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Message from the President

~ Working Towards a Sustainable Socio-economy, Especially in the Current Age of Compounding Crises ~

The world is currently in a state of compounding crises with issues such as climate change, the spread of COVID-19, and food shortages and soaring energy prices stemming from Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Although the number of people under extreme poverty had been on the decline until the spread of COVID-19, it has begun to increase due to these crises. There have been setbacks in several targets outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under these critical circumstances, the international community must further strengthen its cooperation to achieve the SDGs by 2030. As Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) implementation agency, JICA is tackling a wide range of issues to help developing countries achieve the SDGs under its vision of "Leading the world with trust" and its dual missions of "human security" and "quality growth." In FY2021, we formulated the "JICA Global Agenda (Strategies for global development issues)," a plan to strategically contribute to solving the outlined issues by bringing together a diverse group of domestic and international talent to help countries around the world to achieve their SDGs by 2030. With regard to climate change, one of the most important SDGs, an international

agreement on climate change aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), also known as the "Paris Agreement," sets a long-term goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to "well below two degrees Celsius," and preferably below 1.5 degrees, compared to pre-industrial levels. In order to achieve this goal, efforts to achieving carbon neutrality are accelerating around the world, and in Japan, former Prime Minister Suga announced the "2050 Carbon Neutral Declaration" in October of 2020. Climate change is an issue that all countries are expected to address, but developing countries are in the difficult position of simultaneously pursuing socio-economic development and climate change action with limited financial resources and ability. Accordingly, JICA promotes climate change countermeasures in developing countries by helping to improve technologies needed to formulate, implement, and monitor various plans that address climate change, as well as by strengthening the response capacity of organizations. Moreover, the "co-benefit" approach is becoming increasingly important. This approach aims to achieve synergistic results by reducing GHG while aiming

for growth through sustainable development. We consider actions on climate change as a managerial issue, and we will stand with developing countries by contributing to their smooth transition to achieve carbon neutrality (energy transition) and initiatives related to protect natural environment, to their achievement of international goals, such as those outlined in the Paris Agreement. In addition, JICA intends to expand cooperation to strengthen adaptation measures, especially in the areas of disaster prevention, water resources, and agriculture, through Japan's experience, knowledge, and technology as a disaster-prone country.

JICA has been publishing the "Sustainability Report" since 2021, in order to widely publicize these climate change countermeasures and other efforts to help developing countries achieve sustainable socio-economic development, as well as JICA's own activities. Based on the 2017 recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) established by the Financial Stability Board, this report introduces JICA's efforts to disclose information on climate change countermeasures, as well as JICA's related achievements and case studies of efforts to resolve ESG (Environmental, Social

and Governance) issues. In order to overcome these compounding crises, it is essential to maintain and develop mutual trust and ties between countries. To combat these global issues such as climate change, cooperation across national borders is indispensable, and the people of Japan and the world must work together as one. JICA will continue to develop the long-standing relationships of trust that we have built with developing countries, while further strengthening our collaboration with various partners to achieve a sustainable and resilient society that balances the environment, society, and the economy.



Japan International
Cooperation Agency (JICA)
TANAKA Akihiko

Leading the World with Trust

JICA values the relationship of mutual trust with developing countries and is working with them to rise to the challenges.

About JICA

Human Security:

Aiming for a society where all people can protect themselves from various threats and live their daily lives in security and with dignity.

Quality Growth:

Promoting sustainable growth with less disparity and without harming the environment.



People

A Society where All can Live Healthy, Safe Lives

- Education •Health •Social Security



Peace

A Peaceful Society without Fear or Violence

- State-Building to Prevent the Outbreak and Recurrence of Conflicts
- Governance Support
- Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls



Prosperity

A Prosperous, Sustainable Economy at Harmony with Nature and Prepared for Promoting Social Development

- Agricultural and Rural Development
- Private Sector Development
- Urban and Regional Development
- Ensure Access to Affordable and Clean Energy
- Development of Transport Infrastructure

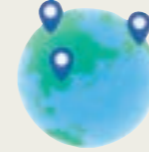


Planet

Care for the Planet

- Environmental Conservation and Management
- Water Resources Management
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Climate Change

There are



96

Overseas Offices
(As of July 1, 2022)



15

Domestic Offices
(As of July 1, 2022)



1,955

Staff Members
(As of August 1, 2022)



139

Developing Countries and
Regions that Received
Assistance
(During FY 2021)

Building People-to-People Relationships are the Foundation of Trust

JICA dispatches experts and overseas volunteers to developing countries, and in return welcomes government officials and specialists as training participants and overseas students. People-to-people connections established through human resource development are the foundations of trust between developing countries and Japan.



Accepted

New / Continuing training participants and students from developing countries in FY 2021

24,722 people



Dispatched

New / Continuing Japanese experts and JICA volunteers that were dispatched in FY 2021

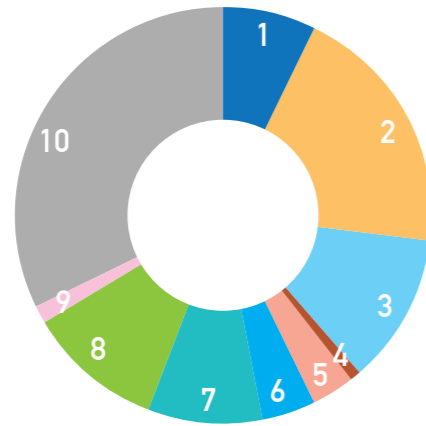
4,017 people

Overview of Operations

JICA uses an array of development assistance schemes to meet the diverse needs of developing countries around the world.

Scale of Operations

¥191.8
billion



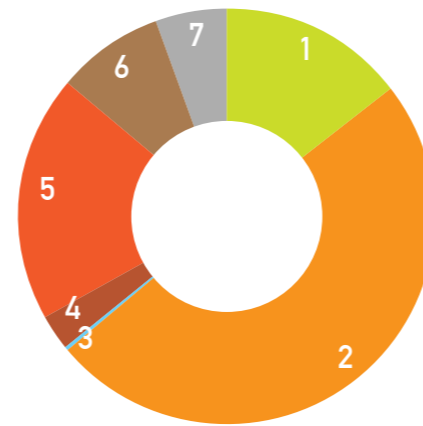
Technical Cooperation (※1)

Dispatch of Japanese experts to developing countries and acceptance of training participants and students to disseminate Japanese technologies and knowledge

1. Planning and administration	7.4%
2. Public works and utilities	19.8% <small>(Transportation/Traffic/Social Infrastructure etc.)</small>
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	11.5%
4. Mining and industry	0.8%
5. Energy	3.3%
6. Business and tourism	4.4%
7. Human resources	8.8% <small>(Education/Vocational Training etc.)</small>
8. Health and medical care	10.5%
9. Social welfare	1.5%
10. Others	32.0%

Scale of Operations

¥1,274.7
billion



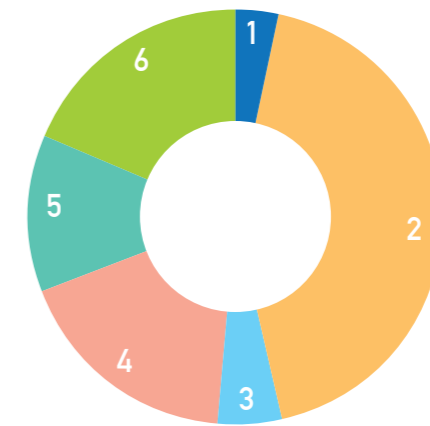
Finance and Investment Cooperation (ODA Loans) (※2)

Lending or investing of funds under concessional terms to developing countries for their development.

1. Electric power and gas	14.6%
2. Transportation	49.3%
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	0.5%
4. Mining and Industry	2.6%
5. Social services	19.3% <small>(Water Supply and Sanitation/Education etc.)</small>
5. Program loans	8.3%
6. Others	5.4%

Scale of Operations

¥69.5
billion



Grants (※3)

Financial assistance with no repayment obligation; which mainly targets developing countries with low levels of income.

1. Planning and administration	3.5%
2. Public works and utilities	43.1%
3. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	5.0%
4. Energy	17.7%
5. Human resources	12.3% <small>(Education/Vocational Training etc.)</small>
6. Health and medical care	18.5%

(In FY2021) (Unit:%)

■ JICA's volunteer programs
■ Citizen Participation

■ Partnership with Nikkei Communities
in Latin America and the Caribbean

■ Emergency Disaster Relief
■ Studies and Research

■ Public-Private Partnerships

(Note) In some cases, the numbers do not correspond to the figures reflected in the 'Total' section due to the rounding estimates. ※1 Expenses include Technical Assistance expenses managed under the Finance and Investment Account budget, but excludes administration costs. ※2 Total commitment amounts of ODA Loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance in FY2021. ※3 The sum of total maximum amount of grants based on grant agreements (G/A) signed in FY2021.

Scale of Operations by Region (FY 2021)



East and Central Asia and the Caucasus

10 countries targeted for assistance | Total value of JICA programs **¥42,7 billion**



Middle East and Europe

22 countries/regions targeted for assistance | Total value of JICA programs **¥137,1 billion**



Latin America and the Caribbean

29 countries/regions targeted for assistance | Total value of JICA programs **¥122.2 billion**

Africa

49 countries/regions targeted for assistance | Total value of JICA programs **¥100,1 billion**

South Asia

8 countries/regions targeted for assistance | Total value of JICA programs **¥680,4 billion**

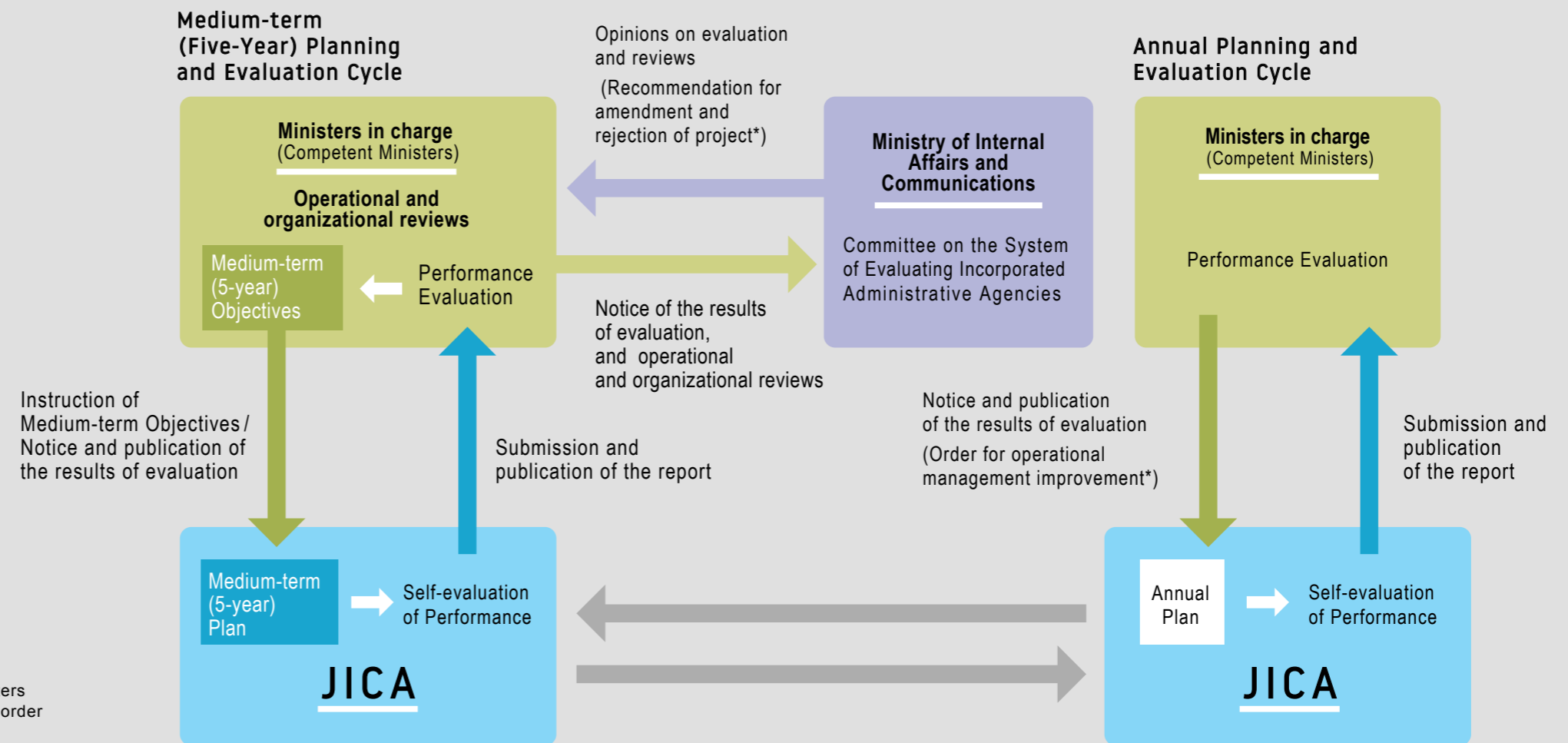
Southeast Asia and the Pacific

21 countries/regions targeted for assistance | Total value of JICA programs **¥361 billion**



(Note 1) JICA's project scale refers to the total amount of technical cooperation (trainees + experts + survey teams + equipment provision + Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers / Overseas Cooperation Volunteers + other overseas cooperation volunteers + other expenses), ODA Loans (amounts committed), and grants (amount of new G/A agreements) for FY2021. (Note 2) Excluding cooperation to multiple countries / regions and cooperation through international organizations.

Framework for Performance Evaluation and Operational Management Review



*Based on the results of the ministers' evaluation, the ministers may recommend improvement or elimination of operations or order JICA to improve its operational management.

Governance

In accordance with the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies, JICA prepares its five-year Medium-Term Plans and Annual Plans, JICA operates based on these Plans to pursue the Medium-Term Objectives set by relevant ministers (principally the Minister of Foreign Affairs along with other ministers who oversee JICA's activities). Moreover, JICA's Board of Directors deliberates and reports on important matters for the organization, as well as its business operations and internal controls, in accordance with the "Statement of Operational Procedures" approved by the pertinent government minister. At the end of each fiscal year (FY) and upon the conclusion of each Medium-Term Plan, JICA prepares self-evaluations of its annual operational performance and compiles these self-evaluations into a Performance Report.

This Performance Report is then submitted to relevant ministers, following deliberation of it by the Board of Directors, and subsequently published. The ministers likewise review and publish the Performance Report as well as give feedback to JICA based on it. When necessary, they may order JICA to improve its operational management based on the results of their review.

For cooperation projects in partner developing countries, JICA utilizes a common framework for monitoring and evaluation encompassing the stages of ex-ante evaluation, monitoring, ex-post evaluation, and feedback.

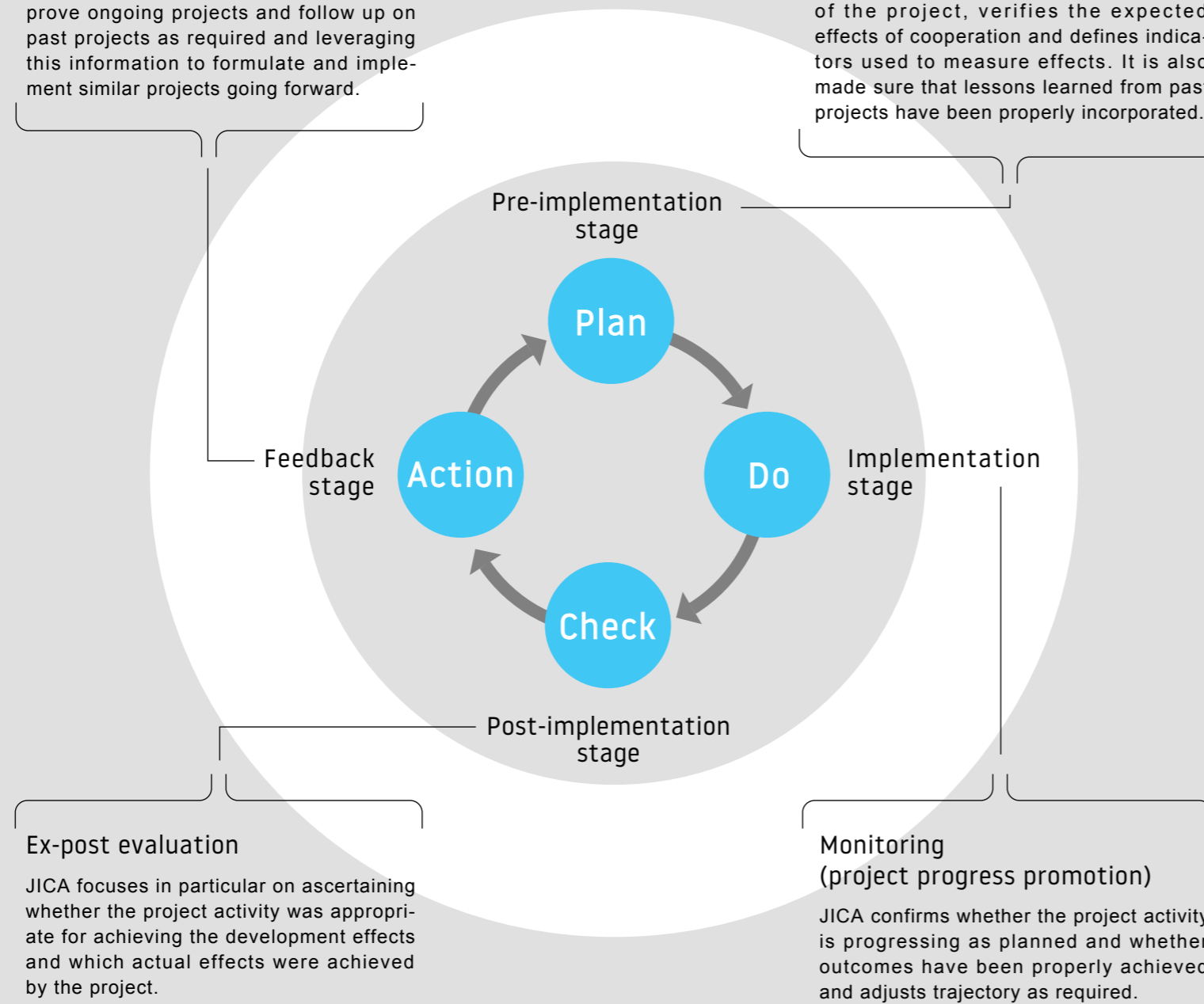
PDCA Cycle

Feedback

JICA utilizes evaluation results to improve ongoing projects and follow up on past projects as required and leveraging this information to formulate and implement similar projects going forward.

Ex-ante evaluation

JICA confirms the priority and necessity of the project, verifies the expected effects of cooperation and defines indicators used to measure effects. It is also made sure that lessons learned from past projects have been properly incorporated.



Ex-post evaluation

JICA focuses in particular on ascertaining whether the project activity was appropriate for achieving the development effects and which actual effects were achieved by the project.

Monitoring (project progress promotion)

JICA confirms whether the project activity is progressing as planned and whether outcomes have been properly achieved and adjusts trajectory as required.

In October 2015, JICA's Environmental Policy was formulated as an organization-wide effort to embrace global environmental conservation, including climate change. In July 2021, JICA also formulated a strategy on climate change for projects in developing countries with which JICA cooperates. In addition, guided by JICA's "Statement of Operational Procedures", operational management follows JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (hereafter "ESC Guidelines"). JICA supports and confirms implementation of appropriate environmental and social considerations based on the ESC Guidelines.

As a part of this effort, JICA has established the Advisory Committee for ESC as an independent council that advises JICA on its examination and support of environmental and social considerations. To maintain accountability and transparency, JICA actively discloses information related to the application of ESC Guidelines. In addition, JICA has established the Objection Procedure as a mechanism to ensure compliance with the ESC Guidelines. Since the current ESC Guidelines were established in 2010, JICA is currently in the process of their revision. This revision process will ensure transparency as well as accountability and take into account international trends. Specifically, for projects that are expected to generate more than a threshold amount of greenhouse gases, JICA is planning to disclose the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions.

Strategy

Strengthening of efforts to combat climate change is among JICA's top management priorities. As a baseline, following the aforementioned "JICA Environmental Policy," JICA's basic policy on the environment is to "contribute to the conservation of the global environment while complying with environmental laws and regulations, and to continuously improve the environmental management system in order to prevent and reduce negative environmental impacts that result from JICA's activities." JICA will continue to support environmental measures through international cooperation, promote environmental awareness activities, undertake environmentally friendly activities in our offices and facilities, and comply with environmental laws and regulations.

Furthermore, JICA has positioned the strengthening of climate change countermeasure and dissemination as one of its key management issues, and has set forth the followings in its strategies for global development issues (as known as the "Global Agenda") on climate change countermeasure projects formulated in July 2021;

- As a key partner to developing countries, JICA aims to lead sustainable development by promoting climate cooperation in support of transitioning to a decarbonized and climate-resilient society. Through these efforts,
- JICA contributes to the achievement of the Paris Agreement, which is an international treaty for achieving the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- other multilateral environmental/climate-related conventions (such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on Desertification, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction); associated SDGs; and other related visions/initiatives led by the Japanese government (notably, the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision).
- Specifically, the following actions have been set forth:



- 1 Promoting implementation of the Paris Agreement by supporting developing partner countries in the planning and implementation of climate change policies and measures, along with the development of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and transparency frameworks, as well as by facilitating access to climate finance[※].
- 2 Advancing co-benefit climate change solutions that contribute to both addressing development challenges and combating climate change by promoting projects in the following sectors: energy, urban development, transportation, forest and other natural environment conservation, agriculture, environmental management, disaster prevention, water resource management, and healthcare.

Combat climate change efforts, including co-benefit climate change strategies, are also articulated in the "Global Agenda" such as energy and agriculture.

Furthermore, emphasis during project implementation includes;

1. Collaboration with various stakeholders; mobilization of additional finance (via collaboration with the private sector or other funding sources, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), etc.)
2. Utilization of knowledge and technology from Japan and other countries.
3. Strategic dissemination of information
4. Promoting Inter-city collaboration / co-operation
5. Promoting Intra-regional collaboration
6. Innovation, such as digital transformation (DX)

※Climate finance broadly include countries' public funds, finance by international development finance institutions and MDBs, and the private sector to combat climate change. Climate change measures refer to efforts to reduce or increase the absorption of greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation measures), efforts to prevent or reduce damage in response to the effects of climate change (adaptation measures), and projects that contribute to both. (Based on the definition in the [OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook](#), [OECD Development Assistance Committee](#).)





The main opportunities for JICA in dealing with climate change include cooperation focused on mitigation measures, such as renewable energy, energy conservation, transportation and forest conservation; cooperation supporting adaptation measures, such as disaster risk reduction and water resources management; promotion of Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects; and strengthening of surveys and research contributing to the adoption of climate change countermeasures. On the other hand, the main risks to JICA's operations vis-à-vis climate change include the negative impact of increased and more severe natural disasters on JICA-supported projects in developing countries (physical risk); increased project-related costs stemming from the strengthening of laws and regulations dealing with climate change; and rapid technological progress (transition risk). JICA is currently conducting scenario analysis to understand the impact of climate change on its operations. JICA will also further develop strategies to support developing countries' transitions toward a carbon neutral society.

The main opportunities

- Renewable energy/Energy conservation
- Mitigation such as Transportation and forest conservation
- Adaptation such as Disaster risk reduction and water resources management
- Promoting Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects
- Survey and research contributing to the adoption of climate change countermeasures

The main risks

- The negative impact of increased and more severe natural disasters on JICA-supported projects in developing countries. (physical risk)
- Increasing project-related costs stemming from the strengthening of laws and regulations dealing with climate change; and rapid technological progress (transition risk)

In June 2022, the Japanese government finalized the Infrastructure System Overseas Promotion Strategy 2025 (supplementary version, June 2022), which states: "Japan will make responsible inter-agency efforts towards global decarbonization by strengthening its engagement with partner countries, in accordance with their stages of development. To lead global decarbonization efforts, the government's basic policy will be to support infrastructure exports that guide countries' energy transitions toward decarbonization. Based on a deep understanding of the needs of partner countries, Japan will offer all available options for reducing their carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, including through renewable energies (such as wind, solar, geothermal, and hydrogen), as well as energy management techniques and CCUS/carbon recycling. Furthermore, as articulated in the G7 Climate, Energy and Environment Ministers' Communiqué of May 2022, while

recognizing that advancing national security and geostrategic interests is crucial, and further recognizing that accelerating the international clean energy transition and phasing out continued global investment in the unabated fossil fuel sector is essential to keep a limit of 1.5 °C temperature rise within reach, Japan will end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances clearly defined by each country that are consistent with a 1.5 °C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement." JICA will comply with these policies set by the Japanese government.



Risk Management

JICA defines risks as factors that can act as impediments to its operations. To achieve organizational objectives and realize plans, such as its Medium-Term Plans, in an effective and efficient manner, JICA employs risk management systems and performs risk identification and assessment. For example, all departments within JICA annually identify risks that are relevant to their operations. They likewise assess how these risks could affect their operations and review how they have addressed them. On that basis, JICA classifies all potential major risks for the entire organization. Of these risks, JICA's Board of Directors and Risk Management Committee, chaired by JICA's Senior Vice President in Charge of Internal Control, meets regularly to assess material risks and confirm / review responses, which thereby strengthens the organizational response. In addition, the Risk Management Committee for Finance and Investment Cooperation, which has been established separately for financial cooperation operations (primarily ODA loans and Private-Sector Investment Finance), discusses important matters related to integrated risk management.



JICA examines and confirms that project proponents, etc., put into practice the ESC Guidelines at various stages of the projects it supports. This consists of three processes. Screening, whereby projects are classified into four categories based on the magnitude of their potential impacts; Environmental Review, in which JICA applies the ESC Guidelines during the review of the project proposal; and Monitoring, in which JICA follows up on the ESC Guidelines-related activities of project proponents for a certain period of time, including the post-completion stage. For each process, JICA actively discloses information on environmental and social considerations with the cooperation of partner countries, etc., to ensure accountability and the participation of various stakeholders. During the environmental review for projects that may have a significant impact on the environment or society, JICA confirms potential negative impacts of the project based on documents submitted by the partner country, etc., relating to environmental and social considerations and evaluates necessary measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate any such impacts. If significant impacts remain, JICA evaluates the necessary measures to compensate for them.



JICA identifies and assesses climate risks (hazards, exposures, and vulnerabilities) in its cooperation projects and considers necessary measures at the project formulation stage. Specifically, the JICA Climate-FIT tool^{※1} is used to assess the climate risk of all projects and to examine the possibility of incorporating activities that further climate change countermeasures (i.e., mitigation and adaptation). In the project planning stage, JICA may provide assistance through its Preparatory Survey or Detail Design scheme for surveys and other procedures related to climate risk. JICA also enhances the climate-related capacity of project proponents, etc., through Knowledge Co-Creation Programs and Technical Cooperation Projects. Aiming to reinforce an effective support system for development cooperation, JICA provides similar capacity-building programs for consultants etc., collects information on climate in developing countries, and shares such information with other development partners.

Metrics and Targets

JICA will contribute to the realization of the Japanese government's commitment at the G7 Cornwall Summit in June 2021, to provide a total of 6.5 trillion yen in climate finance. This includes both public and private sector led support for climate change over the five-year period from 2021 to 2025, and support in the field of adaptation for countries vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Specifically, JICA aims to annually contribute about 1 trillion yen^{※2} and to double GHG emission reductions (2 million tons per year by 2030). In addition, with the recognition that climate change will increase the risk of undermining the development impact of JICA's cooperation projects and thus hampering the attainment of the SDGs, JICA will consider specific indicators and targets to assess and manage risks related to climate change, based on the results of the scenario analysis. Furthermore, JICA has set targets for energy consumption within its offices and facilities and is working to reduce its own energy consumption accordingly.

※1 JICA Climate FIT : Mitigation ([JICA HP](#))、Adaptation ([JICA HP](#)) ※2 Based on the current definition of climate change projects. This may change in the future depending on a review of the definition (for example, at OECD-Development Assistance Committee).



Overview of Operations Related to Climate Change

JICA supports partner developing countries in implementing climate change countermeasures so that they not only achieve their nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement and the SDGs but also realize the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction. While doing so, JICA also keeps abreast of changing international trends in these areas.

JICA's climate change countermeasures can be categorized into two types: mitigation measures that contribute to the reduction and absorption of greenhouse gas emissions, and adaptation measures that prepare developing countries for the negative impacts of climate change. To promote climate change actions in developing countries, it is important to take a "co-benefit" approach that aims to achieve synergistic effects by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development. JICA aims to achieve carbon neutralization and build a society that is resilient to climate change by integrating climate change measures into all development projects through technical and financial cooperation.

JICA's Climate Finance in FY2021* (Amount based)

Total Amount

532,385 million JPY

Proportion 100 %

Mitigation

(Support toward a low/zero-carbon society)

380,469 million JPY

Proportion 71.5 %

Adaptation

(Support for the establishment of a climate-resilient society)

137,232 million JPY

Proportion 25.7 %

Cross-cutting

(Support for both mitigation and adaptation)

14,684 million JPY

Proportion 2.8 %

*JICA's climate finance consists of Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans, and ODA Grants

7-1

Cases

The following are three representative examples of the JICA projects for climate change in 2020.

Case 1 : Mitigation

Arab Republic of Egypt P 25

The Project for Capacity Development on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Technical Cooperation)

Case 2 : Adaptation

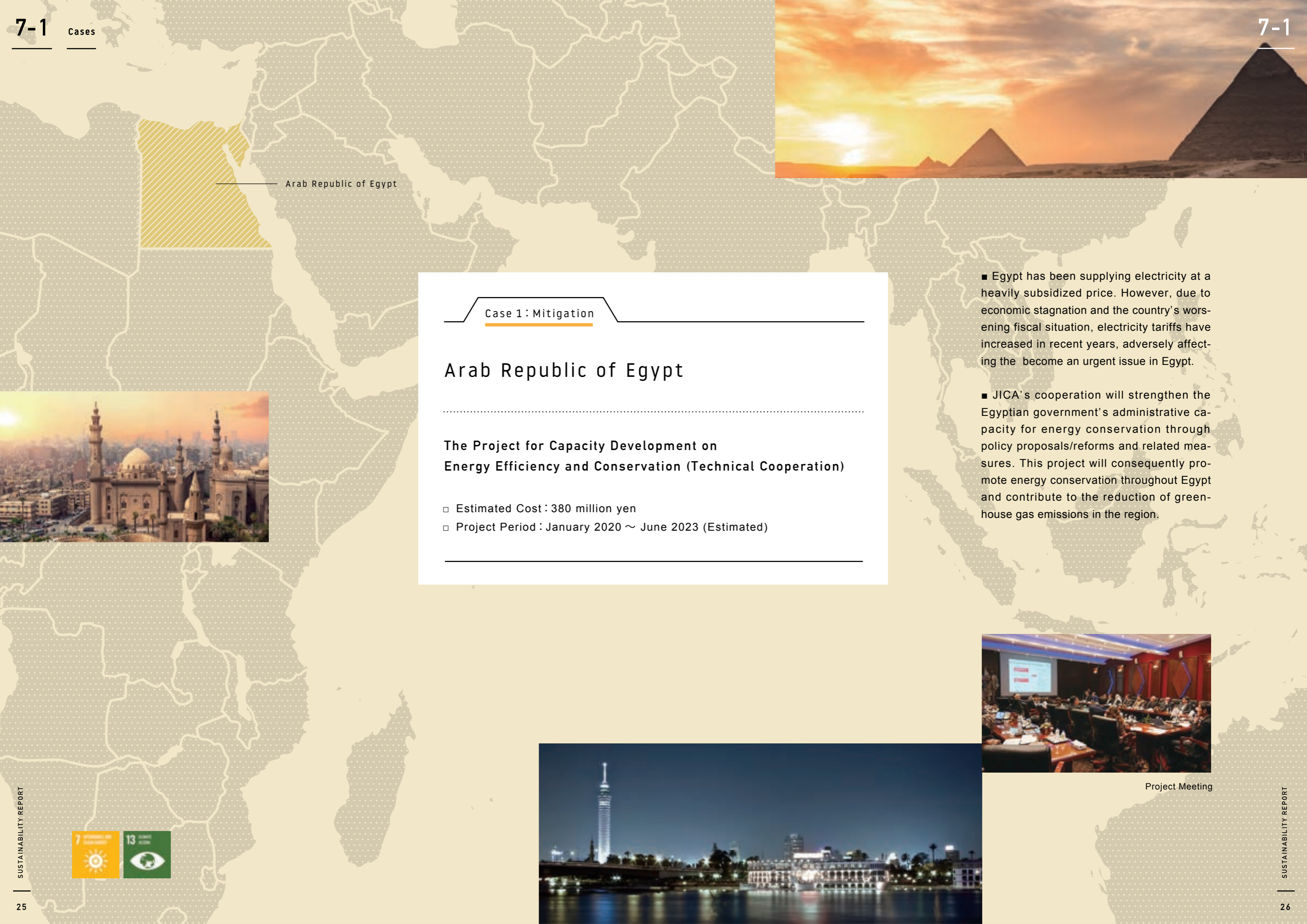
Indonesia P 27

Disaster Resilience Enhancement And Management Program Loan (ODA Loans)

Case 3 : Mitigation

Viet Nam P 29

Quang Tri Province Onshore Wind Power Project (Private Sector Investment Finance)



Arab Republic of Egypt



Case 1 : Mitigation

Arab Republic of Egypt

The Project for Capacity Development on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Technical Cooperation)

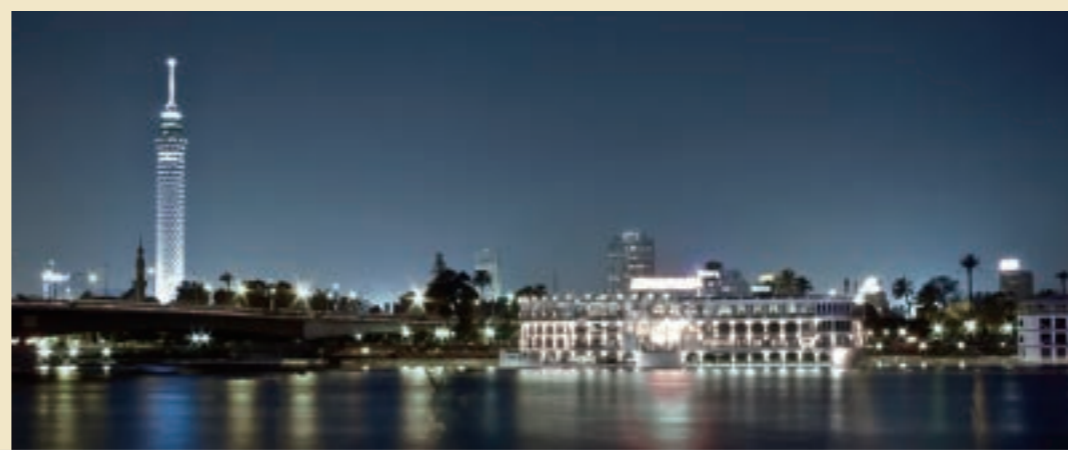
- Estimated Cost : 380 million yen
- Project Period : January 2020 ~ June 2023 (Estimated)

■ Egypt has been supplying electricity at a heavily subsidized price. However, due to economic stagnation and the country's worsening fiscal situation, electricity tariffs have increased in recent years, adversely affecting the become an urgent issue in Egypt.

■ JICA's cooperation will strengthen the Egyptian government's administrative capacity for energy conservation through policy proposals/reforms and related measures. This project will consequently promote energy conservation throughout Egypt and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the region.



Project Meeting





Case 2 : Adaptation

Indonesia

Disaster Resilience Enhancement And Management Program Loan (ODA Loans)

- ODA Loan Amount : 31,800 million yen
- Loan Agreement Signed : February 2020



Signing of the Loan Agreement

■ Based on its experience from past disasters, Indonesia has been strengthening its legal framework and organizational capacity to develop a comprehensive disaster risk reduction system that includes not only post-disaster response but also pre-disaster prevention. The country is also bolstering its efforts to identify and prepare for disaster risks by building an early warning system.

■ JICA is providing finance to support these policy improvements through Program Loans. These funds will be incorporated into the country's budget to sponsor programs that improve Indonesia's disaster risk reduction and management capacity, such as those leading to the development of a comprehensive disaster management system, and enhance the country's ability to cope with, in particular, flood risks due to climate change.



Indonesia





Case 3 : Mitigation

Viet Nam

Quang Tri Province Onshore Wind Power Project (Private Sector Investment Finance)

~ JICA's First Project Finance Loan for Wind Power Project
in Viet Nam ~

- Facility Agreement Signed : May 2021
- Summary :

■ In Viet Nam, electricity demand is expected to increase due to robust economic growth. In order to balance the increasing electricity supply with climate change countermeasures, Government of Viet Nam has set a target of using renewable energy for approximately 15-20% of its targeted power generation capacity (125-130 GW) in 2030. Out of this, 6,000 MW (approximately 5% of the total generation capacity in 2030) is planned to be installed from wind power by 2030, utilizing the wind in the mountains and along the coastline.

■ This project aims to promote the development of power supply and climate change countermeasures in Viet Nam by constructing and operating a wind power plant in Quang Tri Province, Central Viet Nam.

■ This is the first time for a Japanese company to invest in a large-scale new wind power project in Viet Nam, and it is expected that this project will serve as a model case to encourage the formulation of subsequent wind power projects in the region.

■ This is JICA's first project finance for wind power project in Viet Nam, and it is co-financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Export Finance Australia, an Australian government-owned organization.

Viet Nam



Turbines constructed under the project
(Photo Credit : Power Construction Joint
Stock Company No.1)



News Release:

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2021/20210521_10e.html

7-2

Ex-post Evaluation of Climate Change Countermeasures

JICA conducts evaluations based on the six evaluation criteria set by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which reflect the perspectives of international ODA evaluations. JICA also conducts evaluations using its original rating system.

Further details of JICA's evaluation framework are given in the link below

https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/c8h0vm000001rdg1-att/evaluations_01.pdf

The following are three representative examples of climate change projects for which JICA conducted ex-post evaluations from FY2017 to FY2019.

Case 1: Adaptation

South Africa P 33

Project for Prediction of Climate Variations and Its Application in the Southern African Region (Technical Cooperation/SATREPS)

Case 2: Mitigation

Cambodia P 35

Project for Construction and Rehabilitation of Small Hydro Power Plants in Rattanakiri Province (Grants)

Case 3: Mitigation

India P 37

Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (ODA Loans)



Case 1: Adaptation

South Africa

Project for Prediction of Climate Variations and Its Application in the Southern African Region (Technical Cooperation/SATREPS)

~ Predicting Abnormal Weather Mechanism and Applying Early Warning System for Agriculture and Infectious Diseases Control ~

- Project Cost : 222 million yen
- Project Period : April 2010 to March 2013

■ This project was implemented as a science and technology cooperation program (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development; SATREPS) for conducting joint research with universities and research institutions to tackle global issues.

■ South Africa is very susceptible to extreme weather events, and we worked to improve climate change forecasting technology to help mitigate the impact of such events.

■ Since the cause of extreme weather is the difference in sea surface temperature between two oceans, we used the High Resolution Coupled Atmosphere-Ocean Model (SINTEX-F), a supercomputer that reproduces how the atmosphere and oceans affect each other, to predict the extent of climate change over a wide area up to one year in advance. This has enabled the project stakeholders to reveal the mechanism of the subtropical dipole mode phenomenon in the South Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic Ocean, which causes abnormal weather in South Africa, and to successfully predict heavy rainfall events.

■ The results of the SINTEX-F climate forecasting are now being used by private sector to analyze environmental issues.

South Africa



Ex-Post Evaluation Report :

https://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2019_0901000_4_f.pdf

Project Homepage :

https://www.jst.go.jp/global/english/kadai/h2103_southafrica.html

Limpopo Province, South Africa



One of the six automatic weather stations procured under the project



Case 2 : Mitigation

Cambodia

Project for Construction and Rehabilitation of Small Hydro Power Plants in Rattanakiri Province (Grants)

~ Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Promote Stable Power Supply in Rural Areas ~

- Grant Amount : 1.48 billion yen
- Grant Agreement Signed : March 2013

■ The project enabled a stable supply of electricity in rural Cambodia by constructing and upgrading new small-scale hydro-electric power plants which can be developed even with relatively limited funding.

■ The project has brought benefits to local residents, who use the electricity produced by the new and rehabilitated hydro-electric power plants. In addition, by clearly measuring the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, it was proven that the project contributed to climate change mitigation.

■ The electricity generated by this project substitutes for electricity imported from Vietnam. That is, if the project had not been implemented, Cambodia would have had to import more electricity that is derived from thermal energy sources. Therefore, this project has greatly contributed to the reduction of CO2 emissions by utilizing a clean energy resource.

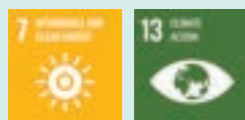


t / year *2	Reduction of CO2 emissions*1
Baseline	1,071.5
2015 (completion)	1000.00
2016 (1 year after)	852.23
2017 (2 year after)	1544.99
2018 (3 year after)	1485.61

*1 Volume of CO2 emission reduction : Actual output from O'Chum No.1 and No.2 power plants (increased volume) × emission coefficient of Vietnam (generating end) 409 kg CO2 / MWh
 *2 These amounts are the sum of O'Chum No.1 and No.2 power plants



Water Intake Tower of O'Chum No.1 Dam



Ex-Post Evaluation Report :
https://www2.jica.go.jp/en/evaluation/pdf/2018_1260800_4_f.pdf

Case 3 : Mitigation

India

Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (ODA Loans)

~Combating Climate Change through Infrastructure Development~

The percentage of people in India who own cars is increasing together with economic growth, with effects of air pollution and traffic congestion becoming serious problems in urban areas throughout the country. In response, Japan has supported the expansion of mass transit infrastructure in the Indian capital region via the Delhi Metro Project.

As a result of the construction of the Delhi Metro, the number of vehicles on roadways had declined by approximately 700,000 per day as of 2018, corresponding to a reduction of 990,000 tons per year of CO₂ emissions. Furthermore, the metro's train cars are equipped with braking systems that utilize Japanese energy-saving technologies, leading to a further reduction in CO₂ emissions. In recognition of this project's environmental benefits, the United Nations certified it as the world's first Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project* in the railroad sector.

The Indian government is planning to construct other metro railway networks, because the problems caused by urbanization increased CO₂ emissions and air pollution—are not confined to Delhi alone. In fact, other metro railway projects currently being developed with JICA's cooperation in India, as well as in Bangladesh, are modeled after the Delhi Metro Project.

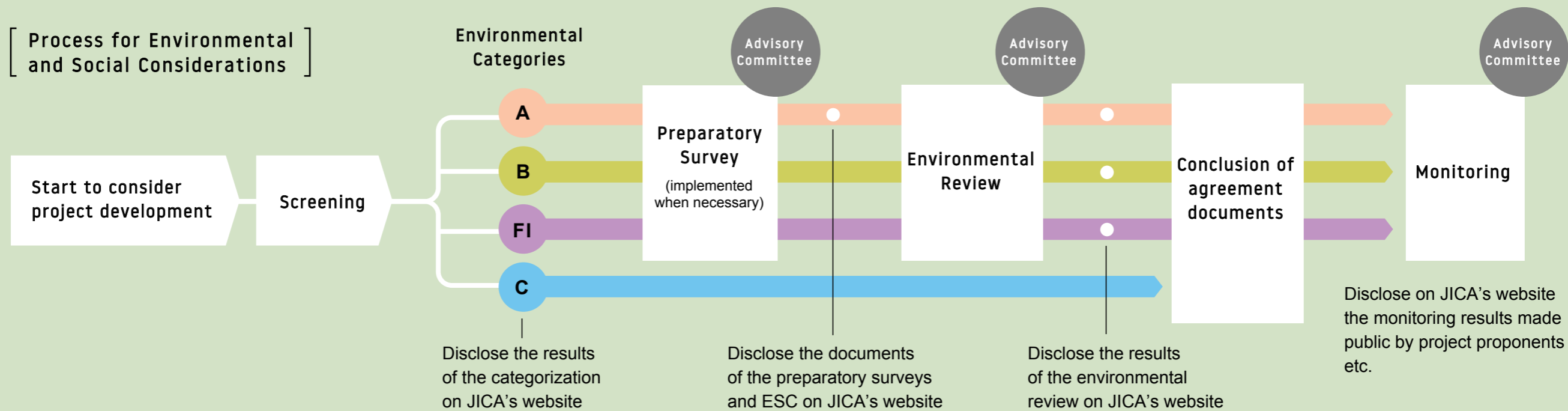
* A mechanism established under the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM allows emission-reduction projects in developing countries to earn certified emission reduction credits. The credits can be used by industrialized countries to meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol.



Delhi



Regarding climate adaptation, two articles ([Part 1](#) and [Part 2](#)) on JICA's [website](#) provide examples of how JICA has supported countermeasures in the water sector (against drought), where the impact of climate change is particularly pronounced. Various case studies of JICA's climate change countermeasures are also introduced in the [October 2019](#) edition of JICA's PR magazine, with a special feature titled, "JICA's Climate Actions: For the Future of the Planet."



JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

As described in "5. Risk Management," JICA examines and confirms that Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC) are put into practice by the project proponents, etc., at various project stages—including formulation, review, implementation, and post-implementation—per "JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations" (hereinafter referred to as ESC Guidelines). The details of the three processes—screening, environmental review, and monitoring—involved are as follows.

1. Screening is a process in which JICA classifies the project into one of four environmental categories based on the magnitude of its impacts, as inferred from information provided by the project proponents, etc. These categories are: A (likely to have significant adverse impacts), B (potential impacts that are less adverse than A), C (minimal or little impact), and FI (whereby JICA provides funds to a financial intermediary and subprojects could not be identified prior to JICA's approval of the transaction). JICA then follows the ESC procedures set forth by the ESC Guidelines in accordance with the category to which the project is assigned.

2. During the Environmental Review, JICA confirms possible environmental and/or social impacts of a project together with the measures to be taken by project proponents, etc., based on the documents they submit, including an environmental impact assessment (EIA) report and Environmental Checklist indicating the current state of ESC. For category A projects, JICA holds a discussion with the project proponents, etc., to confirm the positive and negative impacts of the project based on the EIA report along with other ESC-related documents. JICA then evaluates proposed measures for avoiding, minimizing, mitigating, and/or compensating for adverse impacts, as well as measures to enhance positive impacts on the environment and society. JICA ensures transparency of the Environmental Review by disclosing ESC-related documents prior to this process.

3. ESC monitoring is carried out by the project proponents, etc. For projects categorized as A, B, or FI, JICA confirms the monitoring results for significant social and/or environmental impact items. If during the monitoring period any necessity to improve such impacts is identified, JICA urges the project proponents, etc., to devise appropriate countermeasures and provides necessary support to this end.

Recent revisions and features of the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC) are as follows;

- Advisory Committee for Environmental and Social Considerations

JICA established the Advisory Committee for Environmental and Social Considerations as an independent council that advises JICA on its examination and support of ESC. This committee consists of external experts in relevant fields who were carefully selected from among the public. During FY2021, the committee held 12 plenary meetings and 14 working group meetings. Working groups—made up of committee members assigned to them during a plenary meeting and tasked with investigating individual projects that are subject to the Advisory Committee’s scrutiny—provided advice for 13 projects during the year. The Working Group for Comprehensive Review of the Guidelines convened 5 times during FY2021 (12 times in total, including previous years).

- Ensuring Appropriate Implementation of and Compliance with the ESC Guidelines

In addition to the measures outlined above, JICA has established the Objection Procedure to ensure its compliance with the ESC Guidelines. By following this procedure, either resident of a partner country who are affected, or likely to be affected, by a project due to non-compliance with JICA’s ESC Guidelines or their agents can file an objection with JICA.

The contents of these objections are reviewed by a group of Examiners who are independent of JICA’s operational departments. These Examiners inspect the facts relating to whether or not the ESC Guidelines were complied with and report their findings to JICA’s president. If they identify non-compliance with JICA’s ESC Guidelines, the Examiners will encourage the Requester (the person who raised the objection) and the project proponents, etc., to engage in dialogue to resolve any problem or dispute caused by said non-compliance.

Documents outlining the Objection Procedure and annual reports of the Examiners are available on the [Objection Procedures based on the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations](#) of JICA’s website. No objections were received during FY2021.

- Information Disclosure and Consultation with Stakeholders

To maintain accountability and transparency, JICA actively discloses ESC-related information. Project proponents, etc., are primarily responsible for the disclosure of information regarding a project’s ESC, but JICA itself also discloses key information about a project’s ESC per the ESC Guidelines. Details and information to this effect are available on [the Environmental and Social Considerations page](#) of JICA’s website.

- Harmonization with the Systems of Other Aid Agencies

The ESC Guidelines state that JICA’s projects must not deviate significantly from the World Bank’s Safeguard Policies and that JICA should refer to internationally recognized standards and good practices—including those of the international financial institutions as appropriate.

To this end, JICA closely coordinates with development partners, including the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, to keep up-to-date with global trends in safeguards policy and to share relevant experiences. The alignment efforts are strengthened, for example, through co-financing by engaging in joint missions with such partners.

- Revision of "Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations of the Japan International Cooperation Agency" in January 2022*

The new ESC guidelines cover efforts to estimate and disclose total emissions of greenhouse gases as a response to climate change. They also involve changes to the requirements for information disclosure concerning environmental impact assessment reports to promote the dissemination of external information and dialogue in the early stages of project planning and to produce development effects more quickly. Moreover, aiming to secure the appropriate participation of local people who may be affected by the project in the process of confirming environmental and social considerations, the revised ESC Guidelines have improved the existing standards of action and adjusted as appropriate in light of the responses made by the World Bank and other international organizations.

*Details indicated in [“Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations of the Japan International Cooperation Agency”](#)

9

ESG efforts


- 9-1. Approaches to Achieve the SDGs P 45
- 9-2. Building relationships with diverse stakeholders P 49
 - Industry-Government-Academia Collaboration in the Area of Governance and Human Rights P 51
- 9-3. JICA's Social Bonds • GCF Project P 53
- 9-4. Knowledge Management P 56

Toward Achieving the SDGs with Japan's Experience

Expanded Food Production

An **80%** increase


The rate of increase in rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa.
[From 14 million tons in the baseline year to 25.16 million tons in 2014]



Maternal and Child Health Handbook

25 countries
8 million copies

The total estimated number of copies of the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook distributed in Japan and 25 countries in one year. (2016)



Mathematics and Science Education

930,000 people in
60 countries

The total number of teachers who received JICA's training in mathematics and science education. (1994-2015)



Access to Safe Water

59 million people

The total number of people who gained access to water with JICA's aid for water supply facilities. (2002-2016)



Clean Energy

1,230 MW

Total installed capacity of operational geothermal power-generation facilities that have been built with Japanese ODA Loans. (since fiscal 1978)



Development of Industrial Human Resources

821 students

The number of ABE Initiative participants. (fiscal 2014-2016)



BOSAI: Disaster Risk Reduction

1/70th

The reduction in fatalities due to cyclones in Bangladesh.
[A comparison in death tolls caused by cyclones of similar scale between the 1970s and 2007]



Advanced Technology for Environmental Conservation

7,600 cases

The annual number of cases where forest change was detected in 77 countries. (From March 2016 to February 2017)



Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers

42,972 volunteers

The cumulative total number of JOCVs dispatched. (fiscal 1965-2016)



JICA's Basic Approach toward SDGs

JICA has released a position paper detailing its basic strategy for accelerating achievement of the SDGs, under the twin missions of human security and quality growth. The paper underscores that various partnerships, including those that mobilize funds from the private sector, are essential in achieving the SDGs since public funding alone is insufficient in terms of scale. Specifically, JICA has set 20 strategies for global issues, the "JICA Global Agenda" based on the

SDGs' Prosperity, People, Peace, and Planet in FY2021 to strengthen its strategy by setting these mid to long-term goals and initiatives. By communicating its approach and the relevance of its projects to a broad range of potential partners, JICA aims to increase its impact vis-a-vis the SDGs through greater collaboration and mobilization. Please refer to JICA's website for more information about our efforts regarding each of the 17 SDGs.

Enhance Cooperation with Partners Both within and Outside Japan to Promote the SDGs

JICA is the only government-affiliated organization besides ministries and agencies to participate in the roundtable and secretariat meetings of the Japanese Government's SDGs Promotion Headquarters. JICA has significantly contributed to the formulation of Japan's "Revised SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles" and "SDGs Action Plan 2021." The former references JICA's contributions to the SDGs in Japan and abroad,

primarily in developing countries; for the latter, it includes 32 examples of a wide range of JICA-led initiatives (e.g., International Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS), Low Carbon Energy Initiative, and the issuance of JICA Social Bonds). In addition, to further advance the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles and the SDGs Action Plan, JICA established the



"JICA-SDGs Partner" framework in July 2020 to certify organizations that partner with JICA to achieve the SDGs (approximately 60 organizations were certified as of May 2022) and to help disseminate information about how companies and organizations are

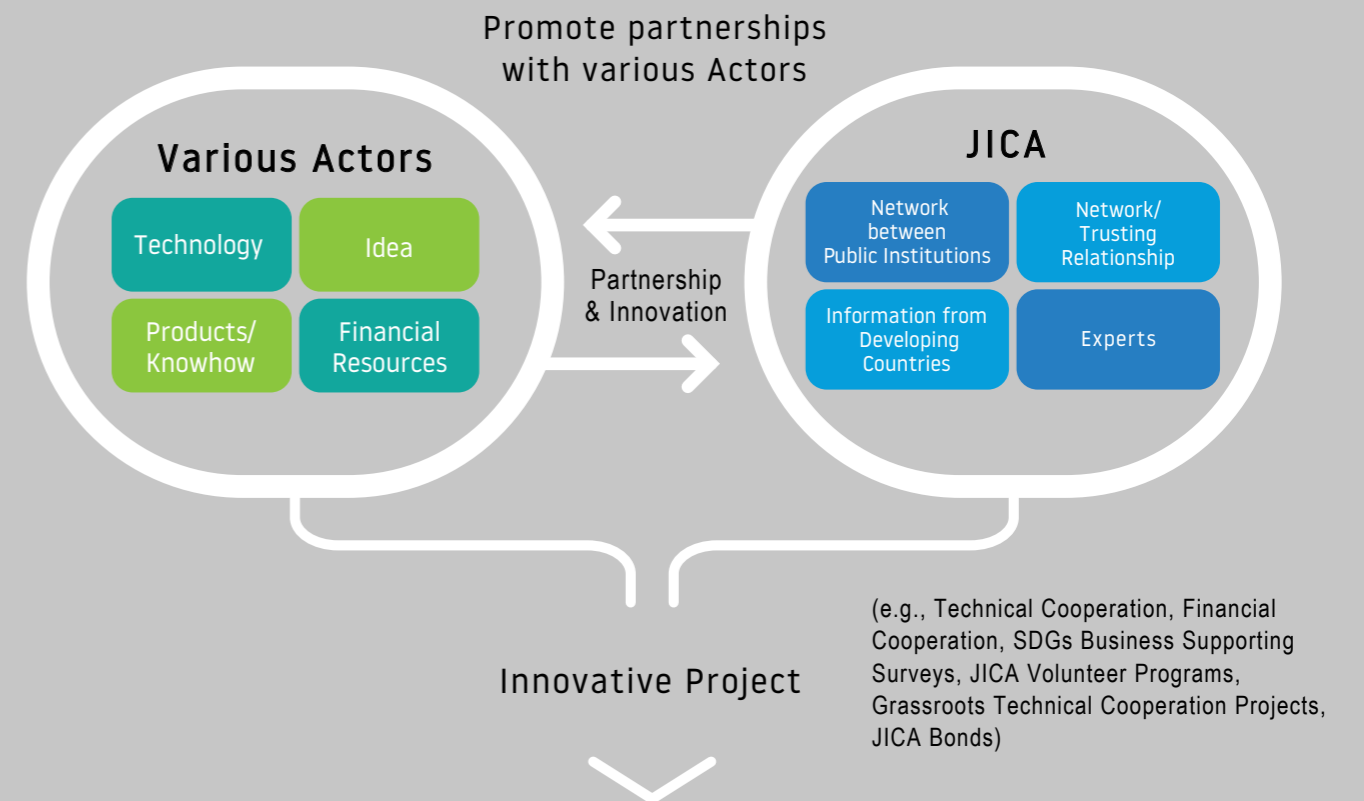
promoting the SDGs. In addition, JICA is part of the "Kansai SDGs Platform," which with more than 1,400 member organizations (as of May 2022) has become a hub for promoting the SDGs in Kansai since its founding in July 2020.

Enhance the Evaluation Framework of Projects Articulating the SDGs

Almost all JICA projects contribute to the SDGs, and JICA is making efforts to communicate their specific impacts in an easy-to-understand manner. Specifically, JICA is conducting in-depth analysis to verify and articulate the impact of projects contributing to the SDGs. In addition, JICA is revising its project evaluation criteria to more adequately reflect the targets underlying the SDGs. In addition, we ensure consistency with the evaluation criteria of the Development Assistance Com

mittee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which reflect the SDGs, and clarify the perspectives of equity, human rights, gender, etc. in each evaluation criteria. JICA recognizes that in strengthening the evaluation framework towards SDGs consistency at each stage—from strategy and planning to project formulation, implementation, and ex-post evaluation—is central, and is continuing efforts to improve such consistency.

JICA's challenges and actions toward achieving the SDGs



- Expansion of the synergy effect between the SDGs goal/target.(e.g., balance of environmental conservation and economic/social development.)
- Problem solution by applying new techniques and services.⇒leapfrog*1,Last One Mile*2(e.g., Providing high-quality services to the vulnerable and rural areas.)

*1 leapfrog : Problem solution and make rapid progress with a leap forward by applying new technology.
 *2 Last One Mile : To deliver services to people in rural areas where infrastructure and physical distribution are not easily accessible.

Building Relationships with Diverse Stakeholders



Partnerships with Universities and Research Institutions

As challenges faced by developing countries have become even more diverse and complicated, we are strengthening our partnerships with universities and research institutions that possess a wide range of advanced knowledge. In particular, to address serious and complex issues such as natural disasters and epidemics of infectious diseases that are occurring on a global scale, we have adopted 12 projects in 12 countries in FY2021 under the "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)," which aims to address these issues using the latest science and technology. This SATREPS program aims to contribute to solving issues including climate change in developing countries. As example of collaboration with Research Institute, in collaboration with the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), we have also implemented the "JICA-JAXA Program for Monitoring of Tropical Forest" for conserving forest resources in developing countries,

combatting against climate change, and conserving biodiversity. This program mainly involves the development and operation of the "JICA-JAXA Forest Early Warning System in the Tropic (JJ-FAST)" website, which contributes to measure the deforestation caused by illegal logging, as well as related human resource development.

JICA built partnerships with 94 Japanese universities for "the JICA Development Studies Program (JICA-DSP)" to accept JICA scholars* in their master's and doctoral courses by the end of FY2021. JICA-DSP offers JICA scholars the opportunity to learn about Japan's modernization and development experiences, which differ from those of Europe and the United States, and its wisdom as a country that provided cooperation toward the progress of developing countries after World War II. This partnership aims to accept scholars who will play a significant role for development and future of their own countries after JICA-DSP in Japan.

Partnership with Private Sectors

JICA provides wide-ranging support schemes to private sector in order to produce development results efficiently through collaboration. Such collaboration makes the best use of JICA's networks and trusting relationships with the governments of developing countries, and the know-how in its project implementation through ODA over many years. In FY2021, JICA provided support to private enterprises engaged in projects with high development impact in the areas of infrastructure development, poverty reduction, and climate change countermeasures through the scheme of "Private-Sector Investment Finance (PSIF)" which provides "loans" and "equity" and approved 13 projects, including projects to strengthen the healthcare system and to respond to important agendas such as achieving carbon neutrality. The "SDGs Business Supporting Surveys", on the other hand, aims for a win-win relationship between developing countries that expect to utilize Japanese technology, products, and know-how to solve their own problems and Japanese private companies that plan to enter the developing country market. This Survey program adopted a total of 1,389 proposals from FY2010 to FY2021.

* "JICA scholars" here refers to participants from developing countries who are enrolled in degree programs at Japanese universities under certain frameworks, including technical cooperation; the Project for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS), a Grant; and the Scholarship for Japanese Emigrants and Their Descendants in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Industry-Government-Academia Collaboration in the Area of Governance and Human Rights

JICA is working with the government in developing countries, private sector, and related organizations to establish network and resolve issues jointly in both developing country and Japan.



The “Japan Platform for Migrant Workers towards Responsible and Inclusive Society (JP-MIRAI)” (Established in November 2020)

JICA established the Japan Platform for Migrant Workers towards Responsible and Inclusive Society (JP-MIRAI), a non-statutory body that collaborates with private companies, industry associations, attorneys, academics, and civil society involved in welcoming foreign workers in Japan, as the joint secretariat. With human rights and labor issues surrounding foreign workers gaining much-deserved attention both at home and abroad, JP-MIRAI aims to contribute to the appropriate reception of foreign workers to achieve “a Japan trusted and chosen by workers of the world,” as well as to realize inclusive economic growth and a sustainable society. JP-MIRAI is a platform that works together with Japan's leading multinational corporations, industry associations uniting small and medium-sized enterprises, and many other stakeholders (it had 328 corpo-

rate and organizational members, along with 186 individual members, as of August 2022). Following its establishment, JP-MIRAI has held seminars on issues relevant to foreign workers for its members and promoted their implementation of its ‘Code of Conduct.’ Open study groups such as the “Technical Intern Trainee ‘Fee Issue’ Study Group,” the “Consultation and Redress Study Group,” and the “Study Group on Certification of Host Companies and Organizations” were held to examine issues from various perspectives. Further, in 2022, JP-MIRAI launched a portal site in 8 languages, and a pilot project of consultation and redress services for foreign workers. In July 2022, a new joint secretariat consisting of JP-MIRAI Service, JICA, Cre-en Corporation, and JTB Corporation was approved at an extraordinary general meeting of JP-MIRAI.

The “Platform for Sustainable Cocoa in Developing Countries” (Launched in January 2020)

In Ghana, for example, the export of cocoa beans provides a valuable source of foreign currency yet the country's cocoa industry suffers from low productivity and faces the issue of child labor. In February 2020, JICA commenced the Cocoa Value Chain Enhancement Project under its Private-Sector Investment Finance window. JICA's assistance through this project involves replanting cacao trees and improving logistics facilities. Consequently, in January 2020, JICA launched the Platform for Sustainable Cocoa in Developing Countries as a forum where many actors, including Japanese businesses and NGOs, work together to solve the issue of child labor and other issues to achieve a cocoa industry that is socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable.



Enhance Collaboration with NGO/CSO*s and Expand the Range of New Partners

JICA has established the NGO-JICA Council to discuss ways to strengthen cooperation with NGOs, as well as to promote detailed discussions with NGO coordinators who co-manage the Council. Likewise, in FY2021, the NGO-JICA study group was convened separately from the Council to share knowledge and expertise on themes including disaster prevention, nutrition, water and sanitation, business, and human rights. Various additional efforts are being made to expand collaboration with NGOs, such as through NGO-hosted events and for other NGO activities, personnel exchanges (including by dispatching JICA staff



to intern at NGOs) and promoting mutual cooperation and dialogue through opinion exchanges. With regard to local governments in Japan, we have concluded comprehensive cooperation agreements to support local governments' international cooperation projects and the development of their own human resources in the era of globalization. In recent years, JICA's know-how and networks have contributed to the welcoming of foreign workers in their respective regions, efforts for multicultural conviviality and promotion of SDGs.

※Civil Society Organization

Supporting NGOs/CSOs Implement Quality Projects by Enhancing their Knowledge



This program aims to share with NGOs/CSOs with a wide range of relevant knowledge and information necessary to implement projects, and to strengthen their overall capacity in organizational management and project implementation. In addition, JICA provides training programs at domestic and international locations to increase the capacity of NGOs and other organizations to implement projects in developing countries (contents include project management, field survey practice, and monitoring and evalua-

tion). In FY2020, JICA also established NGO-JICA Japan Desks in 27 partner countries to support the activities of Japanese NGOs. In FY2021, JICA Mongolia published “Mongolian NGO Handbook” on the procedures for international cooperation and to introduce local NGOs in Mongolia. It was posted on its website and has been utilized among Japanese NGOs/CSOs and companies seeking for opportunities in international cooperation and working with local partners.

The total amount of JICA's Social Bonds
(FY2016-2020)

3,400 million yen



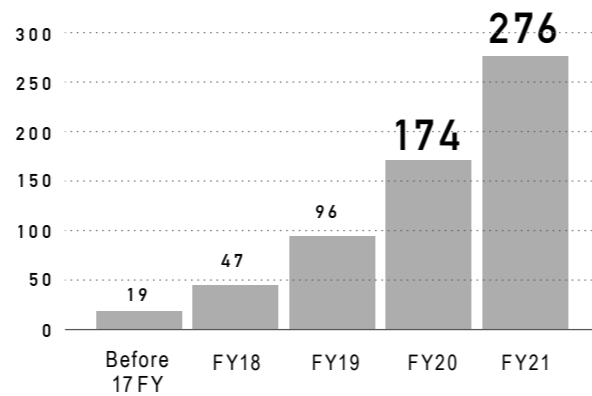
Photo courtesy of Women's World Banking



Photo courtesy of Women's World Banking

9-3
JICA's Social Bonds*
GCF Project

Accumulated Number of Investment Announcements by Investors



JICA's Social Bonds

JICA made the debut issuance of Social Bond—whose proceeds are exclusively applied to finance projects that address social issues—in the Japanese domestic capital market in 2016, with the aim of better communicating its mission and projects to the financial market stakeholders. Since then, JICA has successively issued Social Bonds in the Japanese market. Their total amount reached 340 billion yen as of FY2021 and 276 investors have made their investment announcements public by the end of the same year. Hence, JICA's Social Bonds continue to attract the attention of Japanese investors as instruments for ESG investment and a means to contribute to the SDGs. Indeed, they are

explicitly referred to in the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles set by the Japanese government as an instrument to mobilize private capital to achieve the SDGs.

Proceeds of JICA's Social Bonds are used for JICA's own finance and investment projects (ODA loans and Private-sector investment finance) to address social issues in developing countries through transport infrastructure (including roads and railroads), renewable energy, promoting gender equality and response to emergency crises.

In FY2021, JICA placed its focus on gender inequalities and disparities in developing countries, one of the issues particularly exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis. This was why JICA issued "Gender Bonds," the first of their kind in Japan. Proceeds of JICA's Gender Bonds are allocated to projects that focus on gender equality and women's empowerment in developing countries,

including projects that help to promote gender equality, such as those to extend loans to female business owners. These bonds received outstanding reviews. They won the "Best Deals of 2021" in the category of FILP agency bonds in the Capital Eye Awards, given for best practices in bond issuance. The awards were sponsored by Capital Eye Limited, a media outlet specializing in domestic capital markets. During fiscal 2021, JICA also issued retail bonds for individual investors for the first time in seven years. A wide range of individuals invested in the bonds with strong support for JICA's mission.

In July 2022, JICA issued Japan's first "Peace Building Bonds" to strengthen peacebuilding effort due to the increasing number of conflicts around the world. The funds raised will be used for projects related to peace, stability, and reconstruction in countries and regions affected by conflicts.

Furthermore, JICA takes an active role in developing social bond market in Japan. JICA has been a member of the Working Group of Social Bonds established by the Financial Services Agency (FSA) and contributing to publishing the Social Bond Guidelines.

Through the issuance of JICA Bonds, JICA will contribute to promote finance market for solving development issues and mobilize funds from a variety of resources. By doing so, JICA will continue to contribute to the sustainable development of developing countries and the world.

Accumulated Number of Investment Announcements by Investors

276 investors



Photo courtesy of Women's World Banking

*JICA's Social Bonds have obtained a second party opinion by an independent external reviewer that the bonds are aligned with the Social Bond Principles set by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA).

Investors Relations

<https://www.jica.go.jp/english/ir/index.html>

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Partnership with GCF



Beach at Maamendhoo island

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a multilateral fund which supports developing countries in reducing their greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing their abilities to take measures to fight climate change. It was established at the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010, And JICA became one of the first GCF-accredited entities in Japan in July 2017.

JICA's first GCF-endorsed project—Community-based Landscape Management for Enhanced Climate Resilience and Reduction of Deforestation in critical Watersheds in Timor-Leste—was approved at the 28th GCF Board Meeting in March 2021.

In Timor-Leste, unsustainable natural resource and land management practices—such as shifting cultivation, farmland expansion, and overgrazing—have resulted in deforestation, forest degradation, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. In turn, intensified and more frequent droughts and floods due to climate change have reduced food production by traditional methods and accelerated the further expansion of farmlands for subsistence. Communities adjacent to forests are particularly vulnerable, as their livelihoods directly depend on natural resources.

This project aims to reduce forest degradation and deforestation by applying a forest management model developed with JICA's support in 74 vulnerable upland communities across four watersheds. The project also aims to improve the livelihoods of the target population (about 48,000 people) who depend on natural resources by proposing sustainable agriculture and agroforestry practices so that they can better cope with the negative impacts of climate change. The project is expected to reduce greenhouse gases by 4.4 million tons (CO2 equivalent) over 20 years and contribute to SDGs 13, 15, and 17.

More lately, the GCF also approved JICA's 'Building Climate Resilient and Safer Islands in the Maldives' at its 29th Board Meeting in July 2021.

JICA will continue to support developing countries' efforts to transition to a zero-carbon and climate-resilient society.



Participant of a seedling production training



KMNS Knowledge Management Networks

Knowledge Management

JICA has established a system of Knowledge Management Networks (KMNs) to accumulate knowledge and know-how on development issues and project implementation, as well as to share and utilize such knowledge and know-how among project stakeholders across the organization. KMNs are mainly managed by JICA's sectoral departments, and 25 KMNs have been established covering all 17 SDGs. These include KMNs for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, both of which intend to collect and disseminate information on international trends; accumulate knowledge and know-how contributing to the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of climate change projects; develop human resources based on this knowledge; and build networks with external experts.



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