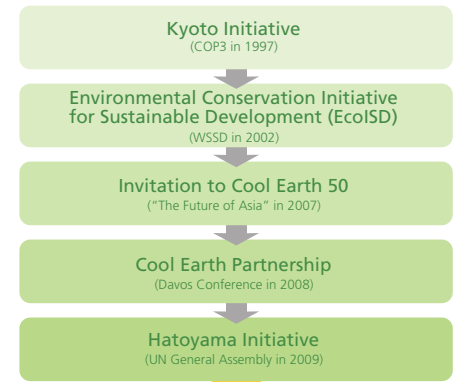




## Japan's Leading Role in Cooperation for Climate Change and Development

Japan has been scaling up its assistance to developing countries to tackle sustainable development and climate change since the announcement of the Kyoto Initiative in 1997.

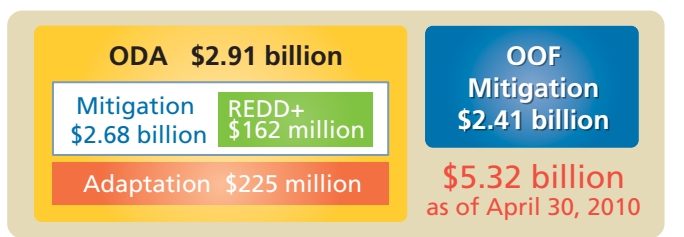


Japan announced its **Fast-Start Finance of 15 billion dollars up to 2012, which represents around a half of global commitments under the Copenhagen Accord.**

Japan's FSF is to assist developing countries, especially those making efforts to reduce GHG emissions and/or that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. The total amount 15 billion dollars has been channeled through ODA (around 7.2 billion dollars) and other official flows (OOF) (around 7.8 billion dollars) for both mitigation and adaptation.

### Japan's Fast-Start Finance is already flowing

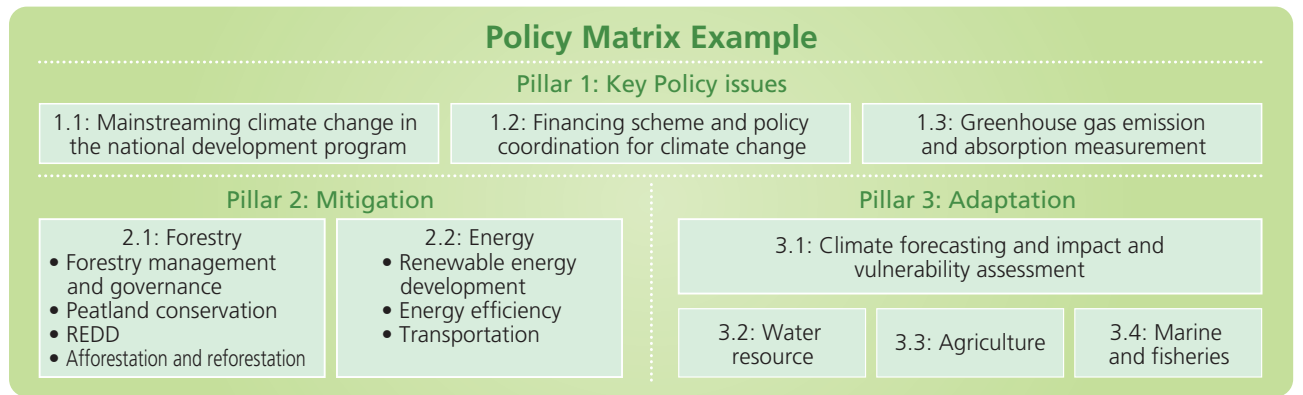
Japan immediately began delivering resources through ODA and OOF to support both adaptation and mitigation actions in developing countries.



## Policy Based Assistance for Climate Change Policy in Developing Countries

Climate Change Program Loan (CCPL) is an innovative scheme to facilitate the implementation of climate change policies through financial and technical assistance for developing countries in alignment with their national

development policies and strategies. The initiation of a CCPL is by first formulating the policy matrix of multi-year policy pillars based on policy dialogues.

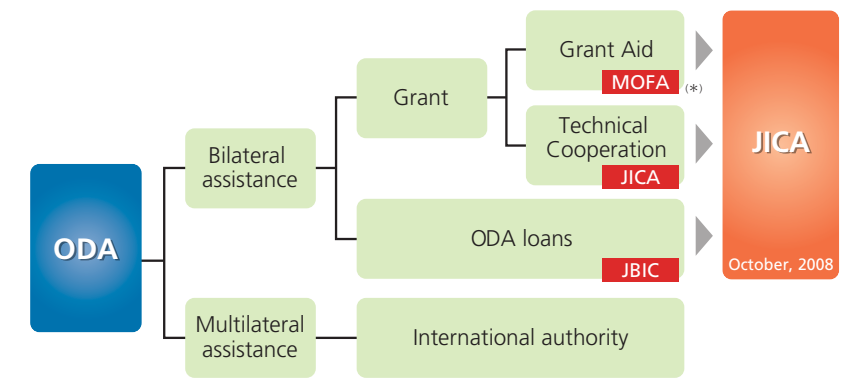


JICA signed a CCPL Agreement with Indonesia in September 2008 as its first case. Through the year 2008, JICA conducted monitoring and also provided advisory services to Indonesia to achieve the secure implementation of their National Action Plan addressing Climate Change. JICA and Indonesia signed their 2nd and 3rd agreements

to finance CCPL after modification of the policy matrix to improve effective, feasible and tangible policy actions based on year-round monitoring. JICA also signed the same type of program loan agreement with Vietnam in June 2010 (See project map).

## JICA and Japan's ODA

As an executing agency of Japan's official development assistance (ODA) and the largest bilateral development agency in the world with operating assets of around US\$10 billion annually, JICA undertakes many climate change and related projects and programs in developing countries through its three schemes for development assistance: technical cooperation, grant aid and ODA loans. JICA has been continuously tackling climate change including both mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries as a critical part of development issues, based on the "Direction of JICA Operation Addressing Climate Change" announced on October 1, 2008.

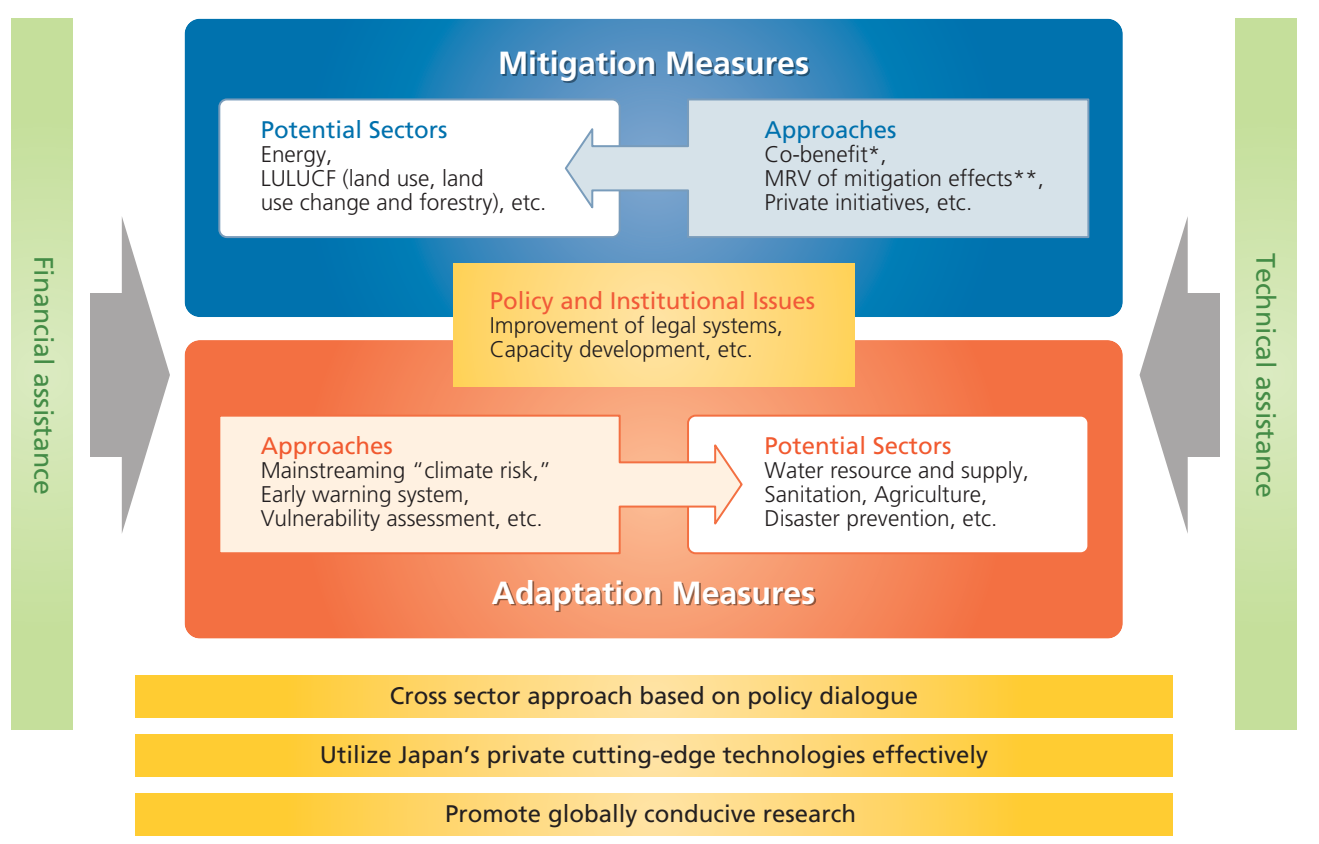


(\* Non-project Assistance and Emergency Grant Assistance remain to MOFA.

## JICA's Approach to Achieving a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society

**Direction of JICA Operation Addressing Climate Change**  
 JICA is taking advantage of the expected synergistic effects of this

merger and its taking actions to combat climate change are based upon the following principles.



\* Co-benefit Approach : To promote project or program with double dividends of sustainable development and climate change mitigation / adaptation  
 \*\* MRV of mitigation effects : To ensure rigorous, robust and transparent mitigation through measurable, reportable and verifiable emission reduction



# Creating an Enabling Environment for a Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Society

## Egypt: Zafarana Wind Power Plant Project

This project is to construct a wind power plant with a capacity of 120 MW in Zafarana, Egypt. The project will increase the power supply, alleviate air pollution by reducing the use of fossil fuels, and in turn reduce GHG emissions. In July 2007, this project was registered at the CDM Executive Board (CDM-EB) as the first large scale CDM project financed by an ODA loan and the estimated annual GHG emissions reduction is about 250,000 t CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

Mitigation

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

Upon completion, the Gulf of El Zayt wind farm will provide 220 MW of electricity, contributing to the mitigation of air pollution and GHG emissions reduction. Together with the Zafarana project, it will contribute to achieving the Egyptian target to derive 12 % of its total electricity generation from wind power plants by 2020.

Mitigation



## Senegal, Mozambique, Niger and Ethiopia: Programmes for Emergency Water Supply

These programmes aim to improve people's access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in addition to mitigating water-related disasters in Senegal, Mozambique, Niger and Ethiopia. These four countries are suffering from floods and droughts and it is predicted that the frequency and severity of such extreme weather-related events will increase under future climate change scenarios. The purpose of the programmes is to provide the necessary machinery and equipment for well drilling, emergency water supply, flood management and other essential activities. The necessary soft-components are also provided in order to strengthen the capacities of central and local governments and communities so that they can sustain the operation of the machinery and equipment that they acquire.

Adaptation



## Zambia: Increased Access to Electricity Services Project

Based on the master plan on rural electrification whose introduction was supported by JICA, the project aims to extend the existing power grid for an additional 459 km in the Central, Eastern, Luapula, Northern, Southern and Western Provinces. The newly extended grid will replace carbon intensive energy sources widely used in these provinces, such as kerosene and charcoal, with cleaner energy sources, reducing the annual GHG emissions by 27,570 metric tonnes. Installation of a small scale hydroelectric power plant with a capacity of 1.4 MW in North-Western Province is also being planned. The plant will contribute another 2,749 metric tonnes of GHG emissions reduction according to our study.

Mitigation



## Kirgizstan: Biogas Technology Dissemination Support Project

This project utilizes livestock manure to recover biogas for energy use, contributing both to improving the rural living conditions and reducing GHG emissions.

Mitigation



## India: Delhi, India Mass Rapid Transport System Project

By connecting central Delhi and its suburbs, the Delhi Metro will contribute to significant energy savings, restraining petrol consumption by motor vehicles, and consequently reducing pollution in urban areas and greenhouse gas emissions. Because the use of cutting edge "regenerative braking systems" saves energy, the project was registered as a CDM project activity and it became the first railway project in the world to earn carbon credits. According to our study, the Delhi Metro will reduce GHG emissions by 41,160 t/year. This amount of CO<sub>2</sub> can be absorbed by a natural forest of 12,500 ha (about 6 times the size of the Indira Gandhi International Airport) or the reforestation of 6,340 ha.

Mitigation



## Indonesia: Bali Beach Conservation Project

This project started in 1996 with the aim of conserving four beaches on the island of Bali, the Republic of Indonesia, where coastal erosion is a growing concern due to the increasing impact of ocean waves caused by coral reef degradation. The project is expected to counteract the current and future problems, thus contributing to sound socio-economic development in the area. It is also considered an effective adaptation measure to cope with a sea level rise due to climate change. The project was completed in 2009.

Adaptation



Before the project



After the project

## Brazil: Utilization of ALOS Images to Support Protection of the Brazilian Amazon Forest and Combat against Illegal Deforestation

Ground monitoring of illegal logging is extremely difficult in the vast Amazon area and that is why satellite monitoring comes into play in cracking down on this practice. In this project, JICA is assisting in the development of a system and the capacity to utilize satellite data for monitoring illegal logging.

REDD+



## Vietnam: Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (SP-RCC)

This Climate Change Program Loan (CCPL) is designed to promote measures that address climate change by providing financial assistance. The Program was established after evaluating the Vietnamese government's implementation of specific policy actions in 15 sectors closely related to climate change. These policy actions will help the Vietnamese government implement specific measures for the National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change, a comprehensive policy formulated by the Vietnamese government in 2008.

Mitigation Adaptation REDD+

## Vietnam: Development Study on Capacity Development for AR-CDM Promotion

JICA cooperated with the Vietnamese government in carrying out capacity-building and in designing a pilot project to promote Afforestation and Reforestation (AR) CDM. The pilot project was registered as the first AR-CDM project in Vietnam and the fourth in the world.

Mitigation Adaptation

