

Japan's Co-benefits Approach

我が国のコベネフィットアプローチ

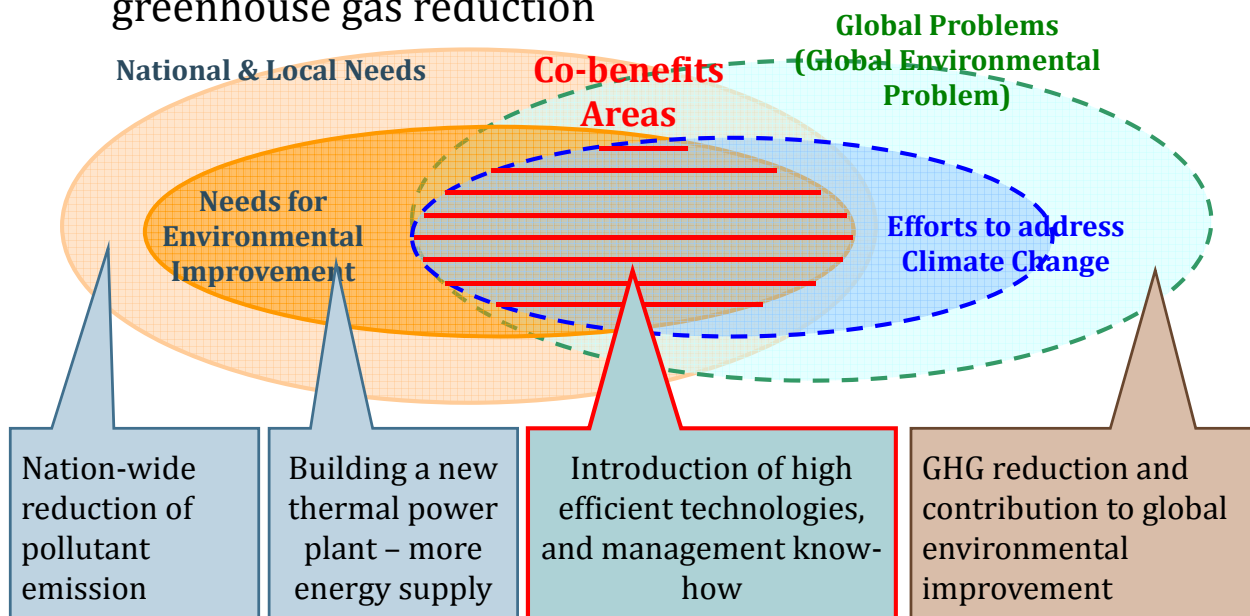
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Concept of Co-benefits Approach -Development Needs Oriented Way

コベネフィットアプローチの概念
-開発ニーズに基づく方策

- Promoting development offers a great potential to address greenhouse gas reduction



Possible Target Areas of Co-benefits コベネフィットの対象分野

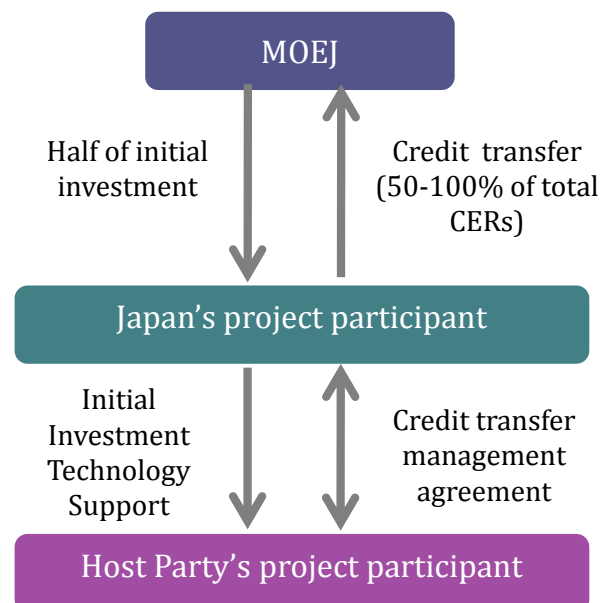
Co-benefits Action Area	Project Examples	Environmental Improvement Benefits	Climate Mitigation Benefits
Air Quality Management	Improvement of combustion efficiency	Air pollutant (SO _x , NO _x , and dust) reduction	CO ₂ Reduction
	Waste heat recovery		
	Fuel Switching		
	Transport		
Wastewater Treatment	Prevention of methane emission from sludge	Improvement of water quality	CH ₄ Reduction
	Utilization of biomass residue for energy		
Waste Management	Segregating & composting of municipal solid waste	Proper treatment of waste	CH ₄ Reduction
	Utilization of biomass waste as energy	Reduction of waste amount	

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Co-benefits CDM Model Projects コベネフィットCDMモデル補助事業

- Support scheme newly launched in 2008
- Financial support for initial investment of potential co-benefits CDM projects
- Climate Benefit + Environmental Benefits (air & water quality management and waste management)



Malaysia: Waste Management マレーシア: 廃棄物管理

- Open dumping of waste under anaerobic condition
→ Serious local environmental issues (pest, fire, odor, landslide and leachate) and climate change issue (CH_4 emission)
- Wastes are decomposed to methane (CH_4), not CO_2 under insufficient oxygen condition

Climate Benefits

Estimated GHG
emission reductions
162,846tCO₂e/9years
(Year2010-2018)

Local Benefits

Improvement of water quality
Reduction of explosion risk
Early safe closure of landfill site
Introduction of new technology
Prevention of odor



Thailand: Water Quality Management タイ: 水質管理



- Ethanol wastewater → Serious local environmental issues (odor and BOD) and climate change issue (CH_4 emission)
- Biogas including CH_4 (methane) for electricity generation

Climate Benefits

Estimated GHG
emission reductions
79,996tCO₂e/14years
(Year2010-2024)

Local Benefits

Improvement of water quality
Reduction of cost for fossil fuel

Bilateral Cooperation on Co-benefits

コベネフィットの二国間協力

- In December, 2007, “Statement of intent on environmental protection through the co-benefits approach” signed between
 - Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), China and MOEJ
 - Ministry of Environment (MOE), Indonesia and MOEJ

Indonesia-Japan Cooperation

インドネシア・日本の協力

- Term: 3 years (2008-2010)
- Banjarmasin and Palembang as Model Cities
- Tangible Co-benefits Projects
 - Final Disposal Site and Slaughterhouse
 - Preliminary FS in 2008 for selecting possible candidate sites
 - FS in 2009



China-Japan Cooperation

中国・日本の協力

- Term: 3 years (2008-2010)
- Panzhihua (Sichuan Province) as a model city
 - Tangible co-benefits project
 - Environmental Improvement (pollutant emission reduction)
 - GHG emission reduction
 - **Quantitative assessment of city's pollutant reduction plan in terms of GHG emission reduction**
 - Capacity building



Way Forward

今後に向けて

- Schemes to support activities to bring tangible co-benefits into the reality
 - Evaluation Tool (“MRV” manner)
 - Qualitative/Quantitative Evaluation of Policy/Plan for Local Environmental Improvement
 - Technology Diffusion
- Institutionalization and scaling up of co-benefits in NAMAs (e.g. Development of co-benefits information platform)
- Development of cooperation framework on co-benefits approach in Asia particularly.