

“First Results of Capacity-building of NAMAs in a MRV Manner in Asia” - Launch of preparation for the NAMA Guidebook - SB38 Side Event report

Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC)
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This is a report of a side event held on Friday 7 June 2013 by the Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOEJ) and OECC at the 38th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies of Implementation of the UNFCCC from June 3rd to 14th 2013, in Bonn, Germany.

- Title : First Results of Capacity-building of NAMAs in a MRV Manner in Asia - Launch of preparation for the NAMA Guidebook -
- Event Type: Side Event
- Date : Friday 7 June 2013
- Organiser(s) : Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOEJ), Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)
- Venue : Wind – Ministry of Environment, Bonn, Germany
- Presenters:
 - Dr. Junichi Fujino (National Institute for Environmental Studies/NIES)
 - Mr. Makoto Kato (OECC)
- Discussants:
 - Mr. Uy Kamal (Ministry of Environment/MOE, Cambodia)
 - Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment/MONRE, Lao PDR)
 - Dr. Damdin Dagvadorj (Ministry of Environment and Green Development/MEGD Mongolia)
 - Dr. Nguyen Khac Hieu (Ministry on Natural Resources and the Environment/MONRE, Vietnam)
 - Dr. Kentaro Tamura (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies/IGES)
- Abstract: This SB38 side event featured efforts by developing countries in Asia for the introduction of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) / measurement, report, verification (MRV) through capacity-building activities supported by Japan, including introduction of first results of joint survey (e.g. draft mitigation action template as part of the NAMA implementation plan), through presentations and a Panel Discussion. Additionally, the event brought an



opportunity to launch the "NAMA Guidebook" and raised activities from a group of research institutes and their partner in Asia.

The Event was attended by more than 50 participants. During the question and answer session, there were questions and comments in relation to the preparation of the NAMA Guidebook, such as contents and partners of this initiative, as well as MRV issues in Asia.

■ Summary

Opening Speech by Mr. Akira Nitta, the Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOEJ)

Part 1: Cooperation activities supported by Japan drive efforts in the introduction of mitigation actions in Asia

1. "Japan's contribution towards formation of Low-Carbon societies (LCSs) in Asia"
Dr. Junichi Fujino (National Institute for Environmental Studies /NIES)
 - Japan has been contributing to large amount of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions as it became an industrialised country with its economic development. Asia-Pacific Integrated Model" (AIM) is the model developed by NIES in cooperation with Kyoto University and institutions in Asian countries to promote sustainable societies. Developed countries have emitted huge amount of GHG for its economic growth in the history. To promote development of a country with low emissions, it is important to develop Low Carbon Society (LCS) in developing countries as well.
 - Examples of the activities by NIES include Low Carbon Society Study Workshop in Vietnam on April 25th, 2013, the issue of "Low Carbon Development Strategy for Cambodia toward 2050"¹. In Iskandar, Malaysia, NIES is promoting Asian low carbon society by formulating roadmap towards low carbon cities and improving implementation process.

2. "Presentation of the first results of the NAMA and MRV Capacity-building and the JCM in Asia"
Mr. Makoto Kato (OECC)

¹ NIES, 2013. *Low Carbon Development Strategy for Cambodia toward 2050*. [online] Available at: http://2050.nies.go.jp/report/file/lcs_asia/Cambodia.pdf [Accessed 10 June 2013]

- There are many types or methods to conduct MRV for NAMAs. MRV is required for NAMAs, and developing countries are able to get technical and financial assistances for implementation of NAMAs. In the process of implementation, ensuring the projects to be linked to Low Carbon Development Strategy (LDCS) and Planning is recommended rather than to be conducted independently. To develop NAMAs in a MRV manner, the baseline for business-as-usual emission (BAU) in 2020 needs to be set up quantitatively, and there are mainly two approaches to do so: bottom-up approach and top-down approach.
- Currently three different scales of MRV scheme have been introduced. One of them is reviewed at international framework, such as biennial report (BUR) and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA); and the second one is reviewed at national level, such as national GHG inventories (including sectoral policies); and the third one is conducted on a project scale, such as clean development mechanism (CDM) and JCM .
- The five steps that have been taken for implementation of the OECC's projects for NAMAs capacity building are as below:
 - 1) Collection of info on relevant policies and strategies on related sectors
 - 2) Data collection for setting up BAU emission baseline
 - 3) Quantification GHG emissions of BAU
 - 4) Examination and selection of NAMAs options
 - 5) Quantification GHG emission reduction by NAMAs
- Establishment of an institutional arrangement is important. In particular, Climate Change Committee is formulated, who will conduct MRV on mitigation actions at the policy level, including each project and programme.
- As preliminary results, BAU and emission reduction potential and useful low carbon technologies were identified.

Part 2: Panel Discussion: Sharing experiences in relation to introduction of NAMA Capacity-building activities

Facilitated by Mr. Jiro Ogahara (OECC)

- Discussion topics:
 - 1) The introduction of capacity-building activities for NAMAs in a MRV manner is a joint initiative by host countries and the Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC) with support from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Although there was no previous experience in this regard, activities have been conducted in a learning-by-doing process. Can you



please elaborate on the positive and aspects and challenges faced from this experience?

To Dr. Tamura,

Please explain the background of the policy research conducted by IGES.

- 2) In OECC's capacity building programme, we established a working group (or advisory committee in Mongolia) and not only focal point ministries but other line ministries participated in a very active way. Given the notion that NAMAs and their MRV probably require a strong inter-ministerial coordination, how do you assess this experience of establishing and organising this working group? Also if there is anything we can improve, what do you suggest?
- 3) What kind of expectations there are in relation to future collaborative activities? Also, in order to bring the activities for making readiness (capacity-building) into implementation, what are necessary, and what do you expect?

■ Mr. Uy Kamal (Ministry of Environment/MOE, Cambodia)

In Cambodia, NAMA engagement and implementation is in its initial step. Identification of potential NAMA, formulation of a national team, and coordination are important. To identify potential NAMA, data from national GHG inventory, application of appropriate methodologies and technologies are the key to successfully contribute to local needs and challenges, such as access to energy. Capacity building and raising public awareness as well as ensuring participation of all stakeholders remain as important factors. Low carbon development initiatives must be integrated into the development plans of the country and mitigation measures should be used to help improve socio-economic development. It is necessary to have a good national institutional arrangement including national MRV system, carbon market mechanism, and good coordination with national and international institutions to improve the level of capacity building, technology transfer, and financial assistance.

■ Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment/MONRE, Lao PDR)

For sustainable development, adaptation and mitigation policies are equally important, and JCM is believed to have a significant role for Lao's sustainable development. Improvements of these relevant policies are in the phase of

preparation, and further efforts would be made for successful implementation of relevant projects.

- Dr. Damdin Dagvadorj (Ministry of Environment and Green Development/MEGD Mongolia)

Capacity building activities for NAMAs implementation in a MRV manner were very productive for the national officials, stakeholders, private investors. After conducting joint activities for capacity building of NAMA/MRV and evaluating the benefits through collaboration with Japan, Mongolia decided to sign a JCM agreement. Mongolia looks forward to working with the Japanese government under JCM in the field of environmentally sound technology transfer, financing, capacity building and others. In the future, we would like to continue the collaboration established with the government of Japan in the areas such as NAMA registry, development of NAMA action plan and NAMA project proposals.

- Dr. Nguyen Khac Hieu (Ministry on Natural Resources and the Environment/MONRE, Vietnam)

Energy sector dominates the overall amount of GHG emission in Vietnam, thus, emission reduction in this sector is recognised as significant. So far, approximately 240 CDM projects have been approved by the Executive Board. Currently, capacity building activity in NAMAs is conducted in Waste sector (accounts for about 6% of national GHG emission) by taking learning-by-doing approach.

- Dr. Kentaro Tamura (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies/IGES)

IGES has conducted a comparative study on NAMAs projects implemented in Cambodia, Mongolia, Thailand, and Vietnam. There are three important dimensions: (i) Technical Dimension – understand current GHG emissions, (ii) Mainstreaming Dimensions – ensuring that NAMA is in line with national development policies, and (iii) Institutional Dimensions – ensuring participation from various stakeholders².

Part 3: Current efforts and next steps

- Launching of our proposal on NAMAs and MRV guidebooks: Lessons from Asia, Concept paper and Call for contributions

Dr. Junichi Fujino (NIES)

There are three characteristics of the proposed NAMA Guidebook:

- 1) Comprehensive understanding of NAMAs and MRV (project-based bottom-up

² Fukuda, K., and Tamura, K., 2012. *From NAMAs to Low Carbon Development in Southeast Asia: Technical, Mainstreaming, and Institutional Dimensions*. [online] Available at: <http://pub.iges.or.jp/modules/envirolib/view.php?docid=4188> [Accessed 10 June 2013]

- approach and policy-based top-down approach)
- 2) Based on case studies in Asia and the world that we have conducted together with Asian and global experts.
 - 3) Invite any kind of volunteer efforts to create “NAMAs and MRV Guidebooks” as our common goods to achieve net global GHG reduction and sustainable development.
- The current plan is to utilise Japan’s experience in Asian countries in the guidebook, but cooperation of experts not just from Asian countries but from around the world is significant. The purpose of the proposed guidebook is to contribute to the progress of sustainable development worldwide in NAMA and MRV. The ambitious schedule has been fixed for publishing: the first edition 2013 will be published by COP19 this year, the second edition 2014 to be published by the Subsidiary Bodies to be held in June 2014, and the updated version of the 2014 to be published by COP20. This is entirely voluntary, but any volunteers / cooperation are welcome.
 - The Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (GIO) collects and store important data for MRV in NAMAs.

2. Q&A

Q.1 (Perspectives): There are various capacity building projects for NAMAs. How do you interact with donors? In terms of developing NAMAs handbooks, there are many handbooks on NAMAs, so they probably need to be compiled.

A.1-1 (Dr. Fujino): Yes there are many guidebooks. We plan to make a guidebook based on our experience in Asia and incorporate feedbacks of the local experts who were involved into the content. We also intend to work together with various stakeholders as well.

A.1-2 (Mr. Kato): Coordination with donors is important from the perspective of Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. For example, in case of SPRCC (Support Program to Respond to Climate Change)³ implemented in Vietnam, we cooperate with various donors including but not limited to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the

³Japan International Cooperation Agency, 2010. *Press Release: Signing of Japanese ODA Loan with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam*. [online] Available at: <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2010/100618.html> [Accessed 10 June 2013]



World Bank, and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) in supporting mitigation and adaptation measures. As well, we have consulted with the government ministries in Vietnam and other donors to design our NAMAs capacity building projects.

A.1-3 (Dr. Hieu): Vietnam is interested in JCM and we would like to move forward towards low carbon society through NAMAs. Besides SPRCC in climate change issues, I would like to have cooperation for National Strategy on Green Growth⁴ as well.

Q.2 (Perspectives): Joint Committee (JC) covers NAMAs and JCM. Is that your vision for bilateral, not just by JCM but for NAMAs as well?

A.2 (Dr. Dagvadorj): In Mongolia, JC was established as a decision making body of the JCM, so it has a bilateral nature. The Advisory Committee for NAMAs established under Mongolian government's initiative, has been supported by the Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOEJ) and OECC. We would like also to implement NAMAs within the JCM, and promote Mongolia's low carbon development goal within the mechanism with cooperation of Japan.

For our full selection of side event reports, click on the link below:

http://www.mmechanisms.org/e/relation/details_oecc_SB38report.html

⁴ Republic of Vietnam, 2012. *Viet Nam National Green Growth Strategy*. [online] Available at: <http://www.greengrowth-elearning.org/pdf/VietNam-GreenGrowth-Strategy.pdf> [Accessed 10 June 2013]