

OECC

- Towards a Sustainable Future -

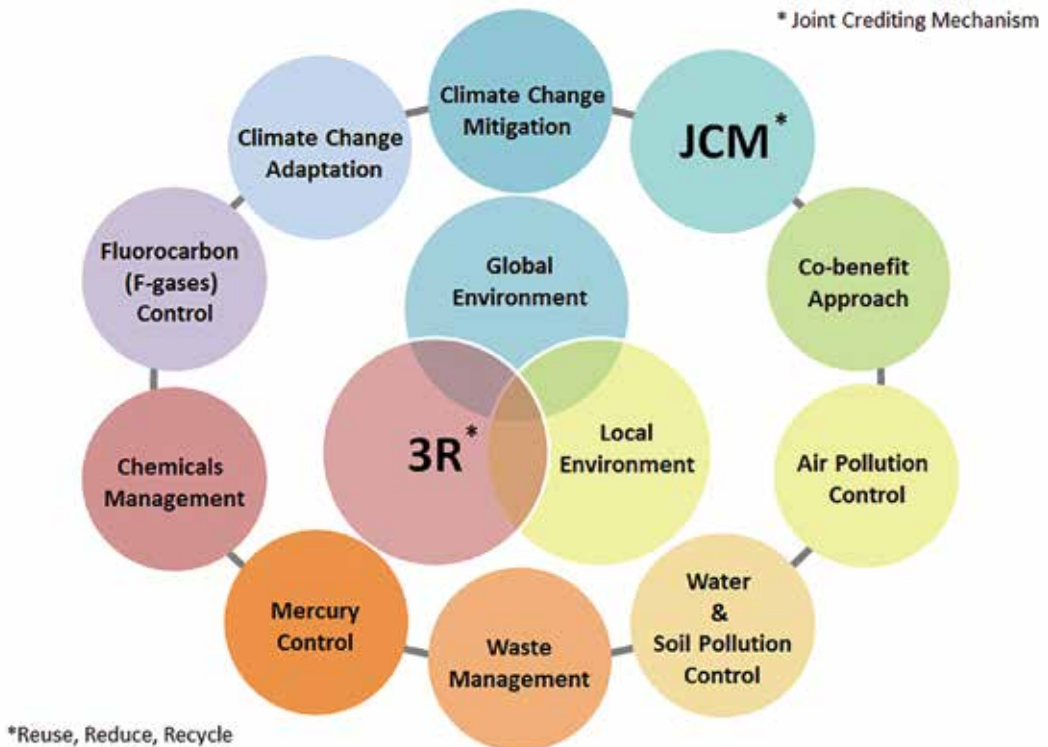




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<http://newsroom.unfccc.int/about/>

OECC contributes to effective implementation of key international agreements such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on climate change, and will actively expand its frontiers to the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation, fluorocarbons control, local environmental pollution control, material cycle/3R and waste management.

OECC is well positioned to develop a range of projects, as a leading organization with the ability to effectively reflect international needs, and a deep understanding of recent national and international dynamics in the fields of the environment and development.





Global Environment

Climate Change Mitigation

To contribute towards reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases, and further transfer appropriate technologies and knowhow, OECC will advance international cooperation through:

- engaging in mitigation of climate change, including assistance for project development and implementation support under Joint Crediting Mechanisms (JCM),
- developing projects that mobilize its professional ability for preparing Project Design Documents (PDD) and proposing JCM methodologies, and
- contributing to technical assistance for implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

Climate Change Adaptation

Under the Paris Agreement each Party is required to formulate its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and report it to the UNFCCC Secretariat. OECC will support developing countries in formulating and implementing their NAPs.

Policy Dialogue and City-to-City Cooperation

OECC will assist in organizing policy dialogue activities such as the “Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change”, which is organized annually to engage policymakers, practitioners and other experts working on climate change. OECC will actively contribute to city-to-city cooperation” projects, in which leading Japanese cities share their experiences and expertise in addressing climate change with other cities in the Asia-Pacific region.

Fluorocarbons Control

OECC will contribute to international cooperation with developing countries for fluorocarbons control in partnership with the private sector, recognizing the emerging international focus on the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for both ozone layer protection and climate change mitigation.



Local Environment

Air Pollution

OECC continues to support developing countries in addressing air pollution, drawing on Japan's experience in coping with its serious environmental pollution in the late 1960s. OECC will also contribute to international cooperation on newly emerged challenges such as controlling PM 2.5 and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Co-benefits Approaches

OECC works with developing countries to advance co-benefits approaches that aim to address climate change mitigation while also reducing local pollution, with a focus on control measures against air pollutants including sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and dust.

Water Quality Improvement

OECC will also collect and disseminate information on good practices at the national and international levels for improving water environments and supporting soil contamination countermeasures in developing countries. There is potential to expand the target areas to Africa and Latin America, in addition to Asia. In order to extend "Johkaso", or on-site wastewater treatment systems, to developing countries, OECC will identify local needs and ensure partnerships with relevant governmental agencies and companies.

Policy Dialogue and Capacity Development

OECC supports policy dialogue between government officials and advisors on formulating future cooperation towards sustainable development, since high-level communication and discussions are crucial for developing policies on local environmental pollution control in developing countries. OECC will mobilize the expertise it has accumulated through assisting member countries in organizing and conducting the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting of China, the Republic of Korea and Japan (TEMM) and its related training activities.



Material Cycle/3R and Waste Management

Reducing waste, promoting recycling and ensuring waste disposal management are crucial to achieving a sound material cycle society. Megacities in developing countries, in particular, have faced deep challenges due to ineffective waste management. In addition, the Minamata Convention on Mercury entered into force in August 2017, with the aim of protecting human health and the environment from anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds. The convention requires environmentally sound management and reduced emissions of mercury and its compounds over their lifecycle, from mining to distribution, use and disposal. OECC is committed to support developing countries in developing and implementing policies and measures to address these challenges, in the following areas:

3R and Waste Management

OECC will support international cooperation for improving waste management capacity in developing countries, and for extending waste to energy (WtE) technology to developing countries in Asia.

Mercury Control

OECC will support the international application of technologies that eliminate mercury emissions, and prepare technical assistance projects in accordance with the objectives of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Chemical Management

OECC is committed to advancing international cooperation for chemical management by supporting networks of Japanese manufacturers, while also assisting capacity improvement projects in developing countries in Asia. OECC will also contribute to policy dialogue and information exchange on updated chemical management among OECD countries.

About OECC

OECC contributes to realizing a sustainable world, through research studies and capacity development focused on environmental and development cooperation in Japan and overseas.

OECC has a diverse range of member corporations and organizations, including consulting firms, manufacturers and municipality-affiliated agencies. By engaging this broad network, OECC is uniquely positioned to effectively mobilize the technology and knowledge of Japan for global sustainable development.

OECC is a research institution committed to addressing challenges in development and local environments in an appropriate and professional manner. It has a long track record of successful collaboration with partner countries, and in city-to-city cooperation within Asia. It implements and promotes a wide range of international cooperation projects focused on the environment and development, in close collaboration with government agencies such as the Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MOEJ) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), as well as international organizations including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations University (UNU) and the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Building on these extensive knowledge networks at the international and national levels, as well as its rich experience, OECC will play an increasingly important role in international cooperation for the environment and development.

History

OECC was established in March 1990.



Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan
www.oecc.or.jp/english/