



Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP)

2nd Advisory Group Meeting

- Meeting Summary -

26 July 2011, 14:30-17:30, Pacifico Yokohama, Room 413
1-1-1 Minato Mirai, Nishi-ku, Yokohama 220-0012, Japan

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● Acknowledgements

This publication is the result of the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) 2nd Advisory Group Meeting held 26 July 2011 in Pacifico Yokohama, Japan. The meeting would not have been successful without active contribution of various stakeholders. The Secretariat for the ACP appreciates all the support and participation of the Advisory Group members, as well as financial support from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan.

The Secretariat for the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP)
August 2011

● Key Message

Dissemination strategy

- The ACP should retain its focus on policymakers but not lose sight of other stakeholders, especially the private sector and technical staff. To make the most of its resources, the ACP should tailor its knowledge products and awareness raising activities to different stakeholders.
- It would be useful to determine what target groups want to know about co-benefits. To attract policymakers, it is also important to put hard data with messages promoting co-benefits.
- The ACP views co-benefits broadly, as the linkage between climate and sustainable development. In the near term, the ACP's focus could be on the climate change and environmental pollution mitigation, especially air pollution control. From there, the scope of its activities can gradually expand.

Work Plan 2012-2013

- Advisory Group members are planning a range of activities on co-benefits over the next two years. Areas where there is considerable overlap include the transport sector; short-lived climate forcers; and methodologies/training materials.
- One way that the ACP could demonstrate immediate added value is to post information on a new website. There is no one place where this information is stored. This will also enable the Secretariat to analyze where Asia is now in terms of co-benefits.
- The advisory group will review a proposal drafted by the Secretariat on a possible collaborative project. In addition to tangible projects, developing a set of methodologies and training materials was also suggested as a good channel for outreach.

Key messages

- The ACP should once again have separate messages for different fora. For the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the message should mainly focus on energy access (implication was that extending access to low carbon sources could help promote development and address climate change). For the Rio+20 processes, the key messages may be sustainable institutional arrangements towards green economy by integrating co-benefits into planning processes.
- These messages can be shared with participants in key processes through a side event and/or an exhibition booth. They can also be shared with negotiators in Asia and other key countries.

● Meeting Minutes

1. Welcoming Remarks

- After introductory remarks, the ACP secretariat opened the meeting by reviewing its three main objectives:
 - discussing the draft dissemination strategy;
 - considering the future work plan 2012-2013 and collaborative projects; and
 - developing key messages for policymakers.
- Before turning to those objectives, the Secretariat offered a brief review of the ACP's history and the first advisory group meeting.

2. History of the ACP/Outcomes of the First Advisory Group Meeting

- Discussions over a co-benefits network for Asia began at the first International Forum for a Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) in June 2009.
- These discussions were followed by a "Seminar on a Co-benefits Approach" in Bangkok, Thailand in October 2009 and March 2010. At that seminar, the idea of Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) was endorsed by representatives of government agencies and international organizations.
- In July 2010, at the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP 2010), a draft Work Plan for the ACP 2010-2011 was prepared and distributed for comments. Coming out of that meeting it was decided to launch the ACP at "Better Air Quality" Conference in Singapore in November 2010. The ACP was successfully launched and its 2010-2011 Work Plan was agreed upon accordingly.
- The ACP 2010-2011 Work Plan also provided for the creation of an Advisory Group to guide ACP activities and programming. On March 2011, the first ACP Advisory Group Meeting was held in Kitakyushu, Japan. Fourteen participants from government agencies, international organisations and research institutions discussed the working methods of the ACP; nominated co-chairpersons; reviewed the status of the activities in the 2010-2011 Work Plan; and discussed future plans and fundraising. Participants shared that finding financial sources has become increasingly important to maintain the sustainability of the ACP.
- At the first meeting on the Advisory Group, members confirmed it was important to work together on joint projects. Proposals may be developed to this end. The members also agreed that ACP activities and outputs should be generated targeting specific audiences. These and other issues were to be discussed at a second advisory group meeting at the third ISAP.

3. Dissemination Strategy / Collaborative Projects

- The ACP secretariat developed a discussion draft of a dissemination strategy featuring the following:
 - **What is being disseminated**-Introductory and background materials, experiences with co-benefits projects and case studies, and outreach tools.
 - **Who is the target audience**-Our near term target was government agencies with specific sectoral focus on air pollution, energy and transport.

- **What channels are used to disseminate**-A new ACP website was to be launched and a draft of the website has been prepared. It could feature fact sheets and case studies. A quarterly ACP newsletter is to be released next month. Holding “E-learning class” which integrate co-benefits could also be useful.

Feedback

Xianbin Yao, Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- The strategy is concise, and has the appropriate focus: namely, that governments have a greater appreciation for co-benefits.
- The strategy could highlight transport sector’s growing role in Asia.
- A dissemination mechanism is needed to not only identify but measure co-benefits.
- Meetings and conferences are very important for dissemination of co-benefits and ACP should look to make a contribution to important policymaking processes such as the UNFCCC.

May Ajero, Clean Air Initiative-Asia (CAI-Asia)

- Suggested we need to know what target groups want to know about co-benefits. Did a survey of different co-benefits groups in 2007. Where would co-benefits be in five year on (which is now)? Perhaps should revisit survey and assess needs of targeted audience.
- Need to bear in mind that co-benefits is not really about sector but about the approach. That is, policymakers and other stakeholders need to be consciously aware that you will consider global and local priorities together. Regardless of the sector, you will always look at both local and global benefits.

Liana Bratasida, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia

- Thought that we needed more general guidelines for co-benefits that can then be tailored to specific country needs.
- Thought that there is a need for participation of the private sector more than national governments. The ACP should not neglect the private sector because private actors have an interest in owning and sustaining a project. Another reason to target the private sector is that frequent changes in governments limit institutional memory.
- Also need to include all the benefits in cost benefit analysis.

Katsunori Suzuki, IGES/Kanazawa University, Japan

- Reviews the history of discussions surrounding the ACP. The initial target group is governments but we recognize governments cannot do everything. Start with governments and international organizations then gradually expand target groups to include the private sector and other stakeholders.

Lars Nordberg, Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum (GAPF)

- A lack of information is not the problem; rather it is information needs to be tailored to specific stakeholders. For policymakers, co-benefits are still rather academic and abstract. Hard data is needed to move the agenda forward. A good example is the executive summary of the recently released UNEP black carbon assessment: the reference may be made to the description that 6,500 premature deaths could be avoided. We need to keep in mind that climate benefits must be included in co-benefits discussions. We should also emphasize short-lived climate forcers (SLCFs).

Kelly Hayden, United Nations Economic Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

- Co-benefits relate to climate change mitigation and development. Co-benefits are not limited to economic and environmental, but also social benefits (in terms of cost-benefit analysis).
- To promote knowledge sharing and environmental mainstreaming, more sectors, not just environment but finance agencies, should be targeted for involvement in the ACP.
- Might also be good to get some case studies that already exist from other agencies.

Rabhi Abdessalem, IGES Kansai Center

- Is the ACP meant to converge on one definition of co-benefits? This is an important consideration.
- In which language do we want to disseminate materials? What kind of output do we want? (agreed that we would focus on English at first)

Keiko Kuroda, Ministry of Environment, Japan (MoEJ)

- Since the ACP has recently been established, it is important for ACP to focus on a few key issues. Because the group originally began with air pollution experts and Environment Ministries, it makes sense to focus on CC and environmental pollution mitigation, such as air pollution.
- In this regard, we could disseminate materials on key issues. The issues of short-lived climate forcers and/or transport could be the focal points; since it is important to carry out some ACP model projects, it would be an idea to reflect the opinions of donors in the process.

Li Liping, PRCEE, Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), China

- We need to clarify the added value in the dissemination strategy. We need to make sure that we attribute the results of studies (intellectual property rights) to responsible agencies.
- Managers and technology experts in companies are very important targets. Real people who carry out projects should be able to enjoy co-benefits; sometimes a bottom-up approach that engages those owners is more effective than a top-down approach.
- We do not necessarily need more meetings but need to teach stakeholders how to use co-benefits. Co-benefits are just a tool to reach an objective, not the objective (they are a means to an end not the end). As such, sharing good practices is very important. In terms of quantification, it is very important to make quantification of co-benefits easier and straightforward.

Aida Roman, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- It is important to have clear objectives and key messages that policymakers can use.
- The general public is important to make sure co-benefits are applied in everyday life. In regards to dissemination channels, the website is an important channel, maybe later we could have bulletin or a newsletter.
- Regarding the linkages between organizations and foras, UNEP would be very happy to support a link between the Joint-Forum and ACP.

Jose Puppim de Oliveira, United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)

- Important to clarify definition of co-benefits. I heard about co-benefits 20 years ago when there was an emphasis on the co-benefits between development and environment. It might also be useful to make a distinction in the name of the ACP—i.e. “air pollution co-benefits.” Need to make sure that the message is very clear, to who and how.
- Should target environmental agencies who are doing something already and persuade them to

do it differently--i.e. environmental policymakers should take into consideration climate change. If doing more development-oriented work (such as energy efficiency), then you can factor in additional climate change benefits. The ACP should also help create a mechanism to encourage people to do things differently. For instance, the ACP could encourage to do cost benefit analysis differently.

Peter King, IGES Bangkok Regional Center

- The point of intersection of three overlapping circles--climate change, development, air quality—is where the ACP should target its activities. Moving forward, we can begin to expand intersections so co-benefits can grow over time and broaden its scope.
- It is important to start with a particular focus. There are two directions that could provide that focus: climate change interventions with development benefits; second is development projects with climate change benefits.
- The point of working in co-benefits area is whether we can convince ministers that otherwise marginally viable project becomes viable when we take into consideration co-benefits. That is why financiers (ADB) will be more interested in co-benefits. This is not just an academic exercise but application is important.

Supat Wangwongwatana, Pollution Control Department, Thailand

- Agreed with Peter about the intersection argument, but underscored that climate change has to be included in the benefits.
- Possible to rename the Asian Co-benefits Partnership as Asian Climate Change Co-benefits Partnership.
- The website should be made interactive so someone with good case study could upload it onto the website.

Eric Zusman, ACP secretariat

- Agreed that case studies, examples from China, recognize co-benefits broadly but focus on links between air pollution and climate change.
- Target group will still be mainly government officials. Obviously we need to include private sector, NGOs, and general public.
- Rather than a tiered approach, a more rounded approach may be considered with attempts to target different stakeholders with different materials. Financial analysis may be useful, particularly for the private sector.

4. Discussion of the 2012-2013 Work Plan

The 2010-2011 Work Plan

- The ACP secretariat reviewed the status of activities of the 2010-2011 work plan for major functions and activities:
 - **Information sharing and knowledge management including generation and dissemination**—The ACP has made progress with information sharing and communication structures. The ACP aims to host a single website where this information can be found.
 - **Enhanced communication among the partnership members**—There is progress in terms of individual organizations' activities--e.g. IGES/CAI-Asia project on transportation sector

- (2012), GAP Forum project on black carbon, ADB project on gender and climate.
- **Developments of co-benefits policies and projects in Asia**-Need to do more in this area to coordinate activities and aim for added value. Possible collaborative project to be discussed.
- **Regional cooperation on co-benefits**-The ACP has conducted seminars and workshops and set up regional discussions on air pollution and other sectoral issues – waste management and water.

Kelly Hayden

- Indicated she would send information on UNESCAP activities.

Jose Puppim de Oliveira

- Provided a review of UNU-IAS co-benefits project. Noted that the UNU-IAS project will focus on case studies in key countries (China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, and Japan) and key sectors (land use, buildings, waste, energy, and transport).
- The project will develop a tool to evaluate co-benefits.

First Round of Discussion on the 2012-2013 Work Plan

Eric Zusman

- The advantage over the last work plan is that there is already added value from the ACP. He requested participants to look over the list of the next two years of different organizations' activities and projects, and highlight the opportunity for collaboration and synergies. Participants then presented their future plan on co-benefits activities, underlining opportunities for collaboration and synergies.

Xianbin Yao

- The ADB's work in next two years is the continuation of their ongoing work focusing on transport with various countries.
- We will be looking partners in countries for projects—i.e. MEP in China.
- We will also be conducting a feasibility study on monitoring health impacts and how can you get insurance providers to contribute to this process.
- We will further be looking to create a mechanism like CDM for energy security (hopefully present findings at future meetings).

Eric Zusman

- IGES plans projects on co-benefits from buildings; short lived climate forcers (SLCFs); climate and gender. SLCFs could be a good area for collaboration.
- It will be good idea to develop project proposals for transportation sector (black carbon), and share with ADB, World Bank and JICA.
- ACP could develop draft proposals and solicit feedback from members. IGES could take initiative to draft a proposal.

Rabhi Abdessalem

- Noted that the IGES Kansai Research Center (KRC) visited seven Asian countries to conduct

surveys on co-benefits. Based on that work, KRC developed a technology map and evaluation tool.

- IGES KRC will conduct case studies this year in Indonesia.

Supat Wangwongwatana

- Introduced the plans of Thailand Pollution Control Management. It is planning for air quality management at the city level (three year project (2011-2013)), and co-benefits on CO₂ reduction.
- Recently, ASEAN countries participate in the projects mainly focusing on the transport sector. Would be useful to keep the ASEAN Secretariat kept informed of our activities.

May Ajero

- CAI-Asia Implements air pollution and climate change projects in the transport and energy sector supported by World Bank, and they try to use the inputs to their city projects. This year they will provide indicator or benchmark for air pollution and greenhouse gases in eight countries and 16 cities and expand the plan in the next year.
- There are some synergies between two main development banks - ADB and WB - regarding the Transport Emissions Evaluation Model for Projects (TEEMP) of CAI-Asia. The ADB will train ADB's regional departments on this tool.
- The rapid Assessment on Cities Emissions from Transport and Energy (RACE) model looks at the changes in profile in cities transport, land use and energy profiles that influence emissions in three pilot cities (Columbo, Ho Chi Minh, and Dalian) in Asia.
- *Cities Act* is database that CAI-Asia has set up with information on air quality and GHGs at the city level.
- The clean air scorecard helps cities assess where they are in measuring air pollution and GHGs. Helps to compare notes with other agencies in the city.
- The clean fleet management tool kit has been used in the private sector in the Philippines. CAI-Asia serves as an advisor on the use of the tool.
- CAI-Asia's goal is to roll out as many of these tools as possible and get them integrated into the decision making processes. This will be particularly important in China as cities move to develop low carbon development plans. We want to make sure that at city level the 12th Five Year Plans address climate and air pollution problems.

Lars Nordberg

- Noted that there are parallels between GAP Forum and ACP goals. GAP Forum will continue its current activities.
- The GAP Forum was involved in the UNEP assessment of black carbon.
- Also noted that task Force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollution (TFHTAP) revised its work plan including, e.g. further focus on intercontinental transport of air pollution and the linkages between regional air pollution and global change; impact of air pollution on health, ecosystems and climate; impact of air pollution on health, ecosystems and climate; impact of climate change on pollution; and emission projections for abatement scenarios, making use of integrated assessment modelling.

Liana Bratasida

- We have the UNEP Clean Fuel Initiative, the UNEP WHO environment and health activities (15 countries involved). GTZ also has a project on biodiversity and climate change. Others include

the ASEAN working group on environmentally sustainable cities, the ASEAN/US-AID on climate resilience and low carbon development.

Supat Wangwongwatana

- IGES should get in touch with the ASEAN Secretariat
- ASEAN received resources from GEF on peatland management (also addressing GHG reductions)

Aida Roman

- Review the implementation of the ATWG on air quality and the TWG on climate change. The bottom line is to assess the charter.
- The Regional Center on Excellence on Atmospheric Science and ACP may possibly hold a training on air quality next year.

Keiko Kuroda

- Currently preparing a budget request to the Ministry of the Finance for the fiscal year 2012 activities which will likely be a continuation of current activities.
- One activity that will likely to be added is a study on black carbon. It aims to identify areas in Asia with high concentrations and determine measures to abate black carbon by taking example of measures in Japan and Europe.

Kelly Hayden

- Noted that UNESCAP will be holding a regional preparatory meeting in Seoul for the Rio+20 processes in late October.

Second Round of Discussion on the Work Plan 2012-2013

Katsunori Suzuki

- Given feedback from the last meeting, the Work Plan should not be just the compilation of the ongoing activities of various organizations. It is quite important to share information, and then ACP may have synergies and added values.
- Noted that disseminating the importance of co-benefits on short-lived climate forcers – ozone, black carbon and others – will be one of the important focal points in the coming two years. He further suggested it may be important to focus on ozone and black carbon because of air pollution. Another important focus is transport sector.
- The secretariat will get all inputs from the members and compile them, and then finalize the Work Plan in 2012.

Supat Wangwongwatana

- Questioned whether there will be a demonstration project in 2012-2013?

Liana Bratasida

- Noted that the Indonesian government had not received any response from the MOE-J on Indonesia's demonstration proposals on palm oil. Indonesia also has a problem in GHGs and water pollution, so there is a possibility.

Aida Roman

- Agreed to send some information on project Surya (clean cookstove project).

Rabhi Abdessalem

- Moving forward, it would be critically important to generate common evaluation tools—these

are not the same as quantification.

Xianbin Yao

- Think it is a good to take a programmatic approach. Also suggested the ACP should take the work that is already occurring and see if they are actually applicable in countries.

Peter King

- I think key need is development of a detailed handbook on developing and integrating co-benefits into projects.

Jose Puppim de Oliveira

- We have been tasked with developing such a handbook/tool and we could share this.
- Think that we could collaborate with others who have complementary skill sets.

May Ajero

- On the direction of the ACP, there is value-added on knowledge sharing. Put all information on the new website, so that ACP members can see what is happening. The secretariat is in the position of making an analysis on where Asia is at now in terms of co-benefits, and provide advice on projects.

Eric Zusman

- Suggested that the Secretariat could develop a proposal for a pilot project and then share with the members on the project. That would be the starting point to develop the proposal.
- Concluded that to develop a handbook and also to develop training materials is important, and ACP members can show and convince people that they can actually do co-benefits, and the estimate what the projects might look like.

5. Key Messages

Eric Zusman

- Opened the session by suggesting that participants should generate consensus on key messages so that ACP could disseminate them to COP17 and Rio+20. In terms of getting messages, ACP already have some messages from the past co-benefits seminars. So, he noted that additional key messages should draw from new activities (e.g. black carbon, green growth).
- IGES and other organizations will have side events and exhibition booths at COP17 and it will be possible to communicate and deliver key messages through these channels.
- In terms of climate change negotiations, the Climate Green Fund will be created to allocate financing through the future climate regime. Developments with the Green Fund will be particularly important.

Katsunori Suzuki

- Suggested that comments and advice should be more focused on key messages to COP17.

Xianbin Yang

- For Durban, a major theme is energy access and hence energy access from an Asian perspective may be highlighted.

Peter King

- In relation to Rio+20 preparation process, one specific avenue is in the institutional framework for sustainable development.

- Message could be built around co-benefits way of addressing problems (e.g. integration of cross-government agencies, vertical integration in terms of the local to the global)

Liana Bratasida

- Green Economy and Green Growth can also be linked to co-benefits issues.

Rahbi Abdessalem

- Technology transfer is one tool for energy access and green growth. Technology transfer can be focused on co-benefits technologies. How ACP can promote co-benefits technology transfer from developed countries to developing countries is important. The KRC technology map could help with this.

6. Closing Remarks

Katsunori Suzuki

- Concluded the meeting by suggesting that for COP17, ACP will mainly focus on energy access. The ACP can collaborate with the ASEAN Secretariat, and can deliver key messages to policy-makers in negotiations. Towards the Rio+20, ACP may have propose that integrating the co-benefits perspective can help build sustainable institutional arrangements for a green economy.

Eric Zusman

- Informed the participants that the secretariat would compile and share the meeting minutes and summarized results from this meeting. The finalised meeting minutes would be posted on the new ACP website.

● Appendices

Appendix 1: Meeting Agenda

1. Purpose and Goals

In March 2011, the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) held the first meeting of its Advisory Group in Kitakyushu, Japan. At that meeting, participants emphasized adding value to ACP activities. The 2nd Advisory Group Meeting in conjunction with ISAP2011 is intended to focus on adding value by discussing:

- A strategy for disseminating information, experiences and tools that leverage the collective efforts of Partnership members to promote co-benefits;
- The transition from the current ACP work plan to the 2012-2013 work plan; and
- Developing ACP messages for key policymaking processes, including COP17, Rio+20, and the Joint Forum on Atmospheric Environment in Asia and the Pacific.

2. Schedule & Agenda

14:20-14:30	Registration
14:30-14:40	Welcoming Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting objectives • Introduction of participants
14:40-14:50	Review outcomes of 1st Advisory Group Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background of ACP • Progress report of activities • Fundraising and future plans
14:50-16:10	Dissemination Strategy/Collaborative Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminating What? To Whom? Through What Channels? • Collaborative projects • Funding to support ACP activities and secretariat services
16:10-16:20	Tea break
16:20-17:00	Discussion of the 2012-2013 work plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2010-2011 work plan • Drafting 2012-2013 work plan
17:00-17:20	Developing key messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change (COP 17) • Sustainable development (Rio +20) • Joint Forum on Atmospheric Environment in Asia and the Pacific. • Other processes with a sectoral focus (energy, transport, waste)
17:20-17:30	Closing remarks

Appendix 2: List of participants

Name	Department	Position
Dr. Li Liping	Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy (PRCEE) Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP), China	Senior Researcher
Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana	Pollution Control Department Air Quality and Noise Management Bureau	Director General,
Ms. Liana Bratasida	Ministry of Environment (Recommended by Ms.Sri Tantri Arundhati)	Assistant Minister for Global Environmental Affairs and International Cooperation
Ms. Keiko Kuroda	Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Section Chief, International Cooperation Office, Environmental Management Bureau
Ms. Adelaida B. Roman	EANET Secretariat and Head, Network Support, United Nations Environment Programme, Regional Resource Center for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP RRC.AP)	Coordinator
Ms. Kelly Hayden	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Director, Environment and Development Division
Mr. Xianbin Yao	Asian Development Bank (ADB) Regional and Sustainable Development Department	Director General
Ms. May Antoniette Ajero	CAI-Asia	Air Quality Program Manager
Mr. Lars Nordberg	Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum (GAPF)	International Advisory Panel of GAPF, Former Executive Secretary of the UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)
Dr. Jose Puppim de Oliveira	United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS)	Assistant Director & Senior Research Fellow
Dr. Peter King	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Regional Centre in Bangkok	Senior Policy Advisor
Prof. Katsunori Suzuki	IGES / Kanazawa University	Senior Fellow / Professor
Dr. Eric Zusman	IGES Climate Change Group	Senior Policy Researcher
Ms. Akiko Miyatsuka	IGES Climate Change Group	Research Assistant
Dr. Abdessalem RABHI	IGES Kansai Research Centre (KRC) Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution	Associate Researcher
Ms. Maki Koga	IGES Climate Change Group	Research Assistant
Mr. Ari Phillips	IGES Climate Change Group	Intern

