ASIAN CO-BENEFITS PARTNERSHIP

Supporting the Mainstreaming of Co-benefits into Development Policies and Projects in Asia

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Asian Co-benefits Partnership

Launched in 2010 (Secretariat: IGES)

- to enable a variety stakeholders to work together on co-benefits
- to support the mainstreaming of co-benefits into decision-making processes in Asia

Major Functions of ACP

- Information sharing and knowledge management
- Enhanced communication among ACP members
- Support for co-benefits policies and projects in Asia
- Strengthening of regional cooperation to promote co-benefits

Methodology

Win-win strategy capturing both development and climate benefits in a single policy/measure

Illustrating Co-benefits

Mitigate Greenhouse Gas

Climate Concerns

- Energy Efficiency Standards
- Renewable Portfolio Standards
- Public Transport Upgrades

Development Needs

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<tr>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Social</th>
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<td>Cleaner Technologies</td>
<td>Improved Air Quality</td>
<td>Greater Energy Access</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faster Commutes</td>
<td>Reduced Waste</td>
<td>Enhanced Mobility</td>
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More and more countries in Asia are introducing projects that mitigate climate changes while achieving other sustainable development benefits. The co-benefits map provides users with important information on co-benefits in key sectors in Asia.
The White Paper is published every other year to share the latest policy-relevant insights on co-benefits in Asia.

“Case studies shed light on the growing number of activities that could achieve climate and other development objectives in Asia.”

__________ in the 2nd White Paper 2016

“Highlights the co-benefits of integrated approaches to air pollution and climate change.”

__________ in the 1st White Paper 2014

“Introduces the tools and methods that can help quantify co-benefits in Asia.”

__________ in the 3rd White Paper 2018
### ACP White Paper II: Putting Co-benefits into Practice

#### Summary of challenges and solutions

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Challenges</th>
<th>Solutions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td><strong>Japan</strong> Limited long-term budget Illegal dumping of chargeable waste</td>
<td>Market expansion for recyclables and stable procurement practices Promoting of waste separation and green purchasing Strengthening extended producer responsibility laws</td>
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<td><strong>Bangladesh</strong> Lack of public awareness Limited financial standing and institutional capacity</td>
<td>Raising international capital for waste disposal site improvements Re-engineering landfills to realize climate and other co-benefits</td>
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<td><strong>Indonesia</strong> Lack of methane capture regulation High initial investment costs</td>
<td>Strengthen capacities to improve regulatory compliance Expanding the market for palm oil</td>
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<td>Transport</td>
<td><strong>Philippines</strong> Lack of protected infrastructure for safe cycling Limited financial/institutional capacity Lack of robust data and data gathering protocols</td>
<td>Strengthening of PPPs Promoting multi-organizational mobility planning Harmonizing data collection protocols</td>
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<td>Energy</td>
<td><strong>Thailand</strong> Lack of financial planning and technical skills Resistance from groups affected by NAMA</td>
<td>Aligning existing policies with NAMA Long-term engagement and capacity building</td>
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<td><strong>Mongolia</strong> Lack of operator capacity Lack of financial incentives</td>
<td>Institutional capacity building program Improved data availability/accessibility</td>
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<td><strong>China</strong> Lack of sufficient financing Frequent leadership changes</td>
<td>Acquiring carbon finance Multi-year capacity building program</td>
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<td><strong>India</strong> Lack of data</td>
<td>Improved data collection and monitoring practices Continues awareness raising</td>
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Recommendations

• Capacity building of co-benefits needs to be sustained and fit-for-purpose.

• Public finance can help start a co-benefits project; the private sector is critical for making a project financially viable in the medium to long-term.

• Policymakers need to steadily improve co-benefits data collection and monitoring processes. Governments should seek local expertise and international collaboration when gathering, analyzing, and sharing co-benefits data.

• Institutional reforms across multiple levels and sectors are critical for maximizing the co-benefits of innovative solutions.

• Continued public awareness raising can improve the performance of a project or policy.
ADB TA7914 project employed a multi-level approach:
Institutional capacity building for climate and gender agencies enabled the mainstreaming of gender into mitigation policies (or vice versa) that supported gender-responsive mitigation pilot projects. These different elements were mutually reinforcing.

The pilot projects involved women in concrete on-the-ground initiatives that built knowledge and skills to mitigate climate change while earning other livelihood benefits. Simultaneously, the institutional capacity building and policy mainstreaming empowered women and women’s groups, engaging them in decisions that could help achieve longer-lasting results.
Current Trend on International Climate Policy

1) Scope of climate mitigation is increasing – from projects to policies to institution
2) Direction of climate mitigation is changing – from top down to bottom up
3) Emphasis on sustainability and inclusivity is growing – need more systematic ways to ensure that climate mitigation actions are consistent with other environmental priorities and socioeconomic needs.

2015 Paris Agreement
Ratcheting up ambition for NDCs requires integration at multiple levels

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

All of these changes underline the importance of working with multiple stakeholders at multiple levels for multi benefits.