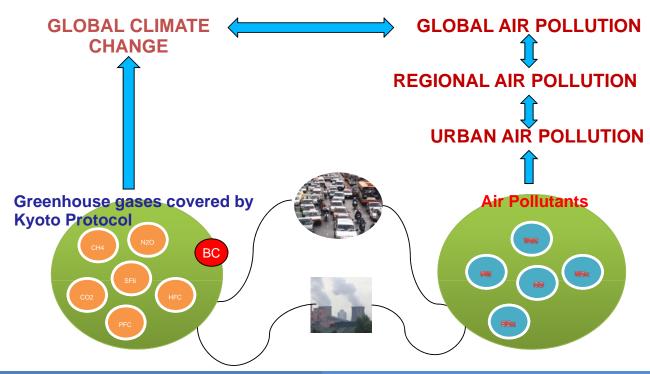
# Taking a Co-benefit Approach in Asia アジアにおけるコベネフィット・アプローチに向けて Cornie Huizenga Vice Chairman CAI-Asia Center International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific 26 June 2009 IGES Hayama, Japan





# Air Pollution and Climate Change Link

大気汚染と気候変動との関連

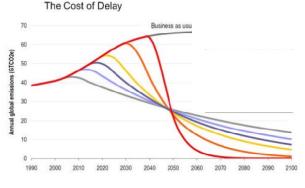




# Why are co-benefits important in Asia?

### アジアにおいてコベネフィットはなぜ重要なのか?

- To limit temperature increase to 2° Celsius by 2050 IPPC calls for drastic cut in global emissions:
  - Developed countries 30-40% compared to 1990 by 2020
  - Developing countries substantial deviation of 20-30% below business as usual by 2020
- Co-benefits approach can help to reduce the slope of increase in GHG emissions in Asia and to bring forward the time that GHG emissions will start to decline in absolute terms
- This can have tangible air quality benefits
  - Health impacts
  - Environmental benefits: acidification, euthrophication
  - Economic benefits



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# Policies with Co-benefits

# コベネフィットへの政策的取組み

- Energy Efficiency Asia is facing rapid increase in demand for energy and energy efficiency in current capacity is generally low.
- Green Buildings large potential for energy saving in cooling and heating of buildings
- Renewable Energy share of renewables in Asia's energy mix is (still) low but there is high renewable energy potential for a lot of the countries.
- <u>Fuels and Cleaner Technologies</u> research and advocacy for use of cleaner coal technologies are increasing worldwide. Asia will install large amounts of new power capacity which allows for use of new technologies
- <u>Sustainable Urban Transport and Transport Demand Management-</u> There are large opportunities for Asia to improve its public transport and improve non-motorized transport systems.



# Status of Co-benefits in Asia

# アジアにおけるコベネフィットの状況

- The co-benefits principle is still developing as a paradigm for problem solving and policy formulation in Asia.
- The common sectors covered are: climate change mitigation (sometimes adaptation); air quality management; transportation; energy (efficiency, renewable, fuel switch); agriculture; waste management.
- The number of projects that apply the co-benefits principle are increasing but overall still limited. Co-benefits less well integrated at policy level
- Asia has large number of CDM projects, with on paper considerable co-benefits but limited real measured and documented co-benefits

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# Who and what is "pushing" Co-benefits in Asia

### アジアにおけるコベネフィットの取組みを押し進めているのは誰/何か?

- Those actively working in Asia are mostly US and Japanese organizations including: US EPA, ICLEI, OECC, IGES and MOE-Japan.
- CAI-Asia has also been actively promoting co-benefits work in Asia and will increasingly do so in the next few years.
- Scope and intensity of further co-benefits work in Asia will be influenced by outcome of COP 15 in Copenhagen:
  - Draft negotiation text, especially AWG-LCA emphasis on sustainable development
  - "offsetting": CDM, Sectoral crediting proposals for acknowledging co-benefits
  - Mitigation: NAMAs no proposals how co-benefits would be acknowledged



# **Methods and Tools**

# 方法と手段

- A number of methods and tools have been developed to evaluate co-benefits measures. The following are listed:
  - Integrated Environmental Strategies (IES), US EPA
  - Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool (HEAT), ICLEI
  - Greenhouse Gas and Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS)-Asia, IIASA
  - Carbon Value Analysis Tool (CVAT), WRI
  - Simple Interactive Model for Better Air Quality (SIM-BAQ), World Bank
  - Clean Development and Climate Program (CDCP), Eco-Asia/USAID
- Most of these tools were either developed or funded by organizations outside Asia
- Most are quantitative in nature (i.e. emissions-based) except for CDCP which translates qualitative criteria using weighted factors
- Future Emphasis will need to be on mainstreaming these methods and tools in policy making and project design by developing countries and the development organizations

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# Promoting Co-benefits Approach in Asia: Future steps

#### アジアにおけるコベネフィット・アプローチの推進: 今後のステップ

# Policy Dialogue

create policy forums to discuss co-benefits approach with participation from decision-makers at different levels of governance (regional, national and local). Policy forums can also be structured by sectors or by themes.

#### **Networking and Collaboration**

- create a region-wide network which can help identify Asiarelevant co-benefits objectives and prioritize activities; and
- coordinate co-benefits activities among interested organizations to avoid duplication of efforts, to maximize capacity building and optimize mobilization of resources.

# <u>Implementation</u>

- Create pilot co-benefit program and projects
- Document existing and new programs and projects on cobenefits
- > Integrate co-benefits in COP 15 and its follow-up



# Developing a Climate/Pollution Strategy; the Global Forum Proposals

#### 気候及び大気汚染の戦略: グローバル・フォーラムによる提案



Global Forum: Informal partnership of governmental and NGO organizations concerned with regional air pollution – including UNEP, LRTAP Convention, Clean Air Initiatives

- Stockholm conference last year concluded costs of achieving long-term climate and pollution goals can be reduced by about 20% by integrated strategies.
- Stockholm Process to promote integrated strategy: Key elements -
  - urgent action on non-CO<sub>2</sub> pollutants to improve heath and gain time while long-term CO<sub>2</sub> measures take effect: pressing LRTAP, UNFCCC and other negotiating bodies
  - Follow-up to COP 15 in detailing co-benefits as part of CDM and NAMAs
  - Global Assessment of Black Carbon
  - Wider integration strategy for air pollution reduction and climate mitigation, possibly also in context of Fifth Assessment Report IPPC

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