

# Japan (JICA)

## AID PRIORITIES

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was established in 1974 and is the independent institution of the Government of Japan responsible for the international cooperation and development agenda of the country. JICA became an Incorporated Administrative Agency under the Act of the Incorporated Administrative Agency—Japan International Cooperation Agency (Act No. 136, 2002) in October 2003. In October 2008, JICA merged with the overseas economic cooperation section of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). As the world's largest bilateral development agency, JICA is able to provide technical assistance, concessional loans and grant aid in a harmonized manner, covering areas ranging from infrastructure to grassroots projects.

JICA's activities vary depending on country needs. It provides support for nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), Japanese local governments, volunteers and the private sector. The Development Cooperation Charter (Cabinet decision, 2015) sets the following priority issues: (1) "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth, (2) sharing universal values and realizing a peaceful and secure society, and (3) building a sustainable and resilient international community through efforts to address global challenges.

## WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS/OUTCOMES

While there is no global target, JICA is contributing to carrying out the Yokohama Action Plan 2013–2017, adopted during the fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in 2013, which stipulates the following targets for the African region: (1) improving access to safe water and sanitation for 10 million people, and (2) developing human resources for water supply (1 750 people).

From 2008 to 2017, JICA's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes' achievements included providing access to safe drinking-water to more than 37 million people, training more than 57 000 people in the WASH sector, organizing training courses for the WASH sector attended by more than 16 000 people, and dispatching more than 9 300 Japanese WASH experts to developing countries.

## WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

JICA's WASH strategy can be summarized through the following activities:

- (1) Contributing to capacity and infrastructure development by leveraging JICA's strengths. These include its extensive domestic network, knowledge base, experience and the use of Japanese technology and know-how. JICA can promote South-South cooperation thanks to the network of partner organizations it has established.
- (2) Improving water supply in urban areas (relating mainly to SDG targets 6.1 and 6.4). JICA aims to improve not only access to safe drinking-water sources, but also the standards of services required for people to easily access good quality water at an affordable price.
- (3) Improving WASH in rural areas (relating mainly SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2). JICA aims to continuously improve access to safe drinking-water sources by strengthening village-level operations, maintenance, and administrative support systems, while raising awareness of sanitation and hygiene. In collaboration with the health and education sectors, JICA also strives to improve sanitation and hygiene, including targeting schools, and women and girls.
- (4) Improving water quality (relating mainly to SDG targets 6.2 and 6.3). This includes wastewater treatment, sludge treatment/disposal and reuse of water by improving access to sanitation facilities, and strengthening the capacity for appropriate operation and maintenance of facilities.
- (5) Improving integrated water resources management (IWRM) (relating mainly to SDG targets 6.4, 6.5, and 6.6). JICA will provide support for the development of master plans on water resources development, management and allocation, and for improving the capacity to monitor water resources.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### Water Resources

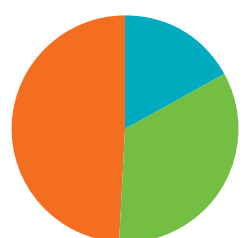
[https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/thematic\\_issues/water/activity.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/water/activity.html)

### Position Paper on Water Environment Management

[https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our\\_work/thematic\\_issues/management/c8h0vm0000anjrz7-att/activity\\_01.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/management/c8h0vm0000anjrz7-att/activity_01.pdf)

## WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

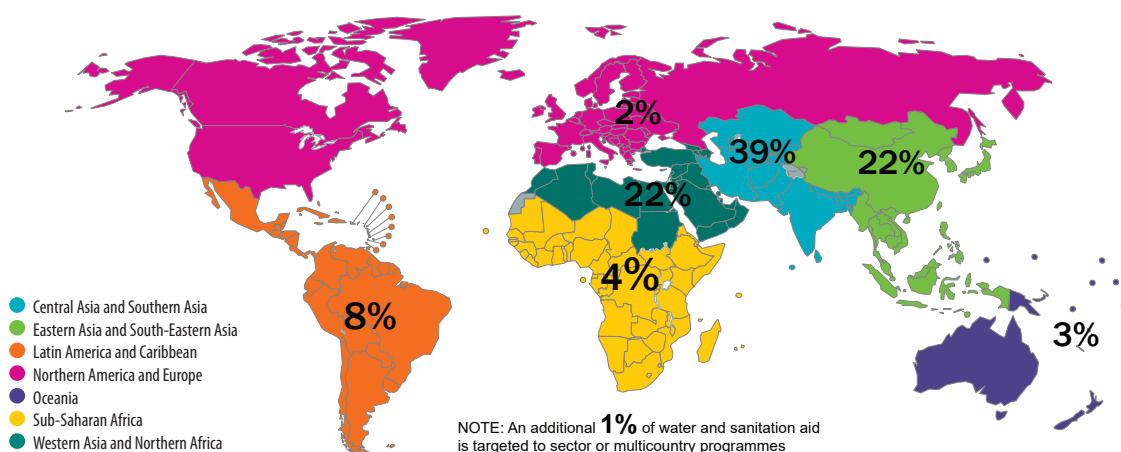
### By activity type in 2017



- Sanitation (17%)
- Drinking-water (34%)
- Sanitation and drinking-water (49%)

Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

### By region in 2017

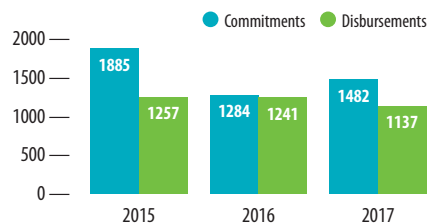


NOTE: An additional 1% of water and sanitation aid is targeted to sector or multicountry programmes

Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

## WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

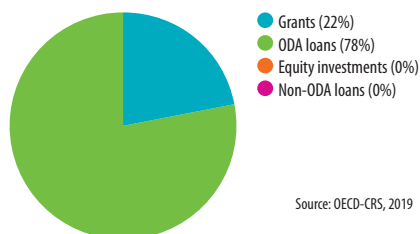
Constant 2017 US\$ millions



Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

## WASH SECTOR AID FLOW TYPES

Percentage of aid in the form of grants, equity investments, ODA and non-ODA loans

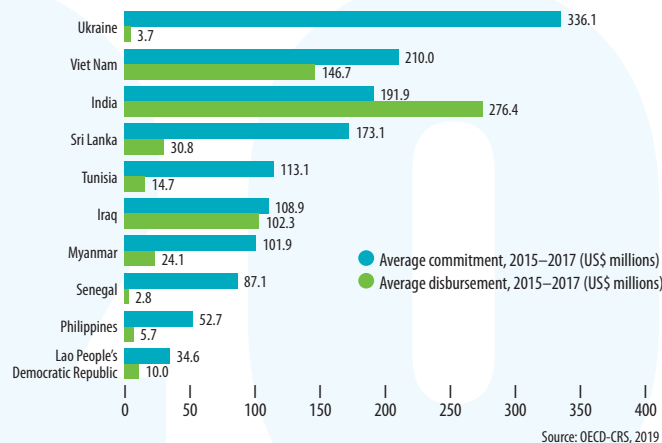


Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

Percentage of aid for sanitation that has a faecal sludge management component

No data available

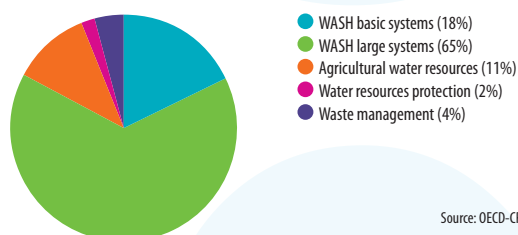
## TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2015–2017)



Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

## FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of ODA disbursements for 2017 is provided below:

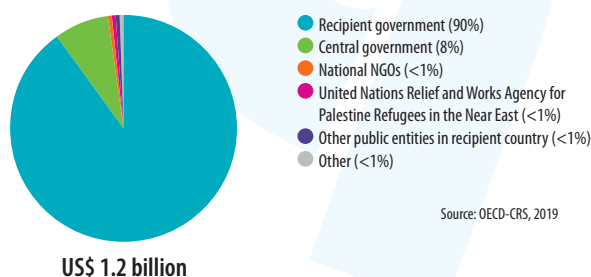


Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

US\$ 1.1 billion

## FUNDING CHANNELS

A breakdown of funding channels for 2017 aid disbursements is provided below:



Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

US\$ 1.2 billion

## LEVERAGING OF AID

An example of JICA's successful leveraging of aid comes from the Philippine Water Revolving Fund (PWRF) project. The primary objective of the PWRF is to encourage private sector participation in financing water sector projects. The co-financing mechanism allows a reduction of interest rates to end-borrowers by blending ODA funds with financing from private financial institutions (PFI). The project is implemented by the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP). The DBP subsequently leveraged JICA and USAID assistance. JICA allocated JPY 7.6 billion (US\$ 68 million) through a concessional loan to the DBP with a 30-year maturity (inclusive of a ten year grace period) and co-financed it with PFI funds and loans to both public (local governments and water districts) and private water service providers.

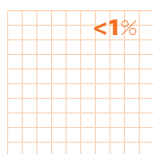
## LESSONS/IMPACTS

- (1) JICA's support to eight target provincial public water utilities in Cambodia since 2012 has allowed all of them to become profitable. Support included strengthening their capacity to plan, non-revenue water reduction and human resources development.
- (2) JICA organized several regional forums for Asian water supply utilities and ministries to strengthen their leadership. The Fourth Executive Forum for Enhancing Sustainability of Urban Water Service in Asian Region was held in August 2017, inviting 32 high-ranking officials from 29 organizations in 13 countries, to discuss sustainable management of water utilities and share their experiences and lessons.
- (3) In 2016 and 2017, JICA supported physical investment projects to increase safe water access for more than ten million people, and provided opportunities for capacity development for more than 21 000 people in the WASH sector.

## COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

### Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration education and training (%)

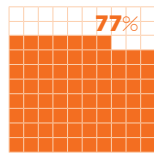


The median for all donors is 9%.

Source: OECD-CRS, 2019

### Strengthen and use country systems

Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)

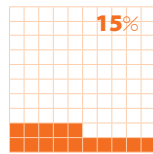


Reported as an average across all countries in which JICA operates.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

### Use one information and mutual accountability platform

Active participation in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)



Out of 54 countries with an average disbursement of US\$ 1 million annually from 2015–2017.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

### Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)

Bangladesh: 100%  
Nicaragua: 100%  
Uganda: 75%

For this question, JICA reported on three countries. This list does not include all countries in which JICA operates.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

JICA defined its strategy for the water sector in 2017. Particular focus will be placed on improving water utilities' management. JICA also defined its strategy for the water environment management sector in 2018. JICA will also follow this strategy and focus on work to strengthen capacity for comprehensive water environment management.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit of the World Health Organization (WHO). Results contained in the ESA Highlights have been compiled by the ESA and GLAAS using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA survey.

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