

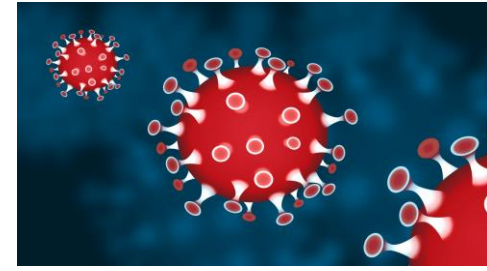
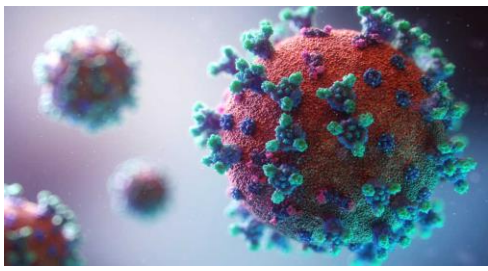


**DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF CHINA, JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA AND
RUSSIA WITH PAKISTAN IN THE COVID AND POST COVID 'BUILD
BACK BETTER' AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATH**

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OVER VIEW

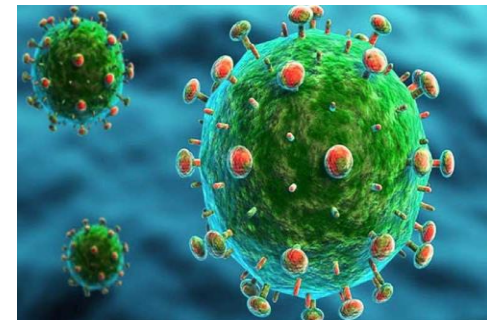
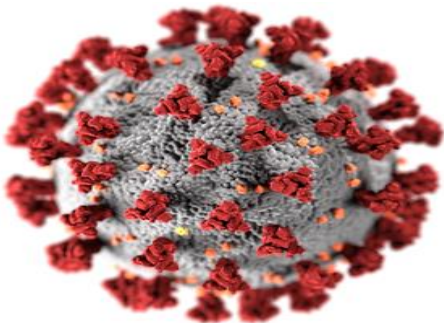
- ❖ **Strategies of Pakistan during covid-19**
- ❖ **Development Cooperation of China with Pakistan during COVID-19**
- ❖ **Development Cooperation of Japan with Pakistan during COVID-19**
- ❖ **Development Cooperation of Korea with Pakistan during COVID-19**
- ❖ **Development Cooperation of Russia with Pakistan during COVID-19**
- ❖ **Future developmental cooperation of China, Japan, North Korea and Russia with Pakistan**



COVID-19 CRISIS

The COVID-19 crisis is causing massive suffering across the globe. In addition to the human consequences of the disease, containment measures to slow down and control the virus have deprived people of their livelihood and put many firms in a difficult financial situation. As a result, governments are planning massive stimulus packages to accelerate recovery once the health emergency is under control.

Strengthening international cooperation has become more important than ever to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 because the current pandemic of COVID-19 and climate change respect no boundaries.



SITUATION ANALYSIS OF COVID-19

- The number of infected cases was 5,719 with 96 deaths on April 14th, 2020
- Total case: 319,848, active cases 8651, recovered 304,609 and fatal 6588 as of 14th of October 2020
- Initially, it was projected that Corona caseload may rise to 1.2 million by the end of June 2020
- But now, the cases will remain under 320,000 till 14th of October, much less than it was estimated
- Due to the observance of SOPs, the death toll has also gone down manyfold.
- But again fear of second wave has gripped the country as both the people and government has started the protective measures- small lockdown, etc.

STRATEGIES OF PAKISTAN DURING COVID-19

- Pakistan's exports observed 54% reduction due to order deferrals and cancellations in the textile sector
- Pakistan had announced a relief package of Rs 1.2 trillion for 4.5 million households. It was also suggested to escalate the number of households in the relief package by further including 7.5 million household to receive a one-time amount of Rs 12,000 (Pakistan Institute of Development Economics 2020).
- The government has also allocated Rs 200 billion under Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) to support the poor segments of the society. Under this programme, Rs 3,000 will be transferred to ultra-poor. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has approved the disbursement of US\$1.386 billion under the Rapid Financing Instrument to flatten the curve of economic impact of the COVID-19 shock.
- Though, a majority population in the country's outskirts is poor or prone to poverty which means that geographical spread and distances will pose a challenge for the distribution of funds which as a result may be lopsided or sporadic.

PAKISTAN'S HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

The Global Humanitarian Response Plan sets funding target for Pakistan's COVID19 Response Plan as US\$ 126.8 million, out of which only US\$ 25.9 million (20.4%) have been committed by the global community

The estimates quoted in Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan for COVID19 Pandemic 2020 (updated 22nd May) hints at an increase in the number of people living below the poverty line from the existing 50-60 million to 125 million as impact of the COVID19

84 million people fall under the category of the multi-dimensionally poor

Around 40-62 million people are persistently and chronically vulnerable to food insecurity while they are also exposed to natural hazards

They are at risk of falling into the increased food insecurity requiring a scaled-up response by humanitarian partners through both in-kind and cash modalities

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF CHINA WITH PAKISTAN DURING COVID-19

- Due to Covid-19, Pakistan's GDP growth rate for 2020–2021 has been projected negatively.
- China provided \$15 million worth of aid to Pakistan to support the country's fight against the coronavirus pandemic.
- Chinese aid starting since 28 March 2020 with a special aircraft which brought relief assistance to Pakistan including 300,000 masks and 10,000 protective suits and 12,000 test kits. So far, over 10 chartered flights from China brought experts and equipment including thousands of ventilators during COVID-19.
- On 21st August 2020, China and Pakistan vowed to "further strengthen cooperation" for the development of a COVID-19 vaccine, according to a joint statement released after the two countries' foreign ministers held a meeting in the Hainan province.
- The two agreed on Pakistan and China standing together strong in facing and tackling the coronavirus pandemic "by timely sharing of experiences relating to the prevention and control of the virus" and "mutual support in providing medical materials".
- Both sides agreed to further strengthen cooperation in developing a vaccine to defeat the COVID-19 pandemic, and strive to promote establishment of China-Pakistan Community of Shared Future and Community of Common Health.

CPEC: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OPTIONS

Both the countries are looking at 'New Opportunities and Challenges for China-Pakistan Cooperation in the Post-Epidemic Era' both within and beyond CPEC and BRI in a larger sense to play key role in development cooperation and in promoting peace and stability

Opportunities for China Pakistan Developing Cooperation arising from the COVID-19 crisis necessitate for reset priorities, focusing on shared future, human security, human development, better hospital care, and climate change under CPEC/BRI

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and the role that the private sector should play in the CPEC's development. Pakistan can benefit from Chinese experience in developing SEZs.

Neither did any Pakistani employee in any CPEC project lose their job during the coronavirus pandemic nor seen any cut in salary. Plus, all of the CPEC projects are free of COVID-19

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF JAPAN WITH PAKISTAN DURING COVID-19

Japan's aid to Pakistan stands at US\$ 7.4 Million to Pakistan- US\$ 4 million through United Nations Office for Project Services and US \$ 3.41 Million through UNICEF, IOM, International Federation of Red Cross and UNHCR to support efforts to combat COVID19. UN Project Services will provide necessary technical assistance and equipment amid COVID19 response needs and as requested by Pakistan.

It built Pakistan's capacity to quickly track and give the people required medical assistance and reduce and delay local transmission of coronavirus

A Japanese international NGO, AAR-JAPAN (Association for Aid and Relief, Japan) has started providing hygiene material as well as food items as an emergency support to the deserving people in Haripur district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

- This emergency support by (Association for Aid and Relief) AAR-JAPAN on behalf of the Japanese people was provided particularly to the disabled persons, widows and orphans.
- The organization provided improved hygiene facilities at various girls schools to encourage girls students to come to schools with confidence and get education in an enabling and conducive environment.

JAPAN EXTENDS GRANT ASSISTANCE OF JPY 500 MILLION TO ENHANCE TEXTILE EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN AND USD 4.7 MILLION TO IMPROVE SANITARY ENVIRONMENT IN ISLAMABAD

- In 2019, the Government of Japan provided USD82.12 million in total to Pakistan under the twelve new Grant Aid projects in different sectors including health, disaster-management, agriculture and water supply. In recent years, Pakistan has been the largest recipient of Japan's Grant Aid among the seven South Asian nations, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives.
- The Government of Japan has extended grant assistance of JPY 500 million (approximately USD 4.7 million) for enhancing the educational functions of the National Textile University (NTU) in Faisalabad. This aid framework, the Economic and Social Development Program, is for procuring sophisticated equipment and machineries from Japan. Notes to this effect were signed and exchanged between H.E. Mr. MATSUDA Kuninori, Ambassador of Japan to Pakistan and Dr. Syed Pervaiz Abbas, Secretary of the Economic Affairs Division, in Islamabad on March 19, 2020.
- National Textile University (NTU) is the only national university of Pakistan specialized in textile education in Faisalabad, a heartland of garments and cloth production
- Textile is a key industry of Pakistan, occupying 50-60% of its total exports. Equipment provided in this program will upgrade the educational environment of the NTU and thus will help strengthen the foundation of the textile industry in Pakistan, boost its exports of valued-added products and improve its national economy.
- Japan has extended grant assistance of JPY 500 million (approx. USD 4.7 million) to the Metropolitan Corporation Islamabad (MCI) for improving sanitary environment of the capital by procuring garbage disposal vehicles from Japan. Notes to this effect were signed and exchanged between H.E. MATSUDA Kuninori, Ambassador of Japan to Pakistan and Dr. Noor Ahmad, Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, in Islamabad on September 8, 2020.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF KOREA WITH PAKISTAN DURING COVID-19

- On July 26, 2020 Korean government handed over a note verbale of Korean grant of 800,000 dollar for Pakistan to fight against COVID-19.
- Kwak Sang Kyu, Ambassador of Republic of Korea to Pakistan, called on the Secretary Economic Affairs Division and lauded Pakistan's effort to contain COVID-19 pandemic and steps taken to combat Locust swarms.
- The ambassador assured government of Korea's cooperation to government of Pakistan
- Korean grant in shape of cash and equipment was provided through World Health Organization (WHO) to support mitigation measures against Covid-19 in Pakistan. Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and Korean companies (K- Water, KEN) also contributed in the grant.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF RUSSIA WITH PAKISTAN DURING COVID-19

- Russia would provide Pakistan with a coronavirus vaccine should such need arise in light of the thriving bilateral relations
- Russia will help to boost Pakistan's economy by cooperating in various fields including aircraft manufacturing, state media said Wednesday. Russia will also extend cooperation to Pakistan to revive the Steel Mills and enhance its productivity and also wants to cooperate with Pakistan in the aircraft manufacturing sector. Russia has invited Pakistan to organize a road show in Moscow to provide an opportunity to the Russian private companies to explore new avenues in Pakistan.
- In the wake of the devastating earthquake in 2005 that ravaged northern Pakistan, Russia was one of the first to provide assistance to Islamabad. Shortly thereafter, a Russian trade delegation visited Pakistan and overall bilateral trade rose by \$270 million and subsequently by \$520 million while Russian energy giant Gazprom signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Pakistani Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources. After the 2010 floods in Pakistan, Russia again offered assistance and humanitarian aid, leading to President Vladimir Putin's public endorsement of Pakistan joining the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
- New warmth in Pakistan- Russia strategic relations for peace and stability in the region for development

FUTURE COOPERATION

- **Pakistan needs to invest in green energy sources & renewables for job creation and resilient development**

Pakistan needs international development cooperation/NEA to invest in sustainable energy to produce job opportunities. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) estimates that transforming energy systems based on renewables could boost global GDP by US\$ 98 trillion by 2050, delivering 2.4% more GDP growth than current plans and 42 million jobs globally.

In the wake of COVID-19, it is difficult for Pakistan to invest in renewables and energy efficiency industry. In order to contain the impacts of the pandemic, implement appropriate market and policy frameworks for renewables and build resilience against climate change, Pakistan would need the support of international organizations, donor countries and their development cooperation.

- **Pakistan seeks international development cooperation/NEA to address health emergencies:**

There are loopholes in the public health infrastructure of Pakistan. These health facilities are underequipped and have been overwhelmed in dealing with the Covid-19 crisis. Because of the gaps in the public health infrastructure, a high proportion of the health expenditure is borne by the individuals who are sometimes pushed into poverty by heavy burden of medical treatment costs when struck by a serious health issue. Pakistan needs international cooperation for digital technologies to improve public health infrastructure and efficiency, manufacturing of affordable test kits, developing international helplines, online disease surveillance systems, health portals and telemedicine.

- **Pakistan needs to build disaster resilience through international cooperation:** Pakistan is a disaster prone country. The country experiences heavy rainfall in the southern regions and heavy snowfall in northern regions which results in flooding in the country. Poverty, environmental degradation converge with disaster risks; and inequalities converge with disaster risks, now compounded by COVID-19. The country needs to install early warning systems to save lives by providing timely early warnings. Pakistan needs to build resilience and better recovery from the pandemic by contracting down the resilience loopholes.
- **Pakistan needs help in Digital Technology** Covid-19 has forced countries to turn to digital technologies in their response to the crisis through use of online portals, social media, delivery of health services through “virtual doctors,” on-line learning, work from home, direct benefit transfers, use of drones for sanitation, installing facial recognition and thermal scanners to detect potentially infected people.
- Being developing country Pakistan faced huge challenges to turn to digital technology, in consequences many people lost their jobs it negatively impacted the educational system of the country. Japan and China can help Pakistan in digitalization, e-governance.

THANK YOU



QUESTIONS ??