

# Accounting for Co-benefits:



Framing Presentation



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## Defining Co-benefits

- “The benefits of policies that are implemented **for various reasons** at the same time— including climate change mitigation
- acknowledging that most policies addressing greenhouse gas mitigation have **other...equally important rationales.**”

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (Third Assessment Report). Climate Change, 2001: Mitigation. B. Metz, O. Davidson, R. Swart. and J. Pan. (eds.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. p. 711.

# A Climate Perspective

**Mitigate Greenhouse Gases**

Climate Concerns



Development Needs

**Development Co-benefits**

Environmental	Economic	Social
•Cleaner Air	•Energy Security	•Energy Access

# A Development Perspective

**Climate Co-benefits**

Climate Concerns

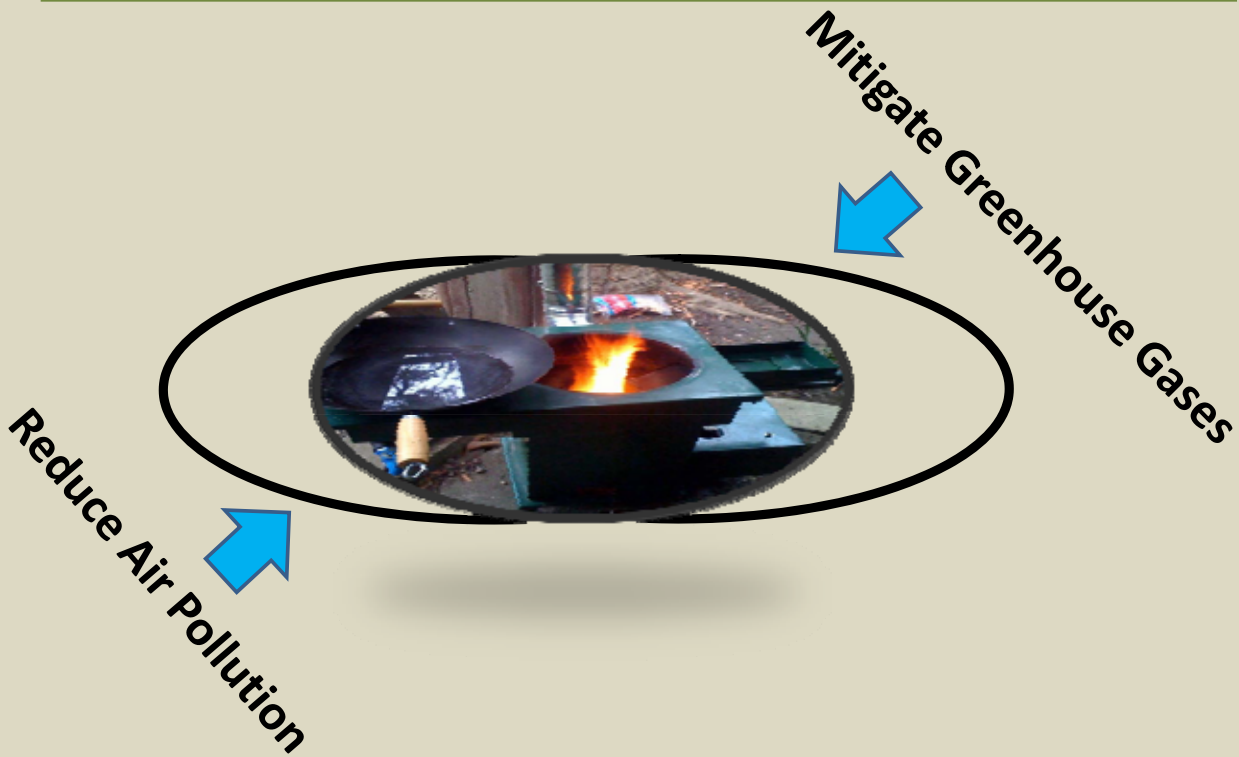


Development Needs

Environmental Policies	Economic Policies	Social Policies
• Cleaner Air	•Improve Public Health	•Energy Access

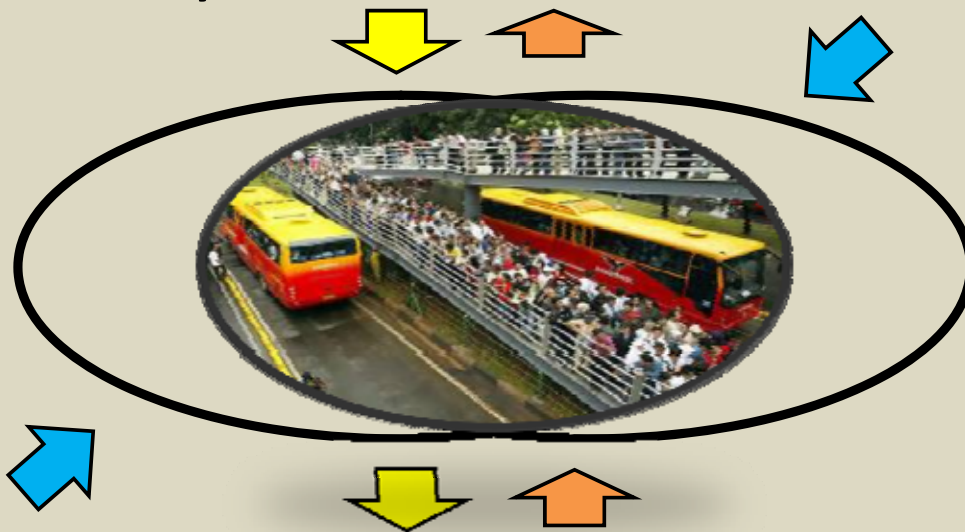
**Stimulate Development**

# An Air Pollution Perspective



# Accounting for Co-benefits

Climate Policy Processes: CDM, NAMAs, GEF, and CTF



Domestic Policy Processes: Sectoral Plans and Policies, ODA

# Conclusions

- **A co-benefits approach can address multiple development challenges at once, including traffic congestion, regional air pollution and climate change**
- **Air pollution and developmental perspectives can make co-benefits more policy relevant to the developing world**
- **Accounting for co-benefits in different policymaking processes is integral to institutionalizing a co-benefits approach**