



नेपाल सरकार

# सङ्घीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय

सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं  
(विकास सहायता शाखा)

फोन { ४२००५०५  
४२००२९९  
४२००३०६  
फ्याक्स नं.: ४२००३२२

पत्र संख्या:- २०७८/७९

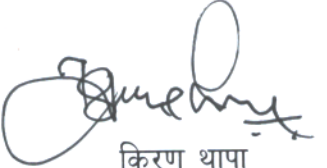
चलानी नं.:- २९५

मिति: २०७८/१२/२८

श्री कर्णाली प्रदेशका सबै स्थानीय तह ।

विषय: आशय पत्र आह्वानको सूचना सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत विषयमा नेपाल सरकार, संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालयले बेलायत सरकारको आर्थिक सहयोगमा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (UN WFP) र संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय विकास कार्यक्रम (UNDP) सँगको साझेदारीमा कर्णाली प्रदेशका विभिन्न स्थानीय तहहरूमा संचालन गर्न लागेको स्थानीय पूर्वाधार सहयोग कार्यक्रम (Local Infrastructure Support Program-LISP) Pilot Project मा सहभागी हुन ईच्छुक कर्णाली प्रदेशका स्थानीय तहहरू छनौट सम्बन्धी मिति २०७८/१२/२७ मा प्रथम पटक प्रकाशित यसैसाथ संलग्न आशय पत्र आह्वानको सूचना (EOI) जानकारीका लागि आदेशानुसार अनुरोध छ ।

  
किरण थापा  
(शाखा अधिकृत)

बोधार्थ:

श्री सूचना तथा प्रविधि शाखा  
संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय  
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं ।

वेबसाईटमा अपलोड गरिदिनु हुन ।

सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं, फोन ४२००३२३, ४२००४६०

Web: [www.mofaga.gov.np](http://www.mofaga.gov.np)



नेपाल सरकार  
संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय  
सिंहदरवार, काठमाडौं

स्थानीय पूर्वाधार सहयोग कार्यक्रम (Local Infrastructure Support Programme - LISP) Karnali Pilot  
Project सञ्चालनका लागि स्थानीय तह छनौट सम्बन्धी आशय पत्र आह्वानको सूचना (EOI)

(प्रथम पटक सूचना प्रकाशित मिति : २८ चैत्र २०७८)

नेपाल सरकार, संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालयले बेलायत सरकारको आर्थिक सहयोगमा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (UN WFP) र संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय विकास कार्यक्रम (UNDP) सँगको साभेदारीमा दिगो, उत्थानशिल र समावेशी विकासको सिद्धान्तमा आधारित स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकास तथा सेवा प्रवाहमा स्थानीय तहहरूलाई सहयोग गर्ने उद्देश्यले स्थानीय पूर्वाधार सहयोग कार्यक्रम (LISP) को Pilot Project कर्णाली प्रदेशका विभिन्न स्थानीय तहहरूमा सञ्चालन गर्ने कार्यक्रम रहेको छ।

Karnali Pilot मार्फत प्राप्त हुने सिकाई तथा अनुभवको आधारमा स्थानीय पूर्वाधार सहयोग कार्यक्रमको तर्जुमा गरि हरित पुनर्लाभ (Green recovery), स्थानीय रोजगारी सिर्जना र जलवायु-उत्थानशिल स्थानीय पूर्वाधार विकासका लागि स्थानीय तहहरूलाई सहयोग पुर्याउने लक्ष्य सहित यो Pilot Project मार्च २०२२ देखि जुलाई २०२३ सम्म सञ्चालनमा रहनेछ। यस Pilot Project कर्णाली प्रदेशका ११ गाउँपालिकाहरू र ४ नगरपालिकाहरू सहित १५ वटा स्थानीय तहहरूमा कार्यान्वयन हुनेछ। Pilot Project मा सहभागी हुन ईच्छुक कर्णाली प्रदेशका स्थानीय तहहरूलाई तल उल्लेखित weblink मार्फत आफ्नो आशयपत्र (Expression of Interest) ११ वैशाख २०७९ तदनुसार २४ अप्रिल २०२२ भित्र पेश गर्नका लागि आह्वान गरिएको छ। स्थानीय तहले <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1QVC1C2zjeZM3MK5TEdzUllwuyrqVFinUtQNj6BS-qlQ/edit> मा रहेको आशय पत्र (EOI) को फारम (Google Form) मा माग भए बमोजिमका विवरण र कार्यपालिकाको बैठकको निर्णय सहितको प्रतिबद्धता पत्र समावेश गर्नुपर्ने छ। स्थानीय पूर्वाधार सहयोग कार्यक्रम कर्णाली पाईलट समन्वय समितिले ईच्छुक स्थानीय तहबाट पेश भएका विवरण तथा काराजातहरूको मुल्याङ्कनको आधारमा स्थानीय तहहरूको छनौट गर्नेछ।

विस्तृत जानकारीको लागि स्थानीय पूर्वाधार सहयोग कार्यक्रम कर्णाली पाईलट को Project Brief यसै साथ संलग्न छ। EoI को Google Form ईमेल मार्फत [lisppiloteoi@gmail.com](mailto:lisppiloteoi@gmail.com) बाट वा तल उल्लेखित सम्पर्क व्यक्तिहरू मार्फत उपलब्ध हुनेछ।

आशय पत्र सम्बन्धी थप जानकारीका लागि निम्नानुसारको ठेगानामा सम्पर्क गर्न सकिनेछ :

१. किरण थापा, शाखा अधिकृत, विकास सहायता समन्वय शाखा, संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय, फोन ९८४९४४६६७५, ईमेल: [dccs@mofaga.gov.np](mailto:dccs@mofaga.gov.np)
२. कृष्ण योगी, राष्ट्रिय कार्यक्रम प्रबन्धक, विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम, केन्द्रिय कार्यालय, काठमाण्डौ, फोन : ५२६०६०७, एक्स्टेन्सन २४५३, ९८०९०८३५३३ र ईमेल: [krishna.jogi@wfp.org](mailto:krishna.jogi@wfp.org)
३. पुर्ण नेपाली, फिल्ड कार्यालय प्रमुख, विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम फिल्ड कार्यालय, सुर्खेत, फोन : ०८३-५२२५५८, एक्स्टेन्सन १०२, ९८५७०६९३९३ र ईमेल: [purna.nepali@wfp.org](mailto:purna.nepali@wfp.org)

## **Briefing Note: Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP) Pilot in Karnali Province**

### **1. Introduction**

Following the introduction of the new Federal structure, Local Governments (LGs) and Provincial Governments in Nepal are still gaining experience on how to prioritize, plan, design and deliver local infrastructure effectively, inclusively, sustainably, and in a way, it ensures accountability. The investments on sustainable and resilient local infrastructure have not been adequate and the Local and Provincial Governments have significant gaps in their constitutionally assigned functions and responsibilities for local infrastructure services delivery. The current level of fiscal resources available to the LGs is not adequate to address infrastructure investment requirements. There is inadequacy of LG capacities, especially in Gaunpalikas, for sustainable, resilient, and inclusive local infrastructure services delivery. The risk of build and forget is raising, due to which large investment in infrastructure is not being effective, the infrastructures are underutilized, and hence citizens are not receiving adequate services from the built infrastructure. Additionally, the LGs are at the frontline of managing the COVID-19 crisis, including both immediate responses and short and medium-term recovery measures, for which local infrastructure has a part to play by providing jobs in the short to medium term, with the integration of the 'Building Forward Greener' approach as an integral part of the local infrastructure services.

Hence, there is a need for empowering and strengthening the LGs and PGs for decision making and delivering 'infrastructure services' as per their constitutional mandates, by filling the investment and capacity gaps in provincial and local governments. All relevant spheres of the Government of Nepal and development partners will have to work together to fill these gaps, agreeing and implementing a common framework.

### **2. Local Infrastructure Support Programme (LISP)**

In this context, Government of Nepal (GoN) and the British Embassy Kathmandu (BEK) are developing the Local Infrastructure Services Programme (LISP) and sector Framework to help Nepal to address these constraints and improve the LG's and PGs' capacity for delivery of local infrastructure services accountably, inclusively, effectively, and sustainably as demanded by citizens. The LISP will be a BEK flagship programme of up to £150 million, which will be delivered in three phases: (a) a small design, learning and preparatory pilot phase until next GoN financial year, pilot implementation starting in March 2022 and running until July 2023(b) up to £100m first phase of implementation starting in Nepal financial year 22/23 but with preparatory work starting in 2022 i.e. with some overlap with the pilot, and (c) Up to £50 million second phase of implementation after performance review in 2024/25.

### **3. The LISP Pilot in Karnali**

With funding support from the BEK from savings in ongoing Rural Access Programme Phase 3 (RAP3), the design learning pilot phase (Karnali LISP Pilot) will be implemented by United Nations World Food Programme (UN WFP) in partnership with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in selected local governments in Karnali Province to gain evidence and experience on the effective, successful, and replicable operational modalities concerning green recovery job creation and climate-resilient local infrastructure development for scaling-up through the full-fledged LISP. BEK, the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) and the Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI) have jointly agreed the pilot design and implementation.

The two agencies responsible for the Pilot phase (WFP and UNDP) will implement the Pilot in coordination with Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA) and the Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI), selected Local Governments in Karnali Province and the Provincial and Local Government Support Programme (PLGSP). WFP will be the lead delivery partner and will be responsible for implementation/delivery of incentive/co-financing of the Pilot, and UNDP will be responsible for capacity development related deliverables of the Pilot.

The pilot will mainly focus on Gaunpalikas, so as to align with the main LISP investments, with some flexibility for the municipalities that are completely rural in nature in Karnali Province.

#### **4. Objective of the Karnali LISP Pilot:**

The Karnali LISP Pilot aims to pilot approaches to support inclusive planning and delivery of local infrastructure and green recovery job creation and to test incentive mechanisms for better performance, capacity building of local governments (Gaunpalikas) and the use of government monitoring and financing instruments.

#### **5. Focus areas/scope of work of the Karnali LISP Pilot:**

- ❖ Piloting 'incentives' and technical assistance for LGs and testing co-financing for local infrastructure development.
- ❖ Pilot various modalities of local infrastructure management and delivery by the LGs (reconfigured users committee modality, contractors etc).
- ❖ Green recovery job creation through resilient local infrastructure development by the LGs.
- ❖ Quality assurance of construction; and sustainability (operations and maintenances) of local infrastructure through LGs institutional mechanism.
- ❖ Increasing the resilience of investments through better construction, slope protection, river training etc.

#### **6. Duration of the LISP Pilot:**

The Karnali LISP Pilot will be implemented from March 2022 until July 2023 in 15 Local Governments in Karnali Province, as prioritized/selected through a transparent opt-in/Expression of Interest (EoI) process. The design/start-up phase of the Pilot will be until June/July 2022 and the remaining period will be for the implementation of the Pilot.

#### **7. Key outputs/deliverables of the LISP Pilot:**

Focusing on the areas as above in (5), the LISP pilot will deliver the following:

- ❖ Updated LGs needs/capacity gap assessment (UNDP) in collaboration with PLGSP
- ❖ Strengthen local infrastructure delivery modalities selected by LGs for piloting in their local infrastructure management (WFP), including supporting the LGs to adopt/strengthen the working procedure/directive for management of local infrastructure services i.e. User Committee formation, mobilization and management working procedures; and reconfigured financial management modality (WFP)
- ❖ Deliberative decision-making and planning/prioritizing tools/criteria including environmental/social risk assessment enhanced/collated (UNDP), and piloted.
- ❖ Local infrastructure and green recovery monitoring tools collated and implemented (UNDP)
- ❖ Design and pilot incentive and co-financing delivery/management approaches (WFP/UNDP).
- ❖ Piloted incentive mechanisms/co-financing investment for green and climate-resilient local infrastructure delivery (WFP)

- ❖ Local Infrastructure Maintenance Support Fund established, and its Operational Directive/Guideline formulated and piloted.
- ❖ Best practices consolidated into a compiled document (WFP, UNDP).
- ❖ Revision of Local Infrastructure Development Policy by MoFAGA and formulation of Provincial policy framework for supporting/financing the resilient local infrastructure services by MoPIUD (WFP, UNDP).

### **8. Budget and management approach for the LISP Pilot:**

Total amount available for the Pilot is up to GBP 2.7 million including management and pilot investment fund, of which GBP 464,000 will be for the design part of the Pilot. The budget will be allocated from the ongoing UK funded Rural Access Programme Phase 3 (RAP3). As a proper fiduciary risks assessment for funding LGs is not available, the RAP3's on budget off treasury approach will be used, i.e. the BEK fund for the pilot will go through WFP, the lead for the pilot design and implementation. UN (WFP/UNDP) pilot design and implementation team will have two staged MoUs for delivering the pilot – first with LGs selected by EoIs for overall approach, technical support and engagement in planning and in the focus areas (in para 5 above); and then MoUs @ for the selected projects in the pilot (LG, Pilot and delivery entity). LGs will decide on pilot capacity supports, innovations, best practices adoption, projects etc. through inclusive and deliberative planning and budgeting process. The pilot's co-financing amount range will be provided transparently to the LGs for them to work out options for the best use of performance grants and capacity support from the pilot.

### **9. Process for selection of LGs for the LISP Pilot and the role of MoFAGA and DoLI:**

As LISP Pilot lead agency, WFP will support MoFAGA to publish a public call for expression of interest for interested rural Local Governments from LGs in of Karnali Province to submit their Expression of Interests (Eoi).

A LISP pilot coordination committee (CC) will be formed, which will be chaired by Joint Secretary, Planning and Development Cooperation Division, MoFAGA and represented by BEK, DoLI, WFP and UNDP. The CC will be responsible for LG selection, GoN spheres coordination (including the infrastructure ministry of Karnali Provincial Government, MoPIUD), pilot monitoring and necessary policy decisions. DoLI will support the pilot for technical capacity development in the selected LGs.

The Eoi will be open for all LGs in Karnali Province. The interest along with required information and documents submitted by the LGs will be evaluated based on pre-defined evaluation criteria and around 15 LGs (11 Gaunpalikas and 4 Nagarpalikas that are primarily of rural nature) will be selected for the Karnali LISP Pilot implementation. The LGs with higher level of willingness, commitment, and ownership to the LISP Pilot (collective commitment in advance for piloting different approaches/tools of local infrastructure development); and the LGs having higher intensity of socio-economic vulnerability, unemployment/poverty, and climate change vulnerability (indication of LG's need for additional financing and job creation opportunities which can be addressed by the Pilot co-financing) will be prioritized. A detail guidance will be provided during Eoi process for expressing interest and submitting relevant documents and information by the interested LGs.

PG and LG coordination will be required for the pilot, and potentially a LGs' workshop will be required for their awareness and effective participation in Eoi. For this, the Pilot's provincial team will

coordinate with provincial government and also the pilot coordination committee at the federal level will also coordinate with provincial government. The pilot's provincial team will discuss with Karnali LGs for the pilot.

### **10. Approval of LISP pilot**

BEK and MoFAGA have co-finalised this Karnali LISP pilot document. MoFAGA will approve the pilot, and in parallel sign a time extension to the existing RAP3 MoU between the Government of Nepal and the BEK to allow design and implementation of the pilot. In parallel, MoFAGA, WFP/UNDP and BEK will engage with the Karnali Province and Local governments in Karnali to agree the process and complete the EoI process and LGs selection as soon as possible. This will enable pilot will be able to be engaged with the selected LGs for the pilot design work and in their infrastructure planning process for FY 2079/80.

### **11. Criteria/indicators for evaluation and selection of LGs through EoI:**

1. LG's willingness and commitment of LG to engage with LISP pilot on its LI planning and budgeting in next FY 79/80.
2. Willingness to piloting different approaches/tools of local infrastructure development and undertake joint M&E and learning on the LG's Infrastructure programme for FY 79/80
3. Existence of infrastructure plans (as part of periodic plan)
4. Active Executive Committee and active Infrastructure committee
5. Willingness to include LISP pilot finance in the overall budget envelope planning for infrastructure and then track expenditure through the FY including procurement and audit (co-financed local infrastructure management)
6. Adoption of Local Government Institutional Self-Capacity Assessment (LISA) by the LG (FY 2077/78)

In addition the Local governments will be ranked in terms of their:

7. COVID-19 economic vulnerability Index (reference to the report produced by WFP in 2020)
8. Climate change vulnerability rank of LGs (as determined the MoFE vulnerability index)
9. No of identified/registered unemployed people in Municipal Employment Service Centre under Prime Minister Employment Programme (PMEP) in FY 2078/79
10. Concentration of socio-economically marginalized social groups i.e., Dalit, Janajati etc.

After selection of 15 LGs from the EoI process, the selected LGs will be asked to provide the information/data below immediately to further design the Pilot scope of work:

- a) Local Government Institutional Self-Capacity Assessment (LISA) average score in FY 2077/78
- b) No of Civil Engineer and sub engineers employed by/working in the LG
- c) Existence of system or database for collection, processing and management of data for local infrastructure and of unemployed and employed labour force in the LG (as mandated by the Local Government Operation Act, 2017)
- d) Existence of local Infrastructure Maintenance Support Fund with its Operational Guideline/Procedure or local infrastructure repair/maintenance mechanism in place from LG