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JICA in NEPAL



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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

1987

JICA in NEPAL

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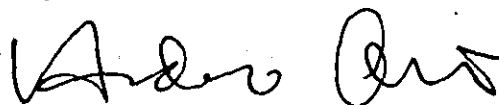
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FOREWORD

JICA IN NEPAL reports on the various activities that Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has taken up in Nepal over the years since it started functioning here in the process of sharing the developmental efforts with the nations. The basis of cooperation is diverse, ranging from grant-aid cooperation and project-type technical cooperation to provision of equipments and despatch of technically qualified experts and volunteers. The areas where JICA is intensifying its cooperation with Nepal in the endeavor of her nation-building process are also varied and many - agriculture, utilization of ground water, telecommunication, health improvement, hydropower, road construction, etc. In that context, this report is a general introduction to the Agency's organizational framework and objectives but in particular it also highlights, with occasional details, the development projects and other operations which have been already completed or are still underway. Moreover, to provide a better focus on the mechanism of cooperation, illustrations have also been added with relevant data and it is hoped that this publication will help the reader to understand JICA in a closer and clearer perspective.



H. Ono
Resident Representative
Kathmandu Office of JICA
August 1987 in the Kingdom of Nepal

... to carry out business necessary for implementing technical cooperation to overseas developing areas, ... to facilitate, with a view to cooperating in social development as well as in the development of agriculture and forestry and of mining and manufacturing industry in developing areas and other areas, the supply of funds which are necessary for such development ... conducting such other business as providing technical know-how together with the above supply of funds; further to conduct business necessary for smooth emigration ... and thus to contribute towards social and economic development of these areas and promotion of international cooperation.

- Article 1, Chapter 1
Japan International Cooperation
Agency Law (Law No. 62; May 31, 1974)

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1. WHAT JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA) IS ?

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was established on 1st August 1974 as an agency with the status of a juridical person with its principal office in Tokyo, Japan. Basically, it was set up to promote and to facilitate government-sponsored technical cooperation for developing countries and for the administration of emigration services. At the time of its establishment, JICA took over the functions of the then Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA, instituted in 1962), including development cooperation, recruitment, and training. To execute its programs smoothly, the Agency has established its overseas offices in those countries where it is sharing its resources for development. In order to optimize the cooperation function, JICA tries to obtain extensive cooperation from relevant government and non-government agencies at home and to keep in close contact with the concerned governments and international organizations.

2. JICA IN NEPAL

The overseas offices of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) were set up in the kingdom of Nepal with the Exchange of Notes and Exchange of Note Verbal between the Government of Japan and His Majesty's Government of Nepal in 1970 and 1978 respectively. Since the amalgamation of JICA and JOCV five years later in 1983, the Resident Representative of JICA has been responsible for the operation of all their activities in Nepal. The cooperation activities, taken up in the past and at present, are as follows:

- A. Acceptance of Trainees
- B. Despatch of Experts
- C. Provision of Equipment
- D. Project-type Technical Cooperation
- E. Despatch of JOCV
- F. Capital Grant Assistance
- G. Development Survey

A. ACCEPTANCE OF TRAINEES

Under its training program, an important part of JICA's technical cooperation, the Agency provides training for the middle- and high-level participants from Nepal and in general bears the expenses incurred. The courses consist of group training for study in pre-arranged courses and individual training designed to suit the specific needs of the requesting country, such as Nepal. Most of these trainees are middle-level

personnel expected, after their return home, to assume key roles in the future economic and social development of their country. JICA, moreover, also renders aftercare services to the returnees and provides funds for training in eight major training centers of JICA in Japan. Flow chart* 1 illustrates the mechanism of training. The chart below presents the sectorwise cooperation to Nepal; the next one enumerates the counterpart training made available by JICA; and the last chart lists the group training courses and seminars offered to Nepal in fiscal year 1986.

Sectorwise Cooperation to Nepal in terms of the total number of persons trained as of the end of March 1986 and for the fiscal year 1985 (April 1985 - March 1986)

No. Sector	Subsector	Training Participants	
		As of the end of March 1986	Fiscal year 1986
1. Planning and Administration	i. Development Planning	25	3
	ii. Public Administration	171	10
2. Public Works and Utilities	i. Public Works	9	1
	ii. Transportation	17	3
	iii. Social Infrastructure	54	5
	iv. Telecommunication and Broadcasting	65	7
3. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	i. Agriculture	171	8
	ii. Livestock Farming	17	5
	iii. Forestry	9	2
	iv. Fisheries	6	-
4. Mining and Industry	i. Mining	4	1
	ii. Manufacturing	88	12
5. Energy		29	2
6. Commerce and Tourism	i. Commerce and Trade	42	1
	ii. Tourism	14	1
7. Human Resources Development	i. Human Resources	49	-
	ii. Science and Culture	5	-
8. Public Health and Medicine		103	9
9. Social Welfare		12	2
10. Others		9	-
Total		899	72

* See for flow chart at the end of the report.

Counterpart Training			
No.	Name of Project and Subject	Duration	No. of participants
1.	(Individual Training) T.V. Broadcasting Technology (Production)	1 year	1
2.	Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement Project Digital Transmission	3 months	1
3.	Arun-3 Hydropower Project		
	a) Conducting Feasibility Study	1.5 months	
	b) Practical Training Study & Observation Tour of Hydropower Plants	2 months	2
4.	Tribhuvan University Medical Education Project		
	a) Contact Lens (Optics) Ocular Prosthesis	1 year	1
	b) Repair & Maintenance of Medical Equipment	1 year	1
5.	FP/MCH Project Ministry of Health Observation and Study Tour	2 weeks	2
6.	Observation and Study Tour Integrated Textile Mill	3 weeks	2
7.	Horticultural Development Project		
	a) Observation & Study Tour	3 weeks	1
	b) Grape Production and Aftercare	6 months	1
	c) Citrus Cultivation	6 months	1
8.	Development Plan of Television Network		
	a) Color T.V. Engineering	2.5 months	1
	b) Educational T.V.	2.5 months	1
			14 + 1 Individual

Group Training Courses (GTC) and Seminars Offered to Nepal
in Fiscal Year 1986

Sector	Course/Seminar	Duration (months)
1. Development Plan	1. Economic Development (Seminar)	2
2. Administration	1. Local Government	3
	2. Government Auditing (Audit of Public Works) (Seminar)	1.5
	3. Taxation (General Tax Program) (Seminar)	4
	4. Taxation (Senior Tax Program) (Seminar)	1
	5. National Government Administration	3
	6. Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders (Senior Seminar)	2
	7. Environmental Administration (Administration of Pollution Control)	2
	8. General Statistics	6.5
	9. Traffic Police Administration	1
	10. Custom Techniques	3
3. Public Utility Works	1. Water Works Engineering	3.5
4. Transportation and Traffic	1. Seismology and Earthquake Engineering	12
	2. Aerodrome (Seminar)	2
5. Infrastructure	1. Bridge Engineering	3
	2. River and Dam Engineering	4.5
6. Post-Service Communication and Broadcasting	1. Radio Broadcasting (Radio Transmission)	2.5
	2. Telecommunication Outside Plant Engineering	3.5
	3. Digital Line Transmission Systems Engineering	2.5
	4. Radio Communication Engineering	3
	5. Digital Switching Systems Engineering (Regular)	2.5
	6. International Telex Communication Engineering	2.5

Sector	Course/Seminar	Duration (months)
7. Agriculture	7. Telecommunication Network Planning and Designing	4
	8. Color Television Engineering (I)	3
	1. Agriculture Extension Service	4
	2. Agricultural Cooperation	2
	3. Rice Cultivation (General)	7.5
	4. Vegetable Crops Production	10
	5. Farm Machinery Design	7
	6. Rice Production Mechanization	10
	7. Irrigation and Drainage	10
	8. Agricultural Statistics	3
	9. Post-Harvest Rice Processing	3.5
	10. Home-Life Improvement Extension in Rural Area	3
11. Agricultural Land and Water Resources Development	2	
12. Rice Production Mechanization	5.5	
8. Forestry	1. Wood Industrial Machinery	5
9. Mining and Minerals	1. Groundwater Resources Development	4.5
10. Industry	1. Smaller Enterprise Development (Seminar)	2
	2. Metrology and Measurement Standards	6.5
	3. Ceramic Engineering	9
	4. Cotton Weaving Engineering	6
	5. Business Feasibility Study and Management Practice	6
	6. Coin and Decoration Manufacture	5
11. Energy	1. Electric Power Management	2
12. Commerce and Trade	1. Trade Promotion (A) (Seminar)	2
13. Medical Treatment	1. Tuberculosis Control	4.5
	2. Parasite Control Administration for Senior Officers (Seminar)	1
	3. Health Aspects of Family Planning (Seminar)	1
	4. Specialized Nursing	10
14. Welfare	1. Women's Problems on Public Administration Officers (Seminar)	2
Total	51 Courses and Seminars	

Sectorwise cooperation to Nepal in terms of the total number of experts despatched as of the end of March 1986 and for the fiscal year 1985 (April 1986 - March 1987).

Sector	Subsector	Experts	
		As of the End of March 1986	Fiscal Year 1986
1. Planning and Administration	i. Development Planning	5	-
	ii. Public Administration	2	-
2. Public Works and Utilities	i. Public Works	6	-
	ii. Transportation	1	-
	iii. Social Infrastructure	21	-
	iv. Telecommunication and Broadcasting	3	-
3. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	i. Agriculture	64	4
	ii. Livestock Farming	-	-
	iii. Forestry	-	-
	iv. Fisheries	-	-
4. Mining and Industry	i. Mining	10	-
	ii. Manufacturing	53	5
5. Energy		27	-
6. Commerce and Tourism	i. Commerce and Trade	-	-
	ii. Tourism	7	-
7. Human Resources Development	i. Human Resources	11	-
	ii. Science and Culture	-	-
8. Public Health and Medicine		111	33
9. Social Welfare		-	-
10. Others		6	2
Total		327	44

B. EXPERT DESPATCH PROGRAM

Under this program JICA despatches Japanese experts to Nepal, seventeen of whom are today engaged in various fields of specialization related to developmental programs of Nepal. JICA in general bears the expenses with an objective to assist in formulating development plans and projects, conducting research institutes, schools, training centers, etc. It selects experts recommended by the governmental organizations, or from among the names of applicants registered with the Agency. Before their departure, the selectees receive orientation and training on the conditions of the host country and the Agency also provides additional inputs in the form of seminars and language and technical training courses to further improve the quality of the expertise of the departing personnel. Flow chart 2 presents the mechanism of despatch of experts.

B. PROJECTS INVOLVING INDIVIDUAL JICA EXPERTS

B.1. SAJHA TRANSPORT

Objectives:

To improve the transportation capacity and integration of transportation links in the Kathmandu valley.

Activities:

Training class for the drivers; transfer of technology in the light to improve self-sustained workshop; transportation management; periodical inspection; and proper timetables for the arrival and departure of buses at each and every bus stop.

Duration: 1980 (one year); Follow-up Period: April 1987-April 1989

Ministry concerned: Ministry of Public Works and Transport, HMG, Nepal

Project Area: Sajha Bus Services at present cover Dakshinkali, Narayanshan, Jorpati, Pharping, Thankot, and Godavari, including the central core area of Kathmandu valley. Hospital and staff bus services have been started for experiment which, if effective, will be expanded further after new buses arrive.

Personnel involved: Expert: 1*

Volunteer: 1

Supply of Equipment (Grant-aid): 36 buses of Isuzu Co. Ltd.

47 buses of Mitsubishi Co. Ltd.

B.2 GEOLOGICAL TEACHING AND RESEARCH (TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY)

Objectives:

To fill and supply the required manpower in the various departments of HMG, Nepal, in the fields of applied geology and geomorphology, essential for the development projects.

* The expert is involved at the individual level for follow-up on the project which has been already completed.

Activities:

Teaching applied geology to post-graduate students of geology and conducting research on groundwater development in Machhegaun, Kirtipur, Kathmandu. Post-graduate students of geology have also been involved in the project to study applied geology.

Duration: June 14, 1986 - June 14, 1988

Location: Tribhuvan University, Central Department of Geology, Kirtipur

Ministry concerned: Ministry of Education and Culture, HMG, Nepal

B.3 DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION, HYDROLOGY AND METEOROLOGY (DIHM)

IRRIGATION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Objectives:

To improve the present management and distribution system of irrigation water; to accelerate the completion of irrigation projects under construction as a shorter term plan; and to continue the identification of large-size irrigation projects as a long term plan.

Activities:

Assistance to DIHM in development, management, and implementation of plans and project evaluation; in the enforcement of the existing manpower and effective implementation of plans; and in training of experienced engineers in the field of irrigation development.

Duration: April 16, 1987 - April 16, 1989

Location: Kathmandu

Ministry concerned: Ministry of Water Resources, HMG of Nepal

Personnel involved: one advisor

B.4 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES

Objectives:

To improve the condition of development planning and implementation of projects in the agricultural sector.

Activities:

Provision of advisory services on development planning and implementation of the on-going projects in the agricultural sector as well as on Japan's Cooperation Program (with special reference to agriculture food production increase program and its counterpart fund) and coordination with the on-going agricultural projects under Japan's Grant-Aid/Technical Cooperation Program.

Duration: June - December 1987 (with possibility of extension)

Location: Kathmandu

Ministry concerned: Ministry of Agriculture, HMG, Nepal

Personnel involved: one advisor

C. EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROGRAM

This man-cum-material assistance program which is also done under the Project-type Technical Cooperation was initiated in 1964 as a part of Japan's technical cooperation to foster development more effectively. JICA supplies the equipment necessary for farming machinery, machine tools, fishing gears, electronic microscopes, and telecommunication and broadcasting equipment for the activities of repatriated trainees, despatched experts, and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers in Nepal who need them.

In 1986 fiscal, for instance, JICA provided eye-disease treatment equipments such as "Argon Laser" and "Yaghaser" to Nepal Eye Hospital and Bir Hospital respectively.

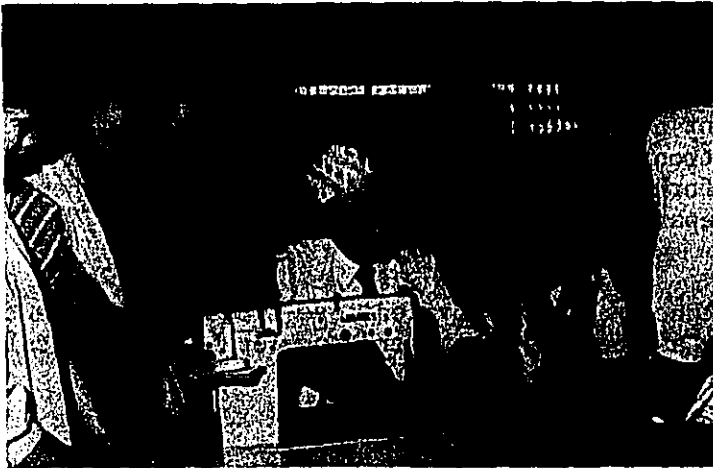
D. PROJECT-TYPE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

In the case of large-scale projects that need longterm involvement and concentrated efforts, JICA offers such cooperation which integrates into a development project: acceptance of trainees, despatch of Japanese experts, and grant of equipment. One important instance is Technical Cooperation Centre Program designed to train and upgrade engineers and skilled workers whose services are essential for the socioeconomic progress of the developing nations. Technical cooperation centers are established on the basis of agreements between HMG, Nepal and Japan (Flow chart 3). Japan provides both experts and equipment and Nepal offers the requisite sites and buildings for training, demonstration, and

study of techniques in the various fields such as urban transportation, small-scale industry, vocational training, etc. The Technical Cooperation Center also trains local engineers and workers who can play major role in the socioeconomic development of their countries in ways suitable to the local environment. The pages that follow describe the ongoing projects in Nepal.



Production of handmade paper under the Project-type Technical Cooperation



Japanese Expert teaches dress-making techniques to Nepalese trainees

D.1. TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL EDUCATION PROJECT

Health and Medical Cooperation Program

Initiated with a basic purpose to provide medical assistance to countries plagued by epidemic and endemic diseases, this program has now

expanded to provide large-scale assistance, through the despatch of physicians, technicians, and supply of equipment. In Nepal, Tribhuvan University Medical Education is one of the two major projects underway; another is Development of Basic Health Services in the Western Region.

Orthopedic Surgery
underway at T.U.T.H.
Operation Theater.
(Prof. M. Maeda,
Orthopedic Specialist,
second from the left)



Objectives:

To educate and strengthen the teaching capability of the medical staff, including doctors and allied health personnel; to carry out research in the field of medical education; to promote medical care services and community health through the implementation of cooperation activities.

Activities:

Improvement of medical education capability; teaching guidance, advice, and training to the staff assigned to the project; and other activities necessary for the project which are mutually agreed upon. Specific areas of involvement are Gastroenterology, Respiratory Medicine, Ophthalmology, Cardiology, Otorhinolaryngology, General Surgery, Urology, Thoracic Respiratory Surgery, Anesthesiology, Orthopedics, Radiology, Clinical Laboratory, and Dentistry.

Duration: June 1980 -- June 1988

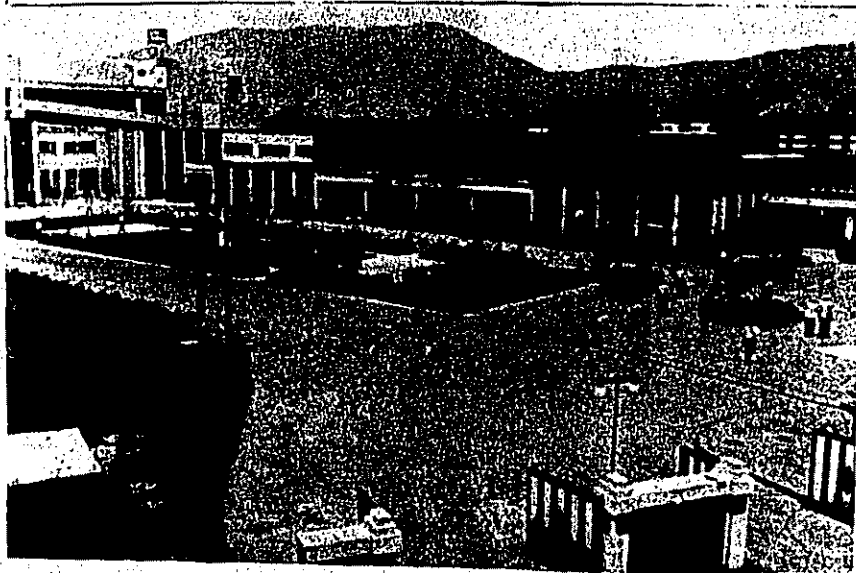
Ministry concerned: Ministry of Education and Culture, HMG, Nepal.

Project Area: Maharajgunj, Kathmandu

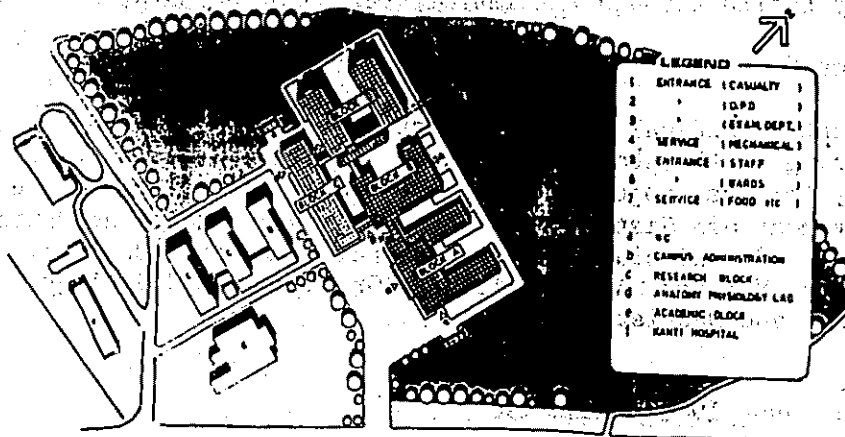
Personnel involved:

Coordinator	1
Expert on Clinical Laboratory	1
Shortterm experts	56
Longterm experts	3
Acceptance of Nepalese Counterpart	18

Supply of Equipment: 361 million Yen



Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Maharajgunj



Site Plan of the T.U. Teaching Hospital, Maharajgunj

D.2 FAMILY PLANNING AND MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROJECT

This project was initiated under the Population and Family Planning Cooperation Program (a part of the project-type technical cooperation), established in 1980 as a new cooperation venture to promote family planning.

Objectives:

To strengthen and expand community - based family planning and maternal and child health services: to promote community health development activities in Nepal with emphasis on the activities in two model areas (Dhanusha and Kavrepalanchok districts).



Family Planning Seminar underway at FP/MCH Project

Activities:

The five-year duration of this project is divided into four stages: Preparation, Improvement, Intensification, and Evaluation/Expansion of the Community-based Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Services in the model area.

Duration: October 1985 - October 1990

Ministry concerned: Ministry of Health, HMG, Nepal

Project Location: Dhanusha and Kavrepalanchok districts

Personnel involved:

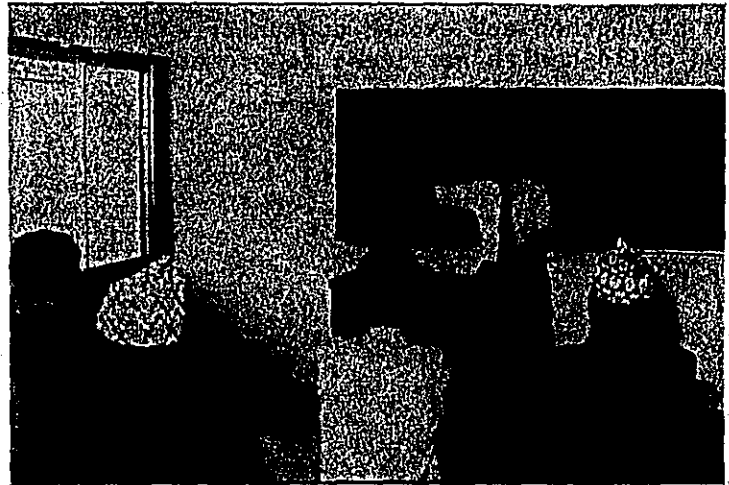
Team Leader	
(Expert on Public Health)	1
Expert on Maternal and Child Health	1
Coordinator	1
Counterpart personnel	6

Supply of Equipment: 40 million Yen (medical and statistical equipment and other materials necessary to implement the project)

D.3 HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Objectives:

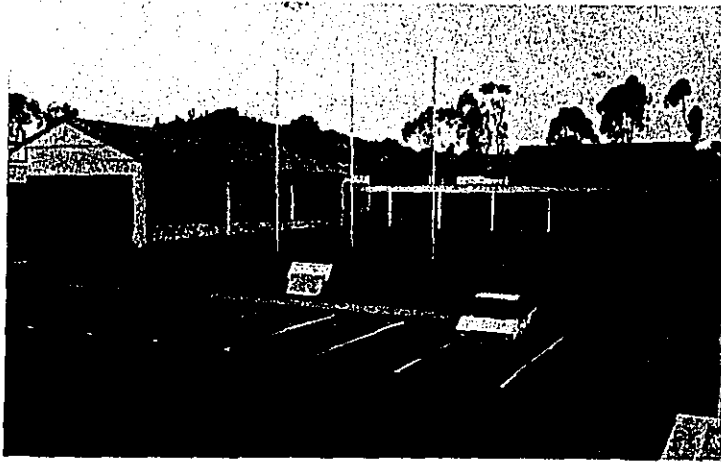
To map out and implement program to provide fruits at suitable places in the mountain regions; to expand the production scale of fruit plants to cope with the growing demand of fruit tree growers with emphasis on the production of citrus (junar), grape, and chestnut; to develop facilities for the training of horticulture extension workers, technicians, and leading fruit growers; to establish a distribution center for horticultural products in towns to develop and improve infrastructure of producing area of horticultural products in order to implement the fruit production program efficiently; and to construct facilities for fruit processing.



Trainees attending a class in Pomiculture by a JICA expert

Activities:

Longterm and shortterm training; demonstration program in the project area; project survey in potential districts on fruit plant & fruit research; agricultural tools improvement; research and study for developing fruit cultivation technology; technical guidance trip to project areas; production of grafted plants in citrus, grape, chestnut, and other mild temperate fruits; fruit developing program (as subsidy only); public information; transportation and marketing research.



Horticulture Research Center at Kirtipur

Duration: Oct. 1985 - Oct. 1990

Ministry concerned: Ministry of Agriculture, HMG, Nepal

Project Area:

Kirtipur, Kathmandu
(Main center)
Sindhuli, Nepalgunj
(Sub-center)

Kakani
(Trail center)

Personnel involved
(as of April 1987):

Longterm experts: 5

Shortterm experts: 6

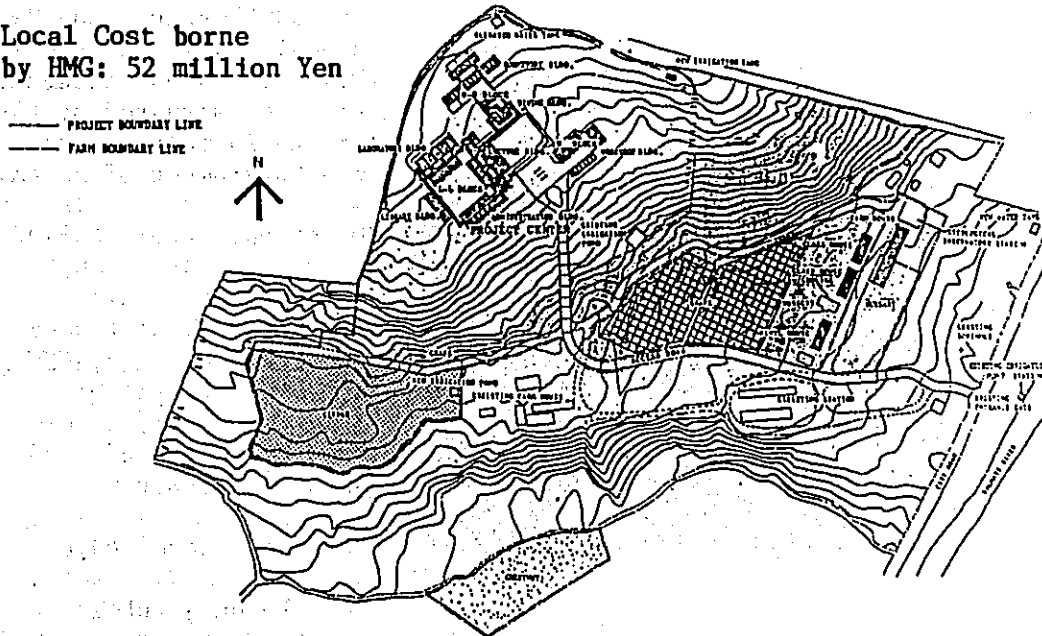
Counterpart trainees: 4

Supply of
Equipment: 137 million Yen

Local Cost borne
by HMG: 52 million Yen



A Greenhouse to conduct research in the various fruit plants at the Horticulture Research Center, Kirtipur

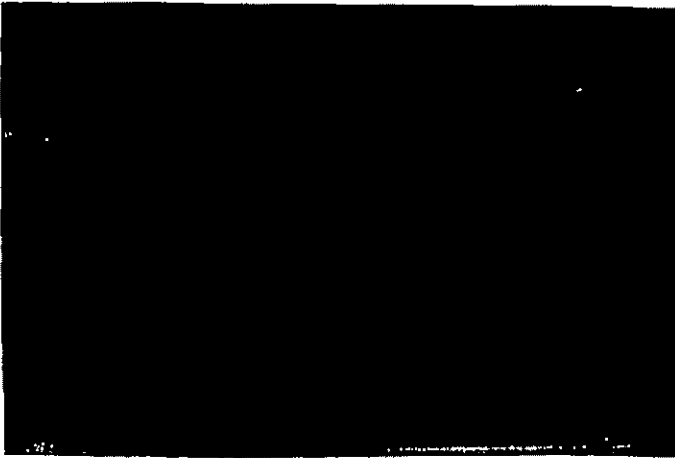


Site Plan of the Horticulture Development Center, Kirtipur

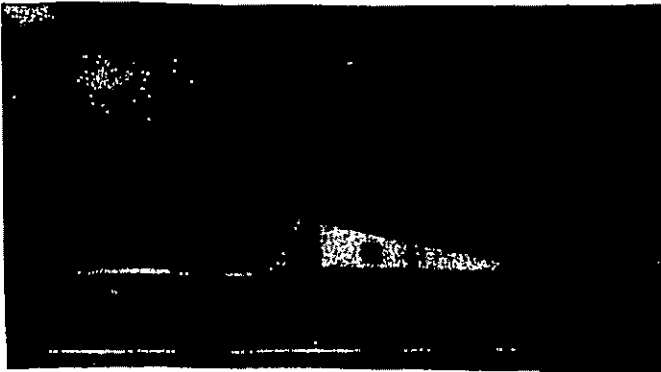
D.4 TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT FOR NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM

Objectives:

To set up an efficient organization plan for National Tuberculosis Center at Kathmandu and a Regional Tuberculosis Center at Pokhara; to train the manpower required for TB control; and to establish TB control methods applicable to Nepali Society.



National Tuberculosis Center: Perspective Drawing for the Planned Complex in Kathmandu



Regional Tuberculosis Center: Perspective Drawing for the Pokhara Office

Activities:

Major activities of this project are - operational research on case finding and case holding of tuberculosis patients, training of manpower, and a National Tuberculosis Prevalence Survey. Other activities include training of Nepali counterparts in Japan and middle-level manpower in Nepal. To support these activities, National TB Center in Kathmandu and Regional TB Center in Pokhara are expected to be constructed by the grant-aid cooperation of the Government of Japan.

Duration: April 1987 - April 1992

Ministry concerned: Ministry of Health, HMG, Nepal

Project Area: Kathmandu and Pokhara

Personnel involved:

Team Leader; Public Health Nurse; Nurse; X-ray Technicians

E. JAPAN OVERSEAS COOPERATION VOLUNTEERS (JOCV)

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers was inaugurated in 1965 as an agency under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Its secretariat-general was set up as a part of the organizational framework of the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (OTCA). Later, in 1974, when OTCA was merged into a newly created statutory institution, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), JOCV program became one of the major activities of JICA.

Objectives:

JICA's by-law stipulates, the basic objective of JOCV is "to promote and assist the overseas activities of the youth whose purpose is to cooperate, in unity with the people of developing areas, in the economic and social development of those areas". In other words, it is to aid developing nations by sending volunteers to live and work with people directly engaged in developing their countries.

The JOCV volunteer assignments are based strictly on the specific requests made by each developing nation.

JOCV Activities in Nepal

In Nepal, Japan Overseas Cooperation activities started in 1970 as the eleventh host country. Since then, JOCV has despatched a total of 385 dedicated young volunteers, of which 76 are still at work in various fields, equipped with sound technical know-how in different fields at the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

The major areas of JOCV involvement are: Agriculture including Fisheries, Health Education, and Community Water Supply Scheme. Besides this, JOCV is also extending its contribution both in technical manpower and equipments to upgrade the technology expertise in other fields, such as **Community Forestry, Automobile Engineering, Telecommunications, Civil Engineering, Land Survey, Pharmacy, Social Service, Sports, Food Processing, and so on.** The table on page 18 explains the fieldwise involvement of volunteers.

In the context of assignment of volunteers to the host countries, one generally realizes the importance of human resources development in the process of "nation building" in transferring the effective technology expertise. Taking this fact into consideration, JOCV despatches its volunteers on both individual and team approach activities basis, and provides training opportunity to volunteers'

counterparts generally for nine months in Japan under the Technical Trainees Aid Program which is sponsored by the prefectural government. Flow chart 4 depicts the mechanism of despatch of JOCV.

**Sectorwise Distribution of Volunteers by Sex
As of July 1987**

S.No.	Field	No. of Volunteers		Fieldwise Percentage	
		Grand Total	Present Volunteers	Average Distribution of the Total	Percent Distribution at Present
1.	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishery	104 (3)	24 (2)	27.01	31.58
2.	Manufacturing	1 (0)	0 (0)	0.26	0.00
3.	Maintenance Operation	31 (0)	3 (0)	8.06	3.95
4.	Civil Engineering & Architecture	66 (0)	10 (0)	17.14	13.16
5.	Health & Welfare	82 (80)	9 (7)	21.30	11.84
6.	Education	64 (13)	23 (1)	16.62	30.26
7.	Sports	37 (0)	7 (0)	9.61	9.21
	Total	385 (96)	76 (10)	100.00	100.00

Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate female Volunteers.

E.1 INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT:

In normal conditions, recipient agencies request volunteers for individual assignment. Sometimes JOCV also receives request to despatch volunteers in a group at a time with uniform technical background.



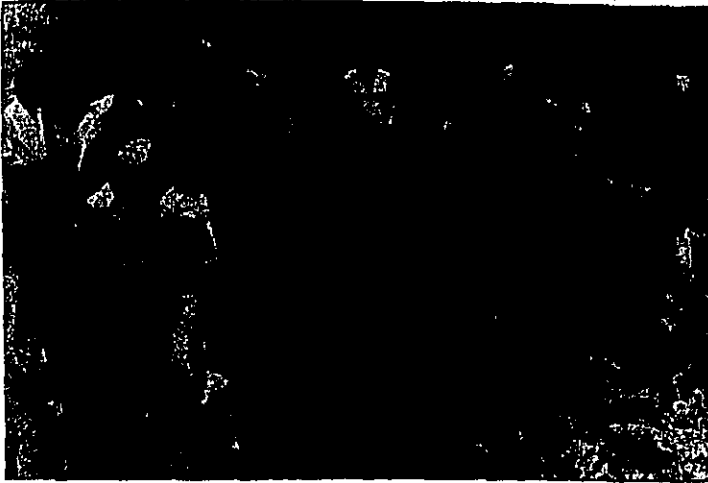
The Science Volunteer teacher at Jalbir, Sindhupalchok District, develops water supply scheme for the Science Laboratory and Jalbir village



A Volunteer in Pokhara harvesting under his supervision the cage culture crop

E.2 TEAM APPROACH ACTIVITY:

It was JOCV's concern to optimize the volunteers' contribution in the nation building endeavor of the kingdom of Nepal which gave birth to the idea of undertaking a small-scale program (as project-type) for pocket development through team approach activity.

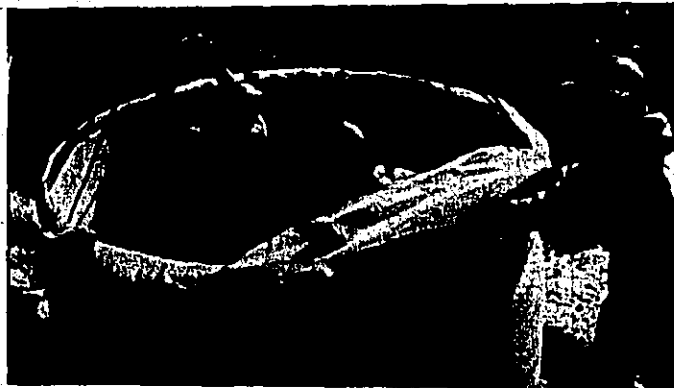


An AADP Volunteer demonstrates vegetable grown under modern technology.

With this purpose, a four year program (1984-1988) was launched in agriculture in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture under the name of Area Agriculture Development Program (AADP) at Kavrepalanchok district, which also was its first experimental venture. The program started with a team of three volunteers of different technical backgrounds, such as vegetable cultivation, cereal crops development, and agricultural engineering in the beginning.

Encouraged with its remarkable achievement, JOCV next stepped into another pilot project - in the field of community water supply scheme at Dandeldhura with the help of five volunteers. The aim was to construct a model on gravity-flow water system and compiling a technical handbook in simple language. This project is expected to be helpful in imparting effective training to the water supply scheme technicians.

remarkable achievement, JOCV next stepped into



A Volunteer at Dandeldhura supervises construction work on the model of gravity flow water system

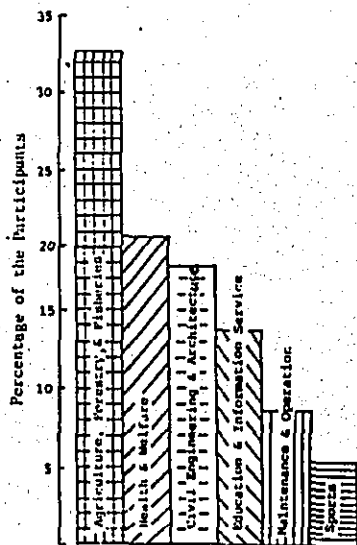


A Volunteer demonstrating Physical Education activity under the Physical Fitness Text Project

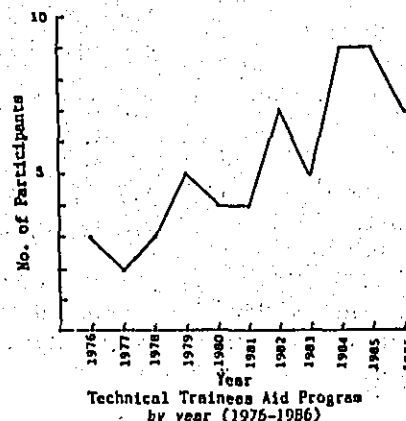
In the same spirit, a project on the Physical Fitness Test is also going on in cooperation with Curriculum Textbook & Supervision Development Center for a period of five years (1986-1991). The objective is to accomplish a study on the physical fitness of Nepalese children and youth, dividing the land into three zones, i.e., high mountains, midhills, and the Tarai.

E.3 TECHNICAL TRAINEES AID PROGRAM IN JAPAN

The Technical Trainees Aid Program which is sponsored by the Prefectural Government of Japan provides an opportunity to upgrade the technical skills of the counterparts of volunteers through a nine-month training in Japan. A bar diagram and another graph below explain the fieldwise and yearwise distribution of such trainees respectively.



Fieldwise distribution of the Technical Trainees Aid Program (1976-1986)



Technical Trainees Aid Program by year (1976-1986)

F. GRANT-AID PROGRAM (CAPITAL GRANT ASSISTANCE)

Capital grant assistance is financial assistance extended to developing countries without repaying obligation which, over the past several years, has become one of the most important forms of assistance offered. It takes two forms:

- i) General grant-aid cooperation under which fund is provided to build hospitals, schools, and food store-houses required for development in the areas of health, education, agriculture, transport, etc.
- ii) Fisheries grant-aid, under which funds are provided for the construction of marine research facilities, training vessels, survey vessels, and other items to promote fisheries development.

Grant-Aid Cooperation Promotion Program in Nepal

Ministry concerned	Name of the Project	Date of Exchange Note (E/N)	Amount of Money (million Yen)
1. Ministry of Water Resources	1. Project for the Reinforcement of Power Distribution Network in the Kathmandu Valley	Aug. 22, 1980	1,500
	2. Project for the Improvement and Development of Power Distribution System in the Kathmandu Valley	Oct. 6, 1982	2,120
	3. Rural Water Supply Project	Feb. 28, 1983	400
	4. Rural Water Supply Project	Feb. 27, 1984	600
	5. Rural Electrification Project	Apr. 6, 1984	300
	6. Rural Electrification Project	Jan. 24, 1985	300
	7. Project for the Improvement of Load Despatching Network	Oct. 1, 1985	589
	8. Project for the Reinforcement of Power Distribution Network in the Kathmandu Valley (Phase I)	Oct. 1, 1985	503
	9. Project for the Reinforcement of Power Distribution Network in the Kathmandu Valley (Phase II)	Oct. 9, 1986	495

Ministry concerned	Name of the Project	Date of Exchange Note (E/N)	Amount of Money (million Yen)
2. Ministry of Agriculture	1. Janakpur Agricultural Development Project (Construction of Center) <1>	Jan. 30, 1977	899
	2. Project for the Construction of Agriculture Storage <1>	Jun. 14, 1977	150
	3. Increase of Food Production (1984) <2>	Apr. 12, 1985	2,600
	4. Project for the Development of Irrigation Facilities	Jun. 24, 1985	600
	5. Project for the Expansion of Horticulture Development Center	Aug. 29, 1985	847
	6. Increase of Food Production (1985) <2>	Jan. 15, 1986	2,000
	7. Increase of Food Production (1986) <2>	Feb. 23, 1987	2,100
3. Ministry of Communications	1. Project for the Improvement and Development of Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting in the Kingdom of Nepal	Jul. 5, 1982	1,950
	2. Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement Project (D/D)	Jun. 15, 1984	154
	3. Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement Project (Phase I)	Oct. 11, 1985	1,226<3>
	4. Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement Project (Phase II)	Oct. 9, 1986	2,245<3>

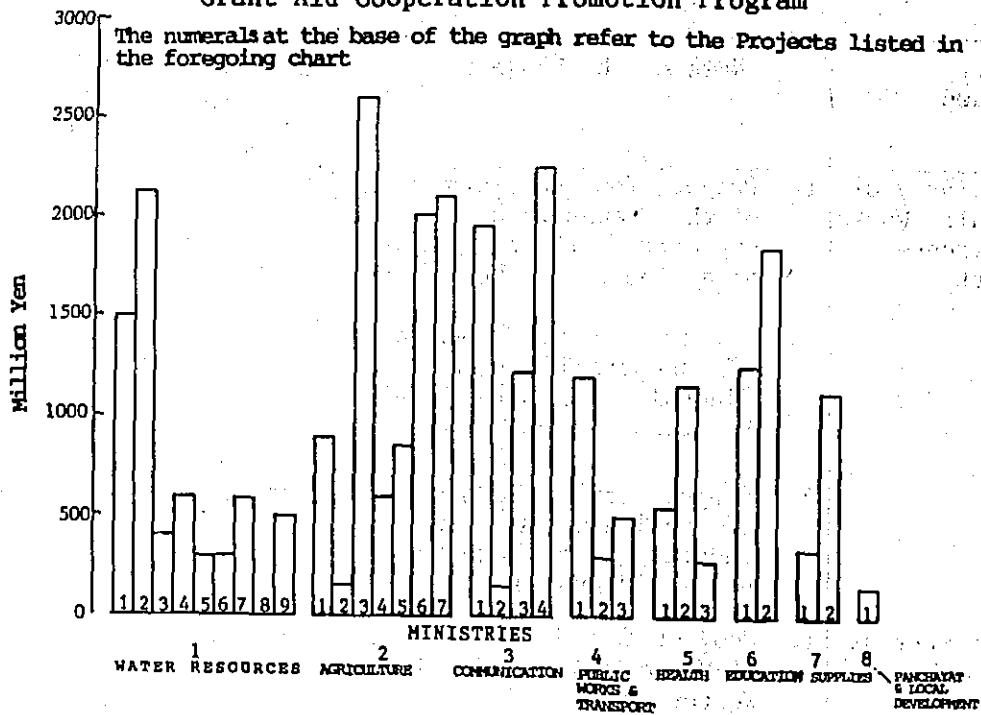
<1> General Grant

<2> 'Increase of Food Production Program (KR-II)' has been continuously carried out since 1970 by providing chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and agricultural machinery in order to increase the production of cereal crops in Nepal.

<3> Total Investment 4,376 million Yen

Ministry concerned	Name of the Project	Date of Exchange Note (E/N)	Amount of Money (million Yen)
4. Ministry of Public Works & Transport	1. Project for the Improvement of the Transportation Capacity in the Kingdom of Nepal (36 buses, Workshop)	Sep. 7, 1979	1,200
	2. Project for the Construction of Mahendra Rajmarga-Sindhuli Road (Road Construction Vehicles)	Feb. 17, 1982	300
	3. Project for the Improvement of the Transportation Capacity in the Kingdom of Nepal (47 buses)	Jun. 15, 1984	500
5. Ministry of Health	1. Project for the Construction of Medical Facilities in the Western Region	Aug. 27, 1978	550
	2. Project for the Construction of Nursing School	Nov. 6, 1984	1,160
	3. Medical Equipment Upgrading Project of the Children's Hospital	Apr. 12, 1985	280
6. Ministry of Education & Culture	1. Project for the Establishment of Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (Phase I)	Sep. 15, 1981	1,250
	2. Project for the Construction of Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital(Phase II)	Jul. 6, 1982	1,850
7. Ministry of Supplie	1. Project for the Construction of the Food Storage (Phase I)	Oct. 1, 1985	336
	2. Project for the Construction of the Food Storage(Phase II)	Oct. 9, 1986	1,128
8. Ministry of Panchayat & Local Development	1. Project for Rehabilitation of School Facilities	Jun. 24, 1985	150

Grant-Aid Cooperation Promotion Program



Grant-Aid Cooperation for 1986 Fiscal

Name of the Project	Date of Exchange Note (E/N)	Amount of Money (million Yen)
1. Irrigation Facilities Improvement Project	May 8, 1986	150
2. School Facilities Improvement Project	May 8, 1986	150
3. Rural Electrification Project	May 8, 1986	300
4. Project for the Reinforcement of Power Distribution Network in the Kathmandu Valley (Phase II)	Oct. 9, 1986	495
5. Rural Telecommunication Networks Improvement Project (Phase II)	Oct. 9, 1986	2,245
6. Project for the Construction of the Food Storage	Oct. 9, 1986	1,128
7. Increase of Food Production (1986)	Feb. 23, 1987	2,100

G. DEVELOPMENT SURVEY PROGRAM

At the request of His Majesty's Government, Nepal, survey teams are despatched for development projects in various fields of the public sector, e.g., for establishment of industrial infrastructure, production increase, and comprehensive regional development. The program itself ranges from simple surveys of present conditions to feasibility studies, preparation of detailed designs, project specification, and master plan studies. These survey results can be used as basic reference material in formulating government policies and in evaluating the aid-worthiness of projects as well. The surveys comprise the first step towards the realization of development plans and provide an important link between technical and financial cooperation. The chart below lists surveys accomplished so far in Nepal. Flow chart 5 presents the mechanism of executing development survey programs.

Development Survey Program

Ministry concerned	Name of Survey	Fiscal year executing
1. Ministry of Water Resources	1. Survey for Hydro-power Generation Development Project (F/S)	1960,1962,1963
	2. Survey for Hydropower Generation Development Project (F/S)	1965,1966
	3. Survey for Tansen Waterworks Project (F/S, B/D)	1975
	4. Survey for Kulekhani No. 2 Hydro-Power Station Project and Kathmandu Transmission and Distribution System Project (F/S)	1977,1978
	5. Survey for the Sapt-Gandaki Hydro-Electric Power Development (F/S)	1980,1981,1982
	6. Master Plan Study on Kosi River Water Resources Development (M/P)	1982,1983,1984
	7. Survey for the Improvement of the Load Despatching Network and the Reinforcement of Power Distribution Network (F/S, B/D)	1984
	8. Survey for the Development Plan of Television Network (M/P, F/S)	1986,1987
	9. Survey for the Terai Groundwater Development Project (F/S, B/D)	1986,1987
2. Ministry of Industry	1. Survey for Iron Manufacturing Project (F/S)	1965,1966
	2. Survey for the Construction of Udayapur Cement Plant (F/S)	1977,1978
	3. Survey for the Establishment of Urea Fertilizer Plant (F/S)	1983,1984
	4. Survey for the Establishment of Integrated Textile Mill	1985,1986,1987

Ministry concerned	Name of Survey	Fiscal Year Executing
3. Ministry of Health	1. Survey for the Construction Plan of Health Posts & Laboratory (B/D)	1977
	2. Survey for the Construction of the Nursery School (B/D)	1983
	3. Survey for the Medical Equipment Upgrading of the Children's Hospital (B/D)	1984
	4. Survey for the Construction Project for National Tuberculosis Center (B/D)	1986, 1987
4. Ministry of Communications	1. Survey for Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network (F/S)	1978, 1979
	2. Survey for the Establishment of Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network (B/D)	1979, 1980
	3. Survey for the Rural Telecommunication Network Project (F/S)	1982, 1983
	4. Survey for the Development Plan of Television Network (M/P, F/S)	1986, 1987
5. Ministry of Public Works & Transport	1. Survey for Transportation Improvement Project	1978
	2. Survey for Kathmandu Valley Distribution Network	1980
	3. Survey for the Sindhuli Road Construction Project (F/S)	1985, 1986, 1987
6. Ministry of Agriculture	1. Survey for the Expansion of Horticulture Development (B/D)	1984
	2. Survey for the Construction of Food Storage (B/D)	1984, 1985
7. Ministry of Education & Culture	1. Survey for the Establishment of Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (B/D)	1980, 1981

Note: F/S = Feasibility Study, M/S = Master Plan Study, B/D = Basic Design Study

Sectorwise cooperation to Nepal in terms of the total number of survey team members made available as of the end of March 1986 and for the fiscal year 1985 (April 1985 - March 1986)

Sector	Subsector	Number of Survey Team Members	
		As of the End of March 1986	Fiscal Year 1986
1. Planning and Administration	i) Development Planning	12	4
	ii) Public Administration	-	-
2. Public Works & Utilities	i) Public Works	5	-
	ii) Transportation	23	5
	iii) Social Infrastructure	86	-
	iv) Telecommunication and Broadcasting	48	-
3. Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	i) Agriculture	89	18
	ii) Livestock Farming	-	-
	iii) Forestry	-	-
	iv) Fisheries	-	-
4. Mining Industry	i) Mining	-	-
	ii) Manufacturing	62	9
5. Energy		96	13
6. Commerce and Tourism	i) Commerce and Trade	-	-
	ii) Tourism	-	-
7. Human Resources Development	i) Human Resources	-	-
	ii) Science and Culture	-	-
8. Public Health and Medicine		121	19
9. Social Welfare		-	-
10. Others		65	2
Total		607	70

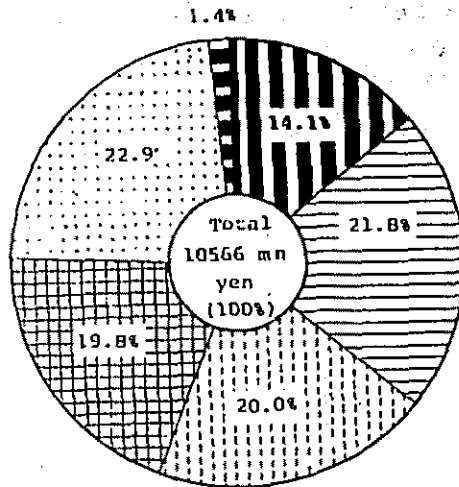
3. PROJECTS COMPLETED

Project Title	Location	Objective	Activities
1. Janakpur Zone Agricultural Development Project (JADP)*	Dhanusha, Sindhuli, Sarlahi, Mahottari Districts of Janakpur Zone	To increase farmers' income and to improve their standard of living in the Project Area through diffusion of improved farming techniques suitable for local conditions	Practical demonstration of irrigated farming methods has already been developed; training and extension activities were concentrated in irrigated model farms in Tarai; and training of maintenance and repair works have been carried out for the project mechanism as well as village level mechanism
2. Development of Basic Health Services in the Western Region	Western Region, (Main Center : Pokhara)	To strengthen the basic health services in the Western Region of Nepal through the upgrading of capabilities of the health posts to meet the rural health problems with special emphasis on tuberculosis	Major activities of this project were technical assistance to establish the tuberculosis control program in the Western Region and to organize training program for health workers in the health posts to upgrade the capabilities of basic laboratory examinations
3. Readymade Garment and Handmade Paper Project	Tripureshwar, Kathmandu	To improve the status of the existing readymade garment and handmade paper industries in Nepal	Main activities of this project were technical training for skilled manpower development; promotion of research and development; technical guidance and consultancy to the entrepreneurs and organizations

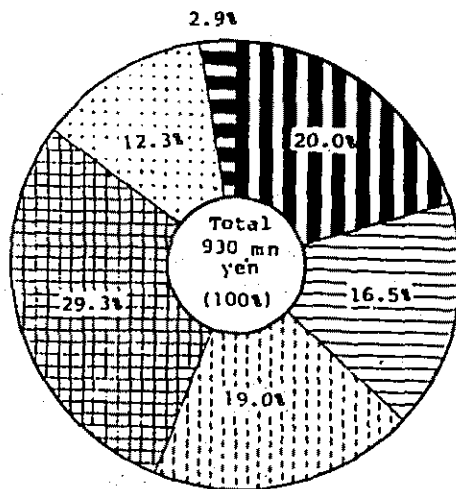
* The Janakpur Zone Agricultural Development Project (JADP) was replaced by the Tubewall Irrigation and Agricultural Training Service Project (TIATSP) in July 1986.

Duration	Ministry Concerned	Personnel Involved	Supply of Equipments
November 1971- November 1986	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, HMG, Nepal	Shortterm experts:50 Longterm experts :33	1727 shallow tubewells have been already drilled in the farmers' fields in the project area. A total of 10,000 hectares has come under irrigation under the program. 826 million Yen was supplied in Grant- aid in 1980. (II KR -2 billion Yen.; Handpump/ Shallow tubewell sets for irrigation 1000) Local cost borne by HMG/Nepal: 39 mil. Yen
October 1973- March 1985	Ministry of Health, HMG, Nepal	Experts: 60 persons	396 million Yen
October 1980- October 1985	Department of Cottage and Village Industries, Ministry of Industry, HMG, Nepal	Longterm and Shortterm experts: 34 At present one indi- vidual expert is engaged in follow-up program of Readymade Garment and Handmade Paper Project from March 1987 - March 1988	All necessary machinery and equipments 153 million Yen

Total Expenditure in relation to Technical Cooperation as of the end of March 1986

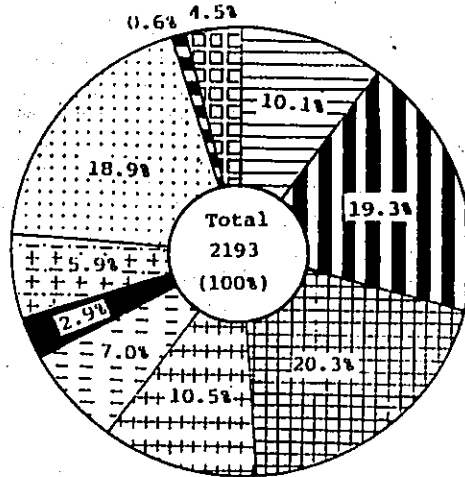


Expenditure in relation to Technical Cooperation to Nepal in the Fiscal Year 1985

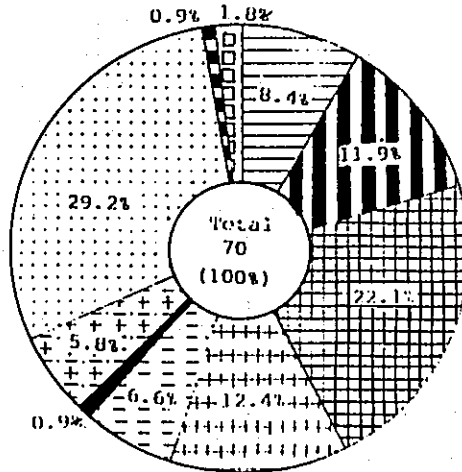












- | | |
|---|---|
|  Acceptance of Training Participants |  Despatch of Volunteers |
|  Despatch of Experts |  Supply of Equipments |
|  Despatch of Survey Teams |  Others |

Sectorwise cooperation to Nepal in terms of the total number of persons as of the end of March 1986



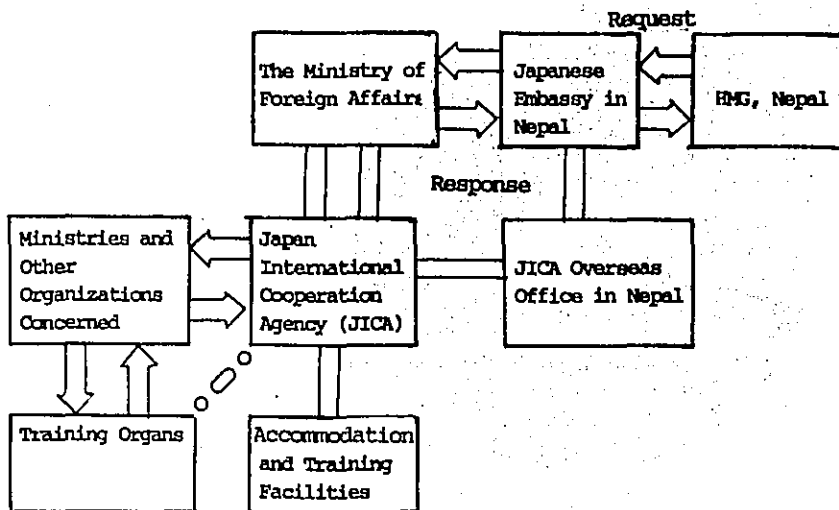
Sectorwise cooperation to Nepal in terms of the total number of persons in the Fiscal Year 1985-1986



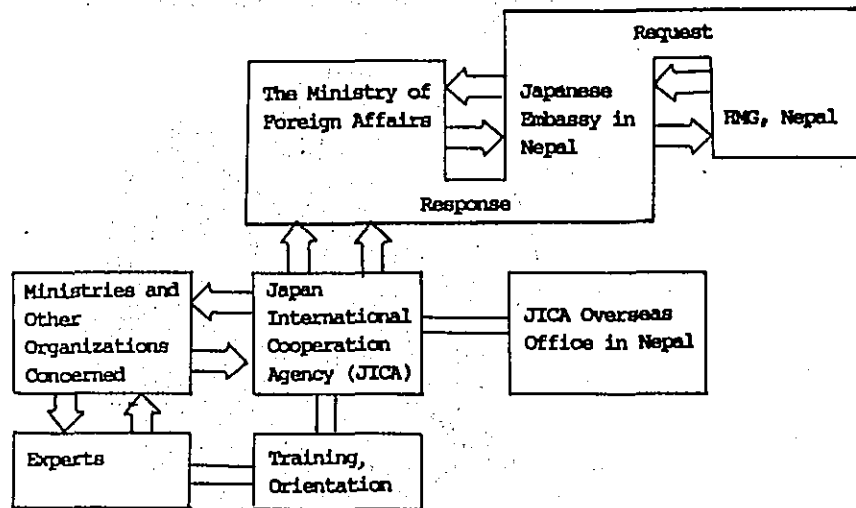
- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Planning and Administration |  | Human Resource Development |
|  | Public Works and Utilities |  | Public Health and Medicine |
|  | Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries |  | Social Welfare |
|  | Energy |  | Mining and Industries |
|  | Commerce and Tourism |  | Others |

4. FLOW CHARTS FOR MECHANISM OF COOPERATION

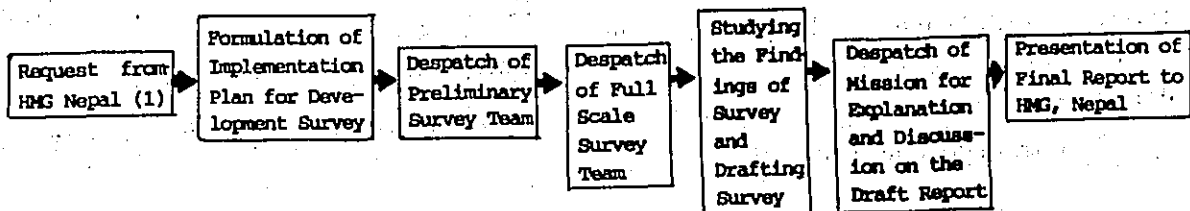
1. MECHANISM OF TRAINING IN JAPAN



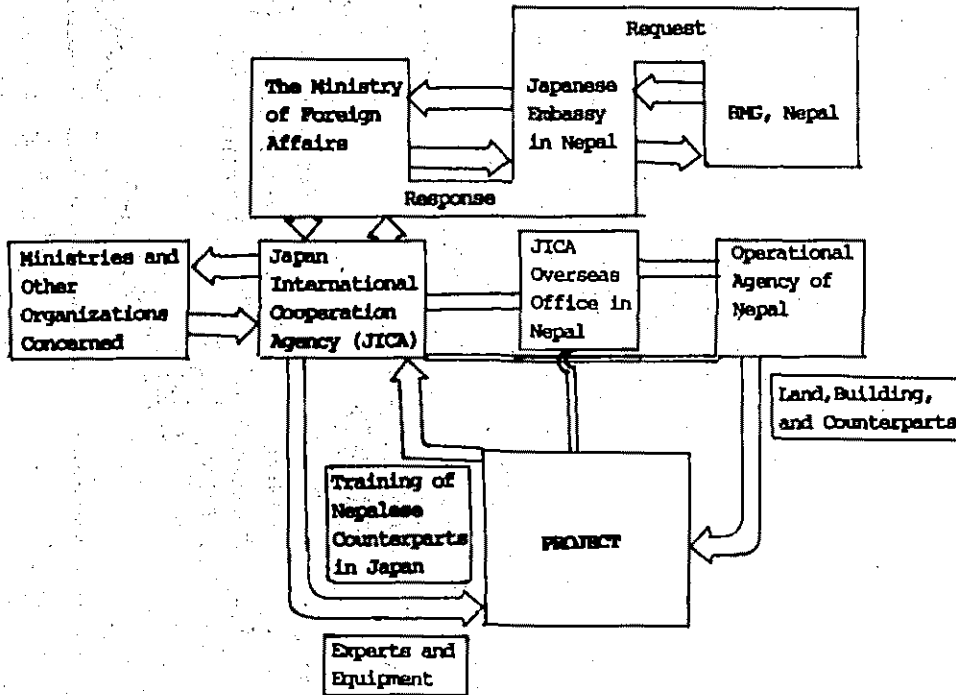
2. MECHANISM OF DESPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS



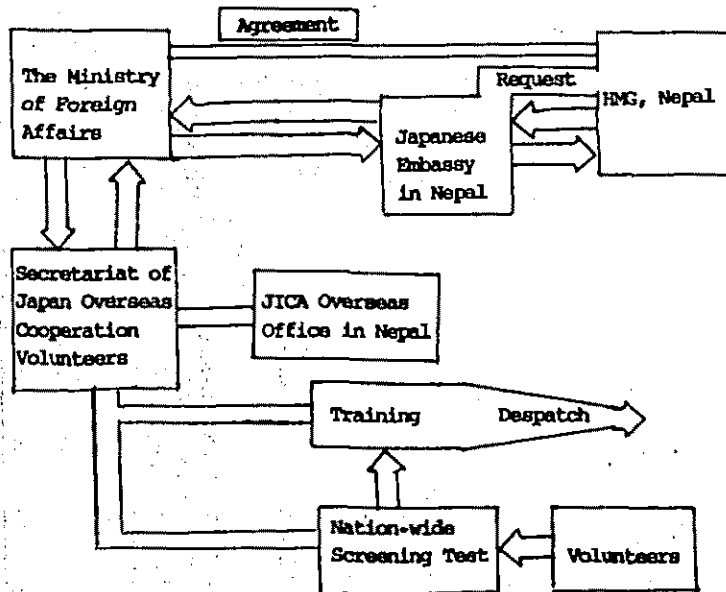
5. MECHANISM OF EXECUTION OF DEVELOPMENT SURVEY PROGRAMS



3. MECHANISM OF PROJECT-TYPE TECHNICAL COOPERATION



4. MECHANISM OF DESPATCH OF JOCV



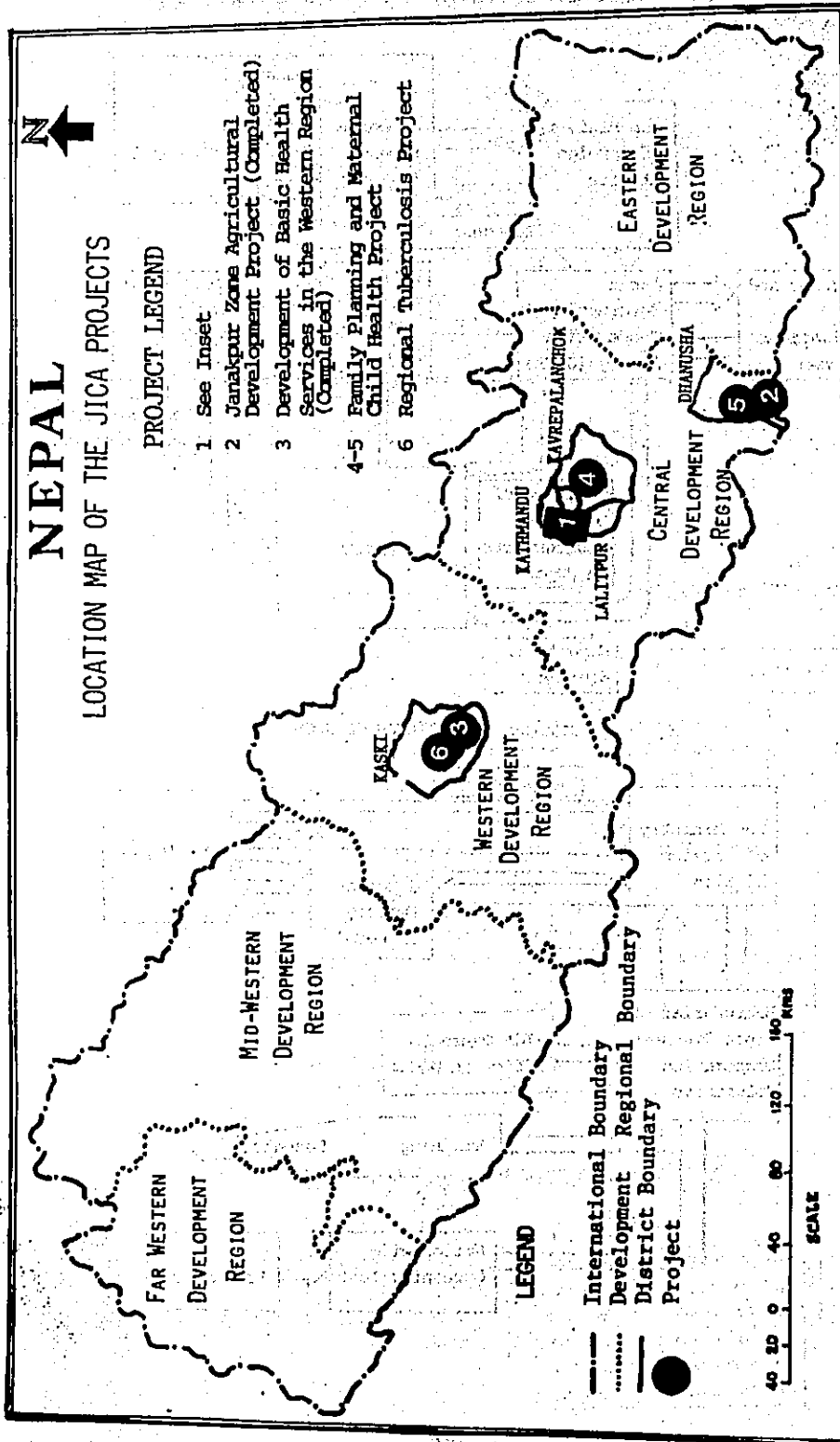


NEPAL

LOCATION MAP OF THE JICA PROJECTS

PROJECT LEGEND

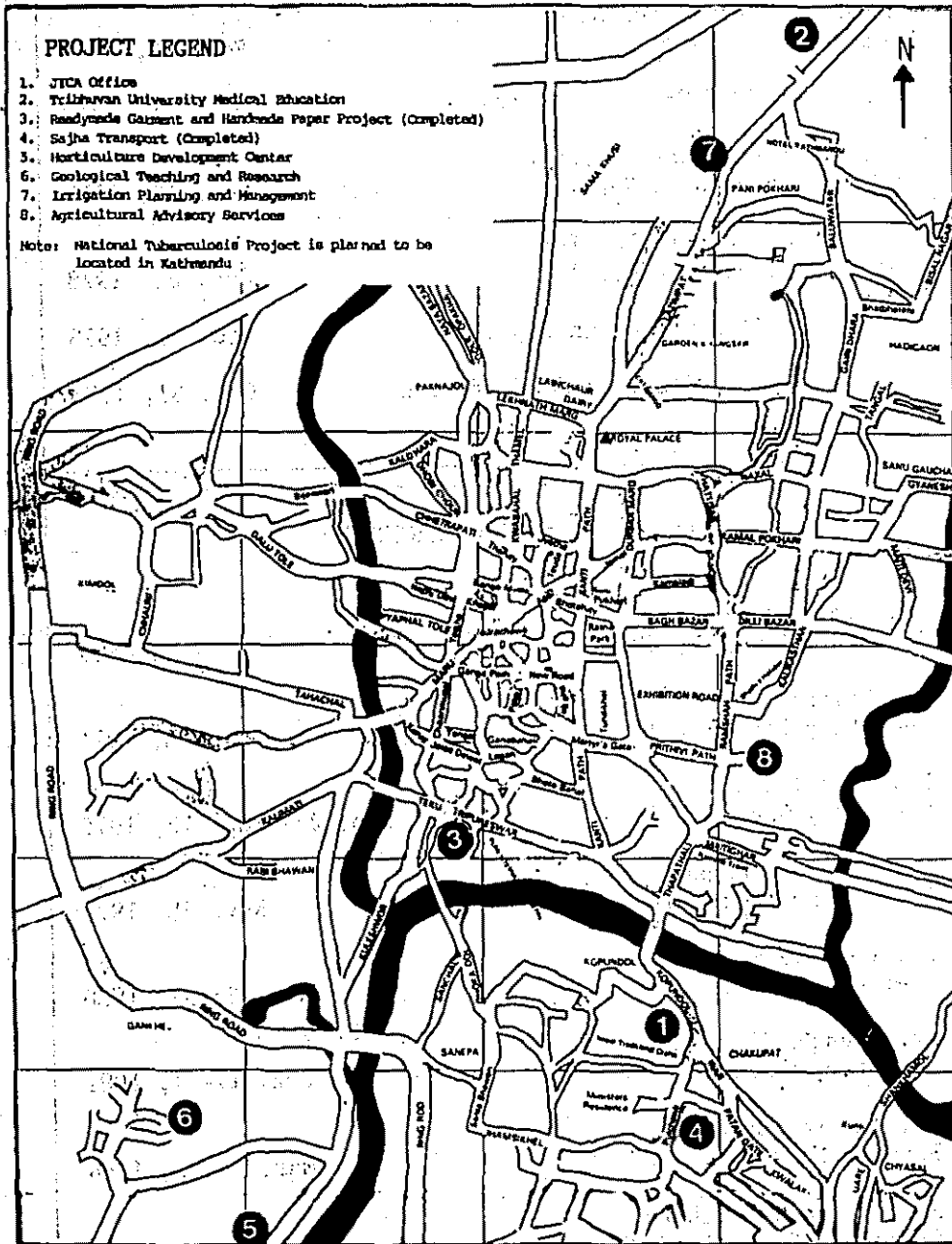
- 1 See Inset
- 2 Janakpur Zone Agricultural Development Project (Completed)
- 3 Development of Basic Health Services in the Western Region (Completed)
- 4-5 Family Planning and Maternal Child Health Project
- 6 Regional Tuberculosis Project



- ### LEGEND
- International Boundary
 - Development Regional Boundary
 - District Boundary
 - Project



INSET: KATHMANDU AND LALITPUR

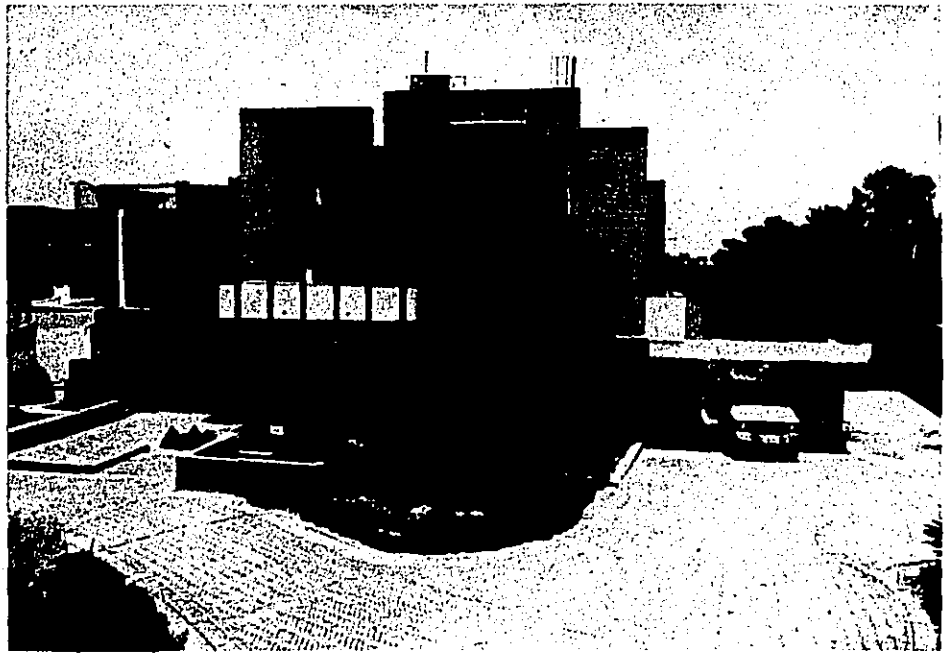


5. HIGHLIGHTS OF JICA EVENTS

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Exchange of Notes for JOCV Cooperation in Nepal | Feb. 2, 1970 |
| 2. Setting of JOCV Office in Nepal | Dec. 1, 1970 |
| 3. Arrival of the first batch of eight volunteers in Nepal | Dec. 12, 1970 |
| 4. Exchange of Note Verbal for JICA Cooperation in Nepal | Sep. 21, 1978 |
| 5. Setting of JICA Office in Nepal | Dec. 1, 1978 |
| 6. Amalgamation of JICA and JOCV Offices | Oct. 31, 1983 |

VISITS OF JICA/JOCV EXECUTIVES

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Kimio Shinoura,
Secretary General, JOCV | 1971 |
| 2. Mr. Soichi Ban,
Secretary General, JOCV | Nov. 15-18, 1974 |
| 3. Mr. Soichi Ban,
Secretary General, JOCV | Feb. 25- Mar. 12, 1975 |
| 4. Mr. Shinsaku Hogen,
Former President, JICA | Nov. 25, 1979 |
| 5. Mr. Keisuke Arita,
President, JICA | Nov. 23-27, 1980 |
| 6. Mr. Chusaka Nomura,
Secretary General, JOCV | Oct. 17-21, 1981 |
| 7. Mr. Ichiro Suetsugu,
Founder Member of JOCV | Mar. 4- 8, 1984 |
| 8. Mr. Takanori Kazuhara,
Secretary General, JOCV | July 1- 5, 1986 |



JICA

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