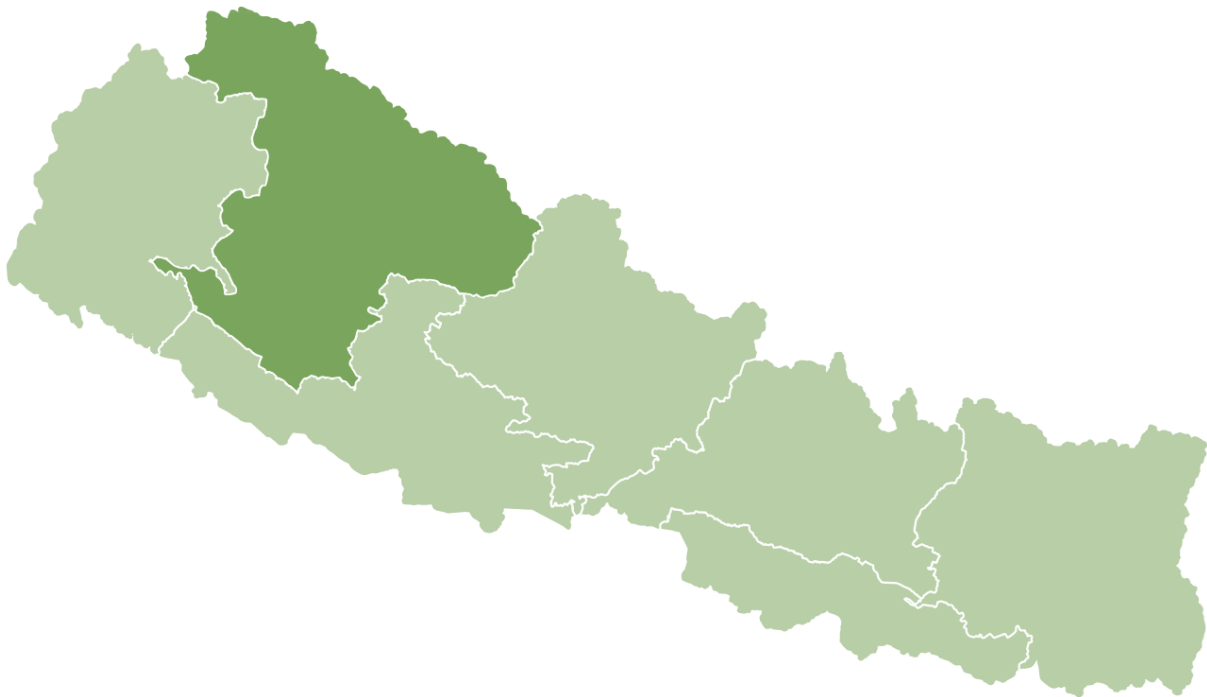




ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATION DOCUMENT ON

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## RENEWABLE ENERGY BUDGET OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS – KARNALI PROVINCE



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## **ACRONYM**

AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion centre
CG	Conditional grant
EG	Equalisation Grant
FEG	Fiscal equalisation grants
FY	Fiscal Year
GoN	Government of Nepal
HDI	Human Development Index
HPI	Human Poverty Index
IS	Internal Source
LG	Local Government
MoPID	Ministry of Physical and Infrastructure Development
NEA	Nepal Electricity Authority
NREP	Nepal Renewable Energy Program
NNRFC	National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission
NPC	National Planning Commission
PG	Provincial Government
RE	Renewable Energy
RM	Rural Municipality
UM	Urban Municipality

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The renewable energy budget of local governments (LG) in Karnali Province for fiscal years (FY) 2075/76 and 2076/77 is analysed and presented in this report. It provides an understanding of the budget plan and expenditure trend by LGs, the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC) and Provincial Governments (PG); and identifies renewable energy potentials for future budget allocations. Data is derived from the Government of Nepal (GoN) Red Book (FY 2075/76 and FY 2076/77), the LGs electronic annual work plan and budgets, and conditional grants (CGs) provided to LGs through AEPC.

### Key findings:

- a) **Out of the total 79 LGs in Karnali Province, 49% in 2075/76 and 54% in 2076/77 had uploaded RE related information.**
- b) **Grid extension, rural electrification and installations of distribution system have been prioritised activities for both fiscal years and are uniformly allocated by both municipalities – urban and rural.** This is followed by solar lift irrigation, micro hydropower and other small scale RE.
- c) The CG allocated for all the municipalities increased by 5% and 43% respectively during FY 2075/76 and FY 2076/77 respectively. **The allocated RE budget was 3.33 times higher in FY 2075/76 and 5.50 times higher in FY 2076/77 compared to CGs in same fiscal year/s.**
- d) **The change (increase or decrease) in allocation of RE budget by the LGs have a negative correlation of - 0.53 with electrification status and – 0.30 with HDI.** Hence, the RE budget formulation is not linked strongly with electrification status, geographical size and development indicators.
- e) **The change (increase or decrease) in allocation of CG by federal have a negative correlation of - 0.22 with electrification status and – 0.47 with Human Development Index (HDI).** Hence, the conditional grant formulation is not linked strongly with electrification status, geographical size and development indicators.

## 1 BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Introduction

The Constitution of Nepal was formally promulgated, and it declared the country as a Federal Democratic Republic on September 20, 2015 with fiscal powers to be shared amongst the federal government (FG), the province governments (PG) and the local governments (LG). Under the federal context, responsibilities of LGs have increased as Schedule 8 of the Constitution of Nepal has mandated LGs for planning, implementing and managing hydropower up to 1 MW. As per the National Planning Commission (NPC), LGs can implement and manage renewable energy (RE) projects up to 3 MW including RE in irrigation, drinking water, institutions and productive end uses.

The Constitution further defined the framework of fiscal federalism within the pattern of income and resource distribution; intergovernmental transfer modality being included in the Constitution. The National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission (NNRFC) has been constituted at the federal level to make national level development plans and to recommend additional grants and loans for the sub national governments. Thus, the GoN on the recommendation of the NNRFC distributes **fiscal equalization grants (FEG)** to the sub national governments based on their need for expenditures and revenue capacity. The province can also distribute FEGs to the local level falling under its domain from the grants obtained from the GoN and from its resources in accordance with the provincial law based on their need for expenditures and revenue capacity. The FEG is also allocated for programmes and projects related to infrastructure development that contribute to the balanced development of the relevant province.

In addition, the FGs provides **conditional grants (CG)** to the sub national governments in accordance with national policies and programs, norms/standards and situation of infrastructures development. Along with this grant, the FG provides necessary terms and conditions in relation to the implementation of the project by the concerned sub national governments to abide. In addition, the province may also provide CGs to local level according to the basis prescribed by the Commission in accordance with the province laws.

The LGs themselves have **internal source (IS)** revenue which is collected through local taxes, service charges, fees, rental income from buildings and facilities, interest income on municipal investment, and income from sale of municipal assets.

**Table 1: Key statistics of Karnali province**

Key areas	Statistics
Area	24,453 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	1,55,56,917
Households	339197
Electrification status	27.03%
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.469
No. of LGs	79
No. of urban municipalities (UM)	25
No. of rural municipalities (RM)	54
No. of wards	719

Source: [karnali.gov.np](http://karnali.gov.np)

## 1.2 Objective

To exercise the mandates provided under schedule 8 of the Constitution of Nepal (i.e. planning, implementing and managing hydropower up to 1 MW), the LGs allocate budget on RE considering its geographical area, HDI, HPI and electrification status. The policies and plans prepared based on comprehensive analysis of past trends and volume of budget can play significant role in the LG's sustainable development of RE. Thus, this analysis is made with a few objectives as below:

- To identify the priorities of LGs in terms of their budget allocation from FEGs and/or internal source (IS) budget for RE.
- To find out the share of budget allocated on RE from FEGs and/or IS budget and from the CG provided to LGs
- To find the changes in CGs between FY 2075/76 and 2076/77, and linkage of such change if any with HDI, HPI, geographical area and electrification status of concerned LG.
- Compare RE priorities and budgets between urban and rural municipalities.
- To infer areas of improvement while allocating RE budget at LG level.

## 1.3 Source of data and method including key terminologies

The main sources of information were provincial Red Books, LG budget books and website of LGs. The details of CG's RE budget was made available by AEPC and have been taken as secondary source of data. The information on LGs data were summed up, averaged, brought into percentage and ratio and listed. Some of the key terminologies used in this analysis are:

- **Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) grid extension:** Priority of LGs which includes works such as generator and electricity pole procurement, extension of conductor, transformer purchase for household electrification.
- **Human Development Index (HDI):** The HDI is a geometric mean of normalised indices for three dimensions of human development - Health is measured by life expectancy at birth; education is measured by mean of years of schooling for adult aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age; and standard of living is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI<sup>1</sup>.
- **Human Poverty Index (HPI):** The Human Development Reports website summarizes this as "A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index — a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living."

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<sup>1</sup> Taken from UNDP website, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

## 2. BUDGET FROM FISCAL EQUALISATION GRANT AND INTERNAL SOURCE

This chapter contains details of FEG and/or IS budget. Data collected refers to the budget allocated on energy related programs, infrastructure, RE and their productive uses.

### 2.1 RE budget of sampled local governments

Out of the total 79 LGs, only 39 LGs in FY 2075/76 and 43 LGs in FY 2076/77 had uploaded the information on energy related budget online. Based on this information, the Figure 1 below shows the priority in RE/energy related activities:

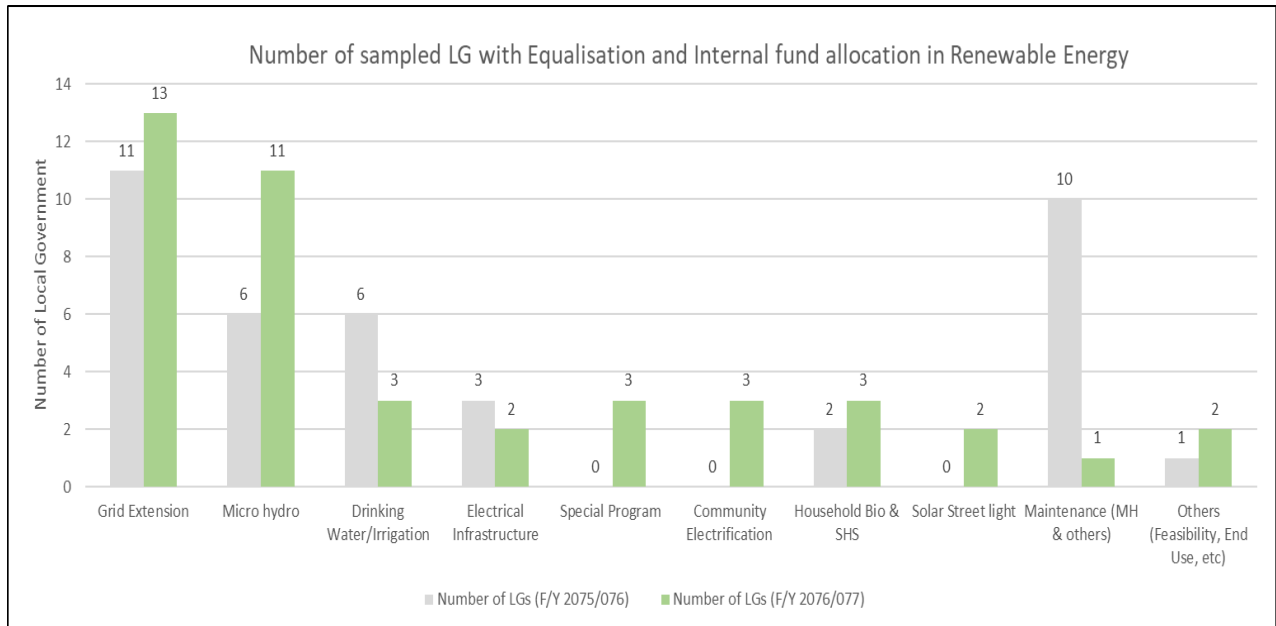


Figure 1: Number of sampled LG with equalisation and internal fund for renewable energy

Some key notes of above:

- The number of LG allocating their RE Budget (i.e. FEG and/or IS) in grid extension increased from 11 to 13 during the FY 2075/76 and 2076/77. With the lowest electrification rate of 27.03%, investment in grid extension is imminent.
- The number of LGs investing in micro hydro increased from 6 to 11 during the same fiscal period.
- The number of LGs allocating budgets for drinking water/irrigation and electricity infrastructure decreased.
- A total of 10 LGs allocated RE budget in RE Maintenance in the FY 2075/76 while this number fell to only 1 which suggests that either the maintenance of projects was complete, or it was not utilized at all.
- Investment in home biogas, feasibility study and maintenance of other RE system were no longer budgeted in FY 2076/77 while new areas such as community electrification, solar street light, special program, national rural energy program and end uses have received fund allocations, which were not found in the previous FY energy budget.

## 2.2 RE Budget disaggregated based on urban and rural municipalities

In Province Karnali, there are 37 RMs and 6 UMs having less than 5% electrification; 3 RMs and 11 UMs have 35-65% electrification; and only 2 RMs and 1 UM have 65 to 90% electrification. According to RE budget disaggregation, both rural and urban municipalities have prioritised grid extension.

The second and third prioritised area in terms of budget allocation for the sampled rural and urban municipalities are micro hydro and solar drinking water/irrigation respectively. Unlike the first fiscal year, even urban municipality have allocated budget in mini/micro hydro. Details of where RMs and UMs provided funds are in the table and figure below.

**Table 2: RE work priorities of rural and urban municipalities in successive fiscal year**

S.N	RE Priorities	FY 2075/76				FY 2076/77			
		Rural Municipalities		Urban Municipalities		Rural Municipalities		Urban Municipalities	
		No.	In %	No.	In %	No.	In %	No.	In %
1	NEA grid Extension	6	27	5	29	7	23	6	50
2	New Micro hydro	6	27	0	0	9	29	2	17
3	Maintenance of Micro hydro	5	23	4	24	1	3	-	0
4	Construction of Electrical Infrastructure	2	9	1	6	2	6.5	-	0
5	Solar Home System	1	5	0	0	2	6.5	1	8
6	Solar Drinking Water/Irrigation	0	0	6	35	2	6.5	1	8
7	Home Biogas	1	5	0	0	-	0	-	0
8	Feasibility study	0	0	1	6	-	0	-	0
9	Maintenance of other RE system	1	5	0	0	-	0	-	0
10	Community Electrification	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	0
11	Solar Street Light	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	8
12	Special Program (Chattreshwor Ujyalo Karyakram)	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	0
13	National Rural Energy Programme	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	8
14	RETS and End use	-	-	-	-	2	6.5	-	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>



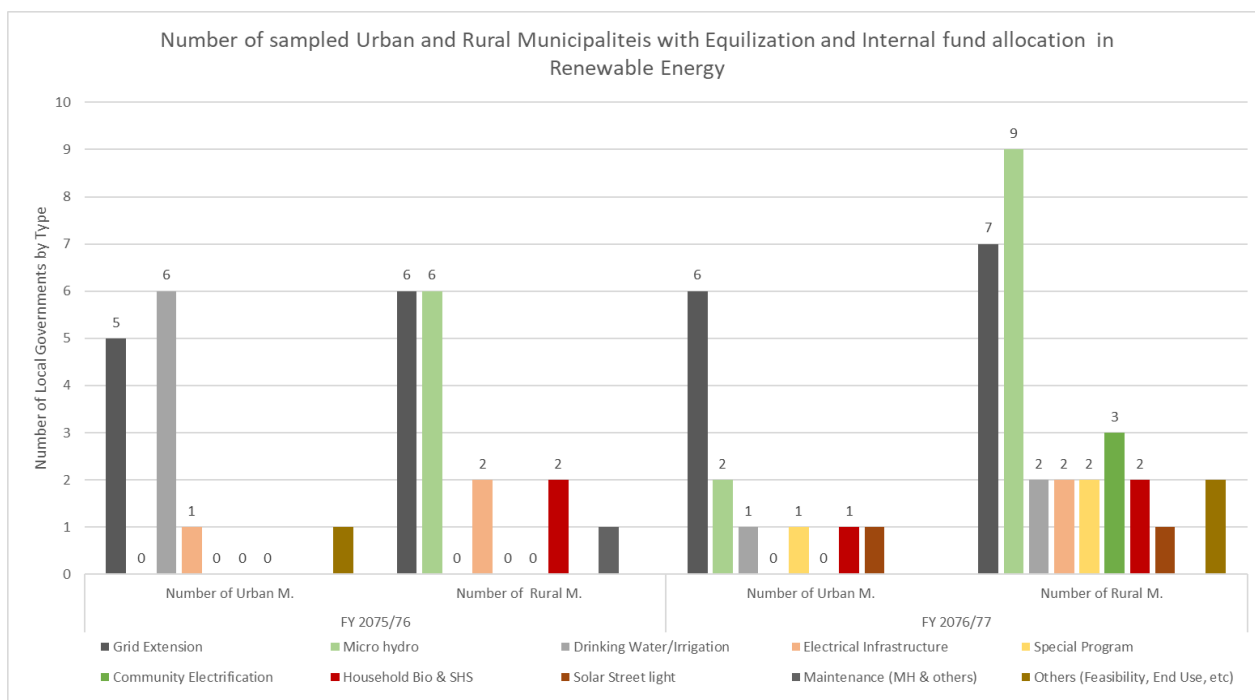


Figure 2: Number of sampled RM and municipality with RE budget in FY 2075/76 and FY 2076/77

### 2.3 Public finance leverage on renewable energy

This section provides a brief overview of budget ratio from FEG/IS compared to the RE CG budget. Data for figure 3 below is derived from those received from 39 LGs in FY2075/76 and 43 LGs in FY 2076/77 (out of 79 total).

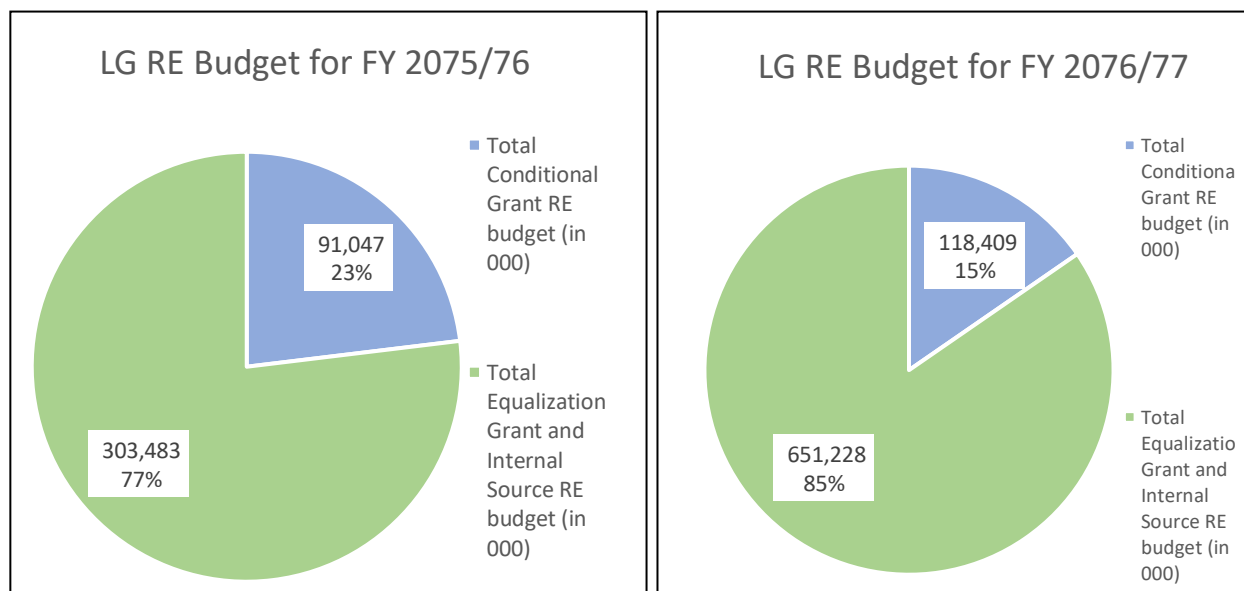
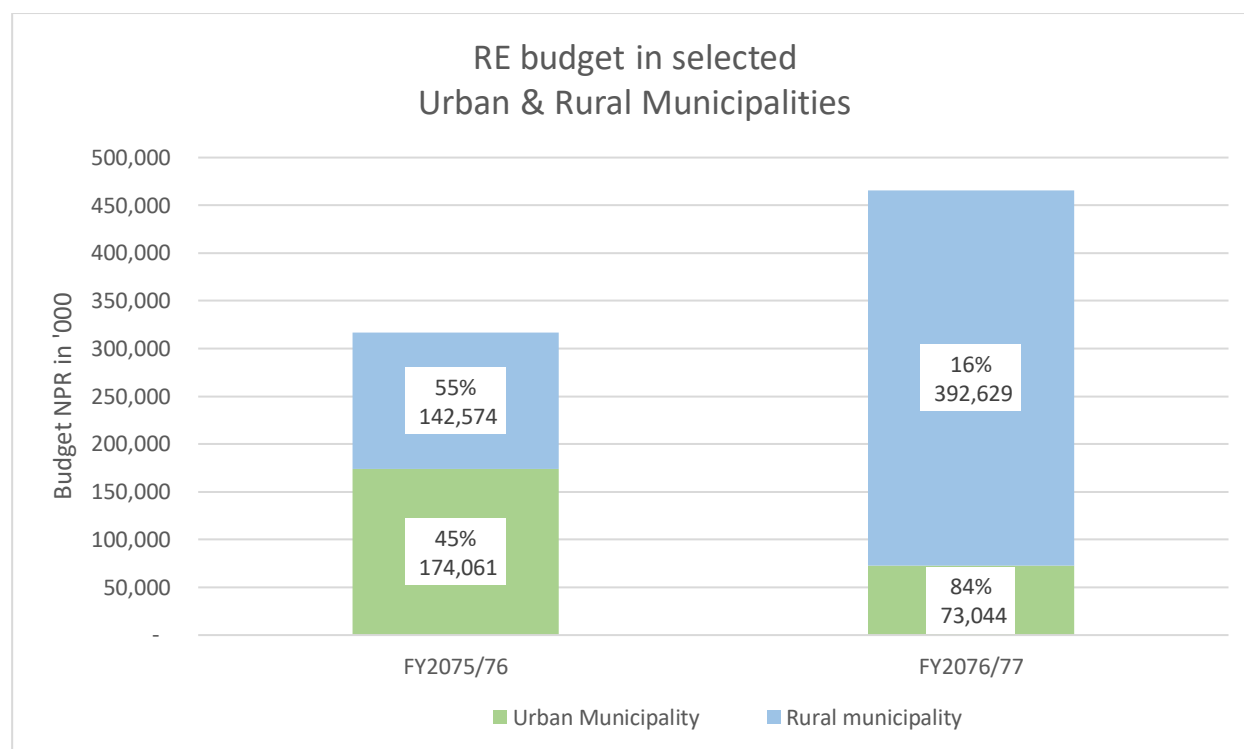


Figure 3: Financial leverage in RE budget from RE Budget with respect to CG

The budget allocated by LG was higher than CG for both years. In FY 2075/76 and FY 2076/77, the allocation of RE budget was 3.33 times higher and 5.50 times higher than the CG of the same fiscal year. Between the same fiscal period, CG and RE budget increased by 30% and 114%. The urban-rural RE budget from the last two fiscal year shows that the cumulative budget

allocated by UM in FY 2075/76 was higher than the that RM while for FY 2076/77, the cumulative budget allocated by RM was higher than UM, shown in the figure 4 below:



**Figure 4: RE budget of urban (25) and rural (54) municipalities.**

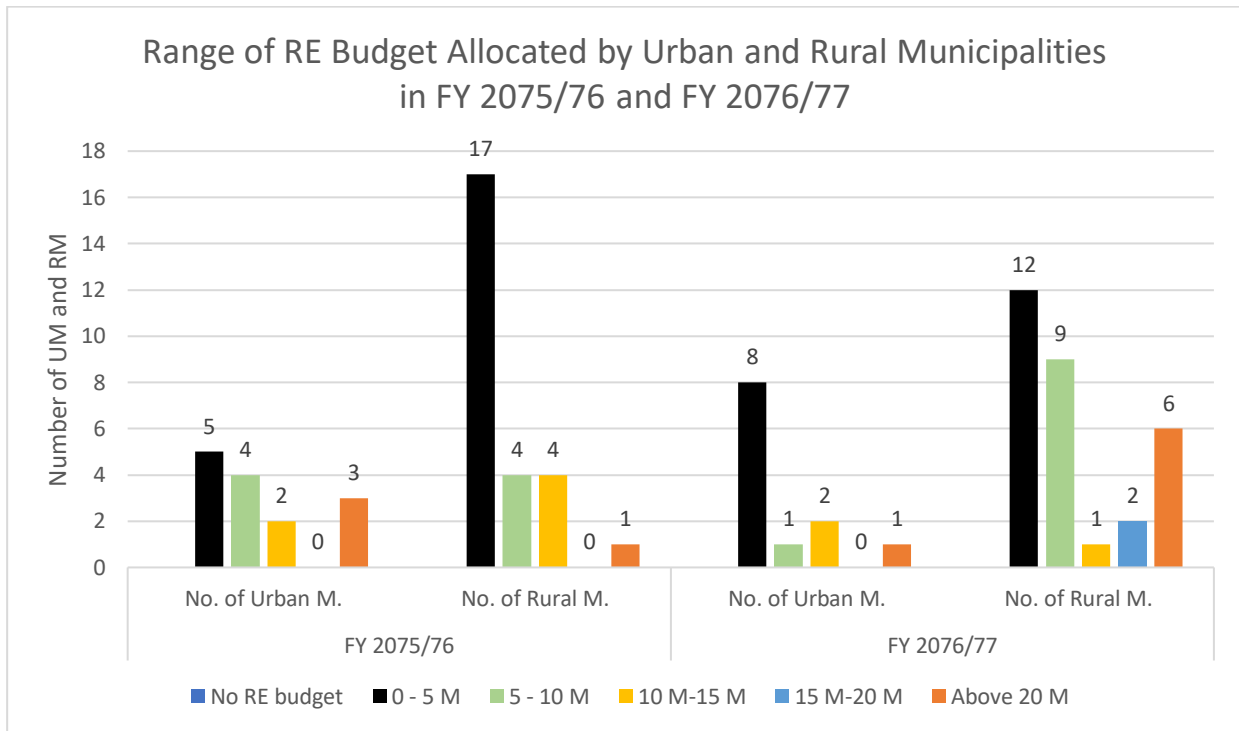
The table below presents budget allocation as per of the urban and rural municipalities from RE budget.

**Table 3: Categorised RE budget**

SN.	Budget Allocation Category (In millions)	FY 2075/76		FY 2076/77	
		Urban municipalities	Rural municipalities	Urban municipalities	Rural municipalities
1	No RE budget	-	-	-	-
2	Up to 2.5	5	9	7	16
3	2.5 M to 5	0	8	12	12
4	5 M to 7.5	3	2	0	12
5	7.5 M to 10	1	2	2	9
6	10 M to 15	2	4	5	2
7	15 M to 20	0	0	0	5
8	Above 20	3	1	2	14

*Note: LGs in the above table may not be the same for both fiscal years.*

Further, figure below provides the comparison between UM and RMs in both fiscal years for the RE budget.



**Figure - 5: Range of budget allocated by urban and rural municipalities**

Key Notes:

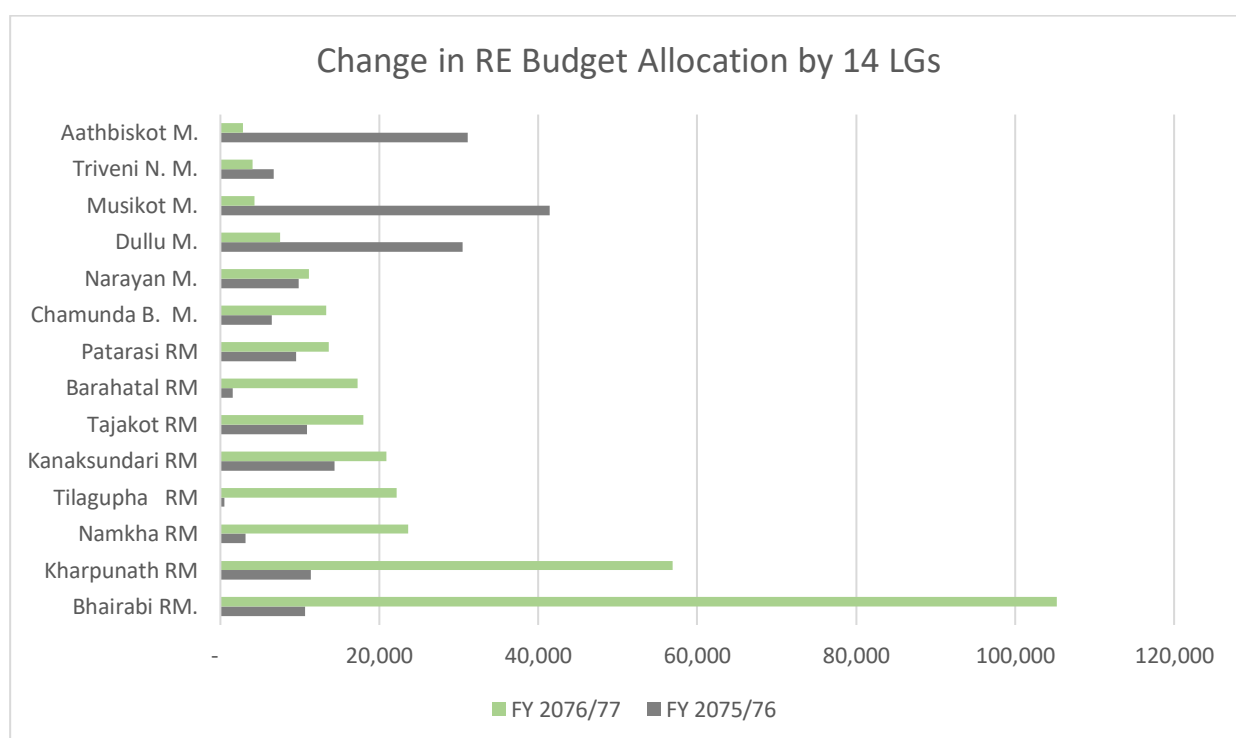
- In FY 2075/76, a total of 22 LGs (5 UM and 17 RM) allocated RE budget below NPR 5 million. In following FY 2076/77, the total LGs allocating RE budget below NPR 5 million decreased to 20 (8 UM and 12 RM).
- Four LGs (3 UM and 1 RM) in FY 2075/76 allocated RE budget higher than NPR 20 million which rose to 7 LGs (1 UM and 6 RM) in the FY 2076/77.
- In FY 2076/77, 2 RMs allocated RE budget between the range of NPR 15-20 million. No LGs had allocated in this range previously.
- Overall, 2 new LGs have allocated RE budget compared to the previous fiscal year.

## 2.4 Key changes in RE budget

Based on Section 2.3, a total of 14 LGs allocated RE budget for both fiscal years. The largest change has been in seen for rural municipalities summarized below:

- 10 LG have increased budget on RE (UM – 2, RM – 8)
- 4 LG have decreased budget on RE (UM-4)

The names of the municipalities are detailed in Figure 6.



**Figure - 6: Change in RE Budgeted allocation by 14 LGs**

Key notes:

- A total of 10 LGs (9 RMs and 1 UM) have increased their RE budget allocation from FY 2075/76 to FY 2076/77 while 4 LGs (All UMs) have decreased their RE budget allocation.
- Tilagupha RM, Barahatal RM and Bhairabi RM have increased the RE allocation by 90% and above while Namkha RM, Kharpunath RM and Chamunda UM have increased their RE budget allocation between the range of 50-89%.
- Tajakot RM, Kanksundari RM, Patarasi RM and Narayam UM have increased their RE budget allocation between the range of 10-40%.
- Triveni UM, Dully UM, Musikot UM and Athbgiskot UM have all reduced their RE budget allocation with significant reduction by the last three UMs with the range of negative 300 to 1000%.
- Also, the change (increase or decrease) in allocation of RE budget by these LGs have a negative correlation of - 0.53 with electrification status and - 0.30 with HDI which infers towards a low relation/reflection of the budget with the two latter indicators.

**Table - 4 Comparison of LGs with available FEG / IS budget and electrification status and HDI**

SN.	Name of LG	Type of LG	Budget Allocation (NPR in '000')		% change in RE budget	Electrification Status (%)	HDI
			FY 2075/76	FY 2076/77			
1	Narayan	UM	9,822	11,122	12	58.84	0.464
2	Dullu	UM	30,500	7,545	-304	29.32	0.406
3	Chamunda B.	UM	6,500	13,301	51	2.73	0.381
4	Bhairabi	RM	10,615	105,270	90	15.31	0.397
5	Tilagupha	RM	500	22,147	98	2.38	0.368
6	Barahatal	RM	1,550	17,250	91	2.63	0.419

SN.	Name of LG	Type of LG	Budget Allocation (NPR in '000')		% change in RE budget	Electrification Status (%)	HDI
			FY 2075/76	FY 2076/77			
7	Tajakot	RM	10,900	18,000	39	0	0.342
8	Kharpunath	RM	11,398	56,910	80	23.2	0.357
9	Namkha	RM	3,176	23,665	87	0	0.313
10	Kanaksundari	RM	14,400	20,900	31	0	0.376
11	Patarasi	RM	9,500	13,600	30	1.23	0.353
12	Musikot	UM	41,400	4,320	-858	59.51	0.455
13	Aathbiskot	UM	31,120	2,840	-996	22.46	0.367
14	Triveni N.	UM	6,686	4,060	-65	0	0.359

### 3. BUDGET ON RENEWABLE ENERGY FROM CONDITIONAL GRANT

#### 3.1 Overall trend of RE conditional grant

Compared to FY 2075/76, the total CG allocation of all the LGs combined increased by **29%** in FY 2076/77. The CG allocated for all the UMs and RMs increased by **5% and 43%** respectively. During the second fiscal period, the share of CG for UM decreased from 35% to 29% while the share of CG for RM increased from 65% to 71%.

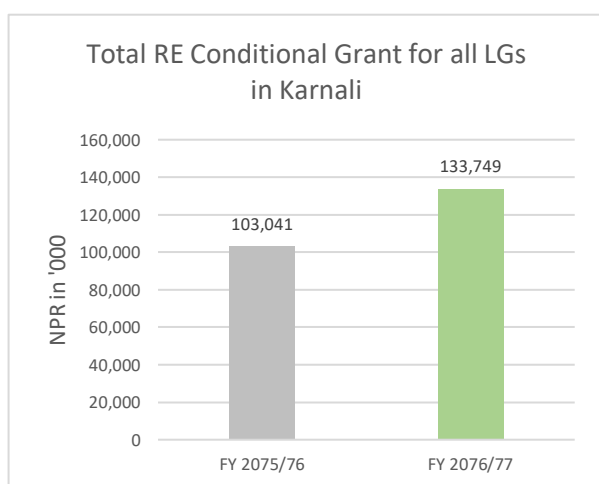


Figure - 7: Total CG for RE

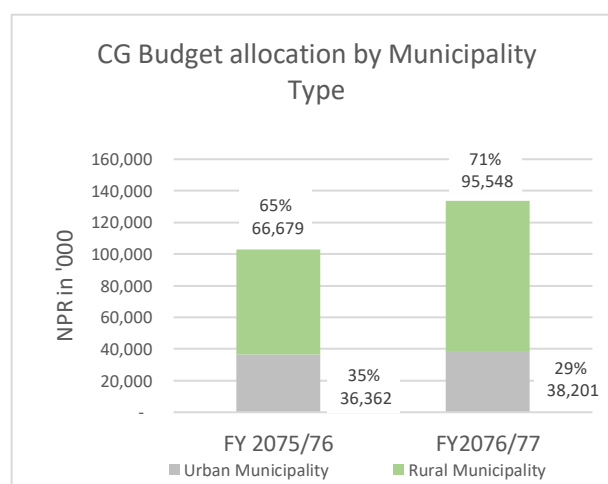


Figure - 8: Share of UM and RM CG on RE

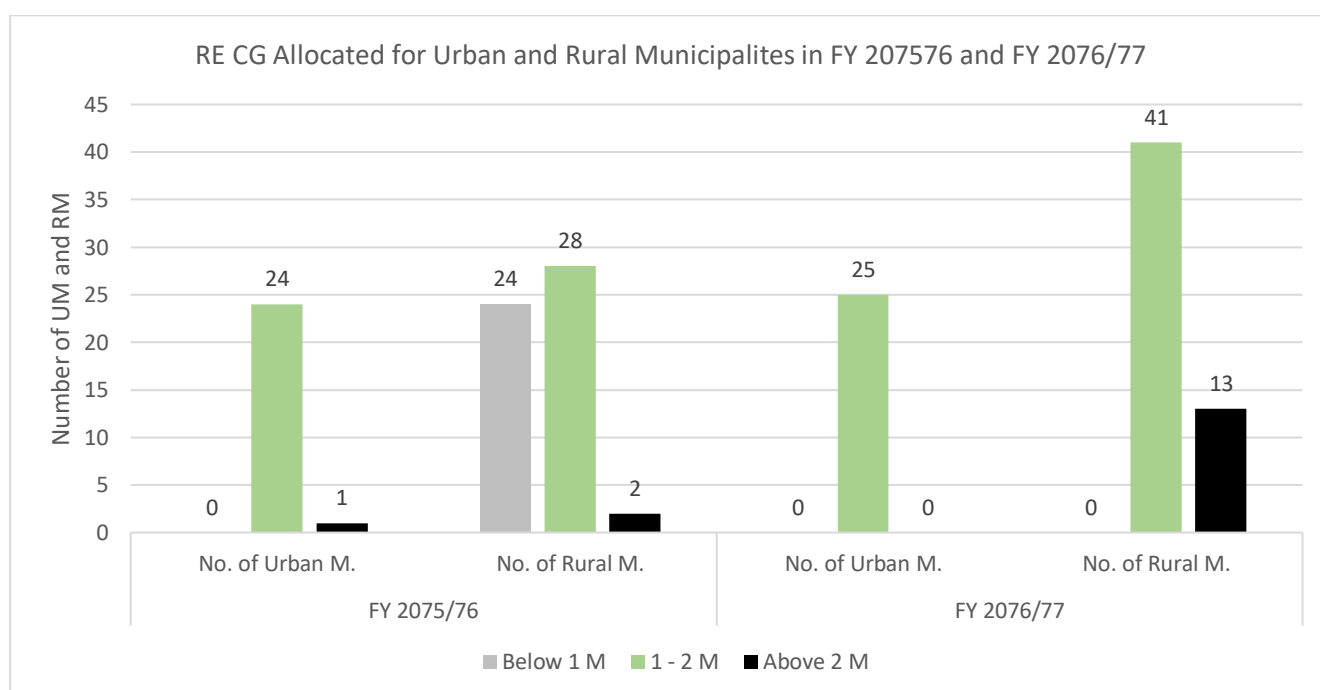
Regarding the range of CG allocated/received:

- Majority of the UMs (96% in FY 2076/77 and 100% in FY 2076/77) and RMs (52% in FY 2076/77 and 76% in FY 2076/77) have received CG within the range of NPR 1-2 million.
- The CG > NPR 2 million was allocated for 1 UM and 2 RMs in the FY 2076/77. However, no UMs were allocated with CG higher than NPR 2 million the same year.
- 13 RMs (i.e. 24% of the RMs) were allocated CG > NPR 2 million. On the other hand, no UMs and RMs were allocated CG below NPR 1 million. In the last FY, 44% of the total RMs were allocated CG under NPR 1 million.

**Table - 5 Categorised budget on RE from conditional grant**

SN.	Budget Allocation (in millions)	2075/76				2076/77			
		Urban Mun.		Rural Mun.		Urban Mun.		Rural Mun.	
		No.	In %	No.	In %	No.	In %	No.	In %
1	Below 1	0	0	24	44	0	0	0	0
2	1 to 2	24	96	28	52	25	100	41	76
3	Above 2	1	4	2	4	0	0	13	24
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>

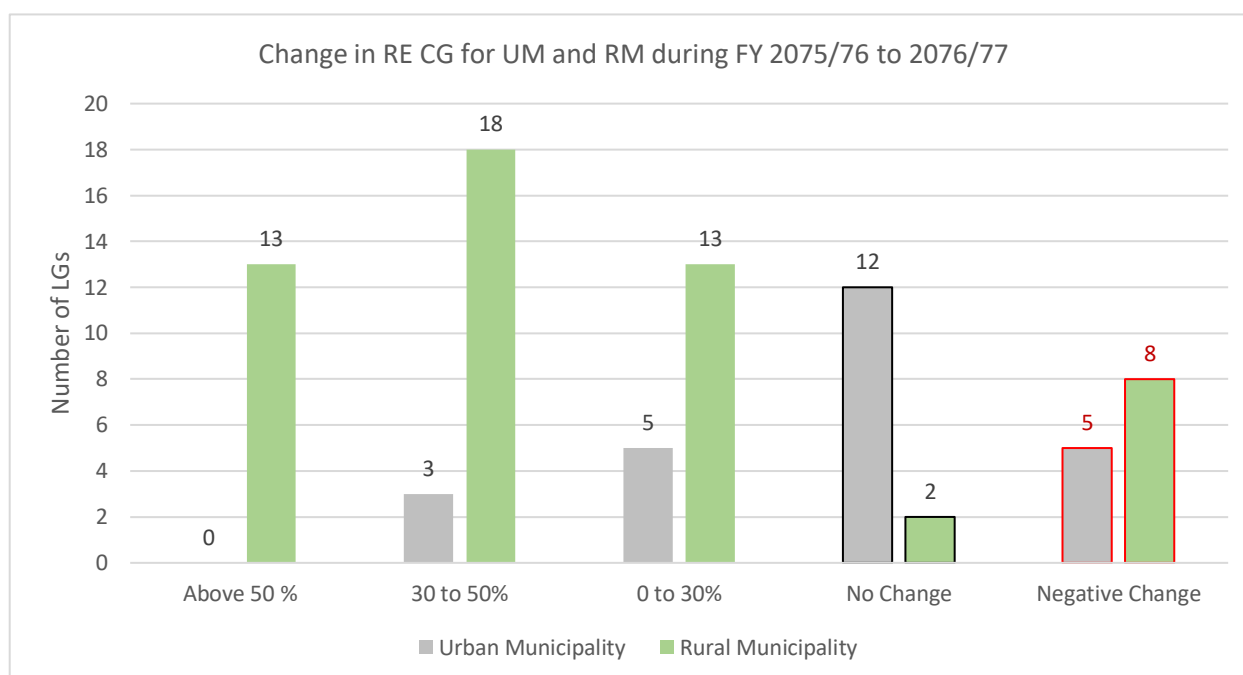
The total CG is higher in RMs for the both FYs reflecting the total number of RMs which is double in number compared to UMs. The maximum CG allocated to an individual LG reduced from NPR 2.6 million to NPR 2.05 million while the minimum CG allocated increased from NPR 0.82 million of NPR 1.09 million during the same FY period.



**Figure 9: RE conditional grant in FY 2075/76 and 2076/77**

In Summary,

- 13 LGs have no changes in CG (RM-3 and UM-10)
- 13 LGs received lower CG (RM-6 and UM-7)
- 53 LGs received higher CG (RM-41 and UM-12)



**Figure 10: Comparison of RE CG in FY 2075/76 and 2076/77**

### 3.2 Correlation of CG with development indicators

The range of CG change in percentage (as in the section 3.1 above) was compared with 7 development indicators which includes the electrification status, area in square kilometres, total household number, total population, total number of wards, HDI and HPI. The correlation was very weak to conclude for range above 50% while moderate correlation was observed between area and total number of wards for the range between 30-50% change in CG. Moderate correlation between HPI and change in CG was observed for the range of 0-30% while moderate negative change was observed for HDI. For the LGs with reduced CG, the correlation was found moderate negative correlation with HDI.

**Table - 6 Correlation between Range of %change in CG vs 7 development indicator**

Range of % change in CG	Elec. Status	Area	HH. No	Population	Total Ward	HDI	HPI
Above 50%	0.29	0.27	0.06	-0.05	-0.39	0.19	0.04
30 to 50%	0.01	0.43	-0.17	-0.12	0.57	-0.26	0.15
0 to 30%	-0.18	0.01	-0.25	-0.19	-0.36	-0.44	0.57
Negative Change	-0.26	0.30	-0.28	-0.31	-0.22	-0.58	0.31

Comparing all the CGs at once, the correlation between change in CG is moderately negative with number of households, population and HDI while the relationship is low negative with electrification status and total number of wards. The relationship is only moderately positive with the HPI.

**Table - 7 Correlation between %change in CG vs 7 development indicators**

	Elec. Status (%)	Area (sq. km)	HH. No	Population	Total Ward	HDI	HPI
Change in CG	-0.22	0.21	-0.47	-0.50	-0.35	-0.47	0.45

## 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- a) LGs were found to use online website for uploading RE related budgets and activities. Out of the total 79 LGs - 49% in 2075/76 and 54% in 2076/77 had uploaded RE related information. At this rate, it may take up to 6 more years (by FY 2082/83) for all the LGs to upload RE/energy related budgetary information online. It is recommended to cross-verify with other sectors for the trend. Additionally, mechanisms including awareness should be included in the future engagement, promotion and development efforts from all level of government.
- b) Based on the trend of RE Budget (i.e. FEG or/IS budget allocation, except CG), solar lift irrigation, micro hydropower and other small RE are prioritised. Further work is required to assess size, location and resource mobilisation plans of these LGs. At the moment, it is difficult to conclude LG plans affected as a result of limitation of energy generation (i.e. 1 MW).
- c) Grid extension, rural electrification and installations of distribution system has been the general and the most prioritised activity for majority of the LGs and uniformly allocated by both UMs and RMs. Mechanism within the provinces where ministry, utility, private sector, community together with LGs should be developed to mobilise technical and financial resources as well as a strong political commitment from the chief of province to extend grid in all areas with technical, economical and financial feasibilities.
- d) In FY 2075/76 and FY 2076/77, the allocation of RE budget was 3.33 times higher and 5.50 times higher than the CG of the same fiscal year. This shows that LGs are capable in allocating RE budgets from their internal decision while the federally allocated CG is decreasing every year. The disparity between the CG and internally allocated budget is increasing every year. The CG allocated for all the UMs and RMs increased by 5% and 43% respectively during FY 2075/76 and FY 2076/77 respectively.
- e) In FY 2075/76, a total of 22 LGs (5 UM and 17 RM) allocated RE budget below NPR 5 million. In FY 2076/77, the total LGs allocating RE budget below NPR 5 million decreased to 20 (8 UM and 12 RM). While 5 LGs (3 UM and 1 RM) in FY 2075/76 allocated RE budget higher than NPR 20 million which rose to 7 LGs (1 UM and 6 RM) in the FY 2076/77.
- f) A total of 10 LGs (9 RMs and 1 UM) have increased their RE budget allocation from FY 2075/76 to FY 2076/77 while 4 LGs (All UMs) have decreased their RE budget allocation. Future engagement with LG and PG should enable more LGs (both RMs and UMs) to invest in RE systems, transmission/distribution and even management and efficient utilization of these infrastructures.
- g) The change (increase or decrease) in allocation of RE budget by these LGs have a negative correlation of - 0.53 with electrification status and – 0.30 with HDI which infers towards a low relation/reflection of the budget with the two latter indicators. Political attribution to these correlations may be required for future intervention in such context. The use of these indicators while designing specific programs, projects, intervention and incentives (investment, subsidy, etc) should be promoted.
- h) The change (increase or decrease) in allocation of CG by federal have a negative correlation of - 0.22 with electrification status and – 0.47 with HDI which infers towards a low relation/reflection of the budget with the two later indicators. Political attribution to these correlations may be required for future intervention in such context. While, use of



these indicators while designing specific programs, projects, intervention and incentives (investment, subsidy, etc.) should be promoted.

- i) Plans and policies of individual LGs and the plans committed by the Provincial government (through Redbook, Budget speech, cross-ministry/agency plans/Redbooks, etc) should be assessed to identify probable intervention areas for support towards these sub-national governments to meet their target.
- j) Analysis of LG budget help government and related body to improvise budget in future fiscal years. In the past years the inability to spend equalisation grant and conditional grant is due to lack of technical expertise, proper guidelines and norms, geographical remoteness. Thus, LGs should initiate to leverage CG and FEG/IS with proper plan in place. The proper allocation of technical people, plans and policies, guidelines, adequate budget on energy sector will assist to improve electrification and increase HDI.

## ANNEXES

### 1.1 LGs RE work priority and budget from FEG and/or IS budget

S.No.	Name of LG	Type of LG (RM/UM)	District	Fiscal Year 2075/076		Fiscal Year 2076/077	
				Budget (NPR '000)	RE work Priority	Budget (NPR '000)	Re priority
1.	Narayan	UM	Dailekh	9822	Electricity line extension	11122	Electricity line extension
	Dullu	UM	Dailekh	30500	Electricity line extension	7545	Electricity line extension
	Aathbis	UM	Dailekh	2150	Maintenance of Micro hydro	2500	Electricity line extension
	Chamunda B.	UM	Dailekh	6500	Electricity line extension	13301	Electricity line extension
	Guranse	RM	Dailekh	N/A		N/A	
	Dhungeshwor	RM	Dailekh			900	Electricity line extension
	Bhagwati mai	RM	Dailekh			4514	Electricity line extension
	Naumule	RM	Dailekh	3273	New Micro hydro	N/A	
	Mahabu	RM	Dailekh	N/A		N/A	
	Bhairabi	RM	Dailekh	10615	Electricity line extension	1E+05	Solar drinking water/irrigation
	Thatikadh	RM	Dailekh	N/A		1245	Community Electrification
2	Khadachakra	UM	Kalikot	1000	Solar drinking water/irrigation	200	Solar Home System
	Tilagupha	RM	Kalikot	500	Maintenance of Micro hydro	22148	New Micro hydro
	Raskot	UM	Kalikot	N/A		N/A	
	Naraharinath	RM	Kalikot	N/A		N/A	
	Pachaljharana	RM	Kalikot	N/A		N/A	
	Palata	RM	Kalikot	N/A		22074	Maintenance of Micro hydro
	Mahawai	RM	Kalikot	N/A		N/A	
	Sanni Triveni	RM	Kalikot	N/A		N/A	
	Suva Kalika	RM	Kalikot	N/A		8,000	Electricity Infrastructure Construction
3	Sharda	UM	Salyan	10643	Solar drinking water/irrigation	N/A	
	Banguard	UM	Salyan	N/A		N/A	
	Bagchaur	UM	Salyan	N/A		21500	Solar drinking water/irrigation
	Siddha Kumakh	RM	Salyan	40,00		N/A	

S.N o.	Name of LG	Type of LG (RM/UM)	District	Fiscal Year 2075/076		Fiscal Year 2076/077	
				Budget (NPR '000)	RE work Priority	Budget (NPR '000)	Re priority
	Darma	RM	Salyan	4500	Electricity line extension	4700	Electricity line extension
	Kumakh	RM	Salyan	6000	Electricity line extension	N/A	
	Kapurkot	RM	Salyan	N/A		2500	Rural Electrification
	Kalimati	RM	Salyan	N/A		N/A	
	Tribeni	RM	Salyan	N/A		5000	Rural Electrification
	Chattreshwori	RM	Salyan	N/A		6438	Chattreshwor Ujyalo karyakram
4	Chayanath Rara	UM	Mugu	0		2945	national Rural Energy programme
	Khatyad	RM	Mugu	2252	New Micro hydro	N/A	
	Mugum Karmarung	RM	Mugu	N/A		N/A	
	Soru	RM	Mugu	N/A		5800	Electricity Infrastructure Construction
5	Veriganga	UM	Surkhet	5550	Solar drinking water/irrigation	N/A	
	Barahatal	RM	Surkhet	1550	Solar drinking water/irrigation	17250	Solar drinking water/irrigation
	Chingad	RM	Surkhet	4000	Solar drinking water/irrigation	N/A	
	Chaukune	RM	Surkhet	500	Home Biogas	N/A	
	Simta	RM	Surkhet	N/A		9555	RETS and End use
	Gurvakot	UM	Surkhet	2350	Electricity line extension	200	Electricity Extension
	Birendranagar	UM	Surkhet	2000	Electricity line extension	2200	Road Light Management
	Lekbeshi	UM	Surkhet	N/A		N/A	
	Panchapuri	UM	Surkhet	N/A		N/A	
6	ThuliBheri	UM	Dolpa				
	TripuraSundari	UM	Dolpa	1900	Maintenance of Micro hydro	311	New Micro Hydro
	Mudkechula	RM	Dolpa	1600	Maintenance of other RE system	4400	New Micro Hydro
	Kaike	RM	Dolpa	60	Solar Home System	N/A	
	Jagdulla	RM	Dolpa	N/A		N/A	
	Charkatangsong	RM	Dolpa	N/A		1000	Solar procurement
	Dolpo Buddha	RM	Dolpa	6500	New Micro hydro	N/A	
	Shey Phoksundo	RM	Dolpa	N/A		N/A	
7	Chankheli	RM	Humla	N/A		9500	New Micro Hydro
	Tajakot	RM	Humla	10900	Maintenance of Micro hydro	18000	New Micro Hydro

S.N o.	Name of LG	Type of LG (RM/UM)	District	Fiscal Year 2075/076		Fiscal Year 2076/077	
				Budget (NPR '000)	RE work Priority	Budget (NPR '000)	Re priority
	Sarkegad	RM	Humla	4700	Electricity line extension	2204	Electricity line extension
	Kharpunath	RM	Humla	11398	Electricity line extension	56910	Electricity line extension
	Namkha	RM	Humla	3176	New Micro hydro	2E+05	IWM and Improved cooking stove(Rural water resource Management Project)
	Adanchuli	RM	Humla	N/A		N/A	
	Simkot	RM	Humla	850	Maintenance of Micro hydro	3520	Solar Street Light
8	Kanaksundari	RM	Jumla	14400	New Micro hydro	20900	Electricity line extension
	Tatopani	RM	Jumla	N/A		6000	Electricity line extension
	Patarasi	RM	Jumla	9500	Maintenance of Micro hydro	13600	New Micro Hydro
	Chandannath	UM	Jumla	12000	Maintenance of Micro hydro	N/A	
	Guthichaur	RM	Jumla	26550	Maintenance of Micro hydro	N/A	
	Tila	RM	Jumla	N/A		N/A	
	Sinja	RM	Jumla	N/A		N/A	
	Hima	RM	Jumla	8350	Electricity Infrastructure Const.	N/A	
9	Musikot	UM	Rukum	41400	Electricity Infrastructure Construction	4320	generator and Poles procurement
	Chourjahari	UM	Rukum	1600	Solar drinking water/irrigation	N/A	
	Aathbiskot	UM	Rukum	31120	Feasibility study	2840	New Micro Hydro
	Tribeni	RM	Rukum	N/A		1215	New Micro Hydro
	Saniveri	RM	Rukum	N/A		8506	RE and PEU
	Bafikot	RM	Rukum	N/A		N/A	
10	Chedagad	UM	Jajarkot	8840	Electricity Infrastructure Const.	N/A	
	Triveni Nalgad	UM	Jajarkot	6686	Electricity line extension	4060	Solar PV
	Junichade	RM	Jajarkot	500	Maintenance of Micro hydro	2115	MH/Mini hydro
	Bheri	UM	Jajarkot	N/A		N/A	
	Kuse	RM	Jajarkot	3500	New Micro hydro	N/A	
	Barekot	RM	Jajarkot	N/A		5700	MHP
	Shivalaya	RM	Jajarkot	3400	New Micro hydro	N/A	

## 1.2 List of Conditional Grant in FY 2075/76 and 2076/77

S.No.	Name of Palika	Type LGs	District	FY 2075/076	FY 2076/077
				CG Budget (in NPR 000)	CG Budget (in NPR 000)
1	Narayan	UM	Dailekh	1132	1132
	Dullu	UM	Dailekh	1468	1468
	Aathbis	UM	Dailekh	1790	1685
	ChamundaBindashraini	UM	Dailekh	1888	1650
	Guranse	RM	Dailekh	1565	1325
	Dhungeshwor	RM	Dailekh	1243	1243
	Bhagwati mai	RM	Dailekh	1609	1465
	Naumule	RM	Dailekh	1209	1209
	Mahabu	RM	Dailekh	873	1275
	Bhairabi	RM	Dailekh	1159	1159
	Thatikadh	RM	Dailekh	957	1245
2	Khadachakra	UM	Kalikot	1090	1895
	Tilagupha	RM	Kalikot	1790	2050
	Raskot	UM	Kalikot	1690	1980
	Naraharinath	RM	Kalikot	1723	2050
	Pachaljharana	RM	Kalikot	1723	2015
	Palata	RM	Kalikot	923	2015
	Mahawai	RM	Kalikot	823	2000
	Sanni Triveni	RM	Kalikot	1173	2050
	SuvaKalika	RM	Kalikot	1523	2000
3	Sharda	UM	Salyan	1090	1090
	Banguard	UM	Salyan	1140	1140
	Bagchaur	UM	Salyan	1090	1090
	Siddha Kumakh	RM	Salyan	865	1275
	Darma	RM	Salyan	865	1300

	Kumakh	RM	Salyan	865	1200
	Kapurkot	RM	Salyan	1515	1215
	Kalimati	RM	Salyan	1465	1225
	Tribeni	RM	Salyan	865	1315
	Chattreshwori	RM	Salyan	865	1250
4	Chayanath Rara	UM	Mugu	1648	1945
	Khatyad	RM	Mugu	1123	2000
	Mugum Karmarung	RM	Mugu	2023	2000
	Soru Rural	RM	Mugu	923	2100
5	Veriganga	UM	Surkhet	1468	1468
	Barahatal	RM	Surkhet	1343	1445
	Chingad	RM	Surkhet	1808	1565
	Chaukune	RM	Surkhet	2603	1585
	Simta	RM	Surkhet	1843	1455
	Gurvakot	UM	Surkhet	1868	1565
	Birendranagar	UM	Surkhet	1334	1335
	Lekbeshi	UM	Surkhet	1888	1315
	Panchapuri	UM	Surkhet	1568	1568
6	ThuliBheri	UM	Dolpa	1098	2000
	TripuraSundari	UM	Dolpa	1448	1850
	Mudkechula	RM	Dolpa	1473	1850
	Kaike	RM	Dolpa	923	1870
	Jagdulla	RM	Dolpa	1323	1990
	Charkatangsong	RM	Dolpa	1123	1875
	Dolpo Buddha	RM	Dolpa	1123	1870
	Shey Phoksundo	RM	Dolpa	1423	1850
7	Chankheli	RM	Humla	923	2050
	Tajakot	RM	Humla	823	2015

	Sarkegad	RM	Humla	923	2000
	Kharpunath	RM	Humla	1623	2100
	Namkha	RM	Humla	823	2012
	Adanchuli	RM	Humla	1223	2100
	Simkot	RM	Humla	823	2015
8	Kanaksundari	RM	Jumla	1123	2000
	Tatopani	RM	Jumla	823	1990
	Patarasi	RM	Jumla	823	1860
	Chandannath	UM	Jumla	1698	1795
	Guthichaur	RM	Jumla	823	2015
	Tila	RM	Jumla	923	1900
	Sinja	RM	Jumla	1273	2000
	Hima	RM	Jumla	1123	2000
9	Musikot	UM	Rukum	1490	1490
	Chourjahari	UM	Rukum	1540	1540
	Aathbiskot	UM	Rukum	1590	1590
	Tribeni	RM	Rukum	965	1570
	Saniveri	RM	Rukum	965	1775
	Bafikot	RM	Rukum	965	1650
10	Chedagad	UM	Jajarkot	1432	1860
	Triveni Nalgad	UM	Jajarkot	1532	1850
	Junichade	RM	Jajarkot	1165	1765
	Bheri	UM	Jajarkot	2382	1900
	Kuse	RM	Jajarkot	1465	1745
	Barekot	RM	Jajarkot	965	1800
	Shivalaya	RM	Jajarkot	1465	1850

### 1.3: List of Municipality and Rural Municipality with Change in Conditional grant, Electrification status HDI and HPI

S.No.	Name of LG	Type of LG	District	% change in CG budget	Electrification Status (%)	Area of LG (Km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of HH	Population	Total wards	HDI	HPI
1	Narayan	UM	Dailekh	0	58.84	110.63	5791	27037	11	0.464	31.03
	Dullu	UM		0	29.32	156.77	8164	41540	13	0.406	43.09
	Aathbis	UM		-6.2315	0	168	5263	29227	9	0.364	44.55
	Chamunda Bindashraini	UM		-14.424	2.73	90.6	5634	26149	9	0.381	44.93
	Guranse	RM		-18.113	31.81	164.79	4096	22033	9	0.423	32.56
	Dhungeshwor	RM		0	53.51	105.19	3044	15883	6	0.428	34.1
	Bhagwati mai	RM		-9.8294	3	151.52	3359	18778	7	0.389	37.58
	Naumule	RM		0	6.71	228.59	3708	20802	9	0.392	34.94
	Mahabu	RM		31.5294	20.52	110.8	3553	19277	6	0.396	40.96
	Bhairabi	RM		0	15.31	110.46	3976	21233	7	0.397	46.87
	Thatikadh	RM		23.1325	0	88.22	3327	18896	6	0.359	43.77
2	Khadachakra	UM	Kalikot	42.4802	19.21	133.29	3612	20288	11	0.385	38.3
	Tilagupha	RM		12.6829	0	262.56	2693	15766	11	0.363	40.97
	Raskot	UM		14.6465	64	59.73	2685	16272	9	0.35	44.75
	Naraharinath	RM		15.9512	0	143.86	3585	21366	9	0.346	45.09
	Pachaljharana	RM		14.4913	0	166.92	2002	12343	9	0.343	41.17
	Palata	RM		54.1935	0	318.84	2421	15303	9	0.315	46.87
	Mahawai	RM		58.85	0	322.07	1447	8323	7	0.367	48.55
	Sanni Triveni	RM		42.7805	56	136.71	2105	12846	9	0.348	47.7
	SuvaKalika	RM		23.85	0	97.32	2458	14080	8	0.346	42.4
3	Sharda	UM	Salyan	0	63.15	198.34	7391	33730	15	0.452	33.22
	Banguard	UM		0	13.62	338.21	6763	36052	12	0.381	42.61
	Bagchaur	UM		0	19.64	163.14	5906	34118	12	0.43	36.15
	Siddha Kumakh	RM		32.1569	18	177.28	2404	13593	5	0.385	40.46
	Darma	RM		33.4615	2	81.46	3460	19966	6	0.396	44.78
	Kumakh	RM		27.9167	1.82	177.28	4745	24972	7	0.403	44.43



S.No.	Name of LG	Type of LG	District	% change in CG budget	Electrification Status (%)	Area of LG (Km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of HH	Population	Total wards	HDI	HPI
	Kapurkot	RM		-24.691	29.12	119.21	3657	18204	6	0.41	34.51
	Kalimati	RM		-19.592	0.66	500.72	4343	23005	7	0.408	40.66
	Tribeni	RM		34.2205	32.39	119.11	3447	16624	6	0.412	35.11
	Chattreshwori	RM		30.8	45	150.69	4408	21452	7	0.43	35.44
4	Chayanath	UM	Mugu	15.2699	49.44	480.67	3641	20078	14	0.402	41.04
	Khatyad	RM		43.85	0	281.12	2821	17116	11	0.372	43.17
	Mugum Karmarung	RM		-1.15	0	2106.91	1029	5396	9	0.333	48.99
	Soru Rural	RM		56.0476	0	365.8	2109	12238	11	0.371	45.13
5	Veriganga	UM	Surkhet	0	47.16	256.2	8825	41407	13	0.434	39.92
	Barahatal	RM		7.05882	2.63	455.09	5448	26802	10	0.419	40.56
	Chingad	RM		-15.527	0	170.19	2923	17275	6	0.409	35.21
	Chaukune	RM		-64.227	0	381.01	4608	25240	10	0.41	43.18
	Simta	RM		-26.667	8.88	241.64	5094	25845	9	0.429	38.41
	Gurvakot	UM		-19.361	60.31	228.62	9572	43765	14	0.443	33.23
	Birendranagar	UM		0.07491	78.97	245.06	23710	100458	16	0.502	24.86
	Lekbeshi	UM		-43.574	62.87	180.92	6346	30295	10	0.458	26.81
	Panchapuri	UM		0	0	329.9	6304	32231	11	0.427	34.17
6	ThuliBheri	UM	Dolpa	45.1	40	421.34	1903	8370	11	0.447	32.41
	TripuraSundari	UM		21.7297	40	393.57	1944	10104	11	0.4	43.17
	Mudkechula	RM		20.3784	0	250.08	926	5129	9	0.404	41.08
	Kaike	RM		50.6417	0	466.6	780	3576	7	0.36	43.51
	Jagdulla	RM		33.5176	0	83.3	433	2273	6	0.419	34.59
	Charkatangsong	RM		40.1067	0	345.57	282	1451	6	0.31	59.66
	Dolpo Buddha	RM		39.9465	0	377.38	468	2126	6	0.249	62.43
	Shey Phoksundo	RM		23.0811	0	123.07	730	3099	9	0.3	58.55
7	Chankheli	RM	Humla	54.9756	0	1310.41	963	5517	6	0.361	48.99
	Tajakot	RM		59.1563	0	159.1	1026	5964	5	0.342	49.16
	Sarkegad	RM		53.85	0	306.7	1794	9868	8	0.35	49.64
	Kharpunath	RM		22.7143	23.2	880	1132	6011	5	0.357	47.92

S.No.	Name of LG	Type of LG	District	% change in CG budget	Electrification Status (%)	Area of LG (Km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of HH	Population	Total wards	HDI	HPI
	Namkha	RM		59.0954	0	2419.64	835	3900	6	0.313	51.02
	Adanchuli	RM		41.7619	0	150.61	1121	7116	6	0.336	49.02
	Simkot	RM		59.1563	86.65	785.89	2566	11597	8	0.411	42.24
8	Kanaksundari	RM	Jumla	43.85	0	225.39	2247	12977	8	0.376	41.31
	Tatopani	RM		58.6432	1.19	525.56	2704	14638	8	0.376	42.18
	Patarasi	RM		55.7527	1.23	814.07	2537	14571	7	0.353	49.67
	Chandannath	UM		5.4039	20	102.03	3996	19047	10	0.46	31.41
	Guthichaur	RM		59.1563	3.11	427	1848	9870	5	0.391	40.77
	Tila	RM		51.4211	2.38	175.49	2250	13607	9	0.368	43.46
	Sinja	RM		36.35	6.76	153.29	1996	12395	6	0.384	40.93
	Hima	RM		43.85	0.82	132.32	1713	10961	7	0.371	41.33
9	Musikot	UM	Rukum	0	59.51	136.06	7307	32939	14	0.455	28.97
	Chourjahari	UM		0	31.16	107.38	5422	27438	14	0.42	37.81
	Aathbiskot	UM		0	22.46	560.34	6421	33601	14	0.367	42.42
	Tribeni	RM		38.535	21.27	85.49	3609	19504	10	0.413	35.51
	Saniveri	RM		45.6338	30.58	133.8	4129	22194	11	0.383	37.56
	Bafikot	RM		41.5152	69.95	190.42	3747	18696	10	0.391	39.12
10	Chedagad	UM	Jajarkot	23.0108	0	284.2	6144	35295	13	0.365	42.54
	Triveni Nalgad	UM		17.1892	0	387.44	4721	25597	13	0.359	41.58
	Junichade	RM		33.9943	0	346.21	3774	21733	11	0.341	47.68
	Bheri	RM		-25.368	39.54	219.77	6590	33515	13	0.4	37.71
	Kuse	RM		16.0458	0	273.97	6590	20621	9	0.373	42.99
	Barekot	RM		46.3889	0	577.5	3093	18083	9	0.345	47.7
	Shivalaya	RM		20.8108	2.69	134.26	2556	15269	9	0.375	41.95