



IAIA Special Symposium

***Effective development assistance towards SDGs in Asia:
Environmental and social consideration***

JICA's recent efforts on environmental and social considerations

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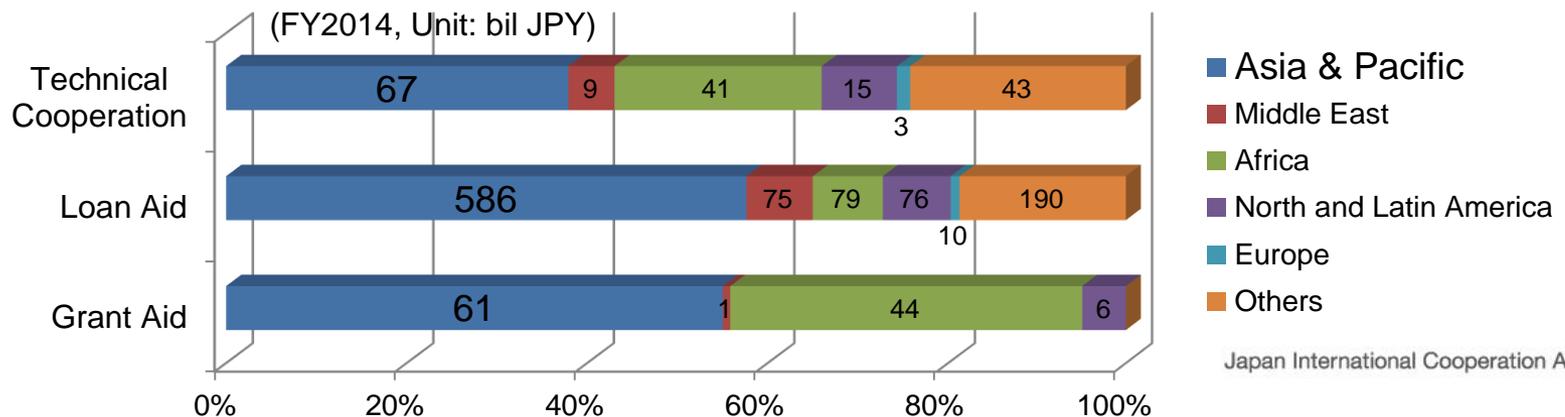
- I. JICA Profile
- II. Overview of JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (ESC)
- III. Capacity Development Assistance for ESC
- IV. Future Collaboration with Learning Center

I. JICA Profile

Since joining the Colombo Plan in 1954, Japan has been providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries through ODA, aiming to contribute to the development of the international community.

JICA is in charge of administering all Japanese ODA, except for contributions to international organizations. JICA, the world's largest bilateral aid agency, works in over 150 countries and regions.

President	Shinichi Kitaoka
Offices	Headquarters: Tokyo, Japan Domestic Offices: 15 offices Overseas Offices: 93 offices
Capital	8,546 billion yen (as of March 31, 2017)
Full-time employees	1,882 (as of March 31, 2017)



II. Overview of JICA Guidelines for Environment and Social Considerations

Objectives

By stipulating JICA's responsibilities and procedures along with its requirements for project proponents,

- to encourage project proponents to have appropriate consideration for environmental and social impacts
- to ensure appropriateness in JICA's support for and examination of environmental and social considerations (ESC)

Basic Principles

- Assessment of wide range of impacts
- ESC from an early stage to the monitoring stage
- JICA's accountability and transparency when implementing cooperation projects
- Stakeholder participation
- Information disclosure

Special Features

- Environmental and social requirements at international level
- Establishment of Advisory Committee for ESC



Outline

- International level requirements: examination of alternatives, scope of impacts to be assessed, social acceptability, involuntary resettlement, indigenous people, etc.

Scope of Impacts to be Assessed

- Wide range of environmental and social items to be assessed

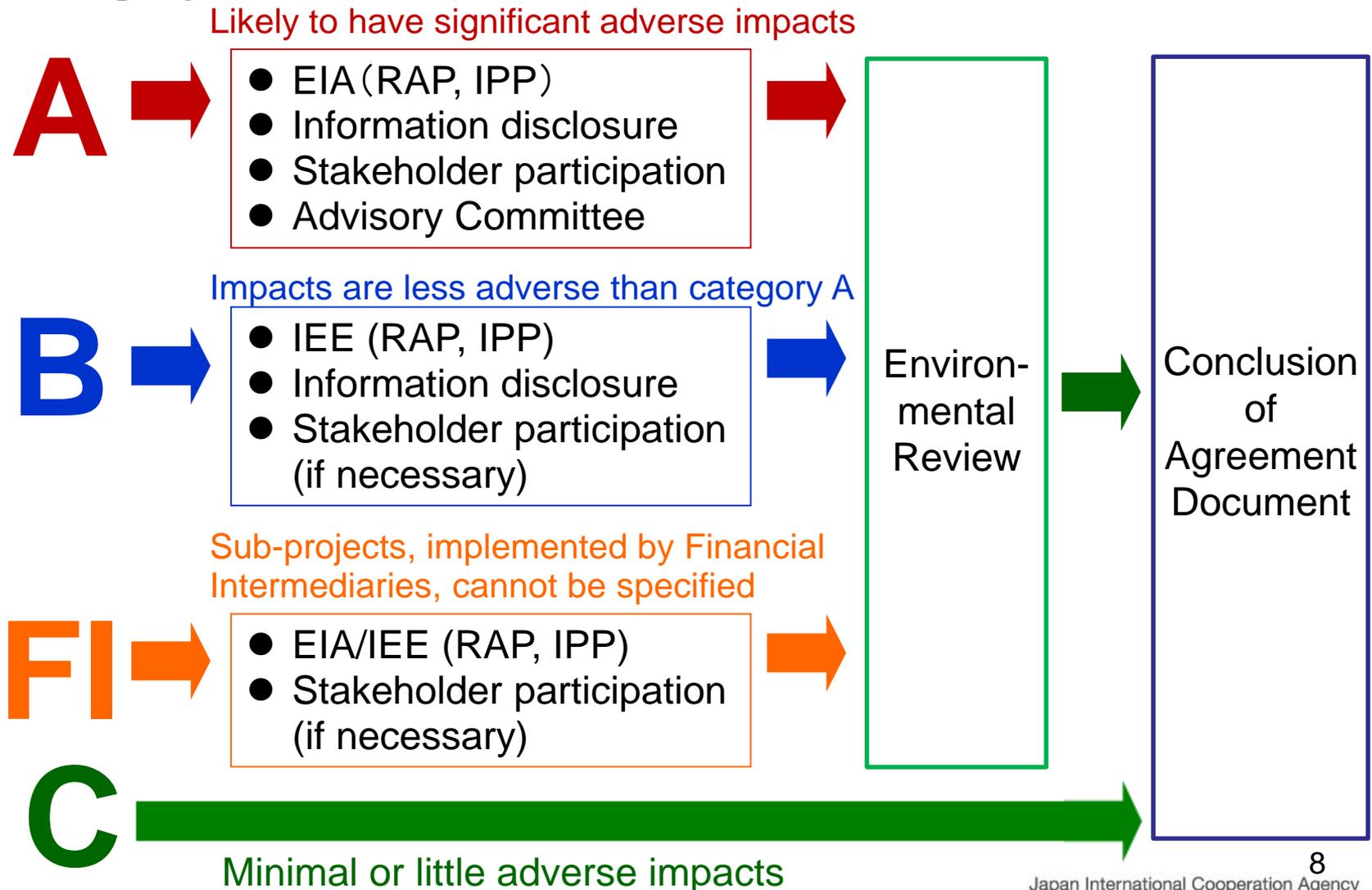
Category	Item
Pollution	air quality, water quality, waste, soil contamination, noise and vibration, subsidence, odor, sediment, etc.
Natural environment	protected areas, ecosystem, fauna and flora including endangered species
Social environment	resettlement, living and livelihood, heritage, landscape, gender, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, occupational safety, etc.
Other	human health, accidents, water usage, climate change, etc.

Standards/References

- Confirm that projects comply with the laws and standards related to the environmental and social considerations of host countries
- Confirm that projects do not deviate significantly from the World Bank's Safeguard Policies
- Refers as a benchmark internationally recognized standards

Environmental Category and its Flow

Category



Outline

- JICA established the Advisory Committee to provide advice regarding support for and examinations of ESC
- An Independent committee composed of third-party experts; academic, researchers, representatives of NGOs, etc.

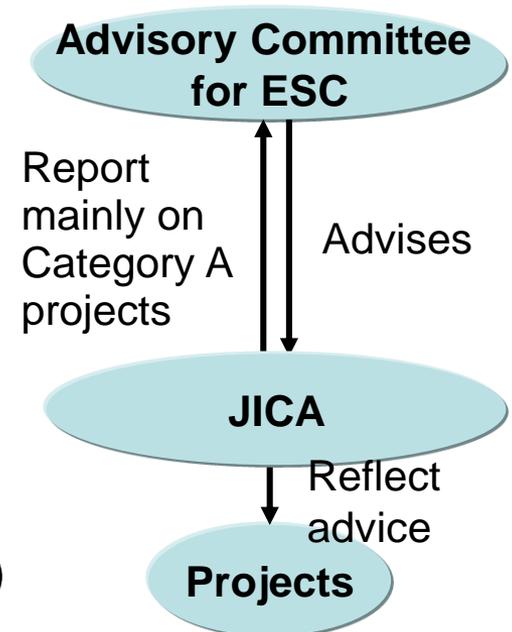


Target/Timing of Advice

- Advice mainly on Category A projects
- Twice at scoping and draft final stages when JICA supports an EIA preparation
- Report environmental review
- Report monitoring results

Information Disclosure

- Advice and minutes of the meetings are disclosed on JICA website (in Japanese only)



III. Capacity Development Assistance for ESC

- Capacity development of developing countries is a critical element for ensuring appropriate environmental and social considerations in its planning, implementing and monitoring
- Multilateral/bilateral donors (e.g., WB, ADB, DFAT) are collaborating to strengthen their country safeguard systems
- Two main approaches for capacity development assistance by JICA

1. Technical Corporation Project

- In developing countries
- Combination of “Dispatching experts”, “Acceptance of Training Participants” and/or “Provision of Equipment”

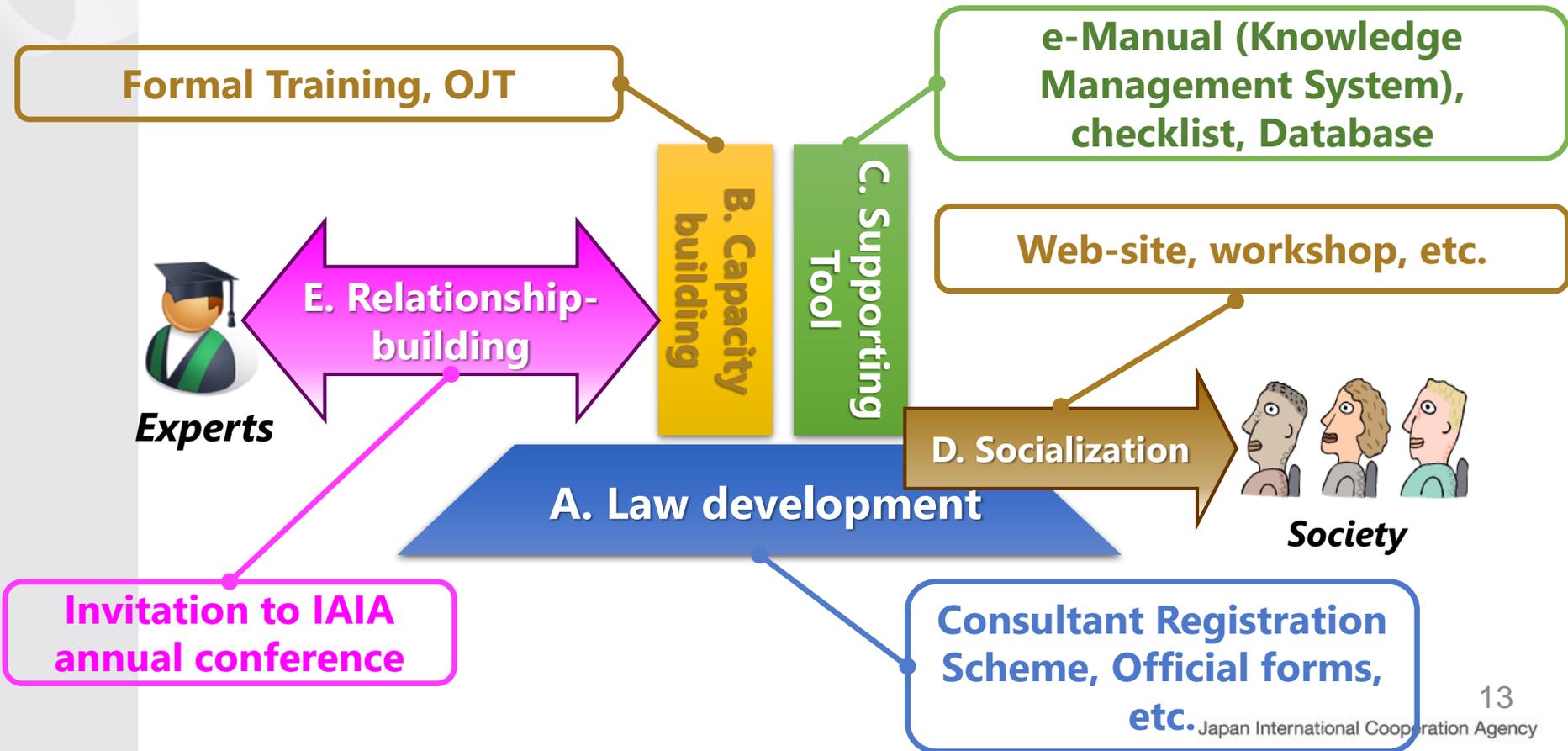
2. Technical Training

- In Japan
- Government Personnel and other human resources from partner counties
- Human resource development through utilizing Japanese experience & lessons learned

	Myanmar	Cambodia
Project Name	Project for Capacity Development in Basic Water Environment Management and EIA system	Project for Capacity Enhancement of Environmental and Social Considerations in Implementing Agency in Road Sector
Executing Agency	Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT)
Project Purpose	Capacity for developing basic water pollution control measures based on obtained and interpreted information is enhanced and the institutional framework of the EIA review works is established.	Capacity of MPWT officials on ESC is enhanced through applying Road Environmental Guidelines (REG) and RoW Management System (RMS).
Project Period	3 years from June 2015	3 years from January 2017

Activities of EIA Components in the Project

“Purpose of the Project (EIA sub-components)”
To contribute toward an advanced initiatives to address complicated EIA issues



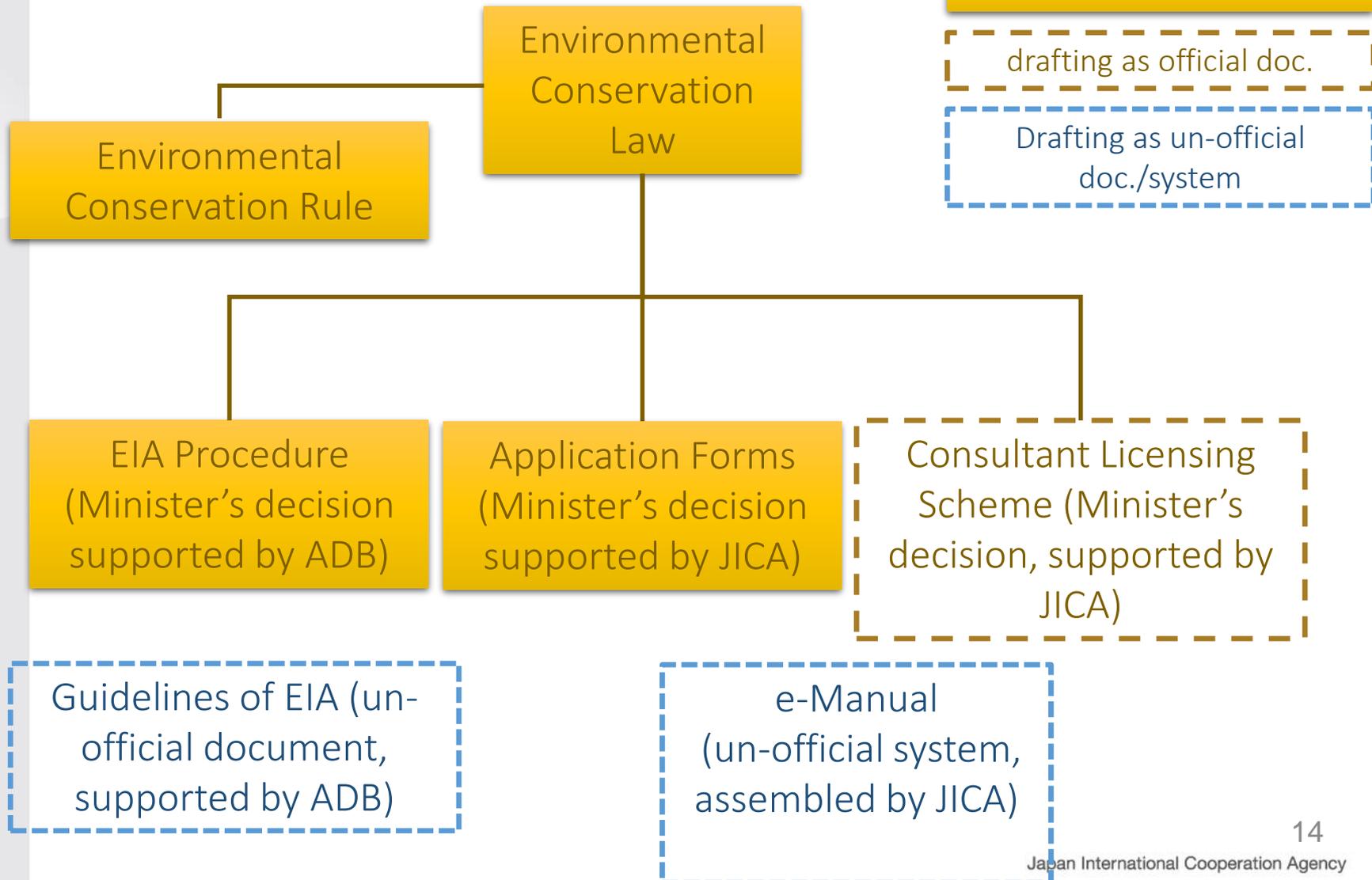
A. Support for Law Development

Legend

Established as official doc.

drafting as official doc.

Drafting as un-official doc./system



Two technical training courses for EIA and resettlement

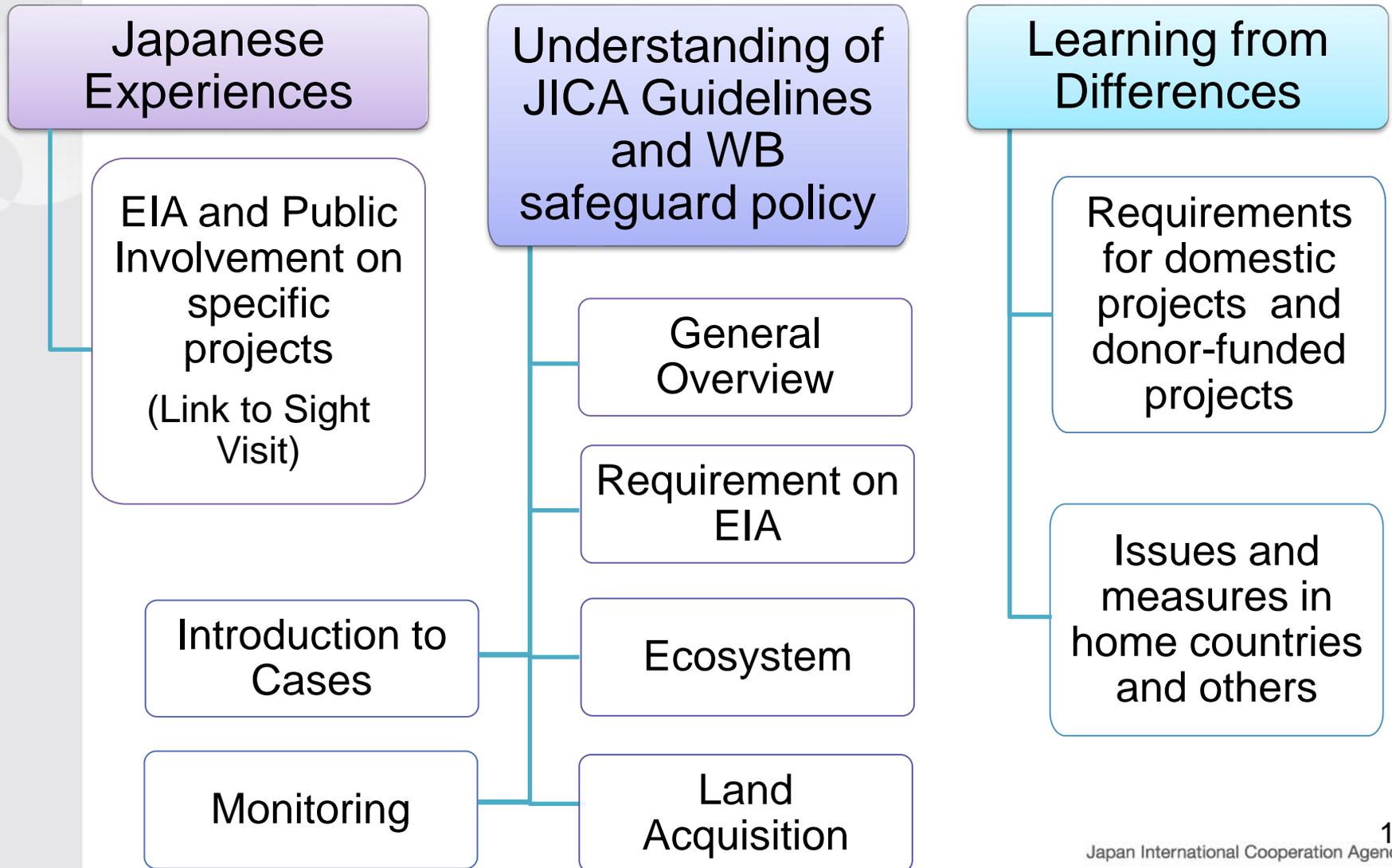
1. Practice of Environmental and Social Considerations for Investment Project Financing (3 weeks)

- For the officers examining EIA or involving in large-scale projects or public works in government.
- To **implement appropriate environmental and social considerations** in accordance with **JICA guidelines and International standards**
- 3 days lecture by the WB safeguard specialists and the lecturer of Learning Center in the Philippines

2. Public Involvement, Consultation and Resettlement for Public Works Projects (1 month)

- For the officers in charge of planning and execution of the public works
- To propose effective processes of **public involvement regarding resettlement and land acquisition** due to public works

Main Topics of Lectures and discussions



Outcome : Short Term

- Providing better understanding of JICA ESC Guidelines, WB Safeguard Policy, and relevant cases
- Learning from theories and practices at the same time
- Able to know weaknesses and strengths of regulation/system in own countries
- Able to share good practices in Japan to colleagues

Outcome : Long Term

- Contribution to future improvement of EIA and Land Acquisition process of participants' countries

V. Future Collaboration with Learning Center

Philippines

- Philippines LC trainers will give lectures as a part of JICA technical training in Japan in November 2018.
- JICA will continue to collaborate with the Philippines LC in the training next year.

Myanmar

- JICA plans to dispatch 2 experts on EIA (EIA institutional design and management / EIA database construction) to strengthen EIA implementation capacity of governmental officers.
- The expert on EIA institutional design and management is also planning to support the Myanmar LC as one of the trainers.

Indonesia

- JICA plans to support the Indonesia LC by dispatching a trainer (e.g. biodiversity conservation).
- JICA will promote participation of the counterpart staffs (in the Indonesia government) of JICA funded projects to the training programs organized by the Indonesia LC.

Thank you for your attention.

Relevant Websites

JICA Homepage

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

JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (English)

http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/social_environmental/guideline/pdf/guideline100326.pdf

JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (Japanese)

<http://www.jica.go.jp/environment/guideline/pdf/guideline01.pdf>