Kiko Network Annual Report 2016

Highlights of 2016:

Paris agreement brings global change

- Paris agreement entered into force with extraordinary speed, Japanese government ratifies after the pact entered into force
- Finally the beginning of" the end of the Coal era" in Japan: cancellation of plans in Ako and Ichihara
- Renewable energy in the hands of the people: reached 1000 citizens' co-owned renewable energy power plants nationwide
- Teaching about the Paris agreement to children: reached 150000 people! Children's eco-life challenge

"Stopping Climate Change with the People's Power"

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

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Greetings—Kiko Network President Mie Asaoka

The year 2016 marked the year of Paris Agreement's entry into force. Perhaps the Paris Agreement's swift adoption and entry into force was supported by the reality of observing threats of climate change around the globe.

Even in Japan, we can observe these threats of climate change. The term *Moushobi* (extremely hot day, over 35 degrees Celsius), which was introduced in 2007 and became word-of-the-year, was also observed in Hokkaido prefecture. This year, there are also reports of locations in the world that exceeded 50 degrees Celsius, such as India and the United States.

In 2013, as a word to describe the heavy rain once in 50 years, *Tokubetsu Keihou* (Special warning) was observed in Kyoto (August 2013), Hokkaido (September 2014), Jousou city that led to the breach of Kinugawa River (September 2015), Okinawa (October 2016), and the torrential downpours in Kyushu this year. Since 2013, 11 prefectures issued *Tokubetsu Keihou*, and these are attributed to the linear rain bands. Japan has rainy seasons, typhoons, mountains and steep locations where the river flows. Therefore, rather than "once in 50 years" we should expect that it can happen anywhere. Around the world, there are many places where it rained continuously and lead to severe flood. The disaster in the north of Kyushu region was right after the disasters in Sri Lanka in May and China in beginning of July.

United States is not without exception. The emergence of President Trump, who

argue that global warming and climate change is China's conspiracy, brought shock around the world. However, the international community overcame President's Trump's announcement to withdraw from the Paris Agreement by swift entry into force of the agreement. In face of climate change, there is no time or choice to move backwards, but rather to move forward for quick implementation of the Paris Agreement. Ignoring Trump's actions, it is evident that the world understands the necessity to promote global warming countermeasures and adapt to climate change. Moreover, the cost of renewable energy has decreased, bringing about change in both global and American markets. In this context, changing to renewable energy is fundamental for a decarbonized economy.

What emerged from the Trump shock is important for Japan, which still has nuclear and coal power as "base load power" and promote policies that hinders the spread of renewable energy. Unfortunately, the Japanese government does not have the perspective to link it with the disaster in the northern Kyushu region in July of this year. The year 2017 will be a crucial year to reflect Japan's energy strategies. Let the voices of citizens be heard to make the transition from the pathway to long-term decline of Japanese economy to the pathway towards the new era under the Paris Agreement.

Our Climate in Numbers

- Increase in global temperature to 1.1 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial period
- Goal of Paris Agreement: limiting the increase of global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial level and pursue efforts to 1.5 degrees Celsius
- Energy-related carbon dioxide emissions in 2016 remained flat compared to previous year
- Concentration of carbon dioxide concentration reached 405.6 (ppm)
- More than 150 countries signed the Paris agreement
- Global coal consumption fell by 1.7% compared to previous year

"Kiko" in Numbers 2016

- 432 individual memberships
- 134 media coverage of Kiko Network
- Gave messages to 16050 people through events, lectures and lessons

- 39 press releases and comments
- 409000 views on website

Our achievements in 2016

Paris agreement entered into force with extraordinary speed, Japanese government ratifies after the pact entered into force

Paris agreement entered into force with unprecedented speed and the civilian's support

After the ratification made by countries like United States, China, European Union (EU), and India, the Paris agreement entered into force on November 4th, 2016. The Kyoto Protocol, on the other hand, took 7 years to enter into force after its ratification. The speed at which the Paris agreement entered into force only one year after its ratification is unprecedented.

Realizing the magnitude of the issue and the sense of urgency worldwide to combat climate change were the reasons behind its entry into force with unprecedented speed. The G7 leaders' declaration at the Ise-shima summit held on May 2016 stated that countries will strive for a goal of entry into force in 2016, and this commitment was partly due to the political leadership shown by former United States president Obama and world leaders.

Civil society groups including Kiko Network has studied the science of climate change, shared the sense of urgency, took action and pushed in favor of the Paris Agreement. Kiko Network rejoices the fact that the Paris Agreement entered into force. The world now needs to move away from fossil fuels to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions and shift towards an era of 100 percent renewable energy.

The rules to implement the Paris agreement will be finalized in COP24 in Katowice. In order for the establishment of rules that effectively implements the Paris agreement, Kiko Network will continue to participate in international negotiations.

Japanese government ratifies after the pact entered into force

Even though advancing anti-global warming measures are considered as "top priority" of the cabinet (statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe), the ratification of the Paris agreement, in contrast, was not prioritized. The statement made by former environment minister Marukawa to proceed the ratification of the Paris agreement

during “the ordinary session of the National Diet in 2017 at the latest” did not present the same political commitment to contribute to the “strive for a goal of entry into force in 2016” declared at the Ise-shima Summit.

While other countries proceeded to ratify the agreement, Kiko Network urged parliament members and promoted the importance of early ratification through the media to change the Japanese government. Furthermore, the network of NGOs working on climate change “CAN-Japan”, in which Kiko Network serves as secretariat, organized a forum at the office building of the House of Representatives. The forum invited parliament members from both ruling and opposition parties, and urged the early ratification of the Paris Agreement. As a result, the headlines of major medias stated, “Japanese ratification of Paris Agreement delayed”.

Although Japan was not able to ratify before the Paris Agreement’s entry into force, the Japanese government eventually ratified the agreement on November 8th. Though the delay to ratify is disappointing, Japan becoming the official member of the Paris agreement can be considered as a success. Kiko Network will continue to give incentive for the Japanese government to contribute to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Finally the beginning of “the end of the Coal era” in Japan: cancellation of plans in Ako and Ichihara

The world aims for net zero greenhouse gas emissions while plans to construct coal-power plants increase in Japan

Moving away from coal is an urgent need. Even in the case of coal-fired power plants with the state-of-the-art technology, its carbon dioxide emissions are twice as much as those of liquid natural gas (LNG). Amid the Paris agreement’s entry into force, the United Kingdom pledged to phase out coal while the United States decided to retire 250 new and existing coal-fired power plants. The world is now focused on “how to quickly reduce the use of natural gas”.

In Japan, however, after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident, plans to construct new coal-fired power plants are being introduced at an alarming rate. There have been 49 plans thus far. If these plans remain and lead to the building of new coal-fired power plants, then, the goal of the Paris agreement cannot be achieved. Therefore, Kiko Network has worked on the issue of coal, way before it was brought to

attention.

Exposing the actual situation on coal in Japan

Since 2013, Kiko Network has tracked the construction plans of coal-fired power plants through the “Coal-fired Fired Power Plant Tracker”. Kiko Network’s coal-fired plant tracking is the only one throughout Japan, and its activities were featured in 50 or more domestic media in a year. It has become the basis to broadcast information on the issue of coal, for it has been quoted by parliament members and citied in reports by international NGOs. Kiko Network has been continuing to update the database including on the existing power plants.

Finally becoming reality! “Cancellation” of new coal power project

The most significant achievement of fiscal year 2016 is the cancellation of new coal-fired power plants construction plans. In January 2017, Kansai Electric Power Company (KEPCO) announced cancellation of Ako power plant (2 units of 600MW), retrofit projects from the current heavy and crude oil thermal power to the coal power. In March the same year, Tonen General Sekiyu and Kanden Energy Solution Co. (KENES) announced to cancel the plan to build a 1,000-megawatt coal-fired power plant.

As a result, we successfully prevented about 13.2 millions t/CO2 per year being released. This translates to about the amount of CO2 that 26.4 million general households emit. This achievement can be attributed to the continuous effort to raise awareness on this issue in collaboration with the local people.

Gathering data on pollutants of small-scale coal-fired power plants

In the case of small-scale coal fired power plants (less than 112.2MW), there are cases where the environment assessments are not conducted at all and the explanations towards the local people are lacking. Therefore, Kiko Network called for the disclosure of information on plans that are small-scale and without the environmental assessment. As a result, there were cases where the disclosure of information were refused, or cases where it was found out that the technologies being deployed were old and inefficient, and thus release pollutants more than the existing plants. Without Kiko Network’s investigation, plans to build coal-fired power plants that are both inefficient and deplete the

environment could have been carried out smoothly un-noticed. The fact that these plans were identified can be also considered as Kiko Network's accomplishment.

Renewable energy in the hands of the people: reached 1000 citizens' co-owned community power stations nationwide

What is citizens' co-owned community power station?

Citizens' co-owned community power station is a system in which citizens and communities collaborate to construct and manage a power station using renewable energy. The funds needed to construct these power stations are gathered by co-contributions through funding and investments, while the income gained from generation are distributed back to investors and the communities. Citizens' co-owned community power stations started in Miyazaki prefecture in 1993, and spread to other regions throughout Japan ever since the establishment of the second one in Shiga prefecture in 1997. Kiko Network has also supported on activities concerning citizen's co-owned community power stations in Japan, and worked on creating models.

Remarkable Achievement! Reached 1000 citizens co-owned community power stations nationwide

According to the national research conducted by Kiko Network in January 2017, it became apparent that citizens co-owned community power station reached 1000 units nationwide. It was also confirmed that there are about 200 organizations working on citizens co-owned community power stations, and 1028 power stations nationwide. Out of these power stations, 984 units are solar power stations, 30 units are large-scale wind power stations, 10 units are small-scale wind power stations and 4 units are small hydraulic power stations. While the number of wind power and hydraulic power stations did not increase significantly, the number of solar power station has doubled since the previous research. The significant increase of solar power plants can be alluded to the enactment of the Feed-in-Tariff (FIT) which allowed solar power businesses to secure profits, and the fact that solar power can be easily turned into business without much risk compared to wind and hydraulic powers.

By observing the track record of each year, the number of implementation increased after the enactment of FIT, peaked in 2014, but slowing down recently. Especially year 2016 has decreased to the same level as year 2011, which is before the

introduction of FIT. This trend can be attributed to the policy revision that allows electric power companies to restrict the output for system interconnection. Moreover, restrictions on local systems also had a huge impact on citizens co-owned community power stations.

Spread Renewable Energy through Civil Networks

Kiko Network will continue to create networks and share information through national forums on citizens co-owned community power stations, people's power networks, and community power station associations. In this context, we will correspond to issues that are difficult to manage individually, and enhance influence by proposing policies.

Teaching about the Paris agreement to children: reached 150000 people!

Children's eco-life challenge

Children's eco-life challenge program

The Children's eco-life challenge program is an environmental education program that aims to deepen children's understanding on global warming and eco-life, and to spread eco-life to families and beyond. It started in 2005 in collaboration between Kiko Network, Kyoto city and Junior Chamber International in one school and ever since has increased the number of schools being implemented. At present, this program is implemented in all public elementary school (166 schools) since 2010. From data, it is evident that children are becoming more committed to work on eco-life not only in schools but also at home.

The cumulative total of children participated reached 150000 in 2016

In recent years, this program has gained considerable attention from other regions. There have already been instances where environmental education programs based on children's eco-life challenge were implemented in 12 regions domestically, including Okayama, Amagasaki, and Shimane. Furthermore, the program has been implemented in the Iskandar, Malaysia since 2014.

As of 2016, the cumulative total of children participated in the program in Kyoto city is approximately 86000 people. Moreover, 63000 children has participated in Iskandar, Malaysia and therefore, in total, more 150000 children has participated in the

program initiated by children's eco-life challenge led by Kiko Network.

Teaching about Paris Agreement to Children

In the fiscal year 2016, given the Paris Agreement's entry into force, the program for children's eco-life challenge was revised. The program included the idea of limiting the increase of global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial level and pursue efforts to 1.5 degrees Celsius, which was introduced in the Paris Agreement. This was possible because of Kiko Network's ability to cover from international negotiations to local issues. Perhaps Kyoto city's elementary school students are students who know global warming prevention or Paris Agreement the most?

Strengthening support towards Malaysia

Funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), a new joint project with Kyoto Environmental Activities Association started in order to advance efforts in Iskandar, Malaysia. The project is called "Capacity building and community development for low carbon society". This project supports the educational and community activities towards low carbon society in the local area by carrying out activities such as dispatching Kiko Network staff to Malaysia and having project members visit Japan.

Developing an International Framework

Paris Agreement ratified and entered into force Japan's slow start

The Paris agreement entered into force at a speed unprecedented, Japan's slow reaction to ratify, and the international community pledges to aim decarbonization despite the fact that President Trump was elected. Fiscal year 2016 can be summed as a year of constant events and conversations.

Kiko Network participated in G7 Ise-shima summit held in May 2016 and Marrakech Climate Change Conference (COP22) held in November, exchanged opinions with the Japanese government, provided information to the media, collaborated with NGOs overseas, and proposed policies. The COP22 decided to agree on the technicalities of the rulebook for implementing the Paris Agreement by COP24 in 2018, and the timetable from now on.

Moreover, while other key countries immediately ratified the Paris agreement, Japan remained hesitant and slow to react. Therefore, Kiko Network broadcasted information and lobbied members of the Diet. As a result, even though it was slow within the international context, Japan ratified the agreement faster than expected.
The Japanese government's lack of commitment towards climate change policies is a serious issue. There is a need to visualize the gap with the international community, and focus on advancing domestic climate change policies.

Criticize Japan's coal policy that goes against the international trend

During the COP22 Marrakech conference, Japan received the "Fossil of the Day Award". This award is a dishonorable award given to countries that hinders global warming prevention negotiations and policies.
Japan received the award because it promotes coal both domestic and abroad. Japan gives financial aid not only domestically, but also to coal-related industries in developing countries. The amount is number one in the world. While other countries in the world are aiming for zero emissions, Japan continues increase large sources of emissions, which is why Japan is under severe criticism.

Japan's performance on climate change policy "very poor"

In the Climate Change Performance Index 2016 announced during COP22, which ranks the top 58 countries that emits in the world, Japan's performance was ranked as second from below. Japan's performance was ranked 36th in 2006 and so it implies that many countries went above Japan in the past 10 years.
Kiko Network will continue to strengthen policies by reporting domestically on the international context moving towards decarbonization.

Supporter's Voice: Wada Juta (lawyer, Japan Environmental Lawyers Federation, Japan Federation of Bar Associations Committee on Pollution Control and Preservation of Environment)

Understanding the latest international issues and the need to train professionals on international negotiations

At Kiko Network, in order to enhance our contribution in international negotiations related COP or other climate change conferences, we have held several

study sessions during the year on international negotiations. The trigger to start these study sessions was the need to prepare for upcoming Paris conference (COP21) by precisely understanding the negotiation text towards the Paris Agreement. In the discussion with law experts and people who has considerable experience on international negotiations, not only was it possible to understand the latest international issues, but also learn new viewpoints that would have been difficult to notice by oneself.

From now on, we hope to increase the number of participants, hold the session more frequently, and give opportunity for preparation for those who will attend the international negotiations. Through these activities, we would like to make the session as a space to train professionals on international negotiations.

Advance Japan's climate change policies

Continuing policy proposal given Japan's reluctance to advance climate change policies

Japan's climate change policies are under heavy scrutiny from the world. Especially while the world moves towards a decarbonized society, Japan's willingness to support coal-fired power plants both domestic and abroad goes against the international trend. Moreover, as an excuse to prevent global warming, trying to promote nuclear power plants is also problematic. At Kiko Network, based on our expertise and research, gave policy proposals towards a future without nuclear energy and global warming.

Give suggestion on laws and plans of climate change policies-even in National Diet

On April 22nd 2016, Kimiko Hirata (Kiko Network board member) participated in the House of Representatives Committee on Environment as an expert on environmental issues. Given the Pars agreement's entry into force, she proposed to consider the long-term impacts, and prepare the domestic policies for climate change prevention. In addition, when the cabinet approved the "Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures" on May 2016, Kiko Network issues a statement stating that revising the plan for a more effective emissions reduction plan is necessary.

Unfortunately, Kiko Network's proposals are yet to be reflected in the government's policies. Whether or not we can be influential enough to impact Japan's climate change

policies is an issue now.

Japan's long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (long-term strategies)

Each government must submit long-term strategies detailing the emission reductions up to 2050 to the United Nations. In Japan, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Environment considered the long-term strategies since 2016.

During this process, Kiko Network attended the council, observed the policy discussions and gave proposal on the long-term strategies. In the proposal, Kiko Network urged to present the pathway to reduce 80 percent by 2050, construct the roadmap towards fossil-free, move away from nuclear energy immediately, and reveal the potential to conserve energy. On November 11th, 2016, as an expert, Kiko Network board member Hirata participated in the Ministry of Environment's Long-term Low-carbon Vision subcommittee under the Global Environment Committee of the Central Environment Council and proposed on the long-term strategies.

However, despite the discussions in the committees, the Japanese government has not presented when and how the long-term strategies will be drawn up and submitted. Kiko Network will continue to engage the Japanese government so the long-term strategies that are in accordance with the Paris Agreement will be submitted with haste.

Supporter's Voice: Konoe Fujimura (Co-President of Japan Association of Environment and Society for the 21st Century, Co-President of Green Alliance Japan)

Model of a policy proposing NPO, working to gain understanding of the people

First I would like to express my respect towards Kiko Network, who has continued to issue policy proposals and spread information specializing on climate change. Kiko Network is a model of policy proposing NPO, urgently responding though statements and comments. Furthermore, the content of these issues and statements, which is based on persistent research, is trustable and informative, and so we also make use of them. Given Paris agreement's entry into force, its role would like to increase. In this context, Kiko Network not only has to enhance expertise, but also needs to do things differently to have more people understand.

For instance, Japan Association of Environment and Society for 21st Century aim for the change in perspective and system while Green Alliance Japan has a lot of members working on various issues. By collaborating with these organizations, we hope that there is an increase and deepening of Kiko Network's activities.

Spreading low-carbon communities

Regional emission reductions targets inadequate in reference to Paris Agreement

Amid the uncertainty of Japan's climate change policies' prospects, climate change policies at the regional level are also stagnant. Particularly alarming is the fact that local governments are lowering their emissions reduction targets, by explaining that the emission factor is worsening because nuclear power plants nationwide are stopped.

Therefore, in 2016, Kiko Network in collaboration with E-konzal calculated the amount of emissions that will be released in the future based on each prefecture's reduction targets, and compared it with the national reduction targets and reduction scenarios at present.

As a result, it was evident that 24 out of 47 prefectures have not yet drawn up plans for beyond year 2030, the targets for year 2020 is too low and thus it can be easily achieved with the status quo, and far away from the course to achieve limiting the increase of global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial level and pursue efforts to 1.5 degrees Celsius introduced in the Paris Agreement.

This result was published in mass media. Kiko Network will continue to research and propose policies in order to prevent local governments from lowering their targets and take back countermeasures. Rather, we will pursue efforts in having local governments increase their ambitions.

Protest in location that have plans to build coal-fired power plants with the local people

In various locations that have plans to build coal –fired power plants, Kiko Network conducted opposition movements with the local people demanding to move away from coal. Large-scale coal-fired power plants can be a large source of emissions that can easily go beyond the amount of CO2 emissions permitted within an area inside the municipality. Kiko Network engaged the local government and assembly, and the media to impact the local anti-coal movement.

Especially when Kiko Network shared the pollution data and concern on climate change with the local people regarding the plan to build Sendai Power Station (112 MV coal-fired power plant) in Sendai, Miyagi prefecture, the local people's opposition movement spread, proclaiming "electricity goes to Tokyo, profits go to Kansai, pollution goes to Sendai!" As a result, the Study group on the issue of coal-fired power plant construction plan in Sendai harbor was established in October 2016, and held a symposium on December 18th 2016 to discuss this issue in Tagajo city, Miyagi prefecture. At the briefing session held in March 2017 after repeated request from the local people, about 500 local people participated and there were voices demanding for the plan to stop.

Kiko Network will continue to contribute to the swift realization of "the end of the coal era" by tracking coal-fired power plants and policy proposals.

Supporter's Voice: Koichi Hasegawa (Professor at Tohoku University, Co-President of Study group on the issue of coal-fired power plant construction plan in Sendai harbor)

Kiko Network is a hub that connects regional, national and international activities

In Sendai, since August 2016, opposition movement towards the coal-fired power plant construction plan by the subsidiary of Kansai Electric Power Co. and Itochu Enex Co. is on the rise. The construction plan is not only acceptable from a climate change perspective, but also to construct in the devastated area of the Great East Japan Earthquake, can be considered as a "jumping-on-the-disaster-bandwagon business" which attacks the weaknesses of the devastated area while stating it as part of reviving these areas.

The characteristics of the movement are: (1) it is network of the local people composed of researchers, doctors, and those involved in spreading renewable energy and environmental problems, (2) collaborating with the movement to restore the Gamou tideland that miraculous revived despite being swept away by tsunami, and (3) cooperating with various consumer co-operatives.

We receive huge amounts of support from Kiko Network. It is encouraging to get to know movements in other areas such as Chiba, Kanagawa and Hyogo prefectures. Kiko Network acts as a "node", connecting regional, national and international movements.

Financial Report

The total revenue and expenditure of 2016 fiscal year partially increased from the previous year, maintain the balance of payments for a single year. The remaining balance is the amount not necessary to borrow. Since it includes subsidies that have different periods compared to the fiscal year (April to March next year), the balance carrying over to the next fiscal year will be limited. Our source of income continues to rely heavily on commission projects, and income from donations and membership fees remain low. It is necessary for Kiko Network to continue to find ways to diversify and stabilize our income.

During the fiscal year 2016, we were able to receive donations from various companies. We believe this is because our expertise and activities were appraised. In addition, we are continuing to consider fund-raising and collaboration with supporting organizations. As a new initiative, we held members exchange sessions, strengthened the request for donations, and conducted activities to increase memberships and donations. There were new admissions to become Kiko Network members, however there were also withdrawals due to overdue of membership fee. Overall, the numbers of memberships remained the same.

Revenues (JPY)	
Membership Fee	2,193,000
Donations	4,644,140
Subsidies	28,358,041
Remunerations / Participation Fees	284,368
Contract Business	27,868,433
Sales of Goods	74,506
Miscellaneous	1,804,496
Total	65,226,984
Expenditures (JPY)	
1. Business Fees	
Public Awareness	2,861,692
Surveys / Research / Proposals	1,589,830
Networking / Promotion	1,801,806

International Negotiations / Policy planning participation	3,709,602
Citizen / NGO support	635,932
Grants (besides Japan Fund for Global Environment)	21,756,439
Contract Businesses	27,878,528
Subtotal	60,233,829
2. Management Fees	3,369,046
Total	63,602,875
2016 Balance (JPY)	
Previous year's balance (April 1st , 2016)	16,187,166
Current revenues	65,226,984
Current expenditures	63,602,875
March 31st , 2017 balance	17,811,275

Main funders and supporters

Kiko Network receives funds, grants and donations from various institutions: Japan Fund for Global Environment, The Mitsui & Co. Environment Fund, Lush Japan, Kyoto Foundation for Positive Social Change, Panasonic

Our Team

Kiko Network members:

Kyoto Office: Atsuko Fukamizu, Hiroko Tanaka, Kenro Taura, Yoko Yamamura, Ayami Koga, Hiroki Kuwada, Masayoshi Iyoda, Hajime Yamamoto, Kazuyo Hirose, Yosuke Toyota

Tokyo Office: Eriko Mizumoto, Shoko Mutou, Kimiko Hirata, Yasuko Suzuki, Takako Momoi, Yumiko Esashika, Hiroshi Ito

Our Output: Events and Campaigns

Events organized by Kiko Network	Date
Climate Change Symposium "Responding to the Era of Dangerous Climate"	June 11th
The Not Welcoming "Support": Why Japan finance coal projects abroad	June 17th

East Asia Climate Forum	September 24th
Seminar “Towards achieving the decarbonization vision”	October 3rd
Towards the decarbonization vision 2050 (Kyoto University version)	November 4th
National Symposium “Citizen-led Global Warming Prevention 2015”	December 3rd-4th
Towards the decarbonization vision 2050 (regional version)	March 18th
Events co-organized or cooperated by Kiko Network	**Date**
Liberalization of Electricity: Choose the electricity and change society	April 9th
G7 Ise-shima summit event	May 12th
Special Seminar on the issue of air pollution and health impacts from coal-fired power plants	May 18th
G7 International Symposium: Climate Change and Energy	May 20th
Study group on construction of coal-fired power plants	May 22nd
Symposium by the Ichikawa electric power	July 24th
Climate Justice Now Voices of Asians combating climate change	August 1st
Symposium Contribution by Finance	August 8th
Fair Finance Seminar	September 13th
Forum on Paris Agreement and Japan’s leadership on global warming prevention	September 28th
Discussion with political leaders to advance Japan’s environmental policies	October 25th
Youth Climate Leader School 2016	October 29-30th
Act for 1.5 degrees Celsius	November 4th
Reporting on COP22 Marrakesh in Tokyo	December 6th
One year anniversary of Paris Agreement Seminar	December 15th
Thinking about construction of coal-fired power plants in Sendai	December 18th
Reporting on Japan’s finance on coal abroad (Indonesia)	January 5th
Roundtable on 100% Renewable Energy	March 10th
Study group on the construction plan of coal-fired power plant in Takasago	March 19th

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	Ayako Sakurada	Eco news reporter
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	President of CAN Japan
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	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
Auditor	Shigenori Fukushima	Tax Accountant, Kyoto Oike Tax Accoutant Cooperation

Our Network: Kiko Network's network

Kiko Network Member Organizations: 99 organizations

Networks and Campaigns that Kiko Network participates

Kiko Network participated in networks and campaigns both domestically and abroad, collaborate with various organizations to take strategic and effective actions. In this context, there are important roles where Kiko Network serves as secretariat and administration.

Climate Action Network (CAN), Climate Action Network Japan, Don't Go Back to Coal! Campaign, eShift Association for nuclear power phase-out and new energy policies, No Coal, Go Green! NO to JBIC's finance towards coal-fired power plants, The National Eco-City Contest Network, Power Shift Campaign, East Asia Climate Network, Kansai Kouiki Small Hydro Utilization Promotion Association, Green Alliance Japan, Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs, Nuclear Power Zeronomics, G7 Summit Civil Society Platform

Changing the structure of society

All of Kiko Network's activities are based on your support. There are various ways to support us such as becoming a member, giving donations, becoming a volunteer, collaborating in research, and spreading campaigns. In changing the structure of society to realize a sustainable society, please support us so we can achieve our goals.