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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)

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JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION ANNUAL REPORT 2021

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION ANNUAL REPORT 2021



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6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, 1550 Metro Manila, Philippines
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Notes:

In this publication, “\$” refers to United States dollars and “¥” refers to yen.

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

Unless specified, all photos are from the ADB Photo Library.

Cover design by Francis Manio.

Graphic design by Patrick Francisco and Francis Manio (Figure 1), Francis Manio (Figures 2 to 11) and Keisuke Taketani (Boxes 1 and 2).

On the cover: **Reaching out to address the needs of the vulnerable population.** For 20 years, the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction has been providing direct assistance to the most vulnerable and underserved people from communities in Asia and the Pacific (photos by Al Benavente, Ariel Javellana, Luis Enrique Ascui and M R Hasan).

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FOREWORD

In 2021, we continued to deal with the devastating impact of the global coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic on people's lives in the health, economic, and financial sectors, to name a few. During the same year, the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), through its COVID-19 Window, provided \$27 million to support seven projects in countries across the Asia and Pacific region in addressing these pandemic effects. The JFPR projects provided support to capacity building for recovery from the economic shocks brought by COVID-19.

As the health crisis escalated due to the Delta variant affecting more of the world's population, the Government of Japan continued supporting the COVID-19 response, while also looking at how it could further expand assistance within the health sector. With the importance given by the government to promote universal health coverage (UHC), this topic became a natural area of focus. The Government of Japan believes that having UHC in place contributes not only to strengthening health systems for the prevention, preparedness, and response to the next pandemic, but also in ensuring inclusive and sustainable growth.

Based on this, in May 2021 the government made an additional contribution of almost \$8 million to the JFPR to complement ongoing efforts of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to increase UHC in ADB's developing member countries. By improving accessibility and providing affordable health systems through UHC, pandemics such as COVID-19 can be more adequately handled. Further, UHC will also help countries in the region address emerging health issues including those associated with aging and non-communicable diseases, such as those related to lifestyle. By the end of 2021, two technical assistance projects totaling \$3.5 million were approved to help UHC policy reforms.



ADB endeavored to maintain the same level of JFPR support during these crucial times. Thirty JFPR projects worth \$64.2 million were approved in 2021, consisting of 8 grants (\$25.4 million) and 22 technical assistance projects (\$38.8 million). Overall, the health sector received the highest amount, at \$28.5 million, for eight projects to meet the demand for assistance in the sector, followed by public sector management (\$9.1 million for six projects) and agriculture, natural resources, and rural development (\$9.0 million for five projects).

The pandemic, at the same time, exacerbated existing development challenges that needed to be tackled with a new lens and approach. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an estimated additional 78 million people moving back into extreme poverty. The most vulnerable communities are especially stuck in a difficult situation again. Inequality has widened within and across countries. It is therefore imperative to provide sufficient assistance to vulnerable populations so as not to marginalize them along a pathway toward inclusive growth.

Through the JFPR, Japan continues to expand its support for vulnerable communities hit hardest by COVID-19. With 21 years of operation, the JFPR has a lot to offer on project learnings and innovations to further contribute to ADB's efforts in helping these communities. In September 2021, the ADB Board of Directors approved the JFPR enhancement by refocusing JFPR priority to four areas: universal health coverage, climate change and disaster risk management, quality infrastructure investment, and public finance management, in addition to poverty reduction. With the refocusing of the JFPR, we aim to achieve resilient recovery by improving preparedness for future shocks and building a sustainable and prosperous future while continuing our support to vulnerable groups.

Under the new name, Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific, the JFPR will also establish a coordination mechanism using the One ADB Approach. This means that the JFPR team will work with ADB's Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department to take advantage of their sectoral and thematic expertise, as well as the operational experience of ADB in ensuring the impact of JFPR projects. JFPR will, at the same time, enrich ADB's operations in conceptualizing, designing, and implementing projects undertaken by regional departments, with lessons from new JFPR projects.

ADB certainly looks forward to these enhancements. I am excited to see how all our joint efforts will build resilience and bring about change in the lives of JFPR beneficiaries in Asia and the Pacific.

I sincerely express my gratitude, on behalf of the Government of Japan, to ADB for its unwavering support and dedication to fulfilling our mandates and realizing our common development goals. We remain committed to deepening our close partnership with all stakeholders to ensure that the enhanced JFPR is successful and achieves its desired impacts in the coming years.

TAKAHIRO YASUI

Executive Director for Japan
Asian Development Bank

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
COVID-19	coronavirus disease
DMC	developing member country
JFPR	Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NGO	nongovernment organization
SDCC	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, ADB
SDPF	Partner Funds Division, SDCC, ADB
TA	technical assistance
UHC	universal health coverage

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since its establishment in May 2000 by the Government of Japan, the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) has provided direct grant assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable groups in developing member countries (DMCs)¹ of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Since 2010, the JFPR has also given financial support to ADB's technical assistance (TA) program.

In 2021, the Government of Japan contributed \$28.0 million to the JFPR, and an additional \$8.0 million for universal health coverage (UHC) support, bringing its total contribution for the year to \$36.0 million. Of the government's cumulative contribution of \$966.3 million, plus the fund's income from interest and investments, \$1,027.3 million was approved for 520 projects by the end of 2021, and \$99.6 million was available for further commitments.

The JFPR funded 30 projects worth \$64.2 million in 2021—8 grant projects amounting to \$25.4 million and 22 TA projects worth \$38.8 million. These included coronavirus disease (COVID-19) projects approved for five grants worth \$20.0 million and two TA projects amounting to \$7.0 million, and two approved UHC TA projects worth \$3.5 million. India received the highest amount among the recipient DMCs with \$9.5 million for four projects, while the health sector had the highest among funded sectors at \$28.5 million for eight projects or 44.4% of approvals.

From 2000 to the end of 2021, 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 72 projects (11.3% of all approvals) amounting to \$115.7 million. The agriculture, natural resources, and rural development sector had the highest among all sectors, with \$249.6 million (24.3% of the total amount) for 110 projects.

Cumulative JFPR project disbursement from 2000 to the end of 2021 amounted to \$724.1 million; of this total, \$25.0 million was disbursed in 2021. By the end of 2021, 514 out of 520 approved JFPR projects had been implemented across Asia and the Pacific, and 399 of these 514 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. With the global pandemic still ongoing, virtual missions continued during 2021, with the JFPR participating in three. Visibility and local awareness of the JFPR in recipient countries and ADB events was promoted and documented throughout 2021.

Several activities are lined up in 2022. On 1 January, the enhanced JFPR, known as the Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and Pacific, will be made operational with the effectuation of new implementation guidelines. Shortly thereafter, briefings with operational departments will be conducted. The dissemination of the JFPR User Guide is also planned to be released in the second quarter. Coordination among project teams, the Sector and Thematic Groups (STGs) of the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department, and the Partnership Funds Division will be strengthened in line with new JFPR procedures for project processing and implementation.

To commemorate the JFPR's 2-decade achievements, Japan Funds Week will be held from 27 June to 1 July 2022. With the theme, *Beyond the Pandemic: Forging Ahead with the Enhanced Japan Funds*, this week-long event intends to show appreciation to the Government of Japan for its continued generous support for the Japan Funds and highlight JFPR's accomplishments and the way forward given the new priorities and guidelines.

Note: ADB placed on hold its assistance in Afghanistan effective 15 August 2021.

¹ ADB. Members. <https://www.adb.org/about/members>.

BACKGROUND



Enhancing market linkages to ensure food supply and security. The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction is supporting farmer producer organizations to improve a network of post-harvest marketing and value chains to contribute in delivering adequate food supply (photo by Chor Sokunthea/ADB).

Overview

This *Annual Report 2021* of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR), for 1 January to 31 December 2021, is the 20th report on the fund. It presents the background, project implementation progress, and achievements of the JFPR.

Established in May 2000 by the Government of Japan, 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.²

On 6 October 2009, the ADB Board of Directors approved the Revised Operating Framework for the JFPR, bringing together Japan's project grant and technical assistance (TA) support under one umbrella.³

The JFPR started providing financial support to ADB's TA program for its DMCs in 2010.

This report contains general information about the two financing modalities of the JFPR—project grants and TA—and gives details about their operating performance in 2021.

Objectives

The JFPR seeks to add substantive value and development impact to ADB assistance. It does so through grants for poverty reduction and TA activities that are in line with ADB's seven operational priorities, as defined in ADB's Strategy 2030.⁴ The efforts of the JFPR must also match and complement the broad purposes of ADB's country partnership strategies.

² In June 2000, the Government of Japan established a similar facility, the Japan Social Development Fund, at the World Bank. World Bank. Japan Social Development Fund. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/japan-social-development-fund>.

³ ADB. 2009. *Revised Operating Framework for the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction*. Manila.

⁴ ADB. 2019. *Strategy 2030 Operational Plans Overview*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/about/strategy-2030-operational-priorities>; and ADB. 2018. *Strategy 2030: Achieving a Prosperous, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Asia and the Pacific*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/435391/strategy-2030-main-document.pdf>.

Project grants are intended to

- (i) support well-targeted poverty reduction and social development activities that have a direct impact on the poor and on socially or economically excluded or vulnerable groups,
- (ii) stimulate the self-help capacity of the poor and vulnerable groups,
- (iii) encourage the widespread participation of stakeholders at the community level, and
- (iv) have a positive impact on DMC operations and approaches to sustainable poverty reduction.

TA projects are designed to

- (i) strengthen the capacity of executing agencies and other development partners to implement and operate projects;
- (ii) prepare and coordinate development strategies, plans, and programs, and carry out sector, policy, and issue studies;
- (iii) improve knowledge of development issues in Asia and the Pacific, and foster inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth and regional cooperation and integration among DMCs; and
- (iv) analyze, plan, and prepare development projects.

Activities

Project grants. The JFPR provides grants to finance projects that are aimed directly at reducing 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 services directly benefiting a project financed by ADB or provide knowledge and support.⁵

The JFPR continues to give high priority to TA related to high-quality infrastructure projects that meet at least one of the following criteria: (i) resilience in the face of natural disasters, (ii) reduction in environmental burdens and social costs, (iii) economic efficiency, (iv) safe use and operation, and (v) development of local human resources.⁶

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 Government of Japan and ADB (Figure 1).

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. The project proposals are submitted to ADB's Partner Funds Division (SDPF), Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department (SDCC), which reviews the proposals and, if necessary, asks ADB staff to clarify points to ensure consistency with JFPR objectives and guidelines.⁷

After interdepartmental review and approval by the SDPF director, all proposals that meet the JFPR's financing criteria are forwarded by the SDPF to the Government of Japan. The government reviews the proposals and then either approves or rejects them or seeks further clarification before making its decision.

⁵ ADB. ADB Business Center. What Are ADB's Transaction Advisory Services? <https://www.adb.org/business/how-to/what-are-ADB-s-transaction-advisory-services>; and ADB. ADB Business Center. What Is ADB Technical Assistance (TA)? <https://www.adb.org/business/how-to/what-ADB-technical-assistance-ta>.

⁶ As defined in the Memorandum of Understanding for Strategic Partnership for Sustainable and Inclusive Development through Promotion of Quality Infrastructure Investment in Asia and the Pacific between the Japan International Cooperation Agency and ADB, 17 December 2015. However, the JFPR's focus on quality infrastructure is not limited to projects covered by the memorandum.

⁷ On 1 April 2019, administration of the JFPR was transferred to SDCC.

Figure 1: Approval Process for Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Grant and Technical Assistance Proposals



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

Source: ADB.

Accountability and Transparency

As stated in the arrangement letter between the Government of Japan and ADB, which is the basis for the Revised Operating Framework for the JFPR (footnote 3), 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, and standard project disbursement procedures for grants and TA.⁸ 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 Government of Japan,

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 on between ADB and the Government of Japan 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.⁹

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 on with various stakeholders (communities, local and central governments, NGOs, and the private sector) in consultations during project formulation. The results are then fed back to the DMCs’ operations, to be replicated and institutionalized.

⁸ ADB. 2017. *ADB Procurement Policy: Goods, Works, Nonconsulting and Consulting Services*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/documents/adb-procurement-policy>; Grant disbursement follows ADB loan disbursement procedures, where applicable: ADB. 2017. *Loan Disbursement Handbook*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/documents/loan-disbursement-handbook>; and ADB. 2020. *Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/documents/technical-assistance-disbursement-handbook>.

⁹ ADB. 2018. *Access to Information Policy*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/documents/access-information-policy>.

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.

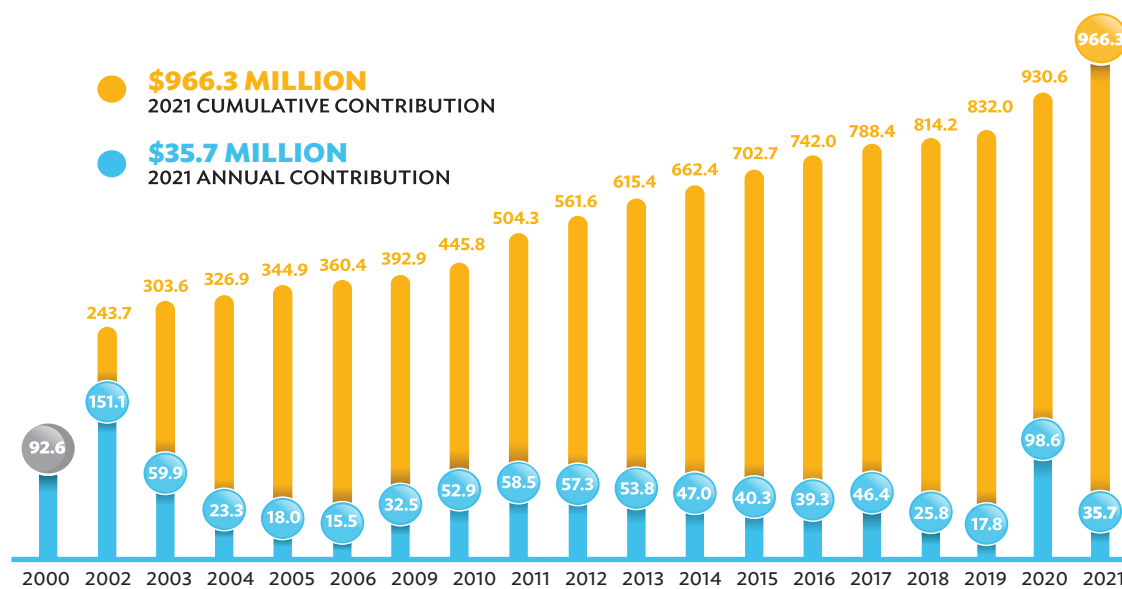
Contributions of the Government of Japan

From an initial contribution of ¥10.0 billion (about \$92.6 million) to the JFPR in May 2000, the government made 21 further contributions, including ¥2.9 billion (about \$28.1 million) and an additional ¥840.0 million (about \$7.6 million) for universal health coverage (UHC) support in 2021, bringing its total contribution to about \$966.3 million (Figure 2).

Commitments and Financial Status

The total contribution, together with the fund's income from interest and investments, equivalent to a total of \$1,027.3 million, has been approved for 520 projects.¹⁰ Appendix 1 presents the audit report and financial statements as of the end of 2021. Outstanding amounts for active projects totaled \$175.3 million (Appendix 1), comprising \$94.9 million for 42 grants and \$80.4 million for 83 TA projects.¹¹ At the end of 2021, about \$99.6 million was available for further commitments.¹²

Figure 2. Government of Japan Contributions to the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction by Year, 2000–2021 (\$ 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.

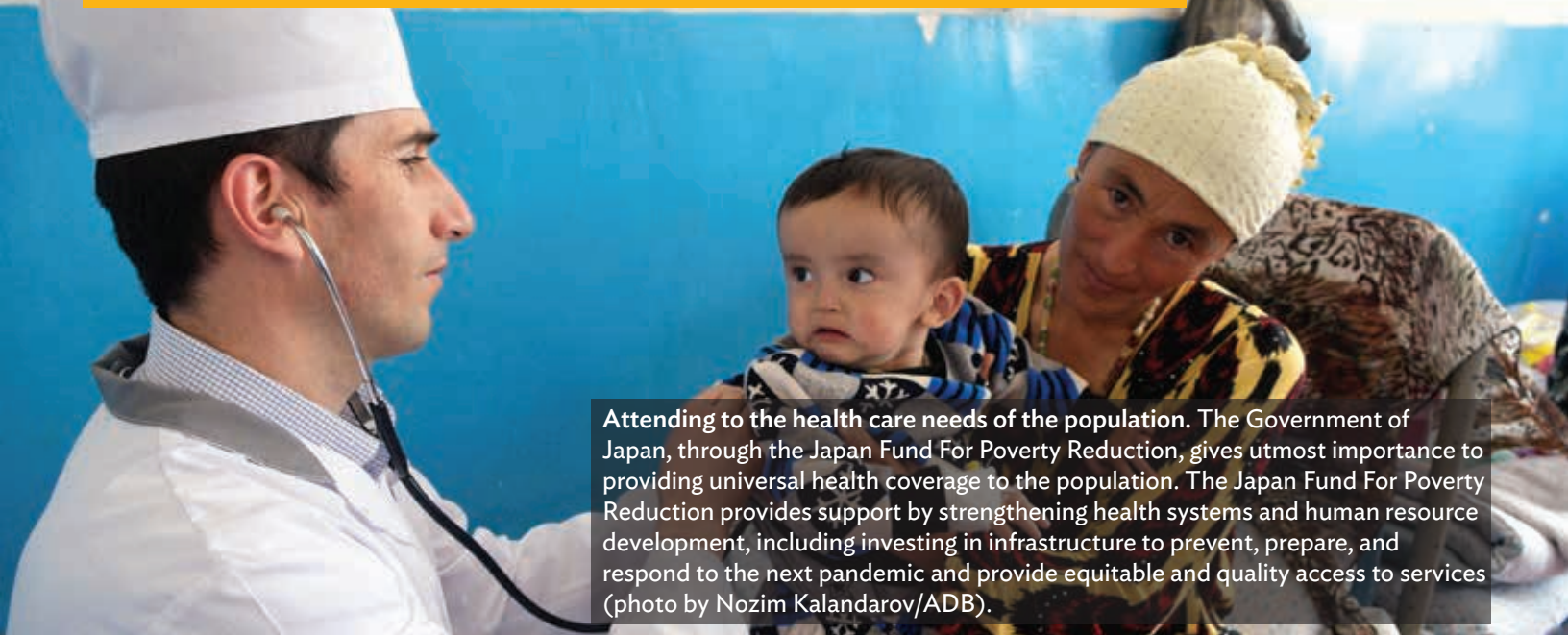
Source: Asian Development Bank.

¹⁰ Number of ADB-approved projects and amounts. In 2021, 7 project grants were committed (signed) for \$23.4 million, while \$58.2 million worth of 19 TA projects were signed. Total committed (signed) projects as of the end of 2021 were 512, amounting to \$1,014.8 million

¹¹ The active grants and TA projects include those approved under the JFPR COVID-19 Window totaling nine by end 2021.

¹² Note G, Appendix 1. A table shows unrestricted and restricted fund totals. The restricted fund total represents JFPR's COVID-19 and UHC Windows.

OVERVIEW OF 2021 OPERATIONS



Attending to the health care needs of the population. The Government of Japan, through the Japan Fund For Poverty Reduction, gives utmost importance to providing universal health coverage to the population. The Japan Fund For Poverty Reduction provides support by strengthening health systems and human resource development, including investing in infrastructure to prevent, prepare, and respond to the next pandemic and provide equitable and quality access to services (photo by Nozim Kalandarov/ADB).

Approvals

The JFPR provided \$64.2 million for 30 projects approved in 2021—\$25.4 million for grants (8 projects) and \$38.8 million for TA (22 projects) (Figure 3). The country that received the highest amount was India, with \$9.5 million for four projects (Figure 4).

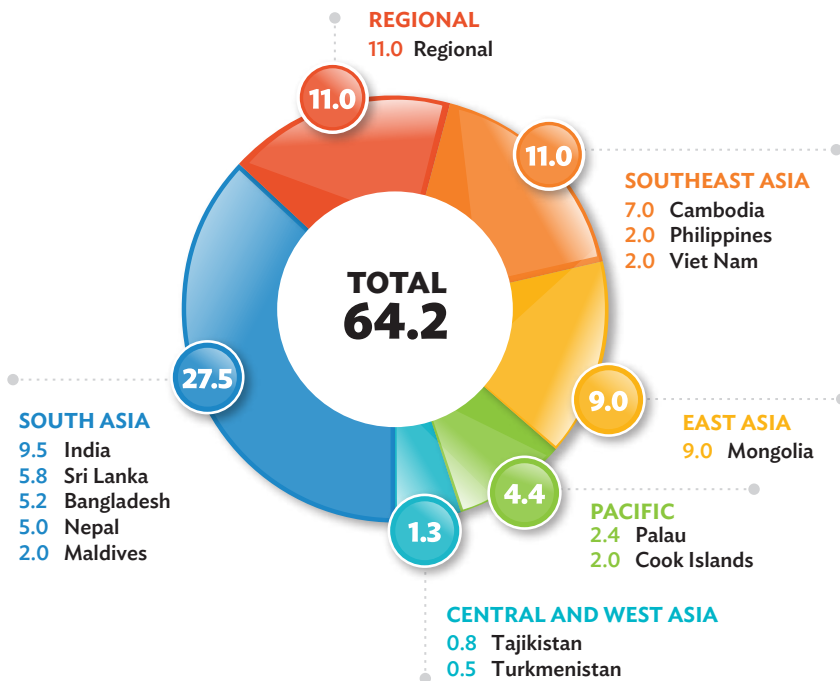
Among sectors, health received the highest amount, at \$28.5 million for eight projects (44.4% of approvals, Figure 5). Appendix 2 lists the grant and TA projects approved in 2021. Appendix 3 shows the distribution by region and country (Table A3.1) and by sector (Table A3.2).

Figure 3. Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects, 2021



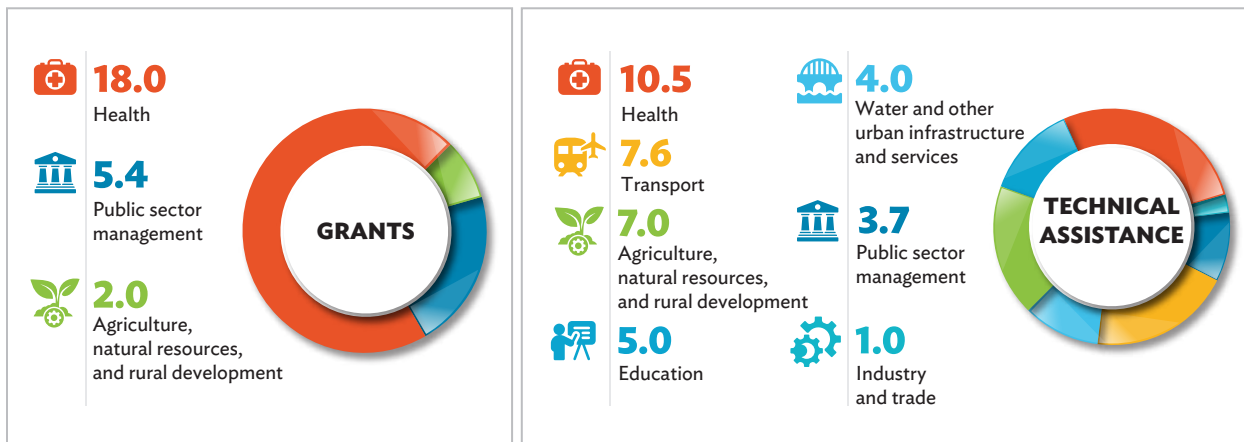
ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.
Source: ADB.

Figure 4. Amount of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Region and Country, 2021 (\$ million)



ADB = Asian Development Bank.
Source: ADB.

Figure 5. Amount of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Sector, 2021 (\$ million)



ADB = Asian Development Bank.
Source: ADB.

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 2021, nine projects

worth \$31 million had been committed, of which seven were signed in 2021 totaling \$27 million. The 2021 fund commitments showed a significant increase, at 36% of total available COVID-19 funds, up from 5% in 2020. Table 1 lists the project grants and TA projects approved in 2021.

Table 1: ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects under the COVID-19 Window, 2021

Country Coverage/Project Title	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Development Objectives
PROJECT GRANTS			
East Asia			
Mongolia: Strengthening Rapid Epidemic Response Capacity of Health Systems ^a	5.0	Health	To provide resources and training support to strengthen capacity for (i) conducting reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction tests, (ii) administering COVID-19 vaccines to target populations in compliance with infection prevention and control protocols, (iii) ensuring the complete uptake of immunization services by target groups, and (iv) undertaking post-immunization surveillance
Pacific			
Cook Islands: Supporting Safe Recovery of Tourism and Travel ^b	2.0	Public Sector Management	To increase economic resilience by strengthening the capacity and readiness of the country to receive tourists and support economic recovery from the negative impacts of the pandemic
South Asia			
Nepal: Prevention and Control of COVID-19 through WASH and Health Initiatives in Secondary and Small Towns ^c	5.0	Health	To improve capacities through better response to the pandemic and similar health emergencies in the future by supporting (i) community interventions to provide essential WASH infrastructure and services; and (ii) behavior-centered community mitigation measures to contain the pandemic and manage community unease and misinformation
Sri Lanka: Health System Enhancement Project-Additional Financing ^d	3.0	Health	To enhance the efficiency of the prehospital ambulance system by linking COVID-19 patients to designated hospitals for further treatment and management without compromising non-COVID-19 emergency services
Southeast Asia			
Cambodia: Greater Mekong Subregion Health Security-Additional Financing ^e	5.0	Health	To enhance COVID-19-related clinical care capacity in 14 provincial hospitals by equipping them with (i) oxygen plants for the onsite generation of oxygen supply, (ii) clinical equipment for the provision of oxygen therapy, and (iii) ambulances for the transportation of COVID-19 patients requiring emergency care

continued on next page

Table 1 *continued*

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE			
South Asia			
India: Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program ^f	5.0	Health	To provide emergency supply of oxygen to reduce fatalities from the second wave of the pandemic and build capacity of stakeholders to effectively implement the national vaccination program under the proposed Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery (RECOVER) Project under the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility
Maldives: Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program ^g	2.0	Health	To address the challenges affecting the health system in mitigating the pandemic by (i) rapidly strengthening its resilience and capacity, and (ii) developing long-term pandemic response and vaccination plans for expanded coverage in coming years
Total	27.0		

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

^a ADB. 2021. *Grant Assistance Report: Strengthening Rapid Epidemic Response Capacity of Health Systems Project (G9218)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55023-001/main>.

^b ADB. 2021. *Grant Assistance Report: Supporting Safe Recovery of Travel and Tourism (G9225)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55069-001/main>.

^c ADB. 2021. *Grant Assistance Report: Prevention and Control of COVID-19 through WASH and Health initiatives in Secondary and Small Towns (G9219)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55060-001/main>.

^d ADB. 2021. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Health System Enhancement Project - Additional Financing (G9222)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/51107-003/main>.

^e ADB. 2021. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Greater Mekong Subregion Health Security Project Additional Financing (G9223)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/48118-005/main>.

^f ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program (TA6733)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55082-002/main>.

^g ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program (TA6820)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55086-002/main>.

Source: ADB.

Universal Health Coverage Support

In March 2021, the Government of Japan committed almost \$8 million to complement ADB's efforts in ensuring UHC in its DMCs. The UHC support will focus on (i) building institutional frameworks, (ii) strengthening human resource development, and (iii) investing in infrastructure. Two projects (Table 2) were approved in 2021, totaling \$3.5 million.

Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Enhancement

In September 2021 the Board of Directors approved the refocusing of the JFPR to five priority areas in line with the current development agenda of the Government of Japan under the new name, Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific. The new priority areas are UHC, climate change and disaster risk management, quality infrastructure investment, and public finance management, in addition to more targeted poverty reduction.

Table 2: ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects under the Universal Health Coverage Support Window, 2021

Country Coverage/Project Title	Amount (\$ million)	Development Objectives
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		
South Asia		
India: Strengthening Universal Health Coverage in India: Supporting the Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Supplementary) ^a	1.5	To support the effective implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana in accelerating the achievement of universal health coverage in India
Southeast Asia		
Philippines: Technical Assistance for Supporting Building Up Universal Health Care ^b	2.0	To support the implementation of the health financing, service delivery, and performance monitoring reforms needed to achieve the country's Universal Health Care Act of 2019 that will ensure equitable access to quality health services for all Filipinos with financial protection
Total	3.5	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.

^a ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Universal Health Coverage in India: Supporting the Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (TA9980)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54009-001/main>.

^b ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting Building Up Universal Health Care (TA6832)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55105-001/main>.

Source: ADB.

The Government of Japan requested that ADB play a pivotal role in helping DMCs achieve gains in those five areas through the new JFPR, consistent with ADB's Strategy 2030. This was against the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic which pushed almost 78 million people back into extreme poverty. The refocusing of the fund is therefore particularly relevant and will contribute to achieving resilient recovery by enhancing preparedness for future shocks and building a sustainable society and the foundation for a prosperous future, while bolstering vulnerable groups.

As another new feature of the fund and following the One ADB approach, an enhanced coordination mechanism, specifically with the Sector and Thematic Groups of the SDCC, was introduced to enrich ADB's operations with lessons from new JFPR projects. Fully mobilizing ADB's expertise in various disciplines will ensure the appropriate impact of JFPR projects under the new priority areas.

The enhanced JFPR is positioned to help lift remaining populations above the poverty threshold and bring everyone on a sustainable path to prosperity and resilience, building on the achievement and the momentum of the past 2 decades and further increasing JFPR's development impact. It will operationalize in January 2022.

Monitoring, Consultation, and Coordination Missions

The continuing global pandemic extended travel restrictions in the conduct of monitoring, consultation, and coordination missions to JFPR project sites. SDCC participated in three virtual missions organized in 2021 (Table 3). Mission members met with project 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 (Box 2 in the Outreach, Visibility, and Knowledge Sharing section has featured missions).

In general, JFPR projects are regularly monitored in compliance with both ADB requirements and JFPR guidelines. Coordination with project teams is routinely accomplished throughout project implementation. Project performance monitoring is done twice a year, and quarterly disbursement rates are also monitored. Timely submission of completion reports, and provision of knowledge products is encouraged. SDCC joins project midterm review and completion missions to review projects onsite and firsthand.

As of the end of 2021, a total of 300 completion reports (covering 75.2% of the 399 completed projects) had been submitted to SDCC.¹³ Most grant projects (84.4% of total report submissions) and 91.6% of the 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.¹⁴

Table 3: Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Virtual Missions, 2021

Month	Country/Project Title
August	Philippines: Midterm Review Mission for Restoring Livelihoods and Learnings in Marawi Project (G9201)
November	Sri Lanka: Inception Mission for Enhancing the Efficiency of the Prehospital Ambulance System to Support Management of COVID-19 Project (G9222)
December	Mongolia: Completion Review Mission for the Integrated Livelihoods Improvement and Sustainable Tourism in Khuvsgul Lake National Park Project (G9183)

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.

Source: Asian Development Bank.



Sustaining health protocols to maintain safe and healthy environment for schoolchildren and the communities. With students back to school, ensuring their safety and health is a primary consideration. Through a Japan Fund For Poverty Reduction grant project, capacities are being improved to respond better to the pandemic and similar emergencies in the future by supporting behavior-centered community mitigation measures and providing essential water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure and services (photo by Narenda Shretha/ADB).

¹³ The 308 completion reports comprised 143 reports for grant projects and 165 for technical assistance projects.

¹⁴ 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. *Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction: Evaluation Study*. Unpublished.

OVERVIEW OF FUND OPERATIONS, 2000–2021



Protecting people's lives and properties. The Japan Fund For Poverty Reduction support on capacity building specific to disaster risk reduction and management and climate change, including rehabilitation and construction of community infrastructure, helped to reduce negative impacts of floods and other disasters on the most vulnerable communities (photo by ADB project team).

Cumulative Approvals

During 2000–2021, JFPR approved \$1,027.3 million in assistance to a total of 520 projects, comprising \$614.4 million for 208 grant projects and \$412.9 million for 312 TA projects (Figure 6).¹⁵

Overall, Afghanistan received the highest amount among the DMCs, at \$142.0 million (13.8% of total amount) for 14 projects, followed by Mongolia with \$115.7 million (11.3% of all approved projects) for 72 projects (Figure 7), which is the highest number of project approvals for any DMC.

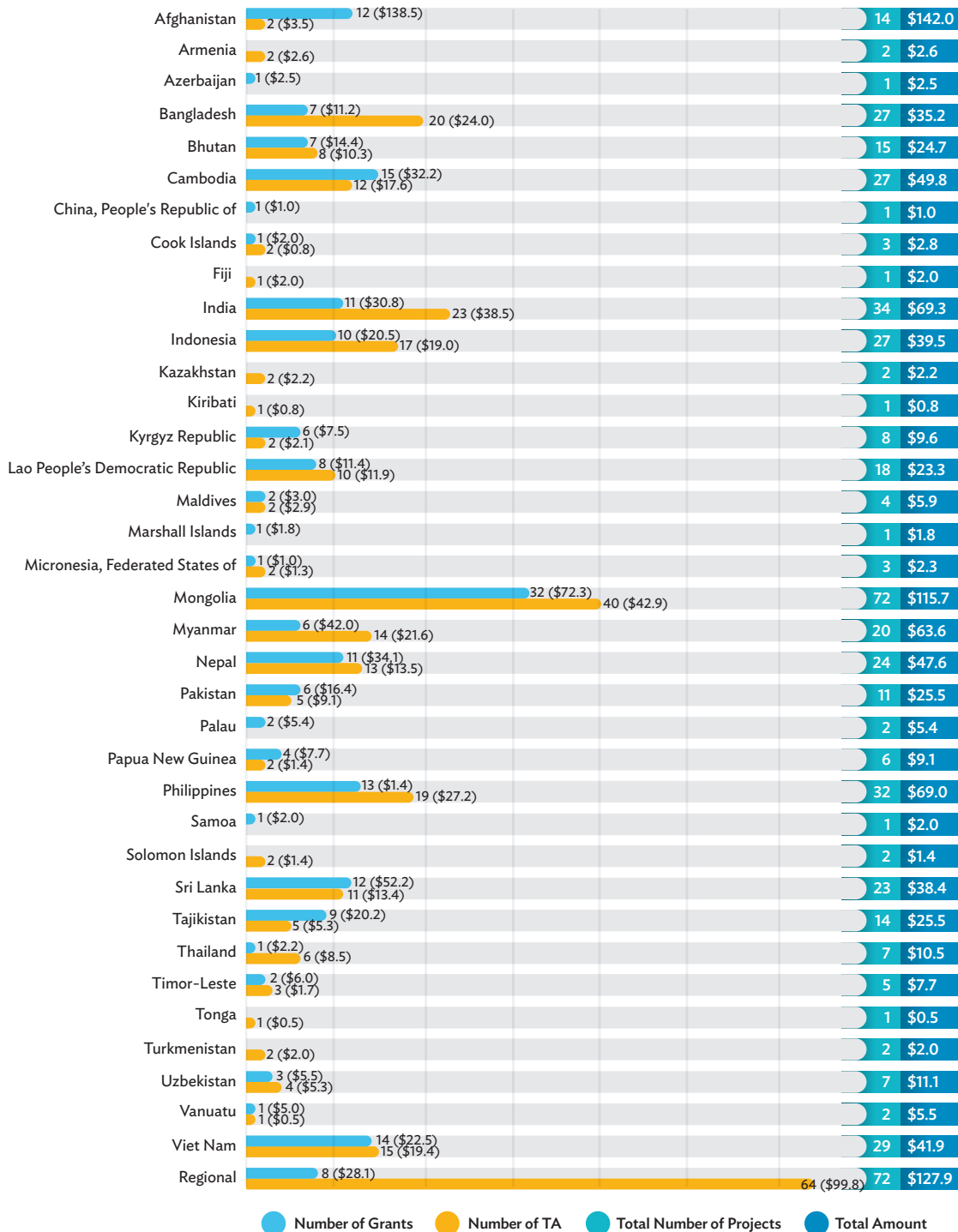
Figure 6. Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects as of 31 December 2021 (\$ million)



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

¹⁵ Total amount of committed/signed projects for 2000 to 2021 was \$1,018.3 million for 515 projects, of which 207 were grants (\$612.4 million) and 308 TAs (\$405.9 million).

Figure 7. Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Country, as of 31 December 2021
(\$ million)



ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.

Source: ADB.

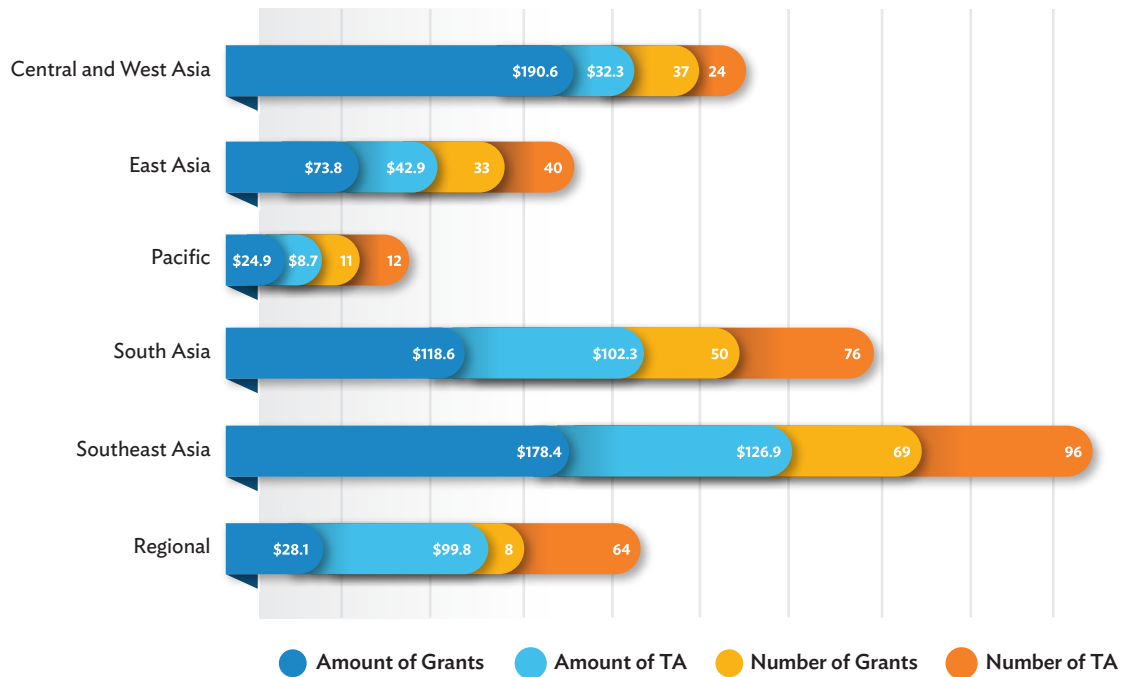
At the regional level, Southeast Asia, with \$305.3 million (29.7% of the total amount) for 165 projects, had the highest approvals, followed by Central and West Asia with \$222.9 million (21.7%) for 61 projects, and South Asia with \$220.9 million (21.5%) for 126 projects (Figure 8).

Among the sectors, agriculture, natural resources, and rural development had the highest approvals, at \$249.6 million (24.3% of the total) for 110 projects.

Next was the health sector’s \$140.9 million (13.7%) for 61 projects, followed by the \$133.0 million (12.9%) for 56 projects in the transport sector (Figure 9).

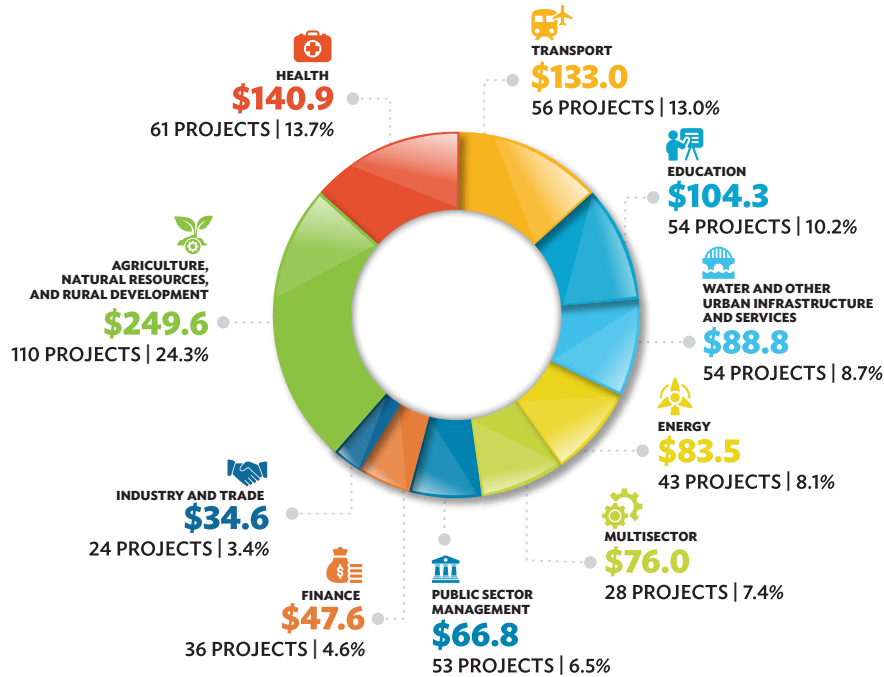
Tables A3.3 to A3.5 in Appendix 3 show the distribution by region and country, sector, and year of JFPR projects from 2000 to 2021.

Figure 8. Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Region, as of 31 December 2021 (\$ million)



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

Figure 9. Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Sector, as of 31 December 2021
(\$ million)



ADB = Asian Development Bank.
Source: ADB.

Effective Projects

Grant projects. During 2000–2021, 205 of the 208 JFPR grant projects approved by ADB were implemented. Of the eight projects approved in 2021, two had not yet taken effect by the end of the year.

Technical assistance projects. Of the 312 TA projects approved by ADB since 2010, 308 have taken effect. Of the 22 projects approved in 2021, 18 were in effect as of 31 December 2021.

Disbursements

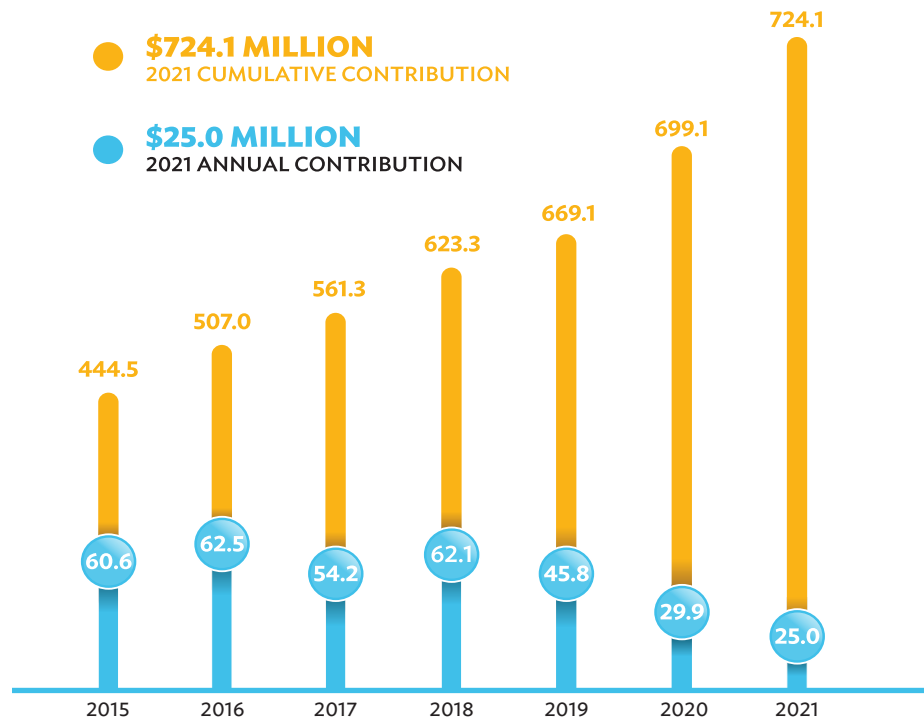
Cumulative JFPR project disbursements from 2000 to the end of 2021 totaled \$724.1 million, with \$25.0 million disbursed in 2021 (Figure 10). The global pandemic

continued to have an impact on project implementation in 2021. Reduction of disbursement volumes were observed as implementation challenges remained. Several activities were delayed or not carried out as scheduled because of travel restrictions, lockdowns, and border closures in compliance with health and safety protocols. Appendix 4 shows the latest disbursements for active projects as of 2020.

Project grants. Project grant disbursements in 2021 totaled \$6.9 million, compared with \$10.4 million in 2020. Cumulative JFPR grant disbursements from 2000 to the end of 2021 amounted to \$451.7 million.

Technical assistance. TA disbursements in 2021 totaled \$18.1 million, compared with \$19.5 million in 2020. Cumulative JFPR TA disbursements from 2010 to the end of 2021 amounted to \$272.4 million.

Figure 10. Project Disbursement of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction by Year, 2015–2021 (\$ million)



COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction.

Note: Disbursements refer to regular JFPR projects and excludes COVID-19 disbursed amounts.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Completed Projects

Since the JFPR was established in 2000, 513 projects have been implemented across Asia and the Pacific. Of these, 395 projects have been completed.¹⁶ As of 31 December 2021, 168 of the 205 grant projects with signed agreements had been completed since 2000, and 227 of the 308 TA projects with signed agreements had been completed since 2010. Of the completed grant projects, 165 were completed in 2004–2020, and 3 in 2021; 210 of the completed TA projects were completed in 2011–2020, and 17 in 2021.

In 2021, the JFPR received 12 implementation completion memorandums for grant projects and 14 TA completion reports detailing the results, lessons, and recommendations from completed JFPR projects. Of the 12 grant projects with memorandums, 1 was rated *highly successful*, 9 *successful*, and 1 project each with *less than successful* and *unsuccessful* ratings. The TA completion reports were given *highly successful* (2 reports), *successful* (11 reports), and *less than successful* (1 report) ratings.

¹⁶ Only financially completed projects are counted as completed. The practice started in 2020.

With the JFPR accumulating more than 20 years of implementation, a cycle of planning, doing, checking, and action-taking has been put in place (Figure 11). This cycle presents the specific steps that the JFPR Secretariat undertakes on an annual basis to ensure that coordination with the Government of Japan 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).

Figure 11. Plan, Do, Check, and Action Cycle for the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction





JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction.
Source: Asian Development Bank.

Table 4: Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Completed Projects: Lessons Learned and Next Steps

	Lessons Learned	Future Actions for the JFPR Secretariat
Vanuatu: Cyclone Pam School Reconstruction Project^a		
 <p>Whitesands Bilingual College (formerly Lenaula–Lowiepeng School) buildings built with JFPR support (photo by Vanuatu Ministry of Education and Training).</p>	<p>Strengthening planning. Infrastructure investments based on build-back-better principles and capacity development support contributed to strengthening disaster resilience at local level. The assessment found that increasing school enrollment numbers can help to channel sufficient funds to facilities operation and maintenance.</p>	<p>In the JFPR Secretariat’s review of similar proposed projects, consider ways to help improve schools’ operational sustainability through measures such as combining schools for administrative efficiencies and exploring opportunities for schools to generate additional revenue. Another recommendation may be to prepare a national strategy and operational plan for project outputs to strengthen the disaster resilience of school assets and assessment of other school infrastructure needs.</p>
 <p>Unveiling of plaque at Kwataparen Junior Secondary School funded after the JFPR project. From left to right: Jean Pierre Niroa, Minister of Education and Training; Naoki Takechi, JICA representative; and ADB Country Coordinator Nancy Wells (photo by ADB project team).</p> <p>Date of Approval: 16 November 2015 Project Duration: 2016–2020</p>	<p>Community engagement. Community consultations were held at each school, but testimonials indicate that some community members felt the final design did not fully consider their suggestions. Better feedback throughout the project lifecycle could have ensured that the community felt more included in the final design by communicating information about why certain design suggestions were not adopted.</p>	<p>Further, community outreach activities that may be appropriate will be recommended during project implementation, such as (i) conducting separate consultation sessions for males and females, with workshops scheduled on days when women are not undertaking care or income-generating activities; (ii) consulting local communities on strengthening project sustainability; (iii) undertaking awareness-raising activities to gain common understanding on final design criteria and special design features; and (iv) prioritizing needs-based institutional capacity building at the local level for a stronger first response to disasters, especially in remote areas.</p>

continued on next page

Table 4 *continued*

	Lessons Learned	Future Actions for the JFPR Secretariat
Uzbekistan: Skills Strategies for Industrial Modernization and Inclusive Growth^b		
 <p>Class interactions enhance faster understanding of concepts. The JFPR grant project included an analysis of skills demand and supply in three regions in Uzbekistan (photo by Eric Sales/ADB.).</p>	<p>Design and/or planning. The TA was consistent with ADB's intention to reengage in the education sector, especially in the TVET subsector after completion in 2007 of a project loan on secondary specialized education. The TA was also included in Uzbekistan's Country Partnership Strategy 2019–2023, and the Country Operations Business Plan 2020–2022. The TA developed knowledge products and accommodated the Government of Uzbekistan's request for processing of the Skills Development for a Modern Economy Project^c based on its findings and recommendations. A lesson learned was to provide and plan for ample time to fully implement the TA, especially when the country has been going through sectoral reform.</p>	<p>In supporting sectoral reforms, the implementation period of TA proposals will be reviewed by the JFPR Secretariat to ensure ample time is allowed based on previous projects' experience.</p> <p>The JFPR Secretariat may recommend appropriate ways to strengthen stakeholders' participation in proposed TA projects such as improving development partners' cooperation, dialogue, and collaboration with government during ongoing sectoral reforms.</p>
 <p>Actual and hands-on skills training are important components of learning. With support from the JFPR grant project, a pilot skills monitoring system model addressing emerging job demands was initiated (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).</p> <p>Date of Approval: 5 December 2016 Project Duration: 2017–2021</p>	<p>Stakeholders' participation. Extensive consultations with government, private sector, development partners, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders were held. These allowed comprehensive discussion of challenges, government strategies, reform directions, and public opinions as well as the ensuing project. Although the TA was active in supporting stakeholder participation during implementation, the government still needed to continue and widen such stakeholder involvement at the early stage of decision making for any policy or strategy changes.</p>	

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

^a ADB. 2021. *Completion Report. Vanuatu: Cyclone Pam School Reconstruction Project (G9181)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/49320/49320-001-pcr-en.pdf>.

^b ADB. 2021. *Completion Report. Uzbekistan: Skills Strategies for Industrial Modernization and Inclusive Growth (TA9256)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/50025/50025-001-tcr-en.pdf>.

^c The TA designed a skills development project approved by the ADB Board in December 2020, with the loan agreement signed in September 2021.

Source: 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.

At the start of the global pandemic, the JFPR, together with other trust funds, financed the regional TA project *Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 through Community-Led Intervention*.¹⁷ This project supports

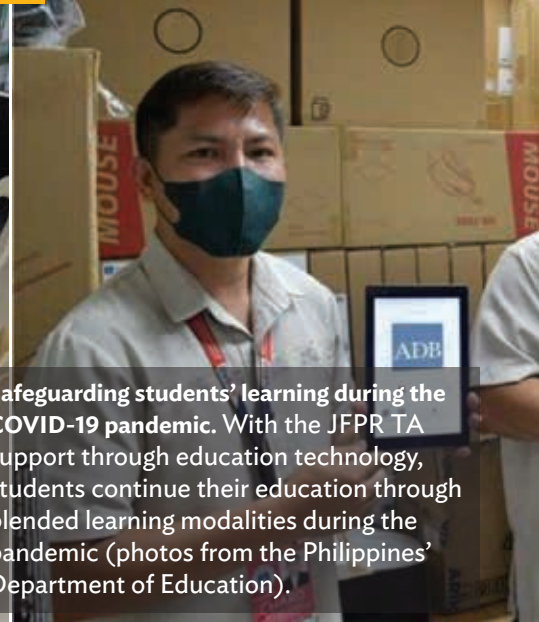
the implementation of measures by civil society organizations, community-based organizations, and NGOs to prepare communities to respond to needs arising from COVID-19. Through the TA, these organizations will provide services in the following areas: (i) community-based mitigation and prevention activities; (ii) social protection for vulnerable communities, including elderly care; and (iii) economic support for those livelihoods affected by COVID-19.

Collaborating and engaging with civil society organizations is a vital component of governments' vaccination initiatives.¹⁸ The regional TA will also focus on opportunities for ADB to create new partnerships with these organizations in countries where civil society activity in the COVID-19 response complements the ADB portfolio.

¹⁷ ADB. Regional: *Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 through Community Led Interventions (TA6594)*. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54368-001/main>.

¹⁸ C. Morris and V. Bhargava. 2021 *Civil Society Organizations Can Be a Powerful Tool in Getting People Vaccinated*. Asian Development Blog. 3 March. Manila: ADB. <https://blogs.adb.org/blog/civil-society-organizations-can-be-powerful-tool-getting-people-vaccinated>.

OUTREACH, VISIBILITY, AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING



Safeguarding students' learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. With the JFPR TA support through education technology, students continue their education through blended learning modalities during the pandemic (photos from the Philippines' Department of Education).

As agreed with the Government of Japan, 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, 395 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 held 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 2021 are featured in Box 2.

BOX 1. PROJECT RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

Central and West Asia | Uzbekistan | TA9256

Skills Strategies for Industrial Modernization and Inclusive Growth

The project helped assess Uzbekistan’s skills development and labor market system, identifying areas for enhancing competitiveness and boosting inclusive growth.

Strategic agenda: Inclusive economic growth
Sector: Education



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$900,000

Technical Assistance from ADB Japan Fund for of Poverty Reduction



A part of government’s initiatives to support the economic modernization agenda.

CHALLENGES

Most current jobs are in agriculture and state-owned enterprises. Quality job creation depends on fast-growing medium-sized companies, but they experience difficulties in finding skilled labor.



Inadequate workforce skills



Mismatch between the graduates and the jobs created



Weaknesses in the technical and vocational education and training

SOLUTIONS



Analyzed skills demand and supply in three geographic areas: Navoi region, Angren district of Tashkent region, and Andijan region



Initiated a pilot skills monitoring system model to address emerging job demands



Identified possible reforms and program design options to improve the skills development system

Scale up



Completion of the assessment



Approved \$93 million ADB financing

Skills Development for a Modern Economy Project

“ The TA provided a platform for the replication or scaling up of the support in skills development in line with competency requirements and with market needs through collaborating with the industrial players. ”

—TA completion report

- Blog:** <https://blogs.adb.org/blog/boosting-competitiveness-through-skills-development-uzbekistan>
- Case study:** <https://www.adb.org/results/change-pace-heart-asia>
- TA completion report:** <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-50025-001-tcr>
- Project website:** <https://www.adb.org/projects/50025-001/main>

East Asia | Mongolia | TA9233

Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources

The project supported the government's forest policies and strengthened government initiatives to develop forest genetic resources assessment, characterization and monitoring systems.

Strategic agenda: Environmentally sustainable growth and inclusive economic growth

Sector: Agriculture and Natural Resources



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$500,000

Technical Assistance from
ADB Japan Fund for
Poverty Reduction



Forest genetic resources are the heritable materials maintained within and among tree species that are of economic, environmental, scientific or societal value.

CHALLENGES

Forest genetic resources of high quality are crucial to adapt Mongolian forests to climate change effects and to enhance Mongolia's ecosystems, landscapes, and production systems. They are subject to increasing pressures and unsustainable use.



Decreasing forest cover due to climate change and human factors



Critical missing pieces of national and subnational forest genetic resources strategies



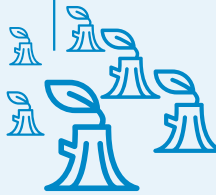
Lack of trained personnel for forest genetic resources strategies and projects

SOLUTIONS

Identification of forest seed stands within different forest regions of Mongolia

Development of national registry on forest seed stands

Proposals submitted to Ministry of Environment and Tourism



26 seed stands
(existing and newly identified) assessed

Establishment and strengthening of educational and research capacities on forest genetic resources

“ The improvement of seed stand registry systems, selection of new seed stands, and the capacity building of forest staff and user groups were achieved in a highly effective and efficient manner. ”

—TA completion report

TA completion report: <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/mon-50012-001-tcr>

Project website: <https://www.adb.org/projects/50012-001/main>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, TA = technical assistance.

Source: ADB (photo by ADB).

Pacific | Vanuatu | Grant 9181

Cyclone Pam School Reconstruction Project

The project rebuilt four junior secondary schools in Tafea Province, making them more resilient to future disasters and climate change risks.

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



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$5 million
grant from ADB Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction

Tanna Island in Tafea Province

Based on “build-back-better” concepts

CHALLENGES

 Cyclone Pam struck Vanuatu in 2015	 Tafea and Shefa Provinces were worst affected	 The estimated recovery needs in the education sector was \$62.30 million
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SOLUTIONS

<p>Safe teaching and learning environment</p> <p>35 buildings repaired</p> <p>61 buildings newly built</p> <p>Separate facilities for boys and girls, ensuring access and safety needs of girls and disabled children</p> <p>Boarding capacity increased by 39%</p> <p>Rainwater storage improves amenities</p>	<p>Community shelters</p> <p>1,086 people can be safely accommodated in the four schools</p> <p>Designed and built to withstand Category 5 cyclones</p> <p>Raised community awareness of disaster risk reduction</p>
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Build-back-better
The improved designs will be used on various projects across the island group



“ I feel very safe, I enjoy the facilities and the environment. New dining hall, new chairs, we are not sleeping on the floor but on proper beds, I feel very fortunate to be at this school. ”

—Joshua Komie, Year 9 Student at Kwataparen Secondary School



“I feel I learned a lot about gender norms and equality and also feel more appreciated and empowered as a female. I also took things I learnt especially in the WASH programs and taught my family at home.”
—Merian Loughman, Year 10 student at Kwataparen Secondary School



“It has changed the perception of students, teachers, and parents to have confidence in the school. Qualified teachers were attracted along with students preference’ for a better and new school.”
—Jeffrey laufa, Principal of Kwataparen Secondary School

Project completion report: <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/van-49320-001-pcr>
Project website: <https://www.adb.org/projects/49320-001/main>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, WASH= water sanitation and hygiene.
Source: ADB (photo by ADB).

South Asia | Bangladesh | TA8803

Strengthening Monitoring and Enforcement in the Meghna River for Dhaka's Sustainable Water Supply

The project helped ensure long-term water security of Dhaka City through monitoring and enforcement of Meghna River's quality.

Strategic agenda: Environmentally sustainable growth and inclusive economic growth
Sector: Water and other urban infrastructure and services



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$1 million

Technical Assistance from
ADB Japan Fund for
Poverty Reduction



Complementary to water
supply project in Dhaka
(Loan 3051-BAN: Dhaka
Environmentally Sustainable
Water Supply Project)

CHALLENGES

Water supply source in Dhaka depends on groundwater, but current groundwater abstraction is beyond sustainable yield.



Water quality in
rivers surrounding
Dhaka: rapidly
deteriorating and
inadequate
quantity



Limited staff capacity
at Department of
Environment to
monitor water quality



Political and sensitive
nature of enforcing
compliance measures
against pollution

SOLUTIONS

Monitoring and reporting system strengthened



5 studies
completed

Local watchdog
groups for
participatory
monitoring
formed

Scenario-based
pollution model
developed

Joint Institutional
setup with DOE and
DWASA for water
quality protection
formed

Training programs for
government officials



8 training modules
developed



Incentive or reward system
for pollution control piloted
The study revealed

10%–30% reduction in
chemical consumption,
10%–22% reduction in
electricity use,
Savings in water use

Ecological Critical Areas identified and prepared for designation



Detailed GIS map
98,968 plots
digitized and georeferenced

“ The sources of pollution in Meghna will be checked at any cost and a master plan will be taken soon to ensure supply of drinking water for the city dwellers for the next 50 years. ”

—Taqsem A Khan, Managing Director, Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, quoted in *The Daily Star* Newspaper article, 24 August 2019.

Knowledge product: <https://www.adb.org/publications/meghna-river-sustainable-water-resource-dhaka>

Media article: *The Daily Star*. 24 August 2019. <https://www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/news/pollution-threatens-meghna-1789708>.

Project website: <https://www.adb.org/projects/42173-014/main>

ADB = Asian Development Bank, BAN = Bangladesh, DOE = Department of Environment, DWASA = Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Author, GIS = geographic information system, TA = technical assistance.

Source: ADB (photo by Farhat Jawat Chowdhury, ADB)

Southeast Asia | Cambodia | Grant 9178

Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction

The project helped reduced negative impacts of floods and other disasters on the most vulnerable communities in Cambodia.

Strategic agenda: Environmentally sustainable growth and inclusive economic growth
Sector: Public sector management



ABOUT THE PROJECT

\$2.5 million

Grant from ADB Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction



Project sites:

18 districts and 54 communes of 6 flood prone provinces:

1. Battambang
2. Banteay Meanchey
3. Siem Reap
4. Kampong Thom
5. Kampong Cham
6. Prey Veng

CHALLENGES

Cambodia is highly vulnerable to climate change with increasingly unpredictable floods and droughts.

Disaster risk management faces limitations in the practice



Significant impacts on food security, especially poor rural small-scale farmers



Organizational structure of disaster risk management at national level not functioning



Guidelines and standard operating procedures at local level missing

SOLUTIONS

District **337** officials
Commune **241** councilors
trained on the disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies and regulations

36 community infrastructure rehabilitated and/or constructed such as dams, roads, canals, water gates

20 case studies documented and conducted events and awareness raising campaigns

At all project sites:

District committee for disaster management reorganized

Disaster response team established

Disaster risk reduction plans completed

Simulation exercises conducted

Compared to 2013, 2018 floods show
64% reduction of the number of affected households
55% reduction of economic losses

“ During the 2018 Mekong flood and the collapse of the under-construction Lao hydropower dam, the subnational committee members were observed to have addressed disaster coordination and management issues in a more organized and systematic manner. ”

—Implementation Completion Memorandum

Implementation completion memorandum: <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/cam-46009-002-icm>

Project completion report: <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/van-49320-001-pcr>

BOX 2. JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION ACTIVITIES, 2021

JFPR TA on Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture for Enhanced Recovery and Sustainability of Highlands was launched.

It aims to promote adoption of climate-smart agriculture in Northern Thailand.



Chalermchai Srion, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives; Thongplew Kongjun, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; Eden Woon, AIT President; and former CD Hideaki Iwasaki attended the virtual ceremony with officials from the Embassy of Japan, JICA, and government officials from Thailand's ministries of finance, commerce, and natural resources and environment.



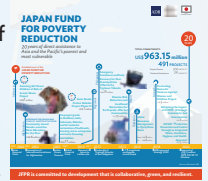
The Government of Japan provided \$8 million under JFPR to complement ADB's efforts in pursuing universal health coverage.

54th Annual Board of Governors Meeting



The Government of Japan announced the enhancement of JFPR, Japan Fund for Prosperous and Resilient Asia and the Pacific.

JFPR's virtual exhibit showcased 20 years of direct assistance to Asia and the Pacific's poorest and most vulnerable through project grants and TA.



Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Mongolia's Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Livestock Development Project was approved.



JFPR's support will strengthen food safety and traceability system and enhance the livestock sector's regulatory framework and capacity.

Mongolia's National committee on Gender Equality and ADB hosted a national symposium on Climate Change Adaptation and Improving the Livelihoods of Rural Women and Girls.



The symposium was under JFPR-funded TA. A total of 180 officials from the central and local governments, development governments, development partners, diplomatic missions, and civil society organizations attended.

Bangladesh's Strengthening Social Resilience Program, with JFPR TA attached to the policy-based loan, was approved.



JFPR will support project implementation, conduct of policy analyses and capacity development of social development-related ministries.

JFPR grant on Translating Improvement in Electrical Supply to Better Livelihood in Rural Bangladesh distributed business equipment to 385 beneficiaries.



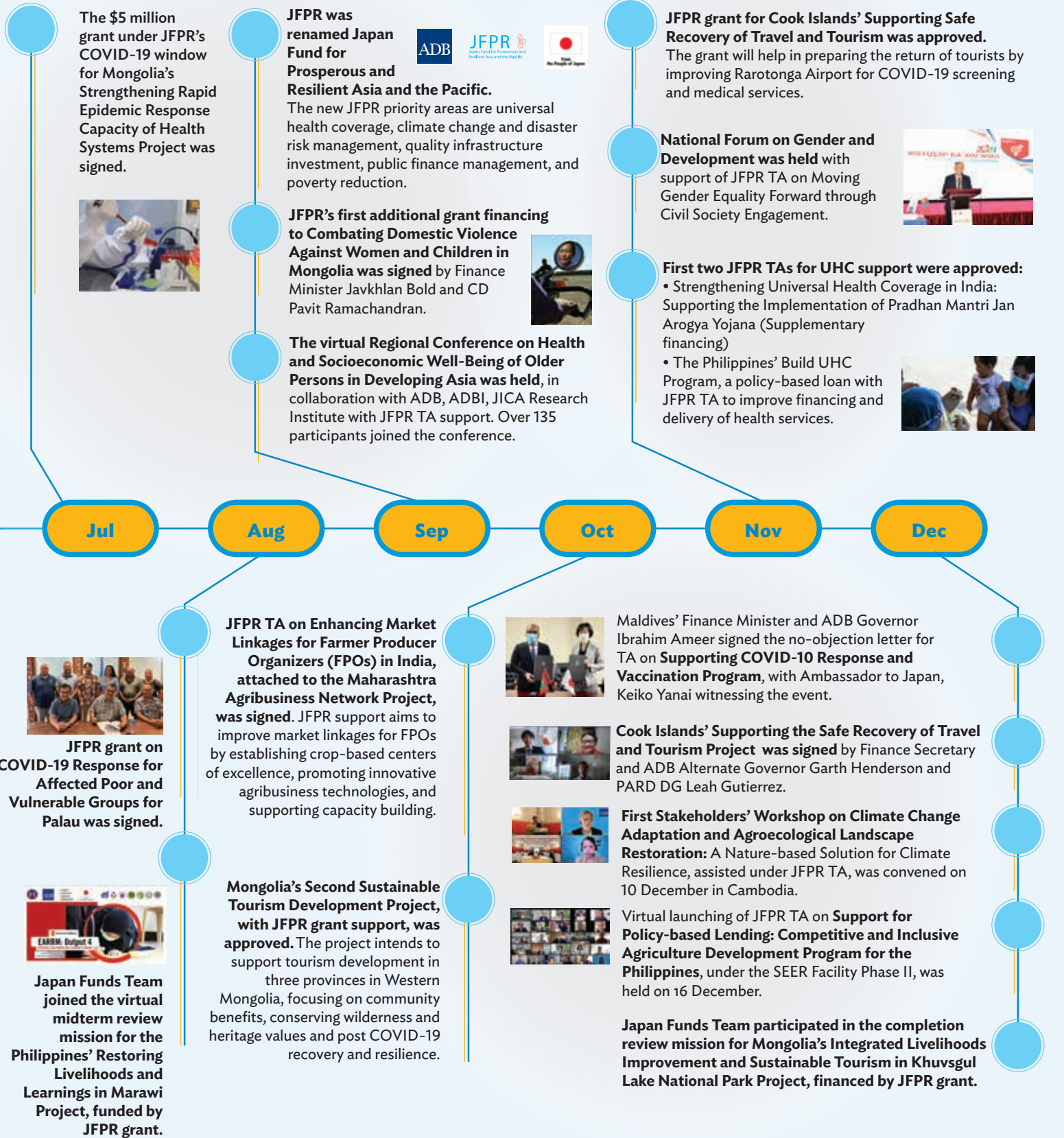
Nasrul Hamid, Bangladesh State Minister for Power, Energy and Mineral Resources and CD Manmoham Parkash presented at the virtual hand over event.

Two SARD projects under JFPR COVID-19 Window were approved:

- India's Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program
- Nepal's Prevention and Control of COVID-19 through WASH and Health Initiatives in Secondary and Small Towns

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADBI = Asian Development Bank Institute; AIT = Asian Institute of Technology; CD = Country Director; COVID-19 = coronavirus disease; CSOs = civil society organizations; DDG = Deputy Director General; DG = Director General; EOJ = Embassy of Japan; FPOs = farmer producer organizations; JFPR = Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction; JICA = Japan International Cooperation Agency; LGUs = local government units; PARD = Pacific Department; SARD = South Asia Department; SEEN = Southeast Asia Environment, Natural Resources and Agriculture Division; TA = technical assistance; UHC = universal health coverage; WASH = water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Source: ADB Today / One ADB Today (photos from ADB).



Annual Meeting of ADB Board of Governors 2021.

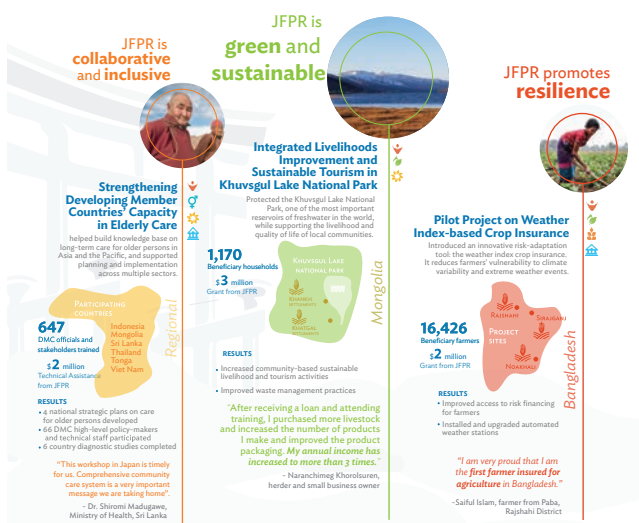
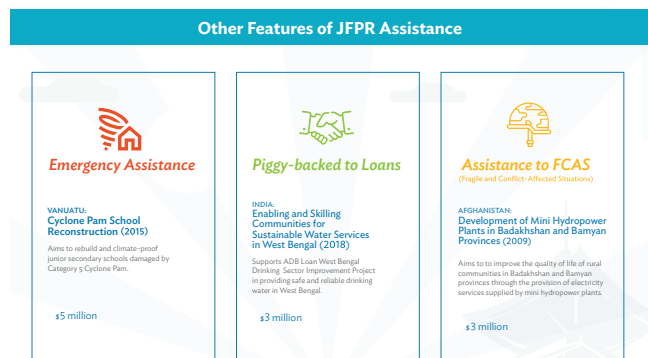
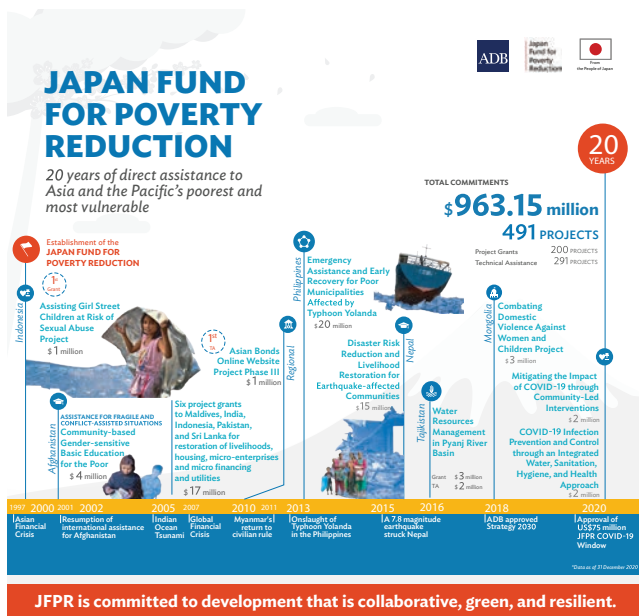
The 54th Annual Meeting of the ADB Board of Governors was held virtually from Manila in May 2021. The SDPF organized a Japan Funds virtual infographic booth exhibit featuring the 20 years of JFPR assistance in Asia and the Pacific. The exhibit showcased projects that are collaborative, green, and resilient and included information about distinctive JFPR attributes and top sectors based on cumulative amounts of assistance from 2000 up to the end of 2020.

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. As of 31 December 2021, the page had 12,409 followers, an increase of 3% from last year's figures.

The *Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Annual Report 2020* was also published in 2021.

Appendix 5 lists the JFPR's various communication and outreach activities in 2021.



Showcase of JFPR achievements. The virtual infographic booth exhibit featured the 20 years of JFPR assistance in Asia and the Pacific (graphic design by Michelle Ortiz and Keisuke Taketani).

2022 ACTIVITIES

Strengthening health systems' response to epidemics. The Japan Fund For Poverty Reduction provides timely support to developing member countries in responding better to epidemics with the provision of equipment and training for enhanced efficiency of health systems (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).



Project Operations

In 2022, the JFPR will refocus its priorities, including UHC support. A JFPR User Guide will be prepared to help operationalize the enhanced JFPR. Project teams will be briefed on the new JFPR Implementation Guidelines. Project processing will also be improved further and made more streamlined based on the results of the partner satisfaction survey.

To celebrate the JFPR's 20th year, special events and activities are planned. The publication of the JFPR@20 History Book in 2021 is anticipated. At the same time, the JFPR will keep up efforts to promote ADB–JFPR visibility through various knowledge products.

At the end of 2021, the JFPR pipeline, excluding the COVID-19 Window, comprised three grants and four TA projects amounting to \$13.5 million, which were approved by the Government of Japan and are expected to be approved by ADB in 2022. In addition to these, about \$16 million in JFPR assistance for seven projects (\$14.5 million for six grant projects and \$1.5 million for one TA project) is being processed and is expected to be approved by the Government of Japan in 2022.

Under the COVID-19 Window, a \$2 million grant project has been approved by the Government of Japan and ADB approval is expected in 2022.

Collaboration and Integration

Collaboration and integration will be enhanced through briefings organized together with other East Asian trust funds and through dedicated consultation meetings with project teams in operations departments. Despite COVID-19, regular monitoring and consultations with the recipients of Japan Funds projects will be maintained. Coordination with other SDCC Trust Fund teams in briefing Trust Fund users and for the purpose of sharing lessons learned will be strengthened.

In addition, briefings on the processes, procedures, and reporting requirements of the JFPR, based on the new Implementation Guidelines (including the User Guide), will be held for project teams when selected new projects are launched. Monthly reports on the processing status of JFPR pipeline projects will continue to be submitted to the Japan Executive Director's Office. Quarterly fund status reports will also be issued to further enhance fund monitoring.

Visibility Activities

The JFPR is working to increase visibility for the ADB–JFPR partnership through a variety of knowledge products and widening its outreach through its social media channels. It will continue its knowledge management activities and the dissemination of lessons learned, through planned events. The Japan Funds Week will be held from 27 June to 1 July 2022 to commemorate the JFPR’s 2-decade accomplishments with the theme *Beyond the Pandemic: Forging Ahead with the Enhanced Japan Funds*. The week-long event intends to show appreciation to the Government of Japan for its continued generous support for the Japan Funds and highlight JFPR’s accomplishments and the way forward given the new priorities and guidelines. The Japan Funds Week will consist of the

following events and activities: (i) Japan Funds Exhibit; (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 JFPR@20 History Book will be published in the second half of 2022. The JFPR will also disseminate knowledge products, such as project infographics, videos, maps, key participatory events, and increased outreach through its social media channels to improve JFPR visibility.



Supporting DMCs' response to COVID-19 and vaccination program implementation. Under the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction COVID-19 Window, assistance is being provided in administering COVID-19 vaccines to target populations and developing a long-term COVID-19 pandemic response and planning for expanded vaccination plans (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).

APPENDIX 1

2021 AUDIT REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

The Deloitte logo is displayed in a large, bold, black font. The word "Deloitte" is followed by a small green dot.

**JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(ADMINISTERED BY THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)**

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

**FOR THE YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2020**

**JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(ADMINISTERED BY THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK)**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 AND 2020**

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Deloitte & Touche LLP
Unique Entity No. T08LLD721A
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 Poverty Reduction

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction administered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) (the Administrator) which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, 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 referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction as of 31 December 2021 and 2020, 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.

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 Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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 Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction'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.

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 Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction'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 Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction'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. 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Deloitte Touche LLP".

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

27 May 2022

JFPR-1

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(Administered by the Asian Development Bank)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
DUE FROM BANKS (Note I)	\$ 12,215	\$ 13,470
INVESTMENTS (Notes C, I and J)		
Pooled Investment Portfolio	295,042	—
Time deposits	—	279,830
ADVANCES UNDER POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	10,614	3,694
RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED FUND (Note D)	—	99
ACCRUED REVENUE	—	18
TOTAL	\$ 317,871	\$ 297,111
LIABILITIES AND UNCOMMITTED BALANCES		
PAYABLE TO RELATED FUNDS (Note D)	\$ 12,461	\$ 190
ACCRUED EXPENSES (Note E)	26	38
UNDISBURSED POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (Notes F and J)	175,266	131,791
TOTAL LIABILITIES	187,753	132,019
UNCOMMITTED BALANCES (JFPR-2) (Note G), represented by:		
Net assets without donor restrictions	77,368	94,092
Net assets with donor restrictions	52,750	71,000
TOTAL	\$ 317,871	\$ 297,111

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

JFPR-2

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(Administered by the Asian Development Bank)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
For the Years Ended 31 December 2021 and 2020
Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars

	2021	2020
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
CONTRIBUTIONS (Note G)	\$ 28,072	\$ 23,564
REVENUE		
From change in the net asset value of Pooled Investment Portfolio (Note C)	569	—
From investments	6	1,427
From other sources	20	40
Total	595	1,467
EXPENSES		
Poverty reduction assistance and technical assistance—net (Note H)	(42,994)	(54,319)
Administrative expenses (Note H)	(2,235)	(1,907)
Financial expenses	0	4
Total	(45,229)	(56,222)
CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE LESS THAN EXPENSES	(16,562)	(31,191)
EXCHANGE LOSSES—NET	(162)	(82)
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	(16,724)	(31,273)
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
CONTRIBUTIONS (Note G)	7,650	75,000
EXPENSES		
Poverty reduction assistance and technical assistance—net (Note H)	(25,900)	(4,000)
CONTRIBUTIONS AND REVENUE (LESS THAN) IN EXCESS OF EXPENSES	(18,250)	71,000
EXCHANGE LOSSES—NET	(0)	—
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS	(18,250)	71,000
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET ASSETS	(34,974)	39,727
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	165,092	125,365
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 130,118	\$ 165,092

0 = Less than \$500.

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

JFPR-3

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(Administered by the Asian Development Bank)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended 31 December 2021 and 2020

Expressed in Thousands of United States Dollars

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions received	\$ 35,721	\$ 98,564
Amount received on behalf of other fund	12,250	—
Interest received on investments	24	1,740
Interest earned on bank accounts	—	28
Cash received from other sources	20	12
Poverty reduction assistance and technical assistance disbursed	(32,381)	(27,858)
Administrative and financial expenses paid	(2,247)	(1,889)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>13,387</u>	<u>70,597</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Maturities of investment securities	279,830	6,695,509
Purchases of investment securities	—	(6,765,222)
Redemption of shares in Pooled Investment Portfolio	109,859	—
Acquisition of shares in Pooled Investment Portfolio	(404,331)	—
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>(14,642)</u>	<u>(69,713)</u>
Net (Decrease) Increase in Due from Banks	(1,255)	884
Due from Banks at Beginning of Year	<u>13,470</u>	<u>12,586</u>
Due from Banks at End of Year	<u>\$ 12,215</u>	<u>\$ 13,470</u>

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

JFPR-4

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION
(Administered by the Asian Development Bank)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 December 2021 and 2020

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 will take 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.

JFPR-4

Investments

Time deposits held by the JFPR are reported at fair value (FV). Interest income earned, realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in REVENUE From 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 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 Balance

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.

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 consists of cash on hand and current accounts in banks used for operational disbursements.

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 2021:

(\$ thousand, except for per share information)

Cash	\$	20,558
Money market instruments		1,784,459
Government or government-guaranteed obligations		199,010
Total	\$	<u>2,004,027</u>
Net asset value per share	\$	<u>1.001831</u>
Number of PIP shares of the JFPR		<u>294,502,724</u>

All investments held as of 31 December 2020 were in US dollar time deposits.

The rate of return on average investments held during the year ended 31 December 2021 was 0.18% (0.54% – 2020).

JFPR-4

Fair Value Disclosure

The FV of INVESTMENTS as of 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

(\$ thousand)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Fair Value Measurements</u>		
		<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
2021				
Investments				
Pooled Investment Portfolio	\$ 295,042	\$ —	\$ 295,042	\$ —
2020				
Investments				
Time deposits	\$ 279,830	\$ —	\$ 279,830	\$ —

Time deposits are reported at cost, which approximates FV.

As of 31 December 2021, INVESTMENTS in Pooled Investment Portfolio are measured at FV using net asset value and are classified as Level 2 within the FV hierarchy.

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)

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Receivable from:		
Trust Funds	\$ —	\$ 99
Payable to:		
OCR—net	\$ 206	\$ 177
TASF—net	5	13
Trust Funds—net	12,250	—
	<u>\$ 12,461</u>	<u>\$ 190</u>

The interfund balances of OCR, TASF and Trust Funds as of 31 December 2021 were subsequently settled on 24 and 17 January 2022 while the net interfund balances of Trust Funds, OCR and TASF as of 31 December 2020 were subsequently settled on 27 and 25 January 2021, respectively.

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NOTE E—ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses pertain to audit fees and administrative expenses incurred but not yet paid as of 31 December 2021 and 2020.

NOTE F—UNDISBURSED POVERTY REDUCTION ASSISTANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

During 2021, there were 34 PRAs and TAs totaling \$72,700,000 (\$61,000,000 – 2020) that became effective, of which \$24,400,000 (\$4,000,000 – 2020) relates to ADB's COVID-19 response and \$1,500,000 (nil – 2020) to universal health care, and \$3,806,000 (\$2,681,000 – 2020) 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 ¥3,745,428,000 (equivalent to \$35,721,000) and of ¥10,621,750,000 (equivalent to \$98,564,000) in 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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.

In May 2020, the JFPR received ¥7,904,750,000 (equivalent to \$73,835,000) from the Government of Japan. This contribution and additional funds from the JFPR balance with a total amount of \$75,000,000 is earmarked for ADB's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

These additional contributions received in March 2021 and May 2020 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 2021 amounts to \$52,750,000 (\$71,000,000 – 2020).

Uncommitted balances comprise amounts which have not been committed by ADB as of 31 December 2021 and 2020. These balances include approved PRA and TA projects that are not yet effective.

As of 31 December 2021 and 2020, these balances are as follows:

(\$ thousand)	2021		2020	
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Restricted	Unrestricted
Uncommitted balances	\$ 52,750	\$ 77,368	\$ 71,000	\$ 94,092
PRA and TA projects/programs approved by Japan and ADB but not yet effective	(7,000)	(10,000)	—	(25,550)
PRA and TA projects/programs approved by Japan but not yet effective	—	(13,500)	—	(4,000)
Uncommitted balances available for new commitments	\$ 45,750	\$ 53,868	\$ 71,000	\$ 64,542

JFPR-4

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 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

(\$ thousand)

	2021	2020
Without Donor Restrictions		
Consultants	\$ 23,594	\$ 26,409
Studies	252	930
Trainings and seminars	1,499	3,803
Other expenses—net ^a	17,649	23,177
Total	<u>\$ 42,994</u>	<u>\$ 54,319</u>
With Donor Restrictions		
Consultants	\$ 7,556	\$ 3,205
Studies	71	10
Trainings and seminars	1,043	255
Other expenses—net ^a	17,230	530
Total	<u>\$ 25,900</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>

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

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 2021 and 2020:

(\$ thousand)

	2021	2020
Without Donor Restrictions		
Staff related expenses	\$ 1,735	\$ 1,667
Consultants	479	195
Business travel	(3)	21
Audit fees	18	17
Other administrative expenses	6	7
Total	<u>\$ 2,235</u>	<u>\$ 1,907</u>

JFPR-4

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 2021, the JFPR has a liquidity of \$307,257,000 (\$293,300,000 – 2020) consisting of DUE FROM BANKS of \$12,215,000 (\$13,470,000 – 2020) and INVESTMENTS in Pooled Investment Portfolio of \$295,042,000 (INVESTMENTS in Time deposits of \$279,830,000 – 2020), 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 2021 and 2020, 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 2021 through 27 May 2022, the date these financial statements are available for issuance. On 21 January 2022 and 29 March 2022, the JFPR received an additional contribution from the Government of Japan amounting to ¥3,564,000,000 (equivalent to \$31,233,000) and ¥5,940,000,000 (equivalent to \$47,957,000), respectively.



Protecting children's health with improved water security and resilience. The establishment of an Asia-Pacific Water Resilience Hub, through a Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction technical assistance, will build capacity, and increase awareness and knowledge about resilience in water supply and sanitation services delivery and water resources management (photo by Eric Sales/ADB).











APPENDIX 2

ADB-APPROVED JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS, 2021

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Strategic Agenda/ Drivers of Change/ SDGs	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
PROJECT GRANTS				
East Asia				
Mongolia				
Strengthening Rapid Epidemic Response Capacity of Health Systems^a To respond to the ongoing outbreak of COVID-19 by providing resources and training support to strengthen capacity for (i) conducting reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction tests, (ii) administering COVID-19 vaccines to target populations in compliance with infection prevention and control protocols, (iii) ensuring the complete uptake of immunization services by target groups, and (iv) undertaking post-immunization surveillance	5.0		IEG/RI GEM/GCD/PAR SDG 1/13	   
Sustainable Tourism Development (Phase 2)^b To improve livelihoods for rural communities in 13 <i>soums</i> (districts) at five protected areas and heritage sites, through (i) enhancing inclusive planning and capacity for community-based tourism, (ii) improving sanitation and waste management, and (iii) strengthening management of cultural heritage sites and protected areas	2.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/PAR/PSD SDG 1/5/6/8/10/ 11/13/15	      
Combating Domestic Violence Against Women and Children—Additional Financing^c To promote the integration of pilot advanced technologies to the national hotline services and scale up some critical interventions of the current project for wider impact in establishing institutionalized services for better prevention and a multidisciplinary response program for survivors	1.0		IEG GEM/GCD/KS/PAR SDG 1/5/16	 
Pacific				
Cook Islands				
Supporting Safe Recovery of Travel and Tourism^d To increase Cook Islands' economic resilience through the safe recovery of travel and tourism sectors by strengthening the capacity and readiness of the country to receive tourists and support the country's economic recovery from the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.	2.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR/ PSD SDG 8/9	   
Palau				
COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project^e To support community-based wellness promotion activities and minor and small-scale home improvements, including food security and income-generating activities for small agricultural producers	2.4		ESG/IEG GEM/KS/PAR SDG 1/2/5/13	   
































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Appendix 2 continued

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Strategic Agenda/ Drivers of Change/ SDGs	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
South Asia				
Nepal				
Prevention and Control of COVID-19 through WASH and Health Initiatives in Secondary and Small Towns^f To improve the capacity of the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management and selected secondary and small towns in responding better to the COVID-19 pandemic and similar future health emergencies by supporting (i) community interventions to provide essential WASH infrastructure and services; and (ii) behavior-centered community mitigation measures to contain the pandemic and manage community unease and misinformation	5.0		IEG GEM/GCD/KS/PAR SDG 3/5/6	
Sri Lanka				
Health System Enhancement Project—Additional Financing^g To enhance the efficiency of the prehospital ambulance system by linking COVID-19 patients to designated hospitals for further treatment and management without compromising non-COVID-19 emergency services	3.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR SDG 3/13	
Southeast Asia				
Cambodia				
Greater Mekong Subregion Health Security Project—Additional Financing^h To enhance COVID-19-related clinical care capacity in 14 provincial hospitals by equipping them with (i) oxygen plants for the onsite generation of oxygen supply, (ii) clinical equipment for the provision of oxygen therapy, and (iii) ambulances for the transportation of COVID-19 patients requiring emergency care	5.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/KS/PAR SDG 3/13	
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE				
Central and West Asia				
Tajikistan				
Capacity Building Support to the Ministry of Transport for Better Planning and Implementationⁱ To provide advisory support to the government in updating the current transport sector development program, the National Target Development Program for the Transport Sector of the Republic of Tajikistan, up to 2025	0.8		IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR SDG 1/9	
Turkmenistan				
Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Policy Formulation and Implementation^j To help the government in strengthening its institutional capacity for improved and evidence-based policy formulation and implementation on prioritized topics that are periodically identified jointly by the government and ADB	0.5		IEG GCD/KS/PAR/PSD SDG 17	




























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Appendix 2 continued

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Strategic Agenda/ Drivers of Change/ SDGs	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
East Asia				
Mongolia				
Capacity Building for Food Safety and Traceability* To enhance the livestock sector regulatory framework and capacity through training, awareness raising, and preparation of technical guidelines and the establishment of a livestock management and animal health information systems at the local level	0.5		ESG/IEG GCD/KS/PAR/PSD SDG 1/2/10	   
South Asia				
Bangladesh				
Strengthening Social Resilience Program (Subprogram 1)^l To support the government in strengthening people's social resilience by designing and supporting sequenced policy packages and enhancing the inclusiveness and responsiveness of social development in the country	1.2		IEG GEM/GCD/PAR SDG 1/2/3/5/8/10	  
Institutional Strengthening of Roads and Highways Department on Road Safety and Maintenance^m To assist the Roads and Highways Department in strengthening its capacity for road safety and road asset maintenance	2.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/PAR SDG 1/3/9/10/11/13	    
Updating the Revised Strategic Transport Plan for Dhakaⁿ To enhance the planning capacity and coordination of the urban transport sector in Dhaka by updating the Revised Strategic Transport Master Plan for Dhaka and supporting the Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority in strengthening its planning capacity	2.0		ESG/IEG PAR SDG 9/16	  
India				
Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program^o To (i) provide emergency supply of oxygen to reduce fatalities from the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, and (ii) build capacity of stakeholders to effectively implement the national vaccination program by addressing gap areas identified by due diligence assessments of the proposed Responsive COVID-19 Vaccines for Recovery Project under APVAX	5.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/ KS/PAR/PSD SDG 1/3/5/10/13	   
Enhancing Market Linkages for Farmer Producer Organizations^p To support farmer producer organizations by improving a network of post-harvest marketing and value chains focusing on the horticulture crops identified in the pre-feasibility study	2.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR/ PSD SDG 1/2/5/8/9/10/12/13	     


































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Appendix 2 *continued*

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Strategic Agenda/ Drivers of Change/ SDGs	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
Supporting the Development of Higher-Level Skills and Entrepreneurship^a To strengthen the skills education and training system by ensuring decent employment for all and accelerating sustainable and inclusive infrastructure and industrial development	1.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR/ PSD SDG 1/5/8/12/13	    
Strengthening Universal Health Coverage in India: Supporting the Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (Supplementary)^f To support the effective implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana in accelerating the achievement of universal health coverage in India	1.5		IEG KS/PAR SDG 1/3/5/10	  
Maldives				
Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program^s To address the challenges affecting the Maldives' health system in mitigating the COVID-19 pandemic, by (i) rapidly strengthening its health system resilience and capacity, and (ii) developing a long-term COVID-19 pandemic response and vaccination plans for expanded coverage in coming years	2.0		IEG/RI KS/PAR SDG 1/3	 
Sri Lanka				
Supporting Secondary Education Sector Improvement Program^t To provide capacity building and implementation support for the government's systemic and transformational reform agenda by supporting medium- to long-term efforts in the education sector to respond quickly and flexibly to emergencies similar to the COVID-19 pandemic in the future	2.0		IEG GEM/GCD/PAR SDG 4/5/10	  
Supporting Trade Logistics Facilitation (Supplementary)^u To assist in (i) improving the risk management system of customs to reduce the inspection rate, (ii) preparing a study for a new customs inspection facility, and (iii) preparing the technical design and business case for using an electronic cargo tracking system	0.8		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/PAR/PSD SDG 8/9	 
Southeast Asia				
Cambodia				
Technical Support and Capacity Development in Urban Planning^v To enhance urban planning, build community resilience, and provide infrastructure that will facilitate long-term sustainable and economic growth	2.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR SDG 1/5/6/11/13	     
















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Appendix 2 continued

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Strategic Agenda/ Drivers of Change/ SDGs	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
Philippines				
Supporting Building Up Universal Health Program^w To support the implementation of the health financing, service delivery, and performance monitoring reforms needed to achieve the country's Universal Health Care Act of 2019 that will ensure equitable access to quality health services for all Filipinos with financial protection.	2.0		ESG/IEG GEM/GCD/KS/PAR/ PSD SDG 1/3/5/10/13	   
Viet Nam				
Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the Implementation of the Master Plan on Socio-Economic Development of the Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas 2021–2030^x To support the development of the institutional capacity of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and other government agencies to implement the Master Plan by (i) strengthening government capacity to develop policies, (ii) identifying livelihood opportunities and investments benefiting ethnic minorities, and (iii) enhancing coordination and monitoring systems	2.0		ESG/IEG GEM/GCD/KS/PAR SDG 1/2/5/10	     
Regional				
Using Frontier Technology and Big Data Analytics for Smart Infrastructure Facility Planning and Monitoring^y To identify, demonstrate, and evaluate how to use high-level technologies in effectively planning high-quality infrastructure investments, especially for transport infrastructure, and measuring their economic impacts	2.0		IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR/ PSD SDG 1/2/5/10	     
Strengthening Regional Cooperation on Skills Development under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program^z To help CAREC countries in (i) achieving a stronger regional integration conducive for higher, more inclusive, and sustainable economic growth through improvements in the standards and harmonization in higher education and TVET, and (ii) promoting greater skill mobility while facilitating evidence-based decision-making processes	2.0		IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR/ PSD SDG 4	     
Enhancing Trade Facilitation in Southeast Asia^{aa} To improve trade facilitation measures in participating ASEAN member states and subregions	1.0		IEG/RI GEM/GCD/KS/PAR/ PSD SDG 5/17	     

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Appendix 2 continued

Region/Country Project Title and Development Objectives	Amount (\$ million)	Sector	Strategic Agenda/ Drivers of Change/ SDGs	Strategy 2030 Operational Priorities
Improving Water Security and Resilience through Digitalization^{bb} To support the TA cluster outputs by (i) providing project preparation and implementation support to integrate information and communication technology, digital, and remote sensing technologies in projects and programs; and (ii) supporting the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Water Resilience Hub to build capacity, increase awareness and knowledge about resilience in water supply and sanitation services delivery and water resources management	2.0		ESG/IEG GEM/KS/PAR SDG 2/6	   
Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies^{cc} To equip policymakers with necessary tools in understanding the impact of shocks on different sections of the economy and society in a timely and granular way.	2.0		IEG GEM/GCD/KS/PAR SDG 1/5/10/17	 
Southeast Asia Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Rural Development Facility Phase II^{dd} To provide project preparation and implementation support, capacity building, and policy advice to a series of ongoing and ensuing projects in the agriculture, natural resources, and rural development sector in Southeast Asian DMCs in in line with Strategy 2030 from 2020 to 2023	2.0		ESG/IEG/RI GEM/GCD/PAR/PSD SDG 2	     
Total	64.2			

ADB = Asian Development Bank; APVAX = Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations; CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program; COVID-19 = coronavirus disease; DMC = developing member country; ESG = environmentally sustainable growth; GCD = governance and capacity development; GEM = gender equity and mainstreaming; IEG = inclusive economic growth; KS = knowledge solutions; P = partnerships; PSD = private sector development; RI = regional integration; SDG = Sustainable Development Goal; TA = technical assistance; TVET = technical and vocational education and training; WASH = water, sanitation, and hygiene.

^a ADB. 2021. *Grant Assistance Report: Strengthening Rapid Epidemic Response Capacity of Health Systems Project (G9218)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55023-001/main>.

^b ADB. 2021. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Sustainable Tourism Development (Phase 2) (G9224)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/51422-002/main>.

^c ADB. 2021. *Additional Financing Report: Combating Domestic Violence Against Women and Children—Additional Financing (G9221)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/51217-002/main>.

^d ADB. 2021. *Grant Assistance Report: Supporting Safe Recovery of Travel and Tourism (G9225)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55069-001/main>.

^e ADB. 2021. *Report and Recommendation of the President: COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project (G9220)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54196-001/main>.

^f ADB. 2021. *Grant Assistance Report: Prevention and Control of COVID-19 through WASH and Health initiatives in Secondary and Small Towns (G9219)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55060-001/main>.

^g ADB. 2021. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Health System Enhancement Project—Additional Financing (G9222)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/51107-003/main>.

^h ADB. 2021. *Report and Recommendation of the President: Greater Mekong Subregion Health Security Project—Additional Financing (G9223)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/48118-005/main>.

ⁱ ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Capacity Building Support to the Ministry of Transport for Better Planning and Implementation (TA6807)*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54157-001/main>.

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Appendix 2 continued

- ^j ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Policy Formulation and Implementation* (TA6876). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54438-001/main>.
- ^k ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Capacity Building for Food Safety and Traceability* (TA6731). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/53038-003/main>.
- ^l ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Social Resilience Program (Subprogram 1)* (TA6735). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55041-001/main>.
- ^m ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Institutional Strengthening of Roads and Highways Department on Road Safety and Maintenance* (TA6772). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/53382-002/main>.
- ⁿ ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Updating the Revised Strategic Transport Plan for Dhaka* (TA6825). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54451-001/main>.
- ^o ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program* (TA6733). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55082-002/main>.
- ^p ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Enhancing Market Linkages for Farmer Producer Organizations* (TA6782). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/53264-001/main>.
- ^q ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting the Development of Higher-Level Skills and Entrepreneurship* (TA6875). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/53277-002/main>.
- ^r ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Universal Health Coverage in India: Supporting the Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana* (TA9980). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54009-001/main>.
- ^s ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program* (TA6820). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55086-002/main>.
- ^t ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting Secondary Education Sector Improvement Program* (TA6713). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/52203-002/main>.
- ^u ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting Trade Logistics Facilitation (Supplementary)* (TA9597). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/50299-001/main>.
- ^v ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Technical Support and Capacity Development in Urban Planning* (TA6830). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/53199-001/main>.
- ^w ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Supporting Building Up Universal Health Care* (TA6832). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55105-001/main>.
- ^x ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for the Implementation of the Master Plan on Socio-Economic Development of the Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas 2021-2030* (TA6776). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55167-001/main>.
- ^y ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Using Frontier Technology and Big Data Analytics for Smart Infrastructure Facility Planning and Monitoring* (TA6721). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54114-001/main>.
- ^z ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Regional Cooperation on Skills Development under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program* (TA6806). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54234-001/main>.
- ^{aa} ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Enhancing Trade Facilitation in Southeast Asia* (TA6844). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54205-001/main>.
- ^{bb} ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Improving Water Security and Resilience through Digitalization* (TA6854). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55064-003/main>.
- ^{cc} ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies* (TA6856). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/55242-001/main>.
- ^{dd} ADB. 2021. *Technical Assistance for Southeast Asia Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development Facility Phase II* (TA9971). Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/54002-001/main>.








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Appendix 2 *continued*

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: Asian Development Bank.



Sustaining the development of higher-level skills in the education sector. Skills education and training systems are crucial components of the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction technical assistance support in ensuring decent employment for students in the future (photo by Narenda Shrestha/ADB).

APPENDIX 3

DISTRIBUTION OF JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS

Table A3.1: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Region and Country, 2021

Region and Country	Grant		TA		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	Number of projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects
Central and West Asia			1.30	2	1.30	2
Tajikistan			0.80	1	0.80	1
Turkmenistan			0.50	1	0.50	1
East Asia	8.00	3	1.00	1	9.00	4
Mongolia ^a	8.00	3	1.00	1	9.00	4
Pacific	4.40	2			4.40	2
Cook Islands ^a	2.00	1			2.00	1
Palau	2.40	1			2.40	1
Regional			11.00	6	11.00	6
South Asia	8.00	2	19.45	10	27.45	12
Bangladesh			5.20	3	5.20	3
India ^b			9.50	4	9.50	4
Maldives ^a			2.00	1	2.00	1
Nepal ^a	5.00	1			5.00	1
Sri Lanka ^a	3.00	1	2.75	2	5.75	3
Southeast Asia	5.00	1	6.00	3	11.00	4
Cambodia ^a	5.00	1	2.00	1	7.00	2
Philippines ^c			2.00	1	2.00	1
Viet Nam			2.00	1	2.00	1
Total	25.40	8	38.75	22	64.15	30

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, TA = technical assistance.

^a Includes one COVID-19 TA-approved project under the COVID-19 Window

^b Includes one TA project each under COVID-19 and Universal Health Coverage windows.

^c Includes one Universal Health Coverage-approved TA project.

Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: ADB.

Table A3.2: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Sector, 2021

Sector	Grant		TA		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects
Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development	2.00	1	7.00	4	9.00	5
Education			5.00	3	5.00	3
Health ^a	18.00	4	10.50	4	28.50	8
Industry and trade			1.00	1	1.00	1
Public sector management ^b	5.40	3	3.70	3	9.10	6
Transport			7.55	5	7.55	5
Water and other urban infrastructure and services			4.00	2	4.00	2
Total	25.40	8	38.75	22	64.15	30

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, No. = number, TA = technical assistance.

^a Includes six COVID-19–approved projects (four grants and two TA projects) and two Universal Health Coverage–approved TA projects

^b Includes one COVID-19–approved grant project

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: ADB.

Table A3.3: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Region and Country, 2000–2021

Region and Country	Grant		TA		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects
Central and West Asia	190.64	37	31.00	22	221.64	59
Afghanistan	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	9.10	5	25.50	11
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	73.79	33	42.90	40	116.69	69
China, People's Republic of	1.00	1			1.00	1
Mongolia	72.79	32	42.90	40	115.69	68
Pacific	24.88	11	8.70	12	33.58	23
Cook Islands	2.00	1	0.80	2	2.80	3
Fiji			2.00	1	2.00	1
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	5.00	1	0.50	1	5.50	2
South Asia	118.63	50	102.33	76	220.96	126
Bangladesh	11.19	7	18.75	17	29.94	24
Bhutan	14.44	7	10.28	8	24.72	15
India	30.80	11	38.50	23	69.30	34
Maldives	3.00	2	2.85	2	5.85	4
Nepal	34.05	11	13.50	13	47.55	24
Sri Lanka	25.15	12	13.25	10	38.40	22

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Table A3.3 *continued*

Region and Country	Grant		TA		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects
Southeast Asia	178.36	69	126.90	96	305.26	165
Cambodia	32.22	15	17.60	12	49.82	27
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	27.20	19	69.00	32
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	99.78	64	127.88	72
Total^a	614.40	208	412.90	312	1,027.30	520

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, TA = technical assistance.

^a Includes nine COVID-19-approved projects under the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction COVID-19 Window, totaling \$31.0 million, from 2000 to 2021, and two universal health coverage TA projects, totaling \$3.5 million in 2021 and 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: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Sector, 2000–2021

Sector	Grant		TA	Total		
	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects
Agriculture, natural resources, and rural development	176.06	57	73.58	53	249.64	110
Education	62.75	21	41.55	33	104.30	54
Energy	52.16	20	31.35	23	83.51	43
Finance	21.17	12	26.48	24	47.64	36
Health ^a	105.19	41	35.70	20	140.89	61
Industry and trade	6.90	3	27.72	21	34.62	24
Information and communication technology			2.00	1	2.00	1
Multisector	54.55	11	21.46	17	76.01	28
Public sector management ^b	15.90	7	50.90	46	66.81	53
Transport ^c	77.00	14	56.04	42	133.04	56
Water and other urban infrastructure and services ^d	42.72	22	46.10	32	88.82	54
Total	614.40	208	412.90	312	1,027.30	520

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, TA = technical assistance.

^a Includes a total of seven COVID-19 TA-approved projects (four grants and three TA projects) under the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction COVID-19 Window from 2021 to 2021 and two universal health coverage-approved TA projects in 2021

^b Includes one COVID-19 TA-approved grant project in 2021

^c Includes one supplemental financing for TA which is counted once upon first approval

^d Includes one COVID-19 TA-approved TA project in 2020

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: ADB.

Table A3.5: Amount and Number of ADB-Approved Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Projects by Year, 2000–2021

Year	Grant		TA		Total	
	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number of Projects	Amount (\$ million)	Number 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
Total	614.40	208	412.90	312	1,027.30	520

ADB = Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, TA = technical assistance.

^a Includes two COVID-19 TA-approved projects financed under the JFPR COVID-19 Window totaling \$4 million

^b Includes seven COVID-19-approved projects (five grants and two TAs) financed under the JFPR COVID-19 Window totaling \$27.0 million and two Universal Health Coverage-approved TA projects totaling \$3.5 million and also includes supplementary project financing, which is counted once at first approval

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: ADB.

Implementing climate change adaptation measures in agriculture. Highland communities and their ecosystems are vulnerable to climate change. With the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction support, government initiatives addressing these vulnerabilities are supported to enhance recovery, sustainability, and resilience of the agriculture sector (photo by M R Hasan/ADB).



APPENDIX 4

ACTIVE JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECTS, 2021

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
GRANTS										
CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA							6.00	11.53	2,675.58	
Pakistan										
	Piloting High-Value Agriculture in Balochistan									
9197	(Loan: Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project)	31 Aug 18	7 Mar 19	31 Mar 24		55.65	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		63.78	3.00	11.53	2,675.58	89.19
EAST ASIA							32.80	2,355.61	8,774.47	
Mongolia										
9183	Integrated Livelihoods Improvement and Sustainable Tourism in Khuvsgul Lake National Park Project	7 Dec 15	16 Mar 16	30 Jun 20	02 Jun 21	100.00	3.00	341.11	2,991.42	99.71
9189	Managing Soil Pollution in Ger Areas through Improved On-site Sanitation Project	10 Nov 16	7 Feb 17	30 Jun 21	02 Aug 21	111.47	2.80	371.53	2,800.00	100.00
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 22		81.52	2.00	447.20	447.20	22.36
9192	Community Vegetable Farming for Livelihood Improvement	4 Dec 17	28 Mar 18	30 Jun 22		88.36	3.00	231.07	1,202.27	40.08
9198	Combating Domestic Violence Against Women and Children	15 Oct 18	1 Feb 19	31 Dec 22		74.46	3.00	448.81	817.68	27.26
9202	Ulaanbaatar Community Food Waste Project	7 Oct 19	5 Mar 20	30 Jun 24		42.21	3.00	131.43	131.43	4.38
9204	Improving Transport Services in Ger Areas	10 Dec 19	12 Aug 20	30 Jun 24		35.68	2.00	107.42	107.42	5.37
9205	Vegetable Production and Irrigated Agriculture Project	27 Feb 20	26 May 20	31 Mar 27		23.36	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
9206	Managing Solid Waste in Secondary Cities	8 Jun 20	17 Aug 20	31 Dec 22		57.85	2.00	277.03	277.03	13.85
9208	Support for Inclusive Education Project	3 Jul 20	16 Nov 20	29 Feb 24		34.17	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9218 ^c	Strengthening Rapid Epidemic Response Capacity of Health Systems Project	29 Jun 21	22 Aug 21	31 Dec 24		10.68	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		8.06	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
PACIFIC							9.90	7.48	2,224.71	
Cook Islands										
9225 ^c	Supporting Safe Recovery of Travel and Tourism	29 Oct 21	9 Dec 21	30 Jun 25		1.69	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Palau										
9212	Disaster Resilient Clean Energy Financing Project	27 Oct 20	31 Mar 21	30 Apr 24		24.42	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9220 ^c	COVID-19 Response for Affected Poor and Vulnerable Groups Project	2 Aug 21	29 Oct 21	28 Feb 25		5.17	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Papua New Guinea										
9163	Improved Energy Access for Rural Communities	19 Apr 12	31 Oct 12	31 Dec 19	07 Apr 21	127.93	2.50	7.48	2,224.71	88.99
SOUTH ASIA							32.75	2,571.94	4,382.36	
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		100.00	2.00	1,531.81	1,760.73	88.04

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
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 22		76.99	1.50	161.76	237.94	15.86
Bhutan										
9211	Alternative Renewable Energy Pilot Project	21 Oct 20	26 Jan 21	30 Jun 25		20.98	3.00	95.91	95.91	3.20
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		70.17	3.00	43.30	154.81	5.16
9210	Addressing Urban Transport Needs of Vulnerable Women and Differently Aabled (Loan: Delhi-Meerut Regional Rapid Transit System Investment Project—Tranche 1)	26 Aug 20	6 Oct 20	28 Feb 26		22.88	3.00	14.97	14.97	0.50
9213	Meghalaya Power Distribution Sector Improvement Project	30 Oct 20	15 Feb 21	28 Feb 26		17.35	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		28.85	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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		61.46	2.00	31.49	91.24	4.56

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
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		10.97	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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 22		94.82	2.00	284.66	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 Sep 21		107.97	3.00	249.24	387.26	12.91
9214	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Line of Credit Project—Third Additional Financing	23 Nov 20	3 Dec 20	31 Mar 24		32.37	1.25	158.81	158.81	12.70
9222 ^c	Health System Enhancement Project—Additional Financing	30 Sep 21	17 Nov 21	31 May 26		2.66	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTHEAST ASIA							53.00	1,949.17	25,728.24	
Cambodia										
9216	Agricultural Value Chain Competitiveness and Safety Enhancement Project	26 Nov 20	16 Mar 21	31 Aug 25		17.80	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9223 ^{b,c}	Greater Mekong Subregion Health Security Project (Additional Financing)	7 Oct 21		30 Apr 24			5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
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		17.61	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Myanmar^d										
9177	Pro-Poor Community Infrastructure and Basic Services	27 Feb 14	4 Jun 14	31 Dec 20		115.20	4.00	0.37	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		110.35	3.00	116.50	1,991.72	66.39
9203	Resilient Community Development Project	26 Nov 19	16 Oct 20	30 Jun 24		32.59	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines										
9175	Emergency Assistance and Early Recovery for Poor Municipalities Affected by Typhoon Yolanda	13 Dec 13	12 Mar 14	30 Jun 21		106.90	20.00	1,803.09	18,375.31	91.88
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		122.06	3.00	29.21	1,381.99	46.07
Timor-Leste										
9209	Coffee and Agroforestry Livelihood Improvement Project	28 May 20	8 Sep 20	31 Oct 24		31.64	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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		51.25	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
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							134.45	6,895.73	43,785.36	32.57
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE										
CENTRAL AND WEST ASIA							17.10	3,761.79	8,713.65	
Kazakhstan										
6635	Institutional Support to the National Quality Center for Road Assets	4 Dec 20	26 Dec 20	31 Mar 22		80.43	1.00	136.23	136.23	13.62
9522	Astana Integrated Water Master Plan	10 May 18	31 May 18	30 Sep 21		107.55	1.20	801.42	1,054.19	87.85
Pakistan										
9223	Provincial Strategy for Inclusive and Sustainable Urban Growth	7 Nov 16	2 Dec 16	30 Sep 21	29 Nov 21	105.22	2.00	415.04	1,535.62	76.78
9255	Institutional Transformation of the Punjab Irrigation Department to a Water Resources Department	5 Dec 16	27 Dec 16	5 Dec 21		101.44	2.00	986.42	1,399.10	69.96
9576	Climate-Resilient Water Resources Management (Loan: Balochistan Water Resources Development Sector Project)	31 Aug 18	27 Sep 18	31 Dec 22		76.54	2.00	131.21	339.26	16.96
9838	Enhancing Technology-Based Agriculture and Marketing in Rural Punjab	29 Oct 19	22 Nov 19	31 Oct 22		71.69	2.00	472.37	965.31	48.27
Tajikistan										
6807	Capacity Building Support to the Ministry of Transport for Better Planning and Implementation	18 Oct 21	11 Nov 21	30 Nov 24		4.48	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 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		100.00	2.00	352.60	1,750.17	87.51
Turkmenistan										
6876	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Policy Formulation and Implementation	8 Dec 21	27 Dec 21	31 Dec 24		0.36	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
9637	National Power Grid Strengthening Project	8 Nov 18	20 Dec 18	30 Jun 23		66.97	1.50	306.00	354.51	23.63
Uzbekistan										
9256	Skills Strategies for Industrial Modernization and Inclusive Growth	5 Dec 16	3 Jan 17	30 Nov 20	23 Apr 21	127.75	0.90	42.88	880.20	97.80
9892	Preparing the Integrated Perinatal Care Project	2 Dec 19	30 Dec 19	31 Oct 22		70.66	1.20	117.61	299.06	24.92
EAST ASIA							15.50	2,731.01	9,178.54	
Mongolia										
6534	Strengthening Integrated Early Warning System in Mongolia	14 Jul 20	30 Jul 20	30 Sep 22		65.53	0.50	319.73	349.58	69.92
6731 ^b	Capacity Building for Food Safety and Traceability	01 Jun 21		30 Jun 24			1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8960	Agriculture and Rural Development Project	23 Sep 15	20 Oct 15	30 Jun 21	09 Sep 21	108.85	2.00	169.90	1,695.43	84.77
9376	Supporting the Development of an Education Sector Master Plan	15 Sep 17	20 Oct 17	30 Jun 21	28 Sep 21	113.64	0.60	17.45	507.83	84.64
9386	Development of the Health Sector Master Plan, 2019–2027	21 Sep 17	20 Oct 17	30 Nov 20	15 Feb 21	134.83	1.00	59.50	926.18	92.62
9440	Implementing Innovative Approaches for Improved Water Governance	5 Dec 17	26 Apr 18	30 Jun 22		88.14	1.00	194.73	370.43	37.04
9451	Preparing the Aimag and Soum Centers Regional Development Investment Program	5 Dec 17	26 Apr 18	30 Dec 21		100.07	1.50	0.10	1,455.24	97.02
9591	Green Urban Planning	18 Sep 18	9 Oct 18	30 Jun 22		86.69	0.60	37.76	464.57	77.43

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
9666	Human Settlements Development Program	6 Dec 18	10 Jan 19	30 Apr 22		90.05	2.00	376.00	994.96	49.75
9701	Improving Health Care Financing for Universal Health Coverage	24 Dec 18	10 Jan 19	30 Nov 21		102.94	1.00	423.71	755.86	75.59
9750	Moving Gender Equality Forward through Civil Society Engagement	28 Jun 19	19 Jul 19	30 Apr 22		88.19	0.50	154.61	400.15	80.03
9880	Strengthening Capacity on Disaster Risk Assessment, Reduction, and Transfer Instruments in Mongolia	2 Dec 19	17 Apr 20	31 Oct 22		67.21	2.00	527.50	656.89	32.84
9887	Sustainable Fodder Management	2 Dec 19	27 Dec 19	30 Nov 22		68.76	1.00	264.70	416.13	41.61
9899	Forest Sector Development Program	10 Dec 19	03 Mar 21	30 Apr 23		38.45	0.80	185.32	185.32	23.16
PACIFIC							2.00	135.50	1,077.01	
Fiji										
9724	Preparing the Nadi Flood Alleviation Project	5 Apr 19	4 May 19	30 Apr 22		89.01	2.00	135.50	1,077.01	53.85
SOUTH ASIA							48.40	3,721.34	12,803.28	
Bangladesh										
6735	Strengthening Social Resilience Program (Subprogram 1)	18 Jun 21	29 Jun 21	31 Dec 23		20.22	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
6772 ^b	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Dhaka–Sylhet Corridor Road Investment Project—Tranche 1	27 Aug 21		30 Sep 24			2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6825 ^b	Updating the Revised Strategic Transport Plan for Dhaka	15 Nov 21		31 Dec 24			2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9068	Second Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development Project	19 Jan 16	23 Jan 17	18 Jan 21	08 Apr 21	123.83	2.00	888.47	1,825.84	91.29
9575	Institutionalizing Gender Equality Practices in the Local Government Engineering Department	27 Aug 18	31 Jul 19	30 Jun 22		83.00	2.00	167.02	369.01	18.45

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
9883	Support to Quality Enhancement in Primary Education	4 Dec 19	3 Aug 20	31 Jan 23		56.53	1.20	101.76	111.10	9.26
Bhutan										
6537	Improving Market Linkages for Cottage and Small Industries	9 Jul 20	16 Jul 20	30 Jun 23		49.40	2.00	162.36	185.25	9.26
9005	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Green Power Investment Program	3 Dec 15	8 Jan 16	30 Nov 20	09 Mar 21	122.15	1.50	267.29	678.79	45.25
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		33.33	1.50	147.05	147.05	9.80
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		33.33	2.00	59.00	59.00	2.95
6733 ^c	Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program	7 Jun 21	4 Aug 21	31 May 23		22.41	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6782	Enhancing Market Linkages for Farmer Producer Organizations (Loan: Maharashtra Agribusiness Network Project)	27 Sep 21	3 Nov 21	31 Aug 24		5.62	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 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		0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8899	Strengthening Capacity of the National Urban Health Mission (Loan: Supporting National Urban Health Mission)	28 May 15	30 Jul 15	27 Nov 21		101.47	2.00	27.32	2,000.00	100.00
9330	Odisha Skill Development Project	21 Jun 17	14 Jun 19	15 Jun 22		84.87	2.00	229.58	542.20	27.11
9595	Madhya Pradesh Skills Development Project	26 Sep 18	16 Nov 18	26 Sep 23		64.28	2.00	198.23	782.98	39.15
9735	Advancing Gender Budgeting in Select States	21 May 19	4 Oct 19	31 May 22		84.43	2.00	189.53	358.27	17.91
9980 ^e	Universal Health Coverage in India: Supporting the Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana	14 May 20	22 Jun 20	30 Jun 23		50.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maldives										
6820 ^c	Supporting COVID-19 Response and Vaccination Program	10 Nov 21	2 Dec 21	30 Nov 23		3.98	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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		100.25	2.00	447.02	1,612.34	80.62
9346	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Customs Reform and Modernization for Trade Facilitation	24 Jul 17	15 Aug 17	28 Feb 21	29 Apr 21	123.67	1.00	134.71	881.94	88.19

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
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		32.04	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
6713	Supporting Secondary Education Sector Improvement Program	15 Jan 21	22 Jan 21	31 Oct 24		24.89	2.00	209.24	209.24	10.46
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		85.44	2.00	28.35	1,652.80	82.64
9213	Developing the Capital Market (Loan: Capital Market Development Program)	26 Oct 16	14 Dec 16	25 Oct 22		86.08	0.50	9.00	343.27	68.65
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		71.65	1.25	298.23	691.09	55.29
9711	Enhancing Rural Micro and Small-Sized Enterprises Finance (Loan: Strengthening the Regional Development Bank Project)	14 Feb 19	9 Mar 19	31 Mar 22		91.95	1.00	157.18	353.10	35.31
SOUTHEAST ASIA							43.60	4,787.14	22,419.46	
Cambodia										
6681	Supporting Digital Cambodia for Inclusive Development Project	15 Dec 20	30 Jan 21	30 Nov 22		50.07	2.00	134.31	134.31	6.72
6830	Technical Support and Capacity Development in Urban Planning (Loan: Livable Cities Investment Project)	18 Nov 21	22 Dec 21	30 Nov 24		0.84	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
9315	Strengthening Capacity for Improved Implementation of Externally Funded Projects in Cambodia	8 May 17	30 Jun 17	30 Apr 21		117.50	1.40	166.89	1,058.00	75.57
9503	Supporting Sustainable Integrated Urban Public Transport Development	21 Feb 18	6 Apr 18	30 Jun 21		115.58	1.50	44.16	383.68	25.58
9545	Agricultural Value Chain Infrastructure Improvement Project	29 Jun 18	1 Aug 18	30 Jun 21		117.29	1.50	75.80	1,470.46	98.03
Indonesia										
9391	Leveraging Information and Communication Technology for Irrigated Agricultural Information	27 Sep 17	23 Nov 17	30 Sep 21		106.54	2.00	884.09	1,987.79	99.39
9558	Impact of Adolescent Nutrition Support on Development Outcomes	6 Aug 18	20 May 19	30 Nov 22		74.11	2.00	160.96	170.70	8.53
9609	Building Inclusive Social Assistance	9 Oct 18	6 Mar 19	30 Sep 22		79.06	2.00	393.72	1,400.16	70.01
9678	Supporting the Advanced Knowledge and Skills for Sustainable Growth Project	11 Dec 18	16 May 19	30 Jun 21	10 Dec 21	123.71	1.15	385.61	909.99	79.13
Lao People's Democratic Republic										
9323	Sustainable Rural Infrastructure and Watershed Management Sector Facility	31 May 17	17 Jul 17	30 Apr 22		93.14	1.50	19.88	1,329.22	88.61
Myanmar^d										
9074	Capacity Development for Project Implementation	29 Jan 16	27 Apr 16	31 Dec 22		85.03	2.00	10.83	1,977.59	98.88
9314	Second Greater Mekong Subregion Highway Modernization Project (formerly GMS East–West Economic Corridor Highway Development)	21 Apr 17	29 Sep 17	31 Aug 21	19 Oct 21	108.52	2.00	125.72	1,947.83	97.39
9743	Road Safety for Highway Development in the Greater Mekong Subregion East–West Economic Corridor	27 May 19	11 Jul 19	30 Apr 21		137.18	1.00	0.00	148.48	14.85

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
Philippines										
6667	Upgrading and Enhancing the Corporate Registration System	10 Dec 20	2 Jan 21	31 Dec 23		33.21	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
6832 ^{b,e}	Supporting Building Up Universal Health Care (Loan: Build Universal Health Care Program [Subprogram 1])	19 Nov 21		31 Oct 24			2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6670	EdTech Solutions for Last Mile Schools in COVID-19	11 Dec 20	10 Feb 21	31 Jan 23		45.00	2.00	400.61	400.61	20.03
9004	Implementing the Senior High School Support Program	3 Dec 15	21 Dec 15	30 Nov 21		101.43	1.50	95.51	1,460.23	97.35
9570	Railway Project Implementation Support and Institutional Strengthening	22 Aug 18	25 Sep 18	30 Jun 22		86.83	2.00	431.26	1,397.48	69.87
9913	Strengthening the Transition of Vulnerable Communities Affected by the Malolos-Clark Railway Project	18 Dec 19	20 May 20	30 Nov 22		63.85	2.00	470.01	582.71	29.14
Thailand										
9010	Strengthening Specialized and Semi-Formal Financial Institutions to Support Financial Inclusion	8 Dec 15	11 Jan 16	30 Nov 20	13 Jan 21	122.18	1.50	0.00	1,158.68	77.25
9993	Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture for Enhanced Recovery and Sustainability of Highlands	19 Jun 20	11 Aug 20	30 Aug 23		45.51	2.00	196.89	196.89	9.84
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		7.98	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
9221	Strengthening the Policy and Institutional Framework of Social Health Insurance	4 Nov 16	14 Aug 17	30 Jun 21	05 Nov 21	112.99	1.80	167.08	1,792.95	99.61
9355	Enhancing Agricultural Competitiveness in Viet Nam	11 Aug 17	9 Nov 17	30 Sep 21	23 Dec 21	106.47	1.80	430.54	1,443.58	80.20
9449	Support to Viet Nam Academy of Social Sciences	22 Nov 17	20 Dec 17	31 Dec 20	31 May 21	132.97	1.20	193.27	1,068.12	89.01
REGIONAL							44.30	3,386.33	9,993.12	
Regional										
6536	Nowcasting and Disasters: Impact-Based Forecasting and Socioeconomic Monitoring	10 Jul 20	10-Jul-20	30 Jun 23		49.68	2.00	254.82	256.63	12.83
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		49.49	2.00	296.78	296.78	14.84
6556	Challenges and Opportunities of Population Aging in Asia: Improving Data and Analysis for Healthy and Productive Aging	02 Sep 20	02-Sep-20	30 Jun 23		47.04	2.00	258.74	258.74	12.94
6594 ^c	Mitigating the Impact of COVID-19 through Community-Led Interventions	16 Nov 20	16-Nov-20	30 Nov 23		36.97	2.00	346.06	346.06	17.30
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		35.46	2.00	31.72	31.72	1.59
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	30 Nov 23		35.52	1.50	48.16	48.16	3.21

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
6671	Technology-Enabled Innovation in Education in Southeast Asia	11 Dec 20	11 Dec 20	30 Jun 23		41.35	2.00	112.90	112.90	5.65
6721	Using Frontier Technology and Big Data Analytics for Smart Infrastructure Facility Planning and Monitoring	17 Mar 21	17 Mar 21	31 Mar 24		26.04	2.00	76.71	76.71	3.84
6806	Strengthening Regional Cooperation on Skills Development under the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program	14 Oct 21	14 Oct 21	30 Sep 24		7.21	2.00	0.43	0.43	0.02
6844	Enhancing Trade Facilitation in Southeast Asia	30 Nov 21	30 Nov 21	31 Oct 24		2.91	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6854	Improving Water Security and Resilience through Digitalization	6 Dec 21	6 Dec 21	31 Dec 25		1.68	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6856	Development of New Statistical Resources and Building Capacity in New Data Sources and Technologies	7 Dec 21	7 Dec 21	31 Dec 24		2.14	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9111	Strengthening Developing Member Countries' Capacity in Elderly Care	13 May 16	13 May 16	13 May 21		112.71	2.00	206.66	1,910.80	95.54
9170	Promoting Smart Systems in ADB's Future Cities Program	5 Sep 16	5 Sep 16	31 Dec 20	22 Mar 21	123.13	2.00	0.00	1,918.13	95.91
9235	Strengthening Tax Policy and Administration Capacity to Mobilize Domestic Resources	16 Nov 16	16 Nov 16	31 Oct 19	29 Apr 21	173.40	1.00	-0.07	942.51	94.25
9312	Advancing Time Release Studies in Southeast Asia	19 Apr 17	19 Apr 17	31 Mar 21	25 Jun 21	119.07	1.00	36.93	757.01	75.70
9554	Southeast Asia Urban Services Facility	27 Jul 18	27 Jul 18	30 Jun 24		57.88	4.00	931.16	1,073.24	26.83
9584	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation Regional Energy Cooperation	10 Sep 18	10 Sep 18	31 Aug 22		83.25	1.50	61.99	480.28	32.02

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Appendix 4 continued

JFPR No.	Project Title	ADB Approval Date	Effective Date	Closing Date	Financial Closing Date	Time Elapsed ^a (%)	Amount Approved (\$ million)	2021 Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Cumulative Amount Disbursed (\$'000)	Disbursed (%)
9681	Southeast Asia Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development Facility	10 Dec 18	10 Dec 18	31 Dec 23		60.48	1.30	25.39	374.37	28.80
9746	Upgrading the Asia Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Monitor	17 Jun 19	17 Jun 19	31 May 22		86.01	1.00	204.47	392.22	39.22
9928	Developing Innovative Community-Based Long-Term Care Systems and Services	19 Dec 19	19 Dec 19	30 Nov 22		68.99	2.00	308.81	325.45	16.27
9955	Building Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure through Enhanced Knowledge	9 Mar 20	9 Mar 20	28 Feb 22		91.82	2.00	184.68	390.98	19.55
9971	Southeast Asia Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development Facility—Phase II	29 Apr 20	29 Apr 20	30 Apr 25		33.44	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal TA^f							170.90	18,523.11	64,185.07	37.56
Total Grant and TA							305.35	25,418.84	107,970.43	35.36

ADB= Asian Development Bank, COVID-19 = coronavirus disease, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, JFPR=Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, No. = number, TA = technical assistance, TVET = technical and vocational education and training.

Note: This list includes approved but not yet effective and financially completed projects within 2021.

^a Number of months elapsed from agreement signing and/or 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 2021.

^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. Myanmar figures for 2021 indicated herein include: (i) disbursements totaling \$34,414.62 for expenditures incurred prior to 1 February 2021; and (ii) liquidation (i.e., accounting with no net disbursement) of a total of \$87,457.78 disbursed in 2020.

^e Project under Universal Health Coverage Window.

^f Subtotal includes 2021 disbursements for COVID-19 projects amounting to \$0.38 million.

Source: ADB.



Improving market linkages for small enterprises. The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction helps governments in streamlining standardization and certification, implementing an integrated market access program to promote select products; and developing capacities of enterprises to gain exposure and profitably operate in domestic and international markets (photo by Daro Sulakauri/ADB).

APPENDIX 5

JAPAN FUND FOR POVERTY REDUCTION OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES, 2021

Outreach and Communication Activity and Product	When	What
ADB, Thailand Unveil \$2 Million Technical Assistance Grant Supporting Climate-Smart Agriculture in Highlands	January	News release
Supporting Primary Health Care in Mongolia: Experiences, Lessons Learned, and Future Directions	January	Publication
How Governments Can Use Tax Policy to Speed Pandemic Recovery	February	Blog
Projecting the Need for and Cost of Long-Term Care for Older Persons	February	Publication
Caring for the Vulnerable in Tonga	March	Photo essay
Civil Society Organizations Can Be a Powerful Tool in Getting People Vaccinated	March	Blog
Fintech Unlocks Financing Opportunities for Filipino Tricycle Drivers	March	Summary article
How Developing a Holistic Approach Can Improve Care for Older Persons	April	Explainer article
Financing Long-Term Care in Asia and the Pacific	April	Publication
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction: Over 20 Years of Direct Assistance to Asia and the Pacific	May	Video
Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR): 20 Years of Direct Assistance to Asia and the Pacific's Poorest and Most Vulnerable	May	Infographics
Mongolia: Health Sector Fact Sheet	May	Publication
ADB Improving Livestock Production Systems in Central Mongolia	June	News release
\$250 Million ADB Loan to Support Bangladesh Social Resilience Program	June	News release
ADB Grant to Strengthen COVID-19 Response in Mongolia	July	News release
Country Diagnostic Study on Long-Term Care in Sri Lanka	July	Publication
ADB and Palau Sign Grants to Protect the Poor and Vulnerable Groups from COVID-19 Impacts	August	News release
Rationalizing Mongolia's Hospital Services: Experiences, Lessons Learned, and Future Directions	August	Publication
Regional Conference on Health and Socioeconomic Well-Being of Older Persons in Developing Asia: Role of Individual and Household Data	September	Event
Improving Productivity and Lives of Farmers in India's Maharashtra State	September	Video
ADB Scales Up its Support to Address Domestic Violence in Mongolia	September	News release
ADB, India Sign \$100 Million Loan for Agribusiness Development in Maharashtra	October	News release
ADB Releases \$32 Million for Second Sustainable Tourism Development Project in Mongolia	October	News release
How Do We Promote Healthy Aging in Asia? This Is What the Experts Say	October	Blog
\$2 Million ADB Grant from Japan to Boost Tourism in the Cook Islands	November	News release
\$600 Million ADB Loan to Help the Philippines Provide Universal Health Care	November	News release
Are you Water Resilient? A Bottom-Up Initiative for Water Resilience in Asia and the Pacific	November	Publication
Improving Skills for the Electricity Sector in Indonesia	November	Publication
Leadership and Governance of Long-Term Care Systems in Asia and the Pacific	November	Publication
Country Diagnostic Study on Long-Term Care in Indonesia	November	Publication
Country Diagnostic Study on Long-Term Care in Tonga	November	Publication
Are you Water Resilient?	December	Video

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction Annual Report 2021

This annual report explains how the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction (JFPR) supported ADB developing member countries during 2021 as they sought to recover from the damaging impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. It highlights programs in Cambodia, Vanuatu, and Bangladesh, and presents the background, project implementation progress, achievements, and financial operations of the fund, which is a partnership between ADB and the government of Japan. It shows how the fund now plans to focus on areas including universal health coverage, climate change and disaster risk management as it works to reduce poverty and help countries build a more sustainable, resilient future.

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.

