
The Republic of Korea's Country Partnership Strategy for Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

The Government of the Republic of Korea

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I. Overview

To Evolve into a
Middle-income
Country by 2030

To Evolve into a Middle-income Country by 2030
Resolve the causes of poverty, enhance quality of life for the
population, and create a nation that prospers in justice and peace



Nepal's 15th
National
Development Plan
2019/20
-
2023/24

Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepalese		
Development Objectives	Prosperous Nepal 1. Accessible modern infrastructure and intensive connectivity 2. Development and full utilization of human capital 3. High and sustainable production and productivity 4. High and equitable national income	Happy Nepalese 1. Well-being and decent life 2. Safe, civilized, and just society 3. Healthy and balanced environment 4. Good governance 5. Comprehensive democracy 6. National unity, security, and dignity
	National Strategy - Create economic growth by boosting employment - Improve access to high-quality medical facilities and education - Strengthen productivity - Promote social security and safety - Enhance resilience against natural disasters - Strengthen public service and improve regional balance	



Korea's Assistance
Objectives

- Achieve universal health care coverage by strengthening basic health capabilities
- Strengthen the foundation for economic growth and national competitiveness through human resources development
- Contribute to an increase in the income of agricultural regions and balanced national development through the expansion of the agricultural value chain
- Improve power supply stability by supporting hydroelectric power generation and renewable energy production



Direction of Assistance in Each Priority Area	Water Management and Health/ Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand maternal and child health service capabilities and improve basic health services • Realize universal health care coverage by implementing medical insurance services • Reinforce diagnosis and response capabilities for infectious diseases
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce technical teacher competency and enhance higher education competency for nurturing youths into a technical workforce
	Regional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive rural development with a focus on the enhancement of capacity for self-sufficiency • Rural development through sustainable conservation of natural resources
	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish industrial infrastructure through hydroelectric power generation and expansion of renewable energy production capacity

- **(Assistance Goal)** Support the completion of the Nepalese government's **Plan for Graduation from the Least Developed Countries Status** by 2026 and reduce the poverty rate among the Nepalese population by identifying and supporting projects in line with **Nepal's 15th National Development Plan (2019/20-2023/24)**.
- Aim to contribute to the **strengthening of the Nepalese government's public service provision capacity** and the **construction of social and economic infrastructure**, while seeking to strategically incorporate **comprehensive resilience building** for vulnerable groups during the COVID-19 pandemic and **response to climate change** across all projects.
- **(Priority Areas and Reasons for Selection)** Four priority areas have been selected for cooperation in consideration of Nepal's national development plan, Korea's aid capacity and experience, opportunities and obstacles, size of expected funds, joint cooperation with other donor countries, and linkages between priority areas.
 - 1) **Water Management and Health/Hygiene : Reinforce basic health capacity** and achieve **universal health care coverage**.
 - Reinforce Nepal's infectious disease response capacity by strengthening the health care delivery system in underserved areas and applying and linking the implications of the K-Quarantine model to Nepal.
 - 2) **Education** : Strengthen the foundation for economic growth and national competitiveness through **human resources development**.
 - Foster a skilled workforce that can drive Nepal's economic growth in line with industry demands.

- 3) **Regional Development** : Contribute to the increase of rural income and balanced national development through the **expansion of the agricultural value chain**.
- Reinforce food security and regional development with a focus on vulnerable group in rural areas devastated by COVID-19 pandemic amid the expansion of overseas migrant labor and accelerating rural depopulation.
- 4) **Energy** : Improve power supply stability by supporting **hydroelectric power generation and renewable energy production capacities**.
- Expand cooperation in water resource development and eco-friendly new and renewable energy by actively utilizing the public-private partnership (PPP) investments from multilateral banks and private companies.

II. Analysis

[1] Water Management and Health/Hygiene

□ Development Needs

○ Current Status of Water Management and Health/Hygiene

- **(Health Care Delivery System)** In 2020, the number of hospital beds per 1,000 persons was 0.9, which is lower than the global average of 2.0 (Nepal Ministry of Health and Population, 2020).
 - In particular, the low **penetration rates of quarantine beds and intensive-care beds for infectious diseases** signify a shortage of facilities for responding to the recurrence of infectious diseases.
 - **(Shortage of Health Care Workforce)** With regard to Nepal's health care workforce, Nepal was observed to have 1.9 doctors per 1,000 persons in 2018 (WHO), which is lower than the WHO recommendation of 2.3 per 1,000 (Department of Health Services, 2012).
- * A regional disparity was found in medical personnel, caused by problems such as workplace desertion or absenteeism due to the reluctance to work in remote areas such as mountainous regions.
- **(Inadequacy of the Government Health Care Budget)** The Nepalese government theoretically provides essential health care services free of charge to all citizens, but this is not the case in practice due to the constraints in the government's fiscal resources.

- * The World Bank reports that personal medical expenditure in Nepal was USD 86.7 in 2017, which is about twice the average of USD 41.7 in low-income countries, and has been on the consistent rise since 2006.

- **(Incomplete Health Care Information System)** According to the 2018/2019 annual report by the Nepal Ministry of Health and Population, only 29.6 percent of private hospitals and 73.6 percent of public hospitals had submitted 12 reports in the previous year.
- **Life expectancy and child mortality rates in Nepal** are improving, but when compared to the figures in other Southwest Asian countries, the country still shows poor performance: life expectancy is about 70.4 years (fifth out of eight countries), and the child mortality rate stands at 32.2 per 1,000 children (fourth out of eight countries). (2019 World Bank Statistics)
- The 2018/2019 annual report by the Nepal Ministry of Health and Population observed a high under-five child mortality rate due to **infectious diseases** such as diarrhea, whooping cough, and malaria caused by the **unsanitary environment**.

○ **Policy Demand**

- In its 15th National Development Plan (2019/20-2023/24), the Nepalese government aims to provide **access to high-quality medical services to all citizens** by strengthening and expanding the health care system with the vision of ensuring a healthy, productive, responsible, and happy population.
- The government, through the Nepal Health Sector Support Plan (NHSP-III, 2015-2020), specifically **focuses on maternal and child health, reproductive health, infectious disease control, and health care finance**.
- The government, in its Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2020/2021, also proposed to prioritize policies and programs in the sectors of health care service and education.

- * To specify, the government announced that, in the health sector, it will promote the following top-priority projects: ▲ health infrastructure, ▲ reinforcement of capacity among medical personnel, ▲ expansion of efforts to prevent infectious diseases, ▲ establishment of hospitals specialized in infectious diseases, ▲ provision of free health care services to the vulnerable, and ▲ health insurance program.

☐ **Korea's Aid Capacity**

- Korea has experience in improving public health in a short period of time, including establishing an efficient public health and medical system through the revision of related laws and systems such as the enactment of the Maternal and Child Health Act in the early 1970s.
- Korea has experience in structuring related work centered on regional health centers, efficiently utilizing health and medical personnel at various levels such as family planning personnel and health clinics, and strengthening the medical budget capacity.
- Korea also has experience in cooperating with the German Society of International Cooperation (GIZ) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as well as implementing related projects such as improving the health care infrastructure in vulnerable regions in Nepal, strengthening the capacity of health care systems in local communities and the central government, and supporting universal health care coverage.

(2) Education

□ Development Needs

○ Current Status of Education

- A total of 44.2 percent of Nepal's population is under the age of 18, and the proportion of the working-age population aged 15-49 accounts for 50.6 percent.
- **Nepal possesses potential for high economic growth based on its abundant young workforce.**
- The reasons for the lack of skilled young workers include **outdated infrastructure and equipment, lack of teacher competency, and theory-oriented technical education curriculums that do not properly reflect industry demands and practical skills.**
- In addition, Nepal suffers from weak linkages between education and employment and **few opportunities to acquire skills through on-the-job training such as industrial field training and internship programs due to the lack of linkage between educational institutions and industries.**

○ Policy Demand

- The Nepalese government, in the 15th National Development Plan (2019/2020-2023/2024), highlighted issues including **the lack of human resources to meet the market demand and the difficulty in securing appropriate jobs for each qualifications.**
- In response, the government developed strategies for education including **expansion of technical/vocational education and educational training programs at the regional level.**

- In particular, the government emphasized **“job creation and economic growth in agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and export sectors”** and **“improving access and quality of education services”** as part of seven priority areas.
- The government also set the goal to reduce the unemployment rate from the current 27.8 percent to 10 percent by 2030.
- The Nepalese government is also seeking to **foster competitive skilled technical workers** to meet the domestic and overseas demand, **improve technical vocational education and training courses along with strengthening technical teacher competency, and enhance educational accessibility for vulnerable groups.**
- There is **an urgent need to establish an institutional environment to nurture a high-quality technical workforce** to achieve inclusive growth, sustainable development, and poverty reduction in Nepal.
- **The proportion allocated for higher education** in the Nepalese government’s education budget is around ten percent, which points to the lack of a strategy or plan to strengthen higher education capacity at the national level.

□ Korea’s Aid Capacity

- Korea has experience in achieving **industrialization and economic growth through human resources development.**
- Korea possesses strengths in developing systems and curriculums for **technical education/vocational training**, as well as curriculums for technical subjects such as electrical and electronics and ICT, and securing an abundant pool of specialists.
- Korea is also **evaluated as having a high international comparative advantage** in the field of technical education and vocational training.

* Korea ranked 13th out of 141 countries in higher education and training according to the Global Competitiveness Report (2019).

(3) Regional Development

□ Development Needs

○ Current Status of Regional Development

- Nepal suffers from a **large income gap between urban and rural areas**, while rural residents account for 95 percent of the total population in poverty.
- 66 percent of the Nepalese population are engaged in agriculture (accounting for one-third of the GDP), but agricultural productivity is at a low level. This is caused by the **insufficient production infrastructure, small farmland size, imbalance in landownership, insufficient input of agricultural materials, shortage of an agricultural workforce, and low labor productivity**.
- The rural areas of Nepal, which are mostly mountainous regions, suffer from **low accessibility and lack of storage facilities**. This causes agricultural products to be traded at low prices, serving as a factor that limits rural income growth.
- It is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of government policies to deal with the government's budget constraints, lack of incentives for private investment, lack of a professional workforce in the agricultural sector, and shortage of facility equipment and funds.

○ Policy Demand

- The Nepalese government reformulated the rural and agricultural development strategy plan under the **20-year Agricultural Development Strategy** (ADS, 2015-2035) established in 2015 and the **Plan for Graduation from the Least Developed Countries Status**.
- The Nepalese government **recognizes the development of the agricultural sector as a prerequisite for national development**, and has established detailed objectives for strengthening agricultural infrastructure and production technology capabilities to achieve goals such as improving agricultural productivity and ensuring food security through agricultural commercialization.
- As major tasks for rural and agricultural development, the Nepalese government proposes strengthening local governance, expanding physical infrastructure such as small-scale agricultural infrastructure, improving agricultural productivity by strengthening local residents' capacity for utilizing agricultural production technology, and identifying non-agricultural economic activities.
- The 15th National Development Plan proposes the goal of ensuring food security and improving nutrition through the improvement of productivity in the agricultural sector, increasing income and fostering businesses through the promotion of agriculture-based industries, and balancing agricultural trade by enhancing competitiveness for the commercialization of the agricultural sector.

□ Korea's Aid Capacity

- Korea has experience in establishing and operating a number of institutions that can systematically support agricultural development, based on the government's agricultural support policy.
- Korea is also evaluated as **having successfully achieved rural development and urban and rural balancing** by improving agricultural productivity through facility modernization, adopting smart agriculture, and developing agricultural technology; by strengthening the capabilities of rural human resources by fostering agricultural leaders.
- Korea has also **consistently improved productivity and increased the added value of agriculture, and developed cutting-edge agricultural technology** through improvement of seed and cultivation technology, expansion of input material, and improvement of infrastructure, thereby fostering an abundant pool of specialists in these processes.
- As Korea's experience in agricultural development is similar to the Local Governance and Community Development Program currently led by the Nepalese government, the two countries will be able to find areas to cooperate on agricultural development.

(4) Energy

□ Development Needs

○ Current Status of the Energy Sector

- Nepal's hydro-electric power potential is 83,000 MW, of which the economic and **technically-available hydroelectric power potential is estimated to be about 43,000 MW**. However, **only about 2.7 percent of the said potential has been developed to date**, limiting the total hydroelectric power plant capacity to 1,182 MW.
- **Only 74 percent of the Nepalese population has access to electricity produced by new and renewable energy sources**, and the power supply must be increased in order to alleviate energy inequality, as the country undergoes an electricity shortage of around 400 MW in the dry season.
- The development of eco-friendly energy is required to reduce carbon emissions in response to air pollution and climate change.

○ Policy Demand

- The Nepalese government presented economic growth of 10.3 percent and electricity production of 5,000 MW as its main development goals under the **15th Economic and Social Development Plan** (2019/2020-2023/2024).
- The Nepal Electricity Authority predicts a steady increase in electricity demand in the future and the subsequent need to expand **power generation facilities by 97 MW** (15.8 percent of the current total installed capacity) every year.

□ **Korea's Aid Capacity**

- Korea has a history of about 80 years in hydroelectric power generation, **having constructed about 40 hydroelectric power plants** including dams and pumped-storage power plants.
- Korea is also **considering the adoption of an eco-friendly approach to the construction of hydroelectric power plants, and measures to provide comprehensive support to local residents.** Based on these experiences and technology, Korea is actively promoting projects in various countries including Nepal, Ethiopia, and Peru.
- As Korea possesses world-class technical prowess in power generation with **excellent transmission and distribution technology**, it has a comparative advantage in technological cooperation in energy transmission and distribution.

III. Proposed Assistance

[1] Water Management and Health/Hygiene

☐ Basic Direction

- Support the strengthening of Nepal's maternal and child health capacity through assistance for **vulnerable groups** (women and children, ethnic minorities, the poor, and the untouchable) in **accessing public health services**.
- Contribute to capacity building for the continuous **infrastructure expansion and health care services diffusion** in areas with poor health environment.
- **Establish an infectious disease response system and strengthen medical personnel capabilities.**

※ Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 3.1) Reduce maternal mortality
- (SDG 3.2) End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age
- (SDG 3.3) End the epidemics of AIDS and tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases, and combat other communicable diseases
- (SDG 3.7) Ensure universal access to sexual/reproductive health care services including the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs
- (SDG 3.8) Achieve universal health care coverage including financial risk protection and access to quality essential health care services

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Strengthening of Maternal and Child Health Care Capacity)**
 - Contribute to the improvement of primary health through a community-based approach to **promote maternal and child health care**.
 - Reinforce local health care service systems by strengthening the overall health care system.
 - **Strengthen cooperation and linkages with UNICEF and the WHO** to promote maternal and child health care.
- **(Improvement of Local Health Systems) Expand health infrastructure** (hospitals, equipment, etc.) and **strengthen medical staff's capacity** to meet the rapidly-increasing health care demand following the COVID-19 pandemic and improve medical access.
 - Contribute to the improvement of local health care systems and achievement of universal health care coverage by **supporting the facilities and equipment of local** public health centers and strengthening the competence of local medical staff.
- * Korea has experience in implementing projects for major regions in Nepal, including Nuwakot District (recovery from earthquake damage), Mugu District (relief of medical alienation), and Tikapur and Kathmandu (reinforcement of medical system), in addition to national-level projects (establishment of the medical insurance system).
- ** Korea maintains the contribution to the Nepalese government's post-pandemic efforts to achieve universal health care coverage (UHC) centered on capacity building for medical personnel, the medical data management system, and the expansion of medical insurance subscriptions, and plans and promotes new projects.
- **(Reinforcement of Diagnosis and Response Capabilities for Infectious Diseases) Supply Korea's infectious disease-related quarantine supplies** and **strengthen the diagnosis system centered on public hospitals in Nepal**.

- Support the distribution of quarantine items and medical equipment and supplies including Korean diagnostic kits, examination equipment, and personal protective equipment as part of the Nepalese government’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Support the **establishment of a data management system** linked to the Nepalese health information system and **an infectious disease response and management manual** in connection with the Nepal National Institute of Health.

[2] Education

☐ Basic Direction

- **Reinforce technical education and teacher competency for vocational training** to improve youth technical competency and nurture a technical workforce.
- **Strengthen industry-academia linkages and employment or entrepreneurship support in Nepal** to allow its technical workforce to smoothly enter the domestic and overseas job market.
- **Expand and strengthen vocational training opportunities and the foundation for self-reliance** among those vulnerable to COVID-19.

※ Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 4.3) Ensure equal access for all women and men to quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education including university
- (SDG 4.4) Increase the number of people who have technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship
- (SDG 8.6) Reduce the proportion of youth not in employment

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Strengthening of Technical Education and Vocational Training Teachers' Competency)** Guide the quantitative and qualitative enhancement of the vocational and technical training center to improve the technical competency of the youth in line with demand in industries that drive Nepal's economy.
 - Strengthen project efficiency and effectiveness through **continuous information-sharing** and **linkage measures** with other aid organizations (ADB, SDC, Finland, etc.).
 - **Consider selecting at least one vocational training project each year** when identifying new projects to increase the quantity of training centers.
 - **Seek linkages with existing vocational training projects** by operating the IT lecture building of the Technical Teacher Training Center as an online education hub for polytechnics, along with **the e-learning education plan for vocational training teachers** under the Nepalese federal government's project to establish the first model polytechnic in the country.
 - Expand the scope of benefits from existing single-vocation training centers to model polytechnics in each region in Nepal.
 - Enhance the quality of vocational training through **systemic improvements and institutional support** including the national vocational qualification system, curriculum development for vocational training instructors, and support for the certificate system for vocational training teachers.

- **(Strengthening of Support for Employment/Entrepreneurship)** Strengthen industry-academia linkages and linkage with local companies in Nepal so that the technical workforce related to projects can enter the domestic and overseas job market smoothly in cooperation with the relevant project recipient organization.
 - **Develop and operate various industry-academia cooperation programs** for market-oriented and field-oriented technical education and training (on-the-job training, internships).
 - **Develop and operate various employment-related service packages** such as counseling and employment briefing sessions to increase the employment rate of trainees.
 - Operate a one-stop service center to support additional technical education programs, financial education, and entrepreneurship education for the stable settlement of returning migrant workers.
 - **Support the creation of green jobs** in the field of managing disaster mitigation and environmental improvement related to Nepal's climate change response.
- **(Strengthening of the Tertiary Education Capacity)** Strengthen the capabilities of human resources in tertiary education institutions, including supporting the R&D capacity of universities and leadership training courses in Nepal.
 - Support the construction of **online lecture platforms and strengthen R&D and technical analysis systems in university research institutes.**
 - Strengthen the R&D capacity of students and researchers in universities and research institutes to support linkages to the development needs of local communities and integrated development through university-region collaboration.

- **(COVID-19 Response)** Expand vocational training opportunities for **COVID-19-affected groups**(women, returning migrant workers, etc.) and contribute to strengthening their stable resettlement and capacity for self-reliance.
- Promote the stable resettlement and employment of returning migrant workers forced to return as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and **expand entrepreneurship/employment education and support for start-up funds.**
- **Promote an e-learning capacity building** project for technical teachers in line with the growing demand for online education amid COVID-19 restrictions.

[3] Regional Development

☐ **Basic Direction**

- **Support a comprehensive rural development program** including the creation of agricultural and non-agricultural economic opportunities, agricultural development, and balanced social services.
- Contribute to improving agricultural productivity and increasing rural incomes by **strengthening the agricultural infrastructure and production technology capabilities.**
- **Improve livelihoods and food security for those vulnerable to COVID-19.**

※ Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 2.3) Increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale farmers
- (SDG 2.4) Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices
- (SDG 2.a) Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, and technology development

□ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Comprehensive Rural Development)** Increase rural income by creating opportunities for agricultural and non-agricultural economic activities, agricultural development by **strengthening individual/community capacities**, and creation of mutual guidance through the balanced support of social services including education and health, and support for rural development programs.
 - **Establish a foothold for sustainable community growth without blind spots** by strengthening the capacity of community-based organizations such as cooperatives and women's cooperatives.
 - To this end, **promote a comprehensive rural development project** based on local communities, including providing various educational programs and financial services for cooperatives, expanding agricultural infrastructure and equipment, and establishing agricultural community enterprises using local specialty produce.
- **(Support for Sustainable Agricultural Development and Livelihood Activities)** Support the increase of rural incomes by expanding agricultural technology, including a **science-based agricultural system** that considers biodiversity, the environment, and the local culture, in addition to improving distribution structures.
 - **Secure the foundation for commercial farming** by improving **agricultural infrastructure** (agricultural machinery, refrigerated storage facilities, and load collection venues) that can contribute to boosting productivity, supporting agricultural technology, supporting distribution/marketing, and cooperating with cooperatives and local governments.
 - Improve farming methods in consideration of **climate change response**, and identify and promote projects that consider **aspects related to disaster management**.

- **(COVID-19 Response) Improve livelihood support and food security for the vulnerable.**
 - **As the spread of COVID-19 has seriously affected the vulnerable (women, youths, and returning migrant workers), there is a need to provide integrated support covering the livelihoods and food security of the vulnerable in connection with schools and community health centers.**
 - Reinforce food security through **commercialization-based agricultural development**, increase the employment rate and income of the underprivileged through the vitalization of agricultural businesses and improvement of access to rural finance, and improve the nutritional environment through food diversification and food processing.

[4] Energy

☐ **Basic Direction**

- **Support the establishment of hydroelectric power generation and new and renewable energy infrastructure for the overall expansion of energy supply.**
 - Support the expansion of energy access through policy and strategy consulting and support to secure power generation facilities.
- **Promote the identification of energy potential by expanding cooperation in energy development sector.**
 - Comprehensively consider financial resources, including cooperation with multilateral banks and the private sector and linkage to loans and grants.

※ Related SDG Targets

- (SDG 7.1) Ensure universal access to modern energy services
- (SDG 7.2) Increase the share of new and renewable energy
- (SDG 7.3) Increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency

☐ **Korea's Contributions and Implementation Plan**

- **(Hydroelectric Power Generation and New and Renewable Energy Development)** Support the construction of energy infrastructure through the **diversification of support methods** including the **utilization of Korea's years of experience and technology in the energy sector**, cooperative financing through international financial institutions, and use of private finance.

- The Export-Import Bank of Korea supported the construction of a hydroelectric power plant in Nepal using the Economic Development Promotion Facility (EDPF) worth USD 50 million in 2019*.

* Promote concessional loans with co-financing from international financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the private sector.

- **A large-scale hydroelectric power project based on the participation of Korean private companies** is also in progress in Nepal, while the strategic use of grants and loans is required to expand the foundation for Korean companies to enter the hydroelectric power generation and water resource management fields.

※ Korean companies have participated in hydroelectric power plant projects such as
▲ Upper Trishuli-1 Hydroelectric Power Project (Upper Trishuli-1, 216 MW)* and
▲ Chameliya Hydroelectric Power Project (Chameliya, 30 MW)**

* The Upper Trishuli-1 Hydroelectric Power Project was the first order won by a Korean company (Korea South-East Power Co.) for a private power generation project in Nepal.

** The Chameliya Project, an EDCF project, was completed in 2019.

IV. Performance Monitoring Guidelines

Nepal's Development Goals (Nepal's 2026 Graduation from the World Least Developed Countries status to be deferred): To achieve graduation from the least developed countries status by 2026 by resolving the causes of economic poverty and forming a just and peacefully prosperous country through positive changes in the quality of life for the Nepalese people, and to evolve into a middle-income country by 2030 and achieve the UN SDGs

CPS Goal: To cover the goals under each priority area

Priority Area	Goal(s)	Limitation(s)	Outcome(s)	Performance Indicator(s)
Water Management and Health/Hygiene	<p>To achieve universal health care coverage by strengthening basic health capabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (SDG 3.2.1) Under-five mortality rate - (SDG 3.1.2) Number of births attended by skilled health care personnel (persons, percentage) - (WHO) Number of pregnant women who receive care from a health care provider on more than four or eight occasions during pregnancy (persons) - (WHO) Number of pregnant women who receive postnatal care within 48 hours after giving birth (persons) - (SDG 6.1.1) Number of people using safely-managed drinking water services (percentage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consistency of health policy, executive will, and capacity of the Nepalese government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the reduction of maternal mortality - Contribution to the reduction of the under-five mortality rate - Improvement of the level of maternal and child health in underserved areas - Strengthening of local health capacity - Improvement of infectious disease response and management capabilities - Contribution to improving physical and financial access to health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of births attended by skilled health care personnel (percentage) - Number of pregnant women who receive care from a health care provider on more than four or eight occasions during pregnancy (percentage) - Number of pregnant women who receive postnatal care within 48 hours after giving birth (percentage)
Education	<p>To strengthen the foundation for economic growth and national competitiveness through human resources development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (SDG 4.3) Increase access for all women and men to quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of domestic industries to absorb the technical workforce - Government finance and management capabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforcement of technical teacher competency (improved the qualification acquisition rate for teachers and students, improved curriculums, etc.) - Fostering of an advanced research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of adolescents and adults who participated in education/training within the last 12 months - Qualification acquisition rate for learners - Employment rate

	education - (SDG 4.4) Increase the number of people with technical skill - (SDG 8.6) Reduce the proportion of youths not in employment		workforce	for graduates
Regional Development	To contribute to the increase of income in rural areas and balanced national development through the expansion of the agricultural value chain - (SDG 2.4) Rate of change in farm household income - (SDG 2.3) Production increase per unit area - (SDG 2) Improvement rate of the food supply per household	- Weak rural and agricultural infrastructure - Limits on income improvement based on agriculture	- Improvement of the income of farmers in areas subject to project support - Increase in agricultural productivity - Strengthening of capacity for self-sufficiency in local communities	- Production scale per unit of labor - Average income of small-sized farming households
Energy	To improve power supply stability by supporting hydroelectric power generation and renewable energy production capacity - (SDG 7.1) Ensure universal access to modern energy service - (SDG 7.2) Increase the share of new and renewable energy sources - (SDG 7.3) Increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency	- Infrastructure construction and management capabilities - Political and diplomatic environment	- Contribution to the enhancement of Nepal's hydroelectric power generation capacity and electricity supply rate	- Hydroelectric power generation capacity in the target area - Number of beneficiaries of electricity use in the target area
Major Assumptions		1. Overcome the constraints of a landlocked country having difficulties in transport of goods and material sourcing 2. Promote the implementation of the revised constitution 3. Reduce national or project vulnerability against disasters and improve adaptability 4. Predict and prepare for the environmental changes in aid projects due to climate change		