



Japan's Environmental ODA for China

- Pursuit for Sustainable Development -



Japan's Environmental ODA - Steady Progress towards Sustainable Development -

The Official Development Assistance Charter formally adopted by the Cabinet in June 1992 includes environmental conservation as a basic philosophy underlying Japanese aid; its principles mandate that aid be implemented in a manner that addresses both environmental and developmental concerns. The Medium-Term Policy on ODA published in August 1999 also lists environmental conservation as a priority task.

Japan began to bolster its environmental cooperation in the early nineties. Environmental cooperation today follows the Initiatives for Sustainable Development towards the 21st Century (ISD) announced in June 1997 at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the Overall Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of Agenda 21 (UNGASS). During the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Frameworks Convention on climate change (COP3) held in Kyoto in December 1997, the Kyoto Initiative on aid for global-warming programs in developing countries was announced by Japan. This initiative aims at assisting developing countries in taking steps during the development process to deal with the global warming issue, which threatens sustainable development on a worldwide scale. Under the Initiative, Japan provides active support for global warming programs in addition to traditional environmental programs.

Environmental conservation within the Japanese ODA framework

ODA Charter Adopted by the Cabinet June 1992	-"Basic Philosophy" positions environmental conservation as a "task for all humankind." -"Principles" mandate that environmental conservation and development be pursued "in tandem." -"Priority issues" list environment among "global problems".
Medium-Term Policy Formulated August 1999	-Lists "environmental conservation" among "Priority issues and Sectors." -Explicitly includes "environmental conservations" among "points to be followed in the implementation and management of ODA."
ISD Announced at UNGASS June 1997	-Articulates a "philosophy" and "program of action" for environmental ODA.
Kyoto Initiative Announced at COP3 December 1997	-Specific actions for climate change programs [specific actions for ISD]
Country Assistance Program	-Formulated for major aid recipients in order to enhance country-by-country approach.

Philosophy of ISD

Human Security:

Environmental degradation threatens the human existence, and constitutes a security issue in a broad sense.

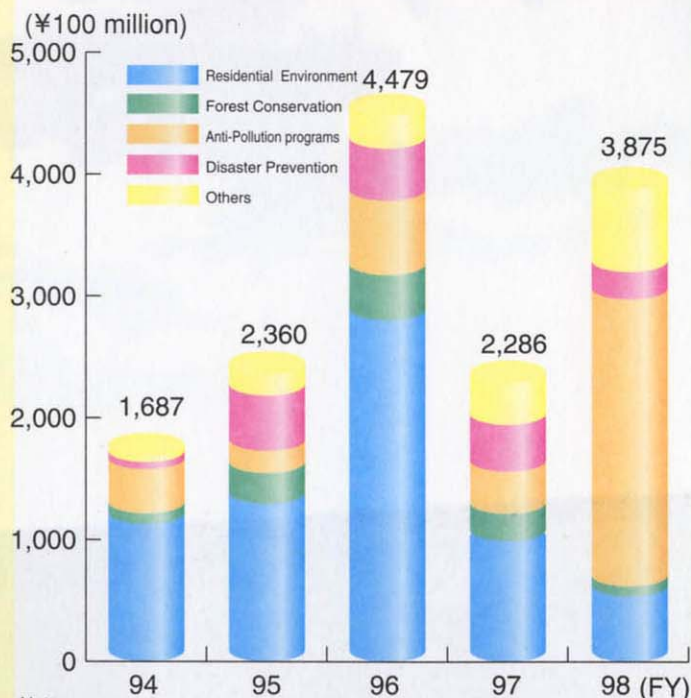
Ownership:

Developing countries assume the primary responsibility and roles to address environmental issues. Donor countries assist such self-help efforts.

Sustainable Development:

The objective of environment cooperation should be to realize sustainable development, paying attention to the different economic and social situation of each developing country.

Environmental Japan's ODA

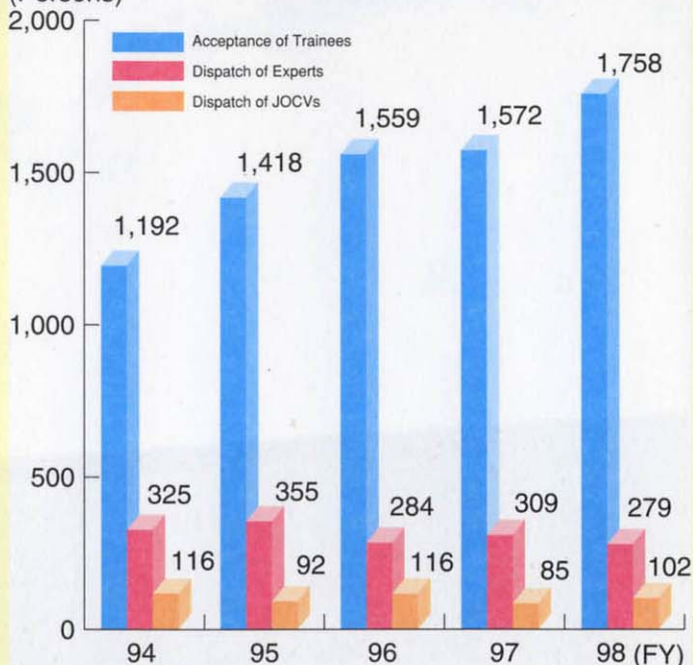


Note:

1) The annual figure is the total of bilateral loans, grant aid and technical cooperation (implemented through JICA) and excludes assistance via international organizations.
2) Others include ODA for natural environment, environmental administration and ocean pollution control measures.

Bilateral Technical Cooperation in Japan's Environmental ODA

(Technical cooperation through JICA including those for East European countries) (Persons)



Note:

The figures indicate new trainees in each fiscal year for the acceptance of trainees and the total of new and continual assignments for the dispatch of experts and JOCVs.

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Japanese Posture Towards Environmental Problems in China - Assistance for Self-Help Efforts and Emphasis on Dialogue -

While the speed of modernization in China has been truly remarkable in recent years, environmental problems which can be described as the negative legacy of the process of economic growth have worsened.

For example, China relies on coal to supply some 70% of the primary energy (approximately five times higher than the corresponding figure in Japan) and the extremely high sulphur content within coal produces a massive amount of SO_x through combustion, causing air pollution and acid rain.

Under these circumstances, the Government of China regards environmental protection as a vital task for the administration and is implementing a variety of environmental protection policies, including strengthening of the administrative organizations responsible for environmental protection, formulation of an environmental protection plan, enrichment of the relevant legal system, fostering of the environmental protection industry and encouragement to obtain ISO 14000 certification.

* The Country Energy Reports (1999) of the Energy Information Administration (EIA), US



Gobi Desert and Yellow River seen from space

However, the reality is that the environmental measures by the Government of China have not yet sufficiently caught up with the level of the rapid economic growth of the country which has vast national land.

The environmental problems of a country are, in fact, global problems whose impacts spread beyond national boundaries and seas to the socioeconomy of neighboring countries. As Japan has accumulated experiences in this field since its high economic growth period, the skillful use of such experiences will have significant effects not only on the resolution of environmental issues in China & Japan, but on the implement of the world's environment.

Japan's basic posture for environmental ODA for China is the provision of assistance for the self-help efforts by the Government of China will contribute to the sustainable development of the world which has important implications to Japan. In addition, Japan places emphasis on a dialogue with the Chinese side in implementing its cooperation.



City of Xian clouded by smog



Soil loss in Inner Mongolia



Forest Protection Research Project in Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region



Beijing Water Works Supply Project

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Japan's Environmental Cooperation for China I - Creation of Comprehensive Base and Framework -

In May, 1996, two comprehensive basic frameworks for Japan's environmental cooperation for China were created: **Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection**; and **Japan-China Comprehensive Form on Environmental Cooperation**.

●Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection - Base for Environmental Cooperation for China -

For the effective and comprehensive exchanges and cooperation between Japan and China in the field of the environment in China which has vast national land, Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection is expected to function as a comprehensive coordinating body.

The establishment of the Center was decided to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Japan-China Peace Treaty. The Government of Japan extended grant aid for the construction of the building as well as provided research equipment. It has also been actively implementing technical cooperation, including the dispatch of experts in wide-ranging fields. Many achievements have so far been made in terms of technical guidance and policy recommendation, etc.

The Center is expected to further through improvement of the facilities as well as through the energetic activities of experts and staff members to act as the base for environmental protection activities in China, covering wide-ranging areas from R & D to the gathering and analysis of information, formulation of strategies and policies, human resources development and education on environmental protection.



Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection

Facilities inside the Center



Environmental education by a Japanese expert



Song Ping, former executive member of the Central Politburo, presenting the Friendship Award to Senro Imai, a project leader.

* Friendship Award: The highest award given to foreign experts who have significantly contributed to the development of China. The ceremony is held every year and is attended by leading Chinese government officials.

●Japan-China Comprehensive Forum on Environmental Cooperation - Forum for Comprehensive Dialogue -

Environmental cooperation between Japan and China is conducted not only between the two governments but also involves various implementation bodies, such as private enterprises, local governments, academics and NGOs. Japan-China Comprehensive Forum on Environmental Cooperation was first held in May 1996 to provide a forum for comprehensive dialogue to further promote collaboration between the parties concerned.

The Forum has since been held regularly, greatly contributing to the progress of environmental cooperation between Japan and China, by fostering among others, common awareness of the challenges for environmental cooperation between the two countries.



Third Meeting of the Forum held in November, 1999

Among dealing with a growing number of problems many environmental cooperation projects between Japan and China, **Japan-China Environmental Cooperation Toward the 21st Century** is a project of which the materialisation is attracting great anticipation in the new century. This project was proposed in the Japan-China Summit in September 1997 and consists of two pillars: "**Japan-China Environmental Development Model Cities Plan**"; and "**The Project for Improvement in Environmental Information Network**".

●Japan-China Environmental Development Model Cities Plan

- Clear Blue Skies for Entire China -

It is difficult to improve environmental situations in whole China solely by foreign support such as ODA limited. The Both Governments have jointly launched the Japan-China Environmental Development Model Cities Plan under which model cities for the priority implementation of environmental control and improvement measures are selected so that their achievements can act as priming water for the dissemination of such measures to other cities.

To promote the Plan, a committee composed of experts was established in each side and debates incorporating a number of viewpoints took place over a period of one and a half years. In April 1999, these committees selected Guiyang, Dalian and Chongqing as model cities and put forward recommendations to their respective governments on the basic principle of giving priority to air pollution and acid rain control measures and on priority projects. The Government of Japan has subsequently been conducting research and examinations towards the early implementation of the recommended projects.

In March 2000, the two governments agreed on the Exchange of Notes in regard to the 1999 portion of the Fourth Yen Loan which included projects for the three model cities.



Guiyang



Dalian

●The Project for Improvement in Environmental Information Network

- New Tool to Provide Environmental Information -

In order to appropriately address the environmental problems emerging across China's vast land area, it is essential to expeditiously gather information on the environment of each city in view of sharing these information. While cities in China independently gather and analyze environmental information on the state of air pollution, etc., there is not yet a sufficiently developed network for the communication, sharing and utilization of such information.

Having made the decision to assist the development of such a network, the Government of Japan commenced human resources development training in China in January 2000 and signed the Exchange of Notes for grant aid cooperation to assist the procurement of equipment required by the model cities. Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection is expected to play a core role in this network.

●Other Activities

Japan's environmental cooperation for China includes active attempts to conserve the natural environment in addition to pollution control. For example, technical cooperation is provided for pest damage control and the nursing of high quality planting stock to promote the protection and growth of forest resources. Grassroots grant aid cooperation is also provided to assist afforestation projects at the grassroots level.

In July 1999, the Government of Japan proposed the establishment of **Japan-China Greening Exchange Fund** to facilitate cooperation for afforestation and revegetation between Japan and China involving private sector organizations and others. In the coming years, this Fund is expected to subsidise the cost of afforestation and revegetation projects in China conducted by Japanese enterprises, local government and NGOs.



Hubei Province Forest Tree Improvement Project

Figures of Japan's Environmental ODA for China

[Some 50 fold increase]

The amount of environment-related yen loans for China (Committed in the Exchange of Notes) increased some 50-fold between FY 1995 and FY 1999 from ¥2,552 million (FY 1995) to ¥124,989 million (FY 1999). (The total yen loans for China during the same period increased by some 40% from ¥141,429 million to ¥192,637 million.)

[65%]

Ratio of loans provided for environment-related projects in the total yen loans (Committed in the Exchange of Notes) agreed in FY 1999

[500 experts]

The aggregate number of short-term and long-term experts dispatched under environment-related project-type technical cooperation * implemented from FY 1995 to FY 1999 (through JICA)

* Project-type technical cooperation: cooperation scheme bundling trainee programs, expert assignments, and the provision of equipment

Location Map of Japan's Major Environmental ODA Projects in China

Grant aid cooperation

- ① the project for the establishment of Japan-China Friendship Environment Protection Center
- ② the project for Improvement of Forestation Equipment for Conservation of Water and Soil in the Upper Stream of the Hanjiang River
- ③ the project for Improvement of Dikes in Yangtze River
- ④ the project for Improvement of Environmental Information Network

Project-Type technical cooperation

- ① China Energy Conservation Training Center in Dalian
- ② The Watershed Management Training Project on the Loess Plateau in the People's Republic of China
- ③ Hubei Province Forest Tree Improvement Project
- ④ Forest Protection Research Project in Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region in the People's Republic of China
- ⑤ Forestry Development Project in Fujian Province of China
- ⑥ Technology for the Control of Waste Gases in the Petrochemical Industry
- ⑦ Environmental Protection and Safety Training Center of Coal Industry
- ⑧ The Japan-China Friendship Environment Protection Center Project
- ⑨ The Integrated Wood Utilization Research in Heilongjiang
- ⑩ The Research Center for Water Pollution and Water Re-Use
- ⑪ The Pilot Scheme for Technological Development on River Information System Project in China

Yen loans

- ① Xi'an Water Supply Project
- ② Hohhot Water Supply Project
- ③ Beijing No.9 Water Works Supply Project
- ④ Guiyang Water Supply Project
- ⑤ Zhanjiang Water Supply Project
- ⑥ Lanzhou Environmental Improvement Project
- ⑦ Shenyang Environmental Improvement Project



- ⑧ Hohhot and Baotou Environmental Improvement Project
- ⑨ Liuzhou Environmental Improvement Project
- ⑩ Benxi Environmental Improvement Project
- ⑪ Huai River Henan Water Pollution Control Project
- ⑫ Xiang River Basin Hunan Environmental Improvement Project
- ⑬ Dalian Water Supply System Rehabilitation Project
- ⑭ Shaanxi Hancheng No.2 Thermal Power Plant Construction Project
- ⑮ Heilongjiang Songhua River Basin Environmental Improvement Project
- ⑯ Jilin Song Liao River Basin Environmental Improvement Project
- ⑰ Shandong Yantai Water Supply and Water Induced Disaster Management Project
- ⑱ Henna Panshitou Reservoir Construction Project
- ⑲ Hunan Yuanshui River Basin Hydropower Development Project
- ⑳ Power Distribution System Rehabilitation Project(Chongqing)
- ㉑ Guiyang Environment Model City Project
- ㉒ Dalian Environment Model City Project
- ㉓ Chongqing Environment Model City Project
- ㉔ Shuzhou Water Environment Improvement Project
- ㉕ Zhejiang Sewage Treatment Project
- ㉖ Guangxi Water Supply Project
- ㉗ Kunming Water Supply Project
- ㉘ Chongqing Water Supply Project
- ㉙ Chengdu Water Supply Project
- ㉚ Jianxi Water Supply Project
- ㉛ Hina Urban Flood Control Project
- ㉜ Jiangxi Urban Flood Control Project
- ㉝ Hubei Urban Flood Control Project

Agreed projects during the period from FY 1995 to FY 1999 with some exceptions

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