

The New Mechanisms to Be Launched Soon

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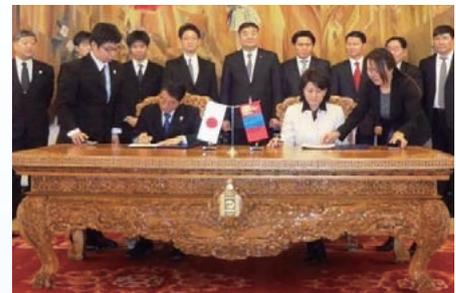


Special Report 1 First JCM agreement signed by Mongolia and Japan

Outline of the Signing Ceremony

H. E. Mr. Takenori Shimizu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Mongolia and H. E. Mrs. Sanjaasuren Oyun, Minister for Environment and Green Development of Mongolia signed bilateral document of the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, on 8 January 2013, thereby officially launching the JCM.

The ceremony was attended also by Mr. B. Tulga, Vice-minister for Environment and Green Development, H. E. Mr. M. Sonompil, Minister for Energy, Mr. B. Tsogtgerel, Vice-minister for Industry and Agriculture among others from the Mongolian side, and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) of Japan also participated in this memorable event.



Signing ceremony

Contents of the Bilateral Document ~Establishment of the Joint Committee~

Main contents of the agreements are as follows;

The Mongolian and the Japanese sides establish the Joint Committee to operate the JCM.

- (1) The Joint Committee consists of representatives from both sides.
- (2) Rules of procedures of the Joint Committee, including its membership, are formulated through consultations between both sides.
- (3) The Joint Committee develops rules and guidelines regarding the JCM, methodologies to quantify the amount of greenhouse gases emission reductions or removals, requirements for accreditation of third-party entities, and other matters relating to the implementation and administration of the JCM as necessary.
- (4) The Joint Committee convenes meetings on a regular basis to evaluate the implementation of the JCM.

Verified Emissions Reductions and Removals

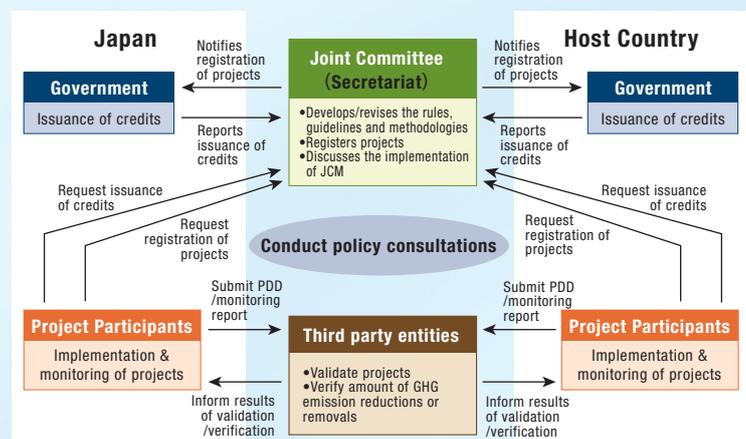
Both sides mutually recognize that verified reductions or removals from the mitigation projects under the JCM can be used as a part of their own internationally pledged greenhouse gases mitigation efforts

Transparency and Environmental Integrity

Both sides ensure the robust methodologies, transparency and environmental integrity of the JCM and maintain the JCM simple and practical, to promote concrete actions for global greenhouse gases emissions or removals.

Neither side uses any mitigation projects registered under the JCM for the purpose of any other international climate mitigation mechanisms to avoid double counting on greenhouse gases emission reductions or removals.

Scheme of the JCM



Subject to further consideration and discussion with host countries

[Extracted from the Low Carbon Development Partnership between the Japanese side and the Mongolian side.]

Vietnam: Policy Development, Financial Mechanism, Technology Transfer to Address Climate Change

The Government of Vietnam, the MOEJ, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC) and the Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC) jointly held a side event titled, "Vietnam: Policy development, financial mechanism, technology transfer to respond to climate change" at COP18/CMP8 in Doha, Qatar on 11 November 2012.



Ms. Tran Thi Minh Ha, Director General, the Department of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Vietnam stressed close cooperation between the two countries in her opening address, which is followed by a presentation by Mr. Masahiko Horie, Ambassador for Global Environmental Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Japan, on its East Asia Low Carbon Growth Partnership.

Subsequently, Dr. Nguyen Khac Hieu, Deputy Director General, the Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change,

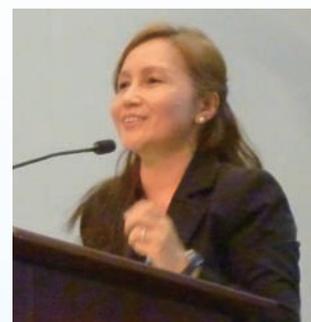
MONRE gave explanations about Vietnam's climate change policies. Meanwhile, Dr. Le Van Minh, Deputy Coordinator of the Support Program to Respond to Climate Change (SP-RCC), outlined the program, which is expected to support the implementation of the country's climate change policies.

Development of MRVable NAMAs in Vietnam

○NAMAs in an MRVable manner in the waste sector

Dr. Huynh Thi Lan Huong, Director, the Climate Change Research Center, the Vietnam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IMHEN) and Mr. Makoto Kato, Principal Researcher, the OECC jointly made a presentation on NAMA development in the waste sector in Vietnam.

The joint team is in the process of estimating BAU and NAMA scenarios based on collected data on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The presentation featured the calculation logic of GHG emissions and an estimated NAMA scenario with semi-aerobic landfill technology. Explanations were provided also on institutional arrangements for NAMAs implementation and MRV systems at policy and project levels.



Ms. Ha, delivering her opening speech on close cooperation between Vietnam and Japan

○Preparations for NAMAs in the Energy and Transport Sectors

Mr. Hoang Van Tam, the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT), Vietnam explained about the country's initiatives to develop NAMAs in the energy and transport sectors with solid MRV systems, supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). In calculating GHG emissions in the respective NAMA scenarios, the LEAP model is used for the energy sector, whereas the EFFECT model serves the transport sector. In addition, a geographic information model is utilized to assess climate vulnerabilities with regard to adaptation. Building upon the information collected through these modeling systems, the country will develop an action plan on climate change, while conducting awareness-raising campaigns on climate change.



Dr. Ryutaro Yatsu, vice minister for global environmental affairs, the MOEJ, delivering his closing remarks

○JCM/BOCM and MRV

Mr. Kenji Shiraiishi, Director, the GEC, outlined the JCM/BOCM and announced that Japan will conduct model projects under this framework starting from 2013. He also gave explanations about feasibility and MRV model studies (FS/DS) currently underway for the establishment of the JCM/BOCM, with a particular focus on those being conducted in Vietnam, including: integrated energy efficiency at a beer factory, improvement of fuel efficiency through an eco-drive management system, a railway mass rapid transit system, biogas-based co-generation, and REDD+ through forest management and biomass-based power generation.

All the presentation materials can be downloaded on the following webpage:

URL: http://www.mmechanisms.org/e/event/details_121126COP18sideevent.html

Workshops on Environmentally Sound Technologies in Partner Developing Countries

The OECC has been implementing a project titled, “Capacity Building for NAMAs Development and MRV Implementation in Developing Countries” under the MOEJ programme for the fiscal year 2012. The project aims to provide support for human and institutional capacity-building for NAMAs development and MRV implementation in the following Asian partners: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Vietnam, thereby ultimately contributing to creating a low-carbon society therein.

As an integral part of this project, the OECC organizes workshops to present environmentally sound technologies to government officials and representatives of private businesses in the partner countries. It is expected that these technologies will play a key role in implementing NAMAs.

Workshop on Environmentally Sound Technologies in Mongolia

■ Outline

A workshop was held in Ulaanbaatar in January 2013 in order to present Japan’s environmentally sound technologies to government officials and representatives of private businesses working on climate change in Mongolia. Japanese participants included technology experts of Japanese organizations with GHG emissions reduction technologies in the energy sector, namely, Kanden Plant Corporation, Taiheiyo Cement Corporation and J-POWER, drawing more than 100 Mongolian participants from the Ministry of Environment and Green Development, the Ministry of Energy, Power companies, private businesses and the media.

The Japanese experts gave detailed explanations about advanced technologies as well as those conventionally used, which was followed by active discussions among participants. The experts subsequently visited a coal-fired power plant and held an on-site technical training session for the participants.

■ Contents

Coal-fired power plants – the main GHG emission source in the energy sector in Mongolia – supply not only power but also heat to city residents. The plants are located geographically close to the cities in order to supply heat in an efficient manner, thus creating an air pollution issue. It is therefore necessary to simultaneously reduce the emissions of GHG as well as pollutants, such as NO_x, SO_x, and smoke dust.

Against this background, the expert of Kanden Plant Corporation made a presentation on two energy saving measures at thermal power plants: cleaning condenser tubes and retaining heat of pipes, which contribute to reducing asbestos emissions and saving water – limited resources in Mongolia. This presentation was complemented by explanations given by the expert of J-POWER on introduction of specific GHG reduction technologies at power plants. Finally, the expert of Taiheiyo Cement Corporation outlined waste recycling measures taken in Japan, focusing specifically on coal ash emitted from coal-fired power plants as well as waste tires, which tend to increase proportionately to economic growth; and Mongolia is no exception. These presentations attracted significant attention from the Mongolian participants, resulting in very active discussions.

■ Individual Consultation Sessions

The workshop was followed by individual consultation sessions between the Mongolian participants and the Japanese experts, in which the importance of addressing air pollution, properly disposing industrial waste and managing water resources on top of GHG mitigation was highlighted. The discussions focused on implementing projects that could address these issues simultaneously.



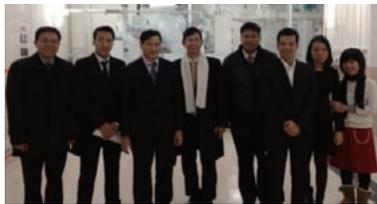
Active discussions with Mongolian participants at the workshop



Visit of the Ulaanbaatar Thermal Power Plant #4

Study Tour in Japan on Policies for the Development, Implementation and Management of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in Vietnam

Interview: Growing Expectations and Future Vision



Delegation of 8 officials from MONRE

The OECC received the visit of 8 officials from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Vietnam, including the Department of Meteorology, Hydrology and Climate Change (DMHCC), the Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IMHEN); the Institute of Strategy and Policy on Natural Resources and Environment (ISPONRE); the Department of Planning (DoP) from 7th to 11th January 2013, with the purpose of gaining better understanding of GHG mitigation policies and actions by the Japanese Government as reference for the development, implementation and management of NAMAs in the context of Vietnam.

The head of the delegation, Dr. Nguyen Khac Hieu, Deputy Director General of DMHCC, MONRE gave the comments on current situation and future vision for NAMAs, and the possibilities to cooperate with the Japanese Government and private companies for the development and implementation of NAMAs in Vietnam.

● Current Situation and Future Vision for NAMAs in Vietnam

NAMAs have been regarded as a priority for responding to climate change in Vietnam as well as an opportunity towards a low-carbon economy and green growth. Currently Vietnam is developing an institutional framework for NAMAs development, implementation and management. A Management Plan on GHG emission and carbon credit trading activities to the world market, in which NAMAs will take the center role, has been approved by the Prime Minister and is now going into implementation phase. Besides several potential GHG mitigation options in energy and transportation sectors are being prepared for NAMAs in our country. NAMAs will also be implemented as policy formulation and capacity building to support the development of a comprehensive and strategic initiative for line ministries, provinces and economic sectors.



Dr. Nguyen Khac Hieu, Deputy Director General of DMHCC

● Possibilities of the cooperation with Japanese private companies for NAMAs in Vietnam

Private companies from Japan, with state-of-the-art technologies and experiences from various developing countries and economic sectors, will be of great help to Vietnam in a time of transition from old, outdated technologies to environmentally sound technologies. Experiences in management and policy implementation are also what private companies can support Vietnam in its process of policy development and implementation. Further, experiences on best practices in PPP from developing countries are also an area of cooperation.

● Comments through the Study Tour in Japan

We believe that great potentials can be turned into real actions between MOEJ and MONRE in not only the area of NAMAs but also other fields of expertise. From DMHCC, we would very much like to expand cooperation with OECC in our work of policy formulation and development of various initiatives on climate change adaptation and mitigation. We hope some NAMAs will be developed and implemented soon in Vietnam with support from Japan.



Site Visit during the Study Tour

New Mechanisms Information Platform

What's New

Updates on Reports of COP18/CMP8 Side Events

Reports on side events held in COP18/CMP8 is updated on the following page of the New Mechanisms Information Platform website.

http://www.mmechanisms.org/e/relation/details_oecc_COP18report.html



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