

Capacity Building on Social Impact Assessment through Certification and Accreditation



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Slide 1 about Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA)

Who we are

- Bilateral Government Agency, working closely with Japanese Government. 96 overseas offices, 14 offices in Japan, nearly 2000 staff members, work with 150 countries.

What we do

- JICA's vision: "Leading the World with Trust"
- JICA's mission: "Human Security", "Quality Growth"

How we work

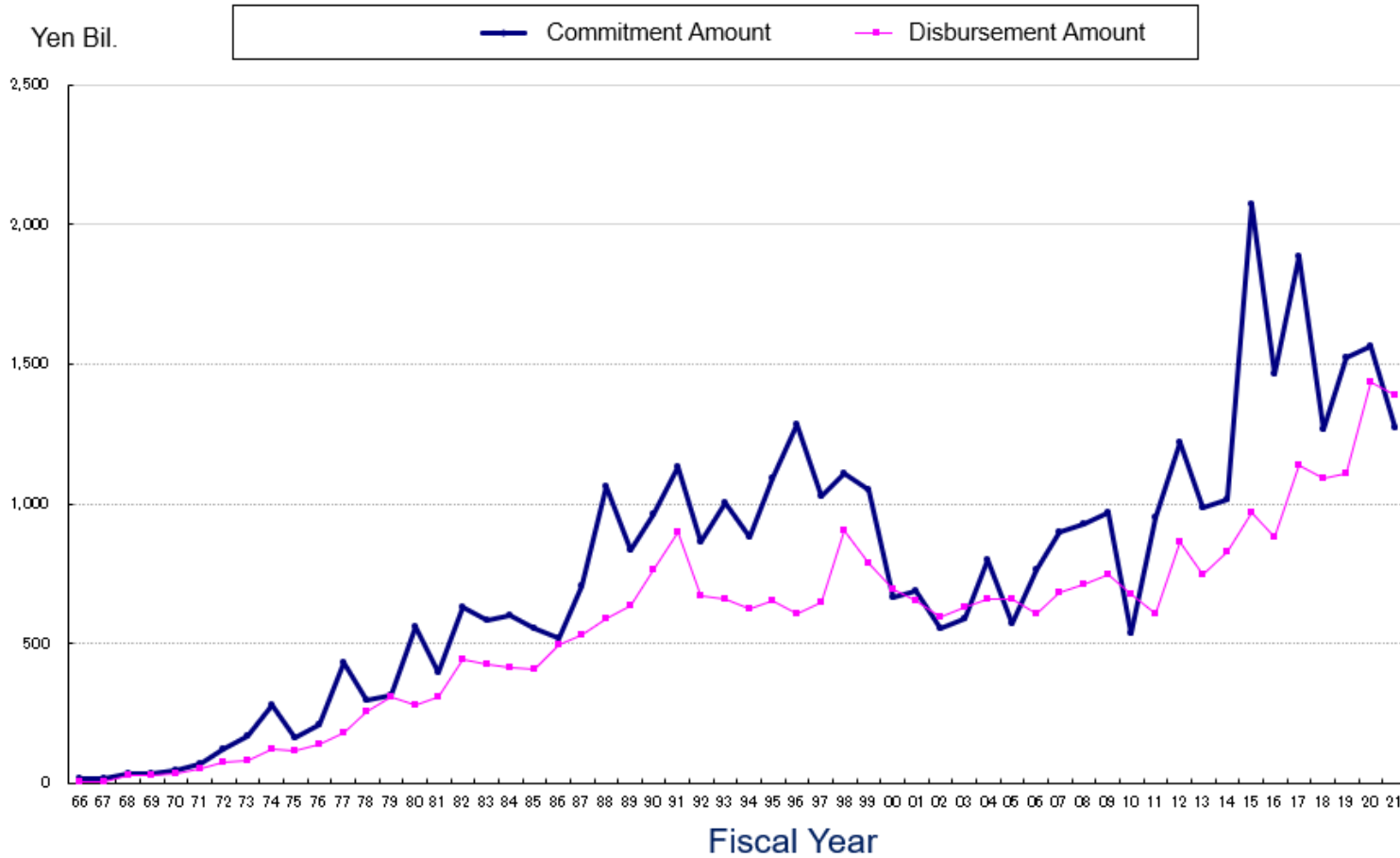
- JICA's operations: Technical Cooperation, ODA Loans, Grants

Our scale

- Technical Cooperation: approx. 130 billion JPY, accept 10,000 people to Japan, dispatch 9,000 people from Japan
Public Works 20%, Agriculture 10%, Human Resources 10%
- ODA Loans: approx. 1,500 billion JPY
Transportation 45%, Social Services 8%, Program Loans 40%
- Grants: approx. 80 billion JPY
Public Works 50%, Health 20%, Human Resources 15%

Slide 2 JICA's loan aid

ODA Loan (Commitment and Disbursement)

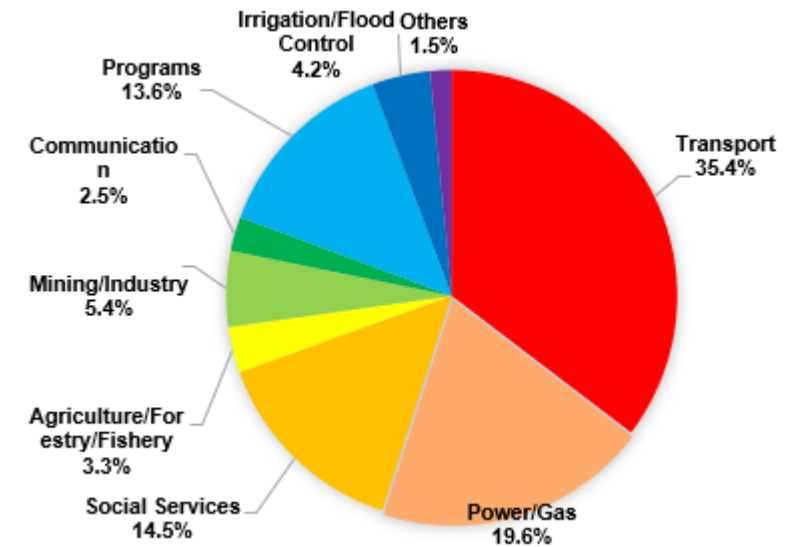


Top 10 Recipients (As of Mar 2022 in billion JPY)

	Country	Net Balance
1	India	2,687
2	Vietnam	1,539
3	Indonesia	1,203
4	Bangladesh	1,176
5	Philippines	899
6	China(※)	769
7	Pakistan	568
8	Iraq	488
9	Myanmar	474
10	Sri Lanka	367

(※) China received its last ODA Loan in Dec. 2007.

Sector-wise Commitments (Accumulative figure as of Mar 2022)



Slide 3 EIA in Japan and in JICA

1. EIA in Japan([Environmental Impact Assessment Network - Ministry of the Environment, Japan](#))

(1) National EIA Act founded in 1997. 13 types and categorization (“EIA by law”)

(2) EIA of Local governments (Prefectures and major cities, can be applied to projects not subject to EIA Act, “EIA by ordinance”)

(3) Qualification of “[Environmental Assessor](#)” by JEAS([Japan Association of Environmental Assessment](#)), organization of the members of environment assessment business companies and organs in Japan.

2. JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations

(1) Former JBIC Guidelines founded in 2002, former JICA Guidelines revised in 2004. JICA Guidelines founded in 2010 after two institutions’ merger. IAIA institutional award 2019.

(2) major points(Guideline 2002)

- Importance to social impacts, stakeholders, consultation, transparency and accountability
- Reference to standards and good practices of international agencies, government and Japan
- Responsibility on Executing agency(JICA’s role is confirmation)
- categorization ABCFI, review, monitoring, objection procedures

Slide 4 JICA's Guideline for Environmental and Social Considerations(continued)

(3) major points(Guideline 2004)

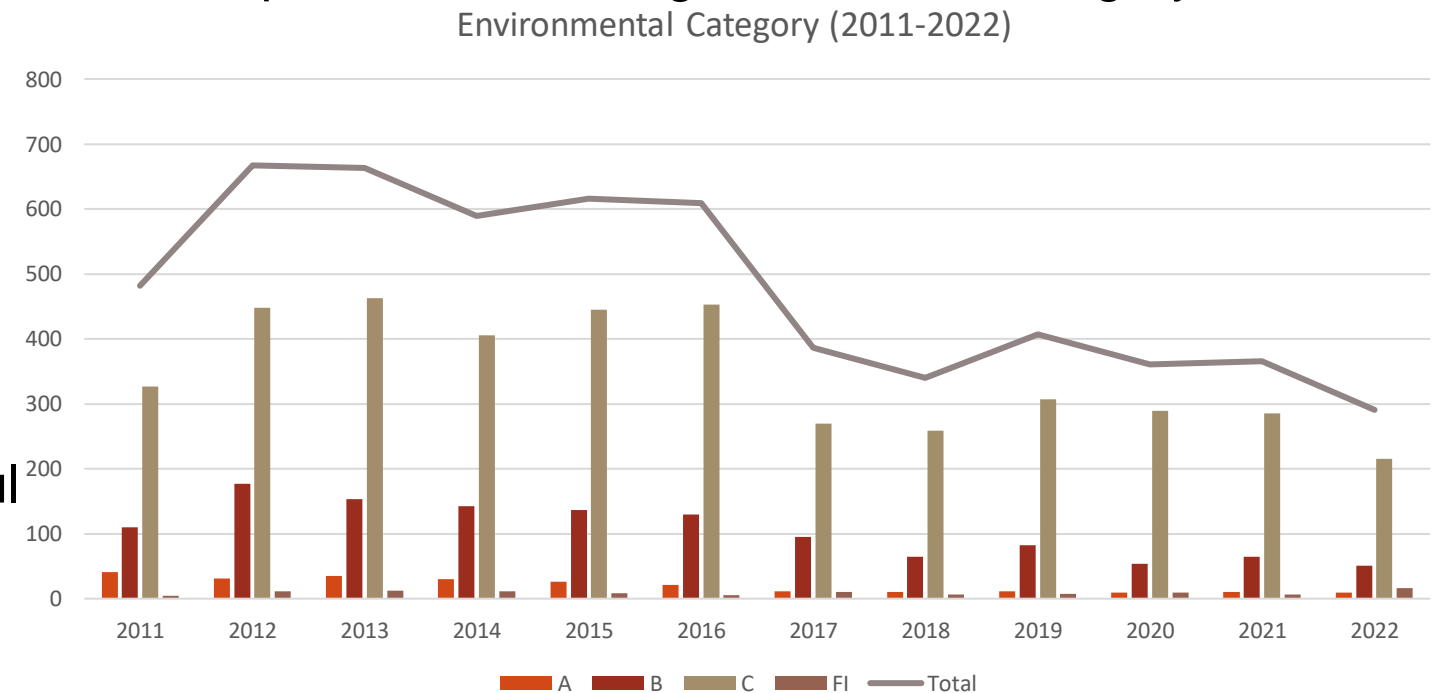
- "assistance" added to JICA's role
- involvement of Advisory Committee
- process based

(4) major points (Guideline 2010)

- 120 days grace period after disclosure of EIA report and before agreement for Category A
- monitoring reports to be disclosed according to local practice

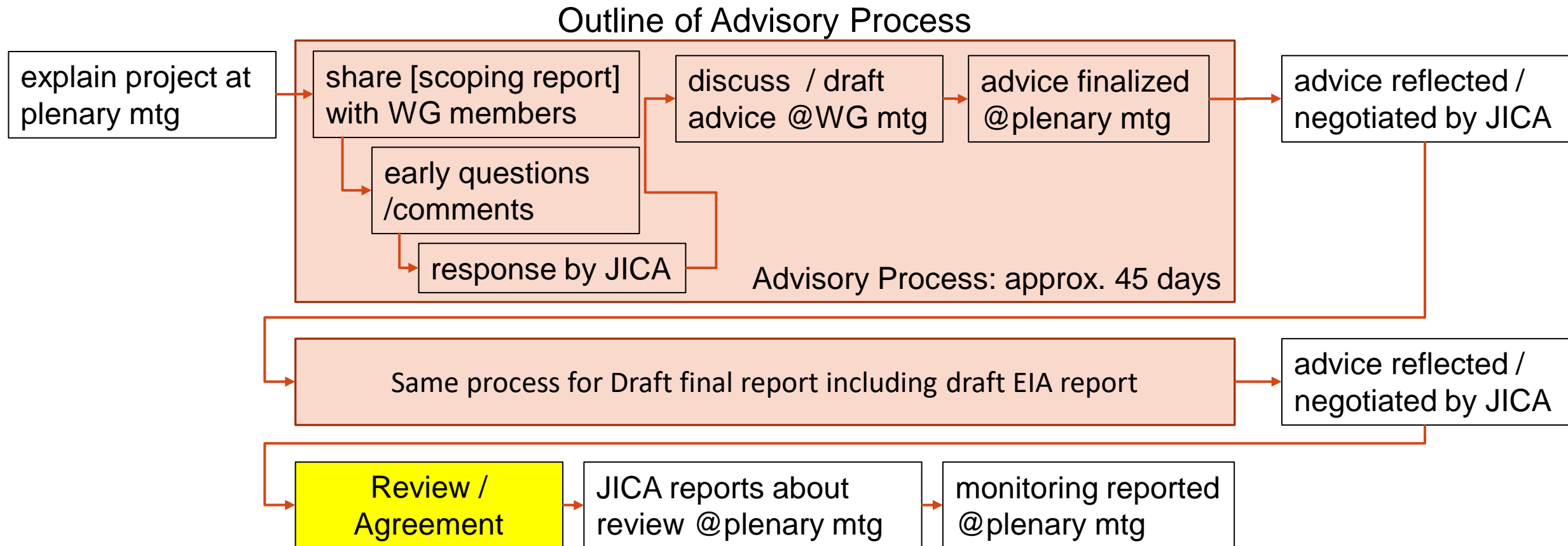
(5) major points(Guideline 2022)

- Mitigation Hierarchy mentioned
- Shortage of grace period for some projects(starting point / 60 days)
- More public participation, meaningful consultation, "consent" FPIC
- GHG emission calculation
- Use of force for security



Slide 5 Role of Advisory Committee for Environmental and Social Considerations

- (1) Members: 20+ committee members selected by outstanding committee every two years, 1 chair, 2 vice chair selected within. Current members include, academia, NGO, thinktanks
- (2) Meetings: Monthly plenary meetings and “working groups” held for individual projects
- (3) Disclosure: all document and minutes disclosed



Slide 6 situation after COVID-19

World still in “compounded crises”: COVID-19, debt, geopolitical, climate change, supply chain

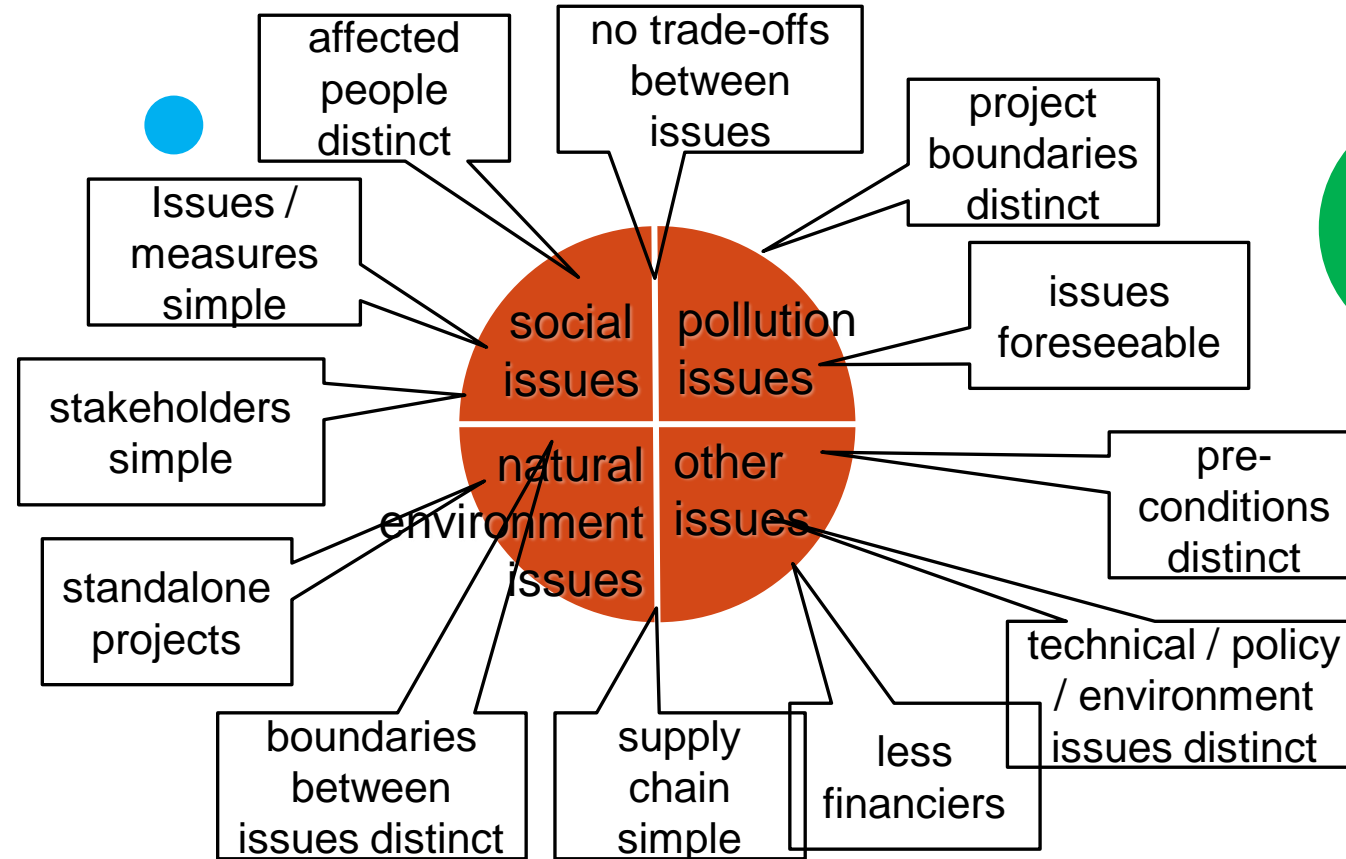
Within JICA

- working boots on the ground again!
- importance of local resources and technology acknowledged
- reluctance of category A projects. More FI and category B projects
- more co-financing
- competition with other financiers

Revision of Japanese ODA charter

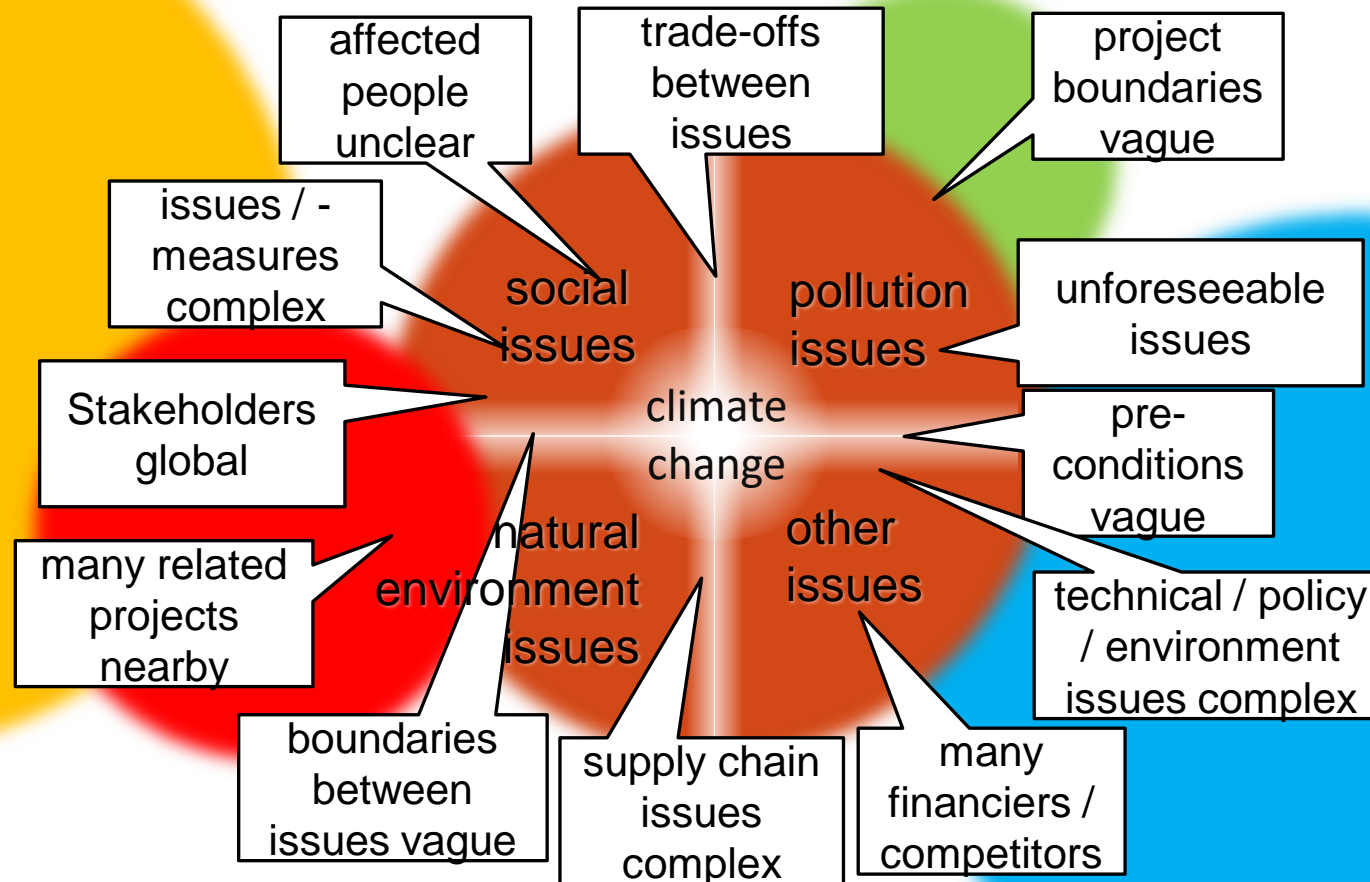
- Co-creation with countries, co-creation with competitors
- Human Security
- Speed and flexibility

Slide 7 Some issues about ESC which need consideration



before: boundaries and issues concerning environmental and social considerations were simple.
ESC system in JICA working well

Slide 8 Some issues about ESC which need consideration(continued)



now and more near future: boundaries and issues concerning environmental and social considerations likely to be complex and inter-related.

Climate change a major issue.

⇒ Can traditional EIA system tackle these challenges?

Slide 9 to wrap up

1. Expectation for social impact assessment specialists at developing countries
 - in-depth knowledge of country systems and regulations, procedures, as well as social situations
 - appropriate knowledge of technical/natural aspects, global issues
 - communication ability

If certification/qualification of EIA/SIA experts is difficult, it will be very helpful to;

- formulate EIA/SIA expert's association, and
- make a list of experienced EIA/SIA experts including expertise and specialties

3. Expectation for IAIA

- More lobbying from IAIA in post SDGs discussion (for example, I understand EIA, noise, involuntary resettlement not mentioned in SDGs goals)

4. Issues to be considered by JICA

- climate change and GHG emissions calculations, categorization, biodiversity and offsets, consideration to human rights, SEAH, supply chain, monitoring

Let's continue the conversation!

Post questions and comments in the IAIA23 app.

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