



APN

ASIA-PACIFIC NETWORK FOR
GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH



Bridging Science & Policy
for a Sustainable Asia-Pacific



Policy –Relevant Synthesis of Low Carbon Initiatives in Asia (APN-LCI)

More information on projects



Our Programme

» Two sessions


- 1. Project Introduction Session
 - Six projects & six presentations
- 2. Discussion Session
 - Agreed on the structure of the policy brief
 - Produce a synthesis from 6 projects



“Capacity Building for Implementing a ‘Measurable, Verifiable and Reportable (MRV)’ Model in a Mid-Sized Thai Municipality”

- » Conduct a baseline GHG emissions inventory (Municipal & City-wide)
- » Produce a Phitsanulok Municipality’s Inaugural City GHG Inventory report (in English and Thai)

Recommendations

- » Capacity building and awareness building should not be limited to local government only (other related shareholders)
 - » ‘Peer-to-peer’ approach is encouraging/inspiring
 - » Enhance existing data management systems (database design) to enable collect GHG data
 - » Institutionalise the GHG data collection and reporting responsibility to sustain inventory
 - » Regular and systematic training with incentives and monitoring are needed
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Strengthening Community Voices in REDD-plus Policy

- » Develop the capacity of local communities and local government in the formation of REDD-plus policies – used a bottom up approach
- » Local communities have awareness of climate change but they explain in different way than scientists

Recommendations

- » The timing, content and understanding of localized context is important in the establishment of REDD-plus benefit sharing frameworks.
- » Securing community and local government participation in REDD-plus cannot be assumed or automatically guaranteed.
- » Community livelihoods as co-benefits to REDD-plus are critical
- » REDD-plus policy strategies are varied in each country because of the varying legal frameworks and policy processes. Thus, strategies, programmes and projects have to be relevant and responsive to the conditions of each country.



Drivers and Strategies to Scale-up Low Carbon And Energy Efficient Technology in the Construction and Infrastructure Sectors of South Asia

- » Energy consumption and GHG emission in construction sector
- » Detail Analysis in the field of Bricks, Hollow Concrete Block, Fly Ash, and Bamboo
- » Example in India- policy push to accelerate fly ash utilization

Recommendations


- » Proposed an action matrix
 - > Awareness Generation (acceptation of technologies by public)
 - > Quality Control – Rating & Grading
 - > Incentives for Entrepreneurs
 - > Procurement Policies
 - > Institutional Partnerships
 - > Innovation & Research



Understanding and Quantifying the Water, Energy and Carbon Nexus for Low Carbon Development in Asian Cities

- » Integrates three important key dimensions in cities: Water, Energy and Carbon
- » Quantify water, energy footprints & implications on GHG emissions focuses on Bangkok, New Delhi, and Tokyo


Recommendations

- » Energy security, climate change mitigation and water security are three key contemporary policy agenda globally related to the sustainable development.
- » Addressing them in an integrated fashion is useful for local decisions makers and also to maximize the benefits from global support mechanisms tailored to each issue. 

Integrated sustainability assessment of bioenergy potentials in Asia: An application of a hybrid approach on trade-offs and pathways (PIC-STRAP)

- » Typology of Farmers' Awareness on Sustainability of Alternative Bioenergy Feed stocks in the Philippines-Three cities have three different level of awareness
- » Compare opinions on the contribution of different energy sources to economic growth (Philippines and China)
- » Biofuel Feedstock Cultivation in India:*Food Security and Rural Livelihoods*

Recommendations

- » Balanced sustainability of bioenergy production depends on the choice of biomass feedstock and these choices depend on people's perceptions
- » Familiarity and awareness on bioenergy remains low among farmers – therefore outreach programs and activities, for example, through government extension programs, research experiments and investigation, and agri-business contracts are still very much needed for bioenergy
- » Some aspects of bioenergy deployment cannot be decided scientifically therefore the choices of people living on the land have to be considered 

Low Carbon Urban Infrastructure Investment: Cases of China, Indonesia, and Japan

- » DKI, Jakarta has a well-developed institutional framework for pursuing emissions intensity improvements, as recommended by the low-carbon societies approach.
- » However, projections of overall carbon emissions for Jakarta that exceed sustainable and equitable levels suggest that this efficiency strategy is necessary but insufficient when confronted with a post-2015 development agenda that must deliver greater fairness within planetary boundaries
- » Conduct an analysis on the effectiveness of implementing policies to the green buildings in China by using the Three-Star Green Building Standard.



» Discussion Session

- > Produce booklet with policy recommendations of six projects- 2 pages per project
- > **Objective brief (balanced information)**
- > Follow a mixed style-Use example from case studies and policy implications
 - + Identify information needs-*During the meeting*
 - + Identify key messages -*During the meeting*
 - + Collect information from projects -*(January-April 2015)*
 - + Produce the Policy Brief *(July –August 2015)*
 - + Distribute to decision makers-*(September 2015)*

