

## Progress Report of Policy Survey and a Small Preview of Policy Tools for Practitioners

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### Outline

- Purpose of Evaluating Co-benefits
- Methods to evaluate Co-benefits
- Environmental benefits as part of Developmental Co-benefits
- A Preview --- development tool, evaluation tool, and technology map

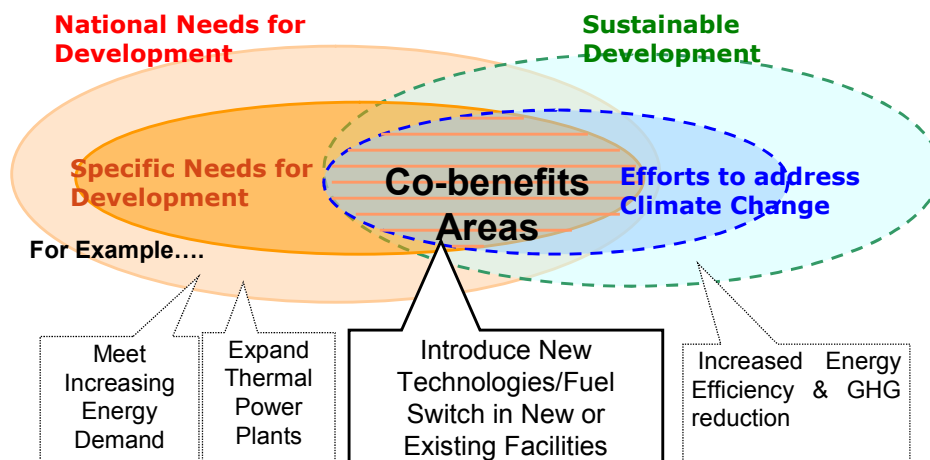
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# Purpose of Evaluating Co-benefits?

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## Idea About Co-benefits Approach

Generally Speaking, most developing countries affirms willingness to reduce GHG emissions, if it contribute to economic and social commission.



## Purpose of Evaluating Co-benefits?

Expectation to increase the number of GHG mitigation activities bringing co-benefits (such as energy, environment, rural development etc.)

- Increase awareness of those who may NOT be interested in GHG mitigation, but interested in economic and social development benefit.
- Show a degree of “gains” from potential activities in a clearer manner to decision makers.
- Involve (mobilize) already available resources/experiences potentially useful for realizing a (ancillary) benefits, that may be achieved together with a main benefit.

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## Purpose of Evaluating Co-benefits? (Indirect Objectives)

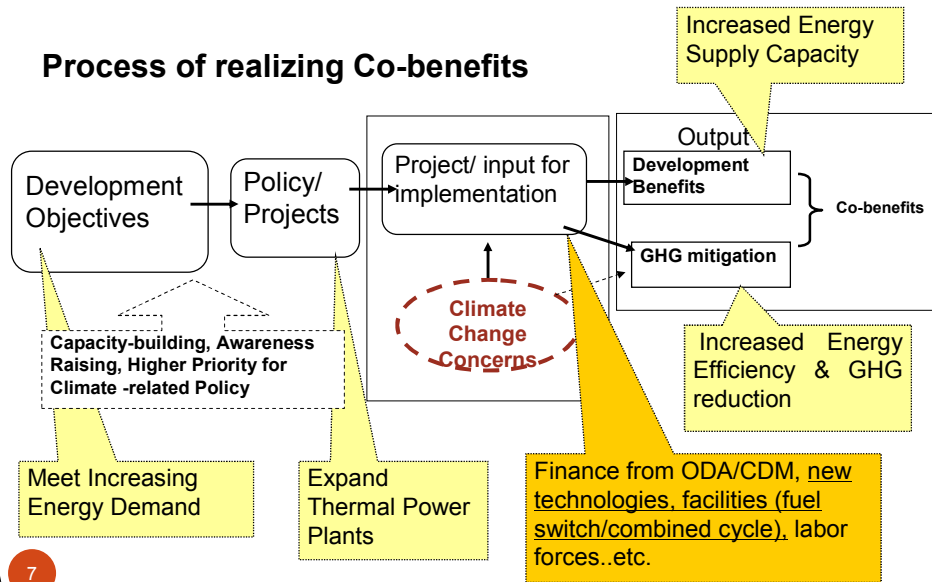
Potential Users Identified

- A new development in Carbon Markets  
Players in Non-compliance market are interested in co-benefits.  
Some players in compliance market are also interested in them for their business strategies
- ODA and other public policy scheme  
GHG mitigation benefits (co-benefits of non climate efforts) adds more social and political value of development assistance efforts

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# Purpose of Evaluating Co-benefit

## Process of realizing Co-benefits



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## Methods to evaluate Co-benefits

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## Merits and Demerits of Co-benefits Evaluation

- **Quantified Evaluation without translating units** (amount of pollution substances, energy units, etc)  
Merits: many quantification method already available  
Demerits: difficult to compare between benefits in different sectors
- **Quantified Evaluation with a certain kind of points**  
Merits: relatively easy to compare between benefits in different sectors  
Demerits: new quantification methods need to be elaborated
- **Quantified Evaluation in Monetary Terms**  
Merits: easy to compare benefits in different sectors, especially in the context of trade-off by policy makers  
Demerits: Application is sometimes questionable, where economic values are extremely different (especially in developing countries)

## Environmental benefits as part of Developmental Co-benefits

## GHG mitigation action areas thru co-benefits approach (aligned with developmental needs and goals)

optional

Development Needs (Focused Areas)	Project Example	Development Benefits	GHG mitigation as possible ancillary benefits
Meeting Energy Demand	Power Plant Construction	Meeting larger Power Demand	Less GHG (Fuel switch, EE, RE)
Economic Infrastructure (Urban Transport, Port facilities)	Mass-transit system	Better Mobility & Economic Efficiency	Less GHG (transport mode shift)
Environmental Protection	MSW Processing facility	Higher processing capacity	Less GHG (Avoided LFG)
Production Sector with higher technologies	Renew/maintenance of Facility	Higher productivity	Less GHG (Demand-side EE)
Agriculture/Rural Development	New Farming Facilities	Higher productivity Increase Income	Less GHG (Biomass Utilization)
Less Geographical Gap in Development Level	Rural electrification	Improved life quality	Less GHG/LULUCF (RE utilization)

### Environmental benefits as part of Developmental Co-benefits

Action Areas	Actions	Environmental Benefits	Climate Benefits
Waste Water Treatment	Appropriate Manure Treatment and CH4 Utilization	Water Quality Improvement	CH4 Reduction
	Appropriate Industrial Water Treatment and CH4 Utilization	Water Quality Improvement	CH4 Reduction
Waste Management	LFG Destruction	Normalizing Land Fills	CH4 Reduction
	Biomass/Organic Waste Utilization	Waste Reduction	CH4 Reduction
Air Quality Management	Improved Combustion	Reducing SOx, NOx, PMs	CO2 Reduction
	Fuel Switch	Reducing SOx, NOx, PMs	CO2 Reduction
	Transport Mangement	Reducing SOx, NOx, PMs	CO2 Reduction

## A Small Preview

Good practice portfolio,  
Potentials finding tool,  
Evaluation tool, and  
Technology map

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## Good Practice Portfolio



Sector	Projects	Co-benefit Realized	
Air Quality Management	Guiyang Environmental model City Projects (ODA)	CO2	SOx, Nox reduction
Water Treatment	Water Treatment Using Thermophilic Anaerobic Digester PJ (CDM)	CO2, CH4	BOD, COD
Waste Management	Co-composting of EFB and POME (CDM)	CH4	Less Wasteamount

# PJ Potential Catalogue

挖掘协同效益型应对全球变暖措施·CDM  
项目用目录

## 挖掘协同效益型应对全球变暖措施·CDM项目用目录的使用方法

“协同效益型应对全球变暖措施”旨在获取因全球变暖减缓的同时，进一步改善发展中国家地区的社会经济问题，为了今后能够开展此类项目，特制作本《挖掘协同效益型应对全球变暖措施·CDM项目用目录》。

### 在各领域挖掘有望项目的步骤

下面所列的有望项目中，以1) 现状类项目和2) 建议实施的协同效益型项目的方式进行讨论。

#### 注意1

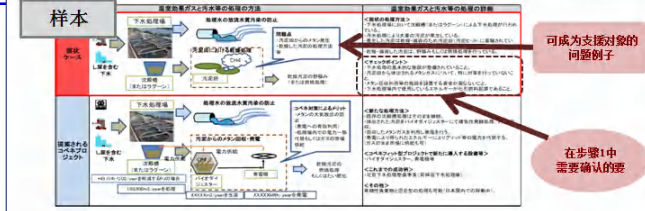
步骤1的目的在于对改善存在大量温室气体(CO<sub>2</sub>)、水质污染、大气污染及废弃物等问题，但缺乏开发资金、技术和经验而无法解决这些问题的现状，如果发现具有类似“现状类”的情况，就可参照“确认类”来确认是否具备条件。

#### 注意2

在步骤1中确认到与“现状类”的情况后，在尽可能的范围内调查现状或在具有类似或类似“建议实施的协同效益型项目”的计划。

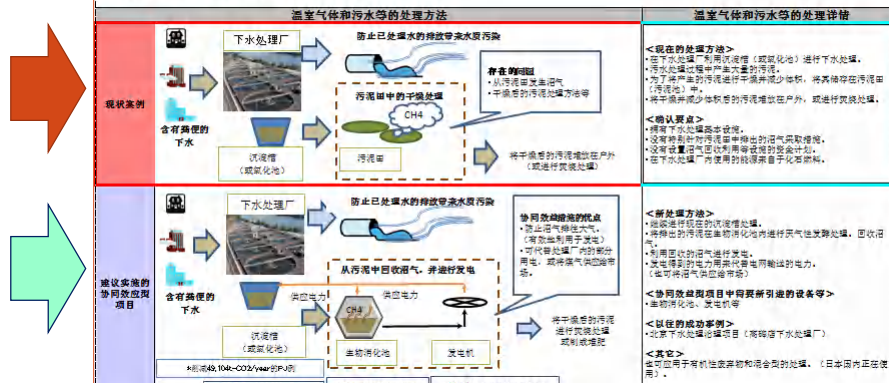
#### 注意3

将以上步骤判断存在可作为支持对象的“现状类”时，请在附件《协同效益型项目指南》中填写必要事项，并将数据送往OCCO中心(日本环境保护中心)的负责人处。



# Tool 1 - PJ Potential Catalogue

## 1. 水处理领域的协同效益型应对全球变暖措施·CDM (1) 用于治理下水处理厂污泥排放的协同效益型项目



Problem cases and Solution cases are shown in comparison, and checklist for potential PJ(that reduces GHGs AND Pollution Substances) is provided.



## Tool 1 - PJ Potential Catalogue

### **Our Focus (for a while)**

- CDM, ODA, other public resources, and Hybrid Type efforts

### **Target Group of the PJ Catalogue (PJ owners and other stakeholders other than investors/donors)**

- Those who are NOT necessarily familiar with how GHG mitigation works
- Those who are NOT necessarily familiar with pollution abatement works

### **Basic Information Contained**

- Project Flow, General Projection of Reduction/Abatement Amount of GHG and pollution substances.

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## Other Tools being developed

- **Tool for Detailed Evaluation of Co-benefits (Project of CDM, ODA and other schemes)**

Again double track of GHG mitigation and Pollution Abatement.

Ex ante and ex post evaluation

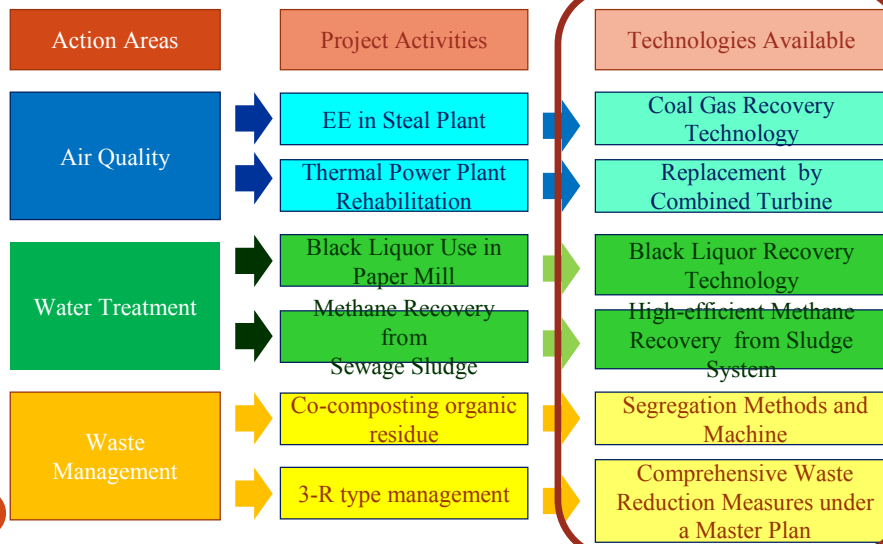
Necessary to fit nature of schemes (e.g CDM methodologies, or E-IRR in ODA etc)

- **Technology Map**

New and existing technologies that can be applied to co-benefits projects to reduce GHGs and abate pollution substances.

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## Tool 3 - Technology Map



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We welcome your question and comments!

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