Current Status and Next Step for Thailand's Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), BUR and MRV



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(Public Organization)
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Presentation outline

I. Implications of "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions" (NAMAs)

NAMAs/Pledge

NAMAs Implementation

- II. NAMAs/Pledge by other developing countries
- III. Preparation for Thailand's NAMAs
- IV. BURs preparation
 - GHG Reporting
- V. MRV institutional arrangement
- VI. Barriers/Challenge & Opportunity on NAMAs and MRV and Expectations for International Supports

I. "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions" (NAMAs)

COP 13 in Bali, Indonesia

Decision 1/CP.13 Para. 1 b(ii) Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner;

COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico

Decision 1/CP.16 Para. 48 <u>Agrees</u> that developing countries will take
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the context of sustainable
development, supported & enabled by technology, financing and
capacity building, aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to
business as usual emissions in 2020.

NAMAS/Pledge

Decision 1/CP.16 Para. 50 <u>Invites</u> developing countries that wish to voluntarily inform the COP of their intention to implement NAMAs in association with this decision to submit information on those actions to the secretariat;

COP: Inviting developing country Parties to inform the COP of their intention to implement NAMAs... still continued

NAMAs/Pledge

COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico

Decision 1/CP.16 *Para. 50* **Invites** developing countries that wish to voluntarily inform the COP of their intention to implement NAMAs in association with this decision to submit information on those actions to the secretariat;

2011

2010

COP 17 in Durban, South Africa

Decision 2/CP.17 Para. 32 Encourages developing country Parties that are yet to submit information on NAMAs pursuant to decision 1/CP.16, para. 50, to do so,...

2012

COP 18 in Doha, Qatar

Parties that wish to voluntarily inform the COP of their intention to implement NAMAs in association with decision 1/CP.16, para. 50, to submit information on those actions to the secretariat;

NAMAs/Pledge

NAMAs/Pledge

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NAMAs Negotiation

Enhance mitigation and Enhance reporting

Invites developing countries to submit Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

Domestically-supported NAMA

NAMAs seeking **International support**

Registry (UNFCCC)

to record NAMAs, and facilitate matching

Recognize:

NAMAs of developing country

(Domestically-supported NAMAs)

Record:

- (a) NAMAs seeking inter'l support;
- (b) Support available from developed country Parties for these actions;
- (c) Support provided for NAMAs

UNFCCC

Biennial Update Report (BUR)

National Inventory

Information on mitigation actions

> Support needs & received

MRV system

MRV of domesticallysupported NAMAs as **General MRV Guidelines** (GL on negotiation)

MRV of internationallysupported NAMAs as International MRV Guidelines (follow as BUR GL)

Process on "International **Consultation and Analysis** (ICA)" of BUR

II. "NAMA/Pledges" by other developing countries

▶ Pledge Formation <</p>



NAMA/Pledges by other developing countries

- ▶ 55 developing countries* have voluntarily informed/submitted their information on NAMAs to UNFCCC secretariat (as of 2013)
- NAMAs/Pledge and its description are various in forms

For example Mitigation goals; Strategies/ Plan; Policy/ Program/ Project

*Source: UNFCCC

- FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1
- FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.2
- FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/INF.2

NAMAs by some developing countries

Country	NAMAs/Pledges		
China	Lower CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP by 40 - 45% by 2020 compared to the 2005 level		
India	Reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level		
Brazil	Reduce emissions by 36.1% - 38.9% below BAU by 2020		
Mexico	Reduce emissions by 30% <u>below BAU</u> in 2020.		
Korea	Reduce emissions by 30% <u>below BAU</u> by 2020		
South Africa	Reduce emissions by 34% <u>below BAU</u> by 2020		
Chile	Achieve a 20% deviation <u>below BAU</u> emission growth trajectory by 2020		

NAMAs by ASEAN countries

NAMAs by Least developed countries

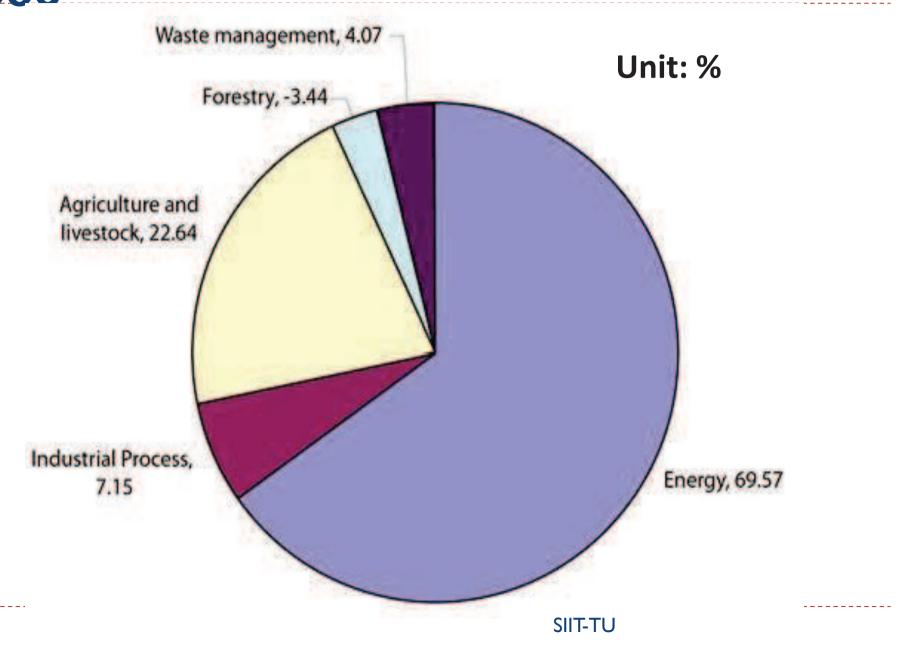
Country	NAMAs/Pledge	Country	NAMAs/ Pledge
Indonesia	Reduce emissions by 26% by 2020	Maldives	Achieve carbon neutrality as a country by 2020.
Cambodia	Cambodia has been implementing a pilot project within the framework of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing countries (REDD) since 2009, as part of its responsibility in tackling climate change	Afghanistan	 Preparation of the Initial National Communication, which will include specific mitigation strategies and activities appropriate for the national context; Compilation of National GHG Inventory
Singapore	Reduce emissions by 16% below BAU by 2020	Ethiopia	Plans to implement the following
Brunei Laos Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Thailand Viet Nam	Not yet submitted NAMA		NAMAs by 2020:

III. Preparation for Thailand's NAMAs/Pledge



GHG MITIGATION IN THAILAND

Thailand's GHG emissions by sources in 2000



ENERGY POLICY IN THAILAND

Energy Policy related to GHG Mitigation in Thailand

- 1. Energy Security
- 2. RE Strategies
- 3. EE Strategies

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CRITERIA FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONALLY SUPPORTED NAMAS

Criterion to CO2 countermeasures

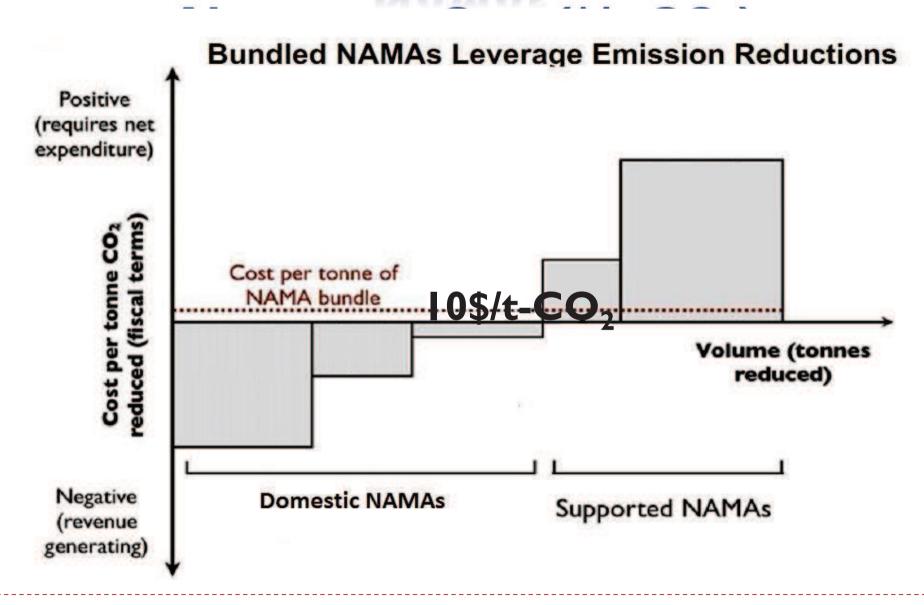
Marginal Abatement Cost (MAC)

or

Incremental Abatement Cost (IAC)

SIIT-TU

Domestic vs. Internationally Supported NAMAs



CRITERIA FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONALLY SUPPORTED NAMAS

NAMA Analysis Tool

Optimization tool for GHG mitigation options

AIM/EndUse (academic/research) or

MARKAL (commercial)

AIM = Asia-pacific Integrated Model

AIM/EndUse has been developed by **N**ational Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), JAPAN for analyses of energy and environment issues.

Outputs: Final Energy, Economics-MAC, Environment-CO2

CRITERIA FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONALLY SUPPORTED NAMAS

Domestic NAMAs

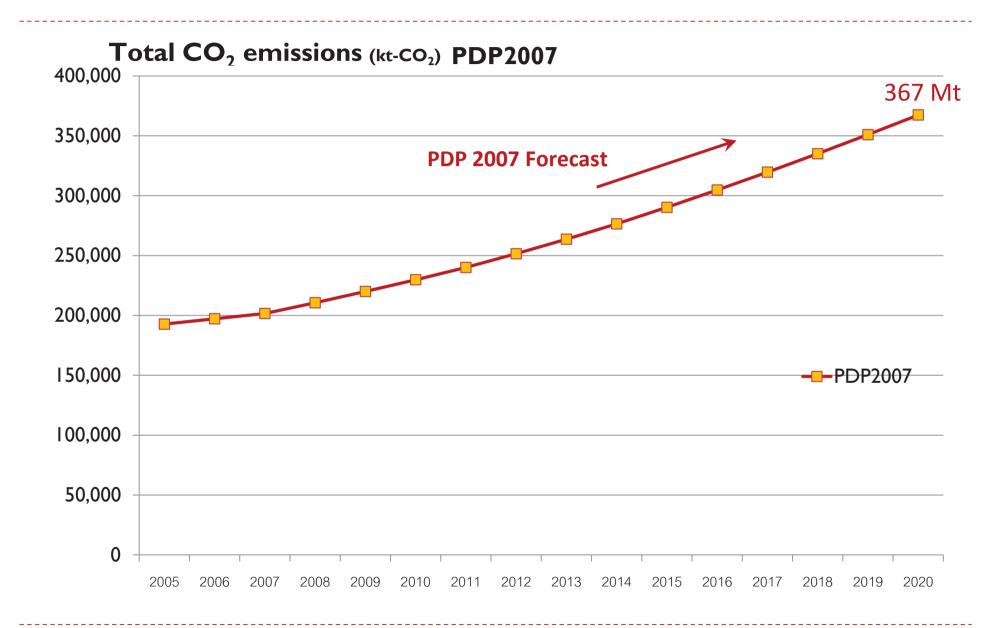
- > Energy efficiency and other low-cost mitigation activities
- Policies to overcome barriers
- > Limited needs for external finance and technology

Internationally Supported NAMAs

- Finance and/or technology support from Annex I countries
- ➤ Need MRV

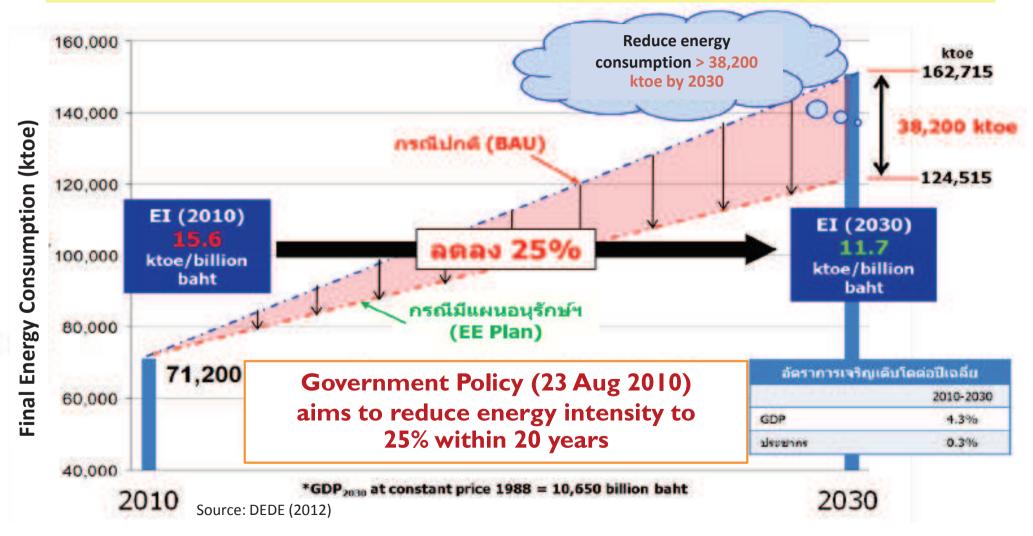
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CO₂ Emissions in the BAU 2020



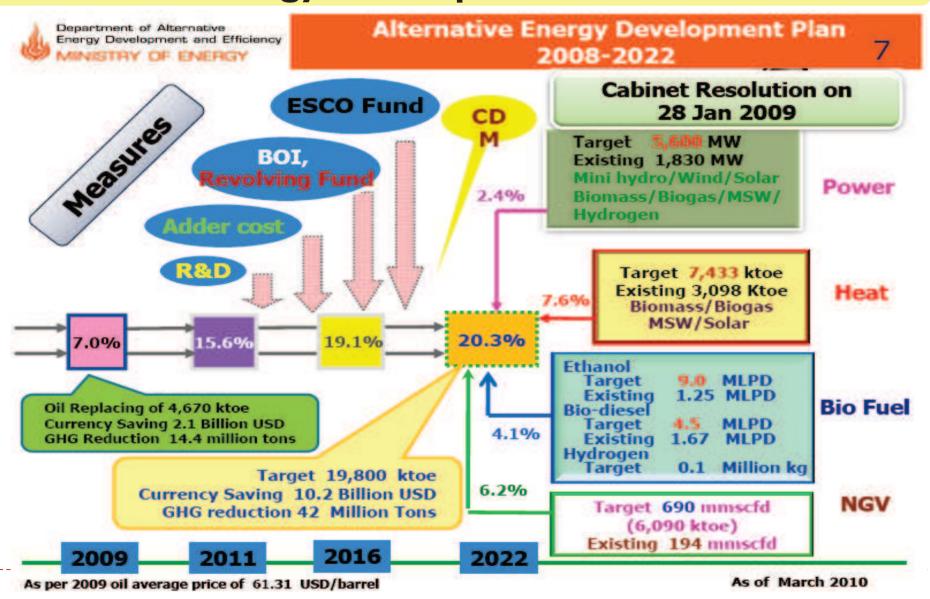
Energy policies in Thailand: EE

Energy Efficiency Plan 2010-2030 (20 Years Plan)



Energy policies in Thailand: RE

Renewable Energy Development Plan 2008-2022



Source: Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE) 2010