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# Review of Japan-Mongolia Environmental Cooperation

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February 26, 2021



# Environmental Cooperation between MOEJ and MET



## December 2018, MOC renewed between MOEJ and MET

### Areas of Cooperation:

- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Protected area management and eco-tourism
- Nature conservation
- Air pollution control including dust and sandstorm
- Co-benefits approach

## 2020 February 18<sup>th</sup> “The 13<sup>th</sup> Policy Dialogue”

Discussed and agreed on directions in the following areas:

- Air pollution countermeasures, GOSAT series, JCM, the Initiative on Life Cycle Management of Fluorocarbons, climate change adaptation, and use of plants.



# Cooperation Areas



## Climate Change

- 10 projects implemented, contributing to realizing Mongolia's NDC
- Conducting comparative evaluation of emissions calculated from GHG inventories on a country-by-country basis using GOSAT and GOSAT-2 data

## Dust and Sandstorm

- Under the TEMM framework, Japan, China and Korea conduct monitoring and prevention measures for DSS, and shares research results with Mongolia

## Intercity Cooperation

- Ulaanbaatar city, Tov Province – Sapporo city, Hokkaido Prefecture

## Co-benefits Approach

- Conducted quantitative assessment of technology to simultaneously contribute to environmental pollution control and GHG abatement (such as Heat Only Boiler), and supported capacity development on management of such technology as well as co-benefits approach
- Co-benefits Workshop organized by CCAC, CAA, ADB, MOEJ, IGES on Oct 30 2020. Climate & Clean Air Coalition, Clean Air Asia,

# Co-benefits Approach Cooperation in Mongolia

## Project Summary

Based on MOU between MOEJ and MET (signed in 2011. Updated twice afterwards)

### ● Improve Heat Only Boiler (HOB)

Improvement of coal HOB (0.7MW) auxiliary unit and the boiler main body was conducted during 2014-2016 with evaluation of Co-benefits effects.

### ● Co-benefits effects achieved

Emission reduction of the improved HOB (MUHTIII) (compared with the original HOB)

**CO<sub>2</sub>: 176 t (28% ↓), SO<sub>2</sub>: 1,286 (28% ↓)**  
**Nox: 1,024 kg (76% ↓), Dust: 3,583 kg (59% ↓)**

Shift to instruct LPGs-Gas HOBs after coal ban in Ulaanbaatar, and introduce improved HOB in other areas.

### ● Capacity Building

- Material published in Mongolian, for professionals and the public.
- Co-benefits seminar/training for companies and government officials.

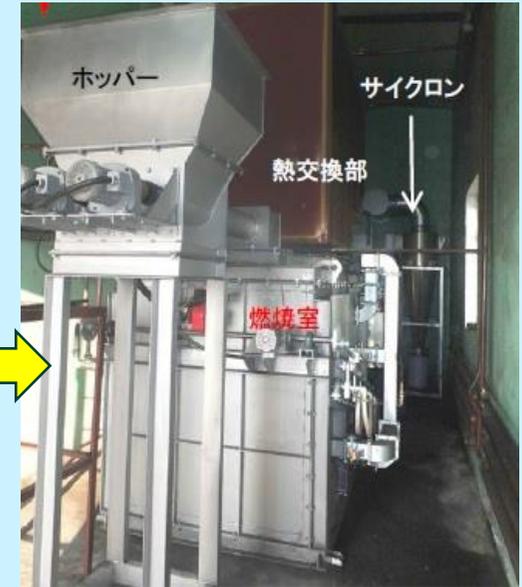


## Project Site

The No.65 School, Ulaanbaatar



Coal feeding before HOB improvement



Automatic feeding device of improved HOB

## Gas HOBs



## Japan-China-Korea Tripartite Joint Research on DSS

- Agreed upon at the 8<sup>th</sup> Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (TEMM8) in 2006; Joint research on DSS has launched since 2008.



Since 1999, the Environment Ministers of three countries have held meetings annually in order to exchange views and opinions on regional and global environmental issues and strengthen cooperation among three countries. Three countries take turns to host the meeting.

## Realizing a green society

- October 26, 2020 the Policy Speech by the Prime Minister Suga to the Diet
- “The Prime Minister declared that by 2050 Japan will aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net-zero, that is, to realize a carbon-neutral, decarbonized society.”
- “Addressing climate change is no longer a constraint on economic growth. We need to adjust our mindset to a paradigm shift that proactive climate change measures bring transformation of industrial structures as well as our economy and society, leading to dynamic economic growth.”



**Proactive climate  
change measures  
lead to dynamic  
economic growth**

## “Three Paradigm Shift” to Re-design Japan's society

### Decarbonized Society

- Strengthening support on the Decarbonized cities by renewable energy
- “New normal” style
- Innovation technologies

### Circular Economy

- Plastic circularity
- Sustainable waste management System
- Resilient waste management

### Decentralized Society

- Climate Change & Disaster Deduction
- Climate Change & Reconstruction
- Acceleration of utilizing the National Parks
- Protection of the healthy and blessed regional environment

# Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET)



## (Establishment History)

- To establish an intergovernmental regional network to address acid deposition and related air pollution problems in East Asia and promoting cooperation among the countries in the region, Regular Phase Activities started from January 2001.
- UN Environment's Asia and the Pacific Office (UNEP/ROAP) and The Asia Center for Air Pollution Research (ACAP) has been designated as the secretariat and the Network Center for the EANET.

## (Objectives)

- To create a common understanding on acid deposition problems in East Asia
- To provide basic input on policy decision-making towards acid deposition prevention measures
- To promote international cooperation on acid deposition problems in East Asia

## (Recent activities)

- Expansion of the scope of the EANET activities from acid deposition to air pollution is under consideration among participating countries toward development of the next Medium Term Plan (MTP) for the EANET (2021-2025).
- Almost all participating countries expressed approval of expansion of the scope at WG held in Oct. 2020, and discussion on the new MTP will be continued at IG meeting in Nov. 2020.
- The new MTP (2021-2025) will be adopted at IG 22.