

Transition Plan for Achieving the Goals of the Paris Agreement



March 2026

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



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Transition Plan

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Overview

(1) JICA Sustainability Policy and Transition Plan for Achieving the Goals of the Paris Agreement

- In its Sustainability Policy published in October 2023, JICA positioned climate change as one of the priority areas. We have advanced initiatives aiming for a smooth transition to a decarbonized society and the building of climate-resilient societies, while working closely with developing countries. (Figure on the right)
- This transition plan was formulated as a compass to accelerate JICA's broad-based efforts, both organizationally and operationally, towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- With regard to **organizational transition**, the plan follows the framework of the transition plan guidance established by the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), an international standard for low-carbon economies adopted by companies in developed countries.¹
- With regard to **operational transition**, the plan is designed to support whole-of-society transition toward low-emission and climate-resilient development in developing countries.

JICA's Key Priorities on Climate Change (From JICA Sustainability Policy)

- 1** As a climate change measure, JICA aims to implement all new projects in a manner aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement¹. In addition to mitigation measures to reduce climate change, we will implement adaptation measures to achieve societies that are resilient to climate change and support a whole of society transition in developing countries.
- 2** JICA will disclose information accurately and transparently in accordance with international disclosure standards.
- 3** Based on the Japanese government's declaration to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2050, JICA aims to achieve carbon neutrality for its organization by 2030.²
- 4** JICA will further strengthen its governance and organization-wide efforts for sustainability management, led by the Sustainability Committee and the Office for Sustainability Management.

1. The Paris Agreement is an international framework on climate change adopted at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2015 and entered into force in 2016. JICA aims to align all new projects with this agreement, having started preparations for the alignment process in 2023 and is working on it swiftly and progressively.
2. This applies to Scope 1 and 2 emissions under the GHG Protocol, the international standard for greenhouse gas emissions calculation and reporting (covering only headquarters and domestic offices; overseas offices will be³ considered in phases).

1. GFANZ (2022) "Financial Institution Net-zero Transition Plans – Fundamentals, Recommendations, and Guidance"

Overview

(2) Components of the Transition Plan (Comparison between companies in developed countries and governments in developing countries)

Components of transition plans for companies in developed countries¹

In international standards for the transition of companies in developed countries toward a low-carbon economy, components such as implementation strategies as well as indicators and targets are regarded as key components of transition plans, in line with the consistency required with existing major frameworks.

A Foundations

The organization's holistic approach to Net Zero

B Implementation Strategy

Strategy to align business activities, products, services, and policies with net-zero goals

C Engagement Strategy

Strategy for collaboration with external stakeholders to support net-zero goals.

D Metrics and Targets (Overall Goals)

Establishing metrics and targets to evaluate and monitor progress toward net-zero goals

E Governance

Mechanisms to oversee, encourage, and support plan execution

Components of transition plans² for governments in developing countries

(While the objective is transition, [the components resemble development strategies](#))

The Paris Agreement calls for limiting the global average temperature rise and aligning financial flows with "policies for low-emission greenhouse gas and climate-resilient development." Currently, countries formulate their "Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)" every five years. However, achieving low-emission and resilient development over the medium to long term, particularly in developing countries, requires systematically planning and advancing a societal transition.

A Foundations

Ambition for contributing to a fair transition to a low-emission and **climate-resilient economy**

B Implementation Strategy

A package of ① **legal frameworks and policies**, ② **principle of fair transition**, and ③ **national investment plans**, consistent with the above ambition (specific components: public investment, carbon pricing to promote private investment, public procurement, sectoral policies such as energy transition, adaptation plans, financial regulations/policies, talent development, etc.)

C Engagement Strategy

Strategies to engage the following stakeholders in plan implementation:
① **businesses and financial institutions**,
② **civil society organizations and communities**, ③ **international partners**

D Metrics and Targets (Overall Goals)

Establishment of metrics and targets at central and local government levels to evaluate and monitor progress toward **sustainable development and emission reduction targets** (e.g., GHG emissions, other climate, environmental, social, and sustainable development-related targets, sectoral/cross-cutting policies, mitigation and adaptation actions and impacts, public and private-sector funds, engagement activities, etc.)

E Governance

Mechanisms to oversee, encourage, and support plan implementation (① **legal systems, governance, and organizations**; ② **government decision-making and coordination methods**)

1. Components of transition plans as defined by GFANZ. A transition plan refers to "an aspect of an organization's overall strategy that outlines the company's goals, activities, or resources for transitioning to a low-carbon economy, including activities such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions." The primary frameworks for international standards are GFANZ, TCFD, ISSB, and TPT.

2. The aggregate level of NDCs submitted by countries does not yet meet the greenhouse gas emission reductions required to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, nor the climate-finance needs of developing countries, including for mitigation and adaptation. Therefore, it is necessary for developing countries to formulate transition plans covering short-, medium-, and long-term efforts to achieve their climate goals and secure adequate climate finance (e.g., [A handbook to strategic national transition planning: supplementary guidance and examples – CETEx](#), [Sovereign Transition: Unlocking the Investment... | Climate Bonds](#))

Overview

(3) Overview of JICA's Transition Plan

	1) Organization	2) Operations
A Foundations (JICA Sustainability Policy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Achieve organizational carbon-neutrality by 2030 (Scope 1 and 2 emissions for headquarters and domestic offices) ② Overseas offices will be considered in phases 	<p>Implement the following as climate change measures to support the whole-of-society transition in developing countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Aim to implement all new projects in a manner aligned with the Goals of Paris Agreement. Began preparations in 2023, proceeding swiftly and progressively. ② Implement adaptation measures to build climate-resilient societies alongside mitigation measures to reduce climate change impacts
B Implementation Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Reduce energy consumption through LED lighting installation, etc. ①-2 Reduce electricity emissions (use of renewable energy) ② Assess emissions at overseas offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ①-1 Check all new projects during the project preparation stage to confirm alignment with national long-term goals, following MDBs methodologies or equivalent ①-2 Develop guidelines to estimate emissions from high-emitting projects and disclose them. ②-1 Reflect the proactive implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures in the projects for regional/issue strategies. ②-2 Check all new projects during the Project Planning stage and promote the implementation of adaptation measures alongside mitigation measures. Promote "co-benefits" that contribute to "climate benefits" while achieving other "development benefits."
C Engagement Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and utilize information from other public institutions, knowledgeable companies (including TCFD consortia), international organizations, etc. Renewable energy transition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner Countries: Support partner countries in formulating NDCs, short/medium/long-term investment plans, and transition strategies for mitigation and adaptation across sectors including energy transition; promote financial cooperation for key projects. Other Organizations (e.g., International Organizations): Through meetings such as the Asia GX Consortium and ATF SG, and engagement with international organizations on specific themes, while incorporating their insights to improve JICA's actions, further shape international trends.
D Metrics & Operational Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational Scope 1 and 2 Emissions: (Aiming for carbon-neutral by 2030 (Domestic)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate projects percentage share Climate finance percentage share Adaptation finance percentage share Emissions reductions: 4 million tons/year by 2030
E Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework/Structure: Establish Sustainability Promotion Regulations; deliberate and report key matters through the Sustainability Committee; report and submit to the Management Board meeting for deliberation; drive initiatives. Strengthening Implementation: Designate department/office heads as Sustainability Management Leaders and Deputy Directors General as Sustainability Management Officers to drive implementation across the entire organization. Using the transition plan as a compass, incorporate action policies and targets into project planning strategies to enhance effectiveness. Concurrently, strengthen interdepartmental collaboration through the structure and conduct study sessions to foster organization's culture. Risk Management: The Risk Management Committee evaluates and addresses all climate-related risks for the organization and its projects. Financial risks, such as those related to ODA loans and Private Sector Investment Finance, are managed by the Finance and Investment Account Risk Management Committee based on scenario analysis informed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Disclosure: In accordance with Japan's Sustainability Disclosure Standards (SSBJ), developed in line with international standards, we will progressively review and address disclosure requirements for climate change and other sustainability-related issues, publishing the integrated report annually. We established the Social/Sustainability Bond Framework and issue bonds under the Finance and Investment Cooperation 	

◆ **Prioritize establishing frameworks and systems to verify alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement for all new projects using internationally standardized methodologies or equivalent**

Overview

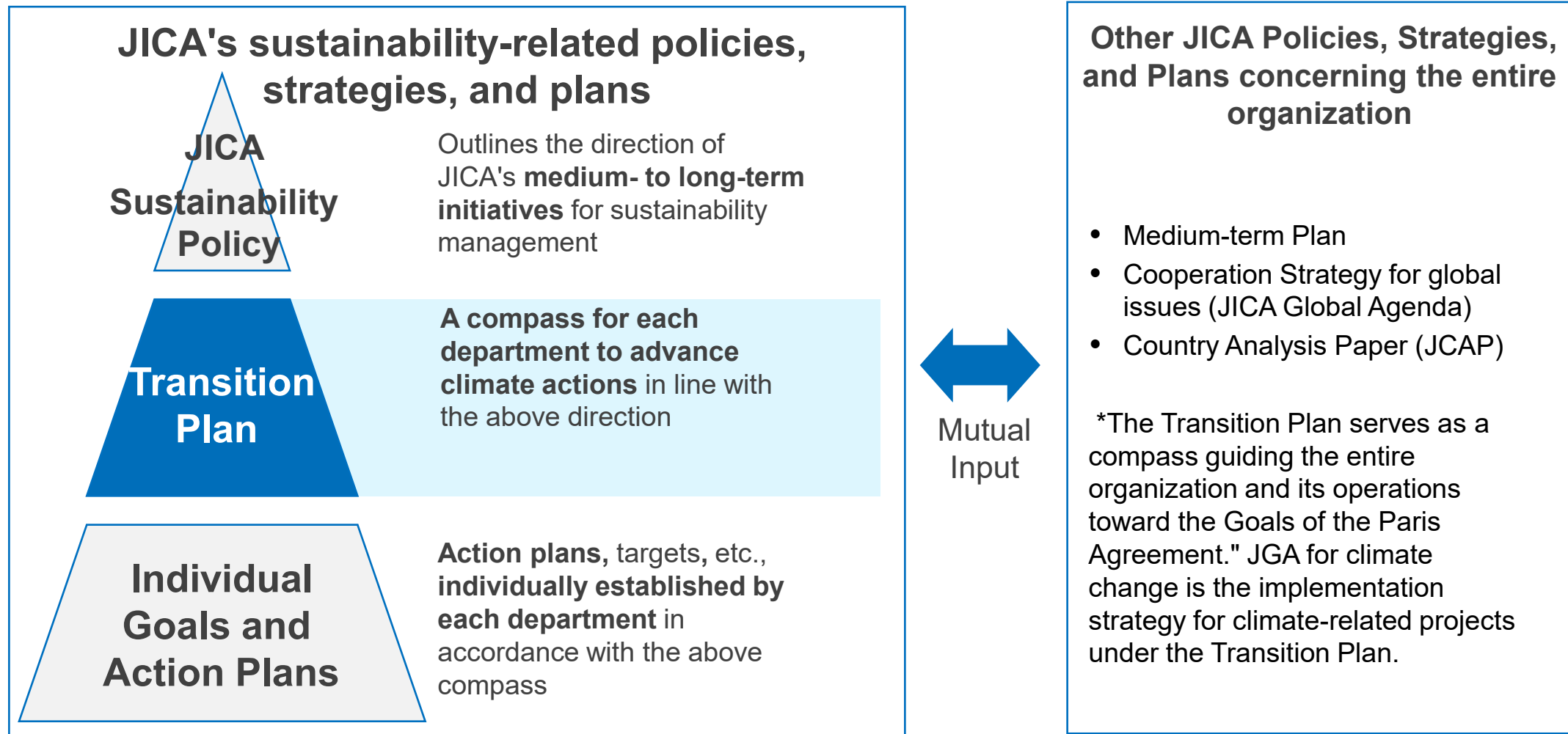
(4) Timeline: Phased Transition to an organization-wide initiative

	Emergence Phase (FY2023–FY2026) From Foundation-Building to Launch	Expansion Phase (FY2027–FY2030) Toward the Scaling-Up of Initiatives	Maturity Phase (FY 2031–) Toward a Higher Level of Ambition
Organization-wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Sustainability Committee • Establish Sustainability Policy and Regulations • Initiate efforts toward achieving organizational carbon neutrality such as use of renewable energy • Check all new projects in terms of alignment with the goals of the Paris Agreement with international standard methodologies or equivalent (Paris alignment complete) • Prioritize adoption of mitigation and adaptation measures based on management policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of renewable energy, organizational carbon neutrality achievement. • Public disclosure of the percentage share of climate projects, climate finance, adaptation finance, and the actual volume of GHG emissions reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine trends in international discussions on post-SDGs and climate change, as well as Japanese government policies • Consider further reductions in organizational GHG emissions • Examine further operations-related initiatives based on long-term ambition
Office for Sustainability Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate transition plans • Support each department’s initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to accompany and support each department throughout the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead the formulation of a new action plan in collaboration with each department

A. Foundations (JICA Sustainability Policy)

(1) Linkages between Fundamental Sustainability Policies, Strategies, and Plans

Japanese Government Policies (e.g., Development Cooperation Charter)

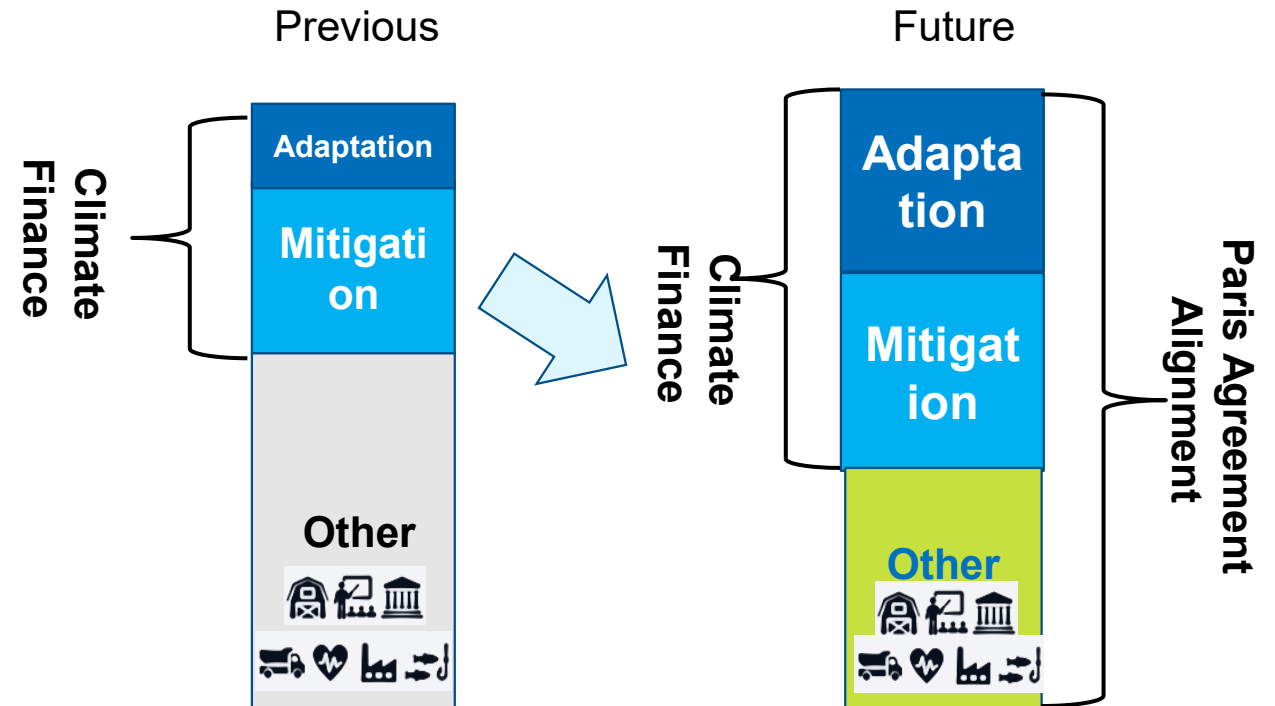


A. Foundation (JICA Sustainability Policy)

(2) JICA's Key Priorities on Climate Change (from JICA Sustainability Policy)

Organization: Aim to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030.

Operations: Support the transition of developing countries' entire societies as a climate change countermeasure.



B. Implementation Strategy

(1) Achieving Organizational Carbon Neutrality ①GHG Emissions Reduction Policy

Scope 1-2 Reduction Policy

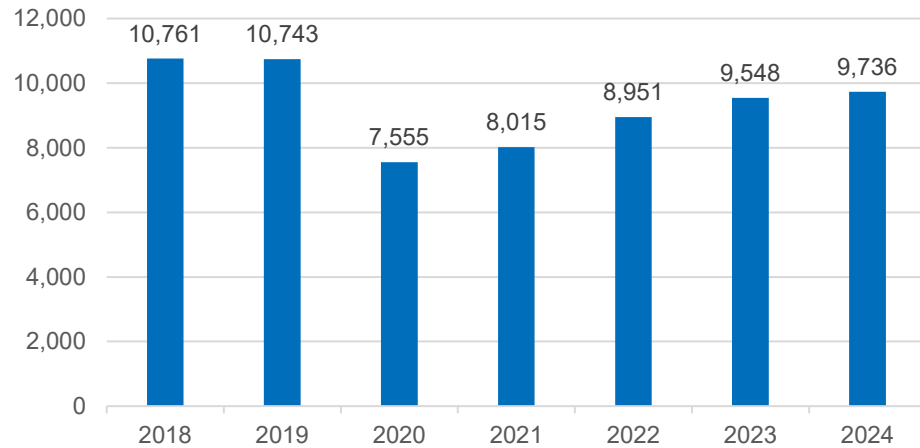
- Reduce **Scope 2** emissions by **15.5% by 2030** through self emission reduction effort while **phasing in renewable electricity**. Specific planned measures include:
 - Switching to LED lighting
 - Installing high-efficiency air conditioning units
 - Implementing energy-saving measures that require no capital investment(such as adjusting heating and cooling temperature settings and thoroughly turning off unnecessary lights at night)
- Expansion of non-fossil electricity procurement

B. Implementation Strategy

(1) Achieving Organizational Net-Zero GHG ② Recent Initiatives and Progress

Emissions Reduction Initiatives

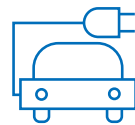
GHG emissions (tCO₂) at headquarters and domestic offices



LED Lighting Adoption
Rate:

52.2%

(FY2024 results, for JICA-
owned/co-owned properties in
Japan)



Electric Vehicle
Percentage for Official
Vehicles:

42.9%

(FY2024 results,
Domestic owned cars only)

Measure: Switching to LED Lighting

- The Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures sets the goal of "achieving 100% adoption of LED lighting across the entire government, including existing facilities, by 2030."
- JICA will also aim for 100% LED lighting adoption at its headquarters and domestic offices by 2030, in line with the Japanese government's plan.

Example: Air Conditioning System Replacement

- While the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures does not specify concrete reduction targets, the Government Implementation Plan lists measures such as installing high-efficiency air conditioners in government buildings and implementing energy-saving performance improvements during large-scale renovations.
- JICA will also work to replace air conditioning equipment during large-scale renovations at its domestic offices, in line with the Japanese government's plan.

B. Implementation Strategy

(2) Supporting Whole-of-Society Transition in Developing Countries: ① List of Key Initiatives

JICA aims to implement all new projects in a manner **aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement**. Preparations will begin in 2023, with swift and phased implementation.

Alongside mitigation measures to reduce climate change, **implement adaptation measures** to build a climate-resilient society.

①-1

Check all new projects during the project preparation stage to confirm alignment with national long-term goals, following MDBs methodologies or equivalent

①-2

Develop guidelines to estimate emissions from high-emission projects and disclose them.

Implementation based on decisions made by the Sustainability Committee in 2024 and subsequent board meetings. Scope includes technical cooperation, ODA loans, Grant, Private Sector Investment Finance, and SME-SDGs Business Supporting programs.

Specifically, alignment is confirmed for all new projects using methodologies employed by MDBs or equivalent such as the World Bank.

For high-emitting projects and projects vulnerable to climate change, verify alignment with national pathways to long-term goals, etc.

Based on the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, prior disclosure is required if Scope 1 emissions exceed 25,000 tons.

This strengthens screening for investments, financing, and grant support for high-emission projects.

②-1

Reflect the proactive implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures for regional/issue strategies

Reflect policies for actively implementing mitigation and adaptation measures in regional/issue strategies such as JCAP and JGA. Some sectors have formulated climate change strategies. This transition plan will serve as a compass.

Promote the development and implementation of transition plans in partner countries (e.g., Energy transition Master Plan), as well as innovative initiatives such as transition finance and carbon market development.

②-2

Check all new projects during the project preparation stage and promote the implementation of adaptation measures alongside mitigation measures.

Expand the scope of prior consultation with the Office for Sustainability Management and continue promoting the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures through checks using the Climate Change Response Support Tool (Climate-FIT).

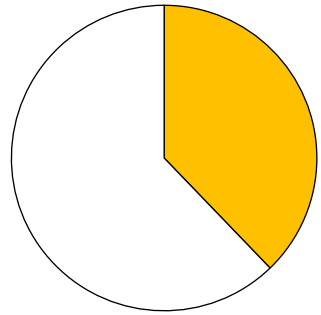
Findings obtained through prior consultation will be organized and analyzed by the Office for Sustainability Management and utilized for future project development.

Promote "**co-benefits**" that contribute to "climate benefits" while achieving other "development benefits."

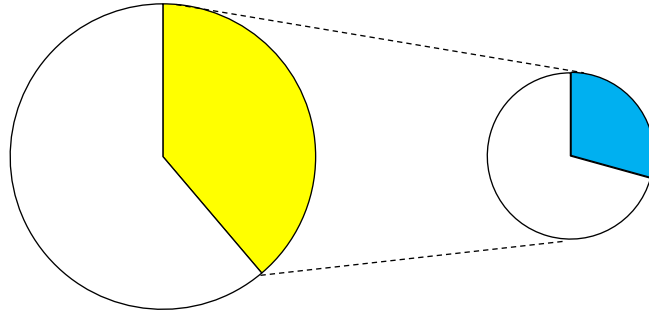
B. Implementation Strategy

(2) Supporting Whole-of-Society Transition in Developing Countries: ② Recent Initiatives and Progress

Percentage of climate projects, climate finance percentage share, adaptation finance percentage share, GHG Emissions Reductions



Percentage of :
Climate projects
(2024)
37.8%



Climate finance
(2024) **38.8%**
Adaptation finance
(2024) **29.3%**

GHG Emission Reduction Volume
(2024)
1.39 Million tons

Examples of Advanced Initiatives Progressing in Some Departments Strategy for Climate Change Measures in Agricultural and Rural Development Cooperation

Overview

- In the agriculture and rural development sector, specifically, all agriculture and rural development cooperation projects aim to incorporate climate change measures. Activities will be advanced along the following six pillars to accelerate the mainstreaming of climate change measures.

1. Promotion of Climate Change Measures (Particularly Adaptation Measures)

- ① Development of climate change impact assessment tools (support tools)
- ② Proposing climate change countermeasures based on impact assessment results (developing manuals and other reference materials)
- ③ Reviewing existing projects that contribute to climate change countermeasures (e.g., participatory irrigation management)
- ④ Proposing projects where adaptation measures can be introduced (forming mainstreaming projects, adding a climate change perspectives)

2. Examination of Mitigation Measures

- ⑤ Evaluation and Promotion Strategies for mitigation measures in agriculture and rural development

Outcomes (by end of FY2025)

[Indicator] Conduct climate change impact assessments by the start of detailed planning surveys/preparatory surveys

100%
(Agriculture and Rural Development Sector)

[Reference Indicator (MDBs Climate-Related Indicator)]
Increased and/or maintained agricultural productivity (i.e., yields) with implementation of adaptation measures [Tons]

B. Implementation Strategy

(2) Supporting Whole-of-Society Transition in Developing Countries: ③ Mitigation and Adaptation

Examples of Mitigation and adaptation measures

	Mitigation Measures	Contributes to Both Mitigation and Adaptation Measures	Adaptation Measures
Education and Health	Renewable energy conversion and decarbonization of facilities	Climate education programs	Facility resilience plans Climate change-related infectious disease countermeasures
Water and Waste Management	Non-revenue water countermeasures, energy-efficient equipment, Methane suppression Strengthening waste treatment facility management systems, 3Rs (reduce-reuse-recycle), Waste-to-Energy	Water and sewage facilities incorporating energy-saving equipment Support for water utilities toward low carbonization and resilience	Monitoring and mitigation of water pollution caused by torrential rain Mitigating the impact of rising temperatures on water intake (including seawater desalination) Integrated water resources management
Governance	Low-carbon development strategy/mitigation plan Improving emission estimation methods and enhancing transparency	Formulation of low carbonization and resilient development strategies Integration of climate change into public finance and market systems Talent development	Resilience development strategy/Adaptation Plan Response to "Climate Refugees"
Infrastructure and Urban Development	Public transportation development (railways, etc.), electrification of internal combustion engines Roads with bus and automobile lanes Traffic control systems, railway training centers, urban greening	Resiliently designed public transportation (railways, etc.) Smart city planning, TOD planning	Design and response measures (roads, etc.) considering flood and sea level rise risks, infrastructure resilience enhancement, and resilient housing development plans
Energy	Renewable energy development (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, etc.) Renewable energy integration through transmission and distribution network development Energy conservation TSL, power sector DPL, energy MP, energy conservation system development, grid stabilization support, CCS	Energy MP contributing to low carbonization and resilience	Strengthening transmission and distribution networks
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, and Natural Environment Conservation	Afforestation, forest conservation Agricultural and livestock methane mitigation Energy-saving equipment	Forest management monitoring Satellite utilization Ecotourism planning	Water-saving irrigation (drip irrigation, etc.) planning Introduction of drought- and heat-resistant agricultural techniques Ecosystem Conservation, Agricultural Insurance
Disaster risk reduction	Wildfire prevention	—	Weather observation, early warning/alert systems, flood prevention measures, hazard maps, rainwater storage facilities, levees, disaster recovery standby support, disaster risk reduction education, disaster risk reduction drills

(Note) CCS: Carbon Capture and Storage, DPL: Development Policy Loans, MP: Master Plan, TOD: Transit-Oriented Development, TSL: Two-Step Loan

C. Engagement Strategy



Engagement with Recipient Countries

Support the development of partner countries' NDCs, energy transition plans, and sector-specific transition strategies to advance decarbonization and strengthen resilience to climate change in recipient countries



Engagement with the Private Sector

Supporting the decarbonization efforts of private companies (such as SMEs) that are borrowers or end users, and supporting the decarbonization of local FI institutions (Borrowers)

Renewable energy use expansion



Collaboration with External Initiatives

Participate in and collaborate with external initiatives to incorporate the latest external insights and aim to shape the trend toward achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement



Cooperation with International Organizations and Other Donors

Contribute to shaping international trends toward decarbonization and promote international partnerships through JICA's outreach at international conferences and other forums

Example: Collaboration with External Initiatives

[Asia GX Consortium](#)¹

- Participating as a member since its official launch in October 2024
- Sharing insights and making policy proposals while incorporating knowledge gained from other members into JICA projects

[Asia Transition Finance Study Group \(ATF SG\)](#)²

- Participating as a partner since November 2023
- Leveraging experience in supporting developing countries to share insights and make policy recommendations, while actively incorporating insights gained from other members into JICA projects

[Implementation of the Paris Agreement Article 6 Partnership](#)³

- Joined in April 2024.
- Joined with a focus on supporting carbon market development and strengthened information gathering.

1. A framework to develop practical common approaches based on investment and financing cases, and explore methodologies to promote transition finance in Asia, including Japan, particularly in the ASEAN region.

2. A private-sector-led initiative centered on financial institutions operating in Asia to support the realization of a fair and orderly transition for the Asian economy

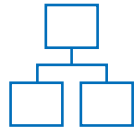
3. An international partnership to promote international collaboration and implement the sharing of good examples and mutual learning for capacity building toward the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

D. Metrics and Operational Performance

① Progress Monitoring

Monitoring Items		Performance (FY 2024)	Remarks
Number of Climate Projects	Percentage of climate projects in total projects	37.8%	
Climate Finance	Climate finance as a percentage of total project finance	38.8%	
	Percentage of climate finance allocated to adaptation	29.3%	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Project-based greenhouse gas emission reductions	1.39 million tCO ₂	Reduction of 4 million tons per year by 2030 as stated in the Japanese Government's "Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures" (approved by the Cabinet in February 2025)
	Organization's Scope 1 & 2 emissions (headquarters and domestic offices)	9,736 tCO ₂ (FY 2024)	Aiming to achieve net-zero GHG by 2030, as stated in the JICA Sustainability Policy

E. Governance



Framework and Structure

Strengthen initiatives based on a clear promotion structure

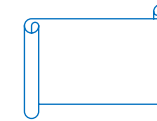
- The **Sustainability Committee** conducts deliberations and reports prior to submitting matters to the Management Board meeting for discussion and decision
- Appointing a **Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)** and a **Director General for Sustainability Management** to lead overall initiatives
- **The Office for Sustainability Management** functions as the department responsible for formulating organization-wide policies and strategies related to sustainability



Strengthening Execution

Fostering organizational culture through designating department leaders and holding study sessions

- Within each department/office, the department/office head serves as **Sustainability Management Leaders** and the Deputy Director General as **Sustainability Management Officers**, overseeing, driving, and executing sustainability initiatives across both organizational and operational aspects.
- **The Office for Sustainability Management** leads in establishing training and discussion forums:
 - ✓ Meetings and training sessions for the Sustainability Promotion Officers /in charges
 - ✓ Department-specific training and workshops
 - ✓ Cross-cutting efforts for information development, training, workshops, etc.



Risk Management

Manage risks related to the organization, overall business operations, and ODA loans

- **Risk Management Committee:** Evaluates and addresses all climate-related risks for the organization and its operations
- **Finance and Investment Account Risk Management Committee:** Manages financial risks related to ODA loans and Private Sector Investment Finance based on scenario analysis informed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS).



Information Disclosure

Enhance information disclosure in accordance with SSBJ

- Publish the **integrated report** annually
- **Office for Sustainability Management oversees and enhances information disclosure**
 - Scope 3 emissions estimation and analysis (business travel, commuting, etc. are estimated and disclosed)
 - Joined the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). Began estimating emissions associated with collaborative projects.
 - Consider the phased disclosure of emissions information from overseas offices.
- Established the **Social/Sustainability Bond Framework** and issues bonds for Finance and Investment Cooperation.