

Rolling Plan for Nepal

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 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027			
		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							3.66	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	
			The Project to Improve Air Navigation Services for Enhancing Flight Handling Capacity at Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA)	TCP							3.40	9	
			The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports	GA							14.52	9	
	Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improvement of Air Traffic Control Facilities at Tribhuvan International Airport		PS								9		
	Project on Kathmandu Valley Urban Transport System Master Plan		TCDP								9		
	The Project for Capacity Building for Countermeasures against Disaster and Landslide on Major Highways	TCP								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								0.84	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								0.09	2	

Development Issue 1-4 Education	[Background and current situation] As of 2022, the net enrollment rate (95.1%) and completion rate (76.2%) (Government of Nepal) for primary education in Nepal (grades 1-8) are both improving, but the country continues to require support for promoting basic education. 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 necessary infrastructure development, including the restoration and construction of schools destroyed by the earthquake, and expand educational opportunities.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
		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							4.30	4		
			The Project for the Improvement of Basic School Education	TCP							4.30	4		
			Improvement in Children's Learning	CTR								4		
			Digital Math and Science Education Project for Vulnerable Teachers and Students in Remote Areas	JPP								4		
			Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Education	GANP							2.34	4,5		
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Education	GGP							0.53	4		

Development Issue 1-5 Health sector enhancement	[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 from traffic accidents and other causes 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.			[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.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027				
	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.	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 Dulhikhet 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	
			Continuum of Care for Maternal and Child Health in Pokhara	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	■	■							1.67	3	
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Health Care/Medical Care	GGP	■	■							0.86	3			

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	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027				
	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.	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	█	█	█	█				5.90	6	
			The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara	GA	█	█						48.13	6	
			The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Biratnagar	GA	█	█	█	█				25.41	6	
			Project for Development of Master Plan for Wastewater Management in Pokhara Metropolitan City	TCDP	█	█						2.30	6	
			The Project on Capacity Development of Nepal Water Supply Corporation to Improve Water Supply System in Urban Cities	TCP	█	█	█					3.59	6	
Technical Cooperation Project for Systematizing Water Service and Distribution Management in Pokhara City			JPP	█	█	█						6		
Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Urban Environment Improvement			GANP	█	█						1.39	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	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027				
	Private Sector Development Program	Providing support for trade and investment promotion in Nepal by advising on relevant policies to promote FDI and by improving the investment environment in the country.	Foreign Investment Advisor	EXP									8	
				The Project on Career Development and Entrepreneurship Support Program for International Migrants	TCP								5.00	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. 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 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027				
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	[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	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.		The Project on Participatory Rural Recovery	TCP	█	█					3.30	11	
				Emergency School Reconstruction Project	LA	█	█	█				140.00	9	co-finance with ADB
				The Project for Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance for Resilience in the Kathmandu Valley	TCP	█	█	█				4.40	1,11	
				The Project for Promotion of Nepal National Building Code Compliance for Safer Building Construction	TCP	█	█	█	█			4.50	11	
				Project for Capacity Development on Flood Control for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sunsari and Morang Districts	TCP	█	█	█	█			3.40	11,13	
				Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Leaders Capacity Development for the Sendai Framework Implementation	CTR	█	█	█	█				11	
				School Club Based Resilient Community Model Project	JPP	█	█	█	█				9	
				Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Disaster Prevention	GANP	█	█	█				2.81	9	
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Project for Earthquake Reconstruction and Disaster Prevention				GGP	█	█					0.99	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 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.								
	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	9,11	
				Project for Climate Change Adaptation through Sustainable Forest Management in Nepal	TCP	█	█	█	█	█	█	4.80	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
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027			
	Government Administrative Capability 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							14.75	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
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027			
	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								10,16	
			Strengthening the Capacity of Civil Code Application	CTR								10,16	
Other													
Other	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027			
	Other	Training for the authorities of the financial sector (banking, securities and insurance) of emerging countries, such as those in Asia.	Seminar on Improvement of Securities Supervision	FSA-TA								9,10,17	

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