



OUTLINE OF COOPERATION IN NEPAL



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Japan International Cooperation Agency is a governmental agency that coordinates Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the government of Japan. JICA is one of the world's largest bilateral aid agencies with a network of 96 overseas offices operational in more than 150 countries. It is chartered with assisting economic and social growth in developing countries and for the promotion of international cooperation.

In accordance with its vision "Leading the world with Trust," JICA is advancing its activities around the pillars of a field-oriented approach, human security and enhanced effectiveness, efficiency, and speed. JICA supports the resolution of issues in developing countries through flexible combination of various types of assistance.



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JICA'S OVERALL CONTRIBUTION IN NEPAL



**TECHNICAL
COOPERATION**
83 BILLION JPY
(UPTO FY 2021)



YEN LOAN
131 BILLION JPY
(UPTO FY 2021)



GRANT AID
164 BILLION JPY
(UPTO FY 2021)



**TRAINEES
DISPATCHED TO
JAPAN**
6,464 PERSON
(UPTO FY 2021)



**EXPERTS
DISPATCHED
TO NEPAL**
3,967 PERSON
(UPTO FY 2021)



JOCV
1,436 PERSON
(UPTO FY 2021)



160 KM
SINDHULI ROAD
CONSTRUCTION PROJECT
9.1 KM
KATHMANDU BHAKTAPUR ROAD
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



51%
OF WATER SUPPLY
TREATMENT FACILITIES
IN KATHMANDU



11%
OF ALL POWER
GENERATION IN NEPAL



5,521
SCHOOL
BUILDINGS BUILT

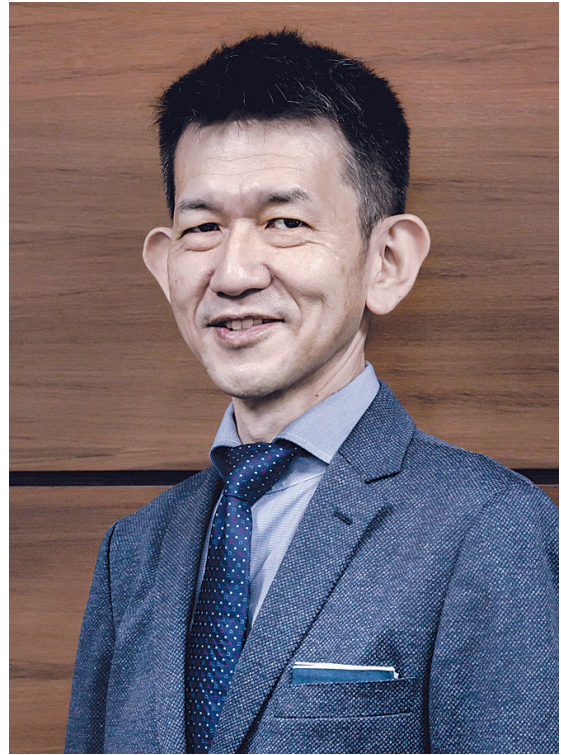


11,735
CLASSROOMS BUILT



EMERGENCY HOUSING
RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT
MORE THAN
95,000
BENEFICIARY

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE



OKUBO Akimitsu
Chief Representative
JICA Nepal Office

Japan and Nepal share a long history of friendship. Since when these two countries established diplomatic relations in 1956, the Government of Japan has extended various forms of assistance to Nepal where JICA is the implementing agency of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

JICA commenced its cooperation in Nepal more than 50 years ago and since then, it has supported Nepal's own developmental efforts ranging from transport, energy, water and sanitation, to aviation, education, health, peace building, legal, and governance and agriculture sectors

aiming to support Nepal's growth in a comprehensive manner. Loan financing, grant assistance, technical cooperation and volunteer programs are different forms of JICA's support in Nepal. Advisory from Japanese experts in government agencies and periodic training programs for government officials in Japan have fostered close working relationship at the on-site level thus strengthening mutual understanding, promoting cordial relationship, friendship and trust between the two countries. In addition, JICA extended immediate support for relief and rescue during the great Earthquake that struck Nepal in 2015 in the post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction by pursuing the principle of Build Back Better (BBB).

Since the spring of 2020, Nepal has been going through difficulties brought about by COVID-19. Even under the hardships, JICA has been making its best efforts to carry out our tasks to support the country side-by-side. At present, we cannot foresee how the situation of COVID-19 will be, but we will do every possible method for the

sake of development of our precious counterpart country, Nepal.

In the year 2022, Nepal celebrated the 120th anniversary since the first Nepalese students were dispatched to Japan and Japan marks this anniversary as "Japan-South Asia Exchange Year." Commemorating this occasion, JICA Nepal Office encouraged prospective candidates to seize the opportunity of enrolling oneself for higher studies in Japan along with application for various scholarships provided by the Government of Japan. This ensures not only high-quality education from various excellent universities but also experiences of Japanese culture and their understanding on people of Japan.

JICA Nepal Office brochure provides an overview of JICA's assistance along with its diversified operational activities. In order to realize our vision "Leading the World with Trust," JICA Nepal will continue to take the lead in building strong bond with Nepal by providing maximum support to Nepali people and the government of Nepal for sustainable peace and prosperity.

MISSION, VISION AND ACTIONS

JICA, in accordance with the Development Cooperation Charter, will work on human security and quality growth.



COMMITMENT
Commit ourselves with pride and passion to achieving our mission and vision.

GEMBA
Dive into the field (“gemba”) and work together with the people.

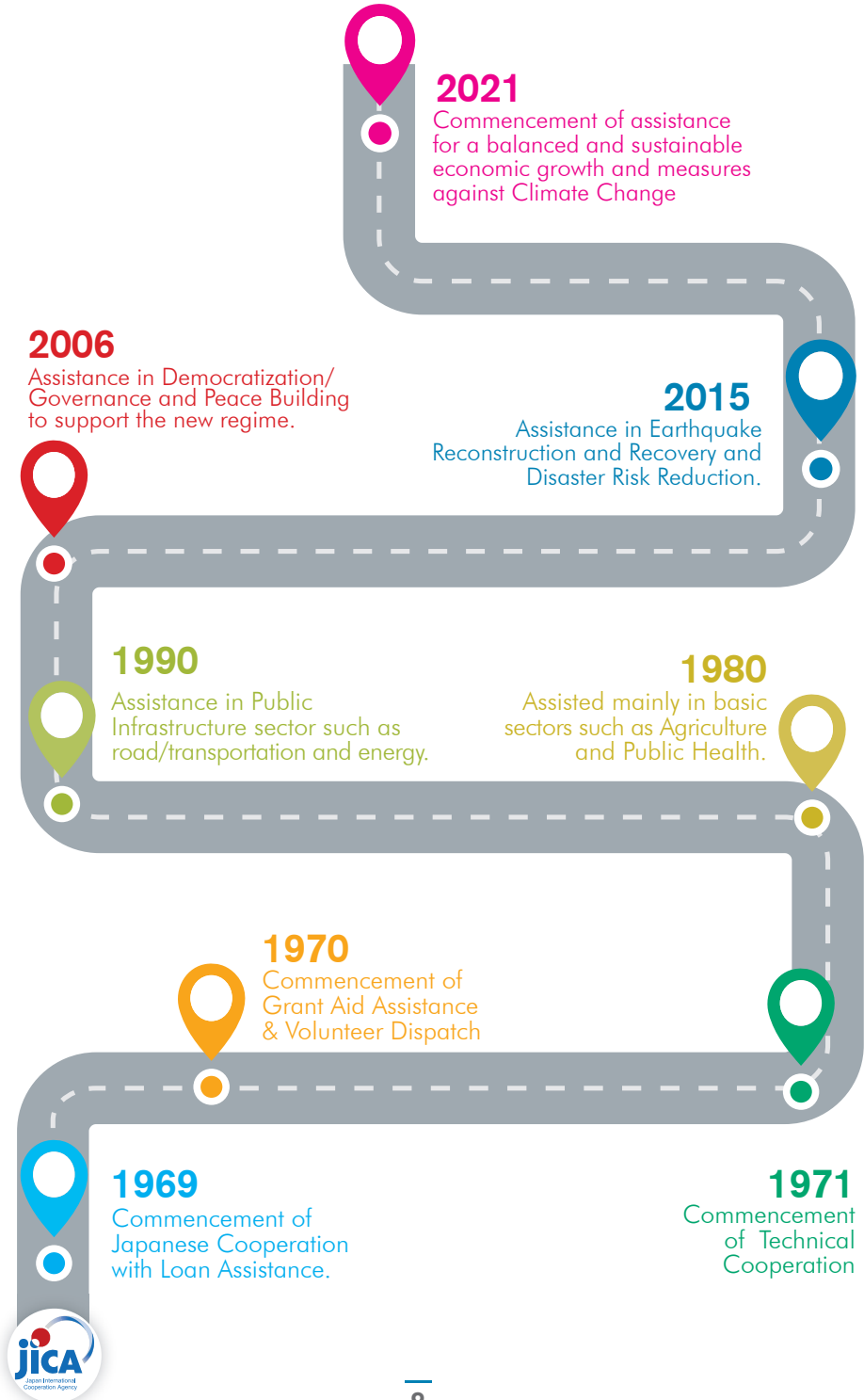
STRATEGY
Think and act strategically with broad and long-term perspectives.

CO-CREATION
Bring together diverse wisdom and resources.

INNOVATION
Innovate to bring about unprecedented impacts.

LEADING THE WORLD WITH TRUST
JICA, with its partners, will take the lead in forging bonds of trust across the world, aspiring for a free, peaceful and prosperous world where people can hope for a better future and explore their diverse potentials.

HISTORY OF JICA'S COOPERATION IN NEPAL



ODA AND JICA

JICA assists and supports developing countries as the executive agency of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) by using the most suitable tools of assistance methods. JICA is in charge of administering ODA such as Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans and Grant Aid in an integrated manner. JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency works in over 150 countries and regions and has 96 overseas offices.

JAPAN'S ODA

JICA

MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

TECHNICAL COOPERATION

Human resources development and formulation of administrative systems of developing countries. Technical cooperation involves dispatch of experts, provision of necessary equipment and training of personnel from developing countries in Japan and other countries. Cooperation plan can be designed to tackle both specific and broad range of issues.

ODA LOANS

Provision of low-interest, long term and concessional funds to finance development efforts. ODA loans are used for large scale infrastructure and other forms of development that require substantial funds.

GRANT AID

Financial assistance in which funds are granted to support construction works or services such as procuring equipment and materials that are necessary for economic and social development with no obligation for repayment, targeted mainly for developing countries with low income levels. This excludes Grant Aid which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs directly implements.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

In case of occurrence of a large scale disaster overseas, JICA dispatches Japan Disaster Relief teams in response to requests from the governments of affected countries. These teams are involved in immediate search and rescue efforts and also provide medical assistance for victims.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Initiated in 1965, Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) is a grass-root level cooperation and one of the highly effective schemes for socio-economic development.

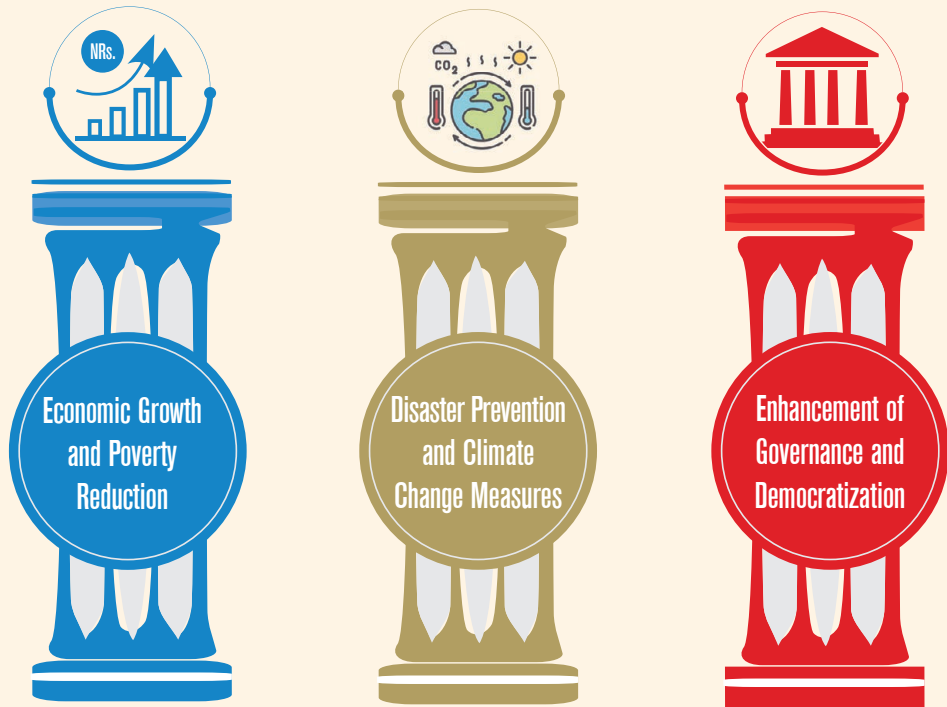
JICA PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (JPP)

Introduced in 2002 JPP supports cooperation and implementation of projects formulated by "Partners in Japan" such as Japanese NGOs, Japanese Universities, Japanese local governments, and public corporations.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) aims to improve the business environment in developing countries, supporting infrastructure development and improvement of public services. Government and Private sector both share responsibilities during co-operation.

ROLLING PLAN FOR NEPAL



THREE PILLARS OF COOPERATION FOR JAPANESE ODA

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY



- Transport Planning Advisor
- The Project for Operation and Maintenance of the Sindhuli Road (Phase 2)
- Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project
- Preparatory Survey on Intersection Improvement Project in Kathmandu
- Project for the Introduction of Urban Transport Management in Kathmandu Valley
- The Project for Capacity Development in Operation and Maintenance of Aviation Safety Equipment
- Technical Cooperation Project to Enhance Airport Capacity in Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA)
- The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports



DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT



Photo: EHARA Yoshiki/JICA Nepal

Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction-in-progress

BACKGROUND

The landscape of Nepal is diverse, from high Himalayas in the north to the Terai plains in the south. The elevation is from 300 meters to above 8,000 meters. The connectivity to the rural area of Nepal as well as the traffic congestion of the urban areas can be taken as a big challenge. Therefore, in order to facilitate the smooth flow of people and goods, transport infrastructure needs to be improved and developed.

The transport sector has played an important role in the social and economic development of the country. Nepal's transport infrastructure mainly consists of roads and civil aviation dominated by the road subsector, which provides for the movement of approximately 90% of all passengers and freight within the country. Hence, road transport remains the most predominant form of transport infrastructure in Nepal.

Due to the topographical features, the existing highway running east to west from Kathmandu is the lifeline of socioeconomic activities in the metropolitan area, which is completely dependent on external sources for fuel and daily commodities, but the inefficient and narrow road network configuration and poor maintenance conditions cause frequent traffic congestion and blockages.

The basic objective for the Transport Sector Development is aimed at strengthening regional integrity, reducing socio-economic imbalances by enhancing the people's reach to basic facilities like health services, market centers and education and contributing for the economic growth and development of Nepal. For the future, the Government also has the ambition to promote other means of transport like railways and ropeways.

Kathmandu Valley, which constitutes the most important political, economic and

social center accounts for 9.3% of the entire population of Nepal which seem to increase every year is also dire need of efficient and sustainable transport infrastructure.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has been assisting the transport sector in Nepal through Development Study, Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation.

In 1993, JICA conducted a master plan study and formulated a report on "The Study on Kathmandu Valley Urban Road Development". In accordance with the recommendations in the report, several projects were implemented, and this contributed to the improvement of traffic conditions in Kathmandu Valley. JICA further supported for the study on the Transport Master Plan in 2017 and the Data Collection Survey in 2019. The above studies recommended short-, medium- and long-term plans for the development of urban transport improvement in Kathmandu valley.

JICA has undertaken many activities in the development of the transportation sector. The cooperation ranges from the formulation of Transport Master Plan for Kathmandu valley to the construction of transport infrastructures like bridges, roads, highways like Sindhuli Road, bus park, improvement of intersections and introduction of traffic signals, introduction of efficient buses, etc. JICA has also

played important role in the technology of transfer in the area of road and bridge construction, road safety, disaster management and slope protection for mountain roads, and training of GON engineers and officials in Japan and Nepal.

At present, JICA is undertaking the construction of Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project, which is the first ODA Loan Project in the Transport sector in Nepal. It is a 16.636 Billion Japanese Yen Loan Project to construct a tunnel under Nagdhunga Pass, which is located on the trunk road connecting Kathmandu, major cities and the Indian border, with the objective of making the transportation network more efficient. The loan funds will be allocated to public works for the tunnel, access roads, bridges and other construction and improvements, and to consulting services (including detailed design work, bidding assistance, construction supervision, and the strengthening of operation and management capacity).

This project will construct the first road tunnel in Nepal. With two lanes, it will

be 2.68 kilometers in length and run under Nagdhunga Pass. This project is expected to reduce the time to clear Nagdhunga Pass to one-third the current time (currently 30 minutes when heading east and 20 minutes when heading west), making the transportation of people and goods efficient, and contributing to local socioeconomic development.

WAY FORWARD

Economic growth and poverty reduction is one of the priority areas of JICA cooperation in Nepal. And Transport infrastructure and connectivity is one of the main development issues. The program aims to facilitate the improvement of urban transportation and the improvement of national transportation (inter-city road transportation). JICA intends to work on improving transportation in the Kathmandu metropolitan area as one of the priority issues, as well as developing highway networks that will contribute to strengthening connectivity between major cities in Nepal and with neighboring countries. Some of the potential support soon could be the grade separated intersection improvement in Kathmandu valley, study on urban transport systems like railways and technical cooperation on road slope protection on major highways.



Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction-in-progress

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR TRANSPORT

Photo: NAKAMURA Toshitaka/JICA



Radar at Bhattedanda

BACKGROUND

Strengthening the air transport infrastructure has been one of the biggest issues in Nepal. Aerial routes are important transportation in view of logistics and tourism. However, air surveillance system, equipment, airport facility, capacity is inadequate in the airports.

Government of Nepal has developed new international airports in Nepal. CAAN envisions a suitable precision approach system for TIA to be able to allow landing aircraft in poor visibility, reducing the diversion and increasing the traffic.

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The airport facilities at the Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) are in immediate need of upgradation as they fall below the international standard. Most of the domestic airports lack basic facilities like adequate length of runway, lighting system, paved runway, navigation and surveillance facilities.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

In order to address the aviation sector related issues, JICA has always prioritized securing safe and reliable traffic control services at TIA. JICA has a long history of cooperation towards developing and improving Nepal's civil aviation system and facilities. The

Government of Nepal set an objective of development of tourism and domestic economy through development and expansion of civil aviation system within the framework of the National Development Strategy.

Considering the situation, Japan has been implementing number of Grant Aid projects and Technical Cooperation projects since last 20-25 years in Nepal. The cooperation focused on the modernization of the TIA by installing communication, navigation and surveillance facilities through Grant Aid and strengthening the facilities by providing technical cooperation in the related field. JICA introduced the radar system in the 1990s and then, also upgraded it by installing Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR) System at Bhattedanda and TIA. JICA not only supported improving safety



Surveillance Antenna installed in TIA –part of TIA modernization project of JICA. All the equipment's in the Surveillance System is provided through Grant Aid of JICA.

of air transport but also upgraded the safety and reliability of air traffic control services by establishment of spare parts management center and en-route radar control services. Similarly, operation and maintenance of aviation safety equipment was also supported by technical cooperation projects.

The Technical Cooperation Project (2013-2018) with Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) aims to improve safety of air transport. The objective of the project is to upgrade safety and reliability of air traffic control services with two outputs 1) Spare Parts Management System is established, and 2) En-route radar control services are provided. Three Japanese Experts related to CNS maintenance, Spare Parts Management and En-route Radar Control are dispatched to CAAN under this project.

Similarly, JICA has also supported for the Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports in Nepal by providing aviation safety facilities and other equipment at eight major airports in Nepal. This includes the TIA, two major domestic airports (Chandragadhi & Dhangadhi) and five other major airports in mountainous regions (Lukla, Jomsom, Jumla, Simikot and Rara) thereby improving guidance and landing safety for aircraft at their destination airports.

WAY FORWARD

In Nepal, people depend on overland road transport for most of their mobility. Since approximately 80% of land in Nepal is mountainous terrain, air transportation is also an important means of domestic transportation and distribution. The geographical features of the country make it a difficult route to navigate, and air safety facilities are insufficient, so it is necessary to ensure safety in air operations.”

TIA is a hub for the air transport between Nepal and the rest of the world. Transport infrastructure and connectivity is one of the priority areas of JICA cooperation. Therefore, JICA has given emphasis for Transport Infrastructure and Connectivity program. As social and economic infrastructure development directly related to Nepal’s economic growth and improvement of people’s lives, JICA support the improvement of aviation safety systems and the transfer of operational technology in order to improve flight operational safety.

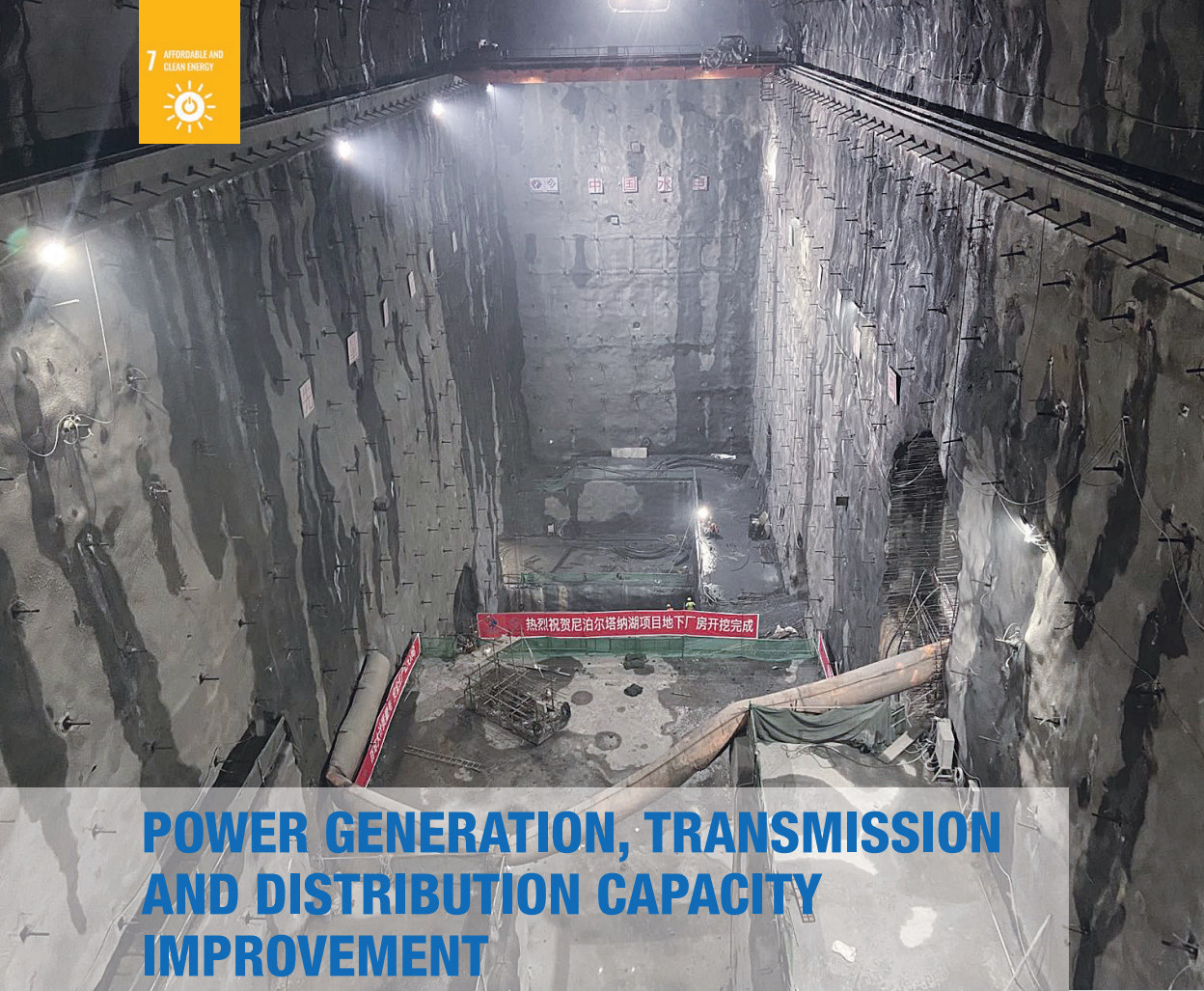
JICA intends to support improving the Air Navigation Services at TIA and is looking forward to meaningful cooperation by different cooperation schemes.



POWER AND ENERGY

- Hydropower Planning Advisor
- Project on Integrated Power System Development Plan
- Transmission and Distribution System Improvement Project in Urban Area
- Tanahu Hydropower Project





POWER GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT

BACKGROUND

The Hydro-power sector is considered as an engine for economic development of the country. The power sector in Nepal is predominantly hydro based with an installed capacity of 2,190 MW so far. Despite the abundance of hydropower resources in the country and its pivotal role in the economic and social transformation of the country, its utilization is very minimal till today. With the increase in population and other industrial activities, the peak demand for energy within the country is growing at an annual rate of 10 percent. To meet the power demand (especially in the dry season), Nepal is importing power from neighboring country, India. On the other hand, Nepal is now able to export power during the wet season to India.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

In order to promote consistent planning and project implementation to realize a stable power supply, JICA is supporting policy making and planning, support for preparation of integrated power system development plan, construction quality control, etc. In addition, JICA is supporting the development of storage-type hydropower generation, the improvement and expansion of electricity distribution linking large supply and demand areas, and the development of power distribution networks in urban and remote areas using ODA loans and other schemes.

JICA has long history in the sectorial development, several nationwide master plans were prepared in-order to provide support to the government of Nepal to realize the promising projects for future implementation. Last year, JICA introduced Vertical Separation Public-Private Partnership Model (VSPPP) in the energy sector and GoN understood the importance and adopted it in the budget announcement. Furthermore, JICA is also conducting study in BBIN (Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal) region where exist both demand and supply value chain.

Kulekhani (I and II) and Kali Gandaki 'A' hydropower Projects are still considered as a backbone of the power sector in Nepal which were constructed in 1980s and 1990s, respectively. Tanahu Hydropower project is under construction

(140 MW) which will support in increasing the power supply, system balance and reduce dependency on fossils fuels contributing to the national determination for net zero emission by 2045. Furthermore, upgradation of the existing transmission and distribution network is equally important with the same realization, JICA is now formulating a new ODA Loan Project in the Transmission and Distribution sector which aims to provide reliable supply of energy in Kathmandu and Pokhara Valley reducing the transmission, distribution loss with upgradation of the network system.

Developing reliable and affordable electricity source in Nepal is essential from the national security and economic transformation point of view. Furthermore, development of storage type hydropower projects, modern and quality infrastructure in Transmission and Distribution system are necessary for improving the present electricity situation and reducing the seasonal imbalance of electricity demand and supply capacity.



Ongoing Construction work of Tanahu Hydropower Limited



AGRICULTURE

- Project for the Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain
- Strengthening Seed Production, Supply and Quality Control System Project
- Project for the Rehabilitation of Irrigation System in Eastern Terai Area
- Training Course for Human Resource Development in Agriculture and Livestock Development Sector in Nepal
- Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)
- Establishment of Dissemination Model of High-Quality Mitsumata (Argeli) Production in Nepal
- Introduction of New Techniques for Improving the Quality of Cooking Oils in Nepal
- Environment Friendly Integrated Sustainable Agriculture Development Project
- The National School Meals Programme in Nuwakot district (through WFP)





AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



Photo: NAKAWARA Toshitaka/JICA

SRCCAP farmers in Kavrepalanchowk.

BACKGROUND

In Nepal, a large portion of total gross domestic products relies on the agriculture sector, which offers employment to more than 66% of the economically active population, contributes to 27 % of the GDP, and constitutes almost 13% of the total foreign trade of the country. Japanese cooperation to this sector started on a grass-root level before the diplomatic relation established between these two countries in 1956. The agriculture and rural development program aim to improve livelihoods through stable production and supply of food, institutionalization of regional agriculture promotion mechanisms, development of farmers' groups and commercializing products.

Although more than 60% of Nepal's total population are engaged in agriculture, the productivity remains low due to hilly and steep topographic conditions, under-developed fundamental agricultural infrastructures including irrigation and farm roads, insufficient technical supports for agricultural production and water resources management. Therefore, farmers' income is very low, and it causes perpetual poverty in rural areas. Along with that, the increasing number of migrant workers to urban areas and/or overseas has further accelerated the devastation of rural areas. Also, chronic food shortages exist primarily in mid-western and far-western semi-mountainous regions. Thus, income generation through the improvement of agricultural productivity is a key issue for poverty reduction.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA's cooperation started with Janakpur Agriculture Development Project (JADP) in 1971. The focus of the Project was to improve the livelihood of the people by disseminating improved cereal crop varieties with appropriate farming techniques. In order to realize this objective, comprehensive support was extended over a decade. This included installation of tube wells, irrigation canals, and access roads, as well as promotion of farm mechanization and land consolidation.

After concluding JADP in 1984, JICA's support diversified to the area of horticulture to meet the growing demands of high value crops. In addition to the introduction of Japanese fruits such as persimmon and pear, JICA's symbolic support to the Nepali citrus, Junar, was also implemented during this period.

Supporting agriculture, which is the fundamental industry in the country and is engaged by most Nepalese people, will contribute to poverty reduction in rural areas. Japan provides support on food productivity, income generation through high valued and processing agricultural products, and improvement of agricultural extension services/ organization of farmer's groups with consideration of the environmental aspects and water resources situation. In addition, the Program restructuring and the focus of support for the specific area will be considered for synergy effect among projects.

Active participation of JICA Volunteers Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Senior Volunteers (SV)) has also promoted the extension of agricultural skills in grass-root level. The volunteers' area of support has widened over the years from basic agricultural extension activities to supporting creative initiatives such as the One Village One Product movements. Japanese NGOs have also been one of the active partners for JICA's support in this sector

FRONTLINE PROJECTS

A. The Rehabilitation of Irrigation System in Eastern Terai

JICA Nepal concluded an agreement on the Grant Aid Project on The Rehabilitation of Irrigation System in Eastern Terai in Nepal on September, 2022 where JICA shall extend a grant up to JPY 2.256 billion (approximately NPR 2.05 billion) to the Government of Nepal .

The objective of the Project is to achieve appropriate water distribution in Chandra Nahar Irrigation Scheme by rehabilitating irrigation facilities, thereby contributing to increase agricultural production in the eastern Terai region. The project will be supporting for the rehabilitation of the existing facilities

in the target area and keeping the system sustainable through capacity development for management and supervision regarding rehabilitated facilities. The command area of the Chandra Nahar Irrigation System is 11,000 hectors, which directly benefits to 35,000 households for the irrigation facility in the said area.

Chandra Nahar Irrigation System is the oldest irrigation system in Nepal which was designed and constructed between 1923 to 1927 AD by the British Engineers, during then Prime Minister Chandra Samsher Jung Bahadur Rana to irrigate the low lands of Terai region of currently Saptari district's right bank side of Sapta Koshi River. The canal built during the Rana period has



been in operation for more than 95 years and currently is in a dilapidated condition and not functioning properly. The malfunctioning is mainly due to aging and lack of periodic operation and maintenance. Thus, the entire system is in urgent need for overall system rehabilitation and further capacity development of its Water User Associations is required in order to maintain the system. The Government of Nepal duly sent a request to the Government of Japan for assistance in the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities in the eastern Terai area.

From Nepal side the Ministry of Energy, Water Resource and Irrigation is the executing agency of the project, which plans to begin construction work from 2023 and end in 2028.

B. Strengthening Seed Production, Supply and Quality Control System Project

About 60% of working population in Nepal engages in the agriculture sector that accounts for more than 25% of the country's GDP. Rice is a principal staple crop of Nepal and contributes about 15% to total National GDP. The statistics show the existing Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) of rice to be around 20%, which highlights the need of improving SRR as envisioned by National Seed Vision (2013-2025) to increase the SRR of rice to 25%. Because use of improved seed (IS) increases the yield of crop by

15-20%, the current time demands for increasing access of farmers to IS to increase productivity of rice crop.

According to the statistic, seed replacement rate of rice in Nepal is around 20% now, therefore, Nepal Government has the strategy to raise the percentage to 25 percent. And it is estimated that the use of improved seeds with good quality will increase its yield by 15%. However, there are several processes before farmers can use the improved seeds with good quality, it is necessary to improve of the quality of the system and capacity to produce the quality seed in Nepal. In this context, holistic support for improving seed production was requested to JICA.

JICA is supporting the "Strengthening of Seed Production, Supply and Quality Control System in Nepal" through its Technical Cooperation Project. The implementation period of the project is for 5 years (2022 March to 2027 March) and the Executing agency is Seed Quality Control Center (SQCC), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD), Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), and Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives (MoLMAC) of province No.1.

The project shall be implemented in Province 1, mainly Jhapa, Morang, Sunasari and Udayapur districts. The

purpose of the project is “to strengthen Rice seed production, supply and quality control system” to improve productivity of rice by means of dissemination of quality improved seeds in Province No.1 and to Strengthen the implementation of the rice seed production, supply and quality control system in Nepal.

The Project is expected to contribute for sustainable social and economic development of Nepal during and after the implementation period of the project.

C. Project for the Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain (PIAT)

While the GoN have implemented several irrigation projects in terai plain with Development Partners, finding operation and maintenance (O&M) remains a major challenge. Faced with shortage of O&M budgets, and irrigation scheme performing less than optimally, GoN intends to develop ways to effectively transfer O&M responsibilities to Water Users Associations (WUAs) and make irrigation in terai plain more productive.

Therefore, in 2016 the GoN requested for Japan’s technical Cooperation Project with the aim of making irrigation schemes in terai plain better

operated and managed through active participation of WUAs. In response, JICA decided to dispatch the Details Survey team to discuss and plan the new project.

“Project for Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain” mainly focuses on the Kankai Irrigation system based in Jhapa

The project aims to improve water management and irrigation facilities’ maintenance by the collaboration between government of Nepal and Water Users Associations, and promote irrigated farming focusing on market-oriented agriculture.

Nepal has been facing challenges regarding the operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities in terms of proper water distribution and use as well as collection of the irrigation service fee. As a result, irrigation facilities have not been used effectively.

Hence, the agreed project is expected to stabilize the food supply throughout Nepal in a long run and strengthen competitiveness of farming that will lead economic growth of the country through replication of better irrigation agriculture model in other potential irrigated area, which will be developed by the project.



EDUCATION

- Education Advisor
- Project for Improving the Quality of School Education in Nepal
- Improvement in Children's Learning





EQUITABLE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL



Photo: EHARA Yoshiki / JICA Nepal

BACKGROUND

Education plays significant and transformative roles towards attainment of the long-term socio-economic development goals of Nepal, in accordance with the changing needs of the federal context. It contributes in eliminating poverty through human development measures by making people aware about appropriate skills, knowledge and wisdom to acquire economic and social prosperity. The constitution of Nepal (2015) guarantees fundamental rights to access to basic education for all citizens. The Nepal School Education Sector Plan (SESP- 2022-2030) envisions to fulfil the commitment of the State to ensure compulsory and free education up to basic (Grade

1 to 8) and free secondary education, implement the National Education Policy (2019) and achieve the fourth goals of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on ensuring inclusive access to quality education and lifelong learning by 2030. The Nepal Government's recent fifteenth 5-year plan prioritizes the improvement of social sector and it defines education is the key to development of the country. Nepal has also set a long-term goal to become a middle-income country by 2030.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has a long history in providing assistance to school construction to enhance opportunities by supporting infrastructural development such as classrooms for targeting students who have limited access to education. More than 9500 classrooms constructed from 1994 to 2014 in 34 districts of Nepal.

To address the urgent needs related to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools following the earthquakes on April 25th and May 12th, 2015, JICA has been supporting Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP) in six earthquake affected districts including Gorkha with the concept of "Build Back Better". The reconstruction of schools is in final stage and targeted to construct total 274 schools with few more additional blocks in some schools.

In a sector-wide approach (SWAPs) of education sector, JICA joined the partnership of joint financing from

2014 to 2020 and provided 300 million Japanese yen annually. And also worked closely with the Government of Nepal and other development partners including number of joint thematic working groups.

Participating as Local Education Development Partner's Group (LEDGP) member through meetings and consultations in development and finalization of new School Education Sector Plan/Program (2022-2030).

Other notable technical support being provided are: JICA Education Advisor to Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD) / MoEST, number of short-term and a long-term of long-term training for master's degree so on.

Immediate past project was Support for Improvement of School Management II (SISM-II) implemented nationwide through the Ministry of Education system focusing

on capacity building for school level planning, management and monitoring.

As mentioned in the front line above, IMEN project is one of the current ongoing technical cooperation project.

JICA challenges to achieve SESP goals through maximizing the effects of all education related cooperation together with other development partners

PROJECT FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF SCHOOL EDUCATION IN NEPAL

The project launched in January 2019 will continue up to January 2024 to improve foundational mathematics

proficiency of Grade 1-3 students so as to improve mathematic proficiency of primary school students in Nepal. To achieve this target, JICA specifically supports to achieve following three outputs;

- Develop and revise Student's Learning Material and Teacher's Guide for G1-3 Mathematics
- Enhance capacity of primary school teachers in teaching mathematics through in-service training (Teacher's Professional Development-TPD).
- Strengthen activities for improving education quality in schools, supported by LGs, communities and School Management Committees.

WAY FORWARD

JICA's future assistance strategy in Nepal intends to (1) put more emphasis on quality of basic education focusing to improve learning outcomes in mathematics with horizontal and vertical extension up to grade eight and (2) consider the approach for strengthening School Education System/ Management under new federal structure focusing to the capacity

building for realistic planning with ensuring linkages between Municipal Education Plans (MEPs) and School Improvement Plans (SIPs), effective implementation and monitoring of education activities.

JICA will continue exploring possibilities to support education through different schemes under School Education Sector Program (SESP) framework.



HEALTH SECTOR ENHANCEMENT

- Assistance for the COVID-19 Pandemic Response through international organizations
- The Economic and Social Development Programme (Medical Equipment)
- The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in the Advanced Public Hospitals
- Preparatory Survey for the Project for Building of Trauma and Emergency Medical Centre at Dulhikhel Hospital
- The Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Programme (through WFP)
- Project on Upskilling for Epilepsy Diagnosis and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Treatment in Kathmandu and its Periphery





COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT



Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital, Thapathali, Kathmandu

BACKGROUND

The constitution of Nepal (2015) guarantees rights to access basic health services and as fundamental right to free basic health services from the state and equal access to all. The National Health Policy, 2076 (2019), was formulated at the federal level by the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) at the federal level in consideration of the nation's new constitution. The federal parliament has also passed number of acts such as the Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Rights Act and the Public Health Service Act to put citizens' constitutional rights to health care into practice.

In order to accomplish the above policies, Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS: 2015-2020 (extended to 2022)) implemented to propel Nepal's health sector towards UHC with four key strategic directions namely (1) Equitable access to health service, (2) Quality health services, (3) Health systems reform, and (4) Multi-sectoral approach. As a result, Nepal made steady progress in improving the overall health outcomes. Particularly, an impressive progress has been on child survival and maternal health, which were the targets 4 and 5 of MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) and target 3 of SDG (Sustainable Development Goals). Simultaneously, Nepal also expanded public health services to remote areas of the country, increasing people's access to health care services.

Despite the notable achievements, there are still some challenges and problems in the health sector which hinders in providing quality and equitable health services to all needy people. Some of the key challenges and problems are lack of quality health services due to lack of standard medical equipment's and trained health workers especially in remote health facilities. People are compelled to face financial, socio-cultural, geographical and institutional barriers in accessing health services and low utilization of available health

services, number of natural disasters and death/ injuries due to road accident and the devastating earthquake of April 2015 and subsequent aftershocks which resulted in over 1000 health facilities affected, the COVID-19 pandemic has greatly affected the health care delivery system and huge capacity gaps among the recently created federal governance structures to ensure quality health services in a coordinated manner. Maintaining good governance in the health sector, sectoral and managerial means and expanding health systems and services to wider areas including Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) has been crucial according to new structure at federal, provincial and local level in an integrated and coordinated way.

In this context, for further improvement in the health sector, the Government prepares to launch the new Nepal Health Sector- Strategic Plan 2022-2030 (NHS-SP) in the line with the federalized health system, the National Health Policy 2019 and SDGs. The plan also will carry the aspiration of Nepal including to graduate from the least developed country (LDC) category.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has a long history of support in the health sector since 1970s with hardware supports (Grant) to improve health facilities and medical equipment and

software supports (TCP) to develop human resources in health sector.

The Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH) was built with Grant Aid from Government of Japan in 1982. Since then, JICA Nepal and TUTH share glorious 40 years of collaboration and today the hospital is considered the number one health service provider with the best facilities and resources in the country. Moreover, the Grant Aid for improvement of medical equipment in 2017 has been a frontline project. Which procured and installed advanced medical equipment including Magnetic

Resonance Imaging (MRI) 1.5 T; High Pressure Steam Sterilizer; C-arm X-ray Machine and various other equipment with 3 year maintenance contract manufacturer warranty period. Besides the provision of equipment, renovation of new MRI room, waterproofing works at different places and provision of technical components for preventive equipment maintenance and brush-up training for proper utilization and maintenance of equipment. TUTH has been a pioneer institution providing best care to needy patients through integrated clinical services, medical and nursing education and research programs.



MRI machine provided to TUTH, Maharajgunj, Kathmandu

Furthermore, to address the urgent needs related to the reconstruction of hospitals due to the earthquakes on April 25 and May 12, 2015, JICA supported Grant Aid Projects for reconstruction of Bir hospital and Paropakar Maternity Women's hospital. Another Japanese Grant Aid Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment in eight advanced public hospitals aims to strengthen the diagnosis and treatment systems focusing on NCDs.

On the other hand, JICA has been providing a long-term assistance as Technical cooperation (TCP) to develop human resource in the areas of Health education, against tuberculosis (TB), school health and nutrition, and primary health care. Furthermore, JICA assists in the health sector to improve access to basic health services of school children, disease prevention, and to improve

parents and community through school-aged children with mainly grass-root cooperation through the dispatch of Japanese volunteers and by implementing several projects in cooperation with Japanese NGOs and local NGOs.

WAY FORWARD

JICA shall continue its support on strengthening system through improvement of medical equipment, health facilities and capacity building.

In the medium and long-term, JICA will prepare for the expansion of its assistance for strengthening quality health services with qualified health workers in areas of communicable and non-communicable diseases.



URBAN ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Program Advisor
- The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara
- Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Biratnagar
- Project for Development of Master Plan for Wastewater Management in Pokhara Metropolitan City
- Project on Capacity Development of KUKL to Improve Overall Water Supply Service in Kathmandu Valley
- The Project on Capacity Development of Nepal Water Supply Corporation to Improve Water Supply System in Urban Cities
- Water Engineering and Utility Management: Future Leaders Training Program
Management: Future Leaders Training Program(Master Degree Course)





URBAN ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT

BACKGROUND

Urban environment covers a wide range of areas. JICA's Urban Environment Improvement Program basically incorporates two components:

- i) Water Supply
- ii) Waste Management.

JICA sets its assistance strategy on water supply and waste management based on the need prioritized by the Government of Nepal aligning with goal six 'Clean Water & Sanitation for all' of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Access to clean drinking water supply is a necessity and a fundamental human right but till date Nepalese people continue their struggle for potable drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. While Nepal's SDG roadmap targets 90% population using safe drinking water and 90% urban household having toilets connected to sewer or proper Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) by 2030, achieving such target with current scenario is still a long way off. The population with access to Safely Managed Water and access to Safely Managed Sanitation facility is limited to 18% and 49% respectively (JMP Report, 2021). In addition, the quality of drinking water is not ensured,

and e-coli risk is high due to low functionality of water supply schemes as well as absence of systematic monitoring mechanism.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

Japanese Government's support on water supply sector dates to 1970s. Seamless support is being provided including policy, financial and technical assistance for water supply and sanitation improvement largely in urban and semi urban areas of Nepal.

Currently, JICA's assistance is aligned to Nepal's national SDG targets. Assistance strategy is focused on increasing access to safe piped water supply by development and

management of facilities as well as improvement of sanitation practice in larger cities. Several programs are under implementation in this regard:

- JICA is supporting for improvement of water supply facilities by constructing WTP (Water Treatment Plant) as well as distribution network under Japanese Grant Assistance in Pokhara, the second biggest city after Kathmandu,
- Similar support for improvement of water supply facilities is ongoing in Biratnagar Metropolitan City, a major industrial city of the country.
- In Kathmandu Valley, JICA supported construction of 85 MLD Water Treatment Plant under long awaited Melamchi Water Supply Project through Japanese ODA loan.
- Development of Master Plan for Wastewater Management in Pokhara City is ongoing that intends to identify the priority projects for on-site and off-site sanitation improvement in the Pokhara Metropolitan City.

In tandem with its assistance in construction of the facilities, JICA puts equal emphasis on institutional strengthening of the water supply and sanitation utilities for improved service delivery. Several technical cooperation



projects are being implemented in this regard, such as:

- Technical Cooperation Project on Capacity Development of KUKL to Improve Overall Water Supply Service in Kathmandu Valley
- Technical Cooperation Project on Capacity Development of Nepal Water Supply Corporation to Improve Water Supply System in Urban Cities of the Country

Besides, capacity development of the officials of government of Nepal is embedded in every JICA's assistance

strategy materialized through various short term and long terms training programs.

Further, JICA supports other environment and climate change related activities. The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System was first and model project constructed under Japan's special Grant Aid for Environment and Climate change. Similarly, The Project on Clean Kathmandu Valley is considered as milestone project on Solid Waste Management sector.



Sundarijal Water Treatment Plant

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL VITALIZATION



- Foreign Investment Advisor
- Instant Digital Payment Platform Project (IDPPP)
- Dolma Impact Fund II “Impact Investment Promotion Project”



PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

BACKGROUND

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has become a significant source of private external finance in many countries. It is more important in developing economies because it allows transfer of technology, skills, and access to global markets, in addition to financial resources. Nepal has also been striving to increase FDI to promote domestic production. In 2020/21, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow grew by 19% compared to 2019/20. For the promotion of foreign investment, the Government of Nepal puts emphasis on the installation of the technology and the knowledge needed.

After the adoption of liberal economic policy in the early nineties, banking, media, and telecom sectors have witnessed private sector investment. Hydropower, tourism, agro-industries, and processing industries are the sectors that have great potential for private sector investment. However, mainly because of concerns over investment climate, low export competitiveness, as well as inadequate import substitution capacity of the domestic industries, there has constantly been huge trade deficit in Nepal.

On the other hand, the annual labor force entering the labor market is over sixteen million (2021). The remittance received from the migrant workers (24.7% 2021 of GDP) has contributed to make up the balance of payment. However, the remittance-based economy will be in a fragile state for the longer run. This situation is a challenge to one side but is also an opportunity for private sector investments. Now, political transition is over, and Nepal is stable and gradually growing its economical statue. These positive changes are expected

to bring an amicable environment for investment promotion in Nepal.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has been providing support through its training window by receiving government officials from Nepal to participate group and country-focused trainings in Japan. With the aim of providing and transferring the knowledge to promote the investment environment as well as liberalizing the policy to attract FDI. This Program aims to improve the foreign investment climate in Nepal as well as to promote local enterprises development, Technology Transfer, promoting favorable investment through PPP (Public Private Partnership) modality, and human resources development for industries. Last year, in 2021, JICA introduced Vertical Separation Public-Private Partnership Model (VSPPP) in the energy sector, which aims to introduce private investment in the large infrastructure project (Hydro and others)

Currently, JICA has been supporting Investment Board of Nepal to strengthen

investors' services by fielding Foreign Investment Advisor and carrying out capacity building activities. Similarly, JICA is implementing Private Sector Investing and Financing (PSIF) by introducing efficient, open (interoperability among different systems) convenient, affordable, and secured fund settlement infrastructure between individuals and bank via the internet in Nepal. Furthermore, this project contributes to the Digital Nepal Framework and expected to achieve 11 out of 17 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) set by the United Nations, which would contribute Nepal's graduation to the middle-income country.

In-addition, JICA is considering re-integration of the foreign Labor migrants in the Nepali society and environment by enhancing the entrepreneurship support and career development in Nepal. This project aims to increase the employment opportunity in the country as well as transfer the skills that was utilized during their stay in Japan for the better KAIZEN.

DOLMA IMPACT FUND PROJECT

On Dec 19 2022, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed to invest Dolma Impact Fund II which is a first "Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF)" project in Nepal. JICA unveiled a 10 million USD investment agreement with Dolma Impact Fund II (DIF II), a Private Equity (PE) fund managed by Dolma Fund Management (DFM). JICA's investment will be mainly injected for equity investment in healthcare companies, IT/Digital companies, and renewable energy projects in Nepal. Dolma Impact Fund II is a co-investment

fund alongside Development Financial Institutions including British International Investment, US International Development Finance Cooperation, and International Financial Cooperation and so on. Financial input of JICA consists of a part fund corpus to 70.7 million USD as a final close of Dolma Impact Fund II.

Nepal is expected to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) category by 2026. In this context, fosterage of promising industries such as healthcare, IT/digital industries and hydropower generation is an urgent challenge for Nepal in order to pursue socio-economic development on the way to make a leap from LDC. DFM manages impact investment funds which promote industrial development, employment creation, and renewable energy development through investing in healthcare companies, IT/Digital companies and renewable energy projects in Nepal. In addition, DFM could contribute to the development of the stock market and PE fund market in Nepal through initial public offering and so forth. Furthermore, DIF II will contribute to SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) Goals 5 (Gender equality), 7 (Affordable and clean energy), and 8 (Decent work and economic growth).

JICA has cooperated to socio-economic development of Nepal through the modality of official development assistance particularly in the sector of infrastructure, private sector development, energy, health, education, and so on. Collaboration between Dolma Impact Fund II and active JICA cooperation is highly expected to achieve integrated socio-economic development in Nepal.



POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- Cultural Heritage Advisor
- The Project on Participatory Rural Recovery
- Emergency School Reconstruction Project
- The Project for Promotion of Nepal National Building Code Compliance for Safer Building Construction
- The Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in the Kathmandu Valley





EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY BUILDING RESILIENT NEPAL THROUGH 'BUILD BACK BETTER'



Photo: EHARA Yoshiki/JICA Nepal

Ongoing construction of a house in Sindhupalchowk

BACKGROUND

On April 25, 2015, a devastating earthquake of magnitude 7.8 struck Nepal, followed by an equally strong aftershock of magnitude 7.3 on May 12. Nearly 9,000 people were killed and 22,000 injured. Over half a million houses were completely or partially destroyed, with 3 million people rendered homeless. Around 7,000 schools were damaged, affecting thousands of children. The earthquake not only damaged the physical infrastructure, but also severely affected people's livelihoods and the local economy. JICA, being a long-time development partner of Nepal, has been supporting the government and people of Nepal in various areas of post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA's assistance focuses on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of rural housing, schools, hospitals, cultural heritages, and other public infrastructure, based on the principle of "Build Back Better" and through the sharing of knowledge, experiences, and technology of Japan. Geographically, JICA's assistance is focused on the Kathmandu Valley as well as the two severely affected districts – Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. Most of the JICA's earthquake recovery support has been completed while some ongoing projects are in their final phases. JICA's support is in the following priority areas.

(1) School Reconstruction

Immediately after the earthquake, JICA provided emergency assistance to restore partially damaged school facilities and to repair 184 classrooms in three districts. The ongoing Emergency School Reconstruction Project supports the reconstruction of 274 schools in six districts, based on the earthquake-resistant building guidelines formulated by JICA. So far, 273 schools have been completed and remaining one school construction is planned to be completed by April 2023.



Complete view of ESRP Jyoti Secondary School Building in Harnamadi, Hetauda

(2) Housing Reconstruction

Through Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project, JICA provided financial assistance to around 35,000 beneficiaries and technical assistance to around 95,000 beneficiaries to reconstruct their homes in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. JICA also assisted in the formulation of building designs, guidelines and training materials for building earthquake-resistant houses, and conducted training for masons, engineers and house owners using these materials. Community Mobilization Program was introduced to directly involve community in reconstruction and accelerate the housing reconstruction. Over 85,000 houses, almost 90%, were completed by the end of the project in December 2020.

(3) Public Infrastructure

JICA quickly rehabilitated damaged Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road and Sindhuli Road immediately after the earthquake. The reconstruction of Bir Hospital and Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (Kathmandu), the construction of three bridges (Gorkha), and the reconstruction of water supply system for Chautara (Sindhupalchowk) were carried out through grant assistance. In addition, JICA supported reconstruction of around 20 small-scale public facilities in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk, as Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), which contributed to address urgent needs.

(4) Cultural Heritage

JICA has dispatched Japanese experts to the Department of Archaeology to support the rehabilitation of the Shiva temple and the Aganchen temple in Kathmandu Durbar Square, and the Degu Taleju temple in Patan Durbar Square.

(5) Livelihood Recovery

JICA also assisted in improving livelihoods for the affected communities in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. JICA supported the communities through livelihood enhancement such as vegetable growing, quality seed production, and goat raising. Currently JICA's Project for Participatory Rural Recovery (PPRR) is implementing various livelihood-based Community Recovery Projects and aims to consolidate participatory processes and mechanisms to incorporate communities' needs in planning development and implementing of local governments.

(6) Recovery Planning and Disaster Preparedness

JICA has supported in developing a BBB-based Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan (RRP) for Gorkha and

Sindhupalchowk. A Kathmandu Valley Resilience Plan (KVRP) has also been prepared as a comprehensive policy framework for disaster risk reduction in the capital. Landslide hazard maps were developed for Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk, and an earthquake risk assessment of Kathmandu Valley has been conducted to analyze potential human, infrastructural, and economic damage against future earthquakes. The ongoing PPRR project is developing Participatory Rural Recovery Guidelines for local governments.

WAY FORWARD

Now, more than seven years have passed since the Gorkha Nepal Earthquake and most of the recovery and reconstruction works have been completed. JICA's reconstruction assistance is gradually shifting its focus from post-earthquake reconstruction to disaster risk reduction, transforming to projects for building disaster resilient country and preparing for future disasters.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



Conducting a baseline Survey on building code compliance at a construction site

BACKGROUND

JICA 's cooperation has focused on risk reduction and management of Water Induced Disasters and Earthquakes. Since 1991, JICA has been engaged in the prevention of water induced disasters. To start with, JICA supported the establishment of the water-induced Disaster Prevention Technical Center (DPTC) which has come to function as a regular department of the Government of Nepal, the Department of Water Induced Disaster Management. This department was merged with the Department of Irrigation to form the Department of Water Resources and Irrigation following a recent government restructuring.

After the Gorkha Nepal Earthquake in 2015, JICA has shifted its focus more on seismic hazards. The project for the Earthquake Risk Assessment of the Kathmandu Valley and the Project for Integrated Research on Himalayan Earthquake and Disaster Mitigation have been completed.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA's assistance after the earthquake focused on rehabilitation and reconstruction works based on the principle of "Build Back Better (BBB)," with the aim of realizing a disaster resilient society. As the recovery and reconstruction efforts entered the final phases, JICA gradually shifted its focus from recovery and reconstruction works to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) with the learnings from the rehabilitation works as well as the result of risk assessment.

The Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, 2017 established the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) to take leading role in building disaster resilient Nepal. JICA is currently supporting to strengthen capacity of NDRRMA through the "Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in the Kathmandu Valley

(REKV)". The project will support NDRRMA to establish an investment system in allocating government funds for critical infrastructure, such as public facilities and major roads and promote DRR mainstreaming at the local levels.

JICA is supporting the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction (DUDBC) to improve the compliance mechanism of the Nepal National Building Code through the "Project for Promotion of Nepal National Building Code Compliance for Safer Building Construction (NBCC)". This project will facilitate the construction of earthquake resistant and safer buildings in the compliance with the building code in Kathmandu Valley.

WAY FORWARD

JICA believes that disaster risk can be reduced through Pre-disaster Investment and the concept of Build Back Better. Increasing investment in long-term DRR and strengthening the resilience of the country is the way forward for the development of Nepal. JICA will continue to support the government and people of Nepal to build a disaster resilient Nepal.



MEASURES AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

The Project for the Development of Digital Elevation Model and Orthophoto

Project for Climate Change Adaptation through Sustainable Forest Management in Nepal





CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

Climate Change is a real phenomenon and local communities of Nepal are witnessing it in their daily lives. Nepal ranks fourth in the global climate risk index 2019 and calls for urgent mitigation and adaptation measures to deal with impacts of climate change.

Climate change is one of the prioritized sectors of development assistance for JICA under pillar of Disaster Prevention and Climate Change measures. Currently, there are two ongoing projects in Climate Change sector:

i) The Project for the Development of Digital Elevation Model and Orthophoto

(DEM Project): The project aims to reduce flood damage in the eastern part of the Terai region by developing a high-precision numerical elevation model and orthophoto necessary for hazard mapping, thereby contributing to disaster-resilient nation building in terms of both hardware and software.

ii) Technical Cooperation Project on Climate Change Adaptation through Sustainable Forest Management:

The five-year project intends to strengthen institutional capacities of government entities responsible for accelerating climate change adaptation through sustainable forest management at national and sub national levels.



HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT FOR GOVERNANCE

The Project for a Human Resource Development Scholarship



GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT



BACKGROUND

After the promulgation of Constitution in 2015, Nepal transformed itself into the federalism composed of three tiers of government, viz. local, provincial and federal governments. Elections for the three tiers of government were held for the first time under the federalism system in 2017 and the second time in 2022 at an interval of 5 years. As a result of the local level election held in May 2022, 753 local governments received newly elected representatives including 293 Mayor/Deputy Mayor, 460 Chair/Vice-chair and 6743 ward chairpersons. Similarly, those figures include 13 women candidates elected as Mayors, 232 Deputy Mayors, 12 Chairpersons, 335 Vice-Chairpersons, 69 ward Chairpersons and 13,784 ward members including 6,732 Dalit women elected from the local election (Election Commission Nepal website), which shows the presence of women's representation in the political sphere.

The Government of Nepal has been preparing numbers of legislations for the smooth functioning of provincial and local governments. The enactment of various acts including National Natural Resources Fiscal Commission Act 2017, Inter Governmental Fiscal Commission Act 2017, Local Governments operation Act 2017, Civil Service Adjustment Act 2017 and the Local Level Administration is crucial to effectively operate the different tiers of governments. Administration of the Urban and Rural Municipalities is gradually doing well in several Municipalities. However, the recently elected local representatives may not have adequate experience and capacities on how to run the local governments. Conflicts among the federal, province and local levels have been observed regarding the use of resources and revenue. Lack of accountability and transparency of local administration, experience of planning backed by lack of dedicated human resources are also considered as key issues. Governments at both central and sub-national levels, political parties, people's representatives and community-based organizations should be more responsible and accountable towards citizens. People should be empowered to participate in all decision-making processes and at all levels of governance. There should be zero tolerance towards corruption, malpractices, and the misappropriation

of public resources. To achieve this, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the stakeholders, including public administration at all levels.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

To address these issues, JICA supports improving local government's capacity for the project planning and implementation and better service delivery based on local needs. To support the federalism process in Nepal, JICA supported the capacity enhancement of Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) so that LDTA will be capable enough to train locally elected leaders and support their activities. To enhance the capacity of government officials, JICA has been supporting through the Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) program and have sent an Advisor to National Administrative Staff College (NASC) to enhance their capacity so that NASC can better provide necessary knowledge for the civil servants at the central level.

Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)

The Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) to Nepal started from Japanese fiscal year 2015. The objective of JDS is to strengthen the government's administrative capacities by providing opportunities to young and capable government employees to obtain Master's

and PhD degree who are expected to engage in formulating and implementing social and economic development plans and thus play leadership roles to contribute in the development of Nepal.

Each year, the scholarship offers 20 seats for two-year Master's degree course and 2 seats for three-year Doctoral level course (since 2019) to in the reputed universities of Japan. Until today, 100 civil servants have graduated from the Japanese Universities and are spread across key ministries and local government to contribute to Nepal's development across the country.

At present, 43 JDS fellows, 40 for Master's and 3 for PhD courses from the 2nd and 3rd batch are pursuing academic degree in Japan.

JDS program phase 2 consists of two priority areas and five sub-components;

- Social and economic infrastructure and mechanism development which directly lead to economic growth and the improvement of national livelihoods
- Governance enhancement and basic framework development for democracy

JDS fellows are further expected to contribute to enhance the bilateral relationship between Nepal and Japan as a bridge with well-rounded knowledge of Japan. They get a special opportunity for directly learning first-hand knowledge of Japanese experiences in the good environment as well as for building wide human networks.

The field of study in the JDS program are called sub-programs (target priority areas) and components (development issues). The following table describes the priority areas together with corresponding Graduate schools and number of students accepted by each university in a year.

The year, 2022, was the 120th anniversary of International Student Exchange between Nepal and Japan, and Japan celebrated this anniversary as one of "Japan-South Asia Exchange Year".



Nepalese Students in Japan

**Table: Fields of Study and Corresponding Graduate Schools for 2019-2022
(JDS Phase 2)**

Priority area (Sub-program)	Development issues (Component)	Corresponding Graduate schools	Number of acceptances per batch
1. Social and economic infrastructure and mechanism development which directly lead to economic growth and the improvement of national livelihoods	1-1 Economic Policy	Hiroshima University Graduate School of Humanities and Social Science, International Economic Development Program	3
		Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS)	2
	1-2 Industrial Development Policy	International University of Japan (IUJ) Graduate school of International Management (GSIM)	3
	1-3 Infrastructure Development	Saitama University Graduate School of International Management (GSIM)	2
2. Governance enhancement and basic framework development for democracy	2-1 Development of Human Resource and Administrative Capacity of Civil Servants	International University of Japan (IUJ) Graduate School of International Relation(GSIR)	2
		Meiji University	2
		Yamaguchi University	2
	2-2 Building of International Relations	Ritsumeikan University	2
	2-3 Improvement of Legal and Judicial System	Kyushu University Graduate School of Law	2
		Total	20

“Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018

Economic growth is another important aspect in realizing federalism. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) with technical assistance from JICA implemented the “Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018” from March 2016 for a period of 5 years. The project aimed to enhance the capacity of Statistical Officials of Central Bureau of Statistics to conduct the first ever Economic Census in 2018 and skills needed in other related statistical surveys. The statistical results produced by Economic Census were widely utilized for planning and implementing policies, plans and strategies by government agencies, research institutions and the private sector. This integrated data helped to plan the private sector more accurately from in and outside the country to find business opportunities across the country. CBS has recently started the preparation to conduct the second Economic Census in 2024 to get fresh data after the country was hit by COVID pandemic.

The Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis (ILGT-CERA)

The Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis (ILGT-CERA) was implemented in Nepal (2016-2020) to establish comprehensive training delivery mechanism in Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) to upgrade the capacity of Local Governments. The project focused on strengthening the capacity of the technical human resource of LDTA especially on research and analysis, development of training curriculum and materials, delivery and evaluation of training and knowledge management. The project facilitated the development of training modules on property tax, local level planning, social accountability, gender responsive budget, child friendly local governance, right to information etc. These training modules were tested at the local level and finalized in consultation with MOFAGA.



LEGAL SUPPORT

Capacity Enhancement of Human Resources in the Judicial Sector

Legal Support Advisor



DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS SUPPORT

BACKGROUND

Nepal has come a long way to its current position in the post complex political transitions over a period. The promulgation of the new constitution from the second term of Constituent Assembly in the year 2015 has set a positive pathway for development in Nepal. Now the country is steadily implementing the new constitution and consolidating democracy to achieve economic growth and improve service delivery.

Nepal became a Federal Democratic Republic country after prolonged transition and conflict periods. The recently held election at all levels is one of the successful implementations amongst the various agendas of constitution.

By assessing the progress of the peace process, several issues such as development of laws, improving judicial system and strengthening judicial capacity were identified. These issues should be addressed to achieve sustainable economic growth in the federal, provincial and local levels.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA supports Nepal's democratization and peace-building process with a focus on strengthening democratic institutions, central and local governance, and community empowerment for sustainable peace.

Democratic institutions need to be accountable and dependable to generate stability in people's lives. Building strong democratic institutions in post-conflict environments can be challenging but is an effective way to prevent recurrence of war. Democratization normally involves diverse opinions and perspectives, which can be conflicting. Therefore, establishing institutions such as a parliamentary system, electoral system,

and justice system is essential for conflict management. JICA provides support to the democratization process through various forms of dialogues and capacity development for democratic systems and institutions for stable society, a basis for development and growth.

Nepal's judiciary suffers from delay in case settlement. The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement (SCC Project) was implemented with the Supreme Court to enhance the capacity of case management and mediation in courts and improve the courts' function for better access to justice. The project enhanced the case management and court-referred mediation in Nepal. Supreme Court, with the support of SCC project produced the Case Management Guideline and disseminated all over district courts. The Guideline covers the entire trial procedure in district courts, from registering a case to disposing of it. There are not only laws, but also rules, relevant precedents, and even clues and principles in the Guideline. Each phase of the procedure is explained in detail; so that it helps officials in district courts smoothly process a case, settle timely and ensure access to justice to the public. The project also constructed mediation centers in the model district courts in Kavrepalanchowk, Dhanusha

and Dang to promote the court referred mediation. As these mediation centers were effective in the court's overall performance, Supreme Court has started to adopt mediation center in their new infrastructure construction. Besides strengthening the court-referred mediation, JICA also supported community mediation.



Mediation Center constructed by the SCC project at Dhanusha District Court

Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project (COMCAP) Phase I and II was implemented from 2010-2018 and supported MoFALD to realize community mediation program as a crucial service of the local governments and supported to expand community mediation activities as local dispute resolution mechanisms nationwide. Main purpose of the project was to enhance capacity and mechanisms for dispute management through introduction and institutionalization of community mediation. Increase Access to Justice of the vulnerable sectors



People utilizing the Mediation Center at Dhanusha District Court

of society such as the poor, women and marginalized people was another crucial purpose. Phase II focused more on institutionalizing community mediation at the government system by developing training and orientation materials, videos and handbooks on good practices. The project supported establishing mediation centers in different Rural and Urban Municipalities of Sindhuli, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Morang and Tanahun districts. Significant numbers of mediation centers were established throughout the country and resolved local level disputes through the effort collectively made by the various Developing Partners, INGOs, NGOs and COMCAP. After the completion of these projects, JICA and MOFAGA jointly implemented follow up support activities and

developed the Mediation Center Operation Procedure, training manual and handbook for the expansion of the mediation program nationwide. The procedure was recognized by MOFAGA and disseminated to all the local governments through the ministry's webpage after the approval. It is expected that this will widely contribute to establishing mediation centers at the local levels for the creation of harmonious and peaceful society in Nepal.

After the promulgation of constitution of Nepal in 2015, local governments have received numbers of exclusive rights including local judiciary rights and Judiciary Committees are formed in each Rural and Urban Municipalities as per the Local Government Operation

Act 2074. One of the major tasks of the Judiciary committee is to resolve the local level disputes registered at local government level through the mediation process and thus, the mediation today is recognized as an effective tool for dispute management at the local level which is a basic service that local governments need to deliver to their citizens. At least one mediation center in each ward of Rural and Urban Municipalities shall be established by the judicial committee as per necessity for supporting dispute settlement through mediation process, which is a great achievement of the project.

LEGAL SECTOR REFORM

Nepal adopted “Muluki Ain” for a long time. The then Government formed the “Civil Law Reform and Improvement Taskforce” chaired by the then Supreme Court Judge Honorable Khil Raj Regmi and several others as members. To support the government’s initiatives, JICA formed an Advisory Group comprised of Prof. Hiroshi Matsuo, Keio Institute for Global Law Development, Keio University; Prof. Satoshi Minamikata, Faculty of Law, Soka University; Prof. Hiroyuki Kihara, Faculty

of Law, Asia University in 2009. On Sept. 26, 2017, the parliament passed the bill on civil code together with other four laws and these laws came into enforcement from Aug. 17, 2018. The new Constitution promulgated in Sept. 2015 has accommodated all the political achievements. Similarly, this new Civil Code came to address the aspiration of people in the changed context.

SUPPORT FOR ELECTION

After the promulgation of Constitution of Nepal in 2015, local, provincial and federal level elections are the first step to implement the Constitution. JICA has been supporting the Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) by strengthening the capacity of its officials on Election Administration and Management. Visits by ECN officials to observe the election process in Japan gave good understanding on polling station management, vote counting and decentralization of authority to the local units. JICA also supported Election Commission of Nepal by providing computer servers, solar power system and training to ECN officials to strengthen Information Technology system.



JICA PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (JPP)



School children in Dhading

BACKGROUND

The role of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) is significant in terms of international cooperation. Therefore, JICA Partnership Program (JPP) was introduced in 2002 as a new scheme of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to meet the diverse needs of developing countries through cooperation with Japanese NGOs. JPP had started in Nepal since 2003 and then various projects have implemented by different partner organizations in many districts about education, health, agriculture, environment and rural development sectors. JPP is a technical cooperation program implemented by JICA to contribute to the social and economic development of developing countries at the grass-root level in collaboration with various partners in Japan, such as NGOs, universities, local governments and public interest corporations.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

As of Aug 2022, seven (7) programs are ongoing in Nepal.

- Income generation through agriculture project in Kavre.
- Maternal and child health care in Pokhara.
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) school education in Kathmandu.
- Support for hard of hearing patients in Kathmandu.
- Gabion Embankment Project in Gorkha.
- Systematizing water service and distribution management in Pokhara.
- Support for agricultural education in higher secondary school in Kavre, Chitwan and Mustang.

WAY FORWARD

The program is implemented by JICA in collaboration with Partners in Japan based on proposals submitted by the Partners. The recipient government's approval is necessary prior to implementation of the program or individual projects, in accordance with the procedures agreed upon between the two governments. Because JPP is not based on official requests from the recipient government, there is no requirement for an international agreement between the governments of the recipient country and Japan. The recipient government is not required to grant any special privileges, such as tax exemptions, to Partners in Japan.

However, the recipient government is expected to accord the same privileges, exemptions, and benefits as those accorded to any third-country organization or international organization performing similar missions in the recipient country.

JICA is expecting NGOs knowledge and skill to support beneficiaries at grass root level. JPP is especially formulated to improve local beneficiaries such as children, women, farmer, and physically-challenged people. Aiming at no one left behind, JPP is contributing to mainstream socially marginalized beneficiaries to take part in sustainable society.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM IN NEPAL



JOCV Ms. Ayako Sherpa in Gulmi District

BACKGROUND

JICA Volunteer Program was founded in 1965 as part of JICA's grass root-level technical cooperation scheme. This program allows Japanese volunteers to live among the people of the country to which they are dispatched and to pursue their activities with local people, enabling them to ascertain development needs from the viewpoint of those living there. They work with the local people to contribute to the country's socioeconomic development, making effective use of their abilities and experiences.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

The first JICA Volunteers dispatched to Nepal were back in September, 1970. The areas of the JICA Volunteer Program in Nepal spans various sectors and a diverse range of sub-sectors, including agriculture, health, education, forestry and fisheries, repair operations, civil engineering, sanitation, sports and culture, as well as planning and administration. The last five decades of the JICA Volunteer Program in Nepal have been devoted to the sharing of resources and technology at the grass-root level for Nepal's nation building endeavor through the 'Learning by Doing' approach. The number of volunteers dispatched by JICA to Nepal in last 52 years reached 1,436 (JOCV-1,249, SV-187).

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV) are dispatched to work and live with local communities and stakeholders for two years. The objective of this scheme is to assist in the social economic development as well as promote mutual understanding and friendship between Nepal and Japan at the grass-root level.

Senior Volunteers (SVs) are Japanese volunteers who are motivated by volunteering spirit and possess practical knowledge and technical skills backed up by their own abundant



Ms. Ayumi Ohashi during her volunteer program in Metropolitan Traffic Police Division, Kathmandu

working experiences (normally over 15 years). Their activities are not limited to technology transfer but extended to deepen friendship between two countries in close contact with local communities. The first Senior Volunteer to Nepal was dispatched in 1995.

WAY FORWARD

JICA Volunteer Program will soon be resumed after a temporary halt due to the spread of Covid-19. The dispatch of the volunteers to the fields such as nursing, public health, agriculture, aquaculture, youth activities and disaster management are scheduled in the beginning.

KNOWLEDGE CO-CREATION PROGRAM



Training participant from Nepal (Sitting 2nd from left) for the 'National and Regional Development Policy' in JICA training Center, Yokohama.

BACKGROUND

Training and Dialogue Program is one of the fundamentals of JICA's Technical Cooperation activities. The program supports human resource development and resolution of issues. Trainees are accepted in Japan from the developing countries in the various fields such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, administration, transport etc.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE:

To enhance the power of Nepalese people to develop the nation and for Nepal's self-reliance technical capacity building effort, JICA organizes more than regular courses every year and accepts nearly 3000 participants from about 150 countries. Since 1954 many participants from Nepal have attended the training programs in JICA Training Centre, Japan.

Some of the knowledge that Japanese society has accumulated, including its background in areas such as organizational know-how and social systems can only be understood through first-hand experience. In addition to providing unique knowledge, this sort of technical cooperation stimulates people to draw inferences on their own, which is crucial element for human resource

development along with other assistance schemes.

The areas of cooperation include governance, public work, agriculture, industrial and commercial, health & welfare, energy, education etc. The participants include government officials, members of constitutional bodies and Constituent Assembly members, media and NGOs. These participants are playing important roles in the development process of Nepal.

Basically there are several types of trainings: Some of them are described as below;

1. General Training:

In this trainees are accepted in Japan or in other selected countries. After receiving training, these trainees are expected to transfer the technology learnt by the way of imparting various technical training.

2. Group Training:

Trainees are invited from different countries with similar conditions to joining a training course covering common need.

3. Individual Training:

Individual trainings are designed and catered for as per request of the nominating countries or governments. The course is designed with a view to transfer the technical knowledge and skills of the same specific field.

4. Third Country Training:

The Third country training is conducted in countries other than Japan. A host country from among the recipient countries of the same region is selected with common tradition, culture and social structure.

5. Young Leaders Training:

The training program for young leaders is conducted by JICA, under a technical cooperation scheme for developing countries. Its aim is to provide young leaders who are expected to play a pivotal role in the development of these countries with the basic training required to gain experience and skills in specialized fields in Japan, in order to raise their level of knowledge and awareness and to help them solve the problems that beset their countries.

Training is provided to help participants acquire expertise and skills in a wide range of fields, including administration, education, agriculture, social welfare, economics, health and medical care, environment, and information and telecommunication technology. The field of training is established in conformity with the priority issues or prioritized program of aid to developing countries. This training program serves as a means to prove effectiveness of outcome of technical cooperation implemented by JICA in developing Countries.

FULL LIST OF JICA ODA PROJECTS IN NEPAL (ANNEX)

1. TRANSPORTATION SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Improvement of the Transportation Capacity	Kathmandu	1979	Grant
2	Project for Construction of Public Facilities	Kathmandu	1979-1983	Grant
3	The Project for the Construction of Mahendra Rajmarga-Sindhuli Road	Kathmandu	1981	Grant
4	Project for the Improvement of the Transportation Capacity	Kathmandu	1984-1988	Grant
5	Project for the Bridge Reconstruction in Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	1990	Grant
6	Project for Construction of Bus Terminal in Kathmandu	Kathmandu	1991	Grant
7	Project for Reconstruction of Bridges (Phase 2) in Kathmandu	Kathmandu	1991-1992	Grant
8	Project for the Improvement of Transportation Capacity	Kathmandu	1992	Grant
9	Kathmandu Valley Urban Road Development	Kathmandu	1992-1993	Development Study
10	Aftercare study for Sindhuli Road Construction Project	Sindhuli	1992-1993	TCDS*
11	Project for the Construction of a New Bagmati Bridge at Thapathali	Kathmandu	1993 & 1994	Grant
12	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section I: Bardibas - Sindhuli-Bazar)	Sindhuli	1995-1996	Grant
13	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section IV: Nepalthok-Dhulikhel)	Dhulikhel	1996-1999	Grant
14	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section II: Sindhuli Bazar -Khurkot)	Khurkot	1999-2001	Grant
15	The Project for Improvement of Intersections in Kathmandu City	Kathmandu	2000-2001	Grant
16	Naubise Alternate Road Construction Project	Dhading	2000-2001	TCDS
17	The Project for Emergency Rehabilitation of Sindhuli Road (Section IV)	Sindhuli	2003	Grant
18	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section II: Sindhuli Bazar -Khurkot)	Khurkot	2005	Grant
19	The Preliminary Study on Community Bridge Construction in Hilly and Mountainous Areas		2005	TCDS
20	The Project for the Improvement of Kathmandu - Bhaktapur Road	Kathmandu	2008-2011	Grant
21	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section III)	Sindhuli	2008-2009	Grant
22	The Project for the Improvement of Community Access	Sindhuli, Mahottari, Ramechhap, Kavre, Sindhupalchowk,	2011-2016	Grant
23	The Project for Construction of Sindhuli Road Section III	Sindhuli	2011-2012	Grant
24	The Project for Countermeasure Construction Against the Landslides on Sindhuli Road Section II	Sindhuli	2012	Grant
25	Project for the Operation and Maintenance of Sindhuli Road	Sindhuli	2012-2016	TCP
26	Kathmandu Valley Urban Transport Master Plan	Kathmandu	2015-2017	TCP
27	Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project	Kathmandu, Dhading	2016-2024	Loan
28	The Project for the Rehabilitation of Sindhuli Road affected by Earthquake	Sindhuli	2018-2021	Grant

29	Project for the Operation and Maintenance of Sindhuli Road Phase 2	Sindhuli	2019-2023	TCP*
30	Project for Introduction of Urban Transport Management in Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	2021-2025	TCP

*TCDS :Technical Cooperation Development Study

*TCP: Technical Cooperation Project

2. CIVIL AVIATION SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Project for Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu	Kathmandu	1993-1994	Grant
2	The Project for Improvement of Existing Air Traffic Services System under the TIA Modernization Project	Kathmandu	1999	Grant
3	Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Project (Surveillance System)	Kathmandu	2012	Grant
4	The Project for the Development of Spareparts Management Center and En-Route Radar Control Services	Kathmandu and also Nationwide	2013	TCP
5	Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports	Nationwide	2016-2025	Grant
6	Project for Capacity Development in Operation and Maintenance of Aviation Safety Equipment	Kathmandu	2017	TCP
7	The Project to Improve Air Navigation Services for Enhancing Flight Handling Capacity at Tribhuvan International Airport	Kathmandu	2022-2025	TCP

3. ENERGY SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Kulekhani No.1 Hydropower Station	Makwanpur	1975,1978, 1981 & 1983	Loan
2	Project for the Improvement and Development of Power Distribution System in the Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	1980	Grant
3	Improvement and Development of the Power Transmission and Distribution System in the Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	1982	Grant
4	Improvement of the Load Dispatching Network	Kathmandu	1985	Grant
5	Reinforcement of Power Distribution Network In Kathmandu	Kathmandu	1985-1986	Grant
6	Project for the Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System in Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	1992-1993	Grant
7	Project for the Rehabilitation of Kulekhani Hydro-power Station	Makwanpur	1993	Grant
8	The Rural Electrification Project		1993	Grant
9	The Project for Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System in Kathmandu Valley (Phase 2)	Kathmandu	1994-1995	Grant
10	Implementation of Kaligandaki 'A' Hydroelectric project	Syangja	1996	Loan
11	The Project for the Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System in Kathmandu Valley (Phase III)	Kathmandu	2002-2003	Grant
12	The Project for the Construction of New Kawasoti Substation	Nawalparasi	2007	Grant
13	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Lalitpur	2009	
14	Tanahu Hydropower Project	Tanahu	2013-2026	Loan

15	Nationwide Master Plan Study on Storage Type of hydroelectric power Development in Nepal	Nepal	2014	TCP
16	The Project for Micro-Hydropower Improvement in Western Area	Bajhang and Rukum	2014	Grant
17	Data Collection Survey on the Storage Type of Hydro Power Project in Nepal	Nepal	2017	TCP
18	Verticle Seperation PPP Model Data Collection Survey	Jajarkot	2019-2020	TCP
19	Project on Integarated Power System Development Plan	Kathmandu	2021-2023	TCP
20	Urban Transmission and Distribution System Improvement Project	Pokhara and Kathmandu	2022-2027	Loan

4. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Food Aid	Food deficit areas of Nepal	1970-1974. 1976. 1980-1983. 1992. 1994. 1997. 1999. 2003-2010. 2017-2018	Grant
2	Project for the Agriculture Development in Janakpur	Dhanusha	1975	Grant
3	Project for the Construction of agricultural Warehouse in Janakpur	Dhanusha	1976	Grant
4	Increase of Food Production	Nationwide	1977-1990.1992-1999.2000-2006	Grant
5	Project for the Irrigation Facilities Construction	Nuwakot	1984-1985	Grant
6	Project for Expansion of the Horticulture Development Center	Kirtipur	1985	Grant & TA
7	Horticulture Development Project, Phase I	Kathmandu	1985-1990	TCP
8	Construction Project of Foodgrain Storage	Lumbini Province	1986	Grant
9	Terai Groundwater Development Project	Dhanusha/Mahottari/Sarlahi	1989	Grant
10	Natural Water Fisheries Development Project	Kaski	1991-1996	Grant & TA
11	Horticulture Development Project, Phase II	Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kavre, Sindhuli & Ramechhap	1992-1997	TCP
12	Horticulture Development Project Phase II	Kirtipur	1993	TA
13	Community Development and Forestry/Watershed Conservation Project I and II	Kaski & Parbat	1994-2000	TA
14	Sericulture Promotion project	Khopasi & Dhunibeshi	1999-2002	TA
15	Community Development and Forestry/Watershed Conservation Project Phase II	Kaski & Parbat	1999-2005	TA
16	Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project	Nuwakot, Dhading, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa	2004-2009	TCP
17	Himalayan Tea Technolgy Outreach and Extension Project	Ilam	2004-2007	TCP
18	Promotion of Quality Cocoon Production and Processing Project	Dhading & Kavre	2006-2011	TCP
19	Project for Underprivileged Farmers (2KR)	Nationwide	2006	Grant

20	The Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers		2006	Grant
21	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers		2009-2011	Grant
22	Project for Underprivileged Farmers (2KR)	Nationwide	2009.2011-2012	Grant
23	Expert for One Village One Product Program	Kathmandu	2009	Expert
24	Master Plan Study on High Value Agriculture Extension & Promotion Project in the Sindhuli Road Corridor in Nepal	Kavre, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Sindhuli	2011-2014	TCP
25	Agriculture Development Advisor	Kathmandu	2014	Expert
26	Follow-up Cooperation on Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project	Nuwakot, Dhading, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa	2015-2016	TCP
27	Sindhuli road corridor commercial agriculture promotion project	Sindhuli	2015-2019	TCP
28	Establishment of Dissemination Model of High-Quality Mitsumata (Argeli) Production in Nepal	Dolakha, Ilam, Panchthar	2019-2023	TCP
29	Project for the Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain	Jhapa	2019-2025	TCP
30	Introduction of New Techniques for Improving the Quality of Cooking Oils in Nepal	Nationwide	2021-2023	SDGs BMFS
31	Strengthening Seed Production, Supply and Quality Control System Project	Jhapa, Morang, Sunasari and Udayapur	2022-2027	TCP
32	Project for the Rehabilitation of Irrigation System in Eastern Terai Area	Eastern Terai	2022-2029	Grant

5. EDUCATION SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	The Project for Providing Materials and Equipment for the Construction of Primary Schools	Nationwide	1987-1992	Grant
2	The Project for Expansion of the Education Materials centre	Kathmandu	1992	Grant
3	The Project for Providing Materials and Equipment for the Construction of Primary Schools (Phase 2)	Nationwide	1994-1995	Grant
4	The Project for Construction of Primary Schools under Basic and Primary Education Programme 2	Total 12 districts (Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Siraha, Dhanuasha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Parsa, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Banke and Kancharpur)	1999-2001	Grant
5	The Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of Education for All	2003: 6 districts (Bardiya, Dang, Kailali, Kapilbastu, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk. 2004: 12 districts (Bara, Dadeldhura, Dang, Dhading, Gorkha, Kailali, Kavre, Makwanpur, Saptari, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchowk and Syangja. 2005: 9 districts (Kavre, Makwanpur, Bara, Dadeldhura, Dhading, Gorkha, Saptari, Sindhuli and Syangja.	2003-2005	Grant

6	Community based Alternative Schooling Project	Dhading, Siraha and Kathmandu	2004-2009	TCP
7	The Project for Construction of Primary Schools in Support of Education for All (Phase II)	8 districts (Baglung, Dhading, Gulmi, Kaski, Lalitpur, Palpa, Rupandehi and Surkhet)	2008	Grant
8	The Support for Improvement of School Management Project (SISM) in Nepal	Kathmandu, Dhading and Rasuwa	2008-2011	TCP
9	The Project for Basic Education Improvement in Support of the School Sector Reform in Nepal	Sunsari, Sarlahi, Dhading, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Nawalparasi, Banke & Kailali	2011	Grant
10	Support for Improvement of School Management Project (Phase-2)	Nationwide	2013-2018	TCP
11	The School Sector Reform Program	Nationwide	2014-2015	Grant
12	The School Sector Development Program	Nationwide	2016-2020	Grant
13	Project for Improving the Quality of School Education in Nepal (IMEN)	Bhaktapur, Mahottari, Tanahun & Jumla	2019-2023	TCP

6. HEALTH SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Basic Health Service Project in the Western Region of Nepal	Gandaki, Lumbini and Dhaulagiri	1973-1984	TCP
2	Project for the Construction of Medical Facilities in Western Region	Western Region	1978	Grant
3	The Tribhuvan University Medical Education Project	Kathmandu	1980-1989	TCP
4	Teaching Hospital Project for Tribhuvan University	Kathmandu	1982	Grant
5	Improvement project of Medical Equipment for Kanti Children's Hospital in Kathmandu	Kathmandu	1984	Grant
6	Project for the Construction of Nursing School	Kathmandu	1984	Grant
7	Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project	Kathmandu	1985-1990	TCP
8	Project for the Construction of National Tuberculosis Center in Nepal	Kathmandu, Pokhara	1987	Grant
9	National Tuberculosis Control project	Kathmandu, Pokhara	1987 -1999	TCP
10	Project for the Expansion of Tribhuvan University, Institute of Medicine and the Teaching Hospital	Kathmandu	1990	Grant
11	The Project for Expansion of Kanti Children's Hospital	Kathmandu	1993	Grant
12	Primary Health Care Project	Kathmandu	1993-1998	TA
13	National Tuberculosis Control Project Phase II	Kathmandu, Pokhara	1994-1999	TCP
14	Community Tuberculosis and Lung Health Project	Kathmandu, Rupandehi	2000-2005	TCP
15	The Project for Improvement of Expanded Program on Immunization	Nationwide	2003	Grant

16	School Health and Nutrition Project	Sindhupalchowk and Syangja	2008-2012	TCP
17	The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital	Kathmandu	2016	Grant
18	The Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment in Advanced Public Hospitals	Kathmandu	2020-2023	Grant

7. DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Project for the execution of Water Supply System in Tansen	Tansen	1976	Grant
2	Project for the Water Supplies to Urban and Semi-Urban Centres	Palpa, Saptari, Ilam, Mahottari & Chitwan	1988-1991	Grant
3	Kathmandu Water Supply Facility Improvement Project	Kathmandu	1992-1993	Grant
4	Project for Improvement of Kathmandu Water Supply Facilities	Kathmandu	2001-2003	Grant
5	Melamchi Water Supply Project	Kathmandu	2001-2018	Loan
6	Phewa Lake Environment Awareness & Capacity Building Project (PLEACBP).	Pokhara	2004-2007	TCP
7	Study on the Solid Waste Management for Kathmandu Valley "Clean Valley"(CKV) Project	Kathmandu	2005-2007	Dev. Study
8	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Urban and Semi-urban Centres	Jhapa, Morang	2005	Grant
9	Capacity development project for the improvement of water supply management in semi-urban areas (WASMIP Phase I & II)	3 districts in Phase I & 11 District in Phase II	"2010-2013 Phase I 2016-2021 Phase II"	TCP
10	Project for Hydro-Microbiological approach for Water Security in Kathmandu valley	Kathmandu	2014-2019	SATREPS
11	Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara	Pokhara	2016-2023	Grant
12	Project on capacity development of KUKL to Improve Overall Water Supply Service in Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	2020-2025	TCP
13	Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Biratnagar	Biratnagar	2021-2027	Grant
14	Project on Capacity Development of Nepal Water Supply Corporation to Improve Water Supply System in Urban Cities	Pokhara, Kathmandu	2021-2024	TCP
15	Project for the Development of Master Plan for Wastewater Management in Pokhara Metropolitan city	Pokhara	2021-2023	TCP

8. EQ RECOVERY SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake	Gorkha & Sindhupalchowk	2015-2019	TCP
2	Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects	Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Lalitpur, Makwanpur & Sindhupalchowk	2015-2019	TCP
3	Emergency School Reconstruction Project	Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Lalitpur & Makwanpur	2016-2023	Loan
4	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project	Gorkha & Sindhupalchowk	2016-2021	Loan
5	The Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (RRNE)	Kathmandu, Gorkha & Sindhupalchok	2016-2020	Grant
6	Cultural Heritage Advisor	Kathmandu	2016-2023	TCP
7	The Project on Participatory Rural Recovery	Gorkha & Sindhupalchowk	2019-2023	TCP

9. DRR SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	The River Training Project	Nationwide	1987-1989	Grant
2	Kulekhani Disaster Prevention project	Makwanpur	1990	Loan
3	Project for the River Training	Nationwide	1990-1993 & 1998	Grant
4	Water Induced Disaster Prevention Technical Center	Kathmandu	1991-1999	Grant & TA
5	Project for Construction of Institutional Facilities of Water-induced Disaster Prevention Technical Centre	Kathmandu	1993	Grant
6	The Project for Equipment Supply for River Training and Road Protection		1994	Grant
7	The Project for Supply of River Training and Road Protection Equipment	Nationwide	1995	Grant
8	Disaster Mitigation Support Program Project	Kathmandu Valley	1999-2004	TCP
9	The Study on Earthquake Disaster Mitigation in the Kathmandu Valley of Nepal	Kathmandu Valley	2001	TCP
10	Mugling NaryanGargh Road Water Induced Disaster Prevention project	Chitwan	2004	GA
11	Disaster Mitigation Support Program Project - Follow Up	Kathmandu Valley	2004	TCP
12	Sindhuli Bardibas Road Water Induced Disaster Prevention Project	Sindhuli	2005	GA
13	Advisor on Water Induced Disaster Prevention		2006	TCP
14	Impact Survey Methodology		2006	TCP
15	The Study on Disaster Management for Narayangharh-Mugling Highway	Chitwan	2007 -2008	TCP

16	Project for Assessment for Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	2015	TCP
17	The Project for Integrated Research on Great Earthquakes and Disaster Mitigation in Nepal Himalaya	Kathmandu Valley and Surroundings	2015-2021	SATREPS
18	The Project for the Development of Digital Elevation Model and Orthophoto	Southern Nepal (Eastern Terai)	2019-2024	Grant
19	The Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in the Kathmandu Valley (REKV)	Kathmandu	2020-2024	TCP
20	Project for Promotion of Nepal National Building Code Compliance for Safer Building Construction	Kathmandu Valley	2021-2025	TCP

10. GOVERNANCE SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal (Phase 1)	Nationwide	2006 - 2009	TCP
2	Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project (PWMLGP)	Kaski, Tanahu, Syangja, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi, Kavre and Sindhupalchowk	2009-2014	TCP
3	Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project (GeMSIP)	Syangja & Morang	2009-2014	TCP
4	Capacity Enhancement of Human Resources in the Legal Sector		2009-2023	TCP
5	Project for Promoting Peace Building and Democratization through the Capacity Development of the Media Sector in Nepal (MeP Project)	Nationwide	2010-2013	TCP
6	Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society in Nepal	Sindhuli and Mahottari	2010-2014	TCP
7	Project for Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal (Phase 2).	Nationwide	2011-2015	TCP
8	The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expedient and Reliable Dispute Settlement	Nationwide	2013-2018	TCP
9	Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society in Nepal, Phase II	Morang, Dhanusha & Tanahun	2015-2018	TCP
10	Project for Improving Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis (ILGT-CERA)	Nationwide	2016-2020	TCP
11	Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship Phase I & II	Nationwide	2016-2023	GA
12	Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018	Nationwide	2016-2021	TCP
13	Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Code Application		2021-2023	TCP

11. JPP SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)
1	Completion of Swayambhu Environmental Park, Nepal and the Basic Preparation for Environmental Education of Nepal by Supporting Group for Center for Nepal Environmental and Educational Development	Kathmandu	2004-2007
2	Agricultural Development through Coffee Cultivation in Nirmalpokhari Village, Kaski District	Kaski	2005-2008
3	Nutrition Support Project for Women and Children in Nepal	Mahotari, Dhading	2006-2009
4	Strengthening Eye Care System Project in Nepal	Nationwide	2007-2010
5	Quality Primary Education through Community Empowerment	Danusha, Mahotari	2008-2010
6	Disaster Preparedness and Sustainable Livelihood Development Project	Chitwan	2008-2010
7	Youth Empowerment through Practical Peace Education	Kaski	2008-2011
8	Technical Support and Dissemination of Alternative Fuel Firewood and Oil	Kathmandu	2009-2012
9	Project of Local Capacity Building for Arsenic Mitigation in Nawalparasi, Nepal	Nawalparasi	2010-2013
10	Project for Promotion of Maternal and Child Health at 4 VDCs in Nawalparasi District	Nawalparasi	2010-2013
11	Project for Revitalization of Remote Villages through Community Forest Conservation	Kaski	2011-2016
12	Life Improvement in Dhital Village Development Committee of Kaski District, Nepal -Supply Promotion of Safe Water-	Kaski	2012-2015
13	The Project for Improvement of Living through Circulated Agriculture and Protection of Landscape giving Sufficient Consideration to Natural Environment in Hill District in Nepal	Kavre	2012-2017
14	Strengthening Community Action through Environmental Education and Community-based Environment Protection Activities	Kathmandu	2012-2016
15	Community Initiatives for Disaster Risk Reduction	Chitwan	2012-2015
16	Maternal and Child Health Project for Safe and Secure Delivery	Pokhara	2015-2017
17	Early Rehabilitation Support Project for Patients with Respiratory Disease in the Kathmandu Valley -Wide Area Development of Respiratory Rehabilitation Service-	Kathmandu	2015-2018
18	Technical Assistance for Optimal Use of Agricultural Chemicals in Sankhu, Nepal	Kathmandu	2015-2017
19	Strengthening Retina Eye Care in Nepal	Kathmandu, Pokhara	2016-2019
20	Empowerment and Mainstreaming of the Earthquake Affected People with Disabilities in Nepal	Kathmandu, Pokhara	2016-2019
21	The Project of Introducing Female Teacher Training System in Nepal	Kapilvastu, Dhading	2016-2019
22	Project on Enhancement of Agricultural Education in Higher Secondary School	Mustang	2016-2018
23	School Based Sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction Education and Material Development Project	Kathmandu	2017-2018
24	Project for Penetration in Nepal of Local Adaptation-Based Gabion Techniques for Both Disaster Management and Environmental Protection	Dhading	2017-2020
25	Sustainable Maternal and Child Health Project	Pokhara	2017-2020
26	Women Livelihood Project to Connect Higashikawaga and Nepal	Dhading	2017-2020
27	Activities for Nutritional Improvement and Lifestyle-related Diseases Prevention in Dhital Village, Kaski District	Kaski	2017-2019
28	Digital Math Education Project for Vulnerable Students in Remote Areas in Nepal	Kavre	2017-2019

29	Environment Friendly Integrated Sustainable Agriculture Development Project	Kavre	2017-2022
30	Small Agro-Farmers income Improvement Project	Sindhupalchowk	2018-2021
31	Project to Promote School Club Activities on Disaster Risk Reduction	Kathmandu	2019
32	Digital Math and Science Education Project for Vulnerable Teachers and Students in Temote Areas in Nepal	Kavre	2021-2025

12. COMMUNICATION SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	The Project for Expansion and Development of the Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network	Kathmandu	1981-1988-1989	Grant
2	Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement Project		1984-1985	Grant
3	Project for the expansion and development of the Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network	Mahottari, Surkhet, Dharan & Dhankuta	1988-1989	Grant
4	Project for the Expansion of the Rural Telecommunication Network		1991-1992	Grant
5	The Project for Expansion of the Rural Telecommunication Network in the North-West Region	North-West	1995-1996	Grant
6	The Project for the Improvement of Short Wave and Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Stations	Nationwide	2006	Grant

13. SUPPLY SECTOR

S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Project for the Construction of Food Storage	Kailali & Bardiya	1985-1986	Grant
2	The Project for Improvement of Storage Facilities of Iodized Salt	Kailali, Biratnagar, Nepalgunj, Birgunj, Dhanusha & Bhairhawa	2000-2001	Grant


14. OTHER SECTOR


S. N.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Sector	Type of ODA
1	Udaypur Cement Plant Project	Udaypur	1987	Industry	Loan
2	Project for the Construction of Schools, Hospitals, Water Supply Facilities and other Public Facilities	Kathmandu	1978	General	Grant
3	Readymade Garments and Handmade Paper Project	Kathmandu	1980-1985	Industry	TA
4	Forestry Extension project	Kathmandu	1991-1994	Forestry	TA
5	Project for Climate Change Adaptation through Sustainable Forest Management in Nepal	Gandaki Province	2022-2025	Sustainable Forest Management	TCP





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