



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION AGENCY

OUTLINE OF  
COOPERATION  
IN NEPAL

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**Mr. Jun Sakuma**  
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JICA Nepal Office

## FOREWORD

Nepal and Japan share a long history of friendship. After the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1956, Government of Japan extended various assistance to Nepal in which JICA has been acting as an implementing agency of Official development Assistance (ODA) of Japan.

The distinctive feature of JICA's assistance towards Nepal is its wide coverage ranging from transport, energy, water and sanitation, to education, health, peace building, governance and agriculture aiming to support Nepal's development in a comprehensive manner. Another feature of JICA is its various schemes such as loan financing, grant assistance, technical cooperation and volunteer program. In particular, Japanese experts and volunteers helped a lot in promoting friendship and trust among people by working closely with Nepalese counterparts at the grassroots level. Training program also contributed greatly in strengthening mutual understanding between people of both countries.

Overall goal of JICA's assistance is to achieve the sustainable and balanced economic growth. For achieving this overall goal, infrastructure and institutional development, peace-building and steady transition to democracy, and rural poverty reduction are the priority areas of JICA in Nepal. In addition, early and strong recovery and reconstruction from the disaster brought by the great earthquake struck in Nepal on April 25, 2015 is the most urgent area where JICA is extending its support based on the Build Back Better (BBB) concept.

This JICA Nepal Office brochure provides an overview of the JICA's assistance strategy and its diversified operational activities. In order to realize our vision "Inclusive and Dynamic Development" in Nepal, JICA Nepal will continue to provide maximum support to the Nepali people and the government for peace and prosperity.

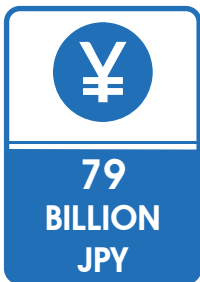
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# JICA'S CONTRIBUTION IN NEPAL

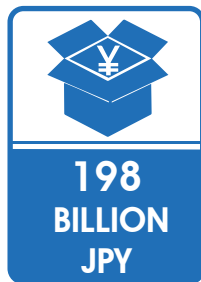
Cumulative Assistance up to 2014



Technical  
Cooperation



Yen Loan

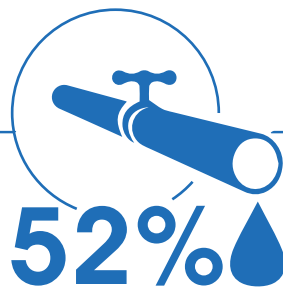


Grant Aid

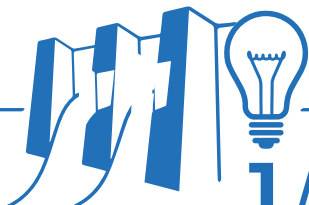


**160 KM**

Construction of 160km  
Sindhuli Road saves 4 hours (driving)  
from Kathmandu to Terai



52% of water supply treatment capacity of  
Kathmandu valley is assisted by Japan



**1/3**

One third of Hydropower generation  
in Nepal is assisted by Japan

**9,500**  
CLASSROOMS

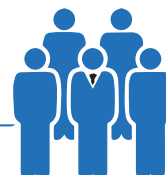


More than 9,500 classrooms of elementary schools  
have been developed by Japan



**5,520**

Trainees accepted to  
Japan: 5,520



**2,585**  
EXPERTS

Experts dispatched to Nepal: 2,585



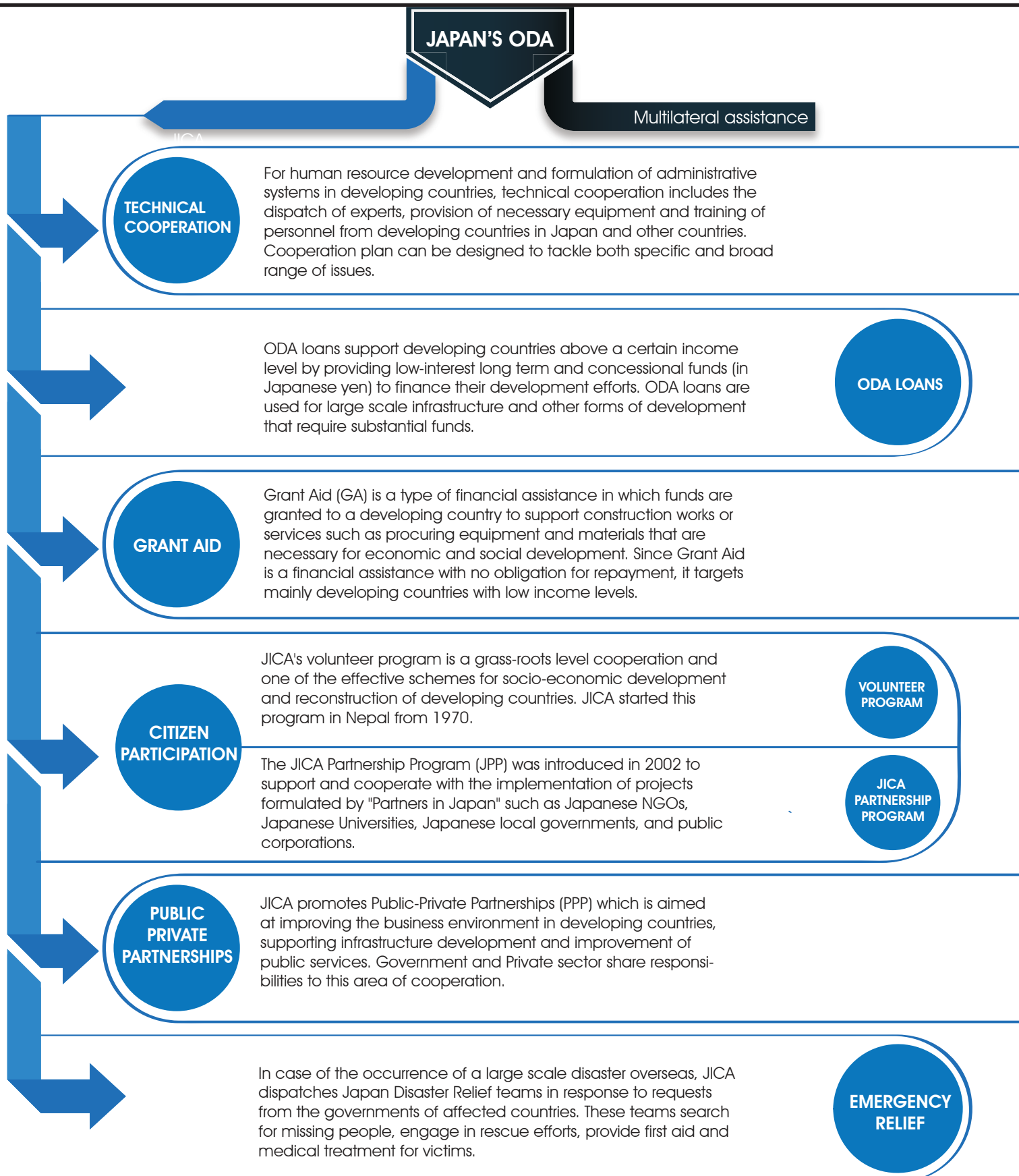
**1,327**

**VOLUNTEERS**

Volunteers dispatched to Nepal: 1,327

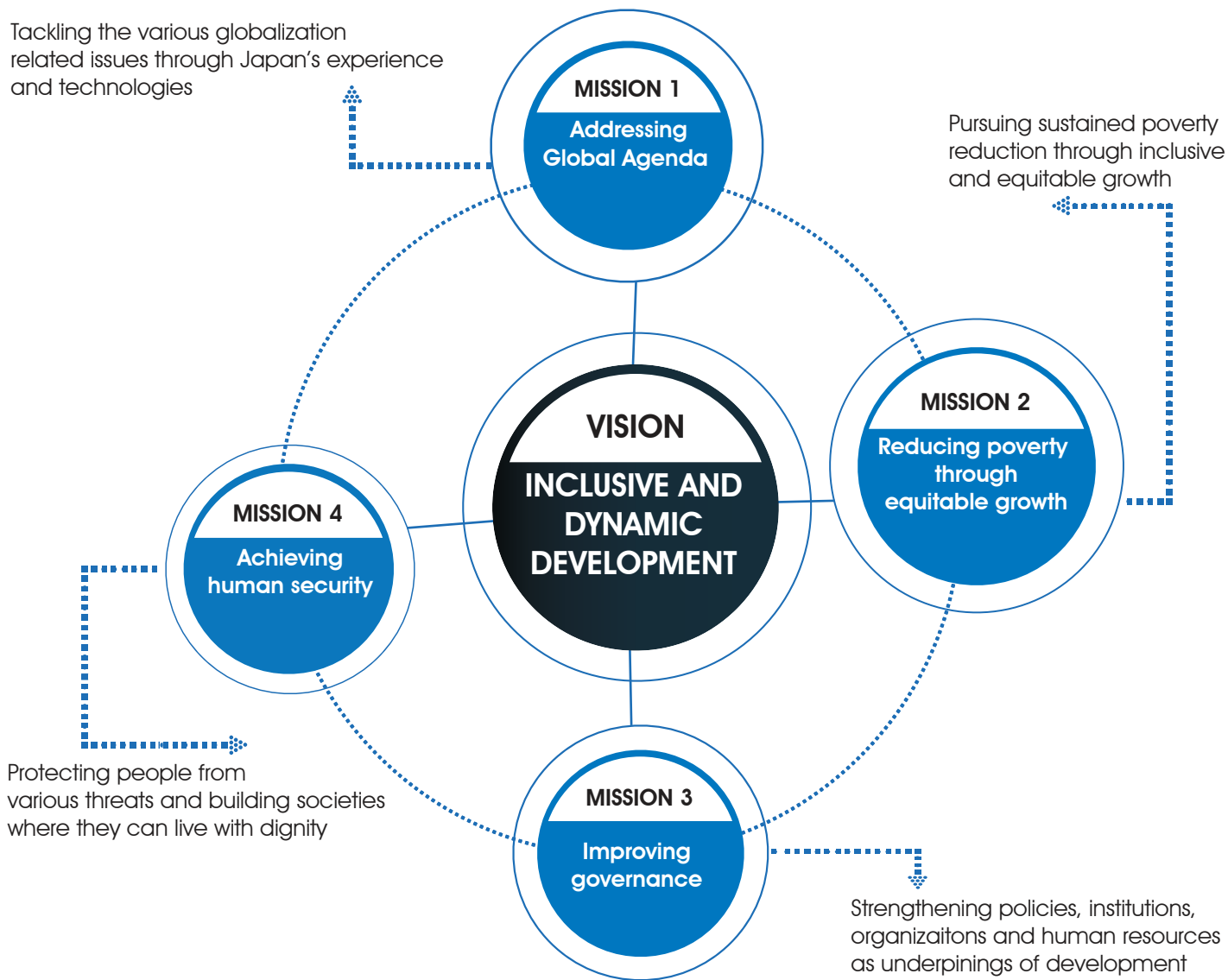
# OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) AND JICA

JICA assists and supports developing countries as the executive agency of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA). In accordance with the vision of "Inclusive and Dynamic Development", JICA supports the resolution of issues of developing countries by using the most suitable tools of various assistance methods. JICA is in charge of administering all ODA such as technical cooperation, ODA loans and grant aid in an integrated manner. JICA, one of the world's largest bilateral aid agencies, works in over 150 countries and regions and has about 100 overseas offices.



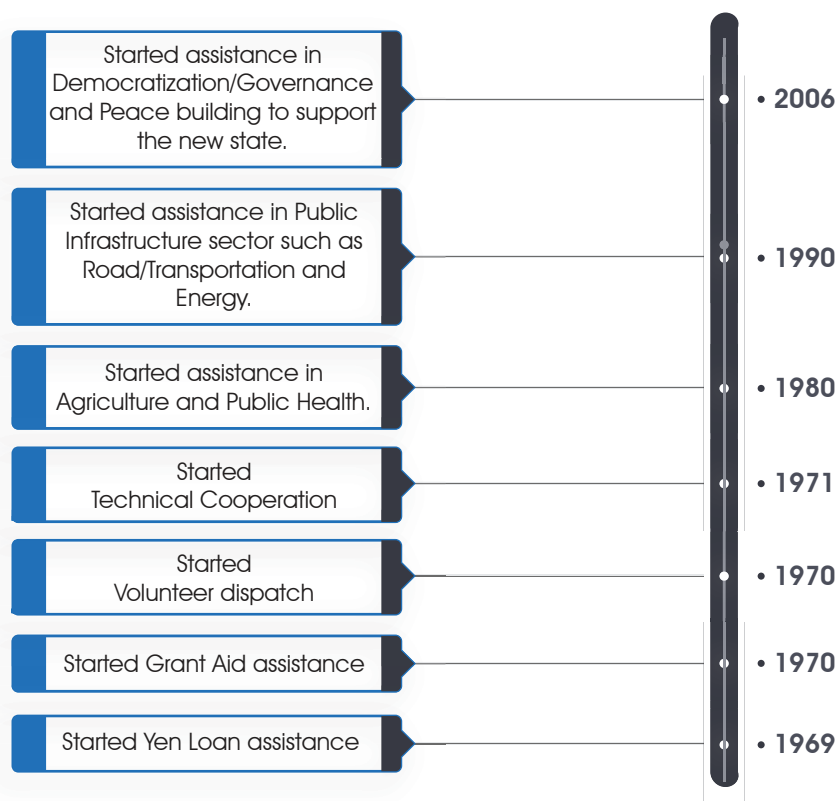
# JICA'S VISION, MISSION AND STRATEGY

Tackling the various globalization related issues through Japan's experience and technologies



STRATEGY 1 INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE	STRATEGY 2 SEAMLESS ASSISTANCE	STRATEGY 3 PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS	STRATEGY 4 ENHANCING RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Combining policy support, institution building, human capacity development, infrastructure development, etc.</li> <li>&gt; Cross-border and cross-sector assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Speedy and continuous aid delivery from emergency relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and peace-building</li> <li>&gt; Meeting development needs with flexibility</li> <li>&gt; In accordance with any specific stage from least developed countries to middle income countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Be a good partner for developing countries by focusing on field and promoting their own self-help efforts.</li> <li>&gt; Promote public-private partnerships for pooling the experience and technologies from the various actors.</li> <li>&gt; Strengthening partnerships with the international donor organizations to create a broad framework of developing assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Enhancing research functions on development to play a leading role in guiding the newest trend.</li> <li>&gt; Sharing research findings grounded in actual assistance projects.</li> </ul>

## JICA'S HISTORY IN NEPAL



## JICA'S OVERALL STRATEGY IN NEPAL

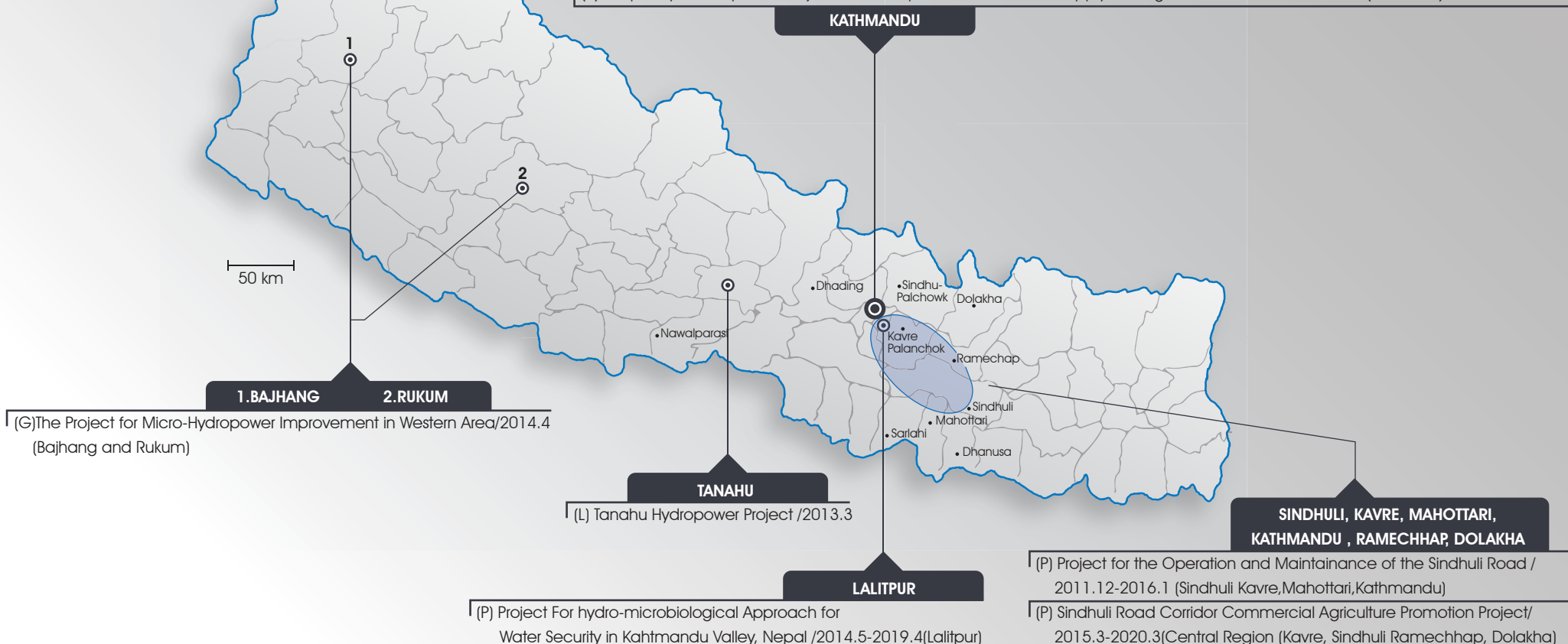
The Government of Japan, through JICA has been providing development assistance to Nepal since 1969. JICA's overall strategy in Nepal is as follows.

<b>Framework of JICA's Assistance</b> Overall Goal : Achievement of Equitable and Sustainable Growth			
PRIORITY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT ISSUES	JICA COOPERATION PROGRAM	SPECIFIC AREAS OF ASSISTANCE
Infrastructure and institutional development for sustainable and equitable economic growth	Social and economic infrastructure development	Transport Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Strengthened connection with Kathmandu Valley and the other area</li> <li>▶ Airport improvement</li> </ul>
		Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Capacity Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Hydropower station development (Tanahu and Micro-Hydropower in Western Area)</li> <li>▶ Capacity building for formulation, implementation and O&amp;M of electric power development projects</li> </ul>
		Urban Environment Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water Supply Infrastructure (Melamchi and Pokhara)</li> <li>▶ Water Supply Management (KV and Semi-Urban)</li> </ul>
	Private sector development	Private Sector Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Investment environment improvement</li> </ul>
	Resilient Society Development	EQ Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Rehabilitation and Reconstruction from Nepal EQ</li> <li>▶ Emergency Housing &amp; School Reconstruction</li> <li>▶ Reconstruction Program G/A (Hospitals, Bridges, Water)</li> <li>▶ Cultural Heritage Restoration</li> </ul>
		Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Risk Assessment for EQ in KV</li> </ul>
Peace building and steady transition to democracy	Establishment of framework of democratic country and society	Democratization Process Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Implementation of Civil Law and Legal Support</li> <li>▶ Community mediation</li> </ul>
	Improvement of governance	Government Administrative Capacity Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Support for Economic Census</li> <li>▶ Local Development Training Academy (LDTA)</li> <li>▶ Scholarship program in Japan (JDS)</li> </ul>
Rural poverty reduction	Rural lives improvement	Agriculture and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ High value-added and diversification of agricultural products at Sindhuli</li> <li>▶ Enhancement of Irrigation Agriculture at Terai</li> </ul>
	Education and health services improvement	EFA: Education for All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ School management improvements</li> </ul>
		Community Health Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Medical Equipment in TUTH</li> </ul>

# MAP OF JICA'S MAJOR PROJECTS IN NEPAL

(P) Technical Cooperation (D) Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (L) Loan (G) Grant Aid

- (P) The Project for strengthening the capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement / 2013.9-2017.3
- (P) The Project for the Development of a Spare Parts Management Center and Enroute Radar Control Services / 2014.2-2016.12
- (D) Project for Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley / 2015.4-2018.3
- (L) Melamchi Water Supply Project / 2001.3-2016.9 (G) Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Project / 2013.3-2017.
- (P) Capacity Development Project for the improvement of Water Supply Management in Semi Urban Areas (WASMIP II) / 2016.3-2021.3



## EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY

- (D) Project on rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake /2015.7-2017.7 Kathmandu Valley, Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha
- (G) Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake/2015.12-2019.4 Kathmandu, Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha
- (L) Emergency School Reconstruction Project /2015.12-2019.10 Dhading, Gorkha, Nuwakot Lalitpur, Rasuwa, Makwanpur
- (L) Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project/2015.12-2020.12 Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha

## MULTI AREA/ WIDE AREA

- (P) Project for Support for Improvement of School Management (SISM) Phase 2 / 2013.5-2016.12
- (P) Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity For Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project (COMCAP) Phase ii 2015.7-2018.7
- (P) The Project for the Improvement of Community Access/2010.3-2010.9 Sindhuli Kavrepalanchowk, Ramechhap, Sindhupalchowk, Mahottari
- (P) Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018/ 2016.3-2021.2
- (P) Project for Improving Local Governance Training Through Capacity Enhancement on Research Analysis/2015.12-2019.12
- (G) The School Sector Reform Program 2009/10-2015/16

Technical Cooperation: Ongoing and Planned (R/D signed) projects.\* Technical Assistance Project related to ODA Loan

Technical cooperation: Ongoing Projects

Loan Ongoing and planned (L/A signed) projects

Grant Aid: ongoing projects (G/A or E/N signed)



# TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT



## Major Past Projects

- a. Project for the Construction of Sindhuli Road
- b. Project for the improvement of Kathmanu-Bhaktapur Road
- c. Project for Improvement of Intersection in Kathmandu
- d. Project for modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport
- e. Project for the Development of a Spare Parts Management Center and En-route Rader Control Services
- f. The study on Kathmandu Valley Urban Road Development

**The four lane Kathmandu- Bhaktapur Road (9.1km) and 160 km Sindhuli Road have contributed in minimizing traffic congestion in the valley and linked capital city with the Eastern Terai**

## Front Line : Project for the Construction of the Sindhuli Road

"The Construction of Sindhuli Road project" is one of the notable projects in road sector in Nepal. This project was recently completed in March 2015 and handed over in July 2015. The major outputs of this project are as follows:

1. Alternative road which links mid and eastern Terai with capital city.
2. Stimulate economic and social activities in hilly area of Kavre, Ramechhap and Sindhuli District.
3. It has reduced the travel time.
4. With the opening of this road, local communities' living standard has been improved.

The entire road has been divided into four sections: Section I Bardibas-Sindhuli Bazaar(37km) Section II Sindhuli Bazaar-Khurkot (35.8km) Section III Khurkot-Nepalthok (36.8km) and Section IV Nepalthok-Dhulikhel (50km).

## BACKGROUND

Roads play vital role in the overall integration of Nepal from alleviating poverty, promoting balanced regional development to stimulating decentralization process. Road infrastructure supports the economic growth, and through the redistribution of wealth, it also helps sustain the continued improvement of the quality of life. The major share of the operational road consists of the Strategic Road Network which has around 14,000 km of network. As per the unconfirmed figure from the DOLIDAR, there are around 60,000 km. of rural roads out of which majority is not operational.

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has been assisting the transport sector in Nepal through Development Study, Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation. JICA's past cooperation like Sindhuli Road and improvement of Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road has not only opened a reliable alternative link to Kathmandu but also contributed for better urban rural linkages and promoted trade link with the neighboring countries. To satisfy the ever growing need for new road transport infrastructures, JICA is also planning support by ODA Loan projects.

JICA's overall goal of transport sector is economic vitalization through the improvement/upgrading of transportation network and facilitation of smooth traffic. JICA puts the highest priority on the improvement of road infrastructure and its operation within Kathmandu Valley and the Strategic Road Networks linking Kathmandu Valley with the other areas. Similarly, JICA will also support for introducing new technologies like road tunnels, flyovers, etc. as there are needs to diversify and modernize the road transport.

Strengthening the air transport infrastructure has been one of the biggest issues. However, the airport facilitation services at Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) are below the international standard and need upgrading. Most of the domestic airports lack basic facilities like adequate length of runway, paved runway, navigation and surveillance facilities. Securing safe and reliable traffic control service has always been priority of JICA.



# POWER GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT

## Major Past Projects

- a. Nationwide Master Plan Study on the storage type hydroelectric development in Nepal
- b. The Project for construction of New Kwasoti Substation
- c. Kali Gandaki "A" Hydropower Project
- d. Project for Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System in Kathmandu Valley
- e. Kulekhani I & II Hydropower Projects

One third of hydropower generation in Nepal is supported by Japan

## Front Line : Tanahu Hydropower Project

This project is to construct storage type hydropower plant with the capacity of 140 MW.

It is anticipated that this project will contribute to increase of power generation capacity by 17% in Nepal.

The project was signed in 2013 and is to be completed in 2021.

## The Project for Micro Hydropower Improvement in Western Area:

This project is to repair and replace micro hydropower stations with the capacity of 200kW×2 sites in Western Area of Nepal.

The project was signed in 2014 and is to be completed in 2016.

## BACKGROUND

Nepal has huge potential in power generation, however it has not been able to produce and acute load shedding has been continuing in country. Currently around 58% of the population is connected to grid system, and the demand for power supply is growing at an annual rate of 10 percent along with the increase of population. Nepal also has been importing power from India to meet their power demand.

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

Nepal has been facing long hours of load shedding caused by shortage of electricity. JICA targets to achieve the stable power supply year round through the improvement of facility and capacity building by supporting construction of medium sized storage type hydropower plants with the capacity of 100 to 300 MW.

JICA has conducted projects for power generation as well as transmission and distribution such as the Kulekhani projects (I and II), the Kaligandaki "A" Project and the Project for extension and reinforcement of transmission and distribution system in Kathmandu valley.

JICA also has developed the master plan for prospective hydropower plant projects by conducting Nationwide Master Plan Study on Storage Type Hydro-electric Projects in 2014.

Ongoing Tanahu Hydropower project will generate 140MW electricity and contribute to an increase of the power supply.

Power supply is critical not only for household consumption but also for industrialization and overall enhancement of productivity in order to improve the socio-economic condition in Nepal.

Construction of electric power facilities needs to be promoted to reduce gap between power demand and supply. Furthermore, development of storage type hydropower plants is necessary for mitigating the seasonal flux of power generation and improving stable power supply.

Improvement of transmission and distribution is also important so that households and industrial sector can enjoy electricity. JICA tries to continuously extend our support to achieve the stable power supply in Nepal.

## JICA's contribution for Power generation in Nepal

No.	Plant name	District	Type	Year of operation	Generating amount (MW)
1	Kaligandaki	Syangja	Peaking Run of the River	2002	144
2	Kulekhani I	Makwanpur	Reservoir	1982	60
3	Kulekhani II	Makwanpur	Reservoir	1986	32
JICA's support Total					236
Total hydropower generation in Nepal (as of end of 2013)					733
JICA's coverage					32.20%

Note: More than 90% of power generation in Nepal is from Hydropower Plants.



# URBAN ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT AND DRR

## Major Past Projects

### Water Supply

- a. Water Supply Improvement Project in Tansen, Palpa
- b. Water Supplies to Urban and Semi-Urban Centers (Tansen, Gaushala, Lahan, Rajbiraj, Ilam, Bharatpur, Chandragadi, Mahendranagar, Dhangadhi, Bharatpur)
- c. Study on Groundwater Management Project in Kathmandu Valley (Master Plan Study)
- d. Improvement of Kathmandu Water Supply Facilities (Mahankal Chaur, Sundarijal, Bansbari, Manohara, Min Bhawan, Singha Durbar, Shaibhu)
- e. The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Urban and Semi-Urban Centers (Jhapa and Morang) Waste Management
- f. Clean Kathmandu Valley-The Study on Solid Waste Management for Kathmandu Valley

### Climate Change/Clean Energy

- g. The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy By Solar Electricity generation System

### Disaster Risk Reduction

- h. Study on Earthquake Disaster Mitigation in the Kathmandu Valley
- i. Project for Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley

## BACKGROUND

Nepalese still struggle for adequate drinking water & sanitation facilities although it is a basic human necessity. While Nepal Census 2011 shows 85 % of the total population has access to safe drinking water and 62% has access to sanitation facilities, effective coverage and safe supply is still a far cry.

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

This sector includes financial and technical support for water supply improvement in various urban, semi urban and rural areas of Nepal. In Large Towns like Pokhara, second biggest city after Kathmandu, JICA has started activities to commence project for improvement of water supply facilities by constructing Water treatment Plants as well as distribution network under Japanese Grant Assistance. In Small Towns or semi urban areas JICA is conducting technical cooperation project for improvement of water supply management improvement project (WASMIPII). In addition, JICA provides policy support to the government through expert's assistance. 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.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is another key component of the program. The Gorkha Earthquake 2015 revealed the fact which affected almost 1/3 of the population and incurred losses of almost 1/3 of the GDP leaving nearly 9,000 fatalities and over 500,000 homes destroyed. JICA extended technical cooperation to conduct earthquake risk assessment of the Kathmandu Valley in 2002, which helped to raise awareness, strengthen policy and institutional arrangement and implement DRR programs. Currently, the technical cooperation has again been extended to conduct the earthquake risk assessment of the Kathmandu Valley to account the drastically changed demographic and urban environment and has now started updating the study with advanced scientific analysis. The result of this study is expected to be utilized for the formulation of municipal level disaster management plans as well as emergency response plan of municipalities in the Valley.

**52% of water supply treatment capacity of Kathmandu Valley was assisted by Japan**

## Front Line : The Melamchi Water Supply Project

"The Melamchi Water Supply Project" envisages bringing 170 million liters per day (MLD) water from Melamchi River to Sundarijal through 27 km long tunnel in phase - I and distributing to Kathmandu denizens after treating the water.



# PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

## Major Past Projects

- a. Foreign Investment Advisor working at the Investment Board of Nepal
- b. Senior Volunteer working at the Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industries
- c. JOCVs – working at the district offices of the Cottage and Small Industries Development Board (Syangja, Sindhuli and Dolakha)
- d. Senior Volunteer working at the Federation of the Computer Association of Nepal
- e. Offering 5-6 training courses annually

## BACKGROUND

After the adoption of liberal economic policy in early nineties, banking, media, and telecom sectors have witnessed private sector investment. Hydropower, tourism, agriculture, herbal products have enormous potential for the private sector investment. However, with mainly because of the concerns over investment climate, low export competitiveness, inadequate import substitution capacity of the domestic industries have resulted huge trade deficit (export import ratio of 11% and deficit/GDP of 32.4%). The annual labor force entering to the labor market of over half a million is forced to be migrant workers mainly in the Arab countries. The remittance received from the migrant workers (29% 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 at one side, but is also an opportunity for the private sector investments. Now, after the promulgation of constitution after a long armed conflict followed by political transition is over, this is also expected to create an amicable investment environment.

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has been providing support private sector development through its training window by sending the government officials to participate in group trainings in Japan. JICA has been contributing substantially in developing the economic infrastructures such as roads, electricity, etc. for a long time. With the aim of capitalizing the investments made in infrastructures development for the country's economic growth, private sector development program has also been included in JICA's country assistance strategy since 2012. It aims to improve the business environment for local enterprises in secondary and tertiary industries, as well as the promotion of direct inward investment, through (small and medium sized) enterprises development, deregulation, improvements in industrial relations, streamlining procedures of customs, and human resource development for industries.

Currently, JICA has been supporting Investment Board of Nepal to strengthen services for investors by fielding foreign investment advisor and carrying out capacity building activities. Similarly, the volunteers' program is supporting small and cottage industry agencies and federation of the computer association of Nepal. Moreover, various training programs have been given continuity with increasing number of training courses.





# EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY

## 1. Background

April 25th 2015, an earthquake in Gorkha District of Nepal killed nearly 9000 people, 22000 injured and over half a million houses fully or partially damaged and three million people rendered homeless. JICA being a development partner of Nepal has been supporting in the recovery and reconstruction. Immediately after the earthquake, the Government of Japan dispatched the Japan Disaster Relief Team for rescue activity and medical services. And currently through JICA, different projects and programs are planned and implemented for rebuilding Nepal. JICA has mobilized the financial resources for reconstruction of the school building, housing and other infrastructures affected by the earthquake with Build Back Better (BBB) concept and manners.

## 2. JICA's Assistance Strategy

- > To realize "Build Back Better" in Nepal through sharing the knowledge, experience and technologies of Japan.
- > Focusing on reconstruction of rural housing, school, hospital and Infrastructure including local public facility through financial and technical assistance.
- > Geographically, mainly targets to support Gorkha & Sindhupalchowk district which were most severely damaged. And support Kathmandu Valley to enhance its resilience.

## 3. Support in Sectors

### a. School reconstruction/Rehabilitation and Housing Reconstruction

Project Name	Target Area	Amount (Approx.)
Follow up School Rehabilitation Project (Grant)	Dhading, Gorkha and Nuwakot	2 million USD
Emergency School Reconstruction Project (Loan)	Lalitpur, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Gorkha, and Makwanpur out of 14 most effective districts	115 million USD co-financing with Asian Development Bank (this amount is loan assistance of JICA only)
Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (Loan)	Sindhupalchowk and Gorkha	96 million USD co-financing with World Bank (this amount is loan assistance of JICA only)

### b. Recovery of infrastructure & Public facilities (Grant Aid)

- > JICA immediately rehabilitated some sections of Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road and Sindhuli Road that were partially damaged by earthquake .
- > JICA is reconstructing Bir Hospital & Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (Kathmandu)
- > JICA is constructing bridges between Barakilo - Barpak road (Gorkha) and rehabilitating water supply pipeline for Chautara Municipality (Sindhupalchowk).
- > Other grant aid programs are reconstruction of various public facilities including VDC office, health post, police post etc. in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk.

### c. Technical Cooperation Programs

- > Technical Assistance includes compiling resilient plan for Kathmandu valley and district rehabilitation and recovery plan for Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. In addition, JICA provides hazard map of each district.
- > JICA provides livelihood supports in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk.



# DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS SUPPORT



## Major Past Projects

- a. Project for Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society (COMCAP)
- b. Project for Promoting Peace Building and Democratization through the capacity development of media sector in Nepal
- c. Support to Election Commission
- d. Nepal's state building: Development and Growth Strategy Phase I/Phase II
- e. Legal Support Advisor
- f. The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement (SCC Project)

**80 % of disputes brought to community mediation centers in Sindhuli and Mahottari districts were solved**

## Front Line :

### Project for Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society (COMCAP I&II)

In the post-conflict transitional period of Nepal, repairing social networks is essential to prevent recurrent conflict. This project developed the capacity of local communities to prevent and manage local level disputes. JICA works with the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to build capacity to solve disputes at a local level before they escalate into larger violent conflicts.

COMCAP Phase II has been implemented with the purpose to enhance the capacity and mechanism for rolling-out of community mediation nationwide. The project will directly benefit the peace of local environment along with stability of the country by enhancing community mediation capacity via an inclusive approach.

## BACKGROUND:

Nepal has engaged in a complex political transition. Nepal's peace process that began in 2006 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) ended 10 years of Maoist insurgency. Significant achievements along democratic lines have been made with the timeframe. A Maoist-led coalition government was formed in 2008 after the Constituent Assembly (CA) abolished the country's 240-year-old monarchy and announced the formation of a federal democratic republic. And the promulgation of the new constitution from the second term of CA is the positive sign of Nepal in the path of development and democracy.

## 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 environment can be a challenge but an effective way to prevent recurrence of war. Democratization normally involves diverse opinions and perspectives, which can be conflicting, therefore, establishing institutions such as 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.

For instance, JICA has created a space for dialogue on economic growth and sustainable development among and with policy makers, academia and local population through the activities of "Nepal State Building: Growth and Development Strategy Phase II". The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement (SCC Project) has been 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. In legal sector, JICA has also assisted the drafting and enacting process of the Civil Code providing technical input and facilitating dialogues among stakeholders since 2009. Based on good practice and experience in the previous project, Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project Phase II (COMCAP II) has supported the MoFALD's initiative to expand community mediation activities as local dispute resolution mechanism nationwide.





- a.** Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project (GeMSIP)
- b.** Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance project (PWMLGP)
- c.** Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis

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

The ILGT-CERA has just started in Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) aiming to enable comprehensive training delivery mechanism to upgrade the capacity of local bodies' personnel.

The project will focus to strengthen the capacity of the technical human resource of LDTA. At the end of the project, the LDTA will have capacity to prepare the need based modules on rural, urban and GESI, action research and knowledge base & networking.



Nepal put an end to a decade-long armed conflict after reaching comprehensive peace agreement in 2006. The political uncertainty has caused the delay in the promulgation of constitution and also the cease of local representative election. Since 1997, local elected body has been absent. Constituent Assembly of Nepal has promulgated new constitution after 9 years of peace agreement; however, there are still some different opinions on the constitution from some political parties especially from Madhesi Parties. According to the new constitution, the local election will be held within 6 months of promulgation of constitution. However, the election has not been held yet and the schedule is still uncertain.

In 1999 Local Self Government Act (LSGA) was constituted. This act aims at the establishment of Local Bodies (LBs) to promote people's participation in governance and to enhance local autonomy. In the same year, Local Self Government Regulation (LSGR) was enacted to designate the detail regulations related to LSGA. Because of the enactment of LSGA, the district-level administration was placed directly under the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local development. In this Act, district-municipality/village administration line has to be equipped. There are some challenges i.e. weak institution of LBs, absence of local elected representatives, lack of accountability and transparency of local administration, lack of techniques and knowledge on planning and lack of dedicated human resources. Therefore, it is required to strengthen the capacity of the public administration at all level. To tackle these challenges, JICA has been implementing numbers of projects both at central and local levels.

The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) has offered the opportunities of 2 year master degree courses in Japan to young government officials who are expected to be engaged in planning and implementing social and economic development as future leaders. JICA has also supported the Central Bureau of Statistics to conduct the first economic census in 2018 through providing technical assistance to the Bureau. This will allow the Government of Nepal to formulate appropriate economic policies to invite potential investors. The Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis (ILGT-CERA) aims to establish comprehensive training delivery mechanism in Local Development Training Academy (LDTA) to upgrade the capacity of Local Bodies.





# AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



## Major Past Projects

- a. Project for the Master Plan Study on High Value Agriculture Extension and Promotion in Sindhuli Road Corridor
- b. Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project
- c. The Master Plan Study on the Terai Groundwater Resources Evaluation and Development Project for Irrigation
- d. The Natural Water Fisheries Development Project
- e. The Horticulture Development Project
- f. Janakpur Zone Agriculture Development Project
- g. Grant Assistance for the Under privileged Farmers
- h. Grant Assistance for Food Aid

## BACKGROUND

In Nepal, a large portion of total gross domestic products relies on the agriculture sector. The sector offers employment to more than 66% of the economically active population, contributes to 39 % of the GDP, and constitutes almost 13% of the total foreign trade of the country. Japanese cooperation to this sector started on grass-root level before the diplomatic relation established between these two countries in 1956.

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA's cooperation started with Janakpur Agriculture Development Project (JADP) in 1971. The main 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 completion of JADP in 1984, JICA's support was 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.

JICA's approach to promote high value crops has been maintained until today, now with increased attention to the effective utilization of value chain. Target areas have been selected in the Central Region of Nepal to bring synergy effects with the Sindhuli Road constructed through JICA's support, which was completed in 2015. Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture project aims to increase the income of each farm households in the Sindhuli Road Corridor through agricultural commercialization.

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

## Front Line : Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project

Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project (ATEIP) was implemented from 2004 to 2009 with the aim of improving Nepal's agricultural services by introducing new extension systems. Within this was the structure of Training and Demonstration Farm (T/D farm) and Extension and Model Farmer (E/M farmer). In this structure, farmers are expected to learn effective agricultural skills in the T/D farms with the agricultural technicians (JT/JTAs), and to become E/M farmers who would function as the core person in their settlements with agricultural knowledge and experience. The ATEIP model also strengthens the relationship between the farmers and agricultural technicians through the mutual farming experience.

In 2015, JICA has initiated a follow-up cooperation to further strengthen the ATEIP model. Within the 1 year follow-up cooperation, the framework and strategies from ATEIP will be finalized to be officially integrated into the Government's devolved programs, and is hoped to be implemented in all parts of Nepal.





# EDUCATION FOR ALL



## Major Past Projects

- Project for Support for Improvement of Primary School Management (SISM 1)
- The Project for Basic Education Improvement in Support of the School Sector Reform in Nepal
- Promoting Quality Education through Community based School Management
- Support for Improvement of Primary School management SISM-I
- Community based Alternative Schooling Project
- Project for Providing Material & Equipment for the Construction of Primary Schools under Basic Primary Education Program (BPEP-I)
- Project for construction of Primary Schools for second Basic and Primary Education Program (BPEP-II)
- Project for Construction of Primary Schools to Support (under Education for All)
- Project for Expansion of the Educational Materials Center in Nepal

**More than 9,500 classrooms of elementary schools has been constructed by Japan**

## Front Line : The Project for Support for Improvement of School Management Phase-II in Nepal (SISM-II)

SISM-II project is the follow up project of SISM-I started for the expansion and dissemination of the School Improvement Plan (SIP) model to all 75 districts. Government of Nepal conducted SISM project with technical assistance of JICA. The goal of SISM-II project is to improve the access and quality of school education.

1. Refined model to make effective use of SIP process for improving access to and quality education is improved.
2. Effective and practical model for training and monitoring mechanism/contents is validated in the target area.
3. Capacity of central and local educational authorities is strengthened and those authorities support school management through SIP process.

## BACKGROUND

Education plays significant role in eliminating poverty through human development measures by making people aware of appropriate skills, knowledge and wisdom to acquire economic and social prosperity. The goals of Education For All (EFA) are part of the comprehensive national vision regarding implementation of basic and primary education in Nepal. Nepal envisages that, by 2015 there should be universal access to qualified basic education which is relevant to the modern society.

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

The current and future programs of JICA are designed in line with the framework of EFA aiming to contribute towards achieving the goals of School Sector Reform Program (SSRP: 2009-2016) and School Sector Development Plan (SSDP: 2016-). Among the strategies of SSRP by Government of Nepal (GoN), JICA's assistance has given priority to capacity development and improvement of school management both central and local level. Providing equitable access for each child to school is an essential and basic requirement to achieve the goal. Under Japan's Grant Aid, JICA has already provided assistance to build more than 9500 classrooms in different part of the country since 1994.

Moreover, to address the urgent needs related to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools after the earthquakes on April 25th and May 12th, 2015, JICA has been supporting emergency projects with the concept of "Build Back Better".

## Past assistance of JICA on School Construction from 1994-2014 in 34 districts

Facilities	1994-98	1999-2002	2003-06	2008-09	2013-14	Total
Classroom	2,958	2,540	2,530	740	764	9,532
Resource Centre	41	34	31	0	0	106
Toilet	200	817	733	87	0	1,837
Water Supply	191	431	312	112	0	1,046



# COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT



## Major Past Projects

- a. Western region, health facilities construction
- b. Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital construction
- c. National TB research center
- d. Medical equipment supply for children's hospital
- e. Nursing school construction
- f. Kanti children hospital expanded
- g. Iodized salt storehouse construction
- h. Expanded program for immunization

## BACKGROUND

The health of a nation is generally determined by a number of indicators reflecting the major health concerns of its people. These major indicators are life expectancy, infant mortality, maternal mortality and the under 5 mortality. In Nepal, high infant and maternal mortality have been major challenges.

The support to the health sector extended by JICA is mainly envisaged for two major areas; (1) promotion of public health activities mainly focusing on maternal child and community health, and (2) promotion of health /medical service delivery system, which are thought to cover major health related problems in Nepal.

## Front Line : School Health and Nutrition Project (SHNP)

The Government of Nepal implemented this project (2008-2012) in cooperation with JICA to improve health and nutrition status of school-aged children in Nepal in the target districts Sindhupalchowk in Central region and Syangja district in Western region. This project also institutionalize National School Health and Nutrition Strategy (SHNS) practically by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Ministry of Education(MOE).

It was the first pilot project in this sector implemented jointly by two ministries in Nepal. SHNP contributed to improve the health and nutrition status of school aged children in the target districts by supporting schools to implement "School Health Minimum Package", which includes annual physical check-up, deworming program, mid-day meal, health education and support to Child Clubs, etc.

MOE and MOH developed and endorsed the Joint Action Plan (JAP) (2014/15-2019/20) for the implementation of SHNP. The endorsed JAP could be a key factor of development for mainstreaming SHNP in health and education system and effective implementation.

## JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA's overall objective in this sector is to improve people's health condition not only by supporting at national level, but also by empowering people in community level to improve the health status of people.

JICA's assistance to construction of Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH) is remarkable, which has benefitted general public to reach better health facilities. Besides the construction of TUTH, a Nursing College in Maharajgunj under Tribhuvan University is one of the biggest and the top Nursing College in Nepal. Through the medical education projects (1990-1994), TUTH has also been developed as a medical educational facility. It contributed to improve the medical and nursing and other paramedical education level and currently many overseas students from South Asian countries and European countries come to study at the institute of medicine in TUTH. In context of technical assistance, JICA provided a number of technical assistance through individual experts and Technical Cooperation Projects (TCPs). Some of the examples are assisting physicians in TUTH to give an opportunity to study or to be trained in Japan, Primary Health Care Project, School Health and Nutrition Project (SHNP), Project for National Tuberculosis Center.

Aiming to improve the quality and quantity of medical services and education by the TU Teaching Hospital, JICA is going to support of medical equipment to TUTH in 2016.

Contribution by JICA volunteers is also one of the essential parts of improving community health. As an example, a JICA's senior volunteer (SV), worked with Nepal Nursing Council, supported introduction of national nursing examination for licensing. The first Nepal nursing national examination for licensing was held in 2012. Besides, JICA has also supported to dispatch SVs as co-medical staff who specialized with biomedical engineering at the government hospital.

In order to address the urgent needs related to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of health facilities after the earthquakes on April 25th and May 12th, 2015, JICA committed to support reconstruction of hospitals in affected area. The target hospitals include Paropakar Maternity and Womens' hospital, Bir hospital's ICU unit and Amppipal hospital in Gorkha.





# VOLUNTEERS

## BACKGROUND

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program was founded in 1965 as part of JICA's grass-roots level technical cooperation scheme. The JOCV and Senior Volunteer (SV) programs expect volunteers to live among the people of the country to which they are stationed 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 were dispatched to Nepal in September, 1970. The areas of the JICA volunteer program in Nepal spans six sectors and a diverse range of sub-sectors, including agriculture, forestry and fisheries, repair operations, civil engineering, sanitation, education, sports, health, culture, as well as planning and administration. The last four decades of the JICA volunteer program in Nepal has been devoted to sharing of resources and technologies at the grass-roots level for Nepal's nation building endeavor through the 'Learning by Doing' approach.

As of March 2016 total 1327 JICA volunteers have worked in Nepal.



**JOCV**

Basically young volunteers from 20-39 years old are dispatched to Nepal and live in local communities for two years. The objective of this scheme is to assist in the social economic development as well as to promote mutual understanding and friendship between Nepal and Japan.



**SV**

JICA introduced SV scheme in 1990. Their activities are not limited to technology transfer but extended to deepen friendship between two countries in close contact with local communities. The first SV to Nepal was dispatched in 1995. SVs are between 40-69 years old and are motivated by volunteering spirit, possessing practical knowledge and technical skills backed up by their own abundant working experience

## Goals

For many years JICA has been evaluating its volunteer program, and this has resulted in a reconfirmation of the following goals.

- a. To cooperate in the economic and social development, as well as the reconstruction of developing countries
- b. To promote international goodwill and deepen mutual understanding
- c. To develop international perspectives and give back the experience to the Japanese community

# JICA PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM



## BACKGROUND

In international cooperation, the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) has become more important both in Japan and developing countries. Therefore, JICA Partnership Program (JPP) was introduced in 2002 as a new technical cooperation scheme to meet the diverse needs of developing countries through cooperation with Japanese NGOs. In Nepal, JPP was introduced in 2003. Since then, various projects have been implemented with different partner organizations in many districts mainly in education, health, environment, agriculture and rural development sectors. It contributes to the social and economic development of developing countries at the grass-roots level in collaboration with partners in Japan, such as NGOs, universities, local governments and public interest corporations.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To meet diverse needs in developing countries by utilizing the knowledge and experience of various Partners in Japan for international cooperation activities.
2. To strengthen collaboration between communities of both developing countries and Japan by promoting the participation of Japanese citizens in international cooperation activities.
3. To encourage local citizens in Japan to employ their accumulated knowledge, experience and technology for international cooperation activities which, in turn, bring revitalization of Japanese community.

## JPP COMPONENTS

Dispatch of persons from Japan and/ or acceptance of persons from the recipient country for training in Japan are major components of JPP. Projects that focus primarily on the provision of equipment or the construction of buildings and facilities will not be supported by JICA as JPP.

The entrustment of the main activities to another organization is not permitted in principle in JPP. Minor activities that require specific expertise may be entrusted to an individual or to another organization (including local NGOs).

## ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATIONS

Only NGOs, universities, local governments and public interest corporations based in Japan can submit proposals to JICA. Local NGOs in recipient countries may engage in the operation of individual projects by cooperating with the above-mentioned Japanese organizations. International NGOs that have a branch office in Japan also may submit proposals through the branch office in Japan.

## PERIOD OF INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS

Individual projects will be implemented for a maximum of three (3) years. The specific length of each project will be decided based on the characteristics and goals of each project.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JPP

The recipient government's approval is necessary prior to implementation of the program or an individual project depending on 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 both the recipient country and Japan.

# TRAINING/SCHOLARSHIP



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 and join trainings in the various fields such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, administration, transport etc. Training helps to enhance the power of Nepalese people and promote their effort for developing the nation. JICA organizes more than hundreds of various types of courses every year and accepts nearly 3000 participants from about 150 countries.

Some of the knowledge that Japanese society has accumulated, in areas including its background such as organizational know-how and social system, can only be understood through first-hand experience. In addition to providing unique knowledge, this sort of technical cooperation stimulates sense of inferences of them, which is crucial element for human resource development along with other assistance schemes.

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

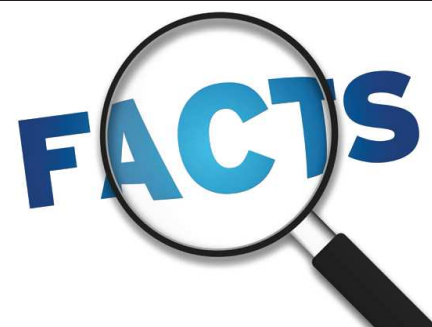
As a mechanism to further support their activities, JICA Alumni Association Nepal (JAAN) was established in 1973 as the Japan Students & Trainees Alumni Club and known as Nepal Japan Students and Trainees Club in 1982 and eventually renamed JAAN in November 1999. It has been working in order to strengthen closer networking and friendship among all ex-participants trained in Japan.

## SCHOLARSHIP

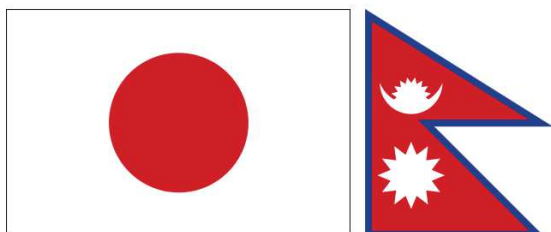
In addition to support human resource development in Nepal, JICA and the Ministry of Finance signed the Minutes of Meeting (MM) to implement "The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)" as a means to support study abroad for young government officials as future leaders. This program provides scholars with opportunities to acquire expert knowledge, conduct research, and build profession through Master's Degree program at Japanese universities. In Nepal, this program was introduced in 2015. Nepalese governmental officials have been sent to Japan to attain scholarships from 2016.

The program will give opportunity to 20 government officials each year for the next four consecutive (2016 – 2019) years totaling 80 officials to earn a Master's Degree. It is expected that the trained officials will later be engaged in formulating and implementing social and economic development plans and lead the country.

Altogether 9 Japanese universities have accepted scholars from Nepal. The subjects include Economic Policy, Industrial Development Policy, Development of Human Resource and Administrative Capacity of Civil Servants, Building of International Relations and Improvement of Legal and Judicial System.



## JAPAN AND NEPAL



A Japanese monk, Kawaguchi Ekai made the first step in Nepal in 1899 on the way to Tibet for his journey to seek insight of Buddhism, which is said to be the first encounter of Japan and Nepal.

After the modern diplomatic relation was established in September 1956 both countries have deepened their relationship both in cultural exchange and economic cooperation year by year.

### FACTS ABOUT JAPAN AND NEPAL

Number of Japanese nationals residing in Nepal : 1,095 (October 2014)

Number of Nepalese nationals residing in Japan : 54,775 (December 2015)

source : MoFA , GoN

### TRADE WITH JAPAN

1. Exports: 1.2 billion rupee (approx. \$ 12 million) (ready-made clothes, paper products, carpet, fabric etc.) (2014/2015)
2. Imports: 6 billion rupee (approx. \$ 60.23million) (steel products, machinery, industrial products, automotive parts etc.) (2014/2015)

### DIRECT INVESTMENT FROM JAPAN

240 million rupee (approx. \$ 2.4 million) (2014/2015)

### JICA'S CONTRIBUTION

1. Loans: 79 billion yen (up to 2014)
2. Grants: 198.5 billion yen (up to 2014)
3. Technical Cooperation: 71.3 billion yen (up to 2014)



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