

Key Findings and lessons learned from IGES MRV Capacity Building:

How to make the Asia into Low Carbon Society?

Mr. Kazuhisa KOAKUTSU Deputy Director, Market Mechanism Group, IGES



1. Outline of MRV Project at IGES

- Highlights of major activities
 - Organize MRV (measurement, reporting and verification) workshop
 - Country: China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, etc
 - Participants: Central government, local government, private sector, research institutes, non governmental organization

Major Research Area

a. National level MRV:

Institutional framework development for NAMAs, National and Subnational linkage, Existing mechanism in each country

b. City level MRV:

Institutional arrangement by the central Gov., City-to-city cooperation, Urban development challenges

c. Other approaches:

Case studies of Life Cycle Assessment(LCA), REDD+...etc.

Target Sector

- Renewable energy -buildings -Wastewater -Waste Management
- Energy efficiencyTransportCompostingForestry (REDD+)

2. Four types of MRV should be distinguished in view of their purpose and nature.

- MRV can be categorized into four levels, organizational, project, national and policies by its target, purpose and implementation bodies
- MRV methodology should be developed and operated in accordance with purposes and targets of each level.

Table 1: Four types of MRV

| | Type I: MRV of GHG emissions at organisation level | Type II: MRV of GHG reductions at project level for crediting | Type III: MRV of GHG emissions at national level | Type IV: MRV of GHG reductions by policy/action |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Object | GHG emissions at organisation level under GHG scheme | GHG reductions realized by individual project | GHG emissions at national/sub-national level | GHG reductions by policy/action at national/sub-national level |
| Implementation body (M&R) | Covered organisation under GHG scheme | Project participant of individual project | National government/sub-national government | Unknown |
| Examples operated | EU-ETS Climate Registry California Climate | CDMVCSJ-VER (Japan)BOCM (Japan: under developing) | Submission and review of National GHG Inventory Sour | Unavailable ce: Ninomiya 2012 |

3. Methodological simplification and optimal application are required to implement MRV at various situations and levels

- A trade-off between simplicity and stringency of MRV should be well recognized to adopt optimal MRV methodologies with purposes and capacity of implementation body.
- Data development (default value, etc.) is a important requirement in order to simplify MRV process.
- Toward NAMAs formulation or new mechanisms development, integrity of MRV should be enhanced with learning from lessens provided by existing mechanisms.

Default values

(ex-ante estimation)

Actual survey
(Monitoring)

Adjusted values
(ex-post verification)

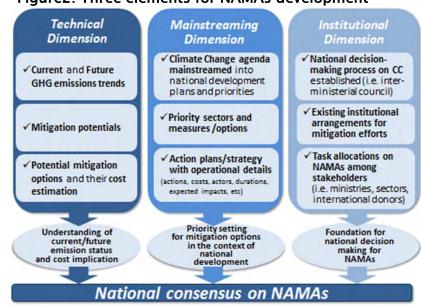
(Source: Romero, J. 2013)

Table2: Status of NAMAs formulation in ASEAN countries

| Progress Indicator | Laos | Cambodia | Vietnam | Indonesia | Thailand |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Submission Status of NAMAs | Not Yet Submitted | Submitted | Not Yet Submitted | Submitted | Not Yet Submitted |

(Source: Based on Fukuda, K. and Tamura.K. 2013)

Figure 2: Three elements for NAMAs development

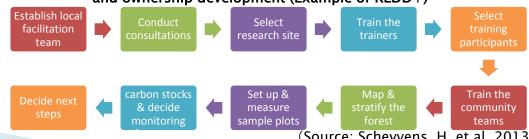


4. For promoting local level MRV, continuous human resource development and supportive policy implementation are key factors.

- City level MRV could be developed together with policy challenges or environmental visions of each city.
- The central government is required to support local efforts through incentive mechanism, institutional arrangement and city-to-city cooperation.
- Community can play a critical role for local level MRV.
- Capacity development of local government/community and ownership development would be a key factor for MRV at local level.

| Sector | Surabaya | Ho Chi Minh | Nonthaburi | Kitakyushu |
|---------------|--|--|--|---|
| Waste | -Implement 3R policies -Composting in communities -Waste reduction at Landfill | -Implement 3R policies -Use of municipal waste for compost making materials -The land fill gas to energy project | -Reduce landfilled waste by maximising recycling -Reduce the landfilled waste | -Separate collection of waste; charge for garbage bag -Recycling of by- products |
| Water | -Sewage treatment plant -Communal wastewater treatment | -Recycle wastewater -Water leakage prevention -Rainwater harvest | -Reduce water use through awareness raising | -Reuse sludge -Improvement of water supply and sewerage -Decrease in the rate of leakage |
| Transp ort | -Bicycle lane Intelligent transport system -Vehicle emission testing | -Develop metro rail routes -Use of CNG as fuel for urban public transport | -Promote mass transit use -Increase bicycle travelling | -Public transport and mobility management -Community bus |
| Energy | -Develop smart community -Combined heat & power system -Biogas utilisation | -Energy audit -Green energy -Solar water heating | -High efficiency equipment -Change electric bulbs -Find more renewable energy source | -Introduction of CEMS, BEMS and HEMS -Promotion of small hydropower plants -Waste power generation |

Figure 4: Process of community involvement and ownership development (Example of REDD+)



- 5. Points at issues of MRV implementation towards "Low Carbon Society" in Asia.
 - How MRV methodology can be developed/implemented at each level, and establish comprehensive framework?
 - What is the favorable cooperation between central Gov. and city Gov.? And what kind of supportive policy should be provided by the central Gov.?
 - What is the expected role of MRV in the trend of NAMAs formulation or new mechanism development such as BOCM and REDD+?
 - What lessens can be learned from existing mechanisms and how those lessens can be shared?