

Japan's ODA: Rolling Plan for the Kingdom of Bhutan

As of 30 June, 2011

[Diplomatic Consideration, etc.]
 ● Japan continuously supports social and economic development of the Royal Government of Bhutan based on the historical relations of the two countries and Bhutanese development policy and successful democratic transition in spite of the topographical and other developmental constraints.
 ● Japan's ODA primarily focuses on poverty reduction which is one of the main developmental targets of the Royal Government of Bhutan, respecting its principle of Gross National Happiness (GNH).

| [Priority Area] Agriculture and Rural Development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| [Development Issue] | [Background] | [Project] | [Scheme] | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | |
| | | | | Before JFY 2010 | JFY 2011 | JFY 2012 | JFY 2013 | JFY 2014 | JFY 2015 | | | |
| Agriculture Modernization | <p>[Background]</p> <p>The majority of the poor lives in rural farming areas where agricultural technology research development, technical transfer and agricultural mechanization are slow. The mentioned subjects entail many obstacles and urgently require human resource development. Bhutan concentrates on developing the central and eastern areas where nearly 40% of the total population lives but the farmers' income and their standard of living are low due to the slow development of agriculture compared to the western area. Topographical constraints delay the implementation of mechanized agriculture in Bhutan, which causes the high labor input per agricultural plot. The shortage of farmers is becoming serious as the young work force moves to other industries.</p> | <p>[Japan's Assistance Policy]</p> <p>Japan continues to prioritize agricultural and rural development because the decreasing number of the farmers still accounts for a half of the total population and it is associated with poverty. Japan will continuously provide support for development and expansion of agricultural technology through Technical Cooperation Projects and Volunteer Programs in the central and eastern regions. Japan will also assist human resource development in agriculture mechanization through Technical Cooperation Projects and Volunteer Programs in collaboration with Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers.</p> | Horticulture Research and Development | [TCP] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (2 person) | [JOCV] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Senior Volunteers (4 persons) | [SV] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Rural Skills Development Project | [ML] | ● | | | | | | USD 1.99 million | ADB/JFPR |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>[Background]</p> <p>Mechanization is essential in agricultural development not only to increase production but also to reduce labor cost. The Royal Government of Bhutan anticipates new employment opportunities in rural communities through the dissemination of agricultural machinery. This program focuses on human resource development through Technical Cooperation Projects and Volunteer Programs in collaboration with equipment provision for Underprivileged Farmers.</p> | <p>[Japan's Assistance Policy]</p> <p>In the area of rural road extension, we will continue our cooperation to increase the amount of rural road construction machinery and equipment available as well as dispatching volunteers. Japan will also assist development on designing and construction of bridges through Technical Cooperation Projects. For development and poverty reduction in rural communities, we reinforce assistance among these programs and support rural road construction utilizing counterpart funds under Grant Aid Project for Underprivileged Farmers.</p> | Grant Aid for Underprivileged Farmers (KR2) 2010 | [GA] | | | | | | 1.31 | | |
| | | | Strengthening of Farm Mechanization | [TCP] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Non-Project Grant Aid | [NPGA] | | | | | | | 2.00 | |
| | | | Senior Volunteer (1 person) | [SV] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Infrastructure Development | <p>[Background]</p> <p>Farmers who have no access to markets are especially poor in the Central and Eastern regions. There is a lack of machinery and equipment for rural road construction for agriculture development, and continual support is required in order to increase access to public goods and services.</p> | <p>[Japan's Assistance Policy]</p> <p>In the area of rural road extension, we will continue our cooperation to increase the amount of rural road construction machinery and equipment available as well as dispatching volunteers. Japan will also assist development on designing and construction of bridges through Technical Cooperation Projects. For development and poverty reduction in rural communities, we reinforce assistance among these programs and support rural road construction utilizing counterpart funds under Grant Aid Project for Underprivileged Farmers.</p> | Road Improvement of Machinery and Equipment for Construction of Rural Agriculture Road Phase II | [GA] | | | | | | 5.97 | | |
| | | | Technical Cooperation for Farm Roads Bridge Design and Implementation | [TCP] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Training of the CMU Staff in the field of operation and maintenance of construction machinery and equipment | [CTR] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Senior Volunteer (1 person) | [SV] | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Farm Roads to Support Poor Farmers' Livelihoods | [ML] | ● | | | | | | USD 3.0 million | ADB/JFPR |

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| [Priority Area] | Other areas | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| [Development Issue] | [Background] The natural environment of Bhutan is at risk. Located in active seismic zones and exposed to glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) accelerated by global warming, the natural environment can dramatically affect the lives of people in Bhutan. Landslides and floods often occur during the rainy season, with road surfaces freezing and road closure due to heavy snow in winter. Bhutan was hit by Cyclone Aila in May 2009 resulting in damages to public infrastructure such as bridges and roads of which restoration works are not made much progress. | | | | | [Japan's Assistance Policy] Japan has a wealth of knowledge and experience in the area of disaster prevention. Therefore, the Government of Bhutan welcomes cooperation in this area. The Government of Japan has already initiated a technical research project to cope with GLOFs. Japan also support the restoration and improvement of vital infrastructure damaged by Cyclone Aila, in addition to providing assistance under Grassroots Grant Aid Projects. | | | | | | | | |
| | Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | | |
| | | | | | Before JFY 2010 | JFY 2011 | JFY 2012 | JFY 2013 | JFY 2014 | JFY 2015 | | | | |
| | South East Asia Regional Assistance | Considering the increasing demand of assistance to the disaster management bureau and the advantages of Japan that has a vast knowledge on natural disasters, Japan provides assistance for research by technical cooperation. Japan also provides assistance for reconstruction of infrastructure damaged by the cyclone Ailia in May 2009. | Study on GLOF in Bhutan Himalayas | [STC] | | | | | | | 2.20 | | | |
| | | | Restoration and Improvement of Vital Infrastructure for Cyclone Disaster | [GA] | | | | | | | 10.19 | | | |
| Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (3 projects) | | | [GGP] | | | | | | | | 0.24 | River training works, Reconstruction of bridges, Fire fighting engines | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| [Development Issue] | [Background] | | | | | [Japan's Assistance Policy] | | | | | | | | |
| | Program | Program Summary | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note | | |
| | | | | | Before JFY 2010 | JFY 2011 | JFY 2012 | JFY 2013 | JFY 2014 | JFY 2015 | | | | |
| | Other sector | | | Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (6 persons) | [JOCV] | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Senior Volunteers (2 persons) | [SV] | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Solid Waste Management | [EXP] | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Preparing the Rural Renewable Energy Development | [ML] | ● | | | | | | | 0.9 Million USD | ADB - Japan Special Fund (JSF) |
| | | | | Capacity Building of the National Environment Commission in Climate Change | [ML] | ● | | | | | | | 0.7 Million USD | ADB - Japan Special Fund (JSF) |
| Bhutan Green Power Development Project | | | | [ML] | ● | | | | | | | 1.0 Million USD | ADB Asia Clean Energy Fund | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (and Development Study), [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, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [GA] = Grant Aid (other than specific grant aid schemes listed below), [NPGA] = Non-Project Grant Aid, [GGP] = Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid, [JNGA] = Grant Aid for Japanese NGO's Projects, [CGA] = Cultural Grant Aid, [GCGA] = Grassroots Cultural Grant Aid, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, Solid Line [-----] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - -] = Tentative Schedule