

JICA's experiences on addressing green economy and climate change mainstreaming in cities

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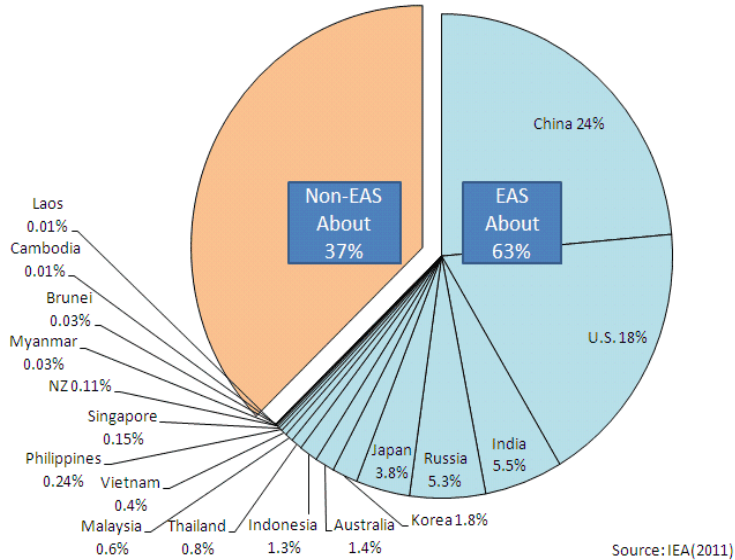
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May 21, 2014

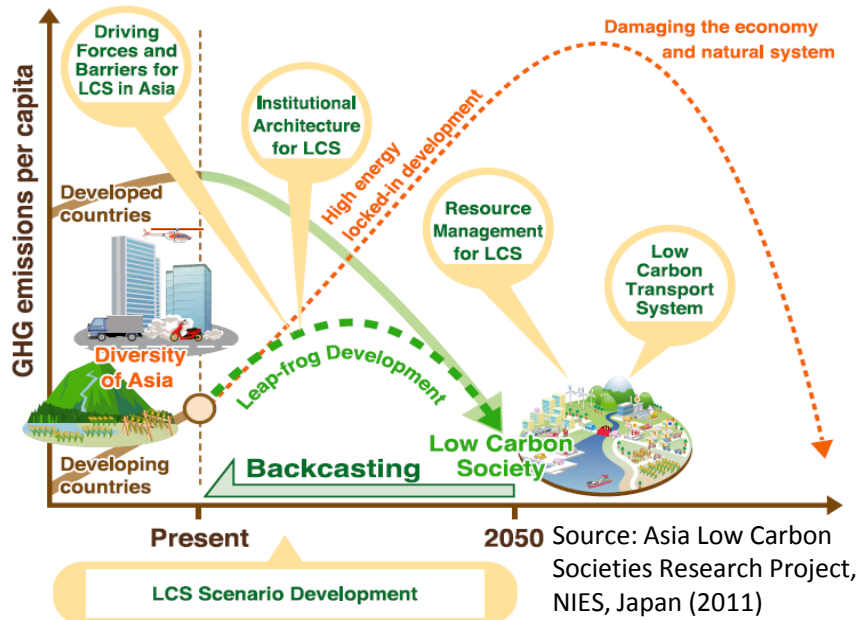
PEP19

Challenges for Low-Carbon Development

CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (IEA, 2011)



- 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'

Purpose of “FutureCity” Initiative

- To create unparalleled successful cases through future-oriented technologies, socio-economic systems, services, business models and city planning in strategically selected cities and regions.
- To disseminate successful cases both within and outside Japan, and enlarge market and employment.
- Relevant ministries and agencies will support its promotion by concentrating their budget funds, implementing regulatory reforms and tax system reforms, etc.

Realize regional revitalization and
sustainable socio-economic system in JAPAN

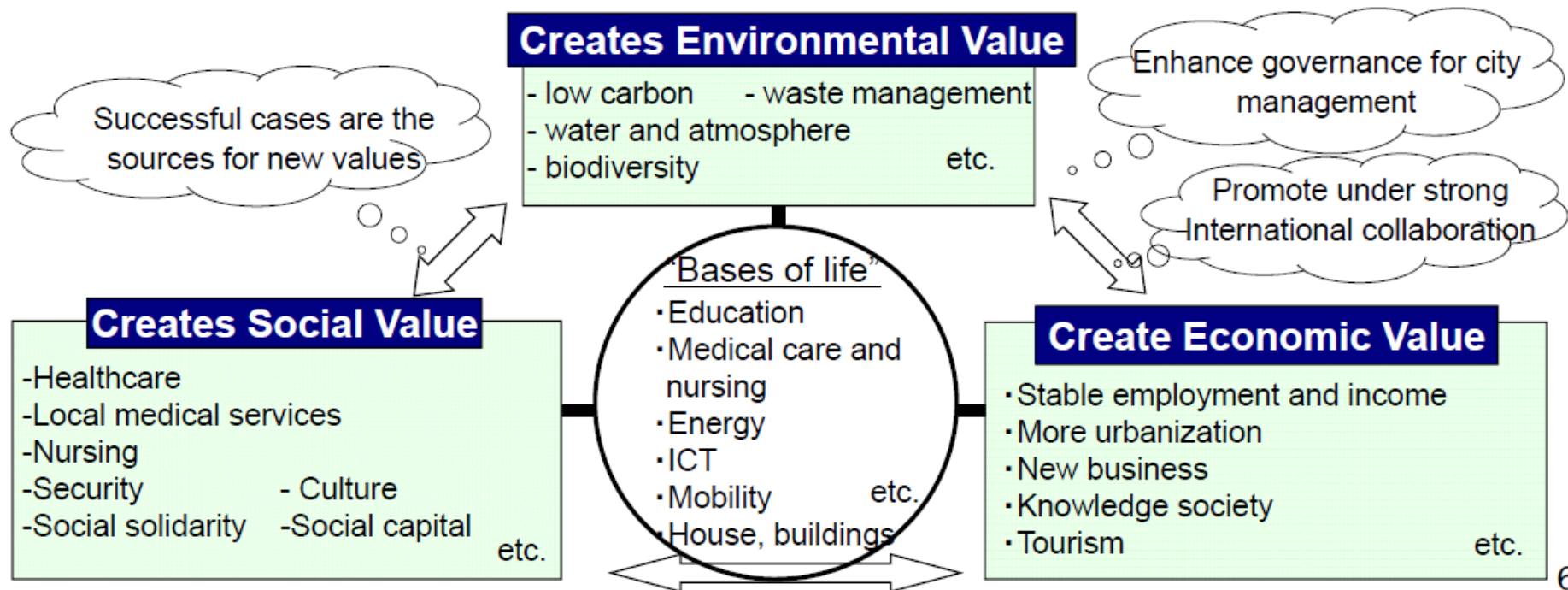


Basic Concept of “FutureCity” Initiative

- Cities which create new values by tackling environmental issues and super-aging -

1. Realize the city where “everybody wants to live ” and “everybody has vitality”
2. Create a sustainable socio-economic system which can achieve self-sustained development
3. Restore social solidarity
4. Improve the quality of life of the residents

The cities where “everybody wants to live” and “everybody has vitality” are those that continue creating environmental, social and economic values through projects for the improvement of “the bases of life”



How to Realize Sustainable Urban Development?

- Integrated Approach is a Key for Success -

Constrained by the needs to respond to specific pressing needs such as economic development, traditional approaches to urban development have focused on specific sectors, often overlooking the organic interaction between social, economic and environmental factors.



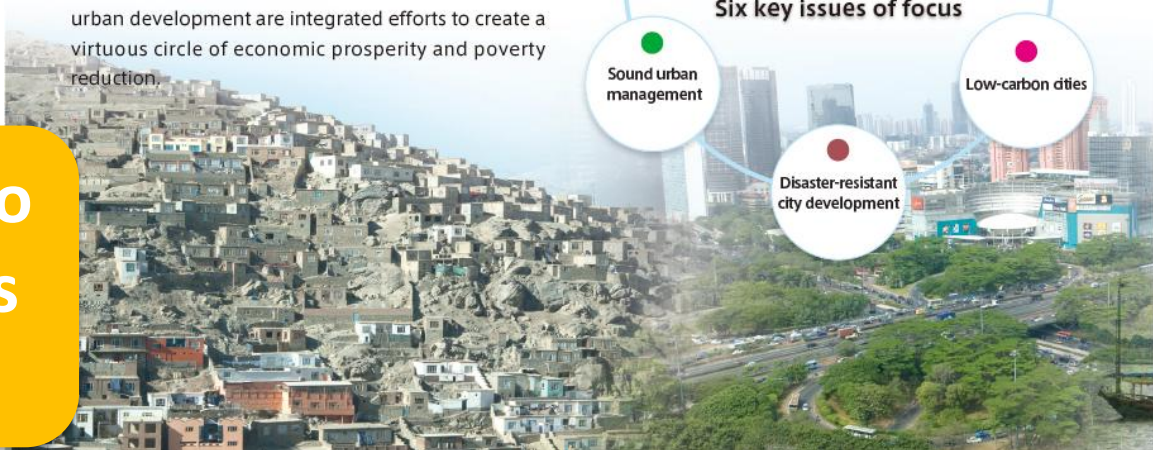
Integrated Approach to Urban Development is Crucial

JICA's effort for urban and regional development

As a center of commercial, social and cultural activities, cities serve as the growth engines of a country.

However, rapid urbanization accompanied by economic growth often leads to deteriorating living environments, traffic congestion, air pollution, floods, and waste-disposal problems.

JICA tackles these problems, utilizing Japanese experience and expertise attained over years of managing rapid urbanization and recovering from major natural disasters. At the heart of JICA's work on urban development are integrated efforts to create a virtuous circle of economic prosperity and poverty reduction.



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’)

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

Japanese Expert Team

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



Japan's Low Carbon Development Cooperation

(Low carbon infrastructure Development 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, Kolkatta, Chennai)
 - ✓ Knowledge sharing by Tokyo Metro on operational safety
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- ✓ 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)
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- ✓ "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