

Change for the future.
Change by Japan.



Japan's Activities to Promote A Co-Benefits Approach

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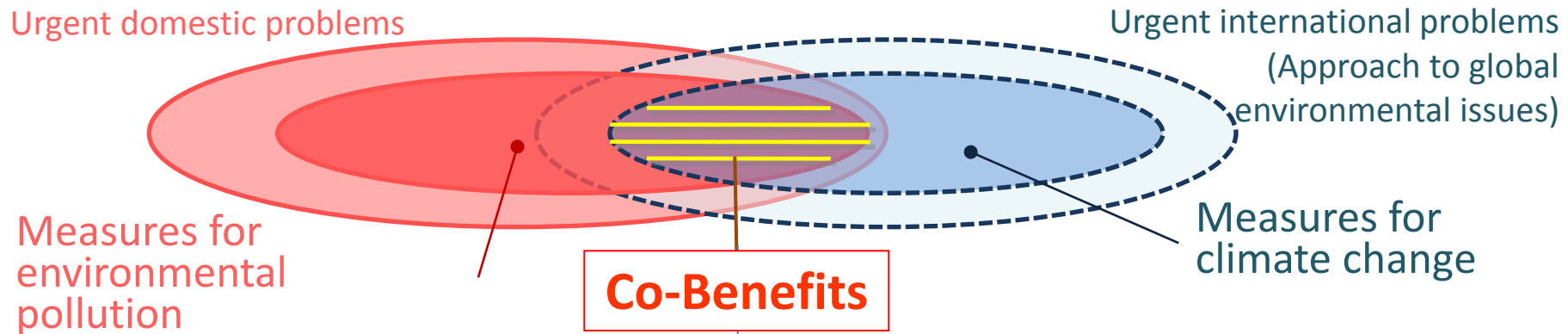
3. A Way Forward

1. What is a Co-Benefits Approach?

① Concept

What is a Co-Benefits Approach?

An Approach aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preventing environmental pollution at the same time



Air pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvement in combustion efficiency at factories and power plants• Realisation of Environmentally sustainable Transport Systems (ETS)	Water pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of the methane recovered from wastewater discharged from factories and business offices	Waste management: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of urban waste as compost• Conversion of landfill structures to aerobic or semi-aerobic systems
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- Achieving highest synergies between climate change mitigation actions and sustainable development actions
- Addressing developing countries' urgent developmental needs while achieving climate change mitigation

1. What is a Co-Benefits Approach?

② Japan's Experience

Serious damage from pollution

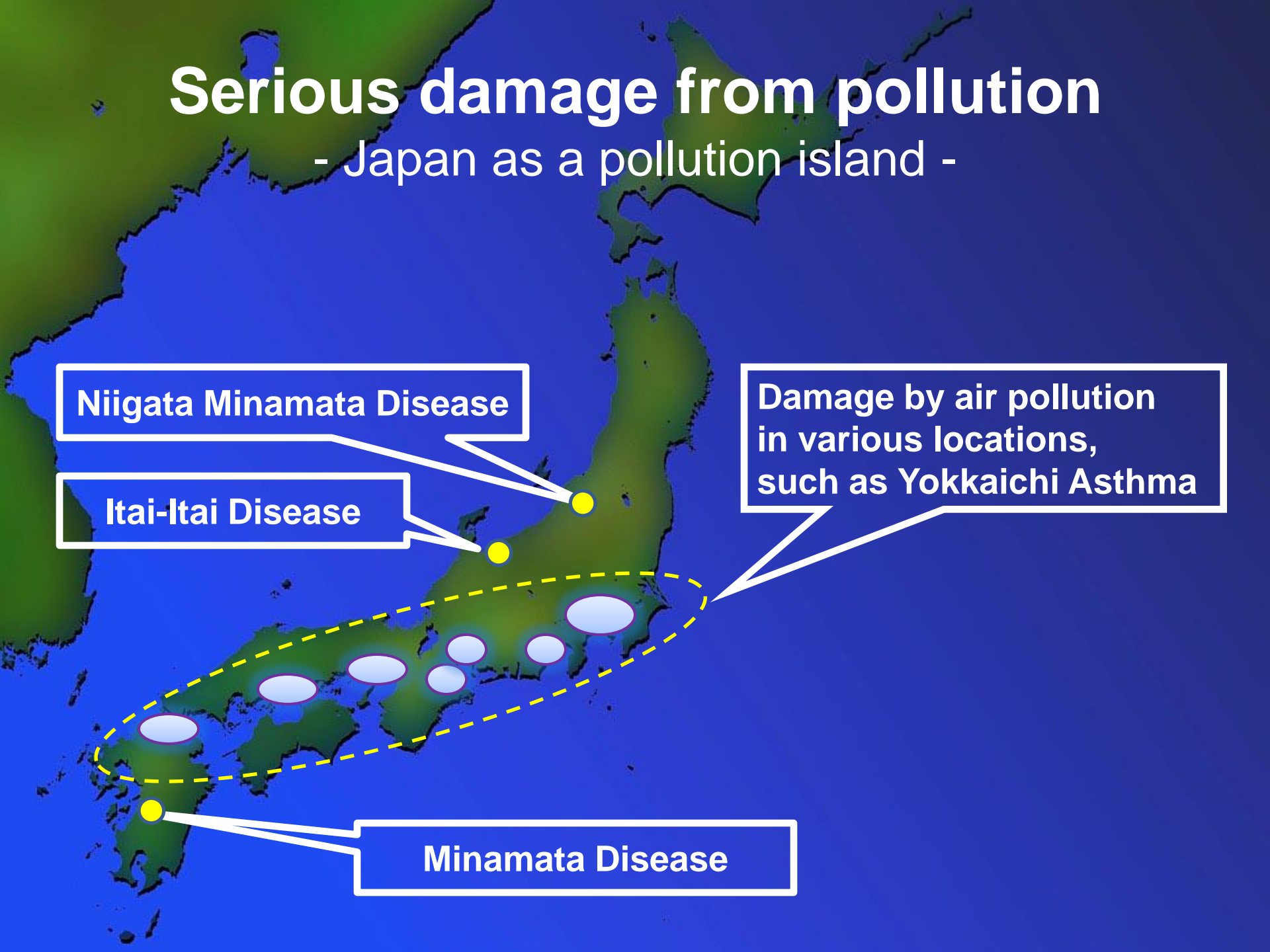
- Japan as a pollution island -

Niigata Minamata Disease

Itai-Itai Disease

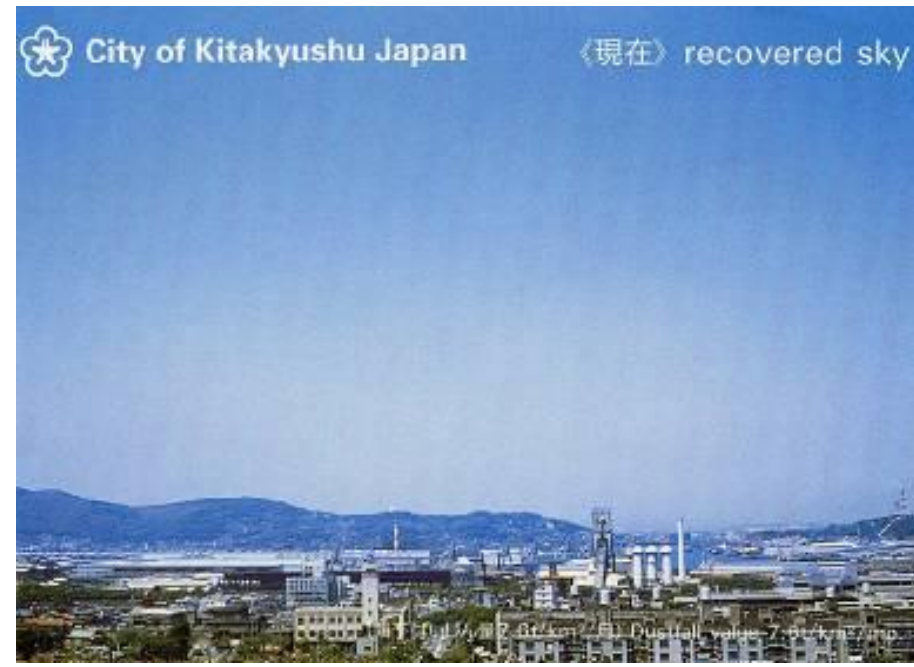
Damage by air pollution
in various locations,
such as Yokkaichi Asthma

Minamata Disease

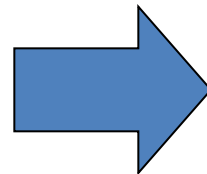


Japan's Experience of environmental pollution

Air pollution in Kitakyushu City

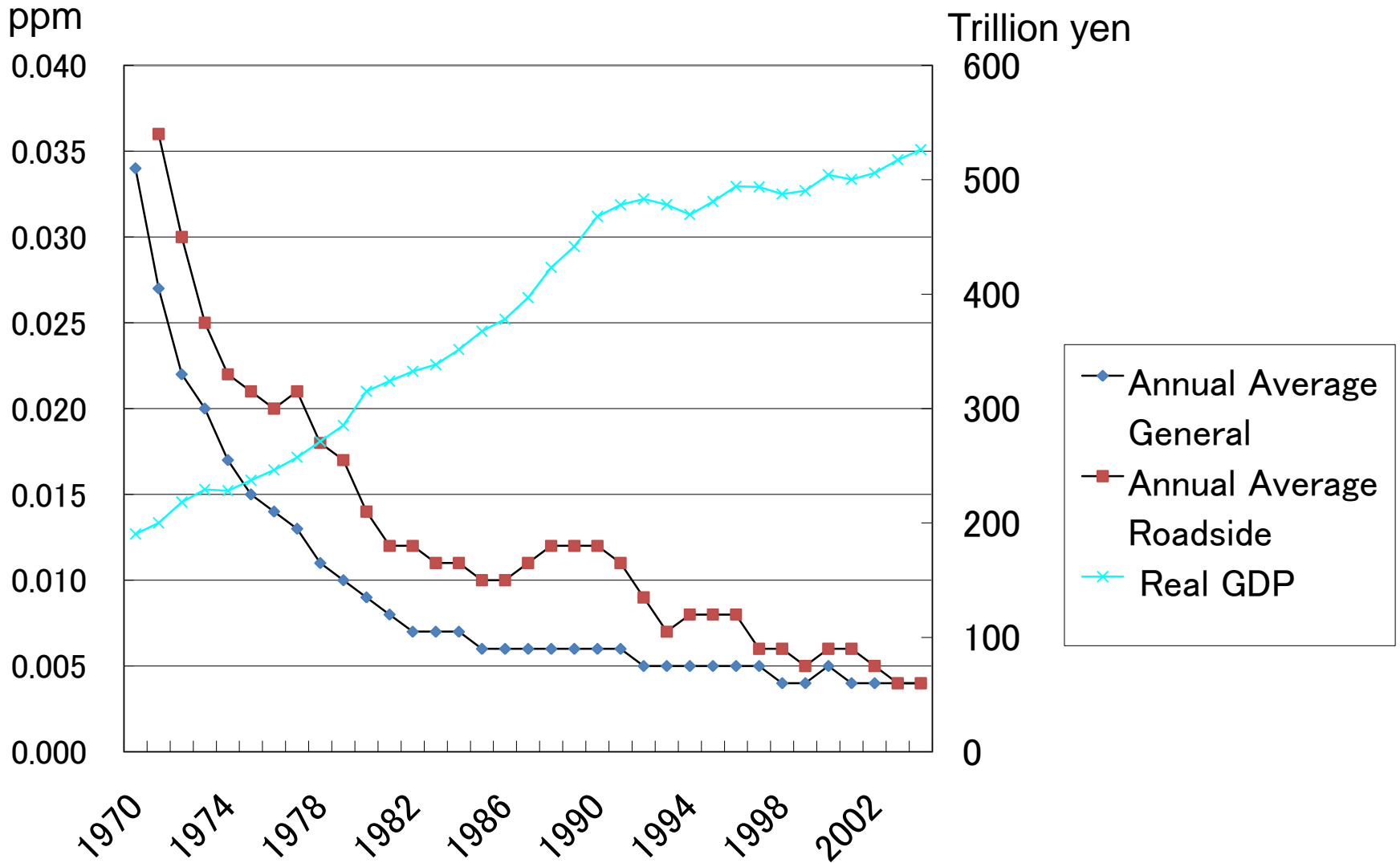


In the 1960s

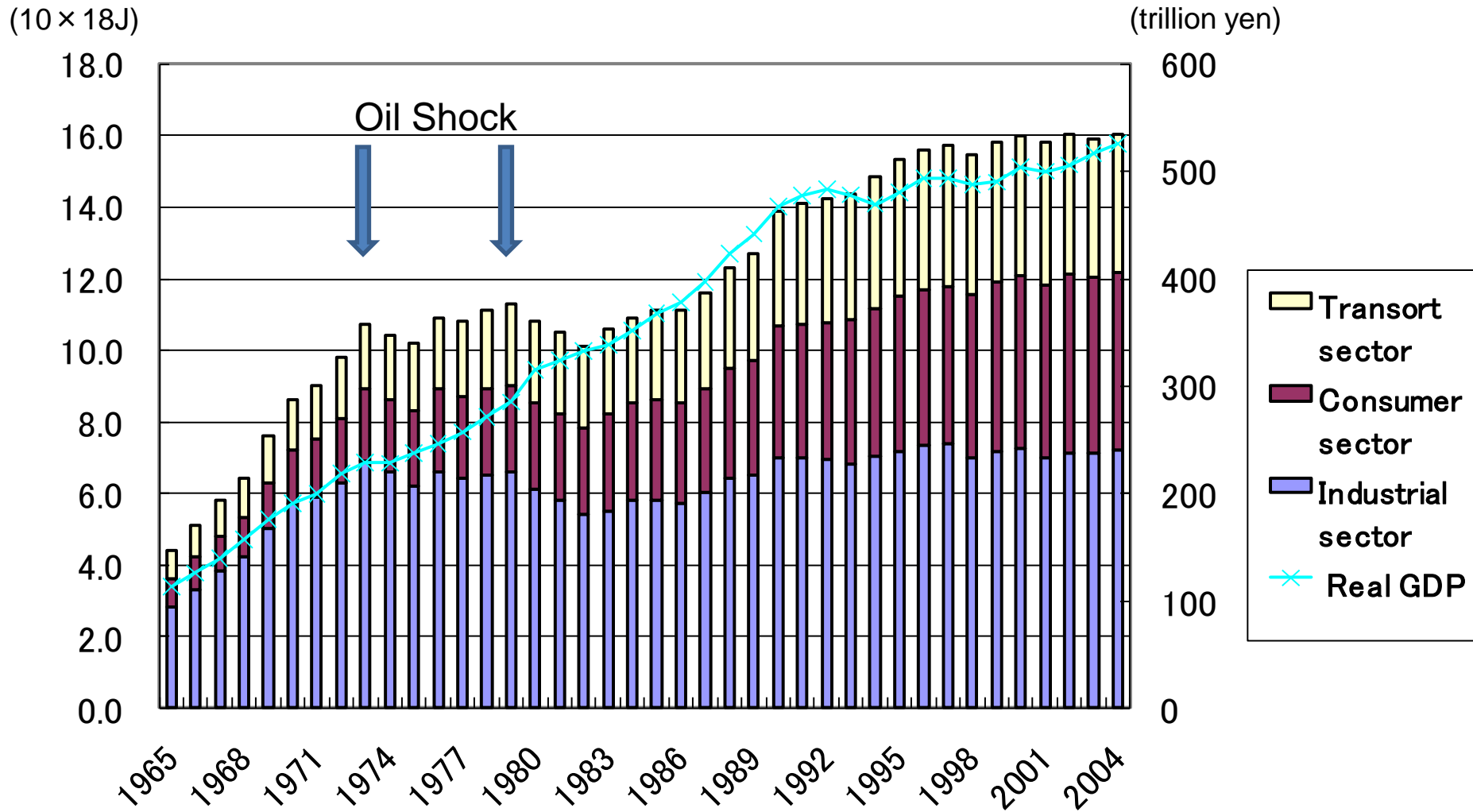


Today

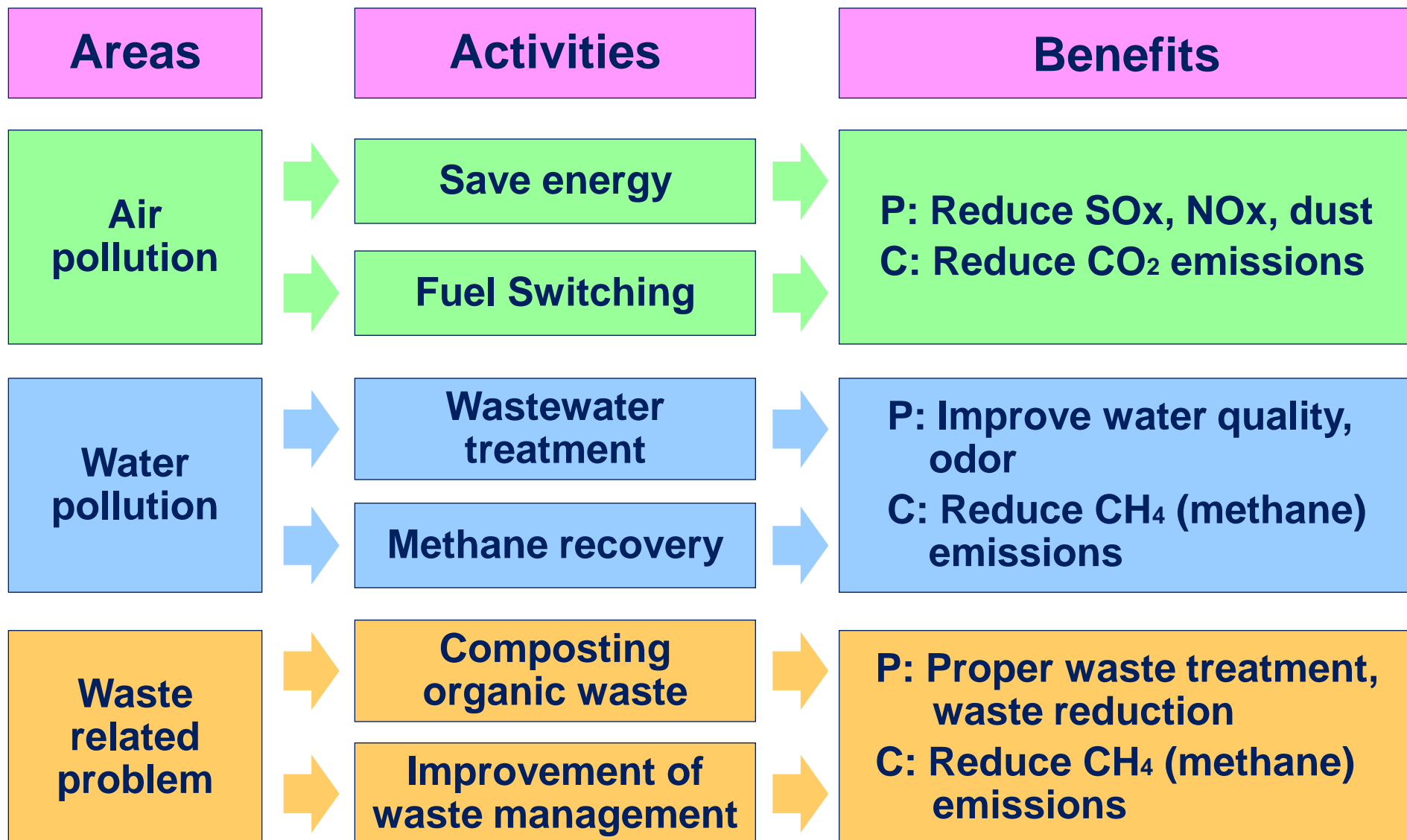
Change in Sulfur dioxide concentration



Change in final energy consumption by sector



What are possible areas of Co-Benefits Approach?



P: Environmental Pollution
C: Climate Change

1. What is a Co-Benefits Approach?

③ Hatoyama Initiative

Co-Benefits Approach at International Conferences

May 2007	Invitation to a Beautiful Planet: Cool Earth 50
September	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit: Sydney APEC Leaders Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development
December	Letter of Intent for Cooperation in Co-Benefits Study and Model Projects (former Japanese Environment Minister Kamoshita and Chinese Minister of the Environmental Protection Zhou Shengxian)
December	Joint Communiqué (former Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda and Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao)
January 2008	The World Economic Forum Annual Meeting (Davos meeting): Cool Earth Promotion Program (former Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda)
May	G8 Environment Ministers Meeting: Kobe Initiative
July	G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration
October	The First East Asia Summit (EAS) Ministers' Meeting: Ministerial Statement (Hanoi)
December	The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Poznan (COP 14)
May 2009	Bilateral Agreement with the U.S. Environment Protection Agency on the cooperation of Co-Benefits
December	The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen (COP 15)
December	Hatoyama Initiative

Japan's Reduction Targets and Hatoyama Initiative

1. Reduction Targets

- Aim to reduce its emissions by 25% by 2020 compared to the 1990 level,
- Establishment of a fair and effective international framework with participation of all major emitting countries and agreement of their ambitious targets is imperative.
The commitment of Japan is premised on agreement on ambitious targets by all the major economies.

2. Hatoyama Initiative

2. 1 Four principles for assisting Developing Countries

1. Contributions by developed countries through substantial, new and additional public and private financing
2. Development of rules that will facilitate international recognition of developing countries' emissions reductions in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner
3. Consideration of innovative mechanism to be implemented in a predictable manner. An international system should be established under the auspices of the UN climate change regime. This system should facilitate one-stop provision of information on and matching of available bilateral and multilateral financing.
4. Establishment of a framework to promote the transfer of low-carbon technologies which ensures the protection of intellectual property rights

2. 2 Japan's pledge of \$11 billion of public money for assistance up to 2012

2. Initiatives by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

① Bilateral Cooperation

Japan-China Co-Benefits Projects

○ The Statement on the Joint Implementation of Co-Benefits Projects by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China was agreed. (December 2007)

○ Panzhuihua City, Sichuan Province, was chosen for model projects.

○ Current situation

- (1) An analysis of master plan in Panzhihua City
- (2) A co-benefits project at the Panzhihua Steel Factory
- (3) A capacity building project in Panzhihua City



Japan-Indonesia Co-Benefits Projects

○ The Statement on the Joint Implementation of Co-Benefits Projects by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the State Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia was agreed. (December 2007)

○ A landfill in Banjarmasin City and a slaughter house in Palembang City were chosen for model projects.

○ Current situation
- Plan of examination the possibility for CDM projects.



2. Initiatives by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

② Subsidy Projects

Outline of Co-Benefits CDM Model Projects (Subsidy Projects)

■ Purpose and Significance

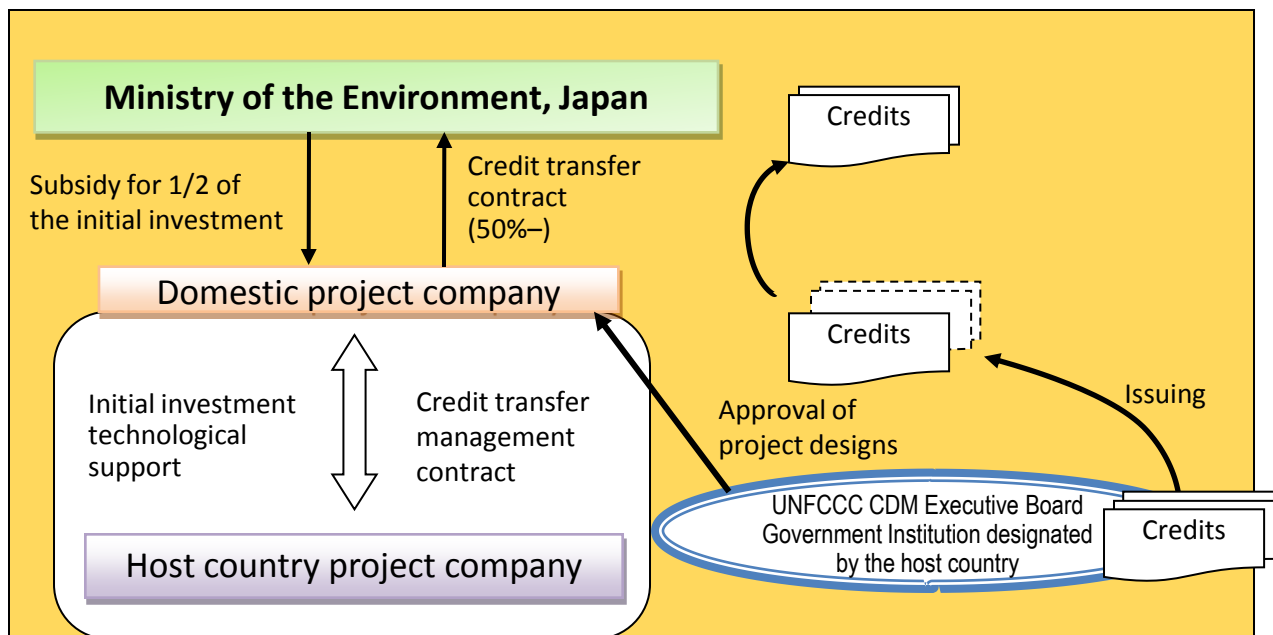
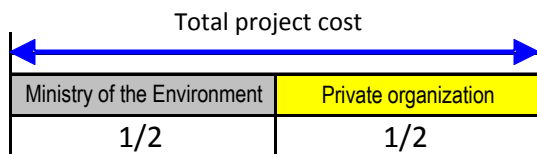
To support co-benefits CDM model projects designed to make effective use of the environmental technologies in developing countries that are faced with environmental problems, such as air and water pollution.

■ Project requirements

MOEJ provides a subsidy to cover half the initial investment for a CDM model project aimed at achieving co-benefits, on condition that more than 50% of the credits obtained from the project will be transferred to the government without compensation.

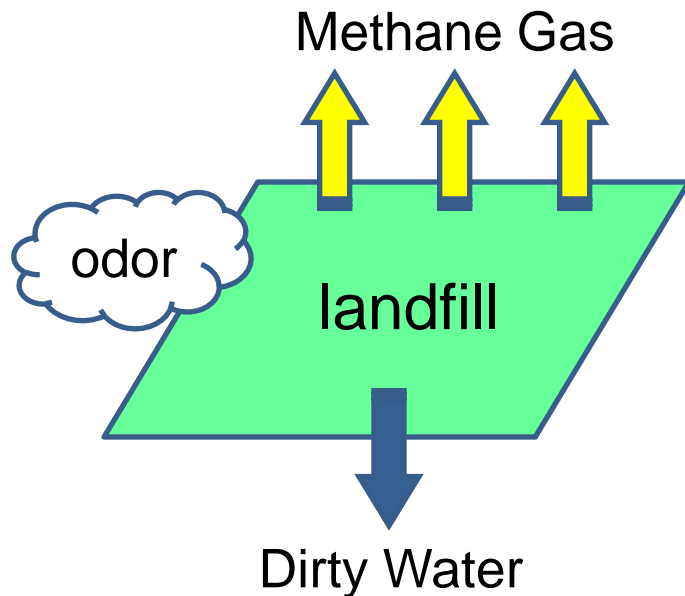
■ Subsidies provided

- Eligible candidates: private organizations
- Subsidy amount: 1/2 of the initial investment

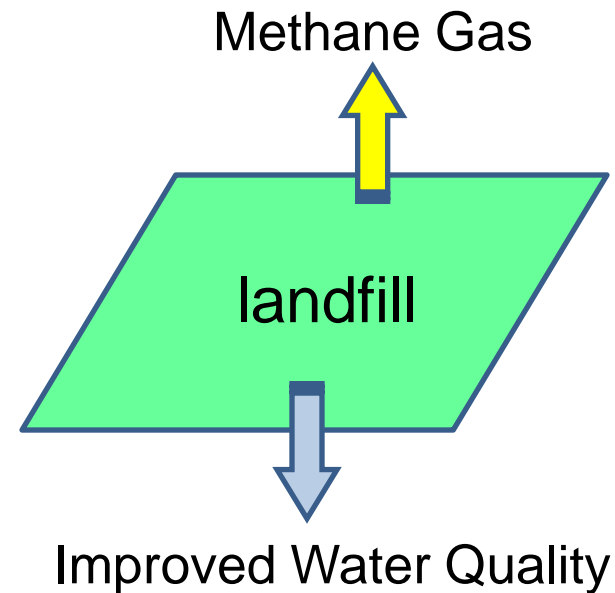


Co-Benefits CDM Model Projects in Malaysia

Anaerobic



Semi-aerobic



Landfill



Field survey

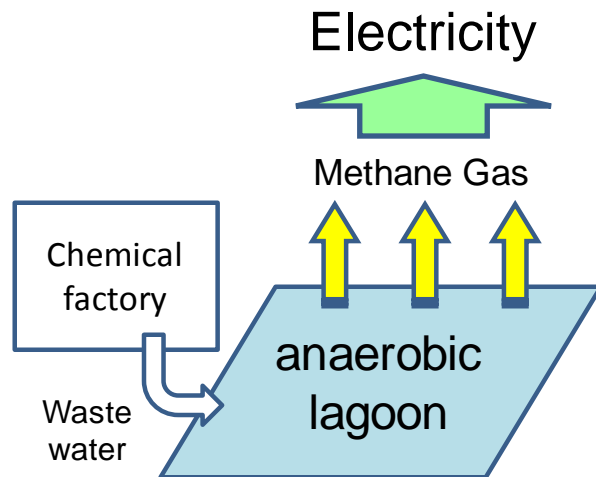
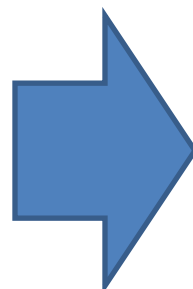
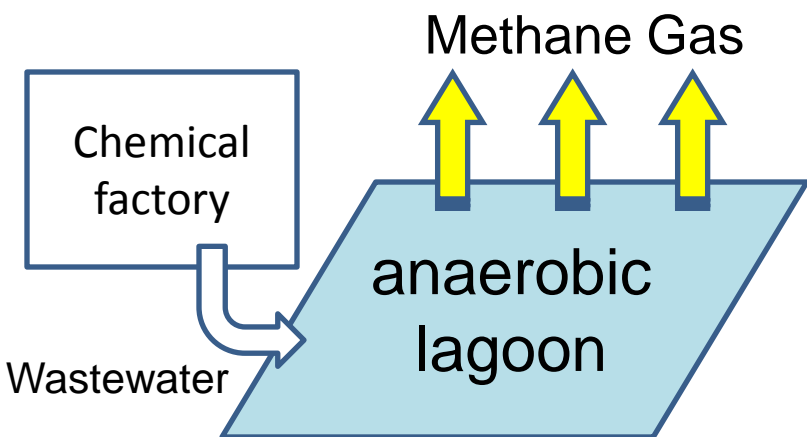
P: Improvement in the quality of water and odor
C: Reduce CH₄ (methane) emissions

↑ **CDM Project**

Co-Benefits CDM Model Projects in Thailand

Emission

Power Generation



Open lagoon



Briefing for local residents

P: Improvement in the quality of wastewater and odor
C: Reduce CH₄ (methane) emissions

↑ CDM Project

2. Initiatives by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

③ Possible Area for Co-Benefits

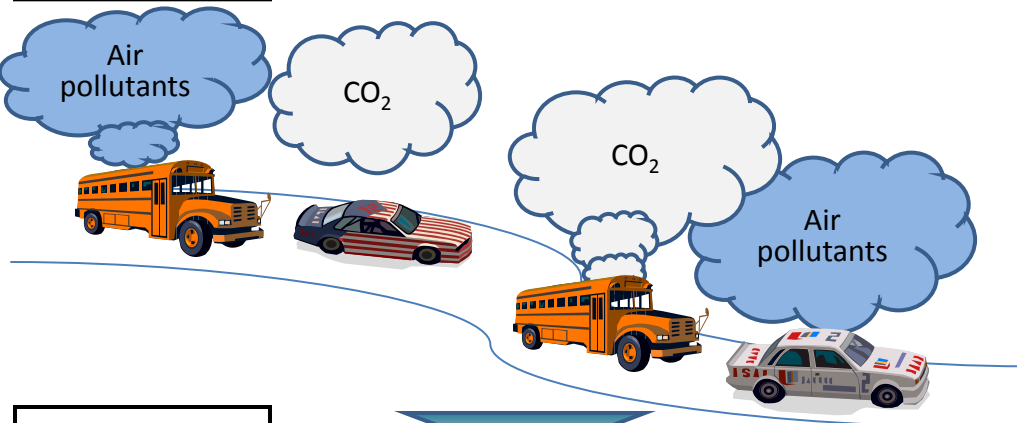
Opportunities for Implementing Co-Benefits Approaches in Transportation Sector

As the motorization progresses in Asia, air pollution and CO₂ emissions are increasing.

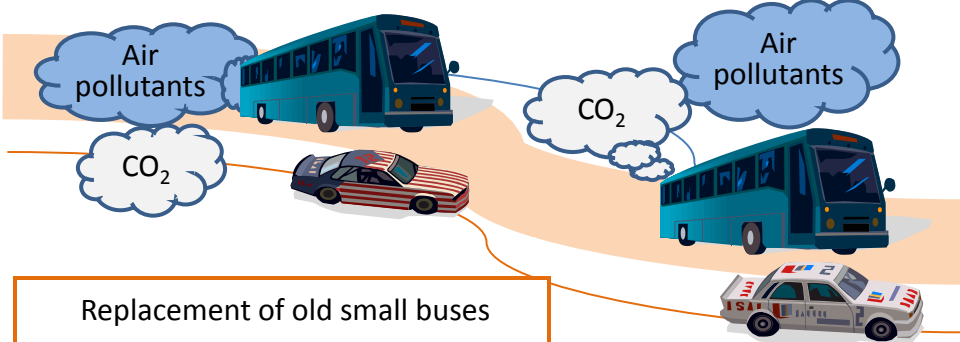
Co-benefits approach in the transportation sector is essential.

Sustainable transportation systems (EST)

Before



After



Replacement of old small buses
Introduction of bus lanes
Modal shift

EST Forum in Asia

United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) and Japan

➤ Participants

22 countries (Asian countries include Japan, China, and South Korea)

➤ Major activities

- Exchange of information and opinions on EST policies in each country
- Supporting development and implementation of national action plans for EST strategy

➤ Recent forums

First (Nagoya, Japan in 2005)

Second (Yogyakarta, Indonesia in 2006)

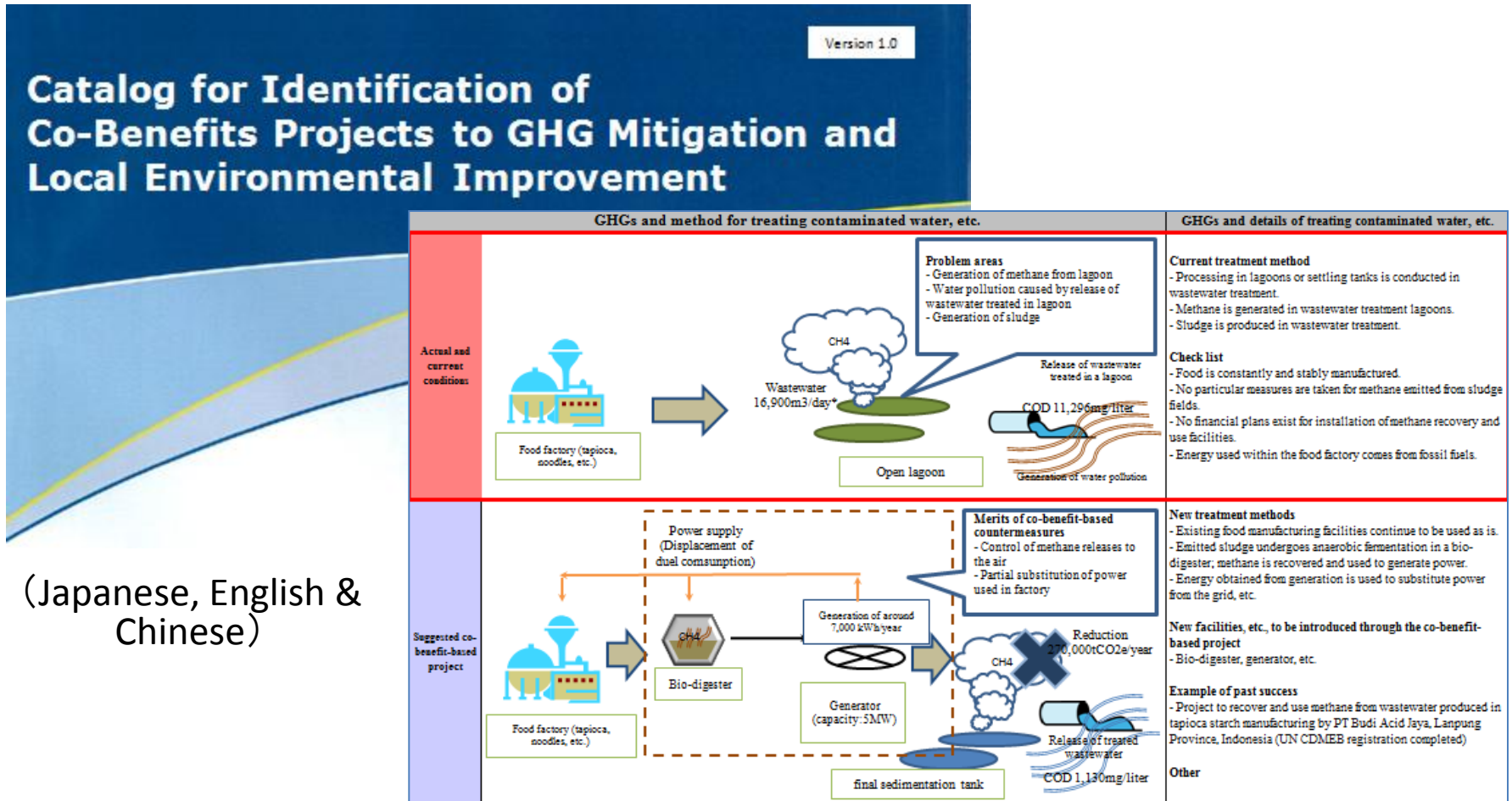
Third (Singapore in 2008)

4th (Soul, South Korea in February, 2009)

2. Initiatives by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan

④ Development of Evaluation Method

The Potential Finding Tool for Co-Benefits



(Japanese, English & Chinese)

The pictures and the charts show the effects of GHG emissions and the benefits of contaminant mitigation to compare before and after the project.

Manual for Quantitative Evaluation of the Co-Benefits Approach to Climate Change

The Manual...

- Provides quantified and simple methods to evaluate Co-benefits, including environmental pollution improvement and GHG mitigation measures
- Promotes public/private entities to implement effective Co-benefits CDM projects

www.kyomecha.org/cobene/e/tools.html

Manual for Quantitative Evaluation of the
Co-Benefits Approach to Climate Change Projects

Version 1.0

June 2009

Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Manual for Quantitative Evaluation of the Co-benefits Approach to Climate Change Projects

For what

- Showing qualitative methods to evaluate benefits of projects
- Measurable, reportable, and verifiable (MRV) actions are required internationally.

Objective

- Encouraging businesses to promote CDM projects under co-benefits approach.

Effect

- Contribution to sustainable development for project's host countries.

3. A Way Forward

Next Targets include...

- 1. Promotion of the Projects that have Co-Benefits**
- 2. Improvement of Evaluation Tools**
 - Revise of “Manual for Quantitative Evaluation of the Co-Benefits Approach to Climate Change Project”**
- 3. Information & Experience Exchange with Other Countries**