

Bilateral Support for Climate Change

- JICA's cooperation towards Low Carbon Development-

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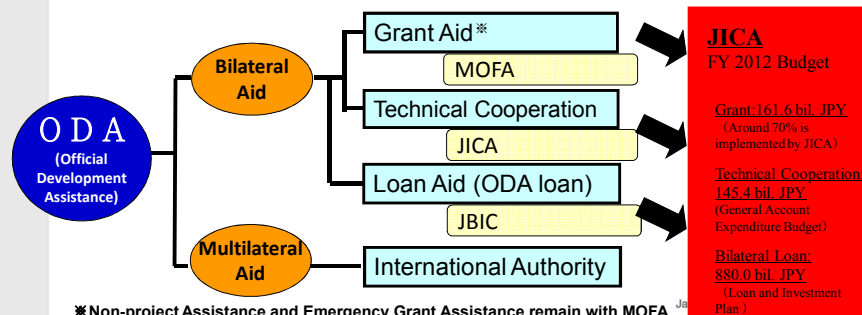
Asian Approaches to Green Growth and Climate Change Mitigation:
Experience, Lessons and Opportunities for Cooperation
April 11-12, 2013

The opinions expressed in this presentation is the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of JICA or concerned ministries of the Government of Japan.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

About JICA

- The current JICA was inaugurated in October 2008 with a merger of
 - 1) Technical Cooperation of the existing JICA,
 - 2) Loan Aid operation (ODA loans and Private Sector Investment Finance (PSIF) of the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), and
 - 3) a large portion of Grant Aid implementing operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).
- JICA provides strategic and effective ODA through integrated, comprehensive and seamless implementation of Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid and Grant Aid as one of the largest ODA executing agency in the world.



*Non-project Assistance and Emergency Grant Assistance remain with MOFA

Japan's Bilateral Climate-related Aid in 2010

Japan is the largest donor in the climate change field among OECD DAC donors.

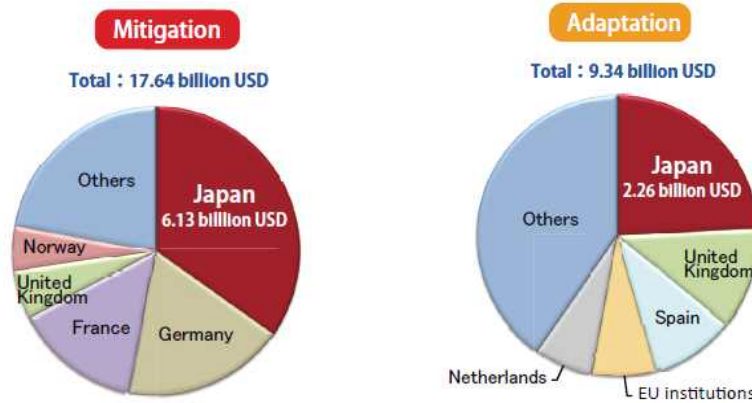


Figure: Bilateral climate change-related aid in 2010 (Source: OECD DAC Statistics 2011) Japan International Cooperation Agency 3

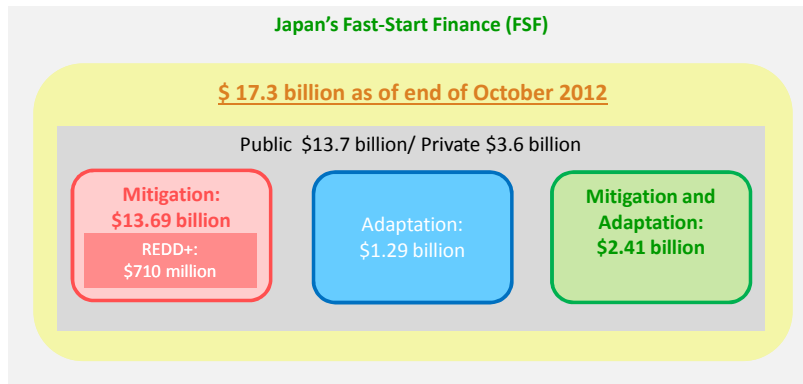
Japan's Fast-Start Finance (FSF)

Commitment Budget: 15 billion dollars (~ 2012)

- a half of global commitments under the Cancun Agreements
- ODA (around \$7.2 billion) and other official flows (OOF) (around \$7.8 billion)

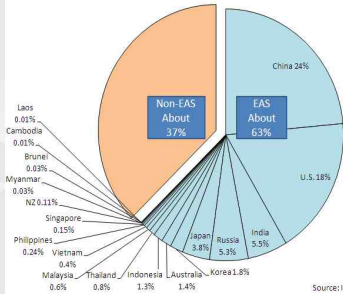
assist developing countries

- Mitigation(reduce GHG emissions) /Adaptation (vulnerability to climate change)



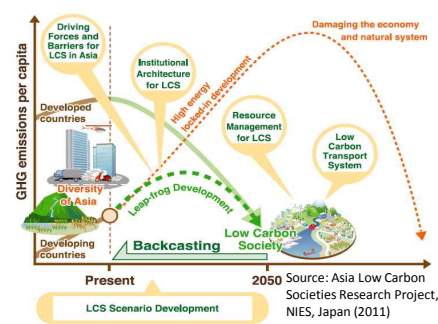


CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (IEA, 2011)



Challenges for Low-Carbon Development

- GHG Emissions (from Fuel Consumption) in Asian Countries Account for 41.6% of global emission in 2009 (IEA, 2011), and is projected to exceed 50% in 2050.
- Early Shift to 'Low-Carbon Development' is Essential.
- Possible Factors for Low-Carbon Development:
 - Improvement of Energy Efficiency and Promotion of Renewable Energy
 - Development of Public Transportation Systems
 - Improved Environmental Management through Renovating People's Lifestyles and Material Flows

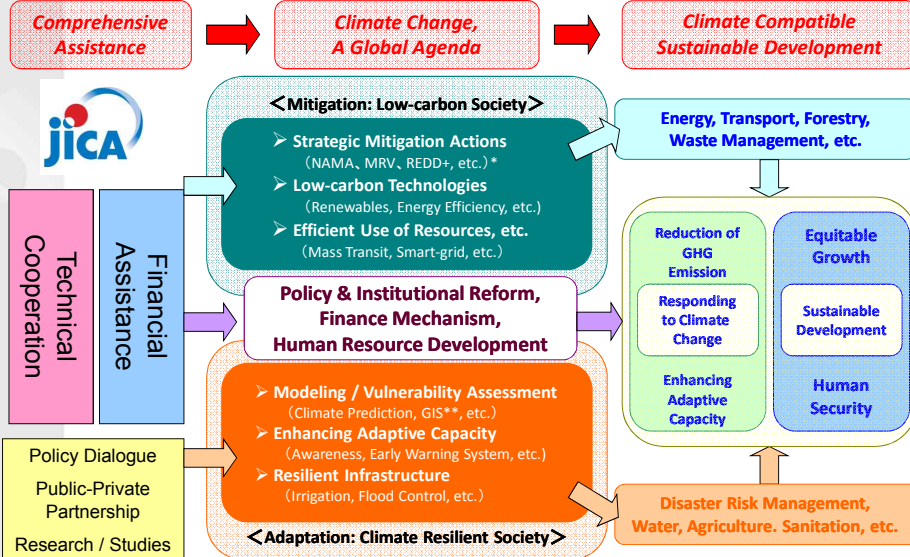


Necessity of a 'Long-term Low-Carbon City Development Visions and Plans'



JICA's Approach

Low-Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Cooperation

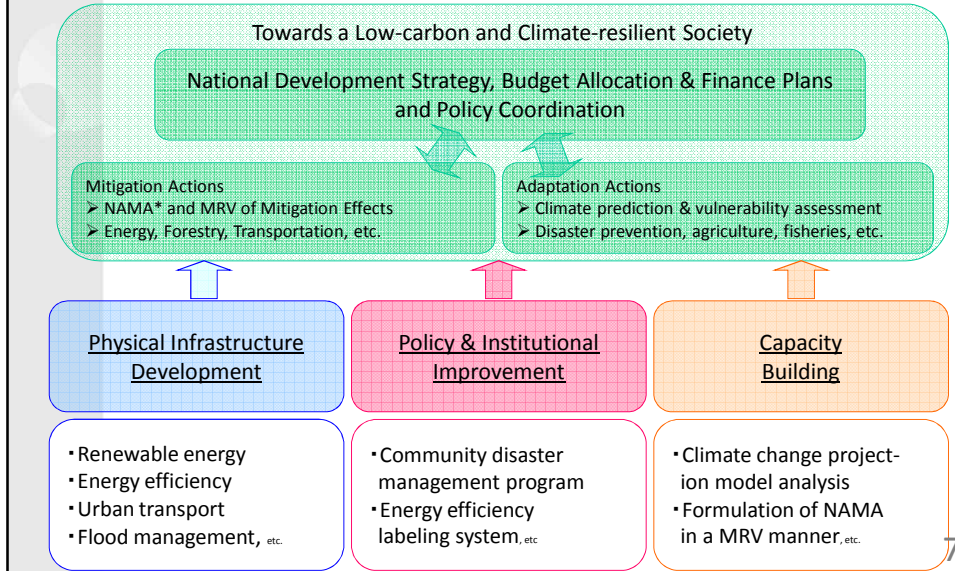


* NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions)
 MRV (measurable, reportable, verifiable)
 REDD+ (Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and Degradation)
 **GIS (Geographic Information System)



Strategic Cooperation by JICA

(comprehensive, multi-layered approach in Vietnam #1)



Strategic Cooperation by JICA

Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013 – 2023 (Project Period: 2013-2015)

Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

Steering Committee chaired by Deputy-Governor of BMA

Participants: Representatives from the participating departments of BMA, TGO, OTP, PCD, NESDB, ONEP, DEDE, etc.

Secretariat (Department of Environment, BMA)

5 Working Groups

- ◆ Environmentally Sustainable Transport
- ◆ Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy
- ◆ Efficient Solid Waste Management and Wastewater Treatment
- ◆ Green Urban Planning
- ◆ Adaptation Initiatives

Inter-Organizational Coordination

Yokohama-City ('Future City Initiative')

Japanese Expert Team

Experiences of Low-Carbon Policy-Planning and Implementation in JAPAN

Local Consultants

Project Purpose: The Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023 is prepared with strengthened capacity for implementation.

Output 1: Preparation of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change

- Assessment of the Bangkok Action Plan on Global Warming Mitigation 2007 – 2012
- Improvement of Data Collection, Methodologies for Estimation and Monitoring of GHG Emission
- Development of Sectoral Strategies
- Public consultation, Workshops and Seminars
- Dissemination of the Master Plan

Output 2: Strengthened Capacity of BMA officials

- Training Programs for BMA officials
- Seminars/Workshops for Related Stakeholders
- Development of Educational Materials





Strategic Cooperation by JICA

Challenges for REDD+



- Land use change including deforestation accounts for 17% of global GHG emission, and a large potential of mitigation in developing countries lies in forest sector (IPCC, AR4, 2007).
- Major driving factors of deforestation are
 - 'Slash and burn' activities for agricultural extension,
 - Construction of infrastructure,
 - Uncontrolled logging
 - Forest fire

- Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) would be realized through:
 - Cross-sectoral approach
 - Poverty reduction and livelihood diversification
 - Improvement of agricultural productivity
 - Appropriate land-use planning



REDD+ and Mitigation-Adaptation Co-benefits

Mitigation	Carbon Sequestration
Adaptation	Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Forests such as climate regulation, stable water supplies, flood prevention, and biodiversity conservation.



Strategic Cooperation by JICA

(broad lineup of JICA low carbon infrastructure investment in India)

Urban Transport

Prime Minister
 Dr. Manmohan Singh:
"Delhi Metro is a shining example of Japan-India partnership"



- ✓ JICA metro projects already in 4 cities (Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai)
- ✓ Knowledge sharing by Tokyo Metro on operational safety

- ✓ Wide range of renewable technology eligible for financing thru IREDA
- ✓ Technical cooperation to transfer solar power technology to IREDA

Medium to long term finance provided through IREDA (Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited.)

Renewable Energy



Energy Efficiency

Increasing energy access and efficiency by helping India construct a pro-poor power network

Recent ODA loan projects include:

- ✓ Rural electrification in southern and western India (accessing 3 million)
- ✓ Upgrading transmission and distribution system (urban and rural)
- ✓ "Energy Saving Equipment List"
- ✓ Locally available energy saving equipment
- ✓ Enhancing capacity of intermediary bank and raising awareness of SMEs



Supporting SMEs using Sustainable Finance thru SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India)

Sustainable Finance

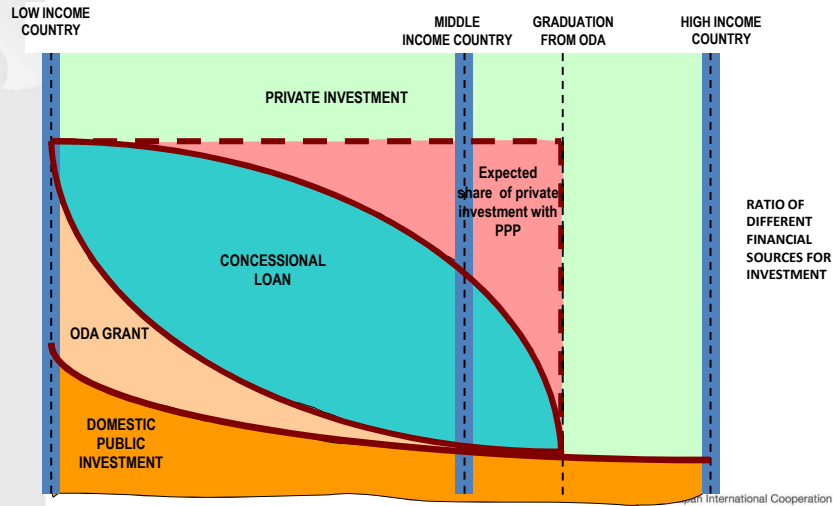


Strategic Cooperation by JICA

(Enhancing effectiveness)

Burden sharing

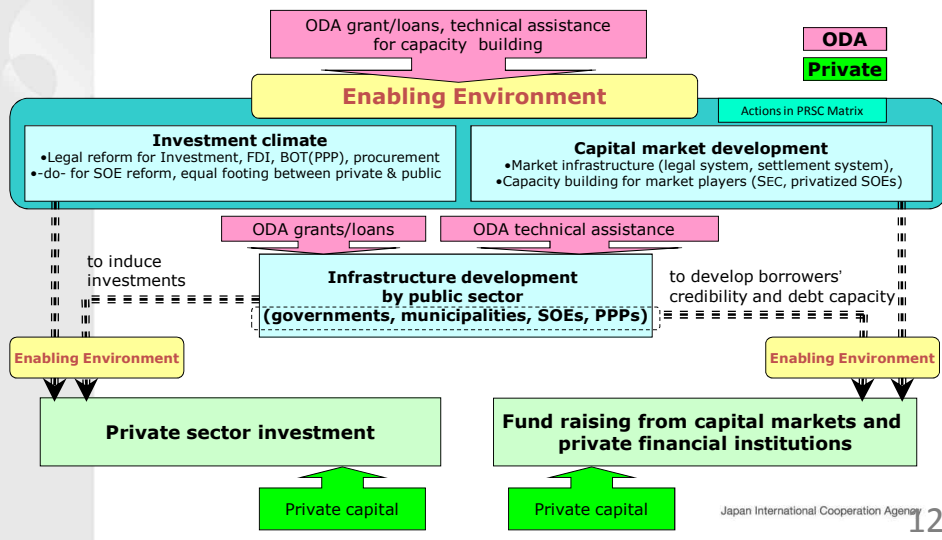
Conceptual Figure: Expected Share of Private Investment with PPP



Strategic Cooperation by JICA

(Enhancing effectiveness)

- Catalytic Roles of ODA





Strategic Cooperation by JICA

(public-private partnership for geothermal development in Indonesia)



- JICA conducts policy dialogue based on CC DPO with the Government of Indonesia on private sector engagement policy in geothermal - regulatory environment is improved
- JICA continues to support investment for geothermal power development using its Concessional Loans
- Private sector finance is crucial to develop geothermal, a low-carbon solution to Indonesia's power supply
- JICA listens to the private sector to identify barriers for participation
- Technical Cooperation for preparation of master-plans
- Concessional Loans for construction of high priority geothermal power plants
- Public funds not enough to develop the estimated 27,000 MW potential in Indonesia's geothermal power



Strategic Cooperation by JICA

(creating regional knowledge network - East Asia)



East Asia Knowledge Platform for Low Carbon Growth (concept)



<http://www.iges.or.jp/en/cp/activity20120414.html>

East Asia

- One-day Ministerial Dialogue on *low carbon growth in East Asia* in April 2012 in Tokyo / JICA, NIES and IGES introduced the concept "*East Asia Knowledge Platform for Low Carbon Growth*"
- Dialogue held in the context of the *East Asia Summit (EAS)*



- Shaping international framework (reducing uncertainty, e.g. REDD+)
- Coping with rapid urbanization and motorization
- Appropriate utilization of market mechanism

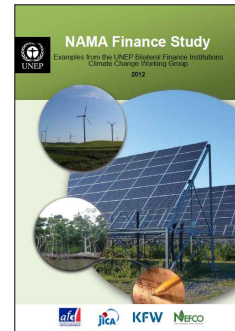
Strategic Cooperation by JICA (Global partnership to innovate available instruments)

➤ UNEP BFIs Climate Change Working Group (UNEP BFIs CCWG)

- Originated in January 2009. AFD (France), KFW (Germany), NEFCO (Nordic) and JICA (Japan) are the current members. UNEP is the facilitator.
- In 2010, the current UNEP BFI members provided around 14 billion USD in climate finance to developing countries – roughly equivalent to the amount from multilateral banks / agencies (Buchner et al. 2011).

➤ Study on NAMAs Finance

- As major contributors, BFIs CCWG published reports on climate finance mapping and specific themes (last year's theme: "innovative climate finance").
- Given its significance to global mitigation, "NAMAs Finance" was chosen as the theme of 2012.
- The report was released in the UNFCCC side event "NAMA Partnership" in COP18.
- The report is based on technical analyses and is not intended to deliver political messages, such as the negotiation positions of relevant countries.



Prepared with Japan Weather Association
an International Cooperation Agency

http://www.jica.go.jp/about/direction/globalization/ku57pq0000yadwa-att/NAMA_Finance_study.pdf

Conclusion

1. Climate Compatible Sustainable Development

- JICA will help activities to curb greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance capacity to adapt to climate impacts in developing countries in the context of sustainable development.

2. Comprehensive Assistance using an Array of Schemes

- JICA will support a wide range of needs in developing countries through effective combination of schemes.

3. Collaboration with Development and Climate Partners

- JICA aims to be a good partner of diverse development stakeholders, including international organizations, aid agencies, NGOs, universities, local governments and the private sector.



Thank you for your attention!

Your comments are highly appreciated!

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