Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)





OUTLINE OF COOPERATION IN NEPAL



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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 100 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.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of Japanese Cooperation in Nepal (1969-2019). This occasion thus assures stronger ties between Japan and Nepal with better partnership and cooperation in various development efforts.

JICA'S OVERALL CONTRIBUTION IN NEPAL

(UP TO IFY 2017)













MISSION, VISION AND ACTIONS



COMMITMENT

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

GEMBA

Dive into the field ("gemba") and work together with the people.

STRATEGY

Think and act strategically with broad and long-term prespectives.

CO-CREATION

Bring together diverse wisdom and resources.

INNOVATION

Innovate to bring about unprecedented impacts.



MS. YUMIKO ASAKUMA 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).

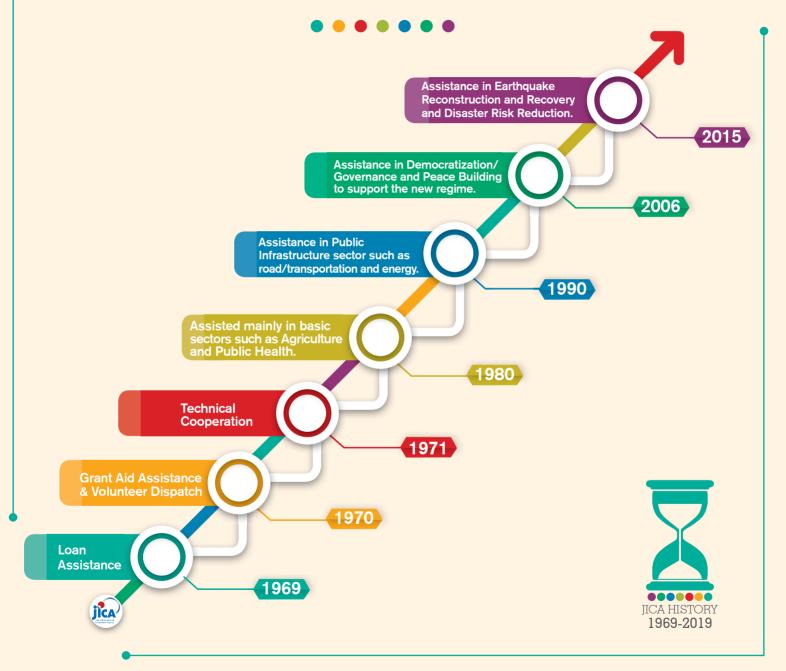
JICA's assistance in Nepal ranges from transport, energy, water and sanitation, to education, health, peace building, governance and agriculture aiming to support Nepal's development in a comprehensive manner. Loan financing, grant assistance, technical cooperation and volunteer program are different 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.

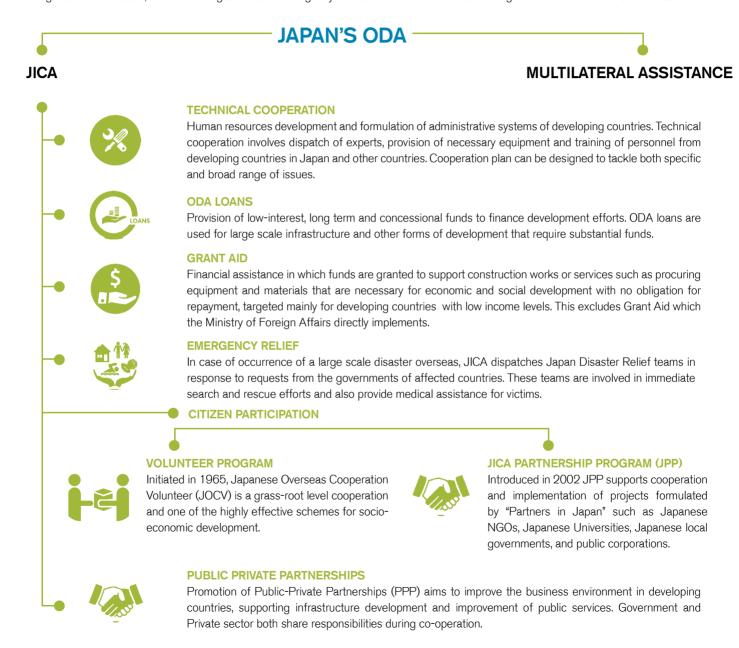
This year we are celebrating 50 years of Japanese Cooperation in Nepal (1969-2019) and commemorating this occasion i assure to further strengthen our partnership and cooperation with Nepal.

HISTORY OF JAPANESE COOPERATION IN NEPAL



ODA AND JICA

JICA assists and supports developing countries as the executive agency of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) by using the most suitable tools of assistance methods. JICA is in charge of administering ODA such as technical cooperation, ODA loans and grant aid in an integrated manner. JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency works in over 150 countries and regions and has 100 overseas offices.



KEY FACTS OF MAJOR ONGOING JICA PROJECTS



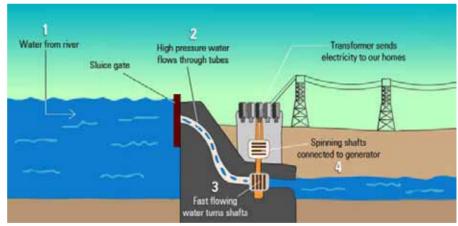
Model image of Nagdhunga Tunnel estern portal

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.

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 commenced from January 2019 and is expected to complete within the next 5 years. It is jointly co-financed with Asian Development Bank(ADB) and European Investment Bank(EIB). JICA will be financing the Package 2 which consists of Waterway, Powerhouse and Related Equipment.



Standard sketch of the working process of hydropower project plan. Source: Google

SCHOOL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Provided Grant Assistance of approximately NPR 308 million for the 3rd 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.



Model Image for new building of Paropakar Maternity Hospital, Thapathali

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 2.4 billion. The project is based on the concept of "Build Back Better" for creating resilient society to cope with future disasters.

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 will be installed across Pokhara submetropolitan city. Construction of the Project will be completed in 2022. The Project aims to enhance the conditions of Pokhara city residents and also contribute towards development of Tourism industry there.



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.

JICA's Assistance Policy for Nepal Country Development Cooperation Policy

RECOVERY WORKS AND DISASTER RESILIENT NATION-BUILDING IN BOTH STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL ASPECTS















SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
CONSIDERING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



Earthquake Rehabilitation and Recovery Program

The Project on Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (TC)

The Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake (GA)

Emergency School Reconstruction Project (LA)

Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (LA)

Transitional Project Implementation Support for Emergency Reconstruction Projects (TC)

Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage (TC)



Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment and Climate Change Program

 Project for Assessment of Earthquake Disaster Risk for the Kathmandu Valley (TC)

 The Project for Integrated Research on Great Earthquakes and Disaster Mitigation in Nepal Himalaya (TC)

TC: Technical Cooperation, GA: Grant Aid, LA: Loan Assistance

BUILDING OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS WHICH DIRECTLY LEAD TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL LIVELIHOODS













Private Sector Development Program

Foreign Investment Advisor (TC)



DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE **Urban Environment** Transport Infrastructure Improvement Program **Development Program** Water Policy Advisor (TC) Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project (LA) Capacity Development Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Project for the Rehabilitation of Sindhuli Road affected by Management in Semi-Urban Areas (WASMIP-II) (TC) Earthquake (GA) The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara (GA) Operation and Maintenance of Sindhuli Road Phase 2 (TC) The Project on Capacity Development of KUKL to improve overall The Project for Capacity Development in Operation and Water Supply Service in Kathmandu Valley (TC) Maintenance of Aviation Safety Equipment (TC) Project for Hydro-microbiological approach for Water Security in The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Kathmandu Valley, Nepal (TC) Airports (GA) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT **Reliable Power Supply Capacity**

TC: Technical Cooperation, GA: Grant Aid, LA: Loan Assistance

Improvement Program

Tanahu Hydropower Project (LA)

Hydropower Planning Advisor (TC)

POVERTY REDUCTION AND QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT



EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICE IMPROVEMENT



Community Health Improvement Program

Grant Aid Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (GA)



RURAL LIVES IMPROVEMENT



Agriculture and Rural Development Program

Project for Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain (TC)

Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project (TC)

TC: Technical Cooperation, GA: Grant Aid, LA: Loan Assistance

GOVERNANCE ENHANCEMENT AND BASIC FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT FOR DEMOCRACY



GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT Government Administrative Capability Enhancement Program Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis (TC) Public Administration Capicity Development Advisor (TC) Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018 (TC) The project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (TC)





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, 2015. 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.



Dharmodaya Higher Secondary School Building, Mirkot, Gorkha

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

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 (BBB)" 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 (Dhading, Nuwakot and Gorkha).

The ongoing Emergency School Reconstruction Project supports reconstruction of school buildings in 6 districts (Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Rasuwa and Lalitpur), based on the earthquake-resistance type design guidelines formulated with the support from JICA. Approximately 236 schools are being built at a total cost of JPY 14 billion(about NPR 12.7billion) to support the reconstruction of disaster resilient schools under the principle of "Build Back



Hospital staffs at the new building of the Amppipal Hospital in Palungtar, Gorkha

Better ". The rebuilt schools are expected to serve as potential regional hubs for improving the quality of education.

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.

Community Mobilization Program was introduced to accelerate the housing reconstruction and as a result the housing reconstruction progress is highly encouraging. The data as of February 2019 shows that of the total eligible beneficiaries within JICA target area, 79.9% of the houses have already been completed, 15.2% under construction and only 4.9% are yet to start construction.

(2) Public Infrastructure

JICA quickly rehabilitated damaged Kathmandu-Bhaktapur Road and Sindhuli Road immediately after the earthquake. Grant projects have been implemented to reconstruct Bir Hospital and Paropakar Matemity and Women's Hospital (Kathmandu), construct 5 bridges (Gorkha) and rehabilitate the water supply system for Chautara (Sindhupalchowk). In addition, JICA undertook 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, Aganchhen temple and Hanuman Dhoka Gate in Kathmandu Durbar Square, and Degu Talle temple in Patan Durbar Square.

(4) Livelihood Recovery

JICA also assisted in recovering 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.



Training for Housing Reconstruction in Sindhupalchowk.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION





Japanese Rescue team on site during Earthquake.

JICA has been extending its cooperation mainly in two areas –

- (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 centre which now functions as a regular department in the government of Nepal – The Department of Water Induced Disaster Management. The department now is merged with the Department of Water Resources and Irrigation in the recent government restructuring.

At present, JICA has shifted its focus more on earthquake disaster past the Gorkha Earthquake on 2015. The project for the Earthquake Risk Assessment of the Kathmandu valley completed recently and the ongoing project is the "Project for Integrated Research on Himalayan Earthquake and Disaster Mitigation.

Way forward

JICA is considering to transit from the on-going postearthquake reconstruction to the longer-run disaster resilience program based upon learnings from the on-going reconstruction as well as the results of 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.



Relief materials handover during Earthquake 2015

DEVELOPMENT OF 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 Valley, which constitutes the most important political, economic and social center accounts for 9.3% of the entire population of Nepal which seem to increase every year. The population of Kathmandu Valley was 2.5 million in 2011 and by the end of 2035 it is expected



Model image of Nagdhunga Tunnel west portal

to increase to more than 4 million. Therefore, development of quality transport infrastructure is necessary for smooth flow of people, goods and services.

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 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)
- Preparatory Survey on the Improvement of the Community Access Improvement Project (2010) (DOLIDAR)
- The Preliminary Study on Community Bridge Construction in Hilly and Mountainous Areas (2005) (DOR)
- Naubise Alternate Road Construction Project (F/S) (2000-01)
- Kathmandu Valley Urban Road Development (1992-93)
- Aftercare study for Sindhuli Road Construction Project (1992-93) and Sindhuli Road Construction Project (F/S) (1986-88)

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)
- Project for the Improvement of community Access (2011-2016)
- Project for the 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:

Building of social and economic institutions which directly lead to economic growth and the improvement of national livelihood is one of the priority areas of 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 competitive advantage and able to utilize these achievements and build upon it.

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

a) Ongoing Projects:

- By LA: Construction of Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project (Ongoing)
- By GA: The Project for the Rehabilitation of Sindhuli Road Affected by Earthquake (Ongoing)
- By TCP: Data Collection Survey on the Urban Transport in Kathmandu Valley (Ongoing)
- By TCP: Operation and Maintenance of Sindhuli Road, Phase II (Ongoing)

AIR TRANSPORT



Strengthening the air transport infrastructure has been one of the biggest issues in Nepal. Aerial route is important transportation in view of logistic and tourism. However, air surveillance system, equipment, airport facility, capacity are inadequate in the only one Tribhuvan International Airport of the country and other domestic airports.

Government of Nepal aims to develop new international airport in Nepal. CAAN envisions a suitable precision approach system for TIA to be able to allow landing aircrafts in poor visibility, reducing the diversion and increasing the traffic.

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, lighting system, 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 economy through development and expansion of civil aviation system within the framework of the National Development Strategy.

Considering the situation, Japan has been implementing number of Grant Aid, 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

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 were dispatched to CAAN under this project.

2) Ongoing Technical Cooperation Project (TCP)

Technical Cooperation Project" Capacity
Development in Operation and Maintenance
of Aviation Safety Equipment" (20182019) is being implemented focusing on
capacity development in operation and
maintenance of aviation safety equipment.



The project has three intended outputs namely (1) Capacity Development in Maintenance of Localizer System, (2) CAAN requires capacity to conduct IFP design and (3) CAAN expands and operates SMMS for Aviation Safety Equipment. As implementation of another JICA Grant Aid project related to Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in a precondition for this TCP and some of the activities and time

schedule are linked each other. So, the project duration may need to be revisited and extended as needed.

B. Grant Aid Projects

1) Past Project : TIA Modernization Project:

The Grant Assistance was provided for the Project for Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA) (2013-2016). The Government of Nepal utilizes the grant to purchase the products and 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 (Lukla, Jomsom, Jumla, 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) is also being provided to allow an increase in the number of domestic flights through high-precision flight techniques to destination airports.

JICA Strategy for future cooperation:
JICA puts priority for airport improvement
facility / equipment maintenance/upgrade
focusing to navigation and surveillance
equipment and capacity building for
international and major domestic airports

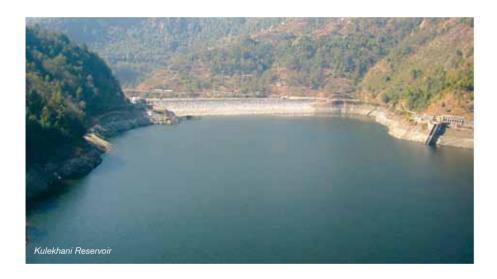
JICA is further discussing with the GoN and CAAN to develop a common understanding about their future need and possible JICA cooperation in the Aviation sector in future.



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.



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.

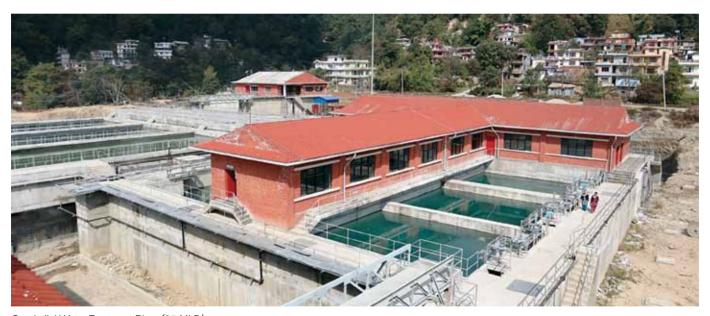
Developing electricity source in Nepal is essential from the national security point of view. Furthermore, development of storage type hydropower generation is necessary for improving the present electricity situation and reducing the seasonal imbalance of electricity generation capacity.



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.



Sundarijal Water Treatment Plant (85 MLD)

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 supported 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 Sewerage Management.

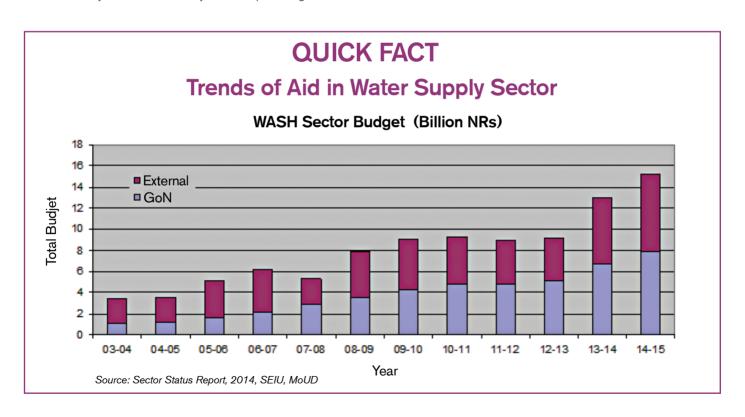
New scheme of JICA cooperation named SATREPS (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development) has been started in water supply sector. Nicknamed as SATREPS-WaSH Mia, the Project for Hydro-microbiological Approach for Water Security in Kathmandu Valley envisions promoting research

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.



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.

AGRICULTURE & 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 27 % 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 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.

JICA signed Record of Discussions with the Government of the Nepal for the technical cooperation project "Project for Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain". The implementation period of the project is for 5 years (March 2019 to March 2024) and the Executing agency is Department of Water Resources and Irrigation (DWRI), Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation (MOEWRI).

The project will mainly focus on the Kankai Irrigation system based in Jhapa and aims to improve water management and irrigation facilities' maintenance by the collaboration between government of Nepal and Water Users Associations, and promote irrigated farming focusing on market-oriented agriculture.

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

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:

- 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
- Skills and capacity of Department of Agriculture (DOA) and Local Government for implementation and coordination of agricultural commercialization promotion are improved

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. The Mid-term Review (MTR) of the program scheduled in 2019 is expected to guide the Joint Financing Partners (JFPs) to review and restructure their program support bilateral agreements and the Joint Financing Arrangements (JFA) in the federal context.

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 a long history in providing assistance to school construction. More than 9500 classrooms constructed from 1994-2014 in 34 districts.

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 (ESRP) in six earthquake affected districts including Gorkha 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. SISM II (The Project for Support for Improvement of School Management Phase-II, 2013-2018) was successfully completed in June 2018 with a conclusion to make effective use of School Improvement Plan (SIP) process in nationwide for improving access to and quality education using SSDP fund.

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 together with other development partners

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

Front Line: Project for Improving the Quality of School Education in Nepal

The project launched in January 2019 will continue up to 2024 to improve fundamental mathematics proficiency of Grade 1-3 so as to improve mathematic proficiency of primary school students in Nepal. To achieve this target, JICA specifically supports in following three areas;

- Develop and revise Student's Learning Material and Teacher's Handbook for G1-3 Mathematics
- Enhance capacity of primary school teachers in teaching mathematics through in-service training.
- Strengthen school-based pedagogical support to teachers.



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.

The Constitution of Nepal guarantees every citizen the right to equality, social justice and freedom from social discrimination. It includes the fundamental right to free basic health services from the state and equal access to health services for all.

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 affected, and huge capacity gaps among the recently created federal governance structures to ensure quality health services in a coordinated manner.



Equipment Handover through Grant Assistance implemented by "Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital"

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. Under these strategic principles, NHSS envisions for equitable service utilization, strengthening service delivery and demand generation to underserved populations including the urban poor.

Recent ongoing discussions and consultations for revising the national health policy intends to focus towards providing affordable and easy access to quality health services as per the constitutional provisions. Maintaining good governance in the health sector through policy, sectoral and managerial means and expanding health systems has been crucial according to new structure at federal, provincial and local level in an integrated way.

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 longterm 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). Scope of the project was to procure and install medical equipment inanely Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) 1.5 T; High Pressure Stream Sterilizer; C-arm X-ray Machine and various other equipment with 3 year maintenance contract including manufacturer warranty period. Besides the provision of equipment, renovation of new MRI room, waterproofing works at different places and provision of technical components for preventive equipment maintenance and brushup training for proper utilization and maintenance of equipment.

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. The hospital construction is scheduled to compete and resume services from mid of 2019.

JICA puts continuous support on strengthening and rebuilding health infrastructure through improvement of medical equipment, health facilities and capacity building.

In the medium and long-term, JICA will consider the expansion of its assistance by strengthening quality health services with qualified health workers in areas where JICA has provided supports and also based on findings of several data collection/surveys for improving Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and other Emergency Medical Care and Services.

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 domitory 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. The recent grant aid project for Improvement of Medical Equipment to TUTH has been another great milestone towards improving quality of medical care and education.

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

DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS SUPPORT



Nepal has come a long way to its current position in the post complex political transitions over a period of time. The promulgation of the new constitution from the second term of Constituent Assembly 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 became a Federal Democratic Republic country after prolonged transition and conflict periods. The recently held election at all level is one of the successful implementation amongst the various agendas of the newly adopted constitution.

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

JICA'S ASSISTANCE

JICA supports Nepal's democratization 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 challenging but is an effective way to prevent recurrence of war. Democratization normally involves diverse opinions and perspectives, which can be conflicting, therefore, establishing institutions such as 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, The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement (SCC Project) was implemented with the Supreme Court to enhance the capacity of case management and mediation in courts and improve the courts' function for better access to justice. 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) was implemented from 2015 to till 2018 and supported the MoFAGA's initiative to expand community mediation activities as local dispute resolution mechanism nationwide. Main purpose of the project was to enhance

80 % of disputes brought to community mediation centres in Sindhuli and Mahottari districts were resolved

capacity and mechanisms for dispute management through introduction and institutionalization of community mediation. Increase Access to Justice of the vulnerable sects of society such as the poor, women and marginalized people was another crucial purpose. Phase II was focus more to institutionalize Community Mediation at the government system by developing training and orientation materials, guidelines and videos and handbook on good practices. The project supported to establish 38 Community Mediation Centers in different Rural and Urban Municipalities of Sindhuli, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Morang and Tanahun districts primarily with an aim to create peaceful and harmonious society to benefit the local people. So far 1,120 Community Mediation Centers are established throughout the country and have resolved more than 11,600 disputes through the effort collectively made by the various Developing partners, INGOs, NGOs and COMCAP

After the promulgation of constitution of Nepal in 2015, local governments have received numbers of exclusive rights including local judiciary rights and Judiciary Committees are formed in each Rural and Urban Municipalities as per the Local Government Operation Act 2074. One of the major tasks of the Judiciary committee is to resolve the local level disputes registered at local government level through the mediation process and thus, the Community Mediation today is recognized as an effective way for dispute management at the community level which is a basic service that local governments need to deliver to its people.



Legal Sector Reform:

JICA has been supporting the legal reform process in Nepal for almost a decade. In the judiciary sector, JICA together with Supreme Court of Nepal implemented "The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement (in short SCC project)" from Sept. 2013 to March 2018. The Project enhanced the Case Management and Court-referred Mediation in Nepal. Supreme Court with the support of SCC project produced the Case Management Guideline and disseminated all over district courts. The Guideline covers the entire trial procedure in district courts, from registering a case to 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 helps officials 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. The project

also constructed mediation centers in the model district courts in Kavrepalanchowk, Dhanusha and Dang to promote the court referred mediation.

Nepal adopted "Muluki Ain" for a long time. The then Government formed the "Civil Law Reform and Improvement Taskforce" chaired by the then Supreme Court Judge Honorable Khil Raj Regmi and several others as members. To support the government's initiatives, JICA formed an Advisory Group comprised of Prof. Hiroshi Matsuo, Keio Institute for Global Law Development, Keio University; Prof. Satoshi Minamikata, Faculty of Law, Soka University; Prof. Hiroyuki Kihara, Faculty of Law, Asia University in 2009. On Sept. 26, 2017, the parliament passed the bill on civil code together with other four laws and these laws came into enforcement from Aug. 17, 2018. The new Constitution promulgated in Sept. 2015 has accommodated all the political achievements. Similarly, this new Civil Code has reflected all the changes that the Nepalese society has seen in the last several decades

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 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.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION CAPACITY STRENGTHENING



After the great earthquake and the promulgation of new Constitution in 2015, Nepal is gradually improving its economic growth pattern. Based on this new Constitution, Nepal successfully concluded the three tiers of election in 2017 and 2018. As a result, there are now total 761 governments including one federal government, 7 provincial governments and 753 local governments. The social and economic challenges associated with the conflict are addressed through development efforts and inclusive state restructuring. However, several indicators still remain low.



NEC 2018 program was inaugurated by Hon' Finance Minister Dr. Yubaraj Khatiwada amidst a formal ceremony by unveiling Economic Census monument in the premises of Central Bureau of Statistics

The Government of Nepal is preparing numbers of legislations for the smooth functioning of provincial and local governments. The enactment of various acts including National Natural Resources Fiscal Commission Act, Inter Governmental Fiscal Commission Act, Local Governance Act, Civil Service Adjustment Act and the Local Level Administration is crucial to effectively operate

the different tiers of governments, especially provincial and local governments as mandated by the Constitution. Administration of the Urban and Rural Municipalities is weak and recently elected local representatives do not have enough experiences and 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 levels may also come regarding the use of resources and revenue. Lack of accountability and transparency of local administration, experience of planning backed by lack of dedicated human resources are also considered as major issues. 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 levels. To address these issues, JICA has been implementing numbers of projects at the central and local levels...

Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) with the technical assistance from JICA is implementing the "Project on Capacity

Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018" from March 2016 for a period of 5 years. The project has the objective set to enhance the capacity of Statistical Officials of Central Bureau of Statistics to conduct the Economic Census in 2018 and skills needed in other related statistical survey. 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. The field operation of Economic Census was conducted from April 14 to

June 14, 2018 where CBS utilized tablet computers, offered the provision of e – census for the first time in Nepal, satellite imaginary and GIS tools to conduct the census by mobilizing 4000 Supervisor and Enumerators across the country. The provisional preliminary report which was published on Sept. 13, 2018 showed the number of establishments of Nepal is 922,445.

It was found that the biggest district in terms of number of establishments is topped by Kathmandu with 123,994 establishments followed by Jhapa 38,741, Rupandehi 38,415, Morang 35,237 and Sunsari 31,486. Province wise, province 3 tops in the list with 282,056 establishments followed

by province 1 with 168,434 establishments, province 5 with 147,892 establishments, province 2 with 117,588 establishments, province 4 with 100,688 establishments, province 7 with 62,970 establishments and province 6 is at the bottom with 42,817 establishments. CBS will be producing successive analytical reports from June 2019 onwards giving information on number of establishments by municipalities as well as per Nepal Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC).

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 Governments.

Front Line



LDTA Orientation Program in Madi Rural Municipality Kaski

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. The Training Module on Property Tax has been finalized and modules on Local Level Planning, Social Accountability, Gender Responsive Budget, Child Friendly Local Governance and Right to Information will be finalized soon.
- 4. Designed the Knowledge Management Guideline of LDTA

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-Mr. Kenji Ishihara, Handball Coach, Nepal Handball Association (NHA), Pokhara

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 48 years reached 1364 (JOCV-1,230, SV-184). Currently, by January 2019, a total of 53 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 Occupational Therapists in Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Center, Kavrepalanchowk.

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.



JICA Partnership Program Japanese teachers visiting community school



JICA Partnership Program Japanese teachers visiting community school in Sindhuli

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 abovementioned 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.

KNOWLEDGE CO-CREATION PROGRAM

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 JICA Training Centre 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 5,979 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.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SCHOLARSHIP (JDS)



The Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) to Nepal started from Japanese fiscal year 2015. Since then it has offered opportunities to government officials for 2 years master degree courses in renowned universities in Japan.



IUJ 1st Batch

Objective of the JDS program is to strengthen the government's administrative capacities in Nepal through providing opportunity to obtain master's degree for the young and capable government employees who are expected to engage in formulating and implementing social and economic development plans and thus play leadership roles to contribute to the development of the country.

Total 80 fellows will have master's degree in English from nine different universities of Japan by the end of the program in 2021 (Phase 1). Twenty fellows enrolled as the first batch in 2016 and have already returned to Nepal in October 2018 after successful completion of their 2 years master's degree. The second and third batch are currently pursuing master's degree in Japan and the fourth batch fellows will join universities from September 2019.

JDS program consists of five subcomponents with focus on two areas;

- Infrastructure and institutional development for sustainable economic growth, and Consolidation of peace, and
- A steady transition to a democratic state.

JDS fellows further are expected to contribute to the enhanced bilateral relations between Nepal and Japan, with well-rounded knowledge of Japan. They get a special opportunity for directly learning the forefront knowledge in the technological environment as well as for building the wide human networks.

Initial planning for the next phase of JDS program for four batches from fiscal year 2019, have already begun.

TABLE: ADMISSION PLAN FOR 2016-2019 (JDS PHASE 1)

Infrastructure and institutional development for sustainable economic growth	1-1 Economic Policy	International University of Japan	12
		Hiroshima University	8
	1-2 Industrial Development Policy	International University of Japan	8
		Rikkyo University	8
2. Consolidation of peace and a steady transition to a democratic state	2-1 Development of Human Resource and	Meiji University	8
	Administrative Capacity of Civil Servants	International Christian University	8
		Yamaguchi University	8
	2-2 Building of International Relations	Ritsumeikan University	12
	2-3 Improvement of Legal and Judicial System Kyushu University		8
	·	Total	80

JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION NEPAL (JAAN)

JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) is established by Nepal trainers and students who obtained various trainings and academic education under JICA Program in Japan. Primarily it was established as Japan-Student & Trainee Alumni Club in 1973. The Club was re-organized as Nepal-Japan Students & Trainees Club in 1982. After the opening of JICA Nepal Office in Kathmandu in 1978, On 5th November 1999 it was renamed as JAAN, to make homogeneity with the name of JICA Alumni Association of various countries of the world.



Focus

As a non political, non-profit organization, JAAN's responsibility is to engage in education, health and nutrition, income generation, environment, community development and other social development activities in collaboration and guidance of parent organization JICA Nepal, the Embassy of Japan and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Objectives

- To promote friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and Nepal.
- To work as a catalyst for mutual exchange of knowledge and know-how for fostering harmony, cultivating affinity and developing mutual understanding.
- To update and exchange the knowledge and skill acquired in Japan and work as the center of experts.
- To enhance the social fellowship and get together time and often among its members and diplomatic and development support organizations as well as citizens of Japan residing in Nepal.
- To Conduct various educational, cultural, social, environmental and development activities
 to nurture and nourish the relation in people of both the countries.
- To get in touch with the institution of excellence of both the countries to sharpen the knowledge of its members.



Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project in Gorkha Municipality – 2, Taple.



Kathmandu -Bhaktapur road constructed through Grant assistance in 2011



Ghatte Bridge in Gorkha constructed through Grant Assistance by Program for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Nepal Earthquake in 2018



BP Highway sindhuli road constructed through Grant Assistance in 2015

JICA PHOTO ARCHIVE



Gongabu Bus Terminal built through Grant Assistance in 1993



Farmers from SRCCAP in Kavrepalanchowk



Infrastructures of Kanti Children's Hospital constructed by Japanese Grant Assistance in 1993



Infrastructures of National Tuberculosis Centre in Madhyapur Thimi, Bhaktapur built with Japanese Grant Assistance in 1987



School Sector Development Program (SSDP)



Kupondol Bridge in lalitpur built under Japanese Grant assistance in 1993



Radio nepal broadcasting house built with Nepal Japan cooperation in 1983



Water Treatment plant in Manahara.



Rehabilitation of water tank in Dhulabari, Jhapa constructed under Grant Assistance in the year 2007



Infrastructures of Tribhuvan University Teachin Hospital, Maharajgunj built with Japanese Grant Assistance in 1983



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