



# Kiko Network

## Annual Report 2011

### 2011.4-2012.3

## Foreword

### **2011, the year of the devastating earthquake, nuclear disaster and climate change**

There are still more than 100 thousand evacuees even after a year since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear disaster. People perceived these events as a kind of primordial questioning of human activities. After that, Japan tried to review its energy and environmental policies. Actually, everyone thought deeply about energy supply and demand, and then saved drastically on their electricity and energy use. In terms of climate protection, we relearned the need of reducing CO2 and, faced with its significant impact on our lives and infrastructure, to not depend upon nuclear power.

The climate target of Japan, a 25% emission reduction by 2020 compared with 1990 levels, is a sort of international commitment and should be implemented responsibly based on scientific knowledge. In Japan, dependence on nuclear power has distorted the view of appropriate energy and climate policy. In May 2011, after the Fukushima nuclear disaster, Prime Minister Kan called for a shutdown of the Hamaoka nuclear power plant with regard to its risk factors and gave instructions for a review of the “Basic Energy Plan”, a high-level plan addressing energy policy in Japan. In May 2012, all 54 nuclear power plants in Japan were shut due to unwillingness on the part of a majority of people to continue relying on nuclear energy. In 2011, we focused on energy policy, analyzed explanations by our government or electricity companies and made proposals to citizens. We will continue from now to critically review energy and environment policy with citizens.

We must learn from this event that was a tragedy beyond description. We proposed that we increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use in order to achieve a 50% emissions reduction by 2050 and 25% reduction by 2020. We insisted that the issue of electricity supply-demand could be resolved without nuclear power by conserving electricity, continuing to operate existing non-nuclear power plants and cutting peak power usage.

Even now, a lot remains to be understood to fully identify the cause of the accident. Unfortunately, old ways of thinking die hard within the review process on energy policy after Fukushima. The way we have to choose is a climate policy without nuclear power, not promoting nuclear as climate policy. It is clear that

restart of nuclear power plants will only occur with many restrictions. Under the feed-in-tariff scheme, we have an opportunity to expand renewable energy at a local level. One of the most important tasks is an electricity system reform. While contributing to reach an agreement on an international climate regime, we intend to focus on issues related to energy and electricity use in Japan.

Mie Asaoka

President

Kiko Network

2<sup>nd</sup> June 2012

## Overview: 2011

In 2011, a paradigm-shift on energy policy started due to March 11 and the Fukushima nuclear disaster. There was an urgent need for citizens to develop a future energy vision with a view to climate protection. Kiko Network was in charge of catalyzing this vision.

At COP17/CMP7 at Durban, South Africa, governments reached a consensus related with a legally binding deal as part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol post-2012 that a new arena for a legal framework applicable to all parties should be set up. Since Japan does not have a reduction target for GHGs in the second commitment period, it cannot contribute to the ongoing international negotiations on climate change

In terms of domestic policy dimensions, it is still unclear which direction Japan is headed in. It is necessary to review the “Basic Energy Plan”, develop a long-term roadmap for a safe climate, devise local low-carbon strategies under local initiative and support environment industries.

In 2011, we deployed multi-level activities such as advocacy of a national energy strategy, development of local low-carbon strategies and lobbying at an international negotiation process. Moreover, we intended to evaluate, analyze and propose ideas and policies based on experience and expertise and provide information so as to receive widespread support.

## International Activities

Some staff members of Kiko Network take part in UN climate talks, such as the Conference of the Parties for addressing global climate change. During 2011, governments’ delegations continued to negotiate an international framework post-2012, especially on a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Kiko Network participated in two conferences as one of the observer organizations.

### Lobbying at the conference

During the conference, we monitored the progress of the negotiations and issued and circulated the COP/CMP Newsletter “Kiko” to participants urging for the best possible outcome. We had a dialogue with

the Head of the Japanese Delegation, the Minister of Environment Hosono at COP17/CMP7 held in Durban. On the last day of the COP17/CMP7, Kiko Network released our statement on the agreed outcome of the negotiations.

Along with one of the largest international NGO networks, “Climate Action Network International (CAN International)”, we tried to disseminate information, contribute to an issue of “ECO Newsletter” and hold an award ceremony for “Fossil of the Day Award”. Kimiko Hirata, Director of the Tokyo office, has been in charge of the Board of Directors of CAN International since December 2011.

In addition, we held a press briefing especially for Japanese mass media and provided information from the point of view of civil society.

### **Response to the issue of 2<sup>nd</sup> commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol**

The presence of Japanese government officials at Durban seemed to be much less than that at Cancun, COP16/CMP6. This stemmed from a shared recognition that Japan is not a negotiable actor at the conference because of their position, which refused participation in the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol “on any conditions or any circumstances”.

Considering that situation, we held a campaign “I ♥ KP special week” which asked the Japanese government to undertake the Kyoto commitment on the week of February 16th, which is an anniversary of the Kyoto Protocol entering into force.

## **Domestic policy proposal**

In light of March 11<sup>th</sup> the Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster, we focused on energy issues, especially on the phase-out of both nuclear power and fossil fuels and the diffusion of renewable energy as part of the policy making process in Japan. In July 2011, Prime Minister, Kan expresses his view that we should lower our dependence upon nuclear power and review energy policy. In August 2011, the Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy in Japan was enacted in the Diet session.

In terms of climate policy, the draft law of “Basic Act on Global Warming Countermeasures” has been on the shelf for too long without discussion at the national Diet. Deliberations for achieving a 25% emission reduction target seemed to be at a standstill. To make matters worse, electricity companies substituted thermal power generation for nuclear power plants and it led to an increase in CO2 emissions. Responding to this, Kiko Network released a trial calculation which stated that it is possible to achieve a 25% CO2 emission reduction without nuclear power.

Within government, various committees were established and began a review process on energy policy. We monitored this process and proposed alternative policy and measures in terms of sustainability in collaboration with other civil society organizations. At the beginning of 2012, the government suggested a draft revision of the “Act on the Rational Use of Energy” which weakened the reporting system on energy use.

## **Lobby**

### ◆Energy related issues

We followed the discussion in the national Diet and lobbied on some of the following issues:

- Feed-in Tariff Scheme for Renewable Energy in Japan
- Revision of “Act on the Rational Use of Energy”
- Mid-term target of emission reduction

## **Policy proposals**

### ◆Energy related policy including phase-out of nuclear power

We released some policy proposals or reports as follows;

- Paper “25% energy saving, 25% renewable energy, 25% CO2 emission reductions are achievable”
- Paper “Analysis of the consequences of the shutdown of all nuclear power plants in Japan (Trial calculation)”

### ◆F-gas (Fluorinated greenhouse gas)

In light of trends in which some companies have started the installation of natural refrigerants, we called for stricter policy and measures for F-gas control and shift from F-gas to natural refrigerants.

## **Cooperative activities**

### ◆“e-shift”: Civil Committee

As one of the members of “e-shift”; made up of organizations and citizens who are calling for a nuclear phase-out and sustainable energy policy, we advocated for the realization of such an energy shift. 8<sup>th</sup> December, Civil Committee of e-shift released “Basic policy of nuclear phase-out and energy shift”.

### ◆Citizens Panel on Energy Scenarios

This panel examines various energy scenarios and other relevant studies and publishes its analyses for the purpose of facilitating a shift in energy policies. The panel consists of members of major NGOs in Japan that work on energy-related issues, including Kiko Network. This panel published some reports as follows;

- Report “Assessment Report on Costs of Electricity Generation” (21st October, 2011)
- “Annex 1: Trial Calculation of Costs of Nuclear Accident” (24<sup>th</sup> October, 2011)
- Seminar “Key Points of Sustainable Energy Society – Beyond the discussion of Costs” (7<sup>th</sup> November, 2011)
- Report “Problems of Japan’s Nuclear Scenarios as shown by the Executive Director of IEA” (28<sup>th</sup> November, 2011)
- Responding to “Call for evidence to ‘Verification Committee on Costs’ ” (20<sup>th</sup> February, 2012)

### ◆Others

We held some events cooperatively with other groups as follows

- Minna-no Energy and Environment Conference
- Climate-J seminar

## Local activities and networking

The field sites of climate change countermeasures are local. Therefore, it is needed to spread effective activities in accordance with each locale's identity. Recently, there are some municipalities trying to develop a low-carbon city or town through the consideration and implementation of "Local Action Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures", "Environmental Model City" and so on. However, generally speaking, local people are apt to think of climate protection as a sort of obligation or burden.

Kiko Network regards local activities for global climate protection as an opportunity to resolve local challenges and make its community more attractive. We undertook substantive actions, such as developing models and giving advice on activities in cooperation with local actors.

### Building low-carbon communities

Towards building low-carbon community, we undertook activities such as a survey on city ordinances and planning, holding a seminar and coordinating a strategy session. Strategy sessions were held at 5 sites based on the partnership with local governments, the Center for Climate Change Actions and civil society organizations.

5 sites; Miyagi, Okayama, Kochi, Uchiko, Kumamoto

### Supporting local climate protection activities

We undertook coordinating and consulting at meetings on local climate protection activities and participation in a local council or committee as its member in some municipalities as follows

- Coordination of the partnership meeting

Yao City (Osaka Prefecture)

- Participation as a member of a council or a committee of municipality;

Tokyo Metropolitan, Kyoto Prefecture, Kyoto City, Joyo City (Kyoto Prefecture), Akashi City (Hyogo Prefecture), Kakogawa City (Hyogo Prefecture), Takasago City (Hyogo Prefecture)

## Educational Activities

Aiming to foster leaders and catalyzing a network for addressing climate change, we conducted some workshops or seminars at the local level.

### Project Climate

Project Climate is an educational programs' package based on a "learning by doing" concept to foster citizens who can think and take action by themselves for a safer climate. It was developed and Kiko Network initiated

its workshops.

### **Kids Eco-life Challenge**

We implemented educational programs on climate change for 10 thousand children at 173 elementary schools in Kyoto City, in a cooperative partnership with Kyoto City government and other local organizations. It is a “learning by doing” style by using an “environmental housekeeping book” for children.

### **Renewable Energy School in Kyoto 2011**

Kiko Network held lecture series for citizen-driven diffusion of renewable energy in Japan. In light of the Fukushima accident, we included a theme of nuclear issues in RES Kyoto 2011.

### **Acceptance of students for an internship**

- Hague University, Netherlands (1)
- Sompo Japan Environment Foundation (2)
- The Consortium of Universities in Kyoto (2)
- Youth Vision (2)
- Ritsumeikan University (4)
- Sophia Law School (1)
- Shibaura Institute of Technology (1)
- Saitama University (1)

## **Raising awareness**

### **Symposium “Prevention of climate change”**

Kiko Network held a Symposium “Civil Society and Prevention of Climate Change” at Doshisha University, Kyoto City, during the 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> February 2012. A total of 600 participants discussed how we can achieve both a nuclear phase-out and CO2 emission reduction, recognizing the Durban outcomes as well as the nuclear disaster in Japan. It provided us with the opportunity to rethink future energy and climate policy from diversified viewpoints and to build a widespread network.

### **Environmental Housekeeping Book**

In cooperation with Kyoto City and others, we were in charge of promoting activities using an Environmental Housekeeping Book.

### **Publications**

- Newsletter: “Kiko Network Bulletin” (No.78-No.83)
- E-mail magazine: “Hot Talk Now!? Climate Change” (No.48-71)

- Pamphlet: “Another global warming countermeasure – F-gas” (November, 2011)
- Book: Promoting local activities for preventing global warming using local resources.

## Award

- CB/CSO Award; Encouraging Prize (2011)
- Hosei University Center for Regional Research; Encouraging Prize (2011)

## Financial report

Kiko Network has a deficit in the fiscal year of 2011. The income from contract-based project commissions has been increasing, which indicates that Kiko Network’s activities are expanding. However, income from membership fees and donations remains unchanged and need to be focused on more to ensure Kiko Network’s financial situation remains sustainable. On the other hand, membership fee and donations remain unchanged. Efforts should continue to widen the base of support.

## Financial report

Kiko Network has a deficit during 2011. A rate of contract revenue in the income is relatively large, it leads to an expansion of area of activities. On the other hand, membership fee and donations remains unchanged. It should be continued to make an effort to get the broader support.

A) income	
subject	amount (yen)
membership fee	2,469,000
donations	3,388,751
grant income	11,089,180
gratuities/event fee income	812,980
contract revenue	28,329,347
goods sales revenue	378,620
other income	236,556
<b>Total ordinary income</b>	<b>46,704,434</b>

B) expense	
Subject	amount (yen)
1.projects	
public awareness/provision of information	4,504,820
research/consultation	1,623,228
empirical knowledge sharing events	213,290
international/political negotiations	1,161,815
community/NGO supporting project	101,600
granted events	4,589,180
contract project	28,350,355
<b>expense on projects</b>	<b>40,544,288</b>
2.management expenditures	7,306,408
<b>ordinary expenditure in total</b>	<b>47,850,696</b>

balance in 2011	amount (yen)
balance from previous year (2011/4/1)	7,630,893
ordinary income in total	46,704,434
ordinary expenditure in total	47,850,696
balance (2012/3/31)	6,484,631

## About Kiko Network

Kiko Network is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that undertakes "proposal" and "action" in practice in order to prevent climate change.

We are to make a major "change" in the society as a whole; not only making change in action of individuals, but also through industry, economy, energy, lifestyle, and community.

For the aim of realizing a sustainable global society, we are working on creating models at community levels and carrying out education programs besides making specific policy proposals and sharing information.

## Kiko Network's Mission

To prevent Climate Change that is threatening human beings and to realize a sustainable global society,

- Construct an international system that substantially reduces the emission of greenhouse gas worldwide.
- Construct a sustainable low-carbon socio-economic system in Japan.



- Change to an energy system that is not dependent on either fossil fuels or nuclear power.
- Promote the construction of a low-carbon society with cooperation of other sectors and local citizen networks.
- Construct a Climate Change policy-making process with citizen involvement and disclosing relevant information.

## List of board members

Yurika Ayukawa

Kuniyasu Inoue

Yoshitsugu Sasaki

Ken Tsuzuku

Hiromi Nishizono

Ikumi Hara

Tsuyoshi Hara

Motohiro Yamazaki

Naoyuki Yamagishi

Mie Asaoka, President

Harumi Suda, Senior Vice-President

Kenro Taura, Executive Director

Kimiko Hirata, Director

## President and Vice-President

President: Mie Asaoka

Vice-President: Harumi Suda

## Secretariat

Kyoto office: Kenro Taura, Yosuke Toyota, Masayoshi Iyoda, Koichi Shiba, Hajime Yamamoto, Hiroko Tanaka, Shino Matsumoto

Tokyo office: Kimiko Hirata, Momoi Takako