

Climate Change

Tackling the Global Climate Challenge



*Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), relevant goals are shown.

Overview of the Issue

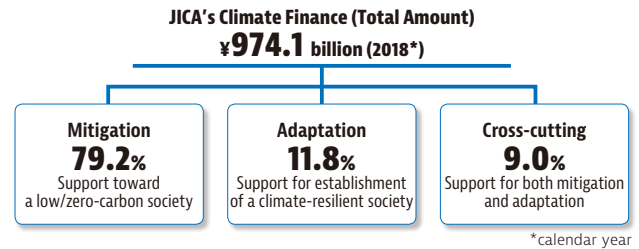
Climate change is predicted to increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and natural disasters, and undermine the foundation of human well-being, including natural ecosystems and social and economic activities. Climate change is an emergency that threatens quality growth and human security. Tackling climate change is a global challenge that should be addressed by the international community as a whole.

In December 2015, the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) took place in Paris and adopted the Paris Agreement, a new international framework for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and avoiding or minimizing the negative impact of climate change. Both developed and developing countries have taken a new step forward under the agreement.

JICA Activities

In light of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), JICA is committed to strengthen its organizational management from the viewpoint of climate change, including disclosure of climate-related information. As a partner of developing countries, JICA is mainstreaming climate actions into its development programs and projects in various sectors, toward transition to a zero-carbon and climate-resilient society. JICA's cooperation in addressing climate change focuses on the following four priorities:

- Promoting low or zero carbon and climate resilience in urban and infrastructure development**
JICA supports low/zero-carbon infrastructure development



as well as policy and institutional development and capacity development necessary for promotion of climate-resilient infrastructure.

2. Enhancing climate risk assessment and countermeasures

The negative impact of climate change has occurred in every part of the world, and thus consideration of climate risks is essential for all developing projects. JICA supports the capacity development to predict and assess climate risks in the future, and take measures to avoid or minimize them.

3. Supporting climate policy and institutional development

Climate actions require long-term commitment. JICA supports policy and institutional capacity development for developing countries so that they can develop, implement, and monitor mitigation and adaptation plans and greenhouse gas inventories.

4. Enhancing conservation and management of forests and other ecosystems

Deforestation and anthropogenic land use change accelerate the degradation and loss of forests and other ecosystems, and result in an increase of GHG emissions in the world. Therefore, JICA supports GHG emission reduction and absorption increase by promoting sustainable forest conservation and utilization through capacity development of forest management.

Viet Nam: Project to Support the Planning and Implementation of NAMAs in a MRV Manner (SPI-NAMA)

Supporting the formulation and implementation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction plans



Ho Chi Minh City officials being briefed at a water reclamation center of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) calls for developing countries to take Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) aimed at reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and delivering on the Paris Agreement from 2020 onward. This project supported the formulation and implementation of such actions in Viet Nam.

The project compiled the Low Carbon Technology Catalogue, a list of GHG emission reduction technologies and equipment. The catalogue was incorporated in the Third National Communications, which was then submitted to UNFCCC by the Vietnamese government. To help Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee set goals

in its Climate Change Action Plan, the project also involved developing the capacity of the line ministries to put together GHG emissions inventories as well as studying ways to save energy for buildings and ports. The project used the Asian-Pacific Integrated Model (AIM), a simulation model developed in Japan, to identify GHG emissions projections and calculate both future increases in GHG emissions and its reduction potential by mitigation actions.

The project raised awareness that climate change is a national challenge. The Vietnamese government as a whole began to take climate actions that involve not only the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment but also other line ministries as well.