



Japan's Activities to Promote A Co-benefits Approach

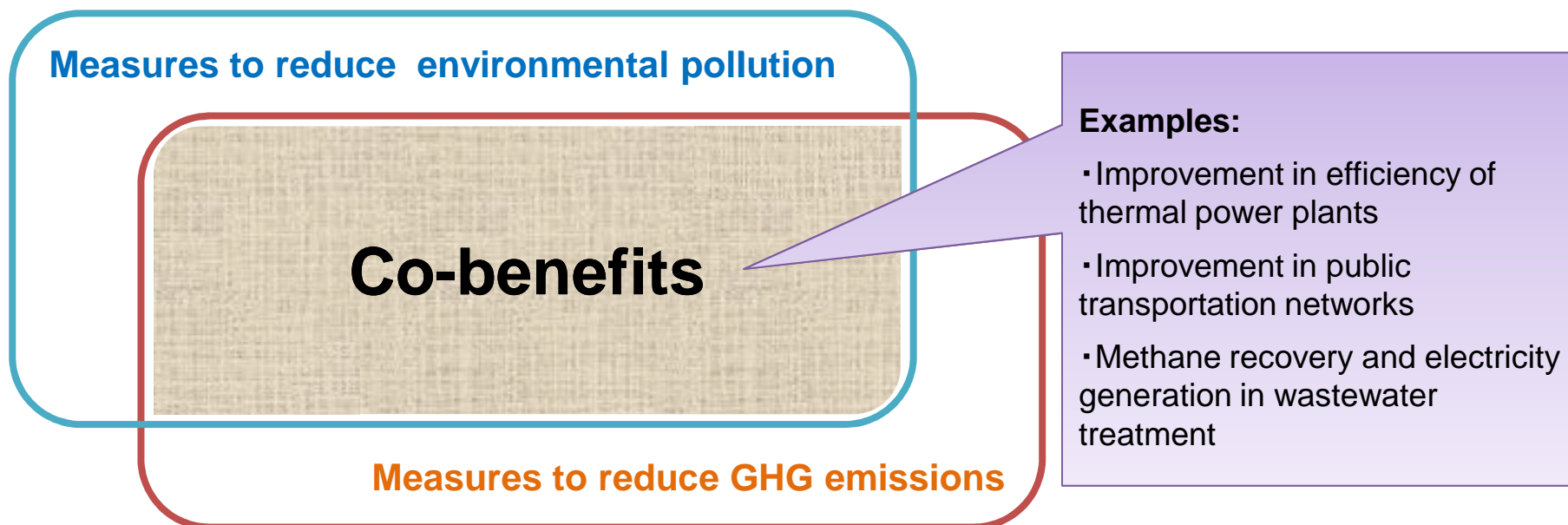
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What is a Co-benefits Approach?

- Aims to reduce GHG emissions while meeting development needs in developing countries
- Originated from US EPA
- Great potential to reduce GHG emissions in addressing environmental pollution
- Entry point of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA)



Japan-China Co-benefits Cooperation

- ◆ Started from 2008 by MOEJ and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China
- ◆ Conduct a joint study on mitigation effects by reducing environmental pollutants

◆ Target cities

➤ Panzihua City, Sichuan Province

- Potential to reduce 210 million CO2 tons while reducing 56,000 SO2 tons per year

➤ Xiangtan City, Hunan Province

- Model of a compatible city to realize resource saving and environmental protection
- Under estimation of co-benefits potential based on the Five-Year Plan
- Training course for local stakeholders (October and December 2010)



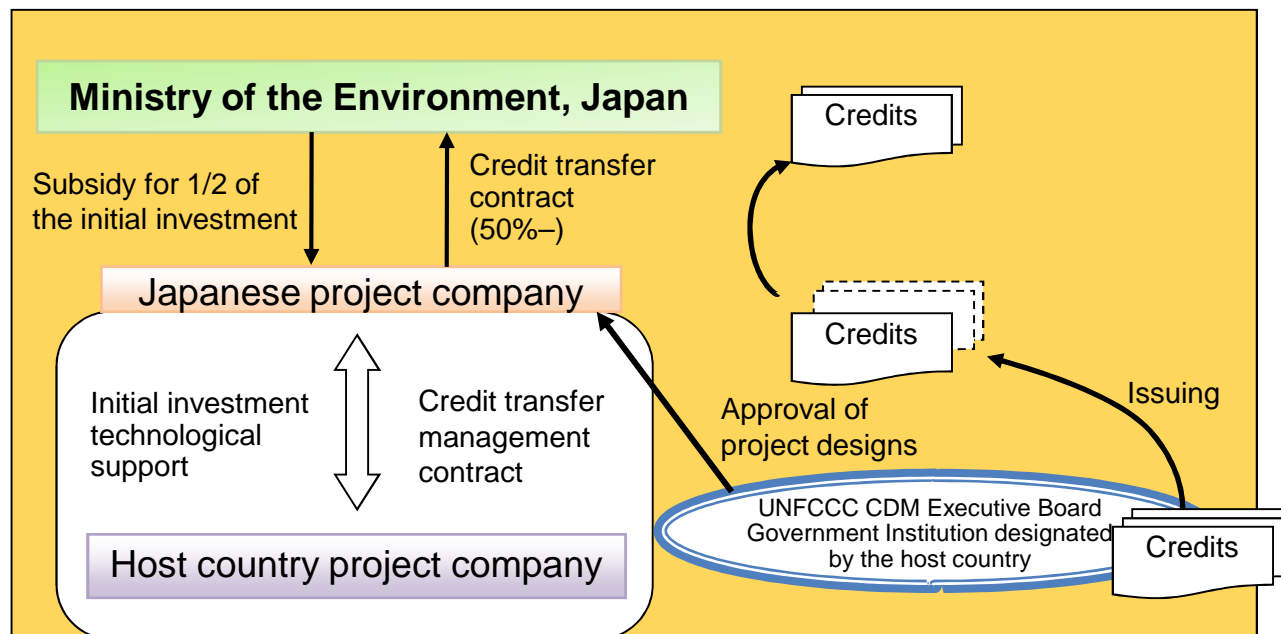
Japan-Indonesia Co-benefits Cooperation

- ◆ Started from 2008 by MOEJ and the State Ministry of Environment, Republic of Indonesia
- ◆ Information exchange and surveys on policies, technologies, quantified evaluation and assessment of co-benefits effects at proposed locations
- ◆ Proposed projects
 - Waste and CH₄ reduction by composting municipal wastes in Banjarmasin
 - CH₄ reduction in wastewater treatment at a slaughter house in Palembang
- ◆ JICA training course for co-benefits (2010 and 2011)



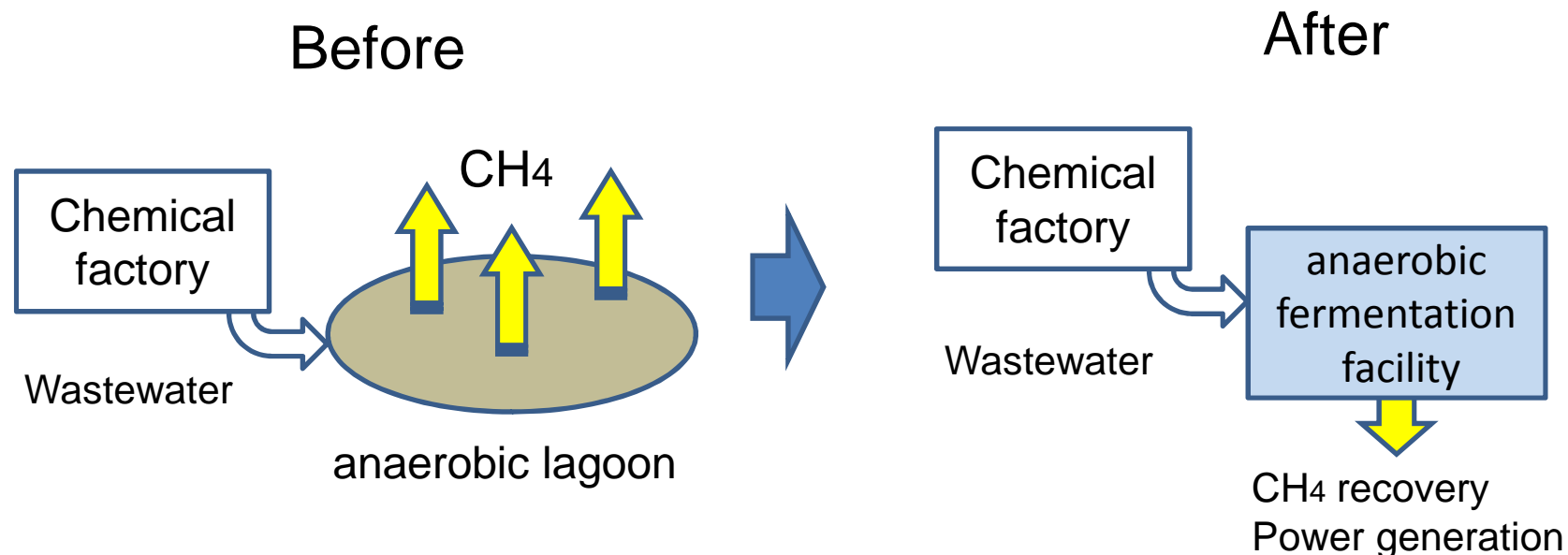
Co-benefits CDM Model Projects

- ◆ MOEJ subsidy program to support CDM model projects with co-benefits
- ◆ Subsidy for half of the initial investment and transfer of half of CERs to the Government
- ◆ Four projects have been selected under the program.



Co-benefits CDM Model Project in Thailand

- ◆ Recovery of CH₄, for power generation, in a wastewater treatment process at a chemical factory
- ◆ Potential reduction: 14,600 t-CO₂ per year
- ◆ Registered as a CDM project in July 2010



Manual for Quantitative Evaluation of Co-benefits

- ◆ Provides quantified and simple methods to evaluate effectiveness of co-benefits, including environmental pollution improvement and GHG mitigation measures
- ◆ Promotes public/private entities to implement effective CDM projects with co-benefits
- ◆ Ensures measureable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) activities
- ◆ Access the web-site:
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

Asian Co-benefits Partnership

- ◆ Launched at the Better Air Quality (BAQ) meeting in Singapore in October 2010
- ◆ Informal and interactive platform to improve information sharing and stakeholder coordination on co-benefits in Asia
- ◆ Members
 - Government agencies, international development organizations, academes, civil society and the private sector
- ◆ Secretariat
 - Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

Challenges in the Next Step

- ◆ Capacity building for stakeholders at a local level
- ◆ Data collection for MRV
- ◆ Integrated approach in “trade-off” cases
- ◆ Incentives to mainstream co-benefits into development policies

Summary

- ◆ Steady progress in the co-benefits approach
 - Bilateral cooperation
 - Co-benefits CDM model projects
 - Manual for quantitative evaluation of co-benefits
 - Asian Co-benefits Partnership
- ◆ Challenges to be overcome (ex. capacity building)
- ◆ Japan wishes to cooperate further on the promotion of the co-benefits approach with developing countries