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Kontakt/Contact

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics
Düsternbrooker Weg 120
24105 Kiel (Germany)
E-Mail: [rights\[at\]zbw.eu](mailto:rights[at]zbw.eu)
<https://www.zbw.eu/>

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JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC ANNUAL REPORT 2022

JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC ANNUAL REPORT 2022



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6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel +63 2 8632 4444; Fax +63 2 8636 2444
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Notes:

In this report, “\$” refers to United States dollars.

ADB recognizes “United States of America” as the United States.

Approvals refer to projects that have been reviewed and approved by both the Government of Japan and ADB Management.

Commitments refer to approved projects with signed agreements between ADB and executing/implementing agencies.

Cover design by Francis Manio and Outbound Media (thematic icons).

Graphic design by Francis Manio and Keisuke Taketani (Boxes 1 and 2).

On the cover: **Enhancing the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR) continuing assistance to vulnerable groups.** By refocusing JFPR’s priority areas to universal health coverage, climate change and disaster risk management, quality infrastructure investment and public financial management, in addition to poverty reduction, the fund aims to achieve resilient recovery of the economy and improve preparedness to future shocks and build a sustainable and prosperous future (photos by Ariel Javellana, Gerhard Joren, Ian Taylor and Viet Tuan Tran).

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FOREWORD

In 2022, we witnessed the significant milestone of 20 years of operation of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction with the celebration of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)–Japan Funds Week event in June. This allowed us to take stock of the successful implementation of the fund and use the lessons learned as a guide for the strategic direction of the new Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (the new JFPR). The event also demonstrated our commitment to building on the successes of the past 2 decades and making our work more visible to ADB’s internal and external stakeholders, including ADB developing member countries (DMCs) and the Japanese private sector, to allow the new JFPR to break more ground in its recalibrated operation.

As of January 2022, we started operationalizing the new JFPR to help DMCs recover from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, prepare for future shocks, and build a stronger foundation for growth. The new JFPR was approved in 2021; in revisiting our 2022 accomplishments, we begin to see incremental successes.

After more than 2 years of the COVID-19 pandemic, we are ushering in a new chapter of development cooperation between the Government of Japan and the ADB DMCs. While keeping its focus on poverty reduction, the new JFPR sharpens its lens to provide support to other key policy priority areas: (i) universal health coverage, (ii) climate change and disaster risk management, (iii) quality infrastructure investment, and (iv) public finance management. By so doing, it aligns with Japan’s development priorities and ADB’s Strategy 2030.



At the outset of project funding applications, a new coordination mechanism was introduced to enable greater participation of the ADB sector and thematic groups (STGs). Through this, we hope to facilitate stronger collaboration between STGs and the JFPR Secretariat. This will create better awareness of the new JFPR's priorities and enhance the One ADB Approach under the JFPR operations, producing better results.

With these enhancements, we look forward to broadening the reach of the new JFPR to support more projects in the five priority areas to respond to current and emerging development needs, including poverty reduction. For 2022, the new JFPR approved 16 projects to provide funding support of \$35 million—8 grant projects amounting to \$19.5 million and 8 technical assistance (TA) projects worth \$15.5 million. Excluding funds under the COVID-19 window, 44% of the approved grant funding went to poverty reduction, 17% was allocated to climate change and disaster risk management, and 39% represented projects not classified under any of the other priority areas. On approved TA funding, 30% went to climate change and disaster risk management, 11% was allocated to quality infrastructure investment, and 59% was not classified.

As we have experienced, every crisis brings heart-breaking impacts. However, the JFPR's 2-decade history shows that we can find ways to address each crisis. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have pushed millions of people into poverty, and more are suffering from other crises, such as the Russian invasion of Ukraine, food and fuel shortages, persistent inflation, and climate change. We stand committed to rededicating ourselves and our resources in fighting poverty and various states of vulnerability.

On behalf of the Government of Japan, I thank ADB for another fruitful year of shared mission. The road to a resilient and prosperous Asia and the Pacific post-COVID-19 will be arduous but our optimism will keep us going. With our continuing cooperation and partnership, aided by the hardworking staff of the JFPR Secretariat from the Partner Funds Division of the Climate Change and Sustainable Development Department, the course will be less challenging to navigate and the new JFPR's expected impacts will be a tad easier to achieve.

TAKAHIRO YASUI

Executive Director for Japan
Asian Development Bank

Note: Executive Director Takahiro Yasui completed his term on 2 August 2023. Shigeo Shimizu assumed office as executive director for Japan on 3 August 2023.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
COVID-19	coronavirus disease
DMC	developing member country
GOJ	Government of Japan
JFPR	Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific
JFT	Japan Funds Team
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NGO	nongovernment organization
PFM	public financial management
QII	quality infrastructure investment
SDCC	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, ADB
SDPF	Partner Funds Division, SDCC, ADB
STGs	sector and thematic groups
TA	technical assistance
UHC	universal health coverage

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since its establishment in May 2000 by the Government of Japan (GOJ), the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) has provided direct grant assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in developing member countries (DMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Since 2010, the JFPR has also given financial support to ADB's technical assistance (TA) program.

In September 2021, the ADB Board of Directors approved the renaming of the original JFPR to Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific, and the inclusion of four priority thematic areas of universal health coverage, climate change and disaster risk management, quality infrastructure investment, and public finance management, in addition to poverty reduction. A new coordination mechanism was established with the sector and thematic groups (STGs) of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department. The operationalization of the new JFPR started on the first day of January 2022.

The GOJ contributed \$54.2 million to the JFPR in 2022. Of the government's cumulative contribution of \$1,020.5 million, plus the fund's income from interest and investments, \$1,062.3 million was approved for 536 projects by the end of 2022, and \$129.3 million was available for further commitments.

The JFPR funded 16 projects worth \$35.0 million in 2022—8 grant projects amounting to \$19.5 million and 8 TA projects worth \$15.5 million. These included projects to combat the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) for three grants worth \$8.0 million and one TA project amounting to \$2.0 million. Bhutan received the highest amount among the recipient DMCs, with \$5.0 million for two projects, while the public sector management sector had the highest among funded sectors, at \$9.5 million for four projects, or 27.1% of approvals.

From 2000 to the end of 2022, Afghanistan received the highest amount among countries, of \$142.0 million (13.8% of the total) for 14 projects, while Mongolia had the most approvals, with 74 projects (14.2% of all approvals), amounting to \$119.2 million. The agriculture, natural resources, and rural development sector had the highest among all sectors, with \$263.6 million (24.8% of the total amount) for 112 projects.

Cumulative JFPR project disbursement from 2000 to the end of 2022 amounted to \$752.8 million; of this total, \$28.7 million was disbursed in 2022. By the end of 2022, 531 out of 536 approved JFPR projects had been implemented across Asia and the Pacific, and 412 of these 531 projects had already been completed. Projects from five regions—Central and West Asia, East Asia, Pacific, South Asia, and Southeast Asia—featured in this annual report highlight key outcomes of JFPR-funded projects. While the global pandemic was still ongoing, better management of COVID-19 allowed resumption of travel to a limited degree and the conduct of on-site, virtual, and hybrid mission arrangements. The JFPR Secretariat participated in 17 missions—9 virtual, 6 hybrid, and 2 on-site. Visibility and local awareness of the JFPR in recipient countries and ADB events were promoted and documented throughout 2022.

For 2023, activities lined up will focus on improving project operations, specifically the operationalization of the new five JFPR priority thematic areas, including the emerging themes of food security and education, and initiating activities to achieve closer collaboration and integration with JFPR user clients and ADB resident missions. Continuing coordination among project teams, the STGs, and the Partner Funds Division will be pursued. With the planned implementation of ADB's New Operating Model by mid-2023, the coordination mechanism needs to be updated.

Celebration of the JFPR's 2-decade achievement, which started with the ADB–Japan Funds Week in June 2022, will continue with the publication and launching of the JFPR History Book in 2023. Several activities are planned, such as a photo exhibit and dissemination events to be held at ADB headquarters as well as in selected resident missions. This will entail strengthening coordination work to achieve more Japanese visibility, as well as knowledge-sharing events to highlight the JFPR's accomplishments to build on in paving the way for the new thematic priorities.



Strengthening government capacities for quality delivery of technical and vocational education and training. Through JFPR support, market relevance and skills development are improved to provide productive employment and increase women's participation in the workforce (photo by Al Benavente/ADB).

OVERVIEW



Contributing to a sustainable future for the youth.
The enhanced JFPR aims to build a sustainable society and foundation for a prosperous future, especially for the youth (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).

New Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific

This *Annual Report 2022* of the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR), for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022, is the first annual report under the newly renamed JFPR, previously known as the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction.

Established in May 2000 by the Government of Japan (GOJ), in partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the JFPR provides direct grant assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in ADB developing member countries (DMCs), while fostering long-term social and economic development.¹ By October 2009, after 9 years of JFPR implementation, the ADB Board of Directors approved the Revised Operating Framework for the JFPR,² bringing together Japan's project grant and

technical assistance (TA) support under one umbrella. The JFPR started providing financial support to ADB's TA program for its DMCs in 2010.

On 1 September 2021, the ADB Board of Directors approved renaming the original JFPR to the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific,³ to enhance its role in line with the GOJ announcement in May 2021 delivered at ADB's 54th Annual Meeting.⁴ This enhancement also entails prioritizing and focusing on the following thematic areas: (i) universal health coverage (UHC), (ii) climate change and disaster risk management, (iii) quality infrastructure investment (QII), (iv) public finance management, and (v) poverty reduction. With these reforms, the new JFPR is now positioned as the next-level work to help lift remaining populations above the poverty threshold and bring everyone onto a sustainable path to prosperity and resilience.

¹ In June 2000, the Government of Japan established a similar facility, the Japan Social Development Fund, at the World Bank. www.worldbank.org/en/programs/japan-social-development-fund.

² ADB. 2009. *Revised Operating Framework for the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction*. Manila.

³ ADB. 2021. *Change the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction to the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific*. Manila.

⁴ Statement by the Honorable Aso Taro, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of Japan, Governor for Japan, at the 54th Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of ADB, 5 May 2021.

This report presents the background, project implementation progress, and achievements of the new JFPR. It contains general information about the two financing modalities of the JFPR—project grants and TA—and gives details about their operating performance in 2022.

Objectives

The new JFPR emphasizes prosperity and resilience and will seek to “help ADB’s DMCs achieve resilient recovery from the crisis by enhancing preparedness for the next crisis and building a sustainable society and the foundation for a prosperous future while bolstering vulnerable groups.”⁵

In evaluating project proposals, priority will be given to projects that contribute to the achievement of the following major global commitments: the Sustainable Development Goals, the Financing for Development Agenda, the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. More importantly, the new JFPR aims to complement ADB’s long-term corporate strategy to sustain its effort to eradicate extreme poverty and expand its vision to achieve a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, and will complement and follow each DMC’s country partnership strategy. The JFPR will support proposals that are aligned with the Japanese bilateral assistance objectives.⁶

Priority Areas

Project grants. The JFPR provides grants to finance projects that directly contribute to prosperity and resilience, reduce poverty, provide innovative and demonstrable impact, and are likely to develop into sustainable activities.

Technical assistance. TA projects supported by the JFPR may involve a single DMC or, in the case of regional projects, a group of DMCs. The JFPR may finance transaction advisory services⁷ directly benefiting a project financed by ADB, including either a TA cluster or a TA facility, or provide knowledge and support.⁸

The JFPR will prioritize sovereign operation project grants and TA focused on the following priority thematic areas, with examples of components and activities:

- (i) UHC initiatives that aim to build institutional frameworks, strengthen human resource development, and enable infrastructure investments for UHC;
- (ii) climate change and disaster risk management activities on mitigating and adapting to climate change and addressing disaster risk management;
- (iii) QII support related to adopting and formulating policy and regulatory frameworks, improving infrastructure governance, and developing capacity in institutions to operationalize QII in project development, sustainability, implementation, and assessment, among others, and in line with the Principles for QII;⁹

⁵ Vulnerable groups are also defined and known as disadvantaged groups. These are those that historically have been unable to fully access and/or benefit from social, economic, and political rights, opportunities, and resources, including investments, owing to their identities (systemic disadvantage) and/or because of their vulnerability (situational disadvantage).

⁶ Country Assistance Policy for Respective Countries. www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/assistance/country2.html.

⁷ ADB Business Center. www.adb.org/business/how-to/what-are-adb-s-transaction-advisory-services.

⁸ ADB Business Center. www.adb.org/business/how-to/what-adb-technical-assistance-ta.

⁹ The G20 leaders affirmed the call for quality infrastructure in endorsing the Principles for QII at the G20 Finance Ministers’ and Central Bank Governors’ Meeting in Fukuoka, Japan (8–9 June 2019). These consist of six principles: (i) maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development, (ii) raising economic efficiency in view of life-cycle costs, (iii) integrating environmental considerations in infrastructure investments, (iv) building resilience against disasters and other risks, (v) integrating social considerations in infrastructure investment, and (vi) strengthening infrastructure governance.

- (iv) public financial management (PFM) programs for DMC governments and public institutions at all government levels to strengthen and improve PFM-related policies, systems, and procedures, complement existing ADB projects on improving domestic resource mobilization, and support civil service organizations in their contributions and participation to responsive service delivery and strengthening governance and institutional capacities; and
- (v) poverty reduction support under the grant modality for projects that (a) are aimed directly at poverty reduction, (b) provide innovative and demonstrable impacts, (c) are designed and implemented with communities and civil society using participatory approaches, and (d) have positive prospects of developing into sustainable activities.

Given that these priority areas have cross-cutting features, either in sectors or in operational themes, linkages across them are encouraged to be established and highlighted in project proposals, if appropriate. The priority areas may be updated to include other thematic areas, as the GOJ and ADB may later agree.

Processing of Grant and Technical Assistance Proposals

Besides conforming to ADB's general procedures, JFPR grant and TA proposals must comply with procedures specific to the JFPR before receiving approval from the GOJ and ADB (Figure 1). Starting in 2022, the new JFPR processing workflows for grant and TA, in coordination with Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC) sector and thematic groups (STGs), have been implemented (Figure 3).

Only ADB staff can prepare grant or TA proposals. Interested proponents, including nongovernment organizations (NGOs), must therefore contact ADB staff from an ADB country office or from a sector division at headquarters.

Under the new JFPR, a harmonized approach and streamlined review process has been established. ADB project teams shall consult with the relevant STGs and include them as peer reviewer to ensure eligibility of the proposals based on the priority areas. Confirmation

Figure 1: General Approval Process for the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Grant and Technical Assistance Proposals



ADB = Asian Development Bank; SDPF = Partner Funds Division, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, ADB; TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

of review by the STGs and incorporation of the groups' inputs submitted together with the prescribed documents to ADB's Partner Funds Division (SDPF), in SDCC.

After review by SDPF and the Japan Executive Director's Office, all proposals that meet the JFPR's financing criteria are forwarded by the SDPF to the GOJ. The GOJ reviews the proposals and then either approves, rejects, or seeks further clarification before making its decision.

Accountability and Transparency

As stated in the arrangement letter between the GOJ and ADB, as trust fund administrator ADB has to "carry out such administration in accordance with its normal practices and standards and with the same degree of care as it uses in the administration of its own funds."

Therefore, JFPR funds are administered, and projects are implemented, according to ADB's latest policies and standard guidelines and procedures. This process covers the procurement of consultants, goods, and services,¹⁰ and standard project disbursement procedures for grants¹¹ and TA.¹² Financial records and accounts are audited annually by independent auditors, and the audited records and accounts are included in the JFPR annual report.

To harmonize and coordinate project proposals with the policies and programs of the GOJ, project officers must consult with the local embassy of Japan and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) before submitting proposals to the SDPF. The proposals are then screened against the criteria and focus areas agreed upon by ADB and the GOJ at the start of the year.

As with all other ADB projects, JFPR project proposals must comply with ADB's safeguard policies for resettlement, indigenous peoples, gender, and the environment, and are subject to ADB's Access to Information Policy, which covers information disclosure and external relations.¹³

During project implementation, ADB staff should monitor and evaluate the outputs and outcomes of JFPR activities as they would for all other ADB-financed projects. Monitoring and evaluation are based on the design and monitoring framework agreed upon with various stakeholders (communities, local and central governments, NGOs, and the private sector) during project formulation. The results are then fed back to the DMCs' operations, to be replicated and institutionalized.

To further promote Japanese visibility, the projects should ideally complement and have synergies with JICA projects and technical cooperation activities, and use Japanese human resources, technology, knowledge, and expertise.

The JFPR Secretariat published the JFPR User Guide to illustrate the requirements and guidelines in project processing, including best practices, examples, tips, and suggestions to help JFPR users and clients prepare proposals to ensure smooth project processing and efficient implementation.¹⁴

¹⁰ ADB. 2017. *ADB Procurement Policy: Goods, Works, Nonconsulting and Consulting Services*. Manila. www.adb.org/documents/adb-procurement-policy.

¹¹ Grant disbursement follows ADB loan disbursement procedures, where applicable: ADB. 2022. *Loan Disbursement Handbook*. Manila. www.adb.org/documents/loan-disbursement-handbook.

¹² ADB. 2020. *Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook*. Manila. www.adb.org/documents/technical-assistance-disbursement-handbook.

¹³ ADB. 2018. *Access to Information Policy*. Manila. www.adb.org/documents/access-information-policy.

¹⁴ ADB. 2022. *Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific User Guide*. Manila. www.adb.org/publications/japan-fund-user-guide.

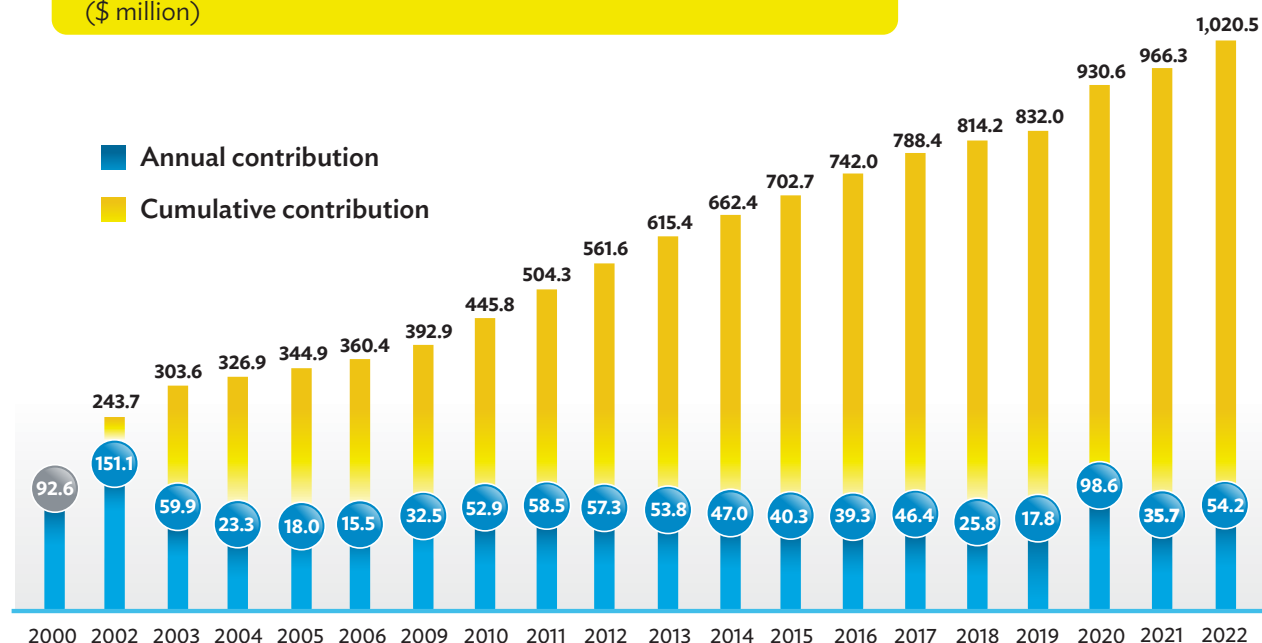
Contributions of the Government of Japan

From an initial contribution of ¥10.0 billion (about \$92.6 million) to the JFPR in May 2000, the GOJ made 24 further contributions. On 21 January 2022, the JFPR received ¥3.6 billion (equivalent to \$31.2 million), and on 29 March 2022 an additional ¥5.9 billion (equivalent to \$48.0 million). Of the latter contribution, ¥3.1 billion (equivalent to \$25.0 million) was transferred to the Energy Transmission Mechanism Partnership Trust Fund, bringing the total annual contribution to about \$54.2 million. By the end of 2022, the GOJ had provided about \$1,020.5 million to the JFPR (Figure 2).

Commitments and Financial Status

The total contribution, together with the fund's income from interest and investments, equivalent to a total of \$1,062.3 million, has been approved for 538 projects.¹⁵ Appendix 1 presents the audited report and financial statements as of the end of 2022. Outstanding amounts for active projects totaled \$180.5 million,¹⁶ comprising \$90.9 million for 47 grants and \$89.6 million for 78 TA¹⁷ projects. At the end of 2022, about \$129.3 million was available for further commitments.¹⁸

Figure 2: Government of Japan Contributions to the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific by Year, 2000–2022 (\$ million)



Note: No contributions were received in 2001, 2007, and 2008. The 2020 figures include \$73.8 million for the COVID-19 Window. The 2021 contribution includes \$7.6 million for universal health coverage support.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

¹⁵ Number of ADB-approved projects and amounts. In 2022, eight project grants for \$19.5 million were committed (signed) while seven TA projects for \$13.5 million were signed. An additional TA project, amounting to \$2.0 million, was approved but had yet to be signed by the end of 2022. Total committed (signed) projects as of the end of 2022 were 535, amounting to \$1,060.3 million.

¹⁶ See Statement of Financial Position, Appendix 1.

¹⁷ The active grants and TA projects include those approved under the JFPR COVID-19 Window, totaling 13 by end-2022.

¹⁸ Note G, Appendix 1. A table shows unrestricted and restricted fund totals. The restricted fund total represents the JFPR's COVID-19 and UHC Windows.

JFPR OPERATIONS, 2022



Building better quality school infrastructure. Following the 2013 Typhoon Yolanda in the Philippines, JFPR provided a \$20 million grant for the rehabilitation of poor municipalities, including the construction of the Salcedo National High School in Eastern Samar. The ADB Philippines Country Office inspected the structures in early 2023 (photo by ADB project team).

Approvals

The JFPR provided \$35.0 million for 16 projects approved in 2022—\$19.5 million for grants (8 projects) and \$15.5 million for TA (8 projects) (Figure 3). The country that received the highest amount was Bhutan, with \$5.0 million for two projects (Figure 4). By sector, public sector management received the highest amount, at \$9.5 million for four projects (27.1% of approvals, Figure 5). Appendix 2 lists the grant and TA projects approved in 2021. Appendix 3 shows the distribution by region and country (Table A3.1) and by sector (Table A3.2).

COVID-19 Window

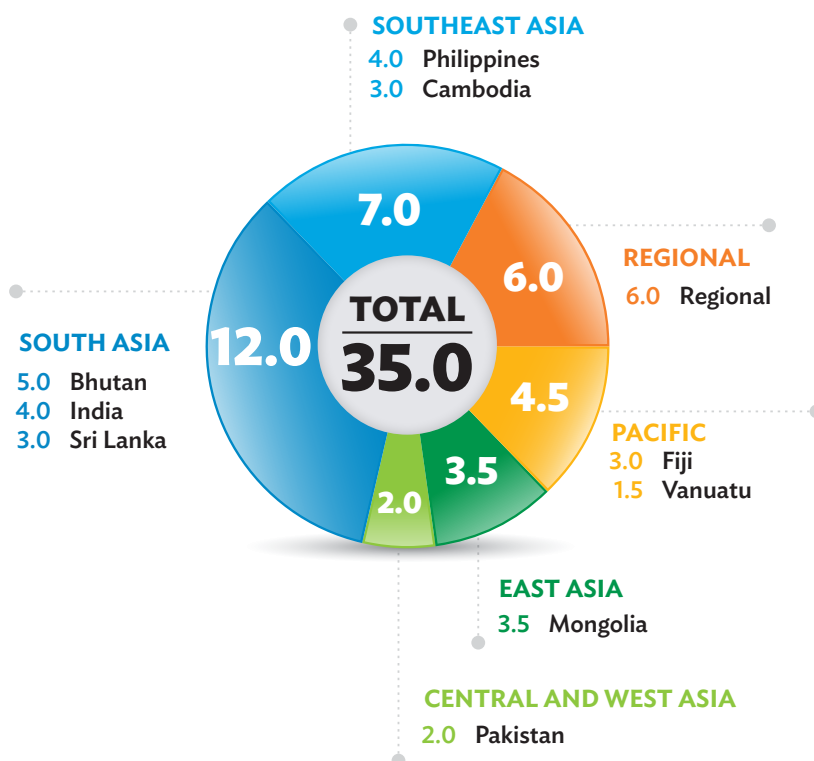
The COVID-19 Window, amounting to \$75 million, was established under the JFPR in May 2020 with the objective of financing projects that respond directly to, or address, the economic impact of the global pandemic and contain its spread. By the end of 2022, four projects (three grants and one TA) worth \$10 million had been approved, of which three projects, for \$8 million, had been signed. Cumulative commitments for the COVID-19 Window from 2020 to 2022 amounted to \$41 million

Figure 3: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects, 2022



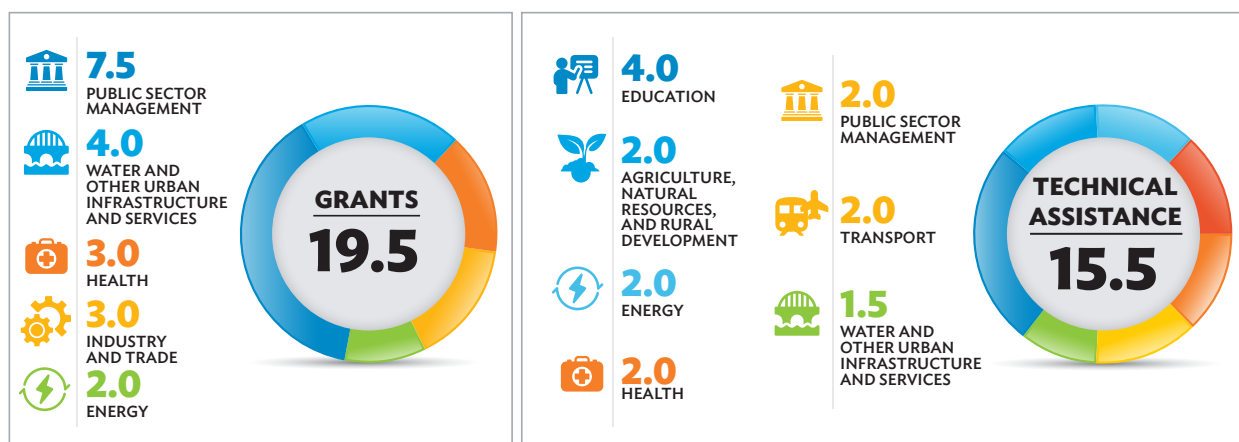
ADB = Asian Development Bank; TA = technical assistance.
Source: Asian Development Bank.

Figure 4: Amount of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects, by Region and Country, 2022 (\$ million)



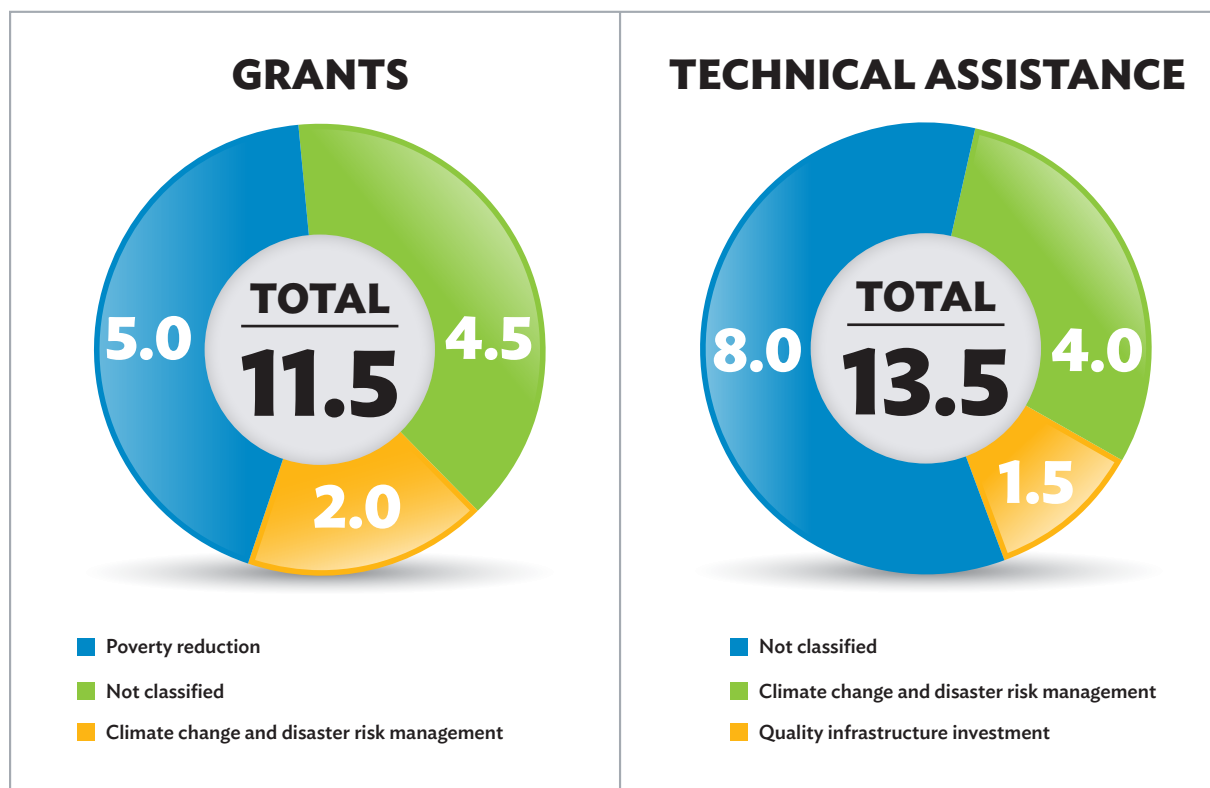
Source: Asian Development Bank.

Figure 5: Amount of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects by Sector, 2022 (\$ million)



Source: Asian Development Bank.

Figure 6: Amount of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects by Thematic Area, 2022*
(\$ million)



TA = technical assistance.

* Not classified means those projects not within the new JFPR thematic areas of universal health coverage, climate change and disaster risk management, quality infrastructure investment, public finance management, and poverty reduction. Projects approved under the COVID-19 Window are not included.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

(13 projects), or a 55% utilization rate of the allocated amount. Table 1 lists the project grants and TA projects approved in 2022.

With the closing of the window on 23 September 2022, ADB and the GOJ had agreed to utilize the remaining uncommitted funds of \$27 million for reallocation to the JFPR regular window. In October 2022, a reallocation of \$9 million was made available for UHC projects, while poverty reduction projects were to be supported with \$18 million.

Monitoring, Consultation, and Coordination Missions

With the gradual opening of countries' borders as a result of improved management and control of COVID-19, travel restrictions were eased, which allowed SDCC to participate in the conduct of monitoring, consultation, and coordination missions to JFPR project sites. The SDCC JFPR Secretariat participated in 17 missions in 2022, of which 9 were virtual, 6 hybrid, and 2 on-site (Table 2). Mission members met with project

Table 1: ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects under the COVID-19 Window, 2022

Country Coverage/Project Title	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Development Objectives
PROJECT GRANTS			
Pacific			
Fiji: Enhancing COVID-19 Preparedness for Tourism Recovery ^a	3.0	Public sector management	To strengthen the capacity and readiness of Fiji to safely reopen to tourists and rebuild the country's economy following the COVID-19 pandemic.
South Asia			
Bhutan: Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility ^b	3.0	Health	To provide the government with immediate and flexible financing to support its national COVID-19 vaccination program through the ADB's Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility by strengthening the disease surveillance, while enhancing the accessibility of essential health care services and immunization.
India: Integrated Urban Flood Management for the Chennai–Kosasthalaiyar Basin—Additional Financing ^c	2.0	Water and other urban infrastructure and services	To improve infection prevention and control for COVID-19 and other communicable diseases through interventions to enhance WASH in low-income flood-prone urban areas of the Chennai–Kosasthalaiyar Basin and strengthen the integrated risk management of epidemics and disasters.
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			
Regional			
Regional Support to Address the Outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Potential Outbreaks of Other Communicable Diseases (Supplementary) ^d	2.0	Health	To help ADB's developing member countries in responding to the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak with the aim of mitigating long-term damage to economies and adverse effects on population health.
Total	10.0		

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease; WASH = water, sanitation, and hygiene.

^a ADB. 2022. *Grant Assistance Report: Enhancing COVID-19 Preparedness for Tourism Recovery* (G9228). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/55172-001/main.

^b ADB. 2022. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility* (G9230). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/55083-001/main.

^c ADB. 2022. *Additional Financing Report: Integrated Urban Flood Management for the Chennai–Kosasthalaiyar Basin Project—Additional Financing* (G9232). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/49107-013/main.

^d ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for Regional Support to Address the Outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Potential Outbreaks of Other Communicable Diseases* (TA9950). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/54079-001/main.

Source: Asian Development Bank.



Capacitating local communities in managing water systems. With technical assistance from JFPR, institutions and communities are capacitated to ensure that the disaster- and climate-resilient water management systems for drinking water and irrigation systems remain safe and sustainable (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).

beneficiaries, ministry of finance officials, heads of project executing and implementing agencies, NGO representatives, community leaders, and officials from the Embassy of Japan and JICA. Table 3 presents a brief report on on-site missions conducted for the year.

In general, JFPR projects are regularly monitored to ensure compliance with both ADB requirements and JFPR guidelines. Coordination with project teams is routinely accomplished throughout project implementation. Project performance monitoring is carried out twice a year, and quarterly disbursement rates are also monitored. Timely submission of completion

reports and the provision of knowledge products are encouraged. SDCC joins project midterm review and completion missions to review projects on-site and firsthand.

As of the end of 2022, a total of 329 completion reports (covering 79.1% of the 416 completed projects) had been submitted to SDCC.¹⁹ Most grant projects (87.3% of total report submissions) and 92.2% of TA projects were rated *highly successful* or *successful* based on their completion reports. SDCC also considered past evaluation reports in rating the JFPR projects successful, relevant, effective, efficient, and sustainable.²⁰

¹⁹ The 329 completion reports comprised 150 reports for grant projects and 179 for TA projects.

²⁰ ADB. 2007. *ADB's Japan Funds: Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/documents/adbs-japan-funds-japan-fund-poverty-reduction>; and ADB. 2017. *Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction: Evaluation Study*. Unpublished.

Table 2: Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Missions, 2022

Month	Country/Project Title
March	Philippines: Review Mission for Restoring Livelihoods and Learnings in Marawi Project (G9201) ^a
	Philippines: Midterm Review Mission for Strengthening the Transition of Vulnerable Communities Affected by the Malolos–Clark Railway Project (TA9913) ^a
April	Mongolia: Review Mission for Support for Inclusive Education (G9208) ^a
June	Regional: Inception Mission for Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies (Armenia) (TA6856) ^a
July	Regional: Inception Mission for Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies (Maldives) (TA6856) ^a
	Philippines: Review Mission for Emergency Assistance for Reconstruction and Recovery of Marawi (G9201) ^a
	Regional: Inception Mission for Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies (Indonesia) (TA6856) ^a
	Palau: Inception Mission for COVID-19 Response to Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project (G9220) ^a
August	Bhutan: Inception Mission for Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Facility (G9230) ^a
October	Bhutan: Monitoring and Coordination Mission for Improving Market Linkages for Cottage and Small Industries (TA6537) ^c
	Cambodia: Inception Mission for Technical Support and Capacity Development in Urban Planning (TA 6830) ^b
	Regional: Inception Mission for Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies (Component 4: Satellite Accounts in Tourism, Health, Environment, and Digital Economy) (Thailand) (TA6856) ^b
	Philippines: Review Mission for Restoring Livelihoods and Learnings in Marawi Project (G9201) ^c
	Mongolia: Midterm Review Mission for Support for Inclusive Education (G9208) ^b
November	Regional: Inception Mission for Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies (Georgia) (TA6856) ^b
	Regional: Inception Mission for Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies (Kazakhstan) (TA6856) ^b
	Mongolia: Midterm Review for Support for Inclusive Education (G9208) ^b

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.

^a Virtual mission.

^b Hybrid (virtual and on-site) mission.

^c On-site mission.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table 3: Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific On-site Missions, 2022



Putting final touches to the incense packages. Workers packing the final incense product (photo by Rhina Tolentino/ADB).



Artists in action. Painters working on orders using canvas made from natural nettle fibers produced by rural women groups in Samdrup Jongkhar and Lhuntse districts (photo by Rhina Tolentino/ADB).

Project Title/Number	Bhutan: Improving Market Linkages for Cottage and Small Industries (TA6537) ^a
Grant amount	\$2.0 million
Development Objective	To develop the capacity of cottage and small industries (CSIs) to expose and profitably operate in domestic and international markets. The TA will support the Government of Bhutan in streamlining its standardization and certification processes while implementing an integrated market access program to promote select high-end CSI products.
Project Site Visit Date	5 October 2022
Project Site Location	Wang Sisina and Taba, Thimphu

Status/Key Achievements or Activities Completed (as of October 2022):

The following are the main activities under the TA. During the visit in 2022, Activities 1 to 6 were ongoing for the 12 cottage and small industries selected under the program:

1. increase knowledge on international standardization and certification processes
2. training on cost analysis and marketing strategies
3. packaging and labelling enhancement and training
4. Brand Bhutan certification
5. support in the development of standards and certification systems
6. market linkages in regional and international markets
7. develop and disseminate product promotional videos

Among the 12 CSI beneficiaries selected, 2 entrepreneurs were visited: a Himalayan incense maker and the Zilpa Mineral Pigment painters, who have elevated their products to the Brand Bhutan standards. The mission learned that the government's integrated market access program had supported the entrepreneurs effectively under the project.

Further, partnership with the CSI Market^b will help as a marketing platform for the 12 CSI beneficiaries under the TA.

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Table 3 *continued*

Project Title/Number	Philippines: Restoring Livelihoods and Learning in Marawi (G9201) ^c	
Grant amount	\$3.0 million	
Development Objective	The JFPR grant contributes to Output 4 under Emergency Assistance for the Reconstruction and Recovery of Marawi (ADB Loan 3768/3769): Social services and livelihood support improved. Its activities focus on the rapid delivery of social service programs and target internally displaced persons and persons in host communities in Marawi, as well as neighboring municipalities Marantao, Piagapo, and Saguiran. It supports the following components: (i) emergency employment provided; (ii) sustainable livelihoods created; and (iii) conflict-sensitive education initiatives supported.	
Project Site Visit Date	19–21 October 2022	
Project Site Location	Marawi	
Status/Key Achievements or Activities Completed (as of October 2022):		
Components	Performance Indicators	Results
1. Emergency employment provided	2,400 individuals including IPs/EMs provided with at least 10 days of work created (at least 50% female)	Engaged 2,573 (1,282 male, 1,291 female, against a target of 2,400) beneficiaries in emergency employment activities (50% female, 24% youth). As of October 2022, overall progress was 100%.
2. Sustainable livelihoods created	a. At least 1,200 beneficiaries including IPs/EMs enrolled in a livelihood program (at least 50% female; 30% youth) b. At least 75% of livelihood program beneficiaries including IPs/EMs with enhanced business skills (at least 50% women; 20% youth)	a. As of October 2022, component 2 was at approximately 95% completion with 1,939 beneficiaries (71% female; 21% youth) enrolled in a livelihood program. b. Of the 1,939 beneficiaries, 86% reported enhanced business skills through pre- and post-tests after program trainings.

continued on next page

Table 3 *continued*

Components	Performance Indicators	Results
	c. At least 50% of livelihood initiatives connected to and operating in provincial and national markets d. 1 small-scale wholesale distribution space (bagsakan) constructed within Marawi	c. Of the 23 livelihood cooperatives established, 17, or 73%, have participated in trade fairs (against a target of 50%) connecting them to provincial markets. d. Construction of the wholesale distribution space (bagsakan), branded as the Raheemah Economic Hub and Development Center, is 100% completed. Its design includes accessible ramps, sex-separate toilets, a prayer room, and a lactation room. Digital marketing and an e-commerce platform have been launched as well.
3. Conflict-sensitive education initiatives supported	a. 200 classrooms in TLS and classrooms provided with school furniture and/or WASH facilities	a. 150 handwashing kiosks have been distributed to 69 schools in Marawi division. Procurement of school furniture to schools and TLS with sets of student and teacher tables and chairs was completed with delivery to 200 classrooms in October 2022.
	b. 1 school building, 1 playground, and landscaping constructed	b. Progress of the construction of the 2-story 4-classroom school building at Angoyao National High School in Barangay Angoyao is almost completed, at 98%.
	c. 300 education staff have enhanced skills in delivering culture- and gender-sensitive psychosocial support and quality education in emergency settings	c. Conduct of training will happen after development of MHPSS modules for Bangsamoro learners. MHPSS training of trainers was scheduled for the month of August 2022 but was delayed.
	d. Co-curricular learning materials for BARM developed with culture- and gender-sensitive psychosocial support	d. A team of professionals for the development of MHPSS for Muslim learners is engaged. MHPSS materials to be developed include peace, conflict-sensitive, and gender-sensitive messages. Final revision of module to be submitted in August 2022.
	e. Youth multi-stakeholder network for peace action plan drafted	e. The project has engaged 3 youth engagement platforms—namely, the Youth Leadership and Peace Summit, the Ranaw Youth Parliament, and the Socially Excluded Youth. This covers the participation of youth in the executive and legislative arm in governance. Cumulatively, the project has reached 524 (male 250, female 274) youth who have participated in various youth peace, education, and culture initiatives. The Ranaw Youth Multi-Stakeholder Network for Peace action plan was drafted on 23–25 March 2022. This aimed to promote peace and development among children and youth in Bangsamoro region. The outputs include a plan for recommended programs and approaches to developing a contextualized and relevant plan for Bangsamoro children and youth.

continued on next page

Table 3 *continued*

Components	Performance Indicators	Results
	f. At least 10 schools provided with multi-copiers and teaching and learning materials for distance learning	f. 13 multi-copiers with toners have been delivered to 13 schools.

BARMM = Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao; CSI = cottage and small industry; IP = indigenous people; EM = ethnic minority; MHPSS = mental health and psychosocial support; TA = technical assistance; TLS = temporary learning spaces; WASH = water, sanitation, and hygiene.

^a Mission participants: Takahiro Yasui, executive director for Japan; Sameer Kumar Khare, executive director for Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan; Shamit Chakravarti, country director Bhutan Resident Mission; Nidup Tshering, Bhutan Resident Mission; Yusuke Sekiguchi, SDPF; Rhina Ricci Lopez-Tolentino, SDPF.

^b A marketplace resulting in the collaboration between Druksell (a private enterprise) and the Department of Cottage and Small Industry to promote, market, sell, and distribute made and grown in Bhutan products.

^c SDPF mission participants: Sho Tabata, Rebecca Canoy, Ella Arienda.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

New Process Workflow

Another new feature of the fund, and following the One ADB approach, an enhanced coordination mechanism, specifically with the STGs of SDCC, has been introduced to enrich ADB's operations with lessons from new JFPR

projects (Figure 7). Fully mobilizing ADB's expertise in various disciplines will ensure the appropriate impact of JFPR projects under the new priority areas and taking into consideration the fund's vast implementation experience of more than 21 years.

Figure 7: Process Workflow for the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Project Grant Proposals

GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN APPROVAL

PIPELINE CREATION

STGs provide SDPF indicative list of projects in coordination with the regional departments

CONCEPT STAGE

STGs confirm with SDPF if concept is within eligibility criteria

PROPOSAL STAGE

STGs peer review the proposed project

ADB APPROVAL



ADB = Asian Development Bank; SDPF = Partner Funds Division, SDCC; STGs = sector and thematic groups.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

OVERVIEW OF FUND OPERATIONS, 2000–2022



Ensuring food security and assisting livelihood during emergency. Responding to the Government of Sri Lanka's request for emergency assistance to a food insecurity crisis, JFPR provided grant funds for basic needs (food, hygiene kits and medicines), livelihood development, and upgrading and delivery of the Good Agricultural Practices certification program (photo by Sara Farid/ADB).

Cumulative Approvals

During 2000–2022, the JFPR approved \$1,062.3 million in assistance to a total of 536 projects, comprising \$633.9 million for 216 grant projects and \$428.4 million for 320 TA projects (Figure 8).²¹

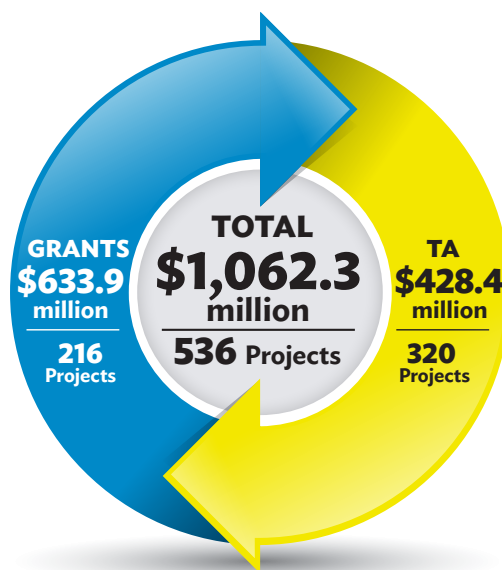
Overall, Afghanistan²² received the highest amount among the DMCs, at \$142.0 million (13.8% of the total amount) for 14 projects, followed by Mongolia with \$119.2 million (11.6% of the whole approved amount) for 74 projects (Figure 9), which is the highest number of project approvals for any DMC.

At the regional level, Southeast Asia, with \$312.3 million (29.4% of the total amount) for 168 projects, had the highest approvals amount, followed by South Asia with \$233.0 million (22%) for 131 projects, and Central and West Asia with \$225.0 million (21.2%) for 62 projects (Figure 10).

²¹ Total amount of committed/signed projects for 2000–2022 was \$1,060.3 million for 535 projects, of which 216 were grants (\$633.9 million) and 319 TA projects (\$426.4 million).

²² ADB placed on hold its regular assistance in Afghanistan effective 15 August 2021.

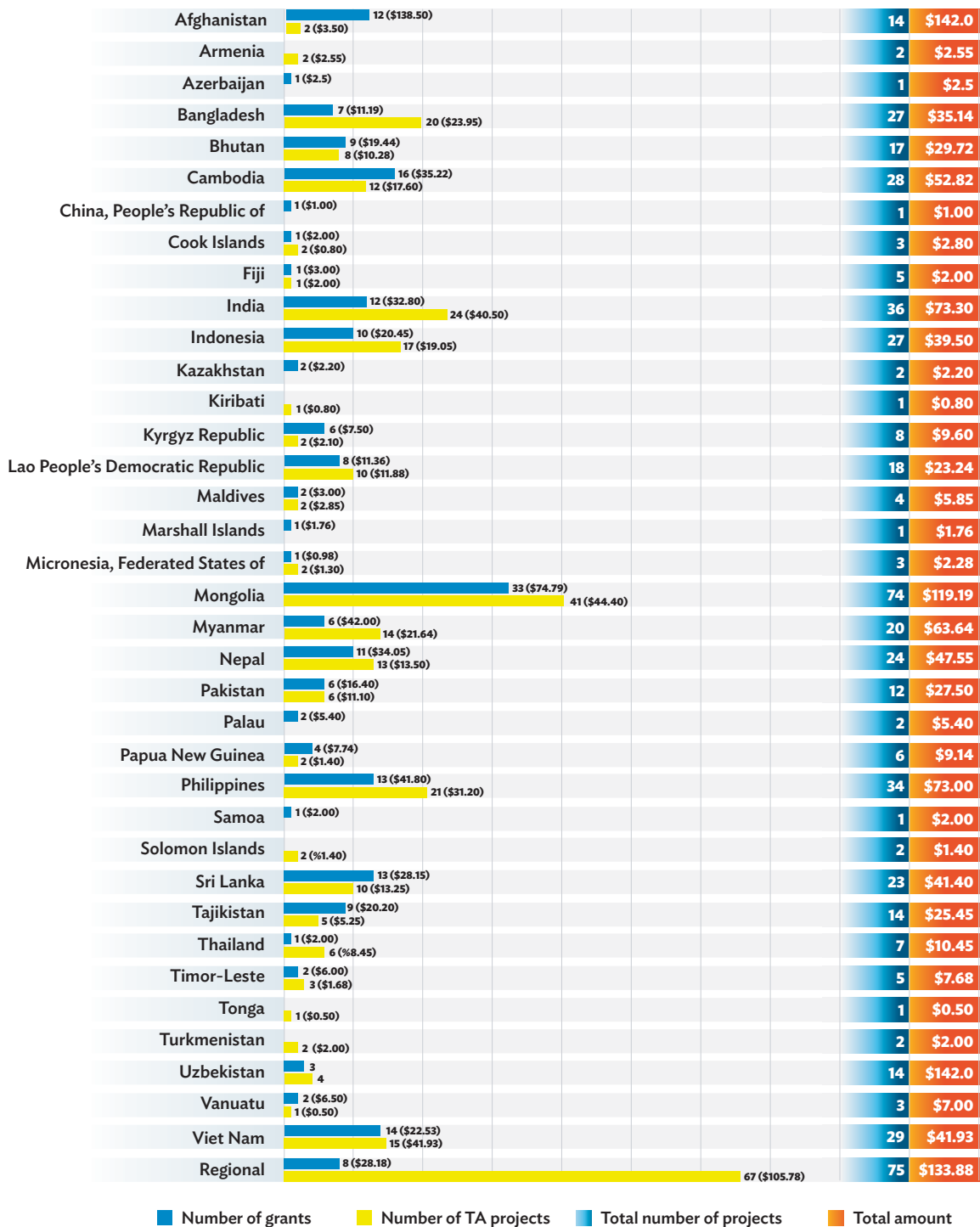
Figure 8: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects, as of 31 December 2022



ADB = Asian Development Bank; TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

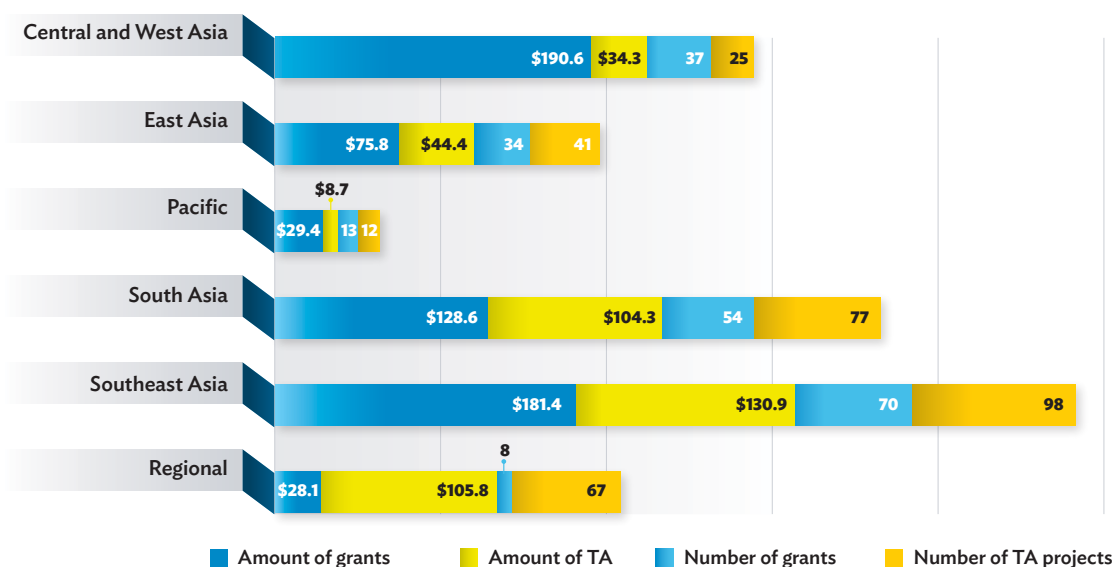
Figure 9: Amount and Number of ADB–Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects by Country, as of 31 December 2022



ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Figure 10: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects, by Region, as of 31 December 2022 (\$ million)



ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Among the sectors, agriculture, natural resources, and rural development had the highest approvals amount, at \$263.6 million (24.8% of the total) for 112 projects. Next was the health sector's \$144.1 million (13.6%) for 62 projects, followed by the \$135.0 million (12.7%) for 57 projects in the transport sector (Figure 11).

Tables A3.3 to A3.5 in Appendix 3 show the distribution by region and country, sector, and year of JFPR projects from 2000 to 2022.

Effective Projects

Grant projects. During 2000–2022, 211 of the 216 JFPR grant projects approved by ADB were implemented. Of the eight projects approved in 2022, three had not yet taken effect by the end of the year.

TA projects. Of the 320 TA projects approved by ADB since 2010, 319 have taken effect. Seven of the eight projects approved in 2022 were in effect as of 31 December 2022.

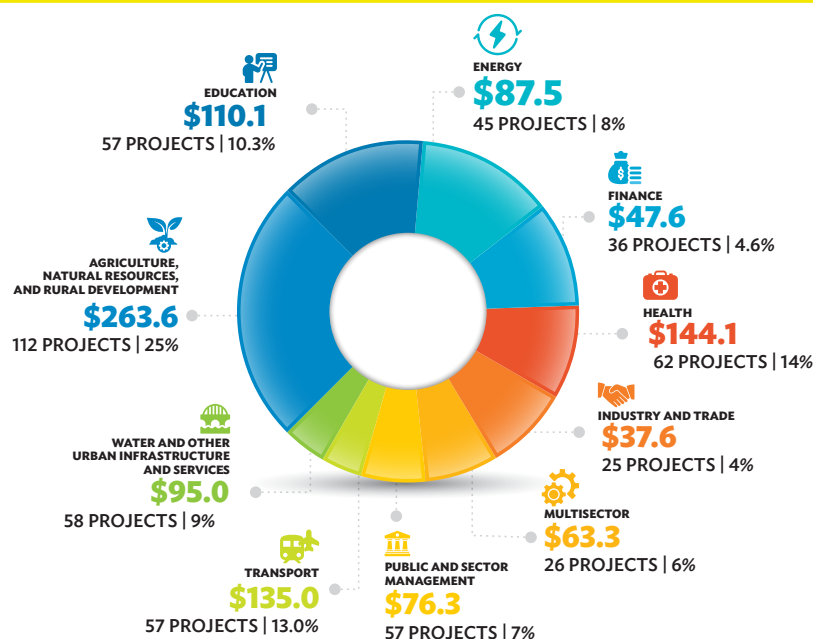
Disbursements

Cumulative JFPR project disbursements from 2000 to the end of 2022 totaled \$752.8 million, with \$28.7 million disbursed in 2022 (Figure 12). Better management of COVID-19 in 2022 allowed gradual resumption of project implementation activities. Appendix 4 shows the latest disbursements for active projects as of 2022.

Project grants. Project grant disbursements in 2022 increased slightly, totaling \$7.2 million, compared with \$6.9 million in 2021. Cumulative JFPR grant disbursements from 2000 to the end of 2022 amounted to \$458.9 million.

TA. TA disbursements in 2022 also increased, to \$21.6 million from \$18.1 million in 2021. Cumulative JFPR TA disbursements from 2010 to the end of 2022 amounted to \$293.9 million.

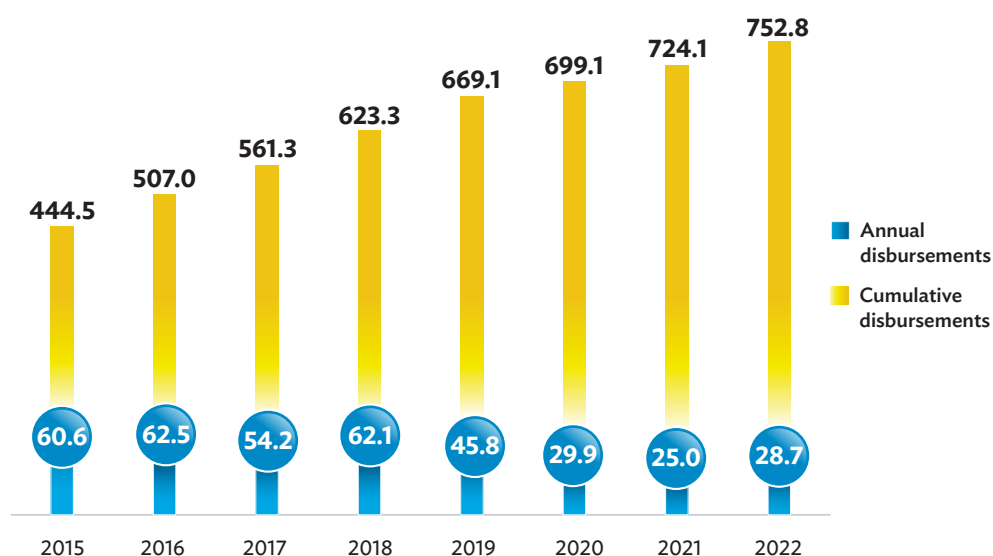
Figure 11: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects, by Sector, as of 31 December 2022 (\$ million)



ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Figure 12: Project Disbursement of the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific by Year, 2015–2022 (\$ million)



Note: Disbursements refer to regular Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific projects and exclude disbursed amounts for the coronavirus disease.

Source: Asian Development Bank.



Supporting livelihood programs strengthen support mechanism for vulnerable groups such as women and children. JFPR safeguards the interests of women and children by ensuring that project components in specific sectors such as education, health and water and urban development, address their needs (photo by Amit Verna/ADB)

Completed Projects

Since the JFPR was established in 2000, 530 projects have been implemented across Asia and the Pacific. Of these, 412 have been completed.²³ As of 31 December 2022, 169 of the 216 grant projects with signed agreements had been completed since 2000, and 243 of the 319 TA projects with signed agreements had been completed since 2010. Of the completed grant projects, 168 were completed in 2004–2021 and 1 in 2022; 227 of the completed TA projects were completed in 2011–2021 and 16 in 2022.

In 2022, the JFPR received 7 implementation completion memorandums for grant projects and 14 TA completion reports detailing the results, lessons, and recommendations from completed JFPR projects. Of the

seven grant projects with memorandums, six were rated *successful* and one *less than successful*. The TA completion reports were given *highly successful* (3 reports), *successful* (10 reports), and *less than successful* (1 report) ratings.

With the JFPR accumulating more than 20 years of implementation, a cycle of planning, doing, checking, and taking action has been put in place (Figure 13). This cycle presents the specific steps that the JFPR Secretariat undertakes on an annual basis to ensure that coordination with the GOJ and feedback mechanism are followed.

Each JFPR annual report features selected completed projects to present lessons learned and how these lessons will be considered in the planning and review of future proposals submitted for JFPR support and revisions in the implementation guidelines (Table 4).

²³ Only financially completed projects are counted as completed. The practice started in 2020.

Figure 13: Plan, Do, Check, and Action Cycle for the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific



JFPR = Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table 4: Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Completed Projects
— Lessons Learned and Next Steps**



Community participation as an innovative approach.

The project is a first in Mongolia that introduced and piloted a bottom-up institutionalized mechanism for community involvement in disaster risk management (photo by ADB project team).



Capacity building of government agencies is crucial for sustainability.

Officials from the National Emergency Management Agency were trained in local disaster preparedness and community-based disaster risk management, including the use of geographic information system (photo by Lester Ledesma/ADB).

Date of Approval: 14 September 2016

Project Duration: 2017–2020

Lessons Learned	Future Actions for the JFPR Secretariat
Mongolia: Strengthening Community Resilience to Dzud and Forest and Steppe Fires Project (formerly Strengthening Capacity for Disaster Risk Management and Coordination)^a	
<p>Small-scale infrastructure resulted in added value. The construction of livestock shelters and wells increased agricultural production and reduced livestock losses for many households. The results of this activity inspired other <i>bagh</i> (subdistrict) neighborhood groups to build disaster resilience infrastructure such as improved fodder storage warehouses and livestock shelters, at their own initiative and using their own resources.</p> <p>Equipment provided could be better allocated. The distribution of equipment was in some cases not adequate to respond to local disaster risks. For example, blowers were provided to all <i>aimags</i> (provinces) including Govi-Altai, where the risk of steppe and forest fires is low. In contrast, Khuvsgul, where there is high risk of forest fires, needs more blowers and forest fire extinguishers, which were not provided.</p>	<p>Based on the project's successful initiatives for the inclusion of small-scale infrastructure, which motivated replication by other communities, these may form part of best practices that could be shared and taken into consideration by project teams in the design of proposals, if applicable.</p> <p>At the proposal review stage, the JFPR Secretariat requests selection criteria for the allocation of equipment across intended beneficiaries in the pre-identified locations and for the corresponding justifications. At the same time, flexibility to allow the reallocation of equipment and/or resources may be built into the selection criteria by the project team to address these during implementation.</p>

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Table 4 continued



Institutional reforms to streamline government functions for better service delivery. Through the TA, a new Water Resources Department (WRD) was made functional, including the development of the organizational structure and rules of the Water Resources Commission and Water Services Regulatory Authority (photo by Amit Verma/ADB).



Developing guidelines allow proper procedures to follow. Aside from the WRD capacity enhancement, the TA supported the preparation of guidelines for water abstraction and wastewater disposal licenses, standards for tariff rules, templates for sub-license to abstract water, disposal of wastewater and development of canal water reallocation options, among other things (photo by Viet Tuan/ADB).

Date of Approval: 5 December 2016

Project Duration: 2016–2022

Lessons Learned	Future Actions for the JFPR Secretariat
Pakistan: Institutional Transformation of the Punjab Irrigation Department to a Water Resources Department^b	
<p>Design and/or planning. The TA scope and output indicators were overly ambitious. They included the establishment of a new department that requires inputs and/or approvals from higher authorities and external institutions, such as the Government of Punjab and its relevant departments and agencies. The design and monitoring framework also included activities that were beyond the Punjab Irrigation Department’s decision-making capacity—for example “the endorsement of new water resources department.”</p> <p>Stakeholder participation. The project’s stakeholders included agencies external to the Punjab Irrigation Department. The TA encountered challenges in engaging these external stakeholders, particularly on the agencies’ inputs/comments on the reports.</p>	<p>The JFPR Secretariat conducts a comprehensive review of proposals, including the design and monitoring framework. To provide more substance to the review, the Secretariat needs to be cognizant of the activities of executing agencies for which they are fully responsible in the proposed institutional reform. In addition, the Secretariat may suggest the inclusion of targets that can be met by the executing agency, or that are realistically framed in terms of the time required if there are other agencies involved.</p> <p>For future TA projects that involve stakeholders from other agencies, the JFPR Secretariat’s suggestion is to put in place a coordination mechanism, such as an interdepartmental steering committee, which could conduct meaningful consultations with all stakeholders.</p>

ADB = Asian Development Bank; TA = technical assistance; TVET = technical and vocational education and training.

^a ADB. 2022. *Completion Report. Mongolia: Strengthening Community Resilience to Drought and Forest and Steppe Fires Project (G9187)*. Manila. www.adb.org/projects/documents/mon-48236-001-pcr.

^b ADB. 2022. *Completion Report. Pakistan: Institutional Transformation of the Punjab Irrigation Department to a Water Resources Department (TA9255)*. Manila. www.adb.org/projects/documents/pak-49048-001-tcr.

Source: Asian Development Bank.



Helping governments advance their climate change action programs. Under its TA modality, JFPR helps governments prepare, implement, and achieve climate resilience policy actions and reforms in the important sectors of agriculture, natural resources and the environment (photo by Rakesh Sahai/ADB).

Participation of Nongovernment Organizations

NGO participation is deeply ingrained in JFPR operations. The JFPR is widely recognized as a primary ADB grant facility available to NGOs. In JFPR projects, NGOs and community groups are routinely involved in different stages of the project cycle—from fact-finding, preparation, and appraisal to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. NGOs provide information, organize communities, offer specialized services, and act as consultants to ADB during project supervision.

The ADB 2022 report on its cooperation with civil society organizations cited the role of such organizations in promoting gender equality in ADB-supported projects through participatory and community-based interventions.²⁴ In Tajikistan, in Central and West Asia, the JFPR provided both grant and TA assistance to the Water Resources Management in Pyanj River Basin,²⁵ which has a capacity-building program implemented by the NGO Umedbakhsh. The NGO implemented training activities for 65 selected farms, including women-owned farms, on which project beneficiaries could apply new and improved technology for agricultural production and efficient water use, in addition to new crop irrigation practices.

²⁴ ADB. 2023. *Highlights of ADB Cooperation with Civil Society Organizations 2022*. Manila.

²⁵ ADB. *Water Resources Management in Pyanj River Basin Project (G9188 and TA9183)*. Manila. www.adb.org/projects/47181-002/main.

OUTREACH, VISIBILITY, AND KNOWLEDGE-SHARING



Reforming the primary education subsector includes the provision of school dormitory to increase equitable access to quality education. ADB staff visiting the dormitory of Ulgii soum primary school in Uvs province in Mongolia, rehabilitated under JFPR project grant (photo by Mookiah Thiruchelvam/ADB).

As agreed with the GOJ, project officers are asked to help promote JFPR visibility and local awareness of the facility in recipient countries. For this purpose, ADB project officers and SDPF ensure that (i) key events in the field are well covered by print, electronic, and social media; (ii) all related publicity materials, official notices, reports, and publications explicitly acknowledge Japan as the source of funding; and (iii) the JFPR and Japan official development assistance logos are prominently displayed. JFPR projects are also encouraged to complement and seek synergies with JICA projects and technical cooperation activities. Projects should likewise take advantage of Japanese human resources and use Japanese technology, knowledge, and expertise.

Project Results and Outcomes

Since the JFPR was established in 2000, 412 projects have been completed, and their results and lessons have been documented in completion reports to help guide similar or related interventions in the future. Although the

projects vary in scope and thematic focus, they all aim to help the poorest and the most vulnerable communities and households improve their socioeconomic conditions. Box 1 features infographics produced for selected and completed JFPR projects in each regional department that have changed people's lives for the better.

Events and Activities

Project visits and milestones. Officials of the Embassy of Japan and JICA, government officials, ADB country directors, and resident mission staff attend ceremonies to mark a grant or TA signing or launch. They may also attend the inauguration of facilities, the turnover of major equipment, major conferences and workshops, and similar events. These project milestones and other important JFPR events and announcements are featured in *One ADB Today* (formerly *ADB Today*), ADB's daily in-house electronic newsletter. Selected JFPR outreach and visibility in 2022 are featured in Box 2.

BOX 1. PROJECT RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

Central Asia | Tajikistan | TA8394

Access to Green Finance

The project helped build the capacity of microfinance institutions to facilitate green finance intermediation and promote energy efficiency, particularly for rural households and women.

Strategic agenda: Environmentally sustainable growth, inclusive economic growth
Sector: Finance



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$750,000

Technical assistance from
ADB Japan Fund for
Prosperous and Resilient
Asia and the Pacific



Accompany the \$10 million
grant for **Access to Green
Finance Project**

CHALLENGES



Electricity in Tajikistan

98% comes from hydropower

Summer

Demand is low but
glacial melt is high

Electricity surplus

Winter

Rivers freeze, and
demand is high



Limited lighting
and heating

SOLUTIONS

Promote energy efficiency and
environment-friendly homes

Microfinance institutions



Loans



Households and
small businesses

Technical assistance
Trainings

Public
awareness
campaigns

Symposium

Access to Green
Finance Expo



Energy-efficient
home products

“ ADB and other development partners should work together to support Tajikistan towards having 100% renewable energy, possibly making it the first in Asia. ”

—Project completion report

Project website: <https://www.adb.org/projects/45229-001/main>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.
Source: ADB (photo by ADB).

East Asia | Mongolia | G9182

Improving School Dormitory Environment for Primary Students in Western Region

The project helped the government of Mongolia reform school dormitory system, increase equitable access to quality education, and achieve universal primary education.

Strategic agenda: Environmentally sustainable growth, inclusive economic growth
Sector: Education



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$3 million

Grant from ADB Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific



The project area: Govi-Altai, Uvs, and Zavkhan aimags

CHALLENGES

School dormitory system is unfit to meet the needs of growing number of students



Deteriorating buildings:

mostly built in the 1970s and 1980s



Limited capacity:

many dormitory teachers and guards need skills to work and communicate with children

SOLUTIONS



12

dormitories rehabilitated

including space for studying, reading, and extracurricular activities

Participation in trainings



86

dormitory teachers

222

dormitory guards

181

school staff



455

school cooks and stakeholders trained in balanced diet and children's health and cooking skills



The Comprehensive Standard for School Dormitory Environment and Services approved and became effective in 2019.

“ Before the renovation, we used to carry water to fill the small water canister with tap (hanged from the fence) just to wash our hands and face. But, thanks to the renovation, we do not have to go outside to wash our hands and use toilet, particularly when it's cold and dark. We also have variety of toys and games in the dormitory now. ”



—Ganbaatar Damjin
8th grade of the elementary school
of Sagil soum, Uvs province.

Project website: <https://www.adb.org/projects/49168-001/main>

ADB = Asian Development Bank.
Source: ADB (photo by ADB).

South Asia | India | G9145

Supporting Microentrepreneurship for Women's Empowerment

The project helped low-income women entrepreneurs access financial resources, services, and market opportunities in selected Indian states.

Strategic agenda: Inclusive economic growth
Sector: Industry and trade



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$3 million

Grant from ADB Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific



Capacity building grant associated with **Loan 2617: Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development Project**

CHALLENGES

The “missing middle” low-income women entrepreneurs with growing business have less opportunity to access finance



Too large for microfinance support



Too limited or lack capacity to access commercial finance



Microfinance institutions are not fully addressing gender issues

SOLUTIONS

Policy Reviews, Gender Assessments, and Research



25 financial institutions carried out gender assessment



5 workshops organized to disseminate findings

Capacity Development

First phase

1,384 women entrepreneurs

trained in financial literacy and business development services

42 training programs **5** states

Second phase

8,498 female students

trained in English, information technology, financial literacy, etc.

125 training programs **7** states

Innovation



Livelihood enterprise learning advisors



Parent counseling



‘Star Alumni’

“ Innovative practices such as the introduction of community-based livelihood enterprise learning advisors functionaries in the first phase and the mobilization techniques adopted in the second phase were critical to the success of the grant. ”

Project website: <https://www.adb.org/projects/43158-012/main>

—Project completion report

ADB = Asian Development Bank.
Source: ADB (Photo by E&Y consulting firm).

Southeast Asia | Indonesia | TA9391

Leveraging Information and Communication Technology for Irrigated Agricultural Information

This project helped farmers access information to enhance their livelihoods through strengthening the existing use of information and communication technology (ICT).

Strategic agenda: Inclusive economic growth
Sector: Agriculture, natural resources and rural development



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$2 million

Technical assistance from
ADB Japan Fund for
Prosperous and Resilient
Asia and the Pacific

4 project location

Pasaman Barat District
in West Sumatera
Lombok Timur District
in West Nusa Tenggara
Sukabumi in West Java
Garut in West Java

CHALLENGES

Smallholder farmers have limited access to agricultural information on:



value
chain



productivity and
diversification
technique



weather and
cropping patterns

Extension workers still rely on traditional method to train and disseminate information to farmers

SOLUTIONS



79% of extension workers
in project districts

increased access to and knowledge of cutting-edge farm management practices, ICT, and mobile services.



73% of farmers
in project districts

reached through ICT and mobile extension services.

70% of farmers reported satisfaction with ICT and mobile extension services.



Indigenous cloud-based open and closed
digital ecosystems were established

Use of the technology had built closer relationships between farmers, government extension workers, and water user groups.

“ The impact assessment found that the use of ICT had had a statistically significant positive impact on productivity and income. Farmers could now negotiate better prices and plant crops in line with market demand. ”

Project completion report

 **Project website:** <https://www.adb.org/projects/51158-001/main>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.
Source: ADB (photo by ADB).

Regional | TA8369

Innovative Data Collection Methods for Agricultural and Rural Statistics

This project helped to promote the use of satellite-based technology in formulating and monitoring food security policies.

Strategic agenda: Inclusive economic growth
Sector: Agriculture, natural resources and rural development



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$2 million

Technical assistance from
ADB Japan Fund for
Prosperous and Resilient
Asia and the Pacific

4 pilot
countries

Lao PDR, Philippines,
Thailand, and Viet Nam

CHALLENGES

Unreliable statistics on crop area and production pose challenges for food security policies



Data source of
administrative records
or surveys prone to
significant errors



Remote sensing
technologies not yet
fully utilized for
policymaking

SOLUTIONS



**Customized
applications**

developed to estimate
paddy rice area and
production

Based on a software
developed by JAXA
“International Asian
Harvest Monitoring
System for Rice”








Online training

for 144 registered people
in the implementing
agencies and stakeholders
to use these applications

ADB's first project to
use a Massive Online
Open Course, made
available using the
Open edX platform.

“ ADB should continue to support the national statistics offices and the ministries of agriculture on technological innovations for agricultural statistics through systematic scale-up and methodological research. ”

Project completion report

-  **Project website:** <https://www.adb.org/projects/46399-001/main>
-  **Community for Agricultural and Rural Statistics Website:** <https://cars.adbx.online/index.html>
-  **Publication: Improving Paddy Rice Statistics Using Area Sampling Frame Technique:**
<https://www.adb.org/publications/improving-paddy-rice-statistics>
-  **Video: Modified International Asian Harvest Monitoring System for Rice:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSwg000ooHc>
-  **Use of Remote Sensing to Estimate Paddy Area and Production: A Handbook**
<https://www.adb.org/publications/remote-sensing-paddy-area-production-handbook>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.
Source: ADB.

Regional | TA9111

Strengthening Developing Member Countries' Capacity in Elderly Care

The project was ADB's first regional technical assistance on long-term care (LTC), designed to build up the knowledge base for future multisector opportunities for ADB.

Strategic agenda: Inclusive economic growth, Regional integration
Sector: Multisector



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$2 million

Technical assistance from
ADB Japan Fund for
Prosperous and Resilient
Asia and the Pacific



6 project countries

Indonesia, Mongolia,
Sri Lanka, Thailand,
Tonga, Viet Nam

CHALLENGES

Asia and the Pacific is undergoing one of the most profound demographic shifts in the world.

1.3 billion

People over the
age of 65 by 2050



Weakening family
support systems



Lack of LTC policies
and services

SOLUTIONS



Knowledge base and sharing

6

country diagnostic
studies completed



Several knowledge
products published

2

knowledge partnership
agreements signed



Regional learning
events organized



Capacity to develop policies and plans

13

capacity building
workshops conducted

4

multisectoral strategic
planning process
for LTC developed

**Preparation and
approval of policies
and action plans on
LTC supported in
Indonesia, Mongolia,
and Tonga**

“ We are envisaging LTC for older people to grow into comprehensive services. This calls for a multisectoral collaboration and cooperation. Solid planning on inter-sectoral communication and collaboration is required.

“ There are 26 million older people (in Indonesia), many of whom live without care. Without the long-term care system, they would be neglected.



S. Tungalagtamir
Director, Population Development
Department, Ministry of Labor
and Social Protection, Mongolia



Maliki
Director, Alleviating Poverty and
Development of Social Welfare
BAPPENAS, Indonesia

Project website: <https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/topics/social-development/aging-asia>

LinkedIn group: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13959807/>

Project Twitter: https://twitter.com/ADB_AgingAsia

ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.
Source: ADB.

BOX 2: JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC ACTIVITIES, 2022

JFPR 2022 TIMELINE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY

Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR) and the Japan Special Fund (JSF) Implementation Guidelines were released. More than 600 staff from regional departments, ERCD, and SDCC attended the seven technical briefings aimed to disseminate the revised policies and procedures in processing and implementing JFPR and JSF projects.

Cambodia's Community-Based Tourism COVID-19 Recovery Project was approved. JFPR's support will help communities improve tourism infrastructure and customer service to attract more tourists and boost local economy.

First ADB Healthy Oceans Tech and Finance Forum, supported by JFPR, was held on 26–28 January 2022 and promoted solutions that protect and enhance ocean health and advance the sustainable blue economy in Asia and the Pacific.

The Government of Japan provided \$31.3 million for JFPR to support new priority areas on universal health coverage, climate change and disaster risk management, quality infrastructure investment and public finance management, in addition to more targeted poverty reduction efforts.



Philippines' Supporting Building Up UHC was launched virtually. JFPR's \$2 million TA supports the government's \$ 600 million loan for Build UHC Program (Subprogram 1) by helping the pilot implementation of policy reforms achieved and providing policy advisory and assistance to define and finalize substantive and logical policy measures for the subsequent set of UHC related reforms under subprogram 2.

PHCO conducted site inspection for Salcedo National High School construction under JFPR's \$20 million grant for Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda.

SERD Director General Ramesh Subramaniam, Ambassador Kazuhiko Koshikawa of the Embassy of Japan in the Philippines, Undersecretary Mark Joven of the Department of Finance, Assistant Secretary Kenneth Ronquillo of the Department of Health, and Eli Dino Santos, chief operating officer of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation. SEHS Director Ayako Inagaki and Masanari Yanagiuchi, senior representative of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), shared their respective ongoing support to the health sector, while PHCO Country Director Kelly Bird closed the event.

JFPR grant for Vanuatu's COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project was approved. The project aims to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable groups affected by COVID-19 pandemic, while building their resilience to withstand further pandemic impacts and other external shocks in the future.

MARCH

From March 1–25, JFPR's Developing Sustainable Alternative Livelihood Coastal Fishing Communities in the Coral Triangle was showcased in Expo 2020 Dubai's Global Best Practice Programme—Small Steps Big Leap: Solutions for Sustainable Impact. The regional grant project in Indonesia and Philippines was among 45 featured projects around the world whose interventions help realize UN SDG goals.



FEBRUARY

MAY

JFPR provided small-scale grant certificates under the Combating Domestic Violence against Women and Children project for select 50 women domestic violence survivors to support their micro business initiatives. Mongolia's Minister for Justice and Home Affairs Nyambaatar Khishgee and MNRM Country Director Pavit Ramachandran presented the certificates.



JFPR's regional TA Building Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure through Enhanced Knowledge conducted two-day workshop in Armenia for structural engineers to familiarize them on revisions to seismic building code and learn the basics of earthquake-resilient design and construction.



The \$3 million JFPR grant for Fiji's Enhancing COVID-19 Preparedness for Tourism Recovery Project was signed. The project aims to help the country prepare for anticipated upswing of tourist arrivals by improving the capacity to test for and contain COVID-19 at the Nadi International Airport.

Executive Director for Japan, Takahiro Yasui, together with other ADB Board members, visited Cambodia and held discussions with several government agencies including visits to ADB-supported projects under JFPR.



Two closing events for JFPR-financed TA projects in Mongolia were held: (1) Moving Gender Equality through Civil Society Engagement, which benefited a total of 147 NGOs and 59 women entrepreneurs through capacity development and small-scale grant initiatives; and (2) Improving Health Care Financing for UHC, which assisted the government in establishing results based strategic purchasing process in the health sector.

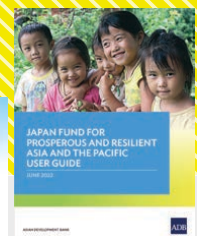
Last batch of IT equipment consisting of tablets, solar-powered radios, and other equipment under the EdTech Solutions for Last Mile Schools in COVID-19 were turned over to the Philippine Department of Education for distribution to remote schools enabling distance learning.

In Cambodia, an international knowledge sharing workshop was convened under the JFPR TA on Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure through Enhanced Knowledge to bring together local and international experts in discussing best practices and knowledge and recommendations on building climate and disaster-resilient coastal and marine fisheries infrastructure and capacitating national and local authorities.



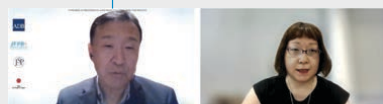
ADB-Japan Funds Week was held from 27 June to 1 July, with the theme "Beyond the Pandemic: Forging Ahead with the Enhanced Japan Funds." A total of 1,500 stakeholders attended the event to commemorate the Japan Funds for Poverty Reduction 20th anniversary, its accomplishments, contributions and impacts to ADB's developing member countries and show ADB's appreciation to the Government of Japan's generous support and continuing

The Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR) User Guide was published to help JFPR clients develop proposals in accordance with JFPR requirements.



JULY

Seminar on business opportunities with the new JFPR was organized by SDCC and JRO on potential participation by Japanese stakeholders in projects.



SEPTEMBER

From 28 to 29 September, the Bangladesh Resident Mission and Bangladesh's LGED jointly organized the workshop on Institutionalizing Gender Equality Practices in LGED attended by officials from the Embassy of Japan and government agencies.



To support ADB's emergency assistance loan to Sri Lanka, a \$3 million grant was also signed to ensure access to food and protect livelihoods for the poor and the vulnerable, especially women and children.

In Mongolia, the following activities on JFPR grant projects were held on September 19 by MNRM Country Director Pavit Ramachandran together with national government officials and Sukhbaatar *aimag* (province) government: (1) turning over of a new shelter supported under Combating Domestic Violence Against Women and Children, including a visit to the sewing workshop, a component under Economic Empowerment Program of the grant project; and (2) site visits to Managing Solid Waste In Secondary Cities Project.

The JFPR Secretariat and Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries convened a policy dialogue to operationalize the JFPR implementation guidelines focusing on thematic areas of food security and poverty reduction.



The JFPR grant of \$1.5 million for Vanuatu's COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project was signed, together with other grant agreements for the Asian Development Fund 13 thematic pool and the Ireland Trust Fund for Building Climate Change and Disaster Resilience in Small Island Developing States. The project aims to address the needs of poor and vulnerable groups in Vanuatu affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, while building their resilience to withstand further other external shocks in the future.

The \$3 million JFPR grant under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility for Bhutan was approved to provide mobile medical unit vehicles and help improve access to primary health care, including COVID-19 vaccination and routine immunization in remote areas, training on health care service delivery and biomedical waste management and maintenance of current level of COVID-19 disease surveillance capacity.

Two JFPR TA projects launched during inception workshops: (1) On 12 October, the Technical Support and Capacity Development in Urban Planning in Cambodia; and, (2) On 18 October, the Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies in Thailand

ADB Board Members visit Bhutan's JFPR TA on Improving Market Linkages for Cottage and Small Industries and met with entrepreneurs.

AUGUST

OCTOBER

ADB = Asian Development Bank, BHRM = Bhutan Resident Mission, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, ERCD = Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department, IT = information technology, JFPR = Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific, JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency, JRO = Japan Representative Office, JSF = Japan Special Fund, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LGED = Local Government Engineering Department, MNRM = Mongolia Resident Mission, NGO = nongovernment organization, PHCO = Philippines Country Office, SDCC = Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, SEHS = Southeast Asia Health and Social Sectors Division, SERD = Southeast Asia Department, TA = technical assistance, TVET = technical and vocational education and training, UHC = Universal Health Care, UN SDG = United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

NOVEMBER

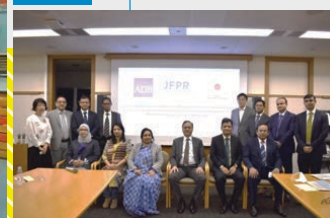
JFPR TA projects were launched through inception workshops in (1) Lao PDR for the Strengthening Public Financial Management in Selected Countries of Southeast Asia, where over 40 participants from government line ministries and key development partners attended. (2) Georgia and Indonesia for the Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Source and Technologies that aims to explore the use of remote sensing technology in developing maps of agricultural crops for evidence-based policymaking in the agriculture sector for Georgia and use of statistics in policymaking in different sectors in Indonesia.

From November 29 to 1 December, a knowledge sharing event on horticulture development and farmers' income enhancement was conducted between India's Maharashtra Agribusiness Network Project, which has a JFPR TA component on Enhancing Market Linkages for Farmer Producer Organizations and Uzbekistan's Horticulture Value Chain Development Project.



The Government of Japan reallocated \$54 million to JFPR from the balance of the JFPR COVID-19 Window and the Asia and Pacific Disaster Response Fund to support ADB's initiatives in universal health coverage, food security and education.

A study visit to Japan by Bangladesh government officials to learn from Japan's experiences in establishing a comprehensive social protection system involving pension insurance, social assistance and child welfare, was organized under the JFPR's TA on Strengthening Social Resilience Program.



The Renewable Energy Heating Systems in Mongolia (\$2 million grant) was signed by ADB and the Government of Mongolia. The project will support the design, procurement and installation of more sustainable heating systems in hospitals and health care centers in soum areas located in pasturelands.

Three JFPR projects were approved:

- (1) Pakistan's Emergency Flood Assistance Project (\$5 million grant), together with ADB's loan and TA project, to support recovery and reconstruction efforts after the floods and strengthen the country's disaster and climate resilience.
- (2) Pakistan's Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Punjab to Deliver Quality and Inclusive TVET (\$2 million TA) as part of an ADB investment project to improve TVET in Punjab and ensure that skills training meet job demands.
- (3) Bhutan's Strengthening Communities' Capacity for Sustainable and Climate-resilient water management and farmers' livelihoods (\$2 million TA) as part of the Water Flagship Support Program to improve water management and climate resilience.

JFPR Secretariat joined the inauguration of the new trading hub and livelihood center and a new 2-story school building funded under the Emergency Assistance for Reconstruction and Recovery of Marawi on 20–21 October in Marawi City.

DECEMBER



ADB President Masatsugu Asakawa during his opening speech during the first ADB–Japan Funds Week.

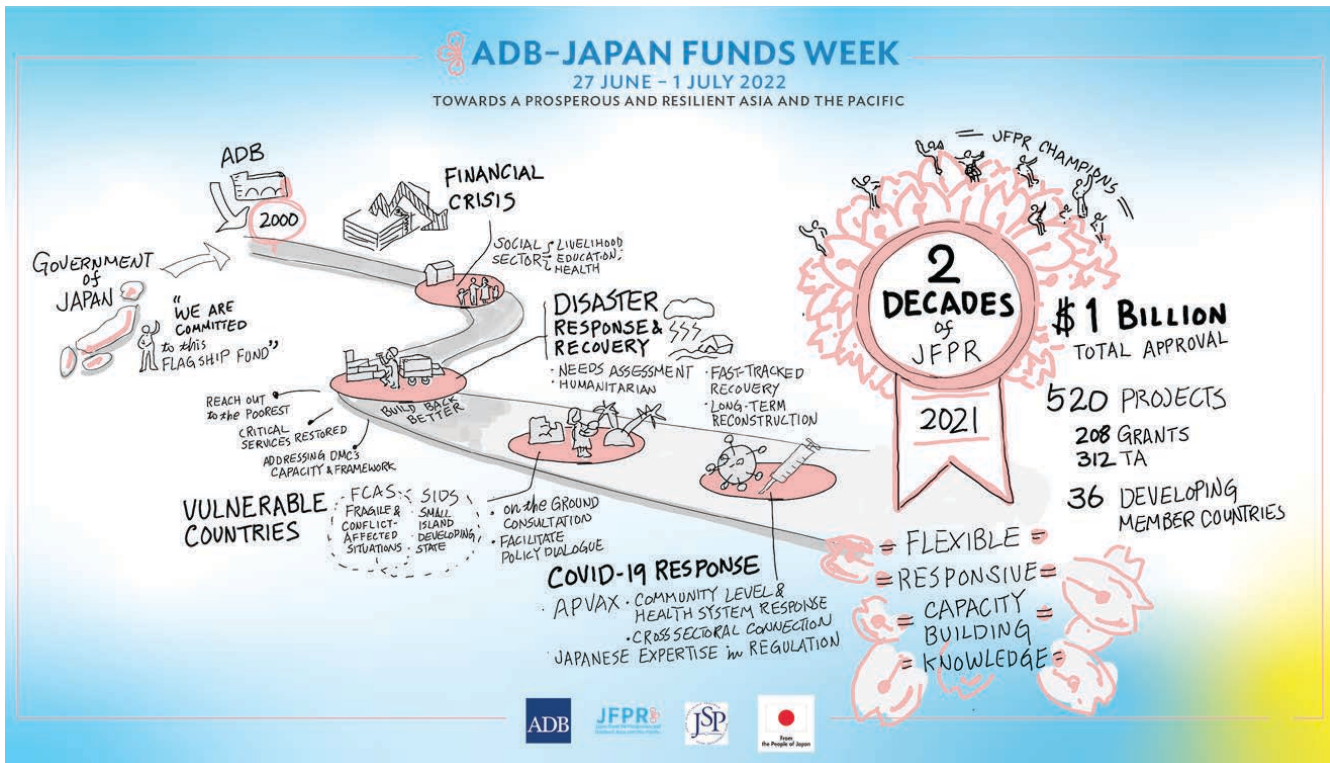
ADB–Japan Funds Week. In commemoration of the JFPR's 2-decade accomplishments, ADB–Japan Funds Week was held from 27 June to 1 July 2022 under the theme “Beyond the Pandemic: Forging Ahead with the Enhanced Japan Funds.” The week-long event showed appreciation to the GOJ for its continued generous support to the Japan Funds and highlighted the JFPR's accomplishments and the way forward given the new priorities and guidelines. ADB–Japan Funds Week consisted of the following events and activities: (i) Japan Funds Exhibit;²⁶ (ii) JFPR Anniversary Event; (iii) Policy Dialogue between ADB and the Japan Ministry of Finance on New JFPR Directions; (iv) ADB–Japan Scholarship Program Symposium: Knowledge for Development; (v) Technical Discussion among Sector and Thematic Groups, the Regional Departments, and the Partners Fund Division on the New JFPR Priority Areas; and (vi) Meet

the Japan Funds Team: A Virtual Consultation. The event was attended by more than 1,500 stakeholders including the ADB President and other senior management and GOJ high-level officials.

Annual Meeting of ADB Board of Governors 2022.

The 55th Annual Meeting of the ADB Board of Governors was held in Manila in September 2022, utilizing a hybrid arrangement of virtual and in-person sessions. SDPF organized a Japan Funds booth exhibit featuring the 21 years of JFPR assistance in Asia and the Pacific. The exhibit showcased projects that are collaborative, green, resilient, and inclusive and included information on distinctive JFPR attributes and top sectors based on cumulative amounts of assistance from 2000 up to the end of 2021.

²⁶ www.adb.org/multimedia/jfpr-2022/.



The JFPR's history and highlights of its 2-decade contributions toward and impacts on resilient recoveries from crisis in the Asia and Pacific region (graphic design by Keisuke Taketani).



Officials from the GOJ and ADB Management visited the Japan Funds booth.



Left to right: Yusuke Sekiguchi, JFT, SDPF; Director Toru Oe, Ministry of Finance Multilateral Development Banks Division; Deputy Vice Minister Kentaro Ogata, Ministry of Finance; Deputy Director Nanami Shigyo, Ministry of Finance; Section Chief Nobuyuki Sato, Ministry of Finance; Rhina Tolentino, JFT, SDPF; Sho Tabata, JFT, SDPF (photo by ADB).



Left to right: Sho Tabata, JFT, SDPF; Yusuke Sekiguchi, JFT, SDPF; SDPF Director Jacob Sorensen; Managing Director General Woonchong Um; Alternate Executive Director for Japan, Keiko Takahashi; Advisor to the Executive Director for Japan, Shunsuke Sakugawa (photo by ADB).



Executive Director for Japan, Takahiro Yasui (middle) (photo by ADB).



Minister of Finance Shunichi Suzuki, with Yusuke Sekiguchi, JFT, SDPF (photo by ADB).

JFT = Japan Funds Team; SDPF = Partner Funds Division, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department.

Communication and Outreach

The Japan Funds Facebook page is an important social media platform for spreading information about the JFPR and increasing awareness of Japanese assistance provided through ADB. In December 2022, the Facebook page visits had increased by 131% compared with figures in January of the same year.

The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Annual Report 2021 was also published in 2022.

Appendix 5 lists the JFPR's various communication and outreach activities in 2022.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES, 2023



Addressing climate change (CC) and disaster risks in accordance with each developing member country's context. JFPR support for the CC and disaster risk mitigation (DRM) priority area focuses on engaging key stakeholders for the design, implementation and monitoring of localized CC mitigation, CC adaptation and DRM projects (photo by Gerhard Joren/ADB).

Project Operations

In 2023, the JFPR will endeavor to fully utilize the indicative allocations for approvals by focusing on the five priority thematic areas of universal health coverage, climate change and disaster risk management, quality infrastructure investment, public finance management, and poverty reduction, as well as the emerging themes of education and food security. This will be carried out by organizing technical dissemination sessions with user departments and ensuring the timely submission of indicative pipelines, in coordination with the SDCC STGs, to the GOJ.

At the end of 2022, the JFPR pipeline comprised three grants and one TA project amounting to \$11.0 million, which were approved by the GOJ and are expected to be approved by ADB in 2023. One TA project of \$2.0 million is for approval by the GOJ. In addition to these, about \$27.0 million in JFPR assistance for 12 projects (\$19.0 million for 7 grant projects and \$8.0 million for 5 TA projects) is being processed and is expected to be approved by the GOJ in 2023.

Further, enhancements in the JFPR's operations will continue, starting with improvements to the JFPR online monitoring and application system. The improved system aims to strengthen monitoring and coordination with project stakeholders and the GOJ, particularly on planned discussions for possible adjustments to operational policies.

Collaboration, Integration, and Reporting

With the new coordination mechanism with SDCC STGs in place, closer collaboration and integration will be pursued through consultations and dialogues with operations departments in project selection for the JFPR pipeline. The coordination mechanism, however, needs to be updated in view of ADB's planned new operating model to be in place by mid-2023. Regular monitoring with the recipients of Japan Funds projects will be maintained, including joining ADB project missions to gain first-hand knowledge on the status of JFPR support in selected DMCs.



Conducting site visits and interviews with project beneficiaries reinforce partnerships. The ADB Mission led by Executive Directors Yasui (*leftmost*) and Khare (*rightmost*) are shown a sample of the incense product and its actual scent when burned (photo by Rhina Tolentino/ADB).

The JFPR will continue to actively participate in knowledge-sharing activities jointly organized with other SDPF Trust Funds and ADB-wide trust fund support. As the JFPR is one of the longest-running trust funds administered by ADB and given the depth of its experience on trust fund management, it is anticipated that preliminary work will be undertaken for the preparation of a concept paper on the Japan Funds Management Cycle, which will serve as a comprehensive guide.

Monthly reports on the processing status of JFPR pipeline projects for submission to the Japan Executive Director's Office will be retained. Quarterly fund status reports will also be issued to further enhance fund monitoring.

Visibility Activities

The JFPR is working on a strategic and enhanced approach to promote knowledge products and services, specifically focusing on the publication of the JFPR History Book, recounting 21 years of its implementation in 2023. The new initiative will entail several activities such as its launching and dissemination campaigns in cooperation with various resident missions. It is also planned that the JFPR History Book will be published in the Japanese language to focus its distribution to the benefactors of the JFPR, the Japanese people.

Other activities to increase visibility for the ADB-JFPR partnership will continue through a variety of knowledge products, with outreach widened through social media channels, knowledge management events, and planned ADB-wide events. The JFPR will also produce knowledge products, such as project infographics and videos, and disseminate JFPR-supported publications for use in key participatory events to expand JFPR visibility.



Safeguarding people's lives and properties.
Safety signages are required for better
awareness of conditions during project
implementation (photo by ADB project team).

APPENDIX 1

2022 AUDIT REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

**JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS
AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
(ADMINISTERED BY THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021**

**JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
(ADMINISTERED BY THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 AND 2021**

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Deloitte & Touche LLP
Unique Entity No. T08LL0721A
6 Shenton Way
OUE Downtown 2
#33-00
Singapore 068809

Tel: +65 6224 8288
Fax: +65 6538 6166
www.deloitte.com/sg

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Asian Development Bank - Administrator for Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR), formerly Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (the "Administrator"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the JFPR as of 31 December 2022 and 2021, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the JFPR and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with US GAAP, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the JFPR's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)**

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the JFPR's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the JFPR's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

12 May 2023

JFPR-1

JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
(Administered by the Asian Development Bank)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2022 and 2021

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars

	2022	2021
ASSETS		
DUE FROM BANKS (Note I)	\$ 0	\$ 12,215
INVESTMENTS (Notes C, I and J)		
Investment in Pooled Investment Portfolio	315,134	295,042
ADVANCES UNDER POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	17,921	10,614
RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED FUND (Note D)	2	—
MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS	0	—
TOTAL	\$ 333,057	\$ 317,871
LIABILITIES AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES		
PAYABLE TO RELATED FUNDS (Note D)	\$ 264	\$ 12,461
ACCRUED EXPENSES (Note E)	40	26
UNDISBURSED POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (Notes F and J)	180,489	175,266
TOTAL LIABILITIES	180,793	187,753
UNCOMMITTED BALANCES (JFPR-2) (Note G), represented by:		
Net assets without donor restrictions	130,114	77,368
Net assets with donor restrictions	22,150	52,750
TOTAL	\$ 333,057	\$ 317,871

0 = Less than \$500.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements (JFPR-4).

JPFR-2

JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
(Administered by the Asian Development Bank)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

For the Years Ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars

	2022	2021
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
CONTRIBUTIONS (Note G)	\$ 72,190	\$ 28,072
REVENUE		
From change in the net asset value of Pooled Investment Portfolio (Note C)	6,201	569
From investments	—	6
From other sources	—	20
Total	6,201	595
EXPENSES		
Poverty reduction assistance and technical assistance—net (Note H)	(24,199)	(42,994)
Administrative expenses (Note H)	(2,163)	(2,235)
Financial expenses	—	0
Total	(26,362)	(45,229)
CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE IN EXCESS OF (LESS THAN) EXPENSES	52,029	(16,562)
EXCHANGE GAINS (LOSSES)—NET	717	(162)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	52,746	(16,724)
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
CONTRIBUTIONS (Note G)	(18,000)	7,650
EXPENSES		
Poverty reduction assistance and technical assistance—net (Note H)	(12,600)	(25,900)
CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE LESS THAN EXPENSES	(30,600)	(18,250)
EXCHANGE LOSSES—NET	—	(0)
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS	(30,600)	(18,250)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS	22,146	(34,974)
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	130,118	165,092
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 152,264	\$ 130,118

0 = Less than \$500.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements (JPFR-4).

JFPR-3

JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
(Administered by the Asian Development Bank)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended 31 December 2022 and 2021

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions received	\$ 54,190	\$ 35,721
Amount received on behalf of other fund	—	12,250
Interest received on investments	—	24
Cash received from other sources	—	20
Poverty reduction assistance and technical assistance disbursed	(50,364)	(32,381)
Administrative and financial expenses paid	(2,149)	(2,247)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	1,677	13,387
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Maturities of investment securities	—	279,830
Redemption of shares in Pooled Investment Portfolio	115,461	109,859
Acquisition of shares in Pooled Investment Portfolio	(129,353)	(404,331)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(13,892)	(14,642)
Net Decrease in Due from Banks	(12,215)	(1,255)
Due from Banks at Beginning of Year	12,215	13,470
Due from Banks at End of Year	\$ 0	\$ 12,215

0 = Less than 500.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements (JFPR-4).

JFPR-4

JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
(Administered by the Asian Development Bank)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2022 and 2021

NOTE A—NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) was established on 23 May 2000 when the Government of Japan and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) entered into a financial arrangement whereby the Government of Japan agreed to make an initial contribution and ADB became the administrator. Its primary objective is to foster sustainable poverty reduction and social development in the developing member countries of the Asian and Pacific Regions. The JFPR resources are used mainly to finance poverty reduction assistance (PRA) operations. On 6 October 2009, the operating framework for the JFPR was revised to include financing for technical assistance (TA) grants. Under the agreement between ADB and the Government of Japan, ADB may invest the proceeds of the JFPR pending disbursement. The revenue from such investments may be used to cover the direct and identifiable costs incurred in the administration of the JFPR.

On 1 September 2021, ADB's Board of Directors approved renaming the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction to Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific. The change of name took effect on 1 January 2022.

NOTE B—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Presentation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the JFPR are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) and are presented on the basis of those for not-for-profit organizations and as net assets with and without donor restrictions.

The JFPR reports donor's contribution of cash as assets without donor restrictions as this is made available to the JFPR without conditions other than for the purpose of pursuing the objective of the JFPR.

The JFPR reports the contributions of cash as assets with donor restrictions if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the contribution committed. When the donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time or purpose restriction is accomplished, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to assets without donor restrictions and reported in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets.

Functional and Reporting Currency

The United States (US) dollar is the functional and reporting currency, representing the currency of the primary economic operating environment of the JFPR.

Translation of Currencies

ADB adopts the use of daily exchange rates for accounting and financial reporting purposes. This allows transactions denominated in non-US dollar currencies to be translated to the reporting currency using exchange rates applicable at the time of the transactions. Contributions included in the financial statements during the year are recognized at applicable exchange rates as of the respective dates of commitment. At the end of each accounting month, assets and liabilities which are denominated in non-US dollar currencies are adjusted using the applicable exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. These translation adjustments are accounted for as exchange gains or losses and are credited or charged to operations.

Investments

All investments held in the Pooled Investment Portfolio (PIP) are reported at fair value (FV). Realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in REVENUE From change in the net asset value (NAV) of Pooled Investment Portfolio.

Contributions

Contributions by the Government of Japan are included in the financial statements from the date indicated by the Government of Japan that funds are expected to be made available. Such contributions and the net assets of the JFPR are restricted for the payment of PRA, TA and direct and identifiable costs incurred by ADB in the administration of the JFPR.

Poverty Reduction Assistance, Technical Assistance and Related Undisbursed Amounts

PRA and TA are recognized in the financial statements when the project is approved and becomes effective. Upon completion or cancellation of the PRA/TA project, any undisbursed amount is written back as a reduction in the PRA/TA for the year and the corresponding undisbursed amount is eliminated accordingly.

Advances under PRA and TA are provided to the executing agency or co-operating institution for the purpose of making payments for eligible expenses. The advances are subject to liquidation and charged against undisbursed amount. Any unutilized portion is required to be returned to the JFPR. These are included in ADVANCES UNDER POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, "Fair Value Measurement" defines FV as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability at measurement date in an orderly transaction among willing participants with an assumption that the transaction takes place in the entity's principal market, or in the absence of principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The most advantageous market is the market where the sale of the asset or transfer of liability would maximize the amount received for the asset or minimize the amount paid to transfer the liability. The FV measurement is not adjusted for transaction costs.

Fair Value Hierarchy

ASC 820 also establishes a FV hierarchy that gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), next priority to observable market inputs or market corroborated data (Level 2), and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs without market corroborated data (Level 3).

The FVs of ADB's financial assets and liabilities are categorized as follows:

Level 1: FVs are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: FVs are based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or markets that are not active; or valuation models for which significant inputs are obtained from market-based data that are observable.

Level 3: FVs are based on prices or valuation models for which significant inputs to the model are unobservable.

DRAFT
JFPR-4*Accounting Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires Management to make reasonable estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and uncommitted balances as of the end of the year and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the JFPR considers that its cash and cash equivalents are limited to DUE FROM BANKS, which pertains to current account in banks used for operational disbursements, receipt of funds from the Government of Japan, and clearing accounts.

NOTE C—INVESTMENTS

Effective January 2021, ADB set out a new process of managing the liquid assets from donors and partners into a PIP. Amounts received by the JFPR but not yet disbursed are maintained in PIP and are managed by ADB on behalf of the Government of Japan. ADB maintains all trust fund assets separate and apart from its own funds.

The main investment management objective is to maintain security and liquidity. Subject to these parameters, ADB seeks the highest possible return on PIP's investments. Investments are governed by the Investment Authority approved by the Board of Directors.

ADB monitors and manages various risks in PIP by establishing and monitoring various risk management parameters. ADB sets up maturity and duration limits for security investments of PIP to measure and report the interest rate risks of the portfolio. ADB monitors the single name exposure and country exposure limits against PIP's total asset value to manage the exposure concentration. To control the associated liquidity risk, ADB also limits any single issue of obligations whose final maturity exceeds one year not to exceed certain percentage of the entire issue at the time of purchase.

The JFPR joined PIP on 4 January 2021. \$293,322,531 was transferred and invested in PIP on that date. PIP invests into cash, money market instruments and government or government-guaranteed obligations. All investments are recorded at FV daily and any changes in FV are recorded in REVENUE From the change in net asset value of Pooled Investment Portfolio.

PIP included the following investments as of 31 December 2022 and 2021:

\$ thousand, except for per share information.

	2022	2021
Cash	\$ 15,122	\$ 20,558
Money market instruments	1,902,632	1,784,459
Government or government-guaranteed obligations	224,038	199,010
Total	<u>\$ 2,141,792</u>	<u>\$ 2,004,027</u>
Net asset value per share	<u>\$ 1.020521</u>	<u>\$ 1.001831</u>
Number of PIP shares of the JFPR	<u>308,797,537</u>	<u>294,502,724</u>

The rates of return on average investments held during the year ended 31 December 2022 were 1.92% (0.18% – 2021) and 1.59% (0.18% – 2021) for JFPR general funds and JFPR COVID-19 Window, respectively.

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JFPR-4*Fair Value Disclosure*

The FV of INVESTMENTS as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(\$ thousand)

		Fair Value Measurements			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
2022					
Investments					
Pooled Investment Portfolio	\$ 315,134	\$ —	\$ 315,134	\$ —	
2021					
Investments					
Pooled Investment Portfolio	\$ 295,042	\$ —	\$ 295,042	\$ —	

As of 31 December 2022, INVESTMENTS in Pooled Investment Portfolio are measured at FV using NAV.

The underlying net assets of PIP consist of government or government-guaranteed obligations whose FV is based on active market quotes, and cash and money market instruments whose carrying amounts are considered to approximate FV.

NOTE D—RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions pertain to administrative and operational expenses which are settled regularly with ADB's ordinary capital resources (OCR). TA projects and program activities may be cofinanced by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF) and other funds administered by ADB (Trust Funds). Interfund accounts are settled regularly between the JFPR and other funds.

The interfund balances reported as RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED FUND and PAYABLE TO RELATED FUNDS are as follows:

(\$ thousand)

	2022	2021
Receivable from:		
Trust Funds—net	\$ 2	\$ —
Payable to:		
OCR—net	\$ 187	\$ 206
TASF—net	77	5
Trust Funds—net	—	12,250
	<u>\$ 264</u>	<u>\$ 12,461</u>

The interfund balances of Trust Funds, OCR and TASF as of 31 December 2022 were subsequently settled on 18 January 2023 while the interfund balances of OCR, TASF and Trust Funds as of 31 December 2021 were subsequently settled on 24 and 17 January 2022, respectively.

DRAFT
JFPR-4**NOTE E—ACCRUED EXPENSES**

Accrued expenses pertain to audit fees and administrative expenses incurred but not yet paid as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

NOTE F—UNDISBURSED POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 2022, there were 17 PRAs and TAs totaling \$39,000,000 (\$72,700,000 – 2021) that became effective, of which \$13,000,000 (\$24,400,000 – 2021) relates to ADB's COVID-19 response and \$2,000,000 (\$1,500,000 – 2021) to universal health care, and \$2,201,000 (\$3,806,000 – 2021) representing completed and cancelled PRA and TA projects were written back as a reduction in PRA and TA for the period and the corresponding commitment was eliminated.

Undisbursed PRA and TA are denominated in US dollars and represent effective PRA and TA projects which are not yet disbursed and unliquidated.

The FV of undisbursed PRA and TA approximates the amounts outstanding, because the JFPR expects that disbursements will substantially be made for all the projects/programs covered by the commitments.

NOTE G—CONTRIBUTIONS AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES

The Government of Japan contributed the sum of ¥6,407,500,000 (equivalent to \$54,190,000) and of ¥3,745,428,000 (equivalent to \$35,721,000) in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In January 2022, the JFPR received ¥3,564,000,000 (equivalent to \$31,233,000) from the Government of Japan. Additionally, on 29 March 2022, the Government of Japan provided contribution amounting to ¥5,940,000,000 (equivalent to \$47,957,000) of which ¥3,096,500,000 (equivalent to \$25,000,000) has been transferred to the Energy Transmission Mechanism Partnership Trust Fund.

In October 2022, ¥2,896,290,000 (equivalent to \$27,000,000) has been transferred from JFPR COVID-19 Window to JFPR general funds for use in JFPR priority areas, of which \$9,000,000 was allocated to Universal Health Coverage Support, and the remaining \$18,000,000 was allocated to poverty reduction support.

In January 2021, the JFPR received ¥2,905,428,000 (equivalent to \$28,072,000) from the Government of Japan. Additionally, on 30 March 2021, the Government of Japan provided contribution amounting to ¥840,000,000 (equivalent to \$7,650,000) to support ADB's engagement in promoting universal health care in developing member countries.

These contributions transferred in October 2022 and received in March 2021 which are earmarked for specific purpose or grant programs are classified as support with donor restrictions. The net assets with donor restrictions as of 31 December 2022 amounts to \$22,150,000 (\$52,750,000 – 2021).

Uncommitted balances comprise amounts which have not been committed by ADB as of 31 December 2022 and 2021. These balances include approved PRA and TA projects that are not yet effective.

DRAFT
JFPR-4

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, these balances are as follows:

(\$ thousand)

	2022		2021	
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted
Uncommitted balances	\$ 22,150	\$ 130,114	\$ 52,750	\$ 77,368
PRA and TA projects/programs approved by Japan and ADB but not yet effective	(2,000)	(11,000)	(7,000)	(10,000)
PRA and TA projects/programs approved by Japan but not yet effective	(2,000)	(8,000)	—	(13,500)
Uncommitted balances available for new commitments	<u>\$ 18,150</u>	<u>\$ 111,114</u>	<u>\$ 45,750</u>	<u>\$ 53,868</u>

NOTE H—EXPENSES

Poverty reduction assistance and technical assistance—net

PRA and TA expenses are classified according to their nature using the budget allocation specified in the relevant PRA and TA agreement for the PRAs and TAs that became effective during the year. The details of PRA and TA expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(\$ thousand)

	2022	2021
Without Donor Restrictions		
Consultants	\$ 16,542	\$ 23,594
Studies	340	252
Trainings and seminars	1,747	1,499
Other expenses—net ^a	5,570	17,649
Total	<u>\$ 24,199</u>	<u>\$ 42,994</u>
With Donor Restrictions		
Consultants	\$ —	\$ 7,556
Studies	—	71
Trainings and seminars	—	1,043
Other expenses—net ^a	12,600	17,230
Total	<u>\$ 12,600</u>	<u>\$ 25,900</u>

^a Net of savings and cancellations (See Note F).

DRAFT
JFPR-4*Administrative expenses*

Administrative expenses include staff related expenses, consultants and other expenses, which are incurred for management and general supporting activities. The table below summarizes the administrative expenses for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021:

(\$ thousand)

	2022	2021
Without Donor Restrictions		
Staff related expenses	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,735
Consultants	365	479
Business travel	24	(3)
Audit fees	19	18
Other administrative expenses	39	6
Total	<u>\$ 2,163</u>	<u>\$ 2,235</u>

NOTE I—LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the fund has difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations. As part of the JFPR's liquidity management, it has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. In addition, the JFPR invests cash in excess of daily requirements in short-term investments.

As of 31 December 2022, the JFPR has a liquidity of \$315,134,000 (\$307,257,000 – 2021) consisting of INVESTMENTS in Pooled Investment Portfolio (\$295,042,000 and DUE FROM BANKS of 12,215,000 – 2021), available within one year of the balance sheet date to meet cash needs for general expenditures. See Note G for discussions relating to donor restrictions on the JFPR's uncommitted balance.

NOTE J—OTHER FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURES

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the JFPR has no assets or liabilities measured at FV on a non-recurring basis. See Notes C and F for discussions relating to investments and undisbursed PRA and TA, respectively. In all other cases, the carrying amount of the JFPR's assets and liabilities is considered to approximate FV.

NOTE K—SUBSEQUENT EVENTS



















The JFPR has evaluated subsequent events after 31 December 2022 through 12 May 2023, the date these financial statements are available for issuance. On 23 January 2023, the JFPR received an additional contribution from the Government of Japan amounting to ¥3,180,001,000 (equivalent to \$24,537,000).



Reinforcing capacity building with hands-on use of learning tools and peer-to-peer learning. The training of teachers on blended learning modalities comprised of pilot-testing education technology solutions (photo by ADB project team).














APPENDIX 2

ADB-APPROVED JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC PROJECTS, 2022

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Sustainable Development Goals	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
PROJECT GRANTS				
East Asia				
Mongolia				
Renewable Heating Demonstration in Remote Areas^a To develop a renewable heating system with solar thermal and ground source heat pumps in supplying heat for a community building in the South Gobi region by (i) consulting provincial and district authorities, building users, and building managers in project design and execution; (ii) undertaking extensive outreach and capacity development to build awareness of the technology, including the design and construction approach; and (iii) supporting operations and maintenance, with continuous monitoring and capacity development	2.0		7/13	  
Pacific				
Fiji				
Enhancing COVID-19 Preparedness for Tourism Recovery^b To strengthen the capacity and readiness of Fiji to safely reopen to tourists and rebuild the country's economy following the COVID-19 pandemic through (i) reopening of Nadi International Airport with COVID-19 measures, and (ii) Fiji Airways delivering a testing facility for tourists and tourism industry personnel to reduce the risk of transmission and facilitate international travel under the "new normal"	3.0		8/9/10	   
Vanuatu				
COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups^c To meet the immediate needs of vulnerable groups affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, while building their resilience to withstand further pandemic impacts and other external shocks in the future through (i) delivery of food security and income-generating support to poor and vulnerable women, and (ii) implementation of multidisciplinary responses to gender-based violence	1.5		1/2/5	  
South Asia				
Bhutan				
Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility^d To provide the government with immediate and flexible financing to support its national COVID-19 vaccination program through ADB's Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility by strengthening the disease surveillance while enhancing the accessibility of essential health care services and immunization	3.0		1/5/11/13	   













continued on next page

Appendix 2 *continued*

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Sustainable Development Goals	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
Strengthening Communities' Capacity for Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Water Management and Farmers' Livelihoods^e To provide safe, sustainable, and inclusive drinking water and irrigation services to about 100,000 people who suffer from water insecurity in Thimphu and Gelephu municipalities (Thromdes) and Chhukha, Wangdue Phodrang, Zhemgang, and Mongar districts (Dzongkhag) of Bhutan by adopting disaster- and climate-resilient designs and improving institutional and local communities' capacity for sustainable drinking water and irrigation services	2.0		1/5/6/12/13	   
India				
Integrated Urban Flood Management for the Chennai-Kosasthalaiyar Basin—Additional Financing^f To improve infection prevention and control for COVID-19 and other communicable diseases through interventions to enhance WASH in low-income flood-prone urban areas of the Chennai-Kosasthalaiyar Basin and strengthen the integrated risk management of epidemics and disasters	2.0		1/5/11/13	    
Sri Lanka				
Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Emergency Assistance^g To improve food security and protect the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable nationwide, especially women and children, by (i) expanding direct financial support to compensate for food price increases, (ii) supporting livelihood development activities to counteract food shortages and income losses, and (iii) enhancing social protection systems to ensure that the project reaches its intended beneficiaries and to strengthen responsiveness to future emergencies	3.0		1/2/5/10/13	    
Southeast Asia				
Cambodia				
Community-Based Tourism COVID-19 Recovery^h To preserve and promote cultural resources in rural communities through community-based tourism by (i) strengthening local capacity for community-based tourism development and promotion, (ii) supporting new and existing tourism and livelihood activities, and (iii) enhancing community-based public facilities and services	3.0		1/2/5/8/10	  









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Appendix 2 *continued*

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Sustainable Development Goals	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE				
Central Asia				
Pakistan				
Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Punjab to Deliver Quality and Inclusive Technical and Vocational Education and Trainingⁱ To strengthen the capacity of the Government of Punjab to implement the ADB-supported project, which seeks to improve the market relevance and inclusiveness of the skills development system by focusing on (i) providing productive employment opportunities for youth and those on lower incomes, as main beneficiaries of TVET; and (ii) improving women's participation in skills development and in the workforce	2.0		1/4/5/8/10/12/13	   
East Asia				
Mongolia				
Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity for Quality Infrastructure Investment in Ulaanbaatarⁱ To strengthen the governance and institutional capacity of the Municipality of Ulaanbaatar in enabling effective investment in quality infrastructure that is green, sustainable, resilient, and inclusive by (i) improving the policy and regulatory framework, (ii) strengthening the transparency and accessibility of related civil services by using digital technologies, and (iii) building institutional capacity in capital investment planning, project implementation, and municipal asset management	1.5		1/5/10/11/17	   
South Asia				
India				
Strengthening State Education Capacity to Improve Results^k To strengthen the capacity of implementation agencies in the program states and that of the Ministry of Education through technical advisory inputs, monitoring and capacity-building support, and coordination with expert services and to facilitate the sharing of good practices and innovative solutions across the states to disseminate effective learning strategies	2.0		1/4/5/10/12/13	



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Appendix 2 *continued*

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Sustainable Development Goals	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
Southeast Asia				
Philippines				
Accelerating Climate Resilience in Agriculture, Natural Resources, and the Environment^l To support the government to move forward on the climate resilience reform agenda of the Philippines Climate Change Action Program, covering the agriculture, natural resources, and environment sectors by (i) supporting the implementation of the climate resilience policy actions and institutional reforms; and (ii) assisting the government to prepare and achieve the relevant policy and institutional objectives of the ensuing subprogram 2 of the policy-based loan	2.0		1/2/5/10/13	
Strengthening the Transition of Vulnerable Communities Affected by the South Commuter Railway Project^m To assist the project-affected people to navigate the resettlement process and effectively access services and benefits under the resettlement action plan and its integrated livelihoods restoration and improvement plan by (i) establishing a system of mentoring by case workers; and (ii) employing an online monitoring system to enhance the resettlement intelligence and data analytics to enable targeting of tailored interventions	2.0		1/9/13	
Regional				
South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Green Fuel Development Initiativeⁿ To support the South Asia region in transitioning from fossil fuels to carbon-free “green fuels” such as advanced biofuels and green hydrogen as well as green ammonia by launching the Green Fuel Development Initiative under the South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation platform, covering Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, and Sri Lanka	2.0		1/5/7/9/10/13	
Regional Support to Address the Outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Potential Outbreaks of Other Communicable Diseases (Supplementary)^o To help ADB's developing member countries in responding to the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak with the aim of mitigating long-term damage to economies and adverse effects on population health	2.0		3	

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Appendix 2 continued

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Sustainable Development Goals	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
Strengthening Public Financial Management in Selected Countries of Southeast Asia^a To (i) develop country-specific, innovative approaches to taxation to increase voluntary compliance in Lao PDR, Thailand, and Viet Nam; (ii) strengthen the capacity of the supreme audit institutions of Lao PDR, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam in working with private sector auditors to improve the quality of external audits of public funds; and (iii) help the Philippine Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao in establishing new public financial management institutions and bodies with surveys, studies, advisory services, updated guidelines, regional peer-to-peer exchanges, training, knowledge-sharing, and other capacity-building support	2.0		1/5/10/16/17	
Total	35.0			

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, TA = technical assistance, TVET = technical and vocational education and training.








- ^a ADB. 2022. *Grant Assistance Report: Renewable Heating Demonstration in Remote Areas* (G9231). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/54360-001/main.
- ^b ADB. 2022. *Grant Assistance Report: Enhancing COVID-19 Preparedness for Tourism Recovery* (G9228). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/55172-001/main.
- ^c ADB. 2022. *Report and Recommendation of the President: COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project* (G9227). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/54196-002/main.
- ^d ADB. 2022. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility* (G9230). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/55083-001/main.
- ^e ADB. 2022. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Water Flagship Program Support Project* (G9233). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/42173-017/main.
- ^f ADB. 2022. *Additional Financing Report: Integrated Urban Flood Management for the Chennai-Kosasthalaiyar Basin Project—Additional Financing* (G9232). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/49107-013/main.
- ^g ADB. 2022. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Emergency Assistance Project* (G9229). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/56175-001/main.
- ^h ADB. 2022. *Grant Assistance Report: Community-Based Tourism COVID-19 Recovery Project* (G9226). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/53243-001/main.
- ⁱ ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Punjab to Deliver Quality and Inclusive Technical and Vocational Education and Training Capacity Building* (TA10035). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/52069-001/main.
- ^j ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity for Quality Infrastructure Investment in Ulaanbaatar* (TA10005). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/55216-001/main.
- ^k ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening State Education Capacity to Improve Results* (TA6941). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/53386-002/main.
- ^l ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for Accelerating Climate Resilience in Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment* (TA10009). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/55268-002/main.
- ^m ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening the Transition of Vulnerable Communities Affected by the South Commuter Railway Project* (TA6922). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/52220-002/main.
- ⁿ ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Green Fuel Development Initiative* (TA10020). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/56096-001/main.
- ^o ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for Regional Support to Address the Outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Potential Outbreaks of Other Communicable Diseases* (TA9950). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/54079-001/main.
- ^p ADB. 2022. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Public Financial Management in Selected Countries of Southeast Asia* (TA6909). Manila. www.adb.org/projects/50407-001/main.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Legend

Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities

	Addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities		Making cities more livable
	Accelerating progress in gender equality		Promoting rural development and food security
	Tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability		Strengthening governance and institutional capacity
	Fostering regional cooperation and integration		

ADB Sectors

	Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development		Industry and trade
	Education		Public sector management
	Energy		Transport
	Finance		Water and other urban infrastructure and services
	Health		Multisector



Source: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/news/communications-material/.



Addressing the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) impact on vulnerable groups. Through JFPR project, the immediate needs of vulnerable groups like food security and income-generating support are being addressed, while building their resilience in withstanding further pandemic impacts and other external shocks in the future (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).

APPENDIX 3

DISTRIBUTION OF JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC PROJECTS

**Table A3.1: Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects
by Region and Country, 2022**
(Amount and Number)

Region and Country	Grant		Technical Assistance		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects
Central and West Asia			2.00	1	2.00	1
Pakistan			2.00	1	2.00	1
East Asia	2.00	1	1.50	1	3.50	2
Mongolia	2.00	1	1.50	1	3.50	2
Pacific	4.50	2			4.50	2
Fiji ^a	3.00	1			3.00	1
Vanuatu	1.50	1			1.50	1
Regional^a			6.00	3	6.00	3
South Asia	10.00	4	2.00	1	12.00	5
Bhutan ^a	5.00	2			5.00	2
India ^a	2.00	1	2.00	1	4.00	2
Sri Lanka	3.00	1			3.00	1
Southeast Asia	3.00	1	4.00	2	7.00	3
Cambodia	3.00	1			3.00	1
Philippines			4.00	2	4.00	2
Total	19.50	8	15.50	8	35.00	16

^a Includes one approved technical assistance project to combat the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) under the COVID-19 Window.

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table A3.2: Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects by Sector, 2022
(Amount and Number)

Sector	Grant		Technical Assistance		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects
Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development			2.00	1	2.00	1
Education			4.00	2	4.00	2
Energy	2.00	1	2.00	1	4.00	2
Health ^a	3.00	1	2.00	1	5.00	2
Industry and trade	3.00	1			3.00	1
Public sector management ^b	7.50	3	2.00	1	9.50	4
Transport			2.00	1	2.00	1
Water and other urban infrastructure and services ^b	4.00	2	1.50	1	5.50	3
Total	19.50	8	15.50	8	35.00	16

^a Includes one approved grant and technical assistance project each to combat the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

^b Includes one approved grant to combat COVID-19.

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table A3.3: Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects
by Region and Country, 2000–2022**
(Amount and Number)

Region and Country	Grant		Technical Assistance		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects
Central and West Asia	190.64	37	34.30	25	224.94	62
Afghanistan ^a	138.50	12	3.50	2	142.00	14
Armenia			2.55	2	2.55	2
Azerbaijan	2.50	1			2.50	1
Kazakhstan			2.20	2	2.20	2
Kyrgyz Republic	7.50	6	2.10	2	9.60	8
Pakistan	16.40	6	11.10	6	27.50	12
Tajikistan	20.20	9	5.25	5	25.45	14
Turkmenistan			2.00	2	2.00	2
Uzbekistan	5.54	3	5.60	4	11.14	7
East Asia	75.79	34	44.40	41	120.19	75
China, People's Republic of	1.00	1			1.00	1
Mongolia	74.79	33	44.40	41	119.19	74
Pacific	29.38	13	8.70	12	38.08	25
Cook Islands	2.00	1	0.80	2	2.80	3
Fiji	3.00	1	2.00	1	5.00	2
Kiribati			0.80	1	0.80	1
Marshall Islands	1.76	1			1.76	1
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.98	1	1.30	2	2.28	3
Palau	5.40	2			5.40	2
Papua New Guinea	7.74	4	1.40	2	9.14	6
Samoa	2.00	1			2.00	1
Solomon Islands			1.40	2	1.40	2
Tonga			0.50	1	0.50	1
Vanuatu	6.50	2	0.50	1	7.00	3
South Asia	128.63	54	104.33	77	232.96	131
Bangladesh	11.19	7	23.95	20	35.14	27
Bhutan	19.44	9	10.28	8	29.72	17
India	32.80	12	40.50	24	73.30	36
Maldives	3.00	2	2.85	2	5.85	4
Nepal	34.05	11	13.50	13	47.55	24
Sri Lanka	28.15	13	13.25	10	41.40	23

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Table A3.3 *continued*

Region and Country	Grant		Technical Assistance		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects
Southeast Asia	181.36	70	130.90	98	312.26	168
Cambodia	35.22	16	17.60	12	52.82	28
Indonesia	20.45	10	19.05	17	39.50	27
Lao People's Democratic Republic	11.36	8	11.88	10	23.24	18
Myanmar	42.00	6	21.64	14	63.64	20
Philippines	41.80	13	31.20	21	73.00	34
Thailand	2.00	1	8.45	6	10.45	7
Timor-Leste	6.00	2	1.68	3	7.68	5
Viet Nam	22.53	14	19.40	15	41.93	29
Regional	28.10	8	105.78	67	133.88	75
Total^b	633.90	216	428.41	320	1,062.30	536

^a ADB placed on hold its regular assistance in Afghanistan effective 15 August 2021.

^b Includes 13 approved projects to combat the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) under the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific COVID-19 Window, totaling \$41.0 million, from 2020 to 2022, and two universal health coverage technical assistance projects, totaling \$3.5 million in 2021. Also includes supplemental project financing, which is counted once at first approval.

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table A3.4: Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects
by Sector, 2000–2022
(Amount and Number)**

Sector	Grant		Technical Assistance	Total		
	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects
Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development	188.06	58	75.58	54	263.64	112
Education	64.55	22	45.55	35	110.10	57
Energy	54.16	21	33.35	24	87.51	45
Finance	21.17	12	26.48	24	47.64	36
Health ^a	106.39	41	37.70	21	144.09	62
Industry and trade	9.90	4	27.72	21	37.62	25
Information and communication technology			2.00	1	2.00	1
Multisector	42.55	10	20.76	16	63.10	26
Public sector management ^b	23.40	10	52.91	47	76.31	57
Transport ^c	77.00	14	58.04	43	135.04	57
Water and other urban infrastructure and services ^d	46.72	24	48.30	34	95.02	58
Total	633.90	216	428.40	320	1,062.30	536

^a Includes a total of nine approved projects (five grants and four technical assistance projects) to combat the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), under the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific COVID-19 Window from 2020 to 2022 and two universal health coverage approved technical assistance projects in 2021.

^b Includes two approved grant projects in 2021 and 2022 to combat COVID-19.

^c Includes one supplemental financing for technical assistance, which is counted once upon first approval.

^d Includes two approved technical assistance projects in 2020 to combat COVID-19.

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

**Table A3.5: Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Projects
by Year, 2000–2022**
(Amount and Number)

Year	Grant		Technical Assistance		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	No. of Projects
2000	7.54	5			7.54	5
2001	23.99	8			23.99	8
2002	49.30	16			49.30	16
2003	35.30	9			35.30	9
2004	29.87	15			29.87	15
2005	26.91	18			26.91	18
2006	66.87	16			66.87	16
2007	22.02	13			22.02	13
2008	34.00	13			34.00	13
2009	35.34	16			35.34	16
2010	21.76	8	25.39	30	47.15	38
2011	17.55	8	47.41	44	64.96	52
2012	41.00	8	37.80	37	78.80	45
2013	50.50	7	47.93	36	98.43	43
2014	8.50	3	41.27	31	49.77	34
2015	29.00	5	28.45	20	57.45	25
2016	20.80	5	39.10	26	59.90	31
2017	7.00	3	24.60	17	31.60	20
2018	24.50	9	25.20	16	49.70	25
2019	8.00	3	19.70	14	27.70	17
2020 ^a	29.25	12	37.30	20	66.55	32
2021 ^b	25.40	8	38.75	22	64.15	30
2022 ^c	19.50	8	15.50	8	35.00	16
Total	633.90	216	428.40	320	1,062.30	536

^a Includes two technical assistance approved projects to combat the coronavirus disease (COVID-19), financed under the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific COVID-19 Window totaling \$4 million.

^b Includes seven approved projects (five grants and two technical assistance projects) to combat COVID-19, financed under the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific COVID-19 Window totaling \$27.0 million and two universal health coverage approved technical assistance projects totaling \$3.5 million. Also includes supplementary project financing, which is counted once at first approval.

^c Includes four approved projects (three grants and one technical assistance projects) totaling \$10.0 million to combat COVID-19.

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank.



Implementing a broad approach of TA support. In improving the state education's capacity for better delivery of results, JFPR's TA support combines technical advisory, monitoring and capacity-building support and coordination with expert services to facilitate cross learning and innovation across states (photo by Rahim Mirza/ADB).

APPENDIX 4

ACTIVE JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC PROJECTS, 2022

Table A4.1: Grants

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
GRANTS										
CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA							6.00	0.00	2,675.58	
Pakistan										
9197	Piloting High-Value Agriculture in Balochistan (Loan: Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project)	31 Aug 18	7 Mar 19	31 Mar 24		75.36	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tajikistan										
9188	Water Resources Management in Pyanj River Basin	28 Sep 16	8 Aug 17	30 Jun 24		78.28	3.00	0.00	2,675.58	89.19
EAST ASIA							29.00	4,181.09	7,164.04	
Mongolia										
9191	Promoting Employment Opportunities for People with Disabilities (Loan: Ensuring Inclusiveness and Service Delivery for Persons with Disabilities Project)	28 Nov 17	30 Apr 18	31 Oct 24		71.80	2.00	695.42	1,142.62	57.13
9192	Community Vegetable Farming for Livelihood Improvement	4 Dec 17	28 Mar 18	30 Jun 23		90.57	3.00	406.64	1,608.91	53.63
9198	Combating Domestic Violence Against Women and Children	15 Oct 18	1 Feb 19	31 Dec 23		79.65	3.00	996.64	1,814.23	60.47
9202	Ulaanbaatar Community Food Waste Recycling Project	7 Oct 19	5 Mar 20	30 Jun 24		65.34	3.00	310.30	441.73	14.72
9204	Improving Transport Services in Ger Areas	10 Dec 19	12 Aug 20	30 Jun 24		61.42	2.00	88.17	195.60	9.78
9205	Vegetable Production and Irrigated Agriculture Project	27 Feb 20	26 May 20	31 Mar 27		37.96	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Table A4.1 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9206	Managing Solid Waste in Secondary Cities	8 Jun 20	17 Aug 20	31 Dec 22		100.00	2.00	1,104.41	1,381.45	69.07
9208	Support for Inclusive Education Project	3 Jul 20	16 Nov 20	29 Feb 24		64.58	2.00	579.50	579.50	28.97
9218 ^c	Strengthening Rapid Epidemic Response Capacity of Health Systems Project	29 Jun 21	22 Aug 21	31 Dec 24		40.42	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9221	Combating Domestic Violence Against Women and Children—Additional Financing	24 Aug 21	28 Oct 21	31 Dec 23		54.03	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9224 ^b	Sustainable Tourism Development Project (Phase 2)	26 Oct 21		30 Jun 28			2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9231 ^b	Renewable Heating Demonstration in Remote Areas	17 Oct 22		31 Dec 25			2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PACIFIC							11.90	14.98	14.98	
Cook Islands										
9225 ^c	Supporting Safe Recovery of Travel and Tourism	29 Oct 21	9 Dec 21	30 Jun 25		29.79	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fiji										
9228 ^c	Enhancing COVID-19 Preparedness for Tourism Recovery	13 Apr 22	27 Jul 22	31 Mar 24		25.61	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Palau										
9212	Disaster Resilient Clean Energy Financing Project	27 Oct 20	31 Mar 21	30 Apr 24		56.84	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9220	COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project	2 Aug 21	29 Oct 21	28 Feb 25		35.14	2.40	14.98	14.98	0.62
Vanuatu										
9227	COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project	8 Feb 22	19 Oct 22	31 Aug 26		5.17	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Table A4.1 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
SOUTH ASIA							42.75	1,750.13	6,132.13	
Bangladesh										
9190	Translating Improvement in Electricity Supply to Better Livelihood in Rural Bangladesh (Loan: Bangladesh Power System Enhancement and Efficiency Improvement Project)	29 Mar 17	22 Jun 17	31 Dec 21	6 Feb 22	122.08	2.00	0.00	1,760.73	88.04
9194	Supporting Socially Inclusive Development for Better Livelihoods through Rupsha Power Plant Project (Loan: Rupsha 800-Megawatt Combined Cycle Power Plant Project)	26 Jun 18	28 Aug 18	31 Dec 24		68.45	1.50	239.64	477.22	31.81
Bhutan										
9211	Alternative Renewable Energy Pilot Project	21 Oct 20	26 Jan 21	30 Jun 25		43.56	3.00	102.64	198.55	6.62
9230 ^c	Enhancing the Accessibility, Efficiency, and Continuity of Essential Health Care and Immunization Services and Strengthening the Disease Surveillance and Management during COVID-19 Pandemic in Bhutan (Loan: Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility)	29 Jul 22	18 Aug 22	31 Dec 25		10.97	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Table A4.1 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9233 ^b	Strengthening Communities' Capacity for Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Water Management and Farmers' Livelihoods (Loan: Water Flagship Program Support Project)	12 Dec 22		30 Jun 30			2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India										
9196	Enabling and Skilling Communities for Sustainable Water Services in West Bengal (Loan: West Bengal Drinking Water Sector Improvement Project)	29 Aug 18	16 Nov 18	30 Apr 23		92.62	3.00	72.36	227.18	7.57
9210	Addressing Urban Transport Needs of Vulnerable Women and Differently Abled (Loan: Delhi-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System Investment Project—Tranche 1)	26 Aug 20	6 Oct 20	28 Feb 26		41.40	3.00	85.17	100.14	3.34
9213	Meghalaya Power Distribution Sector Improvement Project	30 Oct 20	15 Feb 21	28 Feb 26		37.19	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9217	Assam Power Sector Investment Program—Tranche 3	7 Dec 20	10 Mar 21	31 Dec 23		64.42	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9232 ^{b,c}	Integrated Urban Flood Management for the Chennai-Kosasthalaiyar Basin Project—Additional Financing	4 Nov 22		30 Apr 26			2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Table A4.1 *continued*

JFPR NO.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
Maldives										
9195	Improving Community-based Solid Waste Management in Small Outer Islands of Zone 3 (Grant: Greater Male Environmental Improvement and Waste Management Project)	28 Jun 18	24 Oct 18	31 Dec 23		80.73	2.00	47.88	139.11	6.96
Nepal										
9219 ^c	Prevention and Control of COVID-19 through WASH and Health Initiatives in Secondary and Small Towns	30 Jun 21	18 Aug 21	31 Dec 24		40.62	5.00	557.91	557.91	11.16
Sri Lanka										
9186	Productive Energy Use for Small Isolated Island and Rural Communities (Loan: Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement)	26 Jul 16	29 Jun 17	31 Mar 23		95.72	2.00	0.00	1,480.69	74.03
9193	Demonstrating Innovative Approaches for Private Sector and Women's Empowerment in TVET in Sri Lanka (Loan: Skills Sector Enhancement Program—Additional Financing)	28 Mar 18	3 Aug 18	30 Jun 23		89.90	3.00	644.53	1,031.79	34.39
9214	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project—Third Additional Financing	23 Nov 20	3 Dec 20	31 Mar 24		62.44	1.25	0.00	158.81	12.70
9222 ^c	Health System Enhancement Project—Additional Financing	30 Sep 21	17 Nov 21	31 May 26		24.70	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Table A4.1 *continued*

JFPR NO.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9229	Food Security and Livelihood Recovery Emergency Assistance Project	30 Aug 22	16 Sep 22	31 Aug 24		14.83	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTHEAST ASIA							56.00	1,773.62	27,501.86	
Cambodia										
9216	Agricultural Value Chain Competitiveness and Safety Enhancement Project	26 Nov 20	16 Mar 21	31 Aug 25		40.21	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9223 ^c	Greater Mekong Subregion Health Security Project—Additional Financing	7 Oct 21	27 Jan 22	30 Apr 24		41.02	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9226	Community-Based Tourism COVID-19 Recovery Project	26 Jan 22	27 Jun 22	31 Dec 26		11.35	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indonesia										
9215	Sustainable and Equitable Energy Access in Eastern Indonesia (Loan: Sustainable Energy Access in Eastern Indonesia —Electricity Grid Development Program Phase 2)	24 Nov 20	14 Jan 21	30 Jun 26		35.93	3.00	750.00	750.00	25.00
Myanmar^d										
9177	Pro-Poor Community Infrastructure and Basic Services	27 Feb 14	4 Jun 14	31 Dec 20		130.39	4.00	0.00	3,979.22	99.48
9184	Economic Empowerment of the Poor and Women in the East–West Economic Corridor	15 Dec 15	17 Aug 16	30 Jun 21		130.88	3.00	0.00	1,991.72	66.39
9203	Resilient Community Development Project	26 Nov 19	16 Oct 20	30 Jun 24		59.57	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Table A4.1 *continued*

JFPR NO.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
Philippines										
9175	Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda	13 Dec 13	12 Mar 14	30 Jun 21		120.58	20.00	177.70	18,553.01	92.77
9201	Restoring Livelihoods and Learning in Marawi (Loan: Emergency Assistance for Reconstruction and Recovery of Marawi)	14 Dec 18	19 Mar 19	30 Jun 21		165.83	3.00	336.56	1,718.54	57.28
Timor-Leste										
9209	Coffee and Agroforestry Livelihood Improvement Project	28 May 20	8 Sep 20	31 Oct 24		55.75	3.00	379.77	379.77	12.66
Viet Nam										
9199	Skills and Knowledge for Inclusive Economic Growth for Disadvantaged Communities Project (Loan: Skills and Knowledge for Inclusive Economic Growth Project)	11 Dec 18	5 Jun 20	30 Jun 23		83.84	3.00	129.60	129.60	4.32
9200 ^b	Skills and Knowledge for Inclusive Economic Growth for Disadvantaged Communities Project (Loan: Skills and Knowledge for Inclusive Economic Growth Project)	12 Dec 18		30 Sep 23		0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Grants^e							145.65	7,719.82	43,488.59	29.86

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, JFPR=Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific.

* Includes approved but not yet effective projects and those financially completed within 2020.

^a Number of months elapsed from agreement signing/total months until physical completion; for regional projects, computed based on the latest agreement signing date; in cases of extension, adjusted based on revised completion dates.

^b Project not yet effective as of 31 December 2022.

^c Project under JFPR COVID-19 Window.

^d ADB placed a temporary hold on disbursements and new contracts under sovereign projects in Myanmar (including those financed by JFPR) effective 1 February 2021. No disbursements were made in 2022.

^e Subtotal includes 2022 disbursements for COVID-19 projects amounting to \$557,913.03.

Table A4.2: Technical Assistance

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE										
CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA							16.20	2,051.62	8,349.45	
Kazakhstan										
6635	Institutional Support to the National Quality Center for Road Assets	4 Dec 20	26 Dec 20	30 Jun 23		80.24	1.00	360.46	496.70	49.67
9522	Astana Integrated Water Master Plan	10 May 18	31 May 18	30 Sep 21	17 Mar 22	137.52	1.20	-42.63	1,011.56	84.30
Pakistan										
9255	Institutional Transformation of the Punjab Irrigation Department to a Water Resources Department	5 Dec 16	27 Dec 16	5 Dec 21	21 Mar 22	121.67	2.00	178.90	1,578.01	78.90
9576	Climate-Resilient Water Resources Management (Loan: Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project)	31 Aug 18	27 Sep 18	31 Aug 23		86.49	2.00	140.57	479.83	23.99
9838	Enhancing Technology-Based Agriculture and Marketing in Rural Punjab	29 Oct 19	22 Nov 19	31 Oct 23		78.87	2.00	595.96	1,561.26	78.06
10035	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Punjab to Deliver Quality and Inclusive Technical and Vocational Education and Training (Loan: Improving Workforce Readiness in Punjab Project)	12 Dec 22	31 Dec 22	30 Nov 25		0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tajikistan										
6807	Capacity Building Support to the Ministry of Transport for Better Planning and Implementation	18 Oct 21	11 Nov 21	30 Nov 24		37.22	0.80	269.58	269.58	33.70

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9183	Water Resources Management in Pyanj River Basin Project	28 Sep 16	21 Oct 16	31 Dec 21	16 Aug 22	119.24	2.00	223.71	1,973.88	98.69
Turkmenistan										
6876	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Policy Formulation and Implementation	8 Dec 21	27 Dec 21	31 Dec 24		33.55	0.50	5.50	5.50	1.10
9637	National Power Grid Strengthening Project	8 Nov 18	20 Dec 18	30 Jun 23		89.05	1.50	134.54	489.05	32.60
Uzbekistan										
9892	Preparing the Integrated Perinatal Care Project	2 Dec 19	30 Dec 19	31 Dec 23		75.03	1.20	185.02	484.09	40.34
EAST ASIA							13.40	2,372.05	8,421.16	
Mongolia										
6534	Strengthening Integrated Early Warning System in Mongolia	14 Jul 20	30 Jul 20	30 Jun 23		83.00	0.50	150.42	500.00	100.00
6731 ^b	Capacity Building for Food Safety and Traceability	1 Jun 21		30 Jun 24			1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9440	Implementing Innovative Approaches for Improved Water Governance	5 Dec 17	26 Apr 18	30 Nov 22		101.85	1.00	527.89	898.32	89.83
9451	Preparing the <i>Aimag</i> and <i>Soum</i> Centers Regional Development Investment Program	5 Dec 17	26 Apr 18	30 Dec 21	3 Mar 22	127.23	1.50	39.90	1,495.14	99.68
9591	Green Urban Planning	18 Sep 18	9 Oct 18	31 Dec 22		100.00	0.60	37.51	502.08	83.68
9666	Human Settlements Development Program	6 Dec 18	10 Jan 19	31 Dec 22		100.00	2.00	491.03	1,485.99	74.30
9701	Improving Health Care Financing for Universal Health Coverage	24 Dec 18	10 Jan 19	30 Nov 21	14 Nov 22	137.54	1.00	178.30	934.16	93.42

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9750	Moving Gender Equality Forward through Civil Society Engagement	28 Jun 19	19 Jul 19	30 Apr 22	1 Aug 22	124.11	0.50	97.64	497.79	99.56
9880	Strengthening Capacity on Disaster Risk Assessment, Reduction, and Transfer Instruments in Mongolia	2 Dec 19	17 Apr 20	30 Apr 23		89.17	2.00	430.25	1,087.14	54.36
9887	Sustainable Fodder Management	2 Dec 19	27 Dec 19	31 May 23		87.93	1.00	161.10	577.23	57.72
9899	Forest Sector Development Program	10 Dec 19	3 Mar 21	30 Apr 23		84.77	0.80	258.02	443.34	55.42
10005	Strengthening Governance and Institutional Capacity for Quality Infrastructure Investment in Ulaanbaatar	29 Nov 22	19-Dec-22	30 Jun 25		1.30	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
PACIFIC							2.00	516.60	1,593.61	
Fiji										
9724	Preparing the Nadi Flood Alleviation Project	5 Apr 19	4 May 19	30 Apr 22	31 Dec 22	122.44	2.00	516.60	1,593.61	79.68
SOUTH ASIA							47.90	6,057.13	17,257.61	
Bangladesh										
6735	Strengthening Social Resilience Program (Subprogram 1)	18 Jun 21	29 Jun 21	31 Dec 23		60.11	1.20	96.49	96.49	8.04
6772	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Dhaka–Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project—Tranche 1	27 Aug 21	3 Jan 22	30 Sep 24		36.16	2.00	193.29	193.29	9.66
6825	Updating the Revised Strategic Transport Plan for Dhaka	15 Nov 21	20 Mar 22	31 Dec 24		28.12	2.00	122.05	122.05	6.10
9575	Institutionalizing Gender Equality Practices in the Local Government Engineering Department	27 Aug 18	31 Jul 19	31 Dec 22		100.00	2.00	211.01	580.01	29.00

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9883	Support to Quality Enhancement in Primary Education	4 Dec 19	3 Aug 20	31 Dec 23		70.68	1.20	492.66	603.77	50.31
Bhutan										
6537	Improving Market Linkages for Cottage and Small Industries	9 Jul 20	16 Jul 20	30 Jun 23		83.23	2.00	311.96	497.21	24.86
India										
6636	Enhancing Community Participation, Gender Mainstreaming, and Institutional Capacity Building of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (Loan: Uttar Pradesh Power Distribution Network Rehabilitation Project—Tranche 1)	4 Dec 20	31 Dec 20	31 Dec 23		66.67	1.50	377.87	524.92	34.99
6658	Strengthening Capacity for Comprehensive Primary Health Care in Urban Areas (Loan: Strengthening Comprehensive Primary Health Care in Urban Areas Program under Pradhan Mantri Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana)	8 Dec 20	31 Dec 20	31 Dec 23		66.67	2.00	108.85	167.86	8.39
6733 ^c	Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program	7 Jun 21	4 Aug 21	31 May 23		77.29	5.00	1,114.31	1,114.31	22.29
6782	Enhancing Market Linkages for Farmer Producer Organizations (Loan: Maharashtra Agribusiness Network Project)	27 Sep 21	3 Nov 21	31 Aug 24		40.99	2.00	398.02	398.02	19.90

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
6875	Supporting the Development of Higher-Level Skills and Entrepreneurship (Loan: Assam Skill University Project)	13 Dec 21	31 Dec 21	31 Dec 24		33.30	1.00	3.79	3.75	0.37
6941 ^b	Strengthening State Education Capacity to Improve Results	9 Aug 22		31 Aug 25			2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8468	Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya (Loan: Supporting Human Capital Development in Meghalaya)	27 Sep 13	24 Jan 14	31 Jul 19	30 Apr 22	162.02	2.00	-0.33	1,783.48	89.17
8899	Strengthening Capacity of the National Urban Health Mission (Loan: Supporting National Urban Health Mission)	28 May 15	30 Jul 15	27 Nov 21	21 Oct 22	117.26	2.00	-6.02	1,993.98	99.70
9330	Odisha Skill Development Project	21 Jun 17	14 Jun 19	15 Jun 22		118.14	2.00	194.69	736.89	36.84
9595	Madhya Pradesh Skills Development Project	26 Sep 18	16 Nov 18	26 Sep 23		84.85	2.00	132.99	915.97	45.80
9735	Advancing Gender Budgeting in Select States	21 May 19	4 Oct 19	31 May 23		88.69	2.00	562.04	920.31	46.02
9980 ^d	Universal Health Coverage in India: Supporting the Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana	14 May 20	22 Jun 20	30 Jun 23		83.59	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maldives										
6820 ^c	COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program	10 Nov 21	2 Dec 21	30 Nov 23		54.12	2.00	205.56	205.56	10.28

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
Nepal										
9334	Strengthening the Capacity of Nepal's Energy Sector to Deliver Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Results (Loan: Power Transmission and Distribution Efficiency Enhancement Project)	29 Jun 17	24 Jul 17	27 Dec 21	9 May 22	122.82	2.00	375.62	1,987.96	99.40
Sri Lanka										
6609	Value Chain Development for Tea Sector (Loan: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project)	23 Nov 20	9 Dec 20	31 Mar 24		62.25	1.75	32.44	32.44	1.85
6713	Supporting Secondary Education Sector Improvement Program	15 Jan 21	22 Jan 21	31 Oct 24		51.38	2.00	488.22	697.46	34.87
9080	Cluster Development and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Finance Innovation (Loan: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project)	15 Feb 16	19 Feb 16	31 Dec 22		100.00	2.00	50.93	1,703.73	85.19
9213	Developing the Capital Market (Loan: Capital Market Development Program)	26 Oct 16	14 Dec 16	25 Oct 22		103.13	0.50	50.46	393.73	78.75
9597	Supporting Trade Logistics Facilitation (Loan: South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Port Access Elevated Highway Project)	27 Sep 18	7 Nov 18	31 Mar 23		94.39	1.25	323.34	1,014.43	81.15

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9711	Enhancing Rural Micro and Small-Sized Enterprises Finance (Loan: Strengthening the Regional Development Bank Project)	14 Feb 19	9 Mar 19	30 Jun 23		88.50	1.00	216.87	569.97	57.00
SOUTHEAST ASIA							38.15	5,513.67	19,611.98	
Cambodia										
6681	Supporting Digital Cambodia for Inclusive Development Project	15 Dec 20	30 Jan 21	30 Nov 23		67.70	2.00	998.88	1,133.20	56.66
6830	Technical Support and Capacity Development in Urban Planning (Loan: Livable Cities Investment Project)	18 Nov 21	22 Dec 21	30 Nov 24		34.82	2.00	354.35	354.35	17.72
9315	Strengthening Capacity for Improved Implementation of Externally Funded Projects in Cambodia	8 May 17	30 Jun 17	30 Apr 21	29 Jul 22	143.57	1.40	281.77	1,339.77	95.70
9503	Supporting Sustainable Integrated Urban Public Transport Development	21 Feb 18	6 Apr 18	30 Jun 21	25 May 22	146.49	1.50	1,037.52	1,421.20	94.75
9545	Agricultural Value Chain Infrastructure Improvement Project	29 Jun 18	1 Aug 18	30 Jun 23		89.91	1.50	0.02	1,470.48	98.03
Indonesia										
9391	Leveraging Information and Communication Technology for Irrigated Agricultural Information	27 Sep 17	23 Nov 17	30 Sep 21	3 Jan 22	132.48	2.00	0.00	1,987.79	99.39
9558	Impact of Adolescent Nutrition Support on Development Outcomes	6 Aug 18	20 May 19	30 Jun 23		87.95	2.00	799.31	970.01	48.50

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9609	Building Inclusive Social Assistance	9 Oct 18	6 Mar 19	30 Sep 22	12 Oct 22	107.06	2.00	13.54	1,413.70	70.69
Lao People's Democratic Republic										
9323	Sustainable Rural Infrastructure and Watershed Management Sector Facility	31 May 17	17 Jul 17	30 Apr 24		80.40	1.50	33.13	1,362.34	90.82
Myanmar^e										
9074	Capacity Development for Project Implementation	29 Jan 16	27 Apr 16	31 Dec 24		76.94	2.00	0.00	1,977.59	98.88
9743	Road Safety for Highway Development in the Greater Mekong Subregion East–West Economic Corridor	27 May 19	11 Jul 19	30 Apr 21		192.56	1.00	0.00	148.48	14.85
Philippines										
6667	Upgrading and Enhancing the Corporate Registration System	10 Dec 20	2 Jan 21	31 Dec 23		66.61	1.75	203.00	203.00	11.60
6670	EdTech Solutions for Last Mile Schools in COVID-19	11 Dec 20	10 Feb 21	31 Jan 24		63.50	2.00	602.20	1,002.81	50.14
6832 ^d	Supporting Building Up Universal Health Care (Loan: Build Universal Health Care Program [Subprogram 1])	19 Nov 21	18 Jan 22	31 Oct 24		34.12	2.00	272.82	272.82	13.64
6922	Strengthening the Transition of Vulnerable Communities Affected by the South Commuter Railway Project (Loan: South Commuter Railway Project—Tranche 1)	9 Jun 22	1 Aug 22	30 Nov 24		17.84	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9004	Implementing the Senior High School Support Program	3 Dec 15	21 Dec 15	30 Nov 21	7 Mar 22	118.24	1.50	12.28	1,472.52	98.17

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9570	Railway Project Implementation Support and Institutional Strengthening	22 Aug 18	25 Sep 18	30 Jun 24		74.01	2.00	154.85	1,552.33	77.62
9913	Strengthening the Transition of Vulnerable Communities Affected by the Malolos–Clark Railway Project	18 Dec 19	20 May 20	30 Nov 23		74.09	2.00	476.13	1,058.84	52.94
10009	Accelerating Climate Resilience in Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment	5 Dec 22	29 Dec 22	31 Dec 24		0.27	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand										
9993	Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture for Enhanced Recovery and Sustainability of Highlands	19 Jun 20	11 Aug 20	30 Aug 23		78.28	2.00	196.60	393.49	19.67
Viet Nam										
6776	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the Implementation of the Master Plan on Socio-Economic Development of the Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas 2021–2030	13 Sep 21	27 Sep 21	31 Dec 24		38.62	2.00	77.27	77.27	3.86
REGIONAL										
6536	Nowcasting and Disasters: Impact-Based Forecasting and Socioeconomic Monitoring	10 Jul 20	10 Jul 20	30 Jun 23		83.32	2.00	366.03	622.67	31.13
6539	Investing in Climate Change Adaptation through Agroecological Landscape Restoration: A Nature-Based Solution for Climate Resilience	14 Jul 20	14 Jul 20	30 Jun 23		83.26	2.00	210.65	507.43	25.37

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
6556	Challenges and Opportunities of Population Aging in Asia: Improving Data and Analysis for Healthy and Productive Aging	2 Sep 20	2 Sep 20	31 Aug 25		46.60	2.00	180.84	439.58	21.98
6594 ^c	Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 through Community-Led Interventions	16 Nov 20	16 Nov 20	30 Nov 23		69.88	2.00	679.12	1,025.18	51.26
6612 ^c	COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control through an Integrated Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, and Health Approach	25 Nov 20	25 Nov 20	31 Dec 23		67.73	2.00	282.34	314.06	15.70
6669	Promoting Action on Plastic Pollution from Source to Sea in Asia and the Pacific—Prioritizing and Implementing Actions to Reduce Marine Plastic Pollution (Subproject 2)	11 Dec 20	11 Dec 20	31 Dec 24		50.64	1.50	110.01	158.17	10.54
6671	Technology-Enabled Innovation in Education in Southeast Asia	11 Dec 20	11 Dec 20	31 Dec 23		67.26	2.00	639.51	752.41	37.62
6721	Using Frontier Technology and Big Data Analytics for Smart Infrastructure Facility Planning and Monitoring	17 Mar 21	17 Mar 21	31 Mar 24		58.92	2.00	425.72	502.43	25.12
6806	Strengthening Regional Cooperation on Skills Development under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program	14 Oct 21	14 Oct 21	30 Sep 24		40.94	2.00	139.18	139.60	6.98
6844	Enhancing Trade Facilitation in Southeast Asia	30 Nov 21	30 Nov 21	31 Oct 24		37.15	1.00	78.97	78.97	7.90

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Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
6854	Improving Water Security and Resilience through Digitalization	6 Dec 21	6 Dec 21	31 Dec 25		26.24	2.00	84.92	84.92	4.25
6856	Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies	7 Dec 21	7 Dec 21	31 Dec 24		34.73	2.00	157.40	157.40	7.87
6909	Strengthening Public Financial Management in Selected Countries of Southeast Asia	10 Mar 22	10 Mar 22	31 May 24		36.41	2.00	35.64	35.64	0.00
9111	Strengthening Developing Member Countries' Capacity in Elderly Care	13 May 16	13 May 16	13 May 21	22 Mar 22	132.69	2.00	26.57	1,937.37	96.87
9554	Southeast Asia Urban Services Facility	27 Jul 18	27 Jul 18	30 Jun 24		74.73	4.00	1,695.98	2,769.22	69.23
9584	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Regional Energy Cooperation	10 Sep 18	10 Sep 18	31 Aug 23		86.62	1.50	317.90	798.18	53.21
9681	Southeast Asia Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development Facility	10 Dec 18	10 Dec 18	31 Dec 23		80.24	1.30	258.26	632.63	48.66
9746	Upgrading the Asia Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Monitor	17 Jun 19	17 Jun 19	31 May 23		89.54	1.00	377.93	770.15	77.01
9928	Developing Innovative Community-Based Long-Term Care Systems and Services	19 Dec 19	19 Dec 19	30 Nov 24		61.28	2.00	465.64	791.09	39.55
9955	Building Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure through Enhanced Knowledge	9 Mar 20	9 Mar 20	28 Feb 23		94.57	2.00	813.24	1,204.22	60.21

continued on next page

Table A4.2 *continued*

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	% Time Elapsed ^a	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2022 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	% Disbursed
9971	Southeast Asia Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development Facility—Phase II	29 Apr 20	29 Apr 20	30 Apr 27		38.17	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9950 ^c	Regional Support to Address the Outbreak of Coronavirus Disease 2019 and Potential Outbreaks of Other Communicable Diseases	25 Feb 20	25 Feb 20	14 Feb 25		57.27	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10020	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Green Fuel Development Initiative	7 Dec 22	7 Dec 22	31 Dec 25		2.14	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal TA^f							163.95	23,856.92	68,955.13	42.06
Total Grant and TA							309.60	31,576.74	112,443.72	36.32

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, JFPR=Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific, TA = technical assistance.

* Includes approved but not yet effective projects and those financially completed within 2022.

^a Number of months elapsed from agreement signing/total months until physical completion; for regional projects, computed based on the latest agreement signing date; in cases of extension, adjusted based on revised completion dates.

^b Project not yet effective as of 31 December 2022.

^c Project under JFPR COVID-19 Window.

^d Project under Universal Health Coverage Window.

^e ADB placed a temporary hold on disbursements and new contracts under sovereign projects in Myanmar (including those financed by JFPR) effective 1 February 2021. No disbursements were made in 2022.

^f Subtotal includes 2022 disbursements for COVID-19 TA projects amounting to \$2,659,114.97.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Sustaining agricultural value chain for competitiveness and food safety and quality. JFPR supports the establishment of value chains in the agriculture sector by facilitating credit access for and promoting viable market links among agro-enterprises and agricultural cooperatives and improving farm-to-market connectivity (photo by ADB).



APPENDIX 5

JAPAN FUND FOR PROSPEROUS AND RESILIENT ASIA AND THE PACIFIC OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES, 2022

Outreach and Communication Activity and Product	When	What
ADB Approves 2 Grants to Boost Tourism and Rice Production in Cambodia	January	News release
Using Nowcasting to Outpace Disasters and Pandemics to Support Economic Resilience	January	Video
Saving Mongolian Forests with Finnish Expertise	February	Project result/ Case study
Mongolia Protects Its Boreal Forests by Improving Local Livelihoods	March	Case study
Solar-Powered Radios, Tablets, Wi-Fi Sets to Enable Distance Learning in Remote Schools in the Philippines	April	News release
How Climate Change and Disasters are Forcing a Rethink on Infrastructure	April	Video
Making Transport Accessible for All in Ulaanbaatar	May	Video
ADB, Fiji Sign \$3 Million Grant to Prepare for Tourism Upswing	May	News release
The Road to Better Long-Term Care in Asia and the Pacific: Building Systems of Care and Support for Older Persons	May	Publication
Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific User Guide	June	Publication
ADB-Japan Funds Week: Towards a Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific	June	News event
Tracking People's Movement after Disasters Can Save Lives	July	ADB blog
Long-Term Care for Older People in Viet Nam: The Current Scenario, and Next Steps Toward a Healthy, Aging Population	July	Publication
ADB Approves \$10 Million for COVID-19 Vaccines in Bhutan	August	News release
ADB and Vanuatu Sign Grant for \$5.3 Million Project That Targets Recovery of Poor and Vulnerable Groups from COVID-19	August	News release
ADB Approves \$200 Million Loan to Mitigate Sri Lanka Food Crisis	August	News release
ADB and Japan Support Food Security and Livelihood Recovery in Sri Lanka	September	News release
How Microfinancing Can Support Sustainable Livelihoods in a Protected Area	November	Case study
Protecting Mongolia's Blue Pearl	November	Photo essay
A Gender-Specific Earthquake Recovery Assessment Using Administrative and Satellite Data: The Case of Indonesia's 2016 Aceh Earthquake	December	Publication
Hands Talk: Duty of Care Continuum for Survivors of Domestic Violence in Mongolia	December	Photo essay
ADB Approves Flood Assistance Package for Pakistan	December	News release
\$100 Million ADB Project to Improve Skills Training in Pakistan	December	News release
ADB Approves \$20 Million Financing to Improve Water Management and Resilience in Bhutan	December	News release
ADB Grant to Build Renewable Energy Heating Systems in Mongolia	December	News release

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, JFPR = Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Asian Development Bank.



Caring for the multiple needs of older persons. The technical assistance from JFPR for older persons covers the development of innovative, sustainable, and replicable community-based long-term care services models that can operate in low-income settings, deliver quality and affordable services, and create new partnerships service delivery (photo by ADB project team).

Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific Annual Report 2022

This annual report shows how the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific (JFPR) worked with ADB's developing member countries in 2022 and sets out its strategy to reduce vulnerabilities in the region. It explains how the fund, formerly known as the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, disbursed nearly \$29 million in 2022, and sets out its priority areas that include universal health coverage, climate change, and disaster risk management. Detailing its project pipeline for 2023, it shows how JFPR plans to deepen stakeholder collaboration and coordination as it works to cut poverty and increase resilience.

About the Asian Development Bank

ADB is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. Established in 1966, it is owned by 68 members—49 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City

1550 Metro Manila, Philippines

www.adb.org