

# V. Addressing Environmental/ Climate Change Issues



The Cancun Agreements were adopted at the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP16). These agreements formally anchor the mitigation targets and actions of both developed and developing countries under the UNFCCC, and include core elements of major areas such as MRV, REDD+, finance, adaptation and technology in a balanced manner. Japan intends to continue to strengthen its cooperation with African countries toward the ultimate objective of expeditiously adopting a new, single and comprehensive legal document that establishes a fair and effective international framework with the participation of all major economies, based on the Cancun Agreements.

In 2011, as the world prepares for COP17 to be held in South Africa, cooperation in this sector is increasingly important. Japan intends to cooperate with African countries toward the successful outcome of COP17.

## 1. Mitigation and Adaptation

Japan is strengthening its assistance in the areas of mitigation and adaptation, recognising the adaptation and mitigation needs of African countries.

### Mitigation

#### Egypt: Gulf of El Zayt Wind Power Plant Project

Yen loan of 38.864 billion yen was provided to Egypt in March 2010 for construction of a 220MW wind farm located 350 kilometers southeast of Cairo. In addition to meeting an increase in demand for power, this project will contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gases through the use of renewable energy in place of fossil fuels, supporting both Egypt's economic development and preservation of the global environment.



Planned construction site



Image (Photos: JICA)

#### Ethiopia: Participatory Forest Management Project

The government of Ethiopia, with JICA's technical assistance, is implementing a participatory forest management project. The project contributes not only to forest conservation but also to the improvement of living standards through the commercialization of forest coffee which is exported to Japan by UCC (Ueshima Coffee Co., Ltd.).



Forest management by local people



(Photos: JICA)

Harvest of forest coffee

### Adaptation

#### South Africa: Prediction of Climate Variations and its Application in the Southern African Region

The Applied Centre for Climate & Earth Systems Science (ACCESS) and the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) implement the project together with the Univ. of Tokyo, with assistance from the "Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development(SATREPS)" programme in coordination with JICA and the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST).

This project aims to enhance capacity of seasonal climate

prediction in South Africa and utilise the prediction for the better management of environmental problems in the Southern African Region, and thus contributes to sustainable development of the region. It aims to accelerate the establishment of comprehensive countermeasures for climate change risks such as shore erosion in the region.



(Photo: JICA)

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### The Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change

Programme Grant Aid of 300 to 700 million yen was provided to Uganda, Ghana, Cape Verde, Gambia, Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Djibouti, Senegal, Togo, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, and Lesotho, to provide necessary facilities and equipment to cope with natural disasters.



Image (Photo: JICA)



Image (Photos: JICS)



### Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa: Africa Adaptation Programme

Under the framework of "Japan-UNDP Joint Framework," established by Japan together with the UNDP on the occasion of the TICADIV, the UNDP has been implementing programmes for climate change adaptation in 20 African countries, which has

amounted to US\$92.1 million. The Programme takes a comprehensive approach to support the long-term efforts of the programme countries to further develop their capacity to implement adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures.

## Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012

In December 2009, at COP15, then the Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama announced Japan's assistance up to 2012, to developing countries which are taking measures to address climate change, such as mitigation actions, as well as those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, in order to contribute to positive progress of international negotiations.

Japan's Fast-Start Financing has been implemented in an effective and efficient manner, based on the needs of African nations. Japan has already provided assistance of US\$886 million (mitigation: US\$735 million including REDD+: US\$87 million; adaptation: US\$151 million) to African nations as of Sep. 30, 2010. Also, Japan announced to support the UNFCCC Africa regional workshop in June/July 2011 to enhance African countries to access Adaptation Fund resources directly.

## The "Life in Harmony" Initiative

At the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/COP10) held in Nagoya in October 2010, which Japan chaired, Prime Minister Naoto Kan announced that Japan will provide assistance of US\$2 billion over

three years beginning in 2010 through the "Life in Harmony" Initiative for the purpose of assisting the efforts of developing countries toward meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as the post-2010 targets of the CBD.

### ● Gabon: Conservation of biodiversity in tropical forest through sustainable coexistence between human and wild animals

This is a cooperation project between the Research Institute of Tropical Ecology of Gabon and Kyoto University together with Yamaguchi Univ. and Chubu Gakuin Univ., with assistance from the SATREPS programme in coordination with JICA and JST. In order to prevent rapid decline of biodiversity, the project aims to conduct monitoring of keystone and umbrella species to understand their seasonal changes. Based on these



Rain forest in Gabon (Photo: JICA)

data, the project will undertake

conservation measures of their ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources, and practice wise management plans of ecotourism and environmental education for safe coexistence between humans and wild animals.



Moukalaba-Doudou National Park (Photos: JICA)

## Examples of Projects of Japanese Private Cooperation

### ● Hitachi Power builds 12 Highly Efficient Utility Steam Generators in South Africa

Hitachi is currently implementing Eskom's projects to install 12 x 800MW Utility Steam Generators for Medupi Power Station (Limpopo Province) and Bravo Power Station (Mpumalanga Province) in South Africa. Under this project, Supercritical Pressure Coal-Fired Thermal Power Plant Technology has been adapted. This was developed by Hitachi and has achieved the

world top-class level of efficiency, which is expected to contribute to reducing the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emission.



(Photo: Hitachi)

## Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

### UNDP

In addition to the African Adaptation Programme above, UNDP is also assisting 20 African countries to manage funds for adaptation with 175 million USD grants mobilized for the region. These resources have been complemented with 260 million USD of co-financing to address basic development needs. In addition, UNDP has assisted 17 African LDCs in preparing National Adaptation

Programme of Action (NAPAs), which help them to identify needs and priorities for adaptation and access international funds to meet these needs.

At the community level, UNDP is also working to help vulnerable communities develop climate-resilient strategies.

#### ● Niger - Adapting pastoral and agricultural practices to the realities of climate change



Traditional wells using wooden logs, contributing to deforestation, have been stopped. Traditional wells using cement are being rehabilitated.



A community vulnerability assessment is conducted in Roubou, as part of project formulation.

(Photos: UNDP)

## 2. Water and Sanitation

### The Status of Japanese Assistance (April 2008 - March 2011 [provisional])

Japan will continue to provide assistance in this sector, even though the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation in this sector has already been attained (138%).

#### Total amount of committed ODA projects in the water and sanitation sector (April 2008-March 2011)

(100 million yen)

	Water Resources Management/ Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities
Loans	224.99
Grant Aid & Tech. Coop.	412.86

### Effective Water Resources Management

Japan has set a target of conducting capacity building for 5,000 water managers/users. As of the end of March 2010, 12,046 people had already participated in various types of training and seminars

in the area of water resources. Japan will continue to engage in efforts even after having attained this target.

### Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

In working towards its goal of providing safe drinking water to 6.5 million people, Japan has actively developed water supply and sanitation facilities in both rural communities and cities. Grant and

loan projects have benefited over 3.6 million people by the end of March 2011.

## Efforts by Other TICAD Partners

### WB

The WB currently has projects relating to improved water supply in 35 countries. Cumulatively, over the last three years a total of 9.2 million people have been provided with improved access to water (i.e. averaging over 3 million per year). 345,000 new piped household water

connections (115,000 new connections per year) have been provided and 205,000 household connections rehabilitated. 142,000 community water points, including community level projects, have been constructed or rehabilitated (more than 45,000 per year).