

Japan's Economic and Development Assistance to Pakistan in the Past 70 years

2022 January

Embassy of Japan in Pakistan

Japan's Economic and Development Assistance to Pakistan



1. Assistance first provided in: 1954

2. Total amount of Assistance

JPY 1.35 Trillion

(Equivalent to \$11.7 Billion or Rs. 2.07 Trillion as of January 2022)

→ Japan is the 2nd largest donor to Pakistan



Japan hosted Pakistan Donors Conference in 2009

3. Types of Economic Assistance

(1) Concessional Loans (1961- Present, \$8.65 Billion)

- Target Project: Economic Infrastructure such as roads, tunnels, power plants, grids, etc.
- Characteristics: Low interest rate (0.01-1.3%), and long repayment period (30-40 years)

(2) Grants (1970- Present, \$2.52 Billion)

- Target Project: Basic Human Needs especially in Health, Education, Water and Sanitation, Disaster Management, Human Resource Development, etc.
- Pakistan received the largest amount in South Asia from Japan cumulatively in the past decade, being the No.1 recipient in the region in JFY 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2017 and 2019.

(3) Technical Cooperation (1954- Present, \$538 Million)

- Output: 7,273 Pakistanis trained in Japan and 2,873 Japanese experts dispatched to Pakistan

^{* (1)}Concessional Loans and (2)Grants are E/N base, Technical Cooperation is expenditure base.

^{* \$1 =} JPY115 = Rs.177 (Jan 1st, 2022)



1. Polio Eradication & Routine Immunization

- (1) Polio: \$230 Million in total since 1996 for procuring vaccine, training staff, raising awareness etc.1
 - → 20 million children have been vaccinated every year.
- (2) Immunization: Technical cooperation since 2001 for training staff, optimizing cold chain management, enhancing surveillance capacity etc.



2. Maternal & Child Health

Establishing medical facilities in the north and south of the country:

- (1) Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS) in Islamabad: \$125 Million of grant in total (since 1982)²
 - → Annual outpatients: <u>590,000+</u> (Children Hospital), <u>100,000+</u> (MCH Center) Normal deliveries: <u>10,000+</u> (MCH Center)
- (2) National Child Health Institute in Karachi: \$12.4 Million of grant (2012)
 - → Annual outpatients: Approx.156,000
- (3) Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences in Jamshoro: \$30.0 Million of grant (2021)









Islamabad Children Hospital at PIMS

3. COVID-19

\$23.5 Million of grant in total since 2020 for providing hygiene items, medical equipment and vaccine cold chain

^{1.} Loan in collaboration with Gates Foundation (2011/2016) amount to JPY11,283 Million is included.

^{2. (1)} Child Hospital: Construction (JPY4,300 Million/1982-83), Provision of equipment (JPY1,492 Million in total/2003-12), (2) Nursing Colleges & Medical Technician Training School: Construction (JPY2,510 Million/1984-85), (3) Maternal and Child Health Center: Construction (JPY2,460 Million/1996-97), (4) Expansion of (1)&(3): Construction (JPY3,620 Million/2019-)

1. Basic Education

- (1) Construction of <u>54 girls' schools</u> in rural Sindh (2014-18): <u>\$15.5 Million</u>¹
 - → Approx.4,500 girls/year have gained access to middle level school education.
- (2) Promotion of Alternative Education (since 2011)²
 - → Flexible and inclusive learning programs have been provided to out of school children and adults.
- (3) Establishment of schools through NGOs
 - ·Local NGOs: 145 projects / \$8.43 Million (since 1989)
 - ·Japanese NGOs: 41 projects / \$2.10 Million (since 2007)
 - → More than 300 schools have been built / maintained and more than 300,000 children have received school education.



2. Vocational Training

(1) Enhancement of the Construction Technology and Training Institute (CTTI) in Islamabad (since 1984): \$45.9 Million3

→ More than 35,000 engineers have been trained.

- (2) Provision of vocational training through local NGOs:
 - 40 projects / \$1.94 Million (since 1996)
 - → More than **20,000 people** have been trained.









^{1. (1) 2014-16:} JPY808 Million for 29 schools in Southern Sindh, (2) 2016-18: JPY973 Million for 25 schools in Northern Sindh

^{2. (1) 2011-15:} Technical Cooperation for improving curriculum and teaching materials in Punjab, (2) 2015-19: Technical Cooperation for promoting quality alternative learning in federal and 3 provinces, (3) 2021-2025: Technical Cooperation for promoting quality alternative learning nationwide (4) 2018-22: Grant of JPY300 Million for establishing 400 non-formal schools in collaboration with UNICEF 3. (1) 1984:Grant of JPY2.97 Billion for construction H.Q. Building, (2) 1985-1990: Technical Cooperation for development of curriculum and teacher training, (3) 1995 and 2006: JPY2.31 Billion for Provision of equipment and facilities, (4) 2006-2010: In country training, (5) 2015-2019: Technical Cooperation for development of curriculum and teacher training

Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

1. Safe Water Supply

Total of **\$512 Million** projects have been implemented since 1981 in Islamabad, Karachi, Faisalabad, Lahore, Abbottabad, etc.

→ Over 6 million people have been supplied with safe water.

Reservoirs are constructed on a hill to enable water to flow downwards by gravity, without a pump that consumes electricity.





Abbottabad

Karachi

2. Drainage for Flood Damage Control and Sanitation Improvement

Total of \$130 Million projects have been implemented since 1996 in Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, etc.

→ Over **7 million people** have been protected from the damage caused by floods.

3. Capacity Building for WASA (Water and Sanitation Agency)

- Training for WASA staff at Al Jazari Academy in Lahore (since 2015, 416 graduated)
- · 2 year master's course for WASA staff in Japan (1 trainee every year since 2019) ,etc.
- → Initiating a positive growth cycle: (1) improving customer satisfaction, (2) increasing tariff revenue, and (3) enhancing financial conditions to encourage investment in the improvement of water supply services.

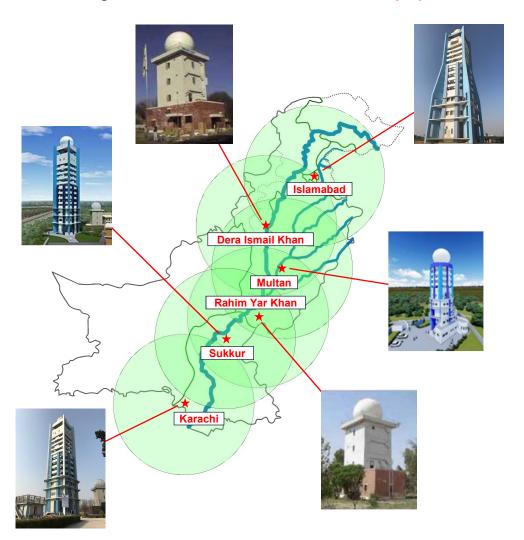


Cleaning of waste in Lahore



1. Meteorological observation network

Japan has granted \$93.5 Million in total to establish 6 Meteorological Stations across the country, covering 80% of the land and 90% of the population.



2. Relief / Reconstruction from Disaster









	Earthquake in 2005 \$190 Million	Floods in 2010 \$568 Million
Rescuee ¹	2,272 people cared	Approx. 3,500 people cared
Grant Aid ²	\$85 Million	\$280 Million
Soft Loan ³	\$100 Million	\$233 Million
Others ⁴	\$5.2 Million	\$55 Million

^{1.} The operational base of Japanese teams was Batagram in 2005 and Multan in 2010.

^{2.} For relief items and equipment, and reconstruction of health and educational facilities, etc.

^{3.} For relief items and equipment, and reconstruction of bridges and roads, etc.

^{4.} For NGO's activity and relief items, etc.

^{*} The rate applied at the time of the project implementation

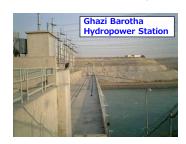


1. Power sector

(1) Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Station (1995-2004, Loan of \$304 Million¹)

Construction of the 2nd largest power station in Pakistan at that time (1,450MW)

→ Electric energy for over 14 million people was secured.



Jamshoro

(2) Upgrade & Expansion of transmission lines/grid stations² (1982-2017, Loan of \$615 Million)

Construction of <u>13 new grid stations</u> and <u>over 1,670km transmission lines</u>

→ Power outages decreased to <u>around 60%</u>.



N-70

2. Transportation sector

(1) Kohat Tunnel (1994-2003, Loan of \$110 Million)
Construction of a new 1.9km tunnel in N-55
to shorten the pass between Peshawar and Kohat.

(2) Indus Highway (1989-2015, Loan of \$582 Million)
Improvement of 959km (76%) of National Highway from Peshawar to Jamshoro.

→ Travel time have been reduced by half between Peshawar and Karachi. (<u>72hours</u> → <u>less than 36hours</u>)

(3) N-70 (2008-2020, Loan of \$135 Million)

Expansion of roads, prevention of landslides, and construction of bridges
in a 11.5km sector of mountainous areas connecting Baluchistan and Punjab.

→ Large vehicles can pass the curve with 40+ km/hr.

1. Other donors co-financed the rest out of the total amount of \$1,100 Million.

2. Technical Cooperation for training engineers, for introducing energy efficiency standards and labeling program are included.







Governance and Peacebuilding

Promoting sustainable peace and inclusive societies in the past 10 years



1. Building Social Cohesion & Livelihoods

- Supporting Afghan Refugees and Host Communities through the provision of WASH, Livelihood opportunities, and Access to Education, Health and Nutrition (\$31.3 Million).
- Supporting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through the provision of WASH, Social protection, and Livelihood opportunities (\$37.4 Million).

2. Preventing Terrorism

 Strengthening security systems and capacities at borders, ports and airports to prevent illicit cash flows and narcotics, and to capture activities potentially leading to terrorism (\$64.5 Million).

3. Promoting Democratic Governance

- Empowering youth through civic and political engagement and economic participation (\$3.64 Million).
- Fostering inclusive political participation through enhancing public awareness in electoral processes, strengthening institutional capacity of the Election Commission, and providing ballot boxes (<u>\$10.6 Million</u>).



Verifying the ID of an Afghan refugee



Body scanner at the Sialkot airport



Training for the polling staff