



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Finance

Nepal Development Partner Profile Book

International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division



FY2020/21

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Preface

On behalf of the Government of Nepal, I am pleased to present this FY2020/21 Nepal Development Partner Profile Book as an expression of appreciation for the long-standing support provided by our development partners to Nepal's people. In accordance with accepted international principles of transparency, mutual accountability and harmonisation, the Ministry of Finance International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division (IECCD) remains fully committed to disseminating comprehensive information on development partners and their contributions to Nepal's socio-economic development on a regular basis.

This update to the earlier 2018 Development Partner Profiles contains up-to-date descriptions of development assistance provided by each partner, priority sectors, commitment and disbursement data and a brief overview of each partner's development approach, together with notable projects and programmes.

Profiles are based upon various data sources, including our Aid Management Information System (AMIS), which serves as the Government of Nepal's officially designated platform for storing and analysing development finance data. Profiles have been included for development partners for whom a disbursement was recorded within the past three fiscal years. This data was then combined with secondary data extracted from official sources. The IECCD and Ministry of Finance officials have carefully reviewed each profile before providing Heads of Agencies with an opportunity to validate and provide feedback. Every effort was made to incorporate input received while maintaining consistency in format and length across all profiles.

I wish to express sincere thanks to all development partners for supporting this publication.

The IECCD, in its capacity as AIMS owner-operator, will continue to work with all like-minded development partners to ensure that the information contained within the AIMS remains comprehensive, accurate, and timely. Likewise, all development partners are encouraged to continue to provide updates to both the AMIS and the IECCD to ensure that each iteration of this Development Partner Profile Book is more accurate and comprehensive than the last.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the Effective Development Financing and Coordination II project, funded by the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, for its support to the finalisation of this publication.

Last but not least, I wish to thank my IECCD colleagues for their tireless efforts in developing these profiles and for their ongoing commitment to enhancing the quality, effectiveness, and transparency of development cooperation in Nepal.

Thank you.

Ishwori Prasad Aryal,

Joint Secretary, International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division,
Ministry of Finance

Bilateral Development Partners

01

Australia



Australia invests 90% of its bilateral and regional aid in the Indo-Pacific region to promote prosperity, reduce poverty, and enhance global stability. Australia included Nepal in its development cooperation program in 1979.

Bilateral Relations

Nepal and Australia established diplomatic relations on 15 February 1960. Australia opened its residential Embassy in Kathmandu at the level of Chargé d'Affaires in 1984, which was subsequently upgraded to the Ambassadorial level in 1986.

On 20 May 2003, the Government of Nepal and Australia concluded a Memorandum of Understanding on Development Cooperation.

Nepal established its residential Embassy in Canberra in March 2007, formally inaugurated in September 2007. In addition, Nepal has Honorary Consulates General/Consulates in Brisbane, Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, and Adelaide.

Australia maintains its Embassy in Banskotari, Kathmandu. HE Felicity Volk is the Ambassador to Nepal at present (November 2021).

Development Cooperation

Nepal and Australia celebrated 60 years of diplomatic relations in 2020, based on long-standing history and cordial support, with Australia having included Nepal within its development cooperation program since 1979.

At that time, Nepal received assistance from Australia focused on forestry, livestock development and human resources training. The Memorandum of Understanding agreed in May 2003 between the Government of Nepal and the Government of Australia provides solid grounds for cooperation via development programs in line with Nepal's social and economic development goals.

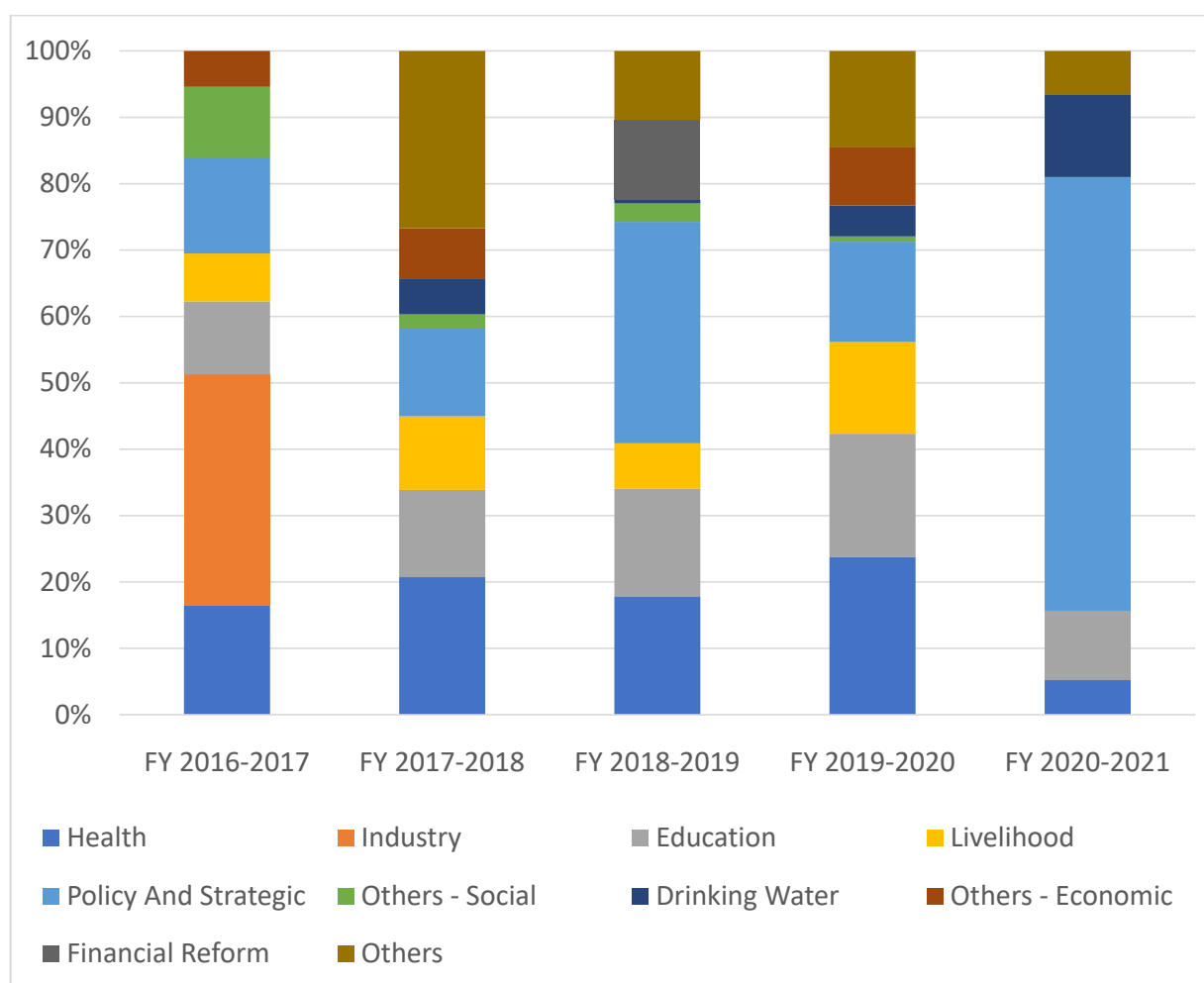
Australia also supports the World Bank-managed multi-donor trust fund to strengthen the Government of Nepal's public financial management institutions. The Australian Volunteer Program comprises the Australian Volunteers for International Development (AVID). Volunteers work with local people to share knowledge and develop sustainable skills. Furthermore, the Australia Awards programme offers long-term scholarships and short courses in line with Nepal's development priorities.

Australian Major Support to Nepal by Sector

The top five sectors of Australian support to Nepal throughout the past five-year period are:

- 1 Policy and Strategy
- 2 Health
- 3 Drinking Water
- 4 Education
- 5 Livelihoods

The Policy and Strategy sector received the most extensive support throughout FY2020/21. Likewise, the education and health sectors have received significant support throughout the last five years.



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements to Nepal During FY2016/17- 2020/21 (US\$)

Over the five years, from FY2016/17 — 2020/21, the Australian government agreed to provide more than US\$ 75.75 million. The Australian government disbursed US\$ 73.55

million in ODA to Nepal during this period. However, there is no direct relationship between the year the amount was agreed upon and the disbursement amount.

The table below reveals Australia's largest disbursement occurred in FY2017/18. The lowest annual disbursement was made in FY2019/20, US\$ 14 million.

Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
2016/17	11,657,170	18,559,851
2017/18	23,633,379	20,884,676
2018/19	20,503,863	15,000,392
2019/20	13,659,270	13,975,955
2020/21	6,294,363	5,137,227

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (not only for a single fiscal year but also beyond).

Coincidentally, the lowest volume of Australian aid committed and disbursed occurred in FY2020/21. The average annual Australian aid disbursement comes to US\$ 14.7 million over the five years.

Development Cooperation Strategy

On 20 May 2003, the Governments of Nepal and Australia concluded a Memorandum of Understanding on Development Cooperation. Australia is committed to strengthening governance and enhancing emergency preparedness, focusing on supporting local communities and those most vulnerable. Australian development programs in Nepal are focused on three pillars:

- Health security,
- Stability, and
- Economic recovery.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022



According to China's first White Paper (2011), Chinese aid is a model with unique characteristics, falling under the banner of South-South Cooperation. The first "Agreement between China and Nepal on Economic Aid" was signed in October 1956. Since the mid-60s, the Chinese Government has been pledging grant assistance to the Government of Nepal under its Economic and Technical Cooperation Program.

Bilateral Relations

The history of Nepal-China relations can be traced back to the 5th century. Modern-day diplomatic ties were established on 1 August 1955. The People's Republic of China opened its residential Embassy in Kathmandu in July 1960, whereas Nepal opened its residential Embassy in Beijing in September 1961. At present, HE Hou Yanqi is the Chinese Ambassador to Nepal.

Development Cooperation

Nepal-China economic cooperation was initiated with the formalisation of bilateral relations in the 1950s. The first "Agreement between China and Nepal on Economic Aid" was signed in October 1956. Since then, China has provided financial and technical assistance to Nepal, which has contributed significantly to Nepal's economic development. Since the mid-60s, the Chinese Government has been pledging grant assistance to the Government of Nepal under its Economic and Technical Cooperation Program.

China has supported the construction of major roads in Nepal, including the Araniko Highway, the Kathmandu Ring Road, and the Syabrubesi-Rasuwagadhi Highway. China has also supported the Sunkoshi Hydroelectricity Plant, the Sunkoshi-Kathmandu Electricity Transmission Line and the Upper Trishuli 3A Hydropower Project.

China has also been supporting post-earthquake reconstruction projects in Nepal. Out of 25 reconstruction projects, 12 projects were completed, with the rest ongoing.

Chinese cooperation in the health sector includes establishing the B.P. Koirala Memorial Cancer Hospital in Bharatpur, the Civil Service Hospital in Kathmandu and the National Ayurveda Research and Training Centre.

Major ongoing projects supported by China include the Pokhara Regional International Airport, Public-School Recovery Projects in Rasuwa and Dolakha, and the nine-storied Basantapur Tower Restoration Project in Kathmandu's Durbar Square.

The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) on 12 May 2017 in Kathmandu has opened new avenues for bilateral cooperation, including upgrading vital infrastructure, improving cross-border connectivity with China, and enhancing people-to-people relations.

China's Major Support to Nepal by Sector

The five major sectors of Chinese support to Nepal throughout the past five-year period are:

- 1 Energy Development
- 2 Economic and Technical Cooperation
- 3 Air Transportation
- 4 Reconstruction
- 5 Emergency COVID-19 Support

In FY2020/21, the energy sector was the largest recipient of Chinese support, whereas, in FY2019/20, China's focus was on air transportation.

Chinese aid disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, a total of US\$ 380.45 million in aid was disbursed to Nepal by China. The disbursement volume was the highest in FY2018/19, totalling US\$ 150.37 million.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Aid Disbursement (in US\$) for Different Projects (Grant, Interest free loan & Concessional loan)
1.	2016/17	41,244,254
2.	2017/18	58,727,078
3.	2018/19	150,370,540
4.	2019/20	93,026,787
5.	2020/21	37,081,650

(Source: Consolidation with Embassy of the People's Republic of China)

Exim Bank funded projects (FY 2016/17 to FY 20/21)

S.N.	Project Name	Remarks
1	Procurement of Aircrafts from China (1 MA 60 3 Y12E)	Completed
2	Pokhara Regional International Airport	Ongoing
3	Upper Trishuli 3A-Kathmandu 220kV Transmission Line and 132kV Line Bay Extension Works Project	Completed
4	Upper Trishuli 3A Hydroelectric Project	Completed

(Source: Aid Management Information System)

Development Cooperation Strategy

Nepal and China signed five separate Bilateral Agreements on Economic and Technical Cooperation on 23 December 2016, 15 August 2017, 21 June 2018, 29 April 2019 and 26 March 2022, focused on providing annual Chinese grant assistance to Nepal for implementing post-disaster reconstruction, livelihood and other mutually agreed projects. Chinese financial and technical assistance to Nepal has contributed to Nepal's development efforts in the areas of infrastructure building, industrialisation, human resources development, health, education, water resources and sports, amongst others.

Updated

Governance Sector/ IECCD
July 2022

03

Finland



Finland's International Development Policy aims to support developing countries' efforts to eradicate poverty and inequality. Nepal was among the ten most prominent recipients of Finnish development assistance in 2016.

Bilateral Relations

Nepal and Finland established diplomatic relations on 21 September 1974. The Finnish Embassy was opened in Kathmandu at the Chargé d'Affaires level in 1992. The Embassy was upgraded with the appointment of its Ambassador in September 2011.

Nepal has no residential Embassy in Helsinki. The Nepalese Embassy in Copenhagen is concurrently accredited to Finland. HE Pertti Anttinen is Finland's Ambassador to Nepal (November 2021).

Development Cooperation

Finnish cooperation with Nepal commenced in 1982 with grant assistance of 6,000 MT of chemical fertilisers. Presently Nepal is one of Finland's primary long-term development partners.

Finnish cooperation focuses mainly on energy, forestry, and water resources. Nepal has also received assistance from Finland to support the detailed engineering design of the Kali Gandaki Hydropower Project, rural electrification, and the Multifuel Power Plant in Bansbari Morang, Biratnagar.

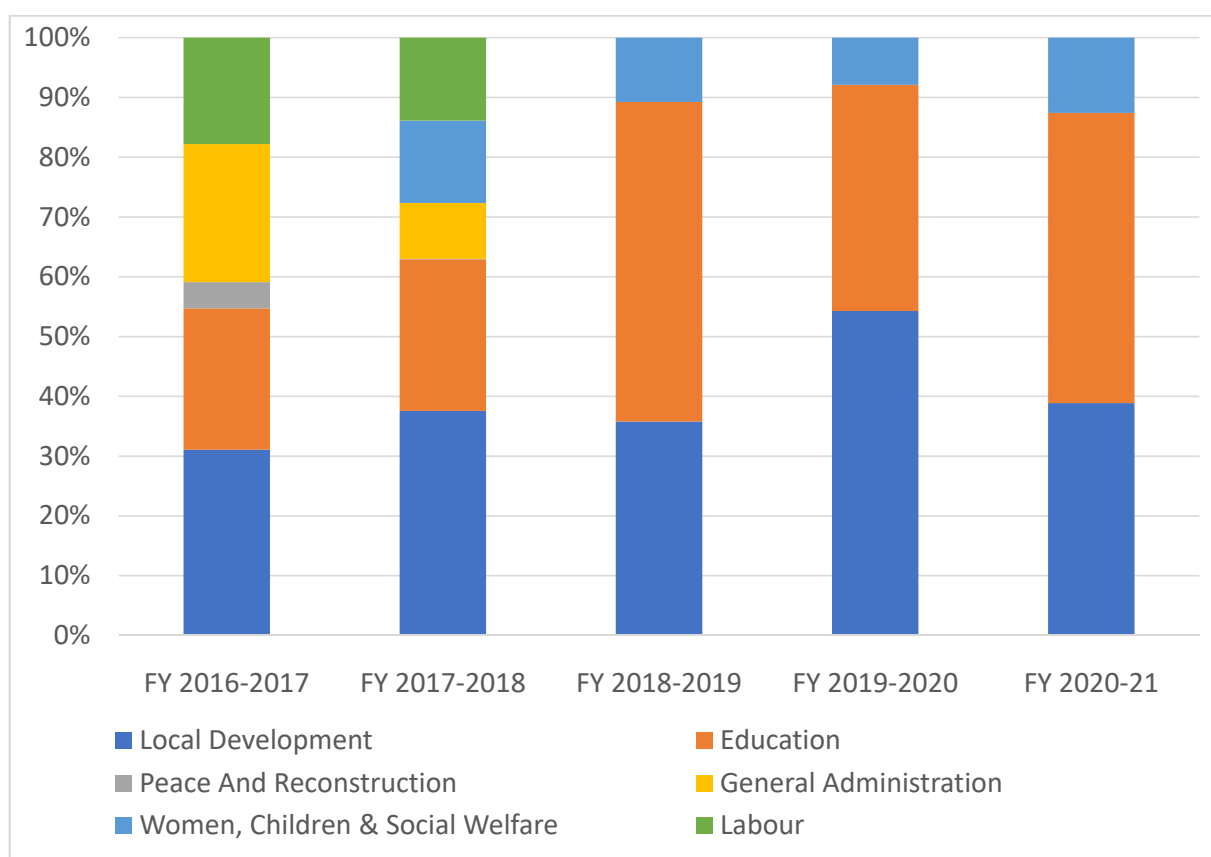
According to its Country Strategy for Development Cooperation 2016-2019, Finland's sectoral focus is on access to clean drinking water and sanitation, developing education, and empowering women and other vulnerable groups.

More recently, Finnish development cooperation has shifted towards alleviating poverty, environmentally sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and promoting democracy, human rights, and a participatory system of governance.

Finnish Major Support to Nepal by Sector

Significant sectors of the economy supported by Finnish aid throughout the past five years are:

- 1 Education
- 2 Local Development
- 3 Women, Children and Social Welfare
- 4 Labour
- 5 General Administration



Source : Aid Management Information System

Finnish Aid Disbursements during FY 2016/17 – 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, over US\$ 59.0 million in Finnish ODA was disbursed to Nepal. The most significant aid volume was disbursed in FY2019/20, amounting to US\$ 13.9 million.

The average annual disbursement over the last five years was US\$ 11.8 million. Throughout the past five years, Finland agreed to provide US\$ 12.0 million to Nepal. There is no direct relationship between the fiscal year, agreement amount and the disbursement amount.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	2,701,810	9,520,502
2.	2017/18	10,000	12,779,120
3.	2018/19	4,562,000	10,615,868
4.	2019/20	0	13,910,781
5.	2020/21	4,825,920	12,202,386

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

Local development has been one of the highest priority sectors for cooperation during the past decade, followed by the education sector. Finland's assistance to RWSSP-WN II was EUR 13.7 million from 2013-2019.

RVWRMP III (2016-2022) covers ten districts in Provinces 6 and 7 and aims to achieve universal access to essential WASH services and improved livelihoods with the establishment of operational planning and implementation frameworks for all water users and livelihood promotion in the project area.

Finland also supports the School Sector Development Programme (SSDP) and the Technical Assistance for Soft Skills Development (TASS). Finland's support to the SSDP was EUR 20 million for 2016-2020 and EUR 1.7 million to TASS for 2016-2019.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022



The German economy is the largest in Europe and the fifth in the world. Germany was one of the top 5 countries in the world in terms of ODA provision (in absolute terms) in 2020.

Bilateral Relations

Diplomatic relations between the Government of Nepal and the Federal Republic of Germany were established in 1958. Germany has maintained an Embassy in Kathmandu since 1963. HE Dr Thomas Prinz is the current German Ambassador to Nepal (November 2021). Nepal maintains its Embassy in Berlin, Germany.

Development Cooperation

Nepal is an important partner country for German development cooperation. Over the past 50 years, Germany has contributed to the improvement of the lives of the Nepali people with support for the country's political, economic, environmental, and social development.

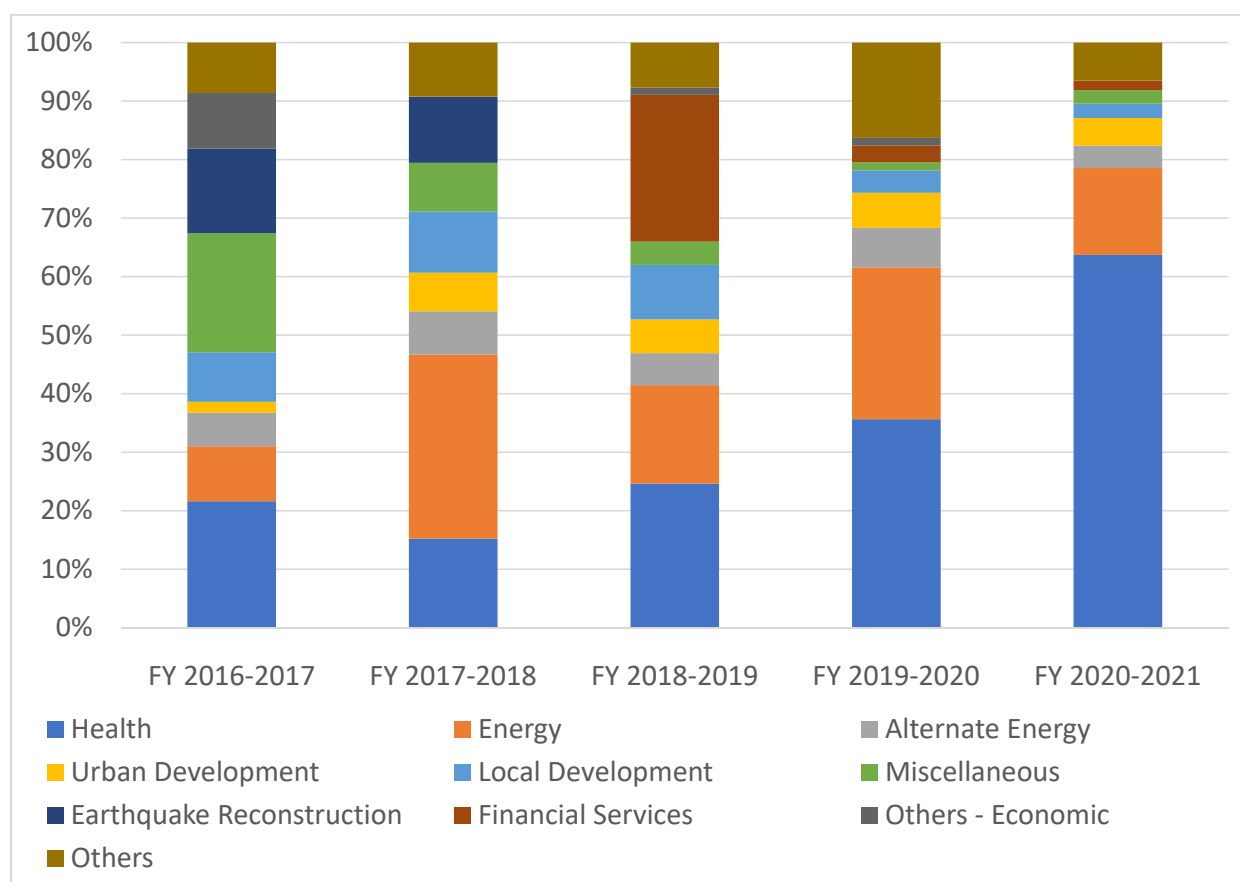
Since the commencement of bilateral development cooperation in 1961, a total of EUR 1.1 billion (US\$ 1.3 billion) has been committed to bilateral projects. On behalf of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), financial cooperation via KfW began in 1963, while technical cooperation through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) has been active since 1975, before the opening of its office in Kathmandu in 1979.

Priority areas for Nepal-German cooperation are sustainable economic development and trade, renewable energy and energy efficiency, and health. BMZ pursues a biennial commitment cycle in Nepal and allocates assistance accordingly. Furthermore, annual consultations and negotiations have remained a Nepal-Germany joint mechanism for development cooperation.

Significant Support from Germany to Nepal by Sector

The following are the top five areas of German support to Nepal over the last five years:

1. Health
2. Energy
3. Alternative energy
4. Urban Development
5. Local Development



Source : Aid Management Information System

German Aid Disbursements during FY 2016/17 – 2020/21 (US\$)

Over the past five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the German Government disbursed a total of US\$ 147.3 million to Nepal. The highest disbursement, amounting to US\$ 36.1 million, was made in FY2018/19. While the lowest disbursement of US\$ 25.0 million was made in FY2016/17, which is less than the average annual disbursement of US\$ 29.4 million over the last five years. The German government has agreed to provide US\$ 142.5 million to Nepal over the last five years. The largest volume of support was committed via an agreement made in FY2017/18. However, there is no direct relationship between the year of the agreement, agreement amount and disbursed amount though disbursements are based on the agreement amount.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	10,812,544	25,058,320
2.	2017/18	55,316,489	28,902,395
3.	2018/19	37,255,306	36,115,866
4.	2019/20	6,596,958	26,091,090
5.	2020/21	32,574,960	31,170,430

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

The health and energy sectors are the German government's top sectors for cooperation. Financial and technical support to the Health Sector SWAp is ongoing. Since 2007, Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) has been active in Nepal.

The Energizing Development Project promotes sustainable access to grid electrification via community management and ownership in rural areas, as well as access to credit financing for off-grid micro hydropower development.

In addition, the German Embassy runs a small-scale project fund for various institutions and groups in Nepal. The Senior Expert Services (SES) supports projects with highly qualified retired experts who come to Nepal on short-term missions for voluntary activities.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

05

India



India has emerged as one of the world's fastest-growing major economies. India has transformed itself into a provider of development assistance via a global development cooperation approach.

Bilateral Relations

Diplomatic ties between India and Nepal were established on 13 June 1947. Subsequently, in December 1947, India launched its Embassy in Nepal.

The 1950 India-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship compels both nations to acknowledge and respect the complete sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of the other.

India maintains its Embassy at Lainchaur, Kathmandu, while Nepal maintains its Embassy in New Delhi. HE Vinay Mohan Kwatra is the 25th Ambassador to Nepal (November 2021).

Development Cooperation

Since the 1950s, India has assisted Nepal in its quest for prosperity and economic development. India's initial assistance was channelled through the India Aid Mission, established in 1954 to support development projects across Nepal.

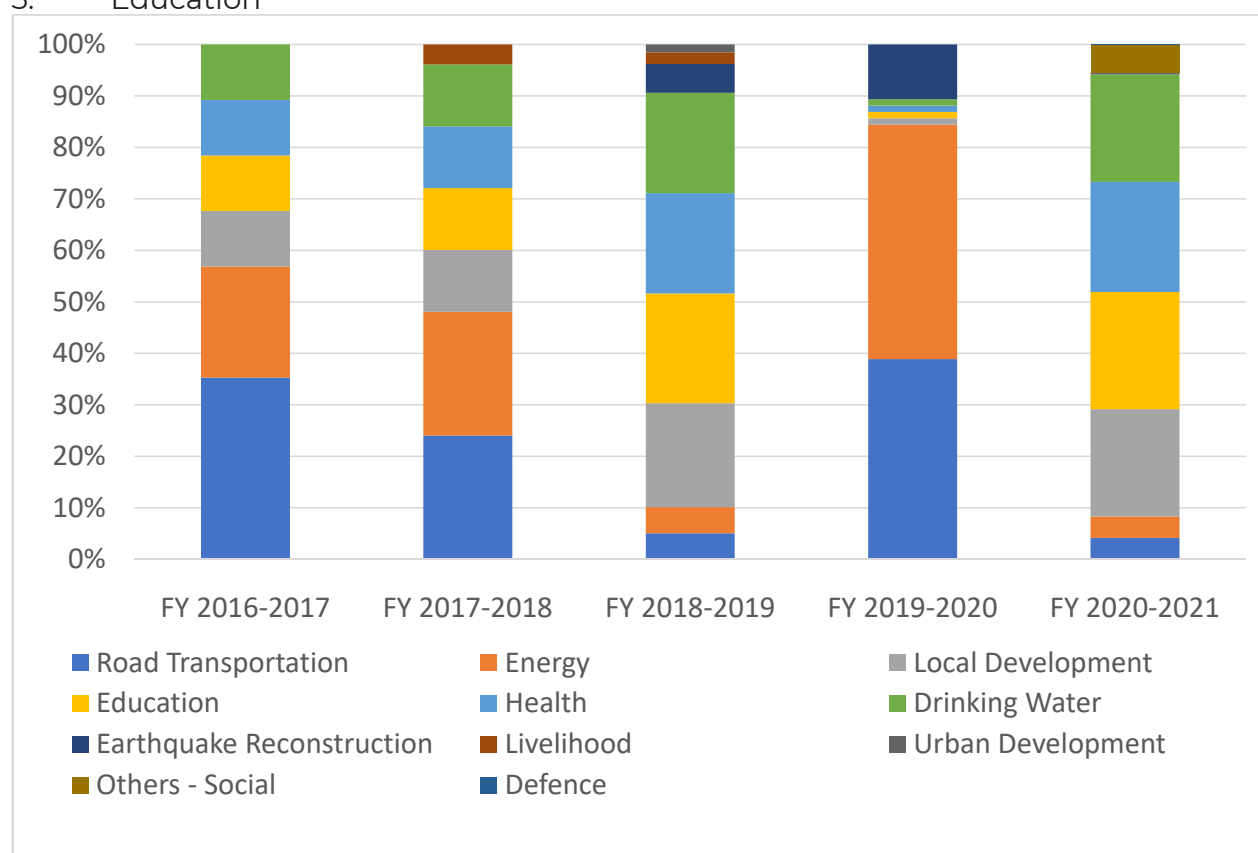
The first highway to link the Kathmandu valley with the Terai region was constructed with Indian assistance in 1953. Nepal's first six airports-Gaucher (1951), Simara (1964), Janakpur (1964), Bhairahawa (1964), Pokhara (1964) and Biratnagar (1968)-represent significant cooperation landmarks in those initial years.

Other significant projects, such as the Koshi Barrage (1963), the Devighat Hydropower and Irrigation Project (1983), and the Bir Hospital in Kathmandu (1984), are also critical examples of Indian assistance to its neighbour.

India's Major Support to Nepal by Sector

The following are the top five sectors in which India has supported Nepal in the last five years:

1. Health
2. Drinking Water
3. Local Development
4. Road Transportation
5. Education



Source : Aid Management Information System

Indian Aid Disbursements during FY 2016/17 – 2020/2021 (US\$)

In the five years from FY2010/11 to FY2019/20, India disbursed US\$ 340.8 million in ODA to Nepal. The flow of Indian ODA to Nepal was highest, US\$ 93.6 million, in FY2019/20. In contrast, the lowest disbursement during those five years was US\$ 56.7 million, just below an average annual disbursement flow of US\$ 68.0 million.

India has committed to providing US\$ 294.7 million through separate agreements for the past five years. The most significant aid commitment, US\$ 78.3 million, was made in FY2017/18. There is no direct relationship between the year of the agreed amount and the year of the disbursement amount, although the disbursement is made from the agreed amount.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	51,118,616	59,259,430
2.	2017/18	78,341,235	56,762,100
3.	2018/19	77,131,230	58,944,224
4.	2019/20	20,005,380	93,571,298
5.	2020/21	68,157,689	72,320,905

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

The Government of India has been supporting the construction of the Postal Highway, optical fibre network, railway links, integrated check posts, and transmission lines at different locations near the border of the two countries.

Recognising the historical and cultural relations between the two countries, India is supporting improvements to infrastructure and facilities development at significant pilgrimage and heritage sites such as Pashupatinath, Muktinath and Janakpur.

Since 1994, the Government of India has provided ambulances to various districts throughout Nepal. In addition, India provides school buses to various health and educational institutions to facilitate the movement of teachers, students, doctors, and nurses.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022



According to the OECD, in 2020, Japan was one of the top 5 countries in the DAC in terms of the provision of ODA (in absolute terms), with Japan ranking fourth, and with the volume of ODA being US\$ 16.2 billion, 0.31% of Japanese GNI (OECD 2021).

Bilateral Relations

Nepal and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1956. In 1968, the Embassy of Japan was established, and in 1978, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) office was opened in Nepal. Since 1969, Japan has supported Nepal in social and economic development activities.

Japan maintains an Embassy in Kathmandu. HE Masamichi Maigo is the Ambassador to Nepal at present (December 2021). Nepal has an embassy in Tokyo, Japan, with two consulate offices in Fukuoka and Osaka.

Development Cooperation

Japan has been a development partner of Nepal since 1969. Beginning in 1975, Japan provided support to construct several economic and infrastructural facilities, including the Kulekhani Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Kaligandaki Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Udayapur Cement Plant, and several bridges in Kathmandu.

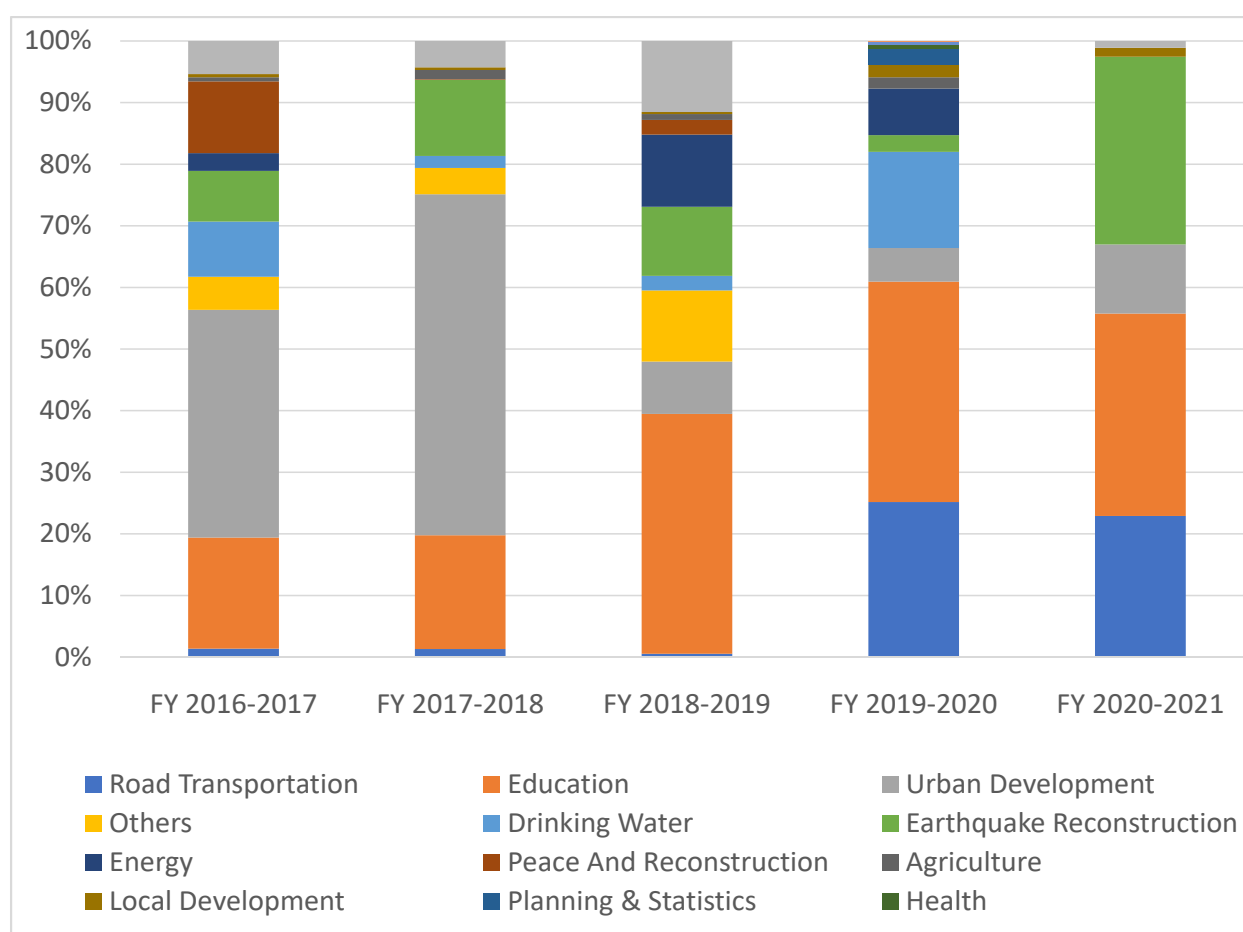
From 1980 to 1994, Japan also helped establish and expand the Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, the Water-Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Center and the Kanti Children's Hospital.

Japan is the only bilateral development partner providing food grains (especially rice) and chemical fertilisers. Japan has been providing food grains since 1970 under the scheme known as KR or KRI (Kennedy Round) and fertiliser assistance since 1977 under KRII.

Japan's Major Support to Nepal by Sector

The following are the five significant sectors that Japan supported in the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2019/20:

1. Education
2. Road Transportation
3. Earthquake Reconstruction
4. Urban Development
5. Agriculture



Source : Aid Management Information System

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	219,949,168	77,652,833
2.	2017/18	16,538,604	106,207,039
3.	2018/19	22,248,869	110,502,190
4.	2019/20	20,683,396	72,612,032
5.	2020/21	2,820,504	32,977,147

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Japanese Aid disbursement during FYs 2016/17-2020/21 (in US\$)

In the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2019/20, a total of US\$ 399.9 million in Japanese aid was disbursed to Nepal. The largest annual disbursement, amounting to US\$ 110.5 million, occurred in FY2018/19. Similarly, the lowest disbursement of US\$ 32.9 million was seen in FY2020/21. The average annual disbursement during the five years remained at US\$ 80 million.

Japan's government agreed to provide US\$ 282.5 million to Nepal during this period. The most significant volume of aid committed was US\$ 219.9 million in FY2016/17. Likewise, the smallest aid agreement amounted to US\$ 2.8 million in 2020/21. Though the amount disbursed is solely out of the committed amount, there is no direct relationship between the year, agreement amount and the disbursed amount.

Development Cooperation Strategy

Japan's development cooperation strategy for Nepal rests on infrastructure and institutional development for sustainable economic growth, consolidation of peace and a steady transition to a democratic state, and rural poverty reduction.

Development issues identified via Japanese cooperation strategies are social and economic infrastructure development, private sector development, public administration capacity building, agriculture and rural development, and education and health sector improvement.

Japan has an ODA policy entitled 'Country Development Cooperation Policy' to guide its cooperation with Nepal. The primary objective is to support balanced and sustainable economic growth, focusing on Nepal's graduation from LDC status. The priority areas (medium-term targets) are:

- Recovery work and disaster resilient nation-building in both structural and non-structural aspects,
- Social and economic structure and mechanism development which directly leads to economic growth and national livelihoods improvement, poverty reduction and quality of life improvement, and
- governance enhancement and essential framework development for democracy.

Updated

Economic Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

07

Kuwait



KFAED is the first institution in the Middle East to actively participate in international development efforts. Kuwait is one of the few countries worldwide whose aid budget exceeds the UN target of 0.7% of GNI.

Bilateral Relations

Nepal and Kuwait established diplomatic relations on 25 February 1972. Nepal established its Embassy in Kuwait on 21 March 2010. The Embassy of Nepal in Kuwait facilitates aid and other matters with KFAED. There is no Embassy of the State of Kuwait in Nepal.

Development Cooperation

Economic cooperation between the two countries began in January 1976 with a loan agreement amounting to US\$ 18.5 million for the Kulekhani Hydro Project. Further, in 1979, Kuwait provided a supplementary loan of US\$ 7.4 million to meet the project cost overruns.

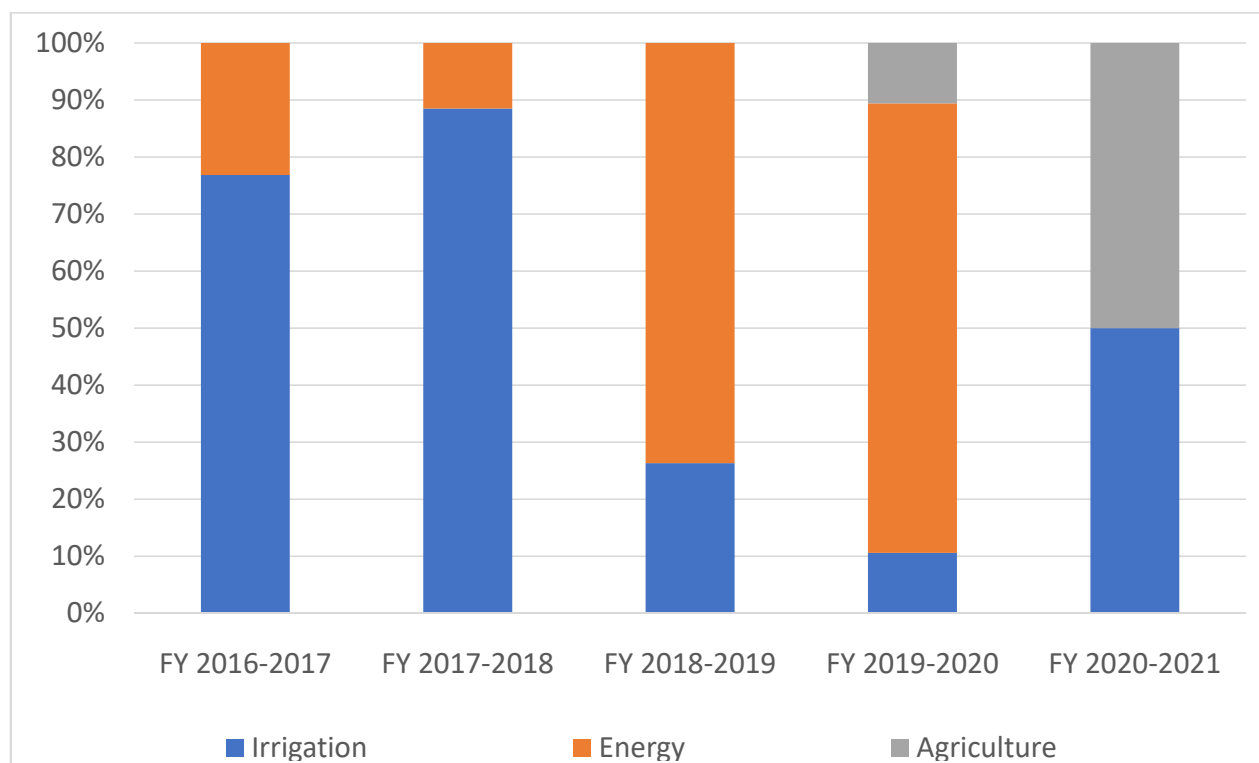
On 25th January 1985, Kuwait provided KWD 6.0 million (approximately US\$ 20 million) to the Marsyangdi Hydro Power Project through a separate loan agreement. Kuwait further provided an additional KWD 2.9 million (around US\$ 9.5 million) for works related to the same project.

A loan agreement of KWD 1.5 million (around US\$ 5 million) was concluded on 26 October 1998 to implement the Praganna Kulo Irrigation Project in Dang district. In 2013, KFAED agreed to provide loan assistance of US\$ 18 million for the Budhi Ganga Hydropower Project to be developed in Achham District.

Kuwait's Major Support to Nepal by Sector

The following are the major sectors of Kuwait's support in Nepal over the past five years:

1. Agriculture
2. Irrigation
3. Energy



Source : Aid Management Information System

KFAED's Disbursements during FY 2016/17 and 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, KFAED disbursed US\$ 7.6 million to Nepal. The most significant volume of aid disbursed, totalling US\$ 3.2 million, occurred in FY2017/18, whereas the lowest disbursement of US\$ 0.26 million occurred in FY2019/20. The average annual disbursement over the five years is US\$ 1.5 million. Kuwait and Nepal did not sign bilateral cooperation agreements for the past five years.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17		649,148
2.	2017/18		3,274,490
3.	2018/19		2,652,546
4.	2019/20		267,163
5.	2020/21		797,826

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

Kuwait has supported Nepal by providing soft loans for projects, especially hydropower generation and irrigation.

Updated

Agriculture and Industry Sector/ IECCD
January 2022



Norway is the second largest Development Assistance Committee (DAC) provider in terms of ODA as a percentage of GNI. Norway is a very high Human Development Index country, with an index value of 0.957, ranking the nation first out of 189 nations (HDR, 2020).

Bilateral Relations

Norway and Nepal established diplomatic relations in 1973, although the ties between the two countries had bloomed in the early 1950s. The Norwegian Embassy was opened in 2001 as relations expanded, mainly through development cooperation.

Norway maintains its Embassy in Lalitpur, Nepal. HE Torun Dramdal is the Norwegian Ambassador to Nepal (August 2017). The Nepali Ambassador in Copenhagen is concurrently accredited to Norway. Similarly, the Nepalese Honorary Consul General based in Oslo looks after Nepalese interests in Norway.

Development Cooperation

Formal development cooperation between the Governments of Norway and Nepal began in 1996 with the signing of an MOU. Norway's assistance is based on a shared dedication to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2017, Norway granted Nepal approximately 193 million NOK in development aid. As cross-cutting issues, Norway's priority areas are energy, education, good governance, human rights, environment, and gender equality.

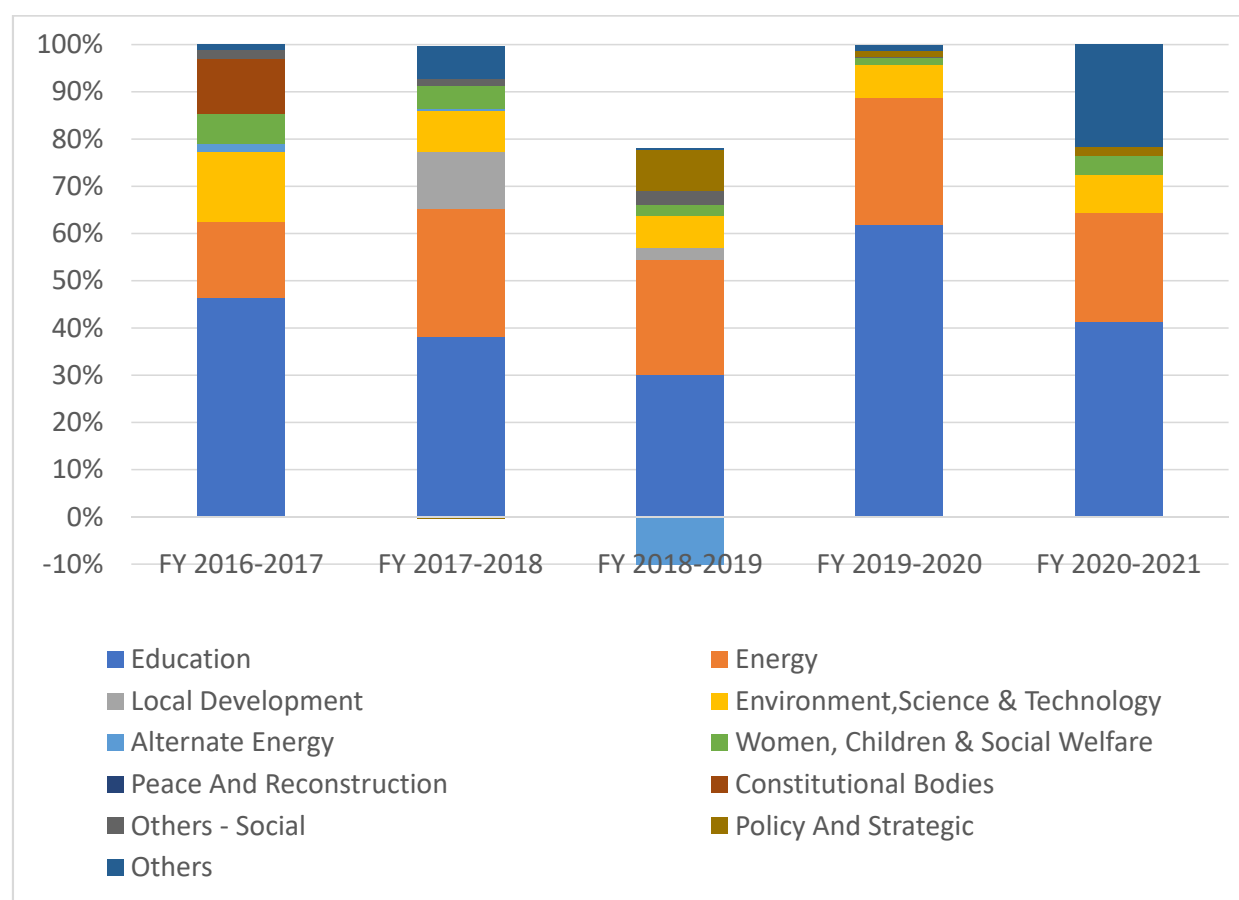
Out of the total official development assistance to Nepal, approximately 75% is administered by the Norwegian Embassy in Kathmandu. The remaining 25% ODA is channelled directly from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad).

Support to the Energize Nepal Project with a unique link between Kathmandu University and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), with a grant of NOK 25 million (over five years), is also a notable project. Norway supports the regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge centre – the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), with a budget of NOK 150 million over five years.

Significant Support of Norway to Nepal by Sector

The following are Norwegian cooperation's five major support sectors during the last five years:

1. Education
2. Energy
3. Environment, Science and Technology
4. Women, Children and Social Welfare
5. Policy and strategic



Source : Aid Management Information System

Norwegian aid disbursements FY 2016/17 - 2020/21 (US\$)

According to the data available in the AMIS, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, Norway disbursed a total of US\$ 105.6 million to Nepal over the past five years. During this period, the largest annual disbursement, amounting to US\$ 23.9 million, occurred in FY2017/18. Likewise, the lowest disbursement was US\$ 15.8 million, just below the average yearly disbursement over the five years.

During the past five years, Norway agreed to provide US\$ 364.5 million to Nepal through separate agreements. The most significant bilateral cooperation agreement was concluded in FY2019/20, amounting to US\$ 231.5 million. However, there is no direct relationship between the year and agreement amount and the amount of disbursement. However, all disbursements are indeed the outcome of past aid commitments.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	33,723,101	20,318,915
2.	2017/18	14,583,014	23,984,012
3.	2018/19	44,518,827	23,584,627
4.	2019/20	231,828,618	15,876,280
5.	2020/21	39,891,129	21,868,100

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

Norway has worked closely with other development partners to support School Sector Reform Program (SSRP) targets since 2009. Norway is committed to increasing education access for girls and children with disabilities.

Norway is a long-time supporter of energy development in Nepal. To date, the primary energy support has been channelled through the ADB via a grant of NOK 330 million for the Electricity Transmission Expansion and Supply Improvement Project and the South Asia Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Power Expansion Project-Transmission Line in Nepal.

The Khimti I Hydropower Plant is Norway's most significant private initiative in Nepal. The plant is built with private sector funding as a "BOOT" agreement (Build, Own, Operate, and Transfer) with the Government of Nepal.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

09

Republic of Korea



In 2020, the Republic of Korea (South Korea) became the 10th largest economy in GDP terms at current prices. Korea's journey from a poor to developed country and from a recipient to a donor country is considered an example of successful development..

Bilateral Relations

The Republic of Korea and Nepal established diplomatic relations on 15 May 1974. Agreements on Korean Youth Volunteers in January 1992 and the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) in September 1997 were vital to enhancing bilateral economic cooperation.

In 2007 the Nepalese and South Korean governments signed an MOU on the Employment Permit System (EPS) for recruiting Nepalese workers according to Korean labour laws. Korea has maintained the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Kathmandu since 1974. HE Park Chong-Suk is the present Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Nepal (November 2021)

Development Cooperation

From 1978 to 1995, KOICA focused on developing sericulture in Nepal by implementing the Sericulture Development Project and constructing a Khopasi Sericulture Center. The Government of Korea conducted a feasibility study for the Modi Khola Hydroelectric Project (1993-1994) and eventually provided a soft loan for the project in 1997.

In 1999, with financial and technical support from KOICA, the Korea-Nepal Friendship Hospital was established in Bhaktapur to provide access to quality health services to the people of Bhaktapur and adjoining districts.

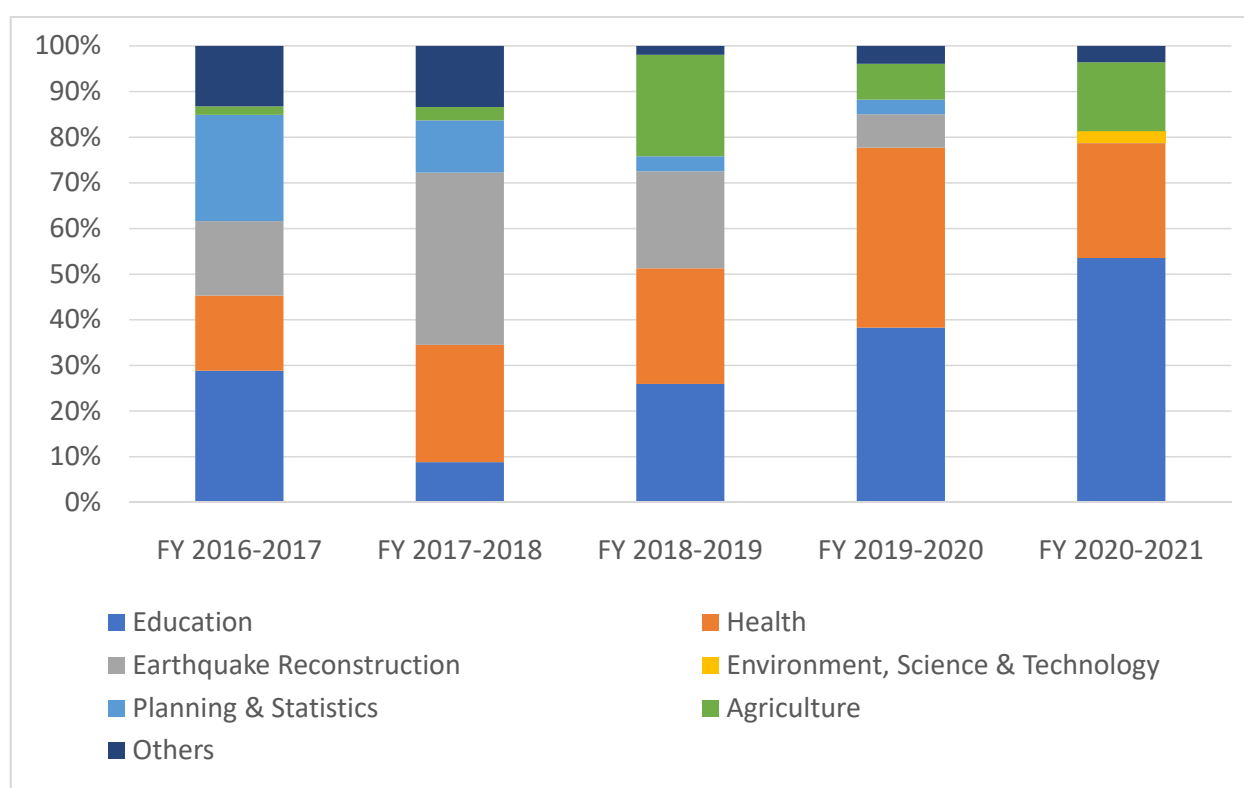
The Agreements on the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion in October 2001, the Air Services Agreement in March 2005, and the Culture Agreement in April 2005 are other notable milestones.

Each year KOICA invites more than 100 government officials from Nepal to Korea to improve their capacities in various fields.

Korea's Major Support to Nepal by Sector

The following are the top five significant sectors that received Korean support over the past five years:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Planning and statistics
4. Agriculture
5. Earthquake Reconstruction



Source : Aid Management Information System

Korean aid disbursements FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the Korean government disbursed US\$ 38 million in ODA to Nepal. The highest disbursement was at US\$ 8.1 million in FY2020/21. The average annual disbursement over the five years stands at US\$ 7.6 million.

Throughout the past five years, the Korean Government has agreed to provide a total of US\$ 46.4 million through separate agreements. The most significant aid commitment, totalling US\$ 19 million, was signed in FY2016/17.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	19,010,000	7,638,528
2.	2017/18	7,470,422	6,874,412
3.	2018/19	5,000,000	7,652,068
4.	2019/20	857,360	7,425,546
5.	2020/21	14,125,500	8,124,983

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

KOICA's Country Partnership Strategy for Nepal 2020-2024 states that the Government of Korea aims to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth. Korea also advocates for Nepal's graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status to Middle Income Country status by creating a foundation for fostering competitive future generations.

KOICA is implementing the following major projects:

- Integrated Rural Development of Nepal through Strengthening Research and Development Capacity of Kathmandu University (2017-2023),
- Empowering Rural Communities In Nepal through an Integrated Approach to Health and Income Growth (2020-2025),
- Capacity Building for TVET Model Institute in Province 2 Leading to Cultivate Skilled Workforce in Construction Sector (2021-2026),
- Establishment of Cyber Bureau with Capacity Building for Nepal Police Establishment of Cyber Bureau with Capacity Building for Nepal Police (2021- 2026), and
- Project for Strengthening Stage-Wise Support System for The Stable Reintegration of Korea Returnee Migrants in Nepal (2022-2028).

Similarly, the Dispatch of Korean Volunteers and Capacity Building Program are two other prominent technical assistance projects KOICA has been implementing for some time. More than 400 Korean Nationals have worked in Nepal as volunteers, transferring knowledge and exchanging culture and Korean know-how in various development sectors. At the same time, more than 1,900 government officials have participated in different capacity-building programs in Korea.

Updated

Infrastructure Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

Saudi Arabia



Saudi Arabia possesses 25% of the world's proven petroleum reserves. Saudi Arabia ranks as the largest exporter of petroleum and plays a leading role in OPEC. The petroleum sector accounts for roughly 75% of budget revenues, 45% of GDP, and 90% of export earnings.

Bilateral Relations

Nepal and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia established diplomatic relations on 15 March 1977. Nepal's then-Prince Gyanendra visited Saudi Arabia on an official visit in 1983. Similarly, Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Bin Abdulaziz Alsaud visited Nepal in November 2010.

Saudi Arabia maintains its Embassy at Maharajgunj in Kathmandu. HE Abdul Nasser bin Hussain Al-Harthi is the present (December 2021) Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Nepal.

Development Cooperation

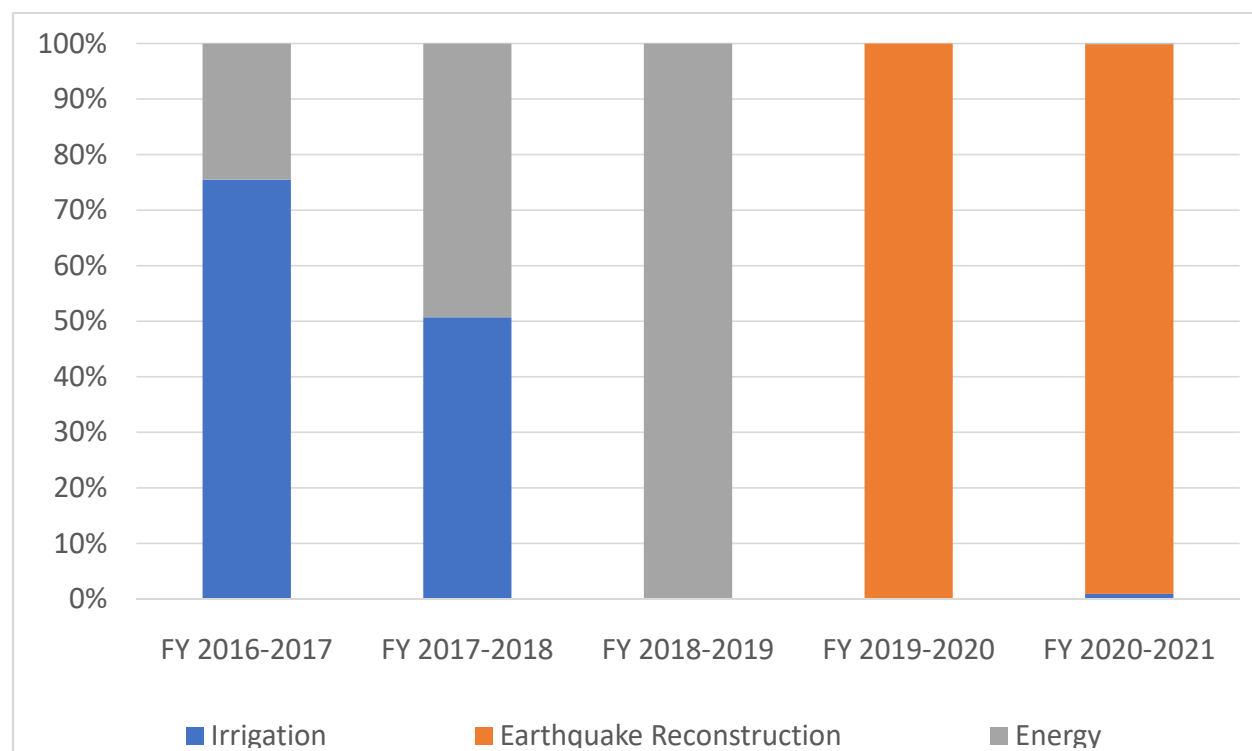
Economic cooperation between the two countries began in 1978 when Nepal opened its Embassy in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Economic cooperation extended by the Saudi Arabian Government in Nepal initially focused on uplifting the Muslim community, agricultural development, and emergency assistance.

Saudi Arabian assistance to Nepal is currently being provided through the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD). The SFD is an official agency for development cooperation established by Royal Decree in 1974.

SFD commenced operations in 1975 with the objective of financing development projects in developing countries by granting loans and encouraging national non-crude oil exports. SFD operates from a capital base provided by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia provided emergency food assistance during FY1982/83. For the rehabilitation of earthquake victims, the SFD provided 1,380 units of tents and over 3,000 packages of food, as well as a cash grant of US\$ 1 million for equipment procurement.

Saudi Arabia's Support to Nepal by Sector



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, SFD disbursed a total of US\$ 23 million. Regarding the disbursement volume, the highest disbursement was US\$ 16.7 million in FY2020/21. In contrast, the lowest disbursement was US\$ 0.16 million in FY2017/18, less than the average annual disbursement of US\$ 4.6 million during the five years.

Over the five years, SFD and the Government of Nepal agreed to financial cooperation of US\$ 29.1 million in FY2020/21. There is no direct relationship between the financial agreement amount and the disbursed amount though all the disbursed amounts are based on agreed commitment.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17		2,382,612
2.	2017/18		168,108
3.	2018/19		568,013
4.	2019/20		3,110,778
5.	2020/21	29,163,542	16,768,405

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

SFD provides untied concessional loans which apply no specific geographical or sectoral limitations. Nepal has utilised SFD loans to develop infrastructure related to power generation, road construction and irrigation development.

Loans extended by SFD carry a 15–25-year repayment period and a loan charge of 2-5% interest, depending upon the nature of the loan. The Saudi Charter allows SFD to finance up to 50% of project costs.

Updated

Agriculture and Industry Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

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Switzerland



Switzerland has one of the most competitive economies and one of the world's highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita. Switzerland also has a long tradition of international assistance, especially humanitarian aid.

Bilateral Relations

Switzerland and Nepal established diplomatic relations in 1956. After 50 years of development cooperation between the two countries, the Government of Switzerland opened its Embassy in Nepal in 2009. Similarly, Nepal opened its residential Embassy in Geneva, Switzerland. HE Elisabeth von Capeller is the Swiss Ambassador to Nepal (November 2021).

Development Cooperation

The first cooperation initiative was in cheese and dairy development from 1956-1964. The construction of the Lamosanghu-Jiri Road during 1974-1985 facilitated the transfer of knowledge of mountain road construction acquired over long experience in the Swiss Alps.

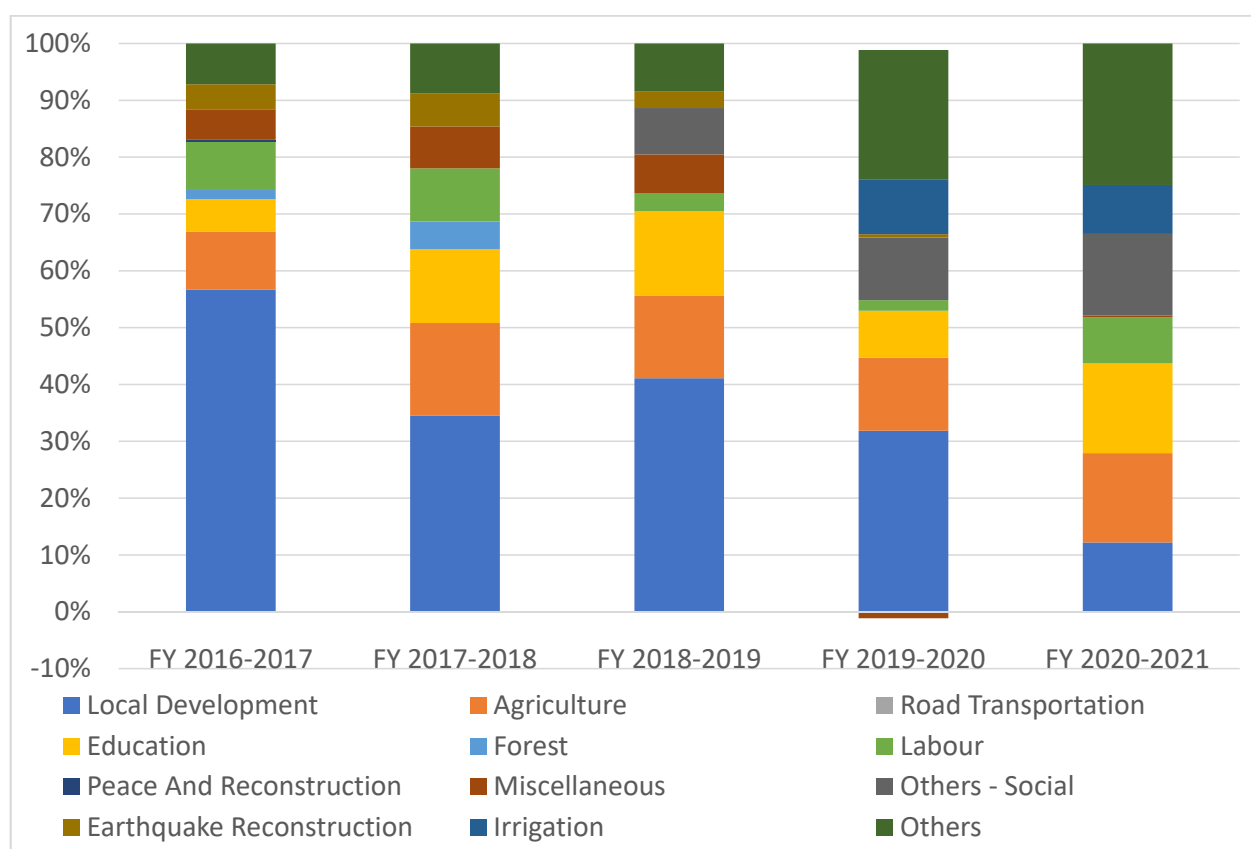
Since 1963 Nepal has been a priority country for Swiss development cooperation. Switzerland works closely with Nepal's local authorities, development partners, and international organisations. Switzerland's key partners include Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation, AF-ITECO AG, and SwissContact.

Switzerland also works with multilateral organisations such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD). In the aftermath of the catastrophic earthquake of 2015, Swiss Humanitarian Aid, in coordination with other sources of development cooperation, actively supported the Government of Nepal.

Swiss Support to Nepal by Sector

The following are the top five sectors of Swiss development cooperation in Nepal over the past five years:

1. Agriculture
2. Local Development
3. Education
4. Labor
5. Road Construction



Source : Aid Management Information System

Swiss Aid Disbursements FY 2016/17-2020/21 (US\$)

Throughout the past five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the total Swiss aid disbursement has stood at US\$147.3 million. The largest disbursement, totalling US\$36.7 million, occurred in FY2019/20. In the last five years, the average annual disbursement of Swiss aid stands at US\$ 29.4 million.

Regarding financial cooperation between the two countries, the Swiss Government has committed a sum of US\$ 128.5 million in aid over the last five years. In FY2017/18, both nations did not conclude any financial cooperation agreements.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	24,713,653	34,941,429
2.	2017/18		26,412,734
3.	2018/19	24,648,289	25,880,596
4.	2019/20	76,266,402	36,734,500
5.	2020/21	27,667,089	24,397,709

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

The Swiss Cooperation Strategy Nepal (2018-2021) has stipulated that women and men benefit from equitable socio-economic development and exercise their rights and responsibilities in an inclusive federal state. The Swiss government has earmarked CHF 130 million (equivalent to Rs. 14.7 billion) for disbursement over the four years.

Swiss cooperation seeks to achieve the following overall goals:

- all people at the sub-national level build an inclusive and accountable federal state,
- women and men, especially disadvantaged groups, find employment and increase their income, and
- Migrants and their families are better protected by democratic institutions in Nepal and benefit from decent work conditions abroad.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
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The Netherlands



The Netherlands is committed at the European level to collectively achieving a 0.7% ODA/GNI ratio by 2030. Geographically, Dutch development assistance is concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa and low-income countries.

Bilateral Relations

Nepal and the Netherlands established diplomatic relations in April 1960. The Netherlands Consulate in Nepal is located in Jawalakhel, Lalitpur. The Embassy of Nepal in Belgium is accredited to the Netherlands, and the Netherlands Embassy in New Delhi is accredited to Nepal.

Development Cooperation

The Government of the Netherlands provides ODA to Nepal, and other developing countries, through the SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, which opened its first Asia office in Nepal in 1980.

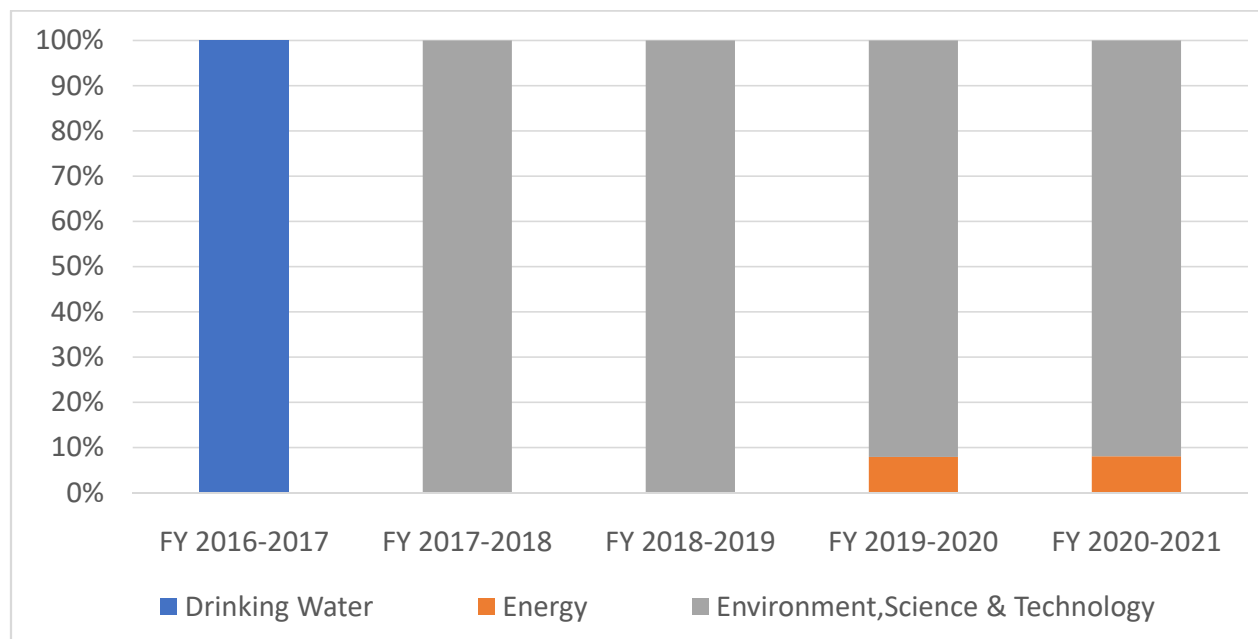
Economic cooperation between the two countries began in 1976, with the involvement of Dutch volunteers (technicians/engineers) to assist in various development sectors.

In 1983, Nepal and the Dutch government signed an agreement on employing Dutch volunteers for economic development and cooperation. The Biodiversity Sector Support Program (BSSP) was one of the major projects funded by SNV Nepal.

Significant Support of the Netherlands to Nepal by Sector

The following are the major sectors of Dutch support to Nepal throughout the past five-year period:

1. Drinking water
2. Energy
3. Environment, Science and Technology



Source : Aid Management Information System

The Netherlands' aid disbursements FY 2016/17-2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the Netherlands disbursed US\$ 3.77 million in aid to Nepal. The highest annual disbursement was US\$ 1.4 million disbursed in FY2018/19. The average yearly disbursement Over the past five years was US\$ 0.75 million.

During the said five-year period, the Netherlands agreed to provide financial support of US\$ 3.15 million through five separate agreements. The most significant annual commitment, amounting to US\$ 1.2 million, was made in FY2020/21. There is no direct relationship between the commitment and the disbursed amount though the amount disbursed is solely based on commitment.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	303,795	303,795
2.	2017/18	42,141	42,141
3.	2018/19	679,125	1,478,866
4.	2019/20	919,355	623,176
5.	2020/21	1,215,501	1,322,302

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

SNV Nepal programs are aligned with the development priorities of the Government of Nepal. In collaboration with the Government of Nepal and the International Fund for Agriculture Development, the Government of the Netherlands has also supported the High-Value Agriculture Project (2010-2017).

In addition to domestic biogas, SNV and the Bank of Kathmandu launched Biogas for Business (B4B) in 2012. The project targeted support for the installation of medium to large-scale biogas plants for waste management, energy production and production of organic fertiliser.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

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United Kingdom



The UK Government is legally required to spend 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) on ODA. In 2020, the UK will be the third largest ODA donor behind the USA and Germany, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Bilateral Relations

Official relations between the UK and Nepal date back to 1816. Relations between the two countries grew with a Treaty of Perpetual Peace and Friendship signed in 1950.

The UK was the first country in the world with which Nepal established diplomatic relations and was also the first country to establish an Embassy in Kathmandu. Nepal had established its legation in London in 1934 and elevated to the Ambassador level in 1947.

The UK has offered fellowships to the Government of Nepal since the 1950s, while British volunteers have been engaged in Nepal since 1964. The UK maintains the British Embassy in Lainchaur, Kathmandu. HE Nicola Pollitt currently serves as the British Ambassador to Nepal (November 2021).

Development Cooperation

To support the development of Nepal, in April 1999, DFID established an in-country office staffed by a multi-disciplinary team of UK nationals and staff appointed in the country.

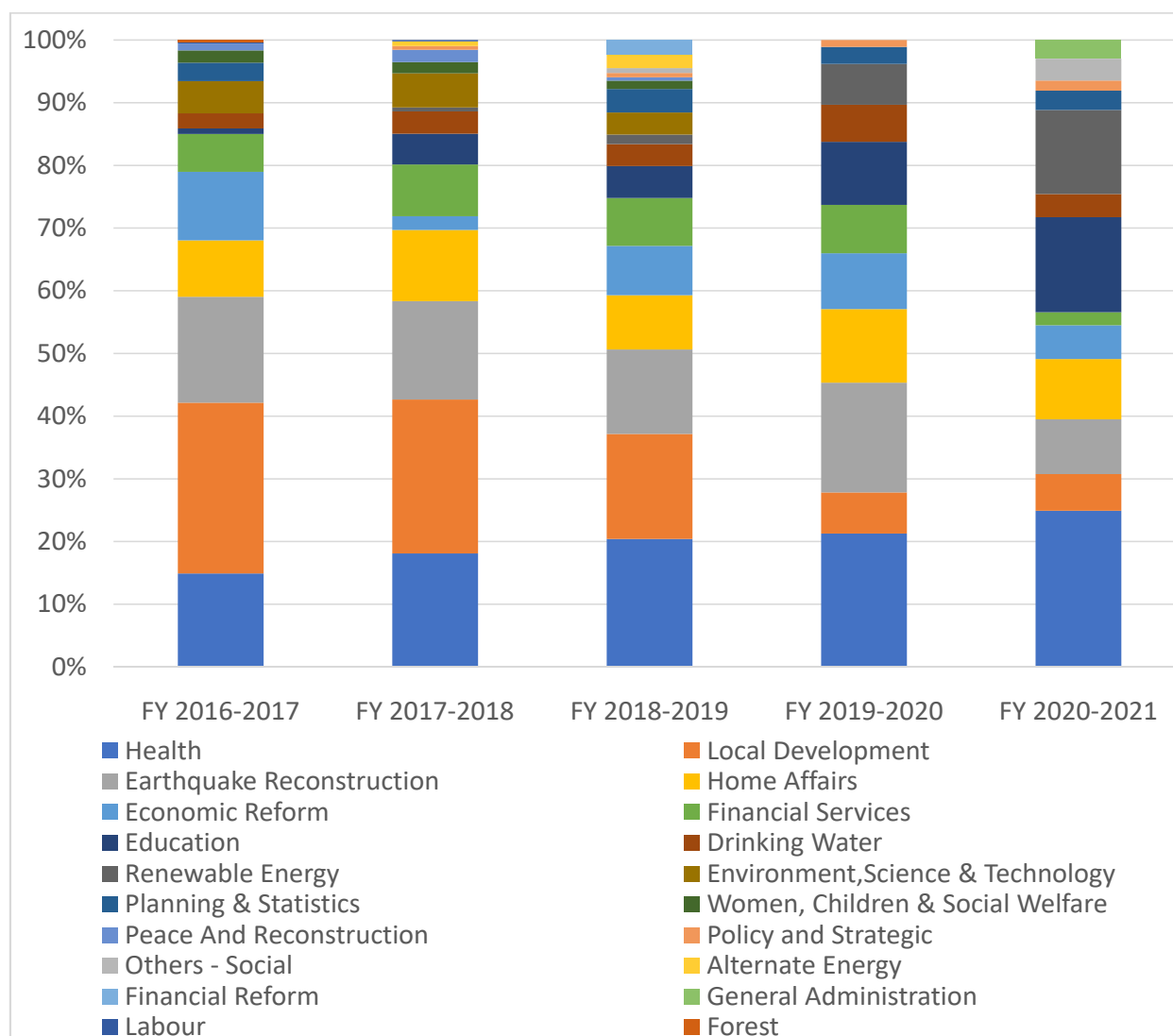
During FY2015/16, foreign direct investment commitments from the UK stood at US\$ 128.3 million, according to Nepal's Department of Industry. An agreement for promoting and protecting investment between Nepal and the UK was signed in March 1993.

Nepal has received generous support and assistance from the UK, especially in the aftermath of the devastating earthquakes of 2015 that claimed over 9,000 lives. The UK Government immediately responded to the Nepal earthquakes by deploying eight disaster response specialists under the Rapid Response Facility and releasing US\$ 6.55 million. The UK later pledged an additional US\$ 110 million for the reconstruction and rebuilding of Nepal.

UK Government's Support to Nepal by Sector

In the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2019/20, the UK Government has supported Nepal mainly in the following five sectors.

1. Education
2. Earthquake Reconstruction
3. Economic Reform
4. Health
5. Home Affairs



Source : Aid Management Information System

UK ODA disbursements during FY 2016/17-2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2019/20, the UK Government disbursed US\$ 548.6 million in ODA to Nepal. The largest annual ODA disbursement occurred in FY2016/17, totalling US\$ 128 million. Likewise, in FY2020/21, ODA disbursements of US\$ 83.9 million

took place, less than the annual average disbursement of US\$ 109.7 million.

The UK has agreed to provide assistance totalling US\$ 473 million through additional agreements over the past five years. The most significant support agreement was concluded in FY2016/17.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	371,023,684	128,313,164
2.	2017/18	8,843,418	123,870,280
3.	2018/19	19,693,407	117,238,011
4.	2019/20	44,875,034	95,227,536
5.	2020/21	28,742,392	83,974,701

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Development Cooperation Strategy

The UK intends to support Nepal's economic growth and inclusion to help increase incomes and access to finance for 650,000 rural poor people by 2021. The UK's technical assistance is helping to harness FDI for large industrial projects such as hydropower generation to create an environment conducive to business and investments.

The UK supported the Strengthening Disaster Resilience and Responding to Humanitarian Emergencies in Nepal (US\$ 60.2 million) and Climate Smart Development Program (US\$ 59.6 million).

UK support strategies include Accelerating Investment and Infrastructure in Nepal (AIIN) (US\$ 9.7 million), UK/Nepal-Support to Nepal Health Sector Program III (NHSP) (US\$ 8.6 million), Nepal Market Development Program (US\$ 6.4 million) and Access to Finance for the Poor Program (US\$ 6.1 million).

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022



The United States is the world's largest ODA donor in terms of dollar contribution. The Point IV agreement of 1951 with the USA introduced Nepal into the era of international development cooperation. Strengthening the democratisation process and human resources development are critical areas of US aid in Nepal.

Bilateral Relations

Bilateral diplomatic relations between Nepal and the U.S. began in 1947 during the democratic movement of Nepal, which culminated in a new era for opening the country to an outward-oriented foreign policy.

The U.S. is the second country, after the United Kingdom, with which Nepal entered into official diplomatic relations on April 25, 1947. Following establishing bilateral ties, relations between the two countries were upgraded to the Ambassadorial level in 1953.

Nepal established its Embassy in Washington, DC, on February 3, 1958. Similarly, the United States opened its Embassy in Kathmandu on August 6, 1959. Several of Nepal's honorary consuls have been appointed in various US cities. The U.S. Ambassador to Nepal is HE Randy Berry (December 2021).

Development Cooperation

The history of official development cooperation was initiated in the early 1950s as the United States was the first to provide bilateral development cooperation in 1951 under its point four program.

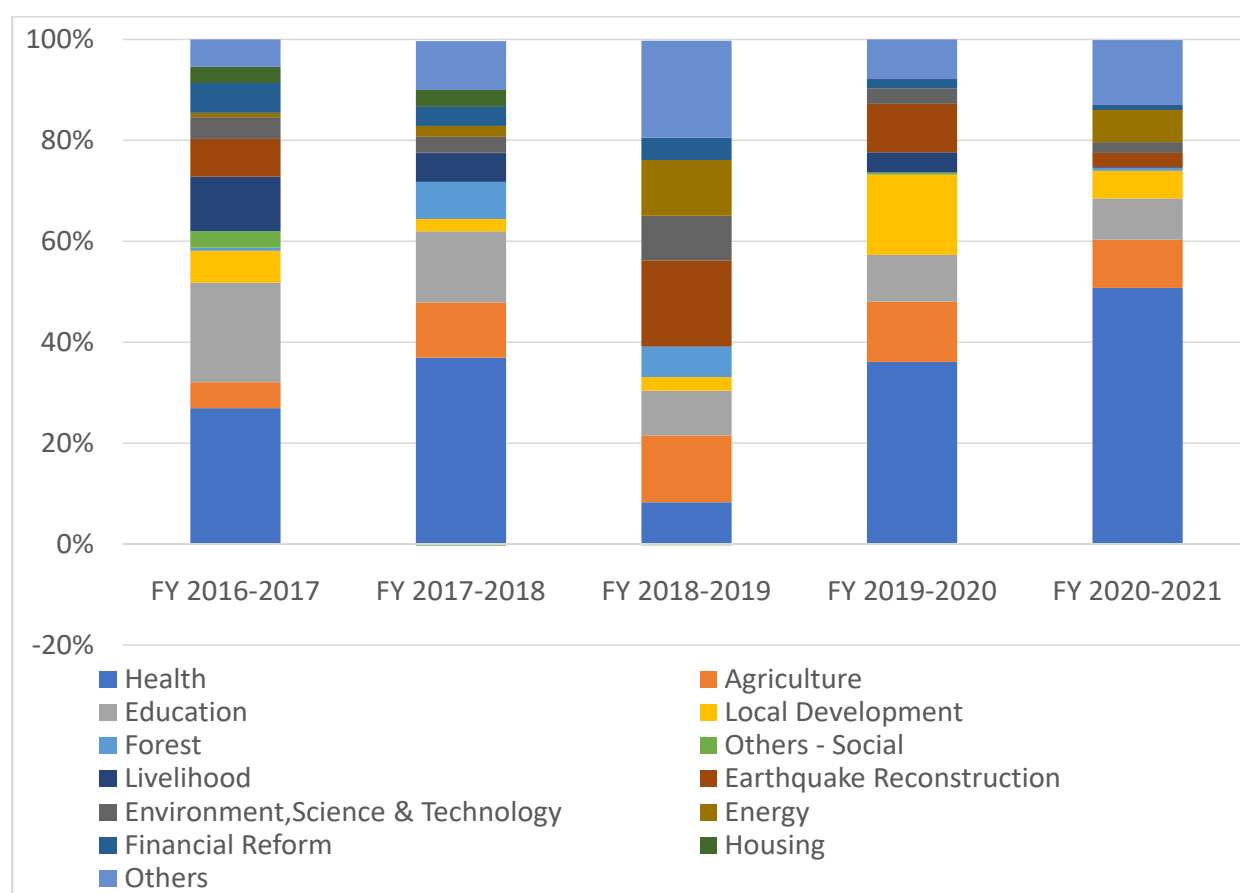
The United States consistently extends various development and technical cooperation to Nepal, including the Peace Corps volunteers initiated in 1961 and emergency assistance.

Various sectors, such as transport, communication, public health, family planning, malaria eradication, agriculture, forestry, energy, etc., have benefitted greatly. USAID/Nepal is the primary development assistance arm of the US government to Nepal.

Significant Support of the USA to Nepal by Sector

The following are the top five sectors of bilateral cooperation between Nepal and the USA over the past five years:

1. Health
2. Agriculture
3. Education
4. Local Development
5. Energy



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements During FY 2016/17 to 2020/2021 (US\$)

From FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the total disbursement from USAID to Nepal was US\$ 558.9 million. The largest disbursement occurred in FY2016/17, amounting to US\$ 134 million. Likewise, the lowest disbursement was made in FY2018/19, amounting to US\$ 77 million, less than the average annual disbursement during the last five-year.

Throughout the past five years, the USA has agreed to provide Nepal with a sum of US\$ 904 million through separate agreements. The most significant annual commitment, totalling US\$558.5 million, was made in FY2017/18. However, there is no direct relationship between the amount committed and the amount disbursed in those years.

Development Cooperation Strategy

USAID/Nepal has recently rolled out its Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), broadly outlining the parameters of USAID's strategic priorities for mobilising development cooperation in Nepal.

This strategy, spanning 2021 to 2025, envisions creating a more self-reliant, prosperous, and inclusive Nepal that could deliver improved democratic governance and health and education outcomes.

Significant highlights of the Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS)

- More Effective, Participatory, and Equitable Democratic Ecosystem
- Broad-Based and Inclusive Economic Growth Fostered
- Inclusive Health and Education Systems Strengthened and
- More Equitable and Improved Natural Resources and Disaster Risk.

Updated

Economic Sector /IECCD
January 2022

Multilateral Development Partners

Asian Development Bank



The partnership between Nepal and ADB began in 1966, with Nepal among the Bank's founding members. The ADB is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific. In Nepal, the ADB, based on its Country Partnership Strategy (2020–2024), supports environmentally sustainable and private sector-led growth.

Organization

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), a multilateral development bank, was established in 1966. The ADB is owned by 67 members, 48 of which are regional members from Asia and the Pacific, providing 63.5% of its capital and 19 non-regional members providing 36.5% of its capital. The Bank's headquarters is in Manila, the Philippines.

The main instruments of ADB assistance are loans, technical assistance, grants, guarantees, and equity investments. These instruments are financed through Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR), special funds, and trust funds.

The ADB provides loan assistance through the OCR and the Asian Development Fund (ADF). The OCR is a commercial window for loans with market-based interest rates. To finance its OCR lending operations, the ADB issues debt securities in international and domestic capital markets.

Development Cooperation

The development partnership between Nepal and ADB began in 1966 when Nepal joined ADB as a founding member. The ADB assists Nepal according to the provisions of its Charter, regulations and operational policies for ordinary operation, special operation, and co-financing.

In addition, the ADB has also approved assistance to the Nepalese private sector undertakings under its non-sovereign operations. Non-sovereign operations provide loans, guarantees, equity investments, and other financing arrangements to privately held, state-owned, or sub-sovereign entities. Assistance is mainly in the form of loans, grants, and technical assistance.

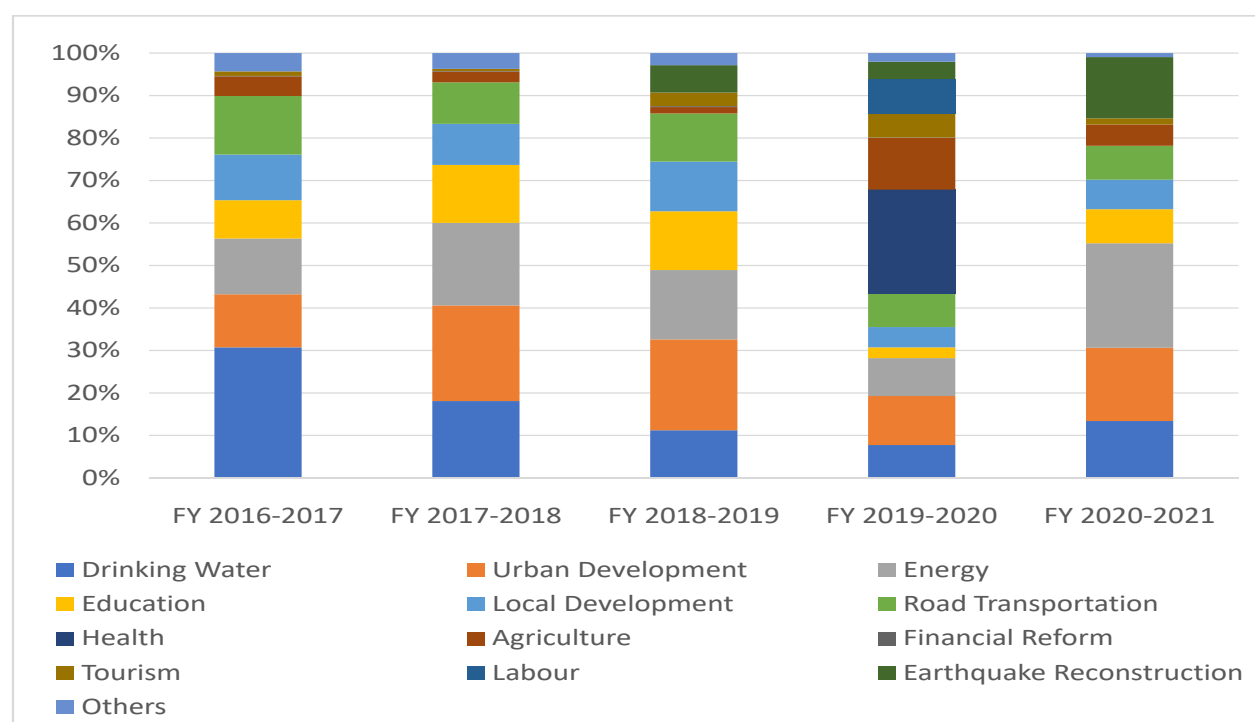
The ADB actively undertakes annual country programming review exercises to promote policy dialogue and discuss sector development priorities and project implementation challenges with the Government of Nepal and other development partners.

The ADB is also a key contributor to the Nepal Portfolio Performance Review, organised between the Government and 13 development partners, to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the country's development projects and to move toward adopting the Paris Declaration principles for making aid more effective.

Major Support by Sector

The top five sectors of ADB assistance are:

1. Education
2. Energy
3. Urban Development
4. Drinking Water
5. Road Transportation



Source : Aid Management Information System

Large Projects

The following are the five largest ADB-funded projects selected from among the several ongoing projects:

- i) Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement Project
- ii) South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Power System Expansion Project (SASEC)
- iii) Disaster Risk Resilience for Public School Infrastructure and Communities Project
- iv) Second Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Improvement Project
- v) Mugling — Pokhara Highway Improvement Project

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

Over five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the ADB disbursed a total of US\$ 1810.8 million to Nepal. Regarding actual disbursement, the ADB is the second highest-disbursing partner among multilateral development partners. The ADB's largest annual disbursement occurred in FY2019/20, amounting to US\$ 611.4 million. The average yearly disbursement between FY2016/17 — 2020/21 is US\$ 362.1 million.

Over the last five years, the ADB has committed to providing US\$ 3636.8 million to Nepal through separate agreements. The largest annual ADB commitment amounted to US\$ 1830.7 million in FY2018/19.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	151,931,165	253,898,091
2.	2017/18	437,225,000	291,693,735
3.	2018/19	1,830,725,000	292,484,030
4.	2019/20	661,000,000	611,453,523
5.	2020/21	556,000,000	251,055,059

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy (CPS)

The ADB implements its development partnership through its ongoing Country Partnership Strategy (CPS). In September 2019, a five-year country partnership strategy was agreed upon. As stated in the CPS, 2020–2024, the ADB has declared three objectives as part of its operations in Nepal:

1. improved infrastructure for private sector-led growth,
2. improved access to devolved services, and
3. Environmental sustainability and resilience.

Updated

Agriculture and Industry Sector / iECCD
January 2022

References

Asian Development Bank: <https://www.adb.org/>

02

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)



Nepal is a founding member of the AIIB, having signed the Articles of Agreement in June 2015. The AIIB is a multilateral development bank that aims to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia and beyond. The Upper Trishuli-1 Hydropower Project is the first project of Nepal financed by the AIIB.

Organization

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is an international financial institution established in January 2016 to finance infrastructure projects in Asia. The AIIB is a multilateral development bank that aims to improve social and economic outcomes in Asia and beyond. The AIIB headquarters is located in Beijing, China. The AIIB commenced operations in January 2016 and has grown to 105 members worldwide.

Overview and Approach to Development Cooperation

According to the AIIB's Articles of Agreement (AOA), the Bank will "provide or facilitate financing to any member, or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, or any entity or enterprise operating in the territory of a member, as well as to international or regional agencies or entities concerned with the economic development of the Asia region".

The AIIB provides financing in various ways, including making loans, investing in the equity capital of an enterprise, and guaranteeing, whether as primary or secondary obligor, in whole or in part, loans for economic development. In addition, the AIIB may underwrite or participate in the underwriting of securities issued by any entity or enterprise for purposes consistent with its purpose.

Development Cooperation

Nepal has received project preparatory grants as well as project financing from AIIB.

I. Project Preparatory Grants

The AIIB has approved project preparatory grants for the following three projects in Nepal:

- Urban Infrastructure Investment Project: US\$ 1 million,
- Power Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project: US\$ 1 million, and
- Tamakoshi V Hydroelectricity Project (TV-HEP): US\$ 900 thousand.

II. Project Financing

The AIIB approved a sovereign loan to Nepal totalling US\$ 112.3 million for the Power Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project on December 12, 2019. The project's objective is to increase and improve the quality and efficiency of the electricity supply areas of Western Nepal.

Updated

Governance Sector/ IECCD
March 2022

03

European Union



The European Union, with diplomatic status, has been providing development aid to Nepal since 1992. The EU unites 27 European countries and has successfully ensured lasting peace, stability, and economic prosperity. The EU today is an important provider of grant aid to Nepal.

Organization

The European Union (EU) is a unique economic and political union formed on the European continent in the aftermath of the Second World War some seven decades ago. The European Union's Member States are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. The UK, a founding member of the EU, left the Union in 2020.

The principles that inspired the EU's creation, development and enlargement are democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. They are seen as an integral part of the European way of life.

The Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) is responsible for designing European international cooperation and development policy and delivering aid worldwide. DG DEVCO is in charge of developing cooperation policy within a comprehensive international cooperation framework and adapting to partner countries' evolving needs.

As per the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, the EU's planned expenditure is estimated to be Euro 1824.3 billion over the said period. Preliminary data suggests that EU institutions provided USD 19.4 billion in ODA during 2020.

Development Cooperation

The European Commission, which has been present in Nepal since 1992, was upgraded in 2002 to a Delegation with a diplomatic status similar to that of other diplomatic missions in Nepal. The European Commission underwent a name change and became the Delegation of the European Union to Nepal after forming the European External Action Service on 26 July 2010. The EU Delegation does not deal with tasks of a consular

nature, which are handled by the EU Member State Embassies in Nepal. Instead, it functions as an official channel of bilateral relations, be it political, development, economic or cultural. The Nepal Delegation is a fully-fledged diplomatic mission and officially represents the EU in Nepal.

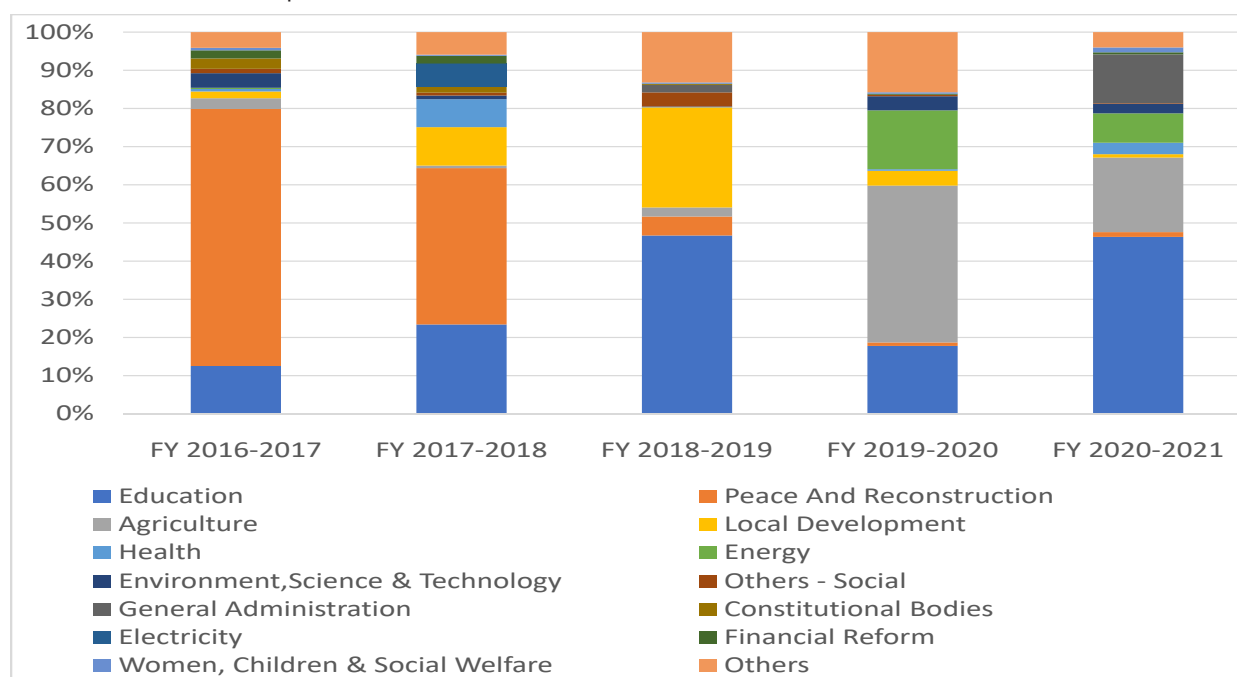
The EU's assistance to Nepal is provided through project grants, service contracts and budget support. The largest area of EU support has been its budget support for the education sector. The EU continues to support the education sector through budget support to the School Sector Development Plan (SSDP). The total amount allocated for 2014-2020 is EUR 61.4 million.

The EU also supports Technical Vocational Education and Training with an allocation of EUR 20 million. The EU-TVET Program invests in human capital by creating better employment opportunities. Its objectives are to strengthen and implement a TVET policy responsive to labour market needs more effectively.

Major Support by Sector

The following are the top five sectors of EU support throughout the past five-year period in Nepal:

1. Education
2. Agriculture
3. Energy
4. General Administration
5. Local Development



Source : Aid Management Information System

Large Projects

1. EU-Nepal Practical Partnership for Technical Vocational Education and Training Reform (EU-TVET)
2. Nepal-EU Action for Recovery and Reconstruction (NEARR) — (State Building Contract) — CTR 383496
3. Nutrition Budget Support
4. The School Sector Development Program (SSDP)
5. Support for Stability and Peacebuilding

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

Over the past five years, from FY2016/17 — 2020/21, the EU disbursed a total of US\$ 379.1 million in ODA. During this period, the largest disbursement, amounting to US\$ 116.1 million, occurred during FY2017/18. Likewise, the smallest disbursement, totalling US\$ 26.1 million, was made in FY2018/19, below the annual average disbursement of US\$ 75.8 million.

During the said five-year period, the EU has committed to providing assistance totalling US\$ 425.9 million to Nepal through separate agreements. The largest ODA commitment, totalling US\$ 171.1 million, was made in FY2017/18.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	49,053,159	83,885,219
2.	2017/18	171,144,837	116,178,534
3.	2018/19	7,706,713	26,177,011
4.	2019/20	56,970,557	49,845,027
5.	2020/21	141,065,831	105,444,147

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

To support Nepal, and as set out in the Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2014-2020, the EU has chosen, together with the Government of Nepal, to focus its activities on three primary focal areas:

- Sustainable Rural Development,
- Education; and

- Strengthening Democracy and Decentralisation.

Following the 2015 earthquake, reconstruction also became an essential focus of EU assistance to Nepal. The financial envelope for this period was Euro 360 million, which is triple the previous period's financial envelope.

In sustainable rural development, the EU is supporting the National Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) with an envelope of EUR 22.65 million, jointly with UNICEF.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- <https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/eu-budget/long-term-eu-budget/2021-2027/>
- <http://www.oecd.org/dac/development-assistance-committee/DAC-Joint-Statement-COVID-19.pdf>

04

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria



The GFATM was established in 2002 to end AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria as epidemics. To this end, the Global Fund has provided US\$ 19.2 million to Nepal during the last five years. Nepal has been a Delegate Member of the Global Fund since its establishment.

Organization

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (also referred to as the Global Fund, or GFATM) is an international financing institution founded in 2002. The Global Fund is a public-private partnership organisation based in Geneva, Switzerland. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is one of the first private foundations among many donors to provide seed money for the project. The idea of establishing the Global Fund was discussed at the G8 summit in Okinawa, Japan, in 2000. In January 2002, the Global Fund came into effect to accelerate the end of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria as epidemics.

On average, the global fund board meets twice a year and makes decisions binding to the board, the secretariat, and in-country partners. In addition, the board sets strategy, governs the institution and approves all funding decisions. The board includes members from donor and implementer governments, non-governmental organisations, the private sector, private foundations and affected communities.

The Global Fund is a financing mechanism rather than an implementing agency. This means that the monitoring of programs is supported by a Secretariat of approximately 700 staff in Geneva. Country Coordinating Mechanisms oversee implementation, committees consisting of in-country stakeholders that must include, according to Global Fund requirements, a broad spectrum of government, NGOs, United Nations, faith-based, private sector entities, and people living with the diseases.

Development Cooperation

Nepal has been a Delegate Member of the Global Fund since its establishment in 2002. In 2006 it was decided that the Southeast Asian Constituency (comprised of 11 countries) would serve as a single voting member constituency of the Global Fund Executive Board. Since 2009, Nepal has been serving as a Board Member of the Global Fund, with the Minister for Health and Population of Nepal acting as a member with equal rights and representing the Southeast Asian Constituency Delegation.

The organisation releases funds upon the request of recipient countries through Country Coordinating Mechanisms (CCMs), the national committees in each country that submit funding applications to the Global Fund on behalf of the entire country. The CCM does not handle Global Fund financing but is responsible for submitting proposals to the Global Fund.

In Nepal, along with the Government of Nepal, the Global Fund disburses primarily through the following principal recipients:

- Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN),
- National Centre for AIDS and STD Control (NCASC),
- National TB Centre (NTC),
- Epidemiology & Disease Control Division,
- Save the Children, an international non-government organisation; and
- the UNDP.

Major Support by Sector

The following three sectors are the major areas of GFATM support:

1. HIV/AIDS
2. Tuberculosis
3. Malaria

Disbursements during FY 2016/17-2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the Global Fund disbursed US\$ 19.2 million. Disbursement was highest in FY2017/18, at US\$ 11.8 million. However, disbursements declined to US\$ 0.9 million in FY2019/20, less than the annual average disbursement of US\$ 3.8 million over the said period.

During the five years between FY2016/17 and FY2020/21, the Global Fund had agreed to provide support of US\$ 12.5 million to Nepal through separate agreements. The largest annual commitment, totalling US\$ 6.7 million, was made in FY2016/17, whereas the lowest annual commitment, totalling US\$ 0.05 million, was made in FY2017/18.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	6,789,051	1,720,536
2.	2017/18	50,451	11,867,980
3.	2018/19	1,724,464	1,724,464
4.	2019/20	940,327	940,327
5.	2020/21	3,015,332	3,015,332

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

As the Global Fund does not have country offices around the globe, there is no specific framework agreement for Nepal. However, recipient countries must address the three diseases of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria with collective efforts to end the epidemics, and this applies to Nepal as well.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- Global Fund: <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>
- Country Coordinating Mechanisms, Nepal: <http://ccmnp.org/>

OPEC Fund for International Development



Development cooperation between Nepal and OFID began in 1976. OFID aims to develop South-South Cooperation and help the poorer, low-income countries pursue their social and economic advancement. Over the past five years, OFID disbursed US\$ 20.85 million for tourism, drinking water, urban development, and agriculture projects.

Organization

The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), an intergovernmental development finance institution, was established in January 1976 by the 13 Member Countries of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) following the decision made at the Conference of Sovereigns and Heads of State of the OPEC Member Countries, held in Algiers, Algeria in March 1975. Initially, it was called the OPEC Special Fund.

OFID provides grants in support of technical assistance, food aid, research, and humanitarian emergency relief. OFID also serves as an agent of OPEC Member Countries in the international financial arena whenever collective action is deemed appropriate.

OFID is led by its supreme authority, the Ministerial Council, composed of finance ministers of the Member Countries. The Council issues policy guidelines, approves the replenishment of OFID's resources, authorises the administration of special funds, and makes major policy decisions. OFID meets once a year.

OFID provides its assistance to all developing countries apart from OPEC Member Countries. The least developed countries, however, are accorded higher priority. One hundred thirty-four countries, including 53 from Africa, 43 from Asia, 31 from Latin America and the Caribbean, and seven from Europe, have benefited from OFID's financial assistance.

In 2020, the OPEC fund had committed US\$ 1.59 billion. The Fund has allocated US\$ 1 billion to help COVID-19-affected communities worldwide and has joined in multinational efforts to help developing nations mitigate the effects of the pandemic.

Development Cooperation

Development cooperation between the Government of Nepal and OFID was initiated following oil-rich countries' establishment of the OPEC Fund in 1976. Since then, OFID

has assisted Nepal with development projects focusing on water and sanitation. OFID loans to Nepal bear a 1.5% interest charge and a 1% service charge but carry no commitment charge.

OFID has contributed to bettering the lives of poor people with proper and clean water supply. Indeed, one of OFID's objectives in Nepal is to support a wide range of operations, ranging from large-scale water storage, treatment and distribution projects to village pumps and school latrines and schemes supporting the efficient utilisation of water in arid regions.

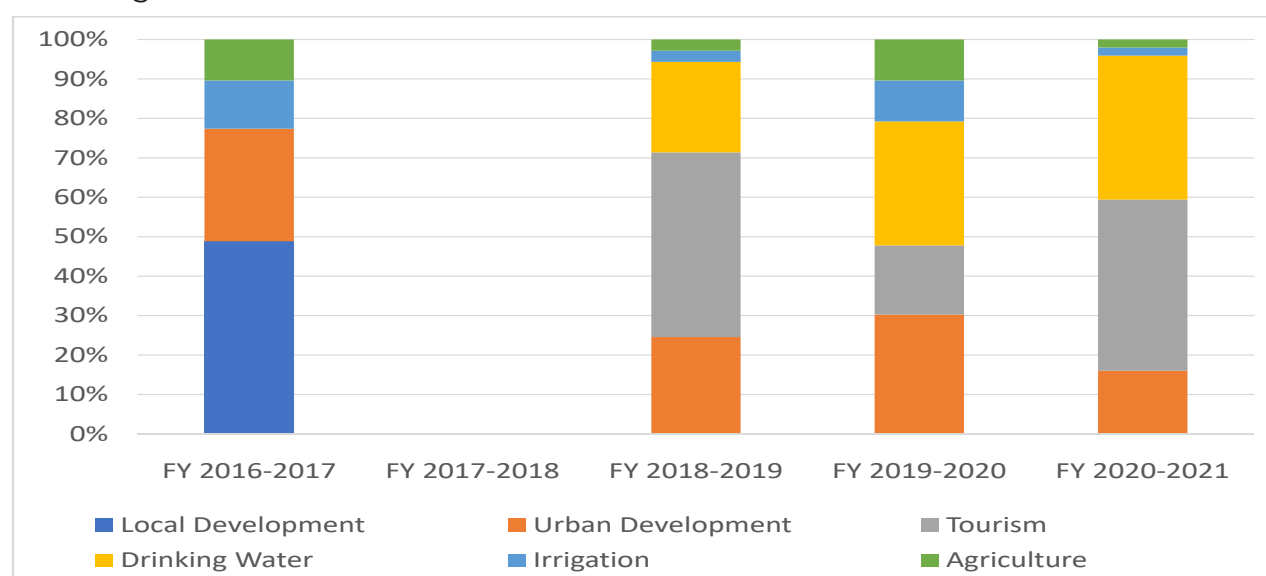
As of December 2021, OFID has approved loans for various sectors in Nepal, totalling US\$ 313.40 million. These loans include one BOP support loan totalling US\$ 4.15 million, and one program loan worth US\$ 5.00 million, with the rest being project loans. Projects supported by loans have been mainly in the agriculture, education, telecommunications, transport, water supply and sewerage, energy, and infrastructure sectors.

The OPEC Fund for International Development (the OPEC Fund) signed a US\$15 million loan in favour of NMB Bank Limited in Nepal for financing micro-, small — and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and renewable energy projects in 2019. This loan represents the OPEC Fund's first financial institution transaction in the country.

Major Support by Sector

The following are the primary support sectors of OFID:

1. Drinking Water
2. Tourism
3. Urban Development
4. Irrigation
5. Agriculture



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, OFID's total disbursement amounted to US\$ 20.85 million. During the said period, the level of disbursement was highest in FY2018/19, amounting to US\$ 11.5 million. However, no disbursements occurred in FY2017/18. The average annual disbursement over the period was US\$ 4.1 million.

Throughout the past five years, OFID has agreed to provide US\$ 3.2 million through separate agreements concluded with the Government of Nepal. The most significant support agreement was for US\$ 3.4 million in FY2016/17. However, no commitments were made in FY2017/18 and 2020/21.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	3,455,202	11,377,029
2.	2017/18	-	-
3.	2018/19	2,844,623	11,583,420
4.	2019/20	419,289	4,993,013
5.	2020/21	-	4,277,126

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Updated

Agriculture and Industry Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- OPEC Fund for International Development: <http://www.ofid.org/>
- <https://opecfund.org/operations/countries-a-z/asia/nepal>

06

SAARC Development Fund



Nepal-SDF cooperation is based broadly on SAARC's overall development strategy. SDF was established in 2008, aiming at alleviating poverty and promoting the welfare of the people of the SAARC region. SDF has concentrated on Nepal's women, children and social welfare, agriculture, and health sectors.

Organization

The SAARC leaders signed the Charter of the SAARC Development Fund (SDF) on 3 August 2008 at the Fifteenth SAARC Summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The SAARC Development Fund (SDF) Secretariat was formed by the Heads of State/Governments of SAARC Member States in April 2010 during the 16th SAARC Summit in Thimphu, Bhutan.

The SDFs objectives are to support industrial development, poverty alleviation, protection of the environment, institutional/human resource development and the promotion of social and infrastructure development projects within the SAARC region.

The Governing Council is the apex policy-making and management body of the SDF. Member States are represented in the Governing Council by their respective Finance Ministers. The GC meets once a year for operational matters. The Fund is guided by a Board of Directors, which comprises eight representatives from the Ministries of Finance of the respective Member States.

SDF is an umbrella financial institution for SAARC projects and programs that fulfil the objectives of the SAARC Charter. The SDF has three funding windows: Social, Economic and Infrastructure. The Infrastructure Window is mainly used to fund projects in the energy, power, transportation, telecommunications, environment, tourism, and other infrastructure areas.

As of July 2020, there are 12 ongoing projects under the Social Window. Currently, the SDF's Fund commitment under Social Window totals around US\$ 90.02 million, of which around US\$ 48.86 million has been disbursed. The fund (loan) commitments under the Economic and Infrastructure Windows total around US\$ 73 million. During the 33rd Meeting of the SDF Board, the Board approved US\$ 7.7 million for seven COVID-19 projects of the Seven Member States to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Development Cooperation

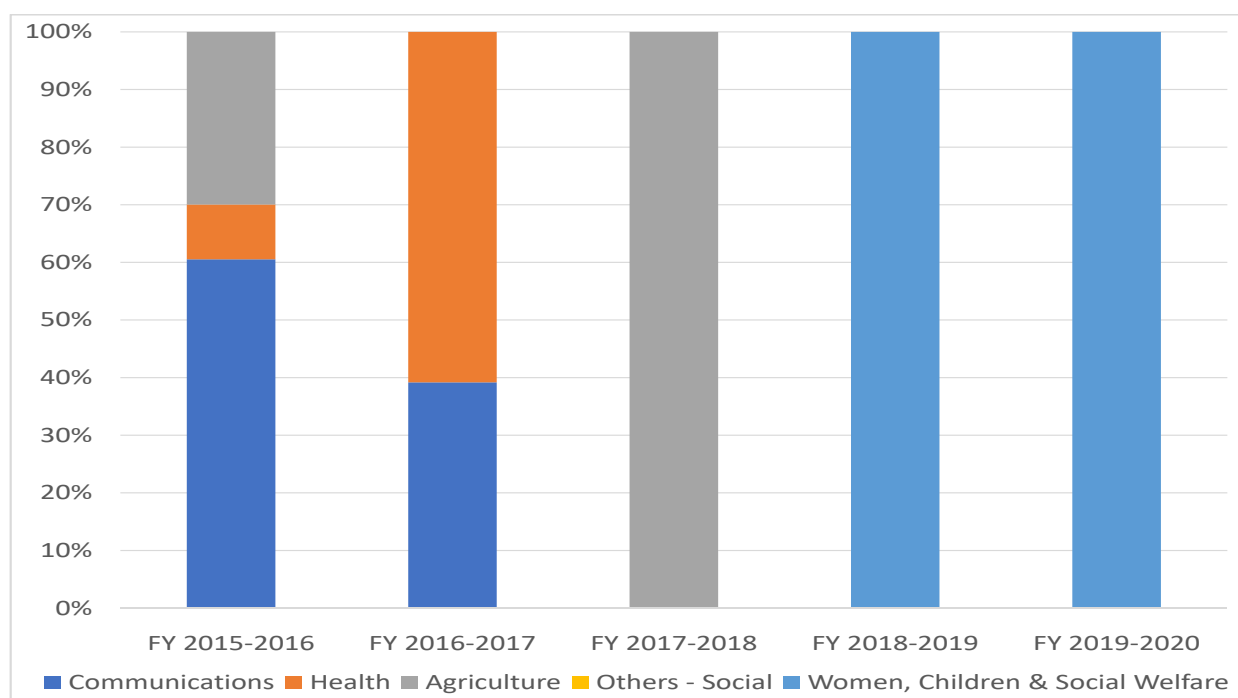
Nepal has been a member of the SDF since its establishment and has an SDF board representative. Development cooperation between Nepal and the SDF is broadly based on the SAARC's overall strategy with its member nations. The SDF mainly focuses on the welfare of the people of Nepal so that their quality of life can be improved.

The projects under implementation through SDF support in Nepal include Networking and Capacity Building of Women Entrepreneurs (SMEs) from SAARC Countries, Bamboo Based Enterprise Development, and the SAARC Regional Inter-Professional Master's Program in Rehabilitation Science.

Major Support by Sector

The following four sectors are the primary support sectors of SDF:

1. Women, Children and Social Welfare
2. Agriculture
3. Communications
4. Health



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 - 2020/21 (US\$)

Throughout the past five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, SDF has disbursed a total of US\$ 0.82 million to Nepal. The largest annual disbursement of US\$ 0.31 million occurred in FY2015/16. Likewise, the smallest disbursement, amounting to US\$ 0.06

million, occurred in FY2017/18, less than the average annual disbursement of US\$ 0.16 million.

SDF commitments throughout the past five-year period totalled 0.57 million. The most significant commitment agreement, totalling US\$ 0.15 million, was made in FY2018/19, whereas the smallest commitment of US\$ 0.068 was made in FY2017/18.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2015/16	126,014	319,319
2.	2016/17	87,270	143,500
3.	2017/18	68,843	68,843
4.	2018/19	150,249	150,249
5.	2019/20	138,792	138,792

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

Partnership strategies used by SDF are aimed to identify, study prospects, and approve projects; leverage funding, i.e., arranging, and mobilising financing and/or co-financing for projects; providing grants for projects of strategic importance to the SAARC, providing financial and technical assistance, and managing the fund.

The 13 stated areas of cooperation are as follows: agriculture, education, culture and sports, health, population, child welfare, the environment and meteorology, rural development (including the SAARC Youth Volunteers Program), tourism, transport, science and technology, and communications. Nepal is implementing several projects supported by the SDF.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- SAARC Development Fund: <http://www.sdfsec.org/>
- SAARC Headquarters, Nepal: <http://saarc-sec.org/>

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization



GAVI has been assisting Nepal since 2000 as a part of its global campaign to improve access to immunisation in the world's poorest countries. GAVI's goal has been to create equal access to new and underused vaccines for children living in the world's poorest countries since its establishment in 2000.

Bilateral Relations

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations, previously the GAVI Alliance — is a public-private partnership committed to increasing access to immunisation in developing countries. The Geneva, Switzerland-based organisation was created in January 2000 with the help of a US\$ 750 million five-year pledge from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, aiming to bring together the public and private sectors with the shared goal of creating equal access to new and underused vaccines for children living in the third world.

GAVI's mission is to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing the equitable use of vaccines in lower-income countries. In June 2019, the GAVI Board approved a new five-year strategy to ensure its overall mission for 2021–2025. Four strategic goals guide the mission:

- The vaccine goal,
- The equity goal,
- The sustainability goal, and
- The healthy markets goal.

A board governs GAVI with its membership drawn from a range of partner organisations and experts from the private sector. The Board comprises 18 "representative" seats, nine seats for independent or "unaffiliated" individuals and one seat for GAVI's CEO. Board members are appointed by the existing Board members subject to and by the statutes and by-laws.

COVAX is the vaccines pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator, which is co-led by GAVI, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and WHO. In 2020, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation announced a five-year, US\$1.6 billion commitment to GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, to deliver lifesaving vaccines to the world's poorest countries.

Development Cooperation

GAVI has been assisting Nepal since 2000 as a part of its global campaign to improve access to immunisation in the world's poorest countries. To date, GAVI has supported Nepal with cash support (CASHSUPP), health system strengthening (HSS), new vaccine support (NVS) for the introduction of Hepatitis B, mono, HPV demonstration, immunisation services support (ISS), injection safety devices, injection safety support, and vaccine introduction grants (VIG).

Nepal's first application was accepted and awarded with ISS funds totalling US\$ 704,600 in 2001 in two equal allotments over two years. Since then, Nepal has benefited from GAVI's support for new vaccine introductions and immunisation campaigns. GAVI's targeted country assistance plan for 2021 estimates that Nepal will receive a sum of US\$ 627,837 during that period.

In collaboration with UNICEF and WHO, GAVI supports a national communication and social mobilisation strategy for routine immunisation programs, providing technical assistance in using geospatial data, introducing new vaccines, and routine immunisation at national and sub-national levels.

At Patan Hospital, GAVI is funding impact studies on two vaccines that protect children against the leading causes of deadly pneumonia: Haemophilus influenza type b (Hib) and pneumococcal disease. Three doctors — Dr Andrew J Pollard, Professor of Paediatric Infection and Immunity, University of Oxford; Professor Shrijana Shrestha, Dean of the Academy of Health Science at Patan Hospital; and Dr Imran Ansari, Chief Paediatrician of Patan Hospital lead these studies.

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years from FY2016/17 — 2020/21, GAVI disbursed US\$ 22.4 million in ODA to Nepal. The highest volume of annual disbursement from GAVI was US\$ 11.7 million in FY2019/20. Likewise, the lowest volume of ODA disbursement was US\$ 0.02 million in FY2018/19. The average annual disbursement over the period stands at US\$ 4.4 million.

Throughout the past five years, GAVI has agreed to provide support up to US\$ 22.4 million through separate agreements. Trend analysis suggests a direct relationship between the agreement and disbursement amounts.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	244,614	244,614
2.	2017/18	1,173,541	1,173,541
3.	2018/19	22,783	22,783
4.	2019/20	11,693,153	11,693,153
5.	2020/21	9,329,736	9,329,736

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

GAVI's development cooperation strategy with Nepal is based on its portfolio of country support — health system strengthening (HSS) support, vaccine support, cold chain equipment optimisation platform (CCEOP) support, and targeted country assistance (TCA). GAVI's support aims to assist Nepal in advancing its national immunisation plans and improving immunisation coverage and equity sustainably.

Apart from these studies, GAVI is assisting in other vaccine-related programs to strengthen the capacity of the integrated health systems of Nepal to deliver immunisation.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance: <http://www.gavi.org/>
- <https://www.gavi.org/programmes-impact/country-hub/south-east-asia/nepal>
- (retrieved on December 3, 2021)

08

The World Bank



The World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) provided its first credit to Nepal in 1969 for a telecommunication project. The World Bank Group is the world's largest source of funding and knowledge for developing countries. The CPF (2019-2023) and Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) prioritise public institution strengthening, private sector investment, human capital development and natural resources management.

Organization

The World Bank Group is a multilateral financial organisation established in July 1945. The World Bank Group was founded as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference to provide loans to rebuild countries devastated by World War II. The World Bank comprises two institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA).

The World Bank is a component of the World Bank Group, which consists of five organisations: IBRD, IDA, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

IFC was founded in 1956 to lend to developing countries' private companies and financial institutions. IDA was established in 1960 to complement the existing IBRD by lending to developing countries with the lowest gross national income or per capita income. ICSID was established in 1965 for legal dispute resolution and conciliation between international investors, while MIGA was founded in 1988 to offer political risk insurance and credit enhancement guarantees.

The World Bank Group, thus, is a global partnership of five institutions working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries. The World Bank has 189 member countries. These member countries, or shareholders, are represented by a Board of Governors, the ultimate policymakers at the World Bank. They meet once a year at the Annual Meetings of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The headquarters of the World Bank is in Washington, DC. The World Bank Group works in more than 130 locations across six regions — Africa, East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, and

South Asia. The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of financial and technical assistance to developing countries worldwide. The World Bank provides low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developing countries.

These support a wide array of investments in various sectors and projects. Some projects are co-financed with governments, other multilateral institutions, commercial banks, export credit agencies, and private sector investors. The World Bank Group works with country governments, the private sector, civil society organisations, regional development banks, think tanks, and other international institutions on issues ranging from climate change, conflict, and food security to education, agriculture, finance, and trade.

The World Bank Group has set two goals for the world by 2030: reducing extreme poverty to 3% and promoting shared prosperity by increasing the incomes of the poorest 40% of people in every country. A single strategy guides all support to a member country that the government designs with support from the World Bank and other development partners.

Development Cooperation

In 1963, the World Bank Group fielded its first economic mission to Nepal to assess its development prospects and challenges. The World Bank approved its first credit in 1969 for a telecommunications project from the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's concessionary lending affiliate. The World Bank country office in Nepal was established in 1971.

The two institutions, the World Bank and IFC coordinate closely in the energy and financial sectors. In addition to the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD), multiple joint analytical works are underway. These include the Country Private Sector Diagnostic (CPSD) and the Infrastructure Sector Assessment Program (InfraSAP). IFC investment in Nepal has continued since 1956. As of June 2020, the IFC's committed portfolio is more than US\$ 484 million. In 2020, IFC financed the 216 MW Upper Trishuli-1 Hydropower project.

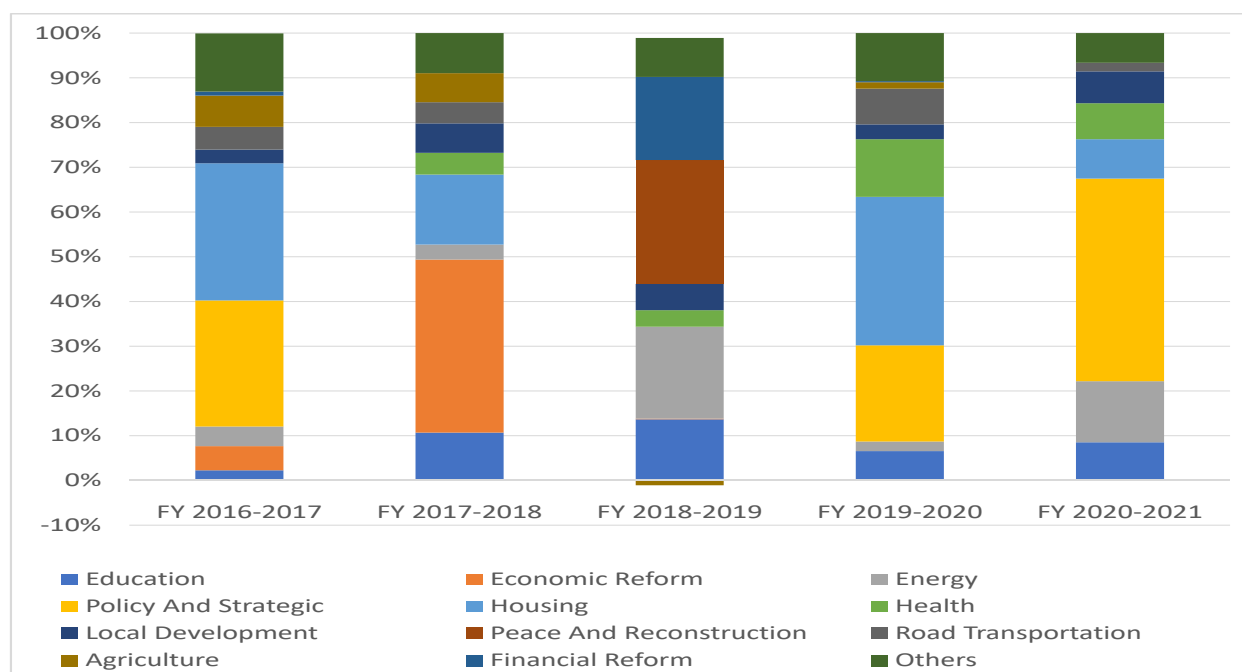
Nepal is eligible for concessional financing support from IDA. During the IDA17 period (17th replenishment (2015-2017), the World Bank committed US\$ 1.2 billion. This amount included additional financing of US\$ 300 million from the IDA Crisis Response Window to respond to emergency needs following the 2015 earthquake. During the IDA18 period (FYs 2018-2020), Nepal had access to approximately US\$ 1.3 billion in IDA financing.

As of December 2021, Nepal's World Bank portfolio comprised 43 active projects. Across its projects, the World Bank considers gender, citizen engagement and climate change as cross-cutting issues. In addition to its sources, the World Bank also administers a multi-donor trust fund that pools resources from Japan, the EU, Canada, the UK FCDO, Switzerland, and USAID.

Major Support Sectors

The following are the five top sectors of the World Bank Group throughout the past five years:

1. Education
2. Policy and Strategic
3. Health
4. Energy
5. Road Transportation



Source : Aid Management Information System

Large Projects

The following are the top five largest projects supported by the World Bank Group in terms of volume of financing:

- i Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (EHRP) — IDA
- ii The School Sector Development Program (SSDP)
- iii Strategic Road Connectivity and Trade Improvement Project
- iv Finance for Growth Development Policy Credit
- v Forests for Prosperity

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

Over the last five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the World Bank Group disbursed US\$ 2675.5 million in aid to Nepal. Regarding the volume of commitments and disbursement, the World Bank Group has been Nepal's largest development partner. World Bank's annual disbursement volume was the highest in FY2020/21, totalling

US\$ 807.4 million. Likewise, the smallest yearly disbursement, amounting to US\$ 345.9 million, occurred in FY2016/2017. The average annual disbursement of the World Bank Group remains at US\$ 535.3 million.

The World Bank Group has agreed to provide financial support of US\$ 4247.5 million over the last five years through separate agreements with the Government of Nepal. The most significant annual aid commitment, totalling \$ 1270. 4 million, was made in 2020/21, whereas the smallest commitment occurred in FY2018/19, amounting to US\$ 629.6 million.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	645,450,000	345,968,357
2.	2017/18	970,000,000	533,515,228
3.	2018/19	629,610,000	528,313,473
4.	2019/20	731,958,000	461,311,832
5.	2020/21	1,270,491,141	794,605,737

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

The World Bank and Nepal agreed on a Country Partnership Framework (CPF) covering the 2019 - 2023 period in 2018. The SCD noted strengthening public institutions as its top priority, followed by private sector investment, human capital development, natural resources management, strengthened resilience and unlocking the benefits of migration. Based on the stated SCD and Nepal's national development agenda, the CPF has focused on three transformative engagement areas:

- Public institutions,
- Private sector-led jobs and growth, and
- Inclusion and resilience.

Updated

Infrastructure Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- The World Bank: <http://www.worldbank.org/>
- The World Bank in Nepal: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/nepal>

United Nations Agencies, Specialised
Agencies, Funds, Programmes, and other
**Multilateral Implementing
Partners**

Food and Agriculture Organization



Nepal and the FAO have been cooperating to improve agricultural, forestry and rural development since 1951, when Nepal became a member of the FAO. FAO works to defeat hunger in over 130 countries worldwide. The FAO has cooperated with Nepal to formulate an Agriculture Development Strategy and Food and Nutrition Security Plan for Nepal.

Organization

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is a specialised UN agency established in Quebec City, Canada, in 1945. Washington DC was designated as a temporary FAO headquarters before shifting to Rome, Italy, in 1951. The FAO's primary objectives are to achieve food security for all and ensure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. The FAO works to defeat hunger in over 130 countries worldwide.

The FAO has had a total of 197 Members, 194 Member Nations, one Member Organisation (European Union) and two Associate Members (the Faroe Islands and Tokelau) since its establishment. FAO's activities comprise four main areas:

- putting information within reach,
- sharing policy expertise,
- providing a meeting place for nations, and
- bringing knowledge to the field.

As with other UN agencies, the FAO is directed by the Conference of Member Nations, which meets every two years to review the work carried out by the organisation and to work and budget for the next two-year period. The Conference elects a council of 49 Member States (serving three-year rotating terms) that acts as an interim governing body, and the Director-General heads the agency.

Development Cooperation

Nepal and the FAO have been cooperating to improve the country's agricultural, forestry and rural development over the last 69 years. Nepal became a member of the FAO on 21 November 1951, and FAO established its Nepal Country Office in 1977. The FAO was the first among the UN agencies to open an office and begin field-level work in Nepal.

Since its establishment, the FAO in Nepal has made great strides in vital areas of

agriculture and rural development by providing advice on policy matters and technical support in relevant sub-sectors. Upon the request of the government, the FAO mobilises its internal resources in the form of its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) or solicits support for funds from potential donors in the form of its Government Cooperation Programme (GCP) or Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF).

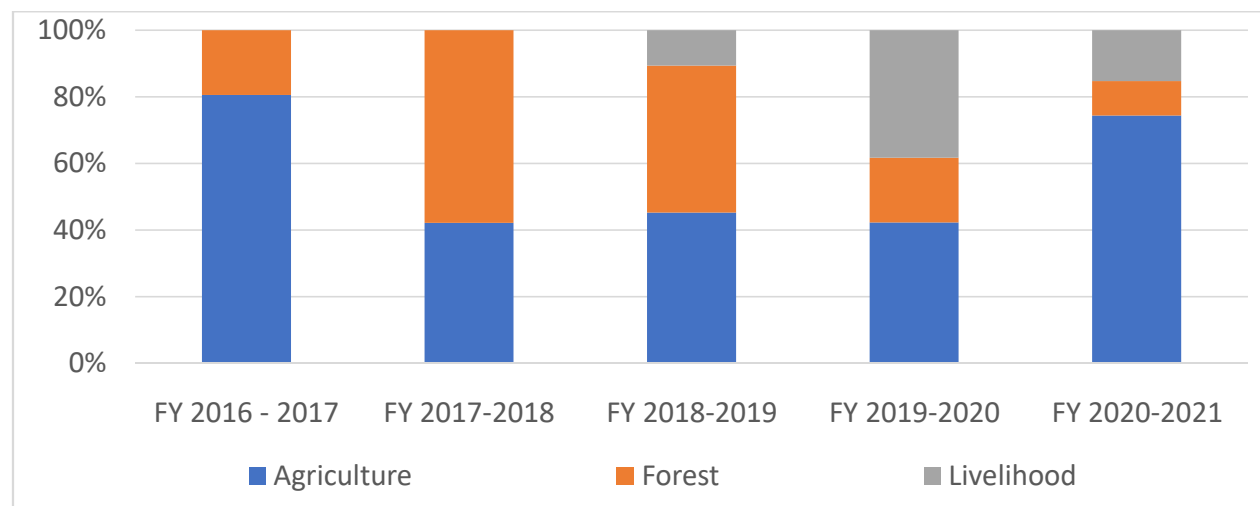
The FAO cooperates with the Government of Nepal and other Development Partners in Nepal. To date, the organisation has supported implementing over 350 projects in agriculture, livestock, and forestry development, food security, nutrition, rural income generation, agricultural value chains, and climate change adaptation throughout Nepal.

In support of post-earthquake recovery, the FAO developed the Emergency Response to Restore the Rural Livelihoods of Earthquake-affected Farmers project and helped around 6,000 households.

Major Support by Sector

The FAO has contributed significant support to the following sectors throughout the past five years:

1. Agriculture
2. Forests
3. Livelihood



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

Over the past five years, from FY2016/17-2020/21, FAO disbursed US\$ 3.85 million in ODA to Nepal. Annual disbursement was highest, at US\$ 1.53 million in FY2016/17, whereas it was lowest, amounting to US\$ 0.27 million, in FY2018/19. The average yearly disbursement during the said period is US\$ 0.77 million.

The FAO had agreed to provide US\$ 3.87 million through separate agreements throughout the past five-year period. The largest annual commitment, totalling US\$ 1.6 million, was made in FY2018/19, whereas the lowest commitment was US\$ 0.13 million in FY2017/18.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	767,000	1,531,432
2.	2017/18	132,059	379,126
3.	2018/19	1,608,771	272,209
4.	2019/20	629,912	1,013,199
5.	2020/21	737,000	658,175

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

The FAOs assistance in Nepal focuses on four priority areas for technical cooperation:

- food and nutrition security and safety,
- institutional and policy support, strengthening analytical and technical capacities from policy and program formulation to implementation and monitoring,
- market orientation and competitiveness, promoting market-oriented production and value addition through enhanced technical and institutional capabilities, and
- natural resource conservation and use, including adaptation to climate change.

The FAO is also collaborating with other development partners in supporting the Government of Nepal in formulating an Agriculture Development Strategy and a National Food and Nutrition Security Plan, both of which have a 20-year vision. In addition, the Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2018-2022 for Nepal outlines the joint Government of Nepal and FAO medium-term priorities for FAO's technical assistance over the five years.

Updated

Forest and Environment Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- FAO: <http://www.fao.org/home/en/>

02

Global Environment Facility



The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides funding to assist developing countries in meeting international environmental convention objectives. The GEF has primarily supported Nepal in three areas: climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation. GEF is not a project financier but a project co-financier.

Organization

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in October 1991 and restructured on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit to forge international cooperation and finance actions to address critical threats to the global environment. GEF's global environmental focal areas are biodiversity, climate change, international waters, ozone depletion, and other cross-cutting issues such as land degradation.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides funding to assist developing countries in meeting international environmental convention objectives. GEF serves as a financial mechanism for five such conventions:

- the Convention on Biological Diversity,
- the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
- the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,
- the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and
- the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

In November 2021, GEF had 184 member countries (participants). The GEF Secretariat is located in Washington, DC.

Both developed and developing countries are donors to the GEF Trust Fund. The World Bank, since 1994, has been serving as GEF Trustee and administering the GEF Trust Fund. GEF receives contributions from 40 donor countries.

The GEF has developed the “GEF2020: Strategy for GEF”. According to the strategy, GEF will pursue five strategic priorities: address the drivers of environmental degradation, deliver integrated solutions, enhance resilience and adaptation, ensure complementarity and synergies, especially in climate finance; and focus on choosing the suitable influencing model.

Development Cooperation

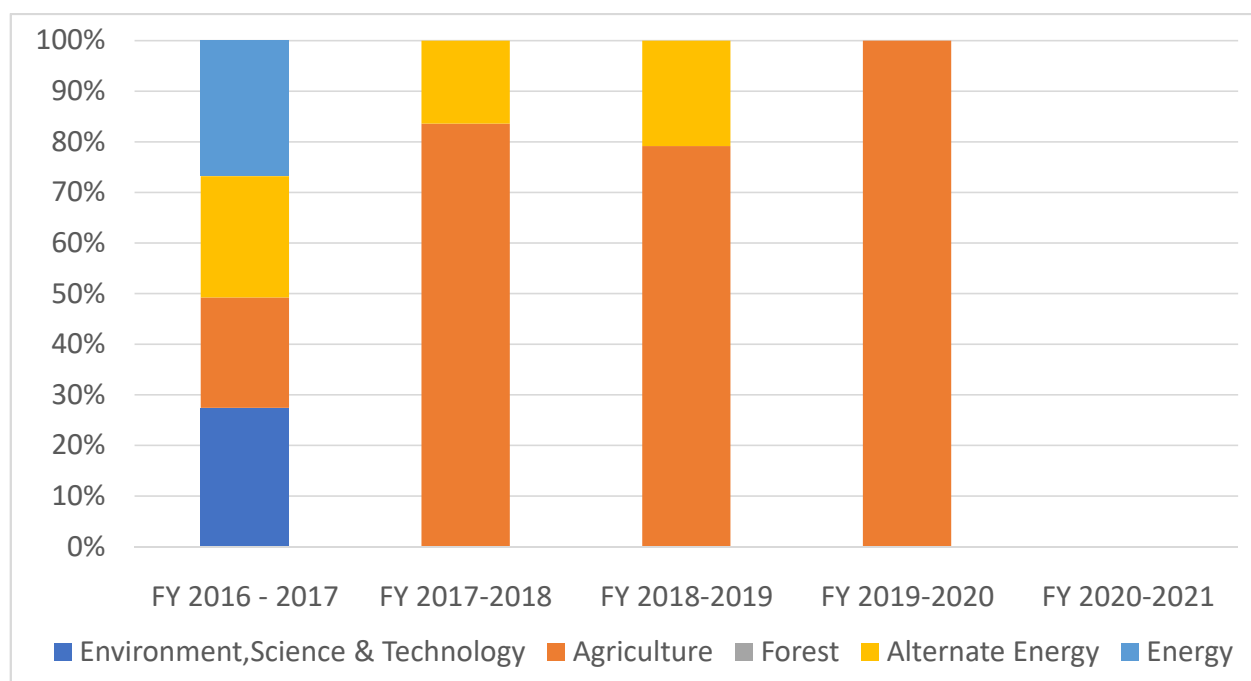
Nepal is a member of the GEF constituency comprised of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. Nepal has nominated the Finance Secretary as Political Focal Point and the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Finance International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division as Operational Focal Point.

GEF has supported Nepal in three areas: climate change, biodiversity, and land degradation. GEF's Small Grants Programme (SGP) is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (which hosts the SGP on behalf of the GEF Implementing Agencies, namely UNEP, the World Bank and UNDP) and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Major Support by Sector

Major sectors supported by the GEF in the past five years are:

1. Agriculture
2. Alternative Energy
3. Forests
4. Energy
5. Environment, Science and Technology



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the GEF disbursed US\$ 4 million to Nepal. Disbursements were highest in FY2020/21, at US\$ 1.8 million. No disbursements occurred in FY2020/21. The annual average disbursement from the GEF stands at US\$ 0.8 million.

The GEF agreed to provide Nepal with US\$ 13.9 million for the past five years. However, no commitment of GEF support occurred in FY2017/18 and FY2019/20. Exceptionally, there was a negative resource flow commitment of US\$ 0.67 million.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	-676,516	1,879,163
2.	2017/18		1,422,362
3.	2018/19	28,000	687,022
4.	2019/20		108,925
5.	2020/21	14,597,248	

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

The Country Programme Strategy (CPS) 2015-2018 included four main strategic initiatives:

- community landscape conservation,
- reclamation of degraded public and community lands through community-based innovative activities,
- conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, and
- climate change mitigation and adaptation, including promoting innovative climate-smart agriculture and low carbon energy access co-benefits.

The CPS identifies the goals, strategic objectives, and outcomes that GEF-SGP Nepal proposes to achieve over this operational phase.

Updated

Forest and Environment Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF): <https://www.thegef.org>
- GEF in Nepal: <https://www.thegef.org/country/nepal>

Green Climate Fund



The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a global fund set up by 194 countries to support developing countries efforts to respond to climate change challenges. Mitigating GHG emissions, improving the climate resilience of vulnerable communities and building the resilience of the Churia region are the Nepalese-specific projects approved by GCF.

Organization

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change. The GCF was set up by 194 countries that were parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010 as part of the Convention's financial mechanism. These funds come mainly from developed, developing countries, regions, and one city (Paris).

Developing countries appoint a National Designated Authority (NDA) that acts as the interface between their government and GCF and must approve all GCF project activities within the country.

The Fund also pays particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The GCF uses public investment to stimulate private finance, climate-friendly investment for low emissions, and climate-resilient development. The GCF's investments can be in grants, loans, equity or guarantees.

The 29th meeting of the Board (July 2021) decided to allocate an additional amount of up to USD 12.4 million under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme as a new dedicated support component. AF accredited the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, Nepal, on 31 January 2021 as the eligible entity for fast-track accreditation to GCF. The 29th meeting of the Board approved USD 501.1 million in GCF funding, supporting projects and programmes with a total value of USD 2,948.8 million.

Development Cooperation

The Ministry of Finance is designated as the NDA and serves as the contact for GCF in Nepal. As preparatory support, the Ministry of Finance International Economic Cooperation Coordination Division, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), is implementing the Green Climate Fund Readiness Program in Nepal (GCF-

RP) with financial support from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

Although Nepal has yet to access funds directly from GCF, the GCF Board has approved US\$ 3 million for developing a National Adaptation Plan for Nepal through UNEP. Similarly, the NDA has nominated two national institutions, i.e., the Alternative Energy Promotion Center (AEPC) and National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), for their accreditation as Direct Access Entities to access resources from GCF more directly.

The three projects, mitigating GHG emissions, improving the climate resilience of vulnerable communities, and building the resilience of the Churia region, have been submitted and approved by the GCF for financing amounting to US\$ 87.8 million. Likewise, three readiness activities are ongoing at the cost of US\$ 4.5 million, supported by GCF.

Updated

Forest and Environment Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- GCF: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/home>
- <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/gcf-b29-02-rev02.pdf>

International Fund for Agricultural Development



Nepal became a member of the International Fund for Agricultural Development in 1977. IFAD works in the most remote regions of developing countries where poverty and hunger are the deepest. The IFAD Nepal Country Strategic Plan (2019–2023) reflects the organisation's goal to achieve zero hunger by 2030.

Organization

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialised agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the key outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The conference was organised in response to the food crises of the early 1970s that primarily affected the Sahelian countries of Africa.

The governance structure of IFAD is led by the Governing Council, its highest decision-making authority. Each Member State is represented in the Governing Council by Governors, Alternate Governors, and other designated advisers. The Executive Board oversees IFAD's general operations and approves its work program.

IFAD's highly concessional loans carry no interest charge, have a service charge of 0.75% and are repaid over 40 years. Loans on hardened terms have the same interest and service terms but are repaid over 20 years. IFAD is a financial institution that distinguishes itself from its partner food and agriculture organisations, the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP).

IFAD's 2019 Annual Report published in July 2020 shows that in the Asia and Pacific region, there are 59 ongoing projects in 20 countries. As of 31 December 2019, 94 countries had pledged a total of US\$ 1,008.7 million against the IFAD11 target of US\$ 1.2 billion.

Development Cooperation

Nepal became a member of IFAD on 13 December 1977. Nepal's membership was ratified by the Governing Council on 5 May 1978, making Nepal among the first countries to benefit from IFAD funds.

IFAD's investments address the issues of poverty, inequality, and social marginalisation. Since 1977, IFAD has provided low-interest (highly concessional) loans and grants for

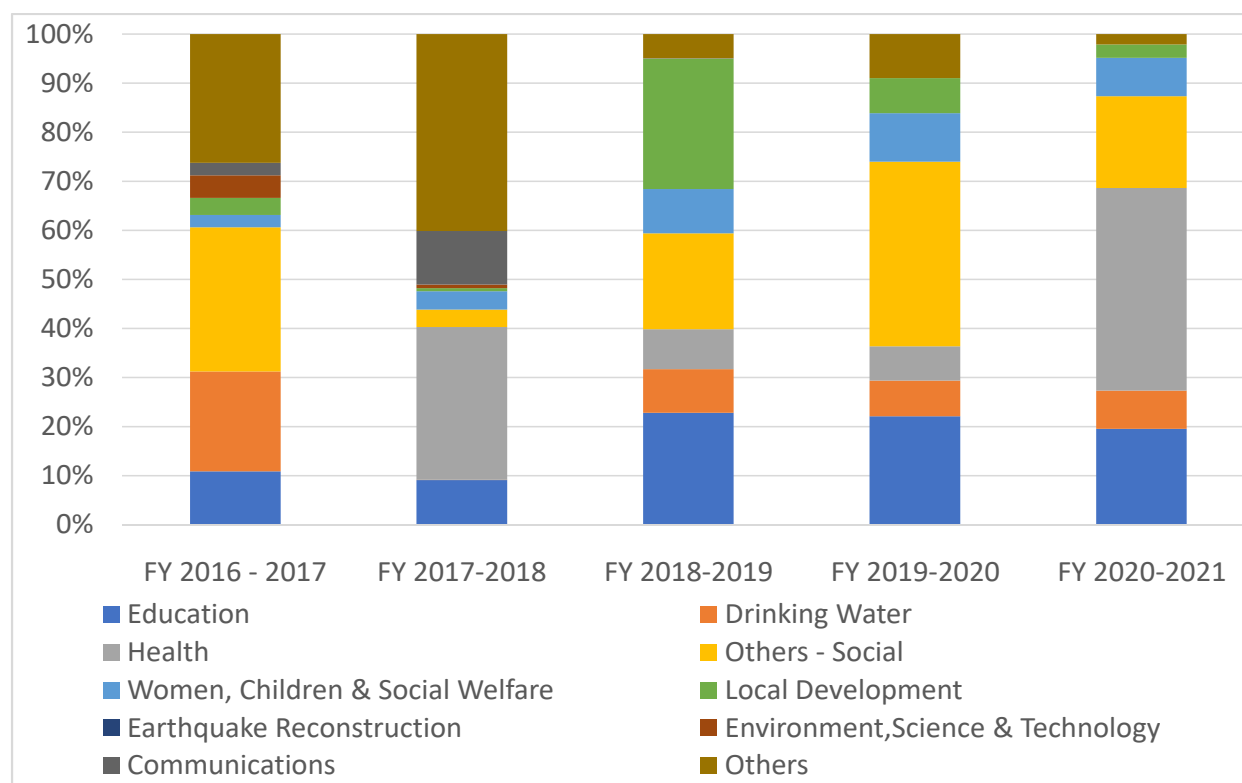
different socio-economic projects, directly benefitting rural households. In addition, IFAD offers a range of regional grants, technical support, and other forms of assistance across the region.

IFAD's first project in Nepal was the Integrated Rural Development Project (Sagarmatha Zone), which was launched in November 1979 with a loan of US\$ 11.5 million. Subsequently, on 5 December 1980, IFAD began another credit and financial services-related project, the Small Farmer Development Project, with a total cost of US\$ 16.1 million. The Second Small Farmer Development Project (US\$ 24.5 million) was initiated in 1985, following the Command Area Development Project (US\$ 30.2 million) launched in 1981. The already completed Leasehold Forestry and Livestock Programme (US\$ 15.8 million) was established in 2004.

Major Support by Sector

The five major sectors of IFAD support throughout the past five-year period are as follows:

1. Agriculture
2. Forests
3. Livelihood
4. Labor
5. Economic Reform



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17-2020/21 (US\$)

Over the last five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, IFAD disbursed US\$ 56.1 million to carry out different projects addressing joint priorities. The largest disbursement, totalling US\$ 15.8 million, occurred in FY2017/18. Likewise, the lowest disbursement, amounting to US\$ 6.4 million, was made in 2020/21, which is less than the annual average disbursement throughout the past five-year period.

IFAD has committed to providing Nepal with US\$ 44.8 million to carry out socio-economic development projects in the last five years. However, IFAD did not enter into any financial support agreement with the Government of Nepal during FY2016/17, 2018/19 and FY2019/20.

Country Partnership Strategy

IFAD's Nepal Country Strategic Plan (2019–2023) was approved with a total cost of US\$ 126 million. The plan aligns with Nepal's new federal structure and the constitutional right to food. The plan has five related strategic outcomes addressing SDGs 2 and 17.

The plan's five outcomes are:

- affected populations will have timely access to adequate food and nutrition,
- people in food deficit targeted areas have improved nutrition throughout the key stages of their lives by 2025,
- poor communities in remote food-insecure areas have improved food security and resilience to climate and other shocks by 2030,
- strengthened public sector capabilities to provide essential food security and nutrition by 2023, and
- achieving zero hunger by 2030.

Updated

Agriculture and Industry Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- IFAD: <https://www.ifad.org/>
- IFAD, Nepal: <https://operations.ifad.org/web/ifad/operations/country/home/tags/nepal>
- IFAD Annual Report, 2019

05

International Labour Organization



Nepal joined the International Labour Organisation in 1966. The ILO brings together governments, employers, and workers to set labour standards and promote decent work for all. Enabling decent work for all and ensuring fundamental principles and rights at work are the ILO priorities for 2018-2022 in Nepal.

Organization

The ILO was founded in 1919 and became the first specialised agency of the UN in 1946. The ILO is the only tripartite UN agency based in Geneva, Switzerland. It has 187 Member States — 186 of the 193 UN Member States and the Cook Islands. The ILO was founded as a part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I to reflect the belief that universal and lasting peace can be accomplished only if it is based on social justice.

The Governing Body is the executive body of the ILO. The ILO secretariat (staff) is the International Labour Office. The Governing Body meets three times a year, in March, June and November. The Governing Body decides ILO policy, while the agenda of the International Labour Conference adopts the draft program and budget for submission to the Conference and elects the Director-General.

The ILO aims to ensure that it serves the needs of working women and men by bringing together governments, employers, and workers to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programs. The ILO encourages this tripartism among its constituents, employers, workers, and the Member States by promoting social dialogue between trade unions and employers in formulating and, where appropriate, implementing national policy on social, economic, and many other issues.

The ILO is devoted to promoting social justice and internationally recognised human and labour rights, pursuing its founding mission that social justice is essential to universal and lasting peace. The ILO has been investing millions of dollars annually to address issues such as forced labour, minimum wage laws, HIV/AIDS, migrant workers, domestic workers, and globalisation. In FY2018/19, the ILO allocated US\$ 784.1 million for global aid and proposed US\$ 790.6 million worth of support for FY2020/21.

Development Cooperation

Nepal joined the ILO in 1966. Later, in January 1994, the Office of the Senior ILO Adviser was established in Nepal, given the increasing need for support in-country and the scope for expansion of ILO programs. The Kathmandu office transitioned to a full-

fledged Country Office in 2000. The ILO program in Nepal is aligned with ILOs work worldwide, the Government's Development Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

From Protocol to Practice: A BRIDGE to Global Action on Forced Labour (2015-2019) aimed at effectively eliminating traditional and modern slavery/forced labour systems often linked to human trafficking. Rastriya Mukta Haliya Samaj Federation (RMHSF) and workers' and employers' organisations were other project partners.

The ILO-FCDO Partnership Programme on Fair Recruitment and Decent Work for Women Migrant Workers in South Asia and the Middle East "Work in Freedom" was implemented to reduce the incidence of trafficking of women and girls from India, Bangladesh, and Nepal through economic, social, and legal empowerment. In partnership with CBS, the ILO provided technical assistance to the Nepal Labour Force Survey-III Project (2017-2018).

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the ILO disbursed US\$ 4.48 million in ODA to Nepal. The ILO disbursed US\$ 1.4 million in FY2020/21, the highest volume during those five years. There was no disbursement in FY2019/20, while the annual average disbursement during these five years was 0.89 million.

The ILO agreed to provide support of US\$ 5.2 million over the last five years. However, there were no commitments in FY2016/17, FY2018/19, and FY2020/21.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17		800,000
2.	2017/18	2,200,000	1,200,000
3.	2018/19		1,000,000
4.	2019/20	3,000,000	
5.	2020/21		1,485,000

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

The ILO Nepal Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) 2013-2017 focused on three fundamental areas:

- Promotion of employment-centric and inclusive growth,
- Improved labour market governance and industrial relations, and
- Promotion of basic principles and rights at work.

The ILO Office in Nepal has formulated its next phase of the Decent Work Country Programme, 2018 to 2022. There are two priorities:

- Enabling decent work for all through sustainable and inclusive growth; and
- Ensuring fundamental principles and rights at work.

Updated

Social Sector/ IECCD
January 2022

References

- ILO: <http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>
- ILO Country Office, Nepal: <http://www.ilo.org/kathmandu/lang--en/index.htm>

United Nations Children's Fund



UNICEF began its work in Nepal in 1964 through its Liaison Office. UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 for assisting children and mothers in developing countries. The agreed CPAP (2018-2022) with UNICEF emphasises health, nutrition, education, WASH, and child protection.

Organization

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is a United Nations (UN) agency created by the General Assembly on 11 December 1946. At the time of its establishment, its name was the United Nations International Children's, Emergency Fund. Its objective was to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries devastated by World War II.

UNICEF works with about 13,000 staff in over 190 countries and territories. Its headquarters are in New York. More than 200 country offices carry out UNICEF's mission through programs developed with host governments. Seven regional offices provide technical assistance to country offices as needed. UNICEF's office for the South Asian Region is based in Kathmandu. UNICEF works with national governments, non-governmental organisations, other UN agencies and private sector partners to protect children and their rights.

UNICEF is dependent on contributions from governments and private donors. Governments contribute two-thirds of the organisation's resources. Most fundraising is done by UNICEF's 36 National Committees and independent non-governmental organisations. The UNICEF Executive Board approves a total commitment for Regular Resources to support the program activities described in the Country Plan of Action (CPAP).

Direct programme expenses of UNICEF were US\$ 5.7 billion as per the UNICEF Annual Report 2020. In 2020, in the face of the pandemic, UNICEF adapted its health programming to support the global COVID-19 response and to ensure the continuation of essential lifesaving services. Areas of assistance are health, education, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), child protection, nutrition, social inclusion, and HIV/AIDS.

Development Cooperation

UNICEF began its work in Nepal in 1964 under the administrative supervision of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) from its New Delhi office. UNICEF's Liaison Office in Nepal was established in 1968, and an Office was opened in 1972 to support the Government's efforts to provide essential services to Nepali children. The Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) was agreed upon on 21 February 1996.

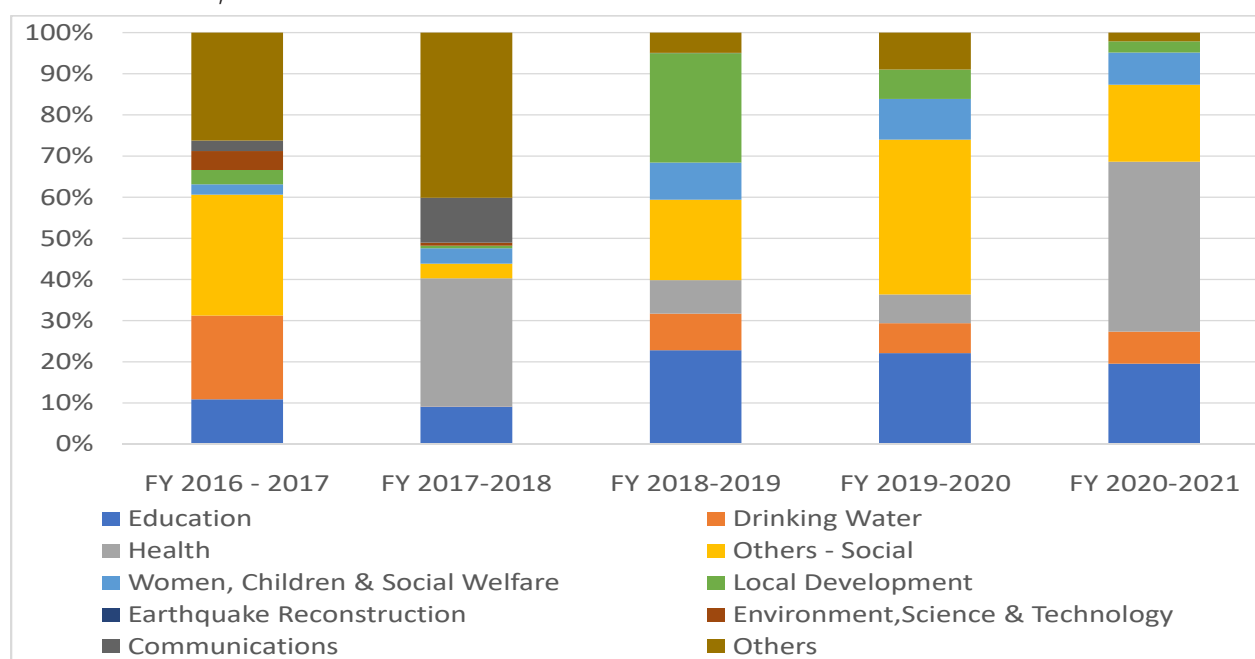
Nepal served on UNICEF's Executive Board during 1982–1985, 1992–1994, 2002–2004 and 2016–2018. The election of Nepal to the Board was the opportunity for the country to contribute to the work of the United Nations at the global level. Likewise, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations, HE Durga Prasad Bhattarai, was unanimously elected as Vice-President to the Bureau of the Executive Board of UNICEF for 2016.

UNICEF contributed to logistical support and immunisation in the 1960s and 1970s and early childhood rights, education, and protection in the 1980s. UNICEF will support SSDP as a joint financing partner.

Major Support by Sector

The following are the top five sectors of UNICEF cooperation:

1. Education
2. Health
3. Drinking water
4. Local Development
5. Women, Children and Social Welfare



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

From FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, UNICEF disbursed US\$ 155.6 million to Nepal. The disbursement volume was the highest, at US\$ 66 million, in FY2019/20. Likewise, the lowest disbursement amounted to US\$ 13 million in FY2019/20. The average annual disbursement was US\$ 31.1 million during the said period.

UNICEF has committed to providing US\$ 136.4 million to Nepal over the past five years. The most significant annual aid commitment, totalling US\$ 68.4 million, was made in FY2017/18. The lowest commitment, amounting to US\$ 3.9 million, was completed in FY2019/20.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	38,523,755	66,016,245
2.	2017/18	68,483,941	31,429,240
3.	2018/19	14,770,549	24,551,955
4.	2019/20	3,981,628	13,096,020
5.	2020/21	10,692,608	20,555,700

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

In 2017 UNICEF underwent a participatory exercise involving stakeholders at all levels to design a new country program in response to the new federal structure in the country. UNICEF's agenda for 2018-2022 has focused on the areas of cooperation identified via that exercise.

Country Partnership Strategy

The ongoing CPAP (2018-2022) agreed upon between Nepal and UNICEF is fully aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2018-2022), contributing directly to three of the UNDAF's four outcomes:

- social development,
- disaster risk reduction, disaster preparedness and resilience, and
- human rights, the rule of law and governance.

Six components structure the CPAP (2018-2022): Health, Nutrition, Education, Wash, Child Protection and Social Policy, Evidence, and Evaluation.

A budget of US\$ 150 million is estimated as a requirement to carry out the Action Plan that covers all the components. UNICEF's Executive Board has approved the total commitment for regular resources. The Executive Board has also authorised the executive director to seek additional funding to support implementing programmes specified in the CPAP.

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References

- UNICEF: <https://www.unicef.org/>
- UNICEF in Nepal: <http://www.unicef.org.np>

United Nations Development Programme



The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been working in Nepal from its in-country office since 1963. A Standard Basic Assistance Agreement was signed in 1984. UNDP's latest Strategic Plan (2018-2021) seeks to help countries achieve sustainable development by eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, accelerating structural transformations for sustainable development and building resilience to crises and shocks. UNDP Nepal's Country Programme Document (2018-2022) outlines UNDP contributions to Nepal's development in three main areas of work:

- inclusive economic growth,
- strengthened governance systems, including rule of law and transitional justice, and
- increased climate adaption and environmental resilience.

Organization

The UNDP is the United Nation's global development network founded on 22 November 1965. The UNDP's headquarters is in New York, USA. The UNDP works in over 170 countries and territories around the globe and has five regional bureaux worldwide, with regional hubs in each regional bureau. The UNDP Administrator is the third highest-ranking official of the United Nations after the United Nations Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. The UNDP's Strategic Plan 2018-2021 was focused on supporting countries to end extreme poverty, reduce inequality, and achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Plan intends to guide nations to be driven by their development and poverty eradication choices.

UNDP supports nations in pursuing:

- Structural transformation including green, inclusive, and digital transitions,
- Leaving no one behind — a rights-based approach centred on empowerment, inclusion, equity, human agency, and human development, and
- Building resilience — strengthening countries and institutions to prevent, mitigate and respond to crisis, conflict, natural disasters, climate, and social and economic shocks.

The Strategic Plan has stipulated six solutions to realising the SDGs:

- poverty and inequality,
- gender equality,
- energy,

- environment,
- resilience, and
- governance.

Likewise, three enablers will allow the plan to scale up development impact for partner nations, namely:

- Digitalisation,
- Strategic Innovation, and
- Development Financing.

The UNDP Executive Board is made up of representatives from 36 countries who serve on a rotating basis. The Board oversees and supports the activities of UNDP, ensuring that the organisation remains responsive to the evolving needs of partner countries. The UNDP is funded entirely by voluntary contributions from the UN Member States, multilateral organisations, the private sector, and other sources.

Development Cooperation

Since establishing a local office in 1963, UNDP has assisted the Nepalese people in their fight against poverty.

The Government of Nepal and UNDP entered into a formal agreement, the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, on 23 February 1984 to govern UNDP's assistance to Nepal. Since then, UNDP support has helped government agencies, civil society, and community groups improve the lives of Nepal's people.

A large portion of UNDP assistance has been used to increase the ability of government organizations, civil society organizations, and community organizations to combat poverty and to bring Nepal's donors and these organizations together to develop and carry out effective poverty alleviation projects. The Terai, in the mid- and far-western development regions of Nepal, is where UNDP focuses its efforts for greater impact. Here, its rights-based interventions are directed towards the underprivileged and vulnerable groups. The UNDP programs look for opportunities for collaborative programming with other UN agencies and collaborate on the planning and oversight of development initiatives in a few districts.

UNDP Nepal's work is closely linked with the priorities of Nepal's government and the United Nations system. Much of the support has gone to building the capacity of government agencies, civil society, and community groups to fight poverty and bringing these groups and Nepal's donors together to design and implement successful poverty alleviation projects.

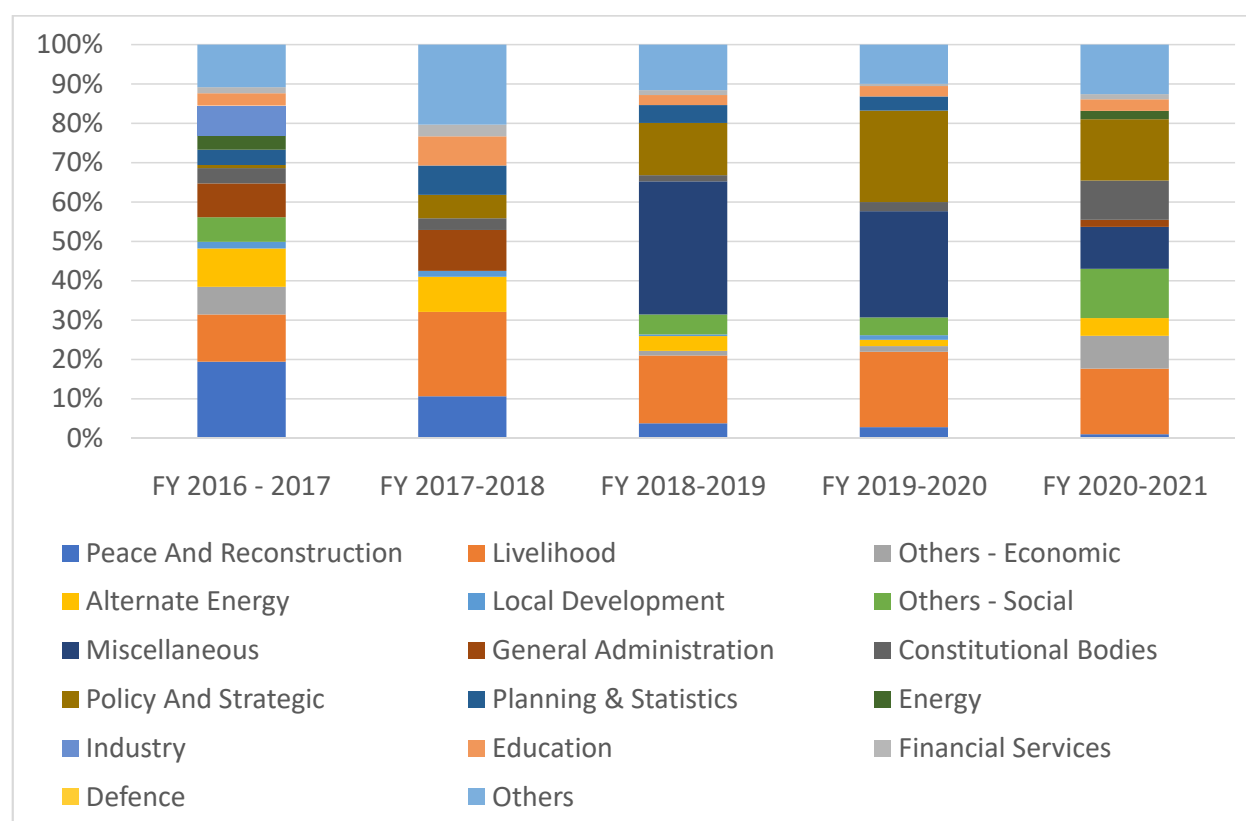
In 2017, the UNDP was able to train and orient 600 masons, carpenters, and 25,000 people (about 40% women) on resilient and affordable housing models. Similarly,

in 2016, UNDP completed a climate adaptation project at one of the world's highest places, the Everest region. The project involved draining the Imja Tsho Glacial Lake, which was at the risk of bursting by three meters through a sluice, making the lives of over 80,000 downstream safer.

Major Support by Sector

The following are the top five sectors out of dozens of UNDP support areas:

1. Livelihood
2. Policy and Strategic
3. Peace and reconstruction
4. Alternative Energy
5. Education



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

Over the past five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, UNDP disbursed a total of US\$ 29.59 million to Nepal. The disbursement volume was the highest, at US\$ 7.9 million, in FY2018/19 and the lowest at US\$ 3.3 million in 2017/18. The average annual disbursement from UNDP over the five years remained at US\$ 5.9 million.

UNDP has committed to providing US\$ 50.3 million over the last five years. The most

significant annual commitment, totalling US\$ 17.8 million, was made in FY2018/19. Likewise, the lowest yearly commitment, amounting to US\$ 1.7 million, was completed in FY2016/17.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	1,728,744	6,412,697
2.	2017/18	9,607,628	3,362,985
3.	2018/19	17,822,502	7,910,600
4.	2019/20	10,104,499	7,336,956
5.	2020/21	11,064,025	4,569,762

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

UNDP's strategic engagement in Nepal is stated in its Country Programme Document (CPD), which covers 2018-2022. The CPD is aligned not only with the 2018-2022 UNDAF but also with the SDGs and Nepal's 15th Development Plan.

The following three outcomes have been identified in the CPD:

- Increased access to employment and livelihoods: UNDP will contribute through the mutually reinforcing strategies of skills building.
- Strengthened democratic institutions and,
- It builds resilience to natural hazards and climate change and strengthens sustainable environmental and natural resources management.

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References

- UNDP: <http://www.undp.org/>
- UNDP in Nepal: <http://www.np.undp.org>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Nepal became a member of UNESCO in 1953, although its country office in Kathmandu was established in 1998. UNESCO aims to promote peace and security by promoting international collaboration through educational, scientific, and cultural reforms. UNESCO advocates for education, building peace and fostering intercultural dialogue in Nepal.

Organization

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations formed on 16 November 1945. Its headquarters is in Paris, France. It is the successor of the League of Nations International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation (ICIC).

In general, UNESCO pursues peace and security objectives through five major program areas:

- education,
- natural sciences,
- social/human sciences,
- culture, and
- communication/information.

UNESCO's governance structure is led by two entities, the General Conference, and the Executive Board. The General Conference consists of the representatives of UNESCO's Member States. The General Conference meets every two years and is attended by the Member States and Associate Members, together with observers for non-Member States, intergovernmental organisations, and non-governmental organisations. It also elects the Members of the Executive Board and appoints the Director-General for a 4-year term.

UNESCO has a global network of national cooperating bodies known as National Commissions for UNESCO. Presently, there are 199 National Commissions for UNESCO across the world.

The Programme and Budget for 2018-2021 (39 C/5 Approved) cover the last quadrennium of the Medium-Term Strategy for 2014-2021 (37 C/4), which focuses on UNESCO's contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Development Cooperation

Nepal became a member of UNESCO in 1953. In 1998 UNESCO established its country office for Nepal in Kathmandu. Since then, UNESCO Nepal has supported the Government of Nepal to attain quality education for all, mobilise scientific knowledge and science policy for sustainable development, preserve Nepal's rich cultural heritage and promote cultural diversity.

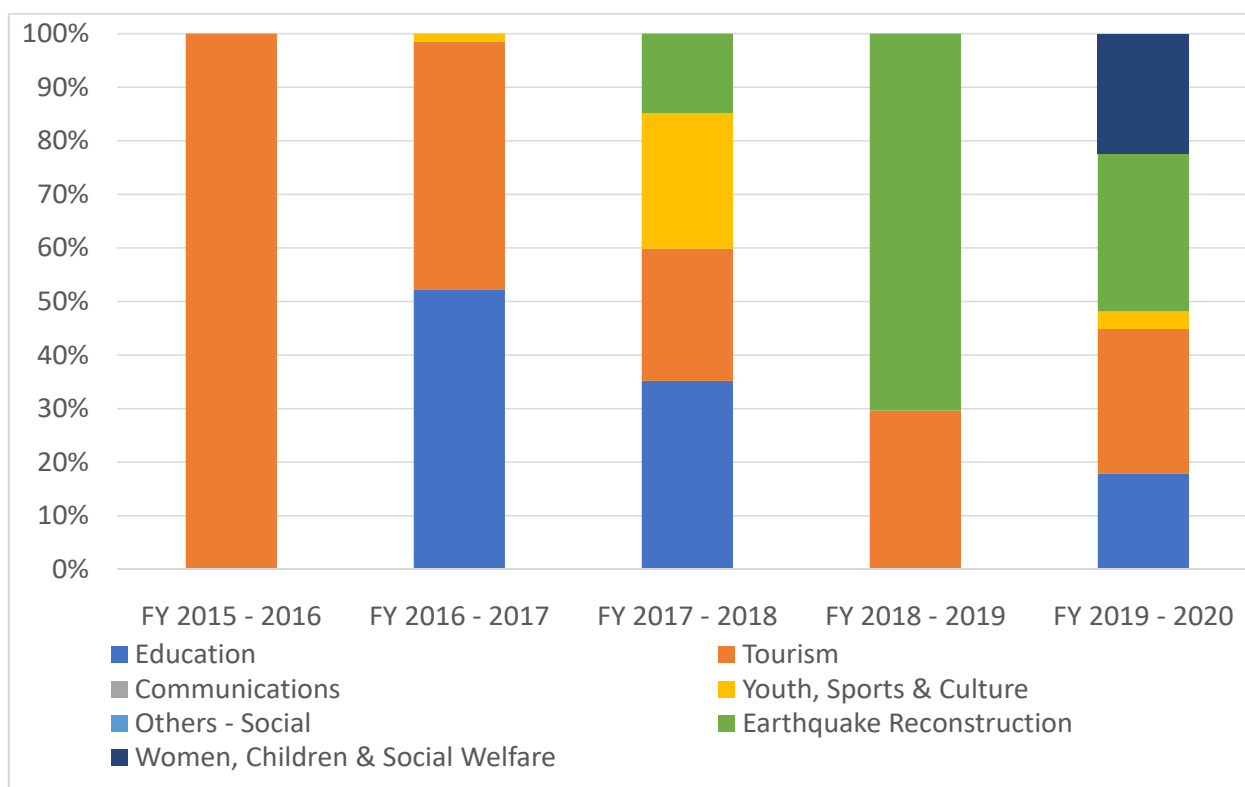
Development cooperation ties between Nepal and UNESCO began in the 1950s. However, official assistance started in 1979 with the Financing Assistance for the Consolidation of Swayambhu Temple in Kathmandu Valley at US\$ 30,000. The most recent support from UNESCO was in Post-Earthquake Assistance for Emergency Operations and Re-building the Capacity of Management Authorities for Safeguarding the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage Property.

Projects are being executed under the Ministry of Education via the Participatory Programme (PP) and Nepal National Commission for UNESCO (NatCom). UNESCO Nepal works closely with NatCom as the main counterpart. NatCom's primary function is to be involved in UNESCO's activities in various ministerial departments, agencies, institutions, and organisations and with individuals working to advance education, sciences, culture, communication, and information in Nepal.

Major Support by Sector

The followings are top five sectors of UNESCO Support during the last five year period:

1. Tourism
2. Earthquake Reconstruction
3. Education
4. Women, Children and Social Welfare
5. Youth Sports and Culture



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17-2020/21 (US\$)

Over the past five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, a total of US\$ 2.6 million in support was disbursed to Nepal from UNESCO. The highest annual support was disbursed in FY2016/17, totalling US\$ 1.5 million. Likewise, the lowest disbursement occurred in FY2018/19, amounting to US\$ 0.19 million, which is lower than the average annual disbursement of US\$ 0.5 million.

In the five year, from FY2016/17 to FY2019/20, UNESCO has agreed to provide a sum of US\$ 3.2 million through 5 separate agreements. Its annual commitment was the highest in FY2015/16, totalling US\$ 1.99 million, whereas the lowest annual commitment, amounting to US\$ 0.09 million, was made in FY2016/17.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2015/16	1,990,798	201,675
2.	2016/17	533,005	1,592,269
3.	2017/18	377,595	350,405
4.	2018/19	98,501	192,327
5.	2019/20	205,134	305,961

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

UNESCO advocates for education, building peace, alleviating poverty, and fostering sustainable development and intercultural dialogue in Nepal.

UNESCO aims to attain quality education for all, focus on women empowerment and literacy, rehabilitate cultural heritage after the earthquake, promote cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, mobilise scientific knowledge, and promote press freedom and freedom of expression.

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References

- UNESCO: <https://en.unesco.org/>
- UNESCO Office, Nepal: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/kathmandu/>

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



The UN Women Nepal Country Office was established in 2012. UN Women is mandated to be a lead driver and voice advocating for gender equality and women's empowerment globally. UN Women in Nepal focuses on violence against women, leadership and participation and women's economic empowerment.

Organization

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women, is a New York-based UN organisation established in July 2010 and operational in January 2011. UN Women works globally to make the vision of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) a reality for women and girls, standing for women's equal participation in all aspects of life.

The five key priority areas of UN Women are:

- expanding women's leadership and political participation,
- ending violence against women,
- engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes,
- enhancing women's economic empowerment, and
- and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting.

UN Women is governed by a multi-tiered intergovernmental governance structure that provides normative and operational policy guidance. The organisation is led by an Under-Secretary-General appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Member States, for four years, with the possibility of renewal for one term.

UN Women implements programs in more than 90 countries in the world. Its funding comes from different donors through governmental, organisational, or individual contributions. In 2020, UNWOMEN received a total of US\$ 548.6 million. This contribution consists of the contribution from the Member States, business partners, philanthropists, and individual donors.

Development Cooperation

The UN Women Nepal Country Office was established in April 2012 in Kathmandu and received Delegation of Authority in July 2013. The Country Office's Strategic Note for 2018-2022 builds on lessons learned from past programming. It adopts a holistic and integrated approach across its two thematic priorities, inclusive governance and leadership and women's economic empowerment. Moreover, the Country Office explicitly aims to transform discriminatory social norms and harmful practices.

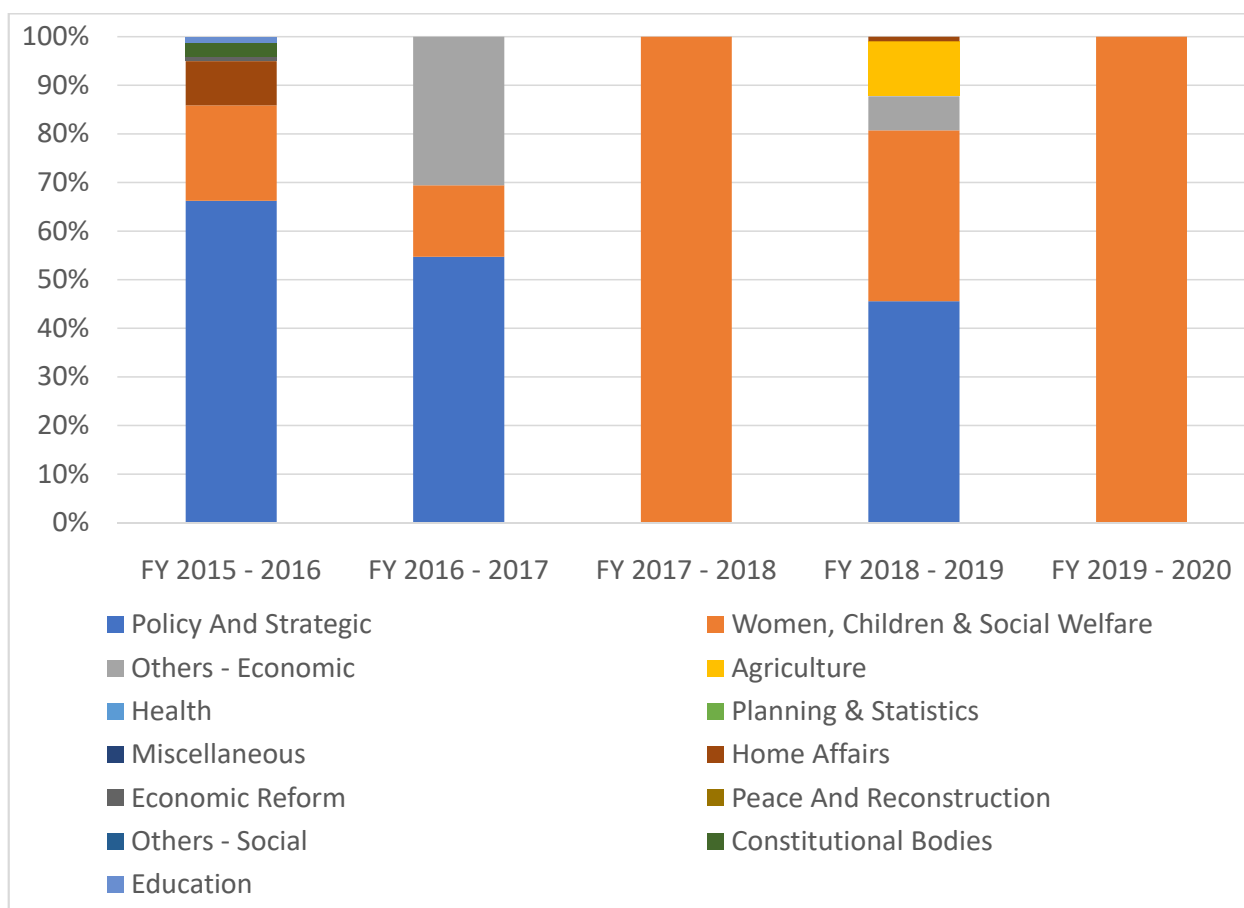
The Strategic Note is guided by Nepal's stated priorities, as described in Nepal's 15th Three-year Periodic Plan, and its commitments to relevant normative frameworks, the country's United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Nepal 2018-2022; the CEDAW Concluding Observations 2011, as well as Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and UN Women's Corporate Strategic Plan 2018-2021. The Country Office promotes national ownership, capacity development and institutionalisation.

The Country Office seeks to advance women's economic empowerment by promoting increased income security, better jobs, and financial independence for vulnerable women. The Country Office is adopting a Communications for Development (C4D) approach to mobilise further awareness and action on transforming discriminatory social norms and harmful practices.

Major Support Sectors

The following are the primary support sectors of UN Women:

1. Women, Children and Social Welfare
2. Policy and Strategic
3. Agriculture
4. Home Affairs
5. Education



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

Over the five years from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, the UN Women Country Office in Nepal disbursed US\$ 5.2 million in ODA. The disbursement volume was highest, US\$ 1.8 million, in FY2018/19. Annual disbursement was lowest in FY2017/18, totalling US\$ 0.16 million. Average yearly disbursement over the period stands at US\$ 1 million throughout the past five-year period.

The UN Women had agreed to provide a sum of US\$ 7.5 million during the five years through separate agreements with the Government of Nepal. The most significant annual commitment, totalling US\$ 2.2 million, was made in FY2016/17, with the lowest commitment occurring in 2019/20, amounting to US\$ 0.33 million.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2015/16	1,710,858	1,108,091
2.	2016/17	2,251,655	1,635,873
3.	2017/18	2,187,659	164,984
4.	2018/19	1,055,025	1,884,590
5.	2019/20	333,472	413,472

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

Guided by UN Charter, the UN Women's Country Office in Nepal works to eliminate discrimination against women and girls, empower women, and achieve equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action, peace, and security.

The UN Women's office in Nepal will provide substantive support to UN bodies working in Nepal on all aspects of gender equality issues. CEDAW, BPfA and MDGs guide it. UN Women in Nepal will focus on the following key areas:

- Violence Against Women
- Peace and Security,
- Leadership and Participation,
- Economic Empowerment, and
- National planning and budget.

Updated

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References

- UN Women, headquarters, New York, USA: <http://www.unwomen.org/en>
- <https://un.org.np/agency/un-women>

United Nations Population Fund



In Nepal, UNFPA has focused on reproductive rights, maternal health, and family planning since 1971. It envisages that every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled. UNFPA's Strategic Plan (2018-2022) aims to end preventable maternal deaths and the unmet need for family planning.

Organization

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), formerly the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, is a UN organisation. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established as a trust fund in 1967 and began operations in 1969. In 1987, it was officially renamed the United Nations Population Fund, reflecting its lead role in the UN system in the area of population. The original abbreviation, UNFPA, is retained.

UNFPA supports programs in more than 150 countries and areas spread across four geographic regions: the Arab States and Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, the Caribbean, and sub-Saharan Africa. It is a member of the United Nations Development Fund and part of its Executive Committee. The Executive Board ensures that the UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) remain responsive to the evolving needs of program countries and support the work of UNFPA.

Contributions to UNFPA totalled US\$ 979 million in 2015. In 2020 the core and co-financing contribution to UNFPA constituted a total of US\$ 1,268 million. Of the total contribution, US\$ 417 million was a core contribution, and the remaining US\$ 851 million was from co-financing contributions which constitute 66% of the total contributions.

Development Cooperation

UNFPA cooperation in Nepal began in 1971 and has evolved in response to the changing national context. Since the beginning, UNFPA has worked closely with the Government of Nepal on population dynamics, gender equality, reproductive rights, maternal health, and family planning.

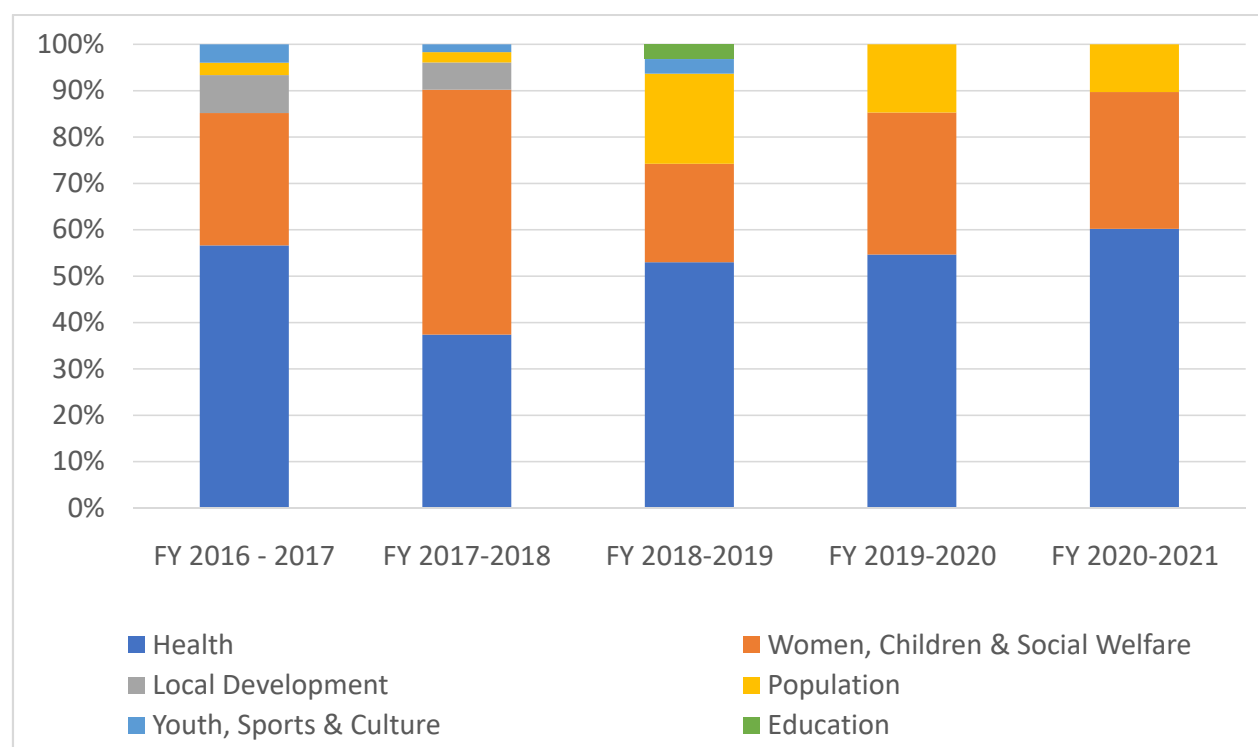
UNFPA's primary goal is to achieve universal access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services, including family planning to realise reproductive rights and reduce maternal mortality. Its mandate is guided by the Program of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development.

With funding made available through the Australian Government's Gender Equality Fund, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and UNFPA signed an agreement on 23 March 2016, providing a US\$ 385,000 grant for empowering girls in Nepal through life skills and comprehensive sexuality education. The beneficiaries are school-age children aged 5 to 16, attending public schools and participating in non-formal education.

Major Sectors of Support

The following are the top five sectors of UNFPA support:

1. Health
2. Women, Children and Social Welfare
3. Population
4. Education
5. Local Development



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

Over five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, Nepal has received total ODA disbursement of US\$ 23.9 million from UNFPA. In FY2020/21, the disbursement volume was highest at US\$ 6.6 million. Likewise, the lowest volume of disbursements occurred in FY2017/18 at US\$ 3.0 million. The average annual disbursement during the five years stands at US\$ 4.7 million.

UNFPA has agreed to provide US\$ 26.6 million in ODA support through separate agreements with the government throughout the past five years. The largest annual ODA commitment was made in FY2019/20.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	0	4,745,440
2.	2017/18	6,081,714	3,040,651
3.	2018/19	5,746,056	5,611,005
4.	2019/20	8,409,747	3,878,748
5.	2020/21	6,384,462	6,672,101

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

UNFPA's Country Programme is aligned with the Government's national health sector strategies and plans and with the UN Development Assistance Framework. UNFPA's significant contribution has been in strengthening national systems through, among others, the development of policies, strategies, guidelines, protocols; equipment and supplies; capacity building and quality improvement in the health sector.

UNFPA's new strategic plan (2018-2022) has focused on three transformative results: first, to end preventable maternal deaths; second, to complete the unmet need for family planning and third, to end gender-based violence and harmful practices. Altogether US\$ 30.8 million is proposed as an indicative UNFPA assistance for this period.

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References

- UNFPA: <http://www.unfpa.org/>
- UNFPA in Nepal: <http://nepal.unfpa.org/>

11

World Food Programme



WFP has been supporting Nepal develop greater food security since 1963. WFP is a humanitarian agency fighting against hunger, delivering food assistance in emergencies, and working with communities. Given Nepal's vulnerability to natural disasters, WFP Country's Strategic Plan (2019-2023) focuses on emergency preparedness and response.

Organization

WFP was established in 1961 following the 1960 Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) Conference, when George McGovern, director of the United States Food for Peace Programs, proposed establishing a multilateral food aid program. On average, WFP reaches more than 80 million people with food assistance in over 80 countries yearly, addressing hunger and promoting food security.

The Sustainable Development Goals guide the Strategic Plan (2022—2026) (SDGs) outlined in the 2030 Agenda, in particular Goal 2 on ending hunger and Goal 17 on revitalising global partnerships to implement the SDGs. The six enablers of the five-year strategic plans of WFP are partnership, workforce, finance, technology, evidence, and innovation.

WFP is governed by its Executive Board, which consists of 36 Member States and provides intergovernmental support, direction, and supervision of WFP's activities. The organisation is headed by an Executive Director, appointed jointly by the UN Secretary-General and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

WFP relies entirely on voluntary contributions to finance its humanitarian and development projects. Donations are made as cash, food in-kind or the essential items necessary to grow, store and cook food — kitchen utensils, agricultural tools, and warehouses. Governments are the principal source of funding for WFP. In 2020, WFP raised US\$ 8.4 billion from voluntary contributions.

Development Cooperation

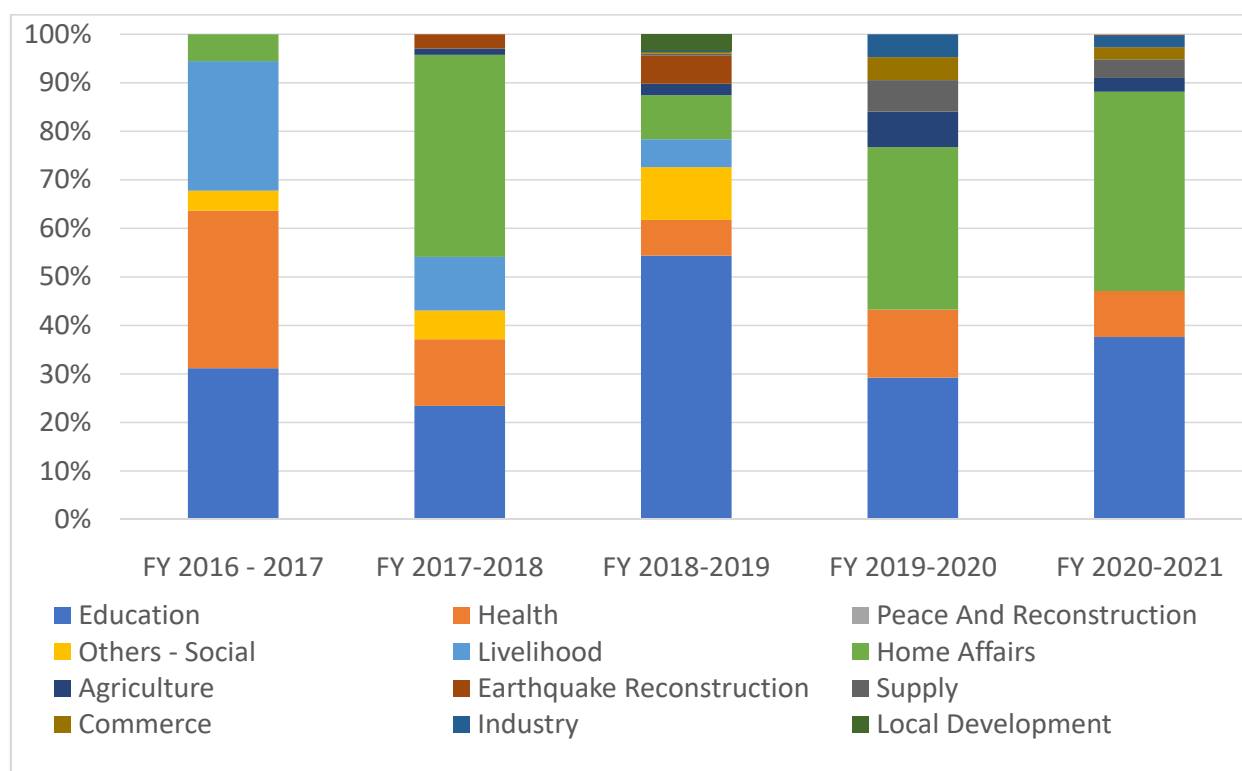
WFP has been working in Nepal since 1963, supporting the Government to develop greater food security among vulnerable communities and build resilience to disasters. The WFP Country Office for Nepal was established in 1967. Its work in Nepal primarily targets the most food insecure and those in the hard-to-reach districts of the mid-and far-western hills and mountains.

WFP's main priority areas in Nepal include resilience building, nutrition, risk reduction and capacity development, earthquake recovery activities and food assistance to refugees in Nepal. WFP also works to prevent chronic malnutrition and provides school meals to 270,000 children. WFP supplies non-food items such as school furniture and constructs toilets to support education.

Major Sectors of Support

The following are the top sectors of the WFP support throughout the past five-year period:

1. Home Affairs
2. Education
3. Health
4. Agriculture
5. Livelihood



Source : Aid Management Information System

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

Over the last five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, US\$ 104.7 million in ODA was disbursed to Nepal by WFP. Disbursement levels were highest in FY2016/17, at US\$ 35.1 million. Likewise, the disbursement was lowest, amounting to US\$ 9.2 million, in 2019/20. The average annual disbursement was US\$ 20.9 million during the five years.

WFP committed to providing assistance totalling US\$ 78.9 million over the last five years through separate agreements with the government. The highest amount of support committed was US\$ 34.8 million in FY2019/20. Likewise, the smallest commitment, totalling US\$ 3.8 million, was committed in FY2016/17.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2016/17	3,849,290	35,187,558
2.	2017/18	29,514,966	23,722,014
3.	2018/19	13,356,238	16,881,065
4.	2019/20	34,887,387	9,290,079
5.	2020/21	32,198,678	19,732,900

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

This WFP Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) supports the Government in its work to achieve the Strategic Development Goals. WFP expects to shift from direct implementation of food security and nutrition programmes to more specialised technical assistance to the Government and national programmes. Given Nepal's vulnerability to natural disasters, emergency preparedness and response will be a WFP focus.

WFP has earmarked support of US\$ 126 million for the said plan period. WFP also supports the Government of Nepal in conducting a strategic review of SDG 2 (end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture).

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- WFP: <http://www1.wfp.org/>
- WFP Country Office, Nepal: <http://www1.wfp.org/countries/nepal>
- <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/9e280ff2cc1846ba85108050995de293/>

World Health Organization



Nepal became a member of the WHO by becoming a party to the Constitution in 1953. WHO is concerned with international public health and provides leadership on health issues. WHO's Cooperation Strategy (2018-2022) focuses on reducing Nepal's mortality and morbidity from communicable diseases.

Organization

The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations concerned with international public health. It was established on 22 July 1946 by the representatives of 61 States and entered into force on 7 April 1948 after the first meeting of the World Health Assembly. The WHO is a member of the UN Development Group, and its predecessor, the Health Organisation, was an agency of the League of Nations.

WHO helps people around the globe by providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed; setting norms/standards and promoting their implementation; articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options; providing technical support and building sustainable institutional capacity and monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends.

The World Health Assembly is the supreme decision-making body for WHO. It meets in Geneva in May each year to determine the organisation's policies and is attended by all 194 Member States delegations. The three strategic priorities of the 13th Program of Work are achieving universal health coverage, addressing health emergencies, and promoting a healthier population. The total programme budget for 2020–2021 amounts to US\$ 4.84 billion.

Development Cooperation

Nepal became a member of the WHO in September 1953. Later, in 1954, WHO established its Country Office in Kathmandu. Since then, it has collaborated with the Government of Nepal to develop health systems and improve health outcomes for the population.

A recent significant contribution of WHO in Nepal was the handing over the Regional Health Emergency Operation Centre (RHEOC) in Doti to the Far-Western Regional Health

Directorate on 24 November 2017. Other critical focus areas include a decentralised district health system and support to improve epidemiological surveillance concerning malaria, Japanese encephalitis, HIV/AIDS, polio eradication and leprosy elimination.

Disbursements during FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 (US\$)

In the five years, from FY2016/17 to FY2020/21, US\$ 19.9 million in ODA was disbursed to Nepal from the WHO. The largest annual disbursement occurred in FY2020/21, totalling US\$ 8.1 million. Likewise, the lowest yearly disbursement, US\$ 2.3 million, was made in FY2016/17. The annual average disbursement over these past five years is US\$ 3.99 million.

WHO committed to making US\$ 25.9 million to the Government of Nepal through five separate agreements over the last five years. The largest annual commitment was US\$ 11.3 million in FY2020/21, whereas the lowest annual commitment, amounting to US\$ 3.0 million, occurred in FY2017/18. There is no direct year-to-year relationship between the amount of dedication and disbursement.

S.N.	Fiscal Year	Agreement Amount	Disbursement
1.	2015/16	5,106,635	2,395,241
2.	2016/17	3,099,335	3,099,335
3.	2017/18	3,285,473	3,285,473
4.	2018/19	3,108,016	3,108,016
5.	2019/20	11,305,859	8,097,568

Source: Aid Management Information System

Note: The Agreement amount is not comparable with disbursement as disbursement here accounts for disbursement in each fiscal year only, whereas the agreement amount refers to the project cost over the period (i.e., for a single fiscal year and beyond).

Country Partnership Strategy

Nepal and the WHO has developed a Country Cooperation Strategy (2018-2022), which has outlined four strategic priorities:

- Advancing universal health coverage in a federalised governance structure,
- Effective delivery of priority public health programmes,
- Enhance health security and disaster preparedness and response, and
- Multi-sectoral engagement and partnerships for improved health outcomes.

In addition, the WHO's main focus areas for cooperation with Nepal are to reduce mortality and morbidity from communicable diseases, including vaccine-preventable diseases and to achieve disease eradication, elimination, and control targets of infectious diseases; to support the prevention and control of major non-communicable diseases through the primary health care approach.

Updated

Forest and Environment Sector/ IECCD
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References

- WHO: <http://www.who.int/en/>
- WHO Country Office, Nepal: <http://www.searo.who.int/nepal/about/history/en/>
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