

Japan's Experience and International Cooperation on Environmental Management through JCCI

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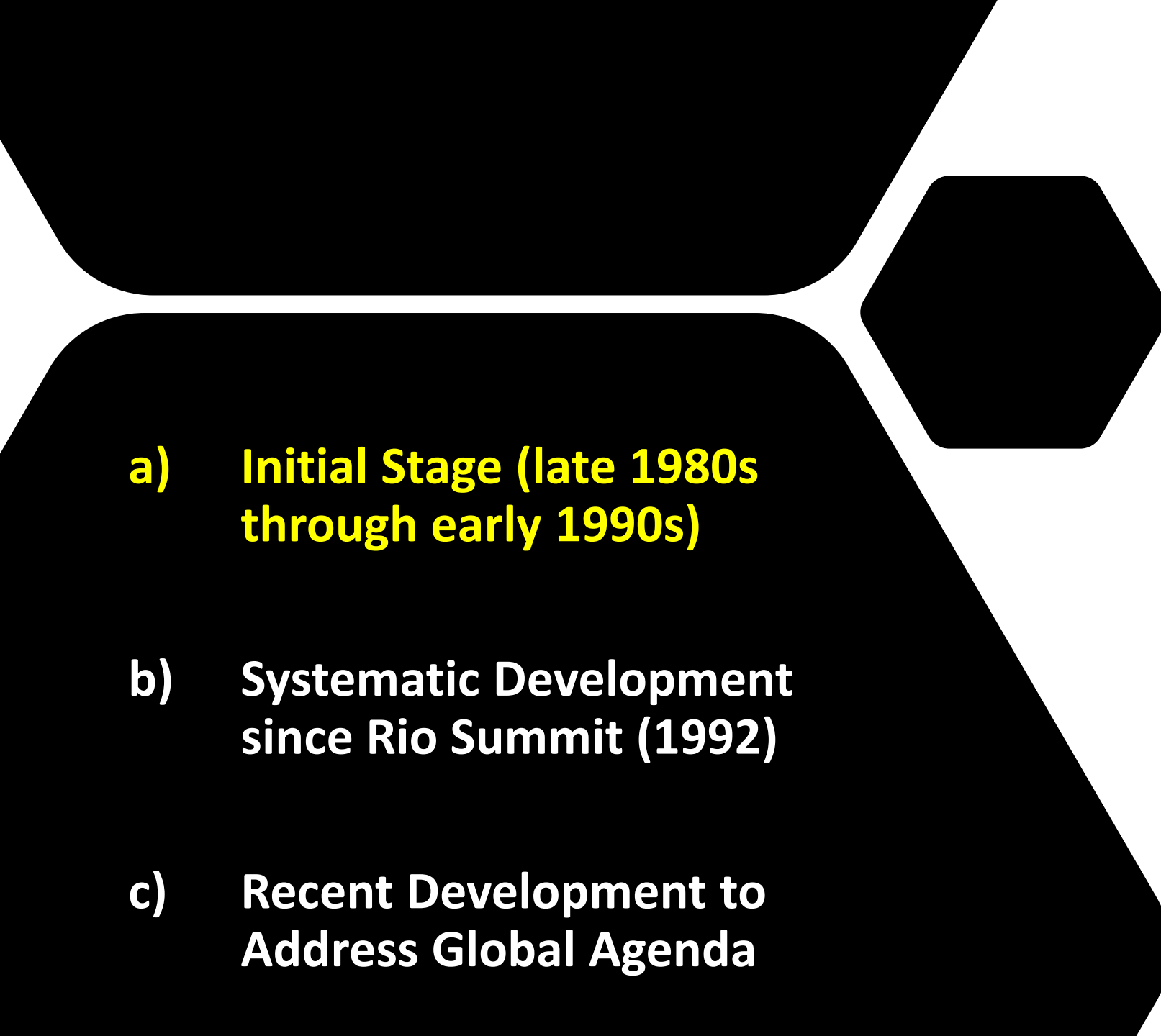
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3.

Mobilizing JICA's Schemes and Programs

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 - b) Systematic Development since Rio Summit (1992)**
 - c) Recent Development to Address Global Agenda**

1. Japan's Experience in Env. Management and Development of International Cooperation

i. Initial Stage of Japan's International Environmental Cooperation

Toward Overcoming Serious Pollution in Developing Countries

JICA's Schemes

- Training (Env. Policy Development, Water Quality & Air Quality Management)
- Advisors/Experts
- Development Plan
- Project-typed Technical Cooperation

Programs & Projects

- Capacity Building
- Policy Development
- Master Plan Development
- Training Centers (Thailand, Indonesia, China and Mexico)
- Training Module Development



Malaysia, 1987

ii. The World Bank “Japan’s Experience in Urban Environmental Management”

UNDP-World Bank: **MEIP**

“Metropolitan Environment Improvement Program”

Beijing

Manila

Jakarta

Mumbai

Colombo



Special Study on “Japan’s Experience in Urban Environmental Management”

Steering Com. Chaired by Prof. Hashimoto

Case Studies

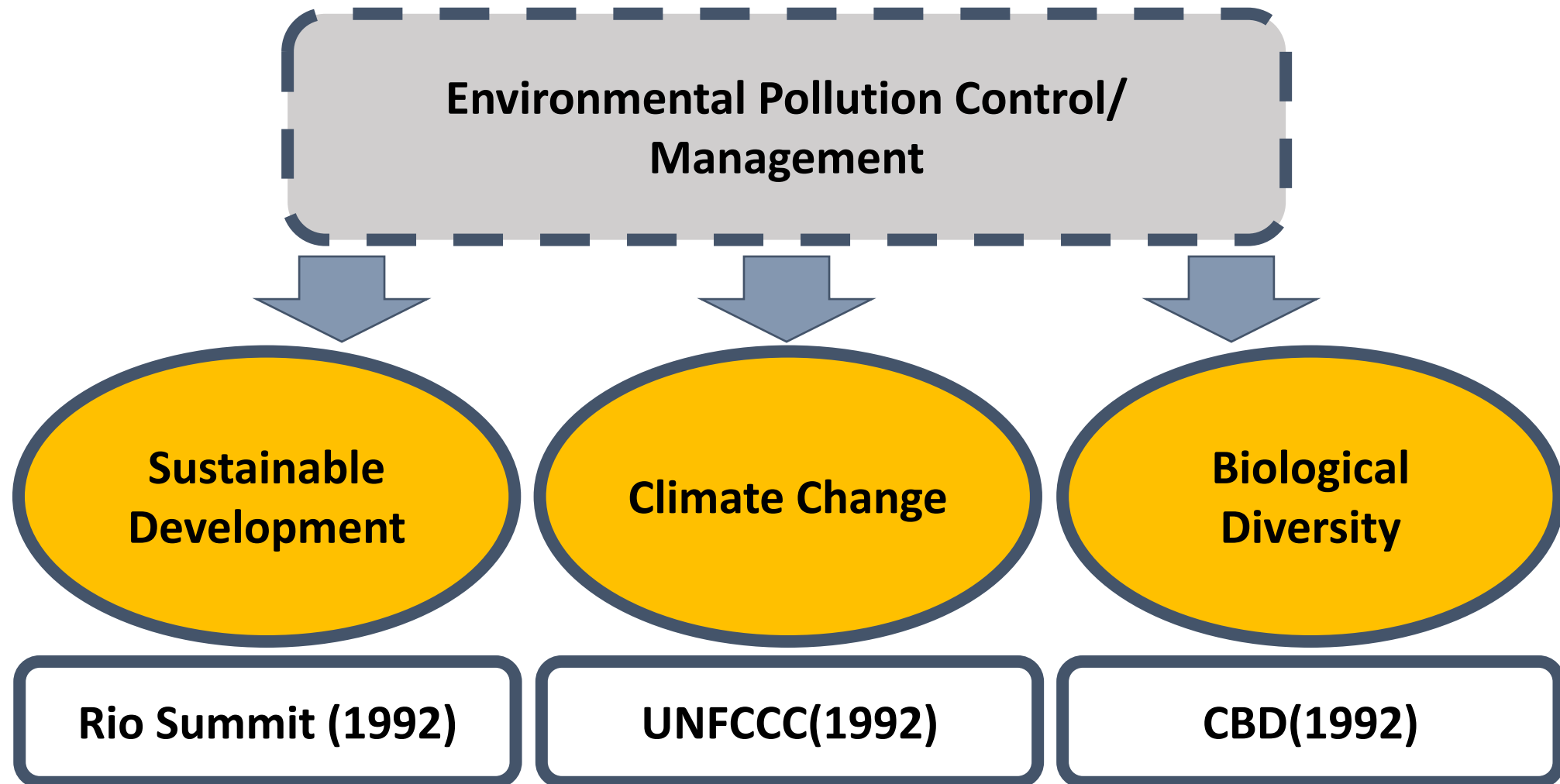
Yokohama

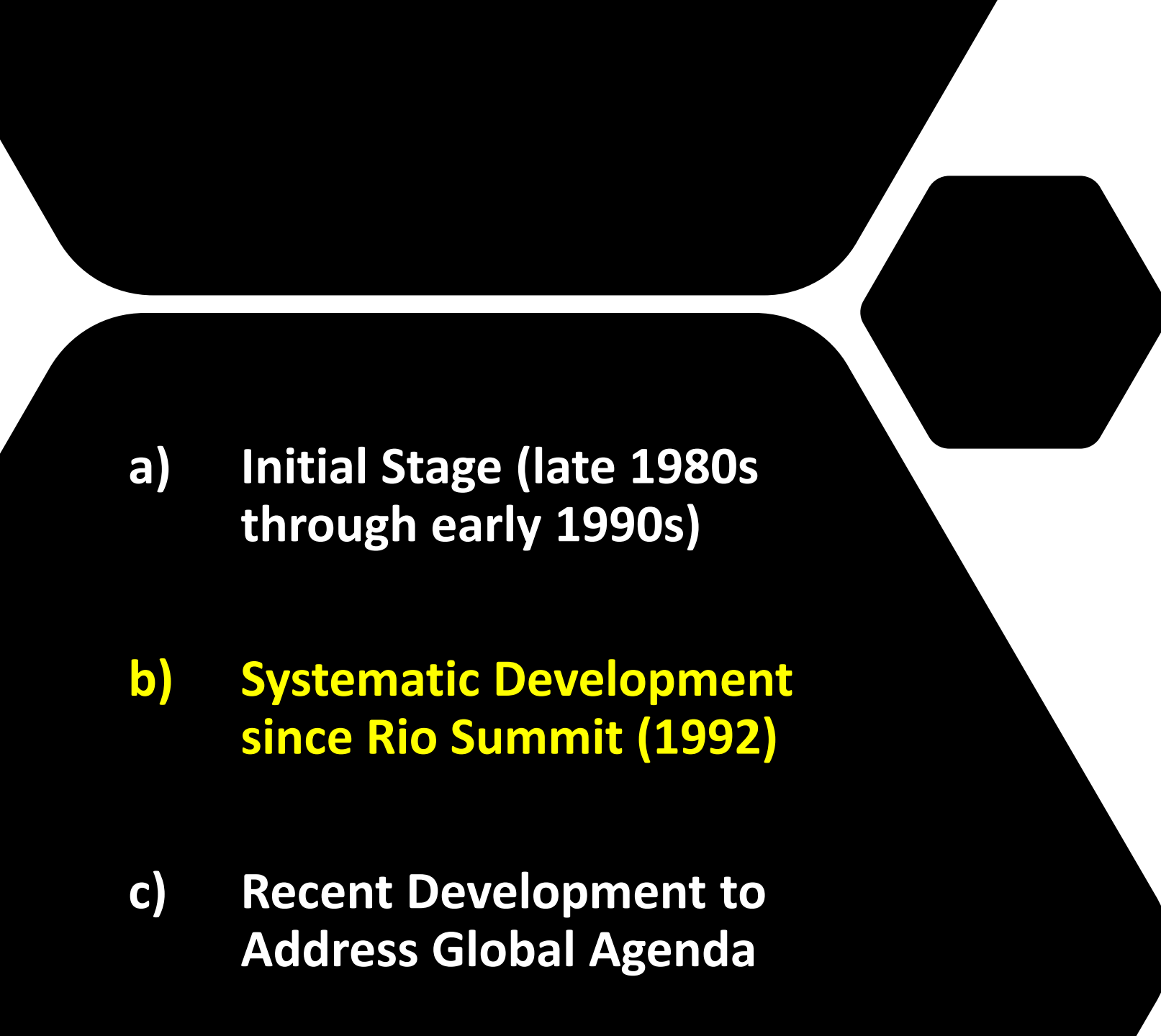
Osaka

Kitakyushu



iii. New Era for Global Environment & Sustainability



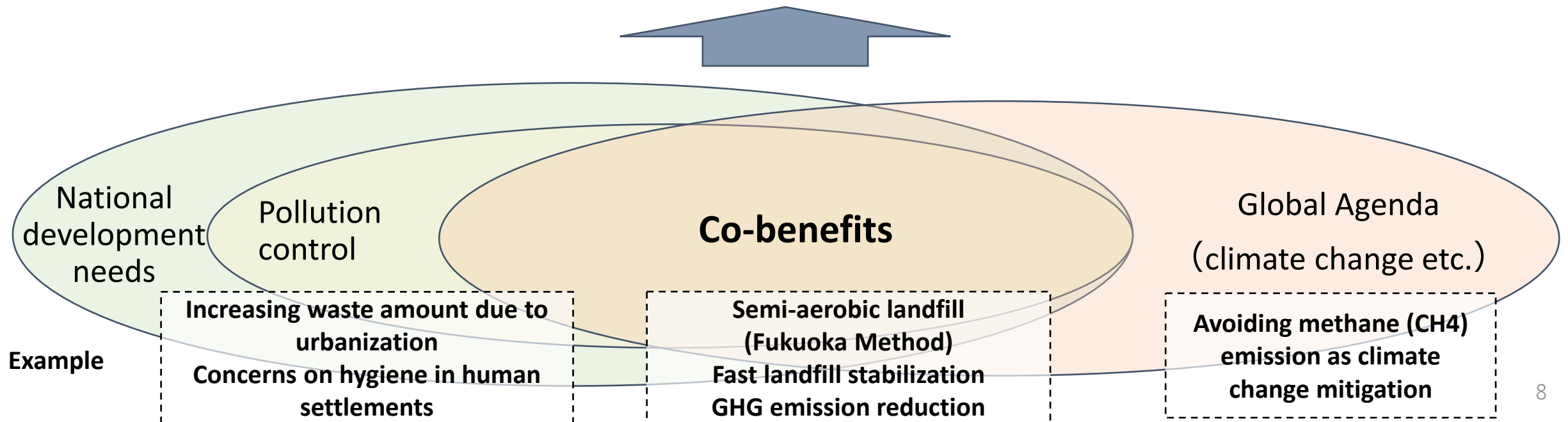
- 
- a) Initial Stage (late 1980s through early 1990s)
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 - c) Recent Development to Address Global Agenda

1. Japan's Experience in Env. Management and Development of International Cooperation

i. Co-benefit Approach to Env. Cooperation

Global agenda (climate change, biodiversity etc.) was integrated into conventional pollution control approach (air, water & wastes)

Sustainable Development & Human Security



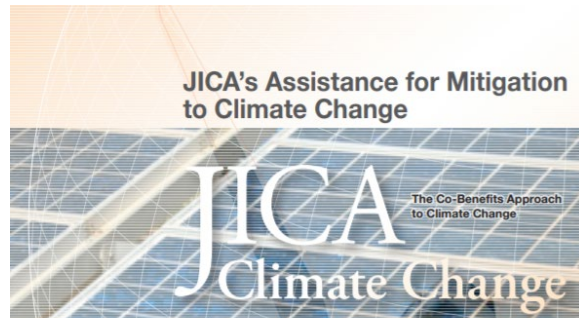
ii. Cool Earth Partnership as the Initiative by the Government of Japan

“Cool Earth Partnership” to support both GHG emissions reduction and economic development (2008).

- Co-benefit approach to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in developing countries, to enhance their voluntary efforts

Japan has played a key role in assisting developing countries' efforts

iii. JICA's Leadership through Co-benefit Approach



Study on “JICA’s Assistance for Mitigation to Climate Change” (2007)

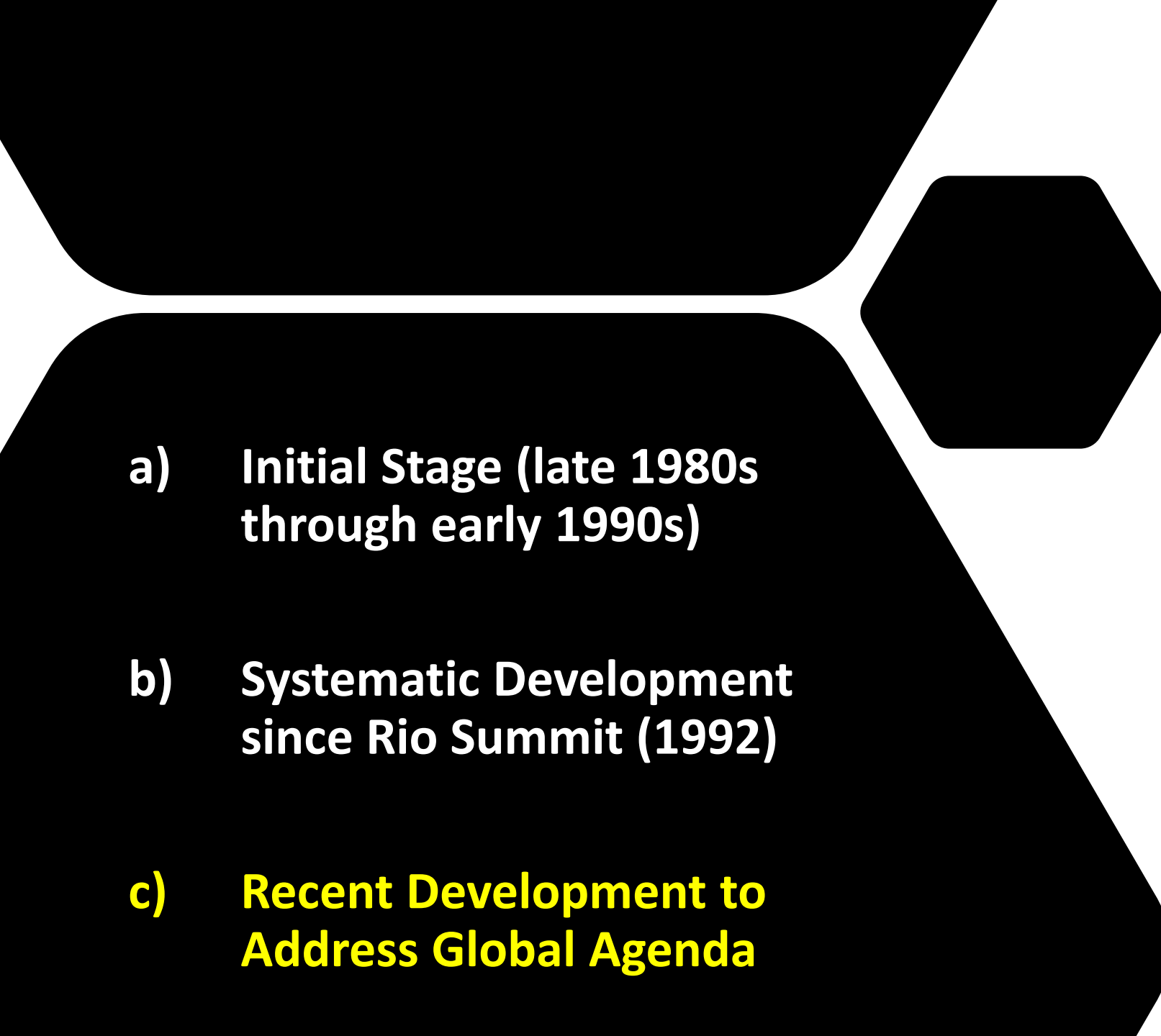
Case Study: Delhi Metro System Development (ODA Loan)

Addressing

- Traffic congestion
- Air pollution
- GHG emission reduction (by modal shift)

Extra efforts

- Introduced regenerative brake technology by the CDM

- 
- a) Initial Stage (late 1980s through early 1990s)
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1. Japan's Experience in Env. Management and Development of International Cooperation

i. SDGs, Paris Agreement and Environmental Infrastructure

Global Norms (2015)

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Paris Agreement (PA)

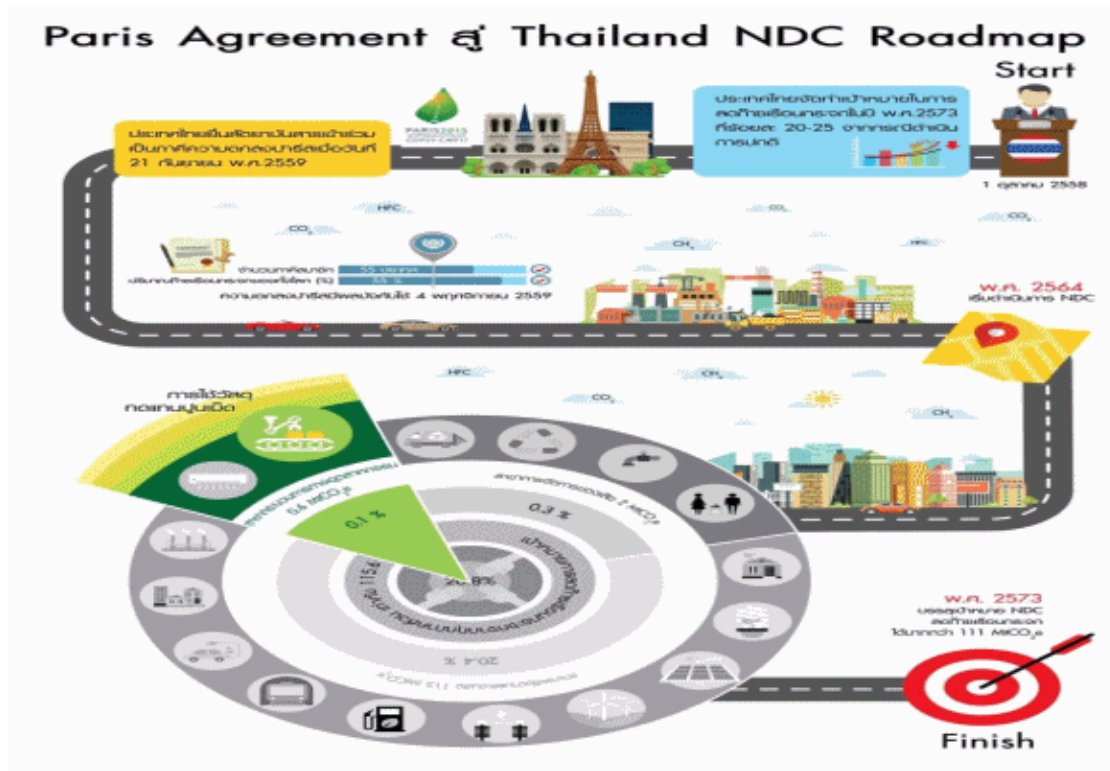
Overseas Promotion Strategy on Infrastructure for 2025

- National Strategy on Overseas Environmental Infrastructure Promotion (2017)
- Japan Platform for Redesign: Sustainable Infrastructure (JPRSI)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



ii. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement



ONEP, Thailand (2016)

Grand design for a future society
consistent with their development policy

iii. Climate Risks as a Concern for SDGs



Flood Thailand in 2011

Adaptation x
Disaster Risk Reduction

iv. Unprecedented Challenges and Co-innovations

Covid-19 as extra challenges on developing world

- **Response by Green Recovery, building back better**
- **Dynamic approach to digital transformation and innovative life-style**
- **Accommodating risks (climate, disaster and pandemic) in development programs**

Co-innovation and Co-creation based on Partnership

Multiple
Stakeholders

Institutional
Development

Public and
Private Finance

Scaling up
Success cases



a) From Policy Development through Project Implementation on the Ground

b) From 3R Initiative to Circular Economy

c) Co-innovation for Carbon Neutrality and Net-zero Emission

2. Increasing Ownership for Local and Global Agenda

i. Case Study (1) : Waste management planning and infrastructure investment (PPP)

Legok Nangka Waste to Energy Project as the 1st PPP Waste-to-Energy project

- **JICA provided preparatory survey on PPP**
- **JICA provided Transaction Advisory Services in support of procurement procedures**
- **Collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) enabled through support to the Indonesian side.**

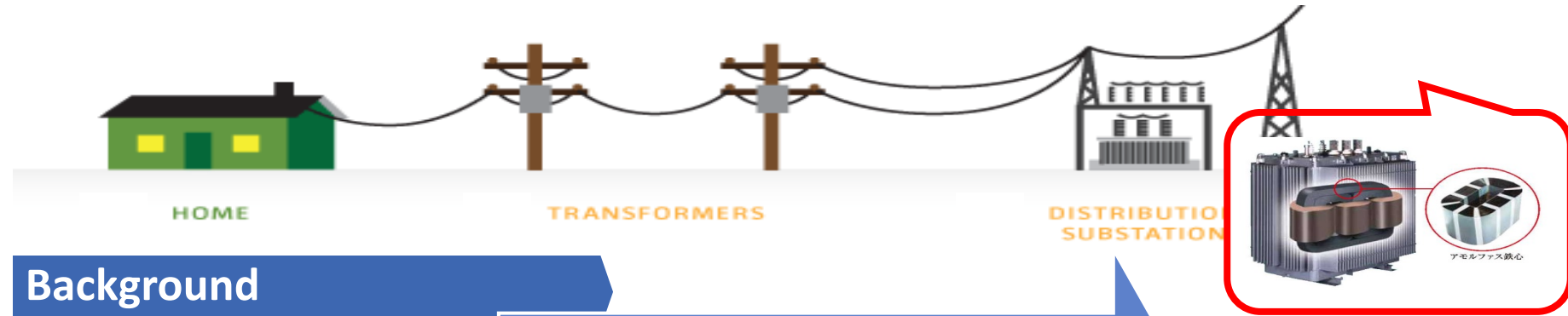
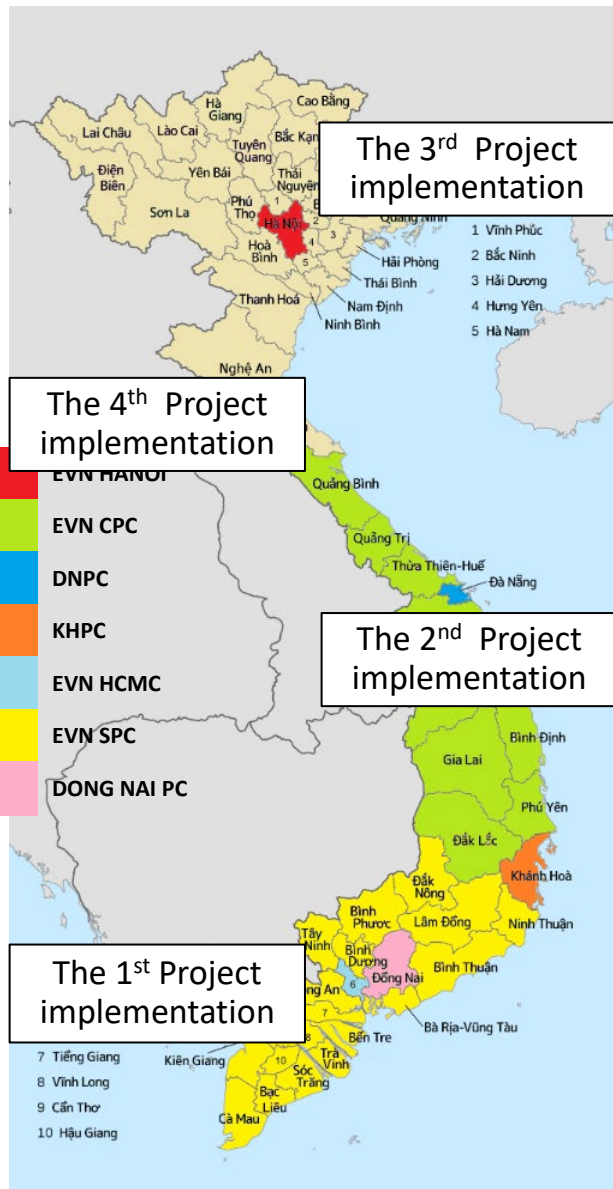


Landfill site in West Java, Indonesia

Will address

- Plastic litter scattering
- Safety
- Ground water pollution
- Hygiene and odor
- GHG emission reduction
- Referable energy to household

ii. Case Study (2) : Innovative support by the JCM to realize policy target (power loss reduction)



Background

- Strong policy push by the 7th Power Development Plan (PDP7+) in Vietnam
- Power companies' need for increasing EE in power transmission system
- Meeting needs for fundamental infrastructure of the power sector

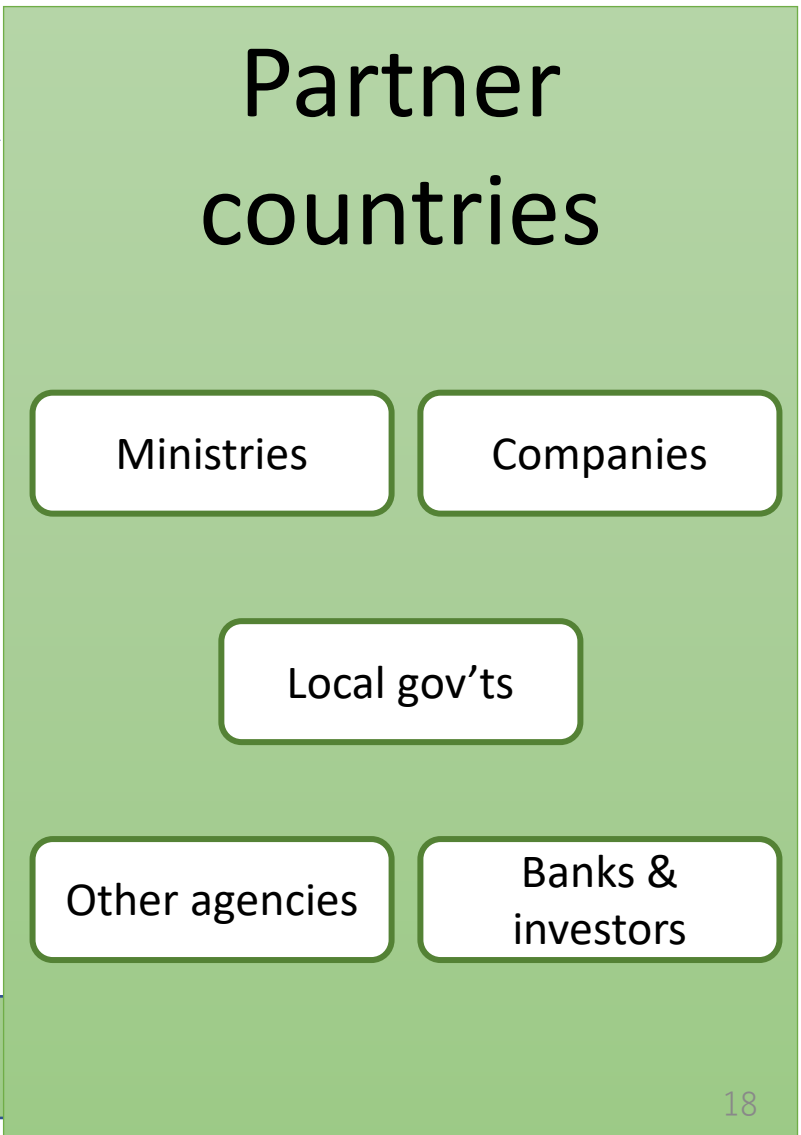
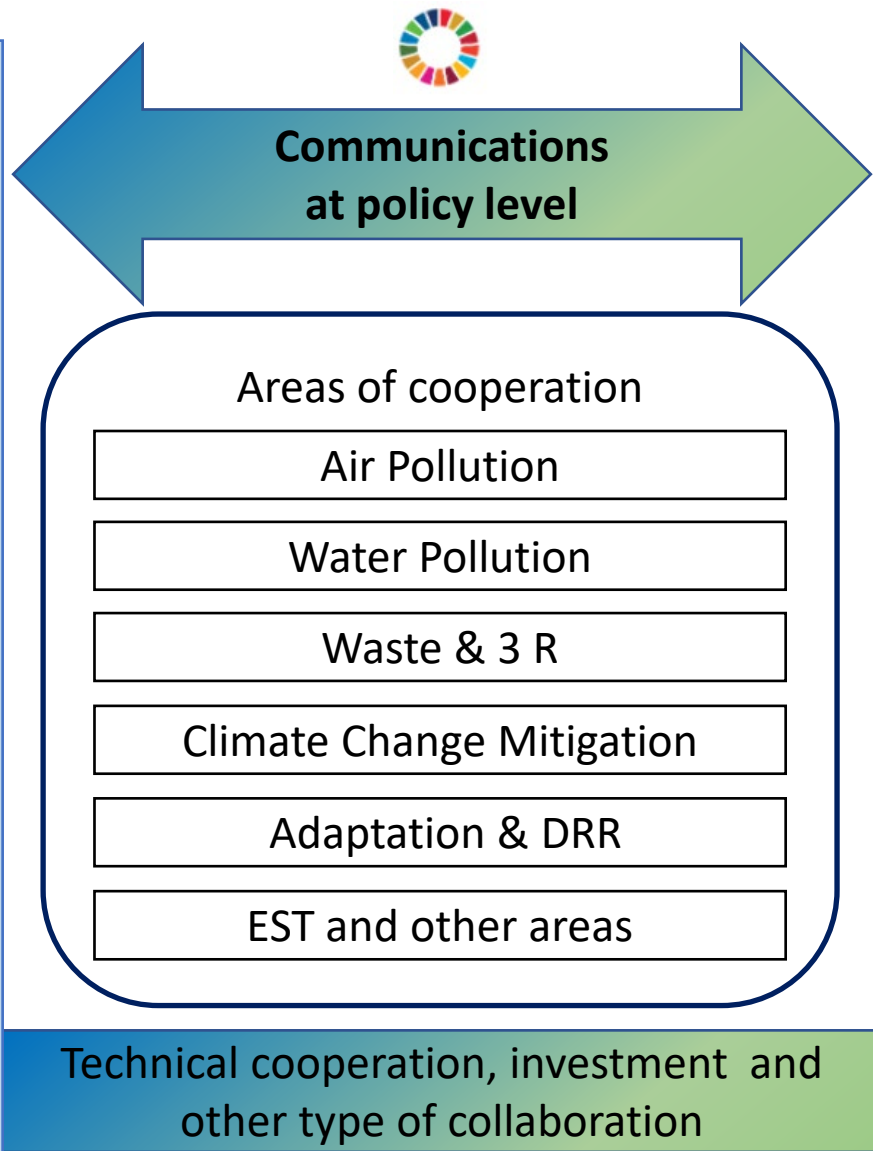
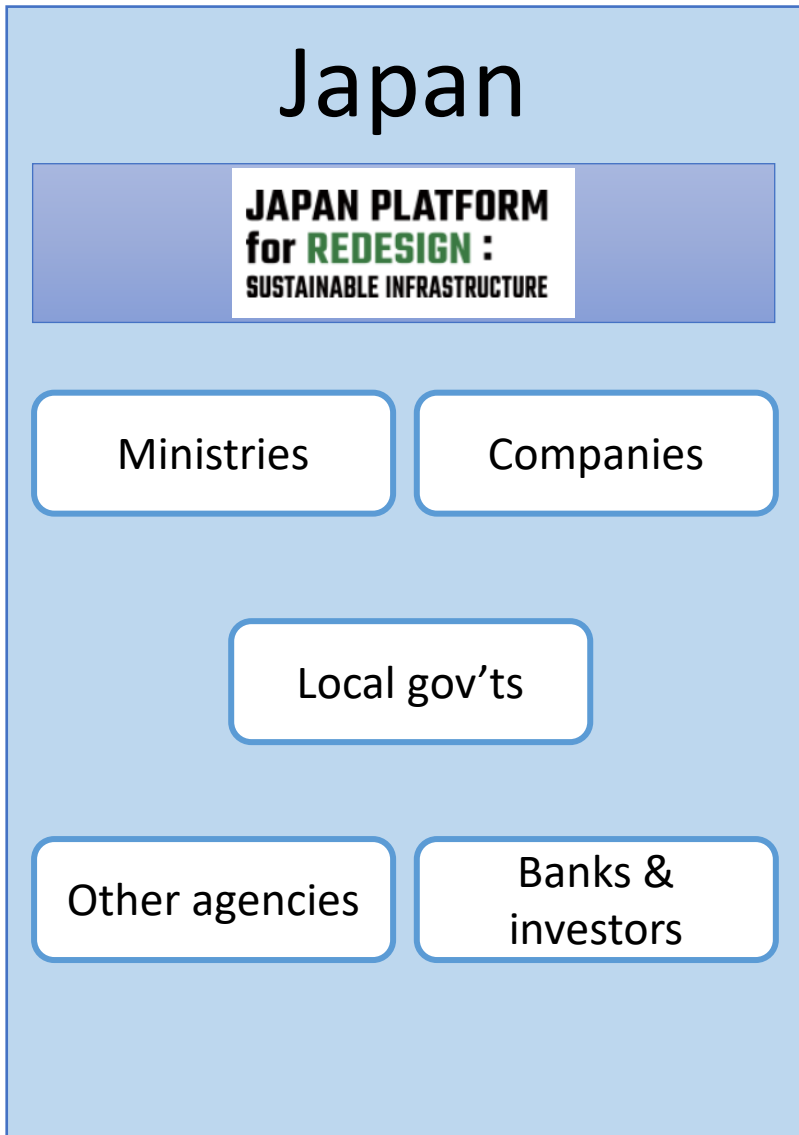
Co-benefits

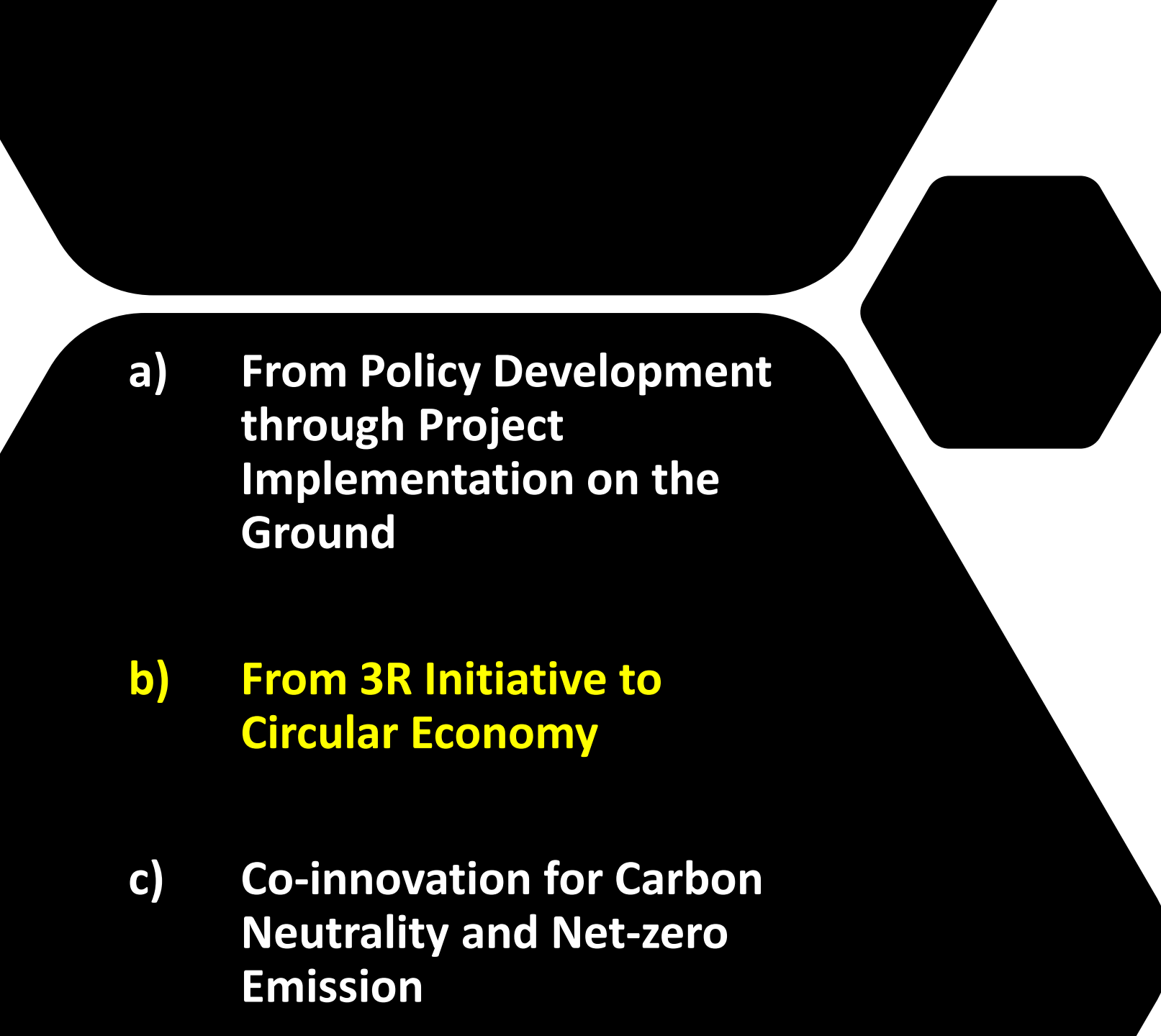
- Reduction of power loss
- Increased stability of power supply
- Improved economic activity
- Reduced malfunction

Emerging outcomes

- Penetration of the technology/adoption of higher standard
- Enhanced procurement policy by Power Companies
- Self sustained business by local manufacturers

iii. Japan Platform for Redesign: Sustainable Infrastructure (JPRSI)



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- a) From Policy Development through Project Implementation on the Ground
 - b) From 3R Initiative to Circular Economy**
 - c) Co-innovation for Carbon Neutrality and Net-zero Emission

2. Increasing Ownership for Local and Global Agenda

i. G8 3R Initiative

1. G8 Sea-Island Summit in 2004

- National Policy Development on 3R
- Reduction of Obstacles for International Trade
- Cooperation with Developing Countries
- Multi-Stakeholders' Involvement
- R & D on 3Rs

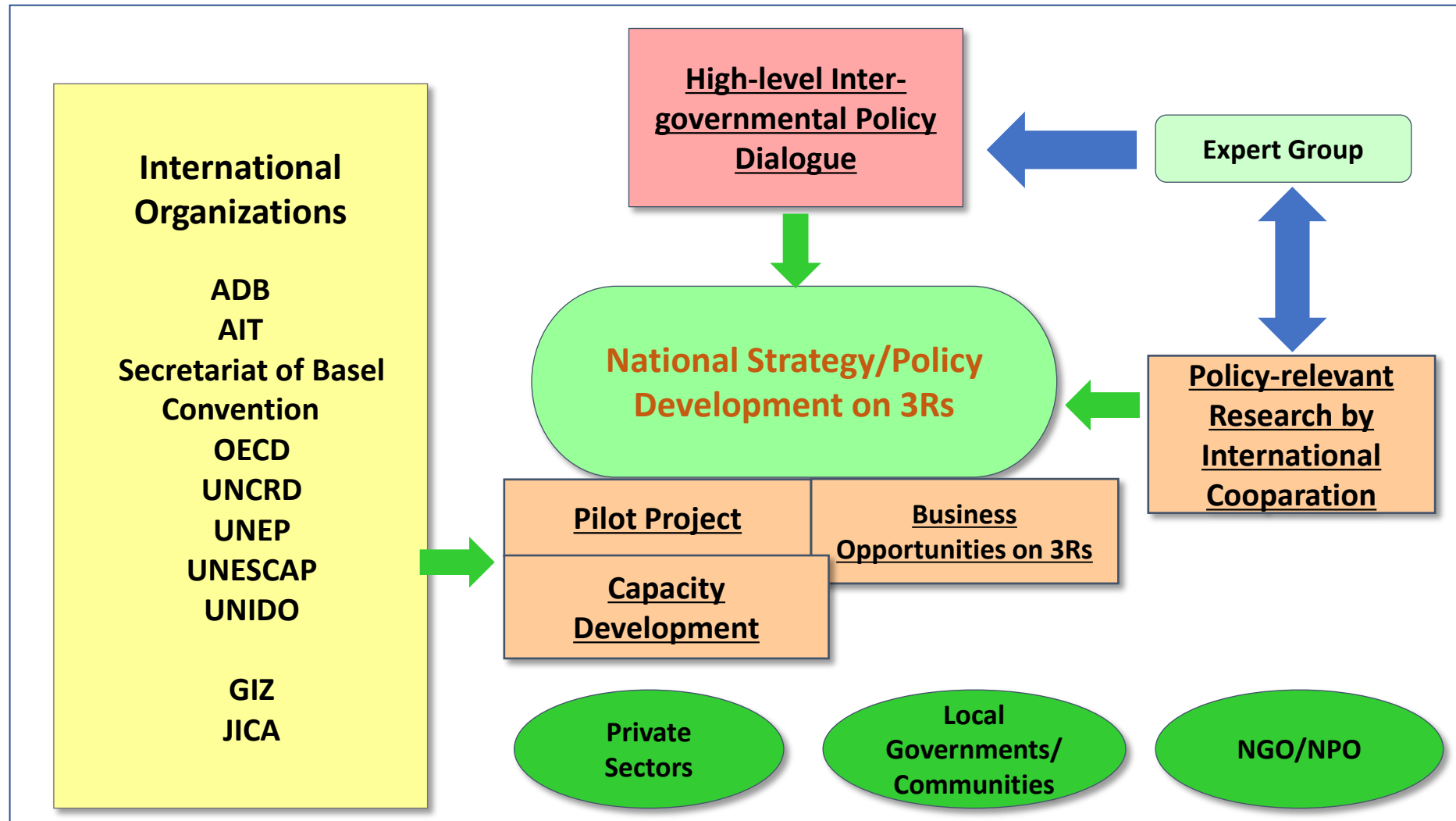
2. G8 Ministerial Conference in 2005



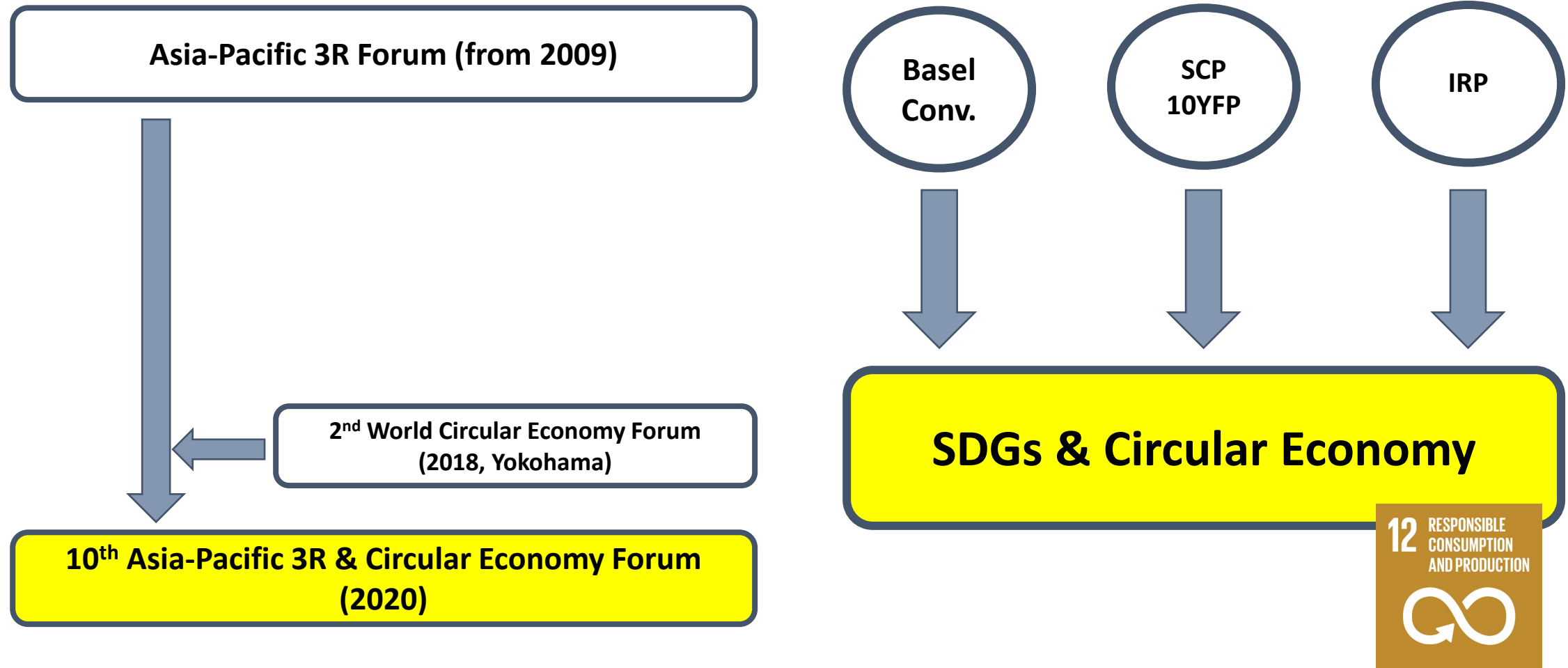
- Asia-Pacific 3R Forum
- Sustainable Consumption & Production
- Resource Efficiency and
- Circular Economy Forum



ii. Asia-Pacific 3R Forum



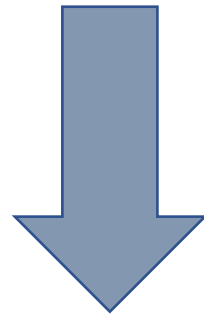
iii. 3R, SCP, Resource Efficiency and SDGs



iv. G20 Osaka Summit (June, 2019)

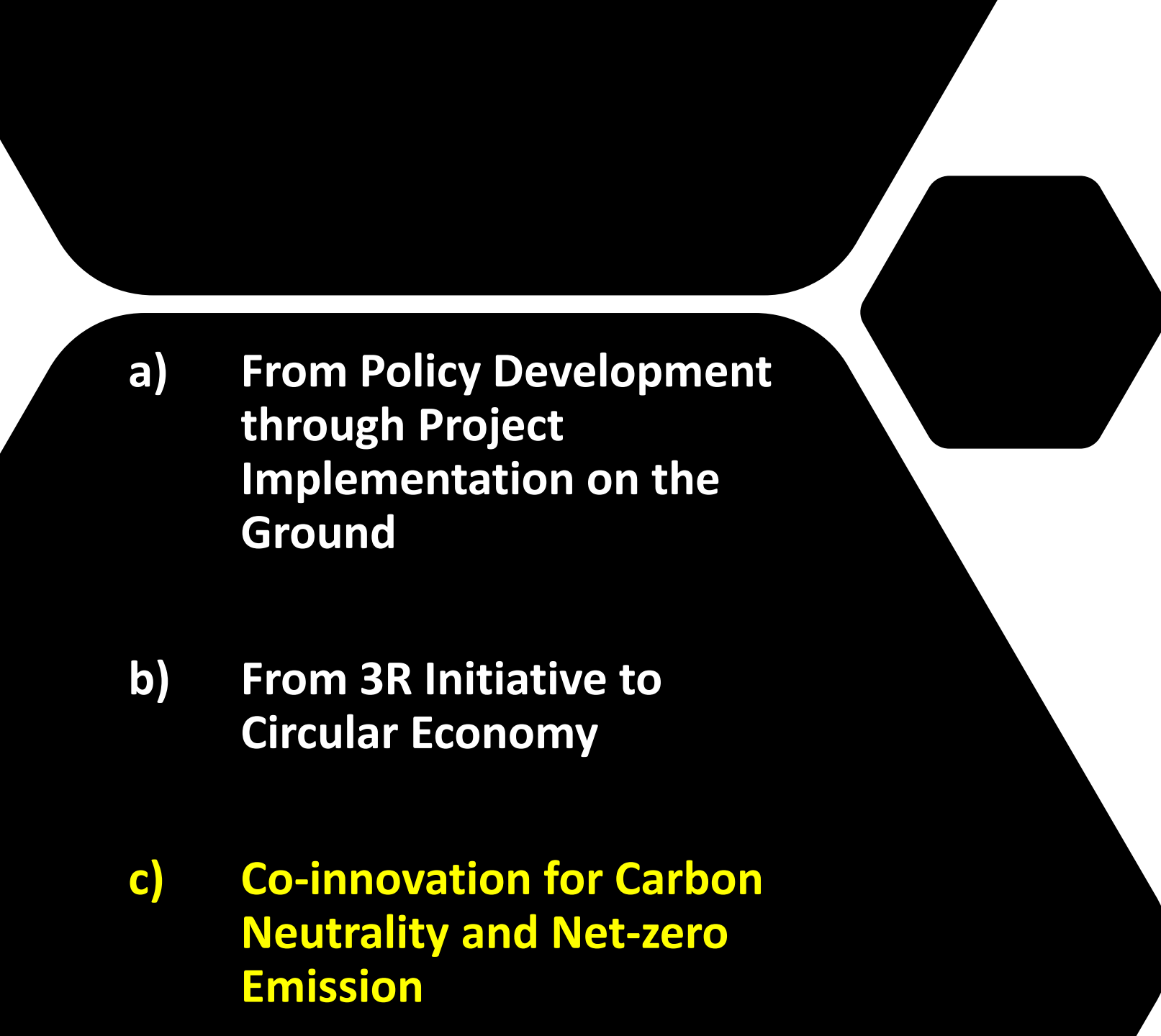
Osaka Blue Ocean Vision

To reduce additional pollution by marine plastic litter to zero by 2050 through a comprehensive life-cycle approach.










MARINE Initiative



- 
- a) From Policy Development through Project Implementation on the Ground
 - b) From 3R Initiative to Circular Economy
 - c) **Co-innovation for Carbon Neutrality and Net-zero Emission**

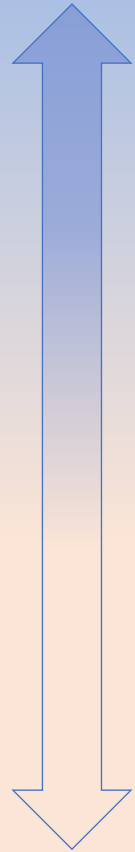
2. Increasing Ownership for Local and Global Agenda

i. Updated pledges by countries at COP26

Countries/Region		2030 Goals	Long-term Goal
	Japan	-46%	Net Zero in 2050
	Brazil	-50 % (2030)	Carbon Neutral in 2050
	India	-33-35 % per GDP 50% Renewable Energy by 2030	Net Zero 2070
	Indonesia	-29% with international support	Net Zero in 2060
	South Africa	420 CO ₂ -eq and 350 CO ₂ -eq	Net Zero in 2050
	Thailand	-40% with international support	Carbon Neutral in 2050 Net Zero in 2065
	Viet Nam	-27% with international support	Carbon Neutral in 2050

ii. Cooperation in layered actions

Policy
development



Implementation

Appropriate responses to be selected via dialogue between partner countries and Japan

Response to
international decisions

Domestic rules and regulation

Implementation measures

Investment

Capacity development and
stakeholders engagement

Response strategy to COP
decisions

Legislation support for
environment

Policy measures/schemes

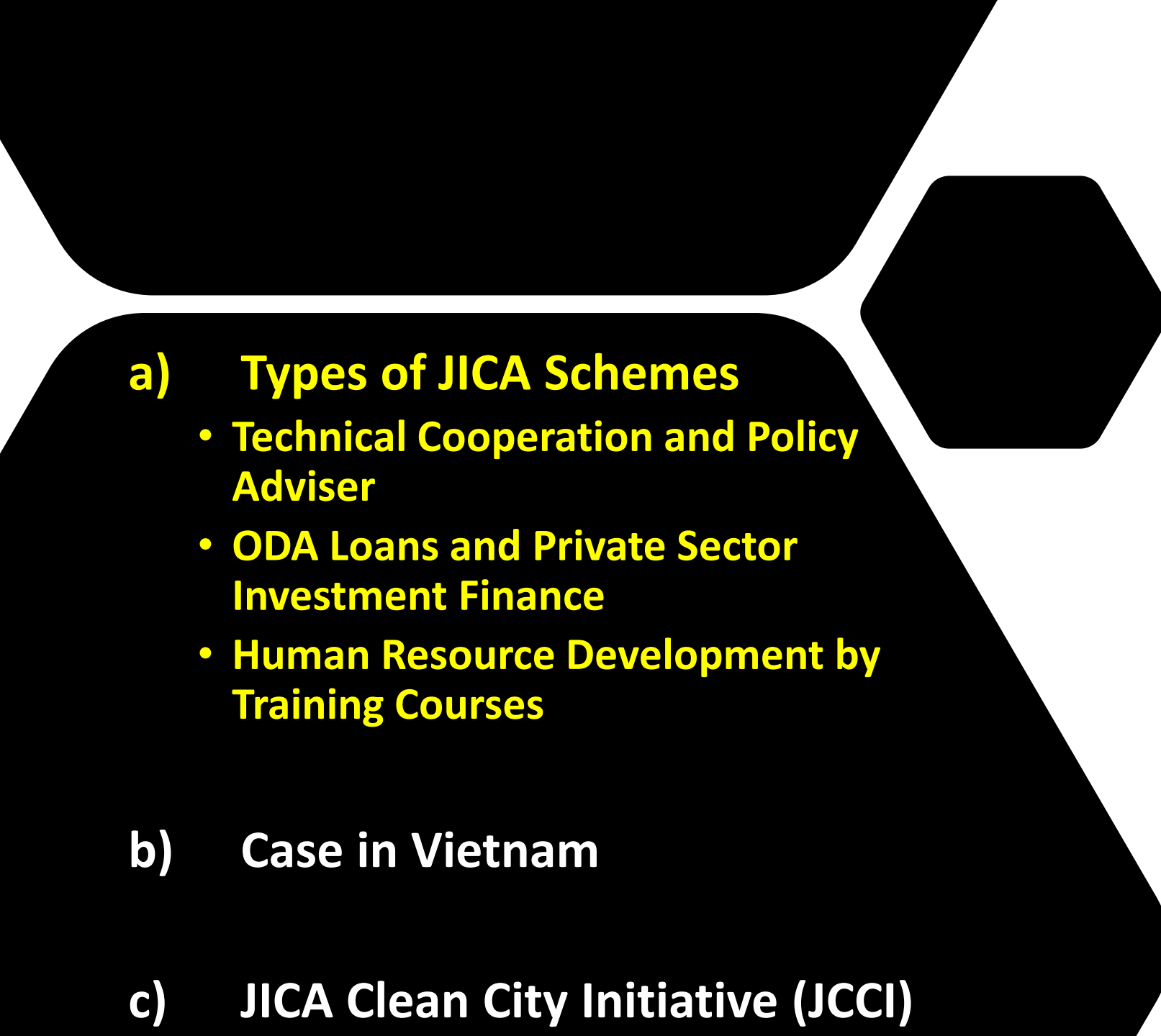
Public and private
finance/technologies

TA, training, knowledge
management support

iii. Japan's Decarbonization Initiative

- 100 million CO₂ reduction under public-private partnership through the Joint Crediting Mechanism
- Mobilizing approx. 1 trillion JPY (8.5 billion USD) finance (public/private blended)
- Priority Areas:
 1. Renewable energy:
Solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass, green hydrogen
 2. Green logistics (including cold chain)
non-fluorocarbons refrigerators, modal shift, air and seaport
 3. Waste infrastructure
Waste to Energy, recycling facilities, landfills





3. Mobilizing JICA's Schemes and Programs

a) **Types of JICA Schemes**

- **Technical Cooperation and Policy Adviser**
- **ODA Loans and Private Sector Investment Finance**
- **Human Resource Development by Training Courses**

b) **Case in Vietnam**

c) **JICA Clean City Initiative (JCCI)**

i. Technical Cooperation and dispatching policy advisors

- Technical Cooperation scheme has provided careful support to partner countries dedicated to their needs.
- A grand design of policy development have been strengthened with support of planning
- Policy advisors play a key role for tailor made cooperation and provide a bridge to further knowledge resources from Japan.



JICA SPI-NAMA: Low Carbon Technology Assessment to facilitate NDC implementation in Viet Nam 29

ii. ODA Loan as a driving force for environmental infrastructure development / Innovative Private Sector Investment Finance

- **JICA's ODA Loan scheme**
 - Supported environmental infrastructure development such waste and wastewater, transport, energy etc.
 - Enable high quality infrastructure development, combined with technical cooperation.
-
- **Private Sector Investment Finance**
 - Innovative way to mobilize private sector finance, with JICA's support

Tsogttsetsii Wind Farm Project in Mongolia (right above)

Lumut Balai Geothermal Power Plant Project in Indonesia (right below)



iii. Training courses harnessing ties between partner countries and Japan

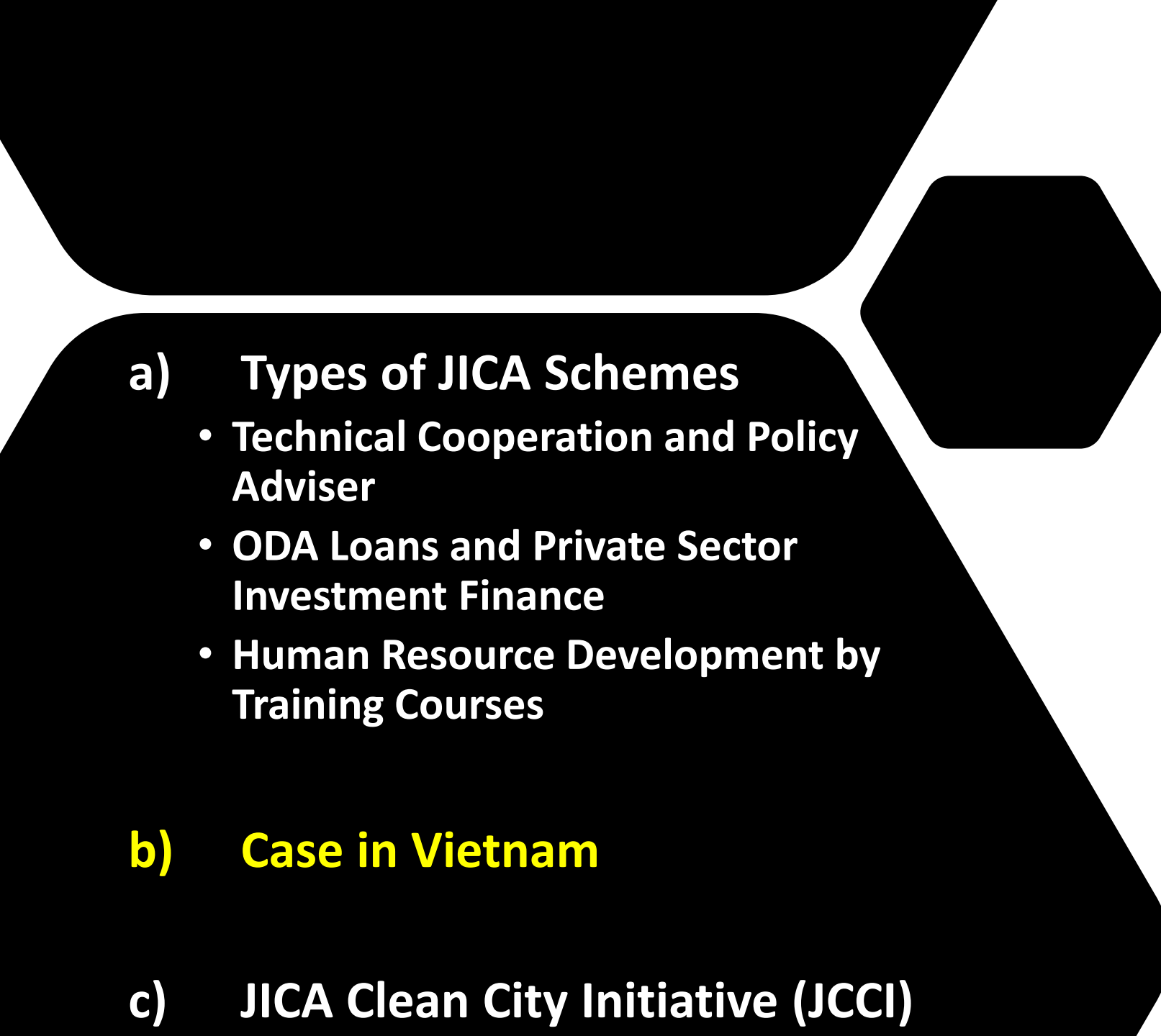
- Robust training schemes established for developing countries government officials
- Facilitated knowledge sharing and management between Japan and partner countries, as well as among participants.
- Useful opportunity to see not only theory but also real application in Japan



Hands on training for project development



Site visit for sea wall design for climate change adaptation



3. Mobilizing JICA's Schemes and Programs

a) Types of JICA Schemes

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i. High-level Mission for Policy Dialogue for Bilateral Environmental Cooperation between Vietnam and Japan in July, 2004

1. Based on the Summit Meeting of two countries, the high-level mission, led by Amb. Kawakami, Former JICA President, visited Vietnam for its policy dialogue.
2. The mission agenda: Plenary Meetings in Hanoi followed by Field Visits in Danang and Ho Chi Minh for its recommendations **to kick off the bilateral cooperation for environment management**



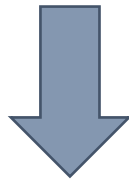
- Comprehensive Revision of Environmental Protection Law
- Stepping-up of NDC
- Commitment to 2050 Carbon Neutrality



ii. Recent Development of Policy Dialogue for Env. Cooperation

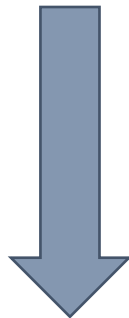
- Policy Dialogue in 2013

**MOU
(Ministers)**



- Policy Dialogue in 2020

**Revised MOU
to include Marine Plastic
Wastes**



- Policy Dialogue in 2021

**MOU for Low-
Carbon Growth
Cooperation**

**Joint Cooperation Plan on Climate Change toward
Carbon Neutrality**

iii. Joint Cooperation Plan on Climate Change toward Carbon Neutrality by 2050 (JCP)

Mitigation

- Long-Term Strategy by AIM model
- City-to-City Cooperation (Hai Phong-Kitakyushu)
- JCM
- Waste to Energy

Institutional Development

- PaSTI
- F-gases Life Cycle Management
- Inventories
- Methodology for Carbon Pricing
- Training

Private Sector Involvement

- Private Sector Mobilization
- Japan Week
 - Seminar
 - Exhibition
 - Business Matching

Joint Working Meeting

iv. Comprehensive Cooperation in Urban Environment





3. Mobilizing JICA's Schemes and Programs

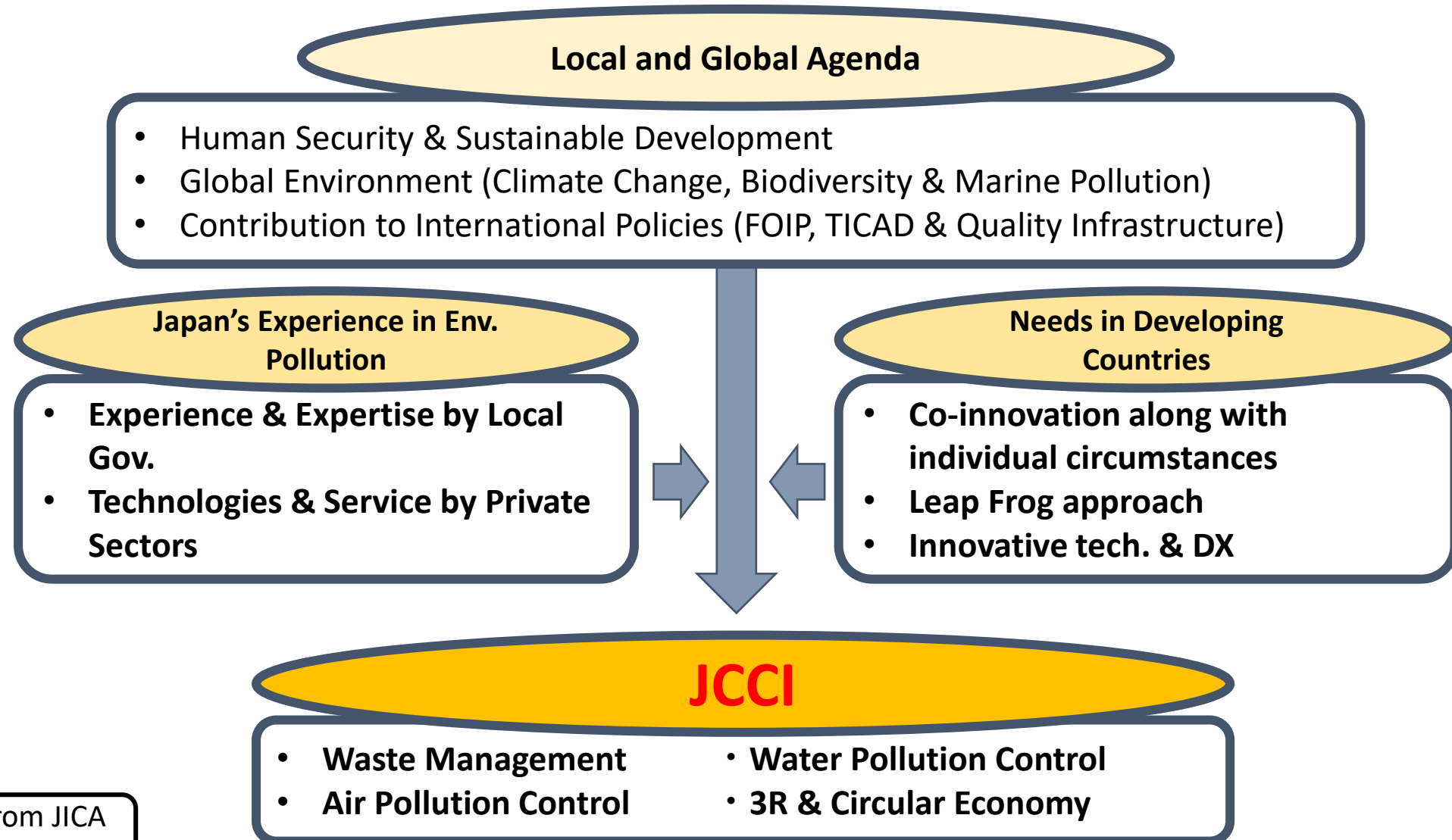
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JICA Clean City Initiative (JCCI)



Summary

1. Japan has contributed to realizing a sustainable society in developing countries through its overseas environmental cooperation, based on its rich experience in coping with serious environmental pollution such as air & water pollution and wastes. In this regard, JICA has supported developing countries by extending a variety of its environmental projects and programs, which is highly welcomed by the international community.
2. Developing countries are getting committed to addressing not only local agenda but global one with their ownership, which creates a new landscape of the environmental cooperation. Joint efforts are mainstreamed into and aligned with their national and local development policies by co-innovation with equal footing of both developed and developing partner countries.
3. JICA has launched its new initiative as “JICA Clean City Initiative” (JCCI) to further extended its comprehensive programs to work together with its partner countries for their sustainable and de-carbonized future in an integrated manner.



Thank You!
