

Rolling Plan for Nepal

As of September 2021

Basic Policy of Assistance	Assistance for a balanced and sustainable economic growth, aiming at Nepal's graduation from LDC status
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Priority Area 1	Economic growth and poverty reduction														
Development Issue 1-1 Transport infrastructure and connectivity	[Background and current situation] In Nepal, people depend on overland road transport for most of their mobility, but the domestic road network (especially in rural areas) is extremely fragile and vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters and climate. Due to the topographical features, the existing highway running east to west from Kathmandu is the lifeline of socioeconomic activities in the metropolitan area, which is completely dependent on external sources for fuel and daily commodities, but the inefficient and narrow road network configuration and poor maintenance conditions cause frequent traffic congestion and blockages. In addition, since approximately 80% of land in Nepal is mountainous terrain, air transportation is also an important means of domestic transportation and distribution. The geographical features of the country make it a difficult route to navigate, but air safety facilities are insufficient, so it is necessary to ensure safety in air operations.					[Strategy] As social and economic infrastructure development directly related to Nepal's economic growth and improvement of people's lives, Japan will support the urban transportation improvement and the improvement of national transportation (inter-city road transportation). As for roads, Japan will work on improving transportation in the Kathmandu metropolitan area as one of the first priority issues, as well as developing highway networks that will contribute to strengthening connectivity between major cities in Nepal and with neighboring countries. With regard to aviation, the improvement of aviation safety systems and the transfer of operational technology will be carried out to improve operational safety.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note		
					Before JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025					
	Transport Infrastructure and Connectivity Program	The program aims to facilitate the traffic flow within Kathmandu, and enhances the transportation capacity and safety of the highway roads running east and west from the Metropolitan Area. As for aviation, it contributes in improving the safety of flight operation.	Transport Planning Advisor	EXP									9		
			The Project for Operation and Maintenance of the Sindhuli Road (Phase 2)	TCP										9	
			Nagdhunga Tunnel Construction Project	LA								166.36		9	
			Preparatory Survey on Intersection Improvement Project in Kathmandu	PS										9	
			The Project for the Rehabilitation of Sindhuli Road affected by Earthquake	GA								10.47		9	
			The Project for Capacity Development in Operation and Maintenance of Aviation Safety Equipment	TCP										9	
			Technical Cooperation Project to Enhance Airport Capacity in Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA)	TCP										9	
			SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Traffic Safety Measures, Using Luminescence Guidance Technology in Nepal	SDGs BMFS											3,9,11
SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Introduction of Mechanical Parking System and its Sustainable Maintenance Management			SDGs BMFS											9,11	
The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports			GA									14.52		9	

			Environment Friendly Integrated Sustainable Agriculture Development Project	JPP								2		
			The National School Meals Programme in Nuwakot district (through WFP)	GA							3.52	2		
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Agriculture and Rural Development	GANP							1.24	2		
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Agriculture and Rural Development	GGP							0.23	2		
Development Issue 1-4 Education	[Background and current situation] As of 2019, the net enrollment rate (92.7%) and completion rate (71.3%) (World Bank and Government of Nepal) for primary education in Nepal (grades 1-8) are both improving, but the country continues to require full-scale support for improving basic academic skills. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive approach, including support for correcting disparities in access to education among regions and ethnic groups and improving the quality of education, as well as addressing issues such as strengthening school management and educational administration capacity.			[Strategy] In addition to focusing on support for primary education, Japan aims to "improve the quality of education" through support for the improvement of teachers' teaching skills, development of teaching materials, and improvement of school management. Although access to education has been improving, Japan will continue to support the restoration of schools destroyed by the earthquake, as well as the expansion of educational opportunities by promoting support combined with infrastructure development such as school construction.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	Education Program	To improve the quality of education and expand educational opportunities Japan implements support for enhancement of the teaching ability of principals and teachers, development of teaching materials, and improvement of school management.	Education Advisor	EXP									4	
			Project for Improving the Quality of School Education in Nepal	TCP									4	
			Improvement in Children's Learning	CTR									4	
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Education	GANP								1.25	4	
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Education			GGP								0.23	4		

	<p>[Background and current situation]</p> <p>In addition to infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, which remain serious, the number of patients with non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, and hypertension, which are underlying diseases with a high risk of serious illness from the COVID-19, is increasing, and the number of trauma patients (traffic accidents, etc.) is also increasing significantly. Therefore, there is a need to provide high quality health services in all regions of Nepal, including the development of an emergency medical care system. In addition, there is a chronic shortage of medical personnel relative to the number of hospitals, thus training and securing human resources is an urgent priority. Moreover, although the mortality rates of newborns and children under 5 years of age are improving, the maternal mortality rate is higher than the South Asian average, and the anemia rate among children and women is considered to be at a "serious" level from a public health perspective, so improvement of maternal and child health and nutrition is also an issue.</p>			<p>[Strategy]</p> <p>Keeping in mind Japan's "Basic Policy for Peace and Health", Japan will improve the facilities of the regional hospitals that form the center of local health service provision and the facilities that receive trauma patients due to traffic accidents, etc., and actively support the supply and quality of services, strengthen maternal and child health care, and improve nutrition by securing new medical personnel and improving their capacity through various training programs, volunteer projects, NGO cooperation projects, and so on.</p>									
Development Issue 1-5	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Health sector enhancement	Health Sector Enhancement Program	The program aims to enhance health sector by improving facilities and equipment at core hospitals in the capital and major cities in each region, while securing new medical personnel and improving human resource development and service delivery through various training programs and NGO collaboration projects. The program also aims to improve maternal and child health nutrition in collaboration with international organizations.	Assistance for the COVID-19 Pandemic Response through international organizations	ML	Before JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	3.02 million USD	3	IFRC,IOM, UNHCR,UNICEF
The Economic and Social Development Programme (Medical Equipment)			GA	█	█					9.96	3		
The Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in the Advanced Public Hospitals			GA		█	█	█			9.96	3		
Preparatory Survey for the Project for Building of Trauma and Emergency Medical Centre at Dulhikhe! Hospital			PS	█	█						3		
The Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Programme (through WFP)			GA	█	█	█	█			3.64	3		
Project on Upskilling for Epilepsy Diagnosis and Enhancement of Regional Cooperation for the Treatment in Kathmandu and its Periphery			JPP	█	█						3		
Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Health Care/Medical Care			GANP	█	█					1.41	3		
Japan Platform for Health Care/Medical Care			GA		█	█				0.37	3		
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Health Care/Medical Care			GGP	█	█					0.90	3		

	<p>[Background and current situation] The urban environment is deteriorating due to population influx and other factors in the suburbs of the metropolitan area and in regional core cities. For example, the access rate to safe water is still low at about 70% throughout Nepal, and safety indicators (e.g., E. coli, turbidity, etc.) are low. This is due to the fact that even though water purification facilities have been established, the operation and maintenance of water purification facilities by each water service institution is not appropriate, resulting in a lack of safe water supply, and also due to the fact that each household depends on shallow wells due to low water supply. As for sewage, which is increasing following the development of water and sewage systems, only about 62% of the population uses basic sanitation services, and adequate treatment is not being provided. In addition, the existing treatment plants alone do not have sufficient capacity to dispose of waste in the Kathmandu Basin and other major cities, and serious river pollution is a problem due to the effects of leachate and gas emissions.</p>			<p>[Strategy] Japan will provide support for the development of water supply facilities and improvement of water supply services. For quantitative improvement of water supply, support for the construction of water supply facilities will be provided in phases, especially in regional core cities, in order to improve the water supply rate nationwide. To improve the quality of water supply, water treatment plants and other facilities in major cities such as Kathmandu and Pokhara will be upgraded, and support will be provided to improve the operation and maintenance management capacity of water treatment facilities. In view of the serious lack of sewage and waste treatment capacity, the development of sewage and waste treatment facilities in major cities will also be considered as part of a comprehensive response to urban problems.</p>											
Development Issue 1-6 Urban environment improvement	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note		
					Before JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025					
	Urban Environment Improvement Program	The program aims to improve access to safe water and the management, operation, maintenance, and technical guidance capabilities of organizations responsible for the water supply, sewage, and other environment related issues.	Capacity Development Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Management in Semi-Urban Areas (WASMIP-II)	TCP	■								6		
			Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Program Advisor	EXP		■								6	
			Project on Capacity Development of KUKL to Improve Overall Water Supply Service in Kathmandu Valley	TCP	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		6	
			The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara	GA	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	48.13	6	
			Preparatory Survey for the Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Biratnagar	PS	■	■	■							6	
			Project for Development of Master Plan for Wastewater Management in Pokhara Metropolitan City	TCDP		■	■	■	■					6	
			The Project on Capacity Development of Nepal Water Supply Corporation to Improve Water Supply System in Urban Cities	TCP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		6	
			Water Engineering and Utility Management: Future Leaders Training Program	Long Term Training	■	■	■							6	
Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Urban Environment Improvement			GANP	■	■	■						0.95	6		
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Urban Environment Improvement	GGP	■	■	■						0.09	6				
Development Issue 1-7	<p>[Background and current situation] In 2018/19, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow as a percentage of GDP was 0.5% in Nepal. In order to outgrow its LDC status, the Government of Nepal aims to increase the rate to 3.0% by 2024. In addition, the unemployment rate in urban areas is high and generating enough employment opportunities by developing private sectors is a pressing issue. Thus, industrial human resource development, as well as to improve systems and infrastructures for the promotion of foreign investment, is becoming urgent for the government.</p>			<p>[Strategy] For the promotion of foreign investment, the Government of Nepal puts emphasis on the installation of the technology and the knowledge needed. Japan will support Nepal by providing advice on relevant policies which it goes ahead with for the promotion of foreign investment and also to improve the investment environment in the country. Furthermore, Japan will assist the implementation of the industrial human resource development policy, including those returning from Japan.</p>											
Private sector development and human resource development for industrial vitalization	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note		
					Before JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025					
	Private Sector Development Program	Providing advice on relevant policies to promote FDI and also to improve the investment environment in the country.	Foreign Investment Advisor	EXP	■	■	■						8		
Building resilience for the future of work and the post COVID19 -Promoting rights and social inclusion through organization and formalization- (PRS), Strengthening integrated policy framework for formalization and decent work - (STRIDE)			ML		■	■	■						8	Financed by MHLW through ILO	
Safety + Health for All Plantation Workers in South Asia			ML	■	■	■							8	Financed by MHLW through ILO	

Priority Area 2	Disaster prevention and climate change measures												
Development Issue 2-1 Post-earthquake reconstruction and disaster risk reduction	[Background and current situation] The earthquake in 2015 inflicted enormous and extensive damage on Nepal. After the earthquake, rehabilitation and reconstruction was carried out under the initiative of the National Reconstruction Authority, and completion of remaining reconstruction projects, as well as support for establishment of a foundation of resilient national land, is required. Especially, addressing both structural and non-structural aspects is important to respond to landslides and floods which occur frequently in various locations. As six years have passed since the earthquake, the National Reconstruction Authority will be dissolved in December 2021 and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority will assume measures for disaster risk management. Understanding disaster risk, promoting a prior investment for disaster prevention, and establishing a resilient nation are pressing issues for Nepal.				[Strategy] Japan will complete earthquake disaster reconstruction projects, and provide support contributing to disaster risk reduction such as infrastructure and institutional development as well as technical cooperation on capacity building, with prevention of recurrence due to physical, social and institutional vulnerabilities in mind, based on four priorities for action proposed in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.								
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Post-earthquake Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Reduction Program	The program aims at promoting post-earthquake rehabilitation and reconstruction, and also aims at implementing structural and non-structural measures as well as construction of frameworks, which contribute to establishing the foundation of resilient national land.	Cultural Heritage Advisor (Restoration Technique)	EXP	■■■■■							8	
			Cultural Heritage Advisor (Project Management)	EXP	■■■■■							8	
			The Project on Participatory Rural Recovery	TCP	■■■■■							9	
			Emergency School Reconstruction Project	LA	■■■■■						140.00	9	co-finance with ADB
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction	GANP	■■■■■						0.77	9	
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project for Earthquake Restoration and Reconstruction	GGP	■■■■■						0.10	9	
			The Project for Integrated Research on Great Earthquakes and Disaster Mitigation in Nepal Himalaya	STC	■■■■■						3.50	9	
			The Project for Promotion of Nepal National Building Code Compliance for Safer Building Construction	TCP	■■■■■							9.00	
			The Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in the Kathmandu Valley	TCP	■■■■■							9.00	
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Disaster Prevention	GANP	■■■■■						0.70	9.00	
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project for Disaster Prevention	GGP	■■■■■						0.09	9				
Development Issue 2-2 Measures against climate change	[Background and current situation] In rising temperatures caused by climate change, there are concerns about increase in disaster risk due to frequent floods and accelerated melting of glaciers in the Himalayas. In the mountainous areas, landslide disasters are more likely to occur caused by further deforestation for agricultural purposes and inadequate forest maintenance. Therefore it is necessary to improve systems related to climate change countermeasure projects and maintenance management.				[Strategy] In order to implement climate change countermeasures, Japan will support the improvement of systems related to the proper management of forest resources and the capacity building of the government in terms of both mitigation and adaptation.								
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Climate Change Program	Japan will promote the development of systems to implement climate change measures and support measures against climate change, including the sustainable development of forest resources.	The Project for the Development of Digital Elevation Model and Orthophoto	GA	■■■■■						11.70	13	
Project for Climate Change Adaptation through Sustainable Forest Management in Nepal			TCP	■■■■■							13		

Priority Area 3	Enhancement of governance and democratization												
Development Issue 3-1	<p>[Background and current situation] In Nepal, a federal system was introduced in 2017 based on the Constitution proclaimed in September 2015, however, the country is facing a lot of challenges and practically in the process of transition to the federal system. In this respect, each government at local, provincial, and federal level is required to fulfill their own roles. Since there are various issues such as a disparity between urban and rural, vulnerability of financial foundation, and lack of capacity and experience of administrative officials who implement development projects in rural areas, in particular, capacity building of administrative officials who are able to address various issues in each government is needed.</p>					<p>[Strategy] On the basis of assistance priorities of federal and local governments, projects will be deployed conducting information gathering and analysis as well as considering coordination with other aid organizations. In addition, Japan provides support contributing to institution building and capacity building of federal, provincial, and local governments, aiming to formulate development plans and provide administrative services consistent with regional needs, with cooperation, coordination and establishment of relations between governments taken into consideration.</p>							
Human resource development for governance	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Government Administrative Capacity Enhancement Program		To strengthen administrative abilities, Japan supports capacity building of local and provincial governments for formulating, implementing, and monitoring programs, and also assists the development of core human resources in each government.	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship	GA						8.56	16		
Development Issue 3-2	<p>[Background and current situation] In Nepal, it is necessary to establish the rule of law by promoting basic laws such as civil law and relevant laws at federal, provincial, and local levels.</p>					<p>[Strategy] On the basis of assistance priorities of federal and local governments, Japan will develop projects contributing to implementation of civil law, judicial capacity, and access to law, through conducting in-depth information gathering and analysis.</p>							
Legal support	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Legal Support Program		Providing capacity building assistance contributing to the operation of basic laws such as civil law and relevant laws, judicial capacity and strengthening of access to law.	Capacity Enhancement of Human Resources in the Judicial Sector	EXP							16		
			Capacity Enhancement of Human Resources in the Legal Sector	CTR							16		

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TTR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [GAF]=Grant Aid for Fishery, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic Information Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] = Tentative Schedule

[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1[No Poverty], 2[Zero Hunger], 3[Good Health and Well-Being], 4[Quality Education], 5[Gender Equality], 6[Clean Water and Sanitation], 7[Affordable and Clean Energy], 8[Decent Work and Economic Growth], 9[Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure], 10[Reduced Inequalities], 11[Sustainable Cities and Communities], 12[Responsible Consumption and Production], 13[Climate Action], 14[Life Below Water], 15[Life on Land], 16[Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions], 17[Partnerships for the Goals]
[Outline of SDGs]: https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/sdgs/pdf/SDGs_pamphlet.pdf