Introduction of Japan's initiatives and the NAMA Guidebook

- 1. If we cannot go to LCS,...
- 2. LCS offers higher QOL with less energy demand and lower-carbon energy supply
- 3. LCS needs good design, early action, and innovations



Designed by Hajime Sakai

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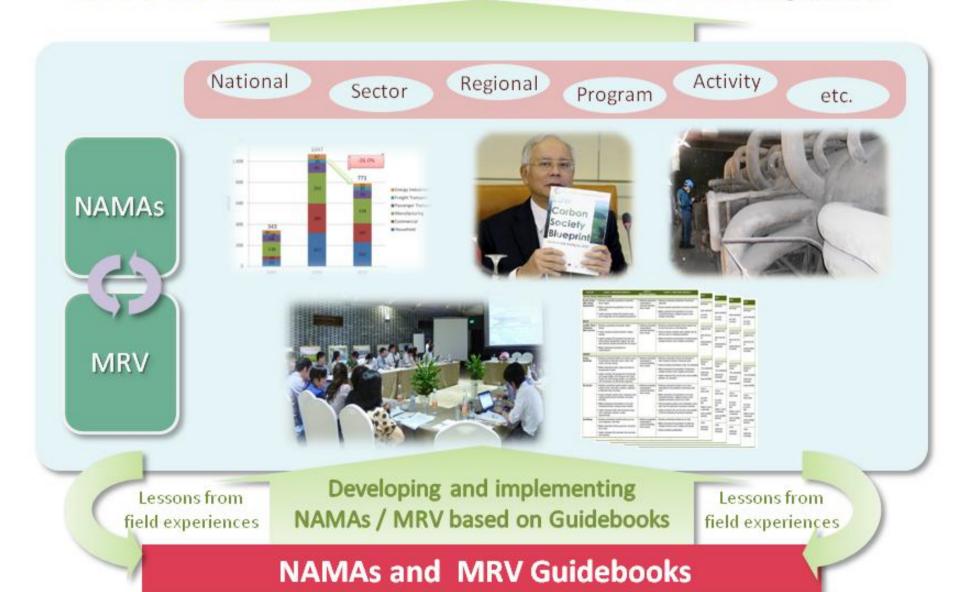
NIES (National Institute for Environmental Studies), Japan

"Guidebook on NAMA-based experiences in Asia and the World"

Japan Pavilion Side Event at the COP19 in Warsaw, Poland

15th Nov 2013

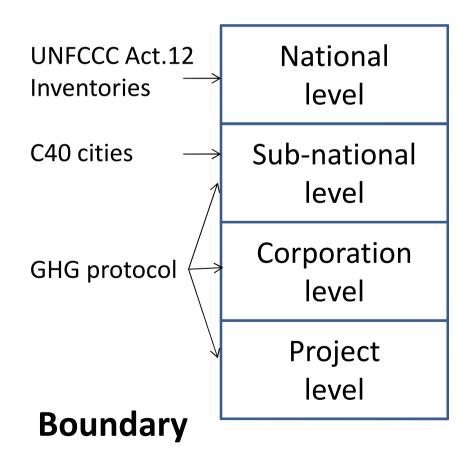
Net Global Reduction for Sustainable Development

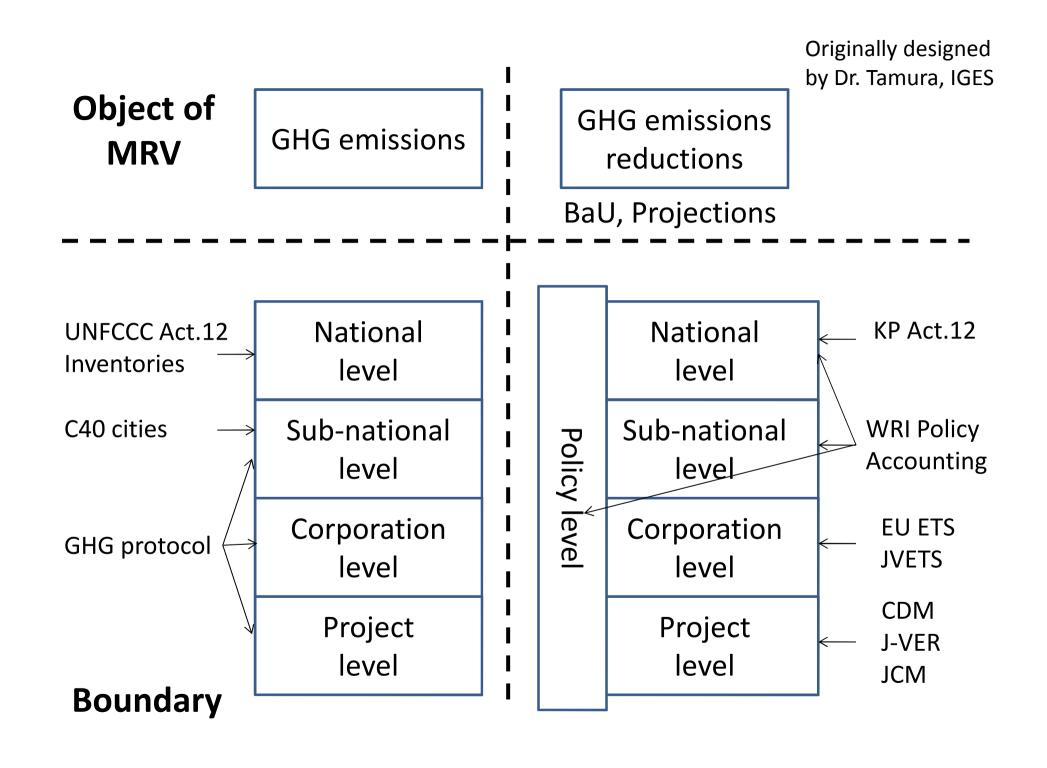


Originally designed by Dr. Tamura, IGES

Object of MRV

GHG emissions





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Chapter 1: Background

Motivation to participate in the writing and expected contribution to the Guidebook. Basic structure and characteristics of the Guidebook (bottom-up or top-down approach, experiences in Asia).

Chapter 2: Basic elements in relation to NAMAs

(1) Linkage between sustainable development and low-carbon development plans of developing countries

Introduction to NAMAs as an opportunity to implement low-carbon development. Introduction of finance and technology, as well as opportunity to have co-benefits through economic and social development.

(2) Elements determined through UNFCCC (COP) decisions

Listing of minimum requirements by analyzing each COP's decision. (Inclusion of MRV, existence of support options, aim of deviation from BAU in 2020, inclusion of indexes and quantitative goals by reporting through BURs, desirable link with LCDS, etc.)

Classification of NAMAs

(3) Some aspects in the introduction of NAMAs

Existence of 1) technology aspects, 2) mainstreaming aspects, 3) organizational aspects in relation to NAMA decisions. (Depiction through a graph)

(4) Financial options

Introduction of varied financial schemes that can be used with NAMAs. Specially the financial and technical scheme of JCM.

Financial scheme access

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Chapter 3: Approach of NAMA Decisions

- (1) Top-down approach
 Illustration of GHG emissions trend forecasting and quantification of emission reduction potential, as well as methods to elaborate
 - emission reduction potential, as well as methods to elaborate scenarios used by the AIM model.
- (2) Bottom-up approach
 Illustration of determination of BAU and NAMA scenarios,
 specification of technology options, used in a bottom-up approach
 used in OECC's capacity building activities.
- (3) MRV of Policy-based NAMAs
 Relation between NAMAs and MRV will be explained through the
 Japanese case (Kyoto Protocol Target Achievement Plan)

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Chapter 4: Experiences of NAMA development in Asia and the world

- (1) Scenario development (AIM) in the Asian region
 Summary and experiences of scenario determination in the Asia region
- (2) AIM initiatives in Iskandar, Malaysia

 Calculation used through AIM in Iskandar, Malaysia
- (3) Energy supply in Mongolia (OECC)

 Energy supply sector in Mongolia, establishment of a National Committee, sample of NAMA Implementation Plan
- (4) Waste sector in Vietnam (OECC)
 Waste sector in Vietnam, establishment of a National Committee, sample of NAMA Implementation
 Plan
- (5) Agriculture sector in Cambodia (OECC)

 Agricultural sector in Cambodia (National Biodigester Programme), establishment of a National Committee, sample of NAMA Implementation Plan
- (6) Transport sector in Lao PDR (OECC)

 Transport sector in Lao PDR (EVs), establishment of a National Committee, sample of NAMA Implementation Plan
- (7) Transport sector in Latin America (WRI/Embarq)

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Chapter 5: Facts obtained from analysis, future prospects (under revision)

Conclusions

Summary of donor's activities

Description of specific policies

Chapter 6: List of References

National/Sub-National NAMA type study by AIM simulations



AIM is an abbreviation of "Asia-Pacific Integrated Model" to support design sustainable societies and suggest actions comprehensively and consistently in quantitative manner.

AIM developed by National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) in collaboration with Kyoto University and several research institutes in the Asia-Pacific region since 1990.

AIM has more than 20 simulation models such as top-down economy models, bottom-up technology models, sector-wise service demand and energy supply model, and environmental aspect models in global/national/sub-national scale.

Procedure to develop Low Carbon Development Strategies

For Asia LCS studies, **ExSS** (Extended Snapshot tool; accounting tool) has been applied to many countries and cities to communicate policy makers.

- AreaBase yearTarget year
- Scenario name
- LCS target
- Unit
- Classification

- (1) Setting framework
- (2) Developing socioeconomic scenario, Information collection
- (3) Estimate future socio-economic variables and "BaU" emissions
 - (4) Setting low-carbon measures and analyzing the result

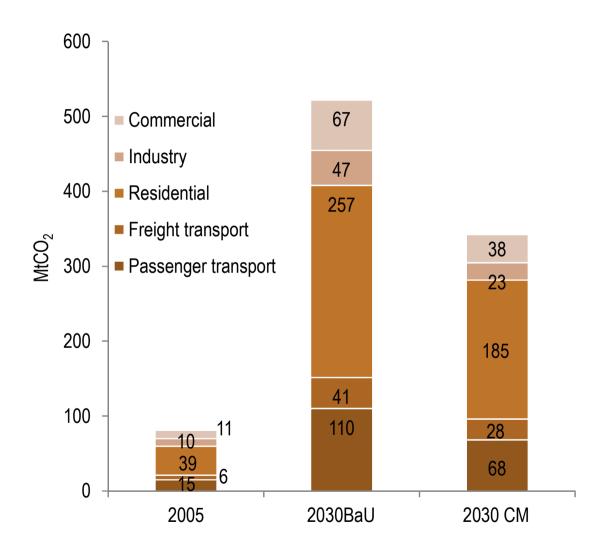
- Demography
- Economy
- Transport
- Building
- Energy demand
- Energy efficiency
- Power supply
- Emission factor,
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industry
- Passenger and freight Transport
- Power supply
- Carbon sink

Population growth

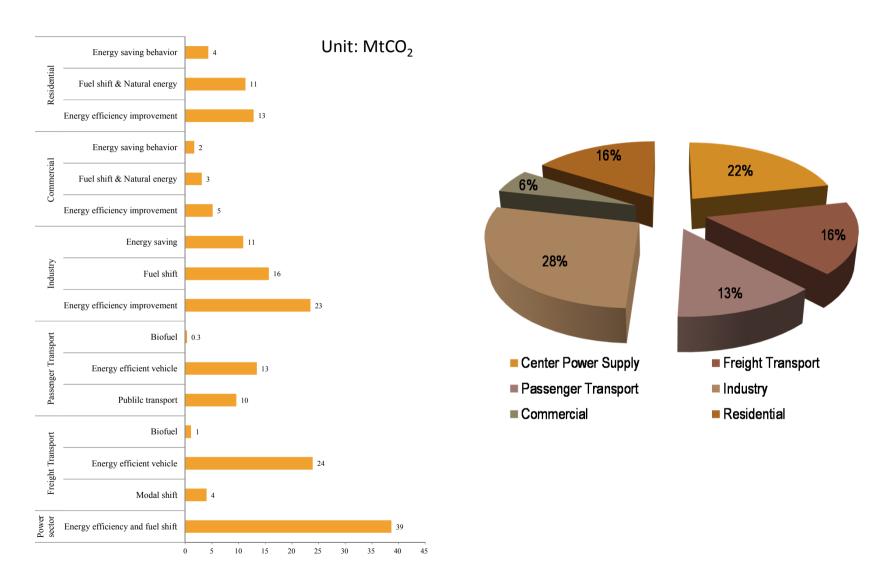
- Household size
- GDP growth
- Industrial structure
- Transport demand



Projected CO₂ emissions from energy sector



Contribution of low carbon countermeasures

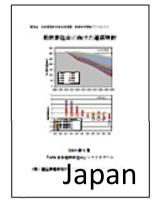


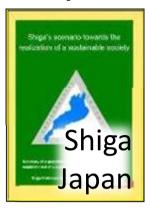


Low Carbon Society Study Workshop 25th Apr 2013, Vinh Phuc, Viet Nam

Low-Carbon Society Scenarios in Asia using AIM

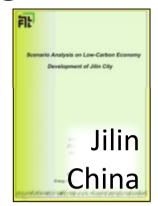


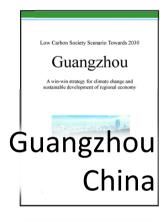


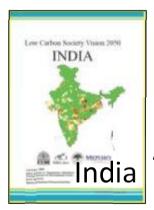


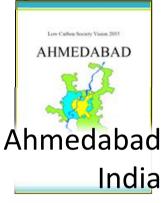


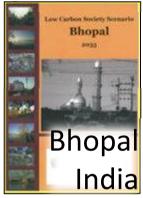








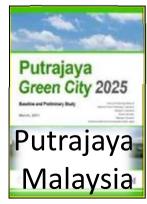




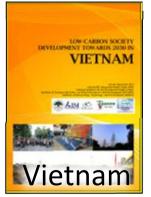


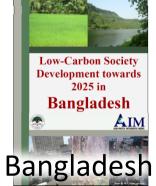














http://2050.nies.go.jp

Sustainable
Low-Carbon Asia
comes from
design,
imagination
and
co-working...

Let's work together!

