



# **Overview of the TICAD 8 And Japan's Climate Policy**

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# Overview of the TICAD 8



# The Eighth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD 8)

The Government of Japan has been leading TICAD since 1993, co-hosted by United Nations, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Bank and African Union Commission (AUC).

## Overview

- TICAD8 was held in Tunis, Tunisia, 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> August.
- In addition to **Japan and African countries** (48 African countries including 20 heads of state and government) , **Japan-AU Parliamentary Friendship League, international organizations, private companies, and civil society organizations** participated, in various forms while utilizing online meeting tools.
- **Prime Minister KISHIDA** participated in the form of online. **Foreign Minister HAYASHI, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister**, together with **H.E. Mr. Kais SAIED (President of the Republic of Tunisia)** and **H.E. Mr. Macky SALL (AU Chair)** participated in person.
- **Three Plenary sessions** (Economy, Society and Peace and Stability) , Business Forum, the Fourth Hideyo Noguchi Africa Prize Award Ceremony were held.
- At the Closing session, **"TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration"** was adopted.

# TICAD 8 Tunis Declaration (overview)

## Outline

### (1) Economy: Realizing structural transformation for sustainable economic growth and social Development

- Promoting Green economies. Commitment to supporting just transition. Promoting of Japan's **“Green Growth Initiative with Africa (GGA).”**



In GGA, the JCM is one of the approaches to climate change mitigation potential

### (2) Society: Realizing a resilient and sustainable society

### (3) Peace and Stability: Realizing Sustainable Peace and Stability

## Concept of GGA

To facilitate Africa's own-lead development and achieve green growth, Japan will maximize its cooperation through 3 concepts; namely

(1) Ownership and co-creation

**(2) Flexible finance mobilization**

(3) Collaboration with diverse partners

# Green Growth Initiative with Africa (GGA)

## Flexible finance mobilization

To steadily expand climate change mitigation and adaptation business through proactive public and private investment (also expected to contribute to the NDCs of Japan and partner countries and to Japan's energy security)

### ➤ Approaches to climate change mitigation potential

- Expansion of JCM partner countries and projects  
Supporting transitions to decarbonisation and sustainable development in African countries
- Support for project formulation through the infrastructure feasibility study, etc.  
Hydrogen supply chain construction, ammonia production/co-firing, etc.
- Private investment in renewable energy projects, including regulated power supply  
Expansion of decentralised generating plant projects through public finance support and human resource development
- Private investment in energy transitions, including hydrogen
- Cooperation in the mineral resources sector, which is important for a decarbonised society
- Support for dam upgrading project formulation



Ammonia co-firing (Infrastructure feasibility study) (Morocco)



Support for dam upgrading project formulation (Tunisia)

### ➤ Transforming climate change adaptation needs into investment opportunities

- Formulation of adaptation business projects  
Public-private workshops on adaptation challenges  
Collaboration with AfDB, GCF, etc.

Small water purifier (Senegal)



\* Insured by the LEAD initiative (NEXI)

\* The Global Investment Enhancement Facility (JBIC) is also used to mobilise funds.

# Japan's Climate Policy



**Prime Minister KISHIDA delivering a speech  
at the World Leaders Summit (2 Nov. 2021)**  
(source: Prime Minister's Office website)

# Japan's Action on Climate Change (Overview)

## Under the Paris Agreement

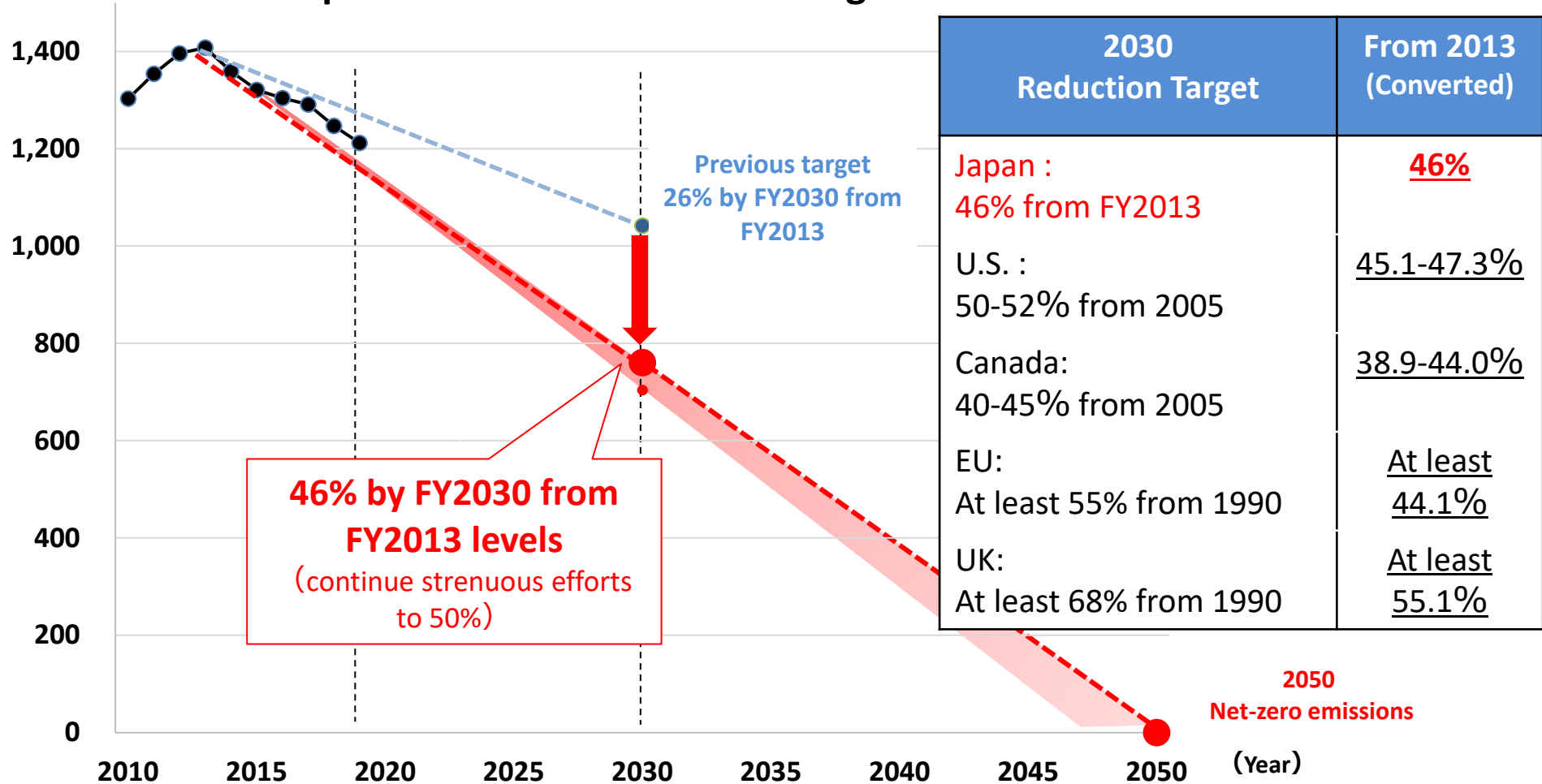
- ◆ **Reduction Target (NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution)**
  - Announced in April, 2021, by Prime Minister SUGA;
  - Aims to reduce Japan's GHG emissions by 46% in FY2030 from FY2013 levels, setting an ambitious target which is aligned with the long-term goal of achieving net-zero by 2050; Continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emissions by 50%.
  - Submitted this target as Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UN in October 2021(Article 4.2 of the Paris Agreement).
- ◆ **Japan's Long-term strategy under the Paris Agreement ("Long-term Strategy")**
  - Submitted to UN in October 2021, to present Japan's long-term vision towards the realization of net-zero by 2050 (Article 4.19).

# Japan's 2030 emissions reduction target

Japan aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 46% in FY2030 from FY2013 levels, setting an ambitious target which is aligned with the long-term goal of achieving net-zero by 2050. Furthermore, Japan will continue strenuous efforts in its challenge to meet the lofty goal of cutting its emission by 50%.

(milliont-CO<sub>2</sub>eq)

## Japan's emissions reduction target



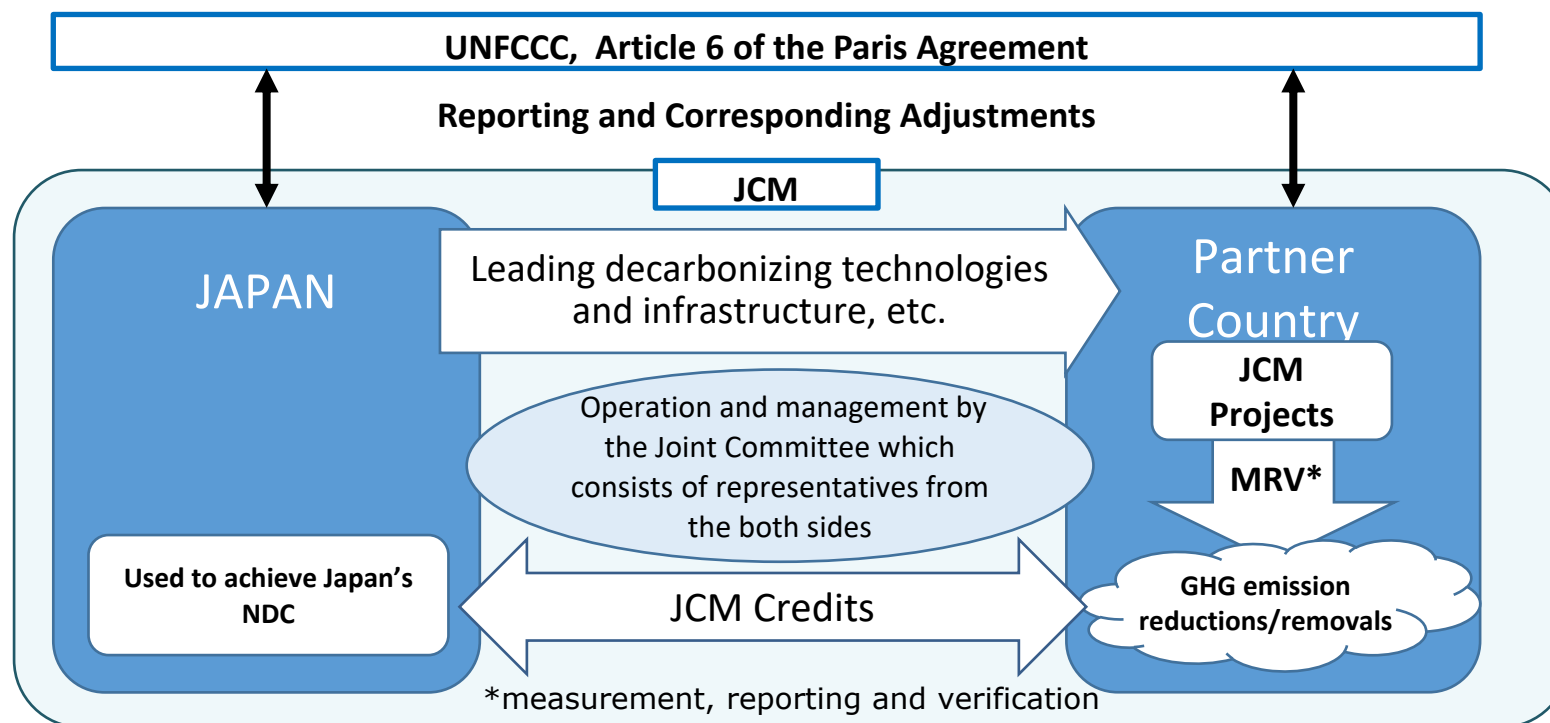


## Japan's Financial Assistance to Developing Countries for Climate Change (Overview)

- Japan provided public and private climate finance annually, amounting to approximately JPY 1.3 trillion from 2016 to 2020.
- Japan will provide public and private climate finance, totaling approximately USD 60 billion over the next five years from 2021 to 2025, which is the same level of its previous commitment on an annual basis. Furthermore, Japan is ready to provide up to USD 10 billion additional assistance over the same five years.
- Within the framework of these commitments, Japan will double its assistance for adaptation over the five years to 2025, totaling approximately USD 14.8 billion of public and private assistance for adaptation.
  - **Bilateral assistance: support to developing countries for climate change measures through Official Development Assistance (ODA) and others**
  - **Multilateral Assistance: Assistance through Green Climate Fund (GCF)**
  - **Cooperation through the JCM (Joint Crediting Mechanism)**
  - **Climate Solutions Technologies Initiative**

# Basic Concept of the JCM

- Facilitate diffusion of leading decarbonizing technologies and infrastructure, etc., through investment by Japanese entities, thereby contributing to GHG emission reductions or removals and sustainable development in partner countries.
- Contribute to the achievement of both countries' NDCs while ensuring the avoidance of double counting through corresponding adjustments.
- Implement the JCM consistent with the guidance on cooperative approaches, referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement.



# Japan's Policies on the JCM (overview)

- **Japan's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (October 22,2021)**
  - Japan aims to contribute to international emission reductions and removals at the level of a cumulative total of approximately 100 million t-CO<sub>2</sub> by fiscal year 2030 through public-private collaborations. Japan will appropriately count the acquired credits to achieve its NDC.
  
- **Establishment of the JCM Promotion and Utilization Council consisting of five relevant Ministries\* (January 17,2022)**
  - \*Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
  
- **Expansion of JCM Partner Countries (June 7, 2022)**
  - The Grand-design and Implementation Plan/Follow-ups of the New Capitalism (Cabinet Decision on June 7, 2022) stipulates “For the expansion the JCM, the government accelerates consultations with relevant countries, aiming to increase the JCM partner countries up to around 30 by 2025.”

# JCM partner countries in Africa

Japan has established the JCM with 4 African countries, **Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal and Tunisia.**



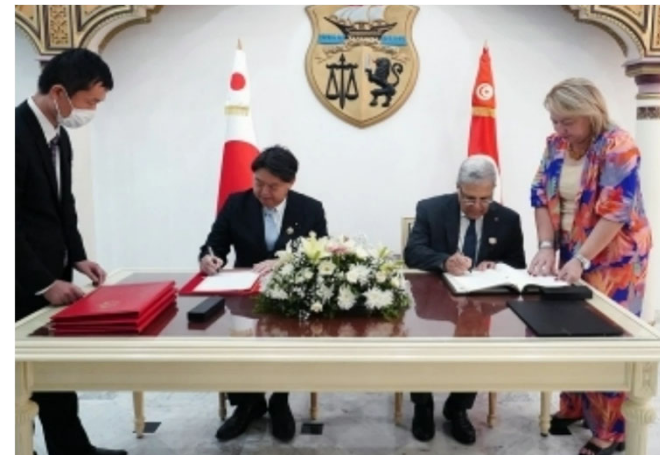
3<sup>th</sup> Partner country, Ethiopia  
Signed in Addis Ababa 27 May, 2013



4<sup>th</sup> Partner country, Kenya  
Signed in Nairobi 12 June, 2013



18<sup>th</sup> Partner country, Senegal  
Signed in Dakar 25 August, 2022



19<sup>th</sup> Partner country, Tunisia  
Signed in Tunis 26 August, 2022