

CAI Newsletter

Clean Asia Initiative [CAI]

Implementing the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

February 2017

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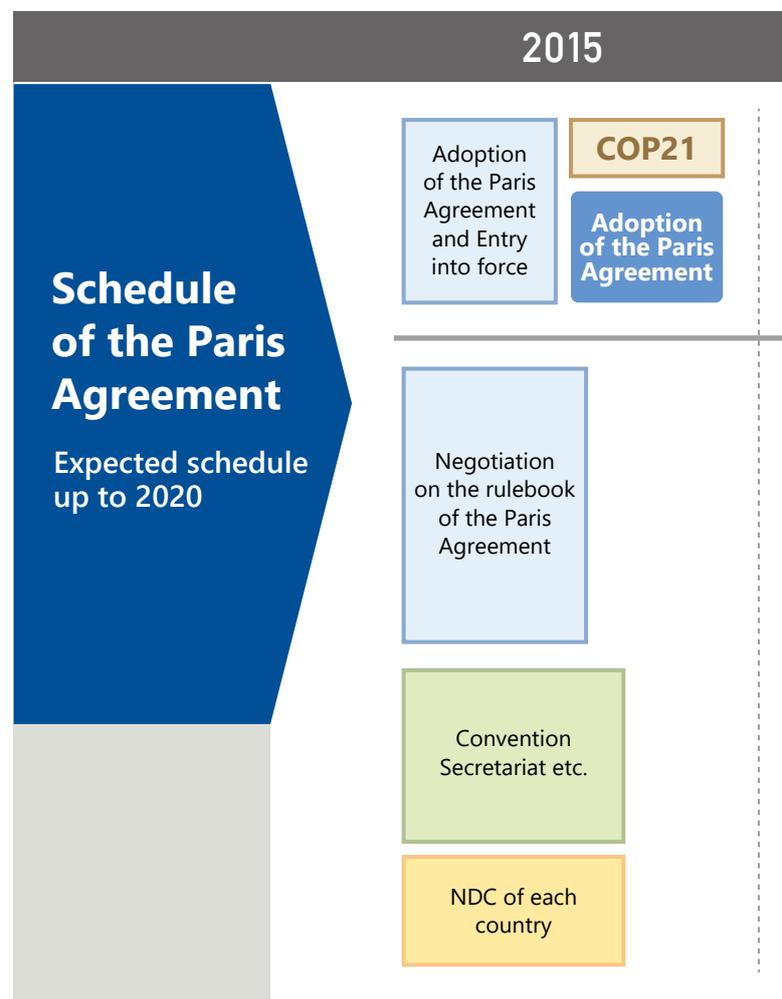
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G7 Toyama Environment Ministers' Meeting and G7 EMM Parallel Session on 'The Role of Cities'

The 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 12th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP12) were held in Marrakech, Morocco from November 7-18 2016. Also, following the entry into force of the Paris Agreement on November 4 2016, the 1st Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1) was held from November 15-18 2016. From Japan, the Minister of the Environment, Kouichi Yamamoto, and others from related ministries attended.

Minister Yamamoto announced "Japan's Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change", and exchanged opinions on future cooperation with each country and related organizations as disseminating Japan's efforts and motivation on climate change measures including international cooperation on adaptation. In addition, in his statement at the ministerial-level meeting, he welcomed the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement and expressed his respect for the enthusiasm and efforts of each country. It was announced that Japan had also concluded the signing process on November 8 2016, determining to contribute actively to making the rules of the Paris Agreement.





Announcement of “Japan’s Assistance Initiatives to Address Climate Change: Responding to Needs of the Developing Countries”

Japan’s representative example of contributions taking advantage of its strengths



Diffusion of Advanced Low-carbon Technologies through the JCM, etc.

When all Parties implement their NDCs and work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement in the future, one important factor will be supporting the diffusion of advanced low-carbon technologies. Japan has been working on the diffusion of such technologies, which do not generally promise investment-return to developing countries, through implementation of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM), etc. while lowering the burdens on those countries. So far, about 100 JCM projects and pipelines have been selected, and Japan will continue to extend technological assistance based on the needs of developing countries.

Moreover, Japan will contribute actively to the development of rules concerning the use of market mechanisms (Article 6 of the Paris Agreement), utilizing the knowledge and experience accumulated from establishing JCM schemes as well as issuance of its credits. In addition, Japan will continue to engage in the diffusion of energy-saving technologies and the promotion of appropriate development and usage of renewable energy sources. At the same time, it will assist developing countries in

their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management through such measures as official development assistance (ODA).

As for the JCM, various side events were held not only at the Japan Pavilion, but also at the UNFCCC Official side event and the Indonesia Pavilion. At the Japan Pavilion, Minister Yamamoto hosted the “4th JCM Partner Countries’ High-level Meeting” which gathered representatives including ministers and vice ministers from 16 JCM partner countries. Minister Yamamoto welcomed the progress of the JCM including the issuance of JCM credits and confirmed that Japan will continue to promote the JCM.

In addition, as a follow-up to the “1st Strategic Dialogue of Carbon Market Platform” held in Tokyo in June 2016, co-chaired by Germany and Japan, a side event was held to discuss the future direction of the platform. Discussions focused on the importance of utilizing market mechanisms for measures against global warming including the JCM.

Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

● **Overview**

To appropriately evaluate contributions from Japan to GHG emissions reduction or removal in a quantitative manner achieved through the diffusion of low-carbon technologies in developing countries, and to use them to achieve Japan’s emissions reduction target.

● **Accomplishments**

The JCM is implemented with 17 partner countries where 105 pipeline projects are ongoing (among those 15 projects have been registered as JCM projects)
 In total 493tCO₂ credits have been issued from 45 projects
 28 MRV (measurement, reporting and verification) methodologies have been approved



Waste Heat Recovery in Cement Industry

Indonesia

Install WHR boiler steam turbine generator system at a cement production plant in Tuban, East Java. 122,000tCO₂/y. Start of operations: September 2017.



High efficient amorphous transformers

Viet Nam

Install high efficient transformers to reduce transmission and distribution losses in southern and central network. 4,360tCO₂/y. Start of operations: March 2017.

What is the Assistance Initiative to Address Climate Change?

Japan has so far undertaken various international support activities based on its technologies and experience in the area of climate change. What is now important is to develop effective support under international cooperation, so as to implement the Paris Agreement, which has the participation of all countries. To do this, Japan announced an initiative to compile the major support projects implemented by Japan in developing countries in the area of climate change, and show developing countries what is being done in an easy-to-understand way. Going forward, Japan will implement support responding to the needs of developing countries taking advantage of Japan's strengths based on this initiative, and also will participate in a number of international partnerships and initiatives and support the implementation of the Paris Agreement through cooperation and collaboration with research and supporting organizations in Japan and other countries.

Japan's representative examples of contributions by taking advantage of its strengths

- ① Diffusion of Advanced Low-carbon Technologies via JCM, etc.
- ② Enhancement of Adaptive Capacity through Sharing Knowledge and Experience
- ③ Improvement of Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Capabilities through Human Resource Development Leading to a Transparency Framework
- ④ Promotion of Building of a System for Comprehensive Measures for Controlling Emission of Fluorocarbons
- ⑤ Support for Sustainable Societies in Conjunction with measures addressing Climate Change

Examples of Japan's contributions taking advantage of its strengths

2

Enhancement of Adaptive Capacity through Sharing Knowledge and Experience

One characteristic of the Paris Agreement is that Parties agreed to deal with adaptation, support and other factors in a comprehensive and balanced manner, in addition to mitigation. In fact, many developing countries have greater needs for adaptation measures. Japan has so far supported sharing knowledge and good practices of adaptation across national borders, and contributed to the promotion of understanding of adaptation and assistance of progress in terms of policy measures on the global and regional levels, through forums such as the Global Adaptation Network (GAN), Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), and Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) Asia-pacific Symposium. Going forward, Japan will begin a new bilateral cooperation process with the United States of America, to share the knowledge and develop more technologies.

In addition, Japan will utilize its knowledge and technologies to continue and enhance its support to developing countries in the area of climate change impact assessment, which they can use a base for developing their adaptation plans, and thus contribute to the development and improvement of their planning. Japan will promote research and development of climate models, the infrastructure enhancement for the Earth observation data and

other measures in order to strengthen the system for steady implementation of national adaptation plans. In this regard, in August 2016, Japan established its Climate Change Adaptation Platform (Secretariat: National Institute for Environmental Studies) as a platform to promote undertakings by municipalities and businesses. Going forward, Japan will collect the information on the impact of climate change in the Asia-pacific region in partnership with GAN and APAN so that the developing countries in the region will be able to implement the adaptation measures under the Paris Agreement effectively. Japan is also aiming to develop the Platform into an Asia-Pacific Adaptation Information Platform equipped with the capability of an international hub for adaptation.

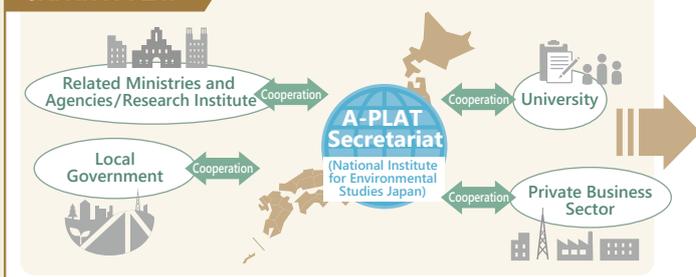
Further, based on the development a co-benefit approach, Japan will continue to assist developing countries with their infrastructure enhancement that will facilitate the reinforcement of their resilience against climate change. By sharing this knowledge and experience with the rest of the world, Japan will contribute to the worldwide adaptation goals advocated by the Paris Agreement, namely, enhancement of adaptive capacity, strengthening of resilience, and reduction of vulnerability of individual nations.

What is the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Information Platform?

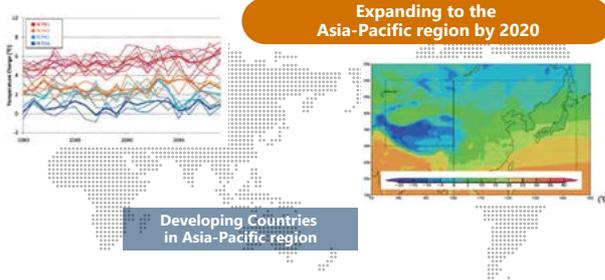
In order to support implementation of adaptation measures in developing countries under the Paris Agreement, Japan established its Climate Change Adaptation Platform targeting the Asia-Pacific region, and the Ministry of the Environment Japan and the National Institute for Environmental Studies Japan will establish an "Asia-Pacific Adaptation Information Platform" by 2020. This platform will collect information, such as joint research outcomes by Japanese research institutes, bilateral cooperation by

the Ministry of the Environment, and knowledge gained by the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) and Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), to function as an international hub for adaptation measures. Such activities will not only make contributions to developing countries so they can plan and implement adaptation measures under scientific knowledge. In addition, the platform will encourage private sector investment in the Asia-Pacific region by providing climate risk information.

JAPAN A-PLAT



Expanding to the Asia-Pacific region by 2020



JAPAN
PAVILION

Japan's efforts towards the developing of sustainable cities: Activities in the COP22

A Japan Pavilion was set up at the 22nd Session of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22) to provide insights into the technologies and experience that Japan has gained from its efforts to combat global warming to date. Its aim in doing so was to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and measures to assist in adapting to climate change worldwide.

As an introduction of Japan's

technology, exhibits at the Pavilion included a diorama of a Smart City at the entrance and a spherical screen onto which measurements taken by the Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT) were projected. The diorama, featuring a red light rail transit (LRT) vehicle and a bullet train circulating the periphery of a smart city, was well-received by each country.

A total of 32 side events were held at the Pavilion, attracting around 1,600 visitors, higher even than the figure for the previous fiscal year. Among them, the importance of the role of "cities" on global environmental issues has been widely recognized recently, and a number of events focused on the theme "Cities" were held. The following introduces these side events.



Feasibility Study of JCM Project by City-to-City Collaboration - International Cooperation by Japanese Cities -

November 8

Six Japanese municipalities and nine cities overseas participated in the FY2016 JCM project feasibility study. Among them, the City of Kitakyushu is undertaking projects with Hai Phong (Viet Nam), Rayong Province (Thailand), Iskandar (Malaysia), and Phnom Penh (Cambodia); Kawasaki City with Yangon (Myanmar); and the City of Yokohama with Batam (Indonesia).

At this side event, the City of Kitakyushu, Kawasaki City, and the City of Yokohama each gave presentations describing the background to and outline of their respective city-to-city collaboration projects, the outcomes of these projects for the overseas cities concerned, and challenges faced in promoting low-carbon cities and green growth. More effective project formation

by Japanese municipalities, which have experience and know-how in the creation of low-carbon societies, and partner municipalities in developing countries was cited as one result of city-to-city collaboration. Capacity building for the partner city was highlighted as a side effect of this. Specifically, hopes were expressed concerning support for the design of master plans, guidance in methods of evaluating and selecting appropriate technologies, and instruction in project management, among others. Participants affirmed the importance of examining and enhancing tools for publicizing information going forward, to promote greater awareness and understanding of JCM procedures, available support measures, and the effects of city-to-city collaboration.

Development and Implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) in Asian Cities

November 8

The side event entitled "Development and Implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) in Asian Cities" was held in the afternoon of November 8 by the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) and University Technology Malaysia (UTM), featuring presentations about the latest research activities aimed at achieving a low-carbon Asia.

First of all, Prof. Ho Chin Siong of UTM spoke of the ongoing results achieved since COP17 in the Iskandar Malaysia region, in the context of the role of science in developing and implementing low-carbon city scenarios in Malaysia. Since Prime Minister Najib announced Malaysia's voluntary target at COP15, efforts have been underway to establish and implement low-carbon city scenarios in Iskandar Malaysia and the city of Putrajaya, with the cooperation of UTM and Japanese research institutes, and the techniques concerned have

been rolled out to Kuala Lumpur as well. The professor also pointed out the importance of involving communities and, in particular, securing the buy-in of stakeholders.

Next, Dr. Junichi Fujino, Senior Researcher/Principal Researcher, NIES/Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), explained the impact of the Paris Agreement on cities in particular, in terms of the process of developing climate change action plans for municipalities, based on Japan's experience. He then outlined discussions with local research institutes,





municipalities, and stakeholders in the Vietnamese cities of Hai Phong and Da Nang, aimed at setting GHG reduction targets for 2030, and announced the latest scenario using the Asia-Pacific Integrated Model (AIM).

Finally, Prof. Shuzo Nishioka, Senior Research Advisor, IGES, explained in detail the meaning of IPCC science while emphasizing the need to reduce global average per capita emissions to 2t by

2050. In particular, he stressed the importance of ensuring that the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet), a platform for researchers and policymakers in Asia, brings science and policy together through policy dialogue and then translates this into action.

This side event featured a lively discussion between the panelists and the audience concerning the ideal shape of an Asian low-carbon society and ways of achieving it.

Cities, Climate and SDGs: Multi-level governance for achieving zero-carbon and sustainable future

November 16

This side event organized by ICLEI Japan, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) began with opening remarks from Minister of the Environment Kouichi Yamamoto, who expressed his hopes for a free and frank discussion of the significance of cities in action against climate change and the achievement of SDGs (Session 1) and the importance of collaboration between national and local governments (Session 2).

In Session 1, which was moderated by Gino Van Begin, Secretary General, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, Shuzo Murakami, Chair, Promotion Committee for the “FutureCity” Initiative, took the stage to give the keynote speech, in which he emphasized the need to localize SDGs and set out the direction to be taken after the integration of the SDGs into the “FutureCity” Initiative. Following on from this, four Japanese and European cities (Tokyo, Yokohama, Oslo, and Paris) that are leading the way in achieving a zero-carbon and sustainable society shared their views on the significance and necessity of simultaneously seeking to combat climate change and achieve the SDGs, providing details of such initiatives and illustrating examples of public benefit in the transport sector. In response, the Ministry of the Environment, Japan highlighted international cooperation efforts focused on the SDGs.

The second session was moderated by Mr. Rintaro Tamaki, Deputy Secretary General of the OECD. In her keynote speech, Ms. Karolina Skog, Sweden’s Minister for the Environment, pointed

out that the role of national governments in realizing a sustainable society is to present a clear vision and support action at the regional and local levels. In the panel discussion that followed, the four cities (Tokyo, Yokohama, Oslo, and Paris) commented on their relationship and collaboration with their respective national governments. Based on the common understanding that cooperation between national and local governments is imperative in addressing climate change and that cities account for the majority of global GHG emissions, the panelists reaffirmed the need for cities to take swift action against climate change. They also expressed their hopes that countries would develop enabling environments and provide support to facilitate and further accelerate advanced initiatives by municipalities. At the same time, panelists pointed out that is vital for national governments to make sure that their policies and programs do not hinder or discourage local climate action.

In closing, Mr. Tamaki commented that the OECD hopes to continue to contribute to the advancement of local action by showcasing successful mechanisms that facilitate effective partnerships and collaboration between various levels of government. In his closing remarks, ICLEI’s Mr. Van Begin mentioned the importance of promoting the transition to a decentralized, renewable energy supply in a way that leverages local government autonomy, in order to address climate change and achieve SDGs. He also reiterated that ICLEI hopes to continue working with local as well as national governments to make this a reality.

Various other side events were also held at the COP22 Japan Pavilion. Click on the title of each side event listed at the following URL to see a report on each event.

<http://www.oecc.or.jp/cop22-jp/e/event/>

Activities towards the implementation of Paris Agreement and SDGs: Moves by Non-state Actors

ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme

Various initiatives are currently conducted in the ASEAN region to promote “environmentally sustainable” development. The ASEAN ESC Model Cities Programme is one of those initiatives, and Japan, as a supporter, continues to encourage its cause financially using the Japan ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF*).

Under this programme, local governments from ASEAN take the lead by creating and proposing their unique ideas and vision for achieving the ESC. The aim is to improve their capabilities by implementing measures for achieving the goal, and these cities are selected as ‘Model

Cities’. Each Model City aims to disseminate its “model” activities to other cities and promotes their activities in collaboration with their national governments.

In addition, the High Level Seminar on ESC (HLS ESC) has been held since it was first held in 2010, which aims to exchange information on the activities of all ASEAN Model Cities with local governments and supporting organizations.

* Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF): JAIF was established in March 2006 to support ASEAN’s efforts towards the realization of the ASEAN Community and also to strengthen ASEAN-Japan relations. JAIF has funded various projects on youth exchanges, economic integration, and improving disaster response, among others.

For more detailed information on HLS ESC, please visit the following website <http://www.hls-esc.org/>

Practices from Asian Cities (Year 2 and Year 3)

Model Cities [Year1]	Model Cities [Year2]	Model Cities [Year3]
Total: 14 cities	Total: 21 cities	Total: 15 cities

Mandalay | Myanmar
Mandalay City organized a large-scale public awareness campaign for 3R, involving 64 schools, 150 residential community representatives, various NGOs, mass media, etc.
Intensive 3R's education being conducted by Mandalay City

Luang Prabang and Xamneua | Lao PDR
Both cities established pilot decentralized wastewater treatment systems.
Completed decentralized wastewater treatment system

Chiang Rai | Thailand
Chiang Rai City established four “Public ESC Learning Centres” on the themes of eco-culture, organic farming, urban resilience, and community-managed forestry for promoting urban biodiversity, and promotes the activities related to environmental education.
Public ESC Learning Centre (Eco-Museum)

Santiago | Philippines
Santiago City promotes the city riverside bamboo planting program for public space beautification and countermeasures against floods.
Bamboo planting

Da Nang | Viet Nam
Da Nang City trained local leaders and residents as part of the pilot activities of “Model Environmentally-friendly Residential Areas”.
Distribution of shopping bags to residents

Phnom Penh | Cambodia
Phnom Penh City promoted the “No Plastic Bag” Campaign activities such as the reduction of single-use plastic bags and public awareness-raising campaigns.
Promoting shopping bags at supermarkets

Malang | Indonesia
Malang City trained 40 community leaders and 10 school teachers on decentralized wastewater treatment under the city’s “Train the Trainers” scheme.
A natural water filtration system using water hyacinth plants replicated in a school in Malang

The Habitat III and Activities of “FutureCity” Initiative

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) was held in October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador.

At this conference held every 20 years, 36,000 participants from 167 countries gathered and the international action policy “New Urban Agenda” summarizing measures to be taken by cities towards sustainable cities was adopted. According to Secretary General Clos of the United Nations Habitat (United Nations Human Settlements Programme), the agenda also looks ahead to the 2030 Agenda adopted by the United Nations in September 2015. With the expectation that 70% of the world’s population will live in cities by 2050, cities will become engines of sustainable growth. In other words, cities are set to become key players for improving various goals centering on SDG Goal 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” (For example, the UCLG, United Cities and Local Governments, explains the roles to be taken by cities for all SDG goals).

In Asia, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and CityNet held an Urban SDG Forum in June 2016, and also a city session was held as a part of the ESCAP SDG Week in Bangkok, Thailand, in late November 2016.



Urban SDG Forum in Seoul, Republic of Korea

In Japan, the 6th International Forum on the “FutureCity” Initiative was held in Yokohama, in August 2016, and discussed the creation of sustainable communities through efforts on the SDGs. In addition, cities in Japan are expanding their scope of work on the SDGs, for example that about 70 people from 17 local governments including the FutureCities gathered and began their discussions on the SDGs starting from cities at the Urban SDGs Working Group under Promotion Council for the “FutureCity” Initiative in January 2017.



The 6th International Forum on the “FutureCity” Initiative

The 1st and 2nd Stakeholders Meetings to promote the implementation of the environmental aspects of the SDGs

All countries including Japan should promote efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the core of “the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. In order to evaluate examples of pioneering activities by sharing the cases of companies, etc. and making it possible for others to refer to the implementation of SDGs activities, MOEJ established a “Stakeholders’ Meeting” as an opportunity to share these pioneering activities and recognize each other. The following activities are carried out at the meeting: (1) providing information on the latest international and domestic trends; (2) presentation on efforts by pioneering companies and others; and (3) comments and exchange of opinion on cases from members (who work on the SDGs at companies, researchers, NGOs, international organizations, governments, etc.).

The 1st and 2nd Stakeholders Meeting were held in Tokyo on August and December 2016. It is also hoped that these efforts will transmit the concept of SDGs to society and thus increase the momentum toward implementation.



Outcomes

The 1st Meeting on August 2016

The 1st meeting focused on SDG Goal 12 “Responsible Consumption and Production” with front-running cases presented by Somo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc. and ITOCHU Corporation (trading company), companies which characteristically include the SDGs in their CSR reports etc.

The case summary and the main comments from expert members are as follows. First, initiatives by ITOCHU such as their work on “pre-organic cotton”, are pioneering in terms of the promotion of the SDGs through core business. Another such pioneering case is the Weather Index Insurance by Somo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance which can be seen as a good model of business participation for SDGs implementation achieved as a result of cooperation with various stakeholders such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation and Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan. Although it will be a challenge for Somo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance to quantitatively grasp the social values of its activities, this case is pioneering.

The 2nd Meeting on December 2016

The 2nd meeting focused on the contribution of private companies through their core business to achieving the SDGs. The three companies, Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Corporation, introduced internationally acclaimed cases in which they worked on the SDGs.

The main comments from members were that the “Zero Waste” of Fuji Xerox is pioneering in that it was achieved during a time of intense price competition and globalization by using what Japan achieved in the 1990s and developing it in other parts of Asia. Sumitomo Chemical promotes the top-down and bottom-up combined activity, called “Our Sustainable Trees”, whereby each employee gives their ideas. In addition, they sell the special mosquito nets for malaria prevention as their core business. Sumitomo Corporation’s renewable energy supply project by reusing used batteries of electric vehicles on remote islands is a good practice of a partnership conducted by local governments and companies. In addition, this case not only contributes to climate change mitigation and stable energy supply, but also embodies the concept of “No one left behind” in terms of regional revitalization of remote islands.

Outcomes of the 18th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among Korea, China and Japan (TEMM18)



The Ministers of the Environment of three countries of Japan, China and Korea have held the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (TEMM) every year since 1999. The economic and social conditions differ widely among Japan, China and Korea, but the common major issue is to deal with environmental problems on national, regional and global scale. In this framework, the three countries play a leading role in environmental management of North East Asia, and endeavor to contribute to environmental improvement on a global scale.

The 18th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among Korea, China and Japan (TEMM18) was held in Shizuoka city, Shizuoka on April 26-27 2016.



Outcomes of TEMM18

- 1 Confirmed the progress in each area's activities and agreed to continue and expand the cooperative efforts among the three countries.
- 2 Agreed to adopt measures to implement the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and the "Paris Agreement" from 2016, and on the importance of the early entry into force and implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- 3 Agreed to share experiences and policies on measures to deal with waste generated by disasters such as major earthquakes.



Major developments in individual areas

- 1 Launched the "Tripartite Cooperation Network for Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control Technologies" among the three countries to promote matching countries with needs for environmental technologies, such as China, with countries like Japan which possess environmental technologies. The Network could be utilized as a possible platform for technical assistance in various environmental fields to diffuse advanced environmental technologies.
- 2 Confirmed that PM2.5 measures are a priority issue regarding the air pollution problem. Agreed to strengthen information exchange on the sources of PM2.5 and technologies related to PM2.5 countermeasures (utilizing the Network mentioned above).
- 3 Held the first workshop on the marine litter problem with China and Korea, whose cooperation is necessary to solve it. Strengthen cooperation on information exchange regarding research outcomes, and data sharing on marine litter.

Official TEMM website: <http://www.temm.org/>

Explanatory site in Japanese: http://www.env.go.jp/earth/coop/temm/introduction_j.html

G7 Toyama Environment Ministers' Meeting and G7 EMM Parallel Session on 'The Role of Cities'



The G7 Toyama Environment Ministers' Meeting (G7EMM) was held in Toyama City on May 15-16 2016. In the Ministers' Meeting, 7 themes below were discussed and the Communiqué was issued as outcome.

Japan, as the presidency of the G7 in 2016, held the G7 Environment Ministers' Meeting for the first time since it was last held in Italy in 2009. It was held in the lead-up to the Ise-Shima Summit.

In 2015, there were important international agreements such as the adoption of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" by the United Nations Summit in September and the "Paris Agreement" reached by the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21)

held in December. In order to continue and accelerate this momentum, the G7 Environment Ministers' Meeting became a key forum for political dialogue.



At the G7 Environment Ministers' Meeting, 7 themes below were discussed:

- (1) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- (2) Resource Efficiency and the 3Rs
- (3) Biodiversity
- (4) Climate Change and Related Measures
- (5) Chemicals Management
- (6) The Role of Cities
- (7) Marine Litter

At the meeting, it was shared that the roles of the Ministers of Environment to play in each country and the world are increasing, and strong political will to take the role of dealing with global issues such as climate change and environmental pollution domestically and worldwide.

In addition, the topics and results covered in the G7 Toyama Environment Ministers' Meeting, such as the efforts toward the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement and the Toyama Framework on Material Cycles, were stated in the G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration issued at the G7 Ise-Shima Summit, May 26-27 2016. Moreover, several areas related to environmental issues were described in the Declaration, including the adoption of the 2030 Agenda

for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change last year, along with the clear statement that further efforts will be made to implement the G7 commitments.

In addition, as the first attempt of the G7 Toyama Environment Ministers' Meeting, the G7 Parallel Session on "The Role of Cities" was held with the participation of city mayors from G7 countries. It was shared that cities are frontrunners to implement the climate change measures and environmental protection policies while introducing the good practices by mayors of G7 countries and several international organizations, and discussed on the necessity to collaborate among multiple stakeholders.



G7 Toyama Environment Ministers' Meeting website:

https://www.env.go.jp/earth/g7toyama_emm/



Partner countries of the Joint Crediting Mechanism

Japan has held consultations for the JCM with developing countries since 2011. As of January 2017, Japan has established the JCM with seventeen countries (Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Palau, Cambodia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Myanmar, Thailand and Philippines).



The JCM Portal Sites

In order to provide support for large-scale JCM projects, the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) has established websites for business and local governments mainly to provide information about partner countries, cities and domestic stakeholders.

For more detailed information, please visit the websites listed below.

Ministry of the Environment's Web Portal for Low Carbon Development in Asia

<http://www.env.go.jp/earth/coop/lowcarbon-asia/english/>

Main information

- Trends in international negotiations and related systems
- Governmental agencies in Asian countries
- Low-carbon/environmental policies in Asian countries
- Governmental support systems for overseas business development



Business Collaboration Support Website for Low Carbon Development in Asia

<http://lowcarbon-asia.org/english/>

Main information

- Introducing low-carbon technologies developed by Japanese companies
- Consultation services for overseas expansion
- Consultation information that offers support for the development of eco-businesses overseas



Web Portal for Low Carbon Development in Asia (Information for Local Governments)

<http://www.env.go.jp/earth/coop/lowcarbon-asia/english/localgov/>

Main information

- Support measures for international environmental cooperation
- International networks and collaborative activities of local governments
- Consortium information with businesses
- Information on projects regarding low carbon development in Asia



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2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115, Japan
Tel: +81-(0)46-855-3700 E-mail: cai@iges.or.jp
<http://www.env.go.jp/earth/coop/coop/english/cai/about.html>



International Cooperation Office, International Strategy Division,
Global Environment Bureau,
Ministry of the Environment, Japan

1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8975, Japan
Tel: +81-(0)3-3581-3351 Fax: +81-(0)3-3581-3423
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