

# **Japan/JICA NPPR Background Paper**

**NPPR Annual Meeting**

**9-10 September 2010**

## **Table of Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Japanese ODA policy on Nepal
3. Japanese Economic Cooperation Policy on Nepal
4. JICA Nepal Overall Trends
5. Trends of JICA Assistance to Nepal with different aid modalities
6. JICA Priority Sectors and Areas
7. Hindering Factors/Constraints for Development
8. Japan/JICA approach on Aid Effectiveness

Annex: data

## 1. Introduction

- JICA has been operating in Nepal since 1978. As the Japanese government development agency providing Official Development Aid (ODA) to Nepal, JICA Nepal works closely with the government of Nepal for the country's growth and development, in collaboration with the Embassy of Japan.
- During April-June 2010, JICA Nepal conducted a Program/Project Review for Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY)<sup>1</sup> 2000-2009 to analyze its strategies, activities, approaches and to have an overview of the outcomes.
- The results will contribute towards enhancement of future strategies for more effective aid. The review process has shown JICA Nepal's success stories, identified lessons learned and highlighted areas to be improved at policy, program and operational levels.
- JICA merged with OECO operations (concessional loans operations for developing countries) of JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation) in 2008. The merger enabled JICA, as a bilateral agency, to be uniquely equipped with different aid modalities: **Grant Aid, Technical Cooperation and Loan.**
- JBIC for the first time participated in the NPPR meeting in 2002, together with ADB and WB. Since the merger of JICA and JBIC in 2008, JICA took over the role and has been participating in NPPR as one of the core donor members together with Asia Development Bank, DFID and World Bank.
- This background paper is an attachment document of Nepal Portfolio Performance Review Annual Meeting 2010 "(Human Resources Management for Effective Portfolio Performance)" to present Japan/JICA's activities, priority sectors, programmes and approaches. Since this is the first Japan/JICA's background paper, it briefly shows overall 2000-2009 portfolio, current approaches and implementation issues/challenges.
- JICA aims to update this Review annually to revisit its activities and approaches as well as to contribute in addressing issues and challenges for effective development outcomes in Nepal.

---

<sup>1</sup> Japanese Fiscal Year (from April to March)

## 2. Japanese ODA Policy on Nepal

Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) presents ODA policies for Nepal through annual ODA White Paper. The ODA policies in JFY2002, JFY2005, and JFY2009 are summarized in Table 2-1.

Sectors are prioritized based on Nepal's national periodic plan. In JFY2009, the Government of Japan ODA priority sectors are **1) poverty reduction in rural area; 2) democratization and peace building (democratization and inclusive governance); and 3) socio-economic infrastructure improvement (transportation, electric power, water supply, and urban environment)**, which aim to respond to Nepal's needs for state building approach after the decade-long conflict.

**Table 2-1: Outline of GoJ's ODA Policies to Nepal in JFY2002, JFY2005, and JFY2009**

JFY	Objectives/Rationale	Priority Sectors/Issues
JFY2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Least Developed Countries (LDC) in South Asia</li> <li>- Location between China and India. Stable development for regional stability</li> <li>- Efforts in promotion of democratization and economic growth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Human resources development</li> <li>- Social (health and sanitation) sector</li> <li>- Agriculture</li> <li>- Economic infrastructure (electric power, road, bridge, water supply, telecommunication etc.)</li> <li>- Environmental conservation</li> </ul>
JFY2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LDC in South Asia</li> <li>- Location between China and India. Stable development for regional stability</li> <li>- Efforts in promotion of democratization and economic growth.</li> <li>- Significance in support poverty reduction and social inequity</li> </ul>	<p><b>Aligning with the Government of Nepal 10<sup>th</sup> 5 year Development Plan</b>, the priority sectors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of social sector (education, health etc.)</li> <li>- Agriculture</li> <li>- Development of economic infrastructure</li> <li>- Human resources development</li> <li>- Environmental protection</li> </ul>
JFY2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LDC in South Asia with the lowest per capita income.</li> <li>- Assistant needs for socio-economic development, and mitigation of issues derived from challenging geographical terrain.</li> <li>- Stable development for the regional stability.</li> <li>- Japanese assistance for Nepal's democratization and peace building.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Aligning with the Government of Nepal 3 Year Interim Plan (TYIP)</b>, the priority sectors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poverty reduction in rural area (agriculture, education, health etc)</li> <li>- Democratization and peace building (democratization and governance enhancement)</li> <li>- Socio-economic infrastructure improvement (transportation, electric power, water supply, and urban environment)</li> </ul>

(Source: ODA Data Book, MoFA, Japan, 2009)

## Grant Aid Projects Through the Embassy of Japan in Nepal

Several grant aid projects and non-project grant aid have been provided directly through the Government of Japan to Government of Nepal. Table 2-2 shows the annual amount of Debt Relief, Debt Relief in the Form of Cancellation, Non-project Grant Aid, Culture Grant Aid, Emergency Grant Aid, and Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects.

**Table 2-2: Grant Aid through the Embassy of Japan in Nepal (in ¥ millions)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	1,937	1,913	1,970	0	0	0	0	0	0
debt relief measure	0	0	1,300	500	1,500	0	1,100	0	0
culture grant aid	47	0	31	0	0	0	27	0	0
emergency grant aid	32	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
grant aid for grassroots human security project	48	139	52	34	14	41	83	58	46
debt relief measure in the form of cancellation	0	0	0	0	3,707	1,818	1,650	1,631	11,691

(Source: Embassy of Japan in Nepal)

### *BOX 1 : Debt Relief measure*

In order to meet the pressing need to extend debt relief to poor countries, Government of Japan has made efforts to accelerate the implementation of the *Cologne Debt Initiative* with other G7 members. When applying debt reduction, Government of Japan used to first reschedule its claims and then receive payments from the debtor country while providing grant aid equivalent to the amount repaid. During JFY2000 to JFY2004, this debt relief measure was provided by Government of Japan to Government of Nepal.

### 3. Japanese Economic Cooperation Policy on Nepal

Prior to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2006, Government of Japan formulated Economic Cooperation Policy on Nepal which set the cooperation priorities: i) human resources development; ii) social (health and sanitation) sector; iii) economic infrastructure improvement projects/programs, including road and bridge construction, improvement of electric power supply, water supply, telecommunication facilities; and iv) environmental conservation. Since 2006, Japan/JICA has been focusing on the following three sectors/areas considering the **transition nature and the state building process** in Nepal:

(1) **Poverty reduction in the rural area** : JICA provides technical cooperation in agriculture, education and health sectors to contribute to the poverty reduction in the rural areas. At the same time, the grant aid for food production improvement and food supply, and the food security project for underprivileged farmers have played a substantial role in improvement of the food production and supply conditions in Nepal.

(2) **Democratization, peace building and inclusive governance**: JICA increased its support in the area of democratization, peace building and strengthening inclusive governance. JICA has been addressing two development issues to support in the area: i) Support for Democratization Process; and ii) Strengthening Inclusive Governance. Soon after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was

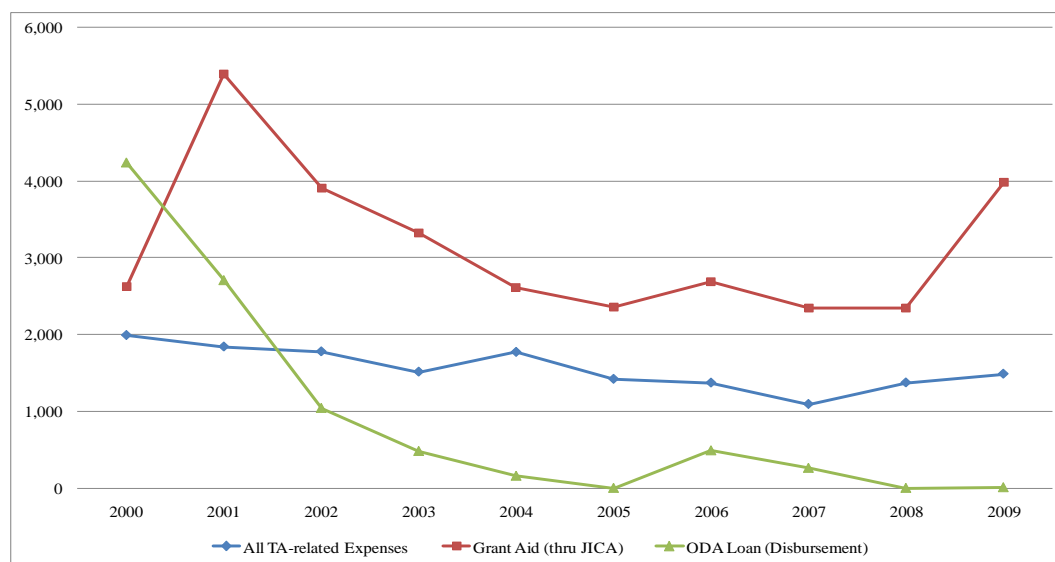
signed in 2006, JICA began implementation of capacity development activities<sup>2</sup> and technical cooperation projects to support GoN's efforts in promoting democratization, peace building and inclusive governance through social-inclusive approaches.

**(3) Socio-economic infrastructure improvement:** JICA is one of the key development partners of Nepal, particularly in this area, including road construction, hydropower, water supply and urban environment improvement. The road construction and hydropower development and electricity distribution system strengthening projects, implemented during the last 10 years, have contributed significantly to Nepal's socio-economic infrastructure development.

#### 4. JICA Nepal Overall Trends

JICA merged with the overseas economic cooperation section of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) in JFY2008. It aims “inclusive and dynamic development” through human resource development, knowledge/technology transfer and infrastructure development. The merger enabled JICA to support partner countries with the mix of different aid modalities: **i) technical cooperation, ii) grant aid; and iii) loan at highly concessional terms**, as bilateral assistance.

Figure 4-1 illustrates the trends of net disbursement of JICA's Technical Cooperation-related project/programs<sup>3</sup>, grant aid (through JICA<sup>4</sup>) and loan (net disbursement basis) to Nepal from JFY2000 to JFY2009.



JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

<sup>2</sup> Including Constituent Assembly and Election Commission of Nepal

<sup>3</sup> All of the Technical Cooperation-related disbursement provided through JICA, including technical cooperation, volunteer dispatch, multi-country/ multi-sector training, and multi-sector mission expenses. Technical Cooperation provided by the Japanese ministries other than the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not included.

<sup>4</sup> Besides the grant aid through JICA, there are other grant aid types provided by the Embassy of Japan; such as Non-project Grant Aid, Grassroots and Human Security Grant Aid, etc.

TA-related*	1,990	1,840	1,777	1,512	1,770	1,418	1,369	1,090	1,371	1,485
Grant Aid (thru JICA)**	2,629	5,401	3,907	3,323	2,615	2,355	2,689	2,351	2,343	3,980
Loan (Disbursement)	4,242	2,708	1,043	482	159	1	490	262	1	9
Total	9,290	10,821	6,999	5,479	4,546	3,815	4,193	4,058	3,715	5,474

(Source: JICA data in ¥ millions)

4.1 Trends of net disbursement of JICA's Technical Cooperation-related project/programs, grant aid and loan to Nepal from JFY2000 to JFY2009

## 5. Trends of JICA Assistance to Nepal with different aid modalities

### 5-1 Technical Cooperation

JICA's technical cooperation is results-oriented and operates based on tailor-made collaboration plan, where Japan and a partner country pool their knowledge, experience and skills to resolve specific issues within a certain timeframe. From JFY2000 to JFY2009, the total amount of 9,900 million yen was invested by JICA Nepal through technical cooperation in Nepal.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
TA Projects	1,361	1,249	1,089	811	1,059	818	705	754	955	1,099	9,900

(Source: JICA data)

Figure 5-1: Annual JICA Disbursement of TA Projects/Programs (JFY2000 – JFY2009, in ¥ millions)

Sector-wise analysis shows that the largest amount (20%) has been provided to agriculture sector, followed by the health sector (13%). The areas of democratization, peace building and governance (10%), disaster prevention (10%) and the education sector (9%) also shared relatively significant part of the total disbursement. In JFY2009, the support in the area of democratization, peace building and governance has increased reflecting JICA's increased attention to support peace process in Nepal.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	395	321	302	170	190	145	101	122	169	108
Education	1	0	18	62	121	105	105	152	182	175
Health	204	201	233	167	109	71	21	56	103	100
Democratization, Peace Building and Governance	15	25	29	32	70	44	76	102	199	412
Road	241	7	21	0	1	9	75	138	148	90
Electricity	38	144	154	0	35	46	141	43	21	52
Water Supply	32	32	2	5	1	47	12	29	23	63
Disaster Prevention	245	322	127	125	57	3	21	22	37	25
Environment	0	27	5	67	205	116	88	21	12	18
Others	190	170	198	183	270	232	65	69	61	56
Total	1,361	1,249	1,089	811	1,059	818	705	754	955	1,099

(Source: JICA data)

**Figure 5-2: Annual Sector-wise Allocation of JICA Disbursement of TA**

(JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)

### Grant Aid

Grant aid aims to support particularly low-income countries on their economic and social development. It is used for social-economic infrastructure, particularly construction of hospitals, school, bridges, roads, etc. Japan provided 31,593 million yen during JFY 2000-2009 through JICA.

(Source: JICA data)

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Grant Aid (thru JICA)	2,629	5,401	3,907	3,323	2,615	2,355	2,689	2,351	2,343	3,980	31,593

**Figure 5-3: Annual Japan Disbursement of Grant Aid through JICA(JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)**

Sector-wise analysis shows that among JICA grant aid disbursement, road construction had the largest share (39%), followed by agriculture sector (18%), education sector (15%) and water supply (11%).

There has been grant aid support for other areas such as democratization, peace building and governance in JFY2006, electricity distribution system improvement in JFY2007, the education sector in JFY2008, and the area of environment protection in JFY2009.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	850	700	500	350	651	270	600	400	650	680
Education	810	794	0	683	831	581	0	0	870	0
Health	537	916	0	262	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratization, Peace Building and Governance	0	0	0	0	0	0	937	0	0	0
Road	432	1,951	2,464	534	970	380	1,152	1,104	823	2,640
Electricity	0	0	16	1,217	163	0	0	847	0	0
Water Supply	0	1,040	927	277	0	1,124	0	0	0	0
Environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660
Total	2,629	5,401	3,907	3,323	2,615	2,355	2,689	2,351	2,343	3,980

(Source: JICA data)

**Figure 5-4: Annual Sector-wise Allocation of JICA Disbursement of Grant Aid**

(JFY2000 –JFY2009, in ¥ millions)

### Loan

Japan/JICA supports partner countries by providing low-interest, long-term and concessional funds to finance partner countries' development efforts.

A total 9,397 million yen was disbursed to GoN through three loan projects <sup>5</sup>during 2000-2009. The largest amount of the loan disbursement was 4,242 million yen in JFY2000. The disbursement

<sup>5</sup> Kulekhani Disaster prevention Project (1996-2001), Kaligandaki A hydropower Project (1997-2007) and Melamchi Water Supply Project (2001- on-going)



amount has decreased almost to nil since JFY2004 after commissioning of Kaligandaki A hydropower plant, although there were some exceptions in JFY2006 and JFY2007, when Kaligandaki A project related disbursements were conducted.

[Loan Disbursement in Million yen]

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Loan (Disbursement)	4,242	2,708	1,043	482	159	1	490	262	1	9

Figure 5-5: Annual Japan/JICA Disbursement of Loan  
(2000 – 2009, in Million ¥)

Due to the delay in the institutional reform of Nepal Water Supply Corporation, the tunnel construction of the Melamchi Water Supply Project was also significantly delayed. Thus, the construction of water treatment plant funded by JICA did not launch as scheduled. This resulted in no disbursement for Melamchi Water Supply Project after 2004. Some disbursement was conducted for Kalingandaki A hydropower project during 2006 and 2007.

The 10 year conflict and unstable political situation in Nepal also significantly influenced the progress of Melamchi Water Supply Project negatively. After restructuring of the project in 2008, JICA extended in JFY2009 the loan assistance period of this project to 2014.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Power sector	4,242	2,708	930	416	157	0	489	260	0	0	9,202
Water Supply	0	0	113	66	2	1	1	2	1	9	195
Total	4,242	2,708	1,043	482	159	1	490	262	1	9	9,397

(Source: JICA data)

Figure 5-6: Annual Sector-wise Trends of JICA Net Disbursement of ODA Loan  
(JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)

The disbursement in the power sector is mainly for 144 mW Kaligandaki A hydropower project, co-financed with ADB. The JICA loan for the project was closed in 2007, allowing completion of urgent additional works. Currently, the only ongoing loan project is Melamchi Water Supply project, for which JICA is financing the water treatment plant component. The tenders for construction have been called and it is expected that disbursement will increase once the construction starts in 2011.

#### Net Resources Transfer

The following table shows net disbursements during the period of 2004-2008. The loan portfolio

shows negative net disbursements because of limited or nominal disbursements during that period; and major debt cancellations have occurred during that period. However taking into consideration of all aid modalities of JICA, the net resources transfer remained positive for all years during that period.

#### 1. Japan's ODA Disbursements to Nepal

(Net disbursements, \$million)

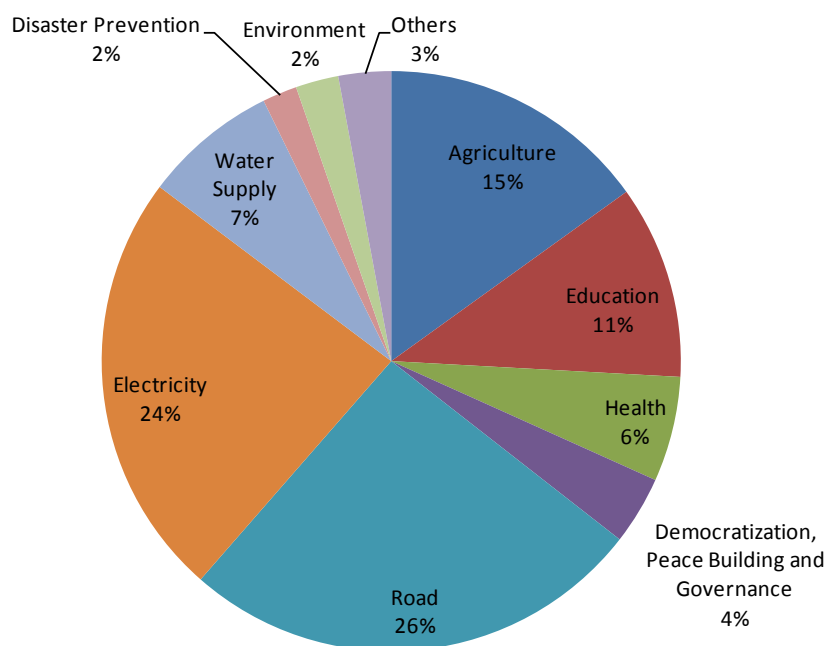
Year	Loan Aid	Grant Aid	Technical Cooperation	Total
2004	0.30	36.86	19.27	56.43
2005	-30.15	75.53	18.00	63.38
2006	-31.04	58.50	14.20	41.66
2007	-15.62	49.96	14.30	48.64
2008	-121.03	138.49	16.47	33.93
Total	54.68	1489.49	514.78	2058.97

(Net disbursements, \$ million) Source: MOFA

The amount of 25,722 million yen was provided to GoN in the five years from JFY2000 to JFY2004 through the grant aid for the debt relief measures. During the four years from JFY2005 to JFY2008, the debt amount of 16,853 million yen was cancelled by GoJ; further in JFY2008, the debt amount of 11,691 million yen was also cancelled.

#### 6. JICA Priority Sectors and Areas

Figure 6-1 shows the sector allocation of total JICA disbursement in JFY 2000-JFY2009 through all the technical cooperation, grant aid (through JICA), and loan. JICA invested 50% of its net disbursement to roads and electricity during the period.



(Source: JICA data)

Figure 6-1: Sector-wise Allocation of JICA Disbursement of TA, Grant Aid (thru JICA), and Loan (Total of JFY2000 – JFY2009)

The trends of JICA priority sectors and areas from JFY-2000 to JFY 2009 are: i) agriculture, ii) education, iii) health, iv) democratization, peacebuilding and governance, v) road, vi) electricity, and vii) water supply.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture is one of the Nepal's priority areas for development, on which two thirds of total population depends for their livelihood. JICA has been providing Nepal with various technical support and grant aid projects since 1970's. For example, from 1970's to 1990's, JICA provided technical cooperation projects such as "*Janakpur Agriculture Development Project*" and "*Horticulture Development Project*" to improve technology and productivity. Varieties of commodities introduced and/or developed by these Projects, such as Japanese pears, Japanese persimmons, *junars*, *daikon* (white radish), rainbow trouts etc., are now commonly sold and popular in the Kathmandu Valley.

In 1990's, JICA focused its support on poverty alleviation and environmental protection, with the concept of "participatory development". In the context, JICA launched *SABIHAA Project* (*Samudayik Bikas Tatha Hariyali Ayojana* = Community Development and Forestry/Watershed Conservation Project) to promote community empowerment, community forestry and watershed management. JICA implemented SABIHAA Project Phase I, from JFY1994 to JFY1999 and the Phase II, from JFY1999 to JFY2005.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Agriculture Sector	1,245	1,021	802	520	841	415	701	522	819	788	7,674

(Source: JICA data)

Figure 6-2: Annual JICA Disbursement for the Agriculture Sector  
(JFY2000 – JFY2009, in ¥ millions)

From JFY2000 to JFY2009, JICA disbursed 7,674 million yen in agriculture improvement in Nepal. The annual disbursement amount depended largely on the amount of the grant aid; namely food aid (KR)<sup>6</sup>, and grant for food production improvement/food aid and food security project for underprivileged farmers (KR2).

In 2000's, JICA focused on the capacity development of government staffs and farmers engaged in agriculture in order to contribute to poverty alleviation in the rural area. This was the priority in GoN's 10<sup>th</sup> national development plans and three year interim plan (TYIP) and the key strategy of GoJ and JICA ODA to Nepal. Besides SABIHAA Project Phase II<sup>7</sup>, JICA implemented "Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project" (ATEIP) from JFY2004 to JFY2009 to develop the capacity among the extension staffs in the agriculture extension system.

In 2010's, besides continuing on support to food security, JICA is putting more emphasis on commercialization of agriculture and capacity development of farmers groups. To this end, JICA has been supporting GoN's One Village One Product Program (OVOP), the program originated in Oita Prefecture in Japan, to develop local communities to promote their own commodities with confidence. Also, JICA is launching TA project to improve high-value agriculture and marketing, to enhance farmers groups/cooperatives and local government initiatives, while assisting GoN to formulate a Master Plan to develop Sindhuli Road Corridor. The Master Plan is expected to contribute to the livelihood improvement and poverty alleviation in the rural area. This project aims to scale up the outputs from the past projects, by improving stakeholders' marketing and distribution capacity for varieties of commodities including ones that were promoted by the past projects. JICA also promotes synergy effects of these agriculture projects with the large-scale road construction project that connects Dhulikhel and Bardibas.

Besides the grant aid and the TA projects, JOCVs and SVs have contributed to the poverty reduction in the rural area through improvement of food production and supply, livelihood improvement, and capacity development in local governance and community based organizations.

<sup>6</sup> KR (Kennedy Round) is originated from the International trade negotiations during 1964-1967. It is commonly used as a general term for Japanese food aid.

<sup>7</sup>

## Education

GoN has been implementing sector programs to improve education services and to achieve the goal of “education for all (EFA)” and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The programs are supported mainly through financial assistance from pool-funding development partners.

JICA has been assisting GoN in implementing the sector program “School Sector Reform Plan (SSRP)” as a non-pool-funding development partner and through capacity development at the central government, district government and at schools. JICA works closely and efficiently with Ministry of Education, Department of Education and other relevant development partners. Along with the major SSRP strategies, JICA’s assistance prioritizes 3) more authority to local community; and 6) shared responsibility of education governance, besides continuous assistance to improve access to quality of basic education.

JICA has provided 5,490 million Yen with technical cooperation and grant aid projects to improve the education services in Nepal from JFY2000 to JFY2009, as shown in Figure 6-3. The high annual disbursement amount shows there was a grant aid project for school construction in the year.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Education Sector	811	794	18	745	952	686	105	152	1,052	175	5,490

(Source: JICA data)

**Figure 6-3: Annual JICA Disbursement for the Education Sector  
(JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)**

In order to support GoN in achieving the universal basic education goals, JICA provided four (4) school construction projects (grant aid): i) the Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of Basic and Primary Education Program (BPEP) (JFY1994 – JFY1997); ii) the Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of BPEP (Phase II) (JFY2001 – JFY2002); iii) the Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of Education for All (EFA) Program in Nepal (JFY2003 – JFY2005); and iv) the Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of EFA (Phase II) (JFY2008). Through these school construction projects, 8,768 classrooms were established with toilets and water supply systems and improved resource center facilities.

As of 2007, GoN estimated that there would be 45,000 more classrooms need to be constructed or rehabilitated to achieve its education goals. Although there is still a long way to go, JICA’s assistance to construct classrooms, latrines and water supply facilities has contributed extensively to the improvement of access to basic education in Nepal.

In order to improve community-based school management and alternative schooling, JICA provided the following TA projects, mainly targeting capacity development of school management committees (SMCs) and the local education governance, through knowledge and skills of Japanese

experts/consultants and NGOs:

- (1) Community-based Alternative Schooling Project (CASP Project) (JFY2003 – JFY2009)
- (2) Quality Primary Education through Community Empowerment (JFY2007 – JFY2010)
- (3) The Support for Improvement of Primary School Management (SISM Project) (JFY2007 – JFY2010)
- (4) Promoting Quality Education through Community-based School Management (JFY2009 – JFY2011)

CASP Project, aiming to develop an operational model of Alternative Schooling Program(ASP) to enroll all children into schooling system, developed guidelines including case studies for the community-based alternative schooling based on the pilot activities in Dhading, Kathmandu and Shiraha districts. Each process and best practices of the ASP implementation are documented in the guideline and case studies and distributed to 75 districts. SISM Project, targeting improvement of school management through capacity development of the school management committees (SMCs) and enhancement of updating and implementation of the school improvement plans (SIPs), conducted the pilot activities in Dhading and Rasuwa. SISM disseminated the outputs, including Training Guide for SMC/PTA Training developed upon the pilot experiences. Further, a grassroots-TA project is on-going in Mahottari district, to strengthen community-based school management.

In addition to the four technical cooperation projects above, JICA has conducted another technical cooperation project, School Health and Nutrition Project (SHNP) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health and Population. SHNP aims to improve school-age children’s health through introduction of school health and nutrition activities. SHNP is conducting its pilot activities in Syangja and Sindhupalchok districts.

Besides the grant aid and the technical cooperation projects, JOCVs and SVs sent by JICA to schools and/or resource centers, have played significant roles in strengthening classroom activities. JICA tries to produce the synergy effects through improved collaboration between the volunteers activities, technical cooperation and grant aid projects.

## Health

In the early stage of JICA support in Nepal, it provided substantial amount of technical assistance and grant aid for health sector in Nepal to achieve MDGs. However, JICA disbursement amount in the health sector decreased rapidly and remained small during the last 10 years, as shown in Figure 6-4.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Health Sector	741	1,117	233	429	109	71	21	56	103	100	2,980

(Source: JICA data)

**Figure 6-4: Annual JICA Disbursement for the Health Sector  
(JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)**

In JFY2000, JFY2001 and JFY2003, three grant aid projects were conducted:

- i) Project for Improvement of Storage Facilities of Iodized Salt (JFY2000 and JFY2001)
- ii) Project for Improvement of Expanded Program (JFY2003).

After JFY2004, the disbursement amount decreased and remained generally less than 100 million thousand per year. From JFY1994 to JFY2000, JICA provided the technical assistance project “Tuberculosis Control Project (II)”, followed by another TA project “Community Tuberculosis and Lung Health Project” conducted from JFY2000 to JFY2005. These projects contributed significantly to community health improvement therefore, follow-up activities would be required for sustainable outcomes.

From JFY2000 to JFY2009, JICA provided technical cooperation projects of

- i) School Health Scale-up Project (JFY2001 – JFY2003); and
- ii) School Health and Nutrition Project (SHNP) (JFY2008 – JFY2012).

Additionally, JICA provided the grass-roots technical cooperation projects through NGOs

- i) Nutrition Support Project for Women and Children in Nepal (JFY2006 – JFY2009) and
- ii) Strengthening Eye Care System Project in Nepal (JFY2006 – JFY2009).

Besides the TA projects, the activities conducted by the JOCVs and the SVs have contributed to the improvement of the community health; such as nursing care, midwifery, physical therapy etc. at the central and the district levels.

### **Democratization, Peace Building, and Governance**

Support in the area of democratization, peace building and governance has been enhanced mainly for five years align with Nepal state-building. From JFY2000 to JFY2009, JICA provided assistance of 1,941 million yen in the area mainly through technical cooperation and capacity development programs. The annual disbursement of this area is increasing as shown in Figure 6-5<sup>8</sup>. Disbursement amount doubled in JFY2009 from JFY2008.

In order to assist GoN in state-building for democratization process, JICA Nepal brought in a comprehensive approach to strengthen society through the capacity development of government system including central and local level, legislative-parliamentarians, Role of Law, media, and

---

<sup>8</sup> Due to the grant aid project “Development and Refurbishment of Short Wave Broadcasting and Medium Wave Broadcasting”, the disbursement of JFY2006 showed the exceptionally large amount,

community people. Reflecting the current transitional nature of Nepal, JICA aims to support building a stable society by supporting Nepal in working on the challenges.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Democratization, Peace Building and Governance	15	25	29	32	70	44	1,013	102	199	412	1,941

(Source: JICA data)

**Figure 6-5: Annual JICA Disbursement for the Area of Democratization, Peace Building and Governance (JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)**

JICA implements three programs in this area: i) Democratization Process Support; and ii) Strengthening Capability of the Central Government, iii) Empowerment of Local Governments and Communities.

Under the Democratization Process Support Program, JICA has conducted various technical cooperation projects and capacity development programmes, such as dialogue programmes for Constituent Assembly members on “*Economic Growth and Development*”, it was aimed to have a round table dialogue with CA members cross political parties and Government high level officers to discuss for Nepal’s development strategy referring Asian Economic Development Strategy at Japan and Nepal, 30 CA members attended this program in FY 2008/09. And for preparing coming General/Local Election, JICA has implemented the Capacity Development of Election Commission Officers to conduct Election and Political Party Management under cooperation with UNDP’s EC support program.

JICA has supported to update the Civil Code, as well. The Government of Nepal formed Civil Law Reform and Improvement Task Force to amend and revise the preliminary draft Civil Code, which will replace civil affairs of Mulki Ain. The Task Force comprises judge, government to officers and lawyers who are experts in their respective fields. JICA has formed an Advisory Group of professors and government officers to support and advise the Task Force through video conferences and seminars in Japan to make the Civil Code draft in accordance with international standards and Nepal’s cultural, legal and environmental features.

And for strengthen fair/impartial/accurate media to contribute Nepal State-building, JICA has started to support media sector with MoIC and Radio Nepal, from FY2009.

Through implementation of the Strengthening Inclusive Governance Program, JICA has conducted/conducting the following technical cooperation projects:

- (1) Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation System Project in Nepal (SMES Project) (JFY2006 – JFY2009)



- (2) Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project (GeMSIP) (JFY2008 – JFY2013)
- (3) Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project (PWMLGP) (JFY2009 – JFY2014)
- (4) Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious society Project (COMCAP) (JFY2010– JFY2013)

JICA conducted SMES Project from JFY2006 to JFY2009 in collaboration with NPCS, aiming strengthening monitoring and evaluation system of GoN. The project trained trainers at the central government level and in-house trainers in the relevant ministries and in the pilot districts. It also produced M&E Training Manual, updated the GoN Monitoring Reporting Format and held the M&E Policy Forum annually.

Align with Nepal State-building process, GeMSIP Project started in JFY2008 to develop and strengthen gender mainstreaming and social inclusion (GM/SI) responsive governance system/mechanisms (Planning-Auditing-Implementing-Monitoring) through institutional capacity enhancement at the central government and in the targeted districts. GeMSIP has align with/contribute to “Local Governance and Community Development Program(LGCDP)”, through formulating practical GESI pilot model in Syangja and Morang and getting lesson learnt from pilot districts to implement LGCDP GESI strategy.

In JFY2009, JICA launched two TA projects for capacity development of the local governance and the community empowerment; PWMLGP (Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governnace Project) and COMCAP (Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project).

PWMLGP (2009-2014) further focuses on strengthening local governance by supporting and working with the community-based organizations for livelihood improvement and watershed management. JICA had extended technical cooperation toward betterment of forest and livelihood in western hilly districts during 1994-2005 and invented social mobilization model for linking people and government agency called “SABIHAA Model.” SABIHAA Model gained popularity at the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, however, PWMLGP on this time further addresses local bodies at village and district level in SABIHAA model while aligning with MLD/LGCDP concept. The target districts of PWMLGP include eight (8) districts: Kaski, Tanahu, Syangja, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi, Kavrepalnchowk, and Sindhupalchowk.

Through COMCAP (JFY 2009-2013), JICA brings in conflict sensitive approach at community level. It aims to establish community mediation mechanisms, train community mediators and strengthen coordination capacities of municipality, VDC and DDC in Sindhuli and Mahottari pilot districts. This alternative dispute resolution aims to extend access to justice in Nepal in an inclusive manner, playing a complementary role to formal justice mechanisms , under close coordination with Ministry of Local Development and Ministry of Law and Justice.

JICA also plans to launch other technical cooperation projects to strengthen central and local government in JFY2010, including i) Project for Promoting Peace Building and Democratization through Capacity Development Media Sector in Nepal; and ii) SMES Phase II.

## Road

JICA has been contributing to transportation infrastructure development in Nepal for several decades. As shown in Figure 6-6, the total amount of 13,180 million yen was invested from JFY2000 to JFY2009, which was the largest contribution of the total JICA assistance to Nepal during this period.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Road Construction	673	1,958	2,485	534	971	389	1,227	1,242	971	2,730	13,180

(Source: JICA data)

**Figure 6-6: Annual JICA Disbursement for Road Construction/Maintenance  
(JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)**

Most of the assistance was made through grant aid, while several surveys and technical assistance were conducted to develop the capacity of GoN in planning and maintenance of the transportation infrastructure and to conduct the feasibility and basic design study on the construction projects.

The major projects for transportation infrastructure development are:

- (1) Project for Construction of Banepa Sindhuli Bardibas Road (JFY1996 – on-going)
- (2) Project for Improvement of Intersections in Kathmandu City (JFY2001 – JFY2002)
- (3) Project for the Improvement of Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road (JFY2007 – on-going)
- (4) Community Access Improvement Project (JFY2009)
- (5) Dispatching advisor for road planning and maintenances (JFY2003 – on-going)

The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road is implemented to provide transportation infrastructure connecting between Kathmandu and Sindhuli district as well as nearby areas. It also provides second lifeline for the Kathmandu Valley and stimulate social and economic activities along the corridor area. Prior to the Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road, a feasibility study was conducted from JFY1986 to JFY1988 and an aftercare study from JFY1992 to JFY1993. The Project was conducted by dividing the target area into four sections: from Section I to Section IV. The progress of the road construction is summarized as follows:

- (i) Section I (37km): JFY1996 – JFY1998
- (ii) Section IV (50km): JFY1998 – JFY2004
- (iii) Section II (36km): JFY2000 – JFY2009
- (iv) Section III (38km): JFY2009 – JFY2014 (Tentative)

When all of the Sections are completed, 160km-long Banepa Sindhuli Bardibas Road will be constructed, which connects Bardibas and Dhulikhel. Kathmandu will then be connected to the East-West Highway at Bardibas. It is expected to improve the accessibility between Kathmandu Valley and the Terai region. JICA also implements Community Access Improvement Project to support construction of bridges in nearby areas of the Banepa-Sindhuli-Bardibas Road. The two projects will significantly improve the area's accessibility and contribute to social-economic activities.

The post-evaluation of the project, conducted by Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2003, highly evaluated the outcomes of the project: i.e. expanded marketing opportunities of dairy products, vegetables and fruit produced in Sindhuli district and nearby areas. Limited maintenance capacity of GoN and the local government is identified as an issue, which needs to be improved to secure the sustainability of the project outputs.

### Power

The power sector has the second largest share of the total JICA assistance to Nepal from JFY2000 to JFY2009. Most of the investment is through loan assistance.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Electric Power Supply	4,280	2,852	1,100	1,633	355	46	630	1,150	21	52	12,119

(Source: JICA data)

**Figure 6-7: Annual JICA Disbursement for Power Sector  
(JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)**

Through Yen Loan assistance, two power sector projects were implemented during this period. The Kulekhani Disaster Prevention Project associated with the rehabilitation of the Kulekhani Hydroelectric Power Plant (power plants No.1 and No.2 produce total 92MW), was conducted from JFY1996 to JFY2001. The Kali Gandaki A Hydroelectric Project produces 144MW since its completion in JFY2002; which amounts to almost a quarter of the total electric power supply in Nepal. Some additional urgent works of Kalignadkai A project were subsequently completed in 2007 with loan assistance.

With the grant aid projects to improve power transmission and distribution system, JICA's assistance has contributed to improving the efficiency and reliability of electric power supply, which is one of the top priority issues in Nepal. The grant aid projects included:

- 1) Project for Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System
- 2) Project for Construction of Kawasoti Substation

Through technical assistance, JICA have been dispatching high experienced hydro electric adviser to

Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) to promote hydroelectric project and develop the capacity of NEA. JICA also completed the upgrading feasibility study on Upper Seti (Damauli) storage hydroelectric project (127MW) in June 2007. The Upper Seti Hydroelectric Power Plant is planned as that for peak demand throughout year and this project is one of the most important three projects for the country as the Project of National Pride.

## Water Supply

JICA's assistance in this sector in the past concentrated on construction of the infrastructure. Since 1980's, JICA has supported construction of 15 Water Treatment Plants/Facilities in different parts of Nepal, which are providing the high-quality safe water to the residents today. In 2000's and on, JICA's assistance has been targeted for Kathmandu, where there is a severe shortage of water, as well as continuing on assisting semi-urban areas. JICA conducted grant aid projects to improve water supply facilities in Kathmandu and in the three semi-urban centers in Morang and Jhapa districts in JFY2001-JFY2003 and JFY2005, respectively. More than one third of potable water supply in Kathmandu is considered to be produced by facilities supported by JICA.

The Melamchi Water Supply Project, cofinanced by several donors, was expected to follow the above mentioned projects in Kathmandu, and JICA (former JBIC) provided Yen Loan funding for construction of the Water Treatment Plant in Sundarijal, which was expected to be completed by 2009. However, there has been a significant delay in implementation of the entire project, and the tunnel construction began only after restructuring of the project in 2008. Though there still has been disturbances in the progress of tunnel construction, the Melamchi Project has been slowly moving forward, and GON has already invited in July 2010 tenders from pre-qualified contractors for JICA financed Water Treatment Plant component also of the Melamchi Water Supply project. The water treatment plant in Sundarijal is now expected to be completed in 2014, and is expected to produce additional 85 MLD (million liters per day) of treated water in the Kathmandu Valley.

JFY	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Water Supply	32	1,072	1,042	348	3	1,172	13	31	24	72	3,809

(Source: JICA data)

**Figure 6-8: Annual JICA Disbursement for Water Supply  
(JFY2000 – JFY2009) (in ¥ millions)**

Besides the support to construct infrastructure, JICA has been implementing a technical cooperation project for capacity development of agencies related to water supply in semi-urban areas from 2010. The project aims to strengthen Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs), operating three projects that were completed recently in Eastern Terai districts with JICA grant assistance. The

technical cooperation project also aims to strengthen the capacity of central government agency, namely Department of Water Supply and Sewerage and its Divisional Offices in the districts, who provide necessary financial and technical assistance to WUSCs. Finally it is expected to establish a technical support model, together with the plant management model, that could be applied to different WUSCs to maximize the capacity of the infrastructures.

## **7. Hindering Factors/Constraints for Development**

The followings are the factors hindering the project implementation to produce the outputs identified through implementing projects.

### <Political Issues>

- 1) Political parties' strong interest and intension to participate in various activities (such as contract, staff recruitment, procurement) of the projects often result in time-consuming hindrances resulting in delay in project implementation..
- 2) Many general strikes (bandhs) hinder the implementation of the project activities as scheduled,
- 3) Federal system has not been decided and the devolution to the local government has not been practiced yet. Therefore, unclear local governance system, mandate and operational structure at the district and the VDC levels have caused misuse and wasting of the ODA inputs.

### < Government and Development Partners>

- 1) GoN and Development partners are often too ambitious to formulate the project framework and conditionalities without due regard to capacity assessment of Nepal Government system and local-level reality. GoN and Development Partners have been facing difficulties in implementing projects/programs and disseminate outputs/impacts due to above.
- 2) Different development jargons including concepts and methodologies, introduced by the development partners, projects/programs and/or GON without identifying the feasibilities with due regard to implementation capacity of GoN seems to have only added burden to GoN.
- 3) Discontinuity of reform measures and inconsistencies of use of technology were sometimes observed among the projects conducted by the different development partners. There is still huge gap between expected capacity and real capacity.

### <Infrastructure issues>

- 1) Socio-economic problems, such as electric shortage and load shedding, water shortage, fuel shortage contributing to increase of the project costs, are the serious hindering factors.

## **8. Japan/JICA approach on Aid Effectiveness**

### **8-1 State-building approach**

Nepal is still the poorest in South Asia and the economic gap seems to be increasing domestically. Social and political instability is affecting the environment for economic growth based on industrial development. The instability also entails a risk of inviting recurrence of conflict.

Japan/JICA support Nepal in establishing a conducive environment for economic growth and development, as well as reduction of disparity in society. The agenda is urgent for Nepal where citizens hope for “peace dividend” after the war, also in order to prevent further conflict.

However, Nepal is in a political transition period and facing significant political challenges in its democratization process. Political stability and good governance are the key factors for the country’s economic growth and development. Key issues are establishing rule of law, separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers, including strong watch-dog and people’s awareness, empowerment of socially disadvantaged groups/people, improvement of social service delivery for the poor. Democratic state-building is a pre-condition for sustainable economic growth and development.

JICA has been contributing the development of infrastructure and agriculture sector to improve livelihood of Nepalese people in several decades. However under the current transition stage of Nepal, the existing development approach tends to produce limited impact due to the various constrains. Therefore, JICA increments its effort to further improve the condition for effective development impact. JICA brought in State-building approach to work with the government of Nepal to tackle the issues in transition to democratic society. JICA contributes to strengthening democratic institutions by supporting parliamentarians on the issues of economic growth and development through dialogue programmes. It also supports Election Commission through a series of capacity development programs for implementation of democratic election. Support to media aims to strengthen Nepal’s public broadcast with democratic principles in the transition period. JICA also contributes to Nepal’s legal sector development aiming to strengthen justice and rule of law.

For improvement of government system for aid effectiveness, JICA works closely with the central and local government on good governance, through monitoring and evaluation capacity development of the government, mainstreaming gender and social inclusion agenda, and strengthening local governance through natural resource management. These support aim to develop transparency and accountability in central and local governance. Moreover, it works with the government to build a society capable of managing disputes at community level to prevent recurrence of larger conflict.

Through this comprehensive state-building approach, JICA supports Nepal rebuilding a functional democratic state, by strengthening all levels of the society.

## **8-2 Field-based approach and Integrated Assistance**

While national development strategies and planning should reflect the field-based experience, there often seem to be too ambitious in planning, policy-making comparing the current development condition. Firstly, policy/central level government officers and development partners should design and revise the development program/project based on the field-level experience with considering how to improve the development conditionality, and implement the order-made approach align with level of capacity of counterpart agencies.

In the current situation of Nepal, people have limited access to public service delivery. In order to strengthen the delivery by the government to the people of Nepal, development partners should consider enhancing the existing government systems and mechanisms. JICA has been working on the required tasks with central and local governments for several decades. JICA's prior policy is to program through the field based experience with the government counterparts and bring up the issues to policy development to improve governance for smooth social delivery to people.

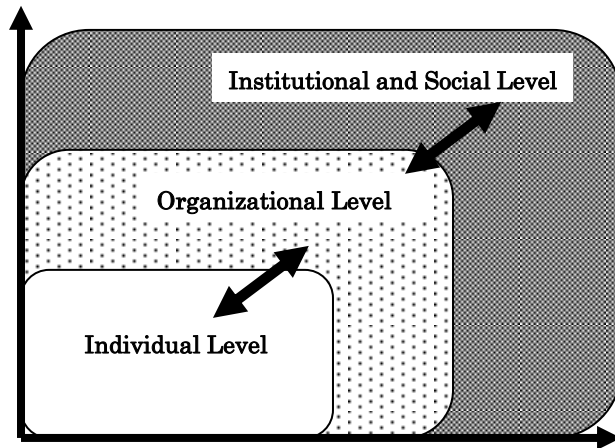
For considering effective cooperation, development partners should consider to provide assistances in ways that best match the level of development in recipient country and organization, taking long-term perspective and offering seamless assistance to ensure sustainable development into future. JICA undertake the integrated management of TA, ODA Loans and grand aid to offer comprehensive support that organically combines such elements as policy and institutional improvements in developing countries; human resource development and capacity building; and improvements in infrastructure. For example, JICA is supporting Sindhuli road corridor area with integrated development approach by investing in infrastructure development, agriculture development as well as conflict management for the whole region's development and livelihood improvement.

## **8-3 Capacity Development**

Many development project/program has been facing the difficulties to implement institutionalized enhancement and sustainable cooperation because of shortage of institutional, organizational and human resources' capacities.

For sustainable development, JICA prioritizes capacity development and provide support intensively at all levels to maximize the impact of aid in partner countries. JICA defines capacity development as "a process which enhances partner country's capacity in managing development issues at individual, organizational, institutional and social level" through work together closely with Counterpart agencies/personnels. Not only the individuals and organization's capacity, strengthening government systems and mechanisms is significant for effective outcomes.





JICA's capacity development also aims to bring out counterparts' strong motivations for change from within. It provides support to build the counterparts' awareness and lead to their proactive actions for improvement in the process of working together with project teams. In the process, the government counterparts are in the driving-seat while the project teams and experts are to facilitate this process and environment for change, instead of instructing and teaching the counterpart.

GON should have several development cooperation options to align with GoN conditionality in Nepal, then JICA has been providing programmes/projects focusing on capacity development of partner countries through technical cooperation to strengthen government capacity to good governance.

## Annex; List of Project

Project Title	Project Type	Project Budget (\$ millions)	Project Site/ Pilot Area/ Target Coverage	JFY 2000	JFY 2001	JFY 2002	JFY 2003	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006	JFY 2007	JFY 2008	JFY 2009	JFY 2010
<b>Agriculture</b>														
Sericulture Promotion Project	Technical Assistance	Total	224	Project Site: Kathmandu, Dhading										
Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project (SABIHAA) Phase II in Nepal	Technical Assistance	Total	542	Pilot Area: Kaski, Parbat										
Grant Aid for Increase of Food Production (2KR)	Grant Aid	JFY2000	850	Nation-wide										
		JFY2001	700											
		JFY2002	500											
		JFY2004	301											
Rural Development Project in Okhaludhunga District	Technical Assistance (NGO)	Total	35	Project Site: Okhaludhunga										
Food Aid (KR)	Grant Aid	JFY2003	350	Nation-wide										
		JFY2004	350											
		JFY2005	270											
		JFY2006	300											
		JFY2007	400											
		JFY2008	650											
JFY2009	680													
Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project (ATEIP)	Technical Assistance	Total	368	Pilot Area: Rasuwa, Nuwakhot, Dhading, Sindhupalchok, Makwanpur										
Himalayan Tea Technology outreach and extension project	Technical Assistance	Total	23	Ilam										
Agricultural Development through Coffee Cultivation in Nirmal Pokhari Village, Kaski District	Technical Assistance (NGO)	Total	7	Project Site: Kaski										
Grant for the Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers	Grant Aid	JFY2006	300	Nation-wide										
		JFY2009	490											
Natural Water Fisheries Development Project (NWFDP)	Technical Assistance	Total	2	Project Site: Pokhara, Godavari										
Promotion of Quality Cocoon Production and Processing Project	Technical Assistance	Total	151	Project Site: Kathmandu, Dhading										
Expert for One Village One Product Program	Technical Assistance	Total	28	Nation-wide										
Disaster Preparedness and Sustainable Livelihood Development Project	Technical Assistance (NGO)	Total	21	Project Site: Chitwan										

Project Title	Project Type	Project Budget (¥ millions)		Project Site/ Pilot Area/ Target Coverage	JFY 2000	JFY 2001	JFY 2002	JFY 2003	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006	JFY 2007	JFY 2008	JFY 2009	JFY 2010
<b>Education</b>															
Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of BPEP Phase II	Grant Aid	JFY2000	810	Project Site: Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusa, Siraha, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Parsa, Banke, Kanchanpur											
		JFY2001	794												
Advisor on School Management & Administration	Technical Assistance	Total	0.1???	Nation-wide											
Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of EFA	Grant Aid	JFY2003	683	Project Site: Dadeldhura, Kailali, Bardiya, Dang, Kapilbastu, Syangja, Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchok, Makawanpur, Bara, Sindhuli, Saptari											
		JFY2004	831												
		JFY2005	581												
Community-based Alternative Schooling Project (CASP)	Technical Assistance	Total	525	Pilot Area: Kathmandu, Siraha, Dhading											
Quality Primary Education Through Community Empowerment	Technical Assistance (NGO)	Total	32	Project Site: Mahottari											
Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of Education for All Program in Nepal (Phase II)	Grant Aid	JFY	870	Pilot Area: Baglung, Dhading, Gulmi, Kaski, Lalitpur, Palpa, Rupandehi, Surkhet											
Promoting Quality Education through Community-Based School Management	Technical Assistance (NGO)	Total	50	Project Site: Mahottari											
The Support for Improvement of Primary School Management (SISM)	Technical Assistance	Total	272	Pilot Area: Dhading, Rasuwa											
<b>Health</b>															
Project for Improvement of Storage Facilities of Iodized Salt	Grant Aid	JFY2000	537	Project Site: Bilatnagar, Janakpur, Birganji, Bhahairawa, Nepalganji, Dangadhi											
		JFY2001	916												
Community Tuberculosis and Lung Health Project	Technical Assistance	Total	407	Project Site: Kathmandu, Rupandehi											
School Health Scale-up Project	Technical Assistance	Total	198	Pilot Project Kavrepalanchok											
Project for Improvement of Expanded Programme on Immunize	Grant Aid	JFY2003	262	Nation-wide											
Nutrition Support Project for Women and Children in Nepal	Technical Assistance (NGO)	Total	19	Project Site: Dhading, Mahottari, Parbat, Nawalparasi, Kapilbastu											
Strengthening Eye Care System Project in Nepal	Technical Assistance (NGO)	Total	27	Nation-wide											
School Health and Nutrition Project (SHNP)	Technical Assistance	Total	362	Pilot Area: Syangja, Sindhupalchok											

Project Title	Project Type	Project Budget (\$ millions)	Project Site/ Pilot Area/ Target Coverage	JFY 2000	JFY 2001	JFY 2002	JFY 2003	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006	JFY 2007	JFY 2008	JFY 2009	JFY 2010
<b>Democratization, Peace Building and Governance</b>														
Dispatching Advisor for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal	Technical Assistance	Total	Nation-wide											
Recovery Encouragement and Capacity Building Program	Technical Assistance	Total	33	Nation-wide										
Support Constituent Assembly Election in Nepal	Technical Assistance	Total	7	Nation-wide										
Development and Refurbishment of Short Wave Broadcasting and Medium Wave Broadcasting	Grant Aid	JFY2006	937	Project Site: Kathmandu										
Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal (SMES)	Technical Assistance	Total	196	Pilot Area: Parbat, Jumla, Morang										
Election and Political Party Management	Training	Total	14	Project Site: Kathmandu										
Media Strategy for Community Enlightenment	Training	Total	7	Project Site: Kathmandu										
Support Civil Code and Related Laws	Training	Total	39	Project Site: Kathmandu										
Support Constituent Assembly	Training	Total	90	Project Site: Kathmandu										
Capacity Development of Election Officer	Training	Total	31	Project Site: Kathmandu										
Comparative Seminar on Criminal Justice System and Criminal Procedures	Training	Total	10	Project Site: Kathmandu										
Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project (GeMSIP)	Technical Assistance	Total	470	Pilot Area: Syangja, Morang										
Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project (PWMLGP)	Technical Assistance	Total	490	Pilot Area: Kaski, Tanahu, Syangja, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk										
Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project (COMCAP)	Technical Assistance	Total	286	Pilot Area: Sindhuli, Mahottari										

Project Title	Project Type	Project Budget (\$ millions)	Project Site/ Pilot Area/ Target Coverage	JFY 2000	JFY 2001	JFY 2002	JFY 2003	JFY 2004	JFY 2005	JFY 2006	JFY 2007	JFY 2008	JFY 2009	JFY 2010	
<b>Road Construction</b>															
Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section II)	Grant Aid	JFY2000	409	Project Site: Sindhuli, Mahottari, Kavrepalanchok											
		JFY2001	1,443												
		JFY2002	1,933												
		JFY2003	534												
		JFY2004	976												
		JFY2005	380												
		JFY2006	1,152												
JFY2007	1,056														
Project for Improvement of Intersections in Kathmandu City	Grant Aid	JFY2000	23	Project Site: Kathmandu											
		JFY2001	508												
		JFY2002	531												
Project for Urgent Rehabilitation of Sindhuli Road (Section IV)	Grant Aid	JFY2003	434	Project Site: Sindhuli, Mahottari, Kavrepalanchok											
Dispatching Advisor for Road Planning and Maintenances	Technical Assistance	Total		Project Site: Kathmandu											
Dispatching Advisor for Road Planning and Maintenances	Technical Assistance	Total	34	Project Site: Kathmandu											
Dispatching Advisor for Road Planning and Maintenances	Technical Assistance	Total	29	Project Site: Kathmandu											
Project for the Improvement of Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road	Grant Aid	JFY2007	48	Project Site: Kathmandu, Bhaktapur											
		JFY2008	775												
		JFY2009	1,005												
Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section III)	Grant Aid	JFY2008	50	Project Site: Sindhuli, Mahottari, Kavrepalanchok											
		JFY2009	645												
Community Access Road Improvement Project	Grant Aid	JFY2010	990	Project Site: Sindhuli, Mahottari, Kavrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok (Ramechhap)											
<b>Electricity</b>															
Kulekhani Disaster Prevention Project (II)	Loan	JFY2000	387	Project Site: ?? Service Coverage: Nation-wide											
		JFY2001	203												
Kali Gandaki A Hydroelectric Project	Loan	JFY2000	3,855	Project Site: Syangja, Gulmi Service Coverage: Nation-wide											
		JFY2001	2,505												
		JFY2002	930												
		JFY2003	416												
		JFY2004	157												
		JFY2005	42												
		JFY2006	489												
JFY2007	260														
Project for Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System	Grant Aid	JFY2002	16	Nation-wide											
		JFY2003	1,217												
		JFY2004	163												
Hydropower Planning and Designing	Technical Assistance	Total	11	Nation-Wide											
Upgrading Feasibility Study on Upper Seti Storage Hydropower Project	Technical Assistance	Total	228	Project Site: ??											
Project for Construction of Kawasoti Substation	Grant Aid	JFY2007	847	Project Site: Nawalparasi (Kawasoti)											
Electric Administration Advisor	Technical Assistance	Total	50	Nation-wide											

Project Title	Project Type	Project Budget (¥ millions)		Project Site/ Pilot Area/ Target Coverage	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	
					2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
<b>Water Supply</b>																
Kathmandu Water Supply Facility Improvement Project	Grant Aid	JFY2001	1,040	Project Site: Kathmandu												
		JFY2002	927													
		JFY2003	277													
Melamchi Water Supply Project	Loan	JFY2002	113	Project Site: Service Coverage: Kathmandu Valley												
		JFY2003	66													
		JFY2004	2													
		JFY2005	1													
		JFY2006	1													
		JFY2007	2													
		JFY2008	1													
Project for Improvement of the Rural Water Supply Facilities in Urban Center	Grant Aid	JFY2005	1,124	Project Site: Jhapa, Morang (Dhulabari, Gauradaha, Mangadh)												
Advisor on Water Supply Management	Technical Assistance	Total	23	Nation-wide												
Advisor on Water Supply Management	Technical Assistance	Total	39	Nation-wide												
Project for Capacity Development on Water Supply in Semi-urban Areas in Nepal	Technical Assistance	Total	240	Pilot Area: Morang, Jhapa												



