



## 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

**88 BILLION JPY**  
(UPTO FY 2023)



## YEN LOAN

Project and Private Sector  
Investment Finance  
**149 BILLION JPY**  
(UPTO FY 2023)



## GRANT AID

**172 BILLION JPY**  
(UPTO FY 2023)

## TRAINEES DISPATCHED TO JAPAN

**5,629 PERSON**  
(UPTO FY 2023)



## TRAINEES DISPATCHED TO THIRD COUNTRIES

**784 PERSON**  
(UPTO FY 2023)



## EXPERTS DISPATCHED TO NEPAL

**4,535 PERSON**  
(UPTO FY 2023)



## JICA VOLUNTEERS

**1,457 PERSON**



**160 KM**

SINDHULI ROAD  
CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

**9.1 KM**

KATHMANDU BHAKTAPUR ROAD  
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT



**51%**

OF WATER SUPPLY  
TREATMENT FACILITIES  
IN KATHMANDU



**6.94%**

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 THE CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE



## **MATSUZAKI MIZUKI**

Chief Representative  
JICA Nepal Office

Namaste, I have had the honor of serving as the Chief Representative of the JICA Nepal Office since August 2024.

Nearly 20 years ago, I visited Nepal as a traveler, eager to witness the majestic Himalayan peaks and cultural heritage sites with my own eyes during the time when the country was still a kingdom. Since then, this return marks a deeply meaningful moment for me, and I feel fortunate to have the opportunity to come back to this amazing country.

Reflecting on my previous visit, I distinctly remember the unique atmosphere of Nepal. One moment that stands out is meeting an elder in a mountain village who greeted me with a humble “Namaste” and a warm smile during my trekking journey. I also recall a local woman making her pilgrimage around the sacred Boudhanath Stupa, spinning a prayer wheel as she went. Nepal’s vast cultural diversity and the coexistence of various ethnic groups left a lasting impression on me. In addition, I felt a deep sense of comfort in the natural environment, which, in many ways, resembles the rich nature of my hometown, Nagano, Japan. This feeling is still vivid in my memory.

At that time of my visit, Nepal was undergoing a major transition from a monarchy to a new political system. The country was in the final stages of conflict, with a state of emergency declared amidst widespread turmoil. As I stay and work in Kathmandu now, I often recall the scenes of intense protests I witnessed on the streets 20 years ago. These memories remind me that this was indeed a critical period in Nepal’s history, as the country was on the verge of entering a new era.

Over the past two decades, Nepal has experienced numerous significant events, including the end of the monarchy in 2008, the devastating earthquake in 2015, and the challenges posed by COVID-19 since 2020. Despite these hardships, Nepal has made significant progress with adopting a new constitution, recovering from the earthquake, and implementing decentralization through a federal system. The country is continually advancing in its efforts to build a brighter future.

While Nepal has made strides in economic development, challenges remain. About a quarter of the population still lives in poverty, and the country faces difficulties such as improving socio-economic infrastructure in mountainous regions, enhancing the quality of education and healthcare, strengthening governance, preserving the natural environment, and promoting industrial growth. Nepal is also highly vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and landslides caused by heavy rains and glacial melt due to climate change. Furthermore, there has been a significant outflow of human resources overseas, and the effects of this are becoming more apparent. Addressing these challenges requires urgent and effective solutions.

Additionally, in Japan, the number of Nepali residents has surpassed 200,000 due to studies, work, and other reasons.

The presence of Nepali nationals in Japanese society is growing rapidly, and as a result, the friendship between Japan and Nepal is deepening, with increased human exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.

Since the establishment of JICA's projects in Nepal, we have worked tirelessly, with the cooperation of many individuals and organizations, to contribute to Nepal's development. Currently, our team of 37 staff members at the JICA Nepal Office is united in our efforts, collaborating with various stakeholders, including both countries, to address the challenges mentioned above and strengthen the trust between Japan and Nepal.

JICA Nepal remains dedicated to strengthening the bond with Nepal, aiming to support the Nepali people and government in achieving sustainable peace and prosperity under our vision of "Leading the World with trust."

As a bridge between Japan and Nepal, I will continue to work with various stakeholders to further develop the trust we have built over the years. I hope this brochure will serve as an opportunity for you to learn more about JICA's projects in Nepal, and that it will open doors to future co-creation and collaboration for the continued development of both countries.

# MISSION, VISION AND ACTIONS

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

## MISSION

## ACTIONS

## VISION

### 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.

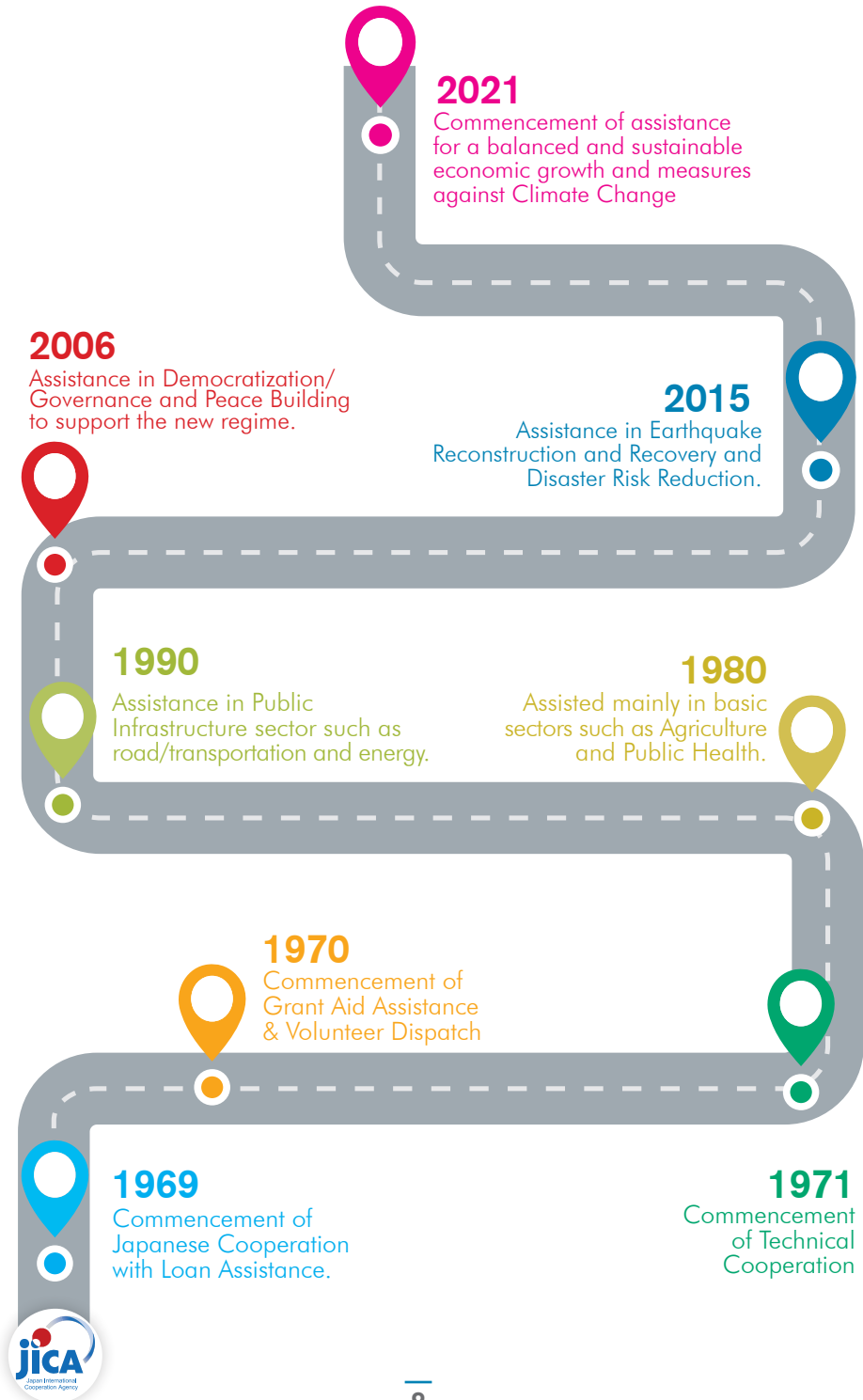
### INNOVATION

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.

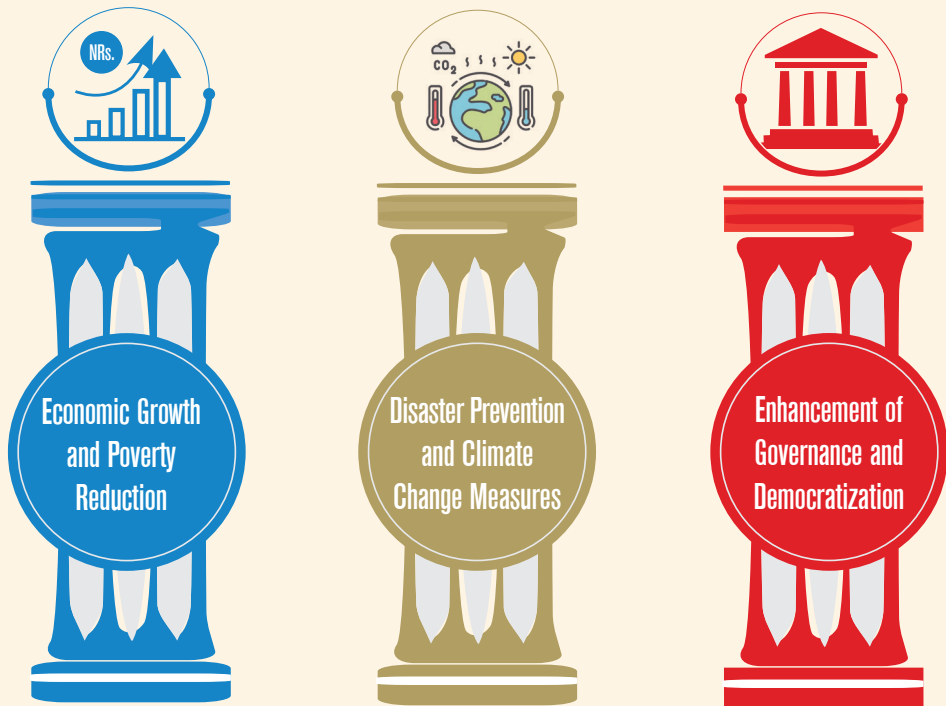
#### JICA PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (JPP)

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



- Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project
- Project for the Introduction of Urban Transport Management in Kathmandu Valley
- The Project on Kathmandu Valley Urban Transport System Master Plan
- The Project for Capacity Building for Counter measures against Disaster and Landslide on Major Highways
- Technical Cooperation Project to Enhance Airport Capacity in Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA)





# TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM

## DEVELOPMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT



*Nagdhunga Tunnel: A Pioneering Achievement in Nepal's Road Infrastructure*

### 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.



Nagdhunga Tunnel (Main Entrance Western Portal , Dhading)

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has been assisting the transport sector in Nepal through Development Study, Grant Aid, ODA loan 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 road and bridge construction, road safety, disaster management and slope protection for mountain roads, and training of Government of Nepal (GoN) engineers and officials in Japan and Nepal.

At present, JICA is undertaking the construction of one of its most ambitious projects Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project in Nepal. It is a 16.636-billion-yen loan agreement project with the Government of Nepal 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 roads safe and 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.

Similarly, JICA has been extending Technical Cooperation for the “Project for Capacity Building of Countermeasures Against Disaster and Landslide on Major Highways in Nepal”. The project started on December 17, 2024, and will be

completed by December 16, 2028. The purpose of the project is to build the capacity of DOR officials for road landslide countermeasures. This project will dispatch more than 12 experts, will conduct a countermeasure design of two model sites, provide necessary equipment and conduct trainings in Japan.

### 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.

# TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY PROGRAM

## DEVELOPMENT OF AIR TRANSPORT

Photo: NAKAMURA Toshitaka/JICA



*Radar at Bhattedanda*

### BACKGROUND

Strengthening the air transport infrastructure has been one of the biggest challenges in Nepal. Aerial routes are important transportation in view of logistics, tourism, and mobility from remote parts of the country. However, air surveillance system, equipment, airport facility, capacity needs strengthening and installing in the airports.

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



The airport facilities 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 in Nepal since the 1990s. 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 mid-1990s and then, also upgraded it by installing Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR) System at Bhattedanda and TIA. JICA not only supported improving safety 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.



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.

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.

Currently, JICA has been supporting the “Project to Improve Air Navigation Services for Enhancing Flight Handling Capacity at TIA”. The purpose of the project is to enhance the flight handling capacity of Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal at TIA. The project started in April 2024 and will be completed by March 2027. The project has dispatched one long term expert on Air Navigation Services and around 10 short term experts in different technical fields. This project has also provided technical training in Japan and Third country, and the necessary equipment needed for technology transfer.

Hence JICA’s Cooperation through various projects and programs aims to provide support to improve airport safety in Nepal.

## 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, but air safety facilities are insufficient, so it is necessary to ensure safety in air operations.”

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 and other facilities at TIA and is looking forward to meaningful cooperation by different cooperation schemes.



## POWER AND ENERGY

Urban Transmission and Distribution  
System Improvement Project

Tanahu Hydropower Project

The Project for Promoting Import &  
Export of Electricity and  
Improving Power System Stabilization



Economic Growth  
and Poverty  
Reduction



## POWER AND ENERGY PROGRAM

*Powerhouse Erection Bay, Tanahu Hydropower Project*

### BACKGROUND

The hydropower 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 3,402 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 and Bangladesh.

### 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 the 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 a long history in the sectorial development, such as support for several nationwide master plans which were prepared to provide support to the government of Nepal to realize the promising projects for future implementation. In 2020, 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 has also conducted a study in the BBIN (Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal) region where exist both demand and supply value chain. In 2024, Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation finalized the Integrated Power System Development Plan, a masterplan integrating all the energy masterplans in Nepal and aligning with the Energy Roadmap 2035, with the technical support of JICA.

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 the 1970s-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, understanding the significance of upgrading the existing transmission and distribution network, JICA is implementing the Urban Transmission and Distribution Power System Improvement Project which aims to provide reliable supply of energy in Kathmandu and Pokhara Valley reducing the transmission, distribution loss with upgradation of the network system. Also, JICA will begin implementing the Project for Promoting Import and Export of Electricity and Improving Power System Stabilization, which aims to develop the capacity of NEA for power trade and regional connectivity.

Developing reliable and affordable electricity sources 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 AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project for the Rehabilitation of Irrigation System in Eastern Terai Area

Strengthening Seed Production, Supply and Quality Control System Project

Project for the Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain

The Project for Promotion of High Value Products through the SHEP approach in Gandaki Province (Gandaki-SHEP)

Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)





# AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM



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 national GDP. 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 farmers' 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 hectares, which directly benefits to 35,000 households for the irrigation facility in the said area.

The Chandra Nahar Irrigation System is the oldest irrigation system in Nepal. It was designed and built by British engineers between 1923 and 1927, during the time of Prime Minister Chandra Samsher Jung Bahadur Rana. The system was created to irrigate the lowland areas on the right bank of the Sapta Koshi River in what is now Saptari district, in the Terai region. The Chandra Nahar 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.



*The Chandra Canal Irrigation System, Saptari*

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 detail 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 among three tiers of government and Water Users' Associations and promote irrigated agriculture 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 project has been working to address the issues and challenges

mentioned above and developed a practical and cost-effective Irrigated Agriculture Model including Manuals and Guidelines in collaboration among the federal, provincial, and local governments and Water Users' Association of Kankai irrigation System, Jhapa based on the experiences working with Kankai irrigation System. This approach has emerged as a cornerstone for addressing the pressing needs of this country and holds immense potential for other developing nations striving for agricultural resilience and food security. It is expected to strengthen competitiveness of farming that will lead economic growth of the country through replication of Irrigated Agriculture model in other potential irrigation System in terai.



*An improved condition of water distribution from main canal of Kankai Irrigation System*



## EDUCATION

Education Advisor

Project for the Improvement of Basic  
School Education in Nepal

Improvement in Children's Learning



Economic Growth  
and Poverty  
Reduction



# EDUCATION PROGRAM



## 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 to 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- 2022-2032) 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 sixteenth 5-year plan prioritizes the improvement of social sector, and it defines education is the key to development of the country, focusing to human resource development and qualitative, equitable and life-skills-oriented education. 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 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 supported the Emergency School Reconstruction Project (ESRP) in six earthquake affected districts including Gorkha with the concept of "Build Back Better". The reconstruction of total 274 schools completed on time. The project has been extended up to 22 March 2028 to reconstruct schools, affected by the Western Nepal 2023 Earthquakes. 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. JICA is also working closely with the Government of Nepal and other development partners including number of joint thematic working groups in the education sector.

Participating as Local Education Development Partner's Group (LEDGP) member through meetings and consultations in development, finalization, and implementation of new School Education Sector Plan (2022-2032).

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

Immediate past two projects were (1) Support for Improvement of School

Management II (SISM-II) implemented nationwide and Improving the Quality of School Education, focusing on Improvement of Early Grade Math Education in Nepal (IMEN) in one local government in four provinces through the MOEST system.

The Improvement of Basic School Education (IBSE) is a current ongoing technical cooperation project launched to extend the success and learnings of IMEN project to nationwide.

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

IBSE project launched in June 2024 will continue up to June 2029 to improve Mathematic learning outcomes at basic level with strengthening early

grade math curriculum implementation through Teacher Professional Development (TPD) activities in Nepal. To achieve this target, JICA specifically supports to achieve following four outputs.

- Review and analyze the implementation of Integrated Curriculum (IC).
- Strengthen Education Training Center (ETC) trainers, including roster trainers to effectively deliver the TPD training on IC.
- Organize and support TPD activities at school level by LGs to improve early grade lessons with an emphasis on Mathematics.
- Share good practices and lessons learned for TPD to enhance the quality of early grade lessons to improve foundational proficiency in mathematics.

## WAY FORWARD

JICA's future assistance strategy in Nepal intends to put more emphasis on quality of basic education focusing to improve learning outcomes through TPD activities, and develop teaching materials.

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



## HEALTH SECTOR ENHANCEMENT

Project for Building of Trauma and Emergency Medical Centre at Dhulikhel Hospital

Project for Improving Continuum of Care for Mothers and Children through utilization of MCH Handbook



Economic Growth  
and Poverty  
Reduction



# HEALTH SECTOR ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM



*National Academy of Medical Sciences, Bir Hospital, 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: 2015-2022) implemented to propel Nepal's health sector towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC). 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 are part of 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 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 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) and improvement of Continuum of Care for Mothers and Children have 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 prepared and launched the new Nepal Health Sector- Strategic Plan 2023-2030 (NHS-SP) in the line with the federalized health system 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. The plan also intends to 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 Stream 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 have been done. TUTH has been a pioneer

institution providing best care to needy patients through integrated clinical services, medical and nursing education, and research programs. 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 was also implemented to strengthen the diagnosis and treatment systems focusing to NCDs.

The new Grant Aid project for Improvement of Dhulikhel Hospital Trauma and Emergency Center aims to strengthen the medical service and response capacity for trauma and emergency medical patients by building the trauma center at the hospital with medical equipment.

### KANTI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (NEW MRI ROOM)



## MANMOHAN CARDIOTHORACIC VASCULAR & TRANSPLANT CENTRE



Portable X-ray

On the other hand, JICA has been providing 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. Maternal Mortality Rate being still high over the average of South Asia, Department of Health Services, Ministry of Health, and Population (MoHP) and JICA have agreed to implement a new Technical Cooperation Project titled “Project for Improving Continuum of Care for Mothers and Children through the utilization of MCH Handbook” from April 2025 to March 2029.

Furthermore, JICA’s assistances in the health sector cover the improvement of access to basic health services of school children, disease prevention and enhance awareness of parents ,community and school-aged children



X-ray

with mainly grass-root cooperation community 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 diagnosis and treatment capacity through improvement of medical equipment, health facilities and capacity building in core hospitals and continuum of care for mothers and children.

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





# URBAN ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

## BACKGROUND

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

- i) Water Supply and Sanitation
- 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' of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

## WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

Access to clean drinking water 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 networks 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 was completed in 2024, which 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

Further, Technical Cooperation in strengthening wastewater management capacity of federal as well as local government agencies is also being considered as one of the recommendations from Master Plan for Wastewater Management.

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.



*Pokhara's New Water Treatment Plant which ensures clean water for its residents*



## PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Foreign Investment Advisor

Dolma Impact Fund II “Impact  
Investment Promotion Project”

Project on Career Development and  
Entrepreneurship support Program for  
International Migrants



Economic Growth  
and Poverty  
Reduction

# PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

## 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 2023/24, imports and exports decreased 1.2 percent and 3.0 percent, In the previous year, they were 16.1 percent and 21.4 percent respectively. 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 Nepal Labour Force Participation Rate increased to 40.5 % in Dec 2023, compared with 40.2 % in the previous year. The remittance received from the migrant workers (26.3% in 2023 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 Foreign Investment Advisor is assigned at Office of the Investment Board of Nepal (OIBN).

The purpose of Foreign Investment Advisor is to strengthen the capacity and function of related stakeholders to facilitate Foreign Direct Investment for the economic development in Nepal by promoting an investment-friendly environment, mobilizing, and managing domestic as well as foreign

investments. The advisor is expected to activate the private sector through trade and investment promotion and human resource development of sector affiliates along with facilitating companies including Japanese to invest in Nepal for sustainable industrial development.

JICA Foreign Investment Advisor is supporting the development and promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Nepal under JICA's Private Sector Development Scheme that was initiated in 2014.

Major functions of investment Advisor are as follows.

1. Provision of information for establishment of an office in Nepal
2. Support in business of Japanese companies entering Nepal
3. Assistance with Nepalese government agencies
4. Proper response to various queries
5. Support Japanese Companies operating in Nepal

In Addition, JICA is supporting Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Security (MoLESS) through the 'Project on Career Development and Entrepreneurship Support Program for International Migrants', a technical cooperation project (2023-2027) for 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 earned during their stay in Japan.

This project will be implemented for Career Development and Entrepreneurship Support Program of the returnee migrants from Japan aiming at enhancing their information access and developing their capacity so that the industrial development of Nepal can be promoted. The project adopts a demand-driven approach that supports returnee migrants who want to acquire skills and competencies and further implement their acquired knowledge for establishing a productive business/ career in Nepal eventually contributing to the economic development of Nepal. The project intends to fulfill SDGs Goal 8 "Decent Work & Economic Growth."

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. 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).



## POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



- 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
- The Project for Capacity Development on Flood Control for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sunsari and Morang District







# POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM



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, supported the government and people of Nepal in various areas of post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction.

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA's assistance focused 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 was focused on the Kathmandu Valley as well as the two severely affected districts – Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. JICA's assistance for earthquake recovery has been successfully completed. JICA's support focussed 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 Emergency School Reconstruction Project reconstructed 274 schools with 765 blocks in six districts, based on the earthquake-resistant building guidelines formulated by JICA.



Patan Secondary School, Lalitpur

The Emergency School Reconstruction Project was extended upon the request by Government of Nepal to reconstruct schools affected by the 2023 Western Nepal Earthquake in Jajarkot districts utilizing the remaining fund.

### (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 after the earthquake. The reconstruction of Bir Hospital and Paropakar Obstetrics and Gynecology 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, which contributed to address urgent needs.

#### (4) Cultural Heritage

JICA 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. Over 1,200 beneficiaries have received the supports and as much as 78% of them are women. Similarly, JICA's Project for Participatory Rural Recovery (PPRR) implemented various livelihood-based Community Recovery Projects and contributed to consolidate participatory processes and mechanisms to incorporate communities' needs in development planning and implementation of local governments.

#### (6) Recovery Planning and Disaster Preparedness

JICA supported in developing a BBB-based Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan for Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. A Kathmandu Valley Resilience Plan was also 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 PPRR project developed "Guidelines for mainstreaming Community Resilience and Recovery in Local Plan" for local governments.

#### WAY FORWARD

Now, around 10 years have passed since the Gorkha Nepal Earthquake and the recovery and reconstruction works have been completed. JICA's assistance has shifted 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 PROGRAM



*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 is supporting to develop institutional capacity of NDRRMA and to establish mechanism for investing in high priority DRR projects. The Project has also prepared “Local Disaster and Climate Resilience Framework (LDCRF) preparation guidelines” to localize and mainstream DRR and Climate Change Adaptation into development plans of 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 is facilitating the construction of earthquake resistant and safer buildings in the compliance with the building code in Kathmandu Valley through improvement of Building Construction Working Procedure (BCWP), establishment of training mechanism and improvement of incentive mechanism.

The Project for Capacity Development on Flood Control for DRR in Sunsari and Morang District revives JICA’s support in water induced disaster sector. Along with staffs of Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DWRI), the project aims to increase capacity of officials of related provincial ministries and local levels to formulate flood control plans and implement projects. The project will prepare flood hazard and risk maps and flood control Masterplan for 3 river basins in Sunsari and Morang Districts districts and aims to establish a mechanism to plan, implement and maintain flood control projects.

### WAY FORWARD

JICA believes that disaster risk can be reduced through Pre-disaster Investment and the concept of Build Back Better. Strengthening overall DRR governance and increasing investment in DRR is the way forward for the development of resilient Nepal. JICA will continue to support the government and people of Nepal to build a disaster resilient Nepal.



Cross section survey for Flood Control Planning



## CLIMATE CHANGE

Project for Climate Change  
Adaptation through Sustainable  
Forest Management in Nepal







# CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM



*Forest fire control training in Tanahu*

## BACKGROUND

Climate Change is a real phenomenon, and local communities of Nepal are witnessing it in their daily lives. Nepal is amongst the most vulnerable countries in climate change 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. It falls under JICA Global Agenda No. 16 which concentrates on supporting developing countries in addressing climate change issues through initiatives like adaptation and mitigation measures, promoting sustainable development and building capacity to responding to climate impacts.

Currently, there is only one ongoing project in Climate Change sector which

is also aligned with several training programs under Knowledge Co-creation Program (KCCP).

## 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.



*Hydraulic conductivity test to identify the depth of the pond to be renovated in Syangja.*



## GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT

The Project for a Human  
Resource Development  
Scholarship



# GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM



## 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 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 to the development of Nepal.

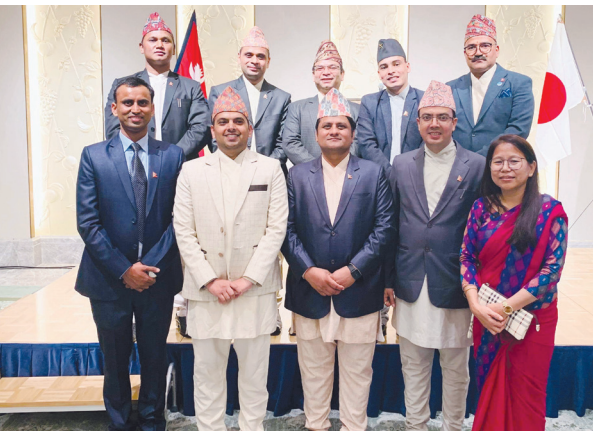
Each year, the scholarship offers 20 seats for two-year Master's degree course (since 2016) and 2 seats for three-year Doctoral level course (since 2019) in the reputed universities of Japan. Until today, 142 civil servants have graduated from the Japanese universities and contribute to Nepal's development across the country from

ministries to local governments. 45 civil servants are currently pursuing their academic degree in different universities of Japan. The returned JDS fellows have formed an alumni association known as JDS Alumni Association Nepal (JDSAAN). JDS program phase 3 consists of two priority areas and five sub-components.

- Social and economic development which directly leads to economic growth and the national livelihoods improvement.
- 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.



*Nepalese Students in Japan*



**Table: Fields of Study and Corresponding Graduate Schools for 2023-2026  
(JDS Phase 3)**

<b>Priority area (Sub-program)</b>	<b>Development issues (Component)</b>	<b>Corresponding Graduate schools</b>	<b>Number of acceptances per batch</b>
1. Social and economic development which directly lead to economic growth and the national livelihoods improvement	1-1 Financial Policy, Economic Policy	Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies (GSAPS), International Studies	2
		Rikkyo University Graduate School of Business, Master of International Business Program	2
		Hiroshima University Graduate School of Humanities and Social Science, International Economic Development Program	2
2. Governance enhancement and basic framework development for democracy	2-1 Development of Human Resource and Administrative Capacity of Civil Servants	Meiji University Graduate School of Governance Studies, Public Policy Program	2
		Yamaguchi University Graduate School of Economics, Public Administration Program	2
		International University of Japan (IUJ) Graduate School of International Relations (GSIR), Public Management and Policy Analysis Program (PMPP)	2



	2-2 Building of International Relations	Ritsumeikan University Graduate School of International Relations, Global International Relations Program (English - Based Program)	2
		Hiroshima University Graduate School of Humanities and Social Science, International Peace and Co-existence Program	2
	2-3 Improvement of Legal and Judicial System	Kyushu University Graduate School of Law, LLM Program	2
		Keio University Law School, LLM in Global Legal Practice	2
	Total		20

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

Economic growth is another important aspect in realizing federalism. Then Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Now National Statistics Office (NSO), with Technical Cooperation 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. NSO is planning to conduct the second Economic Census.



## LEGAL SUPPORT

Project for Enhancing  
Implementation of the  
National Civil Code



Enhancement of  
Governance and  
Democratization

# LEGAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

## 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 Ministry of Federal affairs and Local Development (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



*People utilizing the Mediation Center at Dhanusha District Court*

to Justice of the vulnerable sectors 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 Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (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.

For the further dissemination of Civil Code, JICA is assisting National Judicial Academy to make the Resource Material of Civil Code. JICA started its’ assistance to make the Resource Material from Family law and will be assisting with the rest of the Civil Code.

### **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 and third countries as Thailand and Cambodia gave good understanding on polling station management, vote counting and decentralization of authority to the local units.



# JICA PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (JPP)



DRR Demonstration for students in Lalitpur

## 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 Feb 2025, eight (8) programs are operational in Nepal.

- Income generation through agriculture project in Kavre.
- Income generation through agriculture project in Gorkha.
- Digital math and science education project in Kavre and Kirtipur.
- Epilepsy Diagnosis Enhancement project in Kathmandu.
- Maternal and child health care in Pokhara.
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) school education in Kathmandu.
- Strengthening farmers capacity to access local government through agriculture in Myagdi.
- Establishment older people care system in Kavre.



*Love Green Japan, Field Farmer School*



*Citizen's Association for Nepal Exchange, Breast Massage Training*

## 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



*Ms. Haruka Katoh ,Teaching Arts (Youth Activities) at Mangal Secondary School in Kirtipur*

## 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 was 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 the last 55 years reached 1,457 as of April 2025 (JOCV-1,267, SV-190).

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (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 working experiences (normally over 15 years). Their activities are not limited to



*Ms. Miki Enomoto at Integrated Community Development in Lele, Lalitpur.*

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 has already resumed in July 2023. Currently we have 21 volunteers working in various sectors such as cooperatives, fisheries, vegetable growing, fruit growing, traffic management, disaster risk reduction, youth activities, physical education, rugby, boccia etc.

## KNOWLEDGE CO-CREATION PROGRAM (KCCP)



Longterm training participants from Nepal in Tokyo, Dec 2024

### 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 8000 participants from about 190 countries. Participants from Nepal too have been actively included in JICA training program since 1954. 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 a 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 below.

### **1. The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group and Region Focus):**

Trainees are invited from different countries to join a training course covering common needs. In principle, each course consists of participants from different countries, and this enables them to exchange their knowledge and experiences among the participants.

### **2. The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Country Focus Counterpart):**

JICA Technical Cooperation Project designs counterpart training and conducts it. The objective of the training is to enable the counterpart JICA's projects to understand and acquire adaptable skills and technology contributing to the project's activities.

### **3. The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Young Leaders):**

JICA invites Young Leaders Training Program under the technical cooperation scheme of the government of Japan, with the purpose of promoting human resource development in developing countries. Under the program, the young leaders, who are to become nation-building leaders in the

future, 1) develop their specialties through experiencing and learning technologies and skills in Japan, and 2) increase their willingness to resolve issues on their own.



*Young leaders training program in JICA Tohoku Centre*

### **4. The Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Long-Term):**

JICA offers opportunities to people from developing countries to study in Japanese universities and to help them build their network of people. This is intended to assist in the human resource development plans of the government of developing countries and Japan, and eventually to expand and strengthen bilateral ties between the developing countries and Japan.

### **5. Third Country Training:**

Basically, the third country trainings are conducted in the 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.

JICA has set the target to achieve 50% female participants for the training programs to ensure "Gender Equal Governance" which is one of the priorities of JICA's Global Agenda.



# 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 Shindhuli 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 Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section III)	Sindhuli	2008-2009	Grant
21	The Project for the Improvement of Community Access	Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Mahottari	2008-2009	Grant
22	The Project for the Improvement of Kathmandu - Bhaktapur Road	Kathmandu	2008-2011	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	2012-2016	Grant
25	Project for the Operation and Maintainance of Sindhuli Road	Sindhuli	2012-2016	TCP
26	Kathmandu Valley Urban Transportation Master Plan	Kathmandu	2015-2017	TCP
27	Nagdhunga Tunnel Constrcution Project	Kathmandu and Dhading	2016	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
31	Project for Kathmandu Urban Transport System Master Plan	Kathmandu	2024-2027	TCDP
32	Project for Capacity Building of Countermeasures against Disaster and Landslides on Major Highways in Nepal	Nationwide	2024-2027	TCP

## 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	The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports	National	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 TIA	Kathmandu	2022-2025	TCP

## 3. ENERGY SECTOR

S.N	Name of the Project	Location	Year	Type of ODA
1	Kulekhani No. I and II Hydropower Station	Kathmandu	1975/1976, 1981/1983	Loan
2	Project for the Improvement and Development of Power Distribution System in the Kathmandu Valley	Pokhara & 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	Master Plan On Koshi River Basin	Koshi River Basin	1985	TA
6	Reinforcement of Power Distribution Network In Kathmandu	Kathmandu	1985-1986	Grant
7	Development Study of Arun III Hydro Power Station	Arun River Basin	1985-87	TA
8	Master Plan on Water Resources Development of the Upper Karnali and Mahakali River	Wester Nepal	1991-93	TA
9	F/S on Ilam Small Hydro Power Development Project	Ilam	1992-93	TA
10	Project For the Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System in Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	1992-1993	Grant
11	Project for the Rehabilitation of Kulekhani Hydropower Station	Makwanpur	1993	Grant
12	The Rural Electrification Project		1993	Grant
13	The Project for Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System in Kathmandu Valley (Phase 2)	Kathmandu	1994-1995	Grant

14	Implementation of Kaligandaki 'A' Hydroelectric project	Syangja	1996	Loan
15	F/S for the Development of Bheri-Babai Hydropower Development Project	Western Nepal	1997-99	TA
16	Upgrading Feasibility Study on the Development of Kulekhani III Hydropower Project	Central Nepal	1997-99	TA
17	Rural Electrification through Small Hydropower Development in the Rural Hilly Areas	Nationwide	2001-2002	TA
18	The Project for the Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System in Kathmandu Vally (Phase III)	Kathmandu	2002-2003	Grant
19	Upgrading Feasibility Study on the Upper Seti Hydro Electric Project	Tanahu	2005-2007	TA
20	The Project for the Construction of New Kawasoti Substation	Nawalparasi	2007	Grant
21	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Lalitpur	2009	Grant
22	Detailed Survey of Tamor (Terhathum) Storage Hydroelectric Project	Terhathum	2009-10	TA
23	Tanahu Hydropower Project	Tanahu	2013	Loan
24	The Project for Micro-Hydropower Improvement in Western Area	Bajhang & Rukum	2014	Grant
25	Nationwide Master Plan Study on Storage-type of Hydroelectric Power Development in Nepal	Nationwide	2014	TCP
26	Data Collection Survey on the Storage-type of Hydro Power Project in Nepal	Nationwide	2017	TCP
27	Verticle Separation PPP Model Data Collection Survey	Jajarkot	2019-2020	TCP
28	Data Collection Survey on the PPP Modality in Hydropower Sector in Nepal.	Nationwide	2020	TA
29	Project on Integrated Power System Development Plan	Kathmandu	2021-2023	TCP
30	Urban Transmission and Distribution System Improvement Project	Pokhara & Kathmandu	2022-2027	Loan
31	Hydropower Advisor	Nationwide	2024	TA
32	Project for Promoting Import and Export of Electricity and Improving Power System Stabilization.	Nationwide	2025-	TA

#### 4. AGRICULTURE SECTOR

S. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Sub-Sector	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	Agriculture	Grant
3	Project for the Construction of Agricultural Warehouse in Janakpur	Dhanusha	1976	Agriculture	Grant
4	Increase of Food Production	Nationwide	1977-1990.1992-1999.2000-2006		Grant

5	Project for the Irrigation Facilities Construction	Nuwakot	1984-1985	Irrigation	Grant
6	Project for Expansion of the Horticulture Development Center	Kirtipur	1985	Horticulture	Grant
7	Horticulture Development Project	Kirtipur	1985	Pomiculture	TA & Grant
8	Horticulture Development Project (Phase I)	Kathmandu	1985-1990	Horticulture	TCP
9	Construction Project of Foodgrain Storage	Lumbini Province	1986		Grant
10	Terai Groundwater Development Project	Dhanusa/Mahottari/ Sarlahi	1989	Irrigation	Grant
11	Natural Water Fisheries Development Project	Kaski	1991-1996	Fisheries	Grant & TA
12	Horticulture Development Project (Phase II)	Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kavre, Sindhuli & Ramechhap	1992-1997	Horticulture	TCP
13	Horticulture Development Project (Phase II)	Kirtipur	1993	Pomiculture	TA
14	Community Development and Forestry/Watershed Conservation Project	Kaski & Parbat	1994-2000	Forestry	TA
15	Sericulture Promotion project	Khopasi & Dhunibeshi	1999-2002	Sericulture	TA
16	Community Development and Forestry/Watershed Conservation Project (Phase II)	Kaski & Parbat	1999-2005	Forestry & natural Resource	TA
17	Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project	Nuwakot, Dhading, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa	2004-2009	Agriculture	TCP
18	Himalayan Tea Technology Outreach and Extension Project	Ilam	2004-2007	Tea	TCP
19	The Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers (2KR)	Nationwide	2006		Grant
20	Promotion of Quality Cocoon Production and Processing Project	Dhading & Kavre	2006-2011	Sericulture	TCP
21	Expert for One Village One Product Program	Kathmandu	2009		Expert
22	The Food Security Project for Underprivileged Farmers (2KR)	Nationwide	2009-2012		Grant
23	Master Plan Study on High Value Agriculture Extension & Promotion Project in the Sindhuli Road Corridor in Nepal	Kavre, Dolakha, Ramechhap, Sindhuli	2011-2014	Agriculture	TCP
24	Agriculture Development Advisor	Kathmandu	2014		Expert
25	Follow-up Cooperation on Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project	Nuwakot, Dhading, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, Rasuwa	2015-2016	Agriculture	TCP

26	Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project	Sindhuli	2015-2019	Agriculture	TCP
27	Establishment of Dissemination Model of High-Quality Mitumata (Argeli) Production in Nepal	Dolakha, Ilam, Panchthar	2019-2023	Agriculture	TCP
28	Project for the Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain	Jhapa	2019-2025	Irrigation	TCP
29	Introduction of New Techniques for Improving the Quality of Cooking Oils in Nepal	Nationwide	2021-2023	Agriculture	SDGs BMFS
30	Strengthening Seed Production, Supply and Quality Control System Project	Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari and Udayapur	2022-2027	Agriculture	TCP
31	Project for the Rehabilitation of Irrigation System in Eastern Terai Area	Eastern Terai	2022-2029	Irrigation	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 Kanchanpur)	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 Sindhupalchok). 2004: 12 districts (Bara, Dadeldhura, Dang, Dhading, Gorkha, Kailali, Kavre, Makwanpur, Saptari, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok 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)	Baglung, Dhading, Gulmi, Kaski, Lalitpur, Palpa, Rupandehi and Surkhet	2008	Grant

8	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 II)	Nationwide	2013-2018	TCP
11	School Sector Reform Program	Nationwide	2014-2015	Grant
12	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	Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital	Kathmandu	2016	Grant
17	Project for the Improvement of Medical Equipment in Advanced Public Hospitals	Kathmandu	2020-2023	Grant
18	School Health and Nutrition Project	Shindhupalchok and Syangja	2008-2012	TCP
19	Project for Building Trauma and Emergency Medical Centre at Dhulikhel Hospital	Kavre	2023-2027	Grant
20	Project for Improving Continuum of Care for Mothers and Children through utilization of MCH Handbook	Nationwide	2025-2029	TCP



## 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 Sysytem 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	The 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	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Urban and Semi-urban Centres	Jhapa, Morang	2005	Grant
8	Study on the Solid Waste Management for Kathmandu Valley "Clean Valley"(CKV) Project	Kathmandu	2005-2007	Dev. Study
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	The 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 Development of Master Plan for Wastewater Management in Pokhara Metropolitan City	Pokhara	2021-2023	TCP
14	Project on Capacity Development of Nepal Water Supply Corporation to Improve Water Supply System in Urban Cities	Pokhara & Kathmandu	2021-2024	TCP
15	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Biratnagar	Biratnagar	2021-2027	Grant

## 8. DRR SECTOR

S. No.	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	The Study on Disaster Management for Narayangharh-Mugling Highway	Chitwan	2007 -2008	TCP
15	Project for Assessment for Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley	Kathmandu	2015	TCP
16	The Project for Integrated Research on Great Earthquakes and Diasaster Mitigation in Nepal Himalaya	Kathmandu Valley and Surroundings	2015-2021	SATREPS
17	The Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in the Kathmandu Valley (REKV)	Kathmandu	2021 - 2025	TCP
18	Project for Promotion of Nepal National Building Code Compliance for Safer Building Construction	Kathmandu Valley	2021 -2025	TCP
19	Project for Capacity Development on Flood Control for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sunsari and Morang Districts	Sunsari and Morang	2024-2027	TCP

## 9. EQ RECOVERY SECTOR

S. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (RRNE)	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	The Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (RRNE)	Kathmandu, Gorkha & Sindhupalchok	2016-2020	Grant
4	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project	Gorkha & Sindhupalchowk	2016 -2021	Loan
5	Emergency School Reconstruction Project	Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Lalitpur, Makwanpur & Jajarkot	2016-2028	Loan
6	Cultural Heritage Advisor	Kathmandu	2016-2023	TCP
7	The Project on Participatory Rural Recovery	Gorkha & Sindhupalchowk	2019-2023	TCP

## 10. GOVERNANCE SECTOR

S. No.	Name of The Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Type of ODA
1	Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal (Phase1)	National Planning Commission, Parbat, Jumla and Morang	2006-2009	TCP
2	Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance Project (PWMLGP)	Kaski, Tanahun, Syangja, Parbat, Baglung, Myagdi, Kavre and Sindhupalchowk	2009-2014	TCP
3	Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project (GeMSIP)	Syangja & Mornag	2009-2014	TCP
4	Capacity Enhancement of Human Resources in the Legal Sector	Kathmandu	2009-2023	TCP
5	Project For Promoting Peace Building and Democratization through the Capacity Development of the media Sector in Nepal	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 the Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal (Phase 2)	Kathmandu, Dolakha, Kavrepalanchowk, Ramechhap, Sindhupalchowk, Sindhuli districts	2011-2015	TCP
8	The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious 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 on Capacity development for the implementation of Economic Census 2018	Nationwide	2016-2021	TCP
11	Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement and Research Analysis	Nationwide	2016-2020	TCP
12	Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship Phase 1, 2 and 3	Nationwide	2016-2023	GA
13	Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Code Application	Nationwide	2021-2023	TCP

## 11. JPP SECTOR

S. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)
	Support		
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	KTM	2004-2007
2	Agricultural Development through Coffee Cultivation in Nirmalpokhari Village, Kaski District	Kaski	2005-2008
3	Life Improvement in Dhital Village Development Committee of Kaski District, Nepal -Supply Promotion of Safe Water-	Kaski	2012-2015
4	Technical Assistance for Optimal Use of Agricultural Chemicals in Sankhu, Nepal	KTM	2012-2015

5	The Project of Introducing Female Teacher Training System in Nepal	Dhading, Kaski, Kapilvastu	2016-2019
6	Empowerment and Mainstreaming of the Earthquake Affected People with Disabilities in Nepal	Kaski	2016-2019
7	Project on Enhancement of Agricultural Education in Higher Secondary School	Mustang	2016-2018
8	School Based Sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction Education and Material Development Project	KTM, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur	2017-2018
9	Women Livelihood Project to Connect Higashikawaga and Nepal	Dhading	2017-2020
10	Activities for Nutritional Improvement and Lifestyle-related Diseases Prevention in Dhital Village, Kaski District	Kaski	2017-2019
11	Digital Math Education Project for Vulnerable Students in Remote Areas in Nepal	KTM, Kavre, Makwanpur	2017-2019
12	Project to Promote School Club Activities on Disaster Risk Reduction	KTM, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur	2019-2020
13	Act on Ability Upskilling to Make an Epilepsy Diagnosis and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Treatment in Kathmandu and its Periphery	KTM	2020-2025
14	Pilot Project of Accessible Communication Support for Hard of Hearing Patients in Kathmandu Hospital	KTM	2022-2024
15	Nepal Mountain Village Livelihood Improvement Project aiming to make Potatoes and Kiwis to be Local Specialities through Strengthening Capacity to Access to Local Government Services	Myagdi	2023-2025
16	Establishment of the Older People Care System for Ageing Society in Nepal	Kavre	2024-2026
	Partnership		
17	Improvement on Quality Education in Basic School	Dhanusa, Mahottari	2003-2006
18	Community Development project in Okhaldhunga	Okhaldhunga	2004-2006
19	Nutrition Support Project for Women and Children in Nepal	West Nepal	2006-2009
20	Strengthening Eye Care System Project in Nepal	Nepal	2007-2010
21	Quality Primary Education through Community Empowerment	Mahottari	2008-2010
22	Disaster Preparedness and Sustainable Livelihood Development Project	Chitwan	2008-2010
23	Youth Empowerment through Practical Peace Education	Kaski, Parbat, Tanahun	2008-2011
24	Promoting Quality Education through Community-Based School Management	Dhanusa, Mahottari	2009-2012
25	The Village Development for Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchowk and Makwanpur District	Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur	2010-2012
26	Project for Promotion of Maternal and Child Health at 4 VDCs in Nawalparasi District	Nawalparasi	2010-2013
27	Project of Local Capacity Building for Arsenic Mitigation in Nawalparasi, Nepal	Nawalparasi	2010-2013
28	Project for Revitalization of Remote Villages through Community Forest Conservation	Myagdi, Parbat	2011-2016
29	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, Sindhupalchowk, Makwanpur	2012-2017

30	Strengthening Community Action through Environmental Education and Community-based Environment Protection Activities	KTM	2012-2017
31	Community Initiatives for Disaster Risk Reduction	Chitwan	2012-2015
32	Nirmalpokhari Village Coffee Farmers Self-Help Support Project	Kaski	2014-2016
33	Early Rehabilitation Support Project for Patients with Respiratory Disease in the Kathmandu Valley -Wide Area Development of Respiratory Rehabilitation Service-	KTM, Bhaktapur	2015-2018
34	Strengthening Retina Eye Care in Nepal	KTM, PKR	2016-2019
35	Environment Friendly Integrated Sustainable Agriculture Development Project	Kavre	2017-2022
36	Small Agro-Farmers income Improvement Project	Sindhupalchowk	2018-2021
37	Project for Support to Develop Low-cost Gabion Embankment and River Disaster Prevention with Local Partners	Gorkha	2021-2024
38	Digital Math and Science Education Project for Vulnerable Teachers and Students in Remote Areas in Nepal	KTM, Kavre, Kirtipur	2021-2025
39	Promote School Club Activities on Disaster Risk Reduction	KTM, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur	2022-2025
40	Fresh IPM Vegetable Production and Market Promotion Program	Kavre	2023-2026
41	Project for Promoting Market-Oriented Agriculture through Coffee and Vegetable Farming for Sustainable Communities	Gorkha	2024-2027
	Local Government		
42	Technical Support and Dissemination of Alternative Fuel Firewood and Oil	KTM	2009-2012
43	Maternal and Child Health Project for Safe and Secure Delivery	PKR	2015-2017
44	Project for Penetration in Nepal of Local Adaptation-Based Gabion Techniques for Both Disaster Management and Environmental Protection	Dhading	2017-2020
45	Sustainable Maternal and Child Health Project	PKR	2017-2021
46	Strengthening Agriculture Education in Higher Secondary Schools in Nepal	Mustang, Kavre, Chitwan	2022-2025
47	Technical Cooperation Project for Systematizing Water Service and Distribution Management in Pokhara City	PKR	2022-2025
48	Project for Continuum of Care for Maternal and Child Health in Pokhara	PKR	2023-2025

## 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.No	Name of the Project	Location	Year (Japan FY)	Sector	Sub-Sector	Type of ODA
1	Forestry Extension project	Kathmandu	1991-1994	Others	Forestry	TA
2	Project for the construction of Schools, Hospitals, Water Supply Facilities and other Public Facilities	Kathmandu	1978	Infrastructure	General	Grant
3	Readymade Garments and Handmade Paper Project	Kathmandu	1980-1985	Skill development	Industry	TA
4	Udaypur Cement Plant Project	Udaypur	1987	Infrastructure	Industry	Loan
5	Project for Climate Change Adaption Through Sustainable Forest Management in Nepal	Gandaki Provision	2022-2025	Climate Change	Sustainable Forest Management	TCP

\*TCP - Technical Cooperation Project

\*TCDS - Technical Cooperation Development Study

\*TCDP - Technical Cooperation Development Project

\*TA - Technical Assistance

\*SDG - Sustainable Development Goals

\*SATREPS - Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development







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Published in March 2025.  
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