

Contents

- What is APN?
- Core Programmes
- APN Projects with involvement of PICs
- Outcomes of Activities on Climate Change
- New activities on Climate Adaptation

What is APN?

An Overview

- Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) is a network of 22 member governments in the Asia Pacific region.
- Established in 1996, its full time secretariat is based in Kobe since 1999
- Our Mission is to support regional global change research and to enhance scientific capacity in developing countries to improve decision-making in focus areas of global change and sustainable development.
- We define global change as the set of natural and human-induced changes in the Earth; in its physical, biological, and social systems that, when aggregated, are significant at a global scale.



Member Countries



OR: India, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam
Pacific Island Countries, and Singapore are approved countries whose scientists are eligible to receive funding under APN awards.

Financial Resources

The APN is sponsored by the governments of:

- Japan (Ministry of the Environment and Hyogo Prefecture)
- New Zealand (Ministry for the Environment)
- Republic of Korea (Ministry of Environment)
- United States of America National Science Foundation (US Global Change Research Program)



3RD STRATEGIC PHASE



An Overview

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Member Countries



Australia



Bangladesh



Bhutan



Cambodia



China



Fiji



India



Indonesia



Japan



Lao DPR



Malaysia



Mongolia



Nepal



New Zealand



Pakistan



Philippines



Republic of Korea



Russian Federation



Sri Lanka



Thailand



USA



Viet Nam

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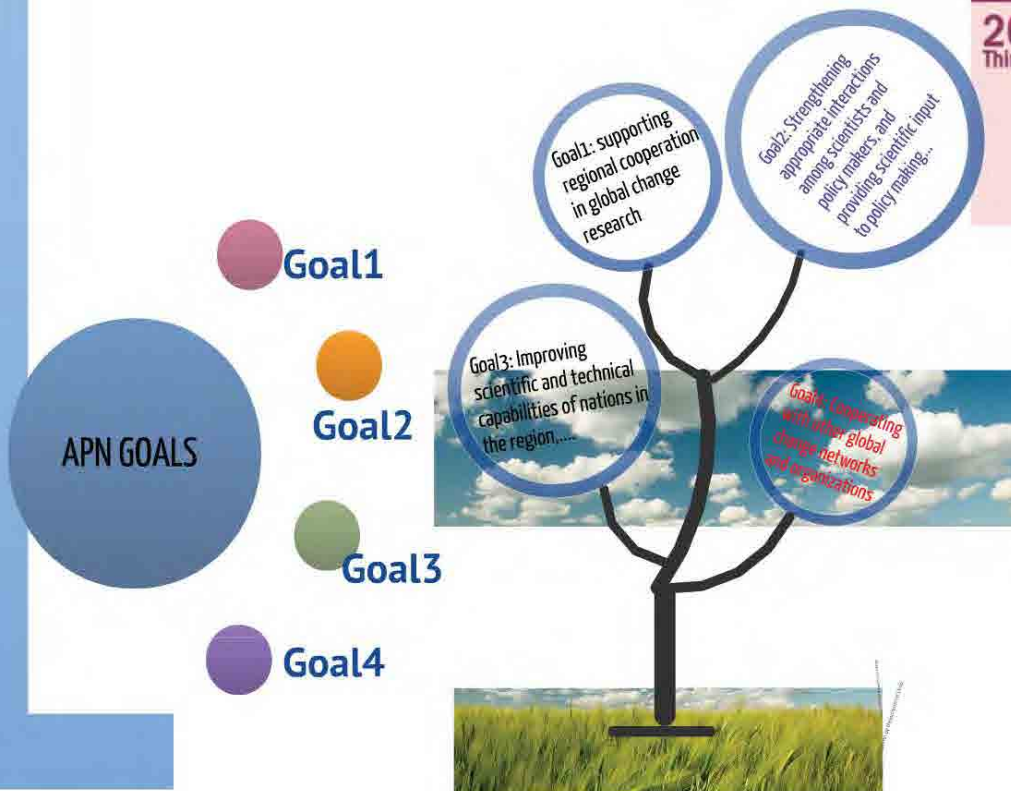
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3RD STRATEGIC PHASE



Goal1: supporting regional cooperation in global change research

Goal2: Strengthening appropriate interactions among scientists and policy makers, and providing scientific input to policy making...

Third



**Goal3: Improving
scientific and technical
capabilities of nations in
the region,....**



**Goal4: Cooperating
with other global
change networks
and organizations**

Core Programmes

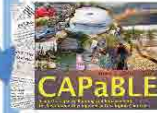
APN Core Programme 1 Annual Regional Call for Research Proposals (ARCP)

- One of the scientific pillars of the APN to support global change research in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Competitive process launched in 1998 to select projects for funding under the Science Agenda.

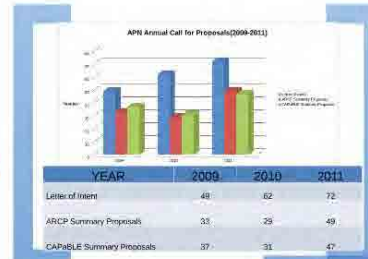
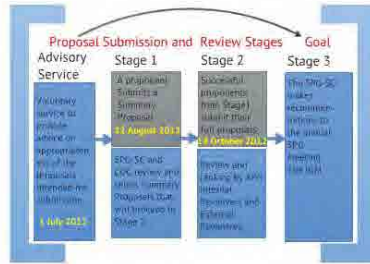
Climate Change and Variability
Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Land Use
Changes in Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Marine Domains
Resources Utilization an pathways for Sustainable Development

FY2012/FY2013
22 Projects
(12 new, 10 continuing)

APN Core Programme 2: CAPaBLE



FY2012/2013
16 new and 2 continuing projects



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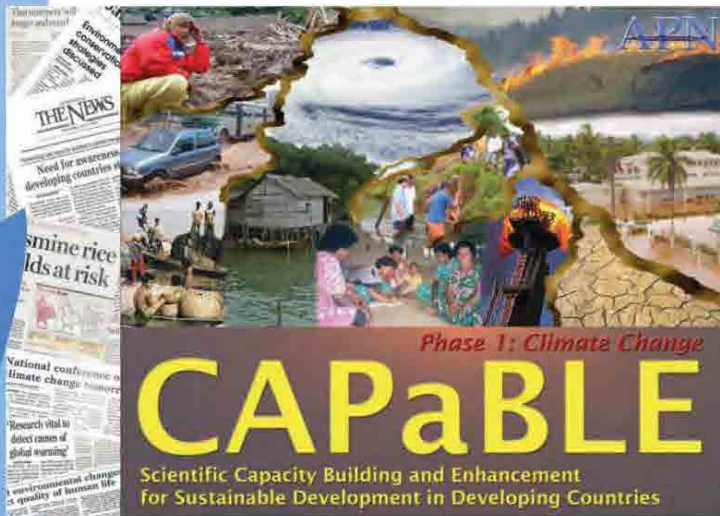
Ecosystems, Biodiversity, and Land Use

Changes in Atmospheric, Terrestrial and Marine Domains

Resources Utilization an pathways for Sustainable Development

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APN Core Programme 2: CAPaBLE



- The Scientific Capacity Building for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries programme (CAPaBLE), was launched in April 2003, an initiative to realise the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) for the WSSD
- Establish regular channels between policy-makers and the scientific community for requesting and receiving science and technology advice for the implementation of Agenda 21, and create and strengthen networks for science and education for sustainable development

FY2012/2013

16 new and 2 continuing projects

Proposal Submission and Review Stages → Goal

Advisory Service

Voluntary service to provide advice on appropriateness of the proposals intended for submission

1 July 2012

Stage 1

A proponent Submits a Summary Proposal

12 August 2012

SPG-SC and CDC review and select Summary Proposals that will proceed to Stage 2

Stage 2

Successful proponents from Stage 1 submit their full proposals

14 October 2012

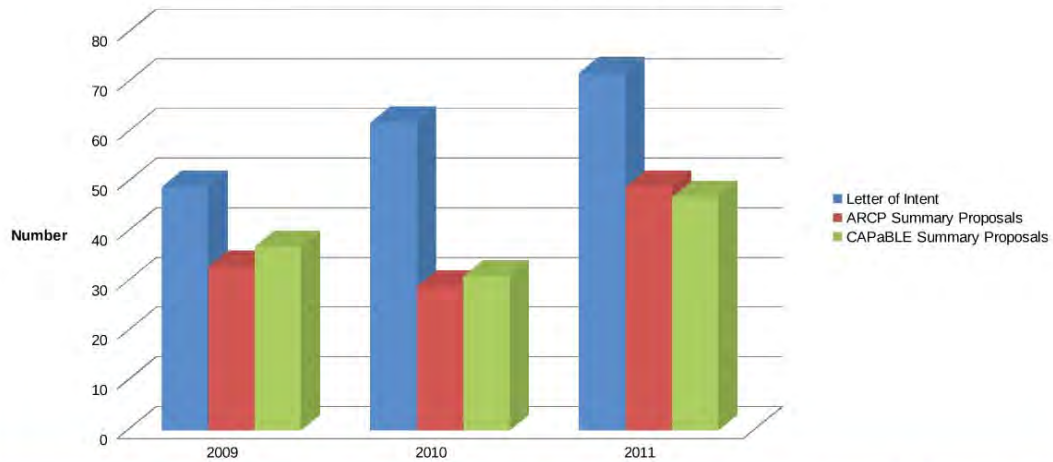
Review and ranking by APN Internal Reviewers and External Reviewers

Stage 3

The SPG-SC makes recommendations to the annual SPG Meeting. The IGM



APN Annual Call for Proposals(2009-2011)



YEAR	2009	2010	2011
Letter of Intent	49	62	72
ARCP Summary Proposals	33	29	49
CAPaBLE Summary Proposals	37	31	47

APN APN Projects with involvement of Pacific Island countries



APN List of Projects with involvement of PICs (2010-2012)

- ARCP2010-08NSY-Freeman [Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Tonga, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Tuvalu] Identifying the key impacts of climate change on the unique cropping systems in four small Pacific nations and provide solid data to enable development of strategies/policies to minimize these risks and identify training and research opportunities
- CBA2010-05NSY-Lorrey [New Zealand, Australia, Fiji, USA, PICs] Improving Pacific Island Meteorological Data Rescue and Data Visualisation Capabilities through Involvement in Emerging Climate Research Programmes
- CRA2010-06NSY-Kerch [New Zealand, Tuvalu and Marshall Islands] Improving Understanding of Local-Scale Vulnerability in Atoll Island Countries: Developing Capacity to Improve In-Country Approaches and Research
- CBA2010-08NSY-Salinger [Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, PICs, Philippines, Russian and Vietnam] Addressing the Livelihood Crisis for Farmers: Weather and Climate Services for Sustainable Agriculture – Development of Tools

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- CBA2010-15NMY-South [Fiji, Samoa, Tuvalu and Tonga] Global Change and Coral Reef Management Capacity in the Pacific: Engaging Scientists and Policy Makers in Fiji, Samoa, Tuvalu and Tonga
- CRP2009-01NMY-Weber [Cook Islands, Australia, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Malaysia, New Zealand, Samoa, Philippines, Russia, USA and Vietnam] Vulnerability Mapping as Policy Tool in Developing Countries
- CBA2011-10NSY-Ngari [New Zealand, Australia, Cook Islands, Vanuatu] International Workshop on Climate and Oceanic Fisheries
- CBA2012-05NMY-Salinger [Fiji, India, Thailand] Rise Up: Pacific Futures



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Director, APN Secretariat
E-mail: atakemoto@apn-gcr.org

Outcomes of Activities on climate change

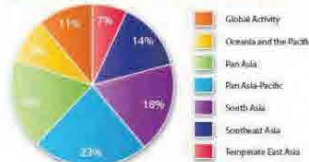
APN Climate Synthesis Report (2011)

- synthesis of climate-related research and capacity development over 10 years
- 56 completed projects in an 88 page synthesis where policy is quoted 143 times... and sustainable development is quoted 30 times
- focused on adaptation-orient studies



Regional distribution APN climate activities

Figure 2. Regional distribution of APN climate activities



APN Climate Synthesis Report



APN Publication on climate change study related to Pacific Island Countries



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Food, Agriculture and climate

Seasonal Climate Prediction and Application

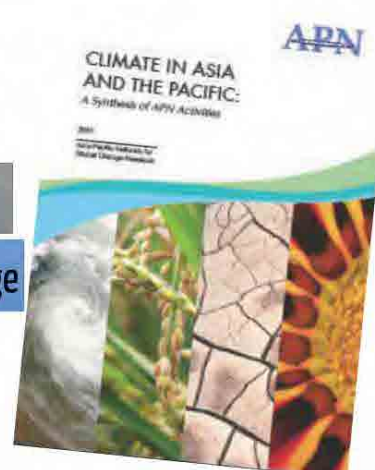
Climate Variability, Trends and Extremes

Regional Climate Change Modeling

Vulnerability & Adaptation to Climate change

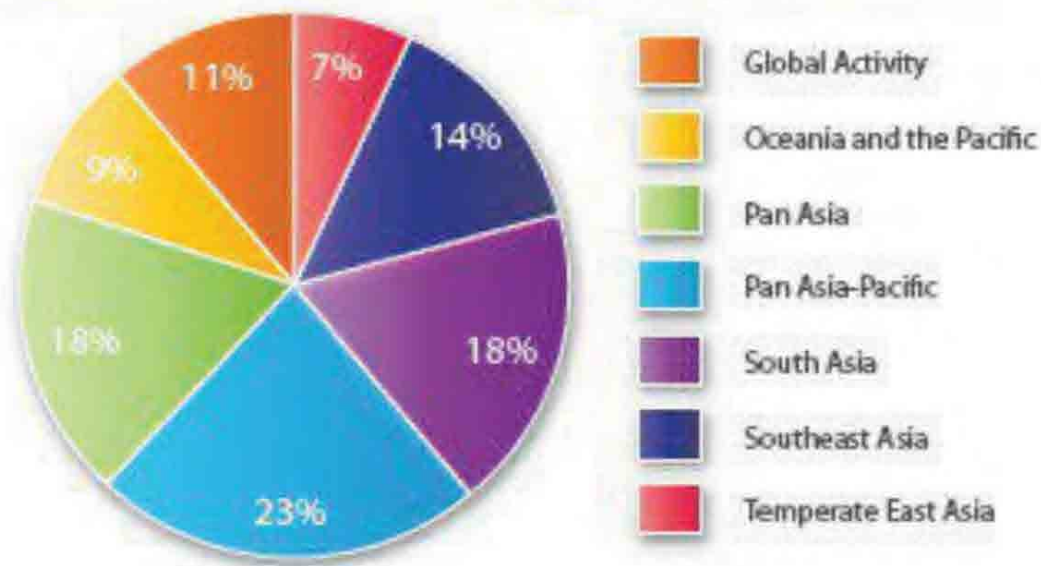
Vulnerability & Adaptation to Climate change

Vulnerability & Adaptation to Climate change



Regional distribution APN climate activities

Figure 2: Regional distribution of APN climate activities



APN Climate Synthesis Report

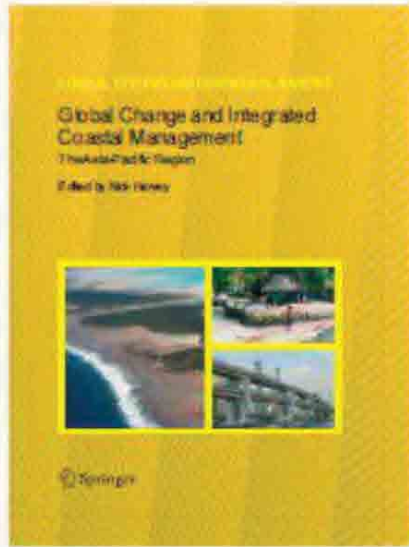
Recommendation

- **Community-based climate adaptation**, as well as reducing vulnerability and building resilience, requires much more attention....
- Climate change and **disaster risk management** must be mainstreamed into national development strategies....
- Critical to climate adaptation research, practice, and policy are downscaled climate data....
- Encourage APN member countries to **increase the capacity to formulate national strategies on adaptation**....
- Develop **programmes to enhance the capacity of major players in adaptation planning and implementation**; local universities and academic institutions, communities and local governments....
- **Develop localized climate change impact tools**, especially IAMs...

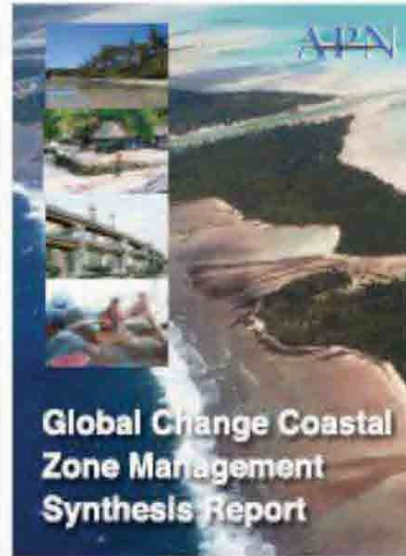


APN Publication on climate change study related to Pacific Island Countries

Global Change and Integrated Coastal Management: The Asia-Pacific Region
(Published by Springer)



Global Change Coastal Zone Management synthesis Report (2004)



New Activities on Climate Adaptation

APN's New Climate Adaptation Programme (Under development)

Component 1: Scoping workshop to enhance climate adaptation actions of APN developing countries

- collaboration with ICAS Ibaraki University
- Determine prioritized thematic areas
- Determine methodologies and tools to support developing countries

Component 2: Joint Training Course on adaptation planning and implementation in the AP region

- collaboration with UN-CECAR (UN Climate and ecosystem Adaptation Research)
- Invite researchers and practitioners in prioritized thematic areas

Component 3: Proposal Development Training Workshop (PDTW) with focus on adaptation



Information on Component 3

Proposal Development Training Workshop (a Series of capacity Development activities)

- Since 2008, the APN have been conducting Proposal Development Training Workshop in various parts of the region.
- The workshops were held in Shanghai, New York, Kobe, Manila, Pune (India), Hanoi, Yantai and Paro (Bhutan) back to back with other important meetings that brought together international participants



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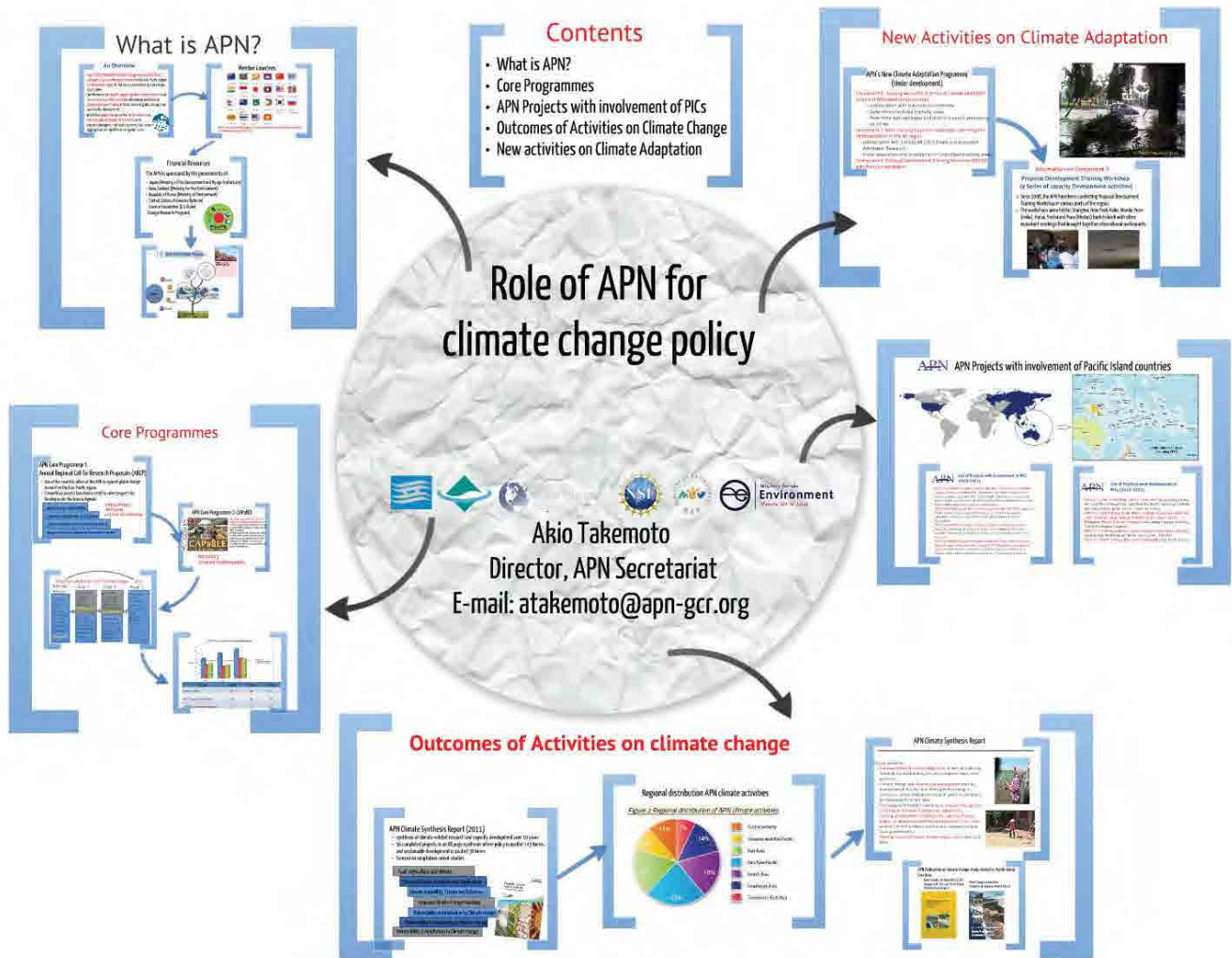
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Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and its implications to Pacific Island Nations

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

10th July, 2012

Tokyo, Japan



1

Brief History of APAN

UNFCCC SBSTA at its 28th Session (2008):

“recognized that regional centres and networks undertaking work relevant to climate change play an important role in enhancing adaptation” and “agreed to promote existing networks for impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and encouraged the establishment of new networks.”

Responding to SBSTA-28 decision, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in partnership with key UN and other international and bilateral agencies, has been facilitating the development of **Global Climate Change Adaptation Network (GAN)**.

Brief History of APAN

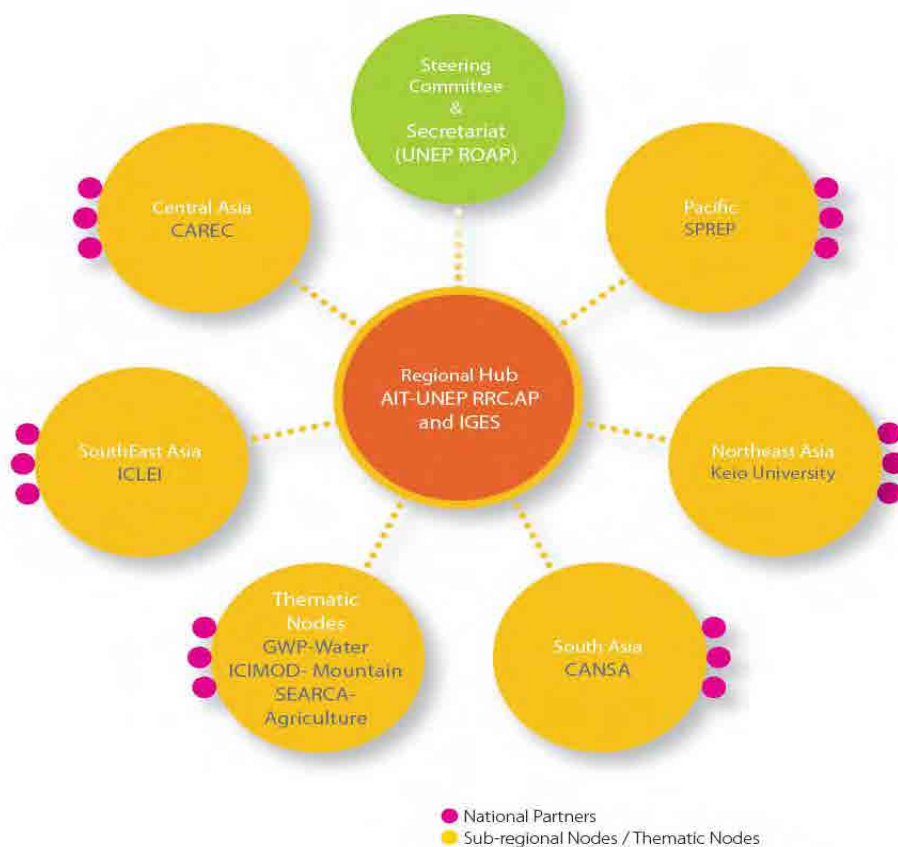
-Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

was launched in October 2009 in Bangkok by the Prime Minister of Thailand



3

Structure of APAN



Sub regional Nodes

Sub Regions	
Central Asia	Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)
Northeast Asia	RCCCA (Keio University)
Pacific	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)
Southeast Asia	Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)
South Asia	Climate Action Network for South Asia (CANSA)

Thematic Nodes

Thematic Area	Thematic Nodes
Water	Global Water Partnership South Asia (GWPSAS)
Mountains	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
Agriculture	Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)

Overall goal of APAN

Help build climate resilience of vulnerable human systems, ecosystems and economies through the mobilization of knowledge and technologies to support adaptation capacity building, policy-setting, planning and practices.



Specific Objectives of APAN

- Generate & share knowledge & information on adaptation in the region;
- Improve access & timely availability to relevant adaptation knowledge & information;
- Facilitate access to international adaptation finance mechanisms by developing countries in the region;
- Strengthen institutional capacity for adaptation in the region;
- Inform development planning & investment decisions to support adaptation; and
- Develop the capacity of national & local planners, development partners & communities in adaptation.

7

Activities of APAN

1. Improve availability and accessibility of knowledge for adaptation, i.e. knowledge management, along with the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (AKP)

- Compile currently available information for assessment frameworks, methods and tools for climate impacts, decision support tools, good adaptation practices
- Organize annual forum, learning seminar, workshop
- Maintain on-line portal

2. Strengthen knowledge support to governments, communities and development partners

- Identify sub-regional partners (sub-regional nodes)
- Identify country-specific needs for adaptation (by sub-regional nodes)
- Facilitate the provision of targeted knowledge services and products
- Provide match making opportunities to promote, i) project formulation, ii) capacity building and iii) enhancing necessary researches

8

Activities of APAN (cont.)

3. Improve access to adaptation finance mechanisms

- Provide advisory services to developing countries in the region to improve their access to adaptation finance mechanisms

4. Increase capacity of national and regional institutions to support adaptation actions

- Develop capacity of adaptation planning in targeted countries.

E.g.: a project funded by APN and KEI

- Training needs assessment workshop
- Training module development workshop
- Piloting training course

9

Necessary Factors for Network

1. Utilizing Adaptation Network as a platform

- Sharing technologies, knowledge, and experiences as practical information

2. Adaptation Network to minimize gaps amongst countries in the region

- Dissemination of practical information of adaptation in the region
- Capacity Building and Institutional Development

3. Maintaining sustainable long-term network

- Challenging , but worth to try

10

Pacific Sub-regional node

SPREP

- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) is leading a wide range of climate change adaptation initiatives in the Pacific. SPREP's mandate is to promote cooperation in the Pacific islands region and to provide assistance in order to protect and improve the environment and to ensure sustainable development for present and future generations.
- The flagship initiative is the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project (PACC) in 14 different Pacific islands countries and territories that drive country led adaptation activities in the key areas of water resource management, coastal vulnerability and food security.
- SPREP's work focuses on four main strategic priorities: Climate Change; Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management; Waste Management; and Pollution and Environmental Monitoring and Governance
- SPREP's vision is that people of the Pacific islands are better able to plan, protect, manage and use their environment for sustainable development.

11

Pacific Sub-regional node

SPREP and APAN

- SPREP collaborates and works with APAN to enhance the information resources available to PICs, and in turn highlight Pacific achievements and efforts to a larger community of donors and practitioners in Asia.
- APAN will also assist the Pacific with further training opportunities, with an initial focus on adaptation financing, adaptation project formulation and development, and managing information and knowledge resources at the national level.

12

APAN website: <http://www.apan-gan.net/>



13

Thank you for your attention

14



Japan's assistance for the SIDS to combat climate change through multilateral partnership

Policy Dialogue on Climate Change in SIDS
(July 10, 2012 Tokyo)

Hideaki IMAMURA, Ministry of Finance Japan



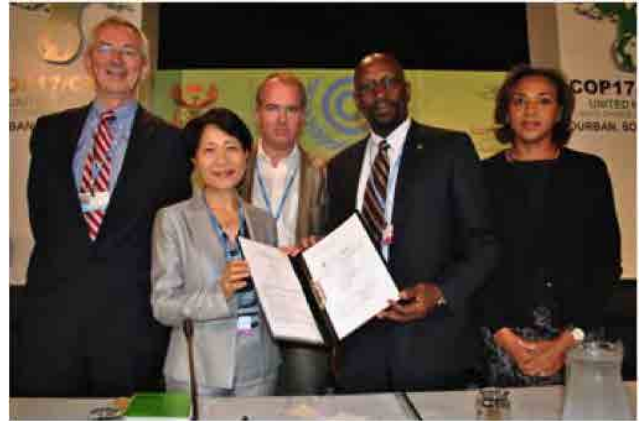
Contents

1. SIDS-DOCK Program
2. The Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)
3. Green Climate Fund

1. SIDS-DOCK Program

- Japan's contribution to the program

At COP17 in Durban, the Government of Japan announced a new contribution of US\$15 million to the SIDS-DOCK Program subject to the Parliamentary approval



(Caribbean Journal, 08 Dec 2011)

2

1. SIDS-DOCK Program

- Outline of the Program

- (1) Concept

The Program support the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to transition to low carbon economies through development and deployment of renewable energy (RE) resources and promotion of greater energy efficiency (EE)

- (2) Major Stakeholders

SIDS, World Bank, UNDP, Government of Denmark

3



1. SIDS-DOCK Program

- Outline of the Program (con't)
 - (3) Long-term Goals by SIDS (by 2033)
 - increase Energy Efficiency (EE) by 25% (2005 baseline) at a minimum
 - generate a minimum of 50% of electric power from Renewable Energy (RE) resources
 - decrease 20-30 % of liquid petroleum transportation fuel use

4



1. SIDS-DOCK Program

- Outline of the Program (con't)
 - (4) Outcomes of SIDS-DOCK Program
 - ◆ Outcome 1
 - Creation of the enabling environment (e.g. legally, operationally, institutionally) to remove barriers and implement renewable energy and energy efficiency policy reforms based on international best practices

5



1. SIDS-DOCK Program

- Outline of the Program (con't)

(4) Outcomes of SIDS-DOCK Program

- ◆ Outcome 2

Implementation of projects that develop, deploy, and demonstrate RE and EE initiatives for potential scale-up through climate finance and other sources of funding

6



1. SIDS-DOCK Program

- Outline of the Program (con't)

(5) Main activity areas

- EE&RE Projects
- Capacity Building
- Lessons Sharing
- Consideration on Possible Fund-Raising Mechanisms

7



2. The Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)

● Outline

- PCRAFI is a joint initiative between Japan and Pacific Island Countries with the support from the World Bank and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC/SOPAC) started in 2007.
- PCRAFI aims to enhance the disaster risk management and to reduce the financial vulnerability of the PICs against natural disasters by improving their financial response capacity while protecting their long term fiscal balance.

8



2. The Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)

● Project Components

(1) Institutional capacity building on disaster risk financing

- Disaster risk financing tools will be developed to guide the Government of the PICs in their national disaster risk financing strategy.
- Technical assistance will be provided to the Government of the PICs to design and implement their integrated financial strategy against natural disasters

9



2. The Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)

- Project Components (con't)
 - (2) *Pacific disaster risk insurance market development*
 - aims to ascertain the viability of market-based disaster risk insurance solutions in the Pacific
 - Technical assistance would be offered to the private insurance industry for the development disaster risk insurance products.

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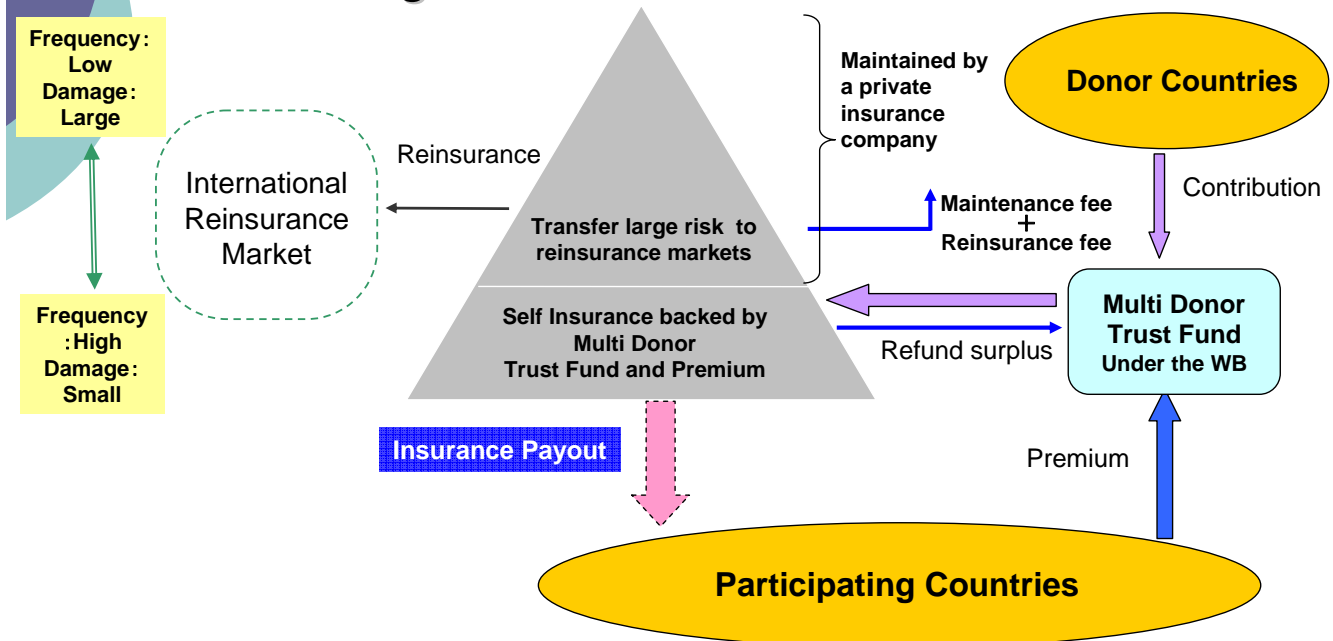


2. The Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)

- Project Components (con't)
 - (3) *The Pacific Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (PDRFI) Pilot Program*
 - PDRFI to support the PICs with immediate liquidity in the aftermath of a catastrophic disaster by using the insurance mechanism.
 - 2 year pilot program will be launched in November 2012 to;
 - test the credibility of the catastrophe risk models for market transactions
 - assess the risk appetite of international reinsurers for Pacific catastrophe risks, and
 - demonstrate the viability of Pacific catastrophe risk insurance.¹¹

2. The Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI)

● Pilot Program



12

3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

● Objective

◆ COP17 decision (2011 in Durban)

“In the context of sustainable development, the Fund will **promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways** by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, **taking into account the needs of those developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.**”

13



3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- Operation
 - ◆ Eligibility
 - Adaptation
 - Mitigation (including REDD-plus),
 - Technology development and transfer
 - Capacity-building
 - The preparation of national reports by developing countries

14



3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- Operation (con' t)
 - ◆ Financial Instruments
 - The Fund will provide financing in the form of grants and concessional lending, and through other modalities, instruments or facilities as may be approved by the Board

15



3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- SIDS and GCF

- ◆ Composition of the Board

Representation from developing country Parties will include representatives of relevant UN regional groupings and representatives from small island developing States (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs).

16



3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- SIDS and GCF (con't)

- ◆ Allocation

In allocating resources for adaptation, the Board will take into account the urgent and immediate needs of developing countries including LDCs, SIDS and African States, using minimum allocation floors for these countries as appropriate.

17



3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- SIDS and GCF (con't)
 - ◆ Private Sector Facility
 - The Fund will have a private sector facility that enables it to directly and indirectly finance private sector mitigation and adaptation activities at the national, regional and international levels.
 - The facility will also support activities to private sector involvement in SIDS and LDCs.

18



3. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

- Schedule
 - ◆ First meeting of the GCF Board (Aug. 2012, in Geneva)
 - ◆ COP 18 (Dec. 2012, in Doha):
Endorsement of the host country of the GCF secretariat
 - ◆ COP 19 (Dec. 2013):
“The interim arrangements should terminate no later than the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties”

19



Thank you very much!

Potential of Japan's Technology to Solve Climate Change Issues

July 10th, 2012

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Japan's Low-Carbon Technology and Potential Contribution

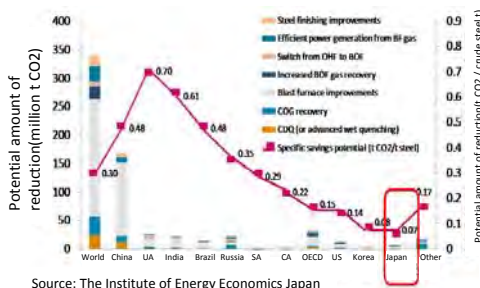
Iron and Steel

- By applying the best practice of iron and steel plants in Japan to that of the world's plants, it is estimated to be reduced **130 million tons** of CO2 which is equivalent to Japan's 20% emission.

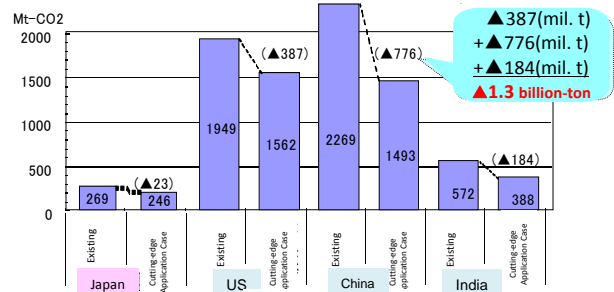
Coal Power Generation

- By applying the best practice of coal-fired power plants in Japan to that of the US, China and India, it is estimated to be reduced **1.3 billion tons** of CO2 which is equivalent to Japan's total emission.

Potential reduction of CO2 by applying BAT (Best Available Technology)

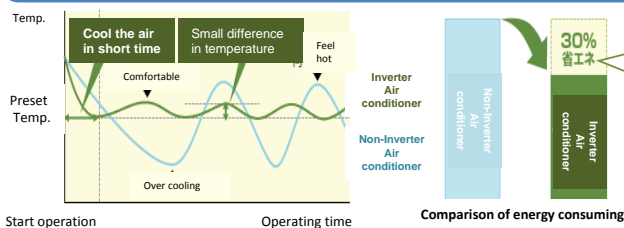


CO2 Emission from Coal Power Plant in 2004

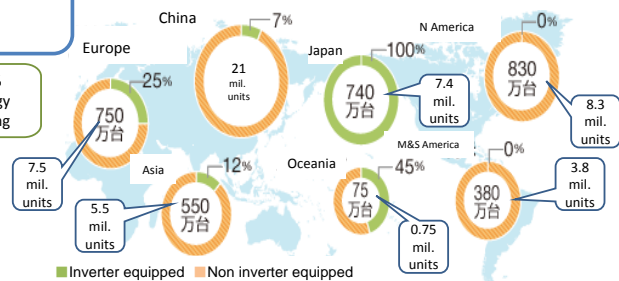


Home Electrical Appliance (Air Conditioner)

- By improving efficiency of all air-conditioners' in the world as efficient as Japan's air-conditioners which is equipped with inverter controller, it is estimated to be reduced **100 million tons** of CO2.



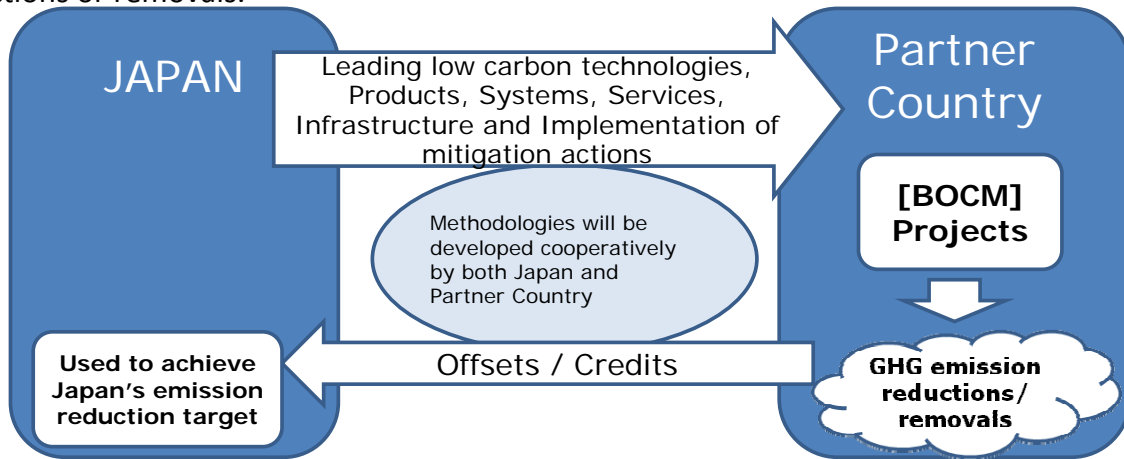
【Market Share for inverter air-conditioner】



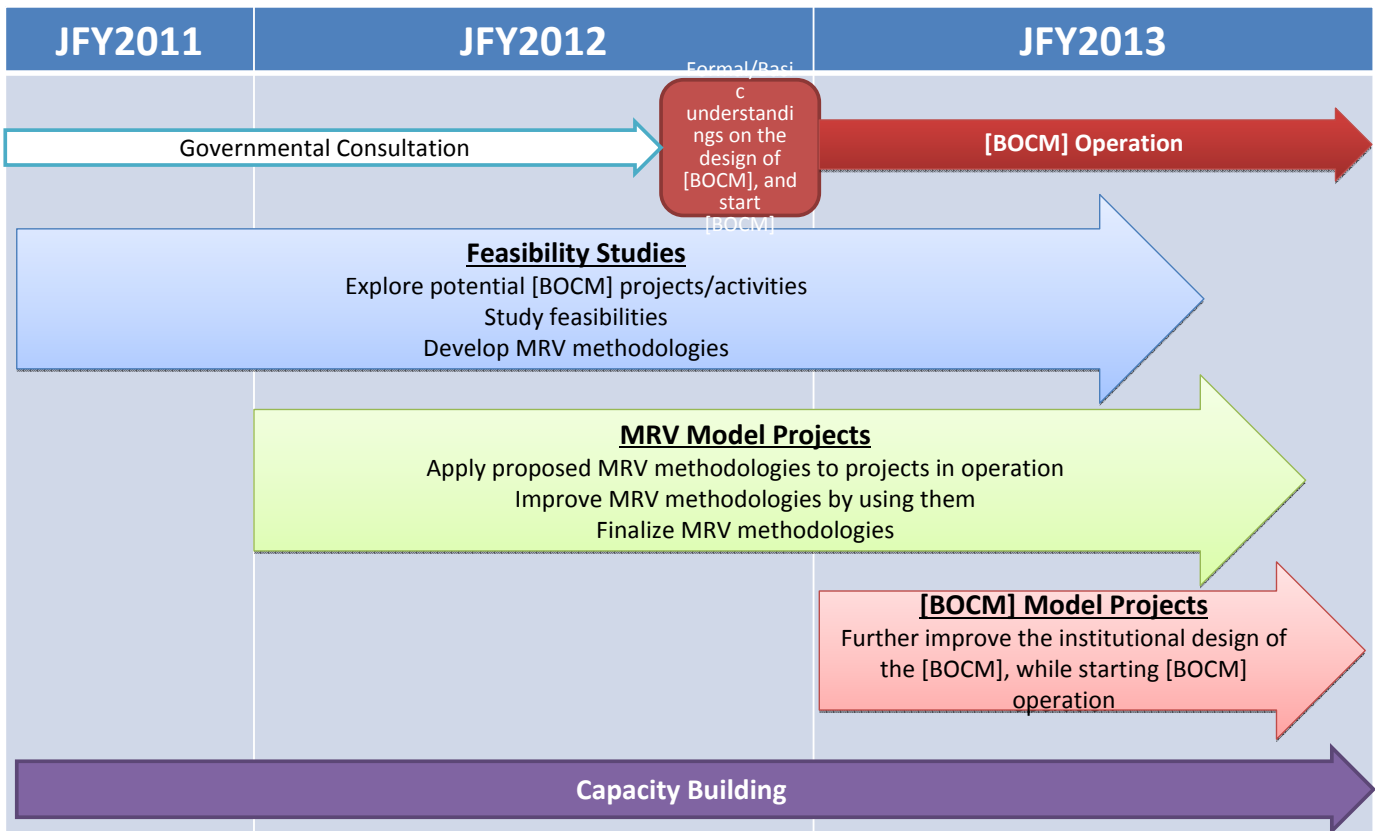
Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism[BOCM]

Purpose of the BOCM

- ◆ To facilitate diffusion of leading low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions, and contributing to sustainable development of developing countries.
- ◆ To appropriately evaluate contributions to GHG emission reductions or removals from developed countries in a quantitative manner, through mitigation actions implemented in developing countries and use those emission reductions or removals to achieve emission reduction targets of the developed countries.
- ◆ To contribute to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for emission reductions or removals.



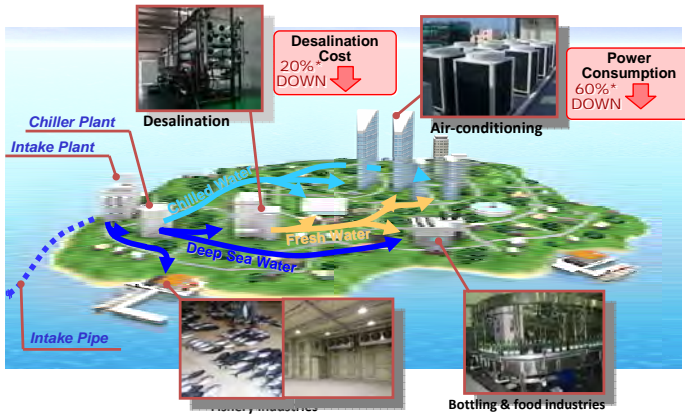
Roadmap & MRV/[BOCM] Model Project



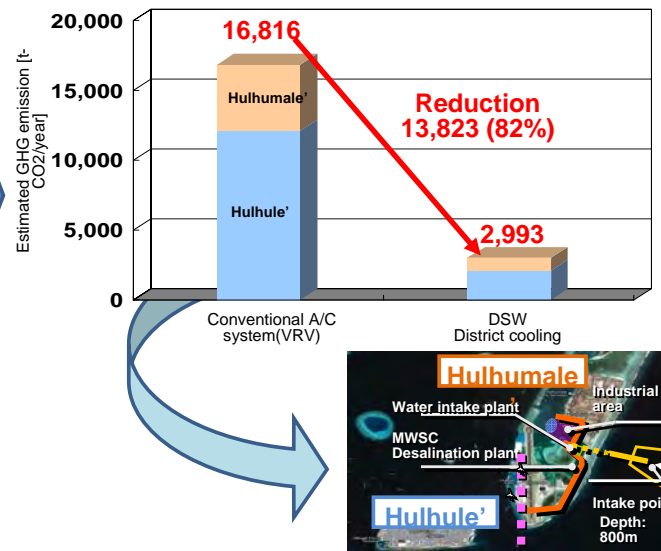
Reference : Hitachi Plant Technologies, Ltd.

Feasibility Study In the Republic of Maldives (Deep seawater utilization system)

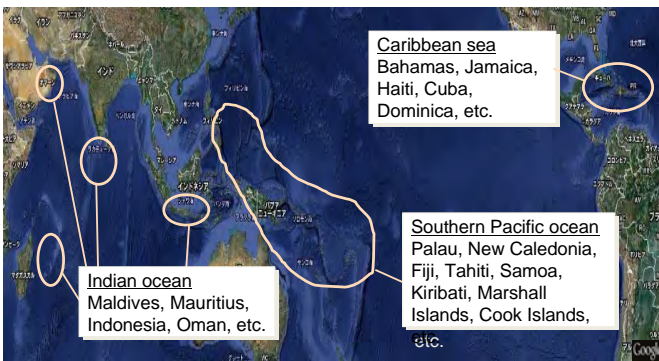
Concept of Multistage Deep Seawater Utilization



Estimated GHG reduction at 2 FS sites



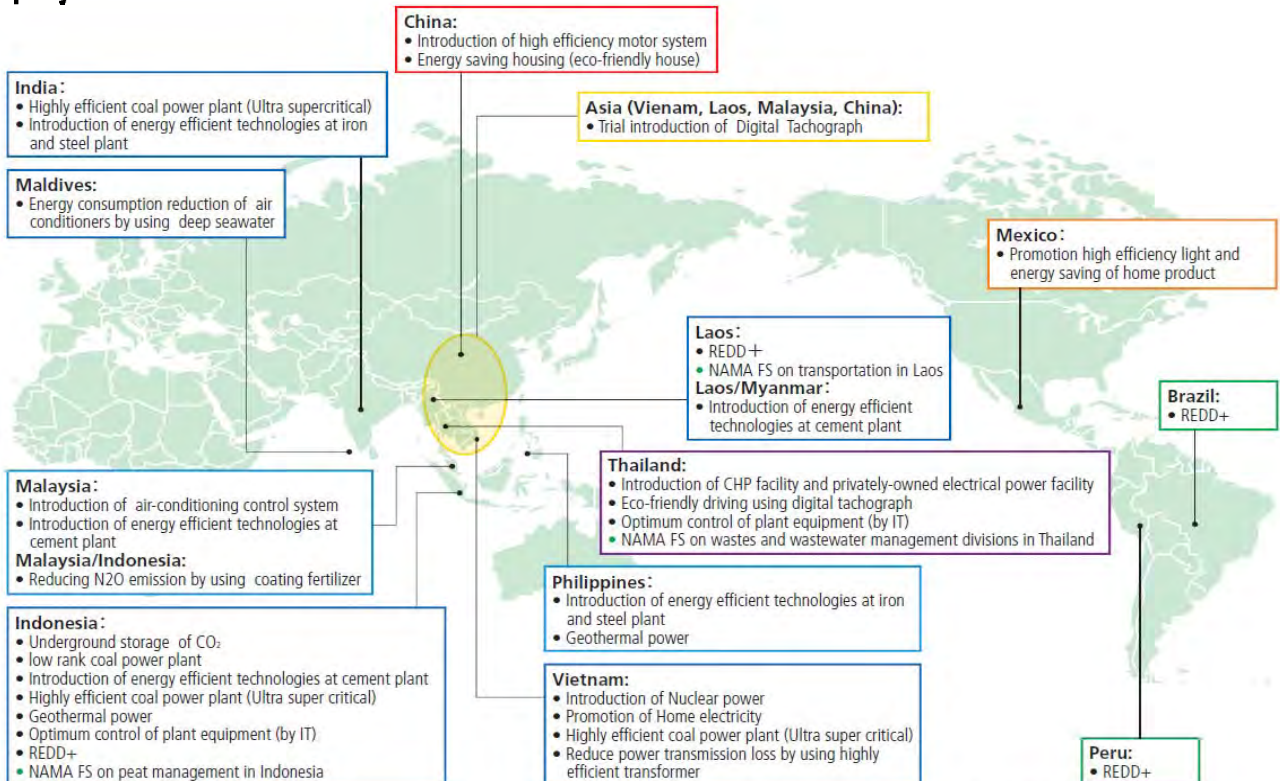
Potential areas for deep seawater cooling



- More than 100 cities in 20 countries are expected as potential sites for deep seawater cooling system.
- Up to 1 million t-CO₂/year of total GHG emission reduction is expected at those potential sites.

Feasibility Study for Joint GHG Reduction Projects FY2010

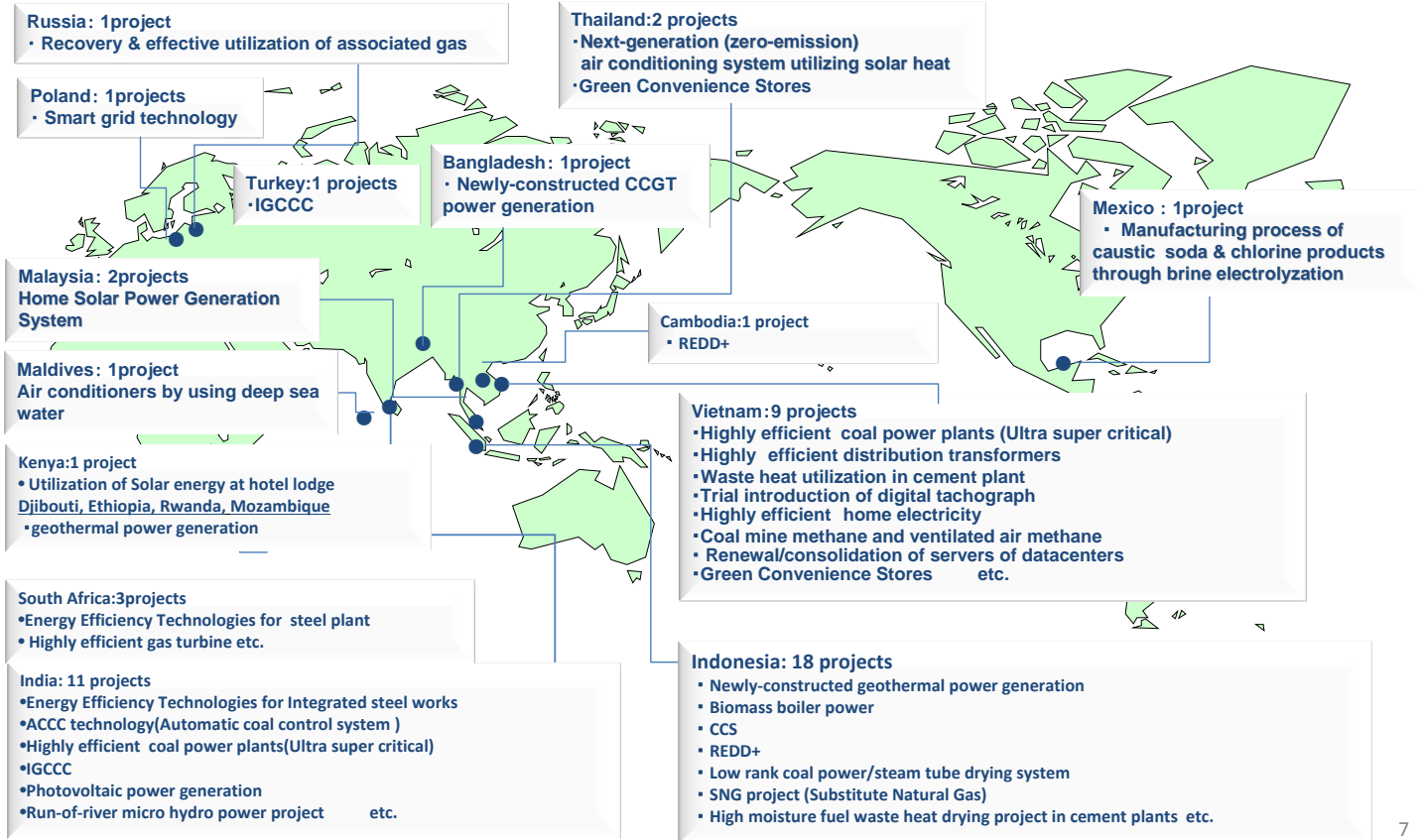
➤ 30 projects in 13 countries



● → Ministry of the Environment
 ● → Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Feasibility Study for Joint GHG Reduction Projects FY2011

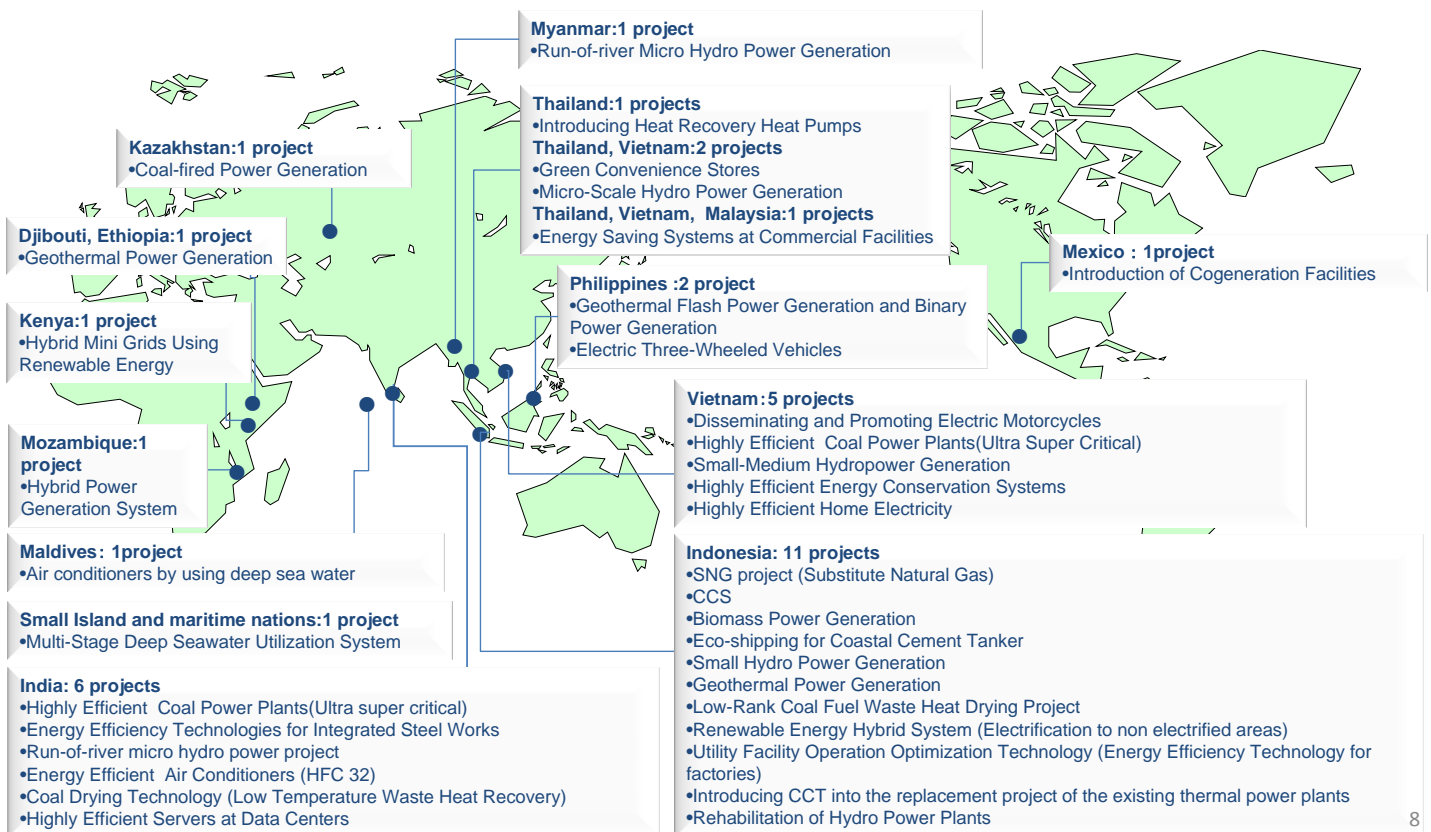
METI FS : 50 projects were selected for FY2011(18 countries)



[BOCM] Feasibility Study by METI in FY2012

METI FS : 36 projects were selected for FY2012 (15 countries)

※ As of June, 2012



主要国の早期資金 (FSF) 実施状況

	米国	EU	ドイツ	フランス	日本	豪州
目標総額	75 億ドル	72 億ユーロ	12.6 億ユーロ	12.6 億ユーロ	150 億ドル	5.99 億豪ドル
地域別バランス	アフリカ 36%、アジア 39%、ラテンアメリカカリブ海 22%、中東 1%	アフリカ地域 (LDCS)	アフリカ 25%、アジア 34%、ラテンアメリカ 24%、その他【含むグローバルプログラム】18%	アフリカ 69%、アジア 24%、ラテンアメリカ 7%	アフリカ地域 (LDCS)、SIDS	大洋州地域 (SIDS) 及び LDCS 50%
緩和・適応のバランス	不明(*2)	適応 30%、緩和 40% 及び MRV 構築、13%REDD、16%その他	緩和 52%、適応 27%、REDD+21%	緩和 60%、適応 25%、森林 15%	適応(グラントの 32%)、緩和(グラントの 25%)	適応 52%、緩和 48%
重点分野	適応、クリーンエネルギー、sustainable landscape	再生可能エネルギー	二国間プロジェクトと基金(CTF、LDCF 等)への出資が半分ずつ	低炭素国家成長戦略の策定	再生可能エネルギー(太陽光、風力、地熱)、REDD、給水	クリーンエネルギー、REDD
現在までの実績(動員済み)	約 23 億ドル	約 45.9 億ユーロ	11.22 億ユーロ	不明	約 96 億ドル(うち 30 億ドルが民間資金)	約 3.82 億豪ドル(100%配分済み)
報告時点(*1)における実績の譲許性	不明(グラント 47 億ドル相当、ローン 27 億相当予定)	グラント 62%、ローン 38%	不明	不明	グラント約 20 億ドル	グラント 100%
備考	-	-	-	-	-	-

	カナダ	スイス	ノルウェー	ニュージーランド	リヒテンシュタイン
目標総額	12 億ドル	1.5 億ドル	11.28 億ドル	330 億ドル	不明
地域別バランス	南米 33%、アフリカ 12%、グローバルプログラム 30%	不明	ブラジル、メキシコ、ガイアナ、インドネシア等	アジア・大洋州地域 (SIDS) 50%	東ヨーロッパ
緩和・適応のバランス	適応と緩和のバランス重視	不明	不明	適応 30%、緩和 70%	適応 60%、緩和 30%
重点分野	最も貧しく脆弱な層を対象とした適応策、クリーンエネルギー、森林・農業	REDD+、再生可能エネルギー、持続可能な天然資源管理、適応、食料安全保障	不明	コベネフィット、農業、気候変動 R&D	植林・再植林、水供給、エネルギー
現在までの実績(動員済み)	約 9 億 7 千 400 万ドル	70% (90%配分済み)	約 7.86 億ドル	不明	不明
報告時点(*1)における実績の譲許性	グラント 25%、ローン 75%	グラント 100%	不明	不明	不明
備考	120 百万ドル相当は、現地通貨にて供与。	-	-	-	-

* 1. 国によって今般の報告に含まれている期間が異なる。

* 2. 「不明」の箇所は今般の報告で説明がなかった項目。