Direction of Low Carbon and Resilient Development Cooperation by JICA

Based on the policies adopted by the Government of Japan, JICA will actively support measures regarding mitigation and adaptation to tackle climate change in developing countries according to the following principles by making the most of Japanese technology and the experiences and fruits accumulated in its support for developing countries.

Guiding Principles

- Climate Compatible Sustainable Development
- Comprehensive Assistance using an Array of Schemes
- Collaboration with Development and Climate Partners

Support Regarding Climate Change

Mitigation

- Towards a low carbon society, formulating national plans and sector strategies, building efficient social and economic systems, and developing and diffusing low carbon technologies

Adaptation

- Towards a resilient society, formulating national plans and sector strategies, enhancing adaptive capacity for climate related disasters, and developing resilient infrastructure

Mechanisms to Accelerate Mitigation and Adaptation

- Policy and institutional reform, finance mechanism, and human resource development

Climate Finance Impact Tool for Mitigation and Adaptation (JICA Climate-FIT)

JICA has prepared Climate Finance Impact Tool (JICA Climate-FIT), a reference document which contains the following components in order to facilitate consideration of policies and formulation of projects for assisting climate change related measures in developing countries.

1. Methodologies for implementing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) related to quantitative evaluation of mitigation projects that contribute to reduction or sequestration of greenhouse gases (GHG)

2. Concepts and guidelines for mainstreaming adaptation considerations into projects that contribute to reduction of vulnerability against climate change, and sustaining and increasing adaptive capacity and resilience

Website:
http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/climate_change/overview.html
JICA’s Assistance Toward Low-Carbon Growth and Strengthening Resilience for Climate Change in Developing Countries

**Ethiopia (Technical Cooperation)**
Rural Resilience Enhancement Project

The southeast of Ethiopia is included in the “Horn of Africa” part of the northeast of the African continent. This region is heavily prone to droughts and food crises, and in 2011 suffered drought damage thought to have been the worst for past 60 years. Given such situations, there are calls for medium- and long-term efforts that will strengthen endurance and resilience with regard to natural disasters. This project has been providing support, via implementation of surveys and verification operations, for strengthening resilience to climate change such as drought in the rural regions of Oromia and Somaliland Provinces.

**Southern Africa (Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development)**
Establishment of an Early-warning System for Infectious Diseases in Southern Africa Incorporating Climate Predictions

Infectious diseases including malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea are prevalent in southern Africa. It is highly probable that under the impacts of climate change over recent years, these disorders are spreading to new regions than previously and on a larger scale. This project aims, on the basis of climate change prediction models, to develop an infectious disease epidemic prediction model for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea, and use such model to construct an Infectious Diseases Early-Warning System (IDEWS) in order for effective implementation of measures to counter infectious diseases.

**Mauritius (Technical Cooperation)**
Project for Capacity Development on Coastal Protection and Rehabilitation

The island country of Mauritius is vulnerable to climate change. Due to rise in sea level, increase in the intensity and frequency of cyclones and heavy rainfall, and increased erosion caused by increasing man-made structures brought by tourism, there are many coasts that require urgent countermeasures. This project aims to strengthen the capacity of the relevant government authorities to implement coastal protection and rehabilitation measures for the medium and long term. In this assistance, coastal protection plan combining tangible and intangible measures was formulated, and support was given for verifying the efficacy of coastal erosion prevention operations via verification projects, and for raising the capacities of the relevant official agency staff. Community-participation management system including shore cleaning was also developed and contribution to conservation of the coastal area is expected through implementation of the protection plan.

**Thailand (Technical Cooperation)**
Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013 - 2023

The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) is proceeding with the Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change (2013 to 2023). This project has supported the formulation of the Master Plan, which covers five areas: transport, energy, solid waste management and wastewater treatment, green urban planning, and adaptation initiatives. It has also contributed to strengthening capabilities for implementing the Master Plan by establishing a framework to cooperate with external agencies and maintaining consistency with national-level policies.

**Philippines and Peru (ODA Loan)**
Stand-by Emergency Credit for Urgent Recovery ("SECURE")

Stand-by Emergency Credits for Urgent Recovery were established by the Japanese government in 2013. Known as “SECURE”, these are arrangements with particular countries in order to provide rapid support for their funding needs that arise in the recovery stage following a disaster. A loan crisis agreement in advance with the country concerned, so that funding can be implemented promptly in response to a request from the country when a disaster occurs. Thus far, SECURE have been concluded with the Philippines and Peru, where the Philippines for recovery and reconstruction after Typhoon Yolanda, which struck the country in November 2013.

**Costa Rica (ODA Loan)**
Guancaste Geothermal Development Sector Loan

Costa Rica is the first non-industrialized nation to have pledged “carbon neutrality”, and early announced a basic policy of mainstreaming renewable energy for its electricity sector development. Geothermal power generation is especially regarded as having high potential in this nation, and expected to be a domestic energy source capable of a stable supply throughout the year. This project aims to mitigate the impacts of climate change, and thus contribute to the country’s sustainable development by supporting construction of geothermal power plants so as to augment the proportion of renewable energy in its electric power supply.

**Chile (Third Country Training)**
Agro-Environmental Watershed Management with Emphasis in Environmental Services and Climate Change

JICA has been implementing assistance for Chile in the field of river basin management for 20 years. Putting the fruits of that to use, and in order to spread the beneficial effect across the Central and South American region, JICA is implementing training in this field for some 19 Central and South American countries. JICA aims to enhance the capabilities for climate change adaptation measures and comprehensive river basin management of the official agency staff responsible for forestry management, and environmental conservation in this region.

**Indonesia (Technical Cooperation)**
Project of Capacity Development for Climate Change Strategies

Climate change mitigation is a high-priority issue for Indonesia, as can be seen in the presidential decree to reduce GHG emissions. There is also a need to mainstream adaptation measures at the national and local levels, considering the country’s high vulnerability to climate change. This project has provided comprehensive support to promote climate change policies, via three components: (1) Mainstreaming of mitigation and adaptation in development planning, (2) Capacity development for climate change adaptation actions in agriculture and other relevant sectors, and (3) Capacity development for national GHG inventories.

**Tonga (Grant-Aid)**
Project for Introduction of Micro-Grid System with Renewable Energy for the Tonga Energy Road Map

Tonga formulated the “Tonga Energy Road Map 2010-2020” as a means of reducing its GHG emissions and enhancing its energy security, and has been working to introduce greater amounts of renewable energy. But there have been the difficulties that if large amounts of solar, wind and similar power were introduced, it would be hard to obtain a stable supply of electricity; and, since the grid’s frequency would fluctuate, maintaining electricity quality would be problematic. This project is supporting for the provision of solar power generation modules, micro-grid control equipment, grid stabilization equipment/systems and so forth, thus contributing to stabilization of the country’s power grid and promotion of renewable energy.

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**Mitigation Adaptation**

**Indonesia (ODA Loan)**
Support Program to Respond to Climate Change

This program is supporting Vietnam’s response to climate change by promoting policy and system improvements, greater collaboration among government ministries. More specifically, the program is shaping policy actions for three priority issues: (1) mitigation (promotion of renewable energy and energy-saving, forest management, waste treatment, etc.), (2) adaptation (water resource management, integrated coastal management, etc.), and (3) multidisciplinary issues (introduction of financial mechanisms for climate-change response, mainstreaming of education on climate change response), and carrying out financial support while assessing the state of implementation of those actions.