

Rolling Plan for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

As of April, 2013

Basic Policy of Assistance	Building a stable and sustainable society through economic growth
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Priority Area 1	Improvement of Economic infrastructure											
Development Issue 1-1 Development of Agriculture Sector and Rural Areas	<p>【Background and major challenges】 Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan's economy as it accounts for 20.9% of its GDP and 45% of the total labor force is absorbed in agriculture. In addition, 69.5% of the total population in Pakistan lives in rural areas, of which 43.6% is involved in agricultural activities. However, the proportion of agriculture in GDP has been decreasing year by year. The government of Pakistan states that its development goal in the agriculture sector will be to achieve food self-sufficiency, ensure food security, and improve productivity of crops. Accordingly, a) introduction of new technology, b) more efficient use of water, c) export of high quality crops, d) promotion of import substitution in the agriculture sector, e) promotion of agricultural credit for small-middle sized farmers, f) reinforcement of market and trading system, g) efficient use of agricultural input, h) advancement of research and the spread of agricultural knowledge, are recognized as important measures which could contribute to the goal. The majority of land is arid or semi-arid in Pakistan; therefore, its irrigation dependency rate is comparatively high. However, most of the irrigation facilities are more than 100 years old. It is urgently necessary to upgrade the existing facilities and explore new water sources, as well as to develop and disseminate integrated management technology of underground and surface water including water-saving techniques to counter the growing demand for water.</p>		<p>【Japan's assistance policy】 (1) While giving due consideration on environmental and social impacts, the GOJ will continue its assistance to (a) improve the functions of the irrigation system in the Indus Water Basin, which is the foundation for food supply in Pakistan; (b) establish an appropriate irrigation maintenance mechanism with participation of the beneficiary; and (c) improve water efficiency including by development of water saving technologies and its dissemination. (2) Pakistani consumers' demand has been shifting from staple food or unprocessed food items which contain rich carbohydrate to horticultural, meat and dairy products which have a higher income elasticity of demand. Similarly to the strategies commonly taken in other developing countries, it is necessary in Pakistan to produce products which match with consumers' demand in order to accomplish sustainable and stable growth. The GOJ intends to carry out production promotion programs of value-added agricultural products or processed food items with their focus on the native breeds and existing agricultural technique in Pakistan.</p>									
	Japanese Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					Before JFY2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017		
		In order to support sustainable and competitive agricultural and rural development, the GoJ will support the following program mainly in the irrigation system of the Indus Water Basin (major food production region in Pakistan).	Lower Chenab Canal System Rehabilitation Project	LA							125.00	
			Punjab Irrigation System Improvement Project	LA							114.00	
		a) rehabilitation of aging irrigation facilities b) proper maintenance and management of such facilities c) development and dissemination of water saving technologies for irrigation	Strengthening Irrigation Management System Including Agriculture Extension through Farmers' Participation in the Punjab Province	TCP							2.0	
			Livelihood Restoration, Protection and Sustainable Empowerment of Vulnerable Peasant Communities in Sindh Province	ML							4.83million USD	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)
			Training related to Agriculture and Rural Development (4 Trainings)	TR								
	The program promotes agricultural and processed products which could generate the producers' confidence and identity. To this end, it is necessary to rediscover the hidden value of traditional crops	The Project for Promotion of Value Added Fruit Products in Gilgit-Baltistan	TCP									
		Project for The Master Plan Study on Livestock and Dairy Development in Sindh Province	TCDP									

	Promotion of Value-Added Agricultural Products	and products by looking at their values in domestic and global markets from a broader point of view. The program will take into account of utilizing the market mechanism in order to ensure sustainability of the impact of cooperation.	Livestock Farmers Entrepreneurship Development Project	TCP			-----						
			Training related to Regional Specific Products (3 Trainings)	TR									
	<p>【Background and major challenges】 (1) In Pakistan's fiscal year 2010-11, its industry sector accounted for 25.2% of GDP, while the agricultural sector and the service sector contributed 21.6% and 53.1% respectively. In particular, the manufacturing industry, contributing 14.5% of GDP in 2011-12, has played a vital role in recent economic growth in Pakistan. (2) Low-tech and low value added industries such as textiles and food products, so called "Food and Fiber System", has dominated Pakistan's manufacturing sector. Such traditional products are losing their international competitiveness because a lack of sufficient investment, technology and human resources has led to low quality and low value addition in their production. (3) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pakistan reached over 5 billion USD in FY2007-08. However, it fell to 0.8 billion USD in FY2011-12 as a result of global economic stagnation, concerns for political instability, lack of electricity supply and infrastructure as well as deterioration of security situations. The majority of Japanese companies which invested in Pakistan point out several problems in Pakistan's investment climate, namely electricity shortage, underdeveloped infrastructure, unstable political and social situations and inconsistency in policy management by the hosting government. (4) According to "Vision 2030", the Government of Pakistan (GoP) has set out a challenging target that it will increase GDP per capita to 4,000USD by the year 2030 and maintain its annual GDP growth at 7% or higher. To achieve this target, the share of manufacturing industry in GDP should be increased from 18.0% in 2009 to 30% by 2030, which is at the same level as in Indonesia or in Malaysia. This means that the manufacturing industry will have to grow at least 9.83% every year from 2010 to 2030, which is considered as a difficult task. Although FDI is supposed to play an important role in expanding investment in Pakistan as a whole, it is unclear that the level of FDI to Pakistan will recover in the future given the above mentioned investment climate. Recent economic recovery has made Japanese companies in Pakistan more eager to invest; however, only half of those plan to expand their business operations in the coming years. Cautiousness prevails among Japanese investors in terms of business in Pakistan, contrary to their active business engagement in India, Bangladesh and South East Asian countries.</p>		<p>【Japan's Assistance Policy】 To ensure and maximize development impact, the GOJ will try to effectively coordinate measures to be taken to achieve the following three objectives. In addition, GOJ will pursue various opportunities to exchange views with the private sector in Japan as well as in Pakistan. At the same time, it is imperative to improve the level of collaboration with related government agencies and organizations of Japan in order to ensure that every Japanese stakeholder works together and to secure human and financial resources for cooperation. (1) Strengthening capability for more consistent, stable and effective policy implementation JICA's policy advisors who are dispatched to Pakistani government entities make analysis and give recommendations on policy challenges and institutional capacity of those entities in order to support strengthening concrete business policy implementation. It is imperative for these advisors to engage in extensive dialogues with business society including private companies. (2) Facilitation to create favorable environment for high value-added and fair market In view of achieving synergy effect with the objectives (1) and (3), policy challenges which are highly important and have effective impact will be identified and measures will be considered on the basis of the reality in markets and industries as well as the institutions and capacity of the Government of Pakistan for implementing regulations. (e.g. a) readiness of Pakistan's automobile industry for international standards, b) food safety, c) quality of textile products, d) smuggling control, e) product safety, f) protection of intellectual property, g) competition law and etc.) (3) Capacity building of domestic manufacturing industry Particular target market, products, technology and expertise will be chosen and major focus will be put on training for personnel in the private sector or service providers in the chosen fields. The program under this objective will cover not only capacity building directly for private companies but also institutional measures such as an official qualification or guarantee system for particular manufacturing technique as well as mid-carrier training (i.e. technical and management assistance for SMEs to improve their productivity, quality control and energy efficiency; and improvement in metal processing and die/mold technology for automobile industry).</p>										
Development Issue 1-2 Ensuring Economic Stability and Promoting Diversification of Industries	Program Name	Program Summary	Project Name	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
	Promoting industry and Improving the Investment Climate	This program aims to enhance the capacity of government officials in policy formulation and implementation in terms of industry and SMEs promotion and the improvement of the investment climate. It is also designed to improve technology of private companies.	Custom Modernization Support Project	TCP	---								
			Investment Climate Improvement Advisor	EX	---								
			Investment Climate Improvement Advisor (II)	EX			-----						
			Trade Policy Advisor(II)	EX	---	---							
			Automobile Industry Development Advisor	EX	---	---							
			Economic Reform Advisor	EX	---	---							
			Energy Efficiency Management Program (EEMP) for Industrial Sector in Pakistan	TCP			-----						

		Technical Support to Auto Parts Manufacturing Industry	TCP								
		Preparatory Survey on JICA Cooperation Program for Industry Development in Pakistan (Investment Climate Improvement in Karachi)	PS								
		Grant Aid for Provision of Industrial Products	NPGA							3.00	
		Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Small and Medium sized Enterprises(SME's) Products	NPGA							2.00	
		Project of Microfinance for poverty	LA							2.40	Project Cost is 240 million Pakistan Rupees
		Training related to Promoting Industry and Improving the Investment Climate (7 Trainings)	TR								

<p>Development Issue 1-3</p> <p>Development and Improvement of Economic Infrastructure (transportation system and power supply)</p>	<p>【Background and major challenges】</p> <p>(1) The transport sector accounted for 10% of the GDP and over 17% of the gross capital formation in Pakistan. Despite its importance to the national economy, investment in the transport sector in Pakistan has not necessarily been made systematically. According to the "National Trade Corridor Improvement Program (NTCIP)" and the "Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF) 2005-2010," the Government of Pakistan aims for strategic interactions among different modes of transportation in order to achieve comprehensive development of the transport system which will contribute to economic growth.</p> <p>(2) Various challenges and issues are observed in each mode of transportation. In terms of road transport, issues are chronicle fund deficiency of road construction and maintenance as well as insufficient institutional capacity for road maintenance. With regard to the railway system, the state owned Pakistan Railways has recorded a significant amount of financial deficit and its institutional capacity is considered vulnerable. In addition, the conditions of railway infrastructure in Pakistan have deteriorated. When it comes to urban transport, it is pointed out that the relevant authorities have failed to develop urban transport networks in accordance with a master plan due to the lack of implementation capacity.</p> <p>(3) In terms of Pakistan's power sector, it has power generation capacity of 19,550 MW; however, there has been no significant increase in the capacity since 2004 when the Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project was completed under Japan's loan assistance scheme. Therefore, the rate of its generation capacity development has not been able to catch up the increase in electricity demand. In addition, supply-demand gap has been widened as a result of the high rate of electricity loss in transmission and distribution systems, which reaches 25%. Furthermore, electricity companies, whose facilities for power generation, transmission and distribution have become decrepit and which owe a significant amount of unpaid debts, have neither been able to make proper investment for renewing their facilities nor to carry out periodical overhauls. Such factors have widened the supply-demand gap and the maximum electricity shortage of 6,000 MW was recorded during a demand peak period in summer 2012.</p>	<p>[Japan's Assistance Policy]</p> <p>(1) Transport Sector</p> <p>The GOJ intends to carry out assistance, as written in a) to c) below, to the transport sector of Pakistan to deal with the challenges indicated in the left column in consistency with the NTCIP.</p> <p>a) Road Transport: Technical cooperation and training will be provided to enhance the institutional capacity for road maintenance and management. Loan assistance will be provided for the rehabilitation of badly damaged roads.</p> <p>b) Railway Transport: Self-help efforts by the Pakistan Railways are necessary in order to start consideration for possible JICA assistance. However, it is possible to provide assistance for human resource development, group trainings for instance, to the major relevant authorities. The rehabilitations of bridges and railway tracks will be considered as a future assistance option.</p> <p>c) Urban Transport: Maser plans for transport systems in Karachi and Lahore were made with JICA's cooperation. Project formulations will be carried out mainly for those projects suggested in the master plans, with a view to building basic infrastructure in the areas which are the centers of large-scale industries as well as activities by Japanese companies. At the same time, capacity building assistance to the related authorities in terms of strengthening planning and implementation will also be considered.</p> <p>(2) Power Sector</p> <p>The GOJ's assistance, either for power generation, transmission or distribution, has to be consistent with Pakistan's efforts for power sector reform. In terms of assistance for power generation, rehabilitation of existing powerhouses will be carried out to enhance generation capacity in view of its rapid development effect and project feasibility. At the same time, environmental and social impacts will also be considered. In the transmission and distribution (T&D) field, GOJ intends to extend support to a) improve the efficiency of the management of power service providers; b) upgrade capabilities for effective facility maintenance; c) supply T&D infrastructure in order to reduce power load-shedding and electricity loss in T&D part; and d) enhance intangible or knowledge-based asset in the maintenance department of transmission companies through technical assistance.</p> <p>(3) Renewable Energy</p> <p>The GOJ will focus on solar power generation system through the utilization of cutting-edge Japanese technology. As an initial stage for introducing solar power in Pakistan, the GOJ will try to increase awareness of the new technology and its institutionalization in Pakistan. Meeting potential demand for the installation of dispersion type solar power source will bring about large development effectiveness in the off-grid areas. Nationwide distribution of such solar systems in the off-grid areas may be considered, although attention should be paid to security considerations.</p>
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Improvement and rehabilitation of transportation system	(1) With respect to the road sector, the GOJ will carry out not only tangible support such as road construction and rehabilitation but also intangible assistance in the field of road maintenance and management. (2) Necessary assistance to the Pakistan Railways will be considered according to the organizational reform efforts by that company. (3) In terms of urban transport, it is important to build basic infrastructure in the areas which are the centers of large-scale industries and Japanese companies' activities. The GOJ will aim to formulate and implement new projects with a view to solving urban traffic congestion. Candidate projects will be chosen from those suggested in the urban transport master plans for Karachi and Lahore.	Indus Highway III	LA							194.55	
		East-West Road Improvement (N-70)	LA							154.92	
		Rural Road Construction Project II (Sindh)	LA							91.26	
		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Emergency Rural Road Rehabilitation Project	LA							147	
		The Project for the Improvement of Kararo-Wadh Section of National Highway N-25	GA							40.52	
		Highway Research and Training Center	TCP							2.2	
		Long-term Training(Human Resource Development for Highway Research & Training Center)	CTR								
		Project for Technical Assistance on the Implementation of Road Asset Management System in NHA	TCP			-----	-----	-----	-----		
		The Project for Capacity Building in CTTI	TCP			-----	-----	-----	-----		
		Project for Lahore Transport Master Plan	TCDP							3.0	
		Preparatory Survey on Karachi Circular Railway Revitalization Project	PS								
		Preparatory Survey on Karachi Circular Railway Revitalization Project (II)	PS								
		Project on Improvement of Traffic Management Capacity in Lahore Central Area	TCP			-----	-----	-----	-----		
		Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (1 Project)	GHGA							0.1	
Establishment of sustainable power supply	(1) Yen loan scheme has played a central role in assistance by Japan to the power sector in Pakistan. This will continue and infrastructure building for power transmission and distribution systems will be a major focus of Japan's cooperation in the power sector. (2) In view of achieving rapid development impact, the GOJ intends to contribute to enhancing generation capacity through rehabilitation of existing powerhouses as well as assisting the training and human resources departments of transmission companies through technical assistance. (3) With regard to renewable energy, the provision of grant assistance for solar power generation as model projects will be pursued. To this end, it is necessary to raise awareness on solar energy and work for its institutionalization.	Load Dispatch System Upgrade	LA							38.39	
		Dadu-Khuzdar Transmission System	LA							37.02	
		Punjab Transmission and Grid Station Project	LA							119.43	
		National Transmission Lines and Grid Stations Strengthening Project	LA							233	
		The Project for Improvement of Training Capacity on Grid System Operation and Maintenance	TCP							3.6	
		Preparatory Survey of Mangla Hydro Power Station Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project	PS								
		Training related to Power Sector (6 Trainings)	TR								

Priority Area 2	Ensuring human security and improvement of social infrastructure												
Development Issue 2-1 Access to quality education	<p>[Background and major challenges]</p> <p>(1) In terms of development indicators in education, Pakistan recorded the lowest figures among South Asian countries, which are ranked low globally. According to the figures in 2010-11, primary enrolment ratio remains at 56%. There are a large number of dropout children who do not complete primary education. Various education indicators show gaps between urban and rural settings, between the genders, among provinces and income levels. One can observe low quality in education. Environment in primary schools in a rural setting is poor. For instance, 33% of school do not have any fence; 29% of them are not equipped with drinking water facilities; 31% do not have any sanitary facilities; 56% do not have electricity supply. According to the combined data of urban and rural settings, 59% of primary schools has only one or two classrooms and 10% do not have any school buildings.</p> <p>(2) Enhancement of technical vocational education and training (TVET) sector is identified as one of the priority tasks for industrial development as well as creating job opportunities for the younger generation in Pakistan. Its government has made several attempts for TVET sector enhancement such as the establishment of the National Vocational and Technical Training Commission in 2006 and the formulation of the National Skill Strategy 2009-2013. Prior to such efforts, there had been only a low level of financial input to the TVET sector and the enrolment ratio of TVET institutions had been much lower than in other countries. The National Skill Strategy indicated three pillars of TVET development namely skills for employability, improving access and equity and improving quality. However, capability of the existing education and training institutions is not good enough to assist the goals specified in the three pillars. Consequently, they have not been able to gain enough credibility from industries, as training provided has not met the demand of private companies and beneficiaries. In order to improve the situation, it is required to achieve the said three goals. At the same time, social recognition towards TVET and employment situation has to be improved.</p>					<p>[Japan's Assistance Policy]</p> <p>(1) The GOJ will provide support to the education sector in accordance with Pakistan's New Education Policy 2011-2015. In terms of basic education, the GOJ's capacity building program will prompt the subject institutions to make self-reliant efforts to deal with the current education issues such as education administration and access to and quality of education. To that end, Japan's strength in technical cooperation will be made use of.</p> <p>(2) As for the TVET, the GOJ focuses on projects for the practical improvement of the training at the Center of Excellence (CoE), model TVET institutions, in the near future. Japan's strength on technical assistance at the field level will be utilized. Eventually, the GOJ will look for a possibility to replicate the best practice from the CoE projects to other TVET institutions.</p> <p>(3) For smooth coordination and cooperation with JICA projects, the GOJ will monitor policy-level efforts for education sector reform.</p>							
	Japanese Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
Development Issue 2-1 Access to quality education	Improvement of Basic Education	(1) The GOJ program aims to improve basic education through enhancing access, improving quality as well as strengthening educational administration. (2) In terms of governance in the basic education sector and access to education, the GOJ will carry out capacity-building projects for effective data use in the formal education field. Under such projects, integrated information between formal and non-formal education sectors will be utilized, based on Japan's experiences in its past assistance to non-formal education.	Non-Formal Education Promotion Project	TCP							1.8		
		(3) As for improving the quality of education, the GOJ will provide technical assistance to non-formal education and science education. The GOJ will make an effort to connect non-formal education recipients to formal education or eventually to employment opportunities. Under Japan's science education project, pedagogy with a student-centered approach and based on an enquiry-based learning will be promoted.	Project for Promotion of Student-Centered and Inquiry-Based Science Education	TCP								3.6	
			Preparatory Survey for Upgrading Primary Girls Schools into Elementary Schools in rural Sindh	PS									
			Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (2 Projects)	GHGA								0.2	
			Training related to Basic Education (1 Training)	TR									

	Improvement of Technical Education and Vocational Training	<p>(1) Mechanical manufacturing and architecture were chosen as focused disciplines under the GOJ's TVET program, considering Japan's advantages. Knowledge in mechanical manufacturing can be flexibly applied to the automobile industry and there is high demand for skilled architects in Pakistan. The GOJ's technical assistance will be carried out in accordance with the Pakistani government's plan for the expansion of model TVET institutions (Center of Excellence).</p> <p>(2) In order to gain a synergetic effect from the technical assistance mentioned above, the GOJ will provide facilities and equipment to the model TVET institutions.</p> <p>(3) In addition, training program in the TVET field will be carried out.</p>	The Project for Development of Center of Excellence (CoE) for Technical Education	TCP						3.7			
			Strengthening of DAE Mechanical & Architecture Departments in GCT in Railway Road of Punjab Province	GA						8.7			
			The Project for the Improvement of Audio Visual Equipment of the National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage	CGA						0.49			
Development Issue 2-2 Primary Health Care Services	<p>[Background and major challenges]</p> <p>(1) Health indicators in Pakistan are still lower than those of neighboring countries despite some improvement since 1990. Particularly, Pakistan recorded the highest mortality rate of under 5 year-old children (87 per 1,000 live births) in South Asia in 2010. The maternal mortality rate is also high (260 per 100,000 live births). In addition, the prevalence of infectious diseases, which accounts for 64% of the causes of death, should be noted. 231 tuberculosis patients were recorded per 100,000 people (WHO, 2011), which made Pakistan the 6th highest burden country of tuberculosis in the world. Malaria is one of the major causes of death and considered as one of the most serious diseases in Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan remains one of three polio endemic countries globally and had 198 polio cases in 2011, which was higher than the previous year. Annual polio cases have decreased from 144 in 2010 to 58 in 2012 with effective contributions by the polio eradication campaign, for which Japan has put its efforts. Nevertheless, such efforts have not realized the eradication of polio in Pakistan. With regard to hepatitis, a research reveals that 7.6% of the total population is considered to be infected by either hepatitis type-B or hepatitis type-C. This high infection ratio does not directly result in a large number of deaths in statistics. However, viral hepatitis (type-B & C) is one of major health challenges in Pakistan because this chronic disease could cause liver diseases such as cirrhosis and liver cancer.</p> <p>(2) Difficulties in access to health services are pointed out as a cause of low health indicators in Pakistan. The following are considered as its background;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate system of health services (number and geographical distribution of medical facilities and equipment) - Vulnerability in health sector management - Underdevelopment of road facilities to access medical facilities - Difficulty for a female to go out to the public under purdah customs <p>Such difficult situations prevail to a greater degree in areas where the government and donors do not have access due to security reasons. The Government of Pakistan has been making efforts to increase the number of medical facilities and medical service professionals to expand health care services.</p> <p>(3) Among various socially vulnerable groups of people, more attention should be paid to the people with disabilities in terms of establishing and designing the social security system in Pakistan. People with disabilities are the most marginalized segment in its population. There are tremendously limited opportunity for them to access to social services such as education and employment. Their participation in social and economic activities is also limited. Expertise as well as the number of professionals who work in the field of special education and nursing care is absolutely insufficient. In order to overcome these challenges, the Government of Pakistan has formulated the National Action Plan; however, it has not been sufficiently implemented.</p>		<p>[Japan's Assistance Policy]</p> <p>(1) GOJ's efforts in the health sector will be in line with the health goals of MDGs and the latest Pakistan's Health Policy 2011-2015. In the program for regional community health, GOJ will continue its assistance for primary health care to tackle imperative health challenges in Pakistan such as maternal and child health, infectious disease control and improvement of primary health infrastructure.</p> <p>(2) Pakistan's polio eradication campaign will be supported by the following three tiers; a) yen loan in collaboration with the Bill and Melinda and Gates Foundation, b) grant aid through UNICEF for the provision of vaccine, and c) a technical assistance project to strengthen routine immunization. In order to contribute to the reduction of child mortality rate in Pakistan, these programs will be mobilized not only for polio eradication campaigns but also for controlling infectious diseases which can be prevented by vaccination.</p> <p>(3) While carefully observing the administrative devolution from the federal government to the provinces, Japan's efforts will be shifted to collaborate with the provinces and districts. Focused area and provinces are chosen with a view to ensure Japan's resources are concentrated in selected areas to achieve maximum impact.</p> <p>(4) With regard to the assistance to the people with special needs, GOJ's assistance will facilitate steady implementation of the National Action Plan 2006. In order to promote social participation of the people with special needs, GOJ will help capacity development so that the relevant government authorities, from federal to district levels, can achieve effective collaboration and strengthen a network between the community and the administrative institutions of this field.</p>										

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				Before JFY2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017			
Improvement of Regional Community Health	<p>(1) Patients' access to health care services will be improved through the provision of medical equipment and establishment of medical institutions.</p> <p>(2) In order to improve the basic health services at the community level for promoting maternal and child health and communicable disease control, technical assistance will be conducted in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System strengthening in health services - Human resources development - Development of implementation capacity <p>(3) Regarding assistance to the people with special needs, programs will focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Network building among the people with special needs - Program for social participation promotion - Making roles and actions clear so that administrative bodies will be able to achieve the goals stipulated in the National Action Plan 2006 	The Project for the Control and Eradication of Poliomyelitis(UNICEF) in 2012	GA		—					2.03		
		Polio Eradication Project	LA			—				49.93		
		Project for Strengthening of Routine Immunization	TCP			-----						
		The District Health Information System Project for Evidence-Based Decision Making and Management	TCP	—							3.5	
		Preparatory Survey for the project for establishment of child hospital in Sindh and DHQ in Multan	PS	—								
		Project for the Improvement of Child Health Institute in Karachi	GA		—						15.6	
		Advisor on support of the people with disabilities	EX		—	—						
		Non-Project Grant Aid for Provision of Japanese Medical Equipments	NPGA			—					6.0	
		Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (3 Projects)	GHGA		—	—					0.3	
		Training related to Health (10 Trainings)	TR		—							

Development Issue 2-3 Provision of Safe Water and Improvement of Sanitation	<p>[Background and major challenges]</p> <p>(1) Pakistan's urban areas have been experiencing rapid expansion in size and population and there is a strong pressure to the existing urban infrastructure. A shortage of water supply and treatment capacity has become a serious problem in Pakistan because of out-dated facilities and inadequate investment in the water sector.</p> <p>(2) Although the ratio of the population who has access to safe water has increased from 86% in 1990 to 91% in 2011, it has been impossible to secure a sufficient amount of water and maintain water quality. As a result, there are only limited areas where people have 24 hour water supply services. Sanitation coverage also increased from 28% in 1990 to 47% in 2011; however, it is even lower than developing countries' average (52%).</p> <p>(3) Water service providers in major cities (WASAs) have not been able to achieve efficient operation and appropriate maintenance of the existing facilities. This is because WASAs usually do not have sufficient operation & maintenance (O&M) capacities. In addition, it is difficult for WASAs to cover O&M costs as a result of low tariff setting, week tariff collection system, high non-revenue water ratio and inefficient O&M management.</p> <p>(4) In order to reduce deaths and illness caused by water-borne diseases, the "National Drinking Water Policy", approved by the Ministry of Environment (MOE) in 2009, aims at providing access to safe drinking water to 93% of the whole population by 2015 and 100% by 2025. In addition, the "National Sanitation Policy", also prepared by MOE in 2006, aims to increase the number of households in Pakistan which have access to sanitation facilities to 77.5% by 2015, and 100% by 2025.</p> <p>(5) To achieve these goals, the Government of Pakistan has aimed for spending 1% of GDP at a minimum in the water sector. However, currently only 0.25% of GDP is spent and people are apprehensive about whether the government could achieve the goal. Further expansion of population in urban areas is expected to continue; thus, the water and sanitation situation would be worse without sufficient investment.</p> <p>(6) As for an issue of solid waste management, daily waste or garbage amounts to more than 50 thousand tons and the current treatment system is not capable of managing rapidly increasing and accumulating solid waste. In 2006, only 60% of solid waste was collected and the rest was inappropriately dumped in public space and streets.</p> <p>(7) In addition, industrial and medical wastes are not distinguished from general wastes and this could possibly cause damage to people's health through groundwater contamination. Moreover, final waste disposal sites in each city are causing negative impacts on the surrounding environment through dust pollution, odors, groundwater contamination due to a lack of such environmental actions as earth covering and anti-exuding measures.</p>		<p>[Japan's Assistance Policy]</p> <p>(1) In urban areas in Pakistan, rapid population growth has caused serious water-related problems such as insufficient supply of safe drinking water and deterioration of the sanitation situation. Existing facilities of water supply and sanitation cannot cope with the current situation and establishment of water supply and sanitation facilities in urban areas is a priority task. In particular, GOJ will put its priority to the facilities in major cities such as Lahore, Faisalabad or Karachi, which have economic and political significance.</p> <p>(2) In order to achieve efficient facility operation and management, GOJ will also assist institutional reforms of water service providers (WASAs) and human capacity development in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of management capacity for facilitating autonomous and efficient system - Strengthening of planning capacity - Improvement of financial management - Establishment of transparent tariff setting mechanism - More accurate management of asset and debt - Reduction of non-revenue water ratio - Reduction of operation cost by introducing management indicators - Introduction of measured rate system by installing water meters <p>(3) Punjab Province has achieved a relatively higher standard of administrative capability and institutional reform among all provinces. GOJ will focus on assistance for facilities and capacity building of Punjab Province so that Punjab will be a model of institutional reform for other provinces. GOJ's assistance to Sindh Province and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province will be considered in the mid-long term by using experiences and knowledge with Punjab as a model.</p> <p>(4) In terms of environment management, urbanization in the cities of Punjab Province especially has brought about the deterioration of sanitary environment, including increment in waste amount and un-treated waste issue. It is also an urgent challenge to expand management capacity for wastes and establish necessary facilities. The following activities could be implemented in a comprehensive manner to enhance waste management capacity through expanding a model that is established through assistance in pilot areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of waste management program - Establishment of operating guidelines - Introduction of garbage collecting and transportation facilities - Establishment of new waste disposal sites - Human resources development through the implementation of the above activities 								
	Japanese Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)
Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation	<p>(1) Priority will be given to the improvement of water supply and sanitation system in major urban areas given the urgency under on-going rapid urbanization.</p> <p>(2) Establishment of new facilities and the provision of equipment</p> <p>(3) In addition, capacity building program will be implemented in order to establish a sustainable system for providing water and sanitation services. Specifically, programs will aim to improve facility operation management as well as financial and administrative management.</p> <p>(4) Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (GGP) will be</p>	Project for Improving the Capacity of WASAs in Punjab Province	TCP								
		The Project for Improvement of Water Supply in Abbottabad in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	GA							37.0	
		Urgent Rehabilitation Project for sewerage and drainage system in Lahore	GA							12.3	
		Project for Retrieval of Sewerage and Drainage System in Faisalabad	GA							6.8	
		Preparatory Survey on Project for Retrieval of Sewerage and Drainage System in Gujranwala	PS								
		Institutional Reform Advisor for WASA Faisalabad	EX								
		The Project for Energy Saving in Water Supply System in Lahore	PS								

	utilized to improve water and sanitation situation in rural areas.	Preparatory Survey on Rehabilitation / Replacement of existing Pumping Machinery at Inline Booster Pumping station & Terminal Reservoir, Faisalabad.	PS			-----						
		Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (5 Projects)	GHGA								0.5	
		Training related to Water and Sanitation (5 Trainings)	TR									
Environmental Improvement	(1) In order to tackle environmental deterioration as a result of economic growth and industrialization, GOJ will support capacity enhancement for the monitoring of air and water quality. (2) Gujranwala District in Punjab Province is chosen as a pilot District in the field of solid waste management and comprehensive approach will be taken including: - Drafting of a solid waste management master plan - Human capacity building program for District personnel - Provision of equipment	Technical Cooperation for Establishment of Environmental Monitoring System	TCP								4.8	
		Project for Integrated Solid Waste Management Master Plan in Gujranwala	TCDP			-----						
		Training related to Environment (5 Trainings)	TR									

Development Issue 2-4	[Background and major challenges] (1) Pakistan is a disaster-prone country that has been hit by earthquakes, floods, sediment disasters and cyclones. Recently in 2005, a major earthquake caused significant damages including 75,000 deaths in the northern part of this country. After the earthquake, the Government of Pakistan initiated a fundamental review on its disaster management plan, which used to emphasize post-disaster response and an individual approach to a particular disaster type. In order to strengthen a national disaster management system, the review resulted in putting priority to disaster preparedness and damage mitigation as well as response with a multi-disaster approach. As a result, the National Disaster Management Ordinance (NDMO), a national level institutional framework, was officially announced in 2006 and the National Disaster Management Commission (NDMC), chaired by the Prime Minister, was established in 2007. At the same time, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was created in the Cabinet Secretariat to serve as the secretariat for the NDMC. In addition, in February 2013, the Government issued a comprehensive disaster management policy at the national level, so called the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), as well as its human resource development plan in the disaster field. The NDMP was formulated with assistance by JICA and the experiences and knowledge during the past disasters including the major floods in 2010 were reflected in these new policies and plans. (2) On the other hand, it is observed that deterioration of post-disaster situations was caused mainly by the lack of systems and equipment for meteorological observation and analysis as well as insufficient systems for information transmission among relevant authorities and from the authorities to communities and the general public.	[Japan's Assistance Policy] The GOJ will support Pakistan's disaster management and response by making good use of Japan's experiences in the following areas: (1) Support for its disaster management planning at the national level. To this end, comprehensive concept and guidelines of disaster management and the functions and mandate of relevant authorities will be made clear. (2) Support for providing systems or equipment for meteorological observation. (3) Support for establishing an early warning system for multi-hazards. (4) Support for enhancing capacity for disaster management and response at the community level.
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Disaster risk management and prevention	Japanese Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					Before JFY2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017		
		(1) Formulation of Pakistan's disaster management plan, which consolidates its national disaster management guidelines as well as the functions and	Project for National Disaster Management Plan	TCP							3.3	
			Strategic Strengthening of Flood Warning and Management Capacity(UNESCO)	GA							2.84	

Support for Disaster Management	mandate of relevant authorities. (2) Formulation of the human resource development plan for relevant authorities.	Preparatory Survey for Establishment of Specialized Medium Range Weather Forecasting Center (SMRFC) and Strengthening of Early Warning and Dissemination Network in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	PS	—	—							
	(3) Human resource development program based on the above plans.	Project for Capacity Development of Disaster Management	TCP		-----							
	(4) Support for establishing an early warning system.	Installation of Weather Surveillance Radar at Karachi- Pakistan	PS		-----							
	(5) Support for enhancing capacity for disaster management and response at the community level.	Preparatory Survey on National Disaster Management Improvement Project	PS		-----							
		Training related to Disaster management(3 Trainings)	TR	—	—							

Priority Area 3	Balanced and stable regional development including the border region											
Development Issue 3-1 Stabilization and development of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas and other underdeveloped areas	<p>[Background and major challenges]</p> <p>(1) In May 2009, the Government of Pakistan began military operations to drive out the Taliban in the Swat area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province. As a result, approximately 2.3 million people fled from the surrounding areas and became Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Although repatriation of IDPs was started after the completion of the military operations in July 2009, such operations have been carried out intermittently till now in the Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA). Subsequently, the displacement of local residents have continued.</p> <p>(2) Even before the military operations, unemployment rate in KP Province was higher than other parts of the country and unemployment rate in the male youth (age 15 to 29) segment was remarkably high. Therefore, it has been highly likely that unemployed young men are recruited to take part in terror-related activities. In addition, there were around 500,000 unemployed people in KP Province before the conflicts. After the conflicts and recent floods, the number of local residents who lost their livelihood has further increased.</p> <p>(3) Currently, approximately 1.6 million Afghanistan refugees live in various parts of Pakistan including KP Province and Balochistan Province. They fled to Pakistan after the Soviet invasion to Afghanistan in 1979 and have been facing difficult situations such as fewer opportunities to secure livelihood and education services as well as insufficient health and medical services. At the same time, a burden imposed on the refugee affected and hosting areas (RAHA) has been increasing.</p> <p>(4) Gilgit-Baltistan area has high development potential in terms of abundant natural and cultural resources, human resources, its coherent community as well as relatively stable security situation. However, development in the area is significantly behind.</p> <p>(5) In order to maintain stability as a whole nation and achieve balanced development with equity, it is an urgent task to match the level of socio-economic development in backward regions to that in the rest of the country.</p>					<p>[Japan's Assistance Policy]</p> <p>(1) The GOJ provides assistance for an early recovery from conflicts and the floods as well as the improvement of livelihood for local residents. In this context, assistance for IDPs and the Afghanistan refugees will also be considered.</p> <p>(2) Human resource development program for male youths will be conducted so that this segment of population will be able to work for infrastructure recovery.</p> <p>(3) Providing education and training opportunities for local residents.</p> <p>(4) Restoration of abandoned farmland and irrigation facilities for improving productivity in agriculture.</p> <p>(5) Based on the results of the various efforts mentioned above, regional development program, such as the promotion of principal products for a particular area, will be carried out to bring about the stability and balanced development in the region.</p> <p>(6) According to security situations, the GOJ will choose project implementation methodologies such as project management by remote control or limiting activities at the project sites at the minimum.</p>						
	Japanese Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					Before JFY2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017		
		(1) Based on the post-conflict or post-disaster situations in the areas, vocational training and education program will be conducted. Needs for assistance of this kind are high especially during the transition period between the contingency phase and the reconstruction phase.	The Project for Rehabilitation of Pakistan Medium Wave Radio Broadcasting Network	GA							13.9	
		(2) During the reconstruction phase, program for restoration of infrastructure and agricultural facilities will be formulated.	Contribution by supplementary budget in FY2012	ML							10 million USD	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR)
		(3) For the final stage, agricultural development program for the promotion of regional agriculture will be planned.	The Programme for the Sustainable Development through Peace Building and Economic Recovery in North West Frontier Province (through UNDP)	GA							11.34	
		(4) In Gilgit-Baltistan, a combined and cross-sector approach should be taken and the region's comparative advantages should be taken into account when conducting community development program. It will be designed to deal with broad challenges in the communities.	Social Cohesion and Peace Building Programme for the Refugees Affected and Hosting Areas Adjacent to the Peshawar Torkhum Express Way (through UNDP)	GA							9.96	
			Project on In Country Training and Provision of Equipment for Balochistan University of Information Technology Engineering and Management Sciences (BUITEMS)	TCP		-----	-----	-----	-----			
			Project for Capacity Development of Technical & Vocational Centers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	TCP		-----	-----	-----	-----			
			Capacity Development of Agriculture Extension Services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province	TCP		-----	-----	-----	-----			
			Training related to border areas assistance (1 Training)	TR								

Development Issue 3-2 Support to counter-terrorism efforts	[Background and major challenges] (1) In Pakistan, security-threatening incidents, such as terrorist attacks or fighting between the security force and armed insurgent groups, have frequently taken place. In particular, terror attacks accounted for almost 70% of such incidents according to 2012 statistics, which implies that Pakistan is still under a serious threat of terrorism. (2) Based on the Anti Terrorism Act, the Government of Pakistan has strengthened its counter-terrorism measures including tight control for illegal organizations and possession of weapons, the establishment of the Anti Terrorism Court as well as border security enhancement. However, an early improvement in the security situations is not likely to be seen.			[Japan's Assistant Policy] The GOJ has been considering the following: (1) The provision of equipment contributing to counter-terrorism measures under the scheme of the Grant Aid for Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism and Security Enhancement. (2) Capacity building program for civilian officials who are in charge of security enhancement, particularly after the equipment provision mentioned above.								
	Japanese Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
					Before JFY2012	JFY 2013	JFY 2014	JFY 2015	JFY 2016	JFY 2017		
Support to counter-terrorism efforts	Assistance will be designed to contribute to capacity improvement of the security-related authorities in Pakistan.	Preparatory Survey on the Project for Airport Security Improvement	PS									
		Project for Security Improvement in Port Karachi and Port Bin Qasim	PS		-----							

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [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