Institutional Barriers to Co-benefits

コベネフィットの実現に向けた制度上の課題

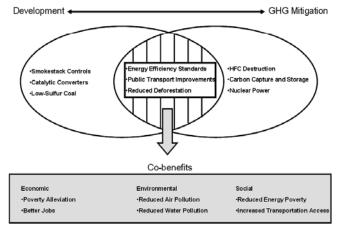
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Rationale for Co-benefits

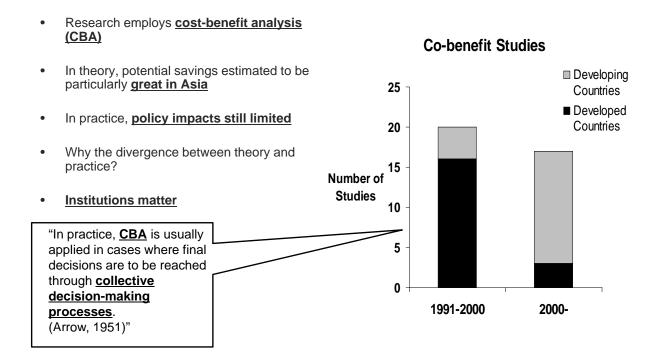
コベネフィットに向けた取組みの根拠

- Policymakers perceive <u>climate</u> <u>benefits</u> to be long-term, global, and uncertain (Krupnick et al, 2000)
- <u>Costs</u> of mitigation/adaptation actions are near-term, global, and certain
- Reducing those <u>costs</u> will be critical to taking climate actions in Asia
- Number of organizations have advocated a <u>co-benefit approach</u>



Research on Co-benefits

コベネフィットに関するこれまでの研究



Institutional Barriers

制度上の課題

- This <u>collective decision-making process</u> involves energy, environmental, transport, and development agencies
 - Agencies seldom have common view of policy ends or means
 - Policy outputs reflect bargains, trade-offs, and carve-outs
 - Implementation frequently delegated to local governments
 - Local governments also have divergent interests
 - Policy outcomes drift further from CBA ideal

Institutional Opportunities

制度上の好機

Local and national policymakers

- Public oversight boards and administrative review provisions
- Performance incentives linked to <u>MRV'able development and climate benchmarks</u>

• Future climate regime

- Grant preferential treatment to mitigation actions with co-benefits
- Require ex ante and ex post review of co-benefits
- Schedule of incentives linked to pledge and achievement of <u>MRV'able</u> <u>development and climate benchmarks</u>

Regional air pollution agreements

Will be important bridge solution for non-CO₂ gases