

EU & NEPAL COOPERATION

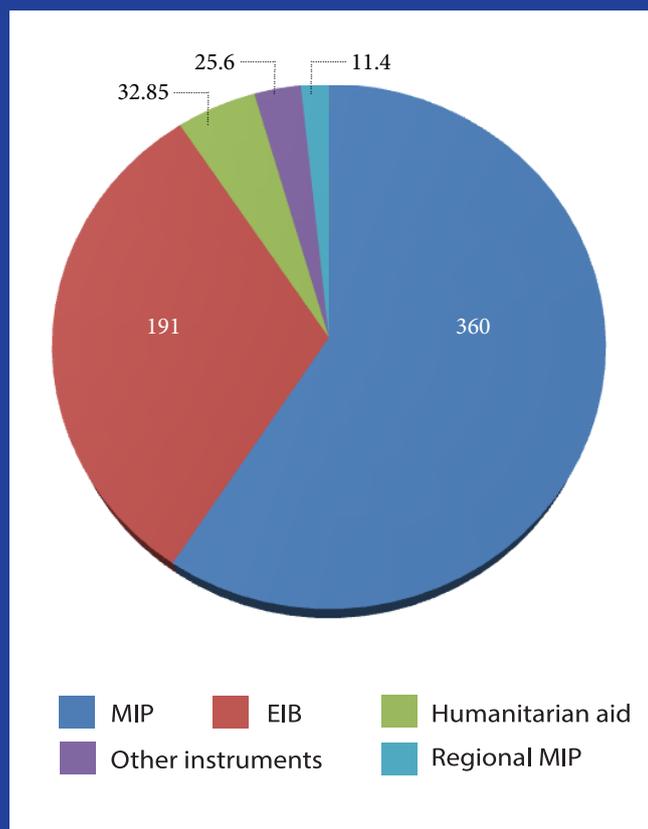
THE EU AND NEPAL

For over 45 years, the European Union (EU) and Nepal have been working together in close partnership and with mutual respect. The EU has been supporting Nepal's efforts to transform into a more prosperous, democratic and egalitarian nation.

EU-Nepal cooperation during the period of 2014-2020 is guided by Nepal's priorities of poverty reduction and sharing of economic prosperity, developing physical infrastructure, good governance and post-earthquake reconstruction and rehabilitation, through three sectors: Sustainable rural development, Education, Democracy and Reconstruction, for which €360 million has been allocated. Within this framework, we pay particular attention to governance, equity and human rights.

With a clear objective to assist Nepal in reaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and do so in the most effective and inclusive manner, as well as accompanying Nepal's transition into federal democratic republic, we are now cooperating more closely than ever with the Government of Nepal, private sector, civil society, as well as other development partners and stakeholders operating in Nepal.

Allocated funds by 2018, for the financial period 2014-2020 – EUR 620.85 million



MESSAGE FROM THE HEAD OF DELEGATION

2018 marks 45 years of friendship between Nepal and the EU. From the beginning, the cordial relations between the EU and Nepal have been based on mutual respect, learning from each other and support to Nepal's development. Nepal is now entering into a profound state restructuring and aspiring to become an inclusive, prosperous and resilient Middle Income Country by 2030. For the EU, our overarching goal is to join hands with Nepal in these efforts. This brochure gives an overview of EU- Nepal programme cooperation. However, our relationship goes much further: people to people contacts through cultural, commercial and educational exchanges, tourism and trade and investment are the real building blocks of an ever stronger and lasting partnership.

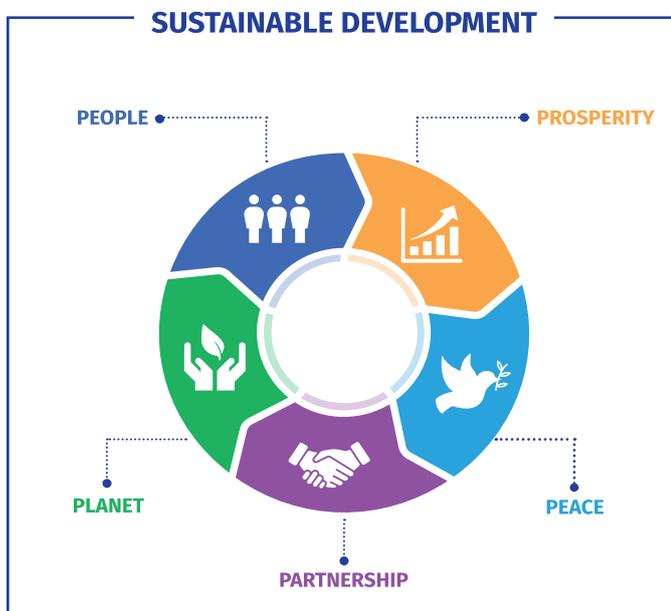
In its over six decades of existence, the EU has been promoting economic prosperity, social inclusion and stability, as well as democratic and accountable institutions both within and outside Europe. Experience has shown that in order for a country to grow and develop, multiple conditions have to be met. A country must enjoy peace, security and stability and all its citizens must be equally respected and represented, which is best achieved in a strong democratic system, where human rights are respected. Simultaneously, there must also be sustainable economic growth that involves economic activities within and across the country's border,



while adhering to the principles and practices of good governance, climate change, as well as disaster preparedness.

Our EU-Nepal cooperation programmes are developed together with the Nepalese Government, private sector and civil society and geared to genuinely assist the country in achieving its development goals. Nepal enjoys privileged access to the EU market, which in fact, is the second largest market for its exports. The EU is also investing in Nepal's economy including through loans provided by European Investment Bank. This contributes to production growth and job creation for Nepalese people. There are further opportunities for trade and investment win-win situations, which we should mutually explore. Nepal's beautiful landscape, culture and welcoming people are a unique treasure of the country that has great potential to further underpin the country's development goals through tourism. In 2017, almost one million tourists visited Nepal and around every 4th visitor came from Europe.

Nepal has embarked on a crucial journey towards a brighter future for its entire population, and the EU will continue to be a trusted travel companion along this way.



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WHAT WE DO AND HOW WE OPERATE

The EU's development cooperation is informed by global commitments such as Agenda 2030 with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and guided by the EU's Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy and the EU Consensus on Development.

Our development approach is structured around the '5 Ps' of the EU Consensus on Development: **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership**. Poverty eradication remains our primary objective, but we are also promoting economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced and integrated manner. We are reinforcing the links between our development and peace, humanitarian and migration policies. And we are giving more prominence to those drivers of development with the greatest power to transform lives, such as gender equality, youth empowerment, sustainable energy and climate action, investment, migration and mobility. This policy framework is underpinned by financial instruments which provide a funding platform to translate policy into action and results.

Country ownership and aid effectiveness are overarching principles of our collective efforts. Nepal's development plans and priorities are the blueprint for our development cooperation. We promote social and gender inclusion, respect of human rights, good governance and strong, accountable institutions.

Programmes are formulated with clearly defined:

- Stakeholders (target group and beneficiaries)
- Results and measurable indicators
- Defined coordination, management and financing arrangements
- Monitoring and evaluation system
- Cost benefit analysis

MIP 2014-2020
EUR 360 MILLION
Sustainable Rural Development
Education
Democracy and Decentralisation

Based on the desired long-term outcome, the best aid modality in terms of policy (either budget support or project modality), and most suitable type of contracting / financing is selected and thereafter executed under project cycle management (PCM) approach.



EU provides continuous



Monitoring of all projects/programs.

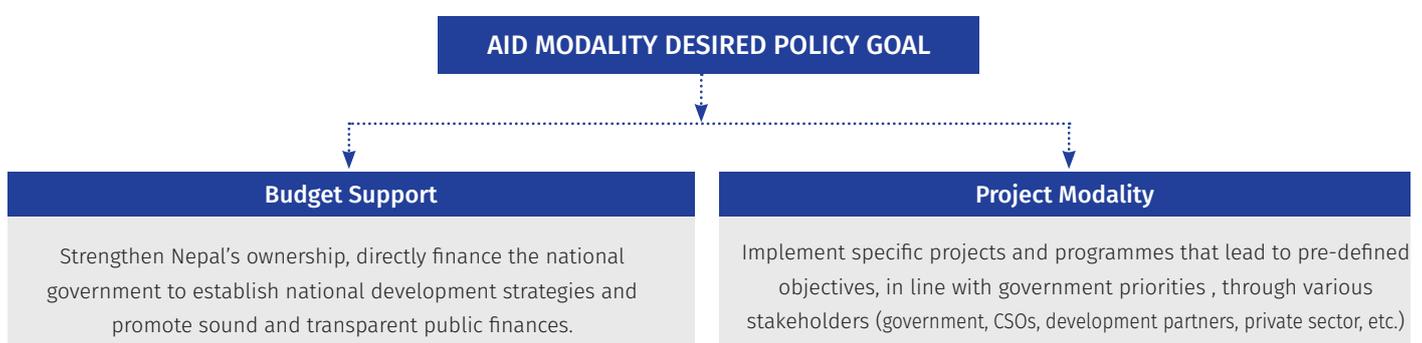


Policy dialogue with government and other stakeholders.



Capacity building of implementing partners.

Evaluation and audit of the final outcomes takes place after completion.



Do It Better



- **COORDINATE** between EU institutions and member states, more joint programming + joint action



- Focus on **RESULTS** and development effectiveness



- Ensure policy **COHERENCE** for development



Do More



- **INTEGRATE** systematically the social, economic and environmental dimensions.



- Pay more attention to **KEY DRIVERS** of development: Women, Young people, Climate action, Migration and mobility, Investments, Sustainable energy

Do It Differently



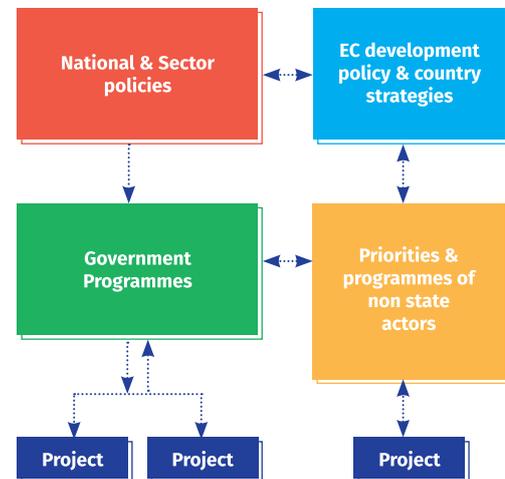
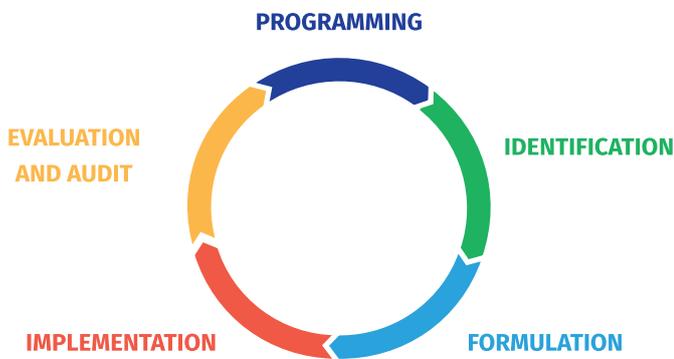
- Differentiated better **TAILORED PARTNERSHIP** with a broader range of partner countries.



- Work with all **STAKEHOLDERS** to make a difference



- Think beyond ODA domestic resources, private sector investment, sound policies.



TYPES OF FINANCING

BUDGET SUPPORT

This modality uses the country's own public financial management systems and is based on a specific financing agreement concluded with the partner country which sets out mutually agreed development objectives. Funds are disbursed to the national treasury, provided the country has demonstrated that it has achieved these objectives and results. Budget support is complemented by policy dialogue, technical assistance and other capacity enhancing measures.

GRANT

A financial contribution to an applicant's proposed action which is normally selected following a competitive call for proposals or, exceptionally, awarded directly without a call for proposals. Payments are based on cost statements and after assessing positively that the contractual obligations justifying the payment have been met (operational progress in achieving the project objectives). An advance (pre-financing) may be provided.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

A contract for delivery of services, purchase of supplies or execution of works concluded, normally following a competitive tender procedure. Payments are based on invoices and are made after assessing positively that the contractual obligations justifying the payment have been met (e.g. goods delivered in the agreed quantity and quality). An advance (pre-financing) may be provided.

BLENDING INSTRUMENT

Financing provided to the recipient in the form of equity, quasi-equity, loan or other risk-sharing instrument. Financial instruments are usually provided in the framework of so-called Blending Facilities.

In addition to development cooperation, EU provides Humanitarian assistance (ECHO), investments (EIB), ensures economic priorities (trade), educational opportunities (Erasmus), supports cultural exchanges and others, which all contribute to sustainable development and growth of Nepal.



Education continues to be of utmost importance as a key driver and enabler of development, progress and innovation as it is direct investment in local people who can then be drivers of change. The EU devoted over EUR 100 million in the education sector during the period 1999-2016 and has earmarked another EUR 101.4 million in MIP 2014-2020

In this MIP, the aim has been to consolidate the achievements in basic education, particularly quality and equity, governance, and school safety. In addition, the scope of support now includes technical and vocational training. The aim of both interventions is to contribute to Nepal's inclusive and sustainable growth, to improve management and service delivery in the education sector, and increase investment in human capital by creating better employment opportunities and encouraging innovation.

QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL

The EU has been supporting School Sector Reform Programme (SSRP) for many years, as well as formation and implementation of ongoing Nepal's School Sector Development Plan (SSDP) 2016-2023, through budget support intervention and complementary technical support. Every year, the program benefits over 7 million students and over 180,000 teachers and Early Childhood Education and Development facilitators in over 30,000 community schools and centres across the country. In addition, following the devastating earthquakes in 2015, Disaster Relief and Reconstruction (DRR) has now been integrated into the SSDP, to prepare and protect students, teachers and other staff in such occurrences.

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION (GPE)

The EU also contributes as a main donor to the GPE and is a pooling partner in Nepal. GPE is a global collaborative operating in 65 countries, with focus on ensuring children, particularly the poorest and the marginalized, stay in schools and obtain quality education.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Nepal and the EU are working closely together to upgrade the technical and vocational training system in the country. Currently, the EU supports two initiatives: Dakchyata TVET Practical Partnership, a skills development project being implemented across three key economic sectors, namely agriculture, construction and tourism, and Sakchyamta: Scaled-up Quality of the TVET provision & implementation, a project focused on strengthening the quality of planning, coordination and implementation capacity of CTEVT.

“We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.”

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

To complement our actions with the government, the EU also works with CSO organizations, such as WeWorld and Search for Common Ground (Search), on initiatives aimed at keeping children, particularly girls in school by, for example, assigning a big sister to support and oversee attendance and motivation of younger sisters in education, organizing support for weak students and improving organisational capacities in programming, operations, monitoring, and evaluation of public schools.



HUMANITARIAN AID (ECHO)

Nepal is particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and every year suffers significant loss of lives, property and livelihood. Therefore, continued support to vulnerable communities is needed to prepare for and reduce the impact of natural disasters, and to reinforce their resilience capacities. This is why the **European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)** has been working in Nepal since 2001, implementing community-based disaster preparedness projects, helping survivors of the conflict in remote areas and assisting refugees from Bhutan. The Commission’s humanitarian aid to Nepal has exceeded €100 million, including over €24 million allocated to disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities in Nepal (€3 million for 2017). ECHO’s sustained advocacy efforts in this field have also led to the formulation of the “National Strategy for Disaster Management in Nepal”.



Among others, the EU contributed to the following developments

- In the 1950s, Nepal’s literacy rate was **2 percent**. Today it has increased to nearly **70 percent**.
- A TVET system is in place that is more responsive to labour market needs and requirements.
- EU humanitarian aid effectively responded to the needs of Nepali people since 2001, with resources worth more than **€ 101 million**.



SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

More than 80 percent of Nepalese live in rural areas with high poverty prevalence rate. It is thus crucial to improve quality of life, ensure sufficient food production, and generate income opportunities in these areas to ensure Nepal's sustainable development.

The EU has committed €106 million to sustainable rural development for the period 2014-2020. It aims to strengthen Nepal's rural economy by fostering increased and competitive agricultural productivity, market access, sustainable management of natural resources, enhanced nutrition, job creation, infrastructure development, climate change and resilience. In order to achieve this, the EU has been providing technical and financial support to government-led programmes. A new Agriculture Development Strategy (ADS) has recently been launched, worth €40 million, which focuses on developing commercial agriculture by emphasizing enhanced productivity and marketing, and relevance of gender, social inclusion, and climate change in the sector. For a number of years already, the EU has been supporting the Multi-Sector Nutrition Plan (MSNP) I and II, which aims to combat malnutrition in Nepal. This project is implemented through UNICEF and is tackling the high prevalence of stunting in Nepalese children due to malnutrition. It also provides education to women and children of the vital nutrients needed daily to grow healthily and productively.

CREATING EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN RURAL AREAS

A number of ongoing projects and programmes complement the above efforts by focusing on supporting diversification of income sources and introducing new technologies that transform prevalent subsistence production into commercial production. Through BICAS interventions in Nepal's most vulnerable region, we are helping build infrastructure that

result in direct economic impact. We are currently working with the European Investment Bank and the German Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau on an important hydropower and transmission lines project.



For over 14 years, Nar Bahadur of Jumla regularly travelled to India to find work in order to feed his family. But after he started working as a vegetable farmer through an EU funded project, he has been able to generate sufficient income at home to support his family. He is happy with his progress and is looking forward to expand his production.

“No more India”

BOOSTING NEPAL'S ECONOMY

INVESTMENT (EIB)

Since 2012, Nepal has been benefiting from a Framework Agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB), the only bank owned by and representing the interests of the European Union Member States. The EIB is currently supporting the energy sector development in Nepal by co-financing three major projects worth €191 million: Tanahu Hydropower Plant, SASEC Power System Expansion, and Chilime-Trisuli transmission system project.

EU-NEPAL TRADE

Trade and investment play a vital role in a country's development and economic growth. As a least developed country (LDC), Nepal benefits from the Everything But Arms regulation (EBA), an EU initiative which grants duty free and quota free access to the EU market for all LDC countries.

As part of its Aid for Trade activities, the EU offers trade related assistance, in particular trade facilitation and strengthening of regulatory systems. In early 2017, the Delegation assumed responsibility as coordinator of the EIF/Aid for Trade in Nepal on request of the Nepali government. An important objective of this task is to better integrate Aid for Trade initiatives with other elements of development cooperation.

Additionally, the EU has been contributing substantially towards encouraging productive investments and improving the business environment in Nepal. The EU played a key role in Nepal becoming the first LDC acceding to the WTO in 2004. The current €6 million Trade and Private Sector Development Programme (TPSD) is successfully enhancing the economic performance of selected value chains of high potential, such as in the coffee sector. A new Trade and Investment Programme will be launched soon.



Among others, the EU contributed to the following developments

- Average increase in income by **87%** in project areas with presence of cooperatives and collection centres.
- Coffee production expected to increase by up to **30%**.
- Stunting (chronic malnutrition) reduced from **37%** in 2015 to **35.8%** in 2017.



WATER AND AGRICULTURAL BASED VILLAGE ENHANCEMENT (WAVE)

The EU and Finland have partnered to support the government's "Water and Agricultural based Village Enhancement" (WAVE) project which is currently in its third phase. The project aims to reduce multidimensional poverty in the mid-far west regions of Nepal through improved livelihoods and incomes generated by access to energy, irrigation and markets, and by improved access to water and sanitation.

CLEANER AND SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION

Innovative, eco-friendly, and safer production techniques, which reduce economic, social, and environmental costs to enhance profitability is our mission for the Sustainable Consumption Production (SCP) cooperation with the SWITCH-ASIA programme. Projects focus on encouraging Green Growth for the heritage tourism sector, with emphasis on sustainable rebuilding, entrepreneurship among women and youth, SME engagement and investment, product innovation and sector campaigns.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid waste management is a pressing issue for Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC). For the first time in Nepal, KMC with support from the European Union was able to install "EnergyBin", which is a technology that transforms organic waste into energy. In addition, groups are organized to separate the waste, and give a new life to old, used, abandoned plastic goods.



"We have limited land to grow our crops: usually we are food sufficient for six months of the year. Rest of the six months, we work as hired help in manual labour jobs. Needless to say, the earthquake took a big toll on my family and community. Luckily, I got an opportunity to participate in the 7 day masonry and carpentry training program for building earthquake resilient shelters organised by ICCO Cooperation through the EU supported Shelter support for Earthquake affected communities of Nepal (SEACON) project. After the training, I have started working as a mason on reconstruction projects in the community and have a stable income. Not only can I meet my basic needs but educating my children has become easier. I am extremely thankful for the turn that my life has taken since the training."

- Pancha Lal Pakhrin

“We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.”

RECONSTRUCTION

In spring 2015, Nepal was hit by a series of devastating earthquakes that killed nearly 9,000 people and left more than 22,000 injured. Over 800,000 buildings were also destroyed. The EU in Nepal quickly responded by providing immediate emergency support and has since been offering long-term assistance with reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts.

As part of its commitment to support earthquake reconstruction efforts, the EU pledged €105 million to the Government of Nepal. Under a State and Resilience Building Contract, €90 million has been disbursed till date via budget support. The delegation also participated in discussions on designing policy documents, exercise planning and surveys conducted by the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). Through the NEARR facility, the EU has been supporting local authorities enhance operations in several areas including Public Finance Management, earthquake resilience, and gender equality and social inclusion.

IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY INTERVENTION

Within hours of the first quake, the EU Civil Protection team was deployed. EU member states offered search and rescue teams, water purification systems, and other technical assistance. An additional €16.4 million was provided in humanitarian assistance.

Transitional learning centers with UNICEF



- **650 TLCs** established
- **51,550 children** supported

Porter's Project with WFP



- **88 km** of trails rehabilitated
- **35,812 porters** given employment

Fostering Transparency and Accountability in the Reconstruction process with TI Nepal

- Monitoring transparency and accountability in earthquake reconstruction on policy, implementation and post-implementation level in **14 districts**



Among others, the EU contributed to the following developments

- More than **600,000 climate-vulnerable** individuals benefitted from implementation of 2,303 adaptation actions.
- Of the total **788,015** beneficiaries, **720,742** have signed agreements with local authorities to receive the government's private housing grant of **Rs 300,000** (as of June 28, 2018).
- **51,649 masons** received training on building reconstruction.



With the successful completion of local, provincial and federal elections, Nepal has come to an end of a long and difficult political transition process. As the country enters a new era of governance, there is great hope that implementation of the federal system, will lead to political stability, foster institutional capacity and deliver on greater equity and accountability, and help achieve sustainable and equitable development.

Through the years, the EU has been a strong supporter of Nepal's peace process, democratic transition, elections and governance. It remains highly committed to Nepal's transition to a federal state and has identified "Democracy and Decentralisation" as a key sector in the MIP 2014-2020, with available budget of up to €34 million.

FROM CONFLICT TO PEACE

Since 2014, the EU implemented Conflict Mitigation Programmes I and II (€ 12 million) with the objective of addressing the underlying causes of armed conflict (1996-2006) in Nepal, such as poverty, discrimination, inequitable access to resources, and others. More so, the EU contributed to strengthening the role and delivery services of Nepalese Judiciary, the National Human Rights Commission, Nepal Bar Association and the civil society organisations, which has been instrumental in addressing both the underlying causes and outcomes of the armed conflict.

In 2011 the EU Delegation joined and contributed to **Nepal Peace Trust Fund - NPTF** (€18 million), the joint initiative of the Nepal government together with international development partners to support the implementation of the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Accord (CPA) that ended the decade-long armed conflict. Still today, the Delegation chairs the Donor Group for the NPTF, which funds projects that support conflict-affected people through psychosocial counselling, education, livelihood training and rehabilitative services. Over 20,000 people have benefitted from these services up to date.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

In order to end poverty and create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, countries must ensure rule of law, justice, equality, and non-discrimination irrespective of gender, race, ethnicity. The EU's development programmes in Nepal are all designed around helping Nepal realise these goals. Socio-economic development is a key priority for the EU in Nepal. The EU regularly engages in policy dialogues related to Human Rights and also supports civil society's crucial role in this area. Since 2003 the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) has funded nearly 100 human rights projects, focusing mainly on supporting the most vulnerable groups and addressing any types of discrimination. Current EIDHR projects cover a wide range of themes including women and girls' rights, economic rights and empowerment, freedom of expression, combating caste-based discrimination, and fostering citizen's engagement in local level governance.

SUPPORT TO HISTORIC ELECTIONS

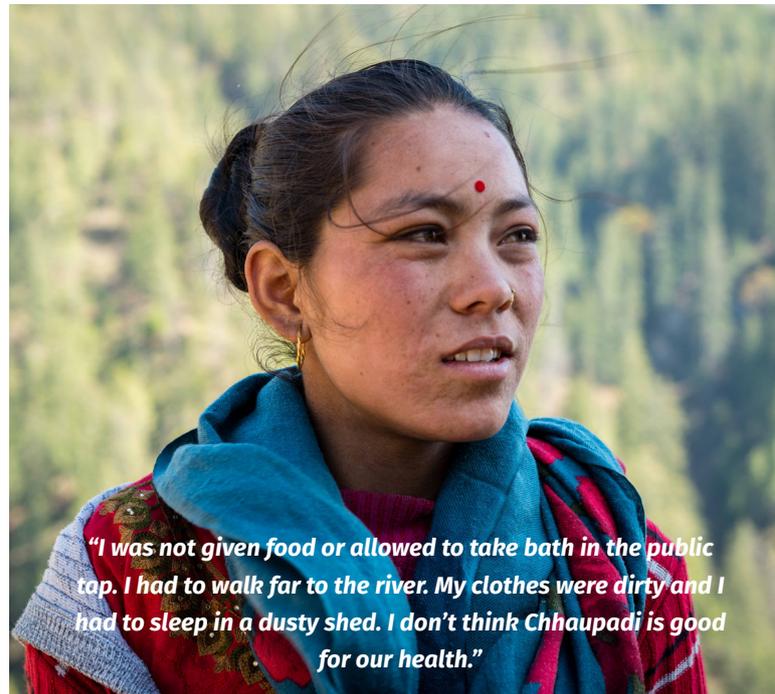
In 2017 Nepal held general elections for the first time after the promulgation of the new constitution. The EU lend its support by committing € 8.4 million (later topped with an additional 1.65 million) to implement the second phase of the Electoral Support Project (ESP) which focused on enhancing the capacity of the Election Commission to Nepal (ECN) and other stakeholders. The project was implemented by UNDP. This project was extended until the end of 2018 as per the government's request. Also on the government's request, the EU fielded an Election Observation Mission, an independent body comprising 100 observers, who were deployed across Nepal to monitor provincial and national elections. The Mission presented a comprehensive report with recommendations for the consideration of the host country.



GENDER EQUALITY GENDER EQUALITY AND COMBATING GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Females make up more than half of the population in Nepal. Even so they have been historically disadvantaged. This is not only a human rights matter but a lost developmental opportunity for the entire country to grow and prosper. The EU has been systematically making gender equality a topic of advocacy and political dialogue and addressing specific concerns and needs of women and girls in all developmental operations.

Model building exercises and evidence based policy advocacy actions of the EU interventions have contributed to promotion of gender equality and combating gender based violence and discriminations including **Chhaupadi practices, dowry system, child marriages, sex selective abortion, witchcraft and discriminations based on caste, disability and widowhood.** Policy changes, criminalisation of the discriminatory practices, sensitisation of the authorities and stakeholders have all contributed to the changes in mind-sets and practices in the country.



Among others, the EU contributed to the following developments

- Nepal adopted a new, progressive Constitution in 2015.
- The Election Commission and other key electoral stakeholders, which have been supported by the EU, are well equipped, which was proven by the successful general elections in 2017-18.
- Following a gender quota set during the latest elections, women hold **40.9%** of locally elected positions.

PARTNERSHIP



SOUND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

The EU is an active partner and one of the largest donors to the World Bank-led Public Financial Management Multi Donor Trust Fund Programme which aims to strengthen performance, transparency and accountability of public financial management in Nepal.

SUPPORT TO FEDERALISM

The Delegation is committed to supporting Nepal's transition to a federal system and has made initial allocation of €32.35 million for this purpose. The intervention will mainly be focused on supporting Provincial and Local Governance Support Programme led by the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA).

AID EFFECTIVENESS

The EU is actively participating in various coordination platforms such as the Local Development Partners Meeting (LDM), Nepal Portfolio Performance Review (NPPR), and the International Development Partners Group (IDPG).

Our approach to aid effectiveness is based on two pillars. First, to adopt the aid modality that makes the best use of country's own systems, as appropriate. This is why the EU promotes budget support and investments, if and when the conditions are met. Second, we strive to enhance coordination to increase impact whenever possible. This is why the EU and EU member states regularly convene at Head of Mission and Head of Cooperation meetings and why we are committed to **Joint Programming**. The initiative has so far resulted in creation of the document **"EU Country Roadmaps for Engagement with Civil Society"**, which focuses on improving reliability of cooperation with civil society and promotes better coordination within development partners and other actors.



“We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.”

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (CSOs)

Effective Civil Society Organizations are a key development stakeholder for a vibrant democracy. CSOs contribute to policy dialogue and oversight, give grassroots level feedback and can complement the provision of basic services. Through regular calls for proposals the EU works with CSO to provide grants for projects and to strengthen their capacity. The themes are aligned to the focal sectors of our cooperation with Nepal.

HIGHER EDUCATION EXCHANGE PROGRAMMES

More than 700 Nepalese students have benefited to date from Erasmus Mundus, the EU’s very competitive higher education exchange and mobility programme, which seeks to broaden the horizons of students and deepens dialogue, friendship and understanding between people and cultures.



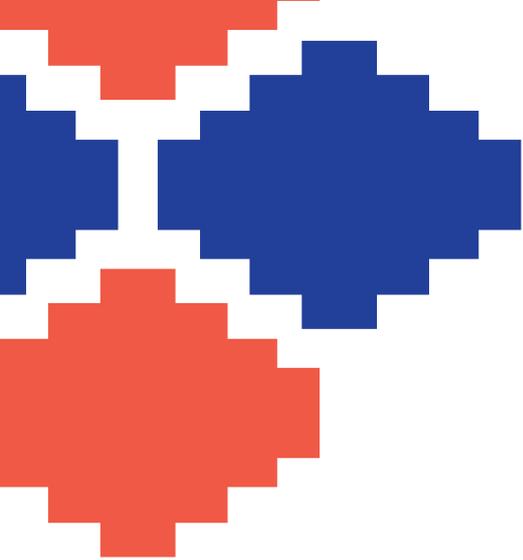
CULTURAL EXCHANGES

Culture is at the soul of the EU’s international relations and we are always looking for ways to further encourage cultural cooperation between the EU and Nepal, more so in 2018, which is the year of *Cultural Heritage*. For the past seven years, the EU in cooperation with other partners, has been organizing an annual film festival. In addition, the EU supports other activities to bring Nepalese and European cultures closer together, such as music festivals, art exhibitions and sports events.



Among others, the EU contributed to the following developments

- Progress is being made in terms of improving effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability of public finance management.
- The programmes are increasingly being prepared through closer cooperation and coordination of relevant stakeholders.
- Cultural mutual respect and understanding between Nepal and EU member states is increasing.



ABOUT EU

The European Union (EU) is a unique economic and political union that was formed on the European continent in the aftermath of the Second World War. Today, it unites 28 European countries and has successfully ensured lasting peace, stability and economic prosperity within Europe, which were the goals of the Founding Fathers. The principles that inspired its own creation, development and enlargement are: democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. Those same principles and desire to advance them in the wider world is the reason why the EU has become an important global player in diplomacy, the promotion of human rights, trade, development and humanitarian aid and has done so in close cooperation with other multilateral organisations sharing same values. **Among others, the EU with its Member States represents the largest single donor of development aid in the world (€75.7 billion in 2017)** and is active in the political and development spheres, in the vast majority of countries across the globe.



DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION TO NEPAL

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