

Development Issue 1-6 Urban environment improvement	[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.			[Strategy] For quantitative improvement of water supply, support for the construction of water supply facilities will be considered, especially in regional core cities, in order to improve the water supply rate nationwide. To improve the quality of water supply, support will be considered for the development of water treatment plants and other facilities in major cities such as Kathmandu and Pokhara, as well as for improving 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.								
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028						
	Urban Environment Improvement Program	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Program Advisor	EXP	<div></div>							6	
		Project on Capacity Development of KUKL to Improve Overall Water Supply Service in Kathmandu Valley	TCP	<div></div>						5.90	6	Technical assistance project related to ODA loan
		The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara	GA	<div></div>						48.13	6	
		The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Biratnagar	GA	<div></div>						25.41	6	
		Project for Development of Master Plan for Wastewater Management in Pokhara Metropolitan City	TCDP	<div></div>						2.30	6	
		The Project on Capacity Development of Nepal Water Supply Corporation to Improve Water Supply System in Urban Cities	TCP	<div></div>						3.59	6	
		JICA Partnership Programs on Urban Environment Improvement Sector	JPP	<div></div>							6	
Group and Region-Focused Training Programs on Urban Environment Improvement Sector		TR	<div></div>							6		
Development Issue 1-7 Private sector development and human resource development for industrial vitalization	[Background and current situation] In order to outgrow its LDC status and achieve sustainable economic growth, the Government of Nepal aims to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows as a percentage of GDP from 0.4% (2020) 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	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028						
	Private Sector Development Program	Foreign Investment Advisor	EXP	<div></div>							8	
		The Project on Career Development and Entrepreneurship Support Program for International Migrants	TCP	<div></div>						5.00	8	
		Impact Investment Promotion Project	LA	<div></div>						10 Million USD	8	Private Sector Investment Finance
		Promoting Rights and Social Inclusion through Organization and Formalization	ML	<div></div>							8	Financed by MHLW through ILO
		Policies, Partnerships, Learning and Local Empowerment -A Regional Child Labour Project for South Asia-	ML	<div></div>							8	Financed by MHLW through ILO

		Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Labor Sector	GANP	<div><div></div></div>						1.00	4,5,8		
		Group and Region-Focused Training Programs on Private Sector Development Sector	TR	<div><div></div></div>							8		
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, reconstruction projects, carried out under the initiative of the National Reconstruction Authority, have almost been completed, but support is needed for both structural and non-structural aspects to respond to landslides and floods which occur frequently in various locations. Improving understanding of disaster risk, raising awareness of the need for prior investment in disaster prevention, and establishing a resilient nation are pressing issues for Nepal.			[Strategy] Japan will provide support for disaster risk reduction such as infrastructure and institutional development as well as technical cooperation on capacity building, to achieve prevention of disasters due to physical, social and institutional vulnerabilities, based on four priorities for action proposed in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project		Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028				
	Post-earthquake Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Reduction Program	Emergency School Reconstruction Project		LA	<div><div></div></div>						140.00	9	co-finance with AD
		The Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in the Kathmandu Valley		TCP	<div><div></div></div>						4.40	1,11	
		The Project for Promotion of Nepal National Building Code Compliance for Safer Building Construction		TCP	<div><div></div></div>						4.50	11	
		Project for Capacity Development on Flood Control for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sunsari and Morang Districts		TCP	<div><div></div></div>						3.40	11,13	
		Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Leaders Capacity Development for the Sendai Framework Implementation		CTR	<div><div></div></div>							11	
		JICA Partnership Programs on Post-earthquake Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Reduction Sector		JPP	<div><div></div></div>							9	
		Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Disaster Prevention		GANP	<div><div></div></div>						3.02	1,4,5,9,11,12,13,17	
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Disaster Prevention		GGP	<div><div></div></div>						0.74	11			
Group and Region-Focused Training Programs on Post-earthquake Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Reduction Sector		TR	<div><div></div></div>							11			
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 forest 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. The implementation of the projects will also take into account the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which was adopted at the end of 2022.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project		Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028				
	Climate Change Program	Project for Climate Change Adaptation through Sustainable Forest Management in Nepal		TCP	<div><div></div></div>						4.80	13	
JICA Partnership Programs on Climate Change Sector		JPP	<div><div></div></div>							13			
Group and Region-Focused Training Programs on Climate Change Sector		TR	<div><div></div></div>							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, provincial 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 public services consistent with regional needs, with cooperation, coordination and establishment of relations between governments taken into consideration.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project				Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					Before JFY 2023		JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028				
	Government Administrative Capability Enhancement Program	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship				GA							18.99	16	
		Group and Region-Focused Training Programs on Human Resource Development for Governance Sector				TR								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, provincial and local governments, Japan will develop projects contributing to implementation of civil law, judicial capacity, and access to justice, through conducting in-depth information gathering and analysis.									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project				Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					Before JFY 2023		JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028				
	Legal Support Program	Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Code Application				CTR								10,16	
		Group and Region-Focused Training Programs on Legal Sector				TR								10,16	

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 and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, 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