



JAPON

PAVILION at the COP21 / CMP11
Transformation! –Low carbon & climate resilient society–

REPORT
November 30 – December 10, 2015
Paris-Le Bourget, France



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Overview of the Japan Pavilion

Japan's presence at the Paris-Bourget Conference Center consisted of 32 events and exhibitions, stretching from November 30 to December 10 2015,

under the theme "Transformation! - Low carbon and climate resilient society."

The events were organized by national and local governments, non-profit organizations, research institutes and their international partners (see the Event Schedule, page 32-33), and covered four sub-themes - policies, cities, forests, and technology.

Through the exhibitions and events the Pavilion showcased Japan's efforts in tackling climate change whilst also providing a locus for related stakeholders.



The Japan Pavilion @ COP21 REPORT

CONTENTS:

Overview of the Japan Pavilion	02
Event Highlights and Key Messages	06
Cities	07
Forests	11
Technology	13
Policies	18
Topic in focus: Adaptation	25
Topic in focus: Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)	28
Exhibition and Communication Space	31
Event Schedule	32
Contact Information of Event Organizers and Exhibitors	34

Transformation! – Low carbon & climate resilient society

“Transformation! – Low carbon & climate resilient society” was the overall theme of the Japan Pavilion at The twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) and the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP11).

This theme expressed our strong belief that now is the time for us to take action to transform society into a low-carbon and climate resilient one in the face of changing climate, by strengthening dialogue and exchange among participants.

The conference saw 196 parties (195 countries and the European Union) adopt the first universal climate agreement, which entails ambitious goal of limiting the increase in the global average covering temperature to well below 2 degrees and pursuing even 1.5 degrees.

This agreement represents the genesis of long-term action to decarbonize our society. Transformation is a colossal undertaking and cannot be realized without the participation of all stakeholders. To change the world, we also need a major policy shift, massive investment, and technical innovation in order to secure a future fit to hand down to subsequent generations.

The Japan Pavilion was designed to showcase the research and efforts of the organizations and their partners as well as deliver their messages to the world in the areas of policies, cities, forests, and technology. We think we succeeded in providing visitors with opportunities to expand their networks towards collaboration aimed at realizing low-carbon and climate resilient societies.



Opening November 30

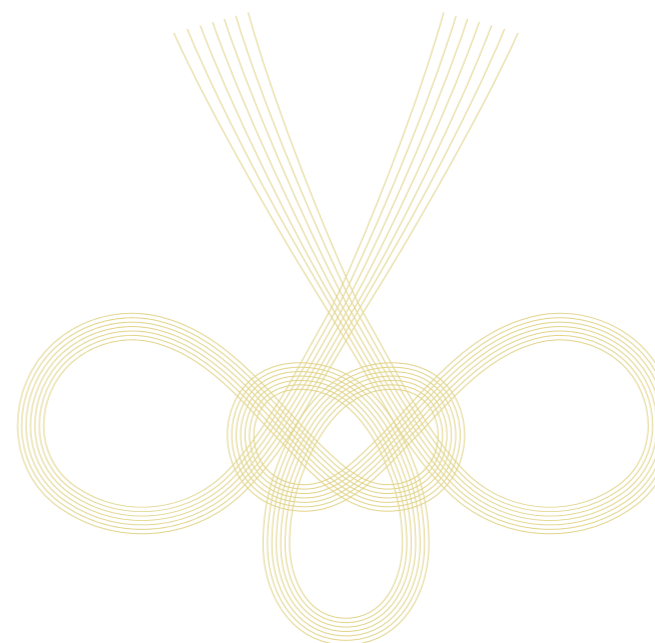
Mr. Makoto Oniki, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Environment, Japan, marked the opening of the Japan Pavilion on November 30 with a speech to around 100 participants.

In it he emphasized the need to transform our society to a low-carbon and climate resilient one fit for bestowing to future generations, and the significance of COP21 in bringing this about. Next he touched on the sub-themes of the Pavilion – cities, forests, technology and policies – and the concept behind the Pavilion’s design, which was based on a desire for visitors to enjoy a taste of Japan. He also expressed his wish of bringing together many people with their varied backgrounds in order to discuss and plan future collaborations aimed at a low-carbon and resilient society.



Mr. Makoto Oniki
Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Environment, Japan

Imparting a sense and vision of Japan through traditional colors and images



The Japan Pavilion also provided a communication space where stakeholders could meet, connect, and network for future interaction. We believe transformation is something that cannot simply be promoted – instead it comes about through the close participation of all stakeholders, be they state or non-state actors such as local governments, private sectors, NGOs, local practitioners, or others, which leads to action and synergy. To express the importance of the multi-stranded ties and solidarity among all stakeholders for climate action, the Japan Pavilion used the Mizuhiki motif. In Japan, the art of Mizuhiki incorporates a variety of colors, shapes, and intricate styles, and has become a familiar aspect in the culture of gift-giving as representing the web of intertwined thoughts binding the parties concerned.



Forests



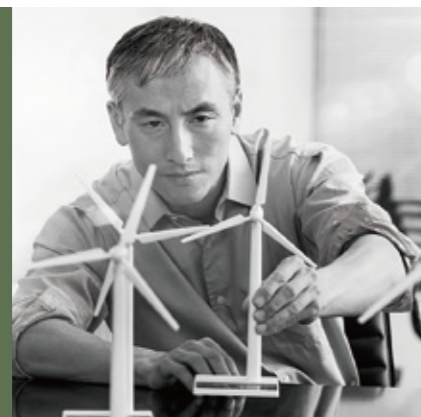
Cities

Event Highlights and Key Messages

The Japan Pavilion showcased research and actions undertaken by Japanese organizations and their partners, and delivered their messages to the world.

It comprised 32 events over 10 days under 4 sub-themes: Cities, Forests, Technology, and Policies.

We also set "topic days" namely JICA day, City day, Adaptation day, and JCM (Joint Crediting Mechanism) day. Out of these topics, this report highlights Adaptation and JCM.



Technology



Policies



Cities

Message to COP21 from the Kyoto Protocol Hometown: Kyoto City's Environmental Policies and International Environmental Collaboration Programs for Vientiane Capital in Lao PDR and Others

City of Kyoto; Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)
10:30-11:30, December 2

Kyoto, the former capital of Japan, has been promoting the conservation of historic and cultural properties, economic growth including the tourism industry, and advanced environmental protection measures. Kyoto City actively promotes its environmental policies through international cooperation programs. This event introduced the environmental policies and international environmental cooperation programs of the city, including the Low-Carbon Historic City Program in Vientiane through city to city collaboration between Vientiane Capital (Lao PDR) and Kyoto City. This Low-Carbon Historic City Program aims at developing a basic plan for a low-carbon historic city incorporating fundamental elements to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in historic Vientiane.

<Key Messages>

- Kyoto City, where the UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol got its name, has promoted the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through taking actions toward the realization of 6 visions of a society described in its newly revised "Kyoto City Program of Global Warming Countermeasure <2011-2020>."
- International cooperation and city to city collaboration, such as between Kyoto City and Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR, is important because the growing role of cities, with their rapid demographic urbanization, is especially important in terms of the environmental aspect.
- Implementing the best practices of Kyoto in other areas, especially in Asia, will become much more important, such as in the adoption of the Kyoto Eco-Life Challenge Program in the Iskandar Malaysia region.



Lessons from Asia's Low Carbon Cities -Challenges of Asian Cities and Support by Japanese Experts-

National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); Universiti Teknologi Malaysia;
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Kyoto University;
Mizuho Information & Research Institute, Inc.
13:30-15:00, December 2

Lessons from the following Asian cities for low-carbon cities were introduced: Iskandar Malaysia region, Putrajaya, Ho Chi Minh City, Da Nang City, Hai Phong City. Their activities were conducted in collaboration with the AIM (Asia-Pacific Integrated Model) research team, Japanese cities and environment organizations, central governments, and other stakeholders. This is comparable to best practices of the Solution Agenda launched by the French Government for COP21. CASBEE (Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency) city world and the Future City Initiative were also introduced.

<Key Messages>

- Best practices towards Low Carbon Societies in Japanese cities can be transferred to Asian cities.
- The methodology used to develop “Climate Change Action Plan” in Kyoto City, Shiga Prefecture, has been applied in Iskandar Malaysia, Putrajaya, and Ho Chi Minh City.
- Tokyo Metropolitan Government’s “Building Monitoring and Reporting Scheme” has been applied in Putrajaya and Iskandar Malaysia. It will be implemented in 2016.
- “CASBEE-City – Pilot Version for Worldwide Use (2015)” evaluates the efforts towards low carbon and sustainable cities. The book series “Theory and Practice of Urban Sustainability Transitions” can include best practices in Asian cities.
- Series of Book “Theory and Practice of Urban Sustainability Transitions” can include best practices in Asian cities.



Development Support for Developing Country Cities through Transfer of the Knowledge and Experience of Japanese Local Governments -A Case Study of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013 – 2023- JCM Projects Development under City-to-City Collaboration with Yokohama City

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)
15:15-16:45, December 2

In order to support cities in developing countries addressing the issue of climate change, knowledge and experiences of Japan’s local governments are used. In advancing elaborating a climate change master plan, realistic and practical approaches are employed not only focusing on environmental aspects of climate change, but also contributing to local economic and social development. In the case of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA), the City of Yokohama cooperated in developing the Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023, which covers mitigation sector such as transport and energy, as well as adaptation. It was also implemented as activities under the Memorandum of Understanding on Technical Cooperation on Sustainable Urban Development. To drive such efforts, a Feasibility study for city to city collaboration has been conducted, supported by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

<Key Messages>

- Support programs on climate change for developing countries involving the knowledge and experiences of local governments in developed countries met with much success.
- In the session, the effectiveness of city to city collaboration for implementing ‘Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013-2023’ was presented.
- It is estimated that development and implementation of the JCM projects led to greenhouse gas reduction - as targeted under the Bangkok Master Plan - in particular in the energy efficiency and waste management sectors.



Low Carbon City Building through “Intercity Cooperation Projects” Utilizing the JCM Support System – Case of the City of Kitakyushu

Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society, City of Kitakyushu;
NTT DATA Institute of Management Consulting Inc.
17:15-18:00, December 2

This event introduced projects to support Asian cities for green growth and low-carbon city establishment through “city to city collaboration projects” under the Feasibility studies for city to city collaboration. The City of Kitakyushu has four intercity collaboration projects – Surabaya, Indonesia; Hai Phong, Viet Nam; Rayong, Thailand; and Iskandar, Malaysia. The features and challenges in promoting green growth and/or establishment of low-carbon society in partner countries were introduced, and future plans were proposed in order to develop more cities.

<Key Messages>

- City to city collaboration for low-carbon city development can promote and support projects for greenhouse gas emissions reduction based on the mutual trust between two cities, which can result in “city-wide low-carbon development.” The City of Kitakyushu, which is now promoting city to city collaboration under the Feasibility studies for city to city collaboration with support from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan in four Asian cities, would like to further contribute to low-carbon development of the region by developing a low-carbon development model in Asian cities and extending the models to other Asian cities.



Lessons from Asia's Low Carbon Cities -Initiatives in Iskandar Malaysia and Putrajaya-

National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
12:15-13:00, December 7

This event began with a keynote speech on "AIM in Asia," which provided an overview of Japan's contributions to Asia over more than 20 years and the importance of applying AIM (Asia-Pacific Integrated Model) in policy reviews. AIM researchers from each country then presented their respective research results and reduction potentials. The following initiatives were introduced by leaders in Malaysia, which demonstrated the package-type support Japan offers to the world and which has contributed to Asia for more than 20 years.

<Key Messages>

- Datuk Ismail Ibrahim, Chief Executive, Iskandar Regional Development Authority (IRDA), Malaysia launched Iskandar Malaysia Low Carbon Society Blueprint in COP18, Doha, and also launched "Low Carbon Society (LCS) Action Plan for 2025 in 5 Local Authorities in Iskandar Malaysia," which demonstrates this region's deepened low-carbon society activities on the ground.
- Datuk Haji Hasim Bin Haji Ismail, President of Putrajaya Corporation (PJC) launched "Putrajaya Building Sector Carbon Emissions Monitoring & Reporting Program & PGC2025 updates" with support from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.
- Y. Bhg. Datuk Loo Took Gee, Secretary General, Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water Malaysia (KeTTHA) joined the launch ceremony of the above two initiatives. We can expect LCS actions in Malaysia by both central and local governments in Malaysia to speed up.



Special feature:

Japanese satellite technologies support monitoring of tropical rainforest to improve forest governance

JICA-JAXA Collaboration "System for Monitoring of Tropical Rainforest -Initiative for Improvement of Forest Governance-"

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
13:00-14:00, December 1

This event started with opening remarks for the Japan Pavilion from Mr. Makoto Oniki, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of the Environment, Japan. During the session, Mr. Kenichi Shishido (JICA) provided an overview of this initiative and introduced an outcome from a previous JICA technical cooperation project in Brazil. Dr. Masanobu Shimada (JAXA) explained the technical benefits of the PALSAR (Phased Array type L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar) equipment installed in the ALOS-2 satellite and technical aspects of the monitoring system.

Mr. Takeshi Goto (International Tropical Timber Organization) explained the current situation regarding tropical forests, results from a survey of sustainable forest management and challenges for the future. Mr. Gewa Gamoga (PNG) covered the current situation with regard to forests in PNG and expectations for semi-real-time-based forest monitoring through the utilization of ALOS-2.

<Key Messages>

- Countries with tropical forests, such as Brazil where the Amazon rainforest is located, have already shown strong interest in the early warning system. JICA and JAXA established the "System for Tropical Forest Monitoring" and contribute to global forest conservation via use of Japan's advanced satellite technology.



Efforts by Japan's Public Private Partnership toward the REDD+ Initiative

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute;
Japan Public-Private Platform for REDD+
14:30-16:00, December 1

Demonstration projects for REDD+ in developing countries and Developments of technical methodology for REDD+ are promoted by Japan with the development of "Japan's Public-Private Platform for REDD+ (JP3-REDD+)." This event reported on the following activities from both public and private sectors toward REDD+ of Japan and discussed the outlook for REDD+ now and in the near future: Activities on REDD+ looking ahead to next commitment period (after 2020) by Japan; Forest conservation activities with public private partnership; and Expectations of developing countries toward Japan.

<Key Messages>

- Private sector participation is very important in promoting REDD+ in developing countries because economic incentives for REDD+ from the international community are still limited.
- For the private business sector, REDD+ is not only for CSR but CSV. To participate in REDD+ activities through their own business is very important. This kind of business model should be developed.
- The role of the public sector is also important, such as in increased budgetary support from the government of Japan and technical cooperation.
- JP3-REDD+ will be the strong engine for promoting REDD+, contributing mitigation of climate change, biodiversity conservation and sustainable people's lives.



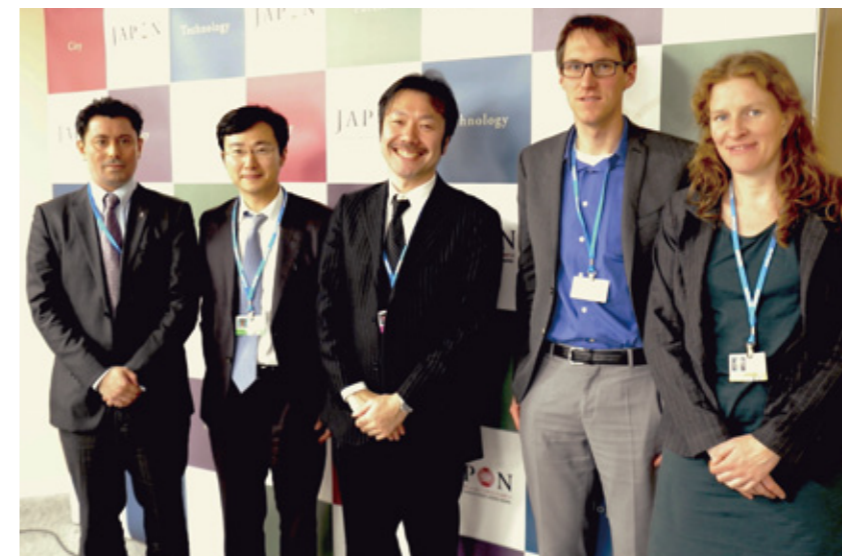
Building International Cooperation for Low Carbon Technology Transfer

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
13:30-15:00, December 3

This side event brought together several leading voices from academia and international organizations to look at the different dimensions of low-carbon technology transfer and ways international cooperation can enhance it. The event also showcased various activities in the area of cooperation on low-carbon technology transfer particularly in Japan, Germany and internationally, and considered future directions post-COP21.

<Key Messages>

- Short term actions need to be complemented with long-term goals.
- Technology related to energy efficiency extends to many and wider areas than presently understood, including technology to support energy management systems.
- Technology transfer is critically determined by enabling environments, including financial attractiveness and absorptive capacity of local markets.
- Public policies for low-carbon innovation are useful to provide the 'pull' factor that matches a technology 'push.'
- Tension exists between competition and collaboration as ultimately we are dealing with firms that are competing in a global technology market.



Introducing the JCM Methodologies: Learning from Experiences in Asia and the Pacific

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
17:15-18:45, December 3

This event introduced the 19 methodologies approved under the JCM, their features, and their roles in global mitigation efforts. As more projects are being registered and implemented in the 16 partner countries, the JCM methodologies will be continuously developed and evolved. The event aimed to promote an understanding of the current status of JCM methodologies and discuss with host country representatives and international experts how they could be strengthened in terms of defining reference emissions to ensure net emission reductions, how a simplified monitoring approach could be built, and how the approved methodology could be extended to other countries.

<Key Messages>

- It is important that the feasibility study be implemented to collect local data to reflect the host country's conditions, which need to be fully taken into account in the methodology for successful development of JCM methodology.
- A proposal for establishing a JCM methodology forum between partner countries was suggested, as this would greatly aid in sharing the lessons learned and experience gained in order to develop JCM methodology.



Global Carbon Monitoring – towards Modeling, Projection and Policy Decision

Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA); Ministry of the Environment, Japan;
National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
15:15-16:45, December 4

Japan's "GOSAT" satellite has been measuring concentrations of CO₂ and CH₄ with high accuracy. The monthly CO₂ average has increased since 2009 and is trending towards 400 ppm in 2016. GOSAT-2 is now under development and will be launched in early 2018 in order to provide continuous data. NASA has been conducting greenhouse gases observations by airplane as well as OCO-2 satellite, and the combined data therefrom as well as from ground instruments is used to monitor comprehensive carbon flux. These satellites will continue their observations, in collaboration with each other. Regarding the impacts of climate change, extreme weather events such as typhoons have increased in number and in size. The observation data from satellites is contributing to understanding the impacts of climate change. Regarding future projections of climate, earth system models are being developed because we need to understand how climate and carbon interact. The results of simulation by modeling are compared and verified with observation data, and the results introduced in this event were overestimated.

<Key Messages>

- It is necessary to improve the functions of current satellites and measure concentrations of greenhouse gases from national to regional levels for a better understanding of carbon flux. Measurements of greenhouse gases by satellite will contribute to improved accuracy of inventories submitted by each country and enables even private companies to evaluate the results of reducing emission by themselves in the future.
- In addition, it is important to form a bridge between the observation data and actual decision-making. Both scientists and policymakers need to take efforts to remove the barriers between them and fill the gaps. Scientists need to combine data from multiple satellites to accurately analyze the information and communicate sufficiently with the information users.



Advanced Technologies to Tackle Climate Change: Application of the JCM and Project Development

Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC); Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren);
Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)
13:30-15:00, December 7

One of the effective measures Japan contributes to climate change mitigation is in the application and further diffusion of advanced technology, as stated in the "Proactive Diplomatic Strategy for Countering Global Warming" by the Government of Japan. For private companies this creates new business opportunities that expand applications for their advanced low-carbon technologies in developing countries. This event introduced and discussed the advanced low-carbon technologies owned by private companies mainly based in western Japan, and the application of the JCM for international diffusion, as well as the JCM MRV procedures (methodologies) and JCM crediting. The Secretariat of the New Mechanisms Information Platform will provide an update on the latest information and answers pertaining to frequently asked questions on the JCM.

<Key Messages>

- **Becoming a JCM partner country is not the goal, but only a starting point. Now that the target number of 16 signatory countries by 2016 has been achieved ahead of schedule, the Government of Japan emphasizes the importance of developing actual projects. The Government of Japan estimates a 50–100 million t-CO₂ emission reduction through the JCM by 2030.**
- It is necessary to cooperate with private sectors to facilitate diffusion of advanced low-carbon technologies.
- The first JCM project in Viet Nam was registered this year, and it is expected that more JCM projects will be implemented and JCM credits will be issued in the near future.



Creation of Innovation to Strengthen Climate Action

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO); Climate-KIC
15:15-16:45, December 9

It goes without saying that innovation is important in resolving global environmental and energy issues. This event introduced several good practices through the experience of organizers in promoting a wide range of technology areas, including renewable energy, energy-saving and low-carbon/low-emission technologies, based on collaboration with private sectors, public sectors, and academia. The session also discussed how to create global innovation by sharing knowledge and experience beyond boundaries.

<Key Messages>

- **Climate-KIC and NEDO affirmed their shared interest and commitment to climate action through innovation. In forging a path to diffusion of zero carbon technologies, both organizations believe that changing people's mindset is the key. They also confirmed that they are not only committed to facilitating development of technologies, but also will promote education of the younger generation, with the ultimate goal of advancing innovation and strengthening climate action. They promised to continue cooperating and sharing information with each other.**



How to Innovate Environment Friendly Socio-Systems for Multi-Benefit Climate Actions

New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO);
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
17:15-18:45, December 9

In order to secure a safe socio-system for the future against various environmental changes, it is important to consider integrated approaches, while also recognising and managing its co-benefits and trade-offs. Much interference exists between various climate actions, which seem to have only trade-offs at a glance but actually have potential for co-benefit or more/multi-benefits if correctly recognized. In order to maximize such co-benefits across the broader socio-system, the nexus between resources (e.g., energy), economic activities and other socio-environmental issues needs to be considered. This event showed several key topics on such nexus in climate actions and discussed how to find technological solutions.



<Key Messages>

- **An integrated approach is important in addressing today's diverse issues (e.g., water, energy, waste, poverty, food).**
- **Innovation can be achieved through much more active promotion of capacity building and enhancement of the role of enterprises.**
- **The Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) is one of the most effective tools to facilitate diffusion of innovative low-carbon technologies.**



Learning from Good Practices of City-to-City Collaboration: Enhancing Sustainable City Development through the JCM City-to-City Collaboration

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
13:30-15:00, December 10

This event sheds light on the city to city collaboration under the Feasibility study for city to city collaboration Project that has been conducted since 2013. Today, cities and sub-national authorities are acknowledged as important actors and city to city collaboration under the Feasibility Study Project will foster actions and cooperation toward smart, low-carbon, and resilient cities. The session shared the advantages and lessons learned by introducing good practice examples from past feasibility studies, and invited speakers from a donor agency, research institutes, and ICLEI International.

<Key Messages>

The role of Non-State Actors such as cities and sub-national actors in climate action has been increasing. Below are three suggestions to scale-up the actions of cities and sub-national actors:

- **Measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV): It is essential to make sure that climate actions should have sound greenhouse gas reduction targets and achieve them;**
- **Financing local action: Mechanisms to share the risk entailed in projects carried out by cities and subnational actors as well as long-term commitments from cities and subnational actors foster investment in local climate action; and**
- **Linkage between LPAA/NAZCA and UNFCCC mechanism: LPAA (the Lima-Paris Action Agenda)/NAZCA (Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action) could be an effective platform to link city and subnational actions with the existing UNFCCC process and mechanisms such as Technical Examination Process (TEP), Technology Mechanism (Climate Technology Centre Network), and Financial Mechanism (Green Climate Fund).**



Policies



Special feature:

Leading research institutes of Japan, China, and Republic of Korea asserted the importance of collaborative research on climate policy and the necessity of harmonizing national climate policies of the three countries

Tripartite Climate Policy Dialogue among Japan, China, and Korea -Research Cooperation in Asia to Achieve the 2 Degree Target-

Organizers: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Energy Research Institute, the National Development and Reform Commission (ERI/NDRC), China; Institute for Global Sustainability, Yonsei University

10:30-12:00, 7 December



Japan, China and Korea collectively account for approximately 30% of global greenhouse gas emissions, and have significant technological and financial capacity to reduce these emissions. This important event started with opening remarks by Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Executive Secretary of UNESCAP and Mr. Masaaki Kobayashi, Vice-Minister for Global Environmental Affairs, Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

Dr. Akhtar emphasized the importance of the regional alliance among the three countries for further greenhouse gas emissions reductions in the region and beyond. She raised three important research agendas: transboundary implications of climate change; adaptation; and implementing the 2030 development agenda.

Mr. Kobayashi emphasized the importance of adaptation in addition to mitigation and expressed his hope that these three institutes would work closely to contribute to a more sustainable Asia and beyond.

Prof. Seung-soo Hang, Former Prime Minister, Republic of Korea expressed his expectations for research collaboration to contribute to stronger policy collaboration between the three countries for various agendas. He also mentioned the importance of SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), in particular SDG 13 for climate change.

From top, Dr. Akhtar, Mr. Kobayashi and Prof. Hang.



Dr. Shukla

Following the remarks from the three leaders, the presentations and panel discussion led by P. R. Shukla, Co-chair of the IPCC WGIII discussed the two-degree scenario in Asia as well as policies and financial mechanisms necessary to achieve it. Particular focus was put on the establishment of an integrated carbon market and the phase-out of coal power.

Dr. Shukla, Co-chair of IPCC WGIII and the moderator of the event concluded the event with the following key messages. "Transition is necessary and it is happening. A lot of low-carbon technologies are already available and waiting for us to invest them. Joint research can surely bridge technology needs and this investment challenge. From this aspect, cost effectiveness, risk management including financial risk should be also addressed in a joint manner. This international research team is expected to work closely together and aim high, and finally return with research results at the next COP."

Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance in Asia-Pacific Regions

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); World Bank

13:30-16:30, November 30

This event explained the role, current developments and challenges as well as future perspectives on Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance initiatives in the Asian Pacific region, including the Philippines. Experts from related governments, academia, as well as the private sector were invited to provide their perspectives through presentations and panel discussions.

<Key Messages>

- **When it comes to the realization of BBB (Building Back Better), the key question for each country would be "At what level (frequency and size of expected consequence/damage/loss) should we prepare for and how much should we spend?" High-frequency, low-consequence events tend to be easily foreseen and thus people are more aware of them, while preparedness for low-frequency, high-consequence events requires some innovation to incentivize and finance the actions and investments to be taken by countries, their local governments, and households.**
- **Issues for further consideration include: how to design the optimal incentives in financial initiatives, such as insurance pools that balance both private sector profits and public sector financial sustainability; how to build and update the public goods in terms of disaster and exposure risk data and assessment, through mobilization of the research community; and what would be the optimal combination of financing instruments and public-private partnership to finance seamless activities for disaster preparedness, relief, recovery and BBB-reconstruction.**



Making an Integrated Approach to Air Pollution and Climate Change a Reality in Asia

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
10:00-11:30, December 3

Many climate change actions do not only reduce greenhouse gases but also curb air pollution. Meanwhile, mitigating some air pollutants known as short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) can also help limit near-term climate change. This side event highlighted several recently launched initiatives such as the Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership (APCAP) and Integrated Better Air Quality (IBAQ) program that aim to equip policymakers with the knowledge and skills to make integrated approaches to climate change and air pollution a reality in Asia.

<Key Messages>

- Reducing emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), including black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), can help improve air quality and reduce climate change.
- Climate Change and Clean Air (CCAC) was established in 2012 to promote action on SLCPs. CCAC currently works through 11 initiatives which focus on, inter alia, agriculture, bricks, cooking stoves, oil and gas, waste, and urban health.
- In Asia there is a significant need to address black carbon, especially in snow- and ice-covered regions such as the Kathmandu valley.
- Strengthening the links between science, policy, and practice would help the CCAC and national governments clean the air and protect the climate in these vulnerable areas.



Sustainable Development and Climate Change -Towards Enhancing the Role of Capacity Development for Implementation of INDCs in the ASEAN Countries-

Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)
15:15-16:45, December 3

The Climate Change International Technical and Training Center (CITC) was established in May 2014 by TGO with JICA's technical support. CITC will provide services for stakeholders to enhance capacity of their implementation of SDGs and INDCs. This side event exchanged views and opinions among speakers, panelists and event participants for better enhancement of climate change capacity development.



<Key Messages>

- Linkage exists between sustainable development and climate change. Mainstreaming Climate Change issues into National Development Agenda will be the key to enhancing climate change countermeasures in developing countries.
- Low-carbon societies are needed in developing countries, especially in Asian countries with high economic growth. Leapfrogging development will be the key for these countries with high economic growth.
- Reaffirm the importance of capacity development toward development of low-carbon society. Capacity development actions should be targeted on not only central government officials but also local governments, private sectors, NGOs, researchers, general public, etc. Capacity development action is needed for all and to promote their actions.
- The co-organizer of the event will report the outcome of this event to the CITC Capacity Development Week in the last week of March 2016 in Bangkok. Discussions will continue on both Sustainable Development and Climate Change agenda in that event with stakeholders from ASEAN countries.



How Deeply can Asia Decarbonize? – Launch Event on “Enabling Asia to Stabilise the Climate”

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
13:30-15:00, December 5

The Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet) has been developing a book entitled “Enabling Asia to Stabilise the Climate” as a joint project with like-minded researchers in Asia who work on low-carbon development in this region. At this event, a brief overview and introduction was presented by Dr. Shuzo Nishioka, chief editor of the book, followed by presentations of each of the three parts. This event demonstrated how Asian countries endeavor to build low-carbon societies, and to further promote global cooperation towards realizing low-carbon societies.

<Key Messages>

- The worldwide transition to low-carbon societies is a massive undertaking and it is up to each Asian country to set a vision for future society. Therefore, each country needs to form policies for national and local development by utilizing its in-country knowledge without relying on others. It is necessary for each country to understand its specific situation and explore a future vision with the citizens who have deep reverence for their country, thus giving them full ownership.
- This is a historical challenge that Asia is facing and, at the same time, it is a perfect opportunity for Asian countries to lead the development of a low-carbon world.
- Japan has been conducting substantial international cooperation with Asian nations contributing to greenhouse gas emission reduction for approximately 20 years.



Partnership for A New Age for Asia and Japan – Towards Realizing Low-Carbon Societies in Asia

Mizuho Information & Research Institute, Inc.; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Kyoto University; National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); E-konzal
15:15-16:45, December 5

The side-event began with a keynote speech on “AIM in Asia,” which briefly explained Japan’s contribution to Asia over more than 20 years and the importance of the application of AIM (Asia-Pacific Integrated Model) in policy reviews. AIM researchers in each country then presented their views on how to promote scientific policymaking and form a bridge between science and actions. The following are the key points of the presentation.



<Key Messages>

- Prof. Ho Chin Siong, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM), pointed out the importance of bridging low-carbon research with policymaking and actual implementation (from science to action). He also mentioned that receiving commitments and endorsement from leaders, as well as involving local communities and stakeholders concerned, are the keys to promoting actions.
- Prof. Rizaldi Boer, Bogor Agricultural University, mentioned that, towards realizing low-carbon development, the development of tools and models by research communities, dialogues with governments and other stakeholders, and the formulation of policies and development plans should be promoted in relation to each other, with mutual inputs and feed-backs.
- Dr. Nguyen Tung Lam, Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE), explained that the AIM team has been promoting low-carbon society scenario development for Danang and Ho Chi Minh City (at the city level) since this fiscal year. He mentioned that policy dialogues have been and continue to be organised to foster an exchange of opinions and information. He also stated that activities towards realizing low-carbon cities have been promoted in Viet Nam as well.
- Lastly, Prof. P.R. Shukla, the chair and facilitator of this session, stated that, for implementation from 2020, every country must strengthen their NDCs further. He added that it is necessary to build-up a cycle to reinforce NDCs while conducting periodical reviews. More importantly, policy development should be promoted using integrated assessment models, such as AIM.

New Methods for Comparing Levels of Efforts and Evaluation of INDCs

Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE); Resources for the Future (RFF); Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM)
10:30-12:00, December 9

The Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE), as well as U.S. and European scholars are undertaking research to better refine the analytics underlying ex-ante/ex-post evaluations of INDC proposals and performance. This event highlighted the importance of measuring comparability of efforts, the modeling framework for empirical examination of INDCs, and its application in developing examinations of several submitted INDCs, on the basis of multiple metrics.



<Key Messages>

- There is no single silver-bullet indicator measuring the emission reduction efforts of the INDCs in terms of international fairness and equity.
- However, assessing the fairness and equity of INDCs through multiple meaningful indicators is essential for revisions of INDCs in the future.
- The assessments based on DNE21+ and WITCH models show that there are gaps in global emissions between those estimated by the INDCs and those required for the 2 degree goal, and deeper emission reductions in 2030 and beyond are needed to attain the goal.
- There are large gaps in marginal abatement costs across countries, and risks of carbon leakage are a concern; the INDCs seem relatively fair in terms of burden sharing between developing and developed countries if the differences in economic power are considered.

Climate Change Mitigation Policy Progression Indicator (CPPI) – A Tool for Measuring Progression of Climate Change Mitigation at National Levels-

National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); Nagoya University; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
15:15-16:00, December 10

The National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) and collaborating institutions are planning to develop a set of indicators, collectively termed “Climate change mitigation Policy Progression Indicator” (CPPI) to measure the progression of climate change mitigation at national levels. This event gave a brief introduction to the research plan and explained some initial calculations to examine the progress of countries in the mitigation of climate change. Three experts, from Yale University, University of Cape Town, and International Energy Agency (IEA), commented on future improvements of the CPPI.

<Key Messages>

Further actions on CPPI would include:

- Reflecting the comments received at the event in the revised version of CPPI, and then collecting data from the four countries or regions (using data from U.S., EU, Japan, and China) to try out the indicator.
- Consideration of a workshop to be participated in by researchers engaged in such indicator development studies, as other research institutions around the globe are also interested in researches related to indicators on climate policies.



Tools for the Promotion of Low Carbon Societies: MRV and NAMA Guidebooks

Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC); Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

13:30-15:00, December 9

The event introduced the MRV Guidebook and the NAMA Guidebook, as well as other initiatives used as tools to support practitioners in the promotion of low-carbon societies and capacity building activities.

<Key Messages>

- Many organizations have developed different tools for NAMAs and MRV in an independent, rather than coordinated manner.
- Practitioners from developing countries require information, capacity building, and guidance from supporting organizations. In that sense, tools are useful and are welcome.
- Since financing will always be a requirement, it is necessary to think about interventions in a more coordinated manner among supporting organizations, with a focus on implementation of the transformational aspect.



Population Decline and Climate Change in the 21st Century: Achieving A 'Depopulation Dividend' in the Asia-Pacific Region

Tohoku University; University of Sheffield

10:30-12:00, December 10

Depopulation is potentially good news for mitigating climate change, but it may also cause other negative outcomes for affected communities. This event focused on identifying both barriers to and solutions for Japan and the world in terms of tackling climate change and sustaining economic growth by turning the current trend of depopulation into an opportunity.

<Key Messages>

- The dividend of population decline in Japan has not yet been validated in terms of greenhouse gas emission reduction. Therefore, it was recommended in the event that further studies be implemented in this field.
- At the same time, the Government should implement more aggressive policy intervention, for example, in the fields of the building sector and housing policy, that takes into account the energy saving.



Topic in focus: Adaptation

Special Feature:

Effective communication helps to develop an adaptation strategy by providing knowledge and practices widely

National Adaptation Plan and Role of Communication

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

15:15-17:15, December 7

At the beginning of the event, Ms. Tamayo Marukawa, Minister of the Environment, Japan, delivered the opening speech. In the first session, key speakers from Japan, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Thailand each talked about national adaptation planning and activities. The speaker from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, Dr. Akio Takemoto, presented an overview of the National Adaptation Plan in Japan, which was recently formulated as a Cabinet Decision, and also addressed the ongoing adaptation programs. Guest speakers shared information on the impacts of climate change and existing adaptation activities in each country. A panel discussion took place in the second session focusing on the topic of the role of communication in promoting adaptation in each country. An effective and efficient communication strategy enables societies to share knowledge and practices nationwide, and contribute to the development of an adaptation strategy whilst individual efforts are essential for climate change adaptation within the different layers of citizens, regions, and the private sector. With reference to the described adaptation activities in the first half, the panelists discussed their communication strategies and ideas.

<Key Messages>

- The National Adaptation Plan should consist of a package of results of impact assessments and planned adaptation activities.
- Comprehensive and substantial impact assessment/vulnerability assessments contribute to robust national adaptation planning.
- Monitoring and periodic review of progress in adaptation activities and the impact of climate change are important.
- Communication to the general public/private sector/local governments is important to promote nation-wide adaptation planning and actions. Governments need to play a key role to disseminate information through appropriate communication strategy/tools utilizing video, famous weather presenters, the media, etc.



Ms. Tamayo Marukawa, Minister of the Environment, Japan

Global Adaptation Network (GAN): Catalyzing Adaptation Action through Knowledge Exchange

Ministry of the Environment, Japan; Global Adaptation Network (GAN)
10:00-11:30, December 4

The Global Adaptation Network (GAN), under UNEP's initiative, and other regional networks such as the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA), Africa Adaptation Knowledge Network (AAKNet), West Asia Regional Network on Climate Change (WARN-CC) have promoted knowledge sharing of climate change adaptation inter-regionally since 2013. In this event, the latest experiences were shared and strategic GAN activities were discussed.

<Key Messages>

- Issues relating to information sharing still need to be addressed even though there are many relevant networks currently under implementation.
- Mutual learning on climate change adaptation among countries plays a significant role. This is because, during the accumulation of climate change experience, a wide range of adaptation issues have been found to exist. In this sense, networks like the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) are important.
- Participants agree that providing a process which could deliver appropriate information is necessary.



Contribution of Japan in the Adaptation Area

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan; Nomura Research Institute, Ltd
11:45-12:30, December 4

An outline of adaptation initiatives taken by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) in 2012 through 2015 was given. The presentation consisted of the following four elements: Aid amount in adaptation field; Adaptation Plan by the government of Japan; Characteristics of the METI policy, and Project examples.



<Key Messages>

- Regarding climate adaptation, demands for technology transfer and funding support are increasing, and there are more requests from developing countries through their NAPAs (National Adaptation Programs of Action) for support.
- On the other hand, with limited public funding being provided by developed countries, concerns over an acute shortage of funds have been raised, highlighting the importance of enhancing know-how and funding in the private sector.
- Based on the above background, METI undertakes studies to nurture the climate adaptation industry and to support the establishment of a framework which facilitates business base solutions to address climate adaptation challenges.



Monitoring the Global Water Cycle and Climate Change – its Application to the Society

Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
13:30-15:00, December 4

Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and the National Ocean and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) introduced current and future earth observation satellites which observe the water cycle from space. JAXA has been operating the "GCOM-W" satellite, monitoring El Niño/La Niña, soil moisture, sea ice in arctic areas, etc. NOAA operates polar orbit satellites as well as geostationary satellites and uses the data for long term weather forecasting and hurricane prediction in collaboration with Europe and Japan. International cooperation is very important and we confirmed the importance of combining data from multiple satellites or other data sources. In addition, we had reports on arctic sea ice monitoring and flood management in Pakistan from data users. Microwave sensors such as AMSR-2 on GCOM-W have advantages in monitoring arctic sea ice because arctic areas are often covered by cloud and nights are long during the winter. To monitor the polar region is very important for a better understanding of climate change. On the other hand, a project in Pakistan uses satellite data for flood management. JAXA combines the data from multiple satellites, analyzes precipitation information, and shares it with the public freely in real time through "Global Satellite Map of Precipitation (GSMaP)."

<Key Messages>

- Research on the arctic region where climate change occurs earlier is important to understand its impacts. Satellite data including archives of past decades can provide important information on the water cycle in the arctic region.
- In addition, by combining data from multiple satellites JAXA provides precipitation information in near-real time, which is useful for flood management.
- Frequent global observation by satellite through international collaboration and its continuity are important in observation of the water cycle. Since current global climate models provide higher resolution, it is also important to improve the functions of satellites to provide data which will fit the models.



Topic in focus:
Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Special Feature:

16 JCM partner countries got together and exchanged views for further implementation of JCM.

3rd JCM Partner Countries' High-level Meeting

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

18:00-19:00, December 8

Ministers and Representatives from 16 JCM partner countries and Japan have participated the "3rd JCM Partner Countries' Highlevel Meeting" held in December 8, 2015 at Japan Pavilion in COP21 (Paris-Le Bourget) as a side event. The Ministers and Representatives welcomed the progress in the JCM and shared their continuous will to further implement the JCM through mutual cooperation. Ms. Marukawa, Minister of the Environment, Japan welcomed all Ministers and representatives of the JCM partner countries, Ministers and representatives had direct exchange of views on JCM during the meeting.

Joint Crediting Mechanism

Japan establishes and implements the JCM in order both to appropriately evaluate contributions from Japan to greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals in a quantitative manner achieved through the diffusion of low-carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions in developing countries, and to use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target.

(<https://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/2204.html>)



Seminar on Capacity Development Activities for Low Carbon Development between Indonesia and Japan (through the Joint Crediting Mechanism)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Indonesia Office

17:15-18:45, December 4

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)'s technical assistance on Capacity Development for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia has been supporting low-carbon development including strengthening capacity toward Joint Crediting Mechanism. This seminar aimed to introduce Indonesia's experience from the assistance towards low-carbon development, including progress of and lessons learned from the JCM in Indonesia. Examples are the technical issues related to mechanism operations, policy issues such as linkages and arrangements between other mitigation policies, and the remedy measures for those issues.

<Key Messages>

- **Indonesia is a leading country among JCM partner countries in terms of developing new rules and procedures as scheme documents, the number of methodologies, the number of projects, active information dissemination activities, and project monitoring and evaluation by the secretariat.**
- **One of the potential obstacles to Indonesia JCM projects is financing. Indonesian INDC also recognizes the importance of market mechanisms, including JCM. It is a challenge to be addressed to identify financial sources and promote and implement financing.**
- **Currently there are several climate change-related policies in Indonesia. To further promote Indonesian JCM, the linkages among domestic climate policies such as the JCM and national mitigation action plan need identifying and streamlining.**



Seminar on Experience from South East Asian countries to reduce GHG emissions through Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Indonesia Office
10:00-11:30, December 8

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Indonesia Office organized a seminar aimed at sharing the experience and lessons learned from Climate Change Mitigation Policies and Actions through JCM in the South East Asia region. Policymakers and experts of Japan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Viet Nam, and the U.K. took part. The seminar informed of the JCM's high status as a domestic mitigation measure such as in the INDC of Japan and Indonesia. The session also pointed out the possibility for the ASEAN region to cooperate in areas such as capacity development on the JCM scheme and methodology development. UNFCCC discussion also suggests the necessity of various mitigation mechanisms including JCM to establish common appropriate rules, and to develop an international supervisory system.

<Key Messages>

- JCM has significant status as a domestic mitigation measure. For example, JCM is clearly mentioned in Japan's INDC, and it is assumed as an example of carbon market mechanisms in Indonesian INDC.
- JCM is basically bilateral cooperation, however each JCM has a common framework. There is possibility for ASEAN region to cooperate in some areas such as capacity development on JCM scheme and methodology development.
- UNFCCC discussion also suggests the necessity for various mitigation mechanisms including JCM to establish common appropriate rules, and to develop an international supervision system.



Promoting Investment in Advanced Low-Carbon Technology: ADB and the Government of Japan present the experience of the Japan Fund for Joint Crediting Mechanism

Organizers: Ministry of the Environment, Japan; Asian Development Bank (ADB)
11:45-12:55, December 8

This session provided an overview of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and the Japan Fund for Joint Crediting Mechanism (JFJCM). Two JFJCM-supported projects in the Maldives and Mongolia were presented as examples for the promotion of innovative low-carbon technology through this mechanism. The Ministry of the Environment, Japan, Asian Development Bank, and country representatives from Maldives, Mongolia, and Thailand discussed experiences of and expectations for the JCM. The following points were emphasized in the session:

<Key Messages>

- JCM is the one of the new market mechanisms implemented without waiting for international negotiations, and the speed of this implementation was appreciated by developing countries.
- Adoption of low-carbon technology has economic and social benefits and the key is how fast to disseminate such technology.
- Both public and private finance for climate change are important. JCM can catalyze both types of finance for low-carbon projects by co-financing a part of the technology cost.



Exhibition and Communication Space



Exhibition

The Japan Pavilion provided information on projects and research that the Japanese organizations and their partners have conducted.



Strengthening cooperation for building a low-carbon society

On December 10, Ms. Tamayo Marukawa, Minister of the Environment, Japan and Ms. Ségolène Royal, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, France, signed a Memorandum of Cooperation regarding bilateral cooperation for low-carbon and environmental friendly society development.



Communication space

The communication space provided an area for small meetings and chats for possible collaboration in the near future.



Experience Japanese culture at the Japan Pavilion!

The Japan Pavilion hosted a traditional tea ceremony in the afternoon of December 8. About 100 visitors enjoyed Japanese Matcha tea, powdered green tea, and a taste of Japanese culture.

November	December			
30 (Mon)	1 (Tue) JICA Day	2 (Wed) City Day	3 (Thu)	4 (Fri) Adaptation Day
<p>Event Schedule</p> <p>JAPON PAVILION at the COP21/CMP11 Transformation! - Low carbon & climate resilient society-</p> <p> ■ Cities ■ Policies ■ Forests ■ Technology </p> <p>cop21-japanpavilion.jp</p>		<p>10:30-11:30</p> <p>Message to COP21 from the Kyoto Protocol Hometown: Kyoto City's Environmental Policies and International Environmental Collaboration Programs for Vientiane Capital in Lao PDR and others</p> <p>Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC); City of Kyoto</p>	<p>10:00-11:30</p> <p>Making an Integrated Approach to Air Pollution and Climate Change a Reality in Asia</p> <p>Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)</p>	<p>10:00-11:30</p> <p>Global Adaptation Network (GAN): Catalyzing Adaptation Action through Knowledge Exchange</p> <p>Ministry of the Environment, Japan; Global Adaptation Network (GAN)</p>
				<p>11:45-12:30</p> <p>Contribution of Japan in the Adaptation Area</p> <p>Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan</p>
13:30-16:30	13:00-14:00	13:30-15:00	13:30-15:00	13:30-15:00
Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance in Asia-Pacific Regions	JICA-JAXA Collaboration "System for Monitoring of Tropical Rainforest - Initiative for Improvement of Forest Governance-"	Lessons from Asia's Low Carbon Cities - Challenges of Asian Cities and Support by Japanese Experts-	Building International Cooperation for Low Carbon Technology Transfer	Monitoring the Global Water Cycle and Climate Change - its Application to the Society
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)	National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); Universiti Teknologi Malaysia; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Kyoto University; Mizuho Information & Research Institute, Inc	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)	
	14:30-16:00	15:15-16:45	15:15-16:45	15:15-16:45
Efforts by Japan's Public Private Partnership toward the REDD+ Initiative	Development Support for Developing Country Cities through Transfer of the Knowledge and Experience of Japanese Local Governments - A Case Study of Bangkok Master Plan on Climate Change 2013 - 2023 - JCM Projects Development under City-to-City Collaboration with Yokohama City	Sustainable Development and Climate Change - Towards Enhancing the Role of Capacity Development for Implementation of INDCs in the ASEAN Countries-	Global Carbon Monitoring - towards Modeling, Projection and Policy Decision	
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); World Bank	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute; Japan Public-Private Platform for REDD+	Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization); Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA); Ministry of the Environment, Japan; National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	
		17:15-18:00	17:15-18:45	17:15-18:45
		Low Carbon City Building through "Intercity Cooperation Projects" Utilizing the JCM Support System - Case of the City of Kitakyushu	Introducing JCM Methodologies: Learning from Experiences in Asia and the Pacific	Seminar on Capacity Development Activities for Low Carbon Development between Indonesia and Japan (through the Joint Crediting Mechanism)
		Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society, City of Kitakyushu; NTT DATA Institute of Management Consulting Inc.	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	JICA Indonesia Office

December				
5 (Sat)	7 (Mon)	8 (Tue) JCM Day	9 (Wed)	10 (Thu)
	10:30-12:00	10:00-11:30	10:30-12:00	10:30-12:00
	Tripartite Climate Policy Dialogue among Japan, China, and Korea - Research Cooperation in Asia to Achieve the 2 Degree Target -	Seminar on Experience from South East Asian Countries to Reduce GHG Emissions through Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM)	New Methods for Comparing Levels of Efforts and Evaluations of INDCs	Population Decline and Climate Change in the 21st Century: Achieving A 'Depopulation Dividend' in the Asia-Pacific Region
	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Energy Research Institute, China; Institute for Global Sustainability, Republic of Korea	JICA Indonesia Office	Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE); Resources for the Future (RFF); Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM)	Tohoku University; University of Sheffield
	12:15-13:00	11:45-12:55		
	Lessons from Asia's Low Carbon Cities - Initiatives in Iskandar Malaysia and Putrajaya-	Promoting Investment in Innovative Low-Carbon Technology: ADB and the Government of Japan Present the Experience of the Japan Fund for Joint Crediting Mechanism		
	National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	Ministry of the Environment, Japan ; Asian Development Bank (ADB)		
13:30-15:00	13:30-15:00		13:30-15:00	13:30-15:00
How Deeply can Asia Decarbonise? - Launch Event on "Enabling Asia to Stabilise the Climate"	Advanced Technologies to Tackle Climate Change: Application of the JCM and Project Development		Tools for the Promotion of Low Carbon Societies: MRV and NAMA Guidebooks	Learning from Good Practices of City to City Collaboration: Enhancing Sustainable City Development through the JCM City to City Collaboration
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC); Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren); Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)		Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC); Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
15:15-16:45	15:15-17:15		15:15-16:45	15:15-16:00
Partnership for A New Age for Asia and Japan - Towards Realising Low-Carbon Societies in Asia	National Adaptation Plan and Role of Communication		Creation of Innovation to Strengthen Climate Action	Climate Change Mitigation Policy Progression Indicator (CPPI) - A Tool for Measuring Progression of Climate Change Mitigation at National Levels
Mizuho Information & Research Institute, Inc.; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES); Kyoto University; National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); E-konzal	Ministry of the Environment, Japan		New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO); Climate-KIC	National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES); Nagoya University; Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
		18:00-19:00	17:15-18:45	
		3rd JCM Partner Countries' High-Level Meeting	How to Innovate Environment Friendly Socio-Systems for Multi-Benefit Climate Actions	
		Ministry of the Environment, Japan	New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	

Contact Information

Event Organizations and Exhibitors



City of Kyoto
<http://www2.city.kyoto.lg.jp/koho/eng/index.html>



E-konzal
http://www.e-konzal.co.jp/index_en.html



Forest and Forest Products Research Institute
<http://www.ffpri.affrc.go.jp/en/index.html>



Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC)
<http://gec.jp/jcm/index.html>



Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
<http://www.iges.or.jp/en/>



Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)
<http://global.jaxa.jp>



Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/>

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Indonesia Office
<http://www.jica.go.jp/indonesia/english/office/index.html>



Japan Public-Private Platform for REDD+
http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/environment/overview.html



Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren)
<http://www.kankeiren.or.jp/English/>



Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society, City of Kitakyushu
<http://asiangreencamp.net/eng/>



Kyoto University
<http://www.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en>



Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan
<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/>



Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/>



Ministry of the Environment, Japan
<https://www.env.go.jp/en/>



Mizuho Information & Research Institute, Inc.
<http://www.mizuho-ir.co.jp/english/index.html>



Nagoya University
<http://en.nagoya-u.ac.jp>



National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences
http://www.niaes.affrc.go.jp/index_e.html



National Institute for Environmental Studies, Japan
<https://www.nies.go.jp/index-e.html>



New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)
<http://www.nedo.go.jp/english/>



Nomura Research Institute, Ltd
<https://www.nri.com>



NTT DATA Institute of Management Consulting Inc.
<https://www.keieiken.co.jp/english/>



Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)
<http://www.oecc.or.jp/english/>



Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan (RESTEC)
<https://www.restec.or.jp/en/>



Research Institute of Innovative Technology for the Earth (RITE)
<http://www.rite.or.jp/en/>



Tohoku University
<http://www.tohoku.ac.jp/en/>



Tokyo Metropolitan Government
<http://www.metro.tokyo.jp/ENGLISH/index.htm>



United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)
<http://ias.unu.edu/en/>

Event organizers headquartered outside Japan



Asian Development Bank (ADB)
<http://www.adb.org>



Climate-KIC
<http://www.climate-kic.org>

Energy Research Institute, the National Development and Reform Commission (ERI/NDRC), China
<http://eng.eri.org.cn/>

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM)
<http://www.feem.it>



Institute for Global Sustainability, Yonsei University
<http://www.i4gs.org>

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
<https://www.nasa.gov>

Resources for the Future (RFF)
<http://www.rff.org>



Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (Public Organization)
<http://www.tgo.or.th/english/>

United Nations Environment Programme
<http://www.unep.org>



United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
<http://www.unido.org/>



Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
<http://www.utm.my>

University of Sheffield (The University of Sheffield)
<http://www.sheffield.ac.uk>

World Bank
<http://www.worldbank.org>