

## Rolling Plan for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

As of April, 2024

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	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b> 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 all of 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 26 million out-of-school children nationwide, and about half of the children in the 5th grade of elementary schools have not reached the learning level of the 2nd grade of the schools, indicating an overall need to improve access to and the quality of education. The reason 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 of schools. To reduce the number of these out-of-school children is urgently required. The Government of Pakistan has made it one of the top priorities to improve the quality of and access to education, both formal and non-formal, to reduce the number of out-of-school children, and to increase the school enrolment rate. In the area of vocational-technical education and training, both 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><b>【Strategy】</b> 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 formulation and implementation of non-formal education promoted by the Government of Pakistan. In addition, the GOJ also considers and implements 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 support is provided considering benefits for girls who face challenges in accessing and continuing education. Furthermore, attention is paid to the support that leads to empowerment with a view to promoting further education and employment after graduation of the study targets.</p>
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Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028			
Improvement of Quality and Access of Education	Advancing Quality Alternative Learning Project Phase 2	TCP							7.80	4	
	Project for Gender Responsive Actions to Ensure Retention through Community Engagement and School Practices (GRACE)	TCP							4.80	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	
	Knowledge Co-Creation Program on Education Sector	TR								4	
	Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects for Education	GANP							4.21	4,5,6	
	Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Education	GGP							0.43	4,5	

Development issue1-2 Securing Basic Health Service	<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. 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 develops cooperation with two main focuses: 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. The implementation sites of technical cooperation projects are prioritized as the targets for the allocation of grant aid projects in order to create as much synergy as possible for formulating projects that achieve both facility and equipment development and training of human resource. Specifically, the development of programs that combine grant aid and technical cooperation is promoted, with Khyber Pakhtunhwa (KP) Province and the southern area of Punjab Province as good practices. Effective cooperation, including grant aid in collaboration with international organizations, is sought in areas with access restrictions and with huge development needs.</p>								
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs
			Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028			
Health program	The Project for the control and eradication of Poliomyelitis in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	GA							5.36	3	
	Project for Strengthening Continuum of Care for Mothers, Newborn and Child Health in Primary Health Care Settings	TCP							3.00	3	
	Preparatory Survey on Project for the Improvement of Maternal and Child Health Equipment in Flood-affected and Surrounding Areas in Khyber Pakhtunhwa	PS								3	
	The Project for the Extension of Maternal and Child Health Care Facilities in Sindh	GA							41.16	3	
	Project for Strengthening Maternal and Newborn Health Care in Punjab Province	TCP							4.50	3	
	Multi Sectoral Nutrition Advisor	EXP								2	
	Knowledge Co-Creation Program on Health Sector	TR								2,3	
	Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Health Care/Medical Care	GGP							0.18	2,3	



<p>Development issue1-5</p> <p>Agriculture and Rural Development</p>	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b>  Agriculture sector is a major industry of Pakistan which accounts for around 19% of the GDP, and about 39% of all the workforce are engaged in. Although the share of agriculture sector in the GDP is gradually decreasing, the sector remains as a large source of employment, especially in rural areas as employment creation in other industries have not expanded.  The livestock sector takes about 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 were constructed more than 100 years ago and are aging significantly, causing problems such as reduced irrigation efficiency due to water leakage, groundwater depletion due to excessive pumping, and salt damage.  In addition, the existing irrigation facilities are established disproportionately in Punjab province. Punjab has the highest per capita grain production and livestock number. 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 issue, along with the development of new water sources. Furthermore, Pakistan is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, and is facing the challenge of addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the agricultural sector.</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 towards the improvement of productivity, diversification and stable sales of livestock and agricultural products as assets that lead to diversification of household income and stabilization of livelihoods, aiming 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.  Specifically, support aims at raising productivity in the livestock sector, such as dairy products, expanding vegetable and fruit production, and enhancing the value of fruit products.  In addition, support is provided to the promotion of agricultural technologies that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, and cooperation is considered for the proper use of water resources mainly in Sindh.</p>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028			
	Agriculture and Rural Development program	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	■	■					3.70	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	
		The Project for Agri-food and Agro-industry Development Assistance in Pakistan	GA	■	■					5.60	1,2	
Knowledge Co-Creation Program on Agriculture and Rural Development Sector		TR	■	■	■	■	■	■		1,2		
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Agriculture and Rural Development		GANP	■	■					0.65	2,6,11,13,17		

Development issue1-6 Securing Resilience against Natural Disasters	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b> Pakistan is prone to be damaged by natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes including a major flood damage in 2022. The Government of Pakistan, prompted by a major earthquake in the northern region, has been working to strengthen disaster management administration to enable cross-organizational responses to disasters. In 2007, the National Disaster Management Commission chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the National Disaster Management Authority as its secretariat were 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 which causes most severe damage in Pakistan, 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><b>【Strategy】</b> To realize disaster-resilient society, the GOJ supports capacity building of personnel who engage in disaster reduction in order to strengthen the disaster reduction system at the provincial and District's 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 is being supported based on the importance of prior investment for disaster mitigation. Also, support continues to be provided for 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. In addition, support is considered for earthquakes that have caused extensive damage, such as the Northern Pakistan Earthquake by utilizing Japan's knowledge and technology.</p>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028			
	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Program	Technical support project to review and update National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)	TCDP	■	■	■				3.66	11,13	
		The Project for capacity development of effective river dikes management response to 2022 flood	TCP	■	■					2.20	11,13	
		Preparatory Survey on the Project for Flood Management Enhancement in the Indus Basin	PS	■	■						—	
		Preparatory Survey on the Project for Flood Protection and Dike Improvement in Southern Indus River	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	■	■	■	■	■		28.18	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		GA	■	■					4.71	11		
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Leaders Capacity Development for the Sendai Framework Implementation		TR	■	■						11,13		
Knowledge Co-Creation Program on Disaster Risk Reduction Sector	TR	■	■	■	■	■	■		11,13			

Priority area 2	Enhancing High Quality Economic Growth through Improvement of Investment Environment
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**【Background and current situation】**  
 In recent years, the Pakistan'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.  
 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.  
 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.  
 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.  
 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.  
 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.  
 In comparison to other countries, the transportation infrastructure in Pakistan is relatively well-developed. However, lack of variety in transportation modes and routs combining them has led to long delivery time and low quality transportation services.  
 In particular, 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.  
 In addition, since transportation routes between rural and urban areas are inadequately developed in some regions, it hampers efficient logistics.

**【Strategy】**  
 The overarching goal of Pakistan's industrial sector assistance is the development of industries to be growth engines for the future.  
 Industrial development is essential to improve domestic production and current account balance, and to create employment including for young people.  
 Toward this end, the Industrial Sector Cooperation Program aims to strengthen the international competitiveness of Pakistani industries.  
 In order to achieve the goal of this program, cooperation is considered and promoted particularly for the development of industries that can serve as a means of earning foreign currency or as a substitute for imports, and the improvement of transportation and traffic services.

Development issue2-1  
 Ensuring Economic Stability and Promoting Diversification of Industries

Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
			Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028			
Promoting Industry and Improvement of Investment climate Program	Investment Climate Improvement Advisor (IV)	EXP	■	■					8,9		
	Automotive Industry Development Advisor (IV)	EXP	■	■					8,9		
	The Project for Strengthening Business Collaboration of ICT Industry in Pakistan	TCP	■	■	■	■			2.91	8,9	
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2021)	GA	■	■					3.12	9.10	
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2022)	GA	■	■	■				3.13	9.10	
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2023)	GA	■	■	■	■			3.15	9.10	
	The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2024)	GA	■	■	■	■	■		3.26	9.10	
	Innovative Asia	CTR	■	■			.....	.....		1-17	
	Project for Strengthening Road Asset Management System in Punjab Province	TCP	■	■	■				4.50	8,9	
	Knowledge Co-Creation Program on Industry and Improvement of Investment climate Sector	TR	■	■	■	■	■	■		8,9	
	Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for transportation	GGP	■	■					0.08	10,11	

<p>Development issue2-2</p> <p>Achieving Stable Power Supply with Efficiency</p>	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b>  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 dependence on imported fuel for oil-fired power, the low level of tariff collection, the power losses in transmission and distribution, and electricity theft.  In particular, the elimination of "circular debt" (note: the chain of debt among distribution companies, transmission companies, and generation companies) 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.  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.  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%).  In order to achieve stable power supply, it is required to eliminate circular debt and the electricity supply-demand gap through reforms throughout the power sector, 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><b>【Strategy】</b>  In order to solve the gap between electricity supply and demand, the stable supply of electricity, mainly in the power transmission and distribution sector is strengthened by upgrading the power transmission and substation network and strengthening the operation and maintenance capacity of the power transmission and substation system. Regarding the consideration and implementation of Pakistan's energy transition policy toward low-carbon and decarbonization, human resources are developed through issue-specific training.</p>									
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028			
	Power Sector Program	Punjab Transmission Lines and Grid Stations Project (I)	LA	■	■					119.43	7, 8, 9	
		Islamabad and Burhan Transmission Line reinforcement Project	LA	■	■	■				26.65	7, 8, 9	
Knowledge Co-Creation Program on Power Sector		TR	■	■	■	■	■	■		7,8,9		
Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Power Sector		GGP	■	■					0.05	7,8,9		

Priority area 3	Consolidating peace and stability											
Development issue3-1  Peace Building and Governance Enhancement	<p><b>【Background and current situation】</b>            The number of domestic terrorist attacks in Pakistan peaked in 2009 (2,586 cases) and was on a downward trend, with 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, incidents of terrorism have been on the rise since 2021 due to the political situation in Afghanistan, reaching 306 cases of terrorist attacks in 2023, increasing by 17% over the previous year, indicating the need to continue monitoring the security situation.            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 a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs).            There are on-going needs for humanitarian assistance such as food, health, and education for the IDPs and the 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>            In order to improve the sustainable and stable livelihood of the local population in the border areas with Afghanistan and to achieve regional stability and development through building trust between the government and the population, support is considered and provided that contributes to strengthening local administrative services and improving the livelihoods of residents, etc. in the target area (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province), while taking into account the social development needs of the region.            In particular, since social services in the Newly Merged districts (former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)), which was integrated into KP Province in 2018, still have fragile social services and need to adapt to the new local administration system, cooperation is considered and provided to improve social services such as education, health, agriculture, and community infrastructure development and to stabilize the areas.            The border areas mentioned above have historically had active exchanges of people and goods with Afghanistan. Besides, the areas should be considered venerable since it becomes 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 is considered and provided that contributes to social stability, such as improvement of social services and livelihood enhancement, for Afghan refugees and host community residents living in these areas.            Regarding counter-terrorism measures, the GOJ focuses on assisting the improvement of facilities and equipment for agencies engaged in counter-terrorism in urban areas and major logistics and human exchange hubs, 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	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Border Areas Development and Stabilization Enhancement Program	Follow up cooperation on the Project for Security Improvement in Port Karachi and Port Bin Qasim		F/U	██████████	██████████						16	
	Follow up cooperation on 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 Agriculture for Afghan Refugees and Host Communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		DCS	██████████	██████████						16	
	Project for Livelihood Improvement through Skills Development Program for Afghan Refugees and Host Communities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province		TCP		██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	3.00	1	
	Data Collection Survey on Improvement of Livelihoods through Provision of Vocational Trainings for Afghan Refugees and Host Communities		DCS	██████████	██████████						1	
	Knowledge Co-Creation Program on Border Areas Development and Stabilization Enhancement Sector		TR	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████		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	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Others	Emergency Response to Pakistan Floods 2022	JPF	██████████	██████████					0.72	2,3,4,6,17	



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 Platform 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)