

# General Policy of Japan's Fast-Start financing

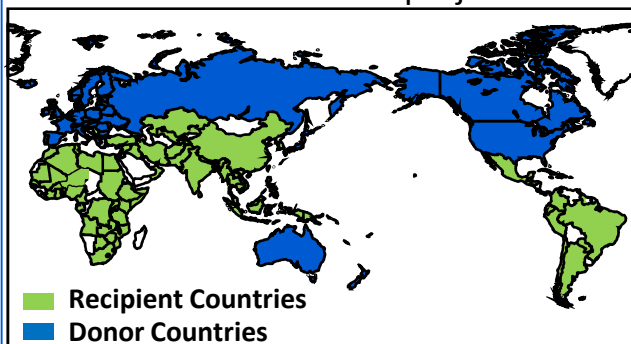
- Assist developing countries, especially those making efforts to reduce emission and/or being particularly vulnerable to climate change.
- Announced the assistance of approximately USD 11 billion comprised of public financing ( approximately USD 15 billion including public and private financing) as Japan's Fast-Start Financing.

More than **USD 9.7 billion** has already been implemented as of 31 March 2011. On the other hand, the amount of implemented assistance is more than **USD 6.3 billion** if limited to public financing and from January 2010 onward

taking into account developments in the international negotiations and domestic situations on reconstruction

## 1. Various types of assistance in a wide range of areas

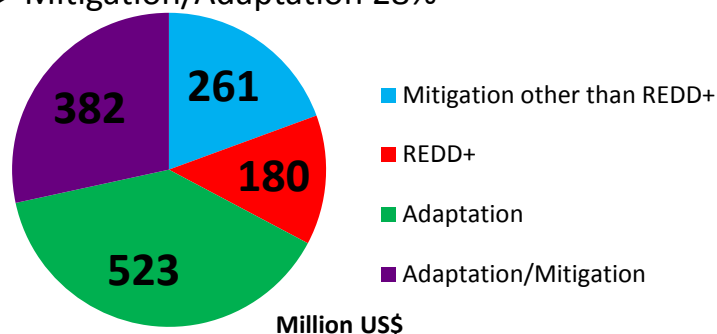
**444 projects** have been implemented in as many as **88 countries**. Japan has been providing assistance through various channels, taking into account local economic situations and content of projects.



## 2. Prioritizing in the area of adaptation

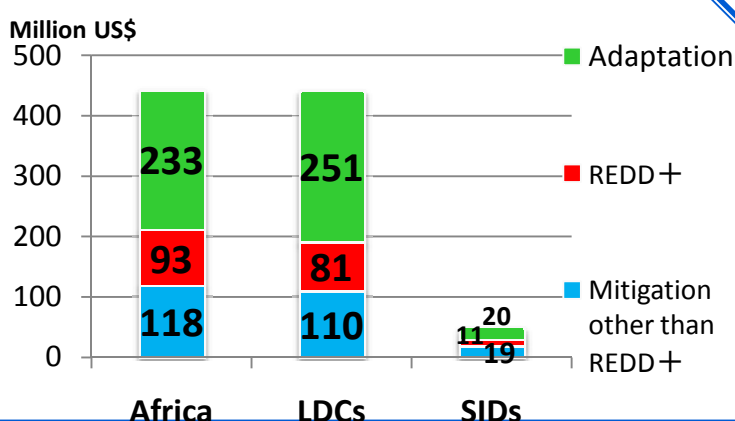
Reflecting **the needs of vulnerable countries in relation to adaptation**, the grant aid has been implemented as follows:

- Mitigation (other than REDD+) 19%
- REDD+ 13%
- Adaptation 39%
- Mitigation/Adaptation 28%



## 3. Focusing on vulnerable countries

Japan has implemented the assistance focusing on vulnerable countries such as Africa (USD 1.23 billion), LDC (USD 0.63 billion) and SIDS (USD 0.05 billion). Over 50% of the total amount of the grant aid implemented in Africa and LDC is allocated to the area of adaptation.



# Good practice of Japan's Fast-Start Financing

## Adaptation : USD 738 million

### Disaster Prevention

Strengthening capabilities to cope with natural disasters caused by climate change, by providing necessary equipment and capacity building.

- Program for the improvement of capabilities to cope with natural disasters in Africa (17 countries), LDCs (16 countries) and SIDS (1 country)
- The research on climate simulation in South Africa
- The plan of promoting meteorological observation and measures for natural disasters in Samoa



### Water Supply

Improving the access to safe water and ensuring sufficient water supply, to cope with drought and desertification caused by climate change.

- Water Supply Project in Ethiopia, Kenya and Pakistan
- The project for groundwater desalinization in Tunisia
- Research and technical cooperation on Water Supply in a number of countries



## Mitigation : USD 4.62 billion

### Construction of Electric Power Transmission Facilities

Introducing efficient electric transmission facilities, along with promoting renewable energy, in order to improve the energy-access and stabilize energy supply. The projects in Kenya and Tanzania are being implemented to encourage mitigation.



### Introduction of Renewable Energy

Promoting renewable energy, including solar and wind power with advanced technology, to contribute to reducing GHG emissions.

- Solar Energy Projects in Africa (8 countries), LDCs (8 countries) and SIDS (3 countries)
- Wind power plant Project in Egypt
- Geothermal power plant Project in Kenya



## REDD+ : USD 307 million

### Forest Conservation

In order to contribute to encouraging REDD+ efforts and reducing GHG emissions in Africa (9 countries), LDCs (9 countries) and SIDS (3 countries), Japan provided technical support to analyze satellite images and financial support for monitoring systems and related equipment in the following actions; making forest distribution map, preventing excessive logging, taking countermeasures against forest fire and ensuring alternative energy to firewood.



## Mitigation/Adaptation: USD 707 million

### Contribution to GEF

Japan has made a contribution to the 5<sup>th</sup> replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is a multilateral financial mechanism to support developing countries' efforts to preserve and improve global environment.

### Capacity Building

Enhancing the capacity of policy planning and operation in the area of adaptation and mitigation.

- Workshops and seminars to be organized
- Dispatching experts in developing countries and providing training programs in Japan