

Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) 3rd Advisory Group Meeting

Meeting Summary

24 July 2012, 13:30- 16:30 UNU-IAS, 6th Floor, Yokohama International Organization Center, Large Meeting Room Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan

Summary

On 24 July 2012, the Third meeting of the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) Advisory Group was held at the United Nations University, Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) in Yokohoma, Japan. Twenty participants from government agencies, international organizations, and research institutions discussed 1) the status, history, and achievements of the ACP; 2) the 2012-2013 ACP work plan; and 3) potential collaborative projects. The ACP Advisory Group agreed to 1) finalize the work plan by the end of August; 2) form a small group to work collaboratively on projects focusing on short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs); and 3) share progress on those collaborative projects during the next ACP Advisory Group meeting at the 2012 Better Air Quality (BAQ) conference in December 2012 in Hong Kong, China.

Introduction

1. Welcoming Remarks

- Professor Katsunori Suzuki, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)/ Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) co-chair welcomed all the participants and opened the meeting.
- Ms. Keiko Kuroda, the Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOE) provided welcoming remarks. Ms. Kuroda suggested that the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) has made steady progress since being launched in November 2010. However, the ACP confronts several challenges, including determining which activities to prioritize. The MOE hopes that this advisory group meeting will help sharpen the ACP's focus. A possible focal area could be looking more closely at short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs).
- Following participants' self-introductions, Professor Suzuki provided a presentation on the development of the ACP and the objectives of the meeting. He noted that the idea for the ACP originated at the First International Forum for a Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) in 2009. Following a set of planning meetings, the ACP was launched in November 2010 at the Better Air Quality (BAQ) conference in Singapore. Professor Suzuki clarified that the main goals of this advisory group meeting are 1) to receive feedback on a draft 2012-2013 work plan; and 2) to discuss potential collaborative projects (see appended agenda).

2. Status and History of the ACP

• Ms. Akiko Miyatsuka, IGES/ACP Secretariat provided an overview of the ACP status, history, and achievements. She explained that the ACP has made progress in the four activity areas specified in the 2010-2011 Work Plan.

- First, for *information sharing and knowledge management*, the ACP website has been established, offering a useful knowledge base and information clearinghouse. The website is linked with the websites of the Advisory Group member institutions and is accessible through the IGES website or at <u>www.cobenefit.org</u>. Ms. Miyatsuka nonetheless felt it was important to improve the quality and policy-relevance of disseminated materials.
- Second, for *communication activity*, it was noted that the ACP held two Advisory Group meetings but having more communications inside/outside of the ACP would help strengthen activities. Active exchange of information via email listserv and telephone/video conferences could provide more timely inputs on relevant issues.
- Third, in the course of *promoting co-benefits policies and projects in Asia*, it was noted that the region had several countries that are pursuing a co-benefits approach and have calculated co-benefits of a project or policy (e.g. China and Indonesia). The ACP could nonetheless do a better job of facilitating collaboration across appropriate institutions on co-benefits tools, such as standardised guidelines for quantifying co-benefits in different sectors.
- Fourth, for *promoting regional cooperation*, several countries had partnered on co-benefits projects; the ACP could nonetheless play a more active role in showcasing and facilitating international or regional cooperation, especially South-South cooperation (e.g. through a twinning project).
- In conclusion, Ms. Miyatsuka explained there was a need for concerted efforts to expand the ACP membership and appeal to key stakeholders, especially government officials. In addition to membership expansion, there are ample opportunities to improve the usefulness and policy-relevance of the ACP knowledge products; extend the communication coverage to higher level stakeholders in governments; and strengthen regional and international cooperation.

3. General Discussion of the Work Plan

- Dr. Kevin Hicks, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)/ Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum (GAPF) provided an overview of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)—a recent multinational initiative targeting reductions in SLCP—that would provide useful context for the meeting. Dr. Hicks noted that the CCAC has generated considerable interest and a growing membership since it was launched in February 2012. He also explained that SEI is working on a project aiming to facilitate action on SLCPs at the national level. Many of the organizations with representation at the meeting are also working on the SLCP issue.
- Mr. Kotaro Kawamata, Asian Development Bank (ADB) observed that the ACP has focused chiefly on awareness raising activities. He underlined that it is important to demonstrate good examples of quantifying co-benefits when raising awareness. He hopes to see the ACP continue to work on quantifying co-benefits in the transport sector—and

potentially other sectors. He also stressed that the need to incentivize co-benefits so that they are explicitly considered in project assessments. He was glad to see that Japan's new bilateral offset crediting mechanism (BOCM) will try to incorporate co-benefits because it could help provide those incentives.

- Ms. Aida Roman, Regional Resource Center for Asia and the Pacific (RRCAP) commented on the status of RRCAP information sharing and knowledge management activities. She further felt it was important to specify the kinds of co-benefits (i.e. air pollution) that the ACP will focus upon in the draft work plan.
- Mr. RaeKwon Chung, the United Nations for Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) remarked that the ACP seems to be focusing too narrowly on technical issues. He noted that it might be good to focus on a broader set of co-benefits between climate and development. One reason for the broader focus is that co-benefits can also generate co-burdens (i.e. shifting from fossil fuels entails costs). Looking more broadly at co-benefits will make it easier to offset those co-burdens. He highlighted that UNESCAP has been promoting the "double dividend"—a concept that is analytically similar to co-benefits—in a recently published study on green growth.
- Dr. Jose de Pupim Oliviera, the United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) emphasized policymakers often consider costs before benefits. Cost estimates will be important, for example, in differentiating between Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) that are financed domestically and internationally. He also thought it would be good if there was more integration across different types of co-benefits activities. For example, a city might want to use co-benefits during planning, follow up with financing based on co-benefits, and then factor co-benefits into implementation plans.
- Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana, the Regional Resource Center for Asia and the Pacific (RRCAP)/ACP Co-Chair highlighted that Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is supporting Thailand in developing a NAMA in the transport sector. He was not sure whether GIZ will also be looking at the co-benefits of these NAMAs but this might be a good opportunity to look at those co-benefits. There was also an international meeting on the abatement of tropospheric ozone (O₃) in Thailand that might be interesting to ACP members.
- **Ms. Aida Roman** updated information related to RRCAP in the Work Plan, including: the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) is going to begin drafting a report for policymakers; the Male Declaration is updating a compendium of good practices on air pollution; information about the Atmospheric Brown Cloud (ABC) needs to be updated; the Technical Working Group on Air Quality under the Regional Forum on the Environment will prepare a Report for Policymakers.
- **Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana** noted that EANET will have an intergovernmental meeting that will feature a discussion of expanding EANET to cover SLCPs. This expansion will depend on whether participating countries agree to this proposal. If they agree, this will provide a significant boost to co-benefits. The first step will likely start with monitoring of

SLCPs to generate source apportionment data.¹

- Ms. May Ajero, Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities (CAI-Asia) noted that many of the activities at CAI-Asia take into account co-benefits as they are mainstreamed into its programming. For instance, CAI-Asia has done work on green freight and logistics that could contribute to the ACP. Moreover, the Better Air Quality (BAQ) conference can be used as a platform to showcase work on co-benefits. Another set of key areas that CAI-Asia could contribute involves data and statistics guidelines for GHG emissions and air quality.
- Dr. Eric Zusman, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)/ ACP Secretariat closed the session by proposing that two work streams be created in the Work Plan: 1) one would focus on SLCPs; and 2) the other would focus on GHGs and other environmental pollutants. For both work streams, it would be useful to compile best practices, consider demonstration projects, and strengthen capacity building activities.

Discussion and Summary

- This session highlighted that a several of the ACP organizations are interested in doing work on SLCPs. There are, moreover, several ongoing initiatives where this work could be shared, ranging from EANET to the BAQ.
- At the same time, there is also a need for the recognition of the broader links between climate and development when discussing co-benefits. This could be done by focusing on green growth, particular sectors (transport), and urban planning. This broader focus could also feed into growing interest in developing "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the context of sustainable development."²
- It was agreed that the Work Plan will be revised to take into account these comments and circulated within two weeks of the meeting (approximately August 13). The Work Plan will be finalized by the end of August.

4. Collaborative Projects

- **Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana** provided an introduction to the collaborative projects session, noting that the proposals submitted for this section are meant to add value beyond existing activities. Dr. Supat also pointed out there are two groups of proposals: 1) one focusing on SLCPs; and 2) another group focusing on GHGs.
- **Dr. Kevin Hicks** introduced SEI/GAPF's proposal. The primary objective of the proposal is to develop toolkits that would help move forward the development of SLCP national actions plans. The toolkit would have three components: 1) the development of emissions

¹ Kevin Hicks mentioned that LRTAP has already begun to regulate SLCPs and is developing emission inventories.

² "nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development" is the language used in the Bali Action Plan to describe NAMAs.

inventories (that have been developed through the Male Declaration); 2) the use of the inventories to develop scenarios; and 3) the linking of these inventories and scenarios to benefit estimation (including non-conventional benefits such as job creation).

- Dr. Hicks also mentioned that there is a SEI proposal for a national action plan being tabled at the CCAC meeting in Paris. Canada has indicated that they have funds to support the development of a national action plan by March 2013. Canada wants to work chiefly in Latin America (Columbia, Peru and Mexico), whereas the SEI proposal would also support the development of work plans in other regions (Bangladesh and Ghana).
- **Ms. Aida Roman** summarized the RRCAP proposal. She explained that the proposal's chief goal is strengthen capacity for SLCPs and air pollution in Asia. This would be done by 1) strengthening and standardizing scientific knowledge; 2) monitoring SLCPs; and 3) modelling, emission inventories, and benefit assessments. It would also involve a training of trainers and an updated information clearinghouse on SLCPs and co-benefits approaches. The major organizers of the project would be RRCAP with collaboration from SEI, IGES, MOE, and ACAP. She hopes that financing for the project would come from the MOE and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).
- **Ms. Aida Roman** also presented a demonstration waste to energy project for Southeast Asia. The project aims to provide clean energy access and enhance knowledge on composting to selected countries. Co-benefits will be factored into the proposed demonstration project. RRCAP would want to select two Asian developing countries for the proposed project. She mentioned that the MOE could potentially support this kind of demonstration project.
- **Ms. May Ajero** pointed out that some of the items that are being proposed could be linked with existing CAI-Asia projects. For instance, CAI-Asia already has air quality data for 330 cities and air quality standards for 20 countries. It has also carried out a survey of air quality systems in the region (with follow-up with cities in the region based on expert opinion with the aim of developing good practice guidance). In terms of emissions inventories, CAI-Asia has been mapping activity data available in cities in the transport and energy sector and working with IEA, WRI/Embarq and ITDP to look at the impacts of different scenarios. Given these activities, there might be a need to scope what already exists to avoid duplication.
- Mr. Hitoshi Yoshizaki, Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOEJ) introduced a proposal that is summarized in distributed materials. The proposal focuses on black carbon and other pollutants co-emitted from "energy-related activities." The objective of the proposal is to develop an emission inventory for select countries in Asia. Activities include preliminary emission inventories through application of activity data and emission factors. The MOE is currently looking to identify the country that would cooperate on this project. After a counterpart country is identified, the fourth paragraph mentions collaboration with other stakeholders. There might be an opportunity to collaborate with each other on this project. Mr. Yoshizaki also mentioned that the project will be extended over two years, and may be reported by the Japanese government as an activity under CCAC.

- **Dr. Rabhi Abdessalem** proposed a project focusing on co-benefit technology transfer. The project would attempt to first, develop a map of co-benefit technologies based on co-benefit technology availability assessment in Japan, and a co-benefit technology needs assessment in India. It would then aim to match "seeds with needs." Once those matches are established, a next step would be to conduct a feasibility study about some selected co-benefit technologies. Based on the outcome of the feasibility study, a next step would be to implement pilot project(s) about some selected co-benefit technologies. Dr. Rabhi underlined that the Bilateral Offset Crediting Mechanism (BoCM) could potentially be used for promoting the transfer of Japanese co-benefit technologies which prove to be feasible in India. He also emphasized that we should aim to mobilize the technical and financial resource of private sector.
- Ms. Djuwita Mitta, Ministry of Environment, Indonesia drew upon her own experience to underline the importance of private funding and business involvement in co-benefits projects. She has been involved in two projects in Indonesia. One was a slaughterhouse project that stopped because there was insufficient funding from the local government to support the project. The second ongoing project is a lifecycle assessment (LCA) of palm oil. For this project, she noted that need to understand the perspective of the palm oil industry.
- Ms. Zhao Jia, Policy Research Center for the Environment and Economy (PRCEE) proposed a project on joint research and information exchange on co-control policy. She remarked that projects on co-benefits have been carried out and achieved important results. This has provided a basis for incorporating co-benefits into policy decisions—i.e. 12th five year plan has many targets for diverse environmental goals. However, often these opportunities for co-control policy are not fully realized—the targets in the 12th five year plan are not directly tied together. The PRCEE would like to propose joint research and information exchange on co-control policy that would include policy and scenario analysis for co-benefits. This would be supplemented with cases studies. A second component would involve an international seminar to share results and enhance capacity building for policy makers in select countries. The seminar could be held in different parts of Asia.
- **Dr. Eric Zusman** outlined a possible co-benefits white paper as a collaborative project. He noted that the white paper would be a regularly updated publication that provides a snapshot of where countries are at in terms of co-benefits. Country representatives would submit status reports; a synthesis overview chapter would summarize the status reports.
- **Dr. Jose de Pupim Oliviera** commented that the UNU-IAS is supporting the development of tools to quantify co-benefits for cities in Asia. This would be for both environmental and non-environmental co-benefits. Dr. de Puppim Oliviera hopes different sectoral components of the co-benefits tools can be integrated so it can be used at the urban level. He underlined that it is important to develop these tools in native languages (not English) if they are to be successfully disseminated.
- **Ms. Keiko Kuroda** thanked participants who made proposals. She underlined that the ACP meets only once year and hence today is an important opportunity to take action. In this

connection, she suggested that it would be good to work on consolidating some of the SLCP proposals.

• **Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana** noted in developing a collaborative proposal it will attempt to leverage the strengths of different organizations. He further proposed the formation of small group to integrate the proposals, asking the ACP secretariat to facilitate a discussion on integration.

Discussion and Summary

- Several organizations outlined proposals for collaborative projects. These include proposals covering a SLCPs toolkit, co-benefits technology transfer, co-benefits policy analysis, a co-benefits seminar, and a co-benefits white paper.
- The ACP Secretariat will help facilitate the formation of small groups to coordinate with each other and elaborate some of the proposals.
- The Work Plan will include these collaborative projects, differentiating them from existing activities.

Wrap Up

• **Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana** expressed that there has been a fruitful meeting and that this is a step in the direction to get funding for a new proposal. He thanked the participants for making contributions and moving the ACP forward.

Appendix 1: Meeting Agenda

Third Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) Advisory Group Meeting

24 July 2012, 13:30- 16:30 UNU-IAS, 6th Floor, Yokohama International Organization Center, Large Meeting Room Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan

Agenda

In July 2011, the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) held its second meeting of its Advisory Group at the third International Forum for a Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP). At that meeting, participants decided to reconvene at the next ISAP to discuss *inter alia* the ACP's second work plan, a possible proposal for collaboration, funding opportunities, and expanding the ACP membership. The meeting will be attended by invited representatives from international organizations and government agencies.

24 July 2012 13:30-16:30

13:20 - 13:30 Registration

13:30 - 13:40 Opening and Introduction

Opening remarks

Ms. Keiko Kuroda, Ministry of the Environment (MOE), Japan

Background and objectives of the meeting

Prof. Katsunori Suzuki, ACP Co-chair, IGES Senior Fellow/Kanazawa University

13:40 - 14:00 Review of the ACP's History and Status Report

ACP Secretariat, IGES

14:00 - 15:00 Discussion of the Work Plan for 2012-2013

ACP Secretariat, IGES

15:00 - 15:10 Group Photo & Coffee Break

15:10 - 16:00 Solicitation of Proposals for Collaboration

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana, Coordinator/ EANET Secretariat, Network Support, RRC.AP

16:00 - 16:20 Other issues (Membership, Funding, Finalising the Work Plan)

ACP Secretariat, IGES

16:20 - 16:30 Wrap Up

Dr. Supat Wangwongwatana, Coordinator/ EANET Secretariat, Network Support, RRC.AP

Appendix 2: List of participant

Third Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) Advisory Group Meeting

24 July 2012, 13:30- 16:30

UNU-IAS, 6th Floor, Yokohama International Organization Center, Large Meeting Room, Pacifico Yokohama, Yokohama, Japan

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The Secretariat for the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP), July 2012