

Japan's International Cooperation on Climate Change -- Contribution through ODA --

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Messages from Japan

1. Achieving sustainable development through environmental conservation and development in tandem is a global challenge.

Achievement of emission reduction commitments set by the Kyoto Protocol alone cannot completely prevent the negative impacts of climate change. In order to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, global measures involving both developed and developing countries are needed. Furthermore, effects of climate change are evident in some countries. It is vital that adaptation measures should be implemented especially in developing countries, which are vulnerable to the adverse effects.

2. Japan will support developing countries in view of fighting against climate change globally.

It is crucial for every country to address the issue of climate change in accordance with their respective capabilities. In addition, building capacity of developing countries to respond to climate change also contributes to sustainable development and attainment of Millennium Development Goals. Japan, utilizing its experience and expertise, is providing technical assistance in the field of mitigation and adaptation, thus contributing to the enhancement of counter measures against climate change in developing countries.

3. Japan will play a leading role to realize effective measures against global warming.

Japan will actively take part in preventing the negative effects of climate change and constructing an effective future framework. To this end, Japan will play a leading role in adaptation to climate change through providing bilateral and multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA).

I. Japan's ODA on Climate Change

1. The Kyoto Initiative

- At COP3 of 1997, Japan announced "The Kyoto Initiative" to support developing countries' measures against global warming mainly through ODA.

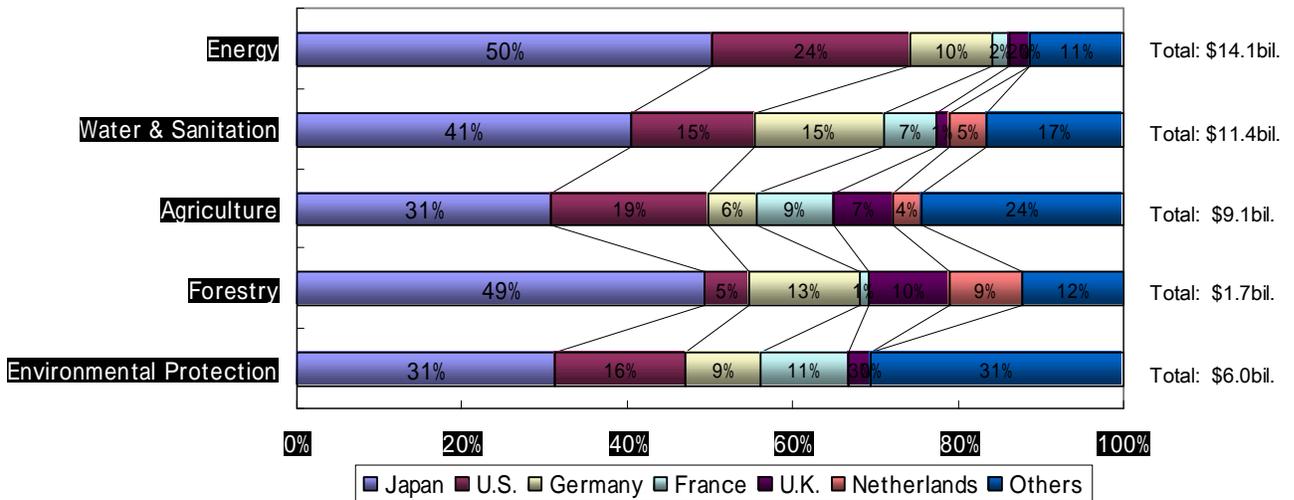
Three pillars of the Kyoto Initiative

1. Cooperation in capacity development. (In the five years from FY 1998, Japan will train 3,000 personnel in the fields related to global warming.)
2. ODA loans at the most concessional terms.
3. Effective use and transfer of Japanese technology and know-how.

- Based on this initiative, Japan trained approximately 15,000 people from FY 1998 to FY 2005 in the fields related to global warming, such as air pollution, waste disposal, energy saving technologies, forest conservation and afforestation.
- In addition, ODA loans to counter global warming at the most concessional terms amounted to 1,141 billion yen (92 projects) from December 1997 to March 2006.

2. Statistics of Japan's Cooperation

- Japan is the world's largest bilateral donor in the fields of energy, water and sanitation, agriculture, forestry and environmental protection in the total ODA from 2000 to 2004.



Source: OECD-DAC

Chart: ODA of DAC countries (2000-2004 Total)

II. Japan's Measures: Support for Mitigation

1. Support for Energy Saving

Energy saving is conducive not only to prevent global warming, but also to reduce energy consumption in developing countries and to ensure energy security. Japan supports developing countries' efforts, utilizing its comparative advantage with its world's top-level technology of energy efficiency, which was developed after experiencing two oil crises.

[Examples of Japan's Cooperation]

Thailand “Energy Manager Training Center Project”

(Technical assistance, 2002-2005, 450million yen)

In Thailand, the law to promote energy saving obliges factories and buildings to assign persons responsible for energy management. Japan contributed to more efficient energy management by developing capacity of managers to formulate energy conservation plans through dispatching experts and carrying out trainings.

Turkey “Energy Conservation Project”

(Technical assistance, 2000-2005, 670million yen)

Japan assisted capacity building of Turkish administrative institutions' policy making abilities and factories' ability to evaluate efforts to conserve energy through trainings and dispatch of experts. It is estimated that energy efficiency of Turkey's industry sector improved by maximum 5% during the 5 years of cooperation.



Utilizing supplied machinery to transfer energy conserving technology

2. Support for Introducing New and Renewable Energy

Utilization of new and renewable energy such as small-scale hydroelectric and wind power generation are important to enhance developing countries' access to energy, reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases and substances that cause air pollution and to attain sustainable development.

[Examples of Japan's Cooperation]

Egypt “Zafarana Wind Power Plant Project” (ODA Loan, 2003, 13.497billion yen)



Zafarana Wind Power Plant

Egypt is taking measures to promote the use of new and renewable energy to lower its dependency on fossil fuels. Japan supported the construction of wind power plant with capacity of 120 MW in Zarafana on the coast of Red Sea. Operation of the wind power plant is estimated to reduce approximately 250,000t of CO₂ emission annually, compared with the operation of thermal power generation of the similar scale. Japan and Egypt have started the

application procedures for Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

Guinea “Water Supply Plan in Coastal Regions”

(Grant aid, 1999-200, 1.284million yen)

Japan assisted constructions of water supply facilities to secure drinking water, such as wells with step-on-pumps and small-scale water supply facilities that employ solar electricity generation system. These ameliorated women and children’s labor to attain water as well as secured access to safe drinking water.



III. Japan’s Measures: Support for Adaptation

Development with long-term vision is essential to overcome vulnerability to climate change. Japan is actively promoting assistance in areas related to adaptation, such as disaster prevention, water and sanitation, agriculture, health, environment and infrastructure.

[Examples of Japan’s Cooperation]

Disaster Reduction Countermeasure to High Tide through Seawall Construction

(Mare Island, Maldives)

In Mare Island, the cyclone of 1987 flooded one third of the island. In response, Japan provided grant aid to construct seawalls to counter high tide within the same year, which resulted in 6 km of seawall protection around Mare Island by 2002.

With the help of the seawalls, when the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean struck in December 2004, none died and devastating damages such as washing away of houses did not occur, despite waves as high as 3 meters.



Water resources **Integrated Lake Basin Management to Conserve Environment of Lakes and Marshes** (training course)

Water resource management plan with comprehensive understanding of water circulation and usage are indispensable to utilize water resources effectively and efficiently in the coming decades.

Japan has been offering trainings, based on its knowledge and technology of integrated lake basin management (ILBM), law and regulation as well as its relation with development activities, which has been accumulated from experiences of Lake Biwa and other water basins. In the training, Japan is conveying the importance and practical techniques of comprehensive environmental management capabilities such as lake and basin management, water quality control and conservation of ecosystem.



Seminar on water quality examination

Agriculture **Dissemination of NERICA** (Uganda)



Expert assisting NERICA cultivation

Japan is supporting research, development and dissemination of NERICA (New Rice for Africa) in cooperation with international organizations such as UNDP, FAO and CGIAR. NERICA is tolerant to drought, disease and insect pests, and gives far more harvest than regular rice. In Uganda, Japan is conducting cultivation guidance and threshing machine production seminars with NGOs. With the help of Japan's

assistance and NGOs' promotion, cultivation area of NERICA has expanded from approximately 1,500 hectares in 2002 to more than 10,000 hectares in 2005.

Environment **Citizen-centered Rural Development to Prevent Desertification** (Mali)

Self-help efforts by local citizens are essential to combat desertification. Such efforts include re-examination of conventional production activities, planning and implementation of sustainable development plans that will not aggravate desertification. Japan started its assistance to formulate rural development plans to combat desertification through revised lifestyle and appropriate management of natural resources with active participation by local citizens.

More specifically, Japan is implementing combination of small scale projects as a pilot

program. On one hand, Japan supports afforestation which requires long term to see its effect, and on the other hand, assists the introduction of improved cooking oven which one can see the effect in shorter time. Moreover, in implementing the programs, Japan has been promoting the training of village instructors and community leaders in 60 villages.