

### Rolling Plan for Nepal

As of April 2022

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 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026				
		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		

Development Issue 1-2  Power and energy	[Background and current situation] Since most of Nepal's power generation facilities are operated mainly by run-of-river hydropower, there are large seasonal fluctuations in the amount of electricity generated, and power supply shortages are particularly severe during the dry season, which is covered by purchasing power from India. In addition, the development of power transmission lines is lagging behind, and the backbone power transmission system connecting power plants and major areas of electricity demand is fragile. In addition, the lack of transmission and distribution capacity within the Kathmandu Basin to deal with the rapidly growing electricity demand is also a major challenge.			[Strategy] In order to promote consistent planning and project implementation to realize a stable power supply, Japan will support policy making and planning, license management, and construction quality control. In addition, Japan will support the development of water storage-type hydropower generation, the improvement and expansion of electricity distribution linking large supply and demand areas, and the development of power distribution networks in urban and remote areas through the use of ODA loans and other schemes.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Power and Energy Program	The program aims to enhance power generation, transmission and distribution capacity, and to improve energy efficiency in order to cope with the rapid increase in power demand.	Hydropower Planning Advisor	EXP	Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026		7	
			Project on Integrated Power System Development Plan	TCDP								7	
			Preparatory Survey on Transmission and Distribution System Improvement Project in Urban Area	PS								7	
Tanahu Hydropower Project			LA							151.37	7		
Development Issue 1-3  Agriculture	[Background and current situation] In Nepal, where over 60% of the total population is engaged in agriculture, agricultural productivity is low due to steep terrain, lack of basic infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, farm roads and cold chains, and lack of technical guidance on agriculture and water resource management. As a result, farmers' incomes are extremely low, which is a major factor contributing to the poverty problem in rural areas. Chronic food shortages also continue in the mountainous regions of the mid-west and westernmost regions of the country. While the increasing number of migrants from rural areas to urban areas and overseas has led to the deterioration of rural areas, on the other hand, some young people are returning to rural areas from urban areas and overseas, therefore, improving agricultural livelihoods and increasing food production are important issues for the settlement of young people in rural areas and for the revitalization of rural areas.			[Strategy] Support for the agricultural sector, which is a core industry of Nepal and a means of livelihood for many of Nepali people, will greatly contribute to increasing incomes of especially the poor in rural areas, and will encourage the country's goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2030. Japan will provide assistance in the areas of efficiency of agricultural promotion and development of farmers' organizations at each governmental level, paying attention to the roles and functions of the federal, provincial, and local governments in the agricultural sector, while giving due consideration to the environmental and water resource conditions. While supporting and promoting the implementation of local businesses by Japanese small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), Japan will promote the improvement of agricultural income opportunities through the improvement of food productivity, value-adding and diversification of agricultural products, and agricultural product processing.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Agriculture and Rural Development Program	In order to improve the livelihoods of local residents through agriculture and through stable production and supply of food, Japan will improve the productivity of agricultural products for the market and maintain the irrigation systems.	Project for the Promotion of Irrigated Agriculture in Terai Plain	TCP								2	
			Strengthening Seed Production, Supply and Quality Control System Project	TCP								2	
			Preparatory Survey for the Project for the Rehabilitation of Irrigation System in Eastern Terai Area	PS								2	
			Training Course for Human Resource Development in Agriculture and Livestock Development Sector in Nepal	CTR								2	
			Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)	CTR								2	
			Establishment of Dissemination Model of High-Quality Mitsumata (Argell) Production in Nepal	SDGs BVS								8	
			Introduction of New Techniques for Improving the Quality of Cooking Oils in Nepal	SDGs BMFS								3,9	
			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	■								2			
			Strengthening Agricultural Education in Higher Secondary Schools in Nepal (Promoting Global-Local Education by Collaboration among Secondary and Higher Educational and Nagano Prefectural Institutes)	JPP	■	■	■						2			
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Agriculture and Rural Development	GGP	■	■						0.14	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	
			Digital Math and Science Education Project for Vulnerable Teachers and Students in Remote Areas in Nepal	JPP	■	■	■	■							4	
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Education	GANP	■	■							1.73		4	
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Education	GGP	■	■							0.19		4	

	<p>[Background and current situation]          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]          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>										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
Development Issue 1-5  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	█							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 Dulhikhel Hospital	PS	█	█							3	
			The Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Programme (through WFP)	GA	█	█						3.64	3	
			Pilot Project of Accessible Communication Support for Hard of Hearing Patients in Kathmandu Hospital	JPP	█	█	█						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	█	█						0.60	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	█	█						0.88	3	



Development Issue 1-7  Private sector development and human resource development for industrial vitalization	[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.			[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.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026			
	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
Development Issue 1-8  Other financial support	[Background and current situation] The economic and social structure of the country has been extremely severely affected due to increasing unemployment and declining incomes associated with the pandemic since 2020. In order to minimize these impacts, Nepal is working on economic revitalization, and its national development plan has set goals of achieving the SDGs and becoming a middle income country by 2030, as well as becoming a developed country by 2043.			[Strategy] Japan will support economic revitalization, stable growth, and promotion of development efforts by providing financial assistance to the Government of Nepal, which is addressing issues such as the improvement of economic and fiscal systems.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026			
Financial Support Program	The program aims to promote economic growth through financial support and so on.	Policy Loan for Economic Growth and Resilience	LA								100.00	1,8,9	

Priority Area 2	Disaster prevention and climate change measures														
Development Issue 2-1  Post-earthquake reconstruction and disaster risk reduction	<p>[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.</p>					<p>[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.</p>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note		
					Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026					
		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	■									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	
			The Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in the Kathmandu Valley	TCP		■	■	■	■					9	
			The Project for Promotion of Nepal National Building Code Compliance for Safer Building Construction	TCP		■	■	■	■			4.50		9	
			Terai River Basin Flood Risk Management Project	TCP		■	■	■	■					9	
			Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Leaders Capacity Development for the Sendai Framework Implementation	CTR		■	■	■	■					9	
			Promote School Club Activities on Disaster Risk Reduction	JPP			■	■	■					9	
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Disaster Prevention	GANP		■	■					0.66		9	
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project for Disaster Prevention	GGP		■	■					0.10		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
					Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026			
	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		
		Project for Support to Develop Low-cost Gabion Embankment and River Disaster Prevention with Local Partners	JPP	████████████████████							13		



Priority Area 3	Enhancement of governance and democratization												
Development Issue 3-1  Human resource development for governance	[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.					[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.							
	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	Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	8.56	16	
Development Issue 3-2  Legal support	[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.					[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.							
	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	Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026		16	
			Capacity Enhancement of Human Resources in the Legal Sector	CTR	Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026		16	
Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Code Application			CTR	Before JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026		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, [TR] = 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, [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), [DCS] = Data collection 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/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about\\_sdgs](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs)