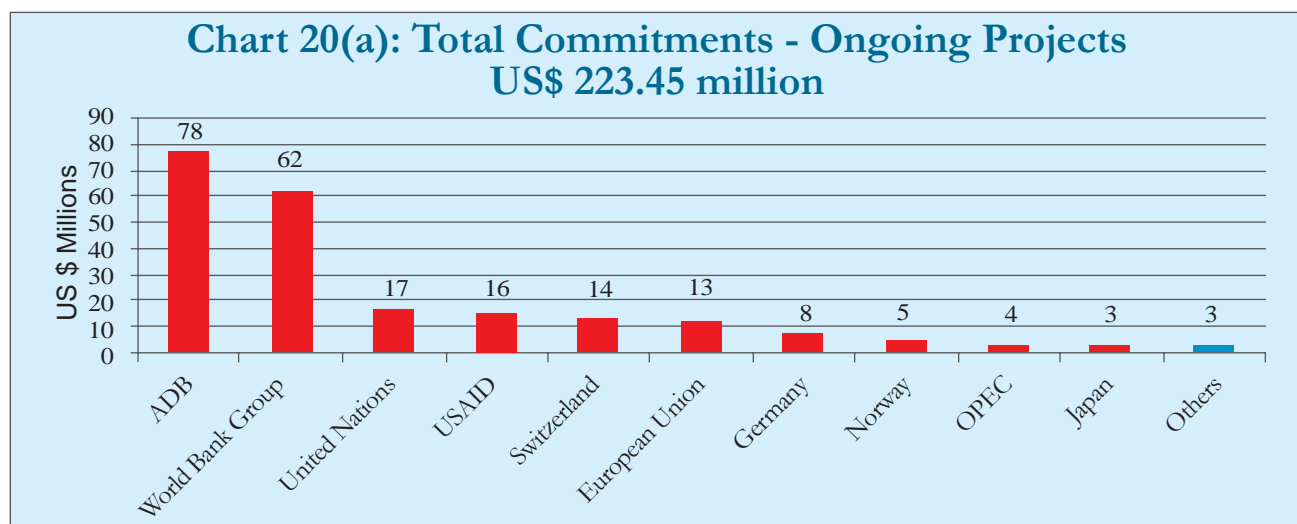


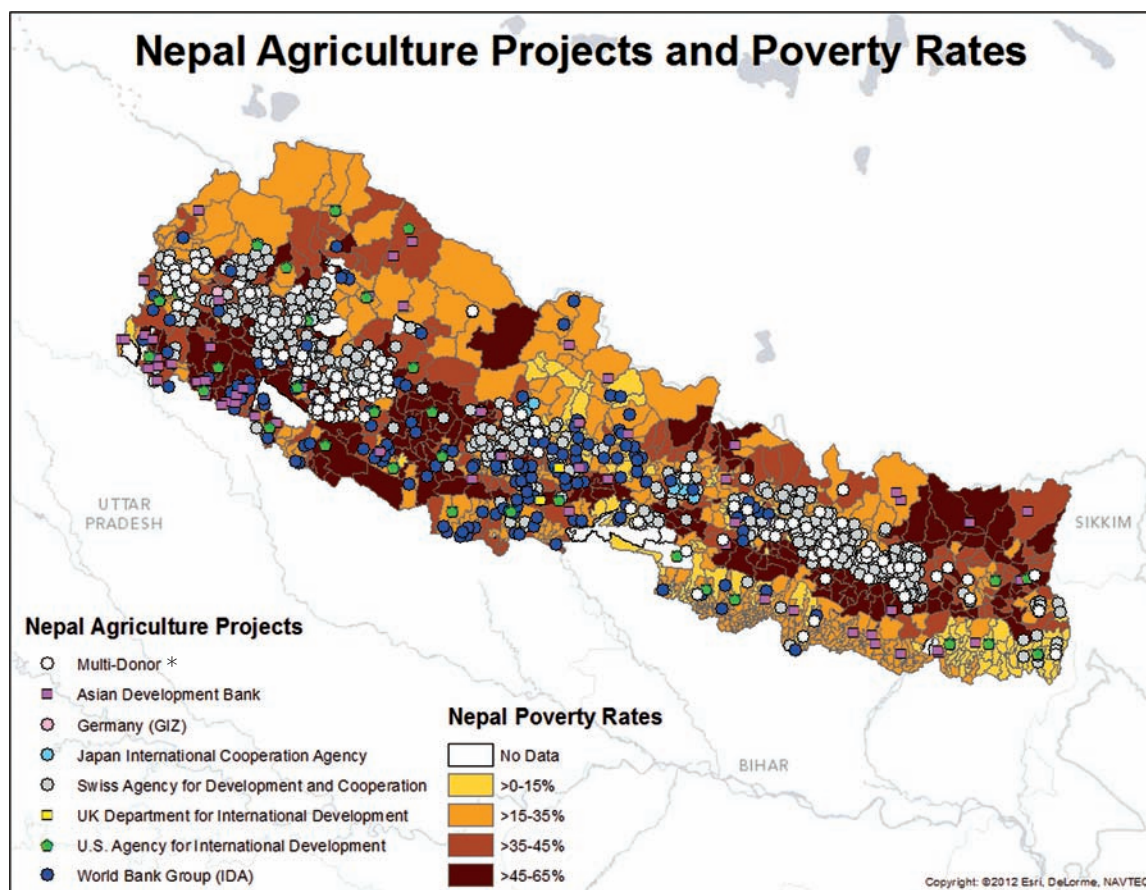
Table 14: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Agriculture Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursement in FY 2011-12
Integrated Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)	IDA	21,604,790	7,971,345*
Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade (PACT)	IDA	20,000,000	4,104,047
Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP)	ADB	18,000,000	3,904,653
Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Program (NEAT)	USAID	9,649,692	2,246,358*
Mountain Agribusiness and Livelihood Improvement (HIMALI) Project	ADB	20,000,000	2,000,000

* Since this is a multi-sectoral project, the disbursement amount reflected is a percentage of the total project disbursement. The percentage of total disbursement is based on the number of sectors. Total project disbursement can be found in Annex 4.

In this sector, the Integrated Water Resource Management Project is the largest project with respect to commitment as well as disbursement. Asian Development Bank is the lead donor in this sector.

Map No. 3: Nepal Agriculture Projects and Poverty Rates



* Development partners engaged in multi-donor projects are included under the multi-donor category whereas DPs separately engaged are also shown separately.

4.7 Peace and Reconstruction Sector Profile

Chart 21(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 219.9 million

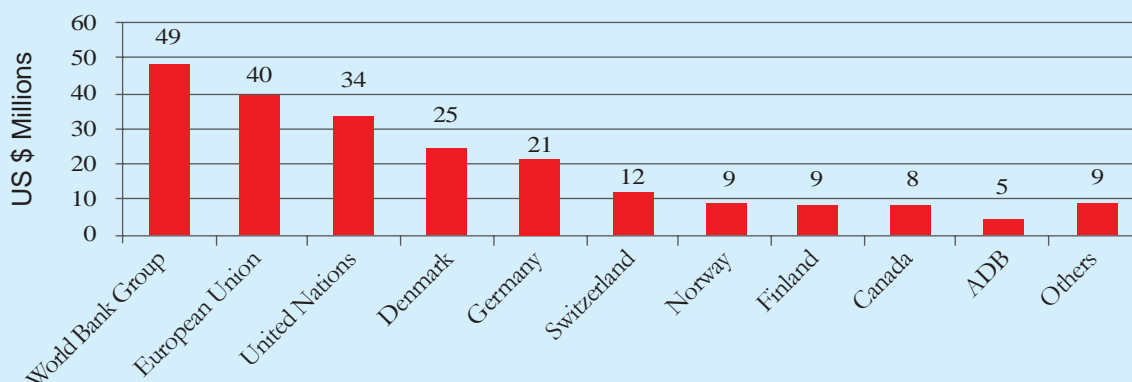


Chart 21(b): Type of Aid
Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

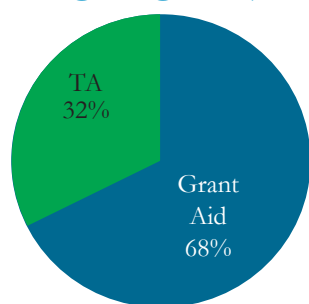


Chart 21(c): Aid Modalities
Total Commitments for Ongoing Projects

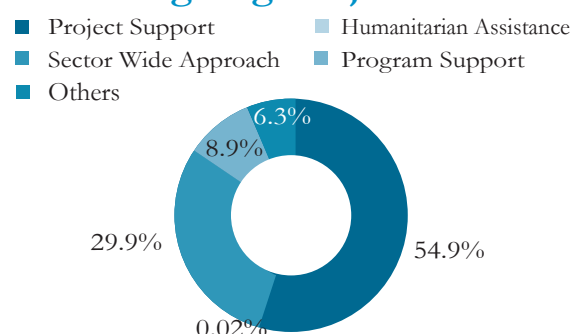


Table 15: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Peace and Reconstruction Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursement in FY 2011-12
Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Denmark, DFID, GIZ, EU, Finland, KFW, Norway, Switzerland	73,498,064	20,707,802
Support to Nepal's Transition through improved UN Coherence	AusAid, DFID, Norway, Switzerland, UNOHCHR, UNDP, UNPF	5,603,970	3,182,820
International Protection and Assistance to Refugees, Asylum Seekers and people without citizenship in Nepal	UNHCR	14,827,904	3,020,128
Nepal Peace Support Programme, phase III	Denmark	7,596,042	2,778,032
Support to Peace Process (STPP)	GIZ	12,378,201	2,596,166

The Nepal Peace Trust Fund is the largest project with respect to commitment as well as disbursement. The World Bank Group is the largest donor, providing a commitment of US\$ 48.9 million for the Emergency Peace Support Project. However, this project does not appear above due to its low disbursement during Fiscal Year 2011-12.

4.8 Economic Reform Sector Profile

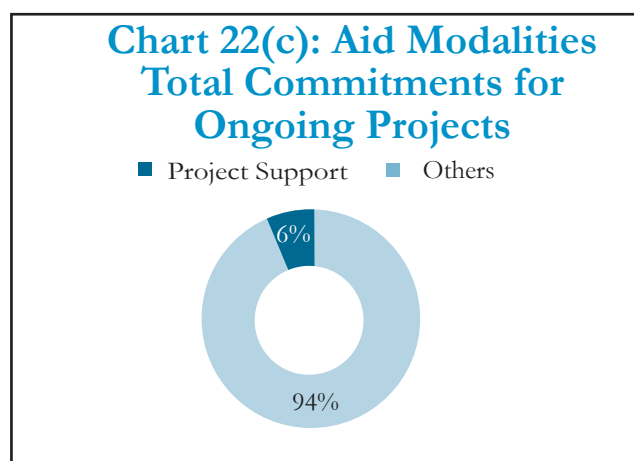
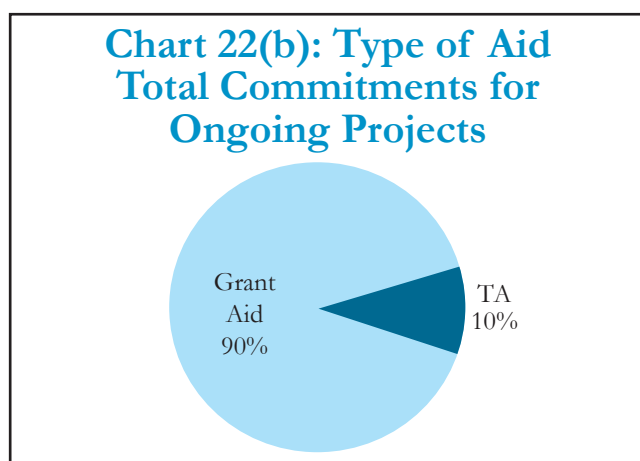
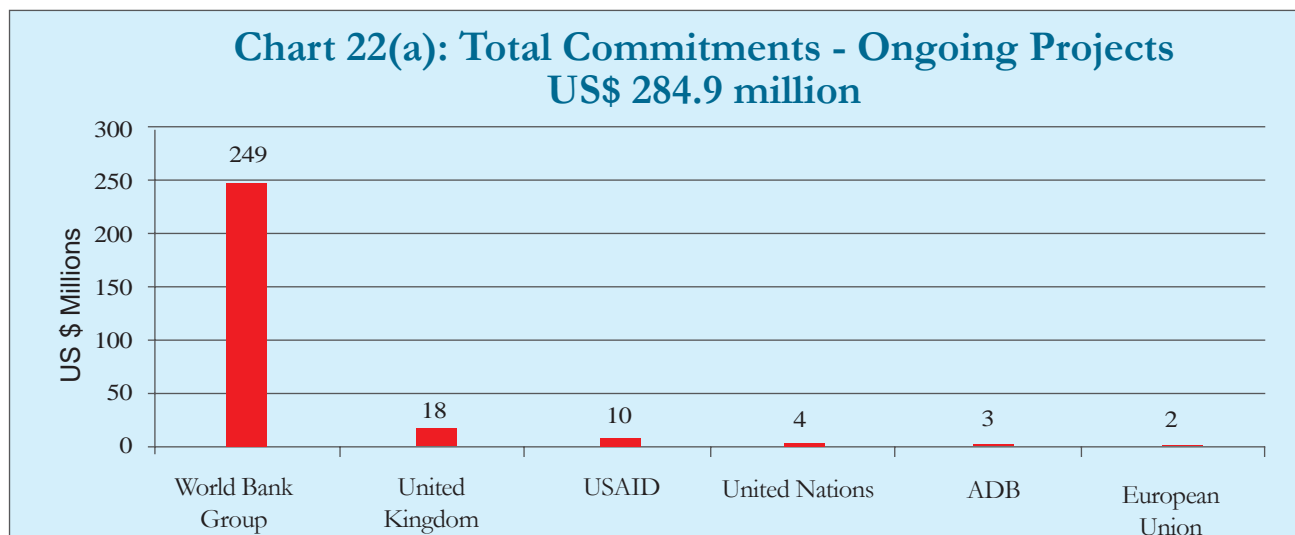


Table 16: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Economic Reform Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursement in FY 2011-12
Poverty Alleviation Fund II	IDA, IFAD, World Bank Trust Funds	247,522,195	31,103,149
Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Program (NEAT)	USAID	9,649,692	2,246,358*
Reducing Child Malnutrition through Social Protection	ADB	2,700,000	618,592
Nepal Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund (PFM Grant No. TF 010455)	World Bank Trust Funds	2,300,000	593,786
VSBK – Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns and other SCP – Sustainable Construction Practices	European Union	1,299,311	331,689*

* Since this is a multi-sectoral project, the disbursement amount reflected is a percentage of the total project disbursement. The percentage of total disbursement is based on the number of sectors. Total project disbursement can be found in Annex 4.

The Poverty Alleviation Fund II is the largest project with respect to commitment as well as disbursement. The World Bank Group is the lead donor in this sector.

4.9 Others - Social Sector Profile

Chart 23(a): Total Commitments - Ongoing Projects
US\$ 184.7 million

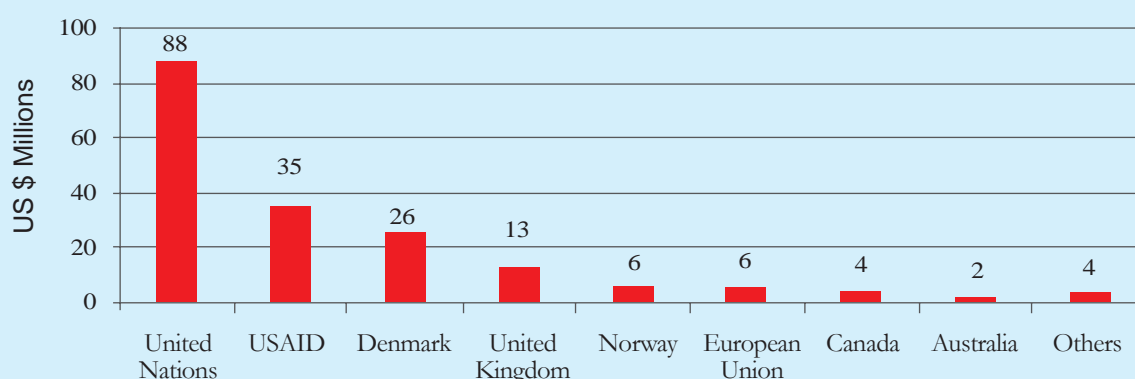


Chart 23(b): Type of Aid
Total Commitments for
Ongoing Projects

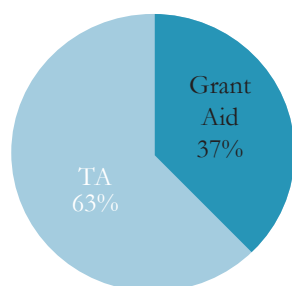


Chart 23(c): Aid Modalities
Total Commitments for
Ongoing Projects

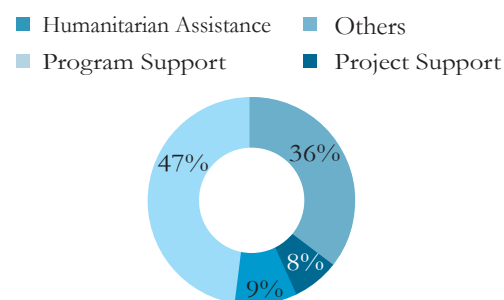


Table 17: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Others - Social Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursement in FY 2011-12
PRRO 200152 Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	WFP	48,046,713	8,873,914
PRRO 200136 Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan	Denmark, WFP	17,593,349	6,993,998
USRP Project for Bhutanese Refugee	International Organization for Migration	11,177,734	4,786,098
Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF)	AusAid, Denmark, DFID, Switzerland	8,426,484	4,783,872
Combatting Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project	USAID	6,799,235	1,700,000

Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal is the largest project with respect to commitment as well as disbursement. United Nations Country Team has been providing the largest amount of assistance in this sector.

4.10 Drinking Water Sector Profile

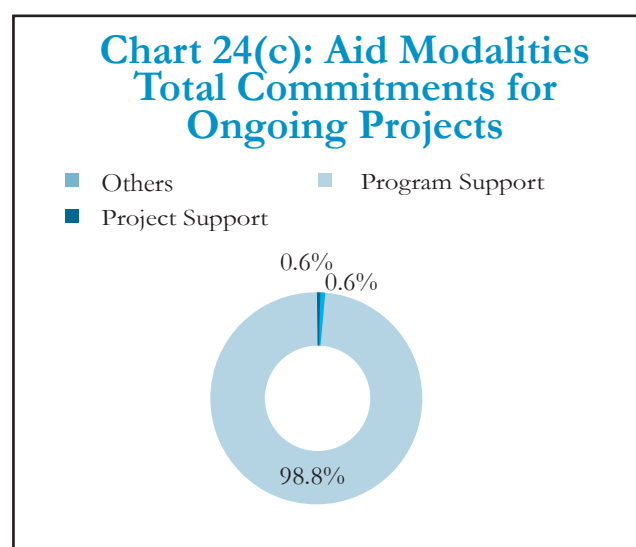
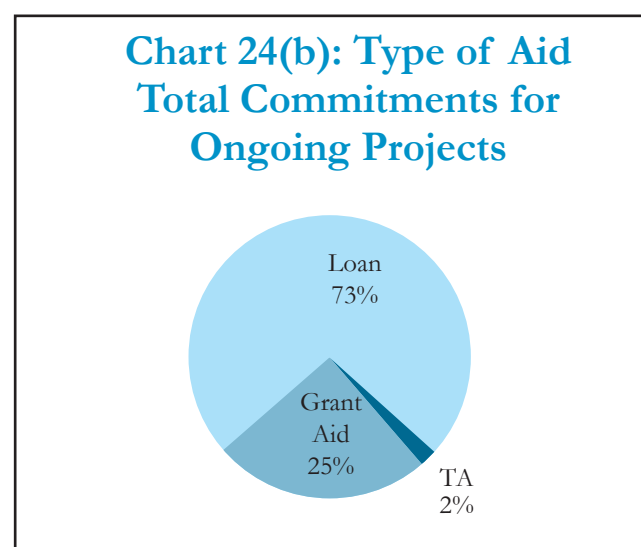
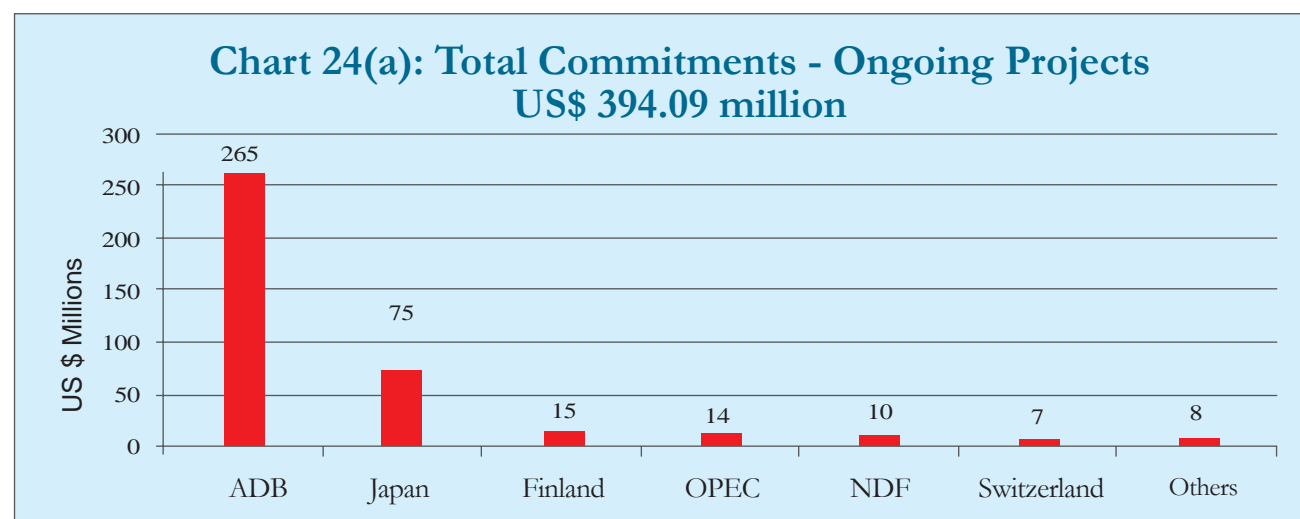


Table 18: Top 5 Largest Disbursing Projects of Drinking Water Sector

Largest 5 Disbursing Projects in the Sector for FY 2011-12	Donor Agency	Total Commitment	Disbursement in FY 2011-12
Melamchi Drinking Water Project	ADB, JICA, NDF, OPEC	226,000,000	10,333,712
Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	JICA	7,336,186	4,862,415
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal [RWSSP-WN]	Finland	15,292,356	2,977,457
Nepal Water for Health Program	AusAid	4,874,589	2,406,068
Second Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	ADB	45,100,000	1,838,935

Melamchi Drinking Water Project is the largest project in this sector with respect to commitment and disbursement. Asian Development Bank is the lead donor from the perspective of commitment.

Annex 1

Donor-wise Comparative Disbursement for Fiscal Year 2010-11 and 2011-12

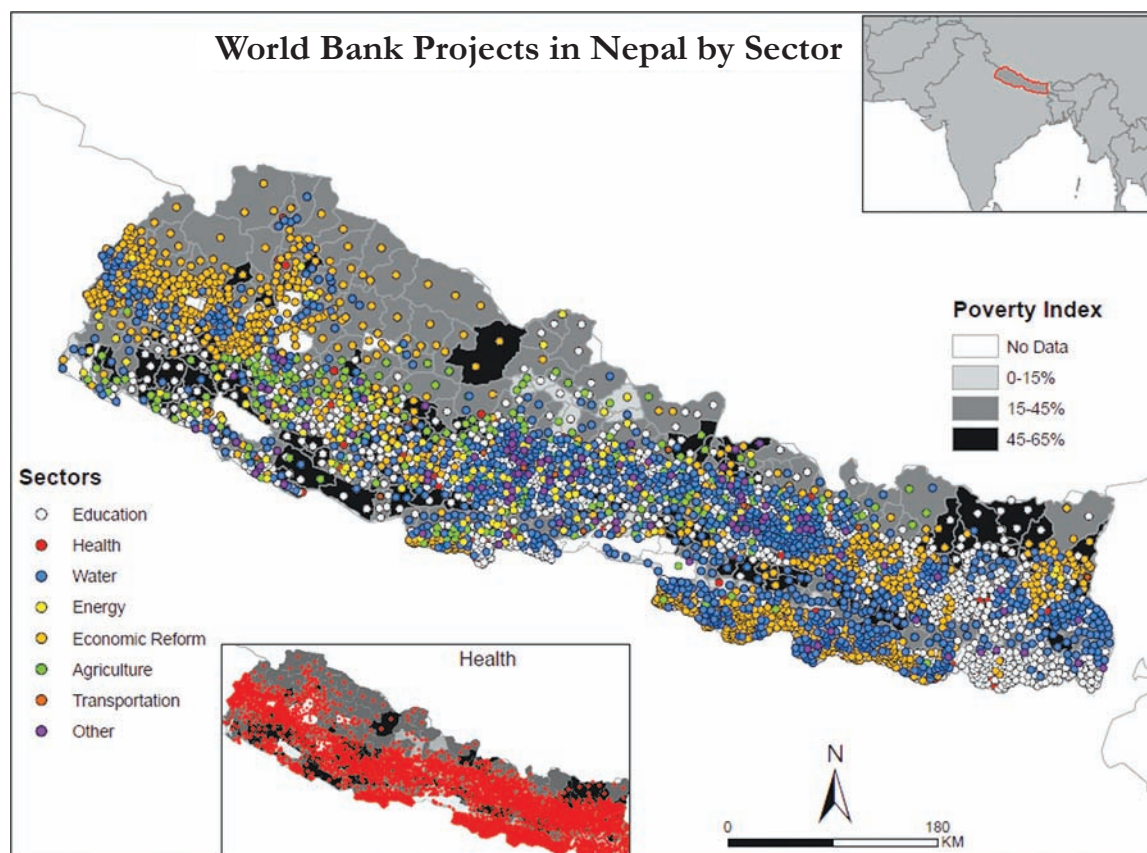
S.N.	Donor Group	Actual Disbursements FY 2010-11 (US\$)	Actual Disbursements FY 2011-12 (US\$)
1	World Bank Group	256,113,102	269,605,647
2	Asian Development Bank	184,419,986	193,400,498
3	United Nations Country Team	112,543,336	108,169,072
4	United Kingdom	92,612,422	84,240,019
5	India	50,728,502	50,620,749
6	Japan	58,691,311	44,090,184
7	European Union	42,384,482	43,974,932
8	Norway	32,818,161	41,686,343
9	Germany	27,300,849	38,830,532
10	Switzerland	27,632,405	33,417,302
11	Denmark	17,832,150	29,099,959
12	China	18,843,988	28,344,923
13	Australia	22,067,850	22,729,014
14	USAID	48,450,255	22,487,717
15	GFATM	18,973,027	15,094,614
16	Finland	22,153,680	13,242,353
17	Korea	22,203,697	4,715,410
18	Netherlands	2,503,206	858,916
19	Canada	4,552,367	546,535
20	Others	16,885,778	142,555
	TOTAL (454 Projects)	1,079,710,554	1,045,297,273

(Source: Aid Management Platform and DCR FY 2010-11, 28 January 2013)

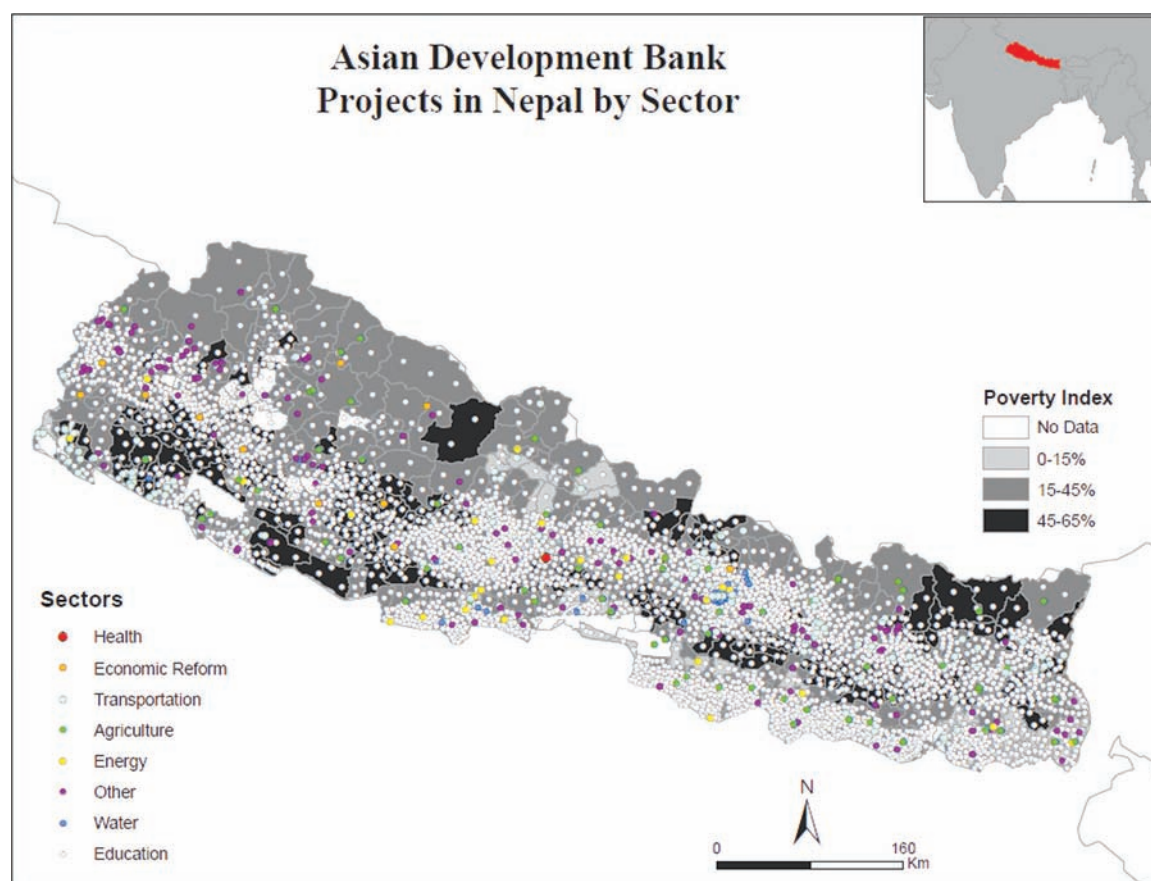
As seen in Annex 1 above, donor wise disbursement shows that the World Bank Group, ADB and UN Country Team have the highest disbursements respectively.

Below is a series of maps displaying the local (often to the VDC level or below) activities for some of Nepal's top donor partners: World Bank (1), ADB (2), UK (4), Japan (6), Germany (9), Switzerland (10), Australia (13), and USAID (14). These maps include the projects funded entirely by the respective donors as well as multi-donor projects in which each donor is participating. Over the next year, these maps will become available for all of Nepal's donor partners and will be displayed through an interactive online map for public use.

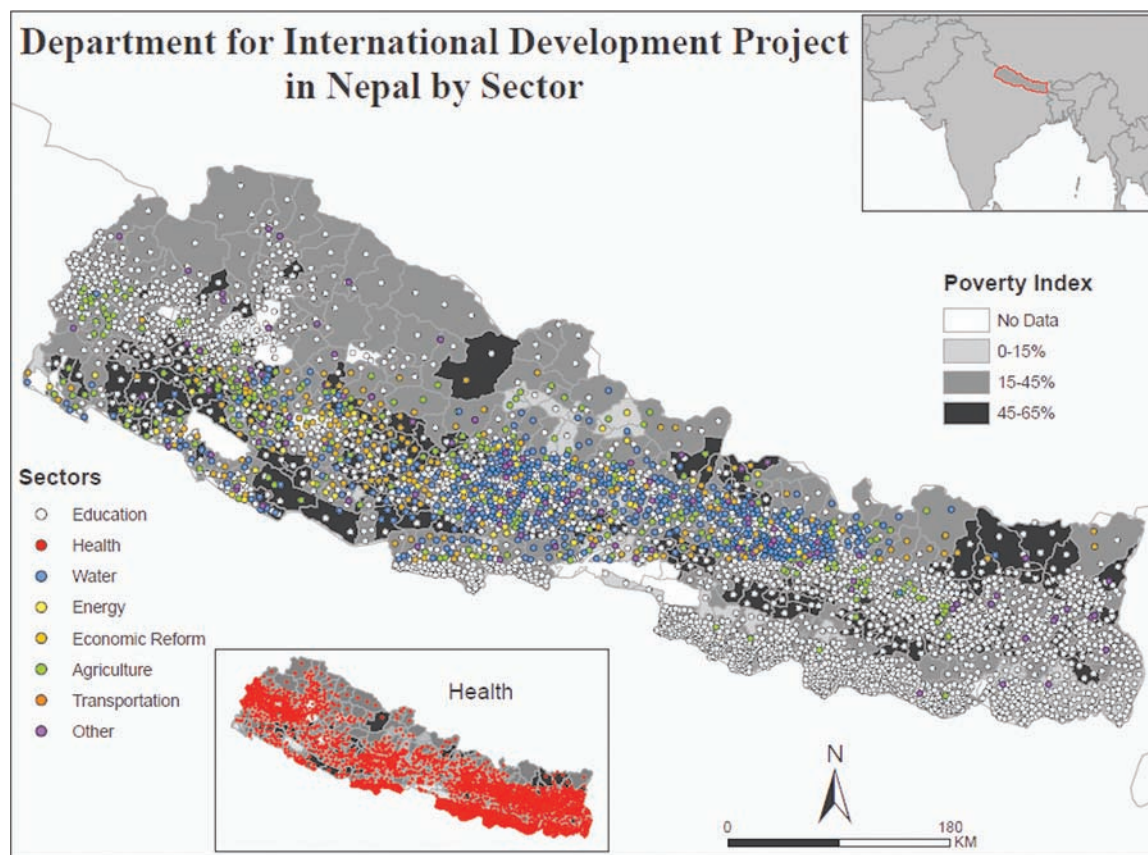
Map No. 4: World Bank Projects in Nepal by Sector



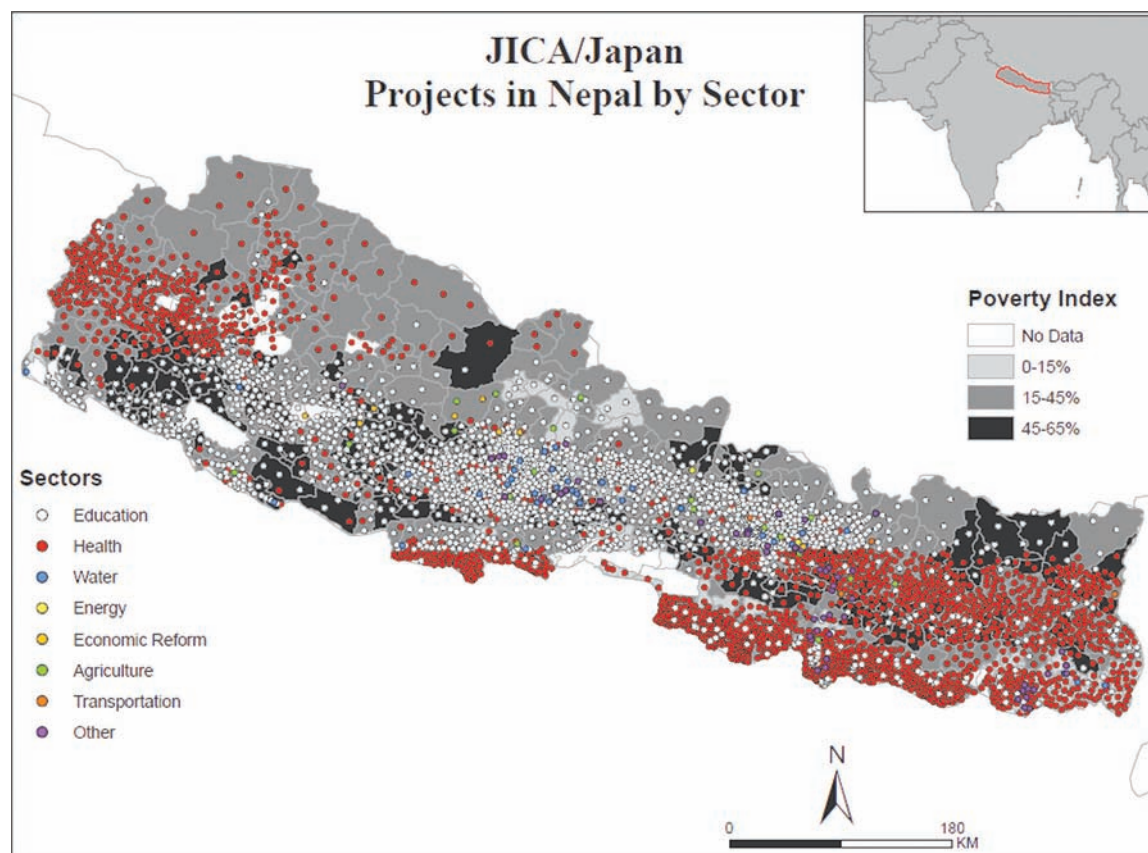
Map No. 5: Asian Development Bank Projects in Nepal by Sector



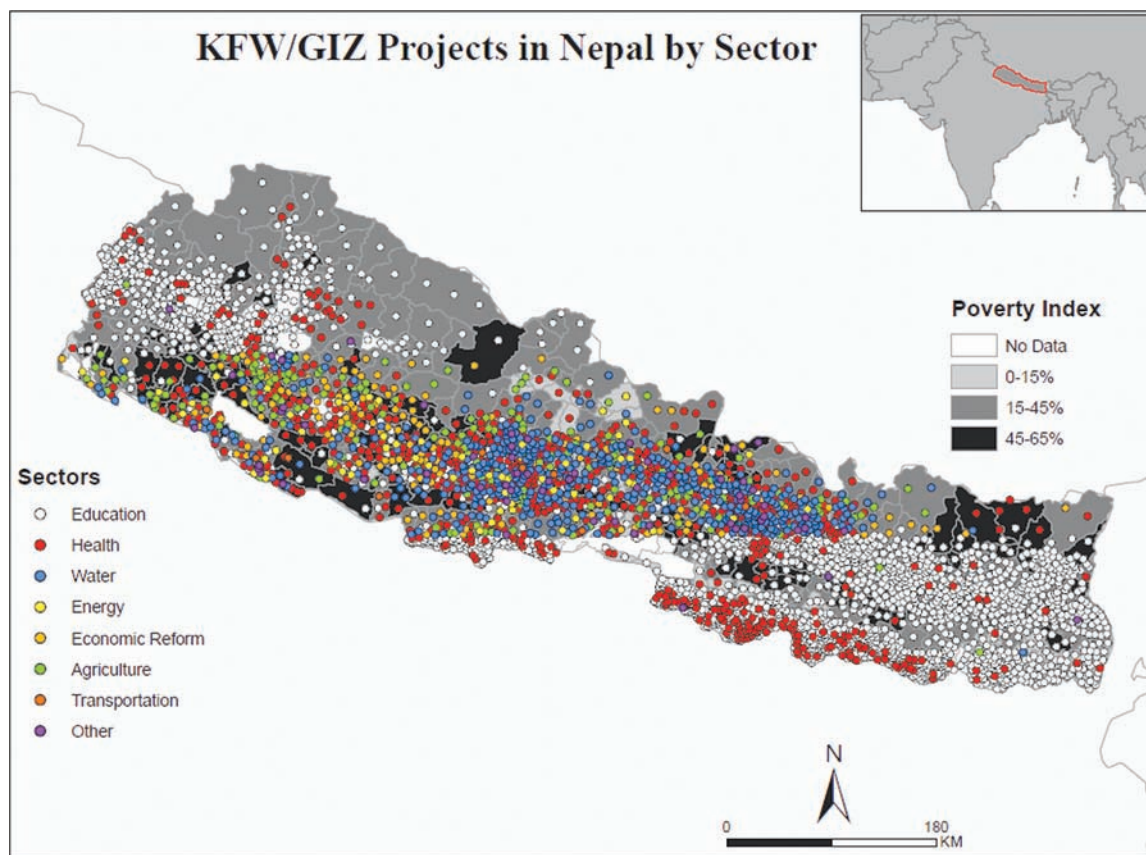
Map No. 6: DFID Projects in Nepal by Sector



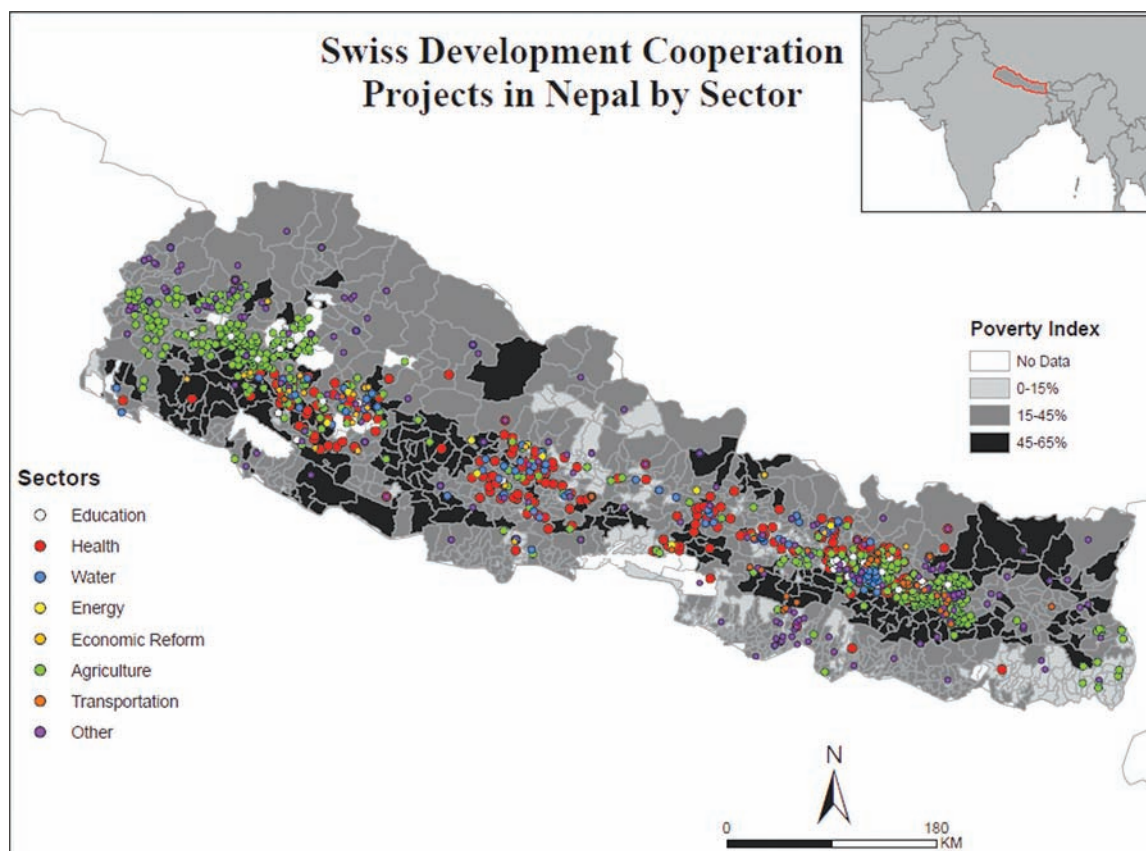
Map No. 7: JICA/Japan Projects in Nepal by Sector



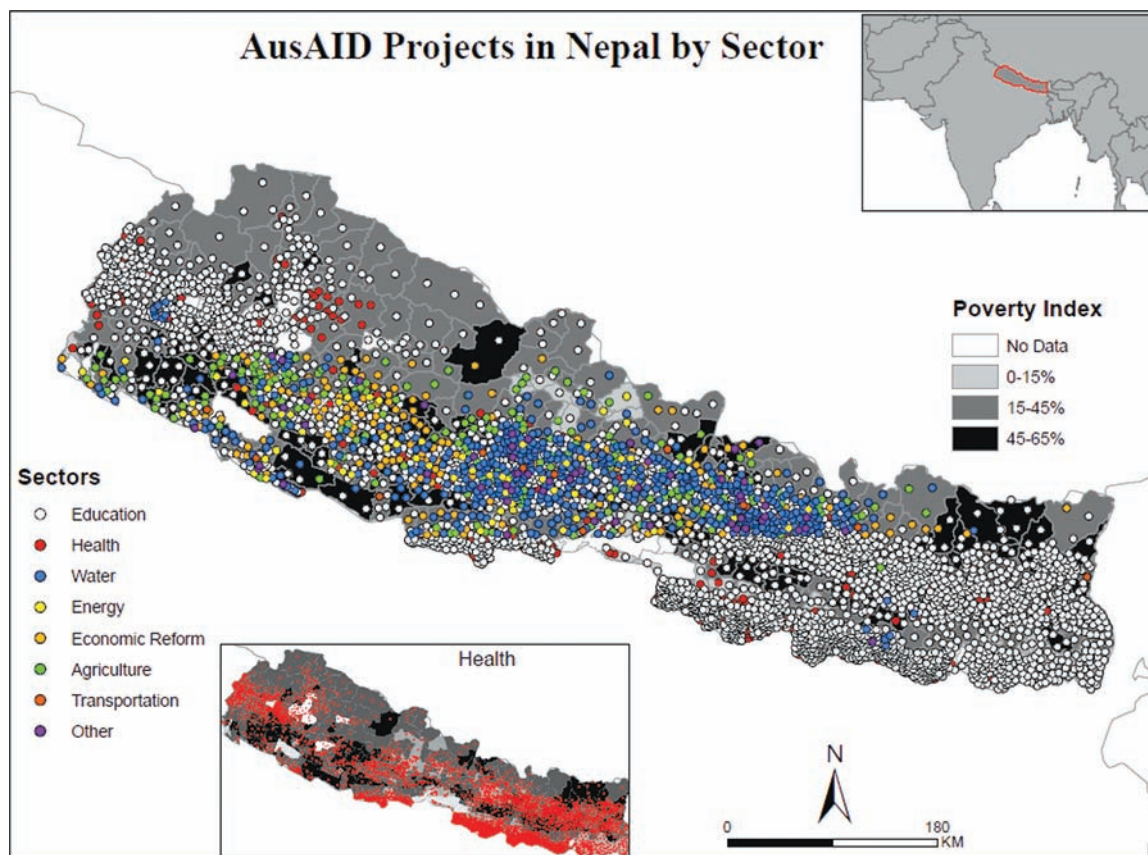
Map No. 8: KfW/GIZ Projects in Nepal by Sector



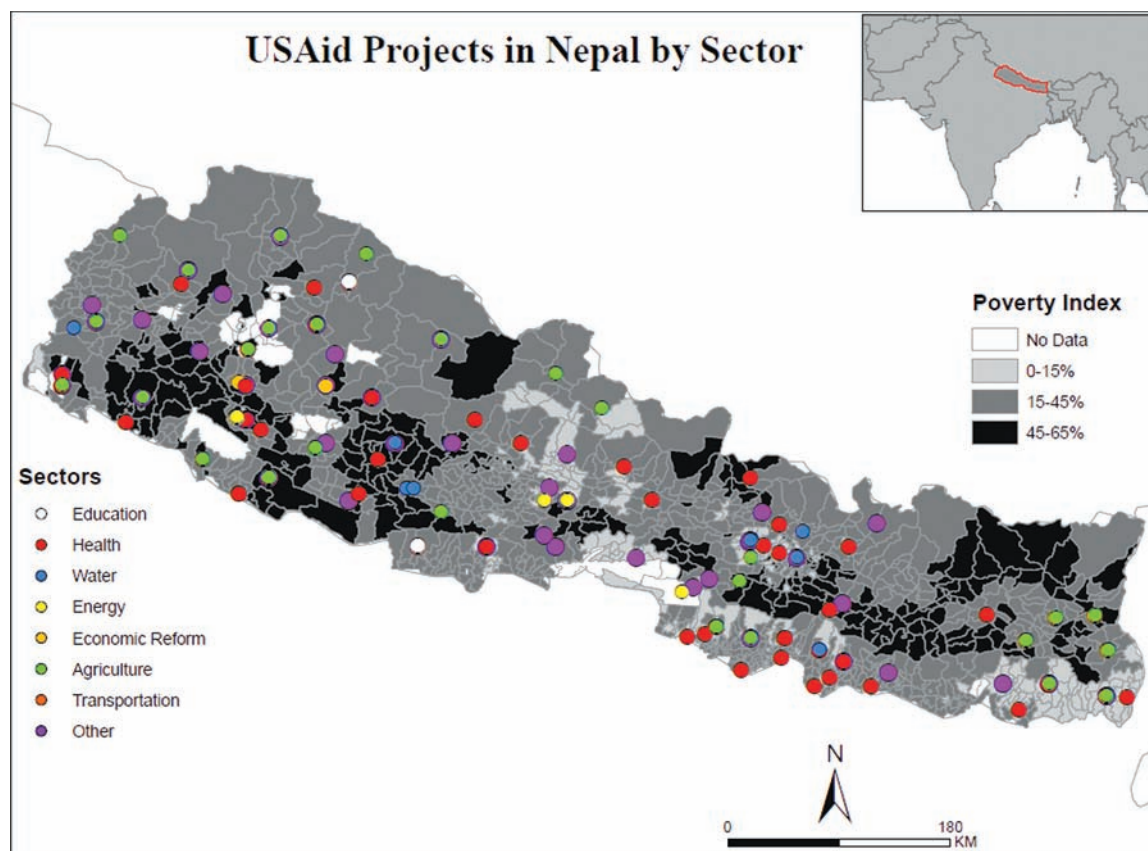
Map No. 9: Swiss Development Cooperation Projects in Nepal by Sector



Map No. 10: AusAID Projects in Nepal by Sector



Map No. 11: USAid Projects in Nepal by Sector



Annex 2

Sector-wise Comparative Disbursement for Fiscal Year 2010-11 and 2011-12

S.N.	Primary Sector	Actual Disbursements FY 2010-11 (US\$)	Actual Disbursements FY 2011-12 (US\$)
1	Education	202,848,741	229,049,894
2	Local Development	135,065,879	153,514,312
3	Road Transportation	110,991,413	116,730,820
4	Electricity	50,356,227	106,821,236
5	Health	129,633,812	85,078,740
6	Agriculture	45,942,238	45,859,135
7	Peace and Reconstruction	37,123,694	42,572,665
8	Economic Reform	48,555,621	35,077,120
9	Others - Social	28,921,179	34,348,601
10	Drinking Water	52,892,075	26,801,648
11	Livelihood	18,059,999	19,969,218
12	Others - Economic	4,480,460	19,436,872
13	Forest	26,283,742	15,847,225
14	Urban Development	10,993,918	15,324,471
15	Alternate Energy	25,676,483	13,638,741
16	Women, Children and Social Welfare	15,908,852	13,397,080
17	Irrigation	27,987,133	12,304,928
18	Energy	5,498,107	9,930,269
19	Office of the Prime Minister	-	8,593,562
20	Commerce	2,057,779	7,987,443
21	Industry	1,340,663	7,501,286
22	Population and Environment	8,496,158	6,458,768
23	Tourism	687,659	2,609,619
24	Financial Reform	47,950,476	2,537,260
25	Supply	11,690,565	2,339,488
26	Constitutional Bodies	16,337,157	2,174,009
27	Air Transportation	286,070	1,511,465
28	Communications	1,358,376	1,500,692
29	Labour	2,057,020	1,073,703
30	Policy and Strategic	1,594,183	993,828
31	Planning and Statistics	604,237	852,978
32	Financial Services	1,828,387	802,923
33	Youth, Sports and Culture	685,964	710,333
34	Miscellaneous	3,016,347	637,465
35	Revenue and Financial Administration	529,010	435,880
36	Metereology	524,039	347,506
37	Land Reform and Survey	9,128	243,822
38	General Administration	1,303,040	237,321
39	Hydroelectricity	134,721	44,947
	Total (454 Projects)	1,079,710,554	1,045,297,273

(Source: Aid Management Platform, 28 January 2013 and DCR FY 2010-11)

Annex 3

Per Capita Disbursement Per District for Fiscal Year 2011-12 (Nationwide Projects excluded)

District	No. of Projects ²⁸			Actual Disbursements FY 2011-12, US\$			Population	Per Capita Disburse- ment (US\$)
	On budget	Off Budget	Total	On budget	Off budget	Total		
Achham	13	37	50	5,952,371	3,938,606	9,890,976	257,477	38
Arghakhanchi	3	6	9	847,031	533,295	1,380,326	197,632	7
Baglung	9	10	19	3,340,109	911,570	4,251,679	268,613	16
Baitadi	12	19	31	6,534,377	2,403,068	8,937,445	250,898	36
Bajhang	12	23	35	5,955,446	3,240,240	9,195,686	195,159	47
Bajura	7	24	31	1,681,023	2,330,048	4,011,070	134,912	30
Banke	6	30	36	1,260,939	3,412,193	4,673,131	491,313	10
Bara	6	17	23	968,239	535,125	1,503,364	687,708	2
Bardiya	7	32	39	1,131,116	3,132,400	4,263,516	426,576	10
Bhaktapur	7	13	20	5,265,900	397,483	5,663,383	304,651	19
Bhojpur	4	13	17	409,856	2,877,542	3,287,397	182,459	18
Chitwan	8	27	35	2,213,376	2,441,343	4,654,720	579,984	8
Dadeldhura	10	23	33	5,438,524	1,686,806	7,125,331	142,094	50
Dailekh	16	24	40	10,649,430	4,493,081	15,142,510	261,770	58
Dang Deukhuri	12	29	41	5,380,555	1,398,095	6,778,649	552,583	12
Darchula	9	10	19	7,741,020	1,691,128	9,432,148	133,274	71
Dhading	7	15	22	1,677,842	1,786,642	3,464,484	336,067	10
Dhankuta	11	10	21	2,994,816	961,596	3,956,412	163,412	24
Dhanusa	7	18	25	1,379,954	709,050	2,089,003	754,777	3
Dholkha	11	15	26	3,259,078	782,856	4,041,935	186,557	22
Dolpa	8	16	24	1,826,189	2,547,879	4,374,069	36,700	119
Doti	11	18	29	2,383,075	4,159,286	6,542,361	211,746	31
Gorkha	4	13	17	835,243	1,149,601	1,984,843	271,061	7
Gulmi	2	6	8	736,695	323,904	1,060,598	280,160	4
Humla	8	20	28	2,142,595	2,765,447	4,908,042	50,858	97
Ilam	6	13	19	1,807,269	1,113,540	2,920,809	290,254	10
Jajarkot	10	20	30	3,234,540	2,476,149	5,710,688	171,304	33
Jhapa	9	22	31	3,191,378	14,451,179	17,642,557	812,650	22
Jumla	11	21	32	2,796,414	2,426,714	5,223,128	108,921	48
Kailali	12	39	51	3,783,423	3,480,641	7,264,064	775,709	9
Kalikot	13	25	38	6,241,984	2,744,943	8,986,926	136,948	66

28. Number of projects may not match with the total no. of projects because of the possibility of having one project in more than one district.

District	No. of Projects ²⁸			Actual Disbursements FY 2011-12, US\$			Population	Per Capita Disburse- ment (US\$)
	On budget	Off Budget	Total	On budget	Off budget	Total		
Kanchanpur	7	26	33	2,841,450	945,795	3,787,246	451,248	8
Kapilvastu	10	29	39	2,497,045	1,140,145	3,637,190	571,936	6
Kaski	4	21	25	1,775,570	765,801	2,541,371	492,098	5
Kathmandu	11	31	42	7,601,314	4,250,640	11,851,954	1,744,240	7
Kavrepalanchok	11	23	34	5,330,768	1,033,031	6,363,800	381,937	17
Khotang	13	17	30	9,288,167	2,399,028	11,687,195	206,312	57
Lalitpur	6	16	22	3,913,632	2,682,967	6,596,599	468,132	14
Lamjung	7	6	13	19,562,200	582,854	20,145,054	167,724	120
Mahottari	8	21	29	1,548,404	1,844,681	3,393,086	627,580	5
Makwanpur	7	14	21	876,526	989,619	1,866,145	420,477	4
Manang	4	1	5	2,917,693	390,602	3,308,295	6,538	506
Morang	12	19	31	5,640,046	1,207,191	6,847,237	965,370	7
Mugu	10	19	29	2,690,138	2,420,338	5,110,476	55,286	92
Mustang	3	4	7	668,903	683,248	1,352,151	13,452	101
Myagdi	11	11	22	8,239,684	692,527	8,932,211	113,641	79
Nawalparasi	10	25	35	1,745,426	1,809,253	3,554,678	643,508	6
Nuwakot	5	5	10	1,493,334	475,335	1,968,669	277,471	7
Okhaldhunga	14	15	29	6,106,732	716,200	6,822,933	147,984	46
Palpa	5	10	15	1,885,906	1,136,301	3,022,207	261,180	12
Panchthar	8	22	30	1,435,843	969,140	2,404,983	191,817	13
Parbat	6	8	14	2,286,017	688,675	2,974,692	146,590	20
Parsa	7	19	26	2,289,185	398,672	2,687,857	601,017	4
Pyuthan	9	14	23	5,036,535	2,661,006	7,697,541	228,102	34
Ramechhap	18	17	35	12,034,599	462,976	12,497,574	202,646	62
Rasuwa	4	7	11	1,231,556	678,913	1,910,469	43,300	44
Rautahat	8	17	25	5,270,549	1,251,968	6,522,517	686,722	9
Rolpa	9	22	31	5,218,048	3,347,489	8,565,537	224,506	38
Rukum	10	23	33	1,838,700	2,798,218	4,636,918	208,567	22
Rupandehi	11	22	33	4,535,366	1,635,150	6,170,516	880,196	7
Salyan	10	13	23	5,160,561	2,430,990	7,591,550	242,444	31
Sankhuwasabha	8	17	25	2,230,982	2,899,941	5,130,923	158,742	32
Saptari	9	18	27	1,270,500	720,653	1,991,153	639,284	3
Sarlahi	7	18	25	1,423,834	1,296,095	2,719,929	769,729	4
Sindhuli	13	12	25	10,767,108	755,459	11,522,567	296,192	39
Sindhupalchok	7	20	27	3,909,778	1,573,376	5,483,154	287,798	19
Siraha	6	15	21	681,024	1,152,254	1,833,277	637,328	3
Solukhumbu	6	12	18	4,652,997	1,412,279	6,065,276	105,886	57
Sunsari	13	27	40	6,287,578	750,554	7,038,132	763,487	9
Surkhet	9	31	40	8,100,523	4,184,459	12,284,982	350,804	35
Syangja	4	9	13	1,228,377	885,481	2,113,858	289,148	7
Tanahu	7	14	21	1,762,891	588,862	2,351,752	323,288	7
Taplejung	5	13	18	2,096,246	1,153,326	3,249,572	127,461	25
Terhathum	7	10	17	4,843,920	2,382,395	7,226,316	101,577	71
Udayapur	6	19	25	756,696	1,185,685	1,942,380	317,532	6

Annex 4

Project-wise Commitments and Disbursement for FY 2011-12

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Election Commission (2)	Institutional Strengthening and Professional Development Support for the Election commission of Nepal	AusAid, Denmark, DFID, EU, JICA, Norway, UNDP	3,426,262 2,292,414	2,112,160 1,494,057
	Support to the electoral process in Nepal. Building electoral capacity and promoting electoral legal reform	Norway	1,133,848	618,103
Ministry of Agriculture Development (41)			12,287,838	48,600,695
	TA 7298: Himali Project	ADB	1,510,000	27,891
	Improving Livelihood for Poor Farmers and Disadvantaged Groups in the Eastern Development Region (JFPR Project No. 9101-NEP)	- ADB - Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction	-	46,244
	Commercial Agriculture Development Project (CADP)	ADB	-	3,904,653
	Mountain Agribusiness and Livelihood Improvement (HIMALI) Project	ADB	-	2,000,000
	Raising Incomes of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP) - Crops Diversification	ADB	-	1,998,000
	Preparation of the Agricultural Development Strategy	ADB	-	965,657
	Market Access for Small Farmers	DFID	-	1,921,534

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Vegetable Seed Project Phase 3	DFID, Switzerland	-	536,537
	HELP Food Security (Helping to Enhance Local Productivity for Food Security)	EU	-	-
	Agriculture and Nutrition Extension Project (ANE)	EU	4,902,054	1,344,110
	Improving food security in communities vulnerable to food price volatility	EU	-	97,610
	Food Security Initiative in Nepal	EU	-	489,883
	Improving food security condition of socio- economically excluded Dalit communities in Far Western Nepal	EU	-	22,916
	Regional TA: Design and Implementation of Policy Approaches to Address Risk and Vulnerability of the Rural Poor at the Country Level	FAO	-	-
	Urgent Food Security Assistance to Severely Food Insecure Rural Households in Karnali- Bheri Regions of Nepal	FAO	796,886	-
	Support to the National Integrated Pest Management Programme in Nepal	FAO	-	576,336
	TFD-11/NEP/002_ Improving nutritional status of children by demonstrating kitchen garden model in schools and its vicinity, Gorkha-1	FAO	-	-
	TFD-10/NEP/004: Improving nutritional status of school children and community people through increased productionand	FAO	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	consumption of fruits and vegetables, Ruppakot-VDC-9, Tahanun			
	TFD-10/NEP/006 - Improving nutritional status of school children and community people through increased production and consumption of fruits and vegetables, NirmalPokhari VDC, Watd No. 1, Kaski	FAO	9,125	4,500
	Combating Citrus Decline Problem in Nepal	FAO	-	190,996
	TFD-10/NEP/003: Improving nutritional status of children by demonstrating kitchen garden model in school and its vicinity - Jhirubas-4, Palpa	FAO	9,930	4,500
	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in Asia.	FAO	1,800,054	-
	Avian Influenza Control Project (Animal Health Component)	IDA	-	-
	Project for Agriculture Commercialization and Trade (PACT)	IDA	-	4,104,047
	Integrated Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)	IDA	-	11,722,566
	High Value Agriculture Project in Hill and Mountain Areas (HVAP)	IFAD	-	1,573,663
	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers- 2012(KR2)	Japan - KR2	3,106,550	-
	Promotion of Quality Cocoon Production and Processing Project	JICA	-	1,188,813
	Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers (KRII)	JICA	-	5,358,611

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Support to the National IPM Programme- Consolidation, up-scaling and Institutionalization, Phase II	Norway	-	973,230
	Fish Farming Development in Nepal	Norway	-	-
	Raising Income of Small and Medium Farmers Project (RISMFP)	Netherlands	19,997	-
	Sustainable Soil Management Program(SSMP), Phase IV	Switzerland	-	895,556
	Hill Maize Research Project (HMRP) - Phase IV	Switzerland	-	900,000
	Home Garden Project Phase 3	Switzerland	133,242	219,656
	Hill Maize Research Program	USAID	-	485,000
	USAID/Nepal Flood Recovery Program	USAID	-	-
	Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Program (NEAT)	USAID	-	6,807,145
	Enhancing Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management for Sustainable Livelihoods in the Agriculture Sector	UNDP	-	241,041
	Nepal Agriculture and Food Security Project	World Bank Trust Funds	-	-
	Ginger Competitiveness Project: Enhancing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacity of Nepalese Ginger Exports through Public Private Partnerships	World Trade Organization	-	-
Ministry of Commerce and Supplies (7)			-	8,000,099
	B2B Programme	Denmark	-	327,090
	Supporting Nepal's WTO accession	GIZ	-	292,458
	UNIDO Technical Assistance to EC-Nepal WTO Assistance Programme	EU	-	548,347

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	UNESCAP Technical Assistance to EC-Nepal WTO Assistance Programme	EU	-	-
	The food AID Project (KR 2010)	JICA	-	25,058
	Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Program (NEAT)	USAID	-	6,807,145
	Ginger Competitiveness Project: Enhancing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Capacity of Nepalese Ginger Exports through Public Private Partnerships	World Trade Organization	-	-
Ministry of Cooperative & Poverty Alleviation (1)			-	3,546,375
	Western Upland Poverty Alleviation Project (WUPAP)III Phase	IFAD	-	3,546,375
Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation (8)			2,137,158	4,121,084
	South Asia Tourism Infrastructure Development Project	- ADB, OFID, OPEC	-	941,900
	Air Transport Capacity Enhancement Project	ADB	-	1,511,465
	Great Himalayan Trail Development Programme	DFID	-	1,667,719
	Master Plan for the Lumbini World Peace City Preservation and Development	Korea	2,000,000	-
	553 RAS 4005.5 (Culture) Strengthening capacities of Nepal for implementing the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	29,336	-
	64-11204012-KAT (Culture) Enhancing national capacities for the effective implementation of the World Heritage Convention 1-4	UNESCO	20,000	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	64-11204019-KAT (Culture) Contributing to the protection of cultural heritage in Nepal	UNESCO	42,895	-
	216 NEP 4000 (Culture) UNESCO/UNDP Lumbini Development Support Team	UNESCO	44,927	-
Ministry of Defence (1)	Promoting Gender Responsive Security Sector (PROGRESS): Towards Implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820	United Nations Development Fund for Women	-	-
Ministry of Education (36)			124,386,092	231,231,849
	Skills for Employment Project	ADB	-	6,668,328
	TA 7025: Education Sector Program (Subprogram III)	ADB	-	150,628
	TA 7760: Support for the Implementation of School Sector Reform	ADB	-	173,194
	School sector Reform Program (SSRP)	ADB, AusAid, Denmark, DFID, EU, Finland, IDA, JICA, Norway, Private Citizen, UNICEF	99,660,813	182,005,065
	School Sector Programme (School Sector Reform Programme)Cofinancing by Australia	- ADB - AusAid	3,465,000	-
	TA 7585 :Support to Build Capacity In TEVT	ADB	-	-
	Australian Scholarships	AusAid	2,084,678	4,307,692
	Adolescent Girls Employment Initiative	- DFID, World Bank Trust Funds	-	1,031,996
	Employment Fund Phase I	- DFID, Switzerland	-	5,230,907
	Education for vulnerable and marginalized children in Nepal	EU	-	130,272
	Enhancing the Capacity of School Aiming to Provide Quality Educational	EU	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Opportunities for All: Special Focus on Poor and Marginalised Communities in Western Terai Districts			
	Access to education for vulnerable and marginalized groups in Karnali	EU	-	-
	Promoting quality and inclusive education for out of reach children in Nepal	EU	-	165,184
	Alleviate unemployment by upgrading skills	EU	-	-
	Second Higher Education Project (including JSDF Secondary School Stipend project)	- IDA - World Bank Trust Funds	-	11,073,574
	Promoting Quality Education through Community Based School Management	JICA	-	290,750
	Promoting Quality Education through Community Based School Management Follow-up	JICA	-	226,682
	The Establishment of the Technical Training Center (TTC) at Kathmandu University	Korea	3,500,000	-
	The Establishment of the Korea-Nepal Institute of Technology in Butwal	Korea	-	-
	Establishment of the ICT Center to Enhance ICT Capabilities in Nepal	Korea	-	-
	Raising Impact of National Skill Testing Board Phase I	Switzerland	-	8,963
	Franchising Skill Phase 3	Switzerland	-	-
	Education for Income Generation Program (EIG)	USAID	-	1,945,919
	PCR 2, IR 3: Peace & Emergency Education Stakeholder capacity in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response & recovery enhanced	UNICEF	-	486,459

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	to ensure education of children (girls & boys) & adolescent girls during humanitarian crises in line with the CCCs.			
	PCR 2, IR 2: Child Friendly Service delivery	UNICEF	-	1,484,771
	PCR 2, IR 4: Community Mobilization and Capacity Building	UNICEF	-	490,450
	PCR 2, IR 1: Education sector Policy lobby and advocacy	UNICEF	-	191,218
	207 NEP 1000 (ExB - Education) HIV and AIDS education through community learning centres (CLCs) among illiterate women in the mid- and far-west regions of Nepal	UNESCO	-	13,983
	61-13104012-KAT (Education) Promoting education for sustainable development with a particular focus on integrating disaster risk reduction and management in the education sector	UNESCO	20,000	7,263
	51-13444001-KAT (Education) Enhancing policy, planning and monitoring for achieving the goals of EFA in the context of School Sector Reform (SSR) and federalism	UNESCO	-	49,460
	51-13443003-KAT (Education) Supporting national efforts for integrating education for sustainable development in a sector wide framework	UNESCO	-	25,165
	51-12409016-KAT (Education) Supporting national efforts to improve	UNESCO	-	17,639

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	policies for achieving quality basic education for all			
	51-12400015-KAT (Education) Support Nat effort for assessing secondary education policy in light of School Sector Reform Prog (SSRP)	UNESCO	-	44,918
	51-11444001-KAT (Education) Improving literacy for sustainable development with particular focus on women and disadvantaged groups within the framework of LIFE	UNESCO	-	32,979
	Enhanced Vocational Education and Training Project (EVENT)	World Bank Trust Funds	-	6,906,437
	Food for Education Program	WFP	15,655,601	8,071,954
Ministry of Energy (19)			107,593,423	108,449,589
	Electricity Transmission Expansion and Supply Improvement Project (ETESIP)	- ADB - Norway	75,000,000	5,169,740
	TA7666-NEP: Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement Project	ADB	-	292,105
	Energy Access and Efficiency Improvement Project (EAEIP)	ADB	-	5,557,534
	Detailed Engineering Study for the Upper Seti Hydropower Project	ADB	-	560,081
	TA7628-NEP: Energy Sector Capacity Building	ADB	-	303,140
	TA7590-NEP: Preparing Hydropower Development for Energy Crisis	ADB	-	703,169
	TA 7176-NEP: Promoting Private Sector Participation in the Power Sector	ADB	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Upper Trishuli 3A Hydroelectric Project	China	31,934,378	5,865,630
	Energising Development (EnDev) Nepal	GIZ	659,045	136,204
	Chameliya Hydro Electric Project	Economic Development Cooperation Fund Korea	-	4,715,410
	Rehabilitation of Devighat hydro Power plant	India	-	975,575
	Rahughat Hydropower Project	India	-	4,292,030
	Power Development Project	IDA	-	57,732,300
	Kabeli Transmission Project	IDA	-	4,685,964
	Nepal - India Electricity Transmission and Trade Project	IDA	-	-
	Middle Marsyangdi Hydroelectric Project	KfW	-	16,923,549
	Budhi Ganga Hydro-power Project	KFAED	-	-
	Hydro Lab Phase II	Norway	-	71,882
	Assistance for Feasibility Studies of Small and Medium Size Hydro Power Projects	Norway	-	465,277
Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (30)			74,255,133	31,517,568
	Scaling up Renewable Energy Project(SREP)	- ADB, CIF	23,000,000	147,903
	TA 7173- NEP:Strengthening Capacity for Managing Climate Change and the Environment	ADB	-	308,615
	Capacity Development TA for Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management in Development	ADB	7,163,000	267,386
	TA 7504-NEP Increasing Access to Energy in Rural Nepal	ADB	-	21,498

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	TA 7524-NEP: Supporting Government Planning in building Climate Resilience	- ADB, International Finance Cooperation, World Bank Trust Funds	-	8,501
	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience(SPCR) Pilot Program for Climate Change(PPCR)	- ADB, CIF, World Bank Trust Funds	-	-
	Energy Sector Assistance Programme Phase II (ESAP II)	- Denmark, DFID, KfW, Norway	3,132,001	9,352,521
	National Rural and Renewable Energy Programme(NRREP)	- Denmark - Netherlands - Norway	28,130,315	-
	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme	- DFID - EU	-	2,643,734
	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme: Building Climate Resilience in Nepal(NCCSP)	- DFID - EU	11,566,913	1,598,210
	Nepal Energy Efficiency Programme (NEEP)/ Support to Energy efficiency	GIZ	-	861,795
	Renewable energy project	EU	-	-
	Improved capability to respond to increased risk of natural disasters related to climate change	Finland	-	347,506
	Community Based Flood & Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	Global Environment Facility	63,500	44,330
	GEF Small Grants Programme - SGP	Global Environment Facility	286,440	301,999
	Kabeli Transmission Project	IDA	-	4,685,964
	Biogas Support Program - Phase IV	IDA, KfW, Netherlands, World Bank Trust Funds	-	2,232,206
	Technical support and dissemination of alternative fuel firewood and oil	JICA	-	59,434
	Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	JICA	-	4,862,415

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	ICIMOD core support	Norway	-	-
	Hindu Kush Himalaya Cryosphere studies and capacity building	Norway	-	855,469
	Khimti Neighbourhood Development Project - KIND	- Norway - UNDP	84,028	220,922
	Local capacity Development Facility (LCDF)	Netherlands	-	-
	Climate and Carbon Funding in Renewable Energy Sector in Nepal	Netherlands	654,203	858,916
	Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln Project Phase 5	Switzerland	-	214,502
	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL)	UNDP	-	667,883
	Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihoods (RERL)	UNDP	174,733	941,807
	National Adaptation Programme of Action - NAPA	UNDP	-	7,714
	Cities and Climate Change Initiatives	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	6,337
	Micro Hydro Project (CDCF)	World Bank Trust Funds	-	-
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (57)			100,640,674	163,371,382
	Capacity Building for Waste Management	ADB	-	125,389
	TA 7573-NEP: Decentralized Rural Infrastructure & Livelihood Project II	ADB	-	231,937
	Second Phase of Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project.	ADB, OFID, Switzerland	30,429,471	-
	Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Environment (PPPUE)	ADB, UNOPS, UNDP	(133,773)	388,283
	Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP)	ADB, Canada, Denmark, DFID, Norway, Switzerland	4,496,160	54,889,197

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Assistance for Support for Targeted and Sustainable Development Programs for Highly Marginalized Groups	ADB	-	199,800
	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program[RRRSDP]	ADB, DFID, OPEC, Switzerland	-	24,332,298
	Decentralized Rural Infrastructure and Livelihood Project (DRILP)	- ADB - Switzerland	5,429,471	13,842,877
	Reducing Child Malnutrition through Social Protection	ADB	-	618,592
	TA 7352-NEP: Support to Local Governance and Community Development Program	ADB	-	16,187
	Nepal Water for Health Program	AusAid	2,412,545	2,406,068
	Support to Participatory Constitution Building in Nepal (UNDP)	Austria, Denmark, DFID, JICA, Norway, UNDP	1,958,412	1,672,195
	Women Empowerment for transformation in Churia Area Project (SAKCHHAM II)	Austria	-	-
	Promotion and Protection of Rights of Nepali Migrant Women (ShuvaYatra)	- Austria - EU	-	-
	Local Grant Authority (LGA)	Denmark	1,807,077	828,225
	Community Support Programme Phase - II	DFID	-	8,753,293
	NEPAL RURAL ACCESS PROGRAMME PHASE- II	DFID	-	11,777,895
	Gurkha Welfare Phase 4	DFID	5,063,637	1,014,028
	Improvement of Livelihoods in Rural Areas (ILRA)	GIZ	-	1,564,251
	Poverty Alleviation in Selected Rural Areas of Nepal (PASRA)	GIZ	-	15,033

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Sub-national Governance Programme, Nepal (SUNAG)	GIZ	-	2,460,040
	Support to Institutionalizing the Nepal Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System	EU	-	-
	Safe Passage	EU, Netherlands	-	-
	Enhancing cultural diversity for dignity and development of indigenous communities in Nepal	EU	-	389,309
	Sahaastitwa - Strengthening local cultures to build harmony in Nepal	EU	4,034,970	323,669
	Strengthening of Environmental Administration and Management at the Local Level [SEAM,N]	Finland	-	487,541
	Rural Village Water Resource Management Project Phase- II	Finland	-	4,620,471
	Regional Waste Management Project (RWMP)	Finland	-	2,012,767
	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal [RWSSP-WN]	Finland	-	2,977,457
	Social Safety Nets Project	- IDA, World Bank Trust Funds	-	2,052,023
	Generation of productive employment for peace building	ILO, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Norway, UNPF	-	1,379,320
	536 NEP 4001.1 (ExB - Culture) Strengthening Conservation and Management of Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha, World Heritage Property	Japan	-	210,205
	Improvement of community access (Rural Road Bridge Program)	JICA	-	1,291,530

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Village Development for Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok and Makawanpur districts	JICA	-	147,360
	Supporting Nepal's Constitution Making and Implementation	Norway	-	1,021,680
	Promoting Participatory Democracy through Informed Dialogues for Good Governance	Norway	-	379,114
	Trial Bridge Sub Sector Programme III	Switzerland	98,567	2,698,394
	Good Governance Project Phase IV	Switzerland	-	235,824
	Trail Bridge Sub-Sector Programme, Phase II	Switzerland	-	-
	Buffer Zone Development Project	Switzerland	-	-
	Local Infrastructure for Livelihood Improvement Project-II	Switzerland	-	2,895,367
	Motorable Local Road Bridge Program Phase I	Switzerland	5,044,136	2,271,652
	State Building at Local Level Phase 1	Switzerland	-	434,358
	District Roads Support Program (DRSP) Phase IV	Switzerland	-	7,526,791
	Strengthening Political Parties Electoral and Legislative Processes (SPELP)	USAID	-	-
	USAID/Nepal Flood Recovery Program	USAID	-	-
	PCR5, IR 2 - National Governance	UNICEF	-	405,031
	Programme Component Result: PCR5, Intermediate Results: IR 1 - Local Governance	UNICEF	-	1,915,481
	PCR 6, IR 3 - Cluster leadership and equitable access and use of emergency WASH services in line with the CCCs & Sphere standards.	UNICEF	-	229,217

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	PCR 6, IR 2: HHs and institutions especially in MDAG VDCs in DACAW, diarrhoea prone & low sanitation coverage districts increasingly utilise improved sanitation, hygiene and water supply facilities.	UNICEF	-	1,402,955
	PCR5, IR-3: Legislation, social protection, social budgeting, child poverty	UNICEF	-	224,283
	54-12200039-KAT (Culture) Support for strengthening national policies for safeguarding Nepal's intangible cultural heritage in the spirit of 2003 Convention	UNESCO	-	31,458
	54-11200083-KAT (Culture) Supporting national efforts for effective implementation of the WH Convention in Nepal	UNESCO	-	74,749
	Capacity Building for Strategic Planning for Municipal Solid Waste Management including understanding of Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	27,187
	Improved Municipal Solid Waste Management through Institutional Capacity Building of SWMRMC of Nepal - II	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	-
	SunaulaHazar Din ,Community Action for Nutrition Project	World Bank Trust Funds	40,000,000	-
	Program for Promotion of Demand for Good Governance in Nepal (PROD) - BE (TF095128)	World Bank Trust Funds	-	570,600
Ministry of Finance (28)			175,180,445	78,892,281
	Nepal Strengthening Public Management Program	- ADB - DFID	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Capital Markets and Infrastructure Finance Support Project	ADB	-	500,000
	TA 7042-NEP: Economic Policy Network II	ADB	-	203,969
	TA 7777-NEP: Improving Access to Finance Sector Development Program	ADB	-	121,050
	TA 7546-NEP: Capacity Building for Rural Finance Sector Development	ADB	-	36,370
	Rural Finance Sector Development-Cluster Program (Sub Program I)	ADB	-	37,642
	Rural Finance Sector Development Cluster Program (Sub Program 2)	ADB	-	236,211
	Direct Aid Program	AusAid	-	-
	Economic and technical cooperation (small projects)	China	54,961,359	15,659,745
	Tatopani Frontier Inspection Station Project	China	13,637,514	6,819,548
	PRRO 200136 Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan	- Denmark - WFP	8,459,386	7,771,109
	Developing Capacities for Effective Aid Management and Coordination Project	- Denmark - DFID - UNDP	187,666	390,285
	Financial Sector Technical Assistance Project	- DFID - IDA	-	-
	Centre for Inclusive Growth	DFID	-	-
	Implementation Support to CPAP (ISCAP).	- DFID, United Nations Capital Development Fund, UNDP	390,000	640,234
	Revenue Administration Support Project (RAS)	GIZ	-	435,880
	Strengthening participation of CSOs to improve economic and public finance governance in Nepal	EU	-	-
	Small Development Projects (India)	India	19,625,985	6,447,186

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Multi Donor Trust Fund for Public Financial Management (WB)	- Norway - World Bank Trust Funds	4,300,000	932,158
	Strengthen BOG secretariat	Switzerland	-	159,147
	Nepal Economic, Agriculture and Trade Program (NEAT)	USAID	-	6,807,145
	Enhancing Access to Financial Services - EAFS	- United Nations Capital Development Fund - UNDP	-	653,431
	Capacity assessment, preparation of a capacity development plan, and capacity development activities on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) and Aid Effectiveness	United Nations Development Fund for Women	51,562	51,561
	Nepal Public Financial Management (Multi Donor Trust Fund)	World Bank Trust Funds	4,300,000	593,790
	Nepal Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund (PFM Grant No. TF 010455)	World Bank Trust Funds	2,300,000	593,786
	Program for Accountability in Nepal-PRAN	World Bank Trust Funds	-	222,321
	Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Communities in Nepal Project	World Bank Trust Funds	2,646,777	-
	PRRO 200152 Assistance to Food-insecure Populations in the Mid/Far-West Hill and Mountain Regions of Nepal	WFP	64,320,196	29,579,713
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1)			-	246,800
	Canadian Immigration Medical Examination and Pre-departure Medical Screening of Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (CIMEP)	International Organization for Migration	-	246,800

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation (20)			68,500,309	16,854,006
	Livelihood and Forestry Programme	DFID	-	5,346,274
	MSFP - Interim Forestry Project	- DFID, Switzerland	3,937,135	3,570,191
	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Programme (MSFP)	- DFID, Finland, Switzerland	30,945,426	406,701
	Community based land and forest management in the Sagarmatha National Park	EU	-	212,900
	Improving Research Capacity of Forest Resource Information Technology (IRCFRIT)	Finland	-	136,277
	Forest Resource Assessment in Nepal	Finland	-	2,044,154
	Technical Assistance Support for Leasehold Forest and Livestock Programme GCP/NEP/062	Finland	-	616,180
	Conservation and sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal (CSUWN)	Global Environment Facility, UNDP	(51,646)	119,520
	Western Terai Landscape Complex project (WTLCP)	Global Environment Facility, Netherlands, UNDP	(377,703)	302,879
	Leasehold Forestry and livestock Programme	IFAD	3,000,000	2,189,952
	Forest Preservation Project	Japan	-	-
	Revitalization of Remote Villages through Community Forest Conservation	JICA	-	153,913
	Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project	JICA	-	749,038
	Nepal Swiss Community Forestry Project	Switzerland	-	-
	Hariyo Ban Program	USAID	29,947,097	-
	Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems	United Nations Environment Programme	100,000	100,000

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection in Asia Project	World Bank Trust Funds	-	-
	Strengthening Capacity of the department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation for Effective Management of Mountain Protected Area	World Bank Trust Funds	500,000	-
	Strengthening Institutional Capacity of the DNPWC for the Effective Management of Mountain Protected Areas	World Bank Trust Funds	500,000	15,000
	REDD-Forestry and Climate Change	World Bank Trust Funds	-	891,028
			131,948,319	83,590,697
Ministry of Health and Population (83)	Flour Fortification in Chakki Mills	ADB	-	100,000
	Support to National HIV/ AIDS Programme - SNHP	- AusAid, DFID, GFATM, UNDP	1,004,230	350,512
	Nepal Health Sector Programme NHSP-II	AusAid, DFID, IDA, KfW	13,142,331	33,125,741
	Australian Scholarships	AusAid	2,084,678	4,307,692
	Towards the Centre of Excellence – Tilganga Institute of Ophthalmology (TIO)	AusAid	-	966,219
	HIV prevention for Injecting Drug Users (Harm Reduction)	GIZ	-	319,567
	Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP)	GIZ	-	1,358,670
	Safe Passage: Making the mobility safe by reducing the vulnerability and impact of HIV and AIDS - Nepal	EU	-	1,041,776
	Equal access of Dalit women to health services	EU	-	110,853
	Establishment and operation of a safe birthing/new born care (SBNBCC) centre and providing outreach mother and child health services in Goljung Village of Rasuwa District	EU	-	68,651

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Improving maternal and child health in Nepal	EU	-	199,384
	Sustainable Water Supply, Hygiene, and Health Improvements for Highly Vulnerable Communities in Humla District, Mid-Western Nepal	EU	-	-
	Tackling Human Resources for Health (HRH) Crisis in Nepal through Informed Policy Decisions and Actions	EU	-	-
	Support to Health Workforce through Civil Society Engagement	EU	-	-
	Human Resource for Health mainstreamed in health system, through strengthened advocacy capacity of CSOs	EU	-	-
	SWASHTHA - Strengthening Water, Air, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health	EU	-	156,819
	Scaling Up Coverage and Quality of HIV & AIDS Prevention targeted to Most at Risk Population and Treatment Care and Support Services to PLHA	- GFATM - UNDP	5,597,346	5,055,084
	Scaling up coverage and quality of malaria prevention and control in targeted high risk districts in Nepal / PSI	GFATM	-	-
	Scaling up coverage and quality of HIV AIDS prevention targeted to most at risk populations and treatment care and support services to PLWHA / Family Planning Association	GFATM	-	1,308,149

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Nepal Round 10 Proposal to Contribute to the Achievement of Millennium Development Goals 4,5,6	GFATM	3,033,497	1,667,040
	Implementation of Stop TB Strategy (2010-2015)	GFATM	-	3,526,513
	Nepal Round 10 Proposal to Contribute to the Achievement of MDGs, 4,5,6 / Save the Children	GFATM	3,418,605	2,346,679
	Expansion of malaria prevention and control to At-Risk populations in Nepal 2010-2016 N	GFATM	2,519,091	1,191,149
	Expansion of Malaria prevention and control to at-risk populations in Nepal 2010-2016	GFATM	-	-
	Scaling Up Coverage and Quality of HIV & AIDS Prevention targeted to Most at Risk Population and Treatment Care and Support Services to PLHA / Save the Children	GFATM	-	-
	Avian Influenza Control Project (Human Health Component)	IDA	-	-
	Harmonization of Protocols for Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Treatment of the Bhutanese Refugees in Nepal (HAPT	International Organization for Migration	-	197,689
	Local capacity building for arsenic mitigation in Nawalparasi	JICA	-	188,789
	Promotion of Maternal and Child Health at 4 VDCs in Nawalparasi District	JICA	-	224,968
	School Health and Nutrition Project	JICA	-	883,615
	A57846 - Improving the quality of clinical management of HIV	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	-	840

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	and AIDS cases by documenting and experience sharing among doctors providing ART services			
	Project for the development of Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) in Nepal	Korea	-	-
	Health Services Improvement in Tikapur	Korea	5,500,000	-
	Nepal District Health Programme	KfW	-	-
	Sector Program Health and Family Planning	KfW	-	2,563,911
	Safe Drinking Water for Ramechhap District	Switzerland	-	113,135
	Rural Health Development Project (Phase-7)	Switzerland	-	683,335
	GharGharMaaSwasthya TA (GGMS/FHI360)	USAID	-	1,011,402
	Safe Practices on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Safe-WASH)	USAID	-	163,280
	Advancing Surveillance, Policies, Prevention, Care and Support to Fight HIV/AIDS project (ASHA)	USAID	100,000	100,000
	Strengthening the Rehabilitation in District Environment (STRIDE)	USAID	-	-
	School Led Safe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement in Mid western areas of Nepal (Su-SWASTHA)	USAID	-	-
	GharGharMaaSwasthya (GGMS/CRS)	USAID	-	-
	Suaahara (Good Nutrition)	USAID	46,000,000	7,812,031
	Nepal Family Health Program (NFHP II)	USAID	-	2,412,987
	PCR 1, IR 2: Maternal and Child Health and nutrition –services for women, children and adolescent girls	UNICEF	-	4,380,607

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	PCR 1, IR 3: Access & utilization of micronutrients (Vitamin A, iron tablets, MNP Powder, Iodized salt) with focus on children, adolescent girls & mothers in disadvantaged groups and urban areas increased.	UNICEF	-	617,520
	PCR 1, IR 1: Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition –Equity focused Policy and Strategy Support	UNICEF	-	314,206
	PCR 1, IR 4: Maternal, Newborn, child health and adolescents survival-Communication for Development	UNICEF	-	543,497
	PCR 3, IR 3: CABA specifically adolescent girls have access to programmes to strengthen their life skills and to protection mechanisms that provide them with protection and care services from families, communities and government in intervention areas.	UNICEF	-	67,059
	PCR 1, IR 5: Capacity of Govt/ Stakeholders in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response & recovery enhanced to ensure H&N status of children, adolescents girls & women during humanitarian crisis	UNICEF	-	260,910
	PCR 3, IR 2: Adolescent girls and boys specifically MARAs and EVAs have comprehensive knowledge and skills to protect themselves from HIV in intervention areas.	UNICEF	-	24,443

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	PCR 3, IR 1: Pregnant women and adolescents from MARP groups in intervention areas , who need ARV treatment are empowered to opt for appropriate services for themselves and their children.	UNICEF	-	25,950
	WASH Lifesaving Support Project- Preventing deaths of vulnerable population (children and women) through lifesaving WASH promotion and response (CERF Nepal Project)	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	31,457
	NPLJ80: HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment for Female Injecting Drug Users, Female Prisoners and Women living with HIV and AIDS in Nepal	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime	6,104,541	-
	NPLJ96 “Technical assistance for a coordinated response to prevent HIV among injecting drug users and in prison settings in Nepal : advocacy, capacity building and monitoring and evaluation”	United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime	-	121,099
	COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (CPAP), 2008-2010 (extended to 2012) for the Programme of Cooperation between The Government of Nepal and The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	United Nations Population Fund	-	943,951
	Maternal Health Trust Fund (MHTF)	United Nations Population Fund	-	16,993
	Unified Work-Plan and Budget (UBW)	United Nations Population Fund	-	-
	Delivering Essential Reproductive Health Care,	United Nations Population Fund	-	75,635

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Education and Counselling to Vulnerable Women and Adolescent Girls of Nepal affected by conflict (HSTF)			
	Emergency Reproductive Health services to conflict affected and marginalized population the Far Western Region of Nepal (ECHO V)	United Nations Population Fund	-	213,176
	Emergency Life saving mobile reproductive health services in the remotest and conflict affected districts of Nepal (CERF)	United Nations Population Fund	-	132,564
	SunaulaHazar Din, Community Action for Nutrition Project	World Bank Trust Funds	40,000,000	-
	Scaling Up Nutrition Initiative -Technical Assistance (SUNITA)	World Bank Trust Funds	135,000	-
	SENEP1004085 - Health promotion, tobacco, injury, violence, deafness and blindness	WHO	-	38,471
	SENEP1003708 - Nepal Tuberculosis	WHO	-	21,632
	SENEP1003982 - Improving health and nutrition during key stage of life-including pregnancy, childbirth, neonatal period, childhood, adolescence and older age-promoting equity	WHO	-	340,017
	SENEP1003934 - Nepal Human Resources for Health	WHO	-	367,575
	SENEP1003990 - Programme for Immunization Preventable Diseases	WHO	-	26,835
	SENEP1004135 - Reduce the health consequences of emergencies, disasters, crises and conflicts, and minimize their social and economic impact	WHO	-	21,957

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	SENEP1003933 - Environmental Health and Food Safety	WHO	-	287,112
	SENEP1004175 - Communicable Disease Surveillance and Response/ Malaria/Essential Health Technology	WHO	-	258,408
	SENEP1004037 - Non-Communicable Diseases, Mental Health and Oral Health	WHO	-	182,225
	SENEP1003827 - To improve health services through better governance, financing, staffing and management, to improve knowledge, management and information technology and the use of essential medicinal products	WHO	-	288,340
	SENEP1206743 - To combat HIV/AIDs, Tuberculosis in Nepal	WHO	176,000	33,753
	SENEP1206761 - NCD, Mental Health and Disabilities Prevention and Control	WHO	389,000	14,141
	SENEP1004004 - To combat HIV/AIDS	WHO	-	126,961
	SENEP1206771 - To improve health services through better governance, financing, staffing and management to improve knowledge, management and information technology and the use of essential medicines	WHO	1,111,000	189,357
	SENEP1206682 - Environmental Health, Nutrition and Food Safety	WHO	556,000	73,625
	SENEP1206530 - Diseases Surveillance and Epidemiology/	WHO	424,000	83,886

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Neglected Tropical Disease Elimination and Control/ Malaria Elimination/Blood Safety and Laboratory Technology			
	SENEP1206741 - Programme for Immunization Preventable Diseases, WHO Nepal	WHO	113,000	56,152
	SENEP1206730 - Reduce the health consequences of emergencies and conflicts	WHO	165,000	29,733
	SENEP1206729 - Improving health during key stage of life including pregnancy, childbirth, neonatal period, childhood, adolescent, older age promoting gender equality, equity and human rights	WHO	375,000	24,969
Ministry of Home Affairs (9)			28,274,000	18,630,864
	PRRO 200136 Food Assistance to Refugees from Bhutan	- Denmark - WFP	8,459,386	7,771,109
	Nepal Police Reform Programme	DFID	-	-
	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programme (CDRMP)	DFID, EU, UNDP, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, World Bank Trust Funds	7,637,547	2,823,113
	Disaster Risk Reduction at the National Level in Nepal - DRRNLN	- EU - UNDP	-	(3,695)
	USRP Project for Bhutanese Refugee	International Organization for Migration	4,786,098	4,786,098
	Carter Senteret 2010	Norway	-	-
	PCR 6, IR 3 - Cluster leadership and equitable access and use of emergency WASH services in line with the CCCs & Sphere standards.	UNICEF	-	229,217

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Koshi Early Recovery Project	UNDP	-	4,894
	International Protection and Assistance to Refugees, Asylum Seekers and people without citizenship in Nepal	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	7,390,969	3,020,128
Ministry of Industry (8)			8,971,884	8,704,697
	Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) III	- AusAid, Canada, UNDP	3,758,602	3,910,059
	Nepal Investment Climate Facility Reform Programme	DFID	-	1,449,422
	Nepal Market Development Program	DFID	-	-
	Inclusive Development of the Economy (INCLUDE) Programme	GIZ	-	1,258,583
	Enhancement of sustainable production of lokta handmade paper in Nepal	EU	-	-
	Sustainable & Efficient Industrial Development (SEID)	EU	2,614,660	703,591
	VSBK – Vertical Shaft Brick Kilns and other SCP – Sustainable Construction Practices	EU	2,598,621	663,379
	Nepal-Investment Climate Reform Program (NICRP)	International Finance Cooperation	-	719,663
Ministry of Information and communication (11)			355,499	1,245,815
	SASEC Information Highway Project	ADB	-	221,365
	SAFE Media Nepal: A Safe, Able, Free and Empowered media for the promotion of human rights, democracy and peace in Nepal	EU	320,849	82,565
	Way out of informality: Facilitating formalization of informal economy in South Asia.	Japan	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Promoting Peace Building and Democratization Through The Capacity Development of The Media Sector	JICA	-	832,680
	55-11340016-KAT (Communication & Information) Foster editorial independence and quality programming in community media and public service broadcasting	UNESCO	-	18,448
	55-11140028-KAT (Communication & Information) Developing free, independent and pluralistic media based on MDIs	UNESCO	-	21,091
	55-22404028-KAT (Communication & Information) Developing strategies for using ICTs in knowledge acquisition and sharing	UNESCO	-	16,714
	55-21100027-KAT (Communication & Information) Developing free, independent and pluralistic media based on MDIs	UNESCO	-	52,952
	65-21204002-KAT (CI) Creating conditions for the safeguarding of documentary heritage as a symbolic force for peace, social stability and national identity	UNESCO	12,190	-
	65-12104001-KAT (CI) Following up on the media assessment based on MDIs	UNESCO	10,500	-
	65-11104001-KAT (CI) Increasing Awareness of Freedom of Expression and Freedom of Information	UNESCO	11,960	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Irrigation (5)			-	18,199,370
	Community-Managed Irrigated Agriculture (Sector) Project CMIASP	- ADB - OPEC	-	3,884,341
	Community Irrigation Project	ADB	-	1,390,235
	Integrated Water Resources Management Project (IWRMP)	IDA	-	11,722,566
	Bagmati Irrigation Project	Saudi Development Fund	-	-
	River Protection Works in East Chitwan	Switzerland	-	1,202,228
Ministry of Labour & Employment (13)			745,213	2,015,965
	Raising opportunities for rural incomes	EU	-	-
	Action for sustainable employment through skill enhancement	EU	-	-
	Informal Workers in Solid Waste Management Sector	EU	-	-
	Skill development and employment for the informal sector in Nepal	EU	-	-
	Skills Enhancement for Employment Project (SEEP)	IFAD	-	-
	Generation of productive employment for peace building	- ILO, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Norway	-	1,379,320
	Support to the Implementation of Nepal's National Plan on the Elimination of Child Labour	ILO	280,000	114,670
	More and Better Jobs, especially for vulnerable groups.	ILO	435,759	-
	Capacity building of ILO Constituents and major Stakeholders towards creating enabling environment for jobs.	ILO	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Safer Migration Project Phase I	Switzerland	-	220,361
	Sustaining the gains of foreign labour migration through the protection of migrant workers' rights- People Forum	United Nations Development Fund for Women	-	234,335
	Sustaining the gains of foreign labour migration through the protection of migrant workers' rights	United Nations Development Fund for Women	29,454	10,603
	Empowering Women Migrant Workers through Effective Policy Response	United Nations Development Fund for Women	-	56,676
			477,987	1,623,142
Ministry of Land Reform and Management (5)	Building community resilience to disasters in Far Western Nepal (SAMRAKSHAN)	- Austria - EU	-	-
	Generation of productive employment for peace building	- ILO, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Norway, UNPF	-	1,379,320
	More and Better Jobs, especially for vulnerable groups.	ILO	435,759	-
	Capacity building of ILO Constituents and major Stakeholders towards creating enabling environment for jobs.	ILO	-	-
	Piloting land registration and management in Achham district	UNPF	42,228	243,822
			595,248	745,096
Ministry of Law, Justice, Constituent Assembly and Parliamentary Affairs (1)	Enhancing Access to Justice for the Consolidation of Peace in Nepal	UNDP	595,248	745,096
			19,064,754	43,793,585
Ministry of Peace & Reconstruction (35)	Support to Nepal's Transition through improved UN Coherence	- AusAid, DFID, Norway, Switzerland, UNHCR, UNDP, UNPF	5,603,970	3,182,820

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Building community resilience to disasters in Far Western Nepal (SAMRAKSHAN)	- Austria - EU	-	-
	Peace Building from Below (PBB)	Canada	-	546,535
	Support to the Peace Process in Nepal - phase II	Denmark	-	12,862
	Nepal Peace Support Programme, phase III	Denmark	-	2,778,032
	Nepal Peace Trust Fund	Denmark, DFID, GIZ, EU, Finland, KfW, Norway, Switzerland	12,221,835	20,707,802
	Assistance to the Peace Process in Nepal	- DFID, Norway, UNDP, UNPF	-	325
	Support to Peace Process (STPP)	GIZ	-	2,596,166
	Capacity-building for peace	EU	-	-
	Conflict prevention programme	- EU, UNDP, UNPF	688,293	1,181,510
	Reducing social tensions and social crimes and enhancing tolerance for sustainable peace conciliation process in North-west communities of Kapivastu district	EU	-	39,337
	Action for Social Inclusion of Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Nepal (ASIC)	EU	-	-
	Realisation of the rights and the sustainable reintegration of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) in Nepal	EU	-	-
	Rehabilitating Children and Supporting Families and Communities Affected by Armed Conflict in Nepal	EU	-	155,112
	Women and Youth as Pillars of Sustainable Peace (WYPSP)	EU	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Enabling the effective participation of persons with disabilities and their organisations in the peace-building process in Nepal	EU	-	211,239
	Community peacebuildingprogramme through women group empowerment	EU	-	151,392
	Emergency Peace Support Project	IDA	-	2,465,491
	Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society	JICA	-	883,615
	Support to Strategic and Operational Plan of INSEC	Norway	-	-
	Carter Senteret 2010	Norway	-	-
	Preparing for the rehabilitation of Maoist combattants in the cantone	Norway	-	743,064
	Support to Transitional Justice efforts in Nepal	Norway	-	218,495
	Support to discharge of disqualified maoiscombattans	Norway	-	516,974
	USAID/Nepal Transition Initiative (NTI)	USAID	-	-
	Nepal Peace Support Project	USAID	-	-
	Monitoring Nepal's Peace Process and Constitution Drafting Process	USAID	249,953	249,953
	Combatting Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project	USAID	-	1,700,000
	Livelihood Recovery for Peace (LRP) Project	UNDP	(4,532)	2,594,193
	Crisis Prevention and Recovery Support to Nepal	UNDP	256,517	553,416
	UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme for Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs) Project	- UNDP - UNPF	48,718	1,835,471

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Fairness and Efficiency in Reparations to Conflict-Affected Persons (FERC)	UNPF	-	-
	Peace through Justice (Ptj)	UNPF	-	-
	Ensuring recognition of sexual violence as a tool of conflict in the Nepal peace building process through documentation and provision of comprehensive services to women and girl victims/ survivors (SGBV).	United Nations Population Fund	-	384,106
	Support to the Rehabilitation of Verified Minors and Late Recruits (UNIRP).	United Nations Population Fund	-	112,049
Ministry of Physical Planning, Works and Transport Management (60)			207,424,227	118,891,633
	Kathmandu Valley Water Services Sector Development Project	ADB	-	1,076,015
	TA: Integrated Urban Development Project	ADB	-	291,942
	Strengthening the Town Development Fund Capacity for Public Private Partnership	ADB	-	260,425
	Institutional Strengthening of Municipalities	ADB	-	357,104
	Integrated Urban Development Project (Nepal)	ADB	12,000,000	-
	Emergency Flood Damage Rehabilitation Project	ADB	-	5,694,544
	Sub Regional Transport Enhancement Project	ADB	-	7,457,774
	Kathmandu Sustainable Urban Transport Project	- ADB, Global Environment Facility	-	1,560,000
	Transport Project Preparatory Facility Nepal	ADB	-	1,369,099
	TA:Strengthened the TDF Capacity for PPP	ADB	310,000	260,425
	TA 7411-NEP: Road Connectivity Project	ADB	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Capacity Building in Road Feasibility Study and Construction and Contract Management	ADB	-	7,419
	Road Connectivity Sector I Project	- ADB, OPEC	-	13,295,406
	Urban and Environmental Improvement Project	ADB	-	3,339,550
	Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project - PPTA	ADB	-	23,721
	Rural Water & Sanitation Programme (Gurkha Welfare Scheme) Phase V	DFID	-	-
	Urban Development through Local Efforts Programme (UDLE)	GIZ	-	409,172
	Road Improvement Project	- India - India Exim Bank	-	38,905,958
	Road Improvement Project II	India, India Exim Bank	63,050,000	-
	Road Sector Development Project	IDA	-	18,958,246
	Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	IDA	-	183,763
	Nepal Bridges Improvement and Maintenance Programme	IDA	60,000,000	-
	Bishesor Prasad Koirala Highway (Sindhuli Road Section III) [Nepalthok-Khurkot Segment]	Japan	70,060,879	21,970,571
	Project for Capacity Development on Water Supply in Semi-Urban Area	JICA	-	583,684
	Improvement of Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road Project	JICA	-	1,625,634
	Town Development Fund Project (phase II)	KfW	-	431,257
	PCR 6, IR 1 - National WASH Programme formulated, ensuring the	UNICEF	-	66,659

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	incorporation of gender, social inclusion and equity issues			
	PCR 6, IR 3 - Cluster leadership and equitable access and use of emergency WASH services in line with the CCCs & Sphere standards.	UNICEF	-	229,217
	District Level Master Triggerers' ToT on Total Sanitation in Bardiya District including Gulariya and Tikapur Municipalities	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	15,000	10,500
	Provision of Total Coverage of Safe Drinking Water and Sustainable Sanitation Facilities in Urban Poor Communities in Hetauda Municipality	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	-
	Isolated Water Supply System for Urban Poor Communities in Kathmandu Valley	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	51,600
	Capacity Development of Stakeholders on Sector Coordination and Planning in Bardiya	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	15,990	7,995
	Institutional Strengthening of Water Users Committees and Accelerating Water and Sanitation Coverage of Five Eastern Small Towns Trijuga, Itahari, Surunga, Buddhabare and Fikkal	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	64,050
	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Bardiya	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	66,972	20,092
	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Gulariya and Tikapur Municipalities	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	9,000	2,700

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behaviour Promotion in Tikapur Municipality	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	30,000	18,000
	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Bajura	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	67,000	20,100
	District Level Master 'Triggerers' ToT on Total Sanitation in Bajura District	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	14,992	10,494
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behaviour Promotion in Guleriya Municipality	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	30,000	18,000
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behaviour Promotion in Bardiya District	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	130,000	39,000
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behaviour Promotion in Bajura District	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	130,000	39,000
	Orientation on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Stakeholders in Sindhupalchowk	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	181,804	-
	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination, Planning and implementation in Sunsari District	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	35,396	-
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioural Promotion in Arghakhanchi	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	298,941	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioural Promotion in Bardiya-II	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	136,947	-
	Open Defecation Free Campaign and Sanitation and Hygiene Behavioural Promotion in Sindhupalchowk	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	281,832	-
	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Bardiya Districts - II	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	92,892	-
	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioural Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Arghakhanchi	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	210,410	-
	Capacity Building on Total Sanitation and Behavioral Change to Schools, Communities and Local Level Stakeholders in Sunsari Districts	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	177,881	-
	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination Planning and Implementation in Sindhupalchowk District	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	37,700	-
	Orientation and Sensitization of District and VDC Level Stakeholders in Sector Coordination Planning and Implementation in Arghakhanchi	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	34,191	-
	Strengthening Water, Air, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA) - I	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA)- II- in Tikapur and Guleriya, Nepal.	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	35,235
	Capacity Development of Stakeholders on Sector Coordination and Planning in Bajura	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	6,400	3,200
	Lifesaving Initiatives for Flood Affected People in 10 Village Development Committees of Kanchanpur District (CERF Nepal Project)	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	14,962
	Integrating Water and Sanitation Services to Urban Poor Communities in two Municipalities of Nepal	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	30,133
	Sustainable WASH in the Koshi Affected Resettled Community	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	15,000
	Capacity Building of Water and Sanitation User's Committee (WSUC) for Pro Poor Service Delivery in Selected Five Small Towns and Development of Management Information System for all Towns: Tulsipur, Birendranagar, Kohalpur, Attariya and Mahendranagar.	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	77,800
	Demonstration of Community Rain Water Recharge Techniques in Patan, Nepal	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	41,788
	Dissemination of Nepal National Water Plan and Water for Asian Cities Program through Media in Nepal	United Nations Human Settlements Programme	-	14,400

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
Ministry of Urban Development (8)			136,800,000	20,741,851
	Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project	ADB	80,000,000	-
	Secondary Towns Integrated Urban Environmental Improvement Project	- ADB - OPEC	-	2,976,157
	Integrated Urban Development Project	ADB	56,800,000	-
	Second Small town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project	ADB	-	1,838,935
	Urban Transport Planning and Management	ADB	-	66,300
	Melamchi Drinking Water Project	ADB, JICA, Nordic Development Fund, OPEC	-	10,333,712
	Urban governance and Development Program:Emerging Town Project	IDA	-	5,145,372
Ministry of Women, Children & Social Welfare (39)	Town Development Fund Project (phase III)	KfW	-	381,375
			3,870,890	15,228,625
	Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Project	ADB	-	2,492,816
	Reintegration of Children/ Youth formerly associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups and Children Affected by Armed Conflict in Nepal – Phase IV	AusAid	-	430,452
	Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development (AYAD) and Volunteering for International Development from Australia (VIDA)	AusAid	-	863,987
	Women Empowerment for transformation in Churia Area Project (SAKCHHAM II)	Austria	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Promotion and Protection of Rights of Nepali Migrant Women (ShuvaYatra)	- Austria - EU	-	-
	Empowering Women in the Churia to Improve their Livelihoods (SHAKTI) Project	- Austria - EU	-	142,555
	Strengthening State and Civil Society Capacity for Comprehensive Response to HIV/AIDS (Bharosa)	Denmark	-	-
	Social Inclusion Action Programme	DFID	-	807,949
	Protecting and mainstreaming informal sector safety nets	EU	-	665,325
	Establishment of a business service centre for women's micro and small enterprises in Nepal	EU	-	142,853
	State and non-state partnerships for inclusive justice	EU	-	170,264
	Janajatis Social and Economic Empowerment Project (JANSEEP) - Nepal	EU	-	183,595
	Women and Youth as Pillars of Sustainable Peace (WYPSP)	EU	-	-
	WIDOWS - Influencing policy at national and international level through advocacy for the rights of single women	EU	-	-
	Empowering Women in the Churia to Improve Their Livelihoods	EU	-	-
	Freed Kamaiyas Livelihood Development Project	EU	-	190,196
	Access for Opportunities (improved socio-economic opportunities for marginalized communities)	EU	-	177,445

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Women and youth as pillars of sustainable peace	EU	-	186,062
	Exploring Livelihood Options for Trafficked Women in Nepal (LOPS)	International Organization for Migration	3,116	22,416
	Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project	JICA	-	1,378,539
	Strengthening of LGBTI through Blue Diamond support	Norway	-	172,325
	Social Inclusion Research Fund Assistance Programme, SIRF II	Norway	-	1,360,433
	IPWA Ensuring equal representation in policy and decision making	Norway	-	172,325
	Sankalpa - Empowerment of Women for Political and Social Justice	Norway	2,296,474	210,533
	Save the Children Strategic Framework for Cooperation 2010-2012	Norway	-	-
	Support for Effective Empowerment	Switzerland	-	29,685
	Social Responsiveness Program	Switzerland	-	63,378
	PCR 4, IR 4: Child Protection - Armed Conflict	UNICEF	-	2,047,222
	PCR 4, IR 1 - Legislation and Justice System	UNICEF	-	303,853
	PCR 4, IR 3: Community-Based and Coordination/Referral	UNICEF	-	2,157,156
	PCR 4, IR 2: Social Welfare Services	UNICEF	-	528,909
	PCR5, IR-3: Legislation, social protection, social budgeting, child poverty	UNICEF	-	224,283
	Conducting Assessment of GBV Prevalence, Trends, Legal Recourse Focusing on Conflict and Transitional Period	United Nations Development Fund for Women	-	29,202

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Tracking Study of Gender Based Violence Cases in Nepal	United Nations Development Fund for Women	19,433	-
	Mainstreaming Gender in Institutional Practices of Political Parties	United Nations Development Fund for Women	29,480	23,045
	Conducting Baseline Survey on the Status on the Conflict Affected Women	United Nations Development Fund for Women	22,387	18,379
	Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace	UNPF	-	-
	Multi-Sectoral Gender Based Violence Response at the District Level in Nepal (EVAW)	United Nations Population Fund	-	7,904
	Nepal Human Development - Social Protection Pilot	World Bank Trust Funds	1,500,000	25,540
Ministry of Youth and Sports (2)			-	434,469
	Theatre Partnership Nepal-Norway – Exit Phase	Norway	-	100,765
	Music Collaboration Through Nepal Music Center - Exit Phase	Norway	-	333,704
National Human Rights Commission (9)			385,426	5,154,348
	Rights, Democracy and Inclusion Fund (RDIF)	- AusAid, Denmark, DFID, Switzerland	-	4,783,872
	Strengthening the Capacity of the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal (SCNHRC)	- Denmark, DFID, Finland, Switzerland, UNHCR, UNDP	(18,071)	61,848
	Human Rights and Good Governance Program, Phase III (2009-13)	Denmark	-	144,912
	Mukti: enhanced capacity of civil society in Nepal to unite and demand state accountability and ensure protection and promotion of Haliya rights	EU	403,497	88,954
	Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reform	EU	-	-

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	Promoting Rights of Human rights defenders in Nepal	EU	-	74,763
	ShubhaYatra: promotion and protection of human rights	EU	-	-
	Prevention of torture in Nepal	EU	-	-
	Capacity Building Programme for Protecting Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Nepal	EU	-	-
National Planning Commission Secretariat (13)			4,611,541	1,396,181
	TA7165-NEP: Strengthening Capacity for Macroeconomic Analysis	ADB	-	83,901
	TA 7384-NEP: Institutional Strengthening of the National Planning Commission	ADB	-	178,391
	TA 7530-NEP: Supporting the Development of a Social Protection Framework	ADB	-	29,934
	TA 7158-NEP: Strengthening Capacity for Management for Development Results	ADB	-	173,660
	Strengthening Planning and Monitoring Capacity of NPC Project	- DFID - UNDP	128,322	157,053
	More and Better Jobs, especially for vulnerable groups.	ILO	435,759	-
	Capacity building of ILO Constituents and major Stakeholders towards creating enabling environment for jobs.	ILO	-	-
	Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal - Phase II	JICA	4,040,460	396,284

Counterpart Ministry (no. of projects)	Project Title	Donor Agency	Funding Fiscal Year 2011 - 2012	
			New Commitments	Actual Disbursements
	TA-Supporting the achievement of the Millennium goals in Asia and the Pacific(Phase III)	The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	7,000	-
	PCR5, IR5: Evidence and disaggregated information on the Situation of Children and Women generated and made available to policy makers through a KM system	UNICEF	-	52,600
	PCR5, IR - 4: Participation and Partnerships	UNICEF	-	100,075
	PCR5, IR-3: Legislation, social protection, social budgeting, child poverty	UNICEF	-	224,283
	Engendering the Population and Housing Census 2011	United Nations Development Fund for Women	-	-
Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPCM) (8)			2,646,777	40,056,925
	Information and Communication Technology Development Project (ICTDP)	ADB	-	254,877
	PPTA 7574-NEP: Governance Support Program (Subprogram II)	ADB	-	(4,703)
	Strengthening Public Procurement Management and Portfolio Performance	ADB	-	80,039
	Enabling State Programme	DFID	-	8,593,562
	Poverty Alleviation Fund II	- IDA, IFAD, World Bank Trust Funds	-	31,103,149
	Strengthening Institutional Capacity of the Public Procurement Monitoring Office	IDA	-	30,000
	Promoting Integrity and Accountability	Norway	-	-
	Making Markets Work for the Conflict Affected Communities in Nepal Project	World Bank Trust Funds	2,646,777	-
Total			1,214,579,098 ²⁹	1,045,297,273 ³⁰

29. This is not comparable with actual disbursement because disbursement here accounts for FY 2011-2012 only, whereas new commitment refers to the project cost over the period.

30. This is the actual disbursement amount, which may not tally with the subtotal of counterpart ministry/agency because of the possibility of some projects appearing in more than one ministry/agency. This may not also necessarily match with sectorwise disbursement mentioned in Annex 2.

