



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT 2017-18

NEPAL

September 2018



NEPAL AID PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION 2017-18

SUMMARY

This report summarises the performance of Australia's aid program in Nepal from July 2017 to June 2018 against the Nepal Aid Investment Plan 2016-2020 (AIP). Nepal is one of the poorest countries in the world, with approximately a quarter of the population (7 million people) living below the poverty line and 15 per cent earning less than US\$1.90 per day¹. Addressing the structural causes of poverty remains a significant challenge for the country. Despite an initially slow recovery from the devastating 2015 earthquakes, Nepal has seen an increase in economic activity with GDP growth estimated at 5.5 per cent in 2017-18.

In 2017 Nepal successfully held elections across three tiers of government, the first in 20 years for local government, thereby fulfilling a constitutional mandate to put in place a federal system of government. With a majority government now in place at the federal level, greater consistency in policy development and program implementation is expected. Newly formed local and provincial governments are still coming to terms with their roles and responsibilities. Significant resource and capability gaps have the potential to impact on service delivery. With no detailed transition planning, roles remain unclear.

Australia's aid program in Nepal in 2017-18 continued to focus on the three objectives in the AIP: creating economic opportunities for the poor through micro-enterprise and job creation; improving access to education; and building governance capacity, particularly at the sub-national level. Good progress was made against AIP strategic objectives in 2017-18, with the exception of education (partially achieved) where a decision was made to shift support from primary to tertiary education through the Australia Awards program. Achievements included: the finalisation our support for the Micro-Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP IV) and assisting the government to develop a successor program; and the implementation of a new governance program to support Nepal's new federal structure. Over the last five years MEDEP IV achieved its target of assisting 73,000 micro-entrepreneurs to establish businesses. A new livelihoods program targeting small to medium sized enterprises is under design. In response to floods and landslides in August 2017, Australia provided \$2 million for emergency shelter, food, clean water and healthcare.

A range of cross-cutting investments funded from bilateral, regional and global allocations are providing support in a range of areas, including resource management, public financial management and regional economic integration. Australia continued to rely on non-government organisation (NGO) partners to deliver against program priorities, recognising the unique strengths these partners bring to development activities. Gender equality and social inclusion are key features of all major investments². Six of the seven management actions identified in the 2016-17 AIP have been addressed. The remaining action, developing a gender strategy, was not completed due to resource constraints and will be undertaken in 2018-19.

Overall, the program provided valuable support for the Nepalese Government's poverty reduction agenda outlined in their fourteenth three-year plan (2016-17 to 2018-19). Australia's total Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Nepal in 2017-18 was \$33.9 million, which represents an increase from \$31.6 million in 2016-17. Australia remains a modest donor with our 2017-18 expenditure representing 2.4 per cent of Nepal's total ODA.³

¹ ADB 2018 Statistics Report on Poverty; <https://www.adb.org/publications/basic-statistics-2018>

² Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) is a concept that addresses unequal power relations experienced by people on the grounds of gender, wealth, ability, location, caste/ethnicity, language and agency or a combination of these dimensions. It focuses on the need for action to re-balance these power relations, reduce disparities and ensure equal rights, opportunities and respect for all individuals regardless of their social identity. Source: 2017 GESI Framework Report by the Inter-Agency Working Group on GESI in Nepal (p.7). http://www.np.undp.org/content/dam/nepal/docs/generic/GESI%20framework%20Report_Final_2017.pdf?download

³ Ministry of Finance, <http://amis.mof.gov.np/aim/reportsFilterPicker.do?apply=true&reportContextId=4065>

EXPENDITURE

Table 1 Total ODA Expenditure in FY 2017-18

Objective	A\$ million	% of total ODA
1. Expand economic opportunities for the poor by promoting enterprise and job-creation	2	5.9%
2. Support the Government to improve governance and policy implementation	10.3	30.5%
3. Promote human development through improved access to and quality of basic education	1.5	4.4%
Other: including regional programs and humanitarian support	2.5	7.3%
	1.4	4.1%
Sub-Total Bilateral	17.7	52.2%
Regional and Global	15.4	45.5%
Other Government Departments	0.8	2.3%
Total ODA Expenditure	33.9	100%

PERFORMANCE AGAINST STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Objective	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Expand economic opportunities for the poor by promoting enterprise and job-creation	Green	Green
Support the Government to improve governance and policy implementation	Green	Green
Promote human development through improved access to and quality of basic education	Green	Amber

Note:

■ Green. Progress is as expected at this stage of implementation and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.

■ Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected at this stage of implementation and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.

■ Red. Progress is significantly less than expected at this stage of implementation and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

OBJECTIVE 1: Expand economic opportunities for the poor, particularly women, by promoting enterprise and job creation



Under Objective 1, the Micro-Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP) has been Australia's flagship program in Nepal since 1998. Australia was the sole donor to MEDEP IV (August 2013-July 2018), contributing approximately 92 per cent of the budget through a grant funding arrangement to UNDP as the joint implementing partner (along with the Government of Nepal).

In the 2017-18 review period progress on this objective was rated green (achieved) as performance was as expected. In the Final Aid Quality Check review process, MEDEP IV received an 'adequate' rating (four out of six) due to its balanced performance against all targets on improving livelihoods and micro-enterprise creation, particularly for women. One of the two AIP performance benchmarks for Objective 1 was achieved, with good progress made in the development of an exit strategy from the MEDEP program. The other performance benchmark for this objective was partially achieved. While significant work was done on a new livelihoods program design it was not completed within the reporting period.

MEDEP IV strongly aligned with key themes in Australia's Foreign Policy White Paper, including promoting prosperity and stability by expanding economic opportunities for the poor and increasing women's empowerment. Despite challenges and delays in earlier reporting periods, MEDEP has demonstrated how economic and entrepreneurship development can be integrated into federal, provincial and local government structures through best practice Micro Enterprise Development (MED) activities.

Over the life of the program MEDEP has received strong government buy-in and ownership. Under MEDEP IV the program successfully institutionalised the MED model to support the Ministry of Industry's (MoI) delivery of its own Micro-enterprise Development for Poverty Alleviation (MEDPA) program as a successor to MEDEP. Nepalese Government funding for MEDPA has increased substantially in line with its strong commitment to MED activities (AUD137.8 million over five years). The MoI's preparation of a gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) strategy and its adoption by MEDPA also demonstrated its commitment to including women and socially excluded groups, which has been a cornerstone of MEDEP IV.

During the reporting period, some skills gaps and programming delays affected the efficiency of the program. State restructuring in Nepal also presented institutionalisation challenges. As federal structures evolved over the reporting period, MEDEP adopted transitional arrangements for MEDPA implementation in 526 of the 537 MEDPA local government areas. In addition to supporting the government's adoption of the program, MEDEP IV directly assisted with the creation of 30,000 new MEs and a further 43,000 MEs through MEDPA (with 74 per cent being women micro-entrepreneurs). The impact went beyond program livelihood objectives by assisting beneficiaries, particularly women, to develop their leadership skills and roles in their communities and local governments.

With the completion of MEDEP IV Australia is progressing the design of a new program for engagement in the livelihoods sector beyond 2018. This includes exploring opportunities to work with the private sector to support small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), together with targeted assistance to support the MoI's implementation of MEDPA.

Objective 2: Support the Government to improve governance and policy implementation



Progress has been rated green (achieved) on this objective, with good progress in our major program, The Asia Foundation (TAF)'s *Subnational Governance Program for Nepal*. This program promotes inclusive sub-national governance through research, technical assistance and capacity building support. By generating data and providing capacity building the program aims to improve service delivery at the sub-national level as Nepal transitions to a new federal system. Particular attention is focussed on the needs of women and marginalised groups. Our flexible funding to TAF is designed to respond to emerging priorities.

In 2017 TAF supported 30 projects in collaboration with 32 local partners, which produced analytical pieces with baseline evidence and data on the transition to federalism, local contexts and decision making, particularly at the subnational level. TAF's analytical products generated considerable policy discussion and are highly valued by stakeholders – including politicians, local government associations, media, civil society and development partners.

Analytical products included a *Survey of the Nepali People*, an assessment of progress on federalism under the new constitution, and an exploratory study on *Needs and Capacity Assessment of Elected Women Representatives*. The latter was particularly relevant as over 14,000 women were elected to positions in local government in 2017 – the highest number ever elected to public office (Nepal's new constitution mandates that around 40 per cent of all nominee seats be reserved for women).

The *Survey of the Nepali People*, a nation-wide public opinion survey, provided baseline data on a range of areas, including the quality and reach of public services in health, education, security, dispute resolution mechanisms, and economic outlook. The survey has generated important public data that will inform and drive public policy processes at this crucial point of Nepal's transition to federalism. TAF's assessment on progress with federalism has generated broader policy dialogue and interest on the Constitution and its implementation. Nepal's National Association of Village Development Committees (NAVIN) are using this assessment to inform their policy advocacy priorities over the next five years.

The TAF partnership has also contributed to the conduct of more peaceful, transparent and credible local, provincial and federal elections; and managing socio-economic and political disputes emerging from the transition to federalism. During the reporting period, TAF trained and mobilised nearly 5,000 domestic election observers, and supported the deployment of five international observers from the Asian Network for Free Elections, who provided technical advice to the domestic observation groups on effective and impartial observation tools and skills (2017-18 Performance Benchmark met). The TAF partnership also assisted NAVIN and the Municipality Association of Nepal (MuAN) hold provincial-level consultations amongst their members which helped them to establish new provincial level committees in seven provinces. The NAVIN and MuAN were also supported with drafting laws on education, health, infrastructure and organisation management to respond to the absence of legal frameworks and legislation at the local level.

Objective 3: Promote human development through improved access to and quality of basic education



Progress against this objective was rated ‘amber’ (partially achieved) in 2017-18, with the performance benchmark for this objective ‘not achieved’ due to a shift in focus from supporting basic education to tertiary education through the Australia Awards scholarship program.

Under this objective Australia provided \$34 million (2009-16) in support to the School Sector Reform Programme (SSRP) to help reduce disparities in access to education linked to caste, ethnicity and geography, and to build awareness of the importance of quality education in Nepal. Australian assistance contributed to Nepal’s US\$4.4 billion SSRP sector wide approach partnership arrangement managed by the World Bank. Given the relatively small size of Australia’s contribution to the SSRP a decision was made in 2017 to consolidate our bilateral education assistance in the Australia Awards program where a greater impact could be achieved. Our goals under Objective 3 will be refined to reflect the direction of our bilateral assistance for the remainder of the AIP.

Australia will continue to support basic education in Nepal through Australia’s multilateral contribution to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) which is active in Nepal. The GPE continues to deliver on our broader objective in basic education by ensuring more children, particularly girls and children with disabilities, participate in school for longer and acquire the skills they need to build their future. Nepal is close to achieving gender parity in enrolments in primary and secondary education, accomplished using integrated gender equity strategies. Under GPE’s results based funding model of assistance Nepal is utilising disaggregated data to identify and target disadvantaged and marginalised groups to support equity. Using this data, ten districts were identified for interventions with the aim of reducing the number of out-of-school children, including girls, by 20 per cent in these districts by 2018.

In the reporting period, Australia supported 22 long term Australia Award scholarships for post-graduate studies in Australia in 2017 and 26 long-term scholarships in 2018, with a balanced gender ratio. The main sectors of study were health, education, governance, livelihoods, economic development, gender and social inclusion, and water resources management. We also provided around 70 placements for short-course awards in 2017-18 focusing on women’s economic empowerment, disaster risk reduction and inclusive education.

A stronger focus on the Australia Awards program will allow us to better align our education support to Nepal’s emerging human resource development priorities. We will continue to use Australia Awards scholarships and short courses to build capacity in the education sector on basic and further education quality.

The Australia Awards program continues to support Australia’s broader development objectives in Nepal, including governance and women’s empowerment and leadership. A gender and social inclusion strategy for the scholarships program has been developed to ensure we attract applications from women, people from traditionally marginalised groups, the LGBTI community and people with disabilities.



Cross-cutting, regional, global and other government departments

Australia's development program to Nepal was supported by a range of cross-cutting investments funded from DFAT's bilateral, global, regional allocations and other Australian Government departments (\$16.2 million, 47.8 per cent of total Australian ODA to Nepal in 2017-18).

In August 2017 devastating **floods and landslides in Nepal** left over 1.7 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. The flooding resulted in over 150 deaths, damaged 65,000 homes and destroyed 64,000 hectares of standing crops across Nepal. Australia provided \$2 million to the international relief effort, including \$1 million through our humanitarian partnership with Australian non-government organisations and \$1 million through the World Food Programme. The assistance delivered emergency shelter, food, clean water and healthcare for those affected by the disaster. Our contribution to the World Food Programme helped to ameliorate moderate acute malnutrition for 5,900 children under the age of five and 1,600 pregnant and nursing mothers in the worst affected areas. Australia also provided essential hygiene supplies and vital health services to 6,600 women and girls.

In addition, Australia's supported the **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to strengthen humanitarian preparedness** in Nepal (\$0.5 million). This included the pre-positioning of dignity kits to enable UNFPA to respond quickly to the urgent needs of women and girls in a humanitarian crisis.

The **Conflict Mediation in Post Earthquake Recovery program (CMPER)** supported Nepal's long term recovery following the devastating earthquakes in 2015. Under this \$3 million investment which ended in 2018 Australia provided funds to the Asia Foundation (TAF) to address conflicts and vulnerabilities related to earthquake recovery and assistance. The program helped to address disputes related to identity, resettlement, land and resource use, and gender-based violence (GBV). Over the life of the program 3,636 mediators (target 2,346) were trained across 7 districts and 366 mediation centres were created (target 367). Of the mediators trained, 46.8 per cent were women (target 33 per cent) and 45 per cent belonged to marginalised communities (target 40 per cent).

A Final Aid Quality Check of CMPER rated performance as good (category 5 of 6) with the program able to demonstrate that community ownership is expected to continue to sustain the program beyond 2018. Further advocacy and continued implementation will take place under the *Subnational Governance Program*. Through the project cycle TAF and its partners built lasting relationships with Village Development Committees (VDCs) and municipalities. Many VDCs have committed their own resources to support ongoing mediation efforts. In addition, a network of practicing community mediators was established to amplify the voices of practitioners in policymaking.

Through the World Bank-managed **Public Financial Management Multi-Donor Trust Fund** (2016-2022), Australia has continued to help build stronger financial systems in Nepal. The Trust Fund is strengthening performance, transparency and accountability in public financial management.

DFAT's **Sustainable Development Investment Portfolio (SDIP)** aims to increase water, food and energy security in South Asia to facilitate economic growth and improve the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable (particularly women and girls). Key achievements in 2017-18 included: the signing of an MOU on integrated water management and basin planning; release of a report on Hindu Kush Himalayan Region development issues prepared by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, and TAF reports on prospective power trading in the BBIN region⁴ and on water resource management in the Koshi Basin.

DFAT's **Civil Society Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Fund (CS WASH Fund)** concluded in 2018. The project's goals included enhancing the health and quality of life of the poor and vulnerable by improving sustainable

⁴ Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal



access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. In the reporting period implementing partners, Australian Red Cross and SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, helped approximately 90,000 people with increased access to basic sanitation; and 3,000 people with increased access to safe water. As a follow on program, DFAT through the Water for Women Fund (2018 to 2022) is providing \$4.3 million to SNV Netherlands Development Organisation to continue to improve inclusive and sustainable rural water supply services in Nepal. The projects have worked closely with local authorities and made a substantial contribution to the government's targets for sanitation in the country.

Under the **Business Partnerships Platform (BPP)** projects in Nepal contributed directly to economic development. From August 2017-January 2018, Intrepid Group worked with local communities in the Chitwan District to develop homestay and ecotourism experiences to benefit the local community, particularly women, and support conservation. Hospitality and OH&S training was successfully implemented, improving the quality and professionalism of the homestay operators. This helped empower beneficiaries, mainly women, and provided an alternate source of income beyond subsistence agriculture.

Through the **Australian Volunteers Program**, Australia supported 28 volunteers in 2017-18 Priority areas included local government and public administration, economic development and education.

MUTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Australian aid aligns closely with the Nepalese Government's national development priorities outlined in their fourteenth three year plan (2016-17 to 2018-19). Enterprise and job creation, the transition to federalism, and education and human resource development are all key priorities for the Nepalese Government to which they are devoting significant resources.

As outlined above, the Ministry of Industry (Mol), has demonstrated its strong commitment to our MEDEP IV objectives by allocating substantial funding towards its successor program MEDPA. Australia will continue to work closely with the Mol on the design of a new enterprise development program following the conclusion of MEDEP in July 2018.

Australia has committed to work closely with key ministries to assist Nepal in its transition to federalism in line with the 2015 Constitution. The TAF Survey of Nepali People will remain a key vehicle for the government to empirically measure service delivery against community expectations as Nepal transitions to federalism, and to inform the approach of other donors. In the second iteration of the survey, TAF will work with the government to refine its survey against assessed needs, while also maintaining its value as a longitudinal study.

In the education sector our ongoing multilateral support for basic education through the Global Partnership for Education closely aligns with Nepalese Government objectives and is addressing mutually agreed priorities. Under the Australia Awards program, we work closely with the Nepalese Government on selection processes to ensure the program addresses shared human resource priorities and to ensure selection processes address gender balance and ethnic diversity considerations.

PROGRAM QUALITY

Program performance under the 2017-18 Investment Quality Reporting (IQR) process is outlined in Annex D. During the reporting period one Aid Quality Check (AQC) was completed for the *Subnational Governance Program*. Two Final Aid Quality Checks (FAQCs) were completed, one for the *Micro-Enterprise Development Program Phase IV (MEDEP IV)* and the other for the *Conflict Mediation in Post-Earthquake Recovery (CMPER)* program. A direct comparison with AQC performance ratings in 2016-17 cannot be made as the *Subnational Governance Program* is a new investment. Sound progress was made under this investment, with satisfactory ratings (four/five out of six) against all performance criteria in its initial year of operation. As



outlined under Objective 1 above, the FAQC for Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (MEDEP) rated the overall performance of this investment as satisfactory (four out of six) but identified issues with program efficiency which had required remediation activities during the latter years of the program. The FAQC for the CMPER program rated performance as good overall, with performance ratings of five and above (out of six) against all performance criteria. Gender equality is a significant objective across each of Australia's investments in Nepal. This year the *Subnational Governance Program* and the *Conflict Mediation in Post Earthquake Recovery* were both rated satisfactory (four out of six) on the gender equality rating, with MEDEP receiving a good rating (five out of six).

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

In 2018-19 we will:

- Undertake a progress evaluation of technical assistance provided to the Ministry of Industry to institutionalise MEDPA by 30 June 2019, in consultation with Nepal Ministry of Industry and UNDP.
- Finalise the design of a new livelihoods program to support small-medium enterprises by December 2018, with socialisation activities to be undertaken in the second part of the year.
- Update Aid Investment Plan objectives to reflect program changes, including the shift in focus from primary to tertiary education through Australia Awards.
- Begin a Mid-Term Review of the Sub National Governance Program in January 2019.
- Contribute to greater coherence in GoN and donor programming on subnational governance, through a second TAF National Survey of the Nepali People (by June 2019) and regular policy briefs throughout the year.
- Develop a gender action plan for Australia's aid program in Nepal to strengthen gender equality and to inform future programming in the context of Australia's Gender Equality Strategy.

ANNEX A- PROGRESS IN ADDRESSING MANAGEMENT RESPONSES

Describe progress made against management responses in 2016-17 report

Management responses identified in 2016-17 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2017-18
Continue to contribute actively to MEDEP Planning meetings and monitor implementation of the MEDEP Exit Strategy and GoN Transition to MEDPA	Achieved	DFAT continued engagement with the project and GoN through management, functional and Project Board meetings. DFAT developed an M&E plan to monitor the Exit Strategy ensuring agreed targets were met for the transition to MEDPA. Given impending closure of the program, a demonstration approach was used to orient new local governments on the Microenterprise Development Model.
Finalise the business case for a new phase of support for the livelihoods sector to ensure an uninterrupted program pipeline	Achieved	A scoping study was conducted in August 2017 with recommendations feeding in to an approved Investment Concept Summary. This will be further developed in to the design of a new livelihoods investment.
Coordinate with GoN and other donors on how to most effectively engage with new levels of government in Nepal	Achieved	DFAT worked closely with the International Development Partner Group's Federalism Working Group to share information and coordinate on programming at the subnational level. Engagement with local and provincial governments and the Ministry of General Administration and Federal Affairs was achieved through our Subnational Governance Program.
Effectively manage administrative processes in response to state restructuring for a new phase of support to the education successor program	Achieved	A decision was made to shift the focus of our education sector to Australia Awards. DFAT informed the government of our decision not to participate in the successor to the School Sector Reform Programme.
Maximise the flexibility of the Subnational Governance Program to address emerging issues arising from state restructuring	Achieved	The Strategic Partnership between DFAT and TAF utilised an iterative learning approach to program implementation in order to respond to the evolving context. The partnership's flexibility and responsiveness enabled us to support election observation through training and mobilizing nearly 5,000 domestic election observers.
Leverage Australia's role as Chair of the International Support Group for ICIMOD	Achieved	Australia's profile as a key regional stakeholder in the water/energy/agriculture sectors has increased.
Work with DFAT's Gender advisors to develop a gender action plan for the Australian aid program to strengthen gender equality and to inform Australia's current and future programming in the context of Australia's Gender Equality Strategy.	Not achieved	A gender strategy for the Australian aid program was not developed due to resource constraints in Canberra and at Post. DFAT plans contract this work in 2018-19.

Note:

- Achieved. Significant progress has been made in addressing the issue
- Partly achieved. Some progress has been made in addressing the issue, but the issue has not been resolved
- Not achieved. Progress in addressing the issue has been significantly below expectations

ANNEX B – PERFORMANCE BENCHMARKS

Progress towards Performance Benchmarks in 2017-18 (Formatting issue: graph won't move up to this page.....)

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark	Rating	Progress in 2017-18
Expand economic opportunities for the poor, particularly women, by promoting enterprise and job-creation	Approval of concept and design of a new livelihoods program in line with the Aid Investment Plan.	Partially achieved	A scoping study for the new investment was conducted in August 2017. Approval to commence design of a new livelihoods program was granted in April 2018, with good progress subsequently made on detailed design work.
	MEDEP completion as per the Exit Strategy	Achieved	MEDEP is on track for closure in July 2018. Micro Enterprise Development functions have been handed over to MEDPA at both local and central levels. The GoN has fully incorporated MEDPA into its annual program doubling its funding for 2018-19. Major activities were implemented as per the exit strategy and are expected to be completed before the program officially closes.
Support the government to improve governance and policy implementation	Initial audit of the political economy of ongoing governance transition completed in all seven provinces	Achieved	The Diagnostic Study of Local Governance in Federal Nepal, has been completed.
	Support the government to improve governance and policy implementation	Achieved	The Partnership provided crucial and timely support to Nepal elections through deployment of national and international election observers (4,709 short-term election observers, 157 long-term observers, 105 eminent observers, and 5 international observers), monitoring and reporting on abuse of human rights and election related violence in order to seek appropriate responses from the election authority and law enforcement agencies.

Promote human development through improved access to and quality of basic education

Education Management System integrates disaggregated data on gender, caste/ethnicity, disability, mother tongue, socio-economic status and geographical location

Not achieved

During the reporting period, a decision was made to shift focus from the School Sector Development Plan to tertiary education through the Australia Awards Program.

Performance Benchmarks for remainder of Aid Investment Plan

Aid objective	Performance Benchmark 2018-19	2019-20
Expand economic opportunities for the poor, particularly women, by promoting enterprise and job-creation	Technical support to MoI for MEDPA implementation will commence.	MEDPA is further aligned with the federal structure.
	New livelihoods investment will be approved.	The livelihoods program inception period will be completed.
Support the government to improve governance and policy implementation	Comprehensive municipal profiles are utilised in planning and budgeting processes to improve service delivery by selected 11 municipalities.	Completion of the third Survey of the Nepali People to track perceptions on subnational governance.
Promote human development through improved access to and quality of education	Australia Award scholarships awarded reflect shared human resource priorities, with selection process taking account of gender and social diversity.	Australia Award scholarships awarded reflect shared human resource priorities, with selection process taking account of gender and social diversity.
	2 short courses will be delivered in areas of Nepal's development priorities.	2 short courses will be delivered in areas of Nepal's development priorities.

ANNEX C- EVALUATION PLANNING

LIST OF EVALUATIONS COMPLETED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD

Investment number and name (if applicable)	Name of evaluation	Date completed	Date Evaluation report Uploaded into AidWorks	Date Management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
Nil					

LIST OF PROGRAM PRIORITISED EVALUATIONS PLANNED FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Evaluation title	Investment number and name (if applicable)	Date – planned commencement (month/year)	Date – planned completion (month/year)	Purpose of evaluation	Evaluation type
Mid-Term Review of the Sub National Governance Program	INM141	January 2019	April 2019	Update the Theory of Change Realign activities to respond to the governance context.	Mid-Term Review

ANNEX D- AID QUALITY CHECK RATINGS

AQC RATINGS

AQC investment performance over the previous 12 months and where available last year's AQC ratings.

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	year on year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks
INM141 – Subnational Governance Program for Nepal	\$14m 2017-21	2018 AQC	5	4	5	4	5	4	N/A
		2017 AQC	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	N/A

FAQC RATINGS

Final AQC assess performance over the lifetime of the investment (ratings are not compared to previous years).

Investment name	Approved budget and duration	Overall rating	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and Evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risks and Safeguards
ING833 – Micro-Enterprise Development Program (MEDEP)	\$46.7m 2006-19	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	N/A
INL743 – Conflict Mediation in post-Earthquake Recovery	\$3m 2015-18	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	N/A

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

6 = Very good; satisfies criteria in all areas. 5 = Good; satisfies criteria in almost all areas.

4 = Adequate; on balance, satisfies criteria; does not fail in any major area.

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

3 = Less than adequate; on balance does not satisfy criteria and/or fails in at least one major area.

2 = Poor; does not satisfy criteria in major areas. 1 = Very poor; does not satisfy criteria in many major area.

APPENDIX 1: 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INFOGRAPHICS

 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	Reduce inequality within and among countries
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages	 <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	 <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p>	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	 <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	Ensure availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all	 <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p>	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems
 <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all	 <p>16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</p>	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and provide access to justice for all
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment	 <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p>	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development
 <p>9 INDUSTRIE, INNOVATIE EN INFRASTRUCTUUR</p>	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable Industrialisation and foster innovation		