



気候ネットワーク

市民のチカラで、気候変動を止める。

Kiko Network

Annual Report 2014

(April 2014 – March 2015)



Activity Report

Starting off the Climate Action Now! Campaign towards a new legal framework

In the 2014 fiscal year, we particularly focused on activities directed towards the drastic reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and the possible new legal framework for 2020 and beyond. As part of these activities, we strengthened cooperation with organizations that constitute the Climate Action Network Japan (CAN-Japan). Domestically, we are in a situation facing several social and economic questions, including energy policy. Yet, at the same time, there is an issue that the public awareness on climate change is diminishing. As a response, we set measures that put emphasis on improving this trend. Moreover, we aimed to cooperate with other organizations even more, as the importance of network organizations is becoming evident. Using our experience and networks, we also continued local activities, specifically promoting the spread of renewable energy, establishing local models, and developing human resources. Given that 2015 will be a significant year, we started preparation for the “Climate Action Now! Campaign” to create the momentum.

Five Activities based on Priority Policy

1. Enhance cooperation with local groups



Kiko Network particularly focused on creating low carbon communities, promoting the spread of renewable energy and citizens' co-owned community power stations, and environmental education. As a result, the number of citizens' co-owned community power stations has increased, especially among organizations in which we cooperated.

This led to the establishment of systems or models that advance anti-global warming measures at the local level. Environmental education has also spread to other areas, including in Iskandar, Malaysia.

2. Sharing the precise information on the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC (AR5)



We tried to grasp the content of the Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC that has been published since 2013, and shared the information through seminars and newsletter "Kiko Network Bulletin". Similarly, Kiko Network also held study groups and coordinated with other institutions.

3. Respond to important policy issues

Domestically, climate change policies overall is in need of change. There are important policy issues such as problem on coal-fired power plants, conservation policy, and promotion of renewable energy. Therefore, Kiko Network conducted research, spread information, and made proposals. In collaboration with other groups, we broadcasted information on phasing out nuclear energy. While plans to build coal-fired power plants surge, we were able to raise public awareness through provision of information.



4. Organization reinforcement



Kiko Network became a certified NPO organization, and continued to work on increasing the number of members and donations. By using the data management software Salesforce, we called for the participation of events and make usage of data by members more efficient. In addition, by renewing our website, we were able to attract more readers. Kiko Network

achieved a certain level of success by increasing donation request, asking for donations according to themes, and improving the way to call for donations.

5. Developing momentum for the 2015 agreement



CAN-Japan, in which Kiko Network served as secretariat, became the national node (focal point) for CAN-International. By pursuing further cooperation with participant groups of CAN-Japan, we attempted to strengthen our correspondence towards international negotiations. We participated in COP20 (Lima, Peru) and other international negotiations, practiced lobbying, gathered and shared information, and published the conference newsletter “Kiko”. There were many participants in debriefing sessions and symposiums that were held in collaboration with CAN-Japan. We were able to make proposals related to emission reduction goals, and provide a valuable platform for sharing information and exchange opinions.

International Negotiation



United Nations Climate Change conferences are being carried out aiming for an agreement by 2015 on a new legal framework for 2020 and beyond. In the 2014 fiscal year, Kiko Network participated in relevant UN conferences, made proposals, broadcasted information and engaged in lobbying activities. Moreover, we strengthened cooperation with other NGOs working on climate change, both domestic and abroad.

Activities at UN conferences: Criticizing the Japanese government's support for advancing coal in developing countries

At COP20 in Lima, Peru, the Japanese government received the “Fossil of the Day Award” and was strongly criticized for funding coal-fired power stations in the name of “climate finance”, which should be used to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries.

Furthermore, as always, Kiko Network continued to exchange opinions with the Japanese government in

cooperation with international and domestic NGOs, published the conference letter “Kiko” and provided information to the media. Through these activities, we broadcasted Japan's policy issues and reinvigorated discussions on strengthening measures.



*Fossil of the Day Award: A dishonorable award presented by environmental NGOs to countries that hindered negotiations at international conferences

Network of domestic environmental NGOs “Climate Action Network Japan (CAN-Japan)”

In the 2014 fiscal year, as secretariat of CAN-Japan that involves 11 domestic NGOs working on climate change, the system of NGO networks was reinforced. Moreover, CAN-Japan was officially registered as Japan's office of the global CAN. CAN-Japan exchanged opinions with government officials while held events such as COP debriefing sessions. Furthermore, while the Japanese government was having a difficult time for consideration, we proposed “the reduction target of 40-50% compared with 1990 levels by 2030” for Japan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution for 2020 and beyond. The NGO proposal contributed in activating discussions on Japan's climate change policy, as the proposal was picked up by the media and the government council.

Date and Location	Conference Name	Participating Staff	Publication of Conference Newsletter “Kiko”
June 4 th to 15 th Bonn, Germany	Sessions of Subsidiary Bodies (SB40) Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP2-5)	1	2
September 23 rd New York, United States	United Nations Climate Summit	1	-
October 20 th to 25 th Bonn, Germany	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP2-6)	1	1
December 1 st to 14 th Lima, Peru	Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP20) Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP10) Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP2-7) Sessions of Subsidiary Bodies (SB41)	2	4



Coal-fired Power Plant Tracker

Continuing from previous year, Kiko Network operated the “Don’t Go Back to the Coal!” website, timely sharing information regarding issues surrounding coal-fired power plants and broadcasted domestic information on new constructions. In the 2014 fiscal year, the website featured 35 articles. However, in this fiscal year, the number of construction plans of coal-fired power plants increased, adding the number of power plants up to as many as 43 power plants domestically. Businesses that announced the plans are moving on to the procedure of environmental assessment. Among the plans, there are plans that were postponed previously but reemerged. In response, Kiko Network has

submitted opinions on the environmental assessment of the business plans. On the other hand, United States introduced a law that prohibits the construction of new coal-fired power plants, while European countries presented policies that prohibits lending to the coal industry. This context attracts attention to how Japan is moving against the international current.

Advance Japan's Climate Change Policies and Measures

Although energy issue is a primary theme in climate change policy, on April 2014, the “Basic Energy Plan” that presents coal and nuclear power generation as an important base-load power source was approved by the Cabinet without reflecting the will of the public. Moreover, in March 2014, the Working Group 2 contribution to the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report was held in Yokohama, and a synthesis report was completed in November. In response to the new report of IPCC, Kiko Network made a proposal on “Climate Change and Energy Policy” which is more based on the latest science even within policy proposals. Amid the call for submission of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) for the post-2020 period as the opening of COP21 (Paris Conference) draws near, Kiko Network criticized Japan for its late response and proposed to set ambitious reduction targets.

The Anachronistic “Basic Energy Plan” approved by the Cabinet~ Coal and Nuclear Power as Base-load Power!?!~

The “Basic Energy Plan” that was in review given the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, was approved by the Cabinet. Despite the Fukushima nuclear accident, the plan did not promote a shift from the old energy system and instead maintains the status quo, continuing the reliance on nuclear power and coal. Furthermore, it is an anachronistic plan that promoted coal-fired power generation rather than facing the dangerous situation of climate change. Kiko Network has proposed what should be Japan's energy policy, criticized the Cabinet's approval of the plan, and announced the press-release “Protest against the Cabinet's Approval of the “Basic Energy Plan”: We don't need an anachronistic plan that promotes nuclear and coal”.

“Meeting the Kyoto Protocol Target” but failing to reduce total greenhouse gases emissions

The Ministry of Environment, in April, announced that the reduction targets for the first commitment period (2008~2012) of the Kyoto Protocol was achieved. In response, Kiko Network analyzed and proposed on the actual condition. During the first commitment period, the total greenhouse gas emissions increased by 1.4 percent from the base year. The number that was announced, “8.4 percent reduction”, is only the number subtracting 3.9 percent forest absorption and 5.9 percent foreign credits (based on Kyoto mechanism) from the total emissions. Even after entering into the Kyoto Protocol, Japan failed to implement policies that would lead to drastic reductions, such as the

implementation of carbon tax or cap and emissions trade system. Moreover, there was no policy executed trying to change heat use and conserve energy that will alter the current status in which 60 percent of domestic energy balance are being wasted as heat. Therefore, Kiko Network criticized these points and urged to strengthen future policies, given that the Japanese government did not draw a roadmap towards long term goals like the 2°C goal.

Japan's INDC

Despite the fact that countries were asked to submit their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) before March 31st 2015 for COP21, targets for post-2020 were under consideration in Japan without being conscious of the deadline. Kiko Network proposed Japan to submit as soon as possible. Late submission by Japan, a developed country and the fifth largest emitter in the world, can be a hindrance in encouraging developing countries to take action. Most developed countries including EU have submitted before the deadline, and we made press-releases during each submission.

Furthermore, in the proposal put together by CAN-Japan, Kiko Network strongly suggested “40~50 percent reduction until 2030 compared to 1990 levels” and appealed to dig deep into conserving energy, move away from fossil fuels such as coal, and switch over to renewable energy.

Analyzing greenhouse gas emissions for 2010 and 2011

On May 2014, the Ministry of Environment released the emissions data up to 2011 based on the calculation, report and the disclosure system of greenhouse gas emissions. Kiko Network requested the disclosure of information on year 2010 that was not complete, and released the results of the analysis of large industrial emitters and so forth. According to the analysis, out of Japan's total emissions in 2011, 32.5 percent are emissions from power generation in which iron and steel cover 11.6%, followed by the stone and clay industry, chemical industry, and the oil refinery. Moreover, we pointed out the incompleteness of the data and called for improvement.

From natural refrigerants back to F-gas

Based on the “Act of Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons” enacted in 2011, the designation of target products, target value and target year were under consideration at the government council. We proposed that rather than simply transitioning to products with low Global Warming Potential (GWP), establish a system that will encourage the use of natural refrigerants and break dependence from F-gas. In addition, Daikin introduced a new heat pump water heater that uses F-gas (HFC32) where using natural refrigerant (CO2 refrigerant) was the mainstream. We pointed out and proposed that this is against the trend of moving away from F-gas. However, this product unfortunately was commercialized and the government approved.

Seminars and Symposiums

2014

April

- Forum on Breaking Dependence from Nuclear Energy “Creating a Society not depending on Nuclear Energy”-What citizens should work on now- (4/13)

June

- Kiko Network Symposium • Kiko Women Talk “7 Points for a New Future without Global Warming and Nuclear Energy” (6/1)
- Debriefing Session on IPCC Fifth Assessment Report “Global Warming is not good” (6/26)

July

- Debriefing Session on United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn ~the world is moving towards agreeing on a new framework for post-2020~(7/2)
- Why did the United States moved to regulate CO2? ~Latest Information on CO2 Regulation~(7/8)

September

- Saying “No!” to Japan’s coal-fired power plants ~Questioning Japan’s policy from voices of Indonesia: The Problems of Batang coal-fired power plant~ (9/8)
- CAN-Japan “Japan’s target for agreeing on a new anti-global warming framework” (9/12)
- Nuclear Free Carbon Free Parade ~Nuclear energy is not the measure against global warming~ (9/19)

October

- A Future without Nuclear Energy and Global Warming ! Forum (10/28)

December

- ”Yes to food, no to coal” The local voices against the coal power plant in Batang, Indonesia and thinking about Japan’s measure (12/1)
- Seminar on conserving energy and measures against global warming in universities (12/15)

2015

January

- CAN-Japan “Debriefing session on COP20 in Lima” (1/21)
- National Symposium “Citizen-led Global Warming Prevention: Climate Action Now!” (2/14 • 15)
- Thinking about Japan’s new target ~towards the success in Paris 2015~

(Project Management)

2014

August ~ November: Renewable Energy School • Kyoto 2014 (consecutive seminars)

August ~ November: Renewable Energy School • Fukushima 2014 (consecutive seminars)

23 July ~ 7 August: Parent-Child Eco Life Challenge

24, 25 October: Citizens' Co-Owned Community Power Station National Forum

2015

February ~ April: Looking at the Possibility of Reducing Greenhouse Gases ~setting new goals and policy implementation~ (consecutive seminars)

Publications

- Issues 96 to 101 of the newsletter "Kiko Network Bulletin" were published
- Issues 117 to 137 of the e-newsletter "Hot Talk Now!? Global Warming" were published
- Published the book "How to make Citizens' Co-Owned Community Power Station" in collaboration with other researchers
- The pamphlet "Leaving as it is, Japan will be full of coal?" was published
- "Investigation report relating to the cooperation in global warming prevention activities within Kyoto prefecture" was published on March 2015

Other Activities

National Symposium “Citizen-led Global Warming Prevention: Climate Action Now!”

On February 14th-15th, the National Symposium “Citizen-led Global Warming Prevention: Climate Action Now!” was held at Doshisha University [cosponsored by: Doshisha University Social Innovation Research Center, Climate Action Network Japan (CAN-Japan)]. In the midst of climate change worsening, there were discussions among leading specialists and activists according to themes. At the end, we expressed our commitment to begin the national campaign “climate action now!”.

The Eco-Life Challenge: Spreading Inside and Outside Japan

We continued to implement the environmental education program “eco-life challenge” to all primary schools in Kyoto city (166 schools). Moreover, we assisted the implementation and development of low carbon education program in Kurashiki, Nishi-Awakura and Amagasaki cities. Furthermore, with Kiko Network’s support, 80 schools in Iskandar, Malaysia participated in this program. In Iskandar, a winner is chosen by competition, and students from the winning school visited Kyoto in December and interacted with schools in Kyoto.

Research on energy conservation and anti-global warming measures in Universities

Kiko Network conducted research on the possibility of anti-global warming measures and policies in universities in Kyoto. We conducted data analysis, questionnaire survey and hearing survey. Through the research, we identified the emissions of each campus, successful activities, the possibility of drastic reduction and the specific issues. Awareness towards energy conservation and global warming has increased even in universities, as the number of successful cases is growing. On the other hand, there is an issue regarding the distribution of information. As such, we attempted to share information through seminars and created the booklet “Successful cases of conserving energy and anti-global warming measures in universities”. This research was supported by the “Grassroots Activities in Communities Support Project”.

New Interns

Kiko Network accepted student interns from The Consortium of Universities in Kyoto, Sompo Japan Environment Foundation, Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto Women’s University, and Hague University (Netherlands), working on organization reinforcement and human resource development. Many volunteers helped on research, making documents, and other office works, contributing to Kiko Network’s activities.

Financial Report

In the 2014 fiscal year, total revenue and expenditure increased due in part to the increase in income from subsidies and donations. Although the income exceeded the expenditure, the balance carrying over to the next fiscal year will be limited, as it includes subsidies. A high portion of our income is still from commissioned projects and therefore it is important to enlarge income from donations and membership fees.

There is improvement in regards to our mid-term goal of “diversification and stabilization of income” through activities such as improving the method of and the number of times requesting for donations. However, to achieve our goal, more actions are needed.

Revenues (JPY)	
Membership Fee	2,414,000
Donations	3,155,660
Subsidies	21,665,427
Remunerations / Participation Fees	1,043,960
Contract Business	31,609,297
Sales of Goods	230,899
Miscellaneous	1,808,143
Total	61,927,386

Expenditures (JPY)	
1. Business Fees	
Public Awareness	2,868,918
Surveys / Research / Proposals	1,664,718
Networking / Promotion	389,404
International Negotiations / Policy planning participation	844,406
Citizen / NGO support	362,395
Grants (besides Japan Fund for Global Environment)	12,252,882
Contract Businesses	31,614,416
Subtotal	49,997,139
2. Management Fees	3,313,422
Total	53,310,561

2014 Balance (JPY)	
Previous year's balance (April 1 st , 2014)	6,704,797

Current revenues	61,927,386
Current expenditures	759,800
March 31 st , 2015 balance	16,081,422

About Us

“Stopping Climate Change with the People’s Power”

Kiko Network is a NGO/NPO that, from the perspective of the people, makes proposals, shares information, and acts in order to prevent global warming. In order to make not only individuals' behavior but society overall—industry, the economy, energy, the way we live, communities, and so on—sustainable, we work on specialized policy proposals relating to global warming prevention, create local level models for anti-global warming measures, broadcast information, cultivate and educating human resources, and so on. While cooperating and engaging in discussions with many organizations and sectors, as a national citizen and environmental NGO/NPO that works to prevent global warming, we are continuing to engage in our activities.

Kiko Network's Mission

Kiko Network aims to prevent life-threatening climate change and to build a sustainable global society. In order to so, we engage in our activities based on the five goals below.

1. Realize an effective international regime that substantially reduces global greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Shift our society towards a sustainable, low-carbon socio-economic system in Japan.
3. Promote a sustainable energy system that doesn't depend on either fossil fuels or nuclear power.
4. Promote a low-carbon society through networking and cooperating with civil society.
5. Ensure transparent and public participation in the climate policy-making process.

Members of the Board

Position	Name	Affiliation, Profession, etc
President	Mie Asaoka	Lawyer
Vice President	Harumi Suda	Representing Organizer of Citizens Movement National Center
Board Member	Yurika Ayukawa	Executive Director of Office Ecologist
Board Member	Kuniyasu Inoue	Director of Environmental Partnership Office Tohoku
Board Member	Yoshitsugu Sasaki	Head of the Kyoto Committee for Protecting Water and Greenery
Board Member	Kenro Taura	Executive Director of Kiko Network
Board Member	Ken Tsuzuki	President of REPP (Renewable Energy Promoting People's Forum)
Board Member	Kimiko Hirata	CAN International Board Member
Board Member	Ikumi Hara	Vice-Head of Environmental Network Kumamoto
Board Member	Tsuyoshi Hara	President of Consumers Kyoto
Board Member	Naoyuki Yamagishi	WWF Japan Climate Change and Energy Group Leader
Board Member	Motohiro Yamazaki	Executive Director ECCC (Edogawa Citizens' Network for Climate Change)
Board Member	Hiromi Nishizono	Board Member of JASON (Japan's Save the Ozone Network)
Board Member	Takuma Kani	Kyoto Foundation for Positive Social Change

Board Member	Hiroshi Kanada	AM Network (Advocacy and Monitoring Network on Sustainable Development) / Sento-Tarui NPO
Board Member	Shun'ichi Hiraoka	Assistant Professor at Hokkaido University of Education, Kushiro
Board Member	Takanori Maruhara	Copywriter
Board Member	Jyuta Wada	Lawyer, JELF (Japan Environmental Lawyers Federation)
Auditor	Toshiyuki Ueda	Society of Patients and Families Affected by Nishi Yodo Gawa Pollution
Auditor	Yoshimichi Sakakibara	Chairman of the Conservation Group for Nature and Culture in Kitayama