



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT

2020/21

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Finance



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT

2020/21

DCR

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Finance

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Government of Nepal MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SINGHADURBAR
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

Hon. Janardan Sharma “Prabhakar”
Finance Minister



FOREWORD

The Government of Nepal is moving forward focusing on transformation of the economy from the import and remittance led to production and income oriented through several measures including modernizing agriculture sector, harnessing vast potential of hydropower, accelerating development of infrastructure, realizing tourism potential and developing human resources. In the meantime, Nepal is scheduled to graduate its status to developing countries by 2026 and working hard for smooth transition.

While Nepal was on the way to recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the spillover effect of Ukraine and Russia conflict posed additional challenges in the economy. The prevailing challenges posed by the unforeseen crises have also reversed past development achievements of our economy weakening ability to achieve SDGs by 2030. It might result in greater difficulty in meeting SDG Goals and upgrading our status. Nepal is in need of huge financing support, given the multiple crises being faced over the time. government alone cannot handle the development financing in the country

Effective development cooperation has become increasingly important as we look forward toward a post-Covid-19 economic recovery and as we seek to recover lost time on the road to 2030. For this, the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD), Ministry of Finance continues to strengthen its capacity to better manage development cooperation in Nepal. Likewise, the Ministry of Finance remains committed to supporting its development partners in meeting their global commitments with respect to effective development cooperation and its delivery.

I am pleased to launch this Development Cooperation Report 2021, prepared annually by the IECCD to document the development cooperation landscape in Nepal. I believe, it presents a complete picture of current international support and offers a tool that can be used to promote greater transparency and accountability, both by the Government of Nepal and its development partners. I trust that this report also serves as an entry point for dialogue on strengthening cooperation amongst all stakeholders to ensure that all development resources available to Nepal are used effectively for maximum impact.

I also take this opportunity to acknowledge the support provided by our development partners and thank all for the efforts put in preparing this report.

Janardan Sharma “Prabhakar”
Finance Minister



Government of Nepal MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SINGHADURBAR
KATHMANDU, NEPAL



PREFACE

Nepal's economy, like many countries around the world, was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. Despite enormous challenges, Nepal could manage to provide vaccines against it. While heading towards normalcy and recovery phase, we also face substantial rise in global and domestic food, fertilizer and energy prices due to the Russia and Ukraine dispute. However, global outlook is still subject to unusually high uncertainties surrounding the lingering pandemic. An acceleration in economic activity alongside a broader economic recovery is expected to help revive employment opportunities in accordance with growth targets set for the current fiscal year.

Amidst the multiple challenges we face, stronger cooperation and partnership amongst all stakeholders is a necessity to move forward. In order to effectively mobilize greater and more effective development cooperation, Nepal continues to abide by internationally accepted principles of development cooperation as clearly spelled out in International Development Cooperation Policy (IDCP) 2019.

Attempts have been made to enhance strategic and diplomatic capacities by developing a common approach to identifying national interests with regard to development cooperation. Efforts are being made to further transparency and accountability by incorporating all forms of development cooperation within the national budget. A robust mechanism for capacity building and monitoring and evaluating aid mobilizing organizations can also contribute to making development cooperation more fruitful.

Appropriate steps must be taken to strengthen agreements between development partners and project implementation mechanisms to address the challenge of low disbursement levels. In today's context, we must focus on the more effective use of development cooperation to mitigate the negative impacts of Covid-19 and stimulate economic recovery. For this, development cooperation must remain focused on national priority projects that enhance productivity, job creation, and capital formation and which lay a solid foundation for Nepal's future sustainable development.

I believe, publication of this Report will provide a baseline for scoping further reform and streamlining the development cooperation in the coming days.

Finally, I would like to thank all the development partners for providing necessary data and express my sincere thanks to the IECCD team for preparing this report in this form.

Krishna Hari Pushkar
Secretary



Government of Nepal MINISTRY OF FINANCE

SINGHADURBAR
KATHMANDU, NEPAL



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

On behalf of the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD), Ministry of Finance, Government of Nepal, it is my great pleasure to present this Development Cooperation Report 2021.

This annual flagship report produced by the IECCD offers readers a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis of Nepal's international development assistance landscape, to the extent permitted by data extracted from our Aid Management Information System (AMIS).

As in previous years, this annual Development Cooperation Report is intended to help strengthen mutual accountability between the Government of Nepal and our development partners. We hope that many important insights contained within this report will contribute to stronger partnerships and more effective policy and decision-making by all levels of government and development partners that will further accelerate Nepal's achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, the support related to COVID-19 pandemic, highlights of the GRID agenda and total financing agreement are added in the report.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Nepal's development partner community, including our bilateral and multilateral partners, UN agencies, funds and programmes, and INGO partners, for their continued cooperation when providing and validating development data contained within the AMIS.

I acknowledge the outstanding efforts of the IECCD team involved in preparing this report. I would also like to express my appreciation to the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for their ongoing support to the Ministry of Finance.

IECCD remains committed to the annual publication of this Development Cooperation Report series, capturing new sector and issue-specific analysis of development financing. I hope this Report would be useful for all readers to keep abreast of different dimension of international development financing in Nepal.

Finally, IECCD takes this opportunity to call upon all national stakeholders as well as development partners and other international agencies to work together for deliver sustainable development and economic growth for the benefit of the people of Nepal

Mr. Ishwori Prasad Aryal
Joint Secretary
International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
Ministry of Finance

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
AMIS	Aid Management Information System
AMP	Aid Management Platform
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DCR	Development Cooperation Report
DFA	Development Finance Assessment
EU	European Union
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNI	Gross National Income
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
IDCP	International Development Cooperation Policy
IECCD	International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ICNR	International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
LDC	Least Developed Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoCIT	Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
MoCTCA	Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoEWRI	Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoFE	Ministry of Forests and Environment
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoICS	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies
MoLESS	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security


MoLMCPA	Ministry of Land Management, Cooperatives and Poverty Alleviation
MoLJPA	Ministry of Law, Justice, and Parliamentary Affairs
MoPIT	Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transport
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWS	Ministry of Water Supply
MoWCSC	Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens
MoYS	Ministry of Youth and Sports
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NPC	National Planning Commission
NRA	National Reconstruction Authority
NPR	Nepali Rupee
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SDF	SAARC Development und
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistance
UK	United Kingdom
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
USA	United States of America
US\$	United States American Dollar

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Development Cooperation Report (DCR) is a publication prepared annually by the International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD), Ministry of Finance (MoF). This report aims to provide a detailed account of how development cooperation is received, allocated and disbursed in Nepal. The report covers Fiscal Year (FY) 2020/21, the period from 16 July 2020 to 15 July 2021.
2. This reporting period coincided with a second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic that resulted in a public health crisis with far-reaching impacts on all aspects of life. This second wave also had a negative impact on economic recovery efforts throughout the world. Development cooperation was affected as countries were forced to focus on attending to their own pandemic-related emergency needs and post-pandemic economic recovery. Unsurprisingly, [ODA disbursements in Nepal decreased by 17.25 percent in FY 2020/21 compared with the previous year, dropping from US\\$ 2002.80 million USD to US\\$ 1684.67 million](#). However, the [contribution of ODA to the national budget increased to 24.41 percent in FY 2020/21, from 23.28 percent in the previous year](#). [INGO contributions increased significantly, from US\\$ 131.77 million in FY 2019/20 to US\\$ 160.21 million in FY 2020/21](#).
3. Of the US\$ 1684.67 million ODA disbursed in Nepal in FY 2020/21, [US\\$ 79.20 million was reported specifically for Covid-19 response and recovery](#). Much of this support came from existing projects, with approximately US\$ 10.21 million from projects designed after the outbreak of the pandemic.
4. The largest proportion of ODA was disbursed as loans, as in previous years, which also saw a decline. [Of all ODA disbursed, 66.89 percent was provided as loans in FY 2020/21](#) compared to 69.91 percent in FY 2019/20. In FY 2020/21, 21.49 percent of ODA was provided as grants, 11.39 percent as Technical Assistance (TA) and 0.24 percent as in-kind support.¹ A significant portion of Covid-19 support was received through TA and in-kind assistance.
5. Much of the ODA was provided on-budget. [A total of US\\$ 1419.93 million in ODA, or 84.29 percent, was provided through on-budget projects](#), while US\$ 264.74 million was provided off-budget. This was a slight improvement compared to FY 2019/20, when 83.53 percent of ODA had been on-budget.
6. More ODA was disbursed as project/program support than through other modalities. In FY 2020/21, US\$ 986.62 million was received as project/program support (58.56%), and [US\\$ 509.99 million \(30.27%\) of ODA was received as budget support](#). Similarly, humanitarian support, and SWAps covered 6.88 percent, 3.53 percent respectively. In FY 2019/20, [47.01 percent of ODA had been disbursed as project/program support, 36.52 percent as budget support, 13.72 percent as humanitarian support and 1.75 percent as SWAps](#).

¹ In-kind support was reported under the TA heading in previous DCRs. Considering the nature of support, DPs were encouraged to report it in a separate heading as in-kind support. Accordingly, in-kind support is disclosed separately from FY 2020/21, though it might not reflect all support due to voluntary nature of the reporting system used.

7. Ten development partners contributed approximately 93.25 percent of ODA in FY 2020/21. [Multilateral development partners contributed 73.05 percent of all ODA.](#) Major disbursing multilateral partners in FY 2020/21 were the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, the United Nations (UN) and GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance. [Bilateral development partners contributed 26.95 percent of ODA.](#) Major disbursing bilateral development partners were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, India, Japan and Germany.
8. [The energy sector received the highest allocation of ODA in FY 2020/21, reaching US\\$ 297.43 million or 17.66 percent of all ODA.](#) This was followed by road transportation (15.03%), health (13.22%), Education (12.99%) and reconstruction (8.47%). Despite modest improvements, [ODA remains severely fragmented in Nepal.](#) In FY 2020/21, there were over 362 ongoing projects with an average of 22 development partners engaging with 24 counterpart agencies.
9. In conclusion, the overall outlook is mixed. FY 2020/21 witnessed some positive trends. Improvements in support, particularly in project/program support, send a positive signal, whereas further efforts are needed to reduce fragmented support and the use of off-budget implementation modalities. Furthermore, it must be ensured that all resources are used as efficiently as possible to maximize their contribution toward achieving the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).


CHAPTER

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Country Context

Nepal is a landlocked country, home to 30 million people (CBS, 2021). In 2021, the United Nations General Assembly approved a proposal to upgrade Nepal from an “underdeveloped” country to a “middle-income developing country” by 2026. The 40th plenary of the 76th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) unanimously adopted the resolution endorsing the graduation of Nepal from the Least Developed Country (LDC) category, with a preparatory period of five years.

Nepal has made good progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. It has set ambitious national targets, including the aim to graduate from LDC to middle-income country (MIC) status by 2030 (NPC, 2019).

High-frequency indicators suggest that Nepal’s economy continued to recover throughout the first half of FY 2021/22 after rebounding in FY 2020/21 from a contraction in FY 2019/20.² Nepal’s economy is expected to recover relatively quickly, in line with the projections for FY 2020/21. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2020/21, Nepal’s GDP increased to 4.25 percent, up from -2.4 percent in FY 2019/20. The Central Bureau of Statistics has forecasted that it would further increase to 5.84 percent in FY 2021/22.³ Continuing Covid-19 vaccination campaigns are predicted to improve GDP further, fostering a gradual normalization of economic activity and a sustained path to higher growth underpinned by supportive macroeconomic measures.

An acceleration in economic activity alongside a revival of the broader economy will go a long way toward reviving employment opportunities to support the achievement of growth targets for the current fiscal year. However, some economic indicators remain under pressure despite economic revival and expansion. Government policies have contributed to keeping inflation manageable despite upward global pressure on commodities.⁴ The government is making all efforts to keep those pressures within the required limits through policy measures.

The expansion of credit to the private sector is making a significant contribution to the achievement of economic growth targets and broader economic recovery. However, if this credit expansion to the private sector is focused solely on imports, this may affect the balance of payments. Foreign exchange reserves have been declining, causing the balance

2 Nepal Development Update, April, 2022, the World Bank.

3 Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), NPC, Government of Nepal’s Projection, 22 April, 2022

4 Nepal Development Update, April, 2022, World Bank

of payments to be a matter of concern. An increase in imports throughout the first eleven months of the current fiscal year is also explained by the accumulated demand of the previous 18 months, including disruptions caused by Covid-19 and expansionary credit coupled with remittance flows.

In addition to regulating imports and promoting exports, the government has also initiated different development activities noted within the annual budget. Some of these are also supported by various development partners, including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank.

Mobilizing new sources of development finance and achieving more effective development cooperation has become increasingly important. The unprecedented challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic require swift and coordinated responses that draw upon the comparative advantages of all stakeholders. Nepal's International Development Cooperation Policy (IDCP) 2019 acknowledges these needs. The policy guides the use of development cooperation as a catalyst to mobilize new sources of finance and to build capacities that will allow for development resources to be used for maximum impact. The policy also sets government priorities as to how development cooperation can be provided and outlines priority areas for development cooperation support and for the localization of the SDGs.

Box 1. Nepal's focus on economic recovery and vaccination against Covid-19

The Government of Nepal has implemented various relief programs through budgetary and monetary policy aimed at minimizing the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on multiple sectors of the economy.

Fiscal and monetary packages announced by the government have helped reduce hardships faced by individuals below the poverty line, small and medium-sized entrepreneurs, farmers, and marginalized groups. Relief and rehabilitation support programs need to be reviewed periodically based on the evolving situation to ensure they remain focused on supporting key target groups, primarily those most vulnerable to and most affected by Covid-19. The government has prioritized improving public health by providing all Nepalis with vaccines against Covid-19 and arranging treatment facilities while supporting economic recovery through additional relief, rehabilitation support, and policy reforms.

The economic recovery needs to be further accelerated by improving progress toward overall economic indicators. To achieve this, the government must maintain economic and financial discipline while focusing public expenditure on capital formation, service delivery improvements, and effectively mobilizing development cooperation.

1.2 Development Cooperation Report

This Development Cooperation Report (DCR) is prepared annually by the IECCD, Ministry of Finance (MoF). The purpose of the report is to provide a detailed account of how development cooperation⁵ is received in Nepal and by whom. It is a tool to promote greater transparency and accountability of development assistance. It also serves as an entry point for dialogue on how to strengthen cooperation among stakeholders to ensure that all development resources available to Nepal are used effectively for maximum impact.

The report highlights the volume of development cooperation disbursed⁶ in FY 2020/21 – from 16 July 2020 to 15 July 2021 – and examines how these resources were delivered in support of national development priorities. The report draws primarily on data from Nepal's Aid Management Information System (AMIS), largely reported by development partners on a voluntary basis. (see: Box 2). This report focuses primarily on ODA analysis, given the prominent role of Official Development Assistance (ODA)⁷ compared to INGO contributions. Analysis of INGO contributions can be found in section 7.2.

Development partners were requested to make final additions or revisions to the information contained within the AMIS by 30 October of the data of FY 2020/21.

Box 2. Nepal's Aid Management Information System (AMIS)

The AMIS was launched on 4 September 2019. Like its predecessor, the Aid Management Platform (AMP), the AMIS is a web-based system. The AMIS collects key information on development projects and stores them in a publicly accessible database. In addition to providing online dashboards highlighting significant trends and showcasing frequently used information, the AMIS allows users to generate customized reports. Unlike the AMP, the AMIS has been tailored to respond to the specific Nepali context.

All development partners – including bilateral and multilateral partners and INGOs – are equally responsible for reporting to the web-based AMIS in order to disseminate accurate information to the public, as specified in section 5.6 of the IDCP (2019). Realizing that some data had not been updated appropriately, data for this report was extracted on 2 May 2022.

5 For this report, the term “development cooperation” refers to ODA provided by bilateral and multilateral partners and that provided by INGOs.

6 Unless otherwise specified, all development cooperation amounts refer to disbursements.

7 ODA also covers the concessional loans provided by Multilateral Development Banks, TA and in-kind support as defined and elaborated by DAC.

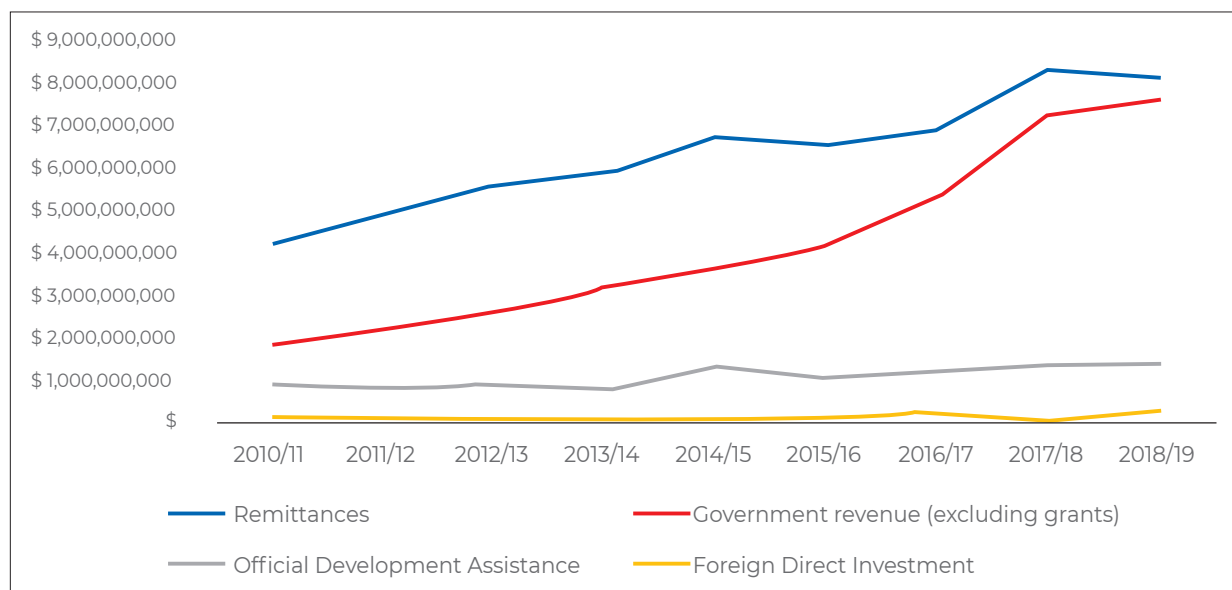
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CHAPTER

ROLE OF OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Despite positive trends in domestic resource mobilization over the previous decade, development cooperation continues to play a significant role in Nepal's development efforts. As seen in Figure 1 (below), the role of development cooperation has been crucial to Nepal's development. Though the level of official development cooperation has remained steady in recent years, its role as a proportion of overall development finance has declined to indicate a positive trend toward reducing aid dependency.

FIGURE 1. Sources of development finance in Nepal



2.1 Volume of Commitment

The Government of Nepal signed financing agreements with various development partners equal to US\$ 1894 million (Rs. 200,371 million) in FY 2020/21. This consisted of 12.15 percent grants and 87.85 percent loans. Of that total agreed amount, multilateral and bilateral

development partners constituted 90.37 percent and 9.63 percent, respectively. Of this, 81.57 percent was provided as project/program support, and 18.43 percent as budget support.

Regarding total commitments, 23.96 percent was for the road sector, 20.53 percent was for the energy sector, 18.43 percent was for budget support, and 7.88 percent was for urban development and capacity enhancement. Similarly, commitments to the agriculture sector, Covid-19 support, the irrigation sector, education sector and forest and environment sector held at 4.73 percent, 4.15 percent, 2.61 percent, 2.15 percent, and 2.01 percent, respectively. Likewise, total commitments to water supply, sanitation and hygiene, inclusive development and reconstruction were 0.57 percent, 0.37 percent and 0.27 percent, respectively.

Though these agreements were signed during the FY 2020/21 period, this does not imply that agreements must be fully disbursed within the same fiscal year. These agreements will be mobilized over multiple years in line with respective project periods. The Ministry of Finance is updating the AMIS to capture fiscal year-wise expenditure plans regarding these commitments in order to help compare commitments vs disbursements for a specified period.

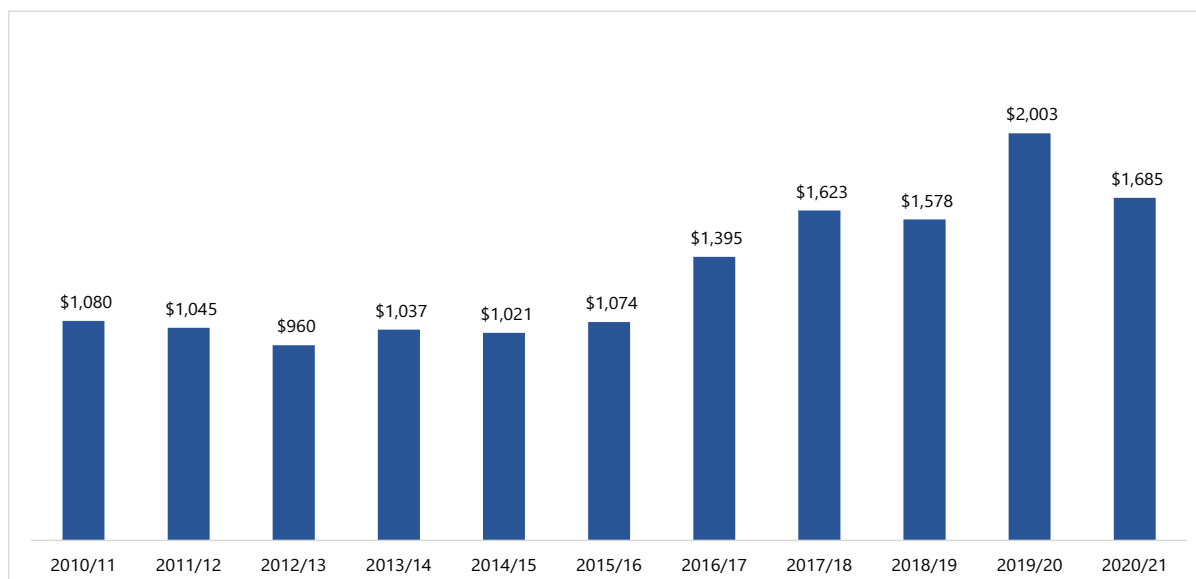
A list of agreements signed in FY 2021/21 is presented in Annex J.

2.2 Volume of Disbursement

The Government of Nepal aims to enhance national capacity through transparent and results-oriented mobilization of international development cooperation to gradually reduce aid dependency while recognizing ODA’s significant role in the short and medium-term.

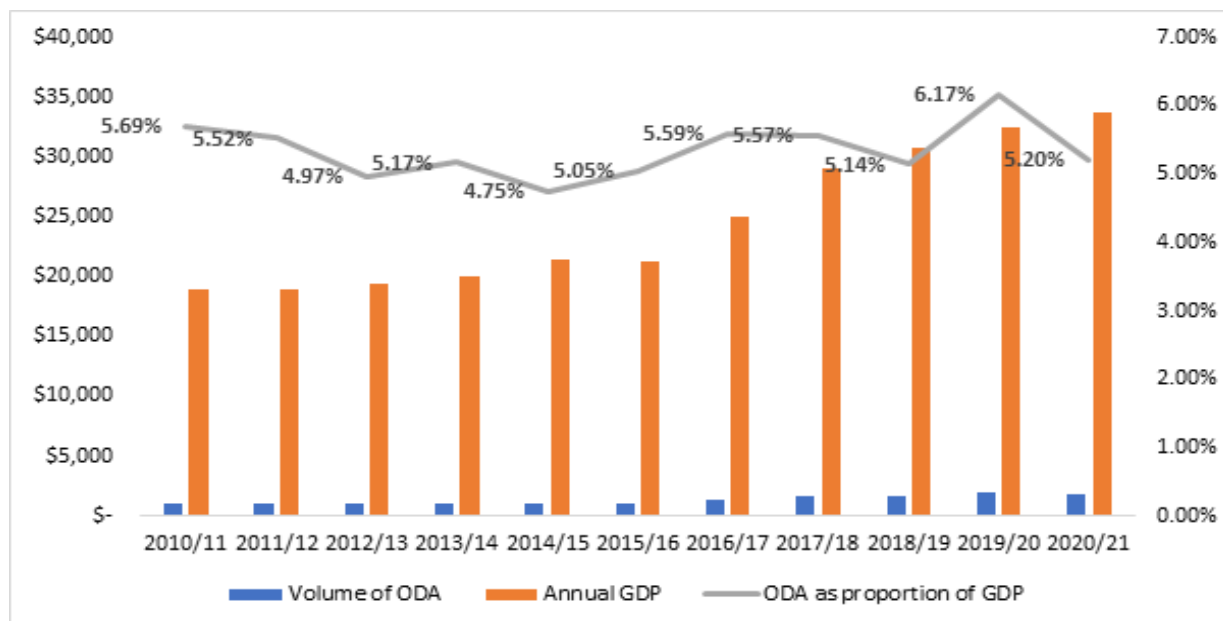
The Covid-19 pandemic second wave interrupted economic activity in the fiscal year FY 2020/21. In addition to the health crisis, the pandemic had far-reaching impacts on the lives of people across the world. This included impacts on development cooperation as countries worldwide responded to the pandemic. In FY 2020/21, ODA disbursements to Nepal decreased by almost seventeen percent year-on-year, from US\$ 2002.80 million to US\$ 1684.67 million. Over the previous year, ODA disbursements had increased by 25.5 percent in FY 2019/20 from US\$ 1578.49 million to US\$ 2,002.80 million.

FIGURE 2. Total ODA disbursements, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Looking at the trend below, it is apparent that GDP growth has not led to a reduction in ODA. Both ODA and GDP have increased, with the GDP growing at a faster rate (Figure 2). Looking forward to LDC graduation and acknowledging that ODA is more often allocated to LDCs, Nepal hopes that further development progress and economic growth will not negatively impact the receipt of ODA.

FIGURE 3. ODA disbursements relative to GDP, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Box 3. Nepal's ODA Mobilization

ODA is a globally limited resource. Development partners consider many factors when making ODA allocation decisions, including their own national priorities, policies and commitments, the political and socio-economic situations in recipient countries, progress on the use of allocated resources in previous years, historical connections, and geopolitical interests, among others.

In this context, it is interesting to consider how Nepal compares in ODA mobilization to its immediate neighbours – other South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries – as well as to LDCs in Asia. Figures 3 and 4 show that Nepal falls in the middle in terms of ODA mobilization.

FIGURE 4. ODA received per-capita, SAARC countries, 2019 (Million, US\$)

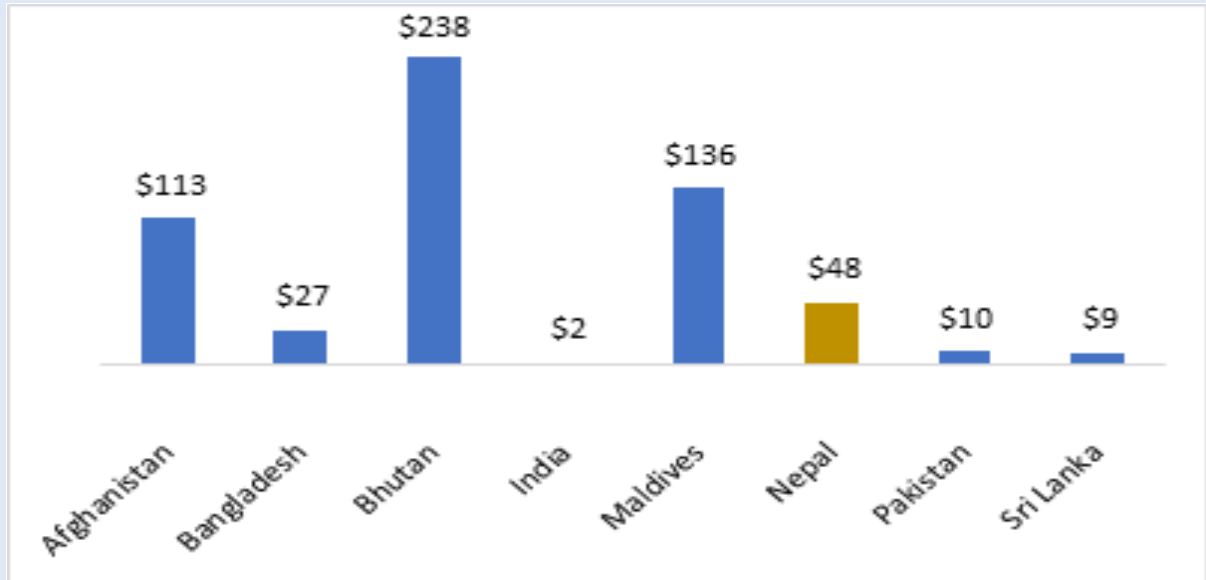
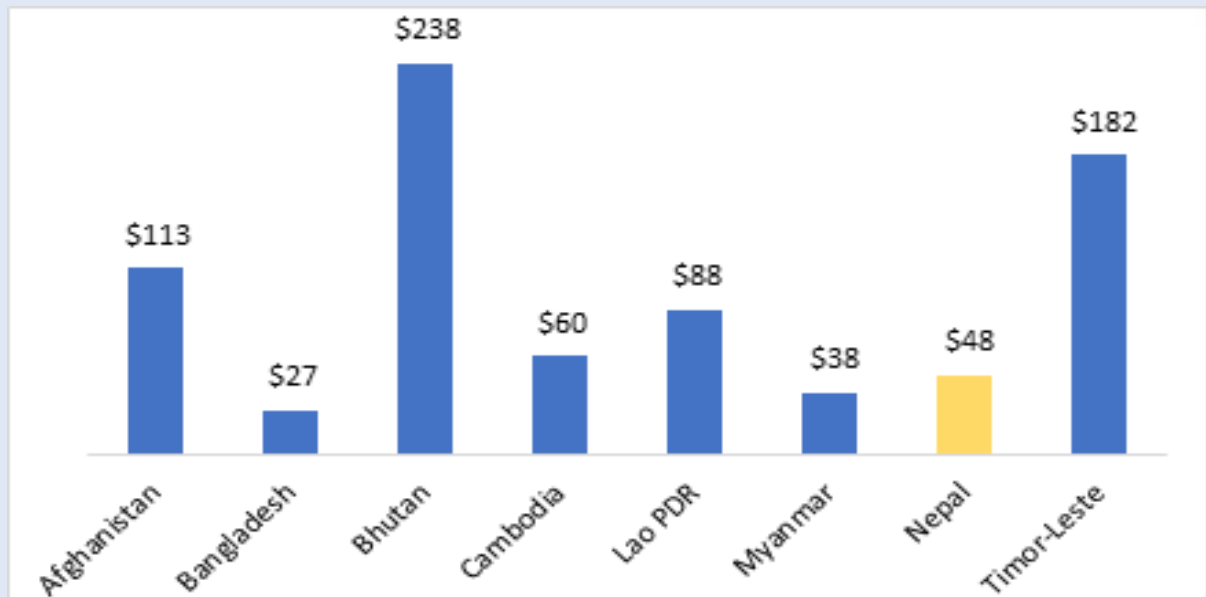


FIGURE 5. ODA received per-capita, LDCs in Asia, 2019 (Million, US\$)



2.3 Types and modalities of disbursement

In FY 2020/21, 66.89 percent of ODA (US\$ 1,126.85 million) was disbursed as loans, compared to 69.91 percent of ODA (US\$ 1,400.21 million) disbursed as loans in FY 2019/20. The trend reflects a consistent increase in the use of loans. The jump from FY 2013/14 to FY 2019/20 was significant. The decline in FY 2020/21 reflected the low disbursements of ODA in the previous year. The longer-term trend toward loans is driven, in part, by the support of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) that provide a significant portion of assistance to Nepal and are increasingly using loans rather than grants, including for supporting the Covid-19 response. In-kind support is nominal in figure compare to other modalities of support; therefore, it is not indicated in the figure below.

FIGURE 6. ODA disbursements by type of assistance, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)

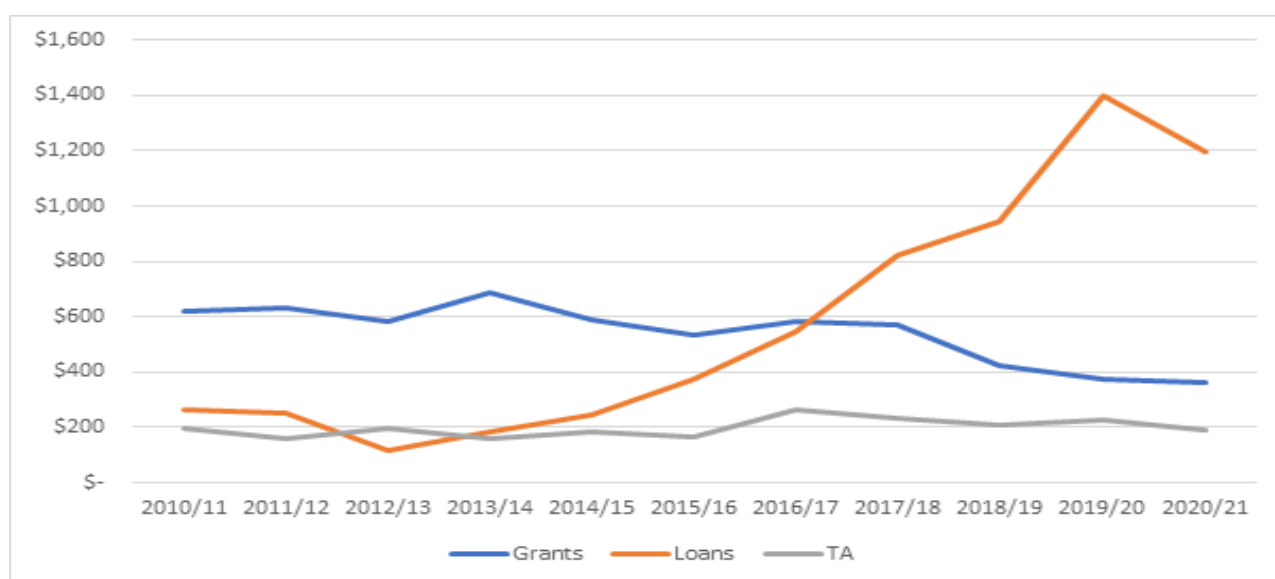


FIGURE 7. ODA disbursements by type of assistance, FY 2019/20 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)

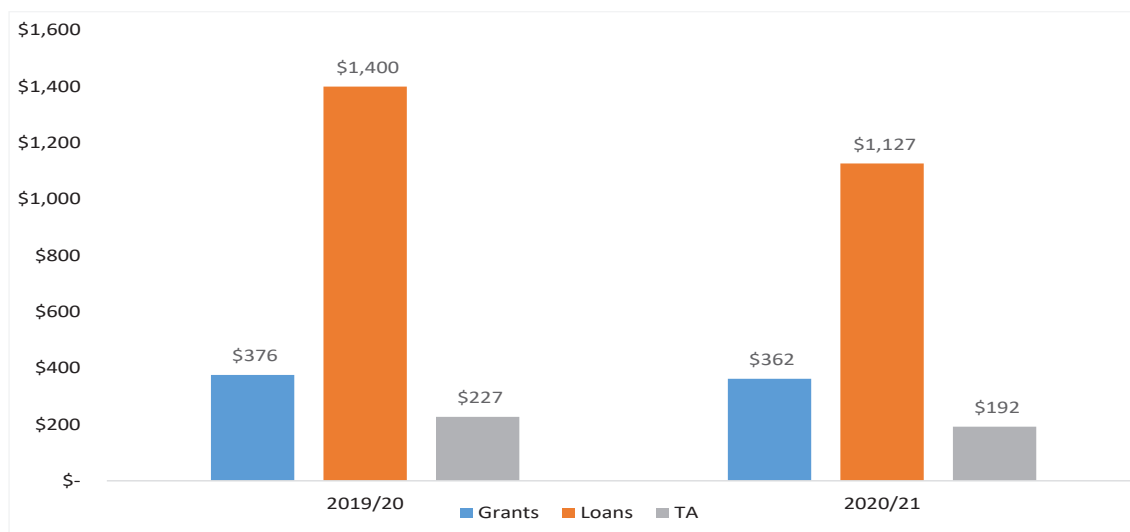
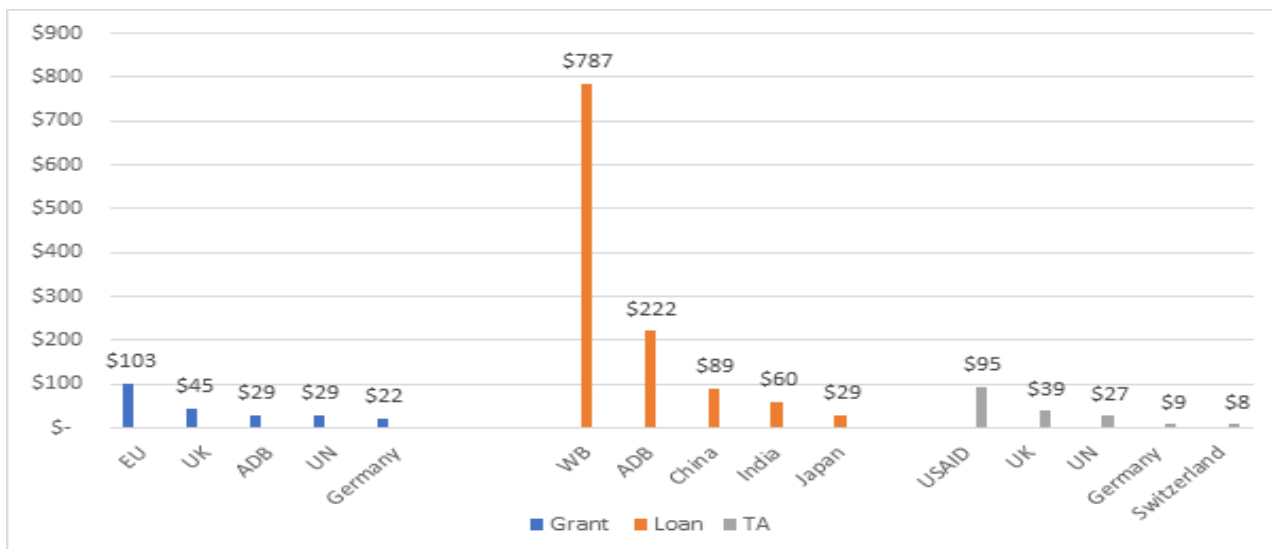


FIGURE 8 reflects the top five disbursing development partners by type of assistance in FY 2020/21. Regarding loans, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, India, Japan and China provided US\$ 1120.50 million, covering nearly 99.44% of total loans. Similarly, the EU, UK, ADB, UN and Germany provided US\$ 227.97 million in grants covering almost 62.97 percent of total grants. In the same way, USAID, UK, UN, Germany and Switzerland delivered US\$ 177.45 million as TA, 92.52 percent of total TA.

FIGURE 8. Top five disbursing development partners by type of assistance, FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)⁸



The IDCP (2019) highlights budget support as Nepal’s preferred ODA modality. This is because budget support inherently ensures coherence with the principle of country ownership. It is predictable, allows for better development planning, lowers fragmentation, and leads to more effective use of pooled resources. It is also flexible, allows for greater responsiveness to development needs, reduces transaction costs associated with managing various implementation channels, and helps build government capacity, contributing to more sustainable results.

Overall, of the ODA disbursed in FY 2020/21, the share of project/program support was 58.56 percent (US\$ 986.62 million), budget support was 30.27 percent (US\$ 509.99 million), humanitarian assistance was 6.88 percent (US\$ 115.89 million), sector-wide approach (SWAp) was 3.53 percent (US\$ 59.54 million) and others was 0.75 percent (US\$ 12.62 million).

⁸ Total TA amount mentioned in this report may be different from the Statement of Technical Assistance and other Assistance (SoTAOA), an annual report published from the Ministry of Finance. SoTAOA reports the commitment amount, whereas this report is based on disbursement. Interpretation of TA differs and is reported separately in these two reports. Most of the DPs have included in-kind support in TA, whereas some DPs have reported it separately from this fiscal year. TA is not validated by the next or third party, so whatever is reported in the system is included in the report. Reporting mechanisms are also different in these two platforms. The Ministry of Finance is seeking to integrate and consolidate both systems into one.

FIGURE 9. Budget support versus project/program support, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)

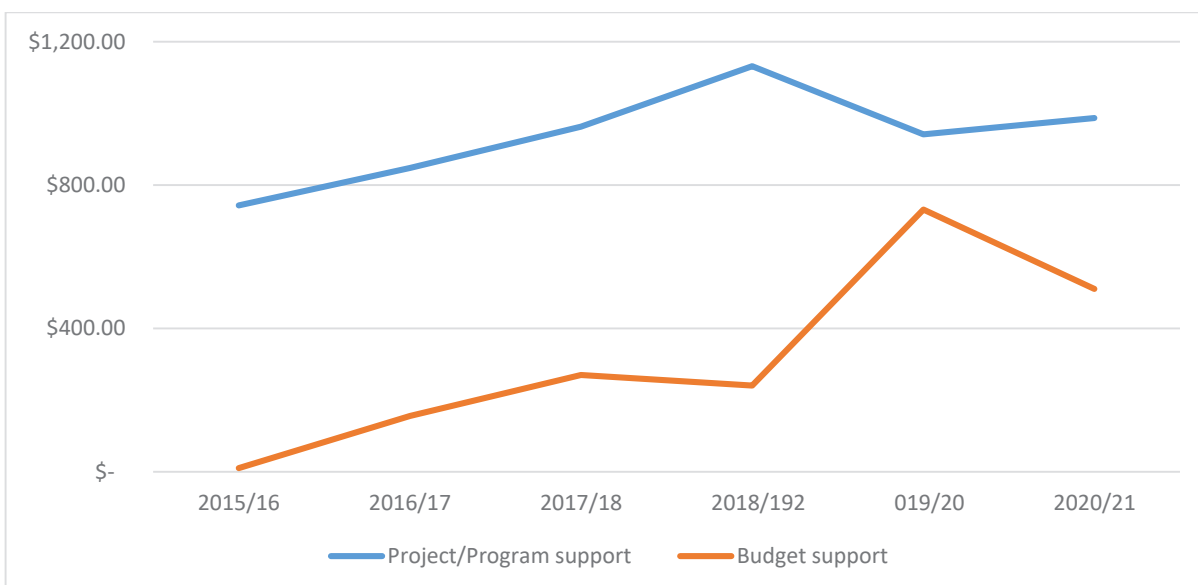
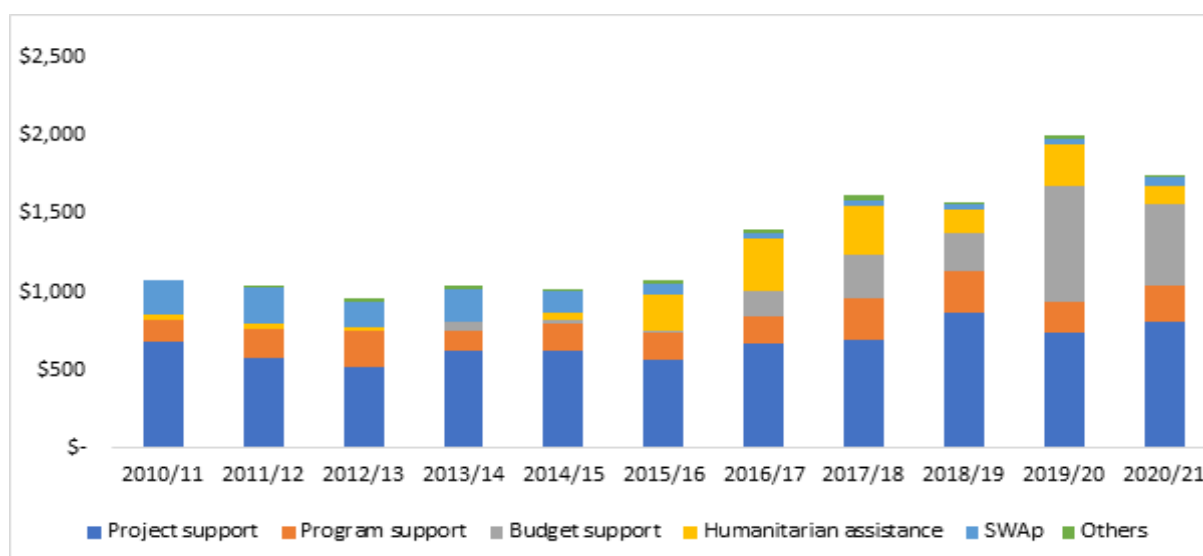


FIGURE 10. ODA disbursements by modality, 2010/11 to 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Of total ODA, 84.29 percent (US\$ 1,419.93 million) has been reported as “on-budget”^{9,10} and 15.71 percent (US\$ 264.74 million) as “off-budget” in FY 2020/21. This reflects a similar trend seen last year. Of on-budget ODA, US\$ 946.03 million (66.63%) was mobilized through the government’s treasury system¹¹, which is more by 7 percent compared to FY 2019/20. The remaining 33.37% of on-budget disbursement is channelized from outside the government’s treasury system. This must be addressed in the coming days.

9 The Government of Nepal’s national budget is also referred to as the Red Book.

10 TA is often off-budget. Details of off-budget TA are included in a separate TA Book that is submitted to the parliament during the annual budget session.

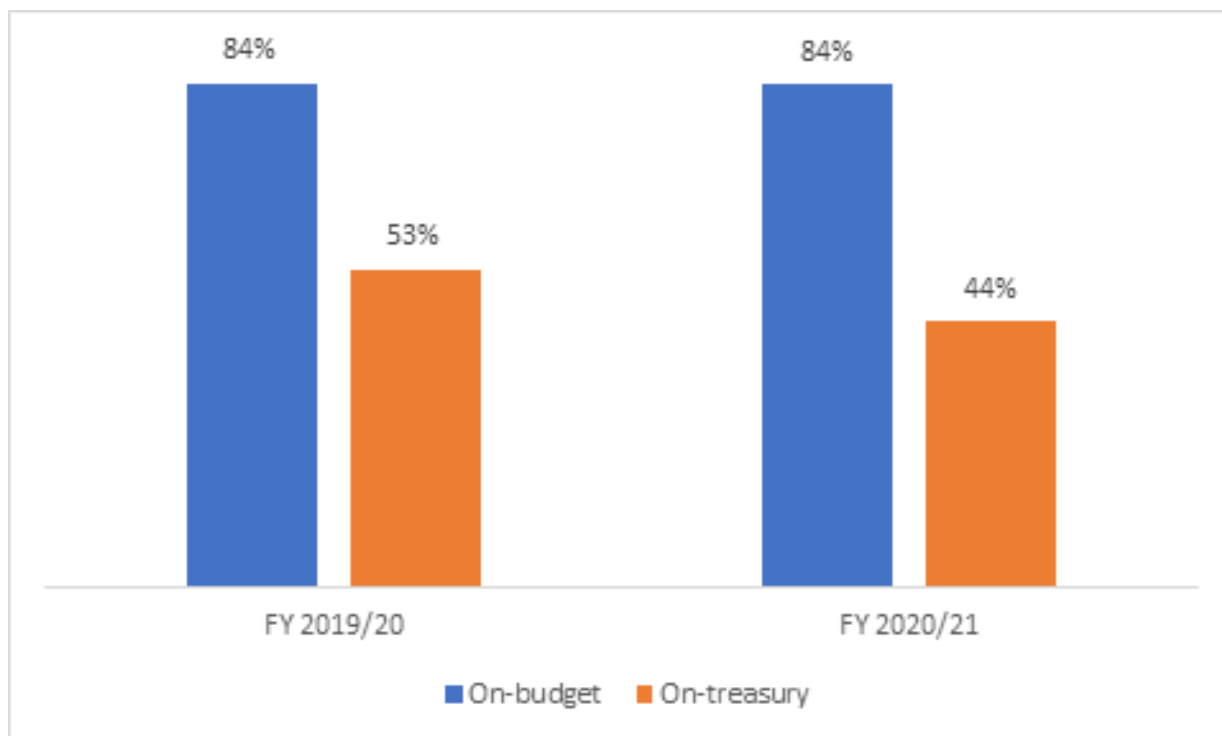
11 The national budget classifies disbursements as either cash, commodity, reimbursable or direct payment. Direct payments are amounts settled directly by providers during project implementation and make up the most of on-budget but off-treasury disbursements.

ODA on-budget helps align resources with Nepal’s priorities, strengthens domestic oversight of development resources and helps build the capacity of relevant domestic institutions.

This fiscal year, development partners such as IDA, China, India, JICA, KfW, SDC, Global Alliances for Vaccines and Immunization, IFAD, OPEC, Global Fund for fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Kuwait Fund have used cent percent on-budget modality. Similarly, the same modality is also used by ADB, close to cent percent, recording 99.03 percent. In the same way, the World Bank Trust Fund has used 84.68 percent; Finland has used 87.42 percent, the EU has used 82.71 percent, Switzerland has used 68.65, UK has used 54.06 percent, Norway has used 51.17 percent and on-budget modality.

On the off-budget front, WFP, GIZ, KOICA, UNFPA, Australia, UN Human Settlement, ILO, Netherlands and FAO have fully preferred off-budget modality. Five development partners - USAID, FCDO, UNICEF, WFP and EU cover approximately 72 percent of total off-budget support. In the same vein, USAID and UN has used 99 percent off-budget modality, i.e., their support is not included in the government budget system. Further details are shown in Annex K.

FIGURE 11. On-budget and on-treasury ODA disbursements, FY 2019/20 to FY 2020/21

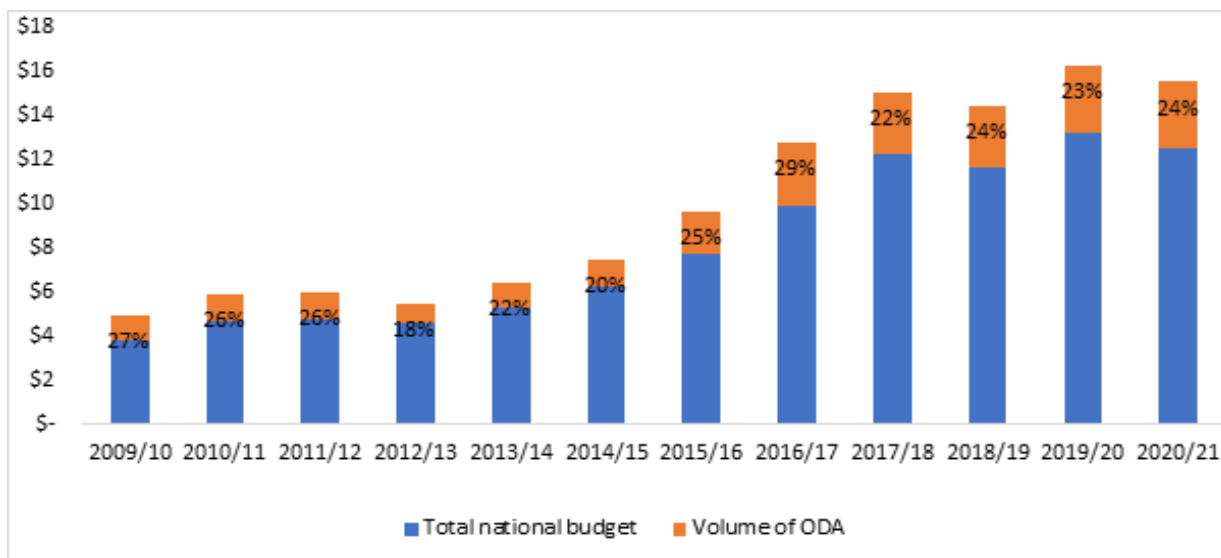


2.4 Contribution to the National Budget

In FY 2020/21, ODA comprised 24.41 percent of the national budget, increasing one percent over the previous year (Figure 12). The share of development cooperation as a proportion of the national budget increased in 2015/16 following the 2015 earthquake. The same post-crisis increase was not seen in the context of Covid-19, indicating that most of the response

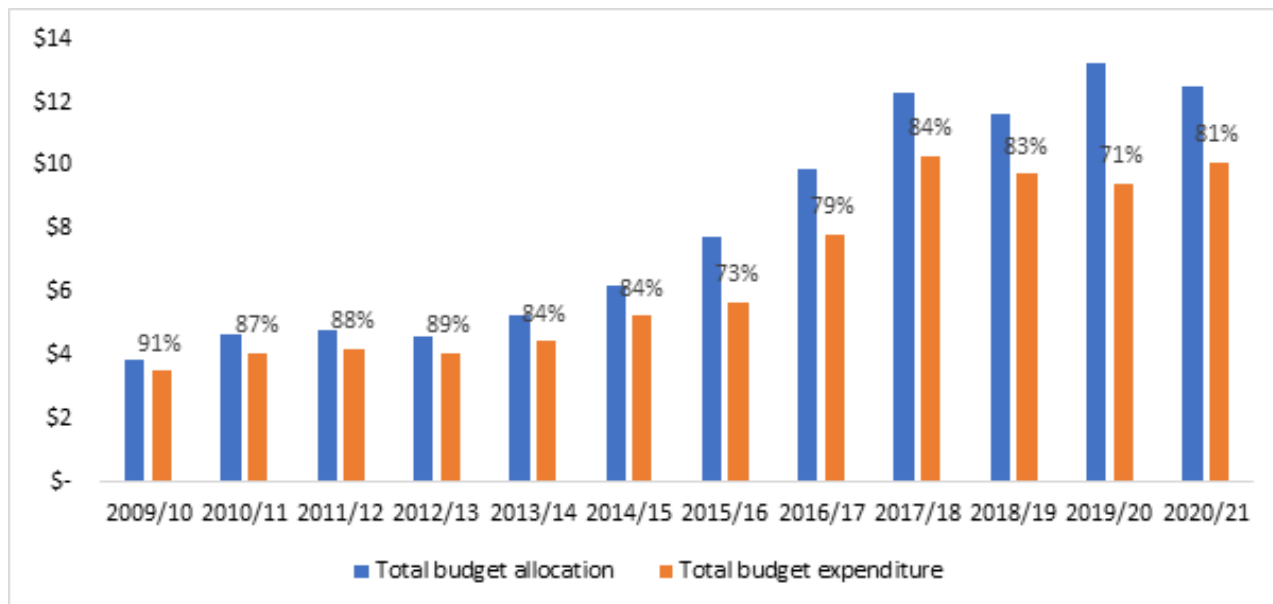
and recovery support was mobilized through the government’s own sources. Overall, it is important to note that the share of ODA as a proportion of the total national budget has consistently remained below 30 percent, reflecting the outcome of government efforts to mobilize domestic resources.

FIGURE 12. ODA as a share of the national budget, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Billion, US\$)



Over the past 10 years, national expenditure outturn has remained relatively high, often exceeding 80 percent, and reaching 88.59 percent in FY 2012/13. At its lowest point in the review period, expenditure was only 73.34 percent of the budget in FY 2015/16 due to the 2015 earthquake and related challenges. Improvements observed up to 2018/19 resulted from concerted team efforts to follow up and support respective government entities in meeting their annual targets. In FY 2020/21, expenditure increased by 10 percent, compared to last year, from 71.34 percent to 81.15 percent in the Covid-19 pandemic context.

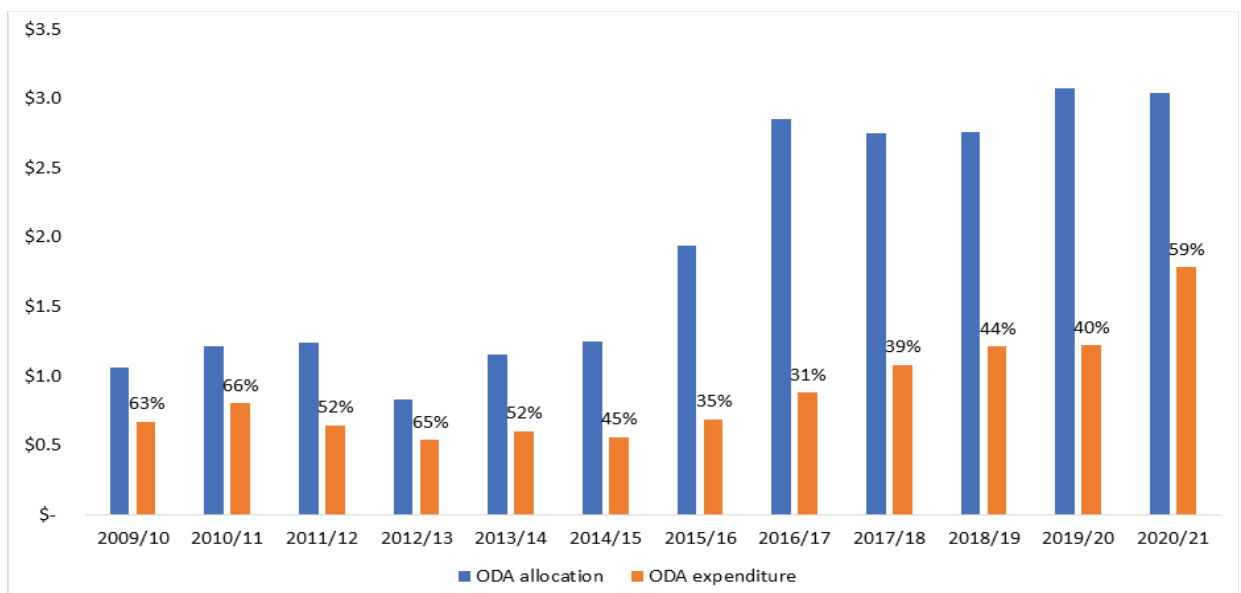
FIGURE 13. National budget allocation and expenditure, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Billion, US\$)



The positive national expenditure outturn is also reflected in ODA expenditure. In the past 10 years, ODA expenditure reached a high of 66.23 percent in FY 2010/11. Since then, ODA expenditure decreased, reaching an all-time low of 30.89 percent in FY 2016/17 following the 2015 earthquake. In the context of Covid-19 in FY 2020/21, both ODA commitments and ODA expenditure have observed an upward trend. ODA commitment is increased by 2.5 percent, whereas ODA expenditure was increased by 19 percent to 59 percent from 40 percent in FY 2019/20.

Nepal’s 2017 Development Finance Assessment (DFA) examined low capital expenditure in development cooperation projects, focusing specifically on how this had resulted in low absorptive capacity, which in turn, had negatively affected the government’s ability to attract additional finance. To address this, the government operationalized the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to oversee and attempt to accelerate the implementation of post-earthquake reconstruction projects. (MoF, 2017)

FIGURE 14. ODA allocation and expenditure, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Billion, US\$)



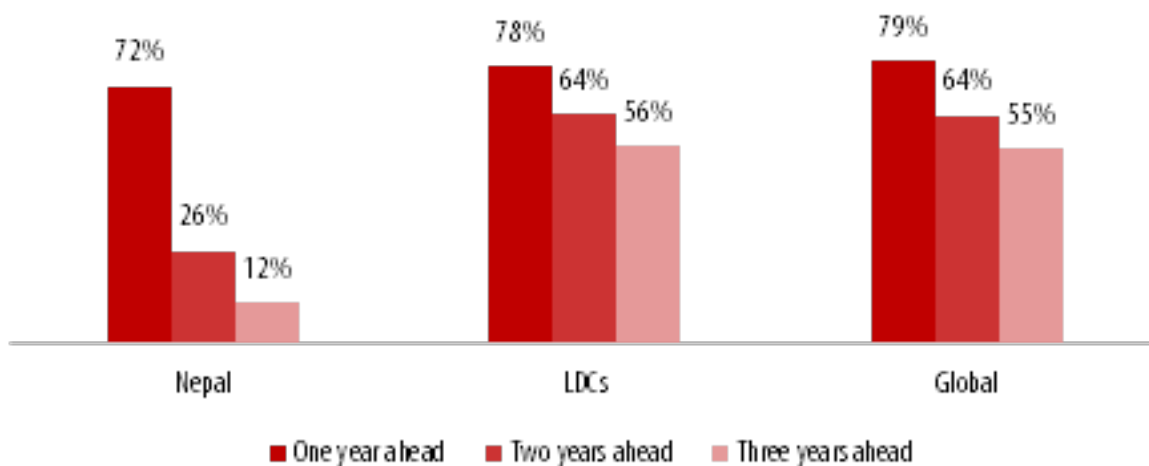
2.5 Predictability

Access to forward-looking information on ODA resources can support the government and development actors in planning and managing resources for results and guide these actors in coordinating efforts. It also helps avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. For example, the forward-looking commitment information provided in cooperation agreements and project documents has been vital for preparing Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs), which are required at both the federal and province levels in Nepal and in national budgeting.

Variations from commitments—both shortfalls and over-disbursements—can negatively affect the government’s ability to implement development efforts as planned (Celasun and Walliser, 2008). In the past, the absence of accurate forward-looking information on development financing has shrank the Government of Nepal’s ability to fully own development results.

Data from the Global Partnership's 2018 monitoring round show that annual predictability – the amount of cooperation disbursed in the year for which it was scheduled – was high (79%). However, medium-term predictability – cooperation information available in forward-looking expenditure plans – was low (Figure 15). Nepal's predictability is almost on par with the LDCs, while global performance for the first year but lags behind in the second and third years.

FIGURE 15. Medium-term predictability of development cooperation





3

CHAPTER

ALIGNMENT & FRAGMENTATION

3.1 Alignment

Country ownership is critical to achieving long-lasting development results. From the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005) to the Nairobi Outcome Document (2016), there has been steady recognition that aid-receiving countries must lead development efforts. Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is central to country ownership and must be built on robust national development plans and results frameworks.

FIGURE 16. ODA disbursement by sectoral pillars as specified in 15th Periodic Plan (Million, US\$)



While development partner alignment is high at the strategy level, with all ODA disbursement falling within a government-defined pillar, alignment at the project level can be further strengthened. The 2018 Global Partnership monitoring results show that development partners draw on government-defined indicators 63 percent of the time and use government data and statistics for monitoring 46 percent of the time. Both figures represent a decrease from the 2016 results.

3.2 Fragmentation

Alignment to partner country development priorities must be coupled with robust country-level coordination. Such coordination among partners helps reduce the fragmentation of cooperation, diminishes duplication of efforts and facilitates collective action on priority areas, thereby accelerating the achievement of results. Furthermore, effective coordination lowers transaction costs for both partner country governments and development partners by eliminating parallel systems and processes (Bigsten and Tengstam, 2015).

The Paris Declaration (2005) calls upon governments to provide leadership to development partners on where to focus efforts to achieve complementarity. The Nairobi Outcome Document (2016) calls upon all stakeholders to collaborate in complementary and transparent ways. These commitments aim to reduce overcrowding and duplication of development partner efforts in specific sectors or geographic regions and avoid other gaps (GPEDC, 2019).

Despite modest improvements in size, ODA remains fragmented in Nepal, as demonstrated by analysis undertaken using the Herfindahl Index.¹² The Herfindahl Index provides scores from zero to one, with a score of one representing a perfectly unfragmented portfolio. This analysis draws on both on- and off-budget projects reported in the AMIS.

In FY 2020/21, there were 362 ongoing projects in Nepal, involving 24 counterpart agencies and 22 development partners. Our analysis signals that an implementing agency carried out an average of 15.73 projects and a development partner was engaged in an average of 16.45 projects. The entire UN system has been grouped into one, consisting of many individual organizations with specific mandates. The UN group is involved in a maximum of 90 projects, followed by USAID with 50 projects; the EU with 45 projects; the ADB and Germany with 30 projects each; the World Bank with 29 projects; Switzerland with 21 projects, and the UK with 18 projects. Of total projects, 315 projects were supported by 8 development partners, with the remaining 47 projects supported by 14 development partners. This analysis shows that 8 development partners were involved in 87 percent of total projects, and 14 development partners were involved in 13 percent of projects.

On the implementing agency side, data reflects that MoF currently works with more than 20 development agencies, followed by MoHP with 15 development agencies, MoEST with 13 development agencies, MOEWRI with 12 development agencies and MoFAGA with 10 development agencies. MoF hardly carries out such large number of projects, as all budget support projects fall under the jurisdiction of MoF; therefore, the number of projects assigned to MoF appears high. Finally, all these budget support disburse to different projects and program through budget allocation.

When reviewing results, it is important to consider the relative size of a development partner's portfolio, with increased diversity expected as the amount of ODA increases.

¹² A Herfindahl Index scores the sum of squares of the disbursement of an individual project of a donor/sector by the total disbursement of same donor/sector). The Index is sometimes known as the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index and has also been applied as an economic concept to measure market concentration for the purposes of anti-trust enforcement.

FIGURE 17. ODA Fragmentation by development partners

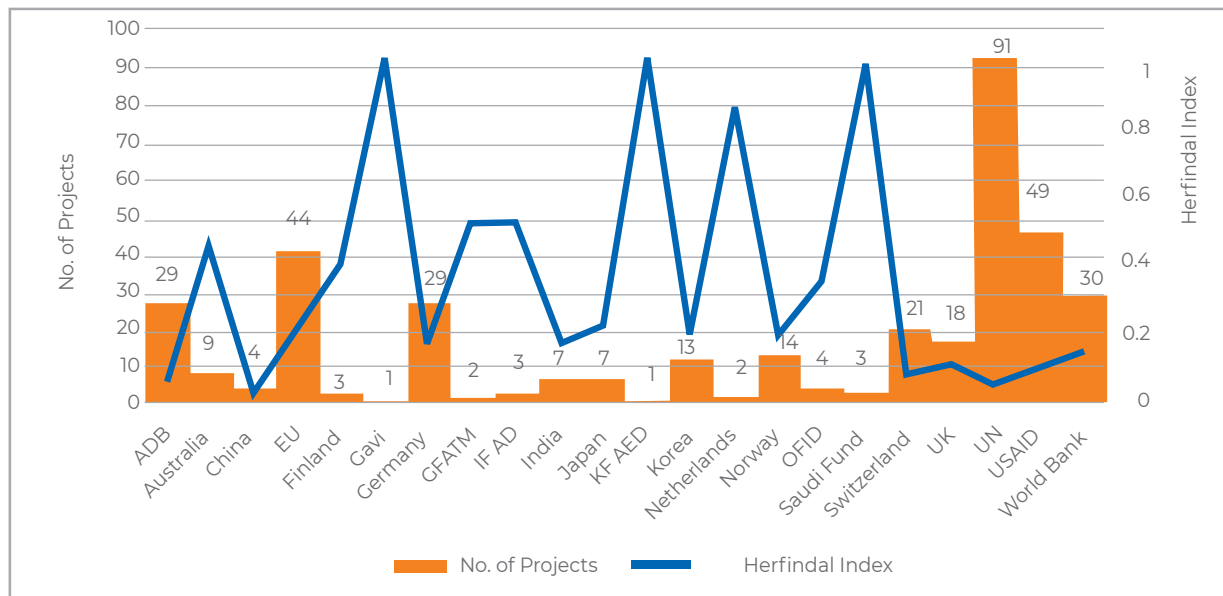
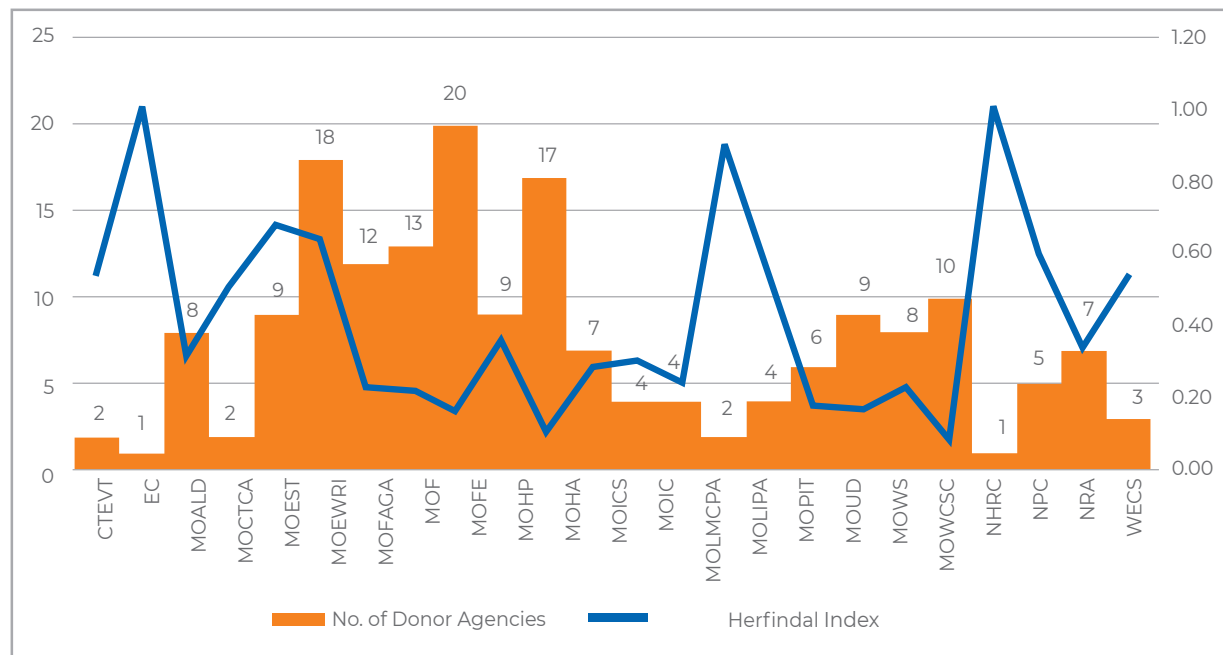


FIGURE 18. ODA Fragmentation by implementing agency



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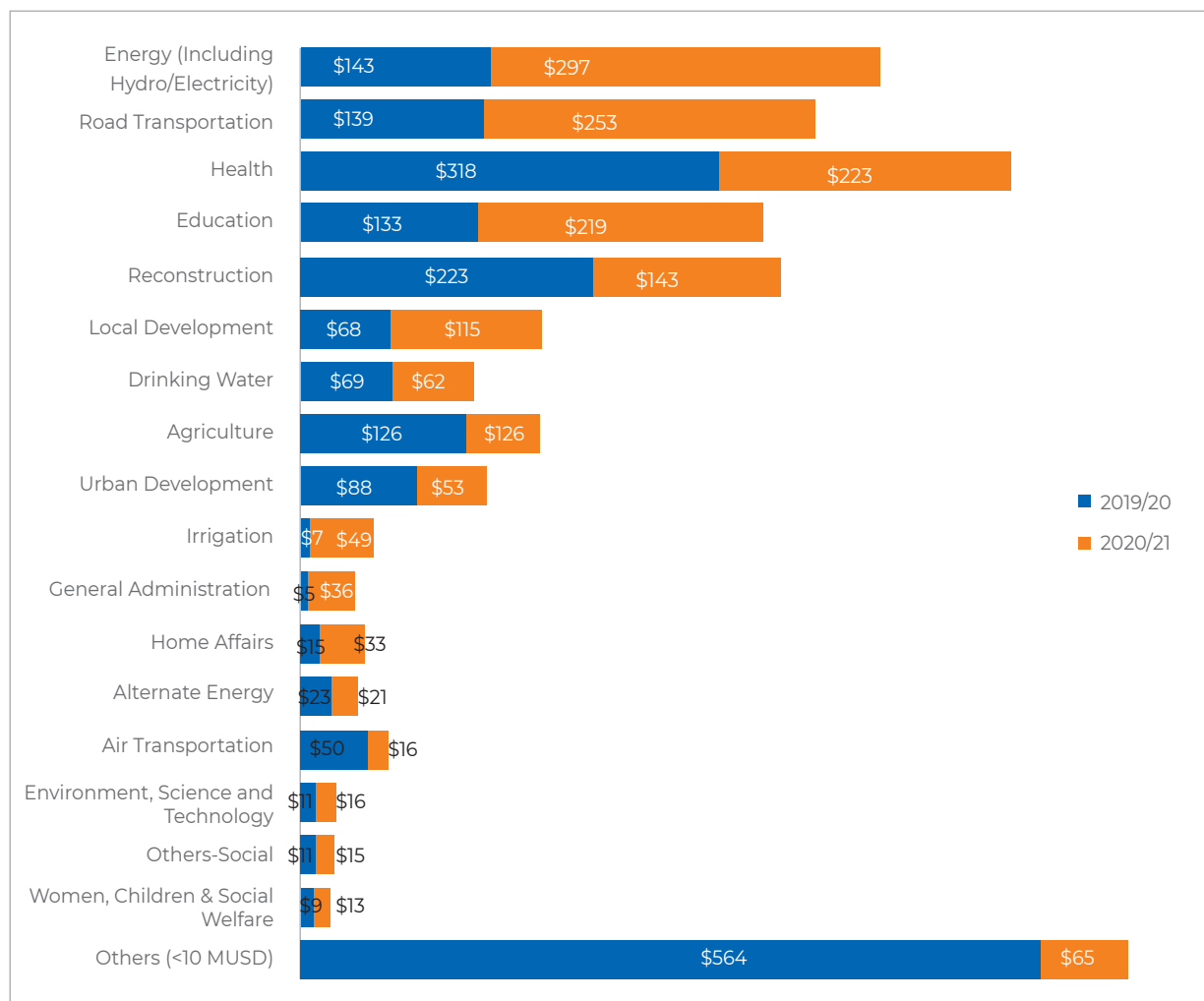
CHAPTER

SECTOR ANALYSIS

4.1 Sector Analysis

Figure 19 provides an overview of each sector’s ODA volume. This follows the above analysis of development partner alignment and fragmentation and aims to encourage better coordination among stakeholders working in the same sector.

FIGURE 19. ODA disbursement by sector, FY 2019/20 and FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



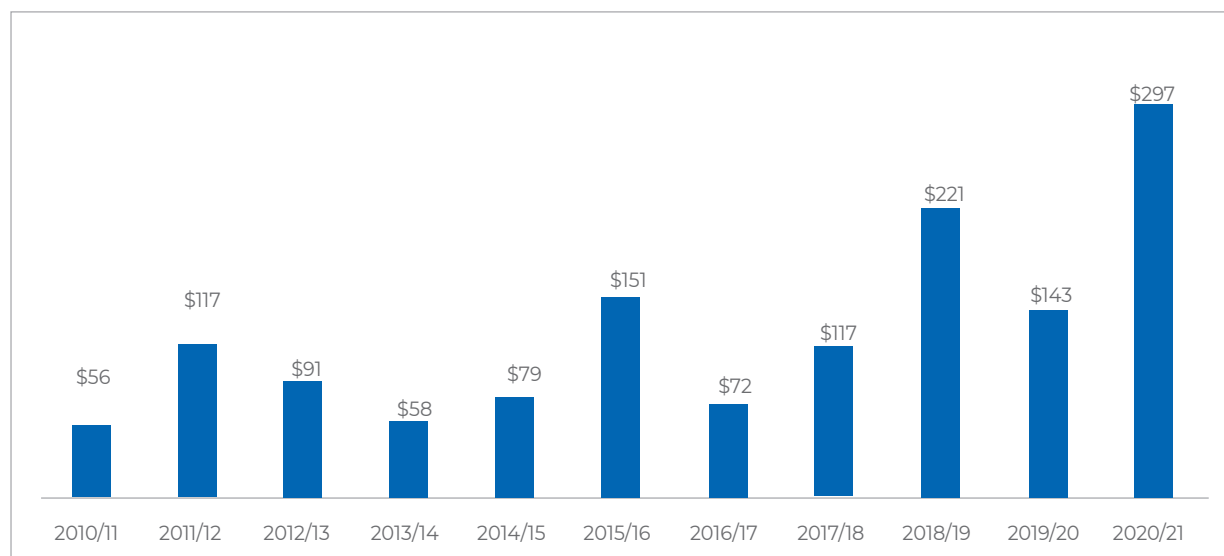
The distribution of ODA across sectors has changed significantly in the past year. In FY 2020/21, the largest disbursement in the energy sector reached US\$ 297.43 million or 17.66 percent of total disbursement. This represented a 70.18 percent increase over disbursement in the year-previous, which was US\$ 142.92 million. This was followed by the road sector (15.03%), health sector (13.22%), education sector (12.99%) and the reconstruction sector (8.47%).

The rest of this chapter will focus on trends in the volume of ODA disbursed and development partners engaged in the sectors with the highest ODA disbursements in FY 2020/21.

Energy

In FY 2020/21, the energy sector received the highest amount of ODA, with disbursements reaching US\$ 297.43 million, up from US\$ 142.92 million in FY 2019/20, an increase of 70.18 percent. The largest proportion of this support came from the World Bank, followed by the Asian Development Bank and Japan. Support to this sector comprised of grants (14.94%), loans (82.27%) and TA (2.79%). Of this, 92.82 percent of disbursement was on-budget. This year, Upper Trishuli 3A Hydroelectric Project received one of the highest disbursements (US\$ 68.78 million).

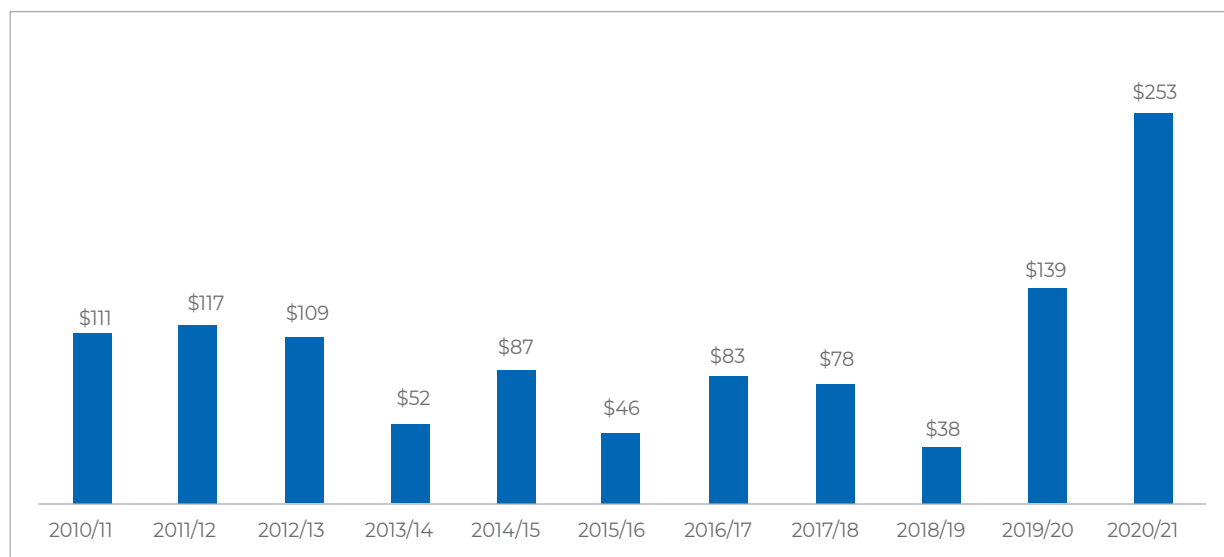
FIGURE 20. ODA disbursements to the energy sector, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Transportation (Road)

In 2020/21, the road transportation sector received the second-highest amount of ODA, with disbursements reaching US\$ 253.21 million, up from US\$ 139.18 million, an increase of 58.12 percent. The largest proportion of this support came from the World Bank, followed by the Asian Development Bank and Japan. Support to this sector comprised of grants (1.19%) and loans (98.81%). In this sector, all disbursement was on-budget.

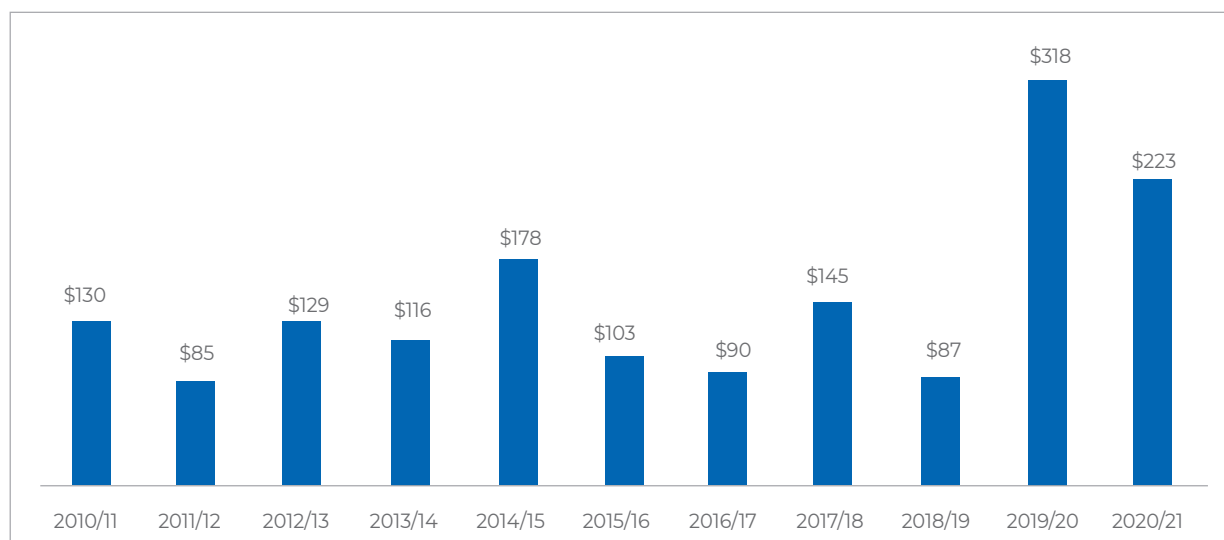
FIGURE 21. ODA disbursements to the transportation (road) sector, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Health

In FY 2020/21, the health sector received the third-highest amount of ODA, with disbursements reaching US\$ 222.72 million, a decrease from US\$ 318.35 million in FY 2019/20 – a decline of 35.35 percent. The largest proportion of this support came from the World Bank, followed by the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Support to this sector included 25.04 percent grants, 40.67 percent loans, 32.51 percent TA and 1.78 percent in-kind support. Of this, 64.69 percent was reflected in the annual budget. Though financing on health sector increased significantly in this fiscal year, most of the expenses were mobilized through the government’s own sources so that disbursement on health sector through ODA source reflects lower than last fiscal year.

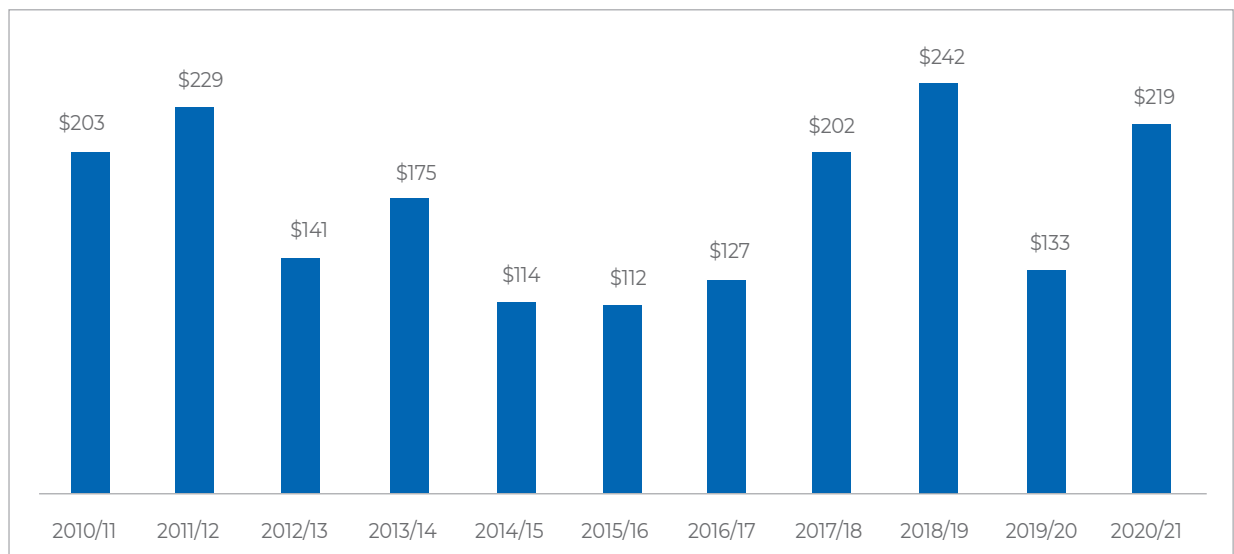
FIGURE 22. ODA disbursements to the health sector, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Education

In FY 2020/21, the education sector received the fourth-highest amount of ODA, with disbursements reaching US\$ 218.85 million, up from US\$ 133.28 million in FY 2019/20, an increase of 48.60 percent. The largest proportion of this support came from the World Bank, followed by the European Union and the Asian Development Bank. Support for education comprised of grants (36.81%), loans (52.19%) and TA (10.99%). Of this, 83.87 percent was reflected in the annual budget.

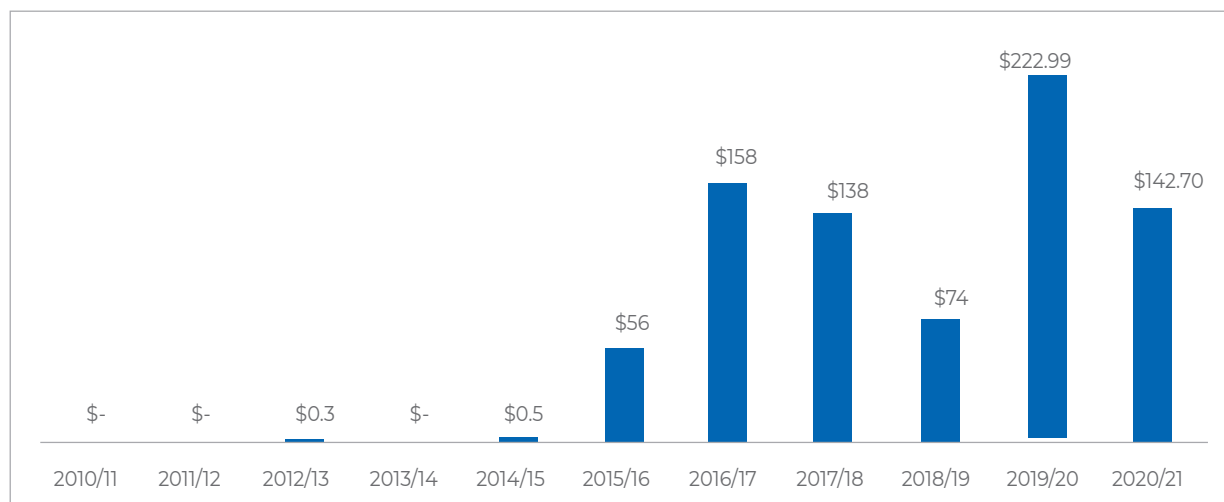
FIGURE 23. ODA disbursements to the education sector, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Reconstruction

In FY 2020/21, the reconstruction sector received the fifth-highest amount of ODA, with disbursements reaching US\$ 142.70 million, up from US\$ 222.99 million in FY 2019/20, a decrease of 43.91 percent. The largest proportion of this support came from the World Bank, followed by the Asian Development Bank and Saudi Fund. Support to this sector comprised of loans (73.73%), grants (24.21%) and TA (2.06%). Of this, 91.88 percent of the disbursement was on-budget.

FIGURE 24. ODA disbursements to the reconstruction sector, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Box 4. Tracking ODA alignment to the SDGs

Nepal has made a strong commitment to achieving the SDGs. A detailed SDG costing and financing strategy outlining how each type of finance, including development cooperation, should be directed to particular SDG areas is key to achieving the goals.

The sector classification of ODA in the AMIS allows for only limited linking between a few sectors and corresponding SDGs, given the cross-cutting nature of many of the goals. For example, it is broadly accurate to assume that ODA-funded interventions with education as the primary sector in the AMIS contribute to Goal 4 (Quality Education).

Recognizing the critical need for better data on how ODA is currently allocated across the SDGs, the MoF is introducing an “SDG coding” feature in the AMIS, which will help align foreign aid-funded projects to SDG goals and targets. This will allow for future analysis of Nepal’s foreign aid portfolio vis-à-vis the SDGs and will also support efforts by the government to monitor ODA allocations and disbursements by Goal. This will facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the overall SDG financing strategy with more robust and comprehensive data on how critical source of SDG finance – ODA – is distributed.

While the potential uses for data on ODA alignment to the SDGs are many, MoF’s provision of a technical feature (the SDG coding in AMIS) to capture this data will need to be matched by a commitment by those entering project data in the AMIS – development partners in the case of off-budget projects and MoF in the case of on-budget projects – to complete the SDG codes accurately. For this, both new and ongoing projects will need to provide clear indications of which SDG areas they are contributing to so that those entering the data in the AMIS, who may or may not have detailed familiarity with the project’s substantive focus, are guided on how the project is contributing across SDG areas.

4.2 Post-Earthquake Reconstruction

At the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction (ICNR) in June 2015, the international community pledged US\$ 4,109.5 million for reconstruction. As of the writing of this report, 94.73 percent (US\$ 3,893.02 million) of the total pledged amount had been committed through formal agreements with the Government of Nepal. Of this, US\$ 1,562.74 million has been disbursed, representing 40.14 percent of those commitments. A total of US\$ 153.83 million was disbursed for post-earthquake reconstruction in FY 2020/21.

Box 5. Effective delivery of reconstruction support

Massive earthquakes on April 25 and May 12 in 2015 devastated central Nepal, affecting millions of people in 32 districts. The earthquake killed 8,970 people and injured over 22,300. Hundreds of thousands of houses, heritage sites, and public buildings were severely damaged.

The government immediately carried out a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), estimating a total loss of US\$ 7 billion. Two months following the earthquake, the Government of Nepal held the ICNR to seek support from the international community. During the ICNR, development partners pledged US\$ 4.1 billion toward reconstruction works.

Assistance (humanitarian, financial and technical) was received from Nepal's immediate neighbours, development partners and the international community for rescue, relief, and reconstruction. This assistance was not only a source of hope for the people of Nepal but also demonstrated international solidarity.

The Government of Nepal established the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) on 25 December 2015 and entrusted it with coordinating reconstruction work undertaken by government agencies, development partners, I/NGOs, donors, civil society organizations, local governments, the private sector, and volunteers. In May 2016, the NRA prepared a Post-Disaster Recovery Framework (PDRF) to guide, track and monitor reconstruction activities.

The NRA has successfully reconstructed more than 700,000 private houses, approximately 7,000 schools, more than 600 heritage sites, 750 health care centres, and 604 government and security agency buildings. In addition, roads, bridges, and drinking water facilities were also reconstructed. The NRA also addressed more than 600,000 grievances. It also managed land for 12,757 landless beneficiaries, resettled 4,720 beneficiaries from vulnerable settlements and supported the production of approximately 100,000 skilled masons.

The NRA reconstructed damaged infrastructure, upholding the 'Build Back Better' principle in a sustainable, inclusive, and disaster-resilient manner, and handed over the remaining work to the concerned government ministries and departments when its tenure ended in December 2021.

The reconstruction effort resulted in rebuilding damaged structures and a qualitative change in approaches to building houses and restoring heritage monuments. Reconstruction activities have contributed significantly to the national economy.

More importantly, various earthquake-resilient engineering technologies were developed during the reconstruction process, which can assist in strengthening houses built with stone and mud and contribute to realizing the goal of making Nepal a disaster-resilient country.

The NRA organized an international conference on Nepal's Reconstruction (ICNR 2021) from 7 to 9 December 2021 to share its achievements, experience and learning of reconstruction and rehabilitation. The Right Honourable President Bidhya Devi Bhandari, Right Honourable Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba, Honourable Finance Minister Janardan Sharma, and Honourable Foreign Minister Dr. Narayan Khadka addressed the ICNR and appreciated the contributions made by the NRA, the people, government agencies, and development partners. Many representatives from development partners/organizations and academics expressed satisfaction with Nepal's achievements in reconstruction efforts.

The ICRN 2021 Declaration stressed the need to build the capacity of local governments in areas of planning, technical and managerial capabilities, and the need to provide a clear mandate, structure, rights, and autonomy to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) to meet the goal of building a disaster-resilient Nepal.

TABLE 1. Post-earthquake reconstruction pledges, commitments, and disbursements (US\$)

DPs	Pledge	Total Commitment	Total disbursement
ADB	600,000,000	322,564,797	246,671,823
Australia	4,635,300	-	4,770,133
Austria	1,200,000	-	-
Bangladesh	502,815	-	-
Canada	10,500,000	-	-
China	766,927,000	766,927,000	25,398,188
EU	117,484,500	194,377,176	114,187,530
Finland	2,237,800	1,118,900	428,410
Germany	33,567,000	34,000,000	10,127,506
IMF	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
India	1,400,000,000	1,078,820,849	10,808,998
Japan	260,000,000	360,377,747	235,777,735
Netherlands	26,000,000	-	-
Norway	15,965,500	6,221,150	13,396,017
Pakistan	1,000,000	-	-
Republic of Korea	10,000,000	8,400,000	12,688,278
Saudi Fund	30,000,000	29,163,542	19,703,929
Sri Lanka	2,500,000	-	-
Sweden	10,000,000	-	-
Switzerland	25,000,000	-	19,372,969
Turkey	2,000,000	-	-
United Kingdom (FCDO)	110,000,000	165,500,000	94,393,494
United States of America	130,000,000	171,586,552	58,119,018
World Bank	500,000,000	703,970,853	699,504,097

5

CHAPTER

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

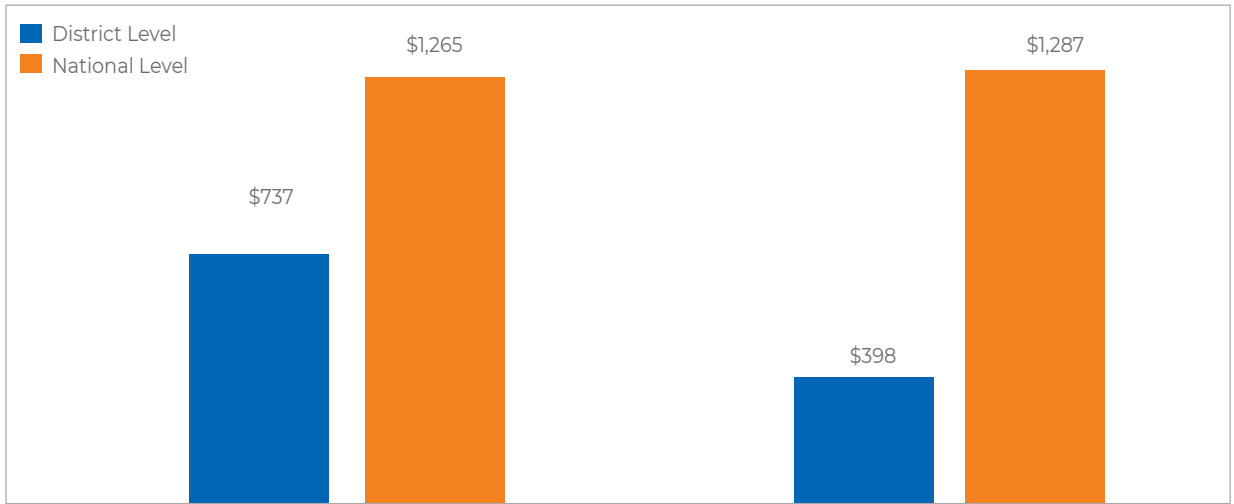
5.1 Trends of disbursement-national Vs district-level

In addition to understanding how ODA is allocated across sectors, it is also important to understand how it is distributed geographically. This can help to identify areas that are over or underserved and allow for redistributing resources to ensure that no one is left behind. This issue is of particular importance in Nepal - to ensure balanced development across the country in consideration of the country's transition to a federal structure. As province and local governments take on stronger roles in development management, high-quality, comprehensive, and timely information on ODA commitments and disbursements will be beneficial to support their planning and budgeting processes.

It should be noted that the AMIS classifies projects as either “national level” or “district-level”. The national classification also includes projects that benefit multiple districts, consisting of projects implemented in more than one district, and large projects, e.g., hydroelectricity projects, with nationwide benefits. As such, significantly more support may be provided at the national level, but this is not necessarily a true reflection of geographic benefits and should not be equated with support to the federal government.

Data show that 76.37 percent of ODA was disbursed at the national level in FY 2020/2021 and 23.63 percent was disbursed at the district-level. This proportion is consistent with FY 2019/20 data, which showed that 63.19 percent and 36.81 percent of ODA was disbursed at the national and district-levels, respectively. All budget support disbursement was initially reported as disbursed at the national level but finally it goes to the provinces and local levels through different projects and programs.

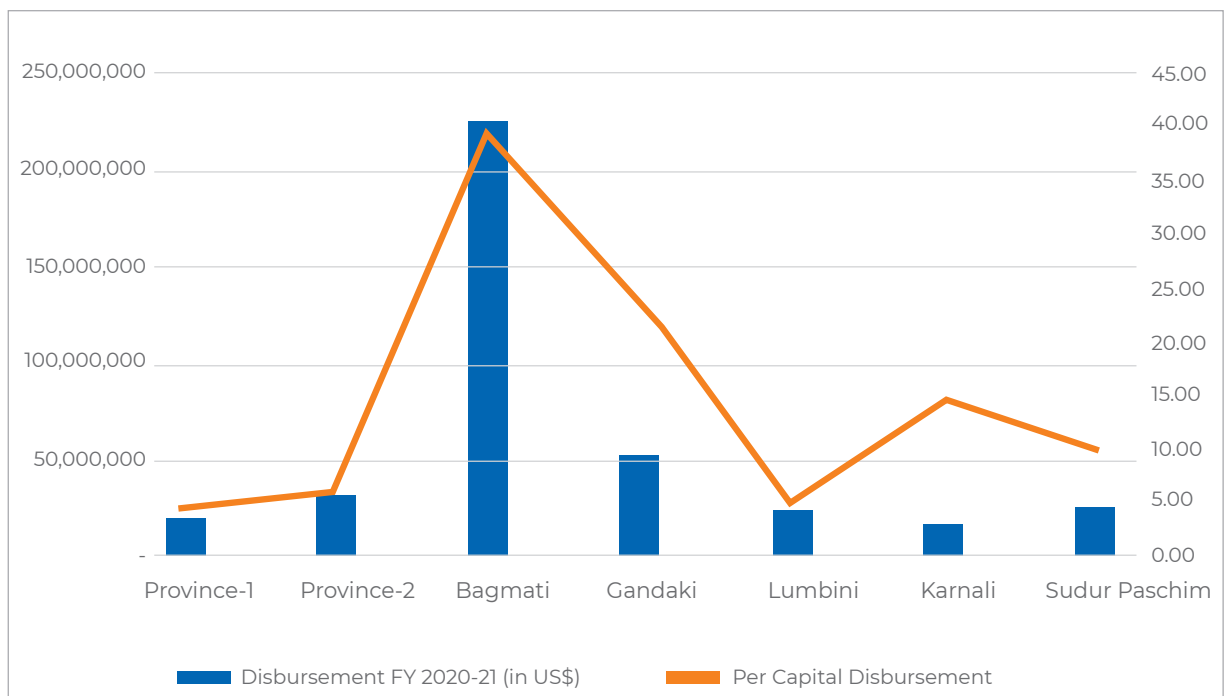
FIGURE 25. National versus district-level disbursements, FY 2018/19 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



5.2 Provincial-Level Analysis

While the AMIS does not allow for tagging disbursements to specific provinces, district-level support has been aggregated to provide insights into how ODA is disbursed at the province level. It should be noted that high disbursement in Bagmati Province is partly due to its hosting of the country’s capital city and the fact that several sizeable post-earthquake reconstruction projects, as well as Covid-19-related expenses, were reported in the province. That said, there is space for proper reporting and achieving a more equal distribution of ODA across provinces.

FIGURE 26. Total and per-capita province-level disbursements, FY 2020/21 (US\$)



6

CHAPTER

ODA DISBURSEMENT BY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

6.1 Bilateral and Multilateral Development Partners

Figure 27 (below) shows the amount and proportion of ODA provided by all bilateral and multilateral development partners. Figure 28 shows the top ten highest-disbursing partners in FY 2020/21 and the trend of their support over the past 10-year period.

FIGURE 27. ODA disbursement by development partner, FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)

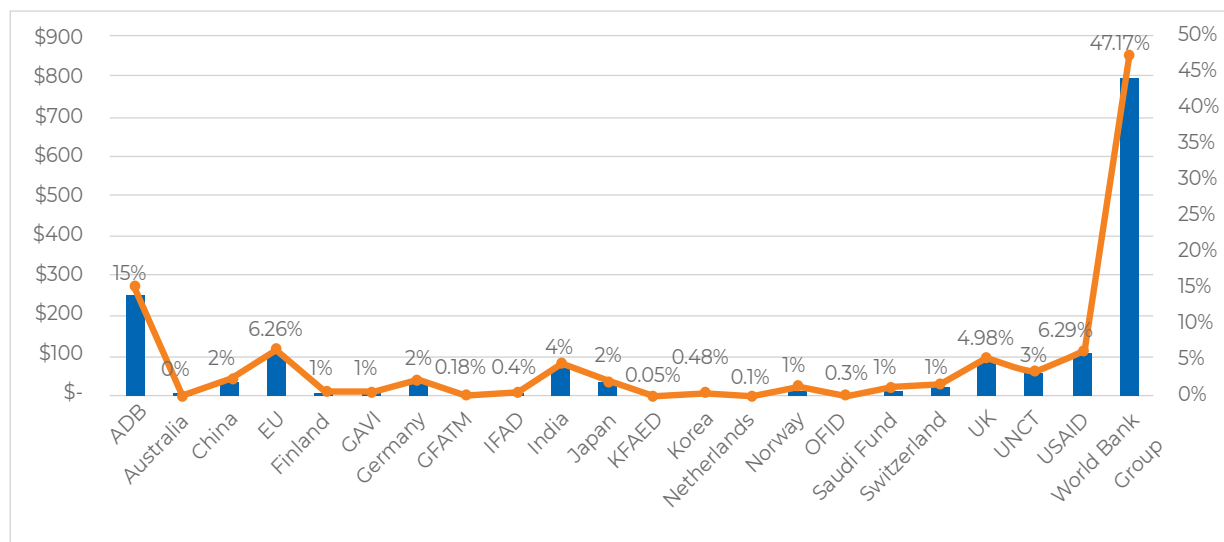
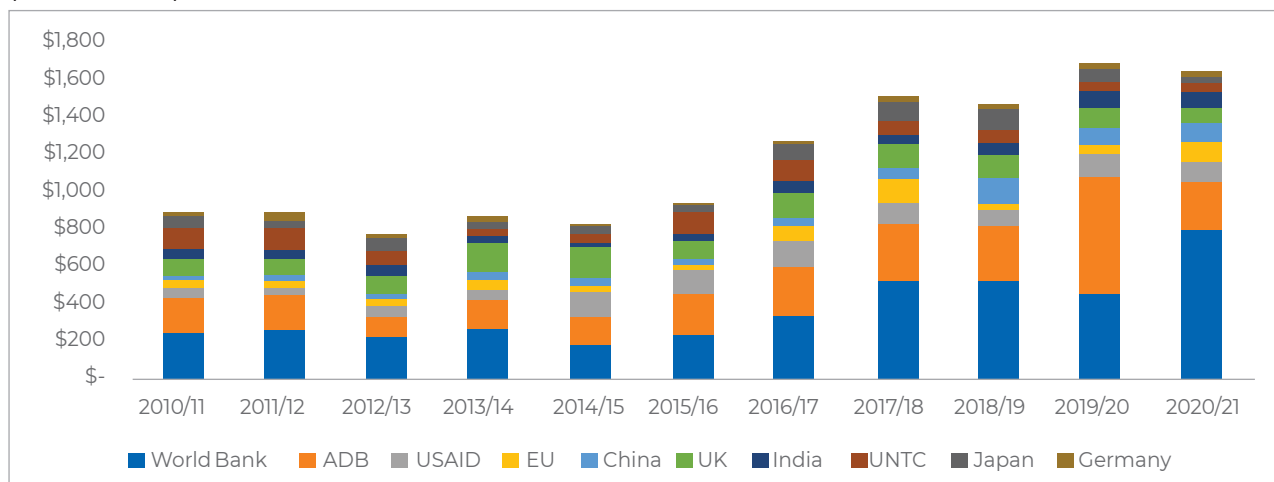


FIGURE 28. ODA disbursement by development partner(Top ten), FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



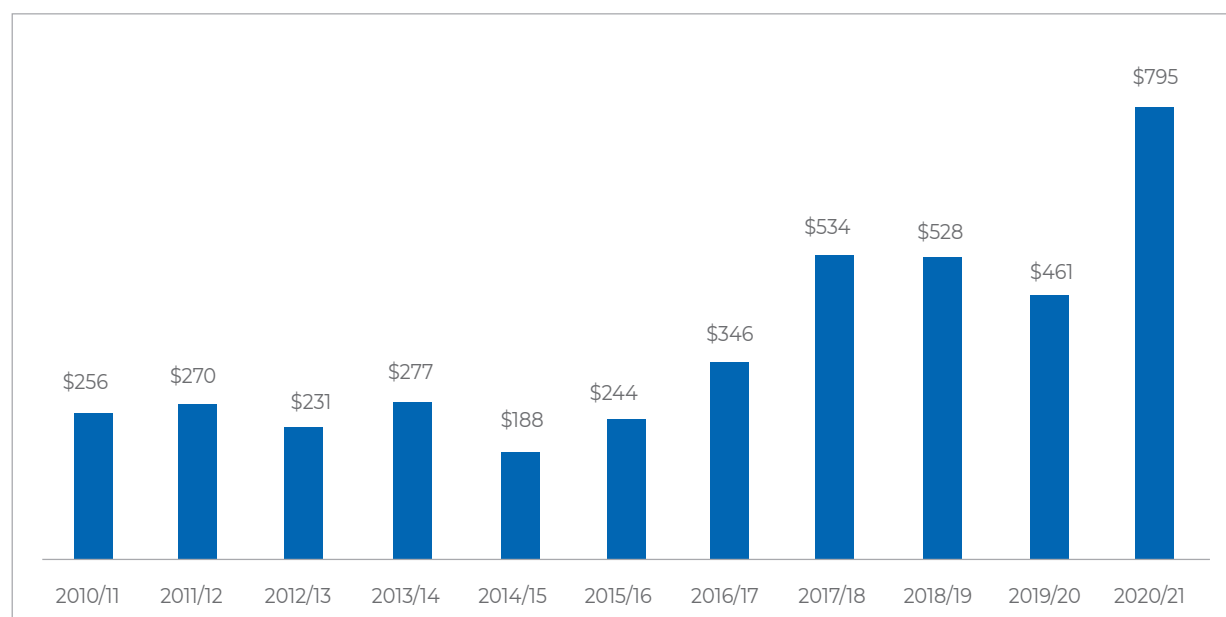
The 10 top disbursing development partners contributed approximately 93.25 percent of ODA in FY 2020/21. The World Bank and the European Union increased their support substantially. Support from the World Bank rose by 53 percent in FY 2020/21 compared to FY 2019/20 and reached US\$ 795 million. Similarly, support from the European Union increased by 72 percent in FY 2020/21 to US\$ 105 million year-on-year basis. Support from another multilateral partner, the Asian Development Bank, decreased substantially by 84 percent to US\$ 251 million compared to last fiscal year due to realization of additional US\$ 250 million as Policy Based Lending (PBL) in the last year for Covid-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support (CARE) program. It shows lower disbursements during this period though overall support has been increasing.

Multilateral development partners contributed 73.05 percent of all ODA. The major disbursing multilateral partners in FY 2020/21 were the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, the UN and the GAVI.

Bilateral development partners contributed 26.95 percent of ODA in FY 2020/21. The major disbursing bilateral development partners were the United States of America, the United Kingdom, India, Japan, Germany and Switzerland.

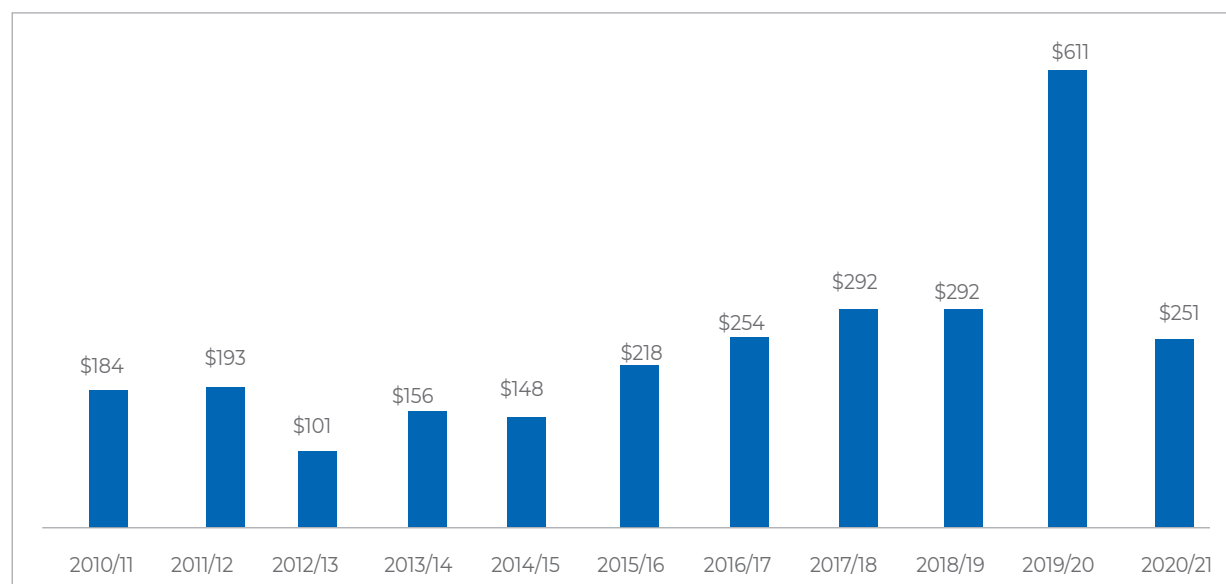
World Bank

The World Bank disbursed the largest volume of ODA in FY 2020/21, providing 47.17 percent of all ODA disbursements. Annual disbursements reached US\$ 795 million, representing a 53 percent increase in support over that provided in FY 2019/20. World Bank support comprised mainly of loans (99%) and grants (1%). All support from the World Bank was recorded as on-budget. Regarding the World Bank Trust Fund, 84.68 percent was on-budget. The major support from the World Bank were Budget support, road, energy, reconstruction, education and health.

FIGURE 29. World Bank disbursements, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)

Asian Development Bank

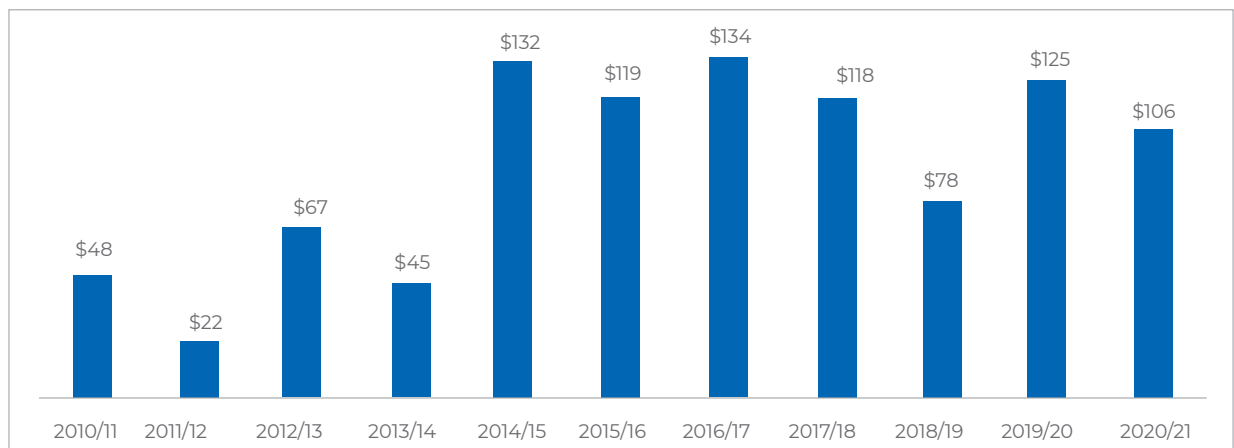
The Asian Development Bank was the second-largest development partner in terms of disbursements in FY 2020/21, providing 14.90 percent of all ODA. Annual disbursements recorded US\$ 251 million; 84 percent less compared to FY 2019/20. Asian Development Bank support was largely comprised of loans (88.29%), followed by grants (11.71%). Of this, 99.03 percent was on-budget. The top sectors for Asian Development Bank support were energy, urban development, reconstruction, drinking water and education.

FIGURE 30. Asian Development Bank disbursements, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)

United States of America

The United States of America recorded the third-highest disbursements in 2020/2021, providing 6.29 percent of the ODA. Annual disbursements reached US\$ 106 million, representing 17 percent less compared to the previous period. All support from the USA was disbursed as grants, in which 89 percent was mobilized through TA, 7 percent as financing support and 4 percent as in-kind support. Of this 99.1 percent of support from the USAID was channeled through off-budget, and 0.9 percent was reflected in the Government’s budget. The top sectors for United States support were health, education, agriculture, energy and local development.

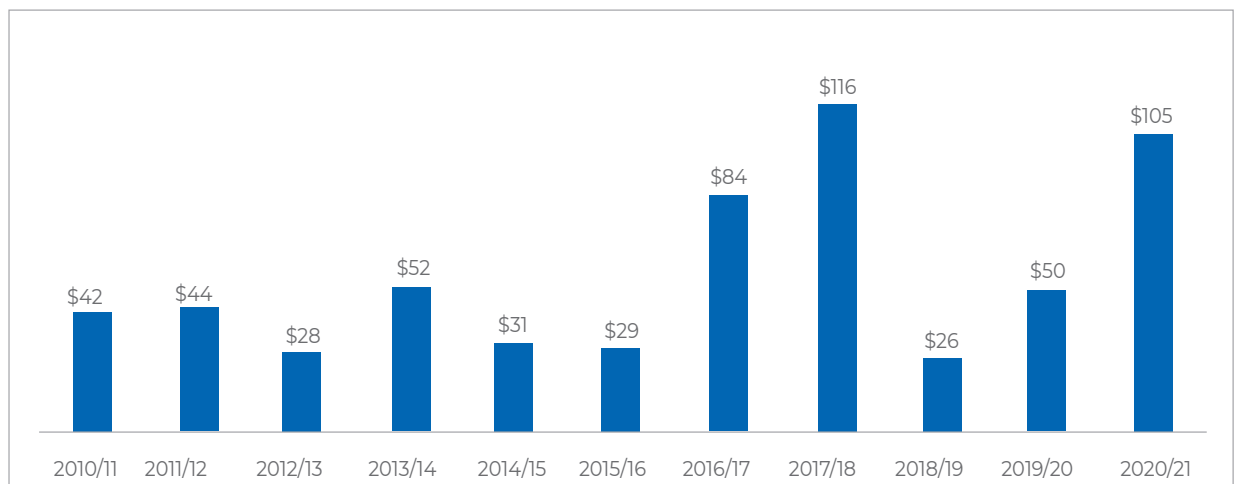
FIGURE 31. United States of America disbursements, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



European Union

The European Union recorded the fourth-highest disbursements in FY 2020/21, providing 6.26 percent of all ODA. Annual disbursements reached US\$ 105 million, representing a 72 percent increase in support over that in FY 2019/20. European Union support comprised grants (97.27%) and TA (2.73%). Of this, 82.71 percent was on-budget. The top sectors for European Union support were education, agriculture, general administration, energy and health.

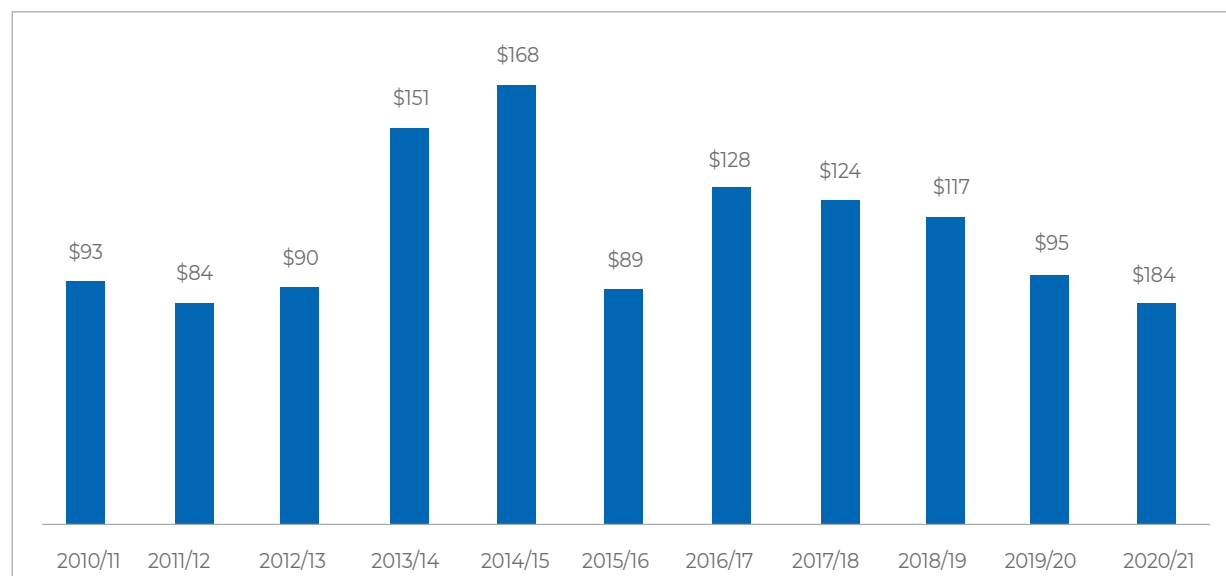
FIGURE 32. European Union disbursements, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



United Kingdom

United Kingdom recorded the fifth-highest disbursements among development partners in FY 2020/21. It provided 4.98 percent of all ODA. Annual disbursements reached US\$ 84 million, representing a 0.2 percent decrease over FY 2019/20. The support from UK was channeled through grants (53.37%) and TA (46.63%). Of this, 54.06 percent was on-budget. The top sectors for UK's support were health, home affairs, education, reconstruction and environment, science and technology.

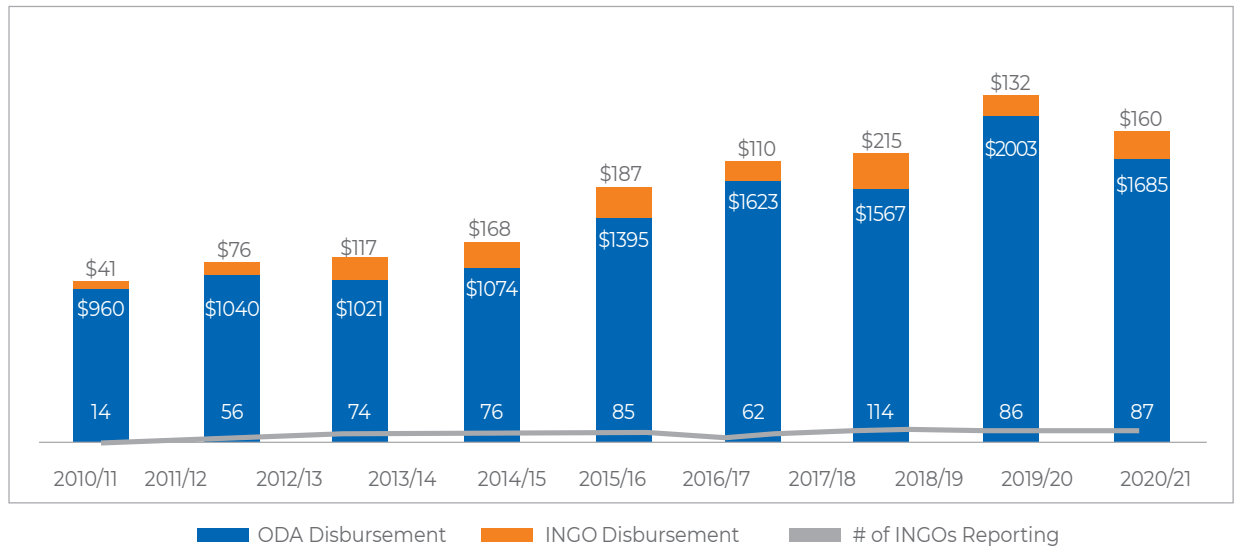
FIGURE 33. United Kingdom disbursements, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



6.2 International Non-Governmental Organizations

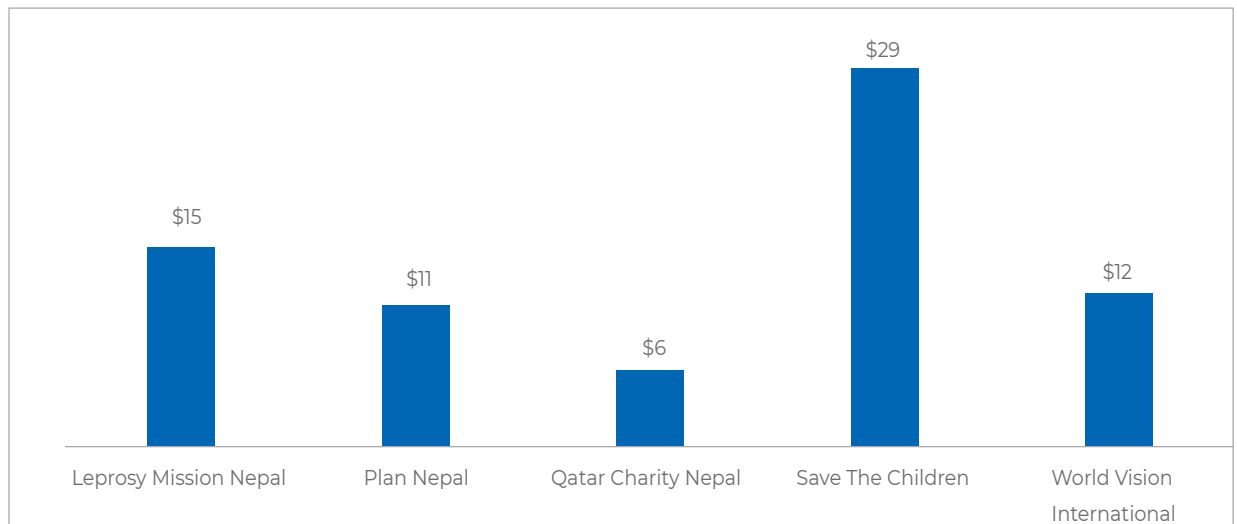
INGOs play an important role in development in Nepal, contributing across sectors and geographic regions, and providing support to service delivery, advocacy, awareness-raising and strengthening accountability. The volume of disbursement from core INGO funding increased by 19.5 percent over the past year, from US\$ 132.77 million in FY 2019/20 to US\$ 160.21 million in FY 2020/21. This increase may have also reflected increased INGOs reporting on the AMIS.

FIGURE 34. INGO versus ODA disbursements, FY 2012/13 to FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



Save the Children remained the highest disbursing INGO in FY 2020/21, with annual disbursements reaching US\$ 28.5 million or 17.81 percent of all INGO support. This was followed by the Leprosy Mission Nepal (US\$ 15 million), World Vision International (US\$ 11.74 million), Plan Nepal (US\$ 10.75 million) and Qatar Charity Nepal (US\$ 5.76 million).

FIGURE 35. Top five disbursing INGOs, FY 2020/21 (Million, US\$)



7

CHAPTER

GENDER ANALYSIS

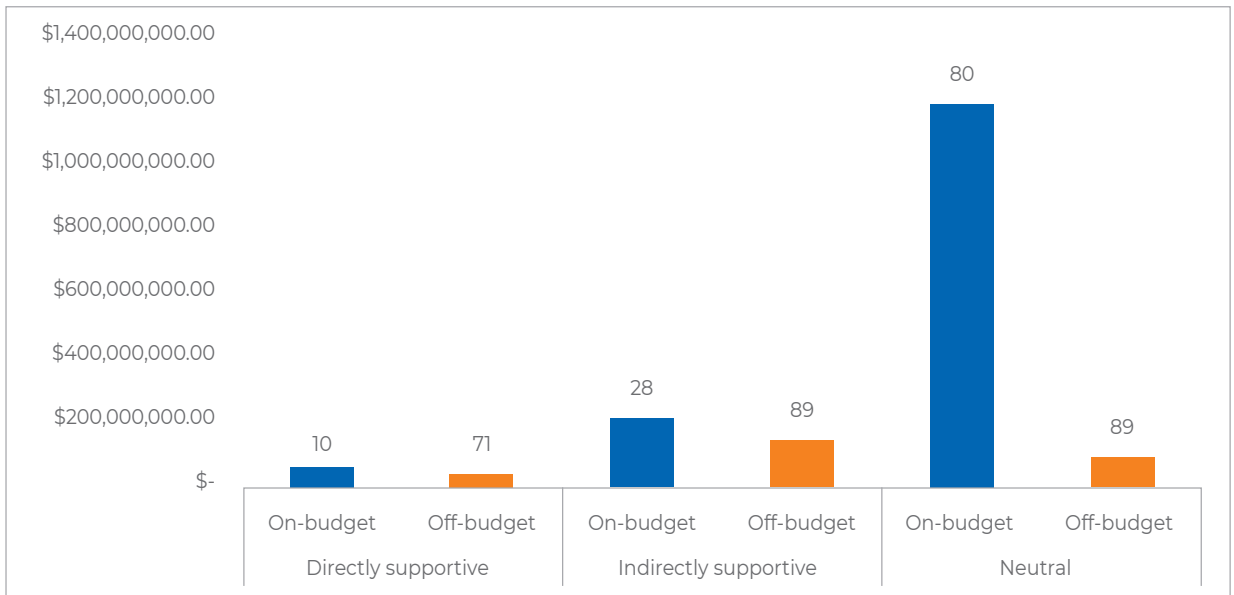
Although Nepal has made progress on gender-related development indicators, including achieving gender parity in primary and secondary school enrollment in line with the MDG target, significant challenges remain. The government's SDG baseline report (mid-2017) notes that Nepal's poverty is a gendered issue and disproportionately affects women and girls (NPC, 2017). The government has acknowledged the importance of improving the situation of women and girls as a critical accelerator to many other development goals, including overall poverty reduction and economic growth. As such, gender is acknowledged a cross-cutting issue that must be mainstreamed in all development initiatives.

Nepal's development partners and the funding they provide make significant contributions to the country's efforts in this area. Because gender is a cross-cutting issue, obtaining an overall picture of the scale and nature of resources supporting gender-related work cannot be captured by only collecting data on projects with gender-related objectives as their primary goal or which are being implemented by, or with, the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens. To better understand the degree to which development cooperation projects mainstream gender, the AMIS includes a gender marker indicating the ratio of women benefiting from a particular project. It is believed that closing gender gaps offers massive economic returns for developing countries.

Projects can be classified as "directly supportive" (if the commitment of the project to gender is more than 50 percent of the project budget), "indirectly supportive" (20% to 50% of the project budget), or "neutral" (less than 20% of the project budget). While the gender marker data in the AMIS has not been captured for all projects, it still provides insights into development cooperation and gender mainstreaming in Nepal.

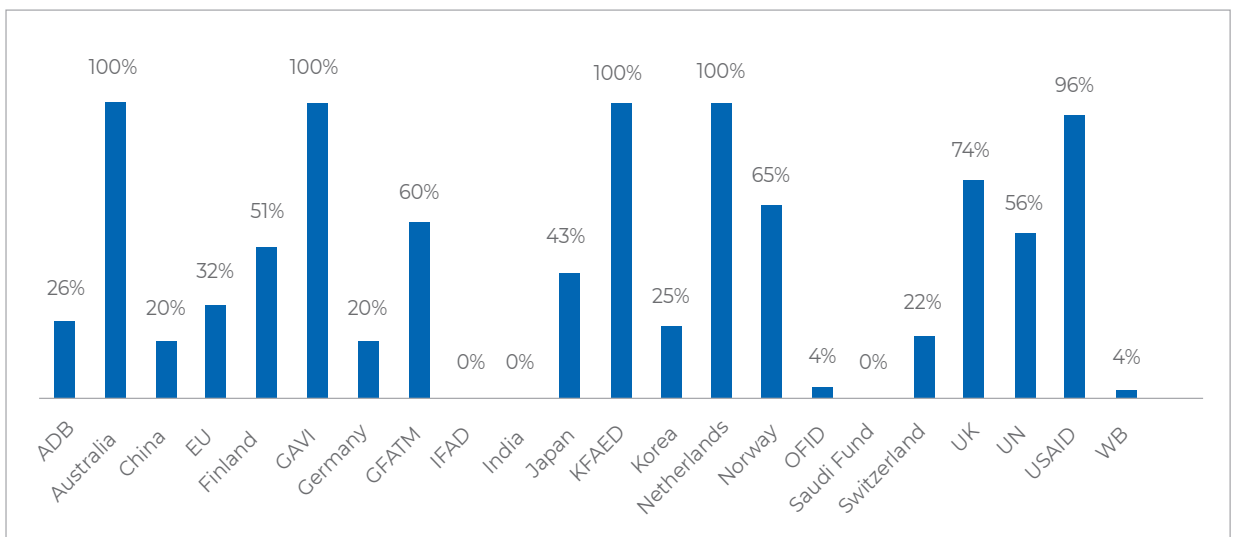
Out of the 367 projects for which the gender marker was employed, 198 (54%) were either directly or indirectly supportive of gender equality goals in FY 2020/21. These projects involved US\$ 400 million in ODA support. This was an increase from FY 2019/20, in which only 35 percent of ODA disbursements had directly or indirectly contributed to gender equality.

FIGURE 36. ODA and gender marker classification, FY 2020/21 (US\$)



It is apparent in Figure 37 (below) that 11 development partners have mainstreamed gender into more than 50 percent of their portfolios in terms of disbursement volume in FY 2020/21, compared to nine development partners in FY 2019/20.

FIGURE 37. Gender mainstreaming by development partners, FY 2020/21



8

CHAPTER

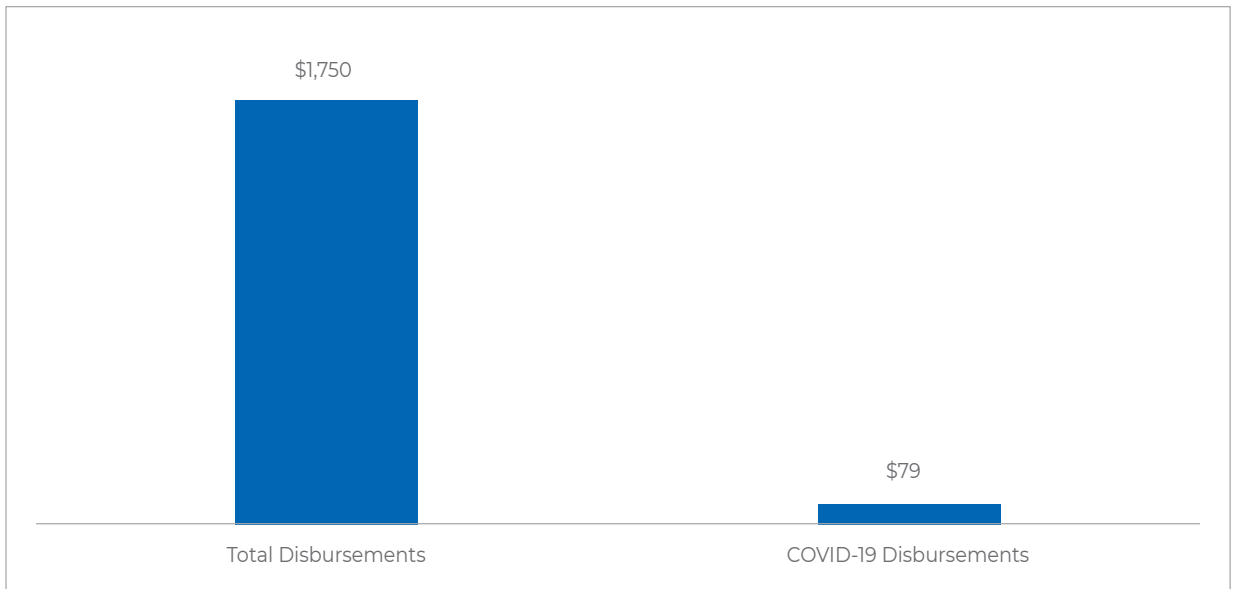
SUPPORTS FOR COVID-19

Box 6. Covid-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support (CARES) Program

Nepal launched the National Relief Program (NRP) on March 29, 2020, to keep the impact of Covid-19 at a minimum level and advance the country's socio-economic development. The tentative cost for the government's National Relief Program was estimated at US\$ 1.26 billion, with (i) US\$ 347 million for medical and health response, (ii) US\$ 359 million for social protection for the poor and vulnerable, and (iii) US\$ 555 million for economic support to affected sectors. The government received overwhelming support from development partners, including the ADB, to implement the NRP. The ADB has contributed US\$ 250 million towards implementing the Covid-19 Active Response and Expenditures Support (CARES) Program and the World Bank provided US\$ 122 million for Covid-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Project including for the purchase of Covid-19 vaccines.

Of the US\$ 1750 million total ODA disbursed in Nepal in FY 2020/21, US\$ 79 million was disbursed for Covid-19 response and recovery. Much of this support came from existing projects, while approximately US\$ 10.2 million came from projects designed after the pandemic. INGOs contributed another US\$ 13.8 million to Covid-19 containment-related efforts.

FIGURE 38. Total ODA disbursements versus Covid-19 ODA disbursements (Million, US\$)



Box 7. The Covid-19 AMIS Portal

Data can serve as a powerful tool, allowing governments to make evidence-based decisions on development planning and resource allocation. Accurate data are also important for responding to the Covid-19 pandemic.

At the country level, governments and their partners have taken swift action to mitigate the spread of the virus. However, as the crisis continues to evolve, needs are also changing rapidly. More than ever, it is necessary to rally around government-led response and recovery plans and to coordinate efforts among development actors. Real-time data on partner interventions are also key for effective planning and resource allocation.

The Ministry of Finance has established a Covid-19 portal within the AMIS. This portal aims to collect information on partner interventions related to pandemic response and recovery. It helps track the Covid-19-related expenses and to identify funding gaps to ensure inclusive and sustainable recovery, leaving no one behind.

TABLE 2. Covid-19 allocations: commitments and disbursements

DPs	FY 2019-20		FY 2020-21		Total	
	Commitment	Disbursement	Commitment	Disbursement	Commitment	Disbursement
ADB	253,000,000	250,000,000			253,000,000	250,000,000
Australia			2,479,179	516,908	2,479,179	516,908
EU	10,832	10,430,432	767,760	426,786	778,592	10,857,218
Germany	1,096,800	837,844	10,968,000	11,857,362	12,064,800	12,695,206
IFAD			1,206,000	-	1,206,000	-
IMF	214,000,000	214,000,000			214,000,000	214,000,000
India			386,483	386,483	386,483	386,483
Japan	2,820,504				2,820,504	-
Korea	702,822	702,822	825,500	521,000	1,528,322	1,223,822
Switzerland	8,365,432	2,051,694	1,990,000	5,430,774	10,355,432	7,482,468
UK	2,877,119	346,000	-	12,708,864	2,877,119	13,054,864
UNCT	9,293,959	4,148,624	9,716,915	11,875,544	19,010,874	16,024,168
USAID	13,213,745	27,870,524	3,971,866	18,721,866	17,185,611	46,592,390
World Bank	29,000,000	5,800,000	75,000,000	16,750,000	104,000,000	22,550,000
Total	534,381,213	516,187,940	107,311,703	79,195,587	641,692,916	595,383,527

While taking into account Covid-19 assistance provided in both FY 2019/20 and FY 2020/21, major development partners were the Asian Development Bank, the IMF, the World Bank, India, China, the United States of America, Korea and the United Nations among others. Overall, 85.6 percent of Covid-19 disbursements came from multilateral development partners.

Overall, 85 percent of Covid-19 disbursements came from multilateral development partners. The largest proportion of Covid-19 support was recorded as technical assistance (US\$ 30.9 million), followed by grants (US\$ 18.4 million), loans (US\$ 16.8 million) and in-kind support (US\$ 13.1 million). Approximately 37 percent of all Covid-19 support was provided on-budget and rest are from off-budget

Considering the urgency of the support, few development partners directly hand overed the support related to Covid-19 without making commitment in advance as well as in kind support without disclosing the value, so that all Covid related support has not captured in value.

9

CHAPTER

GREEN, RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT (GRID) AGENDA

Nepal is among those countries most vulnerable to natural disasters and faces significant costs from adverse climate change impacts despite being a negligible contributor to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and global warming.

Nepal's economy is embarking on a recovery, although of highly unpredictable scenario, and long-term damage from the pandemic may inhibit growth. In the face of mounting development challenges, the Government of Nepal has adopted the GRID approach, to address the inter-related challenges of a durable economic recovery from Covid-19, climate risks, natural capital depletion, and inclusion with a long-term sustainability lens in an integrated manner.

Following the Kathmandu Joint Declaration on GRID in September 2021, endorsed by the Government of Nepal and 17 Development Partners, the Government of Nepal is preparing to formulate a GRID Strategic Action Plan to 2030 in order to implement the GRID approach. The GRID approach acknowledges interlinkages between people, the economy and the planet and involves a fundamental shift in managing risk and development: from a reactive response to a deliberate and proactive recovery strategy for long-term green growth, climate action, and sustainable and inclusive development for all.

Nepal is firmly committed to implementing the Paris Agreement and recently submitted an ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that plans to decarbonize our economy in all sectors. Nepal aims to reach a net-zero emission by 2045. Furthermore, it is intended that 15% of our total energy demand will be supplied from clean energy sources and 45% of our country will be under forest cover by 2030.

Under the Kathmandu Declaration, Nepal's development partners have identified up to \$4.2 billion for potential future support, including \$3.2 billion committed previously to support GRID agenda. A GRID Steering Committee has been formed, chaired by the Finance Secretary, to guide and drive this agenda in Nepal.

10

CHAPTER

WAY FORWARD

As in previous years, this annual Development Cooperation Report has also sought to present an overall picture of Official Development Assistance made available to Nepal.

The IECCD remains fully committed to enhance the quality of the data thereby upgrading the quality of Development Cooperation Report. It is continuously enhancing Aid Management Information System (AMIS) to capture relevant, high-quality, and internationally comparable statistics about development financing of Nepal. In anticipation of the need to better track and manage Nepal's shifting financing landscape, the IECCD intends to make important upgrades to the Development Cooperation Report over the coming year. These upgrades will ensure that the report offers a more detailed picture and in-depth analysis of both public and private international development finance flows entering Nepal.

Considering evolving scenario of development financing, AMIS needs to be further interfacing with other data system such as LMBIS, SuTRA, PLMBIS, CGAS+, IATI including others to capture potential data in order to get integrated information from the single platform. A system for validation of data from the recipient stakeholders, mostly of off-budget support and INGO support, will also be developed to ensure data entry accuracy thereby enhancing ownership and transparency of the development support.

The provincial and local levels will be encouraged and strengthened to use the same system and platform to capture different dimensions of international assistance and generate the report as require. The system will be further developed to make it simpler and user friendly so that all the development partners could encourage to report the support in the system in real time and thereby DCR could reflect wider range of international support.

Doing so will necessitate a substantial upgrade to our Aid Management Information System to better capture these additional development finance flows. As a result of these upgrades to user interfaces and underlying data models, the IECCD intends to transition from our current Aid Management Information System to a newer Development Finance Management Information System (DFIMS) capable of reflecting Nepal's new development finance landscape. By integrating data from multiple sources, this new DFIMS is expected to contribute to the better monitoring of linkages between plans, budgets, and results.

The establishment of a DFIMS and other initiatives to be pursued over the coming 12 months represent MOF's unwavering commitment to working with all partners to ensure development finance extended to Nepal is coherent, coordinated, transparent, and responsive to the development aspirations of our people. Throughout this process, the IECCD, Ministry of Finance look forward to continuing its partnerships with government counterparts, development partners, the private sector, INGOs, civil society, and all other development stakeholders.

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ANNEX A. Development partner disbursements, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21

Donor Group	Actual Disbursements (US\$)													
	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21			
ADB	184,419,986	193,400,498	101,204,607	155,553,208	147,894,405	217,685,705	253,898,091	291,693,735	292,484,030	611,453,523	251,055,059			
Australia	22,067,850	22,729,014	16,064,901	30,237,087	28,112,555	21,233,745	18,559,851	20,884,676	15,000,392	13,975,955	5,137,227			
Canada	4,552,367	546,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
China	18,843,988	28,344,923	34,120,033	41,381,522	37,948,751	35,364,713	41,244,254	58,727,078	150,370,540	93,026,787	37,081,650			
Denmark	17,832,150	29,099,959	30,549,044	31,368,778	21,953,820	2,700,959	4,560,499	-	100,000	-	-			
European Union	42,384,482	43,974,932	28,066,696	51,618,780	31,378,363	29,488,509	83,885,219	116,178,534	26,177,011	49,845,027	105,444,147			
Finland	22,153,680	13,242,353	6,470,909	19,419,234	16,282,477	6,604,662	9,698,132	12,779,120	10,615,868	13,910,781	12,202,386			
GAVI	7,520,622	-	798,529	1,928,093	9,242,811	2,187,991	244,614	1,173,541	22,783	11,693,153	9,329,736			
Germany	27,300,849	38,830,532	23,743,866	26,458,910	9,697,882	6,646,850	25,058,320	28,902,395	36,115,866	26,091,090	31,170,430			
GFATM	18,973,027	15,094,614	28,241,077	11,287,214	22,059,056	9,106,038	1,720,536	11,867,980	1,724,464	940,327	3,015,332			
IFAD	-	-	-	4,042,736	1,913,022	9,226,879	11,559,988	15,818,547	15,204,107	7,047,401	6,471,462			
IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214,000,000	-	-			
India	50,728,502	50,620,749	63,813,269	47,796,349	22,227,306	35,767,655	59,259,429	56,762,100	58,944,224	93,571,298	72,320,905			
Japan	58,691,311	44,090,184	65,759,647	40,592,722	39,867,923	45,913,262	77,652,833	106,207,039	110,502,190	72,612,032	32,977,147			
KFAED	-	-	-	103,037	95,246	541,771	649,148	3,274,490	2,652,546	267,163	797,826			
Korea	22,203,697	4,715,410	14,247,876	8,754,915	16,683,337	11,451,879	7,638,528	6,874,412	7,652,068	7,425,546	8,124,983			
Netherlands	2503206	858,916	1,015,515	-	1,138,305	683,109	-	-	1,478,866	-	1,322,302			
NDF	2,943,806	-	-	-	1,202,500	-	739,865	-	498,907	-	-			
Norway	32,818,161	41686343	32,823,348	24,467,086	30,797,758	35,535,102	20,318,915	23,984,012	23,584,627	15,876,280	21,868,100			
OFID	5,280,000	-	13,214,303	6,730,793	15,124,926	-	11,377,029	-	11,583,420	4,993,013	4,277,126			
Others	-	142,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SDF	-	-	-	92,412	963,503	223,685	143,500	68,843	150,249	138,792	-			
Saudi Fund	1,141,351	-	798696	1,012,251	900,429	1,035,317	2,382,612	331,559	568,013	3,110,778	16,768,405			
Switzerland	27,632,405	33,417,302	41,767,109	33,853,529	32,467,406	3,698,936	34,941,429	26,412,734	25,880,596	36,734,500	24,397,709			
UN	112,543,336	108,169,072	68,661,608	26,684,005	44,236,346	113,576,926	120,729,957	65,622,702	64,077,836	44,385,419	56,384,483			
UK	92,612,422	84,240,019	89,989,120	151,135,383	168,073,845	89,478,104	128,313,164	123,870,280	117,238,011	95,227,536	83,974,700			
USAID	48,450,255	22,487,717	67,196,696	45,360,254	132,370,217	118,933,332	134,056,598	117,831,730	77,545,174	125,163,031	105,941,208			
World Bank	256,113,102	269,605,647	231,404,440	276,770,043	188,122,967	243,692,504	345,968,357	533,515,228	528,313,473	461,311,832	794,605,737			
Total	1,079,710,554	1,045,297,273	959,951,292	1,036,648,340	1,020,755,157	1,074,060,634	1,394,600,868	1,622,780,736	1,578,485,262	2,002,801,264	1,684,668,060			

ANNEX B. Development partner disbursements by type of assistance, FY 2020/21

DPs	Total Disbursements (US\$)				
	Grant	Loan	TA	In-kind Support	Total
ADB	29,388,221	221,666,838	-	-	251,055,059
Australia	4,496,808	640,419	-	-	5,137,227
China	14,089,551	22,992,099	-	-	37,081,650
EU	102,560,632	-	2,883,515	-	105,444,147
Finland	10,666,866	-	1,535,520	-	12,202,386
GAVI	9,329,736	-	-	-	9,329,736
Germany	22,234,576	-	8,935,854	-	31,170,430
GFATM	3,015,332	-	-	-	3,015,332
IFAD	5,997,504	462,721	11,237	-	6,471,462
India	10,932,703	60,000,000	1,388,202	-	72,320,905
Japan	3,662,906	29,314,241	-	-	32,977,147
KFAED	-	797,826	-	-	797,826
Korea	1,307,304	-	6,817,679	-	8,124,983
Netherlands	-	-	1,322,302	-	1,322,302
Norway	21,868,100	-	-	-	21,868,100
OFID	-	4,277,126	-	-	4,277,126
Saudi Fund	16,593,151	175,254	-	-	16,768,405
Switzerland	16,715,254	-	7,682,455	-	24,397,709
UK	44,814,317	-	39,160,383	-	83,974,700
UN	28,973,528	-	27,410,955	-	56,384,483
USAID	7,314,746	-	94,654,596	3,971,866	105,941,208
WB	8,083,382	786,522,355	-	-	794,605,737
Total	362,044,617	1,126,848,879	191,802,698	3,971,866	1,684,668,060

ANNEX C. Development agencies on and off-budget disbursements, FY 2020/21

Development Partner	On Budget	%	Off-Budget	%	Total	%
IDA	787,172,355	100.00	0	0.00	787,172,355	100
ADB	248,625,053	99.03	2,430,006	0.97	251,055,059	100
USAID	909,421	0.86	105,031,787	99.14	105,941,208	100
EU	87,212,274	82.71	18,231,873	17.29	105,444,147	100
FCDO	45,399,623	54.06	38,575,077	45.94	83,974,700	100
India	72,320,905	100.00	0	0.00	72,320,905	100
China	37,081,650	100.00	0	0.00	37,081,650	100
JICA	32,616,480	100.00	0	0.00	32,616,480	100
SDF	16,768,405	68.65	7,655,907	31.35	24,424,312	100
KfW	22,234,576	100.00	0	0.00	22,234,576	100
Norway	11,190,827	51.17	10,677,273	48.83	21,868,100	100
UNICEF	659,241	3.21	19,896,459	96.79	20,555,700	100
WFP		0.00	19,732,900	100.00	19,732,900	100
SDC	16,741,802	100.00	0	0.00	16,741,802	100
Finland	10,666,866	87.42	1,535,520	12.58	12,202,386	100
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	9,329,736	100.00	0	0.00	9,329,736	100
GIZ		0.00	8,935,854	100.00	8,935,854	100
KOICA		0.00	8,124,983	100.00	8,124,983	100
WB Trust Fund	6,294,948	84.68	1,138,434	15.32	7,433,382	100
UNFPA		0.00	7,067,764	100.00	7,067,764	100
IFAD	6,471,462	100.00	0	0.00	6,471,462	100
Australia		0.00	5,137,227	100.00	5,137,227	100
UNDP	140,302	3.07	4,429,460	96.93	4,569,762	100
OFID	4,277,126	100.00	0	0.00	4,277,126	100
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	3,015,332	100.00	0	0.00	3,015,332	100
UN Human Settlement Program		0.00	2,315,182	100.00	2,315,182	100
ILO		0.00	1,485,000	100.00	1,485,000	100
Netherlands		0.00	1,322,302	100.00	1,322,302	100
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	797,826	100.00	0	0.00	797,826	100
FAO		0.00	658,175	100.00	658,175	100
Japan		0.00	360,667	100.00	360,667	100
Total	1,419,926,210	84.29	264,741,850	15.71	1,684,668,060	100

ANNEX D. ODA disbursements by sector, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21

Sector	Total Disbursement (US\$)										
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Agriculture	45,942,238	45,859,135	38,277,225	44,235,028	50,709,497	48,099,910	59,232,855	76,969,692	28,955,483	126,217,623	54,884,103
Air Transportation	286,070	1,511,465	7,713,829	14,429,509	4,771,328	5,354,989	1,852,350	21,272,193	40,230,741	50,410,289	16,163,268
Alternate Energy	25,676,483	13,638,741	11,944,048	13,913,784	20,193,512	14,285,529	6,267,246	4,917,261	19,199,956	23,090,855	21,119,185
Commerce	2,057,779	7,987,443	14,496,067	9,158,246	7,719,959	11,020,407	8,297,265	20,311,662	30,031,281	12,968,920	754,431
Communications	1,358,376	1,500,692	2,926,131	8,135,179	4,293,202	7,67,854	5,540,476	7,871,814	3,230,153	1,901,910	1,749,924
Constitutional Bodies	16,337,157	2,174,009	13,278,522	8,659,210	2,492,938	2,294,370	5,989,373	3,955,309	2,171,999	251,196	456,100
Defense	-	-	16,980	612,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Drinking Water	52,892,075	26,801,648	42,278,463	38,842,495	71,004,210	42,285,601	110,093,323	68,449,074	57,035,670	69,371,213	62,235,888
Economic Reform	48,555,621	35,077,120	34,636,875	46,737,614	39,407,675	41,441,510	35,107,965	210,720,531	11,528,315	20,328,491	6,219,720
Education	202,848,741	229,049,894	140,721,598	175,053,028	113,684,124	111,552,236	127,237,083	202,167,436	242,386,029	133,284,078	218,851,390
Energy (including hydro/electricity)	55,989,055	116,796,452	90,732,113	58,224,336	78,571,182	150,581,898	72,201,427	116,734,498	220,573,760	142,916,460	297,434,318
Environment, Science and Technology	-	-	14,150,601	31,429,270	15,957,694	54,183,728	28,733,283	20,481,028	23,068,501	10,905,181	15,772,596
External Loan Payment	-	-	14,443,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Reform	47,950,476	2,537,260	8,607,936	12,303,464	7,143,974	32,377,399	13,120,121	8,943,277	109,143,151	218,248,645	4,192,332
Financial Services	1,828,387	802,923	602,616	2,217,289	5,417,462	6,256,884	7,841,259	10,306,108	18,088,782	8,365,682	2,318,130
Forest	26,283,742	15,847,225	12,484,916	42,831,359	22,991,175	17,274,691	4,657,837	11,726,269	9,276,804	7,322,420	5,374,310
General Administration	1,303,040	237,321	3,498,765	6,109,213	2,211,232	-	3,382,417	8,003,404	6,458,484	4,500,160	36,294,377
Health	129,633,812	85,078,740	128,514,285	115,723,521	177,747,406	103,443,766	89,576,472	145,251,322	87,032,416	318,352,773	222,719,861
Home Affairs	-	-	-	-	43,714,515	15,655,219	13,505,053	28,353,247	11,938,934	14,508,150	33,308,205
Industry	1,340,663	7,501,286	3,856,458	13,006,347	9,832,114	8,745,924	8,224,792	1,784,434	332,257	4,743,190	2,329,262
Irrigation	27,987,133	12,304,928	8,931,393	14,542,344	11,808,354	14,410,942	22,180,911	10,839,005	5,137,768	6,969,354	49,208,522
Labour	2,057,020	1,073,703	4,566,082	5,595,501	4,552,270	6,262,278	6,616,647	5,977,562	2,594,058	51,172,278	8,275,886
Land Reform & Survey	9,128	243,822	2,608	-	-	-	-	-	83,101	-	84,585
Livelihood	18,059,999	19,969,218	15,174,926	7,447,062	26,711,041	20,444,629	26,500,074	16,818,244	5,211,800	40,605,369	3,029,703

Sector	Total Disbursement (US\$)										
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Local Development	135,065,879	153,514,312	118,294,994	152,337,703	124,903,019	119,153,479	123,000,975	135,853,877	132,872,021	67,583,690	114,924,391
Meteorology	524,039	347,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	3,016,347	637,463	124,042	503,975	4,487,098	12,466,880	26,112,195	22,489,406	3,250,483	1,726,735	
Office of The Prime Minister	-	8,593,562	4,403,910	5,929,117	-	-	-	-	10,930,034	-	-
Others - Economic	4,480,460	19,436,872	9,614,999	11,871,683	3,230,444	1,792,327	37,431,681	21,514,446	83,742,581	31,206,784	5,607,374
Others - Social	28,921,179	34,348,601	28,634,910	9,504,861	18,297,501	23,809,007	30,713,532	4,339,723	13,545,038	10,694,671	14,730,005
Peace and Reconstruction	37,123,694	42,572,665	36,523,990	46,865,193	9,937,490	48,392,026	72,193,555	50,433,885	152,884,374	668,344	1,350,656
Planning & Statistics	604,237	852,978	2,745,271	1,016,406	2,786,331	2,340,408	7,503,803	3,270,308	6,835,250	6,555,536	2,904,908
Police	-	-	4,241,228	-	-	709,019	-	-	-	-	-
Policy and Strategic	1,594,183	993,828	949,023	32,908,238	1,374,215	1,999,244	101,752,928	4,347,629	11,922,733	108,919,806	7,086,157
Population & Environment	8,496,158	6,458,768	73,637	463,627	105,180	239,848	125,977	66,909	1,382,930	570,964	686,789
Reconstruction	-	-	275,039	-	466,424	56,104,214	157,563,152	137,978,080	73,736,393	222,989,451	142,702,308
Renewable Energy	-	-	-	129,219	-	-	178,673	806,985	1,796,969	7,086,667	4,504,547
Revenue & Financial Administration	529,010	435,880	794,339	799,362	332,436	-	541,037	714,502	726,691	735,558	557,374
Road Transportation	110,991,413	116,730,820	108,733,850	51,574,246	86,571,257	46,170,127	83,302,461	78,288,846	37,534,428	139,179,854	253,212,019
Supplies	11,690,565	2,339,488	14,538,048	-	-	-	-	-	75,142	601,615	773,986
Tourism	687,659	2,609,619	3,794,677	30,761,010	7,249,769	2,662,667	3,456,527	1,543,136	14,885,823	38,244,104	5,476,832
Urban Development	10,993,918	15,324,471	6,146,075	13,326,885	32,801,275	40,350,454	80,804,141	148,743,239	88,650,899	88,498,202	52,525,086
Women, Children & Social Welfare	15,908,852	13,397,080	7,772,850	8,224,185	6,321,447	10,565,209	13,339,483	10,172,248	12,966,539	9,366,617	13,122,659
Youth, Sports & Culture	685,964	710,333	434,136	1,226,453	956,408	564,301	422,521	364,147	287,974	214,686	-
Total	1,079,710,554	1,045,297,273	959,951,292	1,036,648,340	1,020,755,157	1,074,060,634	1,394,600,868	1,622,780,736	1,578,485,262	2,002,801,264	1,684,668,060

ANNEX E. ODA disbursements by sector, FY 2010/11 to FY 2020/21

District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)
Achham	25	2,556,557	Kaski	14	21,397,681	Solukhumbu	22	1,048,209
Arghakhanchi	9	529,440	Kathmandu	31	53,755,318	Sunsari	26	1,519,777
Baglung	7	628,069	Kavrepalanchok	27	12,331,801	Surkhet	16	109,453,371
Baitadi	21	2,350,924	Khotang	25	1,214,354	Syangja	6	658,907,7327
Bajhang	18	1,148,000	Lalitpur	23	9,557,298	Tanahu	12	22,543,645
Bajura	22	2,732,087	Lamjung	5	633,704	Taplejung	19	925,291
Banke	26	5,141,295	Mahottari	34	4,022,608	Terhathum	20	1,030,522
Bara	33	3,794,050	Makwanpur	25	11,391,914	Udayapur	27	1,155,888
Bardiya	18	726,387	Manang	3	701,716	Western Rukum	11	680,718
Bhaktapur	28	18,692,634	Morang	32	5,482,820			
Bhojpur	19	892,841	Mugu	23	1,854,510			
Chitwan	25	3,069,910	Mustang	5	782,979			
Dadeldhura	15	2,396,651	Myagdi	6	675,367			
Dailekh	19	3,751,126	Nawalpur	13	1,335,075			
Dang	15	535,974	Nuwakot	28	36,841,964			
Darchula	11	2,101,382	Okhaldhunga	26	2,095,249			
Dhading	26	29,803,460	Palpa	10	642,285,9133			
Dhankuta	19	896,104	Panchthar	20	803,062			
Dhanusa	40	4,379,845	Parasi	18	137,554,528			
Dolakha	20	26,255,289	Parbat	4	541,978,4626			
Dolpa	13	382,505	Parsa	34	8,118,982			
Doti	22	2,100,441	Pyuthan	12	562,126			
Eastern Rukum	12	527,721	Ramechhap	20	3,338,159			
Corkha	13	3,040,214	Rasuwa	21	7,336,985			

District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)
Gulmi	11	949,232	Rautahat	31	3,861,612			
Humla	18	2,036,742	Rolpa	14	1,324,176			
Ilam	22	1,157,267	Rupandehi	22	11,190,214			
Jajarkot	14	1,323,140	Salyan	10	1387514.079			
Jhapa	24	1,028,997	Sankhuwasabha	20	940,705			
Jumla	19	1,601,062	Saptari	31	2,026,257			
Kailali	31	8,543,110	Sarlahi	34	3,963,163			
Kalikot	24	2,876,881	Sindhuli	21	3,494,359			
Kanchanpur	18	2,134,114	Sindhupalchok	22	9,622,147			
Kapilvastu	17	914,697	Siraha	29	1,829,464	Total		398,088,728

ANNEX F. ODA disbursements and gender marker classification

Development Partner	Directly Supportive	Indirectly Supportive	Neutral	Proportion of Total Disbursements that are Directly or Indirectly Supportive
ADB	16,681,446	49,330,464	185,043,149	26%
Australia	4,496,808	640,419	-	100%
China	-	7,317,436	29,764,214	20%
EU	27,514,087	6,083,118	71,846,942	32%
Finland	6,279,666	-	5,922,720	51%
GAVI	-	9,329,736	-	100%
Germany	3,151,039	3,137,334	24,882,057	20%
GFATM	-	1,799,655	1,215,677	60%
IFAD	-	-	6,471,462	0%
India	-	-	72,320,905	0%
Japan	-	14,107,530	18,869,617	43%
KFAED	-	797,826	-	100%
Korea	1,998,528	-	6,126,455	25%
Netherlands	-	1,322,302	-	100%
Norway	5,427,958	8,876,445	7,563,697	65%
OFID	-	174,803	4,102,323	4%
Saudi Fund	-	-	16,768,405	0%
Switzerland	2,900,855	2,400,067	19,096,787	22%
UK	5,054,388	57,130,927	21,789,385	74%
UN	21,365,802	10,371,425	24,647,256	56%
USAID	4,155,496	97,622,065	4,163,647	96%
WB	1,245,103	29,305,049	764,055,585	4%
Total	100,271,176	299,746,601	1,284,650,283	24%

ANNEX G. INGO disbursements, FY 2020/21

District	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Total Disbursements (US\$)
Action Contre La Faim	509,996	International Nepal Fellowship	2,701,053	Shanti Volunteer Association	744,091
Adara Development	995,418	IPAS Nepal	1,533,049	Shapla Neer	487,086
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	1,465,544	Islamic Relief Worldwide	793,283	SIL International Nepal	144,867
AIDS Healthcare Foundation	704,549	Japan International Support Program	189,639	Solidarity Center	206,000
Ama Foundation	261,010	KTK - BELT Inc	680,019	Street Child of Nepal	2,066,454
AMDA- Minds Nepal	193,769	KURVE Wustrow	45,085	Stromme Foundation	1,624,692
American Himalayan Foundation	2,305,902	Latter-day Saint Charities	303,666	Sunrise Children's Association Inc. Australia/Nepal	163,349
ASIA ONLUS	364,618	Leprosy Mission Nepal	15,043,175	Tear Fund	645,507
CARE Nepal	3,390,660	Lutheran World Federation	3513396	Terre des hommes, Lausanne	200,676
Catholic Relief Services	324,360	Lutheran World Relief	471,617	The Fred Hollows Foundation	458,129
CBM Nepal Country Office	1,401,592	Marie stopes Nepal	1282464	Um Hong Gil Human Foundation	578,016
Child Fund Japan	202,702	Médecins du Monde	19,299	United Mission to Nepal	4,771,508
China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation	335,552	Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) Nepal	736,386	Water Aid Nepal	1,119,696
Community Action Nepal, UK	375,557	Mercy Corps	3,750,000	World Education, Inc.	23,197
Dan Church Aid	586,424	Mission East	589,099	World Mobilization Nepal	1,374,417
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.	2,151,826	Mountain Child	264,835	World Neighbors	112,899
dZi Foundation	1028384	Nepal Youth Foundation	1,830,371	World Vision International	11,745,346
ECPAT Luxembourg Nepal	32,223	Nepalhilfe Beilngries e.V.	648,082	World Wildlife Fund, Inc., Nepal Program	3,655,577
Equal Access International	143,200	Netherlands Leprosy Relief	384,826		
FAIRMED	639,589	Next Generation Nepal	334,802		

District	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Total Disbursements (US\$)
Fida International	724,826	Nick Simons Foundation International	3,788,356		
Finn Church Aid Foundation	1,011,354	Norwegian Association of the Blind and Partially Sighted Nepal	656,782		
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Nepal	1,466,828	One Heart World-Wide Nepal	2,245,126		
Foundation for International Development/Relief	13,248	Plan Nepal	10,750,209		
Global Fairness Initiative	143,470	Population Services International Nepal	2,990,891		
Good Neighbors International Nepal	4,128,917	Practical Action	88,060		
Good Neighbors Japan	136,191	Practical Action Nepal	599,597		
Habitat for Humanity International Nepal	2,056,572	Qatar Charity Nepal	5,761,658		
Handicap International	679,094	Raleigh International Nepal	84,064		
Heifer International Nepal	2,589,594	ReSurge International, USA	2,905,159		
Human Development & Community Services Nepal	329,655	Room to Read	1,722,433		
Human Practice Foundation	547,243	Save the Children	28,537,189		
ICCO COOPERATION	344,716	Seva Nepal Eye Care Program	2,238,755		
IM-Swedish Development Partner	782,700	Shangrila Home VZW	239,356	Total	160,210,571

ANNEX H. INGO disbursements by Sector, FY 2020/21

Sector	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements
Agriculture	24	6,020,617
Alternate Energy	3	704,578
Drinking Water	15	5,008,924
Earthquake Reconstruction	8	3,085,776
Economic Reform	5	2,000,919
Education	58	29,968,755
Environment, Science & Technology	9	4,296,552
Financial Services	3	432,064
Forest	6	1,155,003
General Administration	2	1,767,751
Health	83	56,026,931
Home Affairs	1	481,202
Industry	1	28,694
Irrigation	3	78,564
Labour	5	557,686
Livelihood	43	20,590,956
Local Development	10	1,754,326
Meteorology	1	88,060
Miscellaneous	4	3,098,175
Others - Economic	3	140,968
Others - Social	14	9,934,538
Peace and Reconstruction	1	878,349
Policy and Strategic	3	658,945
Renewable Energy	1	878,349
Tourism	1	292,446
Women, Children & Social Welfare	25	10,137,781
Youth, Sports & Culture	3	143,660
Total		160,210,571

ANNEX I. INGO disbursements and projects by geographic region, FY 2020/21

District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)
Achham	15	1,148,646	Kaski	15	942,250	Solukhumbu	21	1,853,778
Arghakhanchi	14	903,617	Kathmandu	46	5,147,601	Sunsari	20	3,828,433
Baglung	12	451,503	Kavrepalanchok	33	2,961,695	Surkhet	22	1,190,797
Baitadi	11	428,975	Khotang	15	1,552,483	Syangja	10	193,278
Bajhang	15	743,955	Lalitpur	35	4,127,939	Tanahu	17	430,675
Bajura	14	930,657	Lamjung	15	1,193,271	Taplejung	18	1,664,034
Banka	28	3,393,123	Mahottari	29	2,564,023	Terhathum	15	1,143,745
Bara	23	1,325,715	Makwanpur	31	3,178,813	Udayapur	21	2,062,759
Bardiya	28	3,160,493	Manang	6	44,552	Western Rukum	18	1,600,168
Bhaktapur	23	1,018,473	Morang	25	2,166,191			
Bhojpur	16	1,435,594	Mugu	21	2,202,595			
Chitwan	33	2,401,771	Mustang	8	232,273			
Dadeldhura	13	633,325	Myagdi	11	468,699			
Dailekh	19	925,092	Nawalpur	21	830,182			
Dang	21	1,943,651	Nuwakot	32	1,885,632			
Darchula	12	601,691	Okhaldhunga	16	1,342,186			
Dhading	40	2,426,148	Palpa	13	904,166			
Dhankuta	17	1,199,861	Panchthar	14	1,108,394			
Dhanusa	30	1,712,623	Parasi	17	1,085,180			
Dolakha	26	1,518,950	Parbat	13	671,388			
Dolpa	15	1,436,836	Parsa	23	1,391,718			

District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)	District	Number of Projects	Total Disbursements (US\$)
Doti	20	2,286,762	Pyuthan	21	1,719,713			
Eastern Rukum	14	1,006,176	Ramechhap	26	1,348,780			
Gorkha	18	997,412	Rasuwa	28	1,604,347			
Gulmi	13	945,322	Rautahat	32	3,917,368			
Humla	17	2,161,507	Rolpa	15	1,535,646			
Ilam	15	1,088,539	Rupandehi	29	3,869,292			
Jajarkot	15	776,143	Salyan	17	852,538			
Jhapa	17	1,087,999	Sankhuwasabha	17	1,200,222			
Jumla	20	2,446,539	Saptari	22	2,515,053			
Kailali	26	2,950,869	Sarlahi	32	4,477,767			
Kalikot	18	1,690,604	Sindhuli	32	4,314,471			
Kanchanpur	19	786,686	Sindhupalchok	29	2,367,743			
Kapilvastu	25	4,238,946	Siraha	25	2,997,567	Total		134,893,610

ANNEX J. List of Agreements in FY 2020/21

S.N.	Date of Agreement A.D.	Date of Agreement B.S.	Donor	Name of the Project	Type of Assistance	Amount (in millions)		Sector
						In Foreign Currency	In NRs.	
1	July 17, 2020	Shrawan 2, 2077	WB	Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project	Loan	USD 450	54,000	Road
2	July 23, 2020	Shrawan 7, 2077	JAPAN	School Sector Development Program (SSDP)	Grant	JPY 300	335	Education
3	July 31, 2020	Shrawan 16, 2077	WB	Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (MDTF)	Grant	USD 5	600	Reconstruction
4	Aug. 27, 2020	Bhadra 11, 2077	Norway	SASEC Power Transmission and distribution system strengthening Project (PTDSSP)	Grant	USD 35	4,150	Energy
			ADB		Loan	USD 200	23,716	
5	Sept. 4, 2020	Bhadra 19, 2077	WB	School Sector Development Program (SSDP)	Grant	USD 10.85	1,270	Education
6	Oct. 12, 2020	Ashoj 26, 2077	IFAD	Supporting Covid-19 Recovery Through Accelerated Private Investment in Agriculture	Grant	USD 0.5453	64	Covid-19 Support
7	Oct. 16, 2020	Ashoj 30, 2077	Germany	Support for the National Health Sector Programme	Grant	EURO 10	1,260	Covid-19 Support
8	Oct. 19, 2020	Kartik 3, 2077	DFID	Nepal Health Sector Program-III	Grant	Pound 22.5	3,402	Health

S.N.	Date of Agreement A.D.	Date of Agreement B.S.	Donor	Name of the Project	Type of Assistance	Amount (in millions)		Sector
						In Foreign Currency	In NRs.	
9	Oct. 25, 2020	Kartik 9, 2077	GEF/ UNDP	Developing Climate Resilient Livelihood in Vulnerable watershed in Nepal	Grant	USD 7.9	1,750	Forest and Environment
10			GEF/ WWF	Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors	Grant	USD 6.69		
11	Nov. 19, 2020	Mangsir 3, 2077	WB	Nepal Urban Governance and Infrastructure Project	Loan	USD 150	17,763	Urban Development
				Finance for Growth Development Policy Credit	Loan	USD 200	23,684	Budget Support
12	Nov. 29, 2020	Mangsir 14, 2077	Switzerland	Nepal Agricultural Market Development Programme-II	Grant	CHF 9.54	1,259	Agriculture
13	Dec. 4, 2020	Mangsir 19, 2077	EU	Supporting Nepal's School Sectors	Grant	EURO 20	2,857	Education
14	Dec. 21, 2020	Poush 6, 2077	WB	Rural Enterprise and Economic Development Project	Loan	USD 80	9,392	Agriculture
15	Dec. 22, 2020	Poush 7, 2077	ADB	Priority River Basin Flood Risk Management	Loan	USD 40	4,714	Irrigation
				Priority River Basin Flood Risk Management	Grant	USD 10	1,179	

S.N.	Date of Agreement A.D.	Date of Agreement B.S.	Donor	Name of the Project	Type of Assistance	Amount (in millions)		Sector
						In Foreign Currency	In NRs.	
16	Dec. 22, 2020	Poush 7, 2077	ADB	SASEC Airport Capacity Enhancement Project	Loan	USD150	17,763	Capacity Enhancement
17	Dec. 30, 2020	Poush 15, 2077	ADB	Electricity Grid Modernization Project	Loan	USD156	18,279	Energy
18	March 19, 2021	Chaitra 6, 2077	WB	Forests For Prosperity	Grant	USD 6.1	706	Forest and Environment
					Loan	USD 17.9	2,072	
19	March 24, 2021	Chaitra 11, 2077	WB	Power sector Reform and Sustainable Hydro-power project	Grant	USD 1	116	Energy
20	March 24, 2021	Chaitra 11, 2077	Germany	Fostering Nepal's Green Recovery and Inclusive Development	Grant	EURO 6	825	Inclusive Development
21	April 2, 2021	Chaitra 20, 2077	WB	Covid-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Project	Loan	USD 75	8,751	Covid-19 Support (Health)
22	April 26, 2021	Baishak 13, 2078	JAPAN	Supply of Medical Equipment	Grant	JPY 996	1,096	Health
23	May 4, 2021	Baishak 21, 2078	Finland	Sustainable WASH for All	Grant	EURO 9	1,280	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
24	June 3, 2021	Jestha 20, 2078	IFAD	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	Grant	USD 0.663	8	Agriculture
25	June 14, 2021	Ashadh 1, 2078	Germany	Development Cooperation Agreement	Grant	34.4 Euro	4,851	Health & Economy

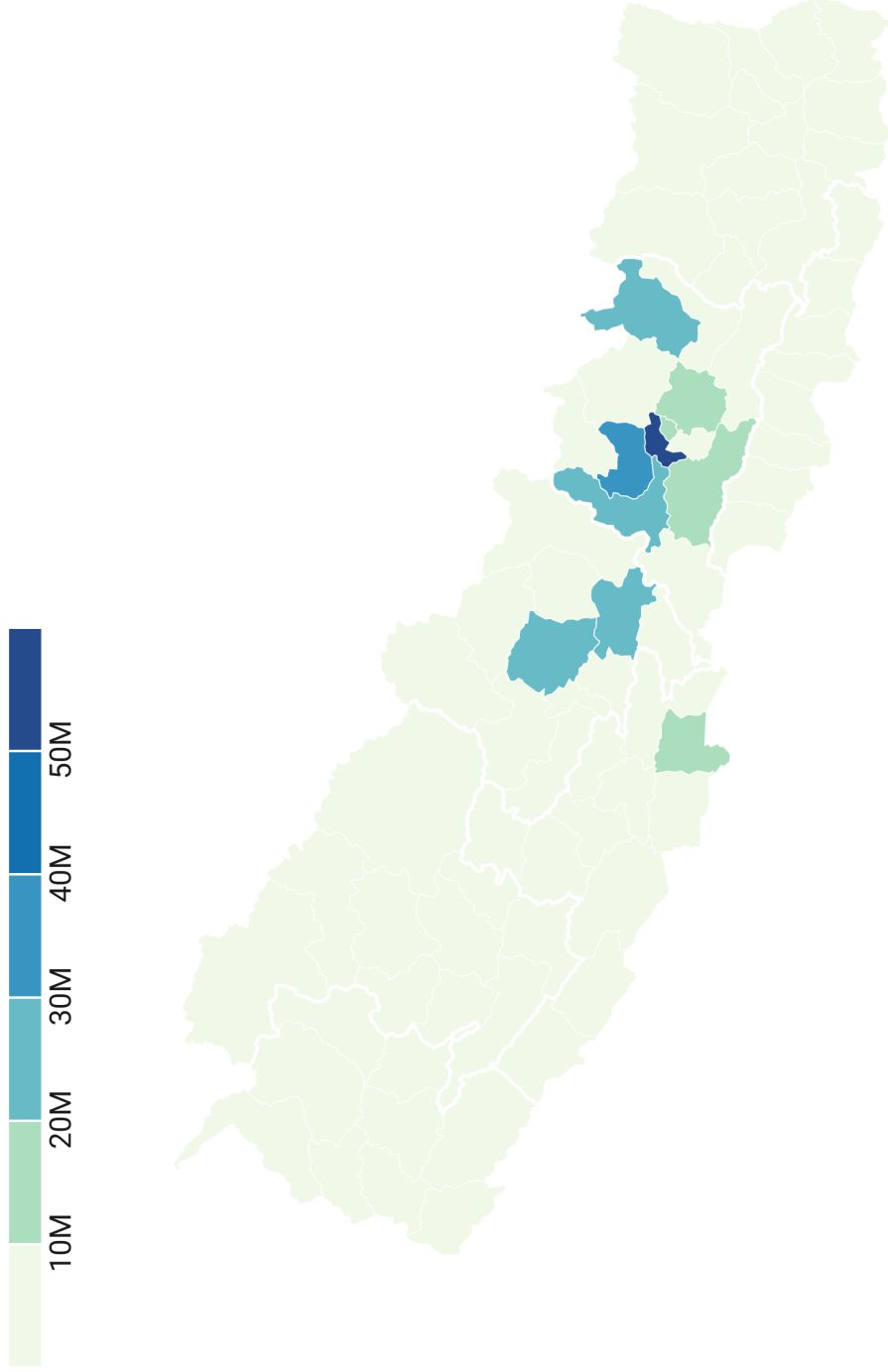
S.N.	Date of Agreement A.D.	Date of Agreement B.S.	Donor	Name of the Project	Type of Assistance	Amount (in millions)		Sector
						In Foreign Currency	In NRs.	
26	June 27, 2021	Ashadh 13, 2078	WB	Fiscal Recovery Development Policy Credit	Loan	USD 150	17,850	Budget Support
27	July 12, 2021	Ashadh 28, 2078	Japan	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship JDS	Grant	JPY 356	379	Education
Total							225,371	Percent
						Grant	27,387	12.15
						Loan	197,984	87.85
						Total	225,371	100.00

	Amount (in NRs millions)	Per cent
Bilateral	21,695	9.63
Multilateral	203,676	90.37
Total	225,371	100.00
Project F.	41,534	18.43
Budgetary Support	183,837	81.57
Total	225,371	100.00

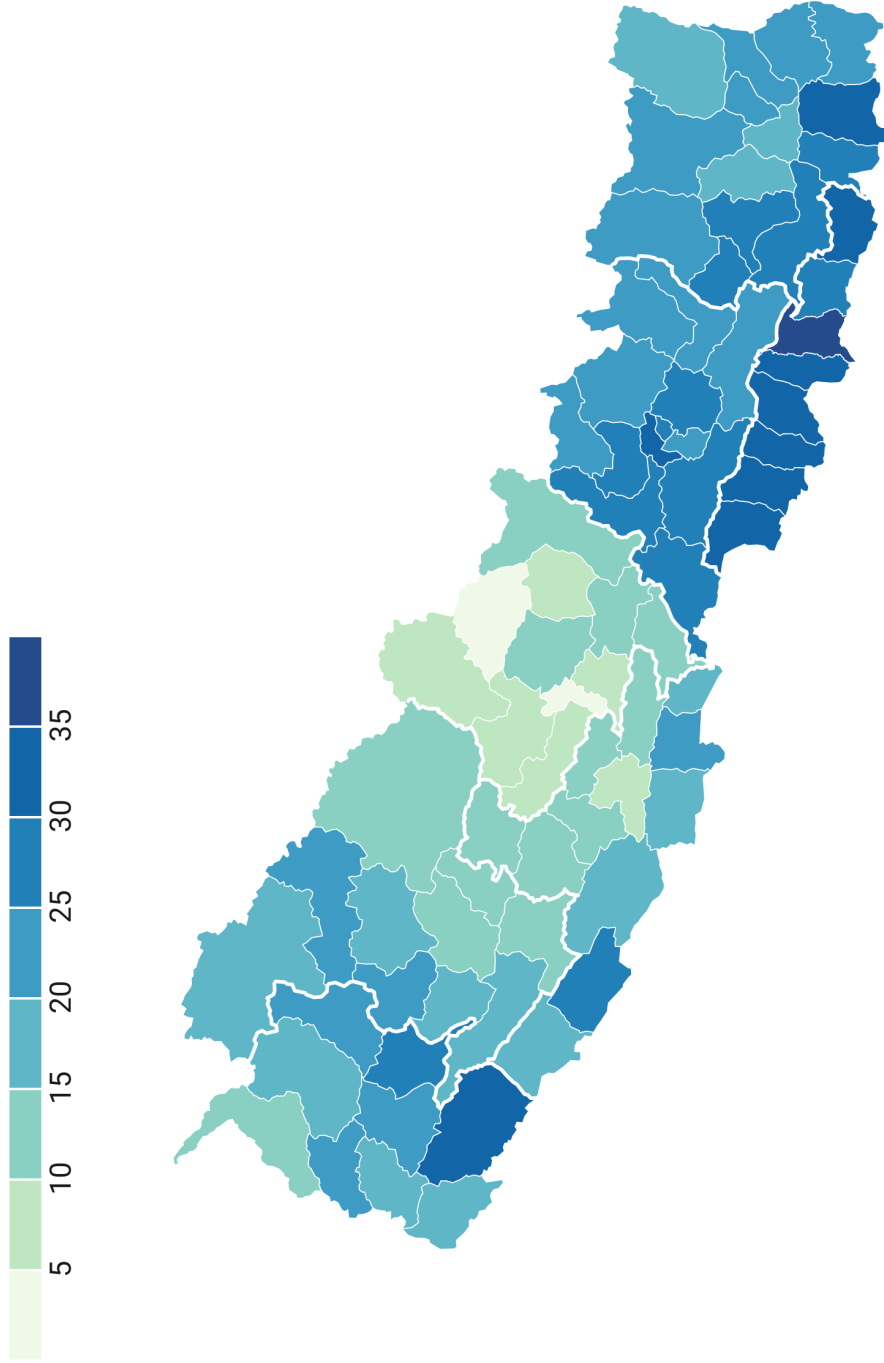
Sector-wise Commitment	Amount	Per cent
Road	54,000	23.96
Education	4,842	2.15
Reconstruction	600	0.27
Energy	46,261	20.53
Covid-19 Support	10,075	4.47
Health	9,349	4.15
Forest and Environment	4,528	2.01
Urban Development	17,763	7.88
Budget Support	41,534	18.43
Agriculture	10,659	4.73
Irrigation	5,893	2.61
Capacity Enhancement	17,763	7.88
Inclusive Development	825	0.37
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,280	0.57
Total	225,371	100.00

ANNEX K. Visualization of Assistance Through Maps

Development Partner Disbursements by Geographic Region, FY2020/21

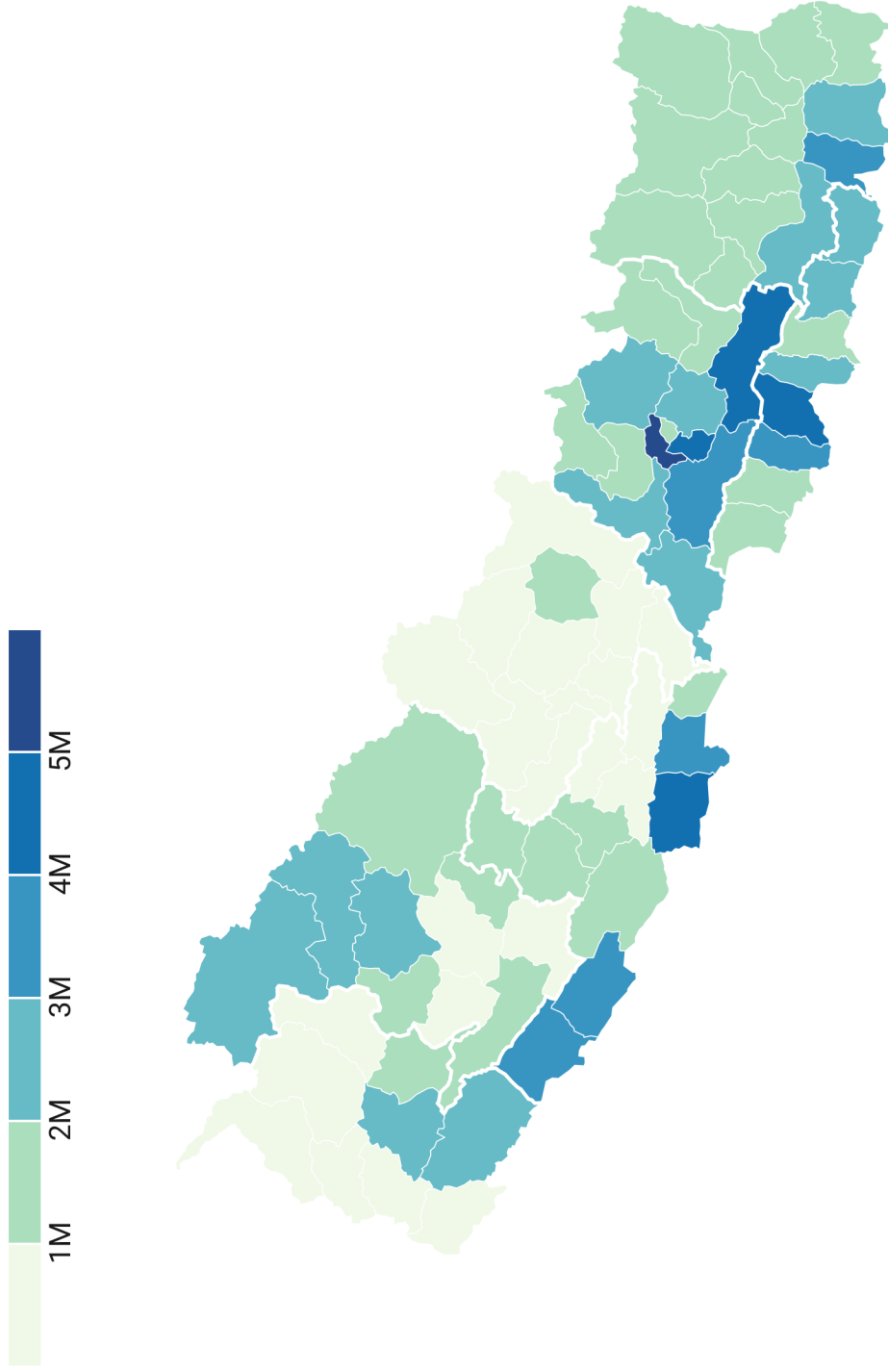


Number of Development Partner Projects by Geographic Region, FY2020/21



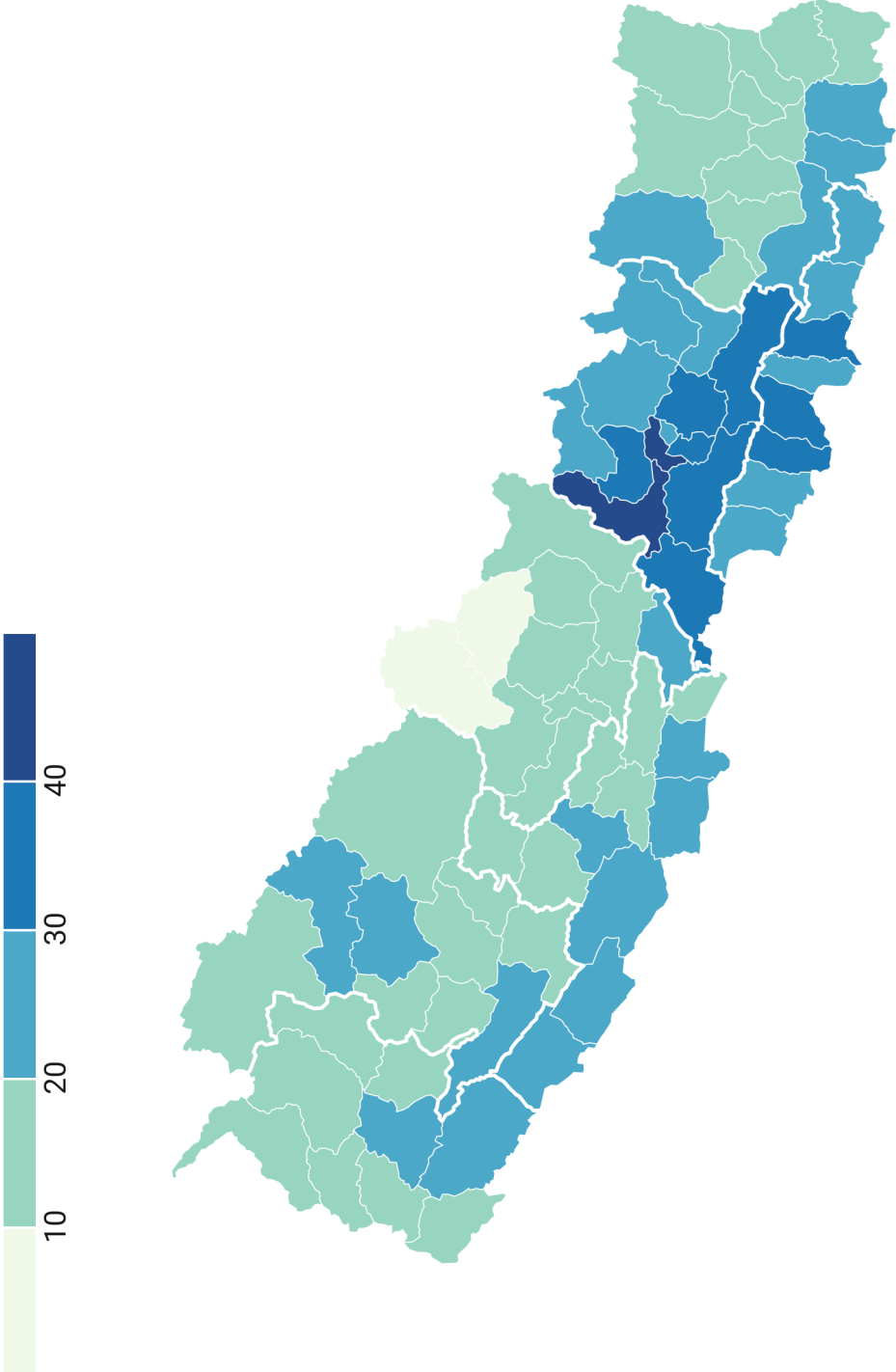
AID MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION COORDINATION DIVISION (IECCD)

INGO Disbursements by Geographic Region, FY2020/21



AID MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION COORDINATION DIVISION (IECCD)

Number of INGO Projects by Geographic Region, FY2020/21



AID MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, MINISTRY OF FINANCE, INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION DIVISION (IECCD)



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Finance

International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division

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