Rolling Plan for the Republic of the Philippines

As of September 2023

408.47

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Japan's Basic ODA Policy Cooperation to achieve "economic and social transformation to realize a prosperous, inclusive and resilient society"

Priority Area 1 Strengthen the foundation for sustainable economic growth [Current Situation and Challenges] [Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges] One of the biggest problems in attracting investment and facilitating business activities in the Philippines is the lack of infrastructure (including inadequate use of existing infrastructure). In In order to promote the domestic and foreign investment necessary to achieve sustainable economic growth that creates jobs, Support will be provided for the development of transportation and traffic networks (promotion of modal shift, capacity and value-added improvement of existing infrastructure), centered on the greater metropolitan Manila area: promotion of suburban development and public transportation-oriented development (TOD); development of high-quality infrastructure such as urban environment and water environment: particular, with regard to transportation infrastructure, metropolitan area incurs daily transportation costs of 3.5 billion pesos due to its traffic congestion, which is estimated to be as much as 5.4 billion pesos by 2035 (JICA Philippines AnnualReport2019). From the perspective of sustainable economic growth, in order to reduce congestion and improve logistics in the metropolitan area, it is essential to expand the public transportation network, and improvement of administrative capacity necessary for the implementation of infrastructure development. especially the logistics network and track-based transportation, and to expand the road network in the metropolitan area, mainly in the growth corridors (Subic, Clark, Manila, Batangas) to reduce concentration of people and facilitate logistics. In addition, for the Philippines to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth, it is important to strengthen connectivity among local cities and regions, and to develop low-carbon, convenient, and safe transportation and traffic infrastructure. Furthermore, in order to improve safe, secure, and sustainable urban functions, it is also necessary to create planned living spaces and develop water infrastructure, including water supply and sewage systems. Assistance Japan's Cooperation Program Amount (100 Million Program Description Project SDGs Note Scheme Before JFY 202 JFY 2025 JFY 2026 JFY 202 Yen) JFY 202 roject for Capacity Enhancement on Traffic Management with Improvemen on Intelligent Tranportation Systems (ITS) in Metropolitan Manila Japan will support the TCP development of high-quality infrastructure in the Greater Metro Manila area, with a focus on transportation and traffic. Japan will support the improvement and upgrading of urban functions in the greater rth-South Commuter Railway Project (Tutuban-Malolos) LA 2,419.90 9,11,13 orth-South Commuter Railway Project (Tutuban-Malolos) II LA 1,070.17 9,11,13 Manila metropolitan area not only in terms of hardware, but also in terms of financial orth-South Commuter Railway Extension Project LA 1,671.99 9,11,13 LA 9,11,13 North-South Commuter Railway Extension Project (II) 2,700.00 management, including managemer improvement at related Feasibility Study (supplementary) and Detailed Design for Malolos Clar Railway Project and North - South Railway Project - South Line government public corporations, strengthening of project DD 9,11,13 planning and implementation Metro Rail Transit Line 3 Rehabilitation Project LA 381.01 9,11,13 capabilities, operation and maintenance management 9,11,13 Metro Rail Transit Line 3 Rehabilitation Project (II) LA capabilities, and deregulation. 1,045.30 9,11,13 Metro Manila Subway Project (Phase 1) (I) LA Metro Manila Subway Project (Phase 1) (II) LA 2,533.07 9,11,13 Technical Assistance Project to Establish of the Philippine Railway Institute TCP 9.14 9,11,13 Technical Assistance Project to Establish of the Philippine Railway Institute TCP 3.53 9,11,13 Infrastructure Development in the Greater Capital Expert in railway planning, project management and coordination, value engineering, construction, and operations and management 9,11,13 EXP Region 93.99 9 Arterial Road Bypass Project (Phase 3) LA

load Upgrading and Preservation Project

LA

		New Communications, Navigation And Surveillance / Air Traffic Management (CNS/ATM) Systems Developement Project	LA				220.49	9	
		Capacity Enhancement of Mass Transit Systems in Metro Manila Project	LA				432.52	9	
		Metro Manila Priority Bridges Seismic Improvement Project	LA				97.83	9,11	
		Metro Manila Priority Bridges Seismic Improvement Project (II)	LA			_	44.09	9,11	
		Road Planning and Management Advisor	EXP					9	
Development Issue 1-1 Quality Infrastructure Development for		Project for Capacity Development of Public Utility Vehicle in Metro Manila and its Adjoining Area	TCP		_		3.54	9	
		Project for Capacity Enhancement for Transit Oriented Development	TCP				3.19	9	
		Project on Formulation of 30-Year Railway Master Plan for the Greater Capital Region	TCDP				4.26	9	
Sustainable Economic Growth		KCCP Group & Region Focus of Infrastructure Development in the Greater Capital Region	TRN					9	
	While pursuing collaboration with the Japanese private sector	Needs Confirmation Survey for Effective Renewable Energy Supply and Disaster Prevention by introducing Solar Power System with Battery Storage	SDGs BNCS					7	
	and regional governments, from the view point of mitigating overconcentration in Metro	Needs Confirmation Survey on High Reflective Coating for Cooling Roofs and Saving Energy	SDGs BNCS					7	
	Manila and of achieving comprehensive economic growth,	Study on Strategic Multi-stakeholder Process to Demonstrate Business Feasibility with RECYINT Pilot Model	SDGs BVS					12	
	to promote both domestic and foreign investments that lead to sustainable economic growth and	Project for Comprehensive and Sustainable Urban Development Master Plan for Metro Davao	TCDP	_	_		2.79	11	
	the creation of employment, Japan will cooperate for	Project for Master Plan Study for Comprehensive Sewerage Development in Davao City	TCDP	_			3.00	6	
	infrastructure development such as through the comprehensive urban development for regional	Project for Improvement of Municipal Solid Waste Management System in City of Davao	JPP		_			11	
	center development and enhanced connectivity among provinces,	Cebu-Mactan Bridge (4th Bridge) and Coastal Road Construction Project Detail Design Survey	DD					9,11	
	transportation networks, and water environment.	Cebu-Mactan Bridge (4th Bridge) and Coastal Road Construction Project	LA				1,192.25	9,11	
		Preparatory Survey for Dalton Pass East Alternative Bypass Road Project	PS					9	
		Davao City Bypass Construction Project(South and Center Sections)	LA				239.06	8,11	
		Davao City Bypass Construction Project(II)	LA		_		348.30	8,11	

	i			 					
		The Preparatory Survey for Central Mindanao High Standard Highway Construction Project (Cagayan de Oro - Malaybalay Section)	PS					9	
		Project for Road Disaster Prevention and Other Countermeasures on Mountainous Roads	TCP				4.15	9	
	Infrastructure	The Preparatory Survey for the Development of the National Public Broadcasting Network Project	PS					16	
	Development for Developing	Follow-up Cooperation (Survey) for Mini Hydropower Development Project in the Province of Ifugao	GA				0.72	7	
	Regioanl centers	Data Collection Survey for National Water Resource Development and Management	DD					13	
		Integrated Water Resources Management Advisor	EXP					6	
		Project for the Septage Management of Metro Cebu Water District	GA				21.00	6	
		Master Plan Study for Comprehensive Sewerage System Development	TCDP				3.57	12	
		The Project for Capacity Development on Improving Solid Waste Management through Advanced/Innovative Technologies	TCP				2.10	12	
		The Project for Capacity Development on Improving Solid Waste Management through Advanced/Innovative Technologies	TCP				1.60	12	
		Verification Survey for Establishing Sustanable Organic Waste Composting Systems in Legazpi	SDGs BVS					12	
		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	SDGs BVS					7	
		Collaboration Program with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technology for Electricity Distribution System and Management	SDGs BVS					7	
		Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Septage Management with Advanced Treatment Method in Panglao, Bohol	SDGs BVS					11	
		Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Disseminating Japanese Technologies for Septage Management with Advanced Treatment Method in Panglao, Bohol	SDGs BVS					11	
		SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Advanced Dispersible Microbe System in the Philippines	SDGs BVS					3	
		SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for the Production of Biochar and Feed Production Using Food Waste in Philippines	SDGs BMFS					7	
		Prepatory Survey for 2nd San Juanico Bridge Construction Project	PS					9	
		Trainings of Infrastructure Development for Developing Regioanl centers	TRN					9	

[Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges] [Current Situation and Challenges] In order to improve macroeconomic stability and administrative capacity for sustainable economic growth, Japan will support administrative and fiscal reforms undertaken by the In order to achieve the Philippines' potential economic growth rate backed by its abundant labor force and to reduce poverty as a result, it is extremely important to promote investment from both domestic and foreign sources. In particular, Japan is the largest direct investor and the largest export partner of the Philippine government, such as improving tax collection capacity, debt management capacity, and fostering financial markets, and promote private investment, which is important for the Philippines, and the two countries have close economic ties. Philippines' medium- to long-term development while taking climate change measures into In addition, under the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA), which took effect consideration. In addition, under the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA), which took effect in 2008, further deepening of economic relations, including investment, is expected. On the other hand, the Philippines lags behind other ASEAN countries in the amount of direct investment received due to the inadequate investment environment. In light of this, improving various systems and administrative capacity to increase foreign direct investment from Japan and other countries is an extremely important issue. In terms of strengthening international competitiveness, the country has not made progress in developing industrial clusters, including supporting industries, which is a length large from the perspective of creating domestic employment. In addition, to promote the liberalization and facilitation of economic activities between Japan and the Philippines through the development of an effective investment environment in the Philippines, support will be provided for related institutional development and industrial human resource development. In addition, the Philippines will engage in industrial promotion and support the creation of employment and improvement of international challenge from the perspective of creating domestic employment. competitiveness. Schedu I e Assistance Amount (100 Million SDGs Program Description Project Scheme Note Before JFY 2025 JFY 2026 JFY 2027 Yen) JFY 202 To achieve sustainable economic EXP 4 growth by stabilizing the macro economy and capacity building of dvisor for ASEAN High-Level Human Resource Development Needs Confirmation Survey for Eco-Friendly Flange Manufacture by Transformation of the Left-over Materials from Shipbuilding Yards administrative capabilities, Japan will support the SDGs BNCS 8 Philippine Government's he Project for Establishment of Credit Risk Database Phase 2 TCP 1.50 8,9 initiatives such as the improvement of tax collection, the improvement of debt management, and the development of financial markets, thereby Capacity Development for Cybersecurity EXP 9 Enhancing Capacity for Analysis and Forecasating the Macroeconomy and the Financial Sector 0.68 8 CTR contributing to the promotion of private investments that are important for the Philippines' medium to long term development. EXP 8 Advisor for Enhancing Capacity Development of Tax Administration In addition, to promote free and smooth economic activities between Japan and the Development Advisor for Capacity Development of International Taxation EXP 8 Challenge 1-2 Industrial Promotior 8 nhancement of Customs Operations EXP Philippines through the improvement of the Philippines' and Investment Environment Verification survey for the improvements of students' Math performance using the hybrid learning material "Smart Lecture" effective investment climate. SDGs BVS 4 Japan will support institutional development and industrial human SME Partnership Promotion Survey for Marketing Study on Recyint (Integrated Recycle Business Model for ELV) SME PPS resource development. In addition, Japan will work to ASEAN University Network / Southeast Asia Engineering Education Development Network (AUN/SEED-Net) Project Phase4 promote industry and support the TCP 4 creation of jobs and the enhancement of international Industrial The Project for Enhancement of Industrial Competitiveness through Industrial Human Resource Development and Supply & Value Chains Promotion and TCDP 5.83 9 ompetitiveness. Development Capacity Building of Administrative 8,9 The Project for Establishment of Credit Risk Database TCP 3.74 Capabilities Capacity Development for ICT Policy and Institution Planning (Broadband) 9 EXP The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2017) GA 2.64 4,8,11 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2018) (Three-GA 2.38 4,8,11 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2018) GA 4,8,11 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2019) GA 3.28 4,8,11 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2020) GA 3.37 4,8,11 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2021) GA 3.29 4,8,11 GA 3.14 4,8,11 The Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (2022) KCCP Group & Region Focus of Industrial Promotion and Capacity Building TRN 9 of Administrative Capabilities JOCVs (Industrial Promotion and Capacity Buildingof Administrative Capabilities) JOCV 4,9 EAFDEC contributing Sustainable Fisheries Promotion Project in Southeast Asia Region ML 20.77 14, 17

[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 [Current Situation and 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) and high value addition to agricultural products, Japan will provide assistance towards mechanization/modernization, improvement of distribution of agricultural products, effective result to the sector's diminishing international competitiveness and farmers' increasing burden and low profitability. In addition, climate change and natural disasters have affected agricultural production in recent years. 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. In the Philippines, agriculture is not only the core of the economy in rural areas, but is also important from the perspective of food security against the backdrop of population growth. Many agricultural workers, who account for about 30% of the working population, are below the poverty line. Therefore, it is an urgent issue to improve and stabilize the income of agricultural workers by increasing agricultural productivity and adding value to agricultural products. Schedule Assistance Japan's Cooperation Program Program Description Project Scheme SDGs Note Before (100 Million JFY 2025 JFY 2026 JFY 2027 JFY 202 JFY 2024 Yen) While pursuing collaboration with the Japanese private Verification Survey for Value Chain of Black Garlic SDGs BVS 2 **Development** sector, in order to increase an stabilize income levels of Challenge 1-3 TCP 1,2 Project for Market-Driven Enhancement of Vegetable Value Chain Productivity farmers through improving the country's agricultural productivity and high value Improvement and Maintenance, Operation and Management of Irrigation Facilities 2 CTR High-Value Addition in addition to agricultural products, Japan will provide SME Partnership Promotion Survey for Improving pesticide damage with High-performance adhesive insect trap sheet SME PPS 2 Agriculture assistance towards mechanization/modernization, improvement of distribution of /erification Survey for Disseminating Japanese technologies for Mulberry Tea Project SDGs BVS 2 agricultural products, effective utilization of existing irrigation facilities, farming training and capacity building of producers such as farmers, Business Model Formulation Survey for the Suppression of Fusarium Wilt in Banana Plantations through the Application of Microbial Inoculants SDGs BMFS 2 Program for Productivity SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for DX of Workplaces Utilizing 3D-pico Hydro Generator System in Philippines
The Project for Reduction of Agricultural Production Cost in 2 SDGs BMFS improvement and igh-Value improvement of financial accessibility, providing measures for loss of income JPP 2 Peñ:arrubia Municipality and Surrounding Areas in Abra, Addition in Philippines Agriculture caused by climate changes etc., and agri-business as measures to 1,2 TCP 3.34 Project for Market-Driven Enhancement of Vegetable Value Chain increase non-agricultural income increase non-agricultural income and Agricultural Finance by Digital Transformation 2 TCP Project for the Development of Novel Disease Management Systems for Banana and Cacao STC 2 The Project for Improving Farmers' Productivity and Adding More Value to Crops by Improving Agricultural Technology GANP KCCP Group & Region Focus of Productivity improvement and High-Value Addition in Agriculture TRN 2 OCVs(Livelihood Improvement Assistance) JOCV 2

Priority Area 2

Ensuring human security for inclusive and resilient growth

[Current Situation and Challenges]
The Philippines is a country vulnerable to natural disasters, and further efforts in both adaptation and mitigation will be necessary in order to simultaneously achieve economic growth and a low-carbon society, as well as to cope with the risks posed by climate change, such as the intensification of

In the area of climate change countermeasures, there are challenges in terms of planning, In the area of climate change countermeasures, there are challenges in terms of planning, implementation, and monitoring for the continued implementation of the Paris Agreement and achievement of NDC. In addition, for inclusive growth, it is important to reduce the risk of disasters, especially those that affect the poor, and the government should take appropriate measures to reduce risks and minimize damage from various disasters, including large-scale earthquakes, while promoting measures against floods caused by frequent heavy rains. In addition, it is necessary to improve administrative capacity and cooperation among relevant agencies for disaster risk reduction and management, and to secure funds for recovery in preparation for contingent liabilities in the event of a disaster.

In terms of environmental management, efficient water use and appropriate treatment of sewage and waste materials to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population are also issues to be addressed.

[Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges]
In light of the Philippines' vulnerability to climate change and natural disaster risks,
Japan will strengthen the capacity of government agencies and others in planning, implementing, and monitoring climate change countermeasures, while strengthening the central government's capacity to address natural disasters such as floods, weather risks, earthquakes, storm surges/tsunamis, and volcanic disasters. In addition to strengthening the capacity of the central government, both soft and hard measures will be actively implemented in Mindanao and other regions, utilizing Japanese technology and expertise, while incorporating the concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

In response to climate change and large-scale disasters, we will work on coastal protection and disaster countermeasures, earthquake resistance, post-disaster reconstruction, securing liquid funds in preparation for disasters, and disaster risk management for public infrastructure, etc.

In terms of environmental management, the project will also support the promotion of efficient water use and proper disposal of sewage and waste.

						Sche	dule			Assistance		
Japan's Cooperation Program	Program Description	Project	Scheme	Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023			JFY 2026	JFY 2027	Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
		Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Strengthening of Structures with Japanese Earthquake Resistant Paints	SDGs BVS		_						11	
	Japan will strengthen the capacity of government agencies	Data Collection Survey for Climate Change Measures	DD								13	
	and others in planning, implementing, and monitoring	SME Partnership Promotion Survey for strengthening capacity on infrastructure restoration from frequently occurring disasters due to climate change	SME PPS	_							13	
	climate change countermeasures, while strengthening the central government's capacity to address	Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for AI real- time crisis management information system using SNS information	SDGs BMFS								9	
	natural disasters such as floods, weather risks,	Post Disaster Stand-by Loan (Phase 3)	LA							300.00	3,11,13	
	disasters. In addition to strengthening the capacity of the central government, both	Project for Master Plan and Feasibility Study on Flood Control and Drainage in Davao City	TCDP							3.16	13	
		Flood Management	EXP								13	
		Project for Enhancement of Flood Control Strategy in Prioritized River Basins	TCDP		_					6.00	13	
	Language Academic Language	Pasig-Marikina River Channel Improvement Project (Phase IV)	LA							379.05	11,13	
	the concept of Nature-based Solutions (NbS).	Preparatory Survey for Paranaque Spillway Construction Project	PS			•					13	
	In response to climate change and large-scale disasters, we	Flood Risk Management Project for Cagayan de Oro River	LA							115.76	11,13	
	and disaster countermeasures,	Cavite Industrial Area Flood Risk Management Project	LA							159.28	11,13	
	earthquake resistance, post- disaster reconstruction, securing liquid funds in	The Project for Improving Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Cagayan de Oro River Basin	GA							9.66	11,13	
	preparation for disasters, and disaster risk management for	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Capacity Enhancement Project Phase 2	TCP							5.90	13	
Climate Change Action. Disaster		Project for Strengthening Financial Resilience of Public Asset to Natural Disasters by Improvement of Public Insurance	TCP							3.33	13	
Prevention, and Environmental	management, the project will also support the promotion of	The Project for Capability Enhancement for High Quality Weather Observation, Forecast, Warning and Information in the Philippines	TCP							2.89	13	
Management Program	efficient water use and proper disposal of sewage and waste.	The Project for Development of Extreme Weather Monitoring and Information Sharing System	STC							3.85	13	
		The Project for Capacity Development for Monitoring and Information Dissemination on Earthquake, Tsunami and Volcano	TCP					_		1.94	13	

Development Challenge 2-1 Climate change action, disaster prevention and environmental management

1 1							•	•
	The Project for Capacity Development in Coastal Engineering for Disaster Resiliency	TCP				4.30	13	
	Forest Management Project	LA	_			92.44	15	
	The Project for Development of a hybrid water-related disaster risk assessment technology for sustainable local economic development policy	STC				2.91	13	
	The Project for Comprehensive Assessment and Conservation of Blue Carbon Ecosystems and Their Services in the Coral Triangle (Blue CARES)	STC				4.15	15	
	Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for introduction of technologies that enable both slope disaster prevention and forest conservation	SDGs BMFS					13	
	Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector for Strengthening of Structures with Japanese Earthquake Resistant Paints	SDGs BMFS					11	
	Verification Survey for Utilization of Self-Navigation Assembly Salvage Barge for the Construction Works on Disaster Management and Disaster Restoration	SDGs BVS					13	
	Verification Survey for Utilization of Self-Navigation Assembly Salvage Barge for the Construction Works on Disaster Management and Disaster Restoration	SDGs BVS					13	
	Verification Survey for Erosion Control and Vegetation Mat for Slope Protection	SDGs BVS					2	
	Strengthening community resilience for disaster preparedness and disaster response through multi-sectoral collaboration	GANP					13	
	Project on the Strengthening and Promoting School-based Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Visayas	JPP					13	
	KCCP Group & Region Focus on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	TRN					13	
	JOCVs(Disaster Risk Reduction and Management)	JOCV					13	

	In order to real and prosperity in network. However, terrorism have in poaching, illegal Public safety an	on and Challenges) ize a free and open Indo-Pacif its waters and build a sustai as the flow of people and go creased in recent years. Accor possession of arms and terror d maritime safety are essentia 2023-2028 also emphasizes the	[Japan's Co While recogn Philippines' and prosperit capacity enhal development,	izing the sustain y of the ncement	nat stab nable ed e entire	le publ conomic regior	ic safe develop , Japan	ty and moment and will a	maritim d that ctively	e safety ar both will c consider a	ontribute Ind provide	to the stability support for	
Development Challenge 2-2 Enhancement of	Japan's Cooperation Program	Program Description	Project	Scheme	Before	JFY 2023	Sche		JFY 2026	JFY 2027	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
Law Enforcement Capacity through Public		While leveraging Japan's strengths in the areas of security, counterterrorism, and maritime security, Japan will provide assistance to the relevant authorities in the Philippines for capacity	Preparatory Survey for Philippine Coast Guard Support Facility Development Project in Subic Bay Area	PS	JF1 2022							16	
Safety/Counterterro rism Measures			Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippines Coast Guard (Phase II)	LA							164.55	16	
	Enhancement of Law		Maritime Safety Capability Improvement Project for the Philippines Coast Guard	TCP							0.59	5	
	Capacity through	building and regional stabilization by providing equipment, strengthening	Maritime Safety and Security Advisor	EXP				_				9	
	Public Safety/Counter Ter rorism Measures	resources (including search and	Economic and Social Development Program (2021)	GA							2.10	16	
	TOTTSIII MEASULES	rescue, disaster response, and study abroad programs), maritime traffic safety, reconstruction	Economic and Social Development Program (2022)	GA							11.00	16	
			Country-focused Training of Enhancement of Law Enforcement Capacity and others	CTR	-							16	
			KCCP Group & Region Focus of Enhancement of Law Enforcement Capacity	TRN								16	

[Current Situation and Challenges] [Japan's Cooperation Policy to Address Development Challenges] In recent years, the Philippine economy has been growing at a high rate and steadily moving toward entering the upper middle income country, but the poverty rate has been improving at a slower pace and income inequality remains high. In the "Philippines TCDP 2023-2028," one of the policy pillars of the Marcos administration, "Promote Human and Social Development" is one of the themes, and the With regard to health care, in order to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC), the implementation of community-based health care support and support that benefits the poor will be considered, paying attention to the cooperative relationship under the Asian Health Initiative. provision of quality health care services, improved nutrition, and improved access to and quality of In particular, the project will work on improving healthcare services and developing education are key issues, as well as promoting investment in human resource development, including in the health and education sectors.

healthcare human resources in regions where there are large disparities in access to healthcare. In addition, the project will consider supporting the establishment and healthcare. In addition, the project will consider supporting the establishment and dissemination of systems necessary to achieve UHC. With regard to education, in addition to the dissemination, expansion, and quality improvement of primary and secondary education, which the Philippines is promoting, Japan will also provide support for vocational training, support for private educational businesses, and support for the development of industrial human resources. Schedule Japan's Cooperation Program Amount (100 Million SDGs Program Description Scheme Note Project Before JFY 2023 JFY 2024 JFY 2025 JFY 2026 JFY 2027 Yen) JFY 2022 country Focused Trainning on Educaotors' Knowledge and Skills levelopment As for the health sector, Japan will support the achievement of the Universal Health Coverage by implementing community-based healthcare services including CTR 0.18 4 SDGs BMFS 6 Project for Strengthening the Philippine National Health Laboratory Network for Infectious DiseasesNetwork TCP 3.86 3 diseases while making sure that the poor will sufficiently The Project for the Establishment of the One Health Prevention and Treatment Network Model for the Elimination of Rabies in the benefit. In addition, Japan wil consider support for the STC 3 4.69 he Programme for Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users establishment and dissemination 3 GA 18.50 of systems necessary to achieve the same. lata Collection Survey on the Programme for Consolidated Rehabilitation of Illegal Drug Users DD With regard to countermeasures 3 Development against drugs, support will be provided mainly to prevent Challenge 2-3 Project for Introducing Evidence-based Relapse Prevention Programs to Drug Dependence Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers in the Philippines Promoting Human and Social Development 4.98 3 TCP llegal drug users from reusing drugs. The Advisor on Develop an Innovative Model for TB Care through the Use of New Technologies EXP 3 Regarding education, support Regarding education, support will be provided for comprehensive, fair, and high-quality education, including primary and secondary education, as well as for vocational training, private-sector educational business support. easibility Survey for Japanese Style Nursing-Care System SDGs BVS 10 Project to Strengthen the Support Systems for Children in RCFs and Communities in 11 Regions in the Philippines 3 JPP Promoting Human and Social evelopment and industrial human resource development in cooperation with KCCP Group & Region Focus of Promoting Human and Social Development TRN 3 Japan The Project for the Construction of a Classroom Building in Area Facing Classroom Shortages GGP 1,4 The Project for Procurement of an Ambulance for Enhancing Response Capability during Emergencies GGP 1,3 The Project for Procurement of Medical Equipment for Enhancing Preventive and Treatment Capabilities GGP 1,3 The Project for Improvement of the Hall of Mindanao Kokusai Daigaku GCCP 0.09 4 1,3,4,6 The Development of Water Supply System and Hygiene Education GANP JOCVs(Improving Health Care Services/Promotion of basic education/Support for vulnerable groups and communities) 3,4 JOCV Rebuilding Better Coconut Economy: Demonstrating an integrated inclusive recovery model from Super Typhoon Odette and overlaying ML 8 ILO crises ML 8 L0 Achieving reduction of child labour in support of education L0 desilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Supply Chains (RISSC)

Priority Area 3	Establishing pe	ace, stability, developmen	t and growth in Mindanao										
	Based on the Comp the Moro Islamic Region in Muslim referendums, the finalized and the 2019. However, th conflict and is c infrastructure de the subsequent Ba and achieve susta	Liberation Front in 2014, in J Mindanao was passed: following territory of the Bangsamoro Au Bangsamoro Transitional Auton e Bangsamoro region has the hi onsidered to be the most under velopment, and there is a shor ngsamoro Autonomous Government inable peace, it is important	gsamoro signed between the Philippine government and uly 2018, Organic Law for the Bangsamoro Autonomous the results of the January and February 2019 tonomous Government to be established in 2025 was omous Government (BTA) was established in February ghest poverty rate in the Philippines due to years of developed region in the country, including in terms o tage of human resources to take charge of the BTA and . In order for the peace process to progress smoothly that the BTA and the subsequent Bangsamoro Autonomous cal people are able to enjoy the tangible dividends o	while making cooperation to the progre Furthermore, Mindanao, esf conflict, ter City and its 2017.	support full use including ess of th Japan v pecially rrorism,	the peage of Japage of Jap	ace prodocan's concernation of the concernatio	cess, who contribuce and iss. coperation region	nich is ntion in nfrastr on to m n, as we n, inclu	at a cr the pa ucture aterial II as f ding re	itical junc st, Japan w development ize the div or building habilitatio	vill provide t, matching vidends of g a society on and reco	its assistar peace in resilient to very of Maray
	Japan's Cooperation		Project Sc				Sche	edule			Assistance Amount		
	Program	Program Description		Scheme	Before JFY 2022	JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	(100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
		To support the smooth transition from the Bangsamoro Transitional Authority (BTA) to the Bangsamoro Autonomous Regic	Capacity Development Project for Bangsamoro (Agricultural Promotion, Livelihood Improvement, MSMEs and Local Government Capacity Building)	TCP							6.00	1,2,10,16	
		(BARMM), assistance will be provided for institutional	BARMM Advisor on Institutional Development	EXP								16	
Development Challenge 3-1 Peace and Stability		building and development and capacity building of institutions and human resources responsible for development and administrative services in the Bangsamoro Muslim Mindanao Region (BARMM) in the BTA and the transitional autonomous government. In addition, given that the reintegration (normalization) of retired soldiers is an important	Project for Capacity Building for Financial Access in Agribusiness (Phase 2)	TCP							4.41	1,16	
and Development in Mindanao (Sustainable Peace			Road Network Development Project in Conflict Affected Areas in Mindan	no LA							222.24	1,8,9,16	
n Conflict-Affected Areas	Peace and Stability and		Programme for the Support for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Marawi City and its Surrounding Areas	GA							20.00	1,16	
7.11 040			Urgent Improvement of Socioeconomic Infrastructures in Bangsamoro Region	GA							18.00	4,16	
			Capacity Development Project for Bangsamoro	TCP							5.37	16	
	Development in Mindanao (Sustainable Peace	factor for the success of the peace process, support for livelihood improvement and job	Advisor to BTA chief minister	EXP								16	
	in Conflict- Affected Areas		BTA advisor on budget and development planning	EXP								16	
		provided.	Capacity Development Project for Infrastructure Project Management in BARMM	TCP							4.44	9	
		Also, assistance for basic infrastructure development and	Socio-Economic Assistance for Bangsamoro Normalization Process	EXP	_							16	
		coociiciai ioi ouocailiabic	Data Collection Survey on Water Supply Improvement for Greater Cotaba	co DD								6	
		economic growth, will be provided, particularly in BARMM, and assistance that leads to the	Economic and Social Development Program (2021)	GA							5.00	3	
		reconstruction of conflict- affected areas, including Malawi	Economic and Social Development Program (2023)	GA							9.57	9	
		City, will be steadily implemented.	Preparatory Survey for Improvement of Water Supply in Cotabato City	PS								6	

Others	Others	Training in financial administration in developing country	TCP of FSA				9,10,17	
Other 3	Other 3	Training in Tinanolar administration in adversaring country	101 01 100				0,10,11	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = 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 for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emerency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [DCS] = Data collection Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, Solid Line [-----] = Tentative Schedule

[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1^NNo Poverty], 2^IZero Hunger], 3^IGood Health and Well-Being], 4^IQuality Education], 5^IGender Equality], 6^IClean Water and Sanitation], 7^IAffordable and Clean Energy], 8^IDecent Work and Economic Growth], 9^IIndustry, Innovetion and Infrastructure], 10^IReduced Inequalities], 11^ISustainable Cities and Communities], 12^IResponsible Consumption and Production], 13^IClimate Action], 14^ILife Below Water], 15^ILife on Land], 16^IPeace, Justice and Strong Institutions], 17^IPartnerships for the Goals] [Outline of SDGs]:https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs