

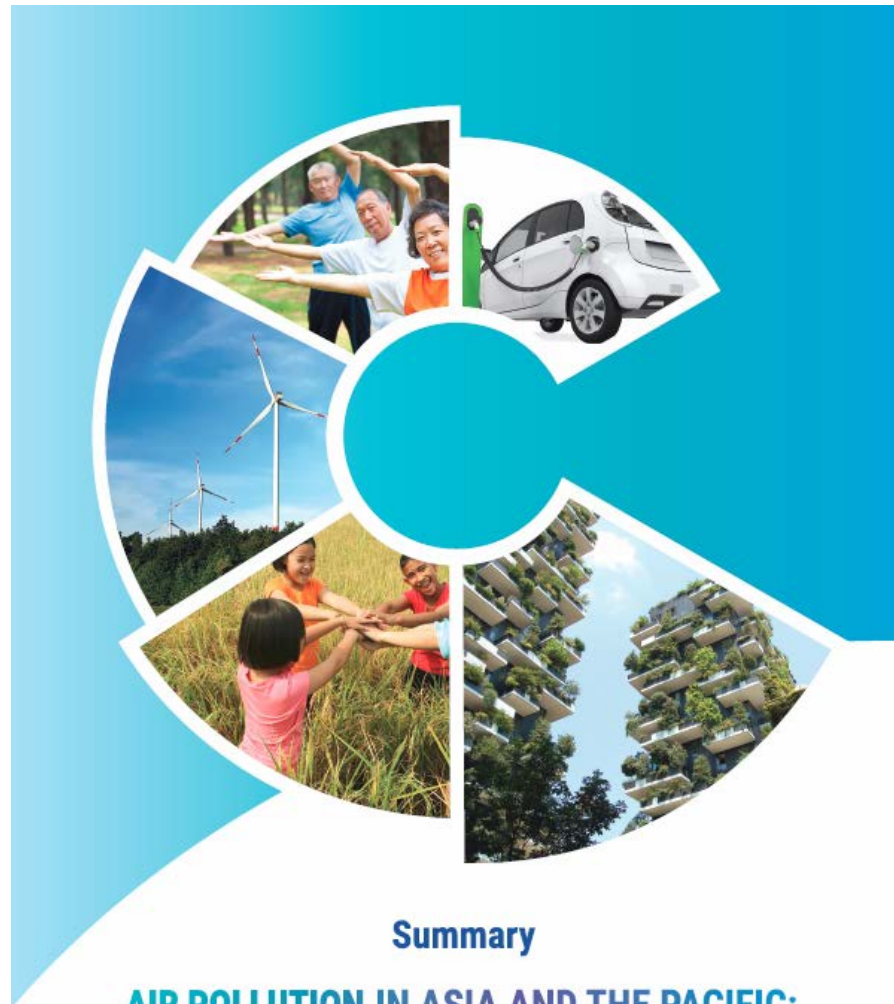
Framing Presentation: An Overview of the Multiple Benefits of Air Quality in Asia

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Outline

- **Air Pollution and Climate Change**
- **Quantitative Co-benefits Research**
- **From Co-benefits to Multiple Benefits**
- **Key Messages**



**AIR POLLUTION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC:
SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS**



**UN Environment
Asia Pacific Clean Air Partnership
(APCAP)
and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition
(CCAC)**

107 authors

53 reviewers

The report aims to support efforts to address air pollution in Asia and the Pacific by providing options for tackling air pollution in the context of the SDGs.

Air pollution is being compared to smoking for its impacts on public health



Living Near a Coal
Fired Power Plant



Smoking
Cigarettes

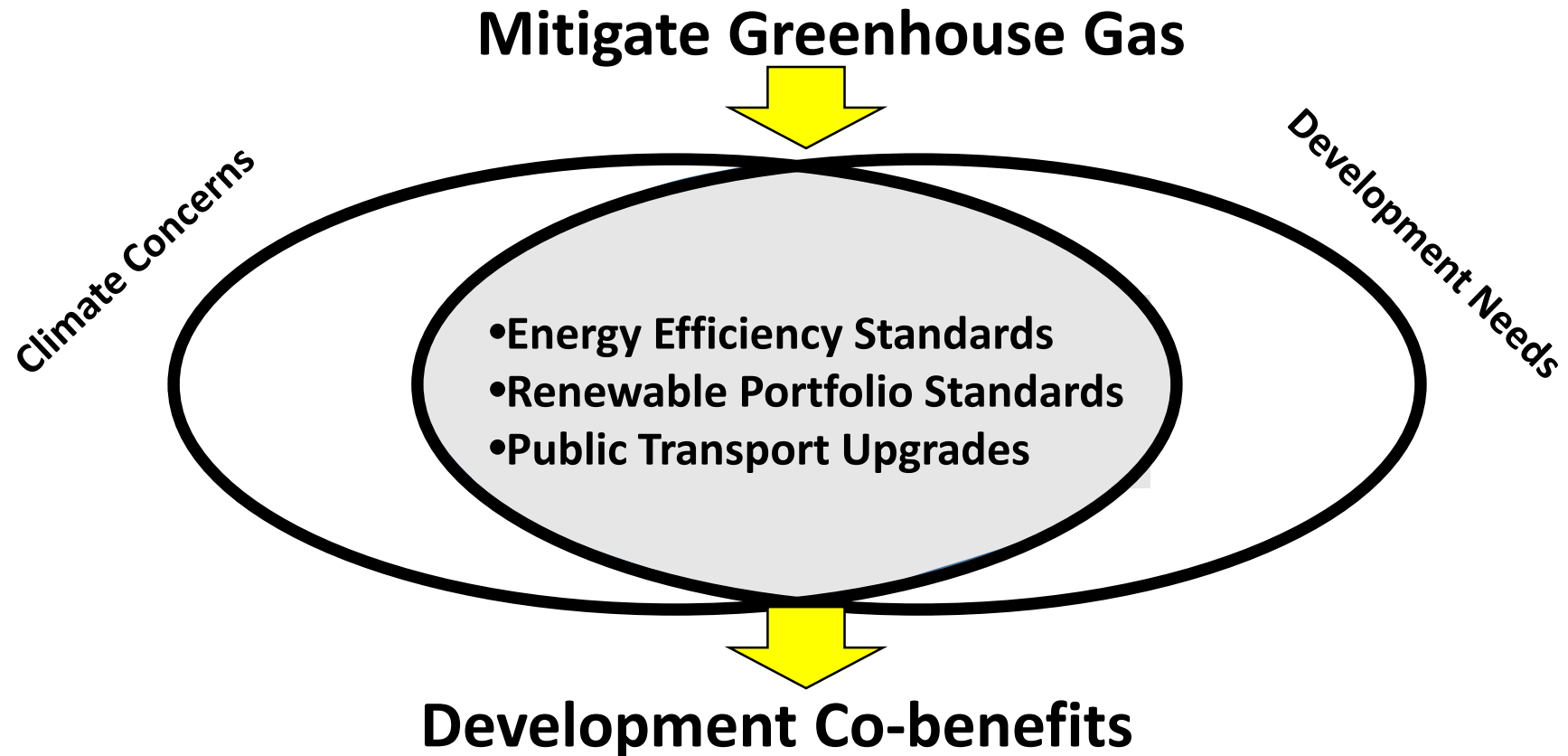
Growing awareness of these impacts is leading to more action



Air pollution also affects climate change

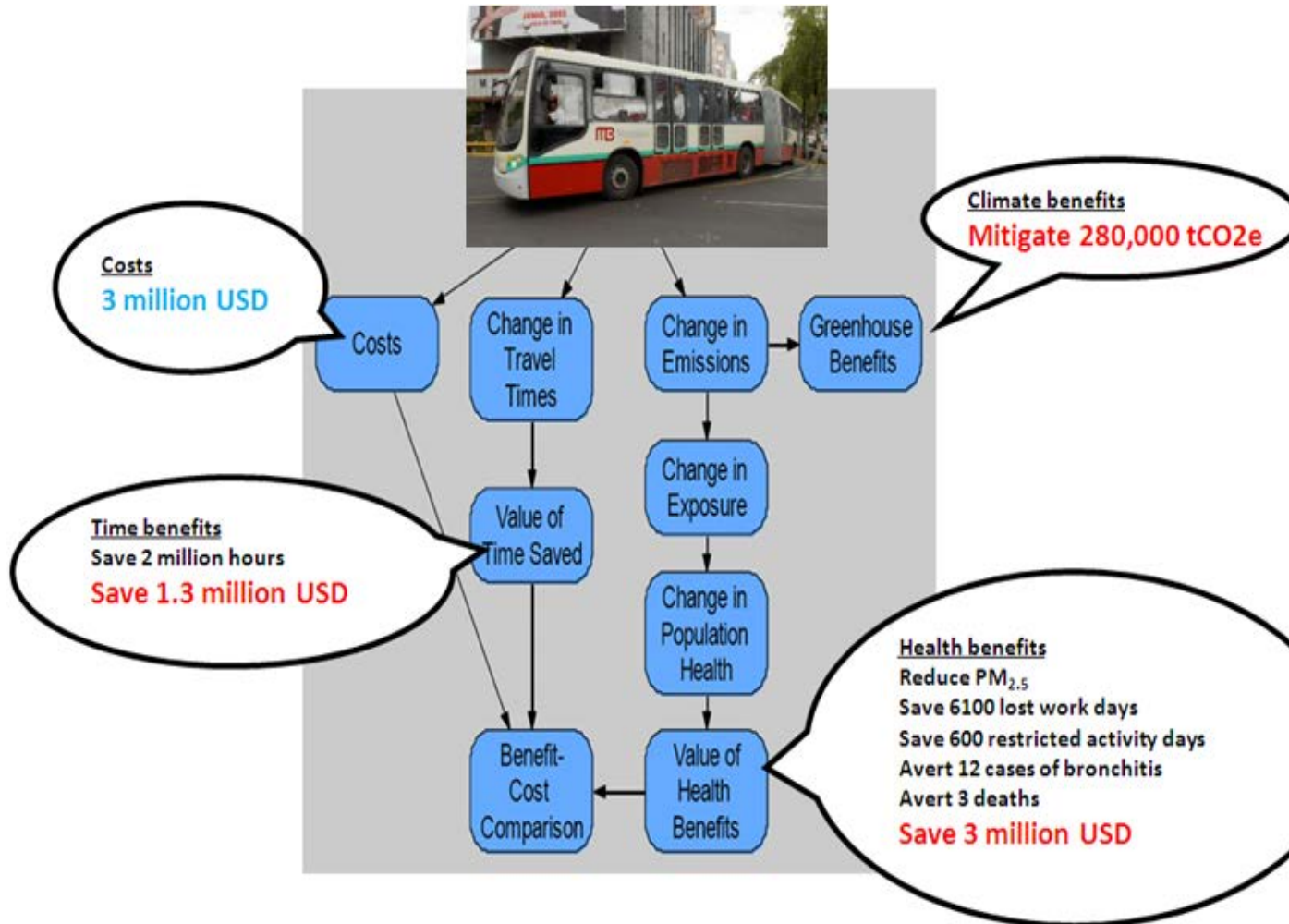


The links between air pollution and climate change led to interest in co-benefits



Economic	Environmental	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Cleaner Technologies•Faster Commutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Improved Air Quality•Reduced Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Greater Energy Access•Enhanced Mobility

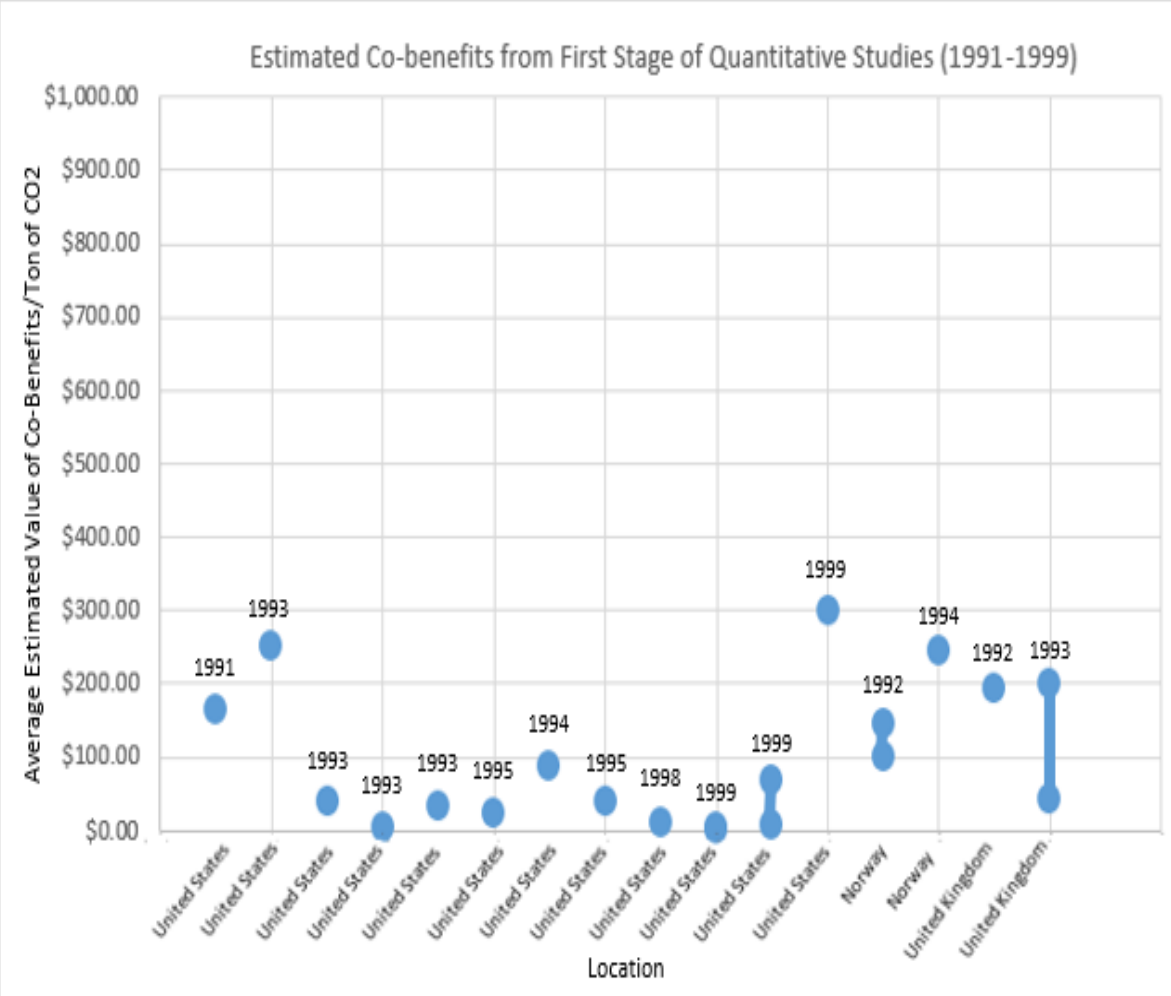
Since 2000, Many Studies have Quantified Co-Benefits



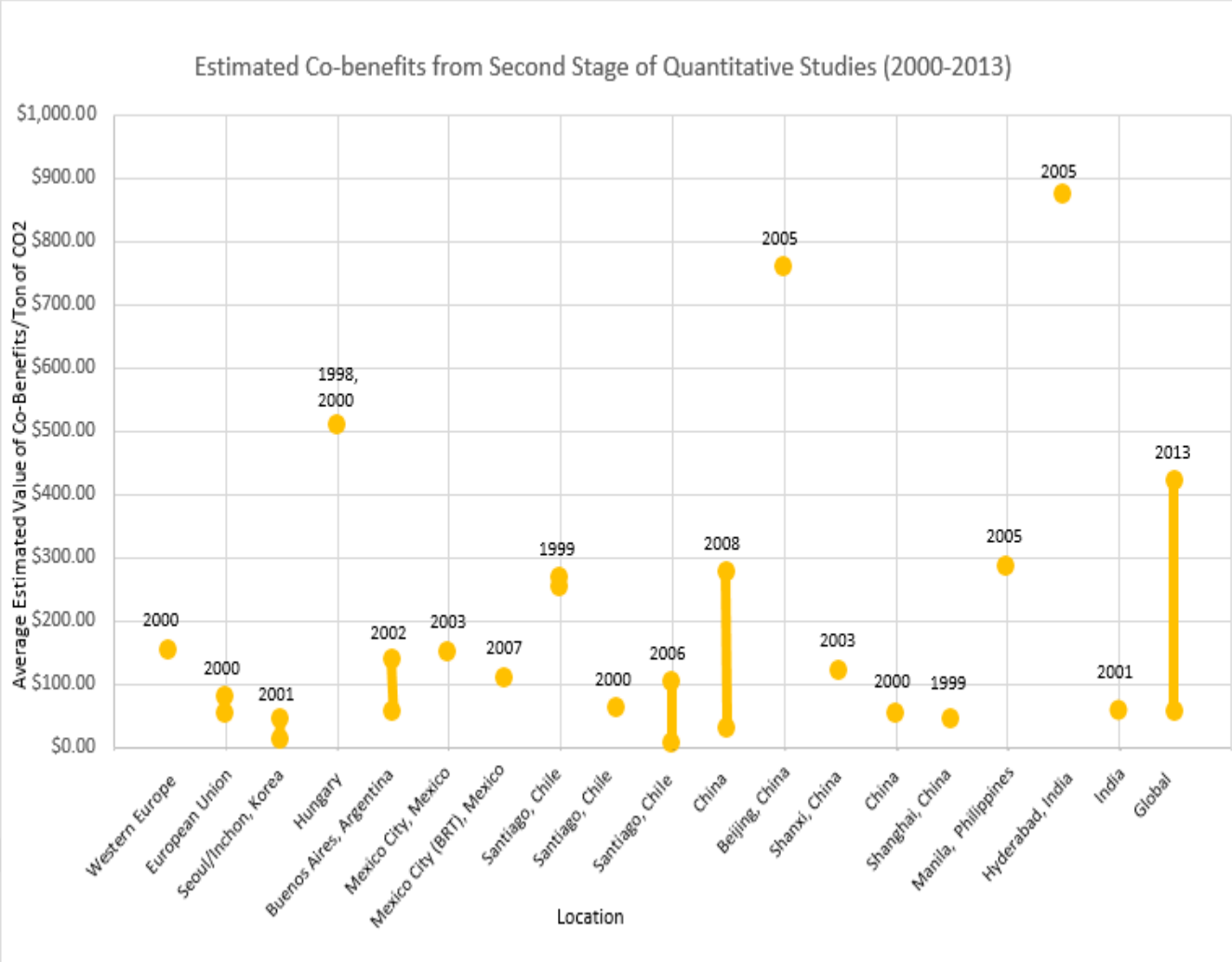
Costs/ Benefits	Value
Costs	\$3,000,000
Health Benefits	\$3,000,000
Time Benefits	\$1,300,000
Climate Benefits	280,000 tCO ₂ e
Co-Benefits/ Climate Benefits	\$4,300,000/ 280,000tCO ₂ e
\$/CO ₂ e	\$15.00

Source: USEPA, 2007

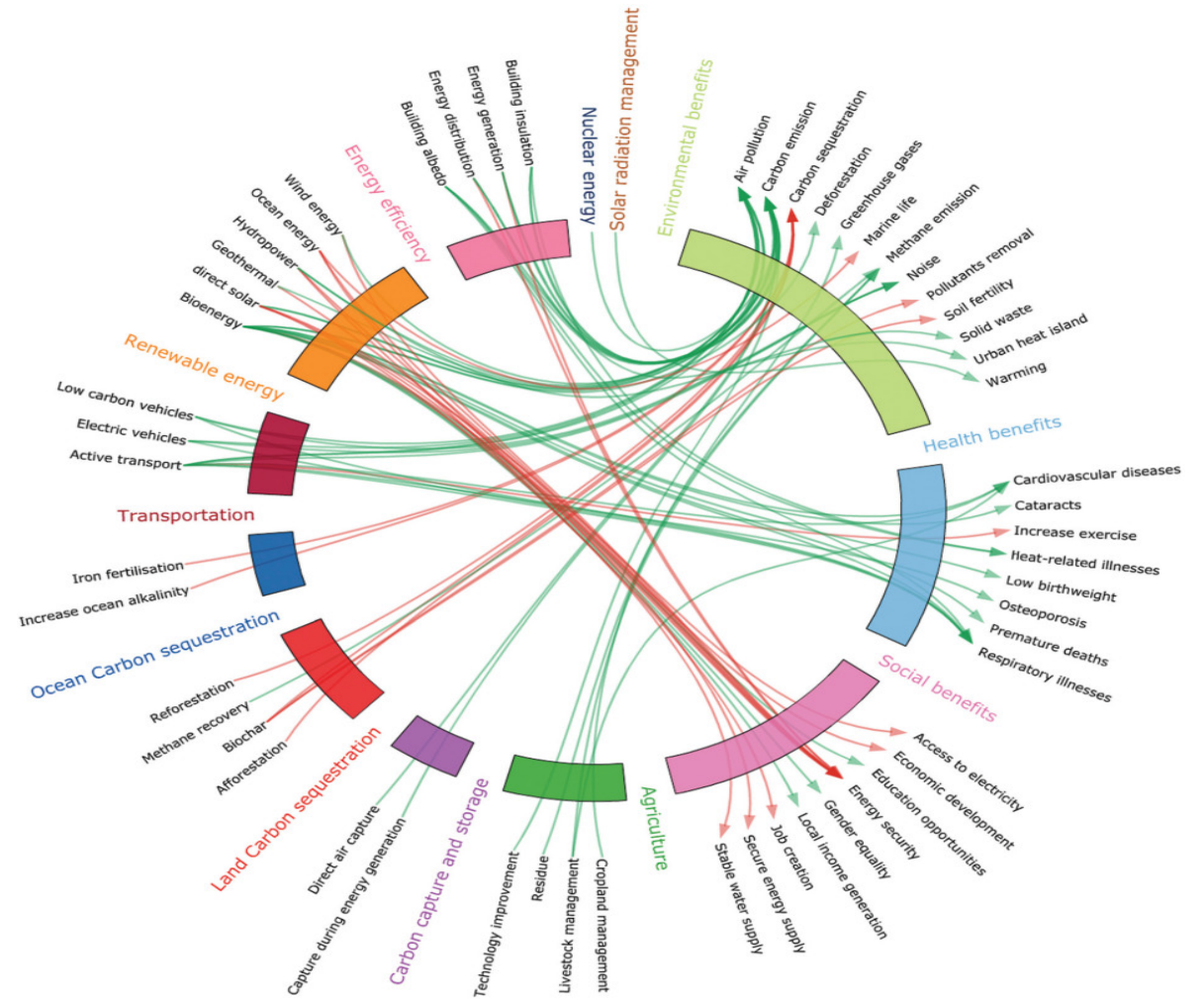
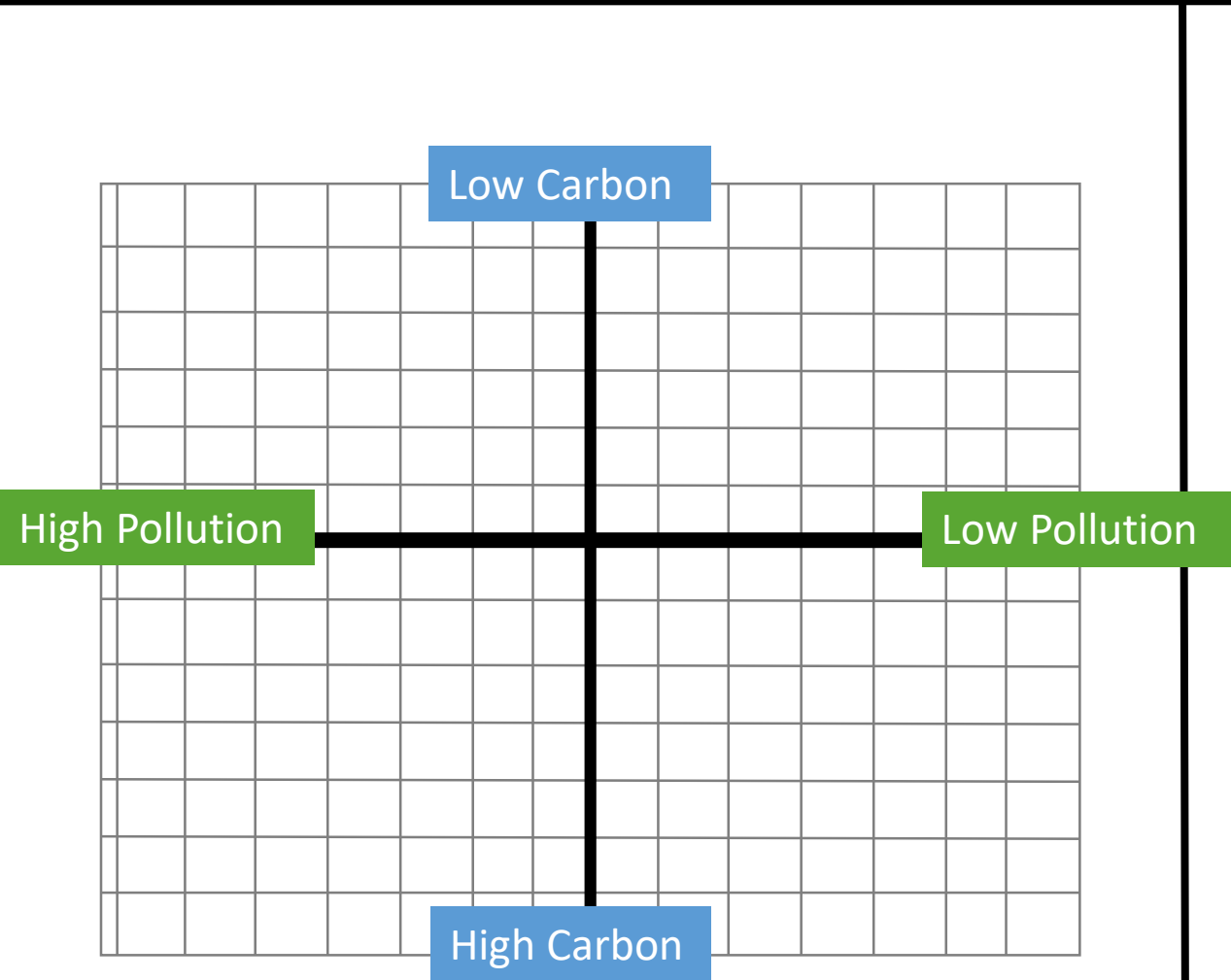
Initially the Quantitative Research Focused on Developed Countries



More Attention Focused on Developing Countries in a Second Stage of Research

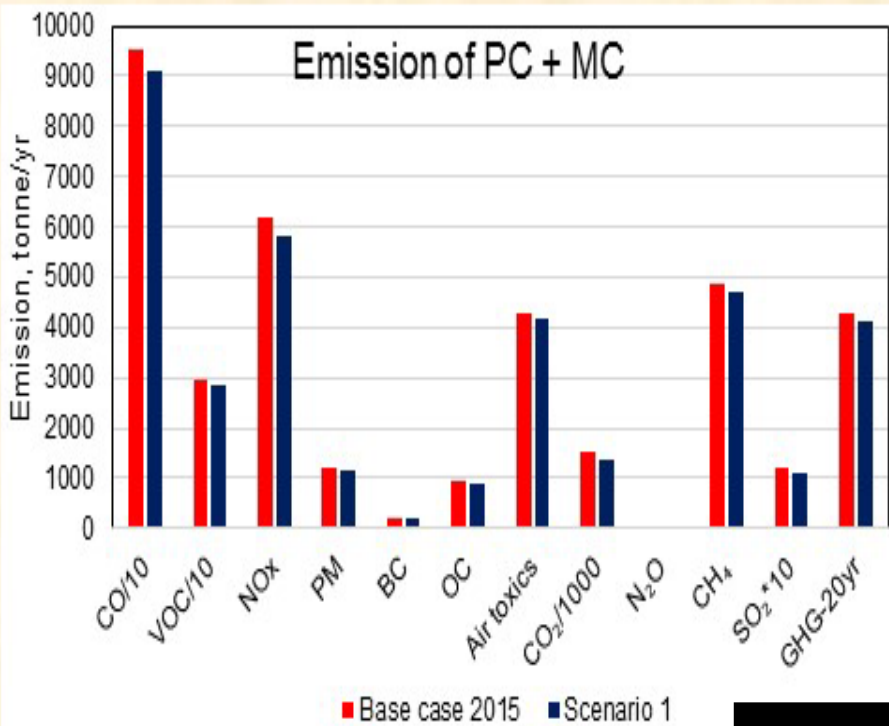


The global trend has been to move from co-benefits to multiple benefits



Source: Watts, et al, 2015.

From an analysis of the multiple dimensions of pollution to solutions capable of realizing multiple benefits



The Case of Semarang, Indonesia

Asian Co-benefits Partnership

Launched at BAQ conference in 2010 (Secretariat: IGES)

- to enable a variety stakeholders to work together on co-benefits
- to support the mainstreaming of co-benefits into decision-making processes in Asia

Major Functions of ACP

- Information sharing and knowledge management
- Enhanced communication among ACP members
- Support for co-benefits policies and projects in Asia
- Strengthening of regional cooperation to promote co-benefits

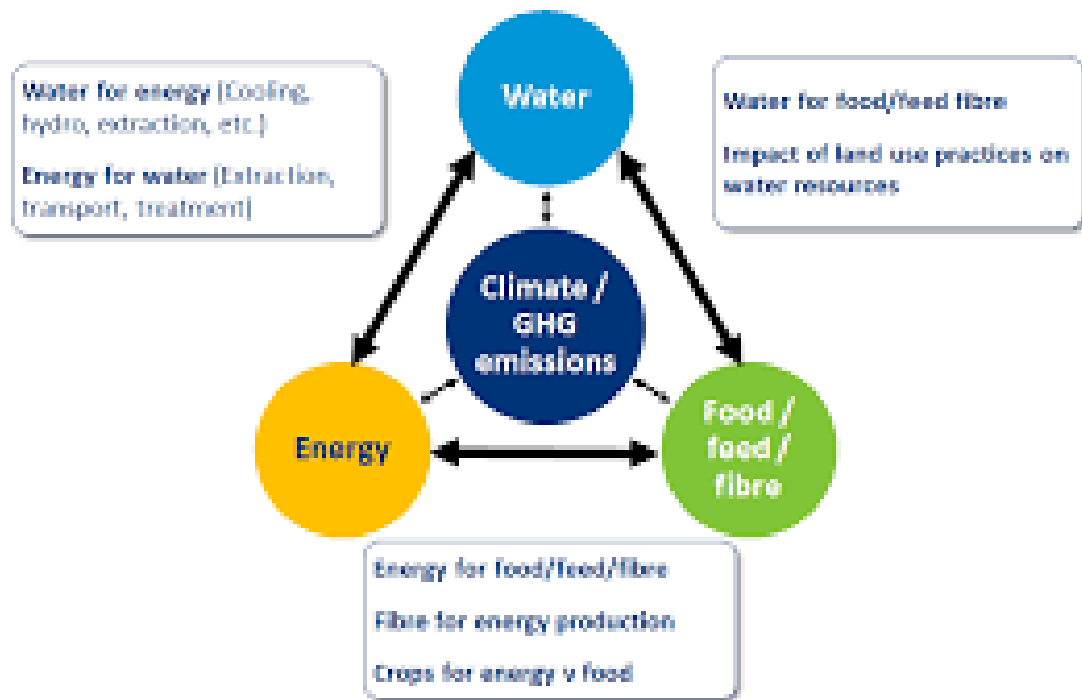


Key Messages

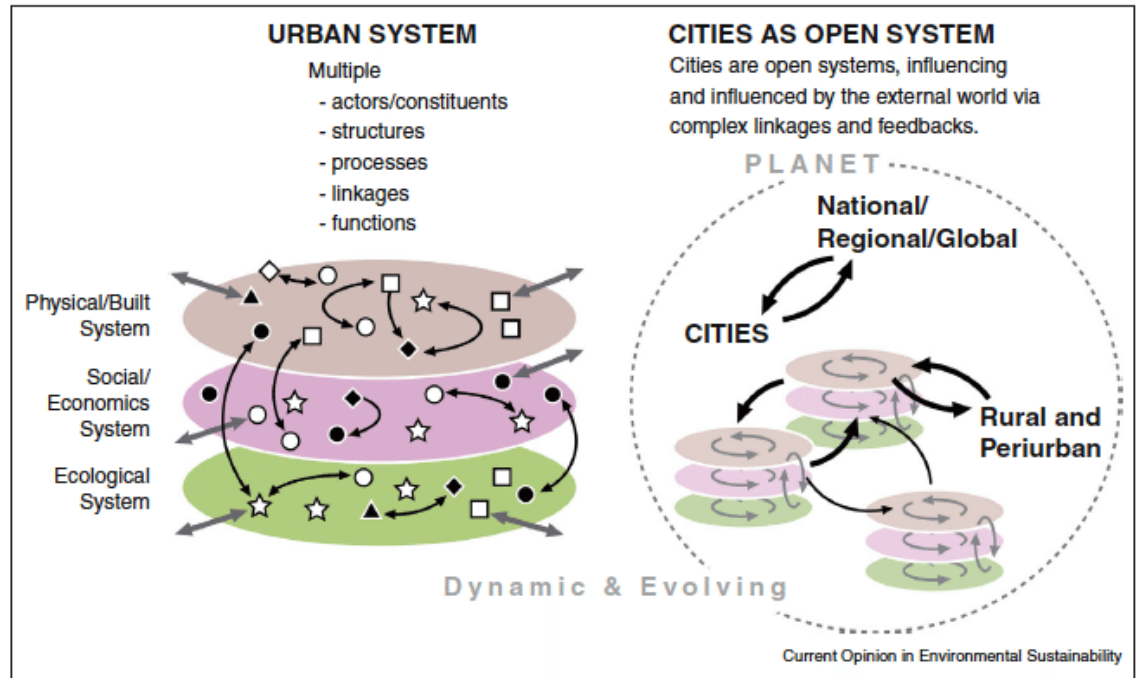
- Co-benefits are not new; however, new interpretations that stress multiple benefits are gaining more interest
- Quantifying co-benefits is important because it can demonstrate the magnitude of possible benefits
- Quantification can also illustrate the relationship between benefits from climate mitigation and pollution control
- Initially, quantitative research focused on developed countries; increasingly it looked at cases in developing countries
- The estimates of development co-benefits (usually health benefits per ton of CO₂eq) tended to be greater in developing countries
- Over the past seven years, there has been a growing emphasis on implementing co-benefits demonstration projects based on quantitative estimates
- Many of these projects could benefit from looking at multiple dimensions of development
- The development and dissemination of co-benefits models could help lead to the kind of policy and financial support needed to scale up these projects
- Groups like the Asian Co-benefits Partnership can also support this dissemination

Appendix: Integrated Approaches

The climate-water-energy-food nexus



Source UN, FAO 2011



Source: Bai et al, 2016