Japan’s Fast-Start Finance and Lessons Learned

Deputy Director-General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Hiroshi MINAMI
Japan`s Fast-Start Finance for Developing Countries up to 2012

**Objective**

Assist developing countries, especially those making efforts to reduce emission and/or being particularly vulnerable to climate change.

**Instruments**

- **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**
  - Grant Aid
  - Technical Assistance
  - ODA Loan (Concessional loan)
  - Contribution to Multilateral Funds

- **Other Official Flow, etc**
  - Other Official Financing in collaboration with private sector
e.g. Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) financing

**Achievement**

Japan provided **13.5 billion** dollars of public finance to developing countries **from 2010 to 2012**.
Features of Japan’s Assistance to Developing Countries

1. Assistance to a wide range of countries

- 952 projects have been implemented in 114 countries.
- We implemented projects in various regions across the world, mainly in Asia.

2. Assistance to Vulnerable Countries

- Out of 13.5 billion dollars, 2.1 billion dollars, which account for 16% of the total amount, have been implemented to vulnerable countries.
  - Africa: 1.6 billion dollars
  - Small Island Developing States (SIDS): 240 million dollars
  - Least Developing Countries (LDCs): 950 million dollars

3. Grant-based Assistance

- Out of 13.5 billion dollars, 2.6 billion dollars have been implemented in grant-based. (Grant Aid, Technical Assistance and Contribution to Multilateral Funds)
- Of which 2.0 billion dollars are for adaptation.
Japan provided **13.5 billion dollars of public finance** and mobilized **3.4 billion dollars of private finance** in the 3 year period from 2010 to 2012.

### Public Finance (13.5 billion dollars)
- ODA (Concessional loan, Grant aid, Technical assistance, Contribution to Multilateral Funds etc)
- OOF (Public finance in JBIC co-financing etc)

### Private Finance (3.4 billion dollars)
- Private finance mobilized by the utilization of JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation) and NEXI (Nippon Export and Investment Insurance) etc

Lesson Learned 2
-Assisting developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions in such areas as promotion of renewable energy (eg. wind, geothermal, and solar energy) and introduction of facilities with high energy efficiency.

Eg) Solar Electricity Generation System Projects (34 Countries, $180 million)
- Wind Power Plant Project (Egypt, $340 million)
- Geothermal Power Plant Projects and Feasibility Studies (13 Countries and Regions, $980 million)

Japan implemented 10 billion dollars of assistance.
Out of 13.5 billion dollars, **3.5 billion dollars** have been implemented in **93 countries**.

Of which **2.0 billion dollars are grant-based**. (900 million dollars were for adaptation, and 1.1 billion dollars were for mitigation & adaptation.)

---

**Japan’s Assistance in the period from 2010 to 2012 by Thematic Area**

- **Adaptation-related**
  - 3.5 billion dollars (26%)

- **Mitigation & Adaptation**
  - 16%

- **Mitigation**
  - 74%

Of which **2.0 billion dollars are grant-based**

---

<Examples of Assistance in the field of Disaster Prevention and Adaptation>

- Program for the Improvement of Capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change (25 Countries, $160 million)
- Infrastructure Rehabilitation projects for typhoon damage (Philippine, $90 million)
- Project for Flood Protection and Drainage Improvement (Cambodia, $30 million)
Japan’s Assistance to Developing Countries after 2013

**Fast-Start Finance**

Japan provided **13.5 billion** dollars of public finance to developing countries in the 3 year period from 2010 to 2012.

**COP18 Decision**

Developed countries were encouraged to further increase their efforts to provide resources of at least to the average annual level of the fast-start finance period for 2013-2015.

(Japan provided **4.5 billion dollars per year on average** from 2010 to 2012.)

**Assistance after 2013**

Japan has already implemented **approx. 6 billion dollars (public finance)** in the period from January to September 2013. *