

Promoting the Implementation of Co-benefits Projects in Asia:

Reflections on a Decade of Cooperation

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How Can Asia Manage Air Pollution and Climate Change?:
From Understanding Impacts to Implementing Solutions

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Outline

- **Background on MOEJ's International Cooperation on Co-benefits**
- **Cooperation with Indonesia**
- **Cooperation with Mongolia**
- **Key Messages**

The MOEJ began working on co-benefits in 2007; since then co-benefits has drawn growing attention



Much of the MOEJ's work on co-benefits has focused on translating an understanding of impacts into practical actions



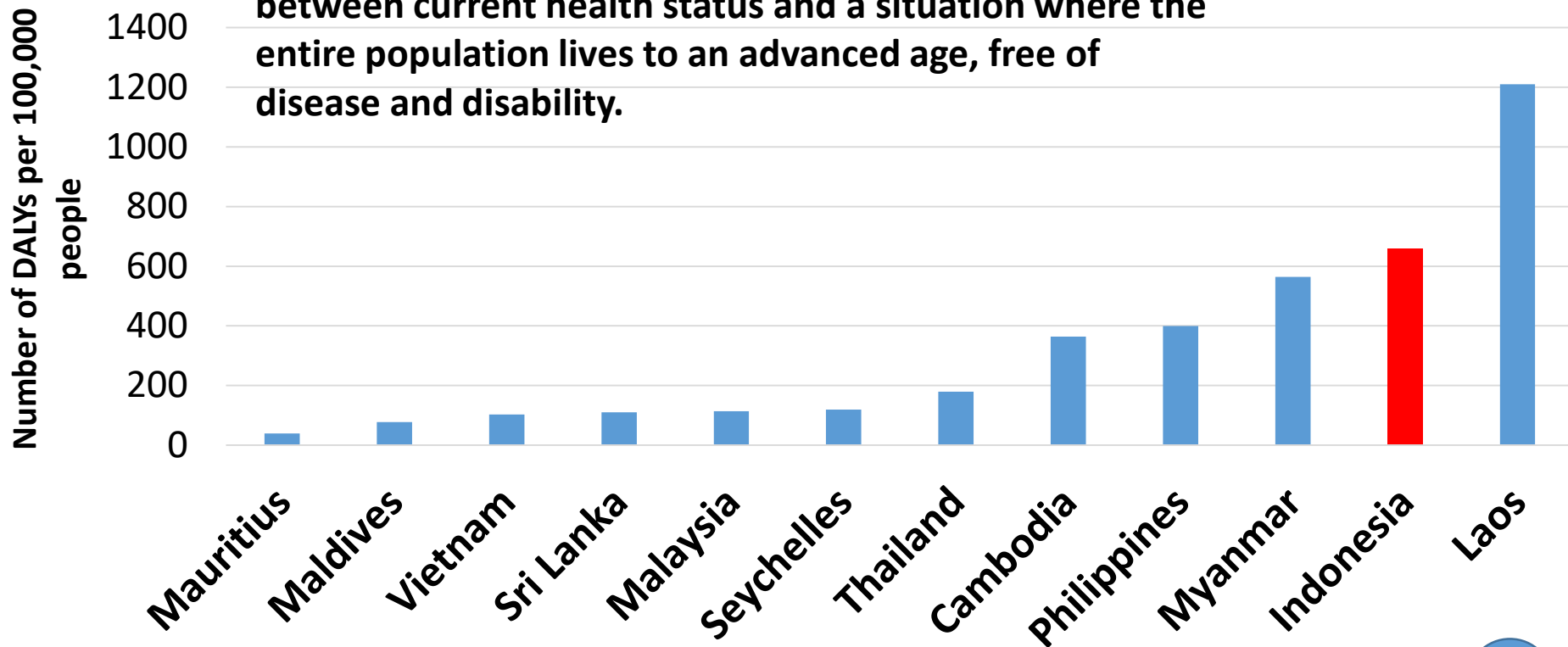


Cooperation with Indonesia



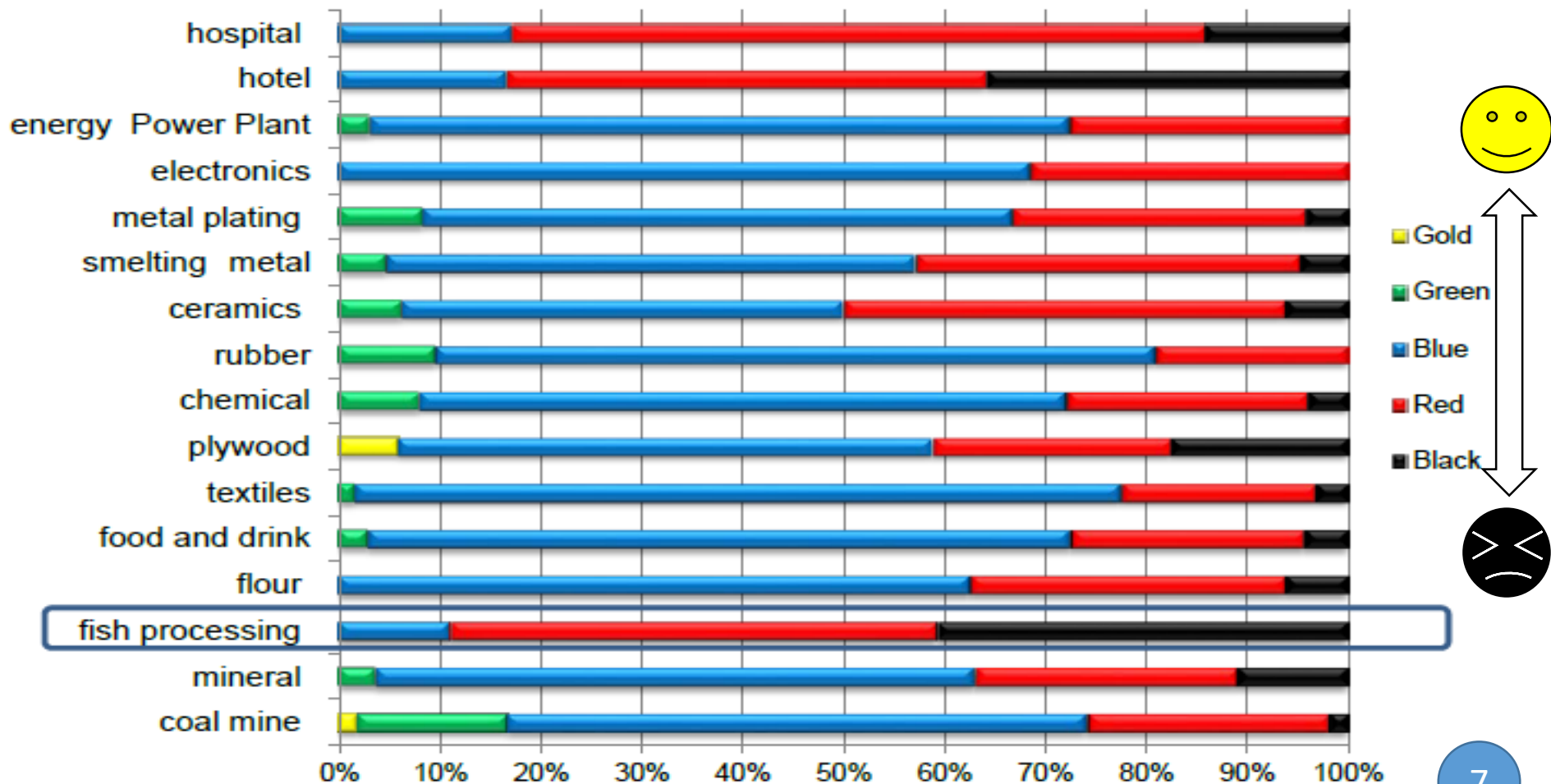
Unsafe water can cause disease and even early death

One DALY is one lost year of a "healthy" life. The sum of DALYs across the population is a measurement of the gap between current health status and a situation where the entire population lives to an advanced age, free of disease and disability.



Source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2017

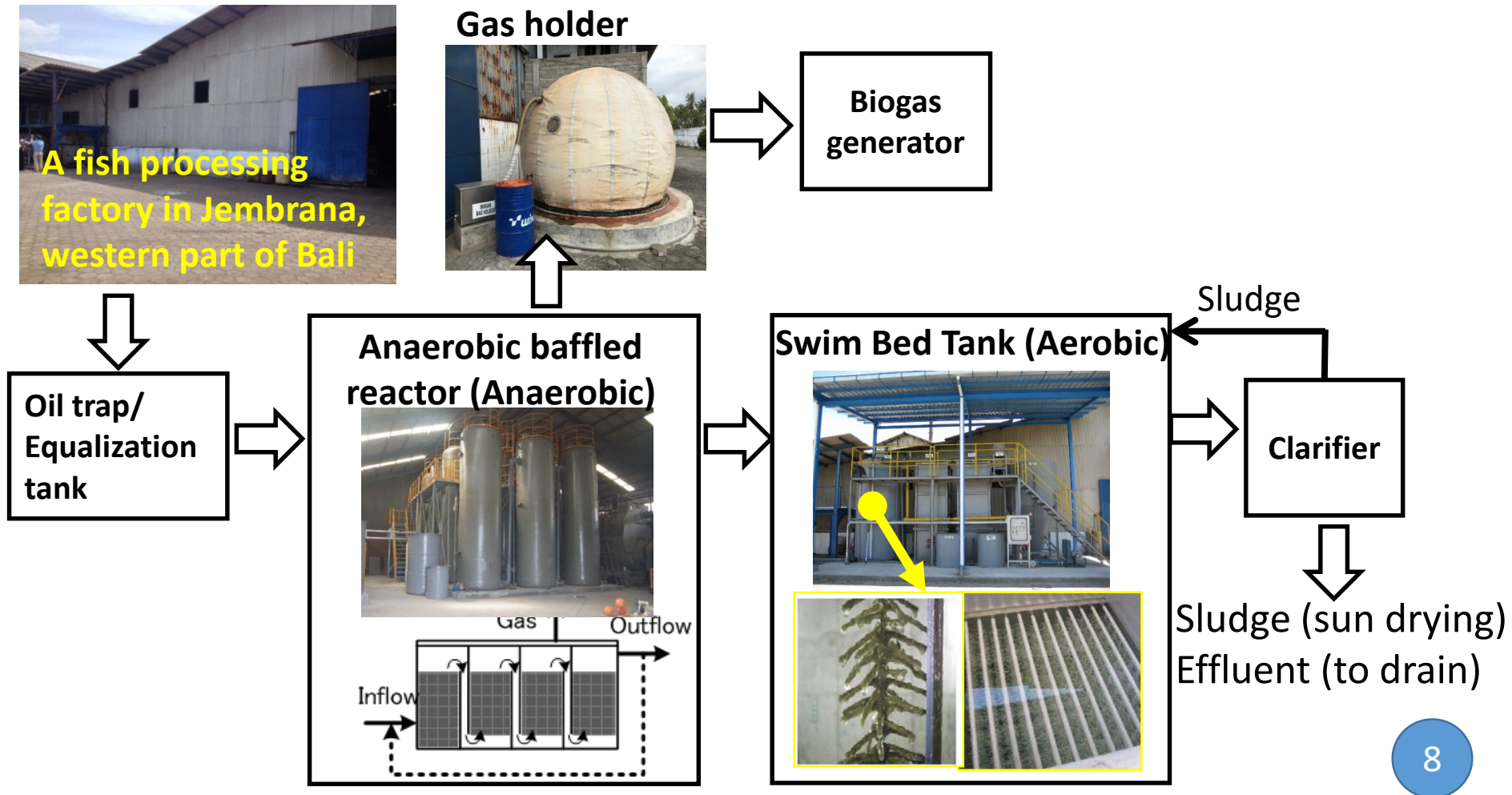
Indonesia's PROPER rating system shows fish processing is an important contributor to poor water quality



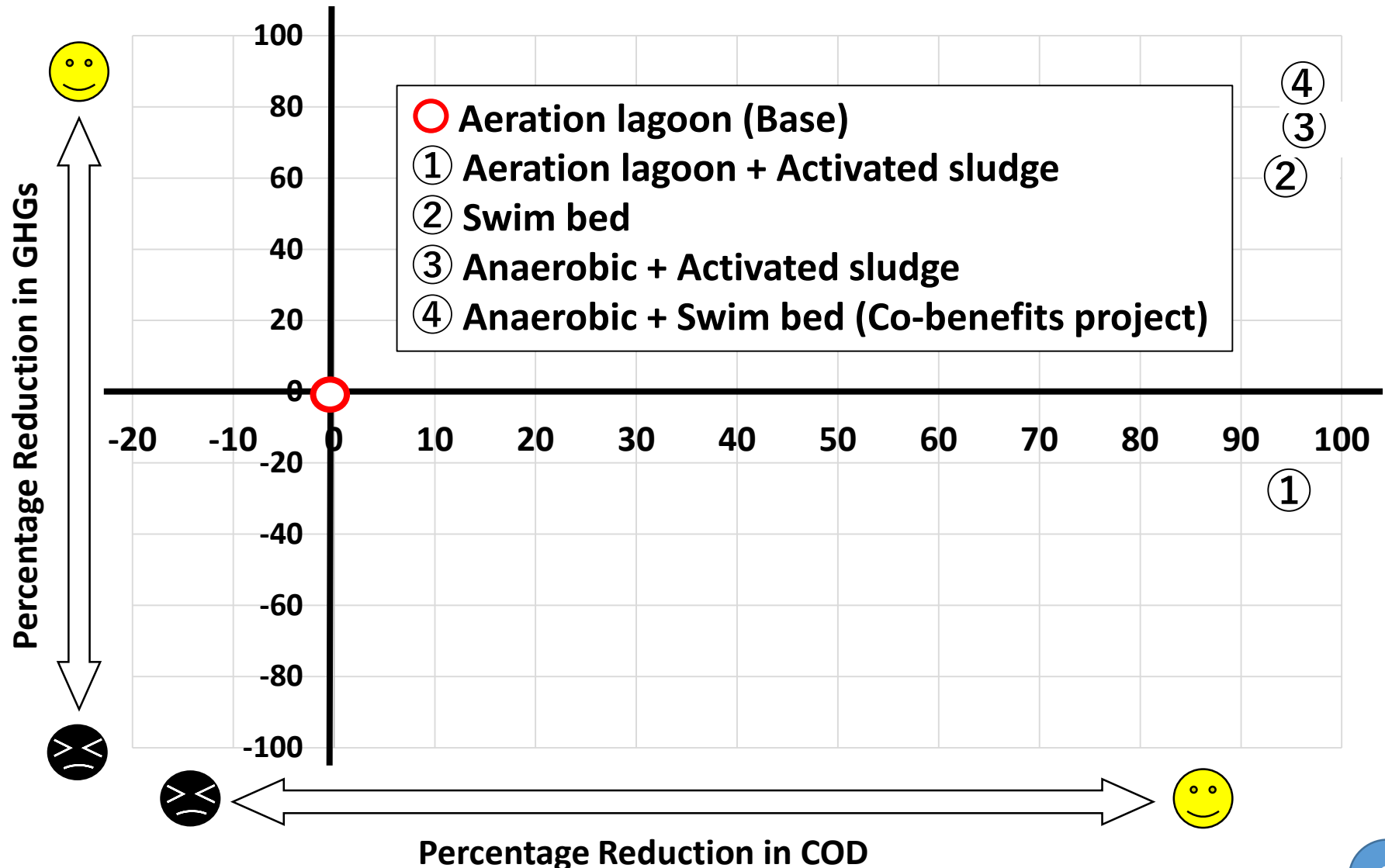
Co-benefits approach cooperation with Indonesia

- By installing an appropriate wastewater treatment system to a fish processing factory, the quality of wastewater the existing treatment system are reduced.

Co-benefits Type Wastewater Treatment at a Fish Processing Factory



Co-benefits type wastewater treatment will lead to significant reductions in GHG and COD

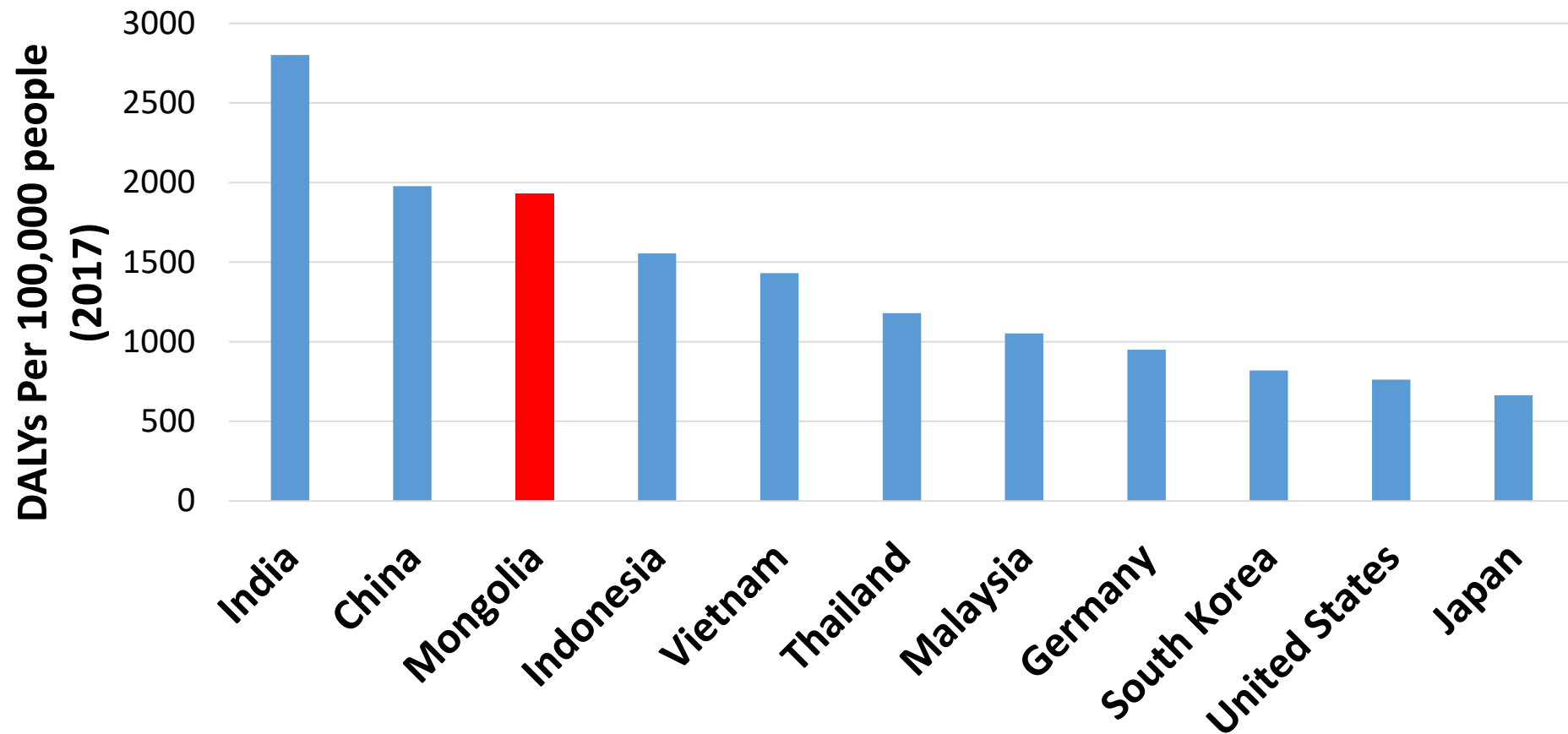


Source: MOEJ, 2015



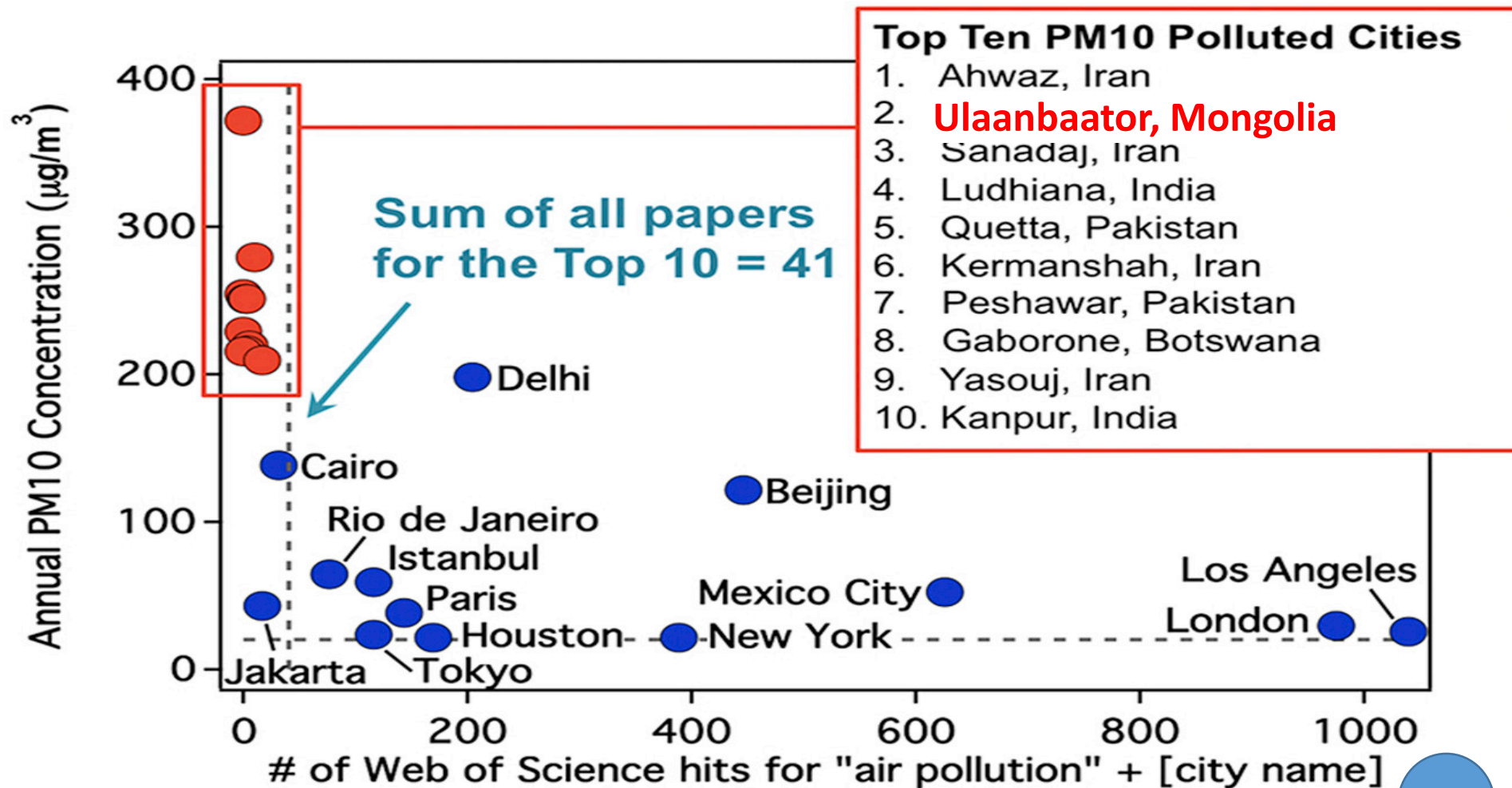
Cooperation with Mongolia

Number of DALYs from Air Pollution in Select Countries in Asia (2017)



Source: Global Burden of Disease Study 2017

Ulaan Baatar's air pollution problems have not received significant amount of attention



Source: Hasenkopf et al, 2016

Sources of Air Pollution in Mongolia



Sources: Ulaanbaatar Clean Air Project (UBCAP),
19th CAREC Energy Sector Coordinating Committee Meeting (2015)

Co-benefits approach cooperation with Mongolia

- Improvement and modification of Heat Only Boiler (HOB, 0.7MW) auxiliary unit and the boiler main body, etc. were conducted, and co-benefits effects were evaluated.

Project site:
The No.65 school,
Ulaanbaatar



Coal feeding before HOB improvement

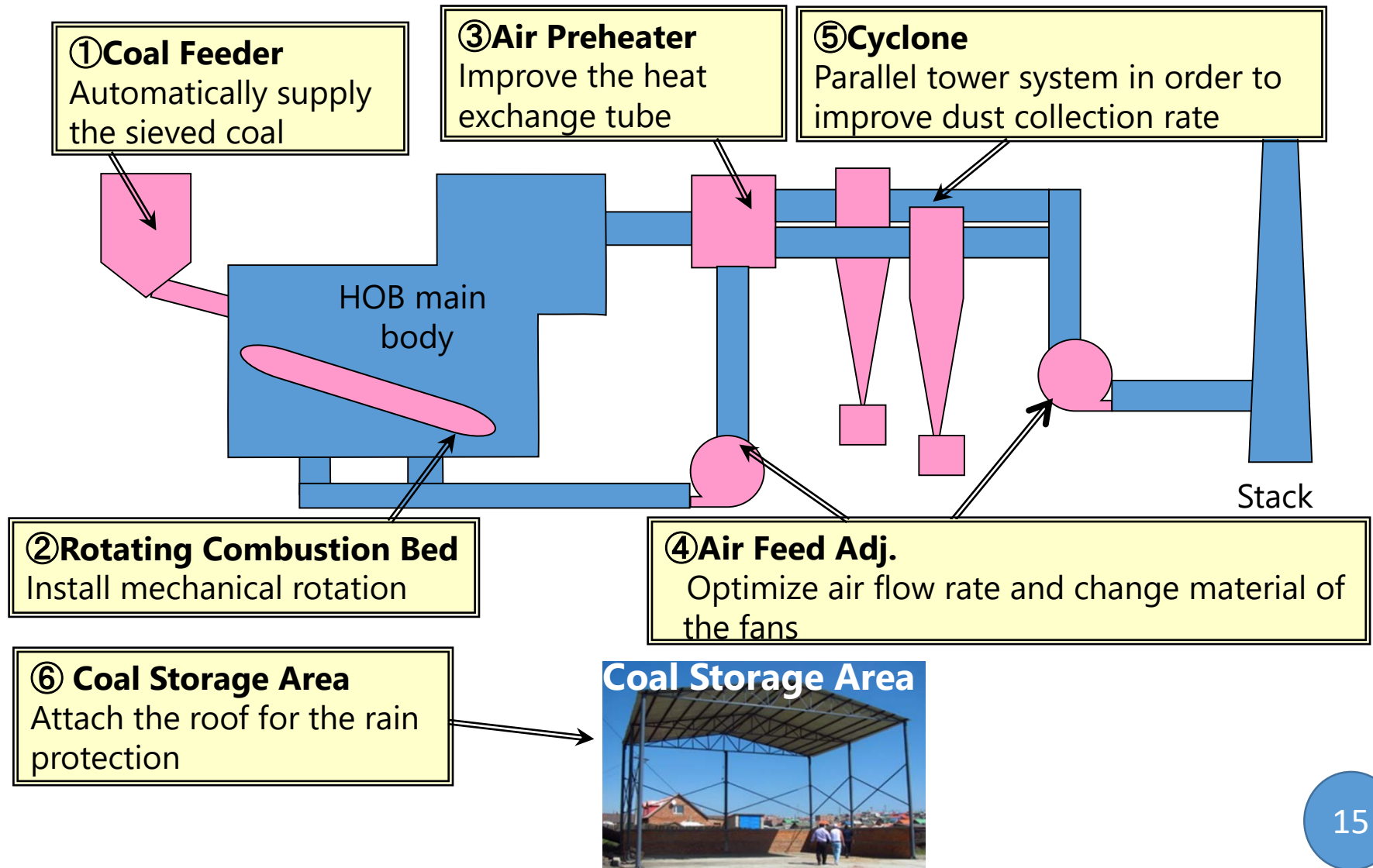


Automatic feeding device
of improved HOB



Modified HOB in Co-benefits project

- Main body is manufactured in Mongolia (MUHT design basis)
- Auxiliary unit is made in Japan (part of **pink** in the below figure)



CO₂

Input

Output

Co-benefits

Database

- A simple model is being developed To help quantify the benefits of the Heat Only Boiler

Heating Load Demand

Method 1 ☒

Net heat quantity supplied (kW)	260
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Method 2 ☐

Utility Demand

Hot water demand (kg/s)	
Inlet Temp. ()	
Outlet Temp. ()	

Method 3 ☐

Building thermal load demand

Heat flux density (J/(h*m ³ *))	
Volume of building (m ³)	
Outdoor temperature ()	
Indoor temperature ()	

Ambient Condition

Relative humidity (kg/kg drg air)	0.0204
Ambient temperature ()	10
Wind speed (m/s)	3.5

Boiler Specifications



Coal Feeder	Hand-feed
Rated Power (MW)	0.6
Surface temperature ()	60
Lateral surface area (m2)	18

Fuel

Type of coal

Ultimate Analysis (%)

Lignite	
Carbon	63.3
Hydrogen	4.5
Sulphur	1.1
Nitrogen	1.1
Oxygen	19
Ash	11.1
Moisture	33.3
Low calorific value (kJ/kg)	14687.328
Gross calorific value (kJ/kg)	16491



Exhaust Gas Analysis

Method 1 ☐

Excess air %	200
Exhaust gas temperature()	190

Method 2 ☐

Component analysis

CO2 (%)	
O2 (%)	
CO (%)	
Exhaust gas temperature()	

Plant Factor

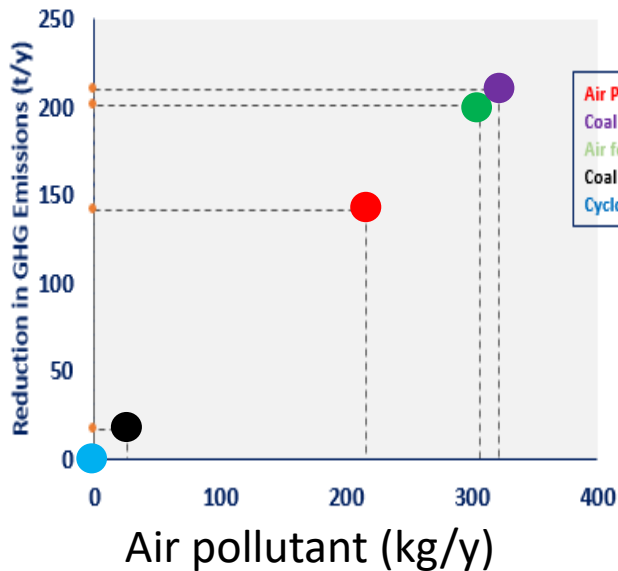


Hours per year	5000
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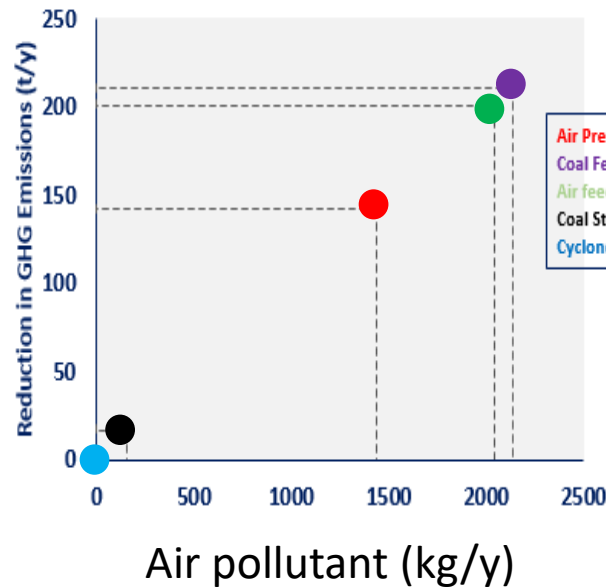
Input Data
Default
Option

The improved HOB will lead to significant reductions in multiple pollutants

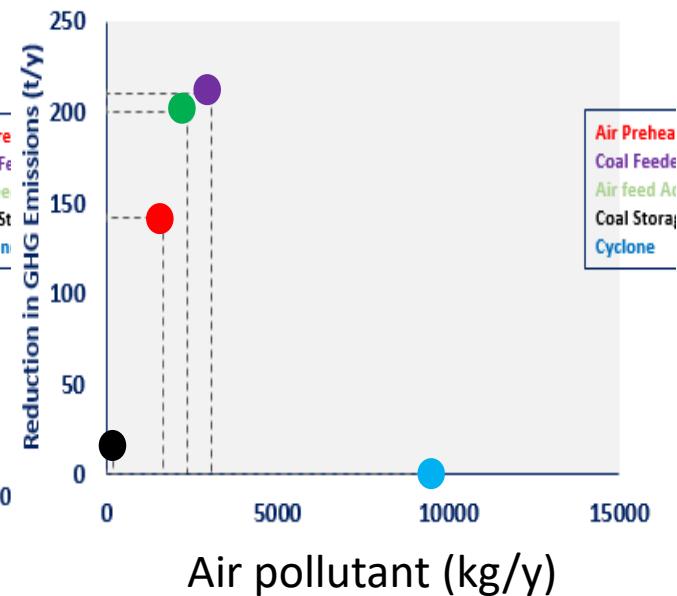
GHG - NO_x



GHG - SO₂



GHG - PM



- Coal feeder
 ● Air feed adj.
 ● Air preheater
- Coal storage
 ● Cyclone

Key Messages

- The MOEJ has been taking the lead on collaborative co-benefits projects for more than a decade
- Over that period, it has increasingly moved from providing knowledge on co-benefits to implementing practical projects that can achieve them
- These projects can reduce environmental pollution while improving health and savings lives; an added benefit is they help achieve climate goals
- Scaling up these projects will be an important next step; tools such as the HOB co-benefits calculation tool can help in this regard
- An additional area of need is understanding the impacts on other socioeconomic concerns