Country-Country Co-operation in the Promotion of 3Rs

Views from the panel

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Views on
Japan’s efforts of country-country co-operation and CCAC as a new framework of international co-operation

By Hon’ble Dr. Rytaro Yatsu, Japanese Vice Minister for Global Environment
CCAC – a new aid modality

• The Minister’s paper provides us with a frame of reference to understand the new global aid modality committed to taking action on SLCPs, such as black carbon, methane and HFCs

• Hosted by UNEP, combines the efforts of 27 states, EC and 28 Non-State Partners

• The High-Level Assembly, Steering Committee & Working Group set the stage for collaboration
Glowing examples of collaborative action

- The Regional Inter-governmental Consultation on Near-Term Climate Protection and Clean Air Benefits in Asia and the Pacific
- Country-country co-operation in developing National 3R Strategy
- Cooperation with Vietnam and Malaysia
Glowing examples of collaborative action *contd.*

- International framework to support Waste Management and Recycling Industry
- Feasibility studies undertaken by MOEJ
- National 3R Strategy Development Programme – the progress report portrays results achieved in seven Asian countries
- Cooperation with Malaysia on Food Waste Management Strategy
Points of View

• Japan – the third largest economy in the world following China and the US

• Japan remains a key participant in the G-20, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC)

• Japan demonstrates its willingness to collaborate globally
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Japan presents an impressive history as a leading donor

Japan’s Net ODA was USD 9,579 million

The ODA/GNI proportion was 0.17%

Japan’s ODA Charter focuses on partner countries’ “self-help efforts”

Avoids interfering in partners’ political affairs
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contd.

• Highlights a human security perspective – promotes a poverty dimension – oriented to MDGs and pro-poor growth
• Moving toward a country-based rather than instrument-based approach
• Delegates more responsibility to its implementing agency
• Japan has strong preference for bilateral aid, which accounts for 84% of aid
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contd.

- Japan’s ODA – well below the DAC average of 0.31% of GNI – along way from the UN target of 0.7%
- Japan has a strong preference for bilateral channels (84% of its aid)
- Small proportion of Japanese ODA is channelled to NGOs
- 17% of ODA is channelled through multilateral window
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contd.

• Japan’s Development Co-operation involves 13 ministries, MoFA plays the coordinating role
• Japan endorsed Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action - pursues programme approach evenly and focuses on results
• Japan should untie further
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• Global environmental issues – top strategic priority
• Japan has introduced environmental screening processes
• Has significant high-level commitment for climate change
• Commitment to 3R approaches is a contribution to good donorship.
Thank you very much!