

## Trend in Yen-loan toward Nepal

### Remarkable events in the history Nepal over yen-loan<sup>1</sup>

1969:	Japanese government gave first yen-loan assistance toward Nepal
1990:	Nepal became a constitutional monarchy
1996:	Maoist insurgents started a guerilla war against both the monarchy and mainstream political parties
-	This has led to the ongoing Nepalese Civil War
2005	King Gyanendra declared a "state of emergency" and assumed all executive powers
2006	Loktantra Andolan: The 2006 democracy movement in Nepal King Gyanendra agreed to relinquish the sovereign power and reinstated the dissolved House of Representatives The newly resumed House of Representatives declared Nepal a Secular state

### Development Plan released by Nepal Government since the early 1980s

(1982-87) The Sixth Five Year Development Plan	(1997-02) The Ninth Five Year Development Plan
(1987-92) The Seventh Five Year Development Plan	(2002-07) The Tenth Five Year Development Plan
(1992-97) The Eighth Five Year Development Plan	(2002-07) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

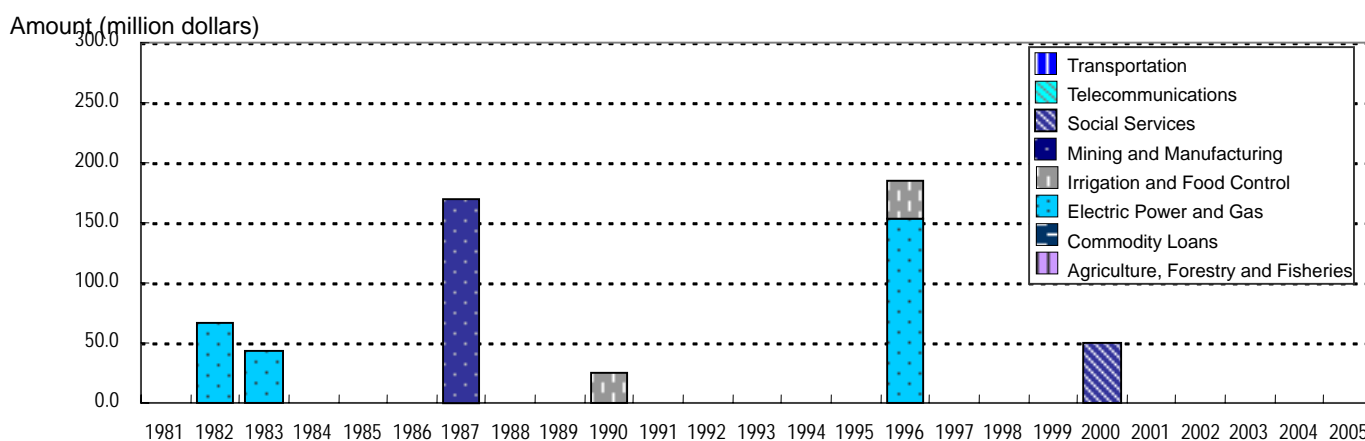
### Link to electric files which are available on web:

- [http://www.npc.gov.np/tenthplan/nepals\\_plans.htm](http://www.npc.gov.np/tenthplan/nepals_plans.htm) \*All the five year plan (first to tenth) are available on the website
- [http://povlibrary.worldbank.org/files/Nepal\\_PRSP.pdf](http://povlibrary.worldbank.org/files/Nepal_PRSP.pdf)

### The latest strategy of ODA toward Nepal released by Japan

Not Applicable

### Change in amount of yen-loan (1981 – 2005)



(dollars in million)

1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0	170.6	24.6	0	0	0	185.5	0	0	49.9	0	0	0	0	0	66.8	0	0	0	43.7	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

\*The cumulative amount of yen-loan before 1981 = 36.4 million dollars (2 projects)

\*The cumulative amount of yen-loan as of the fiscal year ended 2005 = 577.5 million dollars (9 projects)

### The trend in yen-loan

Nepal is categorized as both Least Developed Countries (LDC)<sup>2</sup> and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs: countries where there is a lack of territorial access to the sea. In this context, Japanese ODA to Nepal mainly consists of the active use of grant assistance. Incidentally the amounts of loan aid have been low.

### List of Yen-loan projects<sup>3</sup>

SECTOR	FISCAL YEAR	PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT (dollars in million)
ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS	1975	KULEKHANI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT	27.3
	1978	KULEKHANI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (II)	9.1
	1982	SECOND KULEKHANI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT	66.8
	1983	SECOND KULEKHANI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (II)	43.7
	1996	KALI GANDAKI A HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT	153.8
IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL	1990	KULEKHANI DISASTER PREVENTION PROJECT	24.6
	1996	KULEKHANI DISASTER PREVENTION PROJECT (II)	31.7
MINING AND MANUFACTURING	1987	UDAIPUR CEMENT PROJECT	170.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	2000	MELAMCHI WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	49.9
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>577.5</b>

**Reference:** <sup>1</sup> Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, "History of Nepal"

<sup>2</sup> World Bank Web site <http://www.un.org/special-rep/ohrlls/lldc/default.htm>

<sup>3</sup> JBIC ODA Project Data <http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/oec/project/index.php>

\* The amounts of original data were stated in Japanese yen. The amounts appearing in this report were converted from Japanese Yen to US dollars (Conversion rate: 1 US dollar = 110 Japanese Yen (Amounts is round to the nearest 100,000 [hundred dollars])).