

# Introduction: Mitigation in Asia - Lessons Learnt from Actions Taken by Various Stakeholders -

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Project to Support the Planning and Implementation  
of NAMAs in a MRV Manner in Vietnam

– LOCARNET 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting –

20 November 2018

# Session Background

## Toward implementation of Paris Agreement (PA) / NDC

- NDC Targets are set: Example of Indonesia for 2030, 29% reduction from BAU). Preparation for implementation started.

## What should be done for NDC implementation? For example,

- Developing NDC Implementation Plans, Policies, Programs. Harmonizing Sectoral Plans and Policies.
- Developing Enabling Conditions & Implementing NDC Actions (capacity building and awareness raising for variety of stakeholders such as city government, too)
- Mobilizing Resources for NDC Implementation
- Implementation of Mitigation Actions. Private sector Plays Key Roles.
- Monitoring Progress of NDC Implementation and Revise Plans, etc

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## Implementation of PA / NDC would be challenging

- Implementation would face variety of possible barriers. Due to barriers, expected achievement of mitigation outcomes could not be reached.

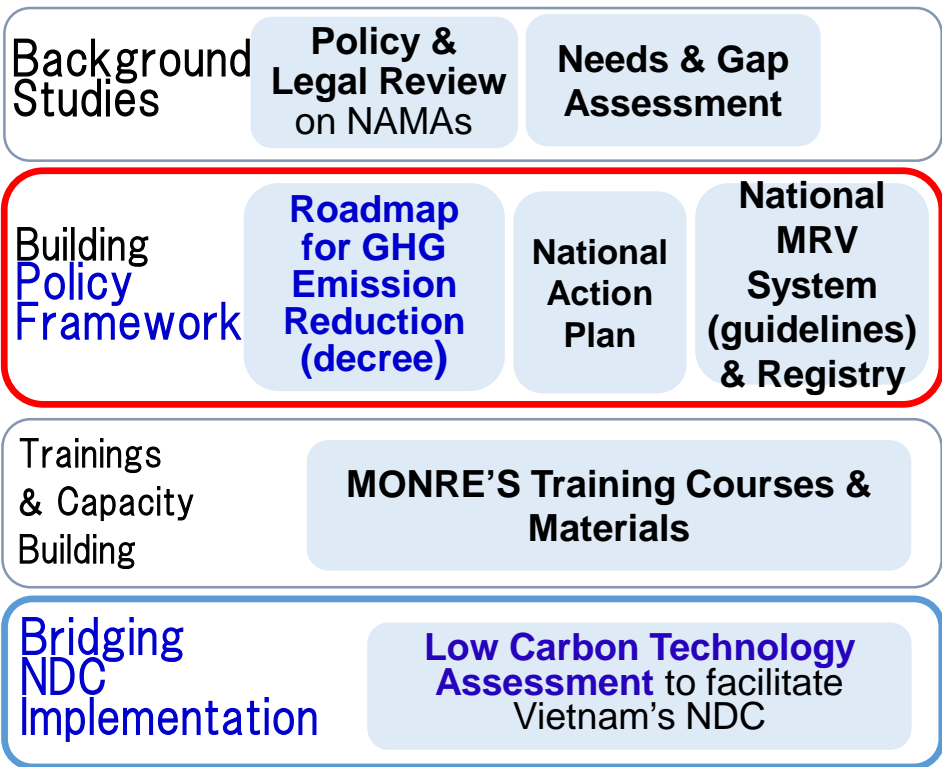


# Project to Support the Planning and Implementation of NAMAs in a MRV Manner in Vietnam, with Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)

## Output 1

### Enhancing Capacity to facilitate develop & implement Mitigation Actions

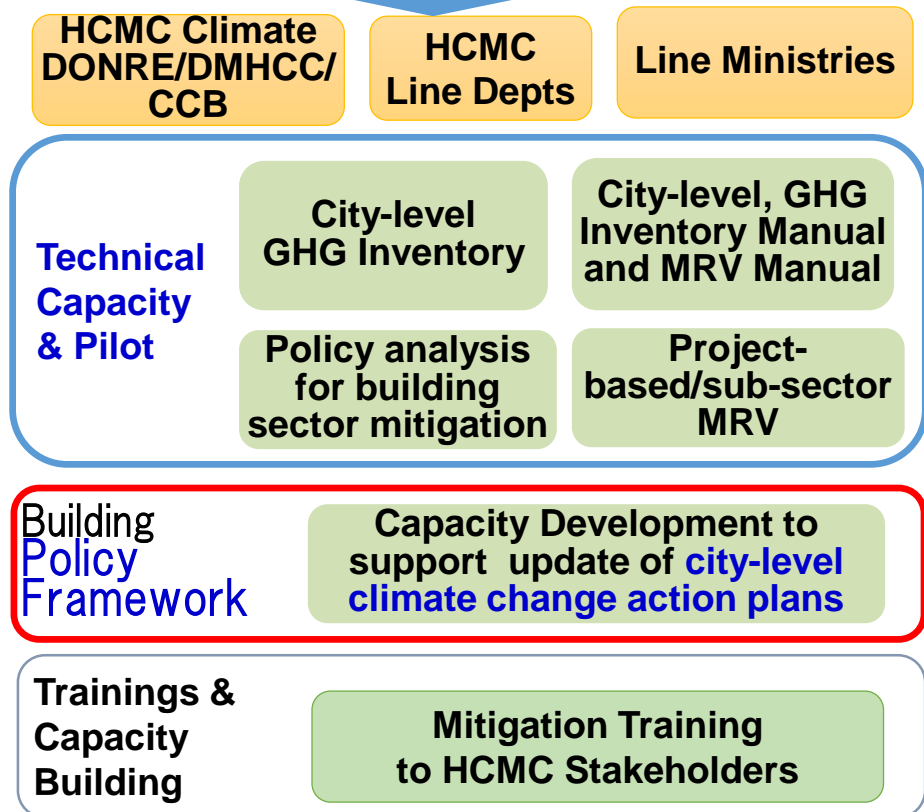
- Upstream Mitigation Policy Development to enable NDC Implementation and transparency requirement



## Output 2

### Enhancing Line Miniseries (LMs) & Local Government's capacity to plan, implement & MRV Mitigation Actions

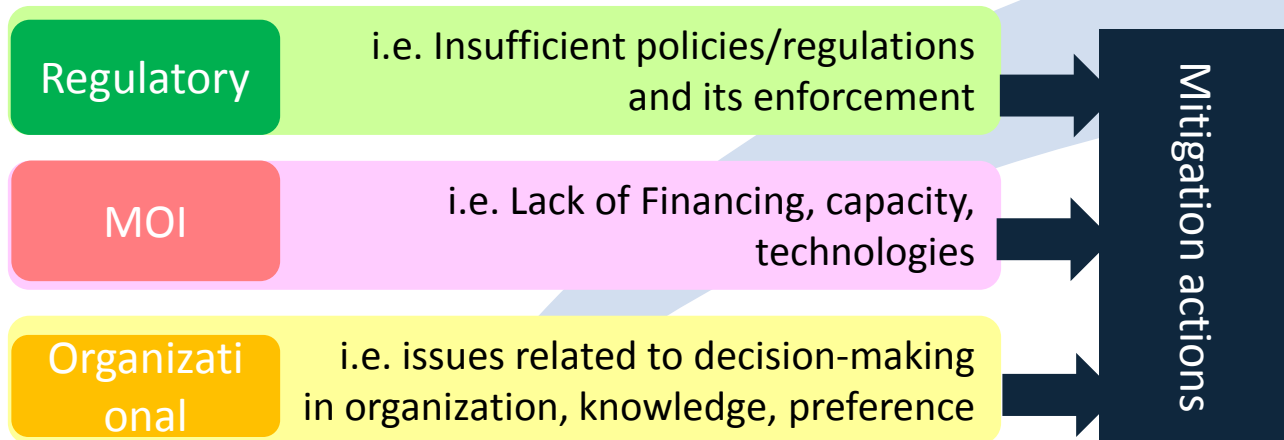
- Strengthening institutional capacity to quantify & manage GHG emission and emission reduction at Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) as model city and LMs



# Session Overview

- **Objectives of session:** To understand status of mitigation policies and actions and argue barriers and countermeasures to promoting mitigation with variety of stakeholders (government and non-government).
  - Understand progress on mitigation policies and actions
  - Share experiences and lessons learned as well as good practices (from on going initiatives / activities / policy measures)
  - Discuss challenges/barriers for implementing mitigation (policy development, implementation with private sector etc) from variety point of view such as government, private and academia: i.e how to promote mitigation actions of private business operators.
  - Argue implication to NDC implementation and future research needs and topics.

## Some examples of barriers/challenges for implementation of mitigation actions



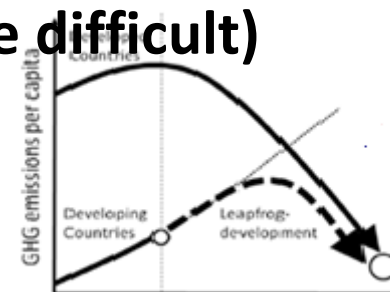
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# Session Structure (2 hours)

- **Introduction and Session I. from 1:30 to 2:30** 1 hour (15 mins for each presentation plus Q&A)
  1. Dr. Nur Masripatin, Indonesian Climate Change Focal Point, Indonesia
  2. Dr. Pongvipa Lohssomboon, TGO, Thailand
  3. Mr. Ryuzo Sugimoto, MOEJ, Japan
- **Session II. from 2:30 to 3:30** 1 hour (15mins for each presentation plus Q&A)
  4. Mr. Yoshihisa Nakagawa, Toyota Daihatsu Engineering & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
  5. Dr. Ucok Siagian, Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB)
  6. Dr. Joni Jupesta, Sinarmas Agribusiness and Food
- **If still time available, continue discussion (would be difficult)**

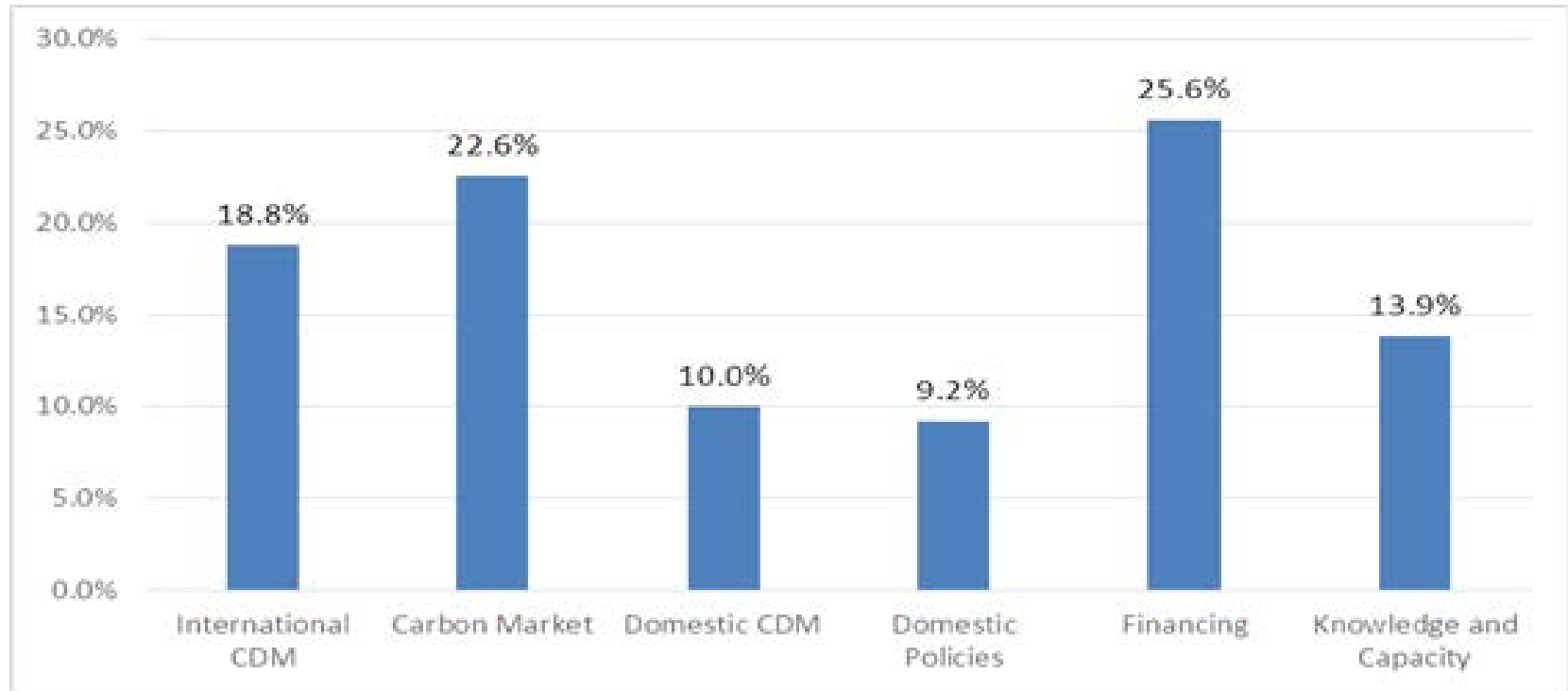
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# Key Questions

1. What is current status / progress related to NDC implementation? Any good practices?
2. What kind of challenges/barriers did or will you possibly encounter?
  - ❑ Challenges in the process of NDC/national mitigation policies as well as implementing mitigation projects
3. How to overcome the above challenges? What kind of policy measures are possibly useful and effective for NDC implementation and promoting private sector mitigation actions?
  - ❑ Any good practices/lessons so far?
  - ❑ What are key countermeasures to effectively implement mitigation projects? (Incentives/financing measures/capacity development)?
4. What kind of researches / studies should be implemented?
  - ❑ What are key topics to be studied?
  - ❑ Any collaborations in the future?

# Appendix: Study on Barriers to implementation of CDM projects in Indonesia



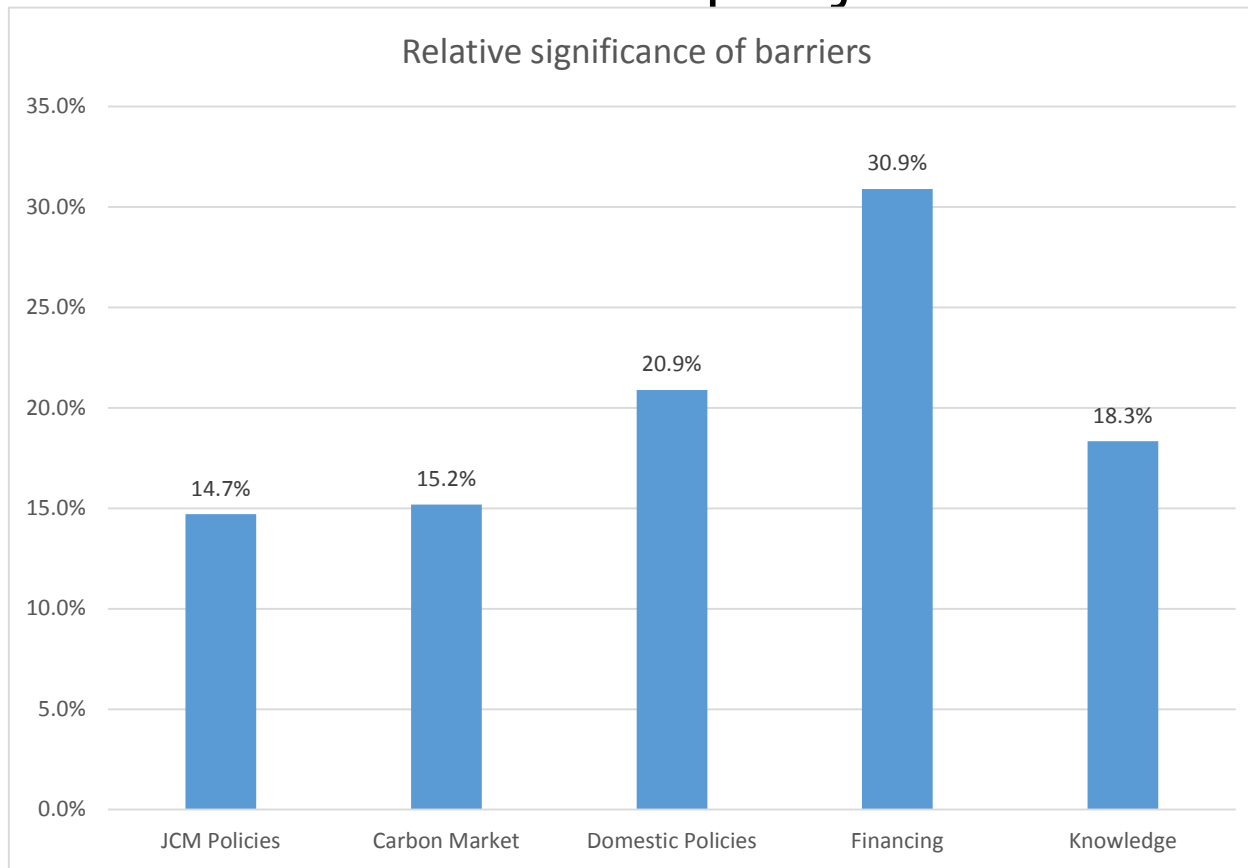
Method (survey): apply analytic hierarchy process (AHP) to related stakeholders in Indonesia

Some prioritized barriers are:

-Financing Barriers

-Carbon Market Barriers

# Appendix: Study on Barriers to implementation of JCM projects in Indonesia



- **Financing Barriers**
- Domestic Policies and Rules not specifically related to JCM
- Knowledge and Capacity Barriers



# Appendix: Regulatory Barriers (for JCM projects) in Indonesia

Conducted case study from JCM projects in Indonesia in 2017. Some of findings on regulatory barriers are:

- Examples of Regulatory barriers
  - Parallel Cost Regulation for Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency projects in parallel operation (partly utilizing electricity from grid/PLN) and its enforcement
  - RE tariff Regulations (often change of regulations and its enforcement
  - Harmonization with regulations on government procurement in the case that joint fund from Indonesian state budget is utilized for JCM projects

# Appendix: Financing Barriers (for EE) in Indonesia

Conducted study on financing barriers to implementing energy efficiency projects in Indonesia. Some of findings on barriers are:

- Regulatory barriers
- Barriers related to financing institutions
  - Lack of focus on green development and inadequate institutional support in financing institutions
  - High Transaction cost for project assessment and financing
  - Lack of technical capacity in clean energy investment
- Barriers related to project proponents and third parties
  - Limited capacity of raising funds invalidates the project by project developers
  - ESCO industry grows slow