Annex of the Country Development Cooperation Policy

# Rolling Plan for the Republic of the Philippines

As of April 2018

| Japan's Basic ODA Policy | Cooperation for "Inclusive Growth, a High-Trust and Resilient Society, and a Globally Competitive Knowledge Economy" |
|---|---|

| Priority Area 1 | Strengthening a Foundation for Sustainable Economic Growth |
|---|---|

[Current Situation and Challenges]

The insufficiency of infrastructure (including inefficient and ineffective use of existing infrastructure) is one of the biggest bottlenecks to investment promotion and smooth business operations in the Philippines. Among others, transportation infrastructure is rated among the lowest in developed ASEAN countries, and the traffic congestion in Metro Manila is said to incur transportation cost of 3.5 billion pesos a day (Global Competitiveness Report).

From a perspective of sustained economic growth, in order to mitigate traffic congestion and improve logistics in the Greater Capital Region, it is essential to mitigate over-concentration and to smoothen logistics through improvement of logistic networks and public mass transportation systems with a focus on railway networks as well as through the expansion of road networks in the Greater Capital Region along the Growth Corridor (Subic, Clark, Manila, Batangas). Furthermore, for the sustainable growth of the Philippines, it is important to develop the transportation infrastructure of provincial cities and to strengthen inter-regional connectivity. Infrastructure development of water environment including water supply and sewerage is also considered necessary.

[Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges]

To promote both domestic and foreign investments that are essential for sustainable economic growth that creates employment, Japan cooperates for the development of quality infrastructure, such as through enhanced transportation network systems in the Greater Capital Region and water environment , as well as capacity building of administrative capabilities essential for developing infrastructure.

In addition, from the perspective of easing overconcentration in Metro Manila and achieving a more equitable and inclusive growth across the country, to promote both domestic and foreign investments that lead to sustainable economic growth and the creation of employment, Japan will cooperate for infrastructure development such as through the comprehensive urban development for regional center development and enhanced connectivity among provinces, transportation networks, and water environment.

| Japan's Cooperation Program | Program Description | Project | Scheme | Schedule: Before JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Japan will assist the development of quality infrastructure with a focus on transportation systems in the Greater Capital Region.<br>In addition to physical infrastructure, Japan will cooperate for enhancing the Philippines' own capability to develop infrastructure through measures such as the improvement of infrastructure service provisions in operation & maintenance, strengthening of financial management including the improvement of management of relevant government-owned entities, the enhancement of capacities of project planning, operations, and operation & maintenance, and support from a perspective of deregulation. | North - South Commuter Railway Project (Malolos- Tutuban) | LA | | | | | | | 2419.91 | |
| | | The Detailed Design Study (Including Supplementary Feasibility Study) of the Malolos-Clark Railway Project and the North-South Railway Project – South Line (Commuter) | DD | | | | | | | | |
| | | Preparatory Survey for the Mega Manila Subway Project | PS | | | | | | | | |
| | | Detailed design study of Metro Manila Subway Project (Phase1) | DD | | | | | | | | |
| | | Metro Manila Subway Project (Phase 1)(I) | LA | | | | | | | 1045.30 | |
| | | Technical Assistance Project to Establish the Philippines Railway Institute | TCP | | | | | | | 7.28 | |
| | | Data Collection Survey on MRT 3 system | BIS | | | | | | | | |
| | | Preparatory Survey for Circumferential Road 3 (C3) Project | PS | | | | | | | | |
| | | Arterial Road Bypass Project (Phase II) | LA | | | | | | | 45.91 | |
| | | Arterial Road Bypass Project (Phase III) | LA | | | | | | | 93.99 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development Issue 1-1<br><br>Quality Infrastructure Development for Sustainable Economic Growth | Quality Infrastructure Development in the Greater Capital Region | | New Communications, Navigation And Surveillance/Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) Systems Development Project | LA | | | | | | | 220.49 | |
| | | | Road Upgrading and Preservation Project | LA | | | | | | | 408.47 | |
| | | | Central Luzon Link Expressway Project | LA | | | | | | | 227.96 | |
| | | | Capacity Enhancement of Mass Transit Systems in Metro Manila Project | LA | | | | | | | 432.52 | |
| | | | Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project (Phase VI) | LA | | | | | | | 79.29 | |
| | | | Metro Manila Priority Bridges Seismic Improvement Project | LA | | | | | | | 97.83 | |
| | | | Non-Revenue Water Improvement Project in the West Zone of Metro Manila | LA | | | | | | | 130.49 | |
| | | | Project on Improvement of Quality Management for Road and Bridge Construction and Maintenance Phase III | TCP | | | | | | | 5.07 | |
| | | | Project for Masterplan on High Standard Highway Network Development (Phase 2) | TCDP | | | | | | | 2.50 | |
| | | | Project for Comprehensive Traffic Management Plan for Metro Manila | TCDP | | | | | | | 5.40 | |
| | | | Road Planning and Management Advisor | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Expert on Railway Planning, Operation and Management | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Integrated Transport Implementation and Management | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Thematic Training | TRN | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Environmentally Friendly Urban Transportation System Using Electric Tricycle | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | Infrastructure Development for Developing | While pursuing collaboration with the Japanese private sector and regional governments, from the view point of mitigating overconcentration in Metro Manila and of achieving comprehensive economic growth, to promote both domestic and foreign investments that lead to sustainable economic growth and the creation of employment, Japan will cooperate for infrastructure development such as through the comprehensive urban development for regional center development and enhanced connectivity among provinces, transportation networks, and water environment. | Davao City Bypass Construction Project (South and Center Sections) | LA | | | | | | | 239.06 | |
| | | | Project on Master Plan Study and Institutional Development on Urban Transport System in Metro Cebu | TCDP | | | | | | | 3.59 | |
| | | | New Bohol Airport Construction and Sustainable Environment Protection Project | LA | | | | | | | 107.82 | |
| | | | The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Metropolitan Cebu Water District | GA | | | | | | | 11.65 | |
| | | | Preparatory Survey for the Septage Management Project for Metro Cebu Water District Area | PS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | The Project for Capacity Development on Improving Solid Waste Management through Advanced/Innovative Technologies | TCP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Davao city Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building Project | TCDP | | | | | | | 3.30 | |
| | | | Thematic Training | TRN | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regional Centers | | Feasibility Survey for the Introduction of a Wastewater Treatment Improvement Technology Utilizing Equipment for Dispersible Microbe System | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Recycling waste cooking oil as a substitution of diesel Fuel with Renergy system in Boracay Island | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Electricity Distribution System and Management in Philippines | PCP-TC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Electric Waste Recycling System | PCP-TC | | | | | | | | |
| | | | The Project for Comprehensive Assessment and Conservation of Blue Carbon Ecosystem and Their Services in the Coral Triangle (Blue CARES) | STC | | | | | | | 4.40 | |
| | | | Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Projects | JPP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | The development of waste-to-energy facilities in Davao City | GA | | | | | | | 50.13 | |

**Development Challenge 1-2 Industrial Promotion and Capacity Building of Administrative Capabilities**

[Current Situation and Challenges]

Promotion of foreign and domestic investments is crucial to achieving the potential economic growth rate that is backed by the Philippines' rich labor force as well as to achieving poverty reduction that comes with economic growth.

Especially, as Japan is the top foreign direct investor for the Philippines and as Japan is also the largest export destination for the Philippines, Japan and the Philippines have close economic relations. The Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA) which took effect in 2008 is being reviewed in 2018 and it is expected that the economic relations between the two countries will further expand.

Considering these backgrounds, administrative/institutional improvement and capacity building of administrative capabilities are considered as key agenda in promoting foreign direct investment including Japanese investment.

[Japan's Policy to Address Development Challenges]

To achieve sustainable economic growth by stabilizing the macro economy and capacity building of administrative capabilities, Japan will support the Philippine Government's initiatives such as the improvement of tax collection, the improvement of debt management, and the development of financial markets, thereby contributing to the promotion of private investments that are important for the Philippines' medium to long term development.

| Japan's Cooperation Program | Program Description | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Before JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | | |
| Industrial Promotion and Capacity Building of Administrative Capabilities | To achieve sustainable economic growth by stabilizing the macro economy and capacity building of administrative capabilities, Japan will support the Philippine Government's initiatives such as the improvement of tax collection, the improvement of debt management, and the development of financial markets, thereby contributing to the promotion of private investments that are important for the Philippines' medium to long term development.<br>In addition, to promote free and smooth economic activities between Japan and the Philippines through the improvement of the Philippines' investment climate, Japan will support institutional development and industrial human resource development. | The ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Phase 3 | TCP | | | | | | | 39.99 | |
| | | The ASEAN University Network/Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Phase 4 | TCP | | | | | | | 38.24 | |
| | | Project for Elaboration of Industrial Promotion Plans using Value Chain Analysis | TCDP | | | | | | | 3.45 | |
| | | The Project for Enhancement of Industrial Competitiveness through Industrial Human Resource Development and Supply & Value Chains Development | TCDP | | | | | | | 8.96 | |
| | | Data Collection Survey on Innovative Bond Financing and Credit Ratings in the Philippines | BIS | | | | | | | | |
| | | Data Collection Survey for the Introduction of Credit Risk Database (CRD) in the Philippines | BIS | | | | | | | | |
| | | Implementation and Promotion of National Digital TV Broadcasting Expert | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | The Project for the Improvement of TV Programs of People's Television Network | CGA | | | | | | | | |
| | | Enhancement of Customs Operation | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | The Project for Japanese Human Resource Development Scholarship（2015） | GA | | | | | | | 2.58 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | The Project for Japanese Human Resource Development Scholarship（2016） | GA | | | | | | | 2.74 | |
| | | | The Project for Japanese Human Resource Development Scholarship（2017） | GA | | | | | | | 2.64 | |
| | | | The Project for Japanese Human Resource Development Scholarship（2018） | GA | | | | | | | 2.38 | |
| | | | Thematic Training | TRN | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Projects | JPP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | JOCVs / Senior Volunteers | JOCV/SV | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development Challenge 1-3 Enhancement of Law Enforcement Capacity through Public Safety/Counterterrorism Measures | [Current Situation and Challenges]<br>As the flow of people and goods are accelerated, the risks of maritime crimes and terrorism have increased in recent years. Accordingly, strengthened crackdown on smuggling, illegal poaching, illegal possession of arms and terrorism is one of the important tasks of the Philippines.<br>Public safety and maritime safety are essential for sustainable economic growth. The Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 also emphasizes the importance of public safety and counter-terrorism measures. | | | [Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges]<br>While recognizing that stable public safety and maritime safety are essential for the Philippines' sustainable economic development and that both will contribute to the stability and prosperity of the entire region, Japan will actively consider and provide support for capacity enhancement of law enforcement through the provision of provision, capacity development, etc. | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan's Cooperation Program | Program Description | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
| | | | | | Before JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | | |
| | Enhancement of Law Enforcement Capacity through Public Safety/Counter-Terrorism Measures | While taking advantage of Japan's strengths in the field of security/counter-terrorism and law enforcement capacities, Japan will provide assistance for the capacity enhancement of law enforcement agencies including equipment provision and capacity building. | Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for PCG | LA | | | | | | | 187.32 | |
| | | | Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippine Coast Guard (Phase II) | LA | | | | | | | 164.55 | |
| | | | The Project for Comprehensive Practical Capability Improvement for Maritime Law Enforcement | TCP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Economic and Social Development Program (2016) | GA | | | | | | | 5.00 | Patrol Vehicles for PNP |
| | | | Economic and Social Development Program (2016) | GA | | | | | | | 6.00 | High Speed Boats for PCG |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Priority Area 2 | Ensuring Human Security for Inclusive Growth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | [Current Situation and Challenges]<br>The Philippines, being an archipelagic nation and located in the circum-Pacific earthquake and volcanic belt, is one of the countries most affected by natural disasters, such as typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruption. In particular the economic and human loss caused by floods is enormous every year. Moreover, according to a World Bank report, the Philippines is one of the countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and that there is a risk of increased damages caused by typhoons to the country. Therefore, for inclusive economic growth, it is important to reduce disaster risks which have a large impact on the poor.<br>It is essential to take appropriate measures for reccurring floods accompanied by heavy rain, while pursuing appropriate measures for risk reduction and minimization of damages caused by earthquakes and other disasters. | | | [Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges]<br>Considering the characteristic of the Philippines as a disaster-prone country, in order for the Philippines to respond to various kinds of disasters such as floods, weather risks, earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic activities, utilizing Japan's technology and know-how, Japan will actively provide support for both hard and soft measures even to provinces including Mindanao while providing for the capacity enhancement of the central government. | | | | | | | | |
| | Japan's Cooperation | Program Description | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount | Note |

| | Japan's Cooperation Program | Program Description | Project | Scheme | Before JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development Challenge 2-1<br><br>Disaster Risk Reduction and Management | Disaster Risk Reduction and Management | Japan will provide support for both soft (development of infrastructure development for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management such as flood control) and hard (the enhancement of systems such as planning and implementation of proper evacuation procedures) components. In doing so, considering the capacity of LGUs, Japan will provide support for maintenance and management and the enhancement of institutional structure. Based on Japan's experience, Japan will also help promote seismic retrofitting work of existing infrastructure and the promotion of disaster risk awareness (weather, earthquake, tsunami, and volcanic activities etc.). In the case of abrupt natural disasters, Japan will consider prompt emergency assistance as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance.<br>In addition, Japan will provide support including watershed management (including forest management) that will contribute to the mitigation of disaster damages and the utilization of disaster insurance. | Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan, Tagoloan & Imus Rivers | LA | | | | | | | 75.46 | |
| | | | Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan de Oro River | LA | | | | | | | 115.76 | |
| | | | Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project | LA | | | | | | | 159.28 | |
| | | | Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase III) | LA | | | | | | | 118.36 | |
| | | | Data Collection Survey on Parañaque Spillway in Metro Manila | BIS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Preparatory Survey for the Project for Improvement of Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Cagayan de Oro River Basin | PS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Project for Strengthening Capacity of Integrated Date Management of Flood Forecasting and Warning | TCP | | | | | | | 2.56 | |
| | | | Date Collection Survey on the Insurance Mechanism for Incentivizing Disaster Resilient Public Infrastructures in Metro Manila | BIS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Disaster Risk Reduction and Management | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Disaster Risk Reduction and Management | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Flood Management | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Philippine Capacity Development and Training Project on Volcano, Earthquake and Tsunami Monitoring, Warning and Information Dissemination | TCP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Capacity Enhancement Project Phase Ⅱ | TCP | | | | | | | 6.10 | |
| | | | Project for Capability Enhancement for High Quality Weather Observation, Forecasting and Warning | TCP | | | | | | | 2.50 | |
| | | | Project for Flood Control in Davao | TCDP | | | | | | | 3.50 | |
| | | | Forestland Management Project | LA | | | | | | | 92.44 | |
| | | | The Programme for Rehabilitation and Recovery from Typhoon Yolanda | GA | | | | | | | 46.00 | |
| | | | The Project for Reconstruction of Municipal Halls in Lawaan and Marabut Municipalities | GA | | | | | | | 5.07 | |
| | | | Thematic Training | TRN | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Feasibility Survey for Strengthening Supporting Structure of Disaster Medical Assistant Teams and Management | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Feasibility Survey for Disaster Risk Reduction Using River Flood Early Warning System | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Feasibility Survey for the Utilization of Self-Navigation Assembly Salvage Barge for the Construction Works on Disaster Management and Disaster Restoration | SSM | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | The Project for Development of Extreme Weather Monitoring and Information Sharing System | STC | | | | | | | 3.44 | |
| | | | Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Projects | JPP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | JOCVs | JOCV | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects | GGP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Funding Support for the establishment of the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) | ML | | | | | | | | ASEAN Secretariat |
| | | | The Projects for promoting of the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) | ML | | | | | | | | APTERR Secretariat |
| | | | Enhancing Disaster Response Capability Through Promoting Collaboration among Government, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations | GANP | | | | | | | | |

[Current Situation and Development Challenges]

The Philippine government has enacted the "Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Act (AFMA)" and continues to implement various policies to improve agricultural productivity; however, production in the country has yet to be sufficient. Various challenges in stages from production to consumption (such as limited financial accessibility, post-harvest losses, and inefficient distribution systems) result to the sector's diminishing international competitiveness and farmers' increasing burden and low profitability. In the Philippines, as agriculture continues to play a significant role in the rural economy and many farmers remain poor despite the sector employing roughly 30% of the country's working population, there is a pressing need to increase and stabilize the farmers' income through the improvement of the country's agricultural productivity and to assist in the production of high value-added agricultural products.

[Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges]

While pursuing collaboration with the Japanese private sector, in order to increase and stabilize income levels of farmers through improving the country's agricultural productivity and high value addition to agricultural products, Japan will provide assistance towards mechanization/modernization, improvement of distribution of agricultural products, effective utilization of existing irrigation facilities, farming training and capacity building of producers such as farmers, improvement of financial accessibility, providing measures for loss of income caused by climate changes, etc., and agri-business as measures to increase non-agricultural income in rural areas.

| Japan's Cooperation Program | Program Description | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Before JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | | |
| Development Challenge 2-2<br><br>Productivity Improvement and High-Value Addition in Agriculture | Program for Productivity improvement and High-Value Addition in Agriculture | While pursuing collaboration with the Japanese private sector, in order to increase and stabilize income levels of farmers through improving the country's agricultural productivity and high value addition to agricultural products, Japan will provide assistance towards mechanization/modernization, improvement of distribution of agricultural products, effective utilization of existing irrigation facilities, farming training and capacity building of producers such as farmers, improvement of financial accessibility, providing measures for loss of income caused by climate changes etc., and agri-business as measures to increase non-agricultural income in rural areas. | National Irrigation Sector Rehabilitation and Improvement Project | LA | | | | | | | 61.87 | |
| | | | Mindanao Sustainable Agrarian and Agriculture Development Project | LA | | | | | | | 60.63 | |
| | | | Data Collection Survey on Agricultural Modernization | BIS | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS) for The Help for Catubig Agricultural Advancement Project (HCAAP) | TCP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Advisor on Agribusiness Development | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Advisor on Agriculture Project Development | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Technical Cooperation Project on Extension capacity development for rice food security in Africa | TCP | | | | | | | 2.96 | |
| | | | Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Dissemination Japanese Technologies for Typhoon Resistant Fish Farming Cage with the Submersible Function in the Typhoon Stricken Area | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Feasibility Survey for Introduction of Irrigation Telemetry System Using Sensor Networks and Cloud Technology | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Feasibility Survey for Promoting High Valued Cacao Production in Mindanao | SSM | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Thematic Training | TRN | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Projects | JPP | | | | | | | | |
| | | | JOCVs | JOCV | | | | | | | | |

**Development Challenge 2-3**

**Strengthening Safety Net**

[Current Situation and Challenges]

In recent years, the Philippines' economic growth rate has been high and is achieving steady growth toward becoming a middle income country; however, poverty rates are improving slowly and income disparity still remains high. As the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 sets "inclusive growth" as one of its themes, quality health care and nutrition, as well as access to and quality of education through promoting investment in human resource development in the health and education sectors are considered important.

[Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges]

As for the health sector, to help achieve the Universal Health Coverage, Japan will consider supporting the implementation of community-based healthcare services as well as supporting a more comprehensive social security system that will benefit the poor. Furthermore, as for illegal drug countermeasures is one of the highest priorities under the current administration, Japan will consider supporting a public health approach through evidence-based interventions. As for the education sector, Japan will provide support for dissemination/expansion of basic education and for improving its quality.

| Japan's Cooperation Program | Program Description | Project | Scheme | Schedule | | | | | | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Before JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | | |
| Strengthening Safety Net | As for the health sector, Japan will support the achievement of the Universal Health Coverage by implementing community-based healthcare services including measures against infectious diseases while making sure that the poor will sufficiently benefit. As for illegal drug countermeasures, Japan will provide support with a focus on the prevention of relapse. As for the education sector, Japan will support the realization of comprehensive, equitable and high-quality education with a focus on basic education. | The Programme for Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users | GA | | | | | | | 18.50 | |
| | | Data Collection Survey on the Programme for Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users | BIS | | | | | | | | |
| | | The Project for Introducing Evidence-based Relapse Prevention Programs to Drug Dependence Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers in the Philippines | TCP | | | | | | | 4.74 | |
| | | Advisor on Health Sector | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | Advisor for TB Control Program | EXP | | | | | | | | |
| | | Thematic Training | TRN | | | | | | | | |
| | | Feasibility Survey for Introducing Japanese Style Nursing -Care System | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | | Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Low Protein Rice for Dietary Therapy of Chronic Kidney Disease in the Philippines | SSM | | | | | | | | |
| | | Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for the Water Purification and Dialysis Technique for the Region of ASEAN | PCP-TC | | | | | | | | |
| | | Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for New TB Diagnostic Algorithm | PCP-TC | | | | | | | | |
| | | The Project for the Establishment of the One Health Prevention and Treatment Network Model for the Elimination of Rabies in the Philippines | STC | | | | | | | 2.99 | |
| | | Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Projects | JPP | | | | | | | | |
| | | JOCVs | JOCV | | | | | | | | |
| | | Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (for Health Sector) | GGP | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects (for Education Sector) | GGP | | | | | | | | |

| Priority Area 3 | Peace and Development in Mindanao |
|---|---|

[Current Situation and Challenges]

Based on the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro signed between the Philippine government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front in 2014, the Bangsamoro Basic Law to establish a new Bangsamoro government was submitted to Congress in 2017, and, as of April 2018, the bill is being discussed. As there is a high possibility of the bill being approved in 2018, the peace process in Mindanao is at a critical juncture. However, due to many years of conflicts, poverty rate in the Bangsamoro region is the highest in the Philippines, and the Bangsamoro region is considered as having the least development in the country including in infrastructure. In addition, human resources for a new Bangsamoro government is considered insufficient. In order for the peace process to move forward smoothly and thereby to achieve sustainable peace in Mindanao, it is essential that the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority (BTA) and the succeeding new Bangsamoro Autonomous Government function effectively and that the people on the ground feel tangible dividends of peace. Furthermore, as was evident from the Marawi crisis in May 2017, the spread of violent extremism is a serious issue, and rehabilitation and reconstruction of Marawi City is considered an important challenge for the Philippine government.

[Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges]

In order to support the peace process, which is at a critical juncture, as much as possible, while making full use of Japan's contribution in the past, Japan will provide comprehensive cooperation including human resource and infrastructure development, matching its assistance to the progress of the peace process.

Furthermore, Japan will provide cooperation to materialize the dividends of peace in Mindanao, especially the Bangsamoro region, as well as for building a society resilient to conflict, terrorism, and violent extremism, including rehabilitation and recovery of Marawi City and its surrounding areas which suffered severe damage because of the armed conflict in 2017.

| Japan's Cooperation Program | Program Description | Project | Scheme | Schedule: Before JFY 2017 | JFY 2018 | JFY 2019 | JFY 2020 | JFY 2021 | JFY 2022 | Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen) | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development Challenge 3-1<br><br>Peace and Development in Mindanao (Sustainable Peace in Conflict-Affected Areas) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Program for Peace and Development in Mindanao (Sustainable Peace in Conflict-Affected Areas) | In order to support the smooth transition from the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao to the BTA, Japan will provide institutional and human capacity development support for the Bangsamoro Transition Commission and organizations/human resources that will be in charge of the future development of the Bangsamoro region and administrative services.<br>In addition, considering that the normalization of former combatants and their communities is an important factor for the success of the peace process, Japan will provide livelihood/job creation support.<br>Furthermore, Japan provides support for basic infrastructure and industry promotion, which are essential for sustainable economic development in the Bangsamoro region.<br>As for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Marawi, Japan will steadily implement its assistance which contributes to early and successful recovery, including basic infrastructure development. | Comprehensive Capacity Development Project for the Bangsamoro | TCP | | | | | | | 19.20 | |
| | | Rice-Based Farming Technology Extension Project for the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) | TCP | | | | | | | 2.26 | |
| | | Harnessing Agribusiness Opportunities through Robust and Vibrant Entrepreneurship Supportive of Peaceful Transformation (HARVEST) | LA | | | | | | | 49.26 | |
| | | Project for Capacity Building for Financial Access in Agribusiness(Phase 1) | TCP | | | | | | | 2.46 | |
| | | Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects | GGP | | | | | | | | |
| | | Capacity building project on pease education and conflict resolution in Bangsamoro communities of Mindanao | GANP | | | | | | | | |
| | | Project for Peace-building and Education Support for Children in the Conflict-affected Mindanao | GA | | | | | | | 7.25 | UNICEF |
| | | Strengthening National and Local Resilience to Risks of Violent Extremism in the Philippines | ML | | | | | | | 3.00 million (USD) | UNDP |
| | | Technical Cooperation for Grassroots Projects | JPP | | | | | | | | |
| | | Preparatory Survey for Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project (Phase2) | PS | | | | | | | | |
| | | The Project for Improvement of Equipment for Power Distribution in Bangsamoro Area | GA | | | | | | | 7.71 | |
| | | Preparatory Survey for Road Network Development Project in Conflict Affected Areas in Mindanao | PS | | | | | | | | |
| | | Thematic Training | TRN | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Economic and Social Development Programme (2017) | GA | | | | | | | 25.00 | Heavy Equipment/Coastal Monitoring Radars |
| | | | Community Development through Building Shelters Livelihood Support for Rebuilding Marawi | GA | | | | | | | 11.00 | UN-Habitat |
| | | | The Programme for the Support for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Marawi City and its Surrounding Areas | GA | | | | | | | 20.00 | |

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [TRN] = Training, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [SV] = Senior Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [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, [GAF]=Grant Aid for Fishery, [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, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic Information Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SSM] = Support for Small and Medium sized Enterprise, Solid Line [———] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - - - -] = Tentative Schedule

※上記の凡例にない略語を使用する場合は凡例に当概略語を記載したうえで使用する。