

Japan's efforts to address climate change

- Japan's Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World
- East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership

Hiroshi Minami

Deputy Director-General for Global Issues,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JAPAN
(Head of Delegation, JAPAN)

Japan's Vision and Actions toward Low-Carbon Growth and a Climate-Resilient World

In order to effectively address the issue of climate change, it is necessary for both developed and developing countries to achieve low-carbon growth by fully mobilizing **technology**, **markets** and **finance** through public-private cooperation.

1. Cooperation among developed countries

: Efforts on technological innovation

- Advance technological innovation from a long-term prospective as well as the utilization of existing low-carbon technology.

2. Cooperation with developing countries

: Diffusion of low carbon technologies through a new market mechanism

- Establish a system to make low-carbon technologies and products available quickly among developing countries.

3. Consideration for vulnerable countries

- Steadily implementing Fast-Start Finance up to 2012 (For details, see reference) and continuing to seamlessly implement support beyond 2012.
- Prioritization of categories of assistance.

Objective

Assist developing countries, especially those making efforts to reduce emission and/or being particularly vulnerable to climate change.

taking into account the developments in the negotiations and revival situations in internal economy

Type of Assistance

Official Development Assistance (ODA)
(Approx. **7.2 billion dollars**)

- Grant Aid, Technical Cooperation
- ODA Loan (Concessional loan)
- Contribution to Multilateral Funds

Other Official Flow etc
(Approx. **7.8 billion dollars**)

- Other Official Financing in collaboration with private sector eg. Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) financing

TOTAL: 15 billion dollars

13.2 billion dollars

of assistance already being implemented to date (As of 29 February, 2012)

Note 1: Public financing 10.1 billion + private financing 3.1 billion

Note 2: 783 projects have been implemented in as many as 107 countries at February in 2012.

Note 3: Based on the needs of vulnerable countries. The Grant Aid is allocated to Adaptation (37%), Mitigation/Adaptation (35%), Mitigation(other than REDD+) (19%), REDD+ (10%).

East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership

The partnership aims to **promote low-carbon growth in countries of East Asia Summit (EAS)**, through enhancing regional cooperation.

East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue

(1) The Dialogue was **held in Tokyo, Japan on April 15th 2012**.

(2) The Dialogue was co-chaired by ;

- H.E. **Mr. Koichiro Gemba**, Minister for Foreign Affairs of **Japan**
- H.E. **Mr. Rachmat Witoelar**, President's Special Envoy for Climate Change and Executive Chair of the National Council on Climate Change of the Republic of **Indonesia**

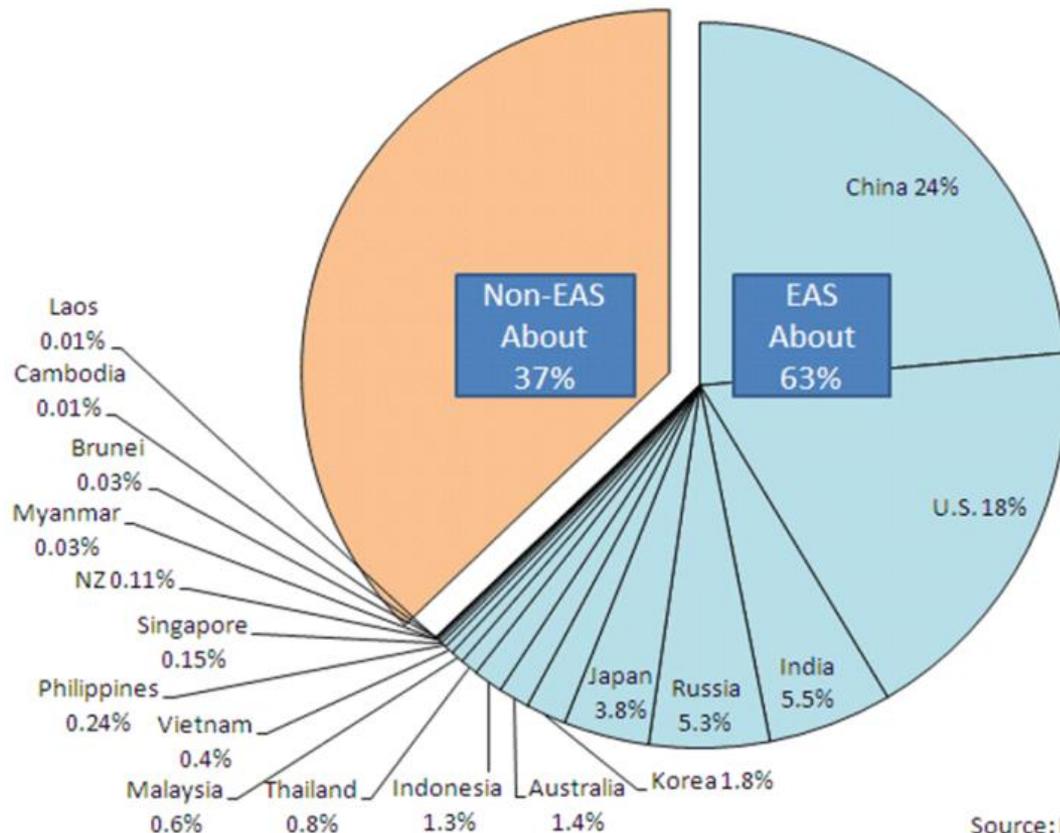
(3) Representatives from **18 countries of the EAS** and **9 observer organizations** attended the Dialogue.



East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership

EAS region is the world's economic growth center, as well as the largest greenhouse gas emissions area (**63% of the global emission**)

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion



Source: IEA(2011)

Summary of the discussions in the Dialogue

- ◆ Low-carbon growth is a key to realizing sustainable growth toward the future.
- ◆ **Bilateral and regional initiatives** could play an important role for achieving low-carbon growth and enhancing the capacity of the developing countries.
- ◆ The importance of promoting cooperation in line with the following 3 pillars;
 - (1) to develop their own **low-carbon growth strategies** in each country,
 - (2) importance of **technology, market and non-market mechanisms** as one of the effective ways for the availability of technologies and products,
 - (3) importance of **cooperation of various stakeholders**.
 - agreed to work towards establishing “**East Asia Knowledge Platform for Low-carbon Growth**” .

East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership

East Asia Summit(EAS), EAS Ministerial Meetings

report

East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership Dialogue

Confirmation of the importance of low carbon growth at the high political level

Sharing of best practices and knowledge in the region

Building of “Asian models” for low carbon growth

Pillar 1
Cooperation for formulation and implementation of low carbon growth strategy
infrastructures, capacity building, etc.

Pillar 2
Utilization of market / technologies
Establishment of flexible and effective new market mechanism to promote efficient GHG emissions reduction and technologies transfer

Pillar 3
Enhancement of networks
• Further upgrading networks among research institutes in the region and inputs are utilized by policy-makers and implementation agencies
• Sharing knowledge among central and local governments, research institutes and private sector in the region

finance

technologies

Capacity Building

Realization of low carbon growth in EAS region

[Reference] Japan's contribution – toward realization of low carbon growth in East Asia

Japan continues to make contributions, utilizing various schemes such as ODA loan, grant, technical cooperation, OOF and public finance toward realization of low carbon growth in East Asia.

Disaster Prevention

- ❑ Strengthening developing countries' capabilities to address natural disasters such as flood, drought and typhoon caused by climate change
- ✓ **Projects for the Improvement of capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters** implemented in Cambodia, Laos, Philippine, Vietnam, Indonesia.
Japan significantly contributed to the efforts for flood prevention in Mekong countries.
- ✓ **Infrastructure Rehabilitation projects for typhoon damage**
In the region severely damaged by typhoon in Philippines, Japan improved and reinforced infrastructure, such as the flood controlling institutions and the damaged roads and bridges.
✓ Moreover, Japan promoted the climate change measures by using the satellite in Vietnam and constructed drain to control the flood damage in Cambodia.



Source: JICA



Source: JICA

Renewable Energy

❑ Promoting the introduction of renewable energy, including solar, geothermal and wind power

✓ **Solar Power generation projects** implemented in Cambodia, Laos and Philippines



✓ **Hydro electric power generation projects**

In Vietnam, Japan supported the project of constructing a hydro electric power plant using trade insurance with the cooperation between public and private sectors.

✓ Moreover, Japan contributed to the construction of geothermal power plants in Indonesia and cooperated with Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA).

REDD+ (Forest)

❑ Supporting the research on forest resource, forest management, forestation for the sustainable use and forest preservation

✓ **Forest Conservation projects** implemented in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Indonesia

✓ Moreover, Japan implemented forest management project in Philippines and forestation projects in Vietnam, India and China.



Energy saving

❑ Promoting technical cooperation as well as the introduction of energy saving facilities
❑ Cooperation on the construction of a low carbon city in the urbanized countries

✓ **Technological cooperation related to energy saving**

In Vietnam, Indonesia, India, China and Singapore, Japan supported to introduce energy saving law/standard.



Source: JICA

✓ **Super efficient thermal power generation**

In Indonesia, Japan supported the construction of coal thermal power plants, which uses Japan's clean coal technology.

✓ **Cooperation toward Low Carbon City**

In Thailand and India, Japan supported the introduction of metro. Also, Japan strengthened the cooperation on low carbon city, such as energy saving of commercial buildings in Thailand, smart grid in Vietnam and urban transportation in China.

✓ Moreover, Japan utilized the schemes including "Green" (global environmental preservation issue) of JBIC to promote energy saving and environmental cooperation.

Thank you

Hiroshi Minami

Deputy Director-General for Global Issues,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JAPAN