

Japan International
Cooperation Agency (JICA)



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 97 overseas offices and projects 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 assistances.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

- Our Vision, Mission & Actions **1**
- Message from Chief Representative **2**
- JICA's History in Nepal **3**
- Ongoing JICA Projects in Nepal **4**
- ODA and JICA **6**
- JICA's Assistance Policy for Nepal **7**

PROGRAM SECTOR 10

- Earthquake Recovery "Build Back Better" **11**
- Disaster Risk Reduction **12**
- Road Transport **13**
- Air Transport **15**
- Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
- Capacity Improvement **17**
- Urban Environment Improvement **18**
- Private Sector Development **20**

- Agriculture and Rural Development **21**
- Education For All **23**
- Community Health Improvement **25**
- Democratization Process Support **27**
- Government Administration Capacity Strengthening **29**
- Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) **31**
- JICA Partnership Program (JPP) **33**
- JICA Training **35**
- JICA Photo Corner **36**

OUR VISION, MISSION AND ACTIONS





MR. JUN SAKUMA
CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE
JICA NEPAL OFFICE

MESSAGE FROM CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE

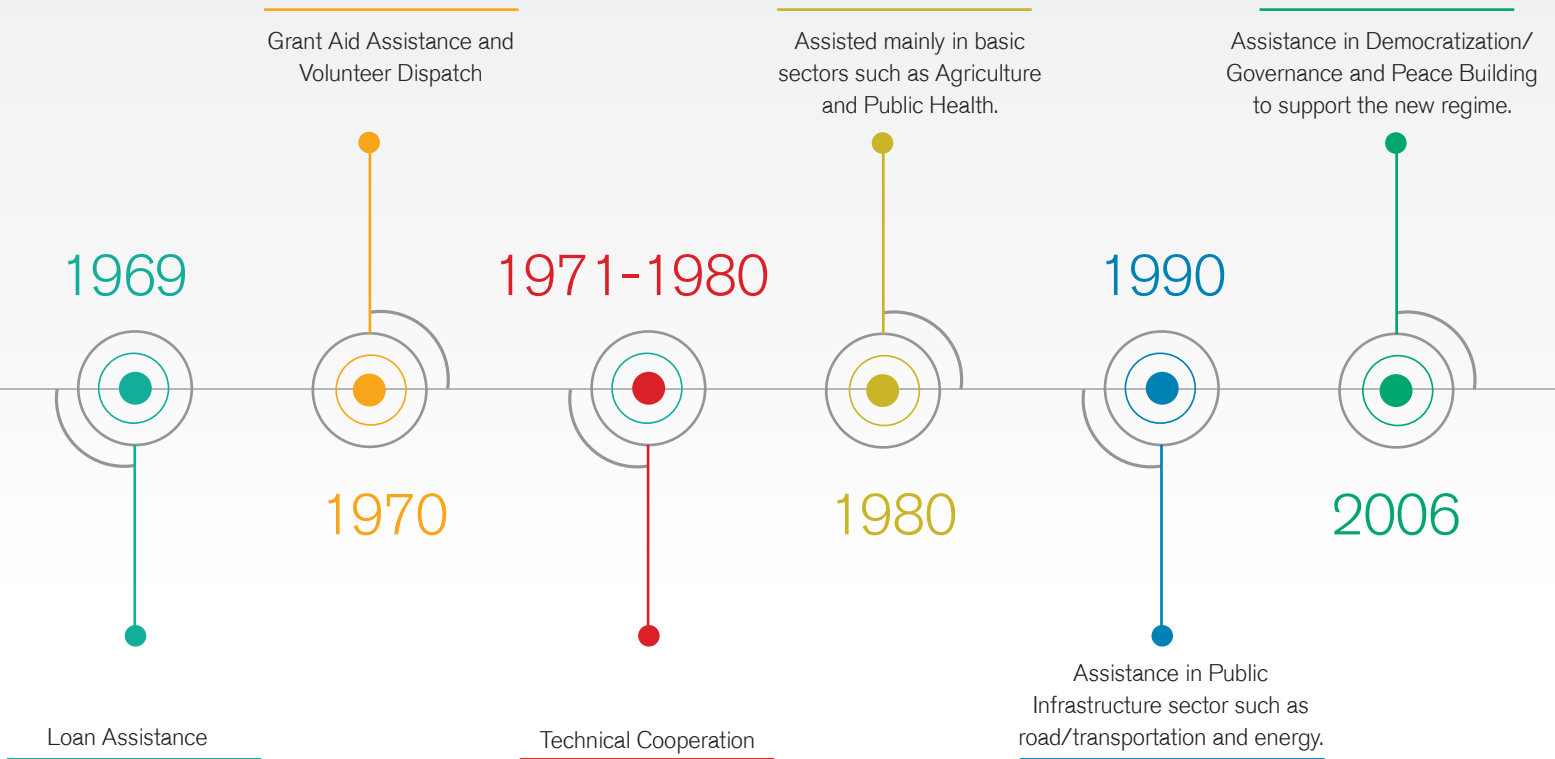
Nepal and Japan since 1956 share a long history of diplomatic relations. Government of Japan has extended various assistance to Nepal where JICA is the implementing agency for Official Development Assistance (ODA).

JICA's assistance in Nepal ranges from transport, energy, water and sanitation, to education, health, peace building, governance and agriculture aiming to support Nepal's development in a comprehensive manner. Loan financing, grant assistance, technical cooperation and volunteer program are different forms of JICA's support in Nepal. Advisory from Japanese experts in government agencies and periodic training programs for government officials in Japan have fostered close working relationship at the grassroot level thus strengthening mutual understanding, promoting cordial relationship, friendship and trust between the two countries.

JICA extended immediate support for relief and rescue during the great Earthquake that struck Nepal on April 25, 2015. Since then, JICA has been supporting Government of Nepal in the post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction by pursuing the principle of Build Back Better (BBB). Besides, support to local governments is one of the primary focus areas for JICA here onwards, since the formation of local bodies post local level elections that took place in 2017 after a gap of nearly 20 years.

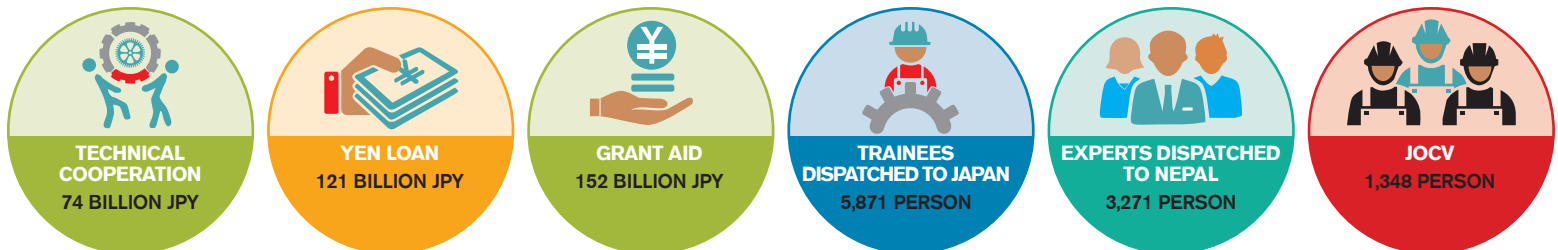
JICA Nepal Office brochure provides an overview of JICA's assistance along with its diversified operational activities. In order to realize our vision "Leading the World with Trust", JICA Nepal will continue to take lead in building strong bond with Nepal by providing maximum support to the people of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

JICA'S HISTORY IN NEPAL



JICA'S OVERALL CONTRIBUTION IN NEPAL

(UP TO JPY2016)



ONGOING JICA PROJECTS IN NEPAL

Emergency School Reconstruction Project

Approximately 300 schools to be built at a cost of JPY 14 billion to support the reconstruction of disaster resilient schools in Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Rasuwa and Lalitpur Districts, based on the earthquake-resistant type design guidelines formulated by JICA. The estimated completion of the project is 2019.



NAGDHUNGA TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Nagdhunga tunnel Construction is the first road tunnel construction project in Nepal being built with Japanese loan assistance of 16.636 billion yen. The Project aims to improve the road condition around Nagdhunga pass ensuring smooth transportation network between Kathmandu and other principal areas/cities in Nepal, contributing to local socioeconomic development. The total length of the tunnel is 2.69 kms and the estimated completion date of the project is August 2022.

RECONSTRUCTING BIR HOSPITAL AND PAROPAKAR MATERNITY HOSPITAL

The infrastructure of both these hospital suffered severe damages during the Earthquake in 2015. JICA Nepal is undertaking the reconstruction work with an aim to support the provision of safe and quality health services to the general public in Nepal through the 'Program on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake' project. The total project cost is JPY 4 billion. The project is based on

the concept of "Build Back Better" for creating resilient society to cope with future disasters. The project is expected to be completed by 2019.

RESTORATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

JICA is supporting the reconstruction and rehabilitation of three famous cultural heritages of Nepal- Aganche and Shiva temple in Kathmandu Durbar Square and Degu Talle temple in Patan Durbar Square which were severely damaged after the

2015 Earthquake . Besides, JICA is also providing two Heritage Experts who are assigned to the Department of Archaeology for supporting the rehabilitation work. This cooperation expects to enhance the overall capacity of the Department of Archaeology to effectively implement reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts. The rehabilitation work is expected to be completed by 2020.



SCHOOL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Provided Grant Assistance of NPR 280 million for the 2nd term of the 'School Sector Development Program (SSDP)'. Purpose of SSDP is to improve the equity, quality, efficiency, governance and management of the education sector. SSDP focuses on capacity and knowledge enhancement of both students and teachers by developing relevant teaching and learning methods and materials that ensures quality development. Lately, SSDP also focuses on strengthening school-level disaster management and resilience to develop school as a conflict free zone.

PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF WATER SUPPLY IN POKHARA

Provided grant assistance of NPR 5.169 billion for the implementation of the project. The water treatment plant site is situated along Mardi River, while other distribution facility is installed across Pokhara sub-metropolitan city. Construction of the Project will be completed in 2020. The Project aims to enhance the conditions of living environment of Pokhara city residents and also contribute towards development of Tourism industry there.

TANAHU HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Tanahu Hydropower Project is an ODA loan project of 15, 137 million yen that aims to provide stable power supply to cope with the increasing demand of power by constructing storage hydropower plant of 140 MW. The project is expected to start by Oct. 2017, with a target to complete in 5 years and is jointly co-financed with ADB and other partners. JICA will be financing the Package 2 which consists of Waterway, Powerhouse and Related Equipment.

PROJECT ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECONOMIC CENSUS 2018

The project that began in March 2016 is being implemented with the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) for a period of 5 years. Its objective is to enhance the capacity and skills needed for statistical survey of Statistical Officials of Central Bureau of Statistics to conduct the Economic Census in 2018. It is expected that statistical results provided by CBS

will be widely utilized for planning and implementing of policies, plan and strategies by government agencies, research institution and private sector. These integrated data will help to plan the private sector more accurately from in and outside the country to find business opportunities across the country.

TIA MODERNIZATION PROJECT

Air safety is one of the priority sectors of JICA's cooperation in Nepal and a grant assistance of NRs.1. 534 billion is provided for implementing the Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports, The objective of the Project is to procure aviation safety facilities such as localizers and other equipment at eight major airports in Nepal. This includes the Tribhuvan International Airport, the country's only international airport, two major domestic airports (Chandragadhi & Dhangadhi) and five other major airports in mountainous regions (Jomsom, Jumla, Lukla, Simikot and Rara) thereby improving guidance and landing safety for aircraft at their destination airports.

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 all 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 100 overseas offices.



JICA's Assistance Policy for Nepal Country Development Cooperation Policy

Basic Policy of Assistance	Assistance for a balanced and sustainable economic growth, aiming at Nepal's graduation from the LDC status		
Priority Area 1	Recovery works and disaster resilient nation-building in both structural and non-structural aspects		
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project
<u>Development Issue 1-1</u> Sustainable development considering disaster risk reduction and natural environment.	Earthquake rehabilitation and recovery, Program.	Earthquake rehabilitation and recovery, mainly rebuilding of schools, housing and infrastructure, and restoration of cultural properties, is promoted in areas heavily damaged by earthquakes.	The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake.
			The Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake.
			Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects for Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction.
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction.
			Emergency Response to Nepal Earthquake.
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project for Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction.
			Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects.
			Emergency School Reconstruction Project.
	Disaster risk reduction, environment and climate change program.	The program aims at the improvement of disaster risk reduction technology, the introduction of renewable energy for climate change mitigation and adoption and reduction of greenhouse gasses.	Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project.
			Project for Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley.
The Project for Integrated Research on Great Earthquakes and Disaster Mitigation in Nepal Himalaya.			
The Forest Preservation Programme.			
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Disaster Prevention.
Priority Area 2	Building of social and economic institutions which directly lead to economic growth and the improvement of national livelihoods		
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project
<u>Development Issue 2-1</u> Development of social environment and infrastructure.	Transport Infrastructure Development Program.	As the establishment of an arterial road network is urgently needed, Japan will support in improving the transportation system in the urban area through improvement of arterial highways and disaster prevention on the highways. Also, as part of the peace process support, construction of rural transport infrastructure will be considered for improvement of access and regional development in poverty-stricken/hilly areas. In addition, Japan will also consider support to ensure safe and stable air route.	The Project for the Development of Spare Parts Management Center and En-route Radar Control Services
			The Project for Capacity Development in Operation and Maintenance of Aviation Safety Equipment
			SV for Traffic Management
			Urban Transport Improvement in Kathmandu
			Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project
			The Project for the Improvement of Community Access
			Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Project (Surveillance System)
			The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports
	Lumbini Clean Public Transport Project		
	Reliable Power Supply Capacity Improvement Program.	The Program aims to increase the power supply to correspond to the increasing demand, improvement of capacity in power distribution, and improvement of power efficiency.	Hydropower Planning Advisor.
The Project for Micro-Hydropower Improvement in Western Area.			
Tanahu Hydropower Project.			

	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project
<u>Development Issue 2-1</u> Development of social environment and infrastructure.	Urban environment Improvement Program.	To improve citizens' access to safe water and support capacity development of stakeholders involved in water supply management, operation maintenance, and technical guidance.	Preparatory Survey for Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project in Nepal
			Water Policy Advisor
			Capacity Development Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Management in Semi-Urban Areas (WASMIP-II)
			The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara
			The Project on Capacity Development of KUKL to improve overall Water Supply Service in Kathmandu Valley
			JOCV for Urban Environment Improvement
			SV for Urban Environment Improvement
			Project for Hydro-microbiological approach for Water Security in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal
			JICA Partnership Program for Urban Environment Improvement
			Melamchi Water Supply Project
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Urban Environment Improvement
Pro-poor Urban Regeneration Pilot Project			
<u>Development Issue 2-2</u> Private Sector Development	Private Sector Development Program.	The program aims to vitalize regional economy and to promote trade and investment by improving business environment through various supports to promote SMEs as well as to facilitate policy/regulation aspects.	Foreign Investment Advisor.
			JOCV for Private Sector Development .
			SV for Private Sector Development.

Priority Area 3	Poverty reduction and quality of life improvement		
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project
<u>Development Issue 3-1</u> Rural lives improvement	Agriculture and Rural Development Program	The Program aims to improve livelihoods through stable production and supply of food, institutionalization of regional agriculture promotion mechanisms, development of farmers' groups and commercializing products.	Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project
			JOCV for Agricultural/Rural Development
			SV for Agricultural/Rural Development
			JICA Partnership Program for Agricultural/Rural Development
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Agricultural/Rural Development
<u>Development Issue 3-2</u> Education and Health service improvement	Education for All (EFA) Program.	To improve the school enrollment rate and reverse the dropout rate, Japan supports school management, expands educational opportunities, promotes primary education, and improves the quality of education. And also Japan actively participates in the formulation and implementation of SSDP and contributes to the improvement of the quality of education.	Support for Improvement of Primary School Management(SISM) Phase-2.
			Education Advisor.
			JOCV for Education Sector.
			School Sector Development Plan.
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Education Sector.

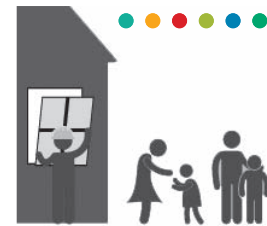
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project
<u>Development Issue 3-2</u> Education and health service improvement.	Community Health Improvement Program.	In order to supply enough equipment to the core hospitals in the capital and to promote the health services in rural areas, Japan implements support at the grassroots level, mainly in the fields of maternal and child health and community health improvement through volunteer and NGO projects and tries to improve the health conditions in communities as a whole.	Grant Aid Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital
			JOCV for Health Care/Medical Care.
			JICA Partnership Program for for Health Care/ Medical Care.
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Health Care/Medical Care.
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Health Care/Medical Care.

Priority Area 4	Governance enhancement and basic framework development for democracy		
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project
<u>Development Issue 4-1</u> Establishment of framework of democratic country and society.	Democratization Process Support Program.	The important political processes such as elections, improvement of basic law i.e. civil law, strengthening of judicial capacity, and promotion of the democratization process through media support are promoted. Also, while promoting nation-building and looking ahead to the federal system, Japan supports capacity development to reduce conflict in communities.	Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project Phase2.
			The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement.
			Legal Support Advisor.
			Nepal State Building: Development and Growth Strategy II.
			Cooperative research about Japanese and Nepali legal system.
<u>Development Issue 4-2</u> Government Administrative Capacity Enhancement.	Government Administrative Capacity Enhancement Program.	To develop awareness of the central government on ownership and to strengthen planning and implementation capacity, policies and systems for effective development programs. It supports to improve and strengthen governance institutions' systems and development planning and implementation capability, based on the real national status revealed by the census. At the local level, improve local government's capacity for project implementation and better service delivery. Japan supports the model of participatory development planning and implementation based on local needs to be put into practical use and its dissemination by strengthening capacity of human resources at field level and local government administrative service.	Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis.
			Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018.
			JOCV for Government Administrative Capabilities.
			The project for Human Resource Development Scholarship.
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Government Administrative Capabilities.
			Project for the achieving decent work in global supply chains in Asian region.



**PROGRAM
SECTOR**

EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY "BUILD BACK BETTER"



On 25 April 2015, a devastating earthquake of magnitude 7.8 struck Nepal, followed by an equally powerful aftershock of magnitude 7.3 on 12 May. Nearly 9,000 people were killed and 22,000 injured. Over 750,000 houses were fully or partially damaged, with 3 million people rendered homeless. Around 7,000 schools were damaged affecting thousands of children.

The earthquake not only damaged physical infrastructure but also severely impacted people's livelihoods and local economy. JICA, being a long-time development partner of Nepal, has been supporting the Government of Nepal and its people in various sectors of post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA's assistance is focused on rehabilitation and reconstruction of rural housing, schools, hospitals, cultural heritages, and other public infrastructure, based on the principle of "Build Back Better" and through sharing the knowledge, experiences and technologies of Japan. Geographically, besides the Kathmandu Valley, JICA provides support mainly for 2 of the most severely affected districts – Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. Currently, JICA's earthquake recovery support is provided in the following priority areas.

(1) School and Housing Reconstruction

Immediately after the earthquake, JICA provided emergency assistance for rehabilitation of partially damaged school facilities and repaired 184 classrooms in 3 districts. The ongoing project supports reconstruction of school buildings in



Training for Housing Reconstruction in Sindhupalchowk.

6 districts, based on the earthquake-resistance type design guidelines formulated by JICA. JICA provides financing for the government's housing reconstruction scheme where beneficiary households receive grants in 3 tranches if they are on track to reconstruct a seismic-resilient house. JICA also supported 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. Currently, JICA is implementing Community Mobilization Program in order to accelerate the housing reconstruction.

(2) Public Infrastructure

JICA quickly rehabilitated damaged Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road and Sindhuli Road immediately after the earthquake.

Currently, grant projects are implemented to reconstruct Bir Hospital and Paropakar Maternity and Women's Hospital (Kathmandu), construct 5 bridges (Gorkha) and rehabilitate the water supply system for Chautara (Sindhupalchowk). In addition, JICA is undertaking reconstruction of almost 20 small-scale public facilities in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk, including the VDC offices, a health post and a hospital, Women and Children Office, and agricultural product collection centers.

(3) Cultural Heritage

JICA has dispatched two Japanese experts to the Department of Archaeology for supporting rehabilitation of the Shiva temple, Aganche temple and Hanuman Dhoka Gate in Kathmandu Durbar Square, and Degu Talle temple in Patan Durbar Square.

(4) Livelihood Recovery

JICA also assisted in improving livelihoods for earthquake affected communities in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk. Over 1,200 beneficiaries have received livelihood enhancement support such as vegetable growing, quality seed production, and goat raising. 78% of them are women.

(5) Recovery Planning and Disaster Preparedness

JICA has supported the two focus districts in developing a BBB-based Recovery and Rehabilitation Plan (RRP). A Kathmandu Valley Resilience Plan (KVRP) has also been prepared to serve as a comprehensive policy framework for disaster risk reduction in the capital. Landslide hazard maps were developed,

and an earthquake risk assessment has been conducted to analyze potential human, infrastructural, and economic damages against future earthquakes.

Major Projects:

- Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (Loan)
- Emergency School Reconstruction Project (Loan)
- Emergency Rehabilitation of Schools (Grant, completed)
- Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects (Technical Cooperation)
- Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake Project (Technical Cooperation)
- Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake Program (Grant)
- Rehabilitation of the Heritages in Kathmandu and Patan Durbar Square (Counterpart Funds)

Key Fact

Japan pledged a total of 32 billion yen for post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction, which has been translated into the following projects.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

JICA has been extending its cooperation mainly in two hazards –

- (i) Earthquake and
- (ii) Water Induced disasters.

For over one decade JICA has been engaged in the prevention of water induced disasters. To start with, it supported the establishment of water induced disaster prevention technical center which now functions as a regular department in the government of Nepal – The Department of Water Induced Disaster Management.

However at present, JICA has shifted its focus more on earthquake disaster and its on-going major projects are as follows:

1. Earthquake Risk Assessment of the Kathmandu Valley
2. Integrated Research on Himalayan Earthquake and Disaster Mitigation



Japanese Rescue team on site during Earthquake.

Way forward

JICA is considering to transit from the on-going post-earthquake reconstruction to the longer-run disaster resilience program based upon learnings from the on-going reconstruction as well as the risk assessment projects. Hence, Potential Projects that is considered for negotiation in order to enhance the urban resilience primarily covers two aspects – (i) buildings and (ii) other physical infrastructures.

ROAD TRANSPORT



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 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.

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 is the capital and the largest city of Nepal. Kathmandu and surrounding areas are called Kathmandu Valley which constitutes the most important political, economic and social center of Nepal. The population of Kathmandu Valley accounts for 9.3% of the entire population of Nepal which seem to increase every year. The population



Model image of Nagdhunga Tunnel west portal

of Kathmandu Valley was 2.5 million in 2011 and by the end of 2035 it is expected to increase by more than 4 million.

JICA Cooperation
JICA Assistance for the Transport Sector
 JICA has been assisting the transport sector in Nepal through Development

Study, Grant Aid and Technical Cooperation.

In 1993, JICA conducted a master plan study and formulated a report on "The Study on Kathmandu Valley Urban Road Development" (hereinafter referred to as "1993 M/P"). In accordance with the

recommendations in the report, several projects were implemented and this contributed to the improvement of traffic condition in Kathmandu Valley. However, as almost 20 years have passed since 1993 M/P was prepared, the updated urban transport master plan was necessary as a consequence of rapid urbanization and increased traffic volume caused by rapid population growth. In response to the request by the Government of Nepal, the Project on Urban Transport Improvement for Kathmandu Valley had been conducted to establish a comprehensive urban transport master plan with a target year 2030 for long term, 2025 for middle term, and 2020 for short term. Currently, JICA is assisting for the construction of the Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project. It will be the first road tunnel in Nepal which will showcase the tunneling technology as well as build the capacity of Nepalese authorities, consultants and contractors.

Past Cooperation

JICA has undertaken many activities in the development of the transportation sector. Some notable cooperation is as given below,

a) Development Studies:

- Kathmandu Valley Urban Transport Master Plan (2015-2017)
- Kathmandu Valley Urban Road Development (1992-93)

b) Grant Aid Project (GOJ):

- Project for the Construction of Sindhuli Road (Section I to IV) (1996-2015)
- Project for the Improvement of Kathmandu Bhaktapur Road (2008-2011)
- Community Access Improvement Project (2011-2016)

- Countermeasure Construction of the Landslide on the Sindhuli Road Section 2 (2012-2015)
- Project for the Construction of Intersections in Kathmandu City (2001-2003)
- Project for Construction of a New Bagmati Bridge at Thapathali (1993-95)
- Project for Improvement of Transportation Capacity (1992-94)
- Project for Reconstruction of Bridges in Kathmandu (Phase II) (1992-93)
- Project for Reconstruction of Bridges in Kathmandu (Phase I) (1990-92)
- Project for the Construction of Bus Terminal in Kathmandu (1991)

c) Technical Cooperation and Dispatch of Experts:

- Project for the Operation and Maintenance of Sindhuli Road (2012-16)
- Experts to DOR - 6 long-term experts (Road Planning, Designing, Construction, Maintenance etc., 2 years each)

JICA's Assistance Strategy and the Way Forward

d) JICA's Assistance Strategy:

Social and economic infrastructure development for economic growth and citizen lives improvement is one of the important priority areas for JICA Cooperation. The goal of the Transport sector program under this priority area is transport network improvement and connectivity strengthening from home and abroad through smoother transportation. JICA puts the highest priority on the improvement of the traffic conditions in Kathmandu Valley; and the connection

between Kathmandu and other areas. The reason for JICA's assistance policy which focuses on Kathmandu Valley is as follows;

- For the economic development of Nepal, it is very important to improve transport infrastructure mainly in Kathmandu Valley, in view of its population concentration (more than 10% population out of total population) and industrial accumulation (30% of GDP is generated).
- The connection between Kathmandu Valley with other urban areas and border points are very important for the flow of people, tourists, consumer good, trade and commerce. This will enhance and contribute for the overall economic development of Nepal.
- JICA has been supporting Sindhuli Road Development since early 1990s and also has been supporting road and related facility improvement inside Kathmandu Valley. Therefore, JICA has advantage and able to utilize these achievements and build upon it.

Similarly, JICA will also support for introducing new technologies like road tunnels, flyovers, etc. as there is need to diversify and modernize the road transport.

a) Ongoing and Proposed Projects:

- By LA: Construction of Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project (Ongoing)
- By TCP: Dispatch of Transport Policy Advisor (Proposed)
- Project for the operation and maintenance of Sindhuli Road Phase II (Proposed)

AIR TRANSPORT



Strengthening the air transport infrastructure has been one of the biggest issues in Nepal. However, the airport facilities at the Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) are in immediate need of upgradation as it falls below the international standard. Most of the domestic airports lack basic facilities like adequate length of runway, paved runway, navigation and surveillance facilities. In order to address these 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 economic 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, Technical Cooperation projects since last 20-25 years in Nepal. Following are the key ongoing and recently completed projects in the sector.

A. Technical Cooperation Project

1) Project for the Development of a Spare Parts Management Center and En-route Radar Control Services

The Technical Cooperation Project (2013-2018) with Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal (CAAN) aims to improve Safety of Air Transport. Objective of the project is to upgrade Safety and Reliability of Air Traffic

Control Services with two outputs 1) Spare Parts Management System is established, and 2) En-route radar control services are provided. Three Japanese Experts related to CNS maintenance, Spare Parts Management and En-route Radar Control are dispatched to CAAN under this project.

2) New Technical Cooperation Project

A new Technical Cooperation Project "Capacity Development in operation and maintenance of Aviation Safety equipment". The Project is being Launched from Jan 2018 for two years which aims to improve the safety of air transportation focusing to develop the capacity of CAAN for operation & maintenance of aviation safety equipment.

B. Grant Aid Projects

1) TIA Modernization Project:

The Grant Assistance was provided for the Project for Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport (2013-2016). The Government of Nepal utilizes the grant to purchase the products and



TIA Radar at Bhattedanda.

services necessary for the installation of a Secondary Radar System for Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA). An Antenna Tower and Monopulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (MSSR) System has been installed at Bhattedanda, south of the Kathmandu Valley, and another MSSR System is installed at TIA as a replacement

of the existing [Airport Surveillance Radar/ Secondary Surveillance Radar]system to enhance and strengthen the present surveillance system installed under the Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) extended in 1994.

2) Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities Project:

The objective of the Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports in Nepal project (2016-2019) is to provide aviation safety facilities and other equipment at eight major airports in Nepal. This includes the Tribhuvan International Airport, the country's only international airport, two major domestic airports (Chandragadhi & Dhangadhi) and five other major airports in mountainous

regions (Jomsom, Jumla, Lukla, Simikot and Rara) thereby improving guidance and landing safety for aircraft at their destination airports.

This project provides instrument landing system localizers for indicating the direction of approach and other aviation safety equipment at eight major airports in Nepal, including at Tribhuvan International Airport, making accurate aircraft approaches possible for 27,000 flights each year. VHF omnidirectional range (VOR) equipment and distance measuring equipment (DME) will also be provided to allow an increase in the number of domestic flights through high-precision flight techniques to destination airports. JICA has provided

navigation control radar systems through the Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Project (G/A signed at the end of 2013), a grant aid project, and is currently implementing the Project for the Development of a Spare Parts Management Center and En-route Radar Control Services, a technical cooperation project. Spare parts and other items required for this project will be logged and managed at a supply control center that supports personnel training for this project and strengthens operation, management and maintenance capacity.

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



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.

POWER GENERATION, TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION CAPACITY IMPROVEMENT

Even though Nepal has huge potential in electricity generation, only 2% of the potential capacity has been developed so far, due to which the electricity consumption per capita in Nepal is at the lowest level around the world. With the increase in population, the peak demand for energy within the country is growing at an annual rate of 9 percent. To meet the power demand, Nepal has been importing power from neighboring country, India.

Major Past Projects:

- Nationwide Master Plan Study on the storage type hydroelectric development in Nepal
- The Project for construction of New Kawasoti Substation
- Kali Gandaki "A" Hydropower Project
- Project for Extension and Reinforcement of Power Transmission and Distribution System in Kathmandu Valley
- Kulekhani Hydropower Projects
- Bajhang Hydropower

Front Line: Tanahu Hydropower Project (THL)

THL which is situated in Tanahu district is the most awaited storage type hydropower project in Nepal. It is anticipated that the construction of this project will substantially contribute in reducing the existing load shedding. Some of the salient features of the project are:

- Storage type project with the capacity of 140 MW
- Provide stable power supply and cope with increasing power demand
- Power supply during peak hours in dry winters as peak load power sources
- Total energy during first 10 years; 585.7 GWh after 11th years; 489.9 GWh

(excluding Generation facility for Environmental Flow)

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has assisted in the Kulekhani projects (I and II), the Kaligandaki A Project, the extension and reinforcement of transmission and distribution system in Kathmandu valley and in Kawasoti.

There is a shortage of electricity. Particularly, the seasonal demand gap during dry season remains huge and development of storage type hydropower plant is an urgent issue. JICA intends to support the supply of stable energy year round through the improvement of facility and capacity building through construction of medium sized storage type hydropower projects. JICA has conducted Nationwide Master Plan Study for Storage Type Hydroelectric Power Developments in 2014. Tanahu Hydropower project (140 MW) which will support in increasing the power supply and ultimately reduce the load shedding is under the process of construction.

JICA has assisted in energy sector as it is the basic necessity not only for household consumption but also for industrialization and overall enhancement of productivity in order to raise the socio-economic condition of the country.

Developing electricity source in Nepal is essential from the national security point of view. Furthermore, development of storage type hydropower generation is necessary for improving the present electricity situation and reducing the seasonal imbalance of electricity generation capacity.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT



Urban environment covers wide range of areas. JICA's Urban Environment Improvement Program basically incorporates two components: i) Water Supply & ii) Waste Management. At present JICA has prioritized its assistance on water supply sector according to the need prioritized by the Government of Nepal as well as Sustainable Development Goals.



Sundarjal Water Treatment Plant

WATER SUPPLY

BACKGROUND: Nepalese people are still struggling 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 drinking water and 62% has access to sanitation facilities, effective coverage and safe supply is still a far cry.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE: Japanese Government's support on water supply sector dates back to 1970s. It includes financial and technical support for water

supply improvement in various urban, semi urban and rural areas of Nepal.

Currently JICA's support to government of Nepal in water supply sector covers diverse geographical area and approach. In Kathmandu Valley JICA is supporting construction of 85 MLD Water Treatment Plant under long awaited Melamchi Water Supply Project through Japanese ODA loan.

JICA is supporting for improvement of water supply facilities by constructing WTP as well as distribution network under Japanese Grant Assistance in Pokhara the second biggest city after Kathmandu,

In Small Towns or semi urban areas, technical cooperation project for improvement of water supply management (WASMIP II) is being implemented through Department of Water Supply and Sanitation.

New scheme of JICA cooperation named SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable

Development) has been started in water supply sector. Nicknamed as SATREPS-WaSH Mia, the Project for Hydro-microbiological Approach for Water Security in Kathmandu Valley envisions promoting research and technology transfer among research institutions in Nepal as well as Japan.

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.

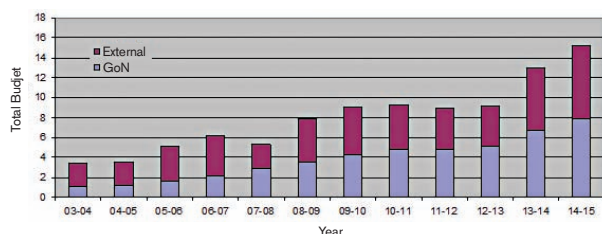
Apart from capital investment project, capacity development of officials of government of Nepal is continuous support embedded in JICA's assistance policy.

Front Line: Melamchi Water Supply Project

- The Melamchi Water Supply Project⁷ envisages to bring 170 MLD water from Melamchi river to Sundarijal through 27 km long tunnel in first phase, and distribute to Kathmandu denizens after treating the water
- Kathmandu denizens will be benefitted with safe and stable supply of drinking water.

QUICK FACT Trends of Aid in Water Supply Sector

WASH Sector Budget (Billion NRs)



Source: Sector Status Report, 2014, SEIU, MoUD

Ongoing Projects

SN	Project Details	Type	Period
1.	Melamchi Water Supply Project (Construction of 85 MLD Water Treatment Plant)	ODA Loan	March 2001- September 2018
2.	Water Supply Management Improvement Project (WASMIP II)	TCP	December 2015- November 2020
3.	Project for Hydro-microbiological Approach for Water Security in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal (SATREPS-WaSH Mia)	TCP	May 2014- April 2019
4.	Rehabilitation of Water Transmission System in Chautara (under Program for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction from Nepal Earth Quake)	Grant Aid	February 2016 - June 2018
5.	Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara	Grant Aid	February 2016- December 2022

Note: TCP-Technical Cooperation.

Major Past Projects

SN	Name of the Project	Type	Period
Water Supply			
1	Water Supply Improvement Project in Tansen, Palpa	GA	1976
2.	Water Supplies to Urban and Semi-Urban Centres (Tansen, Gaushala, Lahan, Rajbiraj, Ilam, Bharatpur, Chandragadi, Mahendranagar, Dhangadhi, Bharatpur)	GA	1988-1991
3.	Study on Groundwater Management Project in Kathmandu Valley (Master Plan Study)	DS	1991
4.	Improvement of Kathmandu Water Supply Facilities ,(Mahankal Chaur, Sundarijal, Bansbari, Manohara, Min Bhawan, Singha Durbar, Shaibhu)	GA	1992-2004
5.	The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Urban and Semi-Urban Centres (Jhapa and Morang)	GA	2005-2007
Waste Management			
	Clean Kathmandu Valley-The Study on Solid Waste Management for Kathmandu Valley	DS	2005-2007
Climate Change/ Clean Energy			
	The Project for Introduction of Clean Energy By Solar Electricity generation System	GA	2010-2012

Note: GA-Grant Aid and DS- Development Study.

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT



After the adoption of liberal economic policy in early nineties, banking, media, and telecom sectors have witnessed private sector investment. Hydropower, tourism, and agriculture are sectors that have great potential for the 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 for Nepal (export - import ratio of 11% and deficit/GDP of 32.4%).

The annual labor force entering to the labor market is over half a million, however many have become migrant workers. 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, a long armed conflict followed by political transition is over, and the long-awaited constitution has been promulgated. These positive changes are expected to bring an amicable environment for investment promotion in Nepal.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has been providing support through its training window by receiving government officials from Nepal to participate in group trainings in Japan. JICA has also been contributing substantially in developing the economic infrastructures such as roads and electricity sector development for many decades. With the aim of capitalizing the infrastructural investments for the country's economic growth, the Private Sector Development Program was introduced into JICA's country assistance strategy in 2012. This Program aims to improve

the foreign investment climate in Nepal as well as to promote local enterprises development, deregulation, improvements in industrial relations, streamlining of customs procedures, and human resources development for industries.

Currently, JICA has been supporting Investment Board of Nepal to strengthen investors' services by fielding Foreign Investment Advisor and carrying out capacity building activities. Similarly, Japan aims to enhance the quality of its ODA by the participation of the private sector and their advanced technologies and know-how. Japanese private sector possess technological and human resources in various fields that may assist in fulfilling societal needs and have a positive impact on the social welfare of the partner countries. JICA invites proposals from Japanese enterprises and collaborates with the proponents who have submitted successful proposals. JICA Nepal in Collaboration with the Government of Nepal is implementing Pilot Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Introducing Pico-Hydrokinetic Power Generator to the Himalayan Rural Area to Improve Living Standard and the aim of the project is to supply stable power in the

non-electrified or power shortage areas and contribute to improve livelihood of rural people. JICA Nepal has lunch different program to support district offices by mobilizing Senior Volunteers and Volunteers in the Cottage and Small Industries Development Board, and Information and Technology related Associations. JICA's training programs have also supported this sector through continuous and increased numbers of courses.

Ongoing cooperation:

1. Foreign Investment Advisor at the Investment Board of Nepal
2. Training :- 5-6 training courses annually

Major Past Projects:

1. Senior Volunteer working at the Federation of Nepal Cottage and Small Industries
2. JOCVs – working at the district offices of the Cottage and Small Industries Development Board (Syangja, Sindhuli, and Dolakha)
3. Senior Volunteer working at the Computer Association of Nepal

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT



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 33 % 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 concluding 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



SRCCAP farmers in Kavrepalanchowk. ©Toshitaka Nakamura

©JICA / Toshitaka Nakamura

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 Completion in 2015, constructed through the support from the Government of Japan.

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.

Front Line: Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project (SRCCAP)

SRCCAP has been implementing in the Sindhuli Road corridor which is one of the major highway in the mid hills that supported to construct by the Government of Japan. As the Government of Nepal requested to improve the livelihoods status of people living in this road corridor, the SRCCAP project has launched as a master plan to bring about positive effects, including economic revitalization of marginalized people of this less developed area along the Sindhuli Road.

Overall Goal: Agricultural income of the farm households in the Sindhuli Road Corridor (SRC) area is increased through agricultural commercialization.

Project Purpose : Value-chains for high value commodities (HVC's) function to bring stakeholders profit along SRC.

Outcomes:

1. Farming system for producing marketable products is established in the producer groups
2. Capacity of the producer groups is developed to sustain marketing of the marketable product
3. Skills and capacity of Department of Agriculture (DOA)/ District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) for implementation and coordination of agricultural commercialization promotion are improved

Ongoing Projects

SN	Project Details	Type	Period
1.	Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project	TC	2015-2019

Major Past Projects

SN	Name of the Project	Type	Period
1	Follow-up Project on Agricultural training and Extension Improvement Project	TC	2015-2016
2	Project for the Master Plan Study on High Value Agriculture Extension and Promotion in Sindhuli Road Corridor	TC	2011-2014
3	Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project	TC	2004-2009
4	The Master Plan Study on the Terai Groundwater Resources Evaluation and Development Project for Irrigation	TC	1991-1995
5	The Natural Water Fisheries Development Project	TC	1991-1998
6	The Horticulture Development Project	TC	1985-1999
7	Janakpur Zone Agriculture Development Project	TC	1971-1984
8	Terai Groundwater Development Project	GA	1989
9	The Project for Construction of Agricultural Storage Facilities	GA	1977

Note: TC-Technical Cooperation and GA-Grant Aid.



EDUCATION FOR ALL



Education plays significant role in eliminating poverty through human development measures by making people aware about appropriate skills, knowledge and wisdom to acquire economic and social prosperity. The Education For All (EFA) goals 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 quality basic education which is relevant to the current time. Moreover, education sector plan "School Sector Development Plan (SSDP: 2016-2023) is considered an important vessel to enable Nepal to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and to reach the goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2030.

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 SSDP (2016/17-2022/23).

Japan extends assistance to enhance opportunities by supporting infrastructural development such as classrooms for targeting students who have limited access to education. Under Japan's Grant Aid, JICA has provided assistance to school construction and has built more than 9500 classrooms from 1994-2014 in 34 districts.



Students from a local school in Gorkha.

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

In addition, JICA's assistance has given priority to capacity development and improvement of school management through central to local level. In order to implement the decentralization of educational administration and school management

based on local needs for improvement in enrollment rates and dropout rates, community participatory school management improvement model is crucial.

In a sector-wide approach (SWAPs) of education sector under SSRP and SSDP, JICA has joined the partnership of joint financing since 2014 and provides 300 million Japanese yen annually.

JICA challenges to achieve SSDP goals through maximizing the effects of all education related cooperation.

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

SISM 2 project is the follow up project of SISM I started for the expansion of the SIP model implementation to other districts .Government of Nepal conducted SISM project with technical assistance of JICA. The output of SISM II project is the access and quality of school education is improved.

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

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

Facilities	1994-98	1999-2002	2003-06	2008-09	2013-14
Classrooms	2958	2540	2530	740	764
Resource Centre	41	43	31	0	0
Toilet	200	817	733	87	0
Water Supply	191	431	312	112	0

**FACT SHEET****Ongoing Program/Project (s)**

SN	Name of the Project	Type	Period
1	Support for Improvement of School Management (SISM-II) Project	TC	2013- 2018 June
2.	Budget Support to School Sector Development Program (SSDP)	GA	2016/17 onwards

Major Past Projects

SN	Name of the Project	Type	Period
1.	Project for Support for Improvement of Primary School Management (SISM) I	TC	2008- 2012
2.	The Project for Basic Education Improvement in Support of the School Sector Reform in Nepal	GA	2012-2014
3.	Promoting Quality Education through Community based School Management	JPP	2003-2012 (Different phases)
4.	Community based Alternative Schooling Project	TC	2004-2009
5.	Project for Construction of Primary Schools to Support (Education for All) I & II	GA	2003-2005 & 2008
6.	Project for construction of Primary Schools under BPEP II	GA	2000-2002
7.	Project for construction of Primary Schools under BPEP I	GA	1994-1997
8.	Project for Providing Material & Equipment for the Construction of Primary Schools	GA	1994
9.	Project for Expansion of the Educational Materials Center in Nepal	GA	1992

Note:TC-Technical Cooperation, GA-Grant Aid and JPP- JICA Partnership Program.

COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT



Nepal has made steady progress in improving the overall health outcomes. Particularly, an impressive progress has been on child survival and maternal health, which were the targets 4 and 5 of MDGs (Millennium Development Goals). Simultaneously, Nepal also expanded public health services to remote areas of the country, increasing people's access to health care services.

Despite these improvements, there are number of challenges and problems in the health sector which hinders in providing quality and equitable health services to all needy people. Some of the key challenges and problems are - lack of quality health services due to lack of standard medical equipment's and trained health workers especially in remote health facilities. People are compelled to face financial, socio-cultural, geographical and institutional barriers in accessing health services and low utilization of available health services, number of natural disasters and death/ injuries due to road accident and the devastating earthquake of April 2015 and subsequent aftershocks which resulted in over 1000 health facilities being affected, and huge capacity gaps among the recently created federal governance structures to ensure quality health services in a coordinated manner.

Under National health policy 2014, Nepal has set Nepal Health Sector Strategy 2015-2020 (NHSS) to sustain the achievements made in the health sector and address the aforementioned challenges. NHSS is committed to accelerate Universal Health Coverage (UHC) to ensure equitable access to



quality health services for the entire population. Nepal Health Sector Strategy (NHSS: 2015-2020) propels Nepal's health sector towards UHC through four key strategic directions namely (1) Equitable access to health service, (2) Quality health services, (3) Health systems reform, and (4) Multi-sectoral approach.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA has a long history of support in the health sector since 1970s for hardware supports (Grant) to improve health facilities and medical equipment especially in referral hospitals, and software supports (TCP) to develop human resources about TB, school health, and primary health care. Japan has

been providing a long-term assistance to the health sector by constructing hospitals and adopting measures against tuberculosis. Since then, Government of Nepal and development partners are actively working for the improvement regarding the health sector. JICA assisted in improving school health, addressing improvement of malnutrition in partnership with the Nepal government.

The aim of JICA's support in the health sector is to improve access to basic health services of school children, disease prevention, and to improve parents and community through school-aged children. JICA's assistance to this program is mainly grass-root cooperation through the dispatch

of Japanese volunteers and by implementing several projects in cooperation with Japanese NGOs and local NGOs.

Also, JICA puts continuous support on quality health services through improvement of medical equipment and health facilities. Since 2017, JICA started its Grant Aid Project for medical equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH). Moreover, to address the urgent needs related to the reconstruction of hospitals due to the earthquakes on April 25 and May 12, 2015, JICA has been supporting Grant Aid Projects for Bir hospital and Paropakar maternity hospital.

Front Line:

Japanese Grant Aid Projects include construction of Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH) and also provision of medical equipment, experts and counterparts training which has proven remarkable in providing quality medical care to general public and medical education and research opportunities to the potential young students and professionals. Besides TUTH, construction of a Nursing college and dormitory with all required facilities and equipment in Maharajgunj under TU, Institute of Medicine has been the

biggest milestone in improving nursing education in the country.

JICA's technical cooperation to the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Health (MoH) for implementation of the School Health and Nutrition Project (2008-2012) contributed to improve health and nutrition status of school-aged children in target districts (Sindhupalchowk and Syangja). This project also helped towards institutionalization of the National School Health and Nutrition Strategy (NSHNS).

Ongoing Projects

SN	Project Details	Type	Period
1	Reconstruction of Bir Hospital and Paropakar Maternity Hospital	GA	2016-2019
2.	Improvement of Medical Equipment to TUTH	GA	2017-2021

Major Past Projects

SN	Name of the Project	Type	Period
1.	School Health and Nutrition Project	TC	2008-12
2.	Expanded program for immunization	GA	2003
3.	Iodized Salt Storehouse Construction	GA	2000-01
4.	School and Community Health Project	TC	1993-04
5.	Primary Health Care Project	TC	1993-98
6.	Expansion of Kanti Children Hospital	GA	1993-94
7.	School and Community Health Project	TC	1993-04
8.	Expansion TUTH	GA	1990-92
9.	Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project	TC	1985-91
10	National Tuberculosis Control Project Phase 1-3	TC	1987-05
11.	Nursing School Construction	GA	1984
12.	Medical Equipment Supply to Children's Hospital	GA	1984
13.	Establishment of TUTH	GA	1982

Note:GA-Grant Aid and TC -Technical Cooperation.



DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS SUPPORT

Nepal has come a long way to its current position post complex political transitions over a period of time. Nepal's peace process began in 2006 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) which successfully ended the 10 years of Maoist insurgency in the country, since then Significant achievements have been made along democratic lines. 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 in the year 2015 set a positive pathway for development in Nepal. It is thus mandatory that Nepal steadily implements the new constitution and consolidates democracy to achieve economic growth.

Nepal currently is in a transitional period towards being a Federal Democratic Republic nation post the transitions and the civil war. By assessing progress in the peace process and political/ security situation, the issues are identified in the area of legal development focusing on civil law, establishing legislation, strengthening judicial capacity, promotion of democratization through media, as well as formulating a democratic framework of nation. With regards to the federal system, it is also required to discuss financial growth considering the sustainability of provinces and the country, and the development of the proper financial system for sustainable economic growth. The recently held local election is one of the successful implementation amongst the various agendas of the newly adopted constitution.



Community Mediation Social Marketing Activity.

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 (COMCAP2) has supported the MoFALD's initiative to expand community mediation activities as local dispute resolution mechanism nationwide.

Front Line:

Project for Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society (COMCAP) Phase I/ Phase II

In the post-conflict transitional period of Nepal, repairing social networks is essential to prevent recurrent conflict. Phase I and Phase II of the project developed the capacity of local communities in Sindhuli and Mahottari districts to prevent and manage local level disputes. JICA collaborated with Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to build community capacity to manage disputes at a local level before they escalate into larger violent conflicts.

COMCAP Phase II has been implemented to enhance the capacity of MOFALD and mechanism for rolling-out of community mediation to nationwide. The project has been supporting the MOFALD to prepare a model law for Community mediation and community mediation implementation procedure (guideline).

The project directly provides the service delivery dispute settlement at a community level and benefits the peace of local environment by enhancing community mediation capacity via an inclusive approach. The regional focus of this project has been selected in order to ensure that other JICA projects such as agriculture and infrastructure projects are able to operate in a peaceful environment.

Major Past Projects:

- Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Phase I
- Project for Promoting Peace Building and Democratization through the Capacity Development of Media Sector in Nepal
- Support to the Election Commission of Nepal
- Nepal's State building: Development and Growth Strategy

Support on Election:

After the promulgation of Constitution of Nepal in 2015, local, provincial and House of Representatives 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. A recent visit by ECN officials to observe the election process in Japan gave good understanding on polling station management, vote counting and decentralization of authority to the local units.

Legal Sector Reform:

JICA is supporting the legal reform process in Nepal for about a decade. In the judiciary sector, JICA together with Supreme Court of Nepal is implementing "the Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement" from Sept. 2013 to March 2018. The Project aims at enhancing the Case Management and Court-referred Mediation in Nepal. Supreme Court with the support of project recently 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 dispose 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 will help the people in district courts smoothly process a case, settle timely and ultimately ensure the access to justice to public. It is expected that this will widely contribute to the betterment of the harmonious society in Nepal.

Nepal has been adopting the "Muluki Ain" for a long time. On Sept. 26, 2017, the parliament passed the bill on Civil code which was long supported by JICA during the drafting process. Once the Civil code together with other bills comes into effect next year, people of Nepal shall experience the democratic changes backed by the newly passed justice system in the country.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION CAPACITY STRENGTHENING



Nepal, a least developed country (LDC) in South Asia is gradually improving its economic growth pattern primarily after undergoing the major earthquake and the promulgation of Constitution in 2015. However, several indicators still remain low. The 2006 peace accord between the government and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist ended the conflict and addressed the political problems.



Govt. administration-LDTA Seminar

The social and economic tensions associated with the conflict are being resolved through development efforts and inclusive state restructuring. Constitution Assembly of Nepal promulgated new constitution after 9 years of peace agreement in 2015; however, there are still some different opinions on the constitution from some political parties. The government of Nepal has conducted the local elections in 2017 after the

restructuring of local level according to the constitution of Nepal. Now there are 753 urban and rural municipalities functioning as local governments where the power is constitutionally disseminated to the local level from the government of Nepal. However, the government of Nepal is yet to prepare numbers of bills, model laws and regulations for strengthening of the local government. Moreover, the government has

already announced to hold the federal and provincial election on Nov 26 and Dec 7, 2017. The enactment of Local Governance Act and the Local Level Administration will be crucial for the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local development to effectively operate the local government as mandated by the Constitution. Urban and Rural municipality administration are weak and recently elected local representatives do not have experiences and ideas (capacities) on how to run the local governments, resolve conflict between elected representatives and the civil servants on exercising the authorities. Conflicts among the federal, province and local level may also start 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. Governments at both central and sub-national levels, political parties, people's representatives, and community based organizations should be made 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 level. To address these issues, JICA has been implementing numbers of projects at central and local level.

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

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.

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) with the technical assistance of JICA is preparing to conduct the Economic Census in April – May 2018. CBS will be utilizing tablet computers, e – census, satellite imaginary and GIS tools to conduct the census after this was tested successfully in April – May

2017. It is expected that the analytical report produced with the census data will be utilized by government agencies, private sector, universities and investors for policy planning and implementation.

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.

Front Line:

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

The ILGT-CERA which began in January 2016 in LDTA aims to enable comprehensive training delivery mechanism along with establishing quality training to the local bodies' personnel through the action research and result analysis.

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. The project mainly working to enhance the capacities of LDTA for,

- (1) Research and Analysis
- (2) Development of Training curriculum and materials
- (3) Delivery and evaluation of training
- (4) Knowledge management

So far, the project has completed the following activities;

1. Conducted Institutional Assessment of LDTA
2. Initiated the Mechanism for Research, Training Module Development, Implementation and Evaluation
3. Developed Training Modules on:
 - Integrated Property Tax(IPT)
 - Local Level Planning
 - Social Accountability(SA)
4. Designed the knowledge management guideline of LDTA.

Major Past Projects:

- a. Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion Project (GeMSIP)
- b. Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society (COMCAP)
- c. Participatory Watershed Management and Local Governance project (PWMLGP)
- d. Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation System in Nepal (SMES I & II)





JAPAN OVERSEAS COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program was founded in 1965 as part of JICA's grass root-level technical cooperation scheme. JOCV and other volunteer programs of JICA allows 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.



JOCV Ms. Kanako KON (Public Health Nurse) demonstrating her work during her tenure in District Health Office in Sindhuli

JICA'S ASSISTANCE: The first JICA volunteers dispatched to Nepal was back 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 and culture, as well as planning and administration. The last four decades of the JICA volunteer program in Nepal has been devoted to

the sharing of resources and technology at the grass root level for Nepal's nation building endeavor through the 'Learning by Doing' approach. The number of volunteers dispatched by JICA to Nepal in last 47 years reached 1364 (JOCV-1183, SV-181). Currently, by October 2017, a total of 35 JICA volunteers working in Nepal in the areas of community development, education, environment education, environmental administration, occupational therapy, automobile maintenance, traffic management, sports, traffic safety, agriculture, women empowerment, etc.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV), basically young volunteer aged between 20-39 years old are dispatched to Nepal 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.

Senior Volunteers (SVs) JICA introduced Senior Volunteer 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 Senior Volunteer to Nepal was dispatched in 1995. SV are aged between 40-69 age who are motivated by the volunteering spirit and possess practical knowledge and technical skills backed up by their own abundant working experience.



JOCV Ms. Mari Fukushima demonstrating methods to make organic fertilizer in Pharping.

Front Line: JOCV Ms. Akiko ASAMI

JOCV Ms. Akiko ASAMI has been working in Nepal Boccia Association under National Sports Council, Nepal. Boccia is a game that anybody can play, even disabled person can play and enjoy this game. Boccia means "ball" in Italian language. In this game, red and blue leather balls are used to throw closer to white ball (target ball) and get the points.

The main purpose of JOCV Ms. ASAMI's activities is to spread the knowledge of Boccia to disabled persons to build up their confidence towards society through this game. Ms. ASAMI is conducting her activities for disabled persons and school students. She is trying her best to introduce Boccia to many disabled and young generation to create the opportunity of communication among disabled people and ordinary people. Her target is to increase Boccia players and trainers and grab the chance to participate in 2020 Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic.



Fact Sheet (Of October 2017) Dispatch Chart (Ministry-wise) JOCV

Ministry	No.	Field
Education	5	Primary School Education-1, Youth Activities-3, Occupational Therapy-1
Forest and Soil Conservation	6	Community Development-5, Forestry and Afforestation-1
Agriculture and Development, Cooperative and Poverty Alleviation	3	Vegetable Growing-2 Soils and Fertilizers-1
Women, Children and Social Welfare	5	Community Development-2 Occupational Therapy-1, Social Worker-2
Federal Affairs and Local Development	11	Community Development-6, Environmental Education-3, Environmental Administration-1, Sanitation-1
Youth and Sports	3	Softball-1, Physical Education-1, Assistance and Education for persons with Disabilities-1
Total	33	

Dispatch Chart (Ministry-wise) SV

Ministry	No.	Field
Home	2	Traffic Safety-1, Automobile Maintenance-1
Total	2	

JICA PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (JPP)

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 was introduced in 2003 in Nepal and since then, various projects have been implemented with different partner organizations in many districts mainly in education, health, environment, agriculture 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.



Matrishishu Komagane Hospital in Pokhara



Dr. Naito observing medical examination in TUTH.

OBJECTIVES

1. To meet diverse needs of 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, this in turn revitalizes Japanese communities.

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, public interest corporations and NPOs based in Japan shall 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 may submit proposals through the branch office in Japan.

Period of Individual Projects

Individual projects will be implemented for a maximum of five (5) years. The specific length of each project will be decided based on the characteristics and goals of the project type.

Characteristics of the JPP

The program is implemented by JICA in collaboration with Partners in Japan based on the proposals submitted by the Partners.

The recipient government's approval is necessary prior to implementation of the program or an individual project depending on the procedures agreed between the two governments. 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.

The recipient government does not require granting any special privileges such as immunity for tax exemption to Partner in Japan. However, the recipient government is expected to accord the same privileges, exemptions and benefits as those accorded to any third country organizations or any international organizations performing a similar mission in that recipient country.

JICA TRAINING



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.



Training Participants in Japan

JICA'S ASSISTANCE: To enhance the power of Nepalese people to develop the nation and for Nepal's self-reliance technical capacity building effort. JICA organizes more than regular courses every year and accepts nearly 3000 participants from about 150 countries. A total of 5,520 Nepalese participants have participated in JICA training program in Japan 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 crucial element for human resource development along with other assistance schemes.

The areas of cooperation include governance, public work, agriculture, industrial and

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

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

1. General Training

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

2. Group Training

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

3. Individual Training

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

4. Third Country Training:

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

5. Young Leaders Training:

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

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

JICA PHOTO CORNER



Sindhuli road BP highway



Kulekhani Reservoir



Model Image for new building of Paropakar Maternity Hospital, Patan



Newly Constructed DADO building in Sindhupalchowk.



Model Image for new building of Bir Hospital, Ratnapark



Water Treatment plant in Manahara.



JICA is supporting the rehabilitation of Degu Talle Temple in Patan.



Relief material handover during Earthquake



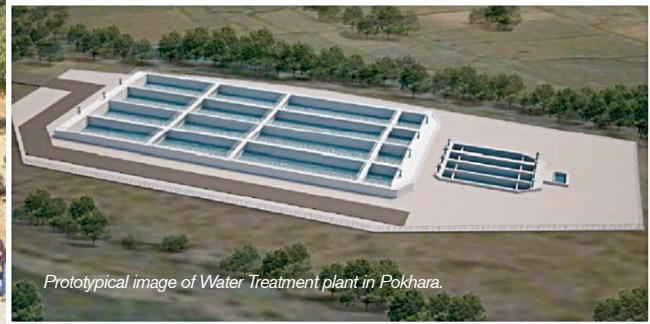
Education School Sector Dev Program(SSDP)



Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project Mason Training in Chautara



Newly Constructed VDC Office in Thokarpa, Sindhupalchowk



Prototypical image of Water Treatment plant in Pokhara.



Rehabilitation of water tank in Dhulabari, Jhapa.



Kathmandu-Bhaktapur road.





Women's group engaged in Livelihood program activity.




**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
AGENCY NEPAL OFFICE**


Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

 450, Kathmandu, Nepal

 +977-1-4425636

 +977-1-4425658

 www.jica.go.jp/nepal/english

 www.facebook.com/jicanepal