

Japan's Initiative to Promote Co-benefits Approach to Climate Change

Kotaro KAWAMATA, Climate Change Division
Ministry of the Environment, Japan

1

Outline

- ▶ Why Co-benefits approach?
- ▶ Review of the Historical Background
- ▶ Official Launch of the Initiative under "Cool Earth 50"
- ▶ Advocating Co-benefits Approach through bilateral and multilateral dialogue channels
- ▶ Most recent developments with Partner Countries and a way forward

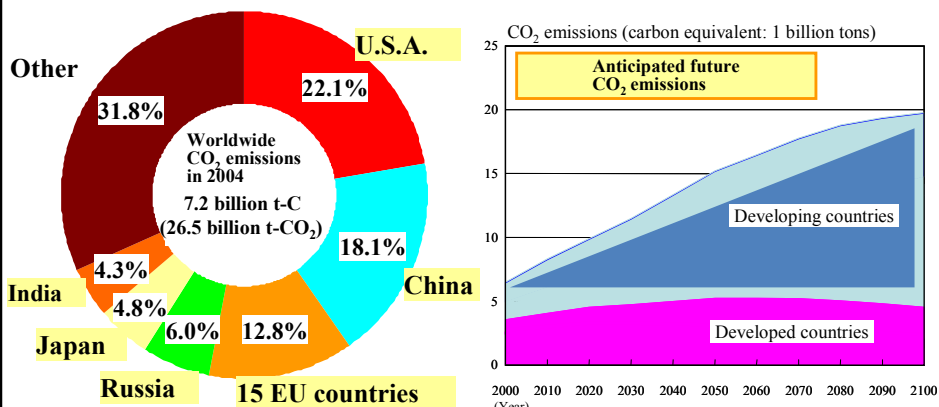
2

Why Co-benefits approach?

3

Worldwide CO₂ Emissions and Anticipated Levels

Drastic reductions of greenhouse gas emissions are necessary for the entire planet.



Prepared by the Ministry of the Environment based on the *Handbook of Energy & Economic Statistics in Japan (2007)*

Source: Kainuma, et al., 2002: *Climate Policy Assessment*, Springer, p. 64

4

Why Co-benefits Approach?

- ▶ Needs global response (Developing countries emit more than half and rapidly increasing)
 - ▶ Developing countries priority is national development
 - ▶ They see Climate Change Mitigation is extra burden and cannot spare their scarce resources
 - ▶ But many overlapping between climate change mitigation efforts and development
- ➔ Needs integrated approach which address development needs and GHG reduction

5

Review of the Historical Background

-where does the co-benefits approach come from? -

Precedent Efforts

Mar 2000	WS on GHG mitigation and ancillary benefits by IPCC and OECD (Theoretical Discussion on "Ancillary Benefits")
After 2000	US Environmental Protection Agency launched Efforts with the Co-benefits Approach thru "Integrated Environmental Strategy (IES)Program

Discussion under IPCC

2001	The Third Assessment Report of IPCC (TAR) "Co-benefits of GHG mitigation
2007	The Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC (AR4)

6

Review of the Historical Background

– Preliminary Discussion with Developing Country Partners–

- ▶ 14th Asia–Pacific Seminar on Climate Change (Sydney, Australia, 2004)

Japan started a preliminary discussion with developing country partners and other key countries/agencies



Positive feedbacks from Developing Country Partners

Willingness to participate in GHG mitigation efforts, if they are bringing economic and development benefits.



7

Review of the Historical Background

– Significant Leadership by Developing Country Partners–

- ▶ 15th Asia–Pacific Seminar on Climate Change (APS15) and UNFCCC Regional WS on Art 6 (Yokohama, 2005)

Focusing co-benefits functioning as a powerful awareness raising tool

- ▶ 16th Asia–Pacific Seminar on Climate Change (APS16) (Jakarta, Indonesia, 2006)

Developing countries (e.g. Indonesia) showed a strong leadership to deepen discussion on “development needs–oriented approach to GHG mitigation”



8

Official Launch of the Japan Initiative under “Cool Earth 50”

9

Official Launch of the Japan Initiative under *Cool Earth 50*

(24 May, 2007)

Long-term Strategy:

50% of World GHG Reduction by 2050

Mid-term Strategy:

3 Principles for post-2012 framework

-All major countries participate, flexible and diverse,
compatibility with economic development

Beyond Kyoto=more reduction than Kyoto

Furthermore:

- Establishing a Financial Mechanism for assisting developing countries actively making efforts
- Promoting Co-benefits approach

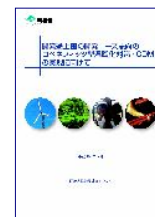


10

Official Launch of the Japan Initiative under *Cool Earth 50*

– policy survey and recommendations by MOEJ and OECC–

- To keep aligned with development goals
- To be adopted existing support schemes (e.g. capacity– building, feasibility study scheme, etc)
- To strengthen partnership with development assistance agencies and the private sector in view of implementing ODA and CDM



- To develop quantitative/qualitative evaluation methods

English Brochure available at www.kyomecha.org/e

11

Example of Co-benefits

- Guiyang City Model Environmental City Project -

- ▶ 7 parallel projects were conducted to improve Guiyang's environment condition (Assisted by JBIC, JICA and MOEJ)
- ▶ Main objectives of the projects were to solve air and water pollution issues. (GHG mitigation was not recognized as a high priority issue)
- ▶ Together with SO₂ and PMs, CO₂ (1,067,400t/year) is being reduced.



12

Advocating Co-benefits Approach through bilateral and multilateral dialogue channels

13

Advocating Co-benefits Approach

- Bilateral Dialogue-

Co-benefits Approach was adopted in the Joint Statements of Head of States by Japan and the following countries

- **Indonesia** on the Enhancement of the Cooperation on Climate Change, Environment and Energy Issues
- **India** on strengthening Cooperation in Environmental Protection and Energy Security
- **Malaysia** commemorating 50 years friendship
- **Vietnam** on the Deepening Relations between Japan and Vietnam

14

Advocating Co-benefits Approach

- Multilateral Dialogue-

Sept 2007

- **Asia-Pacific Environmental Conference (ECO Asia)**
- **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)**

Nov 2007

- **East Asia Summit (EAS)**

Countries agreed to strengthen their efforts through the co-benefits approach in further activities to combat climate change and local environmental pollution.

15

Advocating Co-benefits Approach

- Bilateral Dialogue-

Sept 2007

Japan-Indonesia Workshop on Co-benefits to Climate change and Environment

- policy makers from Japan and Indonesia discussed how new cooperation activities can promote Indonesia's developmental issue (including environment) by adopting the co-benefits approach

16

Most recent developments with Partner Countries and a way forward

17

Most Recent Development

- New Cooperation between Japan and China

Aug 2007

**Japan-China Dialogue on Co-benefits to
Environmental Pollution and Climate change**



Dec 2007

**Statement of Intent on Environmental Protection
through the Co-benefits Approach between
MOEJ and SEPA, China**

18

Way forward

- To enlarge and strengthen partnership with developing countries
- To strengthen partnership with agencies such as development assistance agencies, international agencies, and key agencies as USEPA
- To develop co-benefits projects in partner countries through CDM, ODA and other schemes
- To develop methods of quantitative and qualitative evaluation of co-benefits for stakeholders etc.

19

Summary

- ▶ Action to reduce GHGs in developing countries are necessary to achieve substantial reduction
- ▶ Co-benefits approach gives incentive for developing countries to take actions
- ▶ Many developing countries agree to promote co-benefits approach
- ▶ Actual co-operations is now starting in the field of environmental protection and will give confidence as well as ease their fear
- ▶ Japan will support developing countries who are willing to take Co-benefits Approach

20

**Thank you very much
for your attention !**

***Let's join our Co-benefits
Approach!***

Kotaro_kawamata@env.go.jp