

Climate Change

Tackling the Global Climate Challenge



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

Overview of the Issue

Climate change induces various phenomena such as increased frequency of extreme weather events and natural disasters, thereby undermining the foundation of human welfare, including natural ecosystems and social and economic systems. As it poses a substantial threat to economic growth, poverty reduction, and human security, climate change is a major challenge that should be addressed by the international community as a whole.

In fact, the international community took a major step to fight climate change in December 2015, when the Paris Agreement was adopted at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) as the new international framework to cover the post-2020 period, replacing the Kyoto Protocol.

“Climate Action,” as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is a particular focus of attention by the international community.

JICA Activities

JICA has recently developed a paper titled “JICA Climate Change Cooperation Strategy.” Based on this strategy, JICA promotes the approach of “mainstreaming climate change,” which incorporates the perspective of climate change in each of its development programs and projects. JICA’s cooperation

in addressing climate change focuses on the following four priorities:

1. Promoting low-carbon, climate-resilient urban development and infrastructure investment

JICA is supporting development of low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure, particularly in developing countries with fast-growing economies.

2. Enhancing climate risk assessment and countermeasures

The effects of climate change have been materializing in every part of the world and thus, consideration of climate risks is essential for all future development projects. JICA assesses climate risks and designs its activities to avoid/reduce such risks.

3. Supporting climate policy and institutional development

Climate change measures require long-term commitment. Accordingly, JICA supports policy and institutional capacity development for developing countries so that they can prepare, implement, and monitor climate actions for mitigation and adaptation and compile greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.

4. Enhancing conservation and management of forests and other ecosystems

GHG emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector account for up to 30% of global cumulative anthropogenic GHG emissions. JICA is promoting sustainable forest management through, for example, strengthening the capacity of community-based forest management.

JICA Became One of the First Japanese Entities to Be Accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Utilizing the GCF to Scale Up Climate Change Cooperation



A reforestation activity in Dien Bien Province, Viet Nam

On July 6, 2017, JICA became one of the first Japanese entities to be accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board. Established in 2010 at the 16th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP16), the GCF is a multilateral fund that provides financial support for measures to address climate change in developing countries.

In accordance with the Paris Agreement on climate change, JICA supports developing countries in establishing low-carbon and climate-resilient societies. For example, JICA is currently supporting construction of the Pacific Climate Change Center under the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional

Environment Programme (SPREP) in Samoa as a hub for developing regional human resources specializing in addressing climate change.

As a GCF-accredited entity, JICA can now access GCF financing to formulate and implement projects aimed at addressing climate change.

With GCF funding in addition to its own budget, JICA intends to scale up climate change cooperation for developing countries.