

## Rolling Plan for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

As of September, 2023

Basic Policy of Assistance	Building of a stable and sustainable society through expanding a vibrant middle class
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Priority Area 1	Ensuring Human Security and Social Stabilization through Human Capital Investment and Social Service Expansion
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Development issue1-1  Improvement of Quality and Access of Education	<p>【Background and current situation】 In Pakistan, still the net enrolment rate in primary education is 77%, the net enrolment rate in secondary education is 39%, and the net enrolment rate of girls is lower than that of boys in both primary, secondary, and tertiary education. In terms of school-aged children (5-16 years old) as a whole, it is estimated that there are approximately 22.8 million out-of-school children nationwide, and about half of children in the 5th grade of elementary schools have not reached the learning level of 2nd grade of the schools. The reasons of high out-of-school children rate is a combination of geographical (absence of schools, difficulty in commuting to school), educational (content of schooling, problems with teacher qualifications and capacities) and cultural (family livelihood, family values regarding education) factors. Besides, there are many children who drop out schools. To reduce the number of these out-of-school children is urgently required. The Government of Pakistan has made it a top priority to improve the quality of and access to education, both formal and non-formal, to reduce the number of out-of-school children and increase the school enrolment rate. In the area of vocational-technical education and training, access and quality are limited, and it has been pointed out that the country is unable to supply human resources that meet the expectations of industry.</p>			<p>【Strategy】 In Pakistan's educational sector, the provision of quality and accessible education for all learning targets, especially school-aged children, is an urgent issue. In particular, since reducing the number of out-of-school children requires outreach to populations that have difficulty accessing education due to geographical and social backgrounds, based on the experience of cooperation in Pakistan to date, the GOJ will continue to provide educational opportunities to out-of-school children through support for policy development and implementation of non-formal education promoted by the Government of Pakistan. In addition, the GOJ will also consider and implement support to improve access to public education through the development of facilities and to prevent dropouts from public education through the improvement of classes and school management. Particular attention will be given to considering benefits mainly for girls, who face challenges in accessing and continuing education, and to providing support that leads to empowerment with a view to promoting further education and employment after graduation of the study targets.</p>										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027				
	Education program	The GOJ contributes to reduction of out-of-school children, continuing education, and industrial human resource development by expanding access to quality basic education (primary to secondary) and vocational-technical education and training, both in non-formal and formal education. The GOJ contributes to the reduction of out-of-school children by strengthening education policy formulation and implementation, with a focus on non-formal education.	Advancing Quality Alternative Learning Project Phase 2	TCP							7.91	4		
			Project for Gender Responsive Actions to Ensure Retention through Community Engagement and School Practices (GRACE)	TCP							6.05	4		
			Education Policy Advisor	EXP									4	
			Education Policy Advisor II	EXP									4	
			The Project for Upgrading Primary Girls' Schools into Elementary Schools in Rural Areas of Sindh	GA								16.86	4	
			The Programme for the Reconstruction of Educational Facilities in Flood-affected Areas in Sindh	GA								7.94	4	
			The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Exhibition and Conservation of the Taxila Museum	CGA								0.49	4	
Group and Region-Focused Training Program on Education Sector			TR									4		
Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Education			GANP								1.50	4,5		
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Education	GGP								0.24	4,5				

<p>Development issue1-2</p> <p>Securing Basic Health Service</p>	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b>  Pakistan is one of the countries with the lowest health indicators compared to other South Asian countries. In terms of neonatal mortality rate (39 per 1,000 live births (UNICEF 2023)), under-five mortality rate (63 per 1,000 live births (UNICEF 2023)) and maternal mortality rate (154 per 100,000 live births (UNICEF 2023)), efforts are required to achieve the SDG targets (reduce the neonatal mortality rate to less than 12 per 1,000 live births, the under-five mortality rate to less than 25 per 1,000 live births, and the maternal mortality rate to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030).  The most common causes of mortality are neonatal death (newborns), abnormal hemorrhage (expectant mothers), and infectious diseases and diarrhea (children under 5 years old), which can be prevented through childbirth in a safe environment, immunization, and necessary nutrition. Pakistan does not have sufficient health care facilities and health personnel relative to the population. Also the supply system for maternal and child health services including immunization is weak. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the comprehensive health system from primary to tertiary care, especially continuous maternal and child health care from the period of pregnancy to infancy. At the same time, the incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is increasing in economically affluent metropolitan areas. In addition, although the Khan administration had launched the welfare state concept, since the 18th Constitutional Amendment in 2010 transferred authority from the federal government to the provincial governments, it has been difficult to establish a unified national social security system due to the lack of administrative capacity and funding of each provincial government.  In particular, improvement of services at public primary and secondary health care facilities accessible to the poor in rural areas is an urgent issue. Besides, it is required to strengthen the health care system at the primary and secondary levels and mitigate congestion at tertiary health care facilities.</p>		<p><b>【Strategy】</b>  The GOJ will cooperate two main areas: strengthening basic health services related to neonatal and child health (MNCH), and establishing robust infection control system by enforcing immunization system, polio eradication initiative and the laboratory system.  In order to maximize the effectiveness of JICA's cooperation, grant aid projects will be formulated preferentially in the implementation sites of technical cooperation projects that are currently being implemented or to be launched in the future. Throughout this strategy, JICA aims at achieving both facility development and human resource development.  Specifically, JICA will promote the development of programs that combine grant aid and technical cooperation, with priority given to Khyber Pakhtunhwa (KP) Province and the southern area of Punjab Province. Effective cooperation, including grant aid in collaboration with international organizations, will be sought in areas where JICA cannot access and development needs are huge.</p>											
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027				
	Health program	The GoJ provides assistance for ensuring robust basic healthcare services through improving maternal and child health services and immunization services, polio eradication programs and other infectious diseases, and primary to tertiary health systems.	The Project for the control and eradication of Poliomyelitis in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (Collaboration with UNICEF)	GA							5.36	3		
			Project for Strengthening Continuum of Care for Mothers, Newborn and Child Health in Primary Health Care Settings	TCP							5.38	3		
			Data Collection Survey on strengthening Maternal and Child Health Care Services in Khyber Pakhtunhwa	DCS									3	
			The Project for the Extension of Intensive Care at Maternal and Child Health Care Centre and Children's Hospital in Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	GA								36.20	3	
			Preparatory Survey for the Project for the Recovery of Maternal and Child Health Care Equipment in Flood Affected Area in KP	PS									3	
			The Project for the Extension of Maternal and Child Health Care Facilities in Sindh	GA								34.45	3	
			Project for Strengthening Maternal and Newborn Health Care in Punjab Province	TCP								4.80	3	
Multi Sectoral Nutrition Advisor			EXP									2		
Group and Region-Focused Training Program on Health Sector			TR									2,3		
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Health Care/Medical Care	GGP								0.11	2,3				



Development issue1-4 Securing Access to Safe Water and Sanitation	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b>  The ratio of Pakistani population with access to safe water has increased from 85% in 1990 to 91% in 2015. However, 24/7 water supply has been provided in very limited areas.  Regarding the access to sewerage facilities, there are huge gaps among cities; Lahore and Karachi exceed 80%, Faisalabad is only 70%, and Rawalpindi is merely 35%, and even in areas with high access rates, there is no proper sewerage treatment.  Although water demand is increasing in urban areas due to the rapid population influx, the supply and treatment capacity of water and sewage systems is inadequate because existing facilities are inefficiently operated due to aging, and budget shortfall caused by unprofitable water and sewage tariff limits new investment and renovation of water and sewage facilities.  In addition, with regard to water quality, there are challenges such as contamination of water caused by inflowing sewerage into water supply pipes due to the aging of pipes, arsenic contamination of ground water because of recession of ground water level.  In order to provide safe water in urban area, (1) development of the capacity of water supply and sewerage facilities, (2) enhancement of management, planning, operation and maintenance and financial capacities of urban water utility agencies, are required.  Besides, with regard to sewage and drainage, in addition to the lack of sewage treatment facilities, drainage channels in urban areas are clogged due to inadequate drainage infrastructure and illegal dumping of waste into drainage channels, resulting in problems such as waterlogging and sanitary deterioration.</p>	<p><b>【Strategy】</b>  Support for efficient and sustainable use of water resources will be provided mainly in Punjab province, which has half of the Pakistan's population and several large cities. Specifically, the project will provide comprehensive support from both technical cooperations and facility developments by assisting (1) the development and maintenance of water supply and sewage facilities, (2) the improvement of the operation and maintenance management capacity of implementing agencies, and (3) the improvement of organizational management systems and financial strength to ensure sufficient operation and maintenance costs.  Also expansion of the model formed in Punjab province to other provinces are considered.  With regard to sewage and wastewater, the GOJ will also consider cooperation in the maintenance and management of drainage channels, which contribute to urban waterlogging and cause deterioration of the sanitary environment, as well as in the proper disposal of waste and the development of wastewater treatment infrastructure.</p>
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Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) program	The GOJ will support the establishment of a sustainable water and sewage service system through facility development, maintenance, and expansion and rehabilitation of facilities for water supply and sewerage in the mega cities. The GOJ will consider the support needed to improve the urban environment and sanitation through development studies and basic information collection and verification studies.	Project for Improving the Capacity of WASAs in Punjab Phase 2	TCP							4.68	6	
		The Project for the Improvement of Water Treatment Plant and Water Distribution System in Faisalabad	GA							42.91	6	
		The Project for Improvement of Management Capacity of Water Supply Sector in Faisalabad	TCP							4.85	6	
		The Project for Upgrading Sewerage and Drainage Services in Multan	GA							15.00	6	
		Training Program on Water Engineering and Utility Management for Future Leaders	CTR								6	
		Group and Region-Focused Training Program on Water and Sanitation Sector	TR								6	
		Emergency Response to Pakistan Floods 2022 (Water)	JPF							1.10	6	

Development issue1-5	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b>  Agriculture sector's production accounts for around 19% of the GDP. 39% of all the workforce are engaged in the agricultural sector, which is main industry in Pakistan. Although the share of agriculture sector in the GDP is gradually decreasing, the sector remains as a large source of employment, especially in rural area as employment creation in other industries have not been expanded.  The livestock sector takes 11% of the GDP, which is the largest sub-sector in agriculture.  Besides, fruits and vegetables suitable for local climate condition such as apples, apricots, mangoes and vegetables are produced.  However, agricultural productivity is low due to insufficient diffusion of appropriate cultivation techniques, and, productivity of dairy products is low in the livestock sector.  Because most part of Pakistan are arid or semi-arid, agriculture heavily depends on the irrigation system. Many of the irrigation facilities have been constructed more than 100 years before and are aging rapidly, causing problems such as reduced irrigation efficiency due to water leakage. Groundwater depletion due to excessive groundwater pumping and salt damage are also occurred.  In addition, the existing irrigation facilities are established disproportionately in Punjab province. Punjab has the highest per capita grain production and the highest number of livestock. The disparity in agricultural productivity among regions is causing income disparity.  Against this backdrop, strengthening efforts toward the appropriate use of water resources is an urgent issue, along with the development of new water sources.</p>		<p><b>【Strategy】</b>  As for livestock production and vegetable and fruit cultivation which are the main products of agriculture in Pakistan, the GOJ provides support to improve and stabilize the livelihoods of the poor in rural areas, such as small and marginal farmers who own less than 5 hectares of land, and to improve productivity and diversification of livestock and agricultural products as assets that lead to diversification of household income and stabilization of livelihoods.  The support will aim at raising productivity in the dairy products, expanding vegetable and fruit production, and enhancing the value of fruits products.  In addition, cooperation for the proper use of water resources mainly in Sindh will be considered.</p>												
	Agriculture and Rural Development	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
		The GoJ contributes to stable food production, asset building of farmers, and income enhancement through productivity improvement and high value addition in livestock, vegetable and fruit cultivation, and functional improvement of the Indus River irrigation system.	The Project for Smallholder Horticulture Farmer Empowerment in Sindh Province	TCP								4.00	1,2		
			Advisor for Climate Smart Agriculture	EXP										13	
			Project for Livelihood Improvement through Livestock Development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	TCP									4.55	1,2	
			Technical support for the Livestock Genetic Improvement (Kudhi Buffalo Breed) in Sindh	EXP										1,2	
			Technical Advisor on Cold and Warm Inland Aquaculture	EXP										1,2	
			Training Program on Cold-water Aquaculture Development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province	CTR										1,2	
			Project for Agri-food and Agro-industry Development Assistance in Pakistan (Collaboration with UNIDO)	GA									5.60	1,2	
			Group and Region-Focused Training Program on Agriculture and Rural Development Sector	TR										1,2	
			Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Agriculture and Rural Development	GGP									0.07	1,2	
			Emergency Response to Pakistan Floods 2022 (Agriculture)	JPF									0.90	1,2	

	<p>【Background and current situation】 Pakistan is prone to be damaged by natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, and cyclones. The National Disaster Management Commission chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan was established in 2007, and, as its secretariat, the National Disaster Management Authority was established. JICA supported the formulation of the National Disaster Management Plan in 2012 as the top-level plan to implement the National Disaster Management Act enacted in 2010. However, since multiple agencies are in charge of disaster response, it is essential to strengthen cooperation among related agencies and to develop human resources in each agency in order to formulate and implement concrete plans. In terms of countermeasures for floods damaging Pakistan most severely, support has been provided for meteorological radar equipment, etc., based on the National Multi-Hazard Early Warning System Plan formulated under the National Disaster Management Plan. However, the support cannot cover the entire country up to now. In addition, as the weirs, levees, and other infrastructures necessary for river management to control floods are aging, countermeasures are urgently needed.</p>			<p>【Strategy】 To realize disaster-resilient society, the GOJ will support capacity building of personnel who engage in disaster reduction in order to strengthen the disaster reduction system at the state and provincial levels and to enhance cooperation among agencies involved in disaster response. In order to reduce human, social, and economic losses due to natural disasters, the updating of the National Disaster Management Plan will be supported based on the importance of prior investment for disaster mitigation, and the development of a system for understanding disaster risks through the development of weather radar networks and capacity building of implementing agencies, and risk reduction through flood countermeasures will also be supported. In addition, the GOJ will consider providing support for earthquakes that have caused extensive damage, such as the Northern Pakistan Earthquake by utilizing Japan's knowledge and technology.</p>									
<p>Development issue1-6</p> <p>Securing Resilience against Natural Disasters</p> <p>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Program</p>	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
		<p>Along with the development of disaster prevention plans and the training and capacity building of disaster prevention personnel, the GOJ supports early warning system enhancement and the development of infrastructure for flood countermeasures.</p>	Technical support project to review and update National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)	TCDP	Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	3.66	11,13	
			Technical Advisor on Flood Management	EXP								11,13	
			The Project for capacity development of effective river dikes management response to 2022 flood	TCP							2.20	11,13	
			Preparatory Survey for the Project for Flood Management Enhancement	PS								—	
			The Project for the Installation of Weather Surveillance Radar in Multan City	GA							28.02	11, 13	
			The Project for the Installation of Weather Surveillance Radar in Sukkur City	GA							19.86	11, 13	
			Project for Improving of Meteorological Observation, Weather Forecasting and Dissemination	TCP							3.96	11,13	
			The Project for the Improvement of Disaster Resilient School Infrastructure in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Collaboration with UN-HABITAT)	GA							4.71	11	
			Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Leaders Capacity Development for the Sendai Framework Implementation (JFY2021-2023)	TR								11,13	
	Group and Region-Focused Training Program on Disaster Management Sector		TR								11,13		

Priority area 2	Enhancing High Quality Economic Growth through Improvement of Investment Environment	
Development issue2-1 Ensuring Economic Stability and Promoting	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b></p> <p>Pakistan's population is currently the fifth largest in the world at approximately 240 million (in 2023), with more than half of the population being younger than 25 years old.</p> <p>In addition, although Pakistan's GDP has been growing at an average rate of about 4.0% from 2010 to 2019 (and is expected to continue to grow at an average rate of 3-5% in the medium term), this growth rate is limited compared to the average growth rates of South Asian and low- and middle-income countries.</p> <p>Despite having grown mainly on domestic demand, the country still faces structural problems, as its domestic production capacity is still weak and it imports many items, resulting in an external balance of payments deficit as it grows.</p> <p>In July 2019, the 39-month IMF program was launched to promote various structural reforms to strengthen the industry and the economy. Although the program was intended to do so, in recent years, the country's foreign exchange reserves have deteriorated rapidly due to soaring fuel prices and other factors caused by international affairs and foreign exchange intervention. Its fiscal balance has also worsened as a result of reduced tax revenues due to import restrictions and increased expenditures to deal with climate change-induced disasters and other issues.</p> <p>In particular, the promotion of exports is urgently needed to obtain foreign currency. However, approximately 60% of exports are textile-related products, and no major export-oriented industry has developed after textiles.</p> <p>The net inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI), which contributes to strengthening domestic production capacity for domestic demand and exports, was approximately US\$2.3 billion in 2019, about the same amount as in 2009, and the attractiveness of the country for foreign firms has not been improved.</p> <p>This is due to the fact that both public and private sectors have not invested sufficiently in industrial technology, human resources, and infrastructure; the government has not developed a coherent industrial policy that includes the promotion of trade and investment (by both foreign and domestic companies); and the legal, tax, and financial systems are complicated, less transparent, and in many cases do not match the actual conditions of private businesses.</p> <p>Against this backdrop, the ICT industry has become one of Pakistan's means of earning foreign currency, accounting for 4.6% of total exports of materials and services, which is about \$2.3 billion in 2021/2022. Besides, it is recognized that the industry is a fast-growing industry with a cumulative growth rate of 100% over the past four years.</p> <p>As for transportation services, which support the industry, is one of the most important sectors, accounting for about 10% of GDP and 4% of employment.</p> <p>In comparison to other countries, the transportation infrastructure in Pakistan is relatively good. However, lack of variety in transportation mode has led to long delivery time and low quality transportation services.</p> <p>In particular, in urban areas, the expansion of urban areas and the increase in traffic volume due to population growth have made it impossible to deal with traffic congestion in urban centers, which is becoming more serious every year, only by expanding the existing transportation system.</p> <p>In addition, since transportation routes between rural and urban areas are inadequately developed in some regions, it hampers efficient logistics.</p> <p>Furthermore, as rural roads are inadequately developed compared to national highways and trunk roads, improving rural roads for transporting agricultural products is required.</p>	<p><b>【Strategy】</b></p> <p>The goal of Pakistan's industrial sector assistance is the development of industries to be growth engines for the future.</p> <p>Industrial development is essential to improve domestic production and current account balance, and to create employment for young people.</p> <p>Toward this end, the Industrial Sector Cooperation Program aims to strengthen the international competitiveness of Pakistani industries.</p> <p>In order to achieve the goal of this program, the cooperation will promote, in particular, assistance that contributes to the development of industries that can serve as a means of earning foreign currency or as a substitute for imports, and the development of transportation services that support export and import-substituting industries.</p>

Diversification of Industries	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
					Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027				
		By providing policy support for industry, trade, and investment (particularly in the formulation and implementation of coherent policies), strengthening the capacity of the private sector, developing human resources, and improving industrial infrastructure services, the project will strengthen the international competitiveness of Pakistani industry and thereby contribute to the development of industries that can serve as engines of economic growth. In addition, through the development of domestic and intra-city roads, etc. the program will contribute to the promotion of industrial development and the improvement of the investment climate in Pakistan.	Investment Climate Improvement Advisor (IV)	EXP	█	█	█					8,9		
			Automotive Industry Development Advisor (IV)	EXP	█	█	█						8,9	
			Investment Promotion and Industrial Development for Asian Region	TR	█	█							8,9	
			Technical Advisor on ICT Industry Development	EXP	█	█							8,9	
			The Project for Strengthening Business Collaboration of ICT Industry in Pakistan	TCP			█	█	█	█		2.91	8,9	
			Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) FY2019	GA	█							3.22	9.10	
			Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) FY2020	GA	█	█						3.18	9.10	
			Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) FY2021	GA	█	█	█					3.12	9.10	
			Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) FY2022	GA	█	█	█	█				3.13	9.10	
			Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS) FY2023	GA		█	█	█	█			3.15	9.10	
			Innovative Asia	CTR		█	█	█					1-17	
			SDGs Global Leader (JFY2021-2023)	CTR	█	█	█						1-17	
			East-West Road Improvement Project (N70) (1)	LA	█	█						154.92	8,9	
			Project for Strengthening Road Asset Management System in Punjab Province	TCP		█	█	█	█			3.63	8,9	
			Core Human Resource Development for Road Asset Management (JFY2021-2023)	CTR	█	█							8,9	
			Group and Region-Focused Training Program on Industry Development, Technical Training and Transport Sector	TR	█	█	█	█	█	█			8,9	



<p>Development issue2-2</p> <p>Achieving Stable Power Supply with Efficiency</p>	<p>【Background and current situation】</p> <p>Pakistan's power sector is facing problems such as the power tariff set at economically unsustainable level by policy, the increased power generation cost due to soaring import oil price, the low level of tariff collection, the power losses in transmission and distribution, and electricity theft.</p> <p>In particular, the elimination of "circular debt" (note: a chain of debt among distribution companies, transmission companies, and the power plants) caused by the lack of appropriate electricity tariffs is a major issue, and the Pakistani government is working on structural reforms to eliminate circular debt.</p> <p>In terms of power infrastructure, although power generation capacity is increasing as new power plants are put into operation, the capacity utilization rate is declining due to the inability of power generation companies to procure sufficient oil and other fuels as a result of the circular debt.</p> <p>In addition, a gap between electricity supply and demand continues to exist due to the fact that the power transmission and distribution network has not been developed to match the expansion of domestic electricity demand and power supply infrastructure, and the transmission and distribution loss ratio is high (approximately 20%).</p> <p>In order to achieve stable power supply, it is necessary to eliminate circular debt and the electricity supply-demand gap through power sector reforms, such as (1) revision in the electricity tariff, (2) lowering power generation cost by utilizing renewable energy and domestic resources renewable energy, (3) reducing power losses in transmission and distribution, and (4) curbing electricity consumption through the promotion of energy conservation.</p>			<p>【Strategy】</p> <p>With regard to the gap between electricity supply and demand, the GOJ will provide assistance in the power transmission and distribution sector preferentially mainly through technical cooperation to strengthen the management capacity in power transmission and distribution.</p> <p>In addition, from the perspective of lowering power generation costs, energy security and climate change countermeasures, the Pakistani government has indicated a policy of promoting renewable energy. Taking it into consideration, the GOJ will consider supporting independent power producer (IPP) projects for renewable energy by utilizing overseas investments and loans and providing technical assistance to cope with the large-scale introduction of renewable energy.</p> <p>Furthermore, from the viewpoint of mitigating electricity demand, technical cooperation utilizing Japan's knowledge and experience, such as support for the establishment of energy conservation systems, will be implemented.</p>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Power Sector Program	The GOJ aims to stabilize the power supply by providing comprehensive support such as reform of the electric power sector, improvement of the capacity to develop, operate, and maintain power generation, transmission and distribution facilities, and the promotion of energy conservation.	National Transmission Lines and Grid Stations Strengthening	LA	Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	119.43	7, 8, 9	
			Islamabad and Burhan Transmission Line Reinforcement Project (Phase 1)	LA							26.65	7, 8, 9	
			The Project for Enhancing Grid System Operation and Maintenance Capacities through Strengthening National Transmission and Despatch Company TSG Training Center	TCP							3.60	7,8,9	
			Human Resources Development for Electricity and Energy Sector (JFY2021-2023)	CTR								7,8,9	
			Group and Region-Focused Training Program on Power Sector	TR								7,8,9	
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Power Sector	GGP								0.20	7,8,9			

Priority area 3	Consolidating peace and stability											
Development issue3-1	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b>  The number of domestic terrorist attacks in Pakistan peaked in 2009 (2,586 cases) and is on a downward trend, reaching 229 cases in 2019 and 146 cases in 2020, as a result of the government's efforts to strengthen counterterrorism measures, control illegal organizations and enhance border security. However, due to the political situation in Afghanistan, there were 207 cases of terrorism in 2021, increasing by 42% over the previous year. The security situation must be monitored closely in the future.  In addition, the border region with Afghanistan continues to face social and economic instability due to the Pakistani military's fight against terrorism and natural disasters, resulting in large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs). There are on-going needs for humanitarian assistance such as food, health, and education for the IDPs and host communities, as well as a wide range of issues such as infrastructure rehabilitation and livelihood support through agricultural promotion and vocational training to facilitate the integration of the returning IDPs.  In Afghanistan, the Taliban seized control of the country prior to the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces in August 2021.  This has resulted in an influx of displaced Afghans into neighboring countries, including Pakistan, and has affected logistics and security in the border region between Pakistan and Afghanistan.</p>					<p><b>【Strategy】</b>  Taking into account the social development needs of the region, in order to improve the sustainable and stable livelihood of the local population in the border area with Afghanistan and to achieve regional stability and development through building trust between the government and the population, the project will consider support that contributes to strengthening local administrative services in the target area (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province) and improving the livelihoods of residents, etc.  In particular, since social services in the Newly Marge districts (former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)), which was integrated into KP Province in 2018, remain fragile and need to adapt to the new local administration system, the GOJ will consider cooperation to improve social services such as education, health, agriculture, and community infrastructure development and stabilize the area.  The border areas mentioned above historically been active in the flow of people and goods to and from Afghanistan. Besides, the area should be considered as venerable area since it serves as entry points for the outflow of refugees and temporarily displaced persons if the situation in Afghanistan worsens. Thus, as supports for Afghanistan's neighboring countries, cooperation contributing to social stability, such as improvement of social services and livelihoods of Afghan refugees and host community residents living in these areas should will be considered.  As supports for counter-terrorism, the GOJ will consider assisting the improvement of facilities and equipment of agencies that take counter terrorism measures, in order to prevent terrorists' entry to Pakistan, control their movement within Pakistan and regulate the circulation of illegal substance.</p>						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs
Peace Building and Governance Enhancement	Border Areas Development and Stabilization Enhancement Program	The GOJ supports the reduction of terrorism risk and the stabilization and development of border areas by providing security equipment at major logistics hubs (airports, ports, borders, etc.), capacity building for local government officials, and human resource development focusing on agriculture and livestock industry and vocational training in Afghanistan's border areas.	Follow Up Cooperation for the Project for Security Improvement in Port Karachi and Port Bin Qasim	F/U	█	█					16	
			Follow Up Cooperation for the Project for Improvement of Airport Security	F/U	█	█					16	
			The Project for Improvement of Airport Security (Phase 2)	GA	█	█	█	█	█	23.92	16	
			The Project for Strengthening Capacity of Local Government Officers in Newly Merged Districts in KP	TCP	█	█	█	█	█	4.08	16	
			Data Collection Survey on Improvement of Livelihoods through Provision of Vocational Trainings for Afghan Refugees and Their Host Communities	DCS	█	█					1	
			SDGs Global Leader (JFY2021-2023)	CTR	█	█					16	
			Local Governance with Community Participation (JFY2021-2023)	CTR	█	█					16	
			Group and Region-Focused Training Program on Peace Building and Governance Enhancement Sector	TR	█	█	█	█	█		16	
			Strengthening Rule of Law for Peace Building in Newly Merged Districts, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan	GA	█	█				3.81	16	
			The project for enhancing border management capacity	GA	█	█	█			3.99	16	
The project for the Stabilization and Economic Recovery through Social Cohesion, Local Governance and Livelihood Opportunities	GA	█	█	█			5.62	16				

Others	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
					Before JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY	JFY			
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027							
	Others		Seminar on Improvement of Banking/Securities/Insurance Supervision	FSA-TA								9,10,17	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [DCS] = Data Collection Survey, [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, [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, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, 「JPF」 = Japan Plat Form, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey,[F/U]=Follow up, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] = Tentative Schedule  
[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1「No Poverty」, 2「Zero Hunger」, 3「Good Health and Well-Being」, 4「Quality Education」, 5「Gender Equality」, 6「Clean Water and Sanitation」, 7「Affordable and Clean Energy」, 8「Decent Work and Economic Growth」, 9「Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure」, 10「Reduced Inequalities」, 11「Sustainable Cities and Communities」, 12「Responsible Consumption and Production」, 13「Climate Action」, 14「Life Below Water」, 15「Life on Land」, 16「Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions」, 17「Partnerships for the Goals」  
[Outline of SDGs]:[https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about\\_sdgs](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs)