

| Priority Area 2 | Building of social and economic institutions which directly lead to economic growth and the improvement of national livelihoods | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--------|----------|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <p>[Background and current situation] There is only one arterial road that supports distribution to the capital city from the Terai region and Indian border. And this route is frequently damaged by landslides during the annual rainy season, creating dire consequences for the economy. Also, road networks and bridges in rural areas are under-developed, and 40% of existing roads become flooded and impassable at river crossings during the rainy season. Establishment of a route linking India, Kathmandu, and China, improvement of urban traffic in the area of the capital city, and development of roads and bridges in remote areas are the priority issues. An air route network is also important for Nepal which is surrounded by precipitous mountains. Establishment of an air traffic control system is important for air safety. Regarding the power supply, despite the fact that hydroelectric generation contributes to 99% of its power, Nepal currently relies on run-off river type hydropower plants. The demand for power is rapidly increasing (yearly increase of 8%) and it outstrips supply especially during the dry season when river flow decreases, resulting in load shedding of up to 16 hours per day. Power shortages seriously effects not only industrial/ economic growth, but also emergency medical services and public security, and constricts the improvement of people's lives. To tackle this situation, forming a feasible long term generation plan, developing new generation plants and efficient transmission network are essential. Particularly, construction of reservoir-type hydropower plants that can respond to peak power demand in the dry season has become a big issue. Urban environmental issues are becoming increasingly serious due to rapid urbanization which puts living environments into critical conditions. Especially, the water supply situation is getting worse. In addition, a safe water supply system has not been developed due to inadequate maintenance of water treatment facilities and water quality management. As a result, waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea caused by unsanitary water account for more than half the number of infant mortalities. In this context, strengthening the water supply has become an issue.</p> | | | | | <p>[Strategy] Japan will support to strengthen the connectivity with neighbor countries through improvement of arterial highways, bridges in rural area, as well as benefiting the improvement of living standards through vitalization of social economic activities on corridors. Also, support on long-term operation and maintenance including disaster prevention on existing roads and traffic improvement of the Kathmandu Metropolitan area will be conducted. In addition, since air is also a very important means of transportation, support will be given for strengthening of air traffic control will be taken in consideration. In the field of power, rapidly increasing demand for electricity and seasonal disparity of the power supply have serious consequences on people's living standard and economic growth in Nepal. Japan has been conducting development studies on a hydroelectric project, electric power distribution for stable power supply, support for capacity building of maintenance, with environmental and social considerations. With respect to the urban environment, Japan supports the water supply in the Kathmandu Valley because it is the center of social, economic, industrial, and administrative activities, it has a high population growth rate, and the gap between supply and demand for water is serious there. In addition, in light of the serious lack of sewage treatment capacity, Japan also considers the development of a sewerage system. Japan also extend support to semi-urban areas, since population growth is also significant, large gaps between water supply and its demand exist, and the capacity of water supply is also vulnerable, such as Pokhara, that is the second most populated city and there is no water treatment plant though it is the biggest tourist destination in Nepal.</p> | | | | | | |
| Development Issue 2-1 Development of social environment and infrastructure | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
| | Transport Infrastructure Development Program | As the establishment of an arterial road network is urgently needed, Japan will support on improving the transportation system in the urban area through improvement of arterial highways and disaster prevention on the highways. Also, as part of the peace process support, construction of rural transport infrastructure will be considered for improvement of access and regional development in poverty-stricken/ hilly areas. In addition, Japan will also consider support to ensure safe and stable air route. | The Project for the Development of Spare Parts Management Center and En-route Radar Control Services | TCP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | SV for Traffic Manegement | SV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | The Project for the Improvement of Community Access | GA | | | | | | | 9.99 | |
| | | | Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Project (Surveillance System) | GA | | | | | | | 9.89 | |
| | | | The Project for Improvement of Aviation Safety Facilities in Major Airports | GA | | | | | | | 14.52 | |
| | | | Lumbini Clean Public Transport Project | ML | | | | | | | 3 million USD | ADB-Asian Clean Energy Fund |
| | Reliable Power Supply Capacity Improvement Program | The Program aims to increase the power supply to correspond to the increasing demand, improvement of capacity in power distribution, and improvement of power efficiency. | Hydropower Planning Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | The Project for Micro-Hydropower Improvement in Western Area | GA | | | | | | | 15.70 | |
| | | | Tanahua Hydropower Project | LA | | | | | | | 151.37 | |
| | | To improve citizens' access to safe water and support capacity development of stakeholders involved in water supply management, operation maintenance, and technical guidance. | Preparatory Survey for Pokhara Water Supply Improvement Project in Nepal | PS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Water Policy Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Capacity Development Project for the Improvement of Water Supply Management in Semi-Urban Areas (WASMIP-II) | TCP | | | | | | | 4.53 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|------|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Urban environment Improvement Program | JOCV for Urban Environment Improvement | JOCV | | | | | | | | |
| | SV for Urban Environment Improvement | SV | | | | | | | | |
| | Project for Hydro-microbiological Approach for Water Security in Kathmandu Valley, Nepal | STC | | | | | | 3.68 | | |
| | JICA Partnership Program for Urban Environment Improvement | JPP | | | | | | 0.99 | | |
| | Melamchi Water Supply Project | LA | | | | | | 54.94 | | |
| | Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Urban Environment Improvement | GANP | | | | | | 0.16 | | |
| | Pro-poor Urban Regeneration Pilot Project | ML | | | | | | 3 million USD | WB-Japan Social Development Fund | |

| Development Issue 2-2 Private Sector Development | <p>[Background and current situation] In the past 10 years, the Nepalese Economy has been growing steadily with its average GDP growth rate around 4%, due mostly to the remittance income which comprises around 30% of GDP. However, its GDP per capita is still relatively low. Meanwhile, the GDP structure is largely formed by the agricultural sector, which comes at around 35%, while the manufacturing sector has been stagnating and potential industries that could boost the economy have not been fully exploited. Moreover FDI inflow as a percentage of GDP is relatively lower than that of other South Asian countries. In addition, the unemployment rate of the youth in urban areas is high and generating enough employment opportunities by developing private sectors is a pressing issue.</p> | | | <p>[Strategy] The Government of Nepal has set a priority on promotion of foreign investment. Japan will support Nepal by providing advice on relevant policies to promote FDI and also to improve investment environment in the country.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|----------|--|--|--|------|--|--|------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|--|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|------|--|--|--|--|--|------|
| | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Schedule</th> <th rowspan="2">Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</th> <th rowspan="2">Note</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Before JFY 2015</th> <th>JFY 2016</th> <th>JFY 2017</th> <th>JFY 2018</th> <th>JFY 2019</th> <th>JFY 2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>EXP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>JOCV</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>SV</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | Before JFY 2015 | JFY 2016 | JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | | | | | EXP | | | | | | | | | | | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | | SV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before JFY 2015 | JFY 2016 | JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | EXP | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | SV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Priority Area 3 | Poverty reduction and quality of life improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development Issue 3-1 Rural lives improvement | <p>[Background and current situation] Although more than 60% of Nepal's total population are engaged in agriculture, the productivity remains low due to hilly and steep topographic conditions, under-developed fundamental agricultural infrastructures including irrigation and farm roads, insufficient technical supports for agricultural production and water resources management. Therefore, farmers' income is very much low and it causes perpetual poverty in rural areas. Along with that, the increasing number of migrant workers to urban areas and/or overseas has further accelerated the devastation of rural areas. Also, chronic food shortages exist primarily in mid-western and far-western semi-mountainous regions. Thus, income generation through the improvement of agricultural productivity is a key issue for poverty reduction.</p> | | | <p>[Strategy] Supporting to agriculture, which is the fundamental industry in the country and is engaged by most of Nepalese people, will contribute to poverty reduction in rural areas. Japan provides support on food productivity, income generation through high valued and processing agricultural products, and improvement of agricultural extension services/organization of farmers' groups with consideration of the environmental aspects and water resources situation. In addition, the Program restructure and the focus of support for the specific area will be considered for synergy effect among projects.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Schedule</th> <th rowspan="2">Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)</th> <th rowspan="2">Note</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Before JFY 2015</th> <th>JFY 2016</th> <th>JFY 2017</th> <th>JFY 2018</th> <th>JFY 2019</th> <th>JFY 2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>TCP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>JOCV</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>SV</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>JPP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.54</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>GANP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>0.32</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | Before JFY 2015 | JFY 2016 | JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | | | | | TCP | | | | | | 5.23 | | | | | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | | SV | | | | | | | | | | | JPP | | | | | | 1.54 | | | | | GANP | | | | | | 0.32 |
| Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Before JFY 2015 | JFY 2016 | JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | TCP | | | | | | 5.23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | SV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | JPP | | | | | | 1.54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | GANP | | | | | | 0.32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

[Background and current situation]
 In Nepal, Net Enrollment Rate (NER) to primary education has been achieved from 71% in 1998 to 96.6% in 2014, however, the NER's gap among ethnic groups, gender and regions has remained. Also, repetition and dropout rates are still high due to multiple problems such as ①learning environment (insufficient number of schools and classrooms), ②quality (the low quality of teacher's skills, etc.) and ③management (lack of communication between center and local level). The "School Sector Reform Plan (2009-2015)" (SSRP) has been implemented under the Government of Nepal and the "School Sector Development Plan (2016-2022)" (SSDP) has been planning .
 In health sector, the maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate remains high in South Asia although these rates have been improving and it is necessary to improve access to basic healthcare in rural areas and prevention of diseases. Therefore, the Government of Nepal has conducted sector reform called " Nepal Health Sector Program (NHSP) II " by decentralization and expansion of basic health services in rural areas.
 Both education and health sectors are actively cooperated by the Government of Nepal and developing partners through a sector-wide approach.

[Strategy]
 In education sector, Japan positively participates in "School Sector Reform Plan (2009-2015)" (SSRP) and "School Sector Development Plan (2016-2022)" (SSDP). To achieve SDGs in consideration of the basic policy of Japanese education cooperation "Learning Strategy for Peace and Growth Focus", Japan focuses on supporting basic education.
 Japan extends assistance to enhance educational opportunities by supporting both infrastructural development such as classrooms and improvement in school management, targeting those who have limited access to education due to ethnicity, caste and gender etc.
 Also, 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 will be disseminated. In a sector-wide approach (SWAPs) of education sector, to enhance and mainstream its cooperation achievement of school management improvement, Japan starts to identify actual operational conditions of the pool fund, which has its limitation on specific usage, to explore the possibility of contributions to the pool funds.
 In health sector, in-keeping with "Basic Design for Peace and Health", the Japanese Government will mainly focus on the activities based at grassroots level through dispatching Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and extending cooperation to NGOs' activities.
 Projects that are expected to have high effectiveness to acquire high attention from public should be considered respectively.
 Restructuring of the Program and the focus of support for a specific target area to enable a synergy effect among projects will be considered.

Development Issue
3-2

Education and health service improvement

| Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|------|--|--|
| | | | | Before JFY 2015 | JFY 2016 | JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | | | | |
| Education for All (EFA) Program | To improve the school enrollment rate and reverse the dropout rate, Japan supports school management, expands educational opportunities, promotes primary education, and improves the quality of education. And also Japan actively participates in the formulation and implementation of SSDP and contributes to the improvement of the quality of education. | Support for Improvement of Primary School Management(SISM) Phase-2 | TCP | | | | | | | | 4.99 | | |
| | | Education Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | JOCV for Education Sector | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | School Sector Development Plan | GA | | | | | | | | 3.00 | | |
| | | Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Education Sector | GGP | | | | | | | | 0.09 | | |
| Community Health Improvement Program | In order to supply enough equipment to the core hospitals in the capital and to promote the health services in rural areas, Japan implements support at the grassroots level, mainly in the fields of maternal and child health and community health improvement through volunteer and NGO projects and tries to improve the health conditions in communities as a whole. | Preparatory Survey on the Project for Improvement of Medical Equipment in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital | PS | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | JOCV for Health Care/Medical Care | JOCV | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | JICA Partnership Program for for Health Care/Medical Care | JPP | | | | | | | | 1.01 | | |
| | | Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Health Care/Medical Care | GANP | | | | | | | | 0.09 | | |
| | | Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Health Care/Medical Care | GGP | | | | | | | | 0.50 | | |

| Priority Area 4 | Governance enhancement and basic framework development for democracy | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| Development Issue 4-1 | <p>[Background and current situation] Nepal is in a transitional period to a Federal Democratic Republic after the civil war. Steady implementation of the constitution, which was promulgated in September 2015, and consistent progress in transition to democratization is the pre-requisite for economic growth. By assessing progress in the peace process and political/ security situation, the issues are identified in the area of legal development focusing on civil law, establishing legislation, strengthening judicial capacity, promotion of democratization through media, as well as formulating a democratic framework of nation. With regard to the federal system, it is also required to discuss financial growth in considering of the sustainability of provinces and the country, and the building of the financial system for the nation building in future.</p> | | | | <p>[Strategy] Japan actively supported the Constituent Assembly election by providing resources, both human and financial. In the future, continued assistance will be provided for: legal development, mainly in civil law, strengthening judicial capacity, implementation of an equal and fair electoral system which looks ahead, promotion of democratization through media, and strengthening the capacity of the Constituent Assembly by assessing the progress of the peace process and domestic and foreign political situation. Cooperation and coordination with other organizations will be considered in accordance with timely support to encourage the democratization process.</p> | | | | | |
| Establishment of framework of democratic country and society | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | |
| | Democratization Process Support Program | The important political processes such as elections, improvement of basic law i.e. civil law, strengthening of judicial capacity, and promotion of the democratization process through media support are promoted. Also, while promoting nation-building and looking ahead to the federal system, Japan supports capacity development to reduce conflict in communities. | Strengthening Community Mediation Capacity for Peaceful and Harmonious Society Project Phase2 | TCP | | | | | 4.02 | |
| | | | The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Court for Expeditious and Reliable Dispute Settlement | TCP | | | | | | |
| | | | Legal Support Advisor | EXP | | | | | | |
| | | | Nepal State Building: Development and Growth Strategy II | EXP | | | | | | |
| | | | Cooperative research about Japanese and Nepali legal system | LAW-TA | | | | | | |
| Development Issue 4-2 | <p>[Background and current situation] Ownership of the central government is limited. The issues such as weak financial foundation, insufficient staff capacity with low motivation, and disparities between urban and local areas still remains challenging agendas for Nepal. Moreover, public services often do not reach socially vulnerable people (the poor, so-called low castes, indigenous people, women, the disabled, residents of remote areas, etc.). Despite the on-going decentralization process, government leaders' posts have been vacant for a long period of time due to uncompleted local election. It means that there are no decisions reflecting the intentions of ethnically and culturally diverse residents and the resulting dissatisfaction on this point can produce a risk of a recurrence of conflict. In this context, strengthening the capacity of general coordination at the Ministry of Finance and National Planning Commission, developing capacity of planning officials at both central and local government, improving administrative transparency and increasing citizen's participation, are identified as agendas.</p> | | | | <p>[Strategy] One of the important agendas in Nepal to achieve stability in society and nation building is to strengthen governance which develops and demonstrates democratic policy and systems at both the central and local levels. Japan supports central and local government and communities for effective development program planning and implementation through human resource development. It aims to meet the needs of the community and benefit those who are socially vulnerable people, including women, through capacity development for better development plans and service delivery from the perspectives of gender equality and social inclusiveness.</p> | | | | | |
| Government Administrative Capacity Enhancement | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | |
| | Government Administrative Capacity Enhancement Program | To develop awareness of the central government on ownership and to strengthen planning and implementation capacity, policies and systems for effective development programs. It supports to improve and strengthen governance institutions' systems and development planning and implementation capability, based on the real national status revealed by the census. At the local level, improve local government's capacity for project implementation and better service delivery. Japan supports the model of participatory development planning and | Project for Improving Local Governance Training through Capacity Enhancement on Research and Analysis | TCP | | | | | 4.46 | |
| | | | Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018 | TCP | | | | | 6.52 | |
| | | | JOCV for Government Administrative Capabilities | JOCV | | | | | | |
| | | | The project for Human Resource Development Scholarship | GA | | | | | 2.93 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|--------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | participatory development planning and implementation based on local needs to be put into practical use and its dissemination by strengthening capacity of human resources at field level and local government administrative service. | Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Government Administrative Capabilities | GANP | | | | | | | 0.28 | |
| | | | Project for the achieving decent work in global supply chains in Asian region | ML | | | | | | | 0.90 | Special Donation Project through ILO |
| \ | Japan's Assistance Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
| | Public participation ODA | | JOCV for Activating Society | JOCV | Before JFY 2015 | JFY 2016 | JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | | |

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, [SV] = Senior 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 Aid, [GACGP]=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), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SSM] = Support for Small and Medium sized Enterprise, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule