

# V. Addressing Environmental/Climate Change Issues



**F**ollowing the 15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) in 2009, and in the lead-up to the 16th session (COP16), and the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP10), increased emphasis is being given to cooperation in addressing environmental and climate change issues, which are also seen as helping to attain MDG 7. TICAD co-organisers welcomed the Decision by the 14th AU Assembly to endorse the Copenhagen Accord which emerged from COP15 and to encourage all member states that may wish to do so, to take individual submissions to the Secretariat of UNFCCC supporting the Accord in the context of the common but differential responsibilities and supported with the means of implementation. The TICAD process will intensify efforts in this sector.

## 1. Mitigation and Adaptation

Concentrated efforts by Japan to strengthen assistance in this sector have already yielded good examples of cooperation.

### Mitigation



▲Planned construction site  
(Photo:JICA)

#### ●Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System

Programme Grant Aid of 610 million yen (equiv. US\$ 5.94 million) was provided to Djibouti in Dec.2009, for installing solar panels on the grounds of the Djibouti Centre for Research and Studies, the only governmental research institute in the country.



▲Planned construction site  
(Photo:JICA)

#### ●Kuraymat Integrated Solar Combined Power Plant Project (II)

Yen loan of 9.4 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 91.5 million) was provided to Egypt in Dec.2008, for installing a 150MW integrated solar combined cycle power plant located at 95 km south of Cairo.



#### ●Forest Preservation

Programme Grant Aid amounting to 3.0 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 29.2 million) in total was provided to 5 African countries in Mar.2010, in order to promote sustainable forest use and conservation through implementation of assessment of forest resources and suitable forest management plan.

#### ●Capacity building for processing and formulaing CDM projects

JICA's technical assistance in Zambia is in progress in order to equip government officials to process and formulate CDM projects.

#### ●Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power Project

ODA loan of 29.5 billion yen (equiv. US\$287 million) was provided to Kenya in Mar.2010, for installing two 70MW geothermal power plants in Olkaria I Geothermal Power Station located at Rift Valley Province about 120km from Nairobi. This project is a part of a larger project in collaboration with the World Bank and French AFD.



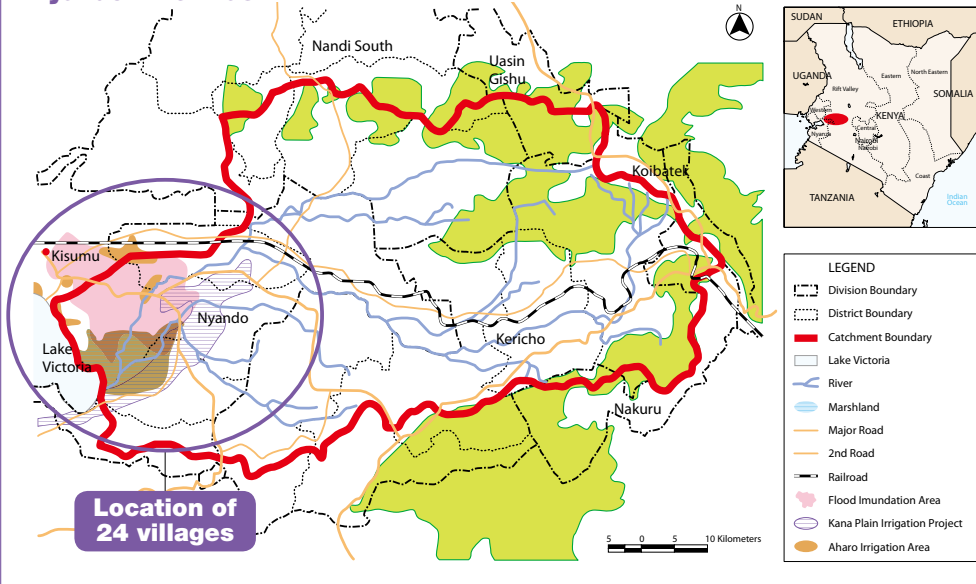
(Photos:JICA)

## Adaptation

### ● Community-Based Flood Disaster Management in the Nyando River Basin

Programme Grant Aid of 483 million yen (equiv. US\$ 4.7million) was provided to Kenya in May 2009, for constructing culvert bridges, weir, evacuation center, etc, and for raising public awareness for flood disaster prevention in 24 villages.

#### Nyando River Basin



Construction of bank protection works



Flood management training for evacuation (Photos:JICA)

## The fast track climate change financing in the “Hatoyama Initiative”

The package announced at COP15, in December 2009 in Copenhagen, scaled up Japan’s support (\*) to developing countries, including Africa, and it is expected to further strengthen Japan’s contribution in this sector.

### Support for Developing Countries under the “Hatoyama Initiative” up to 2012

Japan will provide financial assistance of approximately 1.75 trillion yen (equiv. US\$ 15 billion) including public and private finance, of which public finance comprises approximately 1.3 trillion yen (equiv. US\$ 11 billion) for 3 years up to 2012 to assist developing countries taking measures of mitigation, as well as those vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, in order to contribute to positive progress of international negotiations.

#### ● ODA (approx. 850 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 7.2 billion))

- Grant Aid, Technical Cooperation and Yen Loan :  
approx. 730 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 6 billion)
- Contribution to international organizations such as Climate Investment Funds(CIF)\*:  
approx. 120 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 1.2 billion)

\*a multilateral fund established through the leadership of Japan along with the UK and the US

#### ● OOF and other funding (approx. 900 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 7.8 billion))

- Closely cooperate with private sector by utilising resources such as of JBIC (of which private finance comprises approx. 450 billion yen (equiv. US\$ 4 billion))
- Making use of private finance encourages dissemination of Japan’s advanced technology and know-how to the world.

#### ● Assistance measures include:

- Promotion of energy efficiency and clean energy
- Forest preservation/ Combating desertification
- Disaster management
- Countermeasure against natural disasters such as drought and flood
- Biodiversity Conservation

\* Additional funding of approx. 700 billion yen, of which public finance comprises approx. 500 billion yen, has been added to the undisbursed funding from the previous initiative by Japan included in YAP. This will upgrade Japan’s commitment from previous “US\$10 billion in 5 years” to “US\$ 15 billion in 3 years”.

● **Emergency Water Supply for Addressing Climate Change**

Programme Grant Aid of 400 to 1,000million yen (equiv. US\$ 3.9 to 9.7million) was provided to Ethiopia, Mozambique, Niger, and Senegal respectively in Mar.-Apr.2009, for providing safe and hygienic water facilities and disaster prevention equipment.



▶ Small water supply facility (elevated water tank) (Photo:JICA)

● **Japan-UNDP Joint Framework for Building Partnership to Address Climate Change in Africa**

Total amount of US\$ 92.1million was allocated to 20 countries to assist:

- long-term planning;
- establishment of institutional frameworks;
- capacity development; and
- actual implementation of policies and measures in priority sectors, etc.

In 2009, all 20 countries developed country project documents and 10 countries started actual implementation.

## 2. Water and Sanitation

### **The Status of Japanese Assistance – April 2008 -March 2010 (provisional)**

Progress towards the YAP target for grant aid and technical cooperation for this sector is significant (93%), and two Yen loan projects have been committed.

**Total amount of committed ODA projects in the water and sanitation sector (April 2008-March 2010)**

(100 million yen)

	Water Resources Management / Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities
Loan	225.00
Grant & Tech. Coop.	280.42



(Photo:JICA)

\*Detail of the data can be found in the web site: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/africa/ticad/ticadfollow-up/report/index.html>

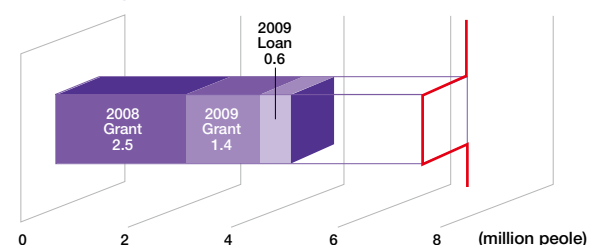
### **Effective Water Resources Management**

Towards Japan's target for training 5,000 personnel in water resource management, around 3,500 people are expected to be trained by JICA by the end of March 2010.

### **Access to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities**

Towards Japan's goal of providing safe drinking water to 6.5 million people, about 4.5 million people will have benefitted from grant and loan projects committed by the end of March 2010, and implementation is on track to exceed the target by 2012.

**The progress on providing safe drinking water to 6.5 million people**



## 3. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Being at the midway point of the UN's "Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" (DESD), started in 2005, there are demands to strengthen the practical applications of ESD theories. As part of its promotion of ESD, Japan has been undertaking a number of higher education activities. In order to develop model activities and practical teaching materials for diverse people engaged in ESD, five projects in African countries have been

implemented in 2009, utilising the knowledge possessed by Japanese universities. At the same time, Japan continues supporting UNU's ESD in Africa Project (ESDA). In this project, a network of Japanese and African universities has been established and the curricula, teaching materials, and teaching methods for graduate-level education programmes have been developed. The project will be completed next year.