Linkages between the JCM and SDGs

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Outline

- **Paris Agreement and SDGs: JCM potentials**
- **3 Key findings from IGES reports on “JCM contributions to SDGs ”**
- **Impacts and responses of the COVID-19: JCM potentials**
- **Summary**

Paris agreement and SDGs: JCM potentials

Clean energy (Goal 7), Sustainable industry (Goal 9), Sustainable consumption (Goal 12) [1]

GHG emission reduction, Transition to low and de-carbonization society

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Agenda 2030, the universal blueprint for the sustainable society

The JCM supports the ambitious global frameworks

COP21 · CMP11 PARIS 2015 UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Holding the increase in the global avg. temperature to below 2°C above pre-industrial levels

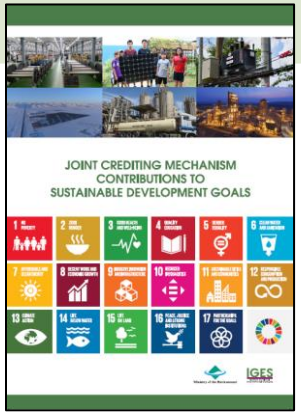
To support the SDGs achievement

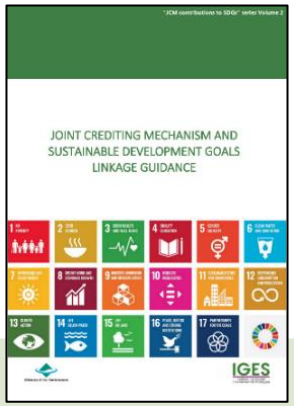
If the global warming were limited to 1.5°C, SDGs can be easily achieved [2]

JCM contributions to SDGs

First Volume (Mar. 2020)

- Developed qualitative and quantitative indicators for JCM
- Analyzed 57 registered JCM projects





Second Volume (Aug. 2020)

- A tool for identifying the JCM project contributions to the SDGs
- Updated indicators and covered newly registered projects
- JCM contributed 12 SDG Goals (Goal 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17)

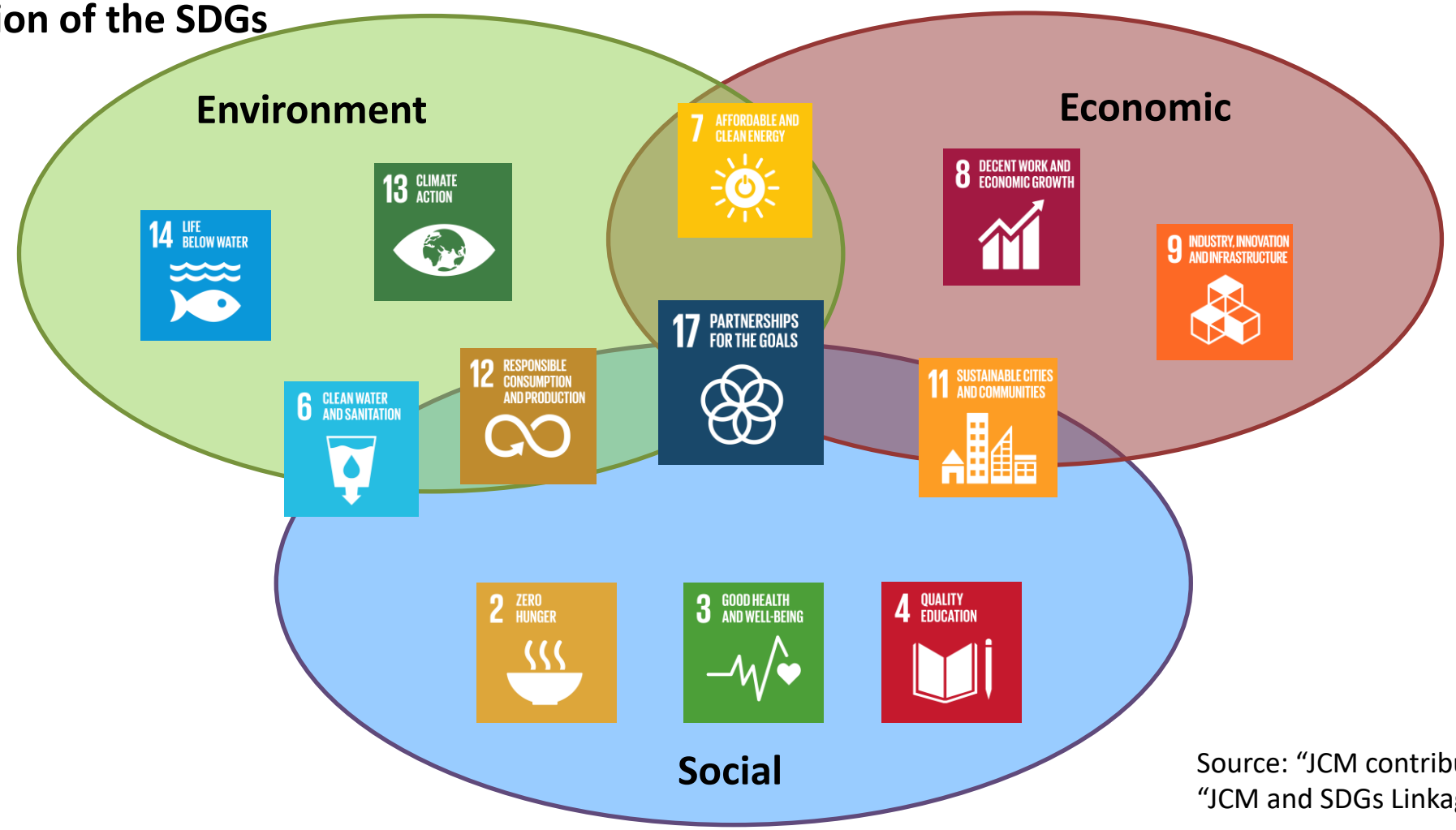
- Publish Best practices

- Update JCM-specific indicators regularly

1st volume: JCM contributions to SDGs: https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/joint-crediting-mechanism-jcm-contributions-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs/en
2nd volume: JCM and SDGs Linkage Guidance: https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/jcm-and-sdgs-linkage-guidance/en

1. Contributions to multiple goals and targets

- **JCM contributes to not only environmental and economic Goals of the SDGs but also social dimension of the SDGs**



Source: "JCM contributions to SDGs" report, "JCM and SDGs Linkage Guidance")

2. Implementing projects in different sectors

Common SDGs that JCM contributes:

4.4 Technical training

7.a International cooperation to increase clean energy

9.4 Sustainable industry

12.4 Responsible consumption and management of natural resource

13.3 Improve employees' awareness of climate change

17.3 Mobilizing private capital to support SDGs

JCM contributions based on project types:

Introducing Waste Paper Processing System into a Packaging Paper Factory

7.3 Reducing energy consumption

12.2 Recycling resources
12.5 Recycling waste

Introducing high efficiency air-jet loom in a textile factory

7.3 Reducing energy consumption

8.2 Industry innovation in developing countries

Source: "JCM contributions to SDGs" report, "JCM and SDGs Linkage Guidance"

3. Expanding JCM contributions to more SDGs

Common SDGs that JCM contributes:

4.4 Technical training

7.a International cooperation to increase clean energy

9.4 Sustainable industry

12.4 Responsible consumption and management of natural resource

13.3 Improve employees' awareness of climate change

17.3 Mobilizing private capital to support SDGs

Potential JCM projects:

1. Renewable energy in irrigation system

To contribute sustainable agriculture and increase efficient water management

2. Wastewater treatment

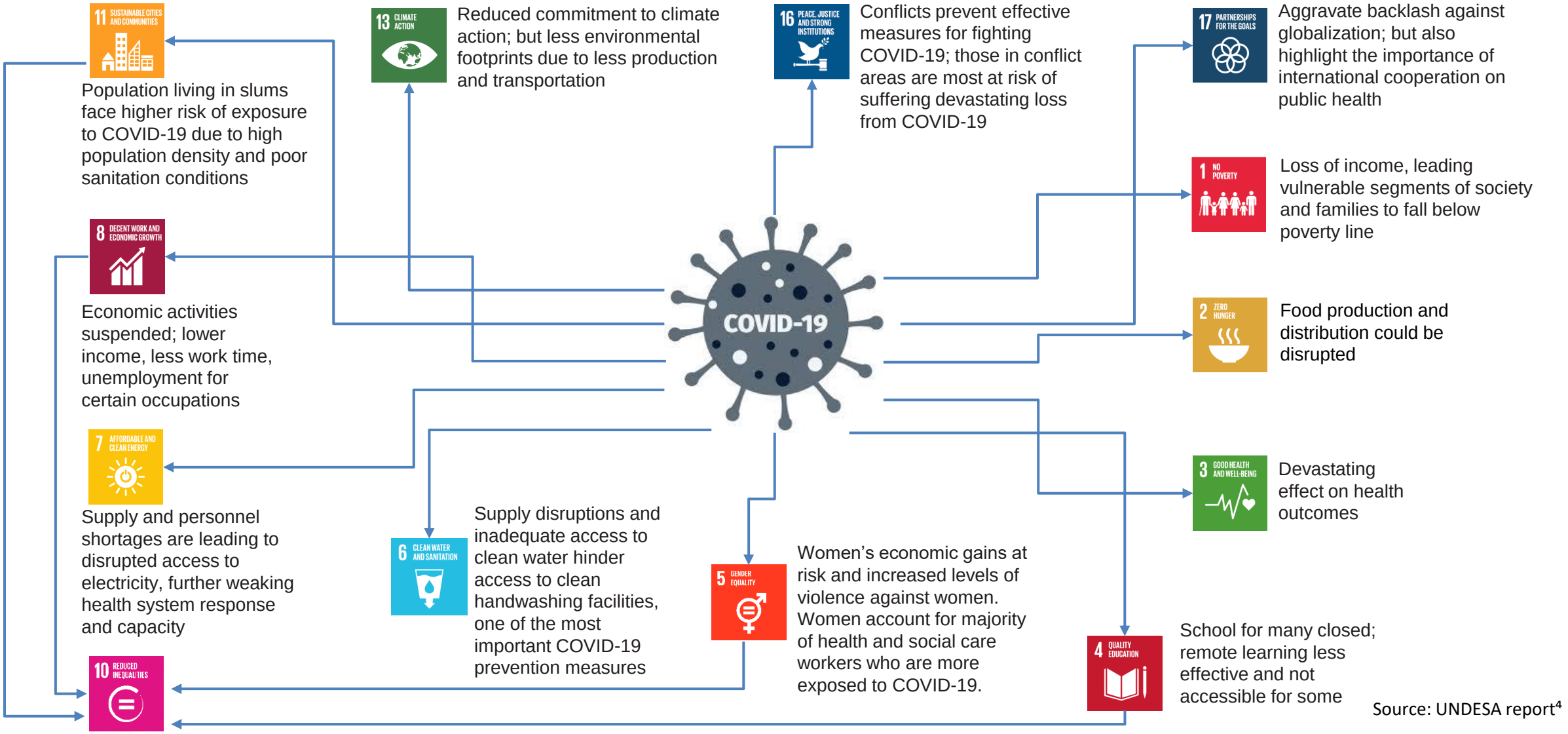
To enhance public health and sanitation; and support sustainable cities

3. Solid and plastic waste treatment

To enhance recycling waste and contribute to reduction of ocean plastics

Source: "JCM contributions to SDGs" report, "JCM and SDGs Linkage Guidance"

COVID-19 impacts on the SDGs



Source: UNDESA report[4]

Responses to the COVID-19: Sustainable recovery plan

UNFCCC[5]: Ms. Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary

- Recovery from COVID-19 should address climate change
- Establish more inclusive and sustainable path for all; and make societies and people more resilient

UN Framework[6]:

- Health first: Protecting health services and systems, Protecting people: Social protection and basic services, Economic responses and recovery: protecting jobs, small and medium sized enterprises, Macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration, Social cohesion and community resilience

EU Green Deal[7]:

- A roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all.
- Sectors: specifically transport, energy, agriculture, buildings, and industries (steel, cement, information, textiles, chemicals)
- To boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy; and To restore biodiversity and cut pollution

MOEJ Responses and Measures[8]:

- Recovering economic activities by supporting to install energy efficient ventilating equipment to reduce risks; and securing employment in national parks and tourist areas
- Building resilient economy by improving supply chain and production sites to transit decarbonisation

JCM potentials during the COVID-19

Recovery plan:

- Inclusive, Sustainable, Resilient society
- Protecting human and health services
- Multilateral collaboration, Solidarity
- Resource efficiency, clean energy, circular economy, biodiversity
- De-carbonization
- Securing employment

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

JCM projects:

Summary

- **Paris Agreement and SDGs: JCM potentials**

Supporting the ambitious targets of both international frameworks

- **3 Key findings from IGES reports on "JCM contributions to SDGs "**

1. Contributions to multiple SDG Goals and Targets through JCM projects
2. Implementing JCM projects in different sectors
3. More potentials in JCM projects to expand contributions to other SDGs

- **Impacts and responses of the COVID-19: JCM potentials**

By implementing JCM projects in essential sectors which the country needs can support the recovery from COVID-19 and achievement of SDGs

Reference list

1. IPCC 1.5 Summary for policymakers, https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/sites/2/2019/05/SR15_SPM_version_report_LR.pdf
2. Climate change and SDGs synergies, https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/22398Summary_document_Copenhagen_FINAL_for_website.pdf
4. UNDESA Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19report, https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/sg_report_socio-economic_impact_of_covid19.pdf
5. UNFCCC June Momentum, https://unfccc.int/event/where-do-we-stand-with-ndcs-enhancing-action-on-climate-change-in-2020
6. A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19, https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/UN-framework-for-the-immediate-socio-economic-response-to-COVID-19.pdf
7. EU Green Deal, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1596443911913&uri=CELEX:52019DC0640#document2
8. MOEJ COVID-19 Responses and Measures, https://www.env.go.jp/guide/budget/r02/r0204-hos-gaiyo/full.pdf

Thank you for your attention

Annex

Myanmar: Waste-to-Energy Project

Project background information:

- Landfill capacity at the current treatment site is decreasing
- Negative impacts on environment (human health) due to poor waste management

Project overview:

- Introduction of advanced solid waste treatment
- Expected GHG emissions reduction: 4,067 t-CO_2/year (average)

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Generating electricity from solid waste leads to reduce fossil fuel consumption and contributes to air pollution reduction. Treating solid waste can contribute to soil contamination reduction in the surrounding area. Therefore, the project reduces negative environmental impacts by improving waste management.
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Providing technical capacity training for local engineers and employees to operate the treatment plant.
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Engaging in advanced waste management and reducing hazards from solid waste can prevent ground water pollution. The project can reduce the volume of solid waste by around 90%.
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 13 CLIMATE ACTION	The project reduces GHG emissions by replacing electricity generated by fossil fuel and avoiding methane release from the solid waste. Over 60 % of generated electricity is used by the treatment plant itself, and the rest is sold to the grid system.
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Introducing highly efficient technologies in solid waste treatment leads to enhance sustainable public infrastructure development. The plant treats about 60 tons of waste per day. It has a separate recycling process which collects recyclable materials such as bottles and plastics. These activities contribute to reducing the landfill waste. Strengthening this kind of technological upgrade would help Myanmar to move towards more sustainable production.
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Contributing to marine pollution reduction through appropriate solid waste management
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Participating in JCM and collaborating with different stakeholders ensure diffusion of low-carbon and decarbonisation technologies and improve the partnership between the government and private sector in both countries.

Source: JFE Engineering Corporation

Mongolia: Solar Power Plant in farm

Project background information:

- Need to increase production of fresh vegetables and practice sustainable food production
- Severe air pollution in winter season due to use of coal

Project overview:

- 12.7MW solar power plant installed at farm in suburbs of Ulaanbaatar
- Expected GHGs emission reduction : 11,223 t-CO_2/year (average)

2 ZERO HUNGER	In 2019, 27 tons of high quality, fresh vegetables were produced and delivered to the residents of Ulaanbaatar. The revenue from the solar PV project provided support to the company to increase investment for installing Japanese agricultural technologies.
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING, 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Generating electricity by solar PV leads to less fossil fuel consumption which contributes to air pollution reduction and improves environmental negative impacts
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	The Japanese company provides training for the local farmers to improve their agricultural skills for working on the solar farm®. In addition, engineers and workers in solar PV power generation carry out work under guidance provided online from the manufacturer.
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY, 13 CLIMATE ACTION	Since operations started in 2017, total electricity production reached about 40,000 MWh and the amount of electricity sold is about 38,000 MWh (as of 31 Dec 2019). The electricity generated from the solar PV is sold to the national grid which contributes to the increased share of RE electricity in the country, thereby reducing CO_2 emissions.
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Building sustainable infrastructure in Mongolian energy sector and strengthening the country's technological upgrade in the largest emitting sector would help the country to move towards more sustainable production.
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Participating in JCM and collaborating with different stakeholders ensure diffusion of low-carbon and decarbonisation technologies and improve the partnership between the government and private sector in both countries.

Source: Farmdo Co., Ltd., Everyday Farm LLC

JCM Global Partnership

- JCM Global Partnership was established as an online platform (Aug 2020)
- The Partnership includes: International organization (ADB, WB, UNIDO), Local government (17 Partner countries), Private companies and NGOs
- The three key pillars: JCM & Carbon Neutral Project, JCM & Art 6 of PA, JCM & SDGs

JCM Global Partnership website:
https://www.carbon-markets.go.jp/eng/jcmgp/sdgs.html