

# Discussion on Implementation Plan

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# Updates from COP19

(November 11-23, 2013)



IISD Linkage (2013)

# Updates from COP19 regarding NAMAs

- ✓ SBI Work Programme to further the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs
- ✓ General guidelines for domestic MRV
- ✓ Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts under international consultations and analysis
- ✓ [Outside of the Negotiation Room]  
Information Exchange on NAMA Readiness, including  
*Institutional Arrangements for NAMAs*

## **SBI Work Programme to further the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs**

- Underlying assumptions and methodologies, sectors and gases covered, global warming potential values used and estimated mitigation outcomes;
- Needs for financial, technology and capacity-building support, as well as support available and provided, access modalities and related experience gained;
- The extent of the matching of mitigation actions with financial, technology and capacity building support under the registry

# Technical Aspects of NAMAs

Underlying assumptions and methodologies, sectors and gases covered, global warming potential values used and estimated mitigation outcomes



These elements should be clarified in preparation for NAMAs and MRV

## **2/CP 17 Annex III UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the IV. Mitigation actions**

11. Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in a tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change, by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

12. For each mitigation action or groups of mitigation actions including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information to the extent possible:

(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;

(b) Information on methodologies and assumptions;

(c) Objectives of the action and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;

**2/CP 17 Annex III UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the IV. Mitigation actions (Cont'd)**

(d) Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged, and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;

(e) Information on international market mechanisms.

13. Parties should provide information on the description of domestic measurement, reporting and verification arrangements.

# General guidelines for domestic MRV

(FCCC/SBSTA/2013/L.28, adopted at COP19 November 2013)

3. Developing country Parties are encouraged to utilize existing domestic processes, arrangements or systems, including domestically available information, methodologies, experts and other aspects, for domestic measurement, reporting and verification. Otherwise, developing country Parties may wish to voluntarily establish domestic processes, arrangements or systems for the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of domestically supported NAMAs.



# General guidelines for domestic MRV

(Cont'd)

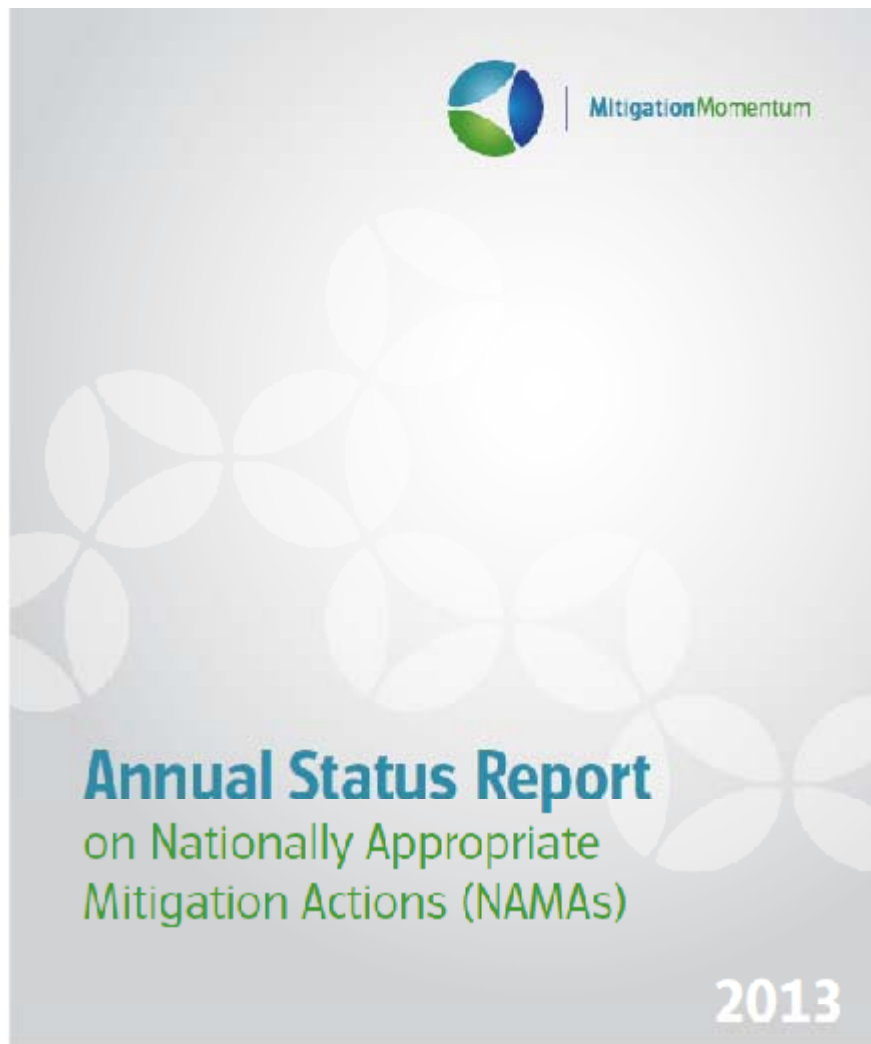
4. Developing country Parties may, taking into account national circumstances, capacities and national priorities, indicate the general approach adopted:

(a) To **establish**, when appropriate, and/or recognize, where relevant, inter alia, the institutions, entities, arrangements and systems involved in the domestic measurement, reporting and verification of NAMAs;

(b) To **measure** domestically supported NAMAs, including the collection and management of relevant and available information and the documentation of methodologies;

(c) To **verify** domestically supported NAMAs, including the use of domestic experts using domestically

# Information Exchange on NAMA Readiness, including *Institutional Arrangements for NAMAs*



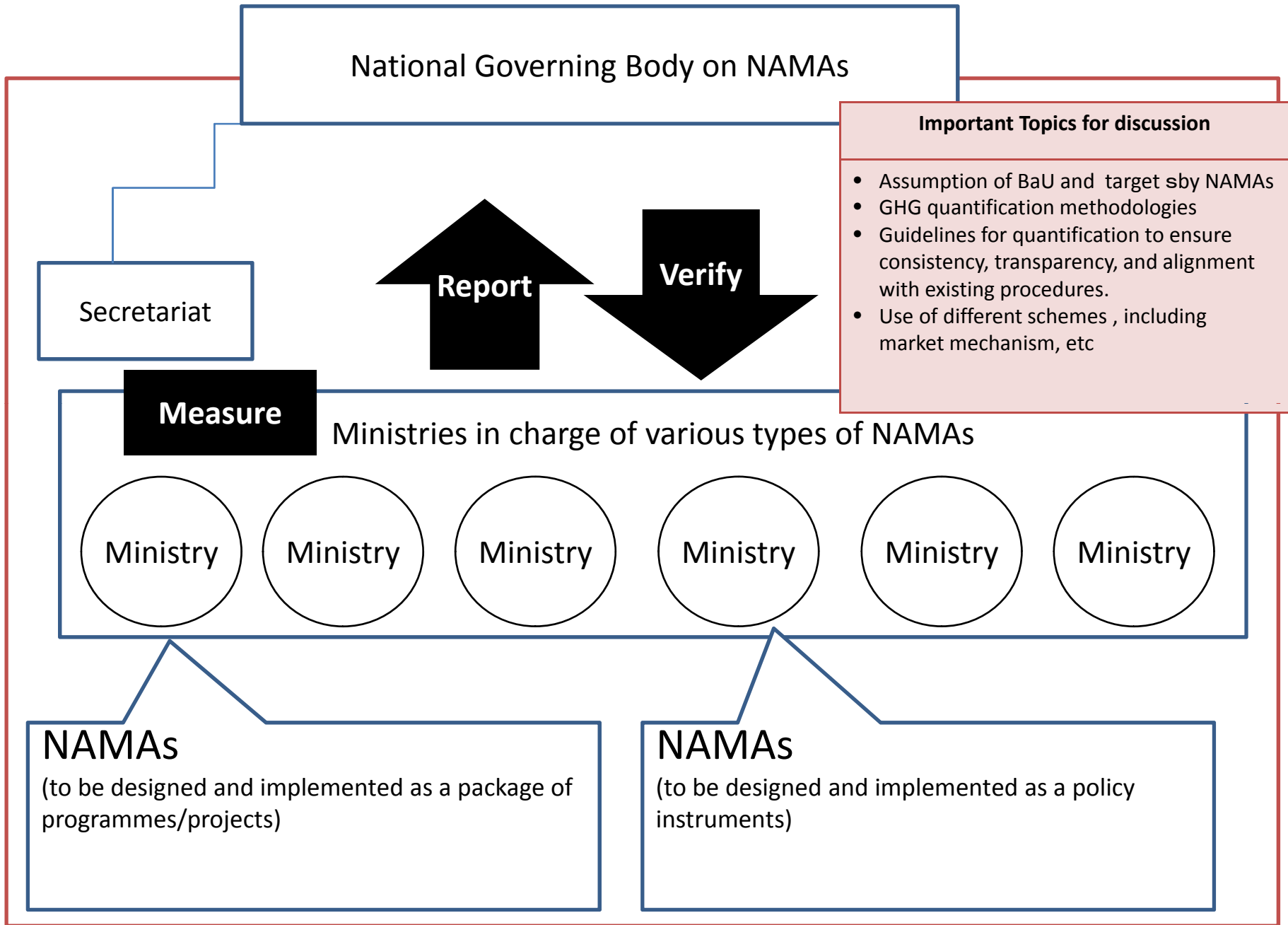
- ✓ Ecofys Report contributed by ECN, Ecofys, GIZ, CCAP, TERI, UNEP RISOE, and OECC
- ✓ OECC's contribution highlights domestic institutional arrangement and MRV at policy level, in 4 Asian countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, and Vietnam)

# Implementation Plan

# 1. Objectives

- (1) To enable Mongolia to effectively and efficiently implement NAMAs submitted to UNFCCC, with a view to contributing to the ultimate objectives of the Convention
- (2) To promote green development and co-benefits in Mongolia through implementation of NAMAs
- (3) To enable and ensure Mongolia to conduct measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) according to international standard, while taking into account of national circumstances
- (4) To coordinate and enhance cooperation among the relevant ministries and stakeholders, by defining their roles and supporting them by technical information and knowledge
- (5) To provide a national vehicle to implement and review mitigation actions continuously through PDCA Cycle\*

*\*PDCA Cycle means Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle, in which one will gradually improve his/her actions through self-check and self-feedback consideration.*



## 2. Institutional Arrangement

### (1) Governing Body

#### Option 1

- The existing National Climate Change Committee will assume the overall responsibility of governing NAMAs and their MRV.
- In the National Committee, sub-committee (eg mitigation working group) will be the forum for technical discussion.

#### Option 2

- A new body for NAMAs and their MRV will be established.

## 2. Institutional Arrangement

### (2) Membership and the Secretariat

#### Option 1

- The membership of the existing National Committee will be the same for NAMA governing body.
- The Secretariat ministry for the National Committee will serve as the secretariat for NAMA governing body.

#### Option 2

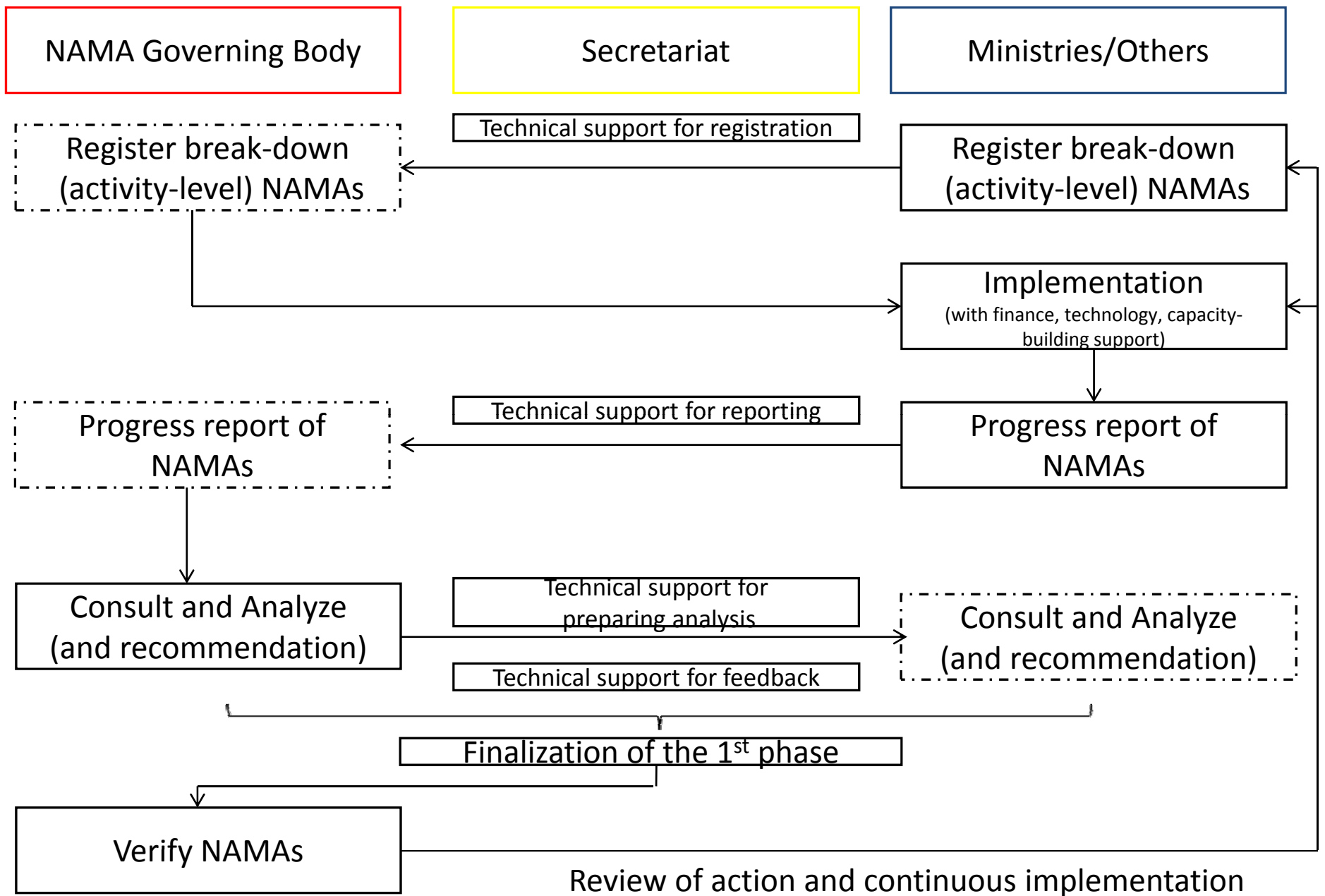
- In addition to Option 1 (national committee members), technical experts are invited to either the National Committee or its sub-Committee

## 2. Scope of Actions of the Governing Body

(1) To monitor and evaluate the progress of NAMAs

- Register the breakdown mitigation activities (eg project) of NAMAs in tabular format with ex ante GHG mitigation effect
- Receive report from relevant ministries(or project owners) on the progress of NAMAs
- Consult and analyze (and provide recommendation to ) the submitted report
- Verify the progress of such NAMAs, based on the submitted report





## 2. Scope of Actions of the Governing Body

(1) To provide technical guidance on NAMAs and their MRV

- Discuss and decides the following technical matters
  - assumption (BAU and NAMA effect)
  - methodologies
  - GHGs covered by mitigation actions
  - global warming potential values
  - estimated mitigation outcome
- Provide tabular format for NAMAs for registration (preliminary results)
- Provide tabular format for NAMA implementation

## 2. Scope of Actions of the Governing Body

(2) To reflect the status of mitigation activities on NAMAs, registered and implemented by designated schemes, without prejudice to their technical aspects, inter alia,

- the Clean Development Mechanism
- the Joint Crediting Mechanism
- Others

## 2. Scope of Actions of the Governing Body

(3) To archive and aggregate the progress and results of activities of NAMAs, with a view to reflecting them onto the biennial update report to be submitted to the UNFCCC.

# 3. Formats of Documents

(1) Format for NAMA registration at the National Committee may include;

A. Specific measures:

Based on the NAMAs submitted to the UNFCCC, mitigation actions are specified as breakdown of measures

B. Projected emissions reduction:

Emission reduction to be achieved, with introduction of specific measures, are estimated.

C. Premise of forecast at the time of cumulating:

A site or facility, where introduction of specific measures are described.

D. Descriptions on details of NAMA (CHP3 and CHP4)

E. Electricity supply (GWh) and heat supply (Gcal/year)

F. GHG emission (ton-CO<sub>2</sub>eq) in the BAU scenario and after NAMA implementation for power generation and heat production.

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# 3. Formats of Documents

Example of the KPTAP



Comparison

Progress Report

Specific Countermeasure	Countermeasure Evaluation Index (Estimates of FY2008-FY2012)	Measure by Each Actor	National Policy	Example of Policies Expected to be Implemented by Local Governments	Countermeasure Effect	
					Estimated Volume of Emissions Reductions	Assumption Made in Calculating the Estimated Volume of Emissions Reductions*
Traffic demand management for automobiles	Length of improved bicycle paths (10,000km)	Traffic business operator: -Promoting measures for traffic demand management (TDM)  Citizen: -Using a bicycle	-Promoting measures for traffic demand management (TDM) -Improving and supporting the environment for cycling -Implementing and supporting pilot programs contributing to the promotion of cycling	-Promoting measures for traffic demand management (TDM) -Improving the environment for cycling -Implementing pilot programs contributing to the promotion of cycling	(10,000t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	-Passenger cars' travel distances shorter than 5km -Conversion ratio to cycling -CO <sub>2</sub> emission coefficients for each speed
	2008 approx. 2.6				2008 approx. 26	
	2009 approx. 2.8				2009 approx. 28	
	2010 approx. 3.0				2010 approx. 30	
	2011 approx. 3.2				2011 approx. 32	
Implementation of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS): Electronic Toll Collection systems (ETC)	Utilization rate of ETC (%)	Citizen, business operator: -Using ETC Expressway company: -Implementing measures to promote the dissemination of ETC	-Implementing measures to promote the dissemination of ETC	-Promoting the pioneering introduction based on the Green Purchasing Act	(10,000t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	-Vol. of traffic jams for each toll booth -No. of vehicles passing through each toll booth -CO <sub>2</sub> emission coefficients for each speed
	2008 approx. 77				2008 approx. 19	
	2009 approx. 79				2009 approx. 19	
	2010 approx. 81				2010 approx. 20	
	2011 approx. 83				2011 approx. 20	
Implementation of ITS: Vehicle Information and Communication Systems (VICS)	Dissemination rate of VICS (%)	Citizen, business operator: -Using VICS	-Promoting the dissemination of VICS	-Promoting the collection and provision of traffic information -Promote the pioneering introduction based on the Green Purchasing Act	(10,000t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	-Improved speed through dissemination of VICS -CO <sub>2</sub> emission coefficients for each speed
	2008 approx. 19.0				2008 approx. 225	
	2009 approx. 19.5				2009 approx. 230	
	2010 approx. 20.0				2010 approx. 240	
	2011 approx. 20.5				2011 approx. 245	
2012 approx. 21.0	2012 approx. 250					

Specific measure	Evaluation indexes and the like for measures	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Evaluation of performance trends and the like compared to the predictions	Addition and enforcement of measures and policies
		Predicted figures						
Promotion of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), such as introduction of ETC	Emission reduction (10,000 t-carbon dioxide)	19	19	20	20	21	Achieved goals or performance trends resulted higher than the prediction	During 2012, implemented a mileage discount campaign
	ETC use rate (%)	77	79	81	83	85		
Promotion of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS), such as introduction of VICS	Emission reduction (10,000 t-carbon dioxide)	225	230	240	245	250	Performance trend resulted almost as expected	During 2012, expanded rest stops and upgraded road traffic information providing systems
	VICS prevalent rate (%)	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.0		
Promotion of Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) (building central control traffic lights)	Emission reduction (10,000 t-carbon dioxide)	100	110	110	120	130	Performance trend resulted almost as expected	During 2012, achieved centralized control of traffic signals. Planned to systematically implement centralizing traffic signal controls in the future
	Unit	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	47,000		
	10,000 persons	970	1,140	1,300	1,460	1,630		