# Development of Low Carbon Society Scenarios for Asian Regions















Japan International Cooperation Agency

Workshop on Asia LCS scenarios and actions February 22, 2011 JICA Research Institute, Tokyo

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#### Now we are launching a project titled:

### "Development of Low Carbon Society Scenarios for Asian Regions"

- Project Period: Five years (2011 ~ 2015)
- Project Area: Iskandar Development Region (IM), Malaysia
- Sponsored by JICA (Malaysian side) and JST(Japanese side)
- Project Purpose
   Establishment of a Methodology to create Low-Carbon Society (LCS) scenarios and applied to Iskandar Development Region (IM), as well as other regions in Malaysia, and the research findings are disseminated to Asian Countries.

#### Where is "Iskandar Development Region"



### Major Activities and Expected Outputs of the project

- 1. Establish a Methodology to create LCS scenarios which is appropriate for Malaysia
- 2. Creation and Utilization of LCS scenarios for policy development in IM (Iskandar Malaysia).
- 3. Quantification of Co-benefits of LCS policies on air pollution and on recycling-based society in IM.
- 4. Conduct training activities on LCS scenarios for Malaysia and Asian countries, and establish a network for LCS in Asia.

#### Project Schedule of Iskandar Study

Interim project Evaluation Final project Evaluation • Need substantial input to blueprints etc. Compiling the first draft of LCS roadmap 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 Apply the whole methodology and tools **ACTIVITY 1: METHODOLOGY** Revising and Improvement Design the scenarios Wrap up the project and roadmaps **ACTIVITY 2: Details for Implementation IMPLEMENTATION Implementation** Revising and **Improvement** Detailed basic survey **ACTIVITY3:** System integration



International Expert Workshop once per year

International Training Workshop once per year

Manual development

AIR & SWM

**ACTIVITY 4:** 

DISSEMINATION

#### Project Schedule of Iskandar Study



### Development of Low Carbon Society Scenarios for Asian Regions

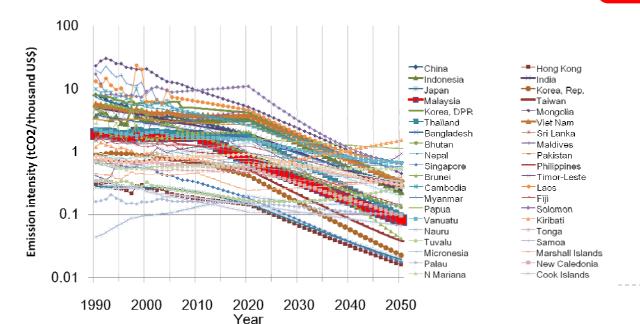
#### - The background of the study -

- 1. What are the required emission reduction targets in Asian countries ?
- 2. How to design Asia Low Carbon Societies. What tool we have, and how to apply them to the Asian Low Carbon studies?
- 3. How to implement the study output to the real world?

### From the global scale aspect, the required national reduction targets in case of keep the global temperature increase within 2 C are:

Malaysia pledged 40 % reduction of carbon intensity by the year 2020 compared with its 2005 levels, subject to assistance from developed countries. In case we assume other nations follow their own pledges until 2020, if they have, and after 2020, they converge per capita GHG emissions by 2050, the required national reduction in 2030 and 2050 are;

year		bability of eeding 2 C	Reduction rate compared with 2005 (%)								
	(AIM/IP)	(Meins- hausen)	China	India	Japan	Indonesia	Korea, Rep.	Thailand	Malaysia	Viet Nam	
2030			1	-64	63	-86	49	-11	39	-106	
2050	0.30	(0.13-0.47)	66	-35	88	28	86	62	70	2	



## Required national reduction for global 50% reduction (1)

	4000	2005	2020(4)		2050						
	1990	2005	2020(1)	Conv @2050(2	2) Con	ıv @2075	5(3)	Conv @	2050(2)	Conv @	2075(3)
	(GtCO2)	(GtCO2)	(GtCO2)	(GtCO2) %	(GtC	O2) 9	6	(GtCO2)	%	(GtCO2)	%
China	3.563	6.868	10.628	6.799 ( 1	) 9.4	l31 ( -:	37 )	2.325	( 66 )	6.059	( 12 )
India	1.279	1.956	3.399	3.200 <mark>( -64</mark>	) 3.6	654 <mark>( -8</mark>	37 )	2.648	( -35 )	3.937	(-101)
Japan	1.168	1.293	0.876	0.484 ( 63	) 0.6	650 (	50 )	0.156	( 88 )	0.347	(73)
Indonesia	0.403	0.656	1.759	1.220 <mark>( -86</mark>	) 1.6	650 <mark>( -1</mark> 5	51 )	0.473	( 28 )	1.144	( -74 )
Korea, Rep.	0.271	0.514	0.493	0.263 ( 49	) 0.3	379 ( 2	26 )	0.072	( 86 )	0.197	(62)
Thailand	0.177	0.320	0.566	0.356 ( -11	) 0.5	510 <mark>( -6</mark>	60 )	0.120	(62)	0.351	( -10 )
Pakistan	0.169	0.283	0.574	0.566 ( -100	) 0.6	646 ( -12	28 )	0.550	( -94 )	0.770	(-172)
Taiwan	0.125	0.275	0.276	0.133 <mark>( 52</mark>	) 0.1	84 <mark>( 3</mark>	33 )	0.035	( 87 )	0.079	(71)
Malaysia	0.090	0.214	0.171	0.130 ( 39	) 0.1	67 ( 2	22 )	0.065	( 70 )	0.135	( 37 )
Viet Nam	0.088	0.188	0.489	0.385 <mark>( -106</mark>	) 0.4	190 <mark>( -16</mark>	31 )	0.183	(2)	0.377	(-101)
Bangladesh	0.115	0.150	0.277	0.322 ( -114	) 0.3	366 ( -14	13 )	0.365	( -143 )	0.499	( -232 )
Philippines	0.090	0.137	0.210	0.232 <mark>( -69</mark>	) 0.2	254 <mark>( -8</mark>	36 )	0.240	( -75 )	0.305	(-123)
Myanmar	0.128	0.122	0.053	0.064 ( 47	) 0.0	)66 ( 4	45 )	0.104	( 14 )	0.090	( 26 )
Korea, DPR	0.144	0.096	0.135	0.095 ( 0	) 0.1	22 <mark>( -2</mark>	27 )	0.040	( 58 )	0.082	( 14 )
Singapore	0.030	0.048	0.036	0.023 ( 53	) 0.0	30 ( 3	38 )	0.009	( 82 )	0.018	(63)
Hong Kong	0.035	0.044	0.050	0.033 ( 25	) 0.0	)42 (	5)	0.014	( 68 )	0.027	( 40 )
Cambodia	0.019	0.030	0.041	0.040 ( -34	) 0.0	)45 ( -{	52 )	0.039	( -31 )	0.047	( -57 )
Nepal	0.025	0.030	0.045	0.047 ( -58	) 0.0	)53 <mark>( -7</mark>	77 )	0.080	( -171 )	0.084	(-181)
Sri Lanka	0.017	0.026	0.038	0.037 ( -46	) 0.0	)42 ( -6	33 )	0.036	( -39 )	0.049	( -93 )
Mongolia	0.026	0.019	0.018	0.013 ( 31	) 0.0	)17 <mark>( '</mark>	13 )	0.006	(70)	0.012	( 40 )
Laos	0.013	0.018	0.029	0.021 ( -18	) 0.0	26 ( -	50 )	0.018	( -1 )	0.021	( -19 )
Brunei	0.008	0.011	0.021	0.008 ( 29	) 0.0	)14 <mark>( -2</mark>	20 )	0.001	(91)	0.005	( 57 )

- (1) Calculated with countries' pledges, and model calculation
- (2) By 2050, 50% reduction of global GHG emission compared with 1990, and per capita emissions are converged. () is the required reduction % compared with 2005
- (3) By 2075, 50% reduction of global GHG emission compared with 1990, and per capita emissions are converged. () is the required reduction % compared with 2005

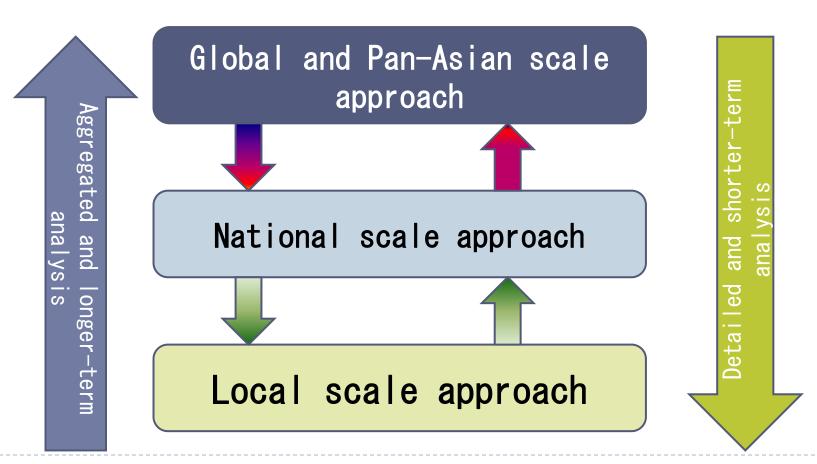
# Required national reduction for global 50% reduction (2)

	4000	0005	0000(4)	2	030	2050				
	1990	2005	2020(1)	Conv @2050(2)	Conv @2075(3)	Conv @2050(2)	Conv @2075(3)			
	(GtCO2)	(GtCO2)	(GtCO2)	(GtCO2) %	(GtCO2) %	(GtCO2) %	(GtCO2) %			
Papua	6.5E-03	6.0E-03	1.2E-02	1.5E-02 ( -155	) 1.5E-02 ( -150 )	2.1E-02 ( -251 )	2.0E-02 ( -227 )			
Solomon	5.9E-03	4.2E-03	1.0E-02	4.3E-03 ( -2	) 6.8E-03 <mark>( -63 )</mark>	1.7E-03 ( 61 )	3.1E-03 ( 27 )			
Fiji	2.3E-03	2.5E-03	3.1E-03	2.6E-03 ( -5	) 3.0E-03 ( -24 )	1.5E-03 ( 39 )	2.5E-03 ( -1 )			
New Caledonia	1.6E-03	1.7E-03	2.1E-03	1.4E-03 ( 19	) 1.8E-03 <mark>( -2 )</mark>	5.9E-04 ( 66 )	1.1E-03 ( 34 )			
Bhutan	1.3E-03	1.6E-03	1.7E-03	1.5E-03 ( 6	) 1.7E-03 ( -7 )	1.7E-03 ( -4 )	2.1E-03 ( -33 )			
Maldives	1.3E-04	8.9E-04	3.2E-03	1.8E-03 <mark>( -106</mark>	) 2.6E-03 <mark>( -188 )</mark>	7.5E-04 ( 16 )	1.7E-03 ( -93 )			
Timor-Leste	4.5E-04	8.9E-04	4.1E-03	3.1E-03 ( -249	) 4.0E-03 ( -349 )	5.3E-03 ( -496 )	3.7E-03 ( -318 )			
F Polynesia	1.0E-03	8.4E-04	8.1E-04	7.3E-04 ( 13	7.9E-04 <mark>( 6 )</mark>	5.8E-04 ( 31 )	7.2E-04 ( 14 )			
Vanuatu	4.3E-04	4.5E-04	7.8E-04	7.0E-04 ( -55	) 7.5E-04 ( -66 )	7.9E-04 ( -74 )	7.8E-04 ( -72 )			
Samoa	2.8E-04	3.0E-04	2.7E-04	2.9E-04 ( 5	) 3.0E-04 ( 2 )	3.2E-04 ( -4 )	3.2E-04 ( -7 )			
Micronesia	1.3E-04	1.3E-04	2.3E-04	2.3E-04 ( -75	) 2.4E-04 ( -86 )	2.1E-04 ( -60 )	2.5E-04 ( -92 )			
Tonga	8.0E-05	8.5E-05	1.1E-04	1.1E-04 ( -33	) 1.2E-04 <mark>( -39 )</mark>	2.0E-04 ( -137 )	1.4E-04 ( -60 )			
N Mariana	5.1E-05	7.8E-05	1.3E-04	1.6E-04 ( -111	) 1.6E-04 ( -104 )	2.5E-04 ( -219 )	2.1E-04 ( -165 )			
Marshall Islands	5.5E-05	5.5E-05	4.8E-05	7.1E-05 ( -30	) 6.3E-05 <mark>( -16 )</mark>	1.5E-04 ( -177 )	1.0E-04 ( -84 )			
Kiribati	3.5E-05	4.4E-05	4.2E-05	7.8E-05 ( -76	) 6.2E-05 ( -41 )	2.5E-04 ( -463 )	1.3E-04 ( -187 )			
Cook Islands	2.5E-05	2.3E-05	2.0E-05	2.6E-05 ( -14	) 2.4E-05 <mark>( -8 )</mark>	3.9E-05 ( -75 )	3.3E-05 ( -47 )			
Wallis And Futuna	2.2E-05	2.1E-05	3.6E-05	3.4E-05 ( -59	) 3.7E-05 ( -74 )	2.8E-05 ( -32 )	3.6E-05 ( -69 )			
Palau	1.9E-05	2.1E-05	3.2E-05	3.5E-05 ( -69	) 3.6E-05 <mark>( -71 )</mark>	4.3E-05 ( -107 )	4.2E-05 ( -98 )			
Tuvalu	4.0E-06	5.0E-06	5.1E-06	6.7E-06 ( -33	) 6.2E-06 ( -23 )	1.8E-05 ( -259 )	9.4E-06 ( -87 )			
Nauru	2.8E-06	4.0E-06	1.1E-05	1.2E-05 ( -201	) 1.2E-05 <mark>( -208 )</mark>	1.8E-05 ( -344 )	1.5E-05 ( -265 )			
Niue	3.4E-06	2.6E-06	6.0E-06	4.0E-06 ( -54	) 5.1E-06 ( -96 )	1.8E-06 ( 30 )	3.4E-06 ( -33 )			
Tokelau	2.1E-06	1.4E-06	2.5E-06	2.4E-06 ( -74	) 2.6E-06 <mark>( -89 )</mark>	2.0E-06 ( -44 )	2.6E-06 ( -85 )			
Pitcairn	9.0E-08	6.4E-08	1.2E-07	1.1E-07 ( -66	) 1.2E-07 ( -87 )	8.4E-08 ( -31 )	1.1E-07 ( -69 )			

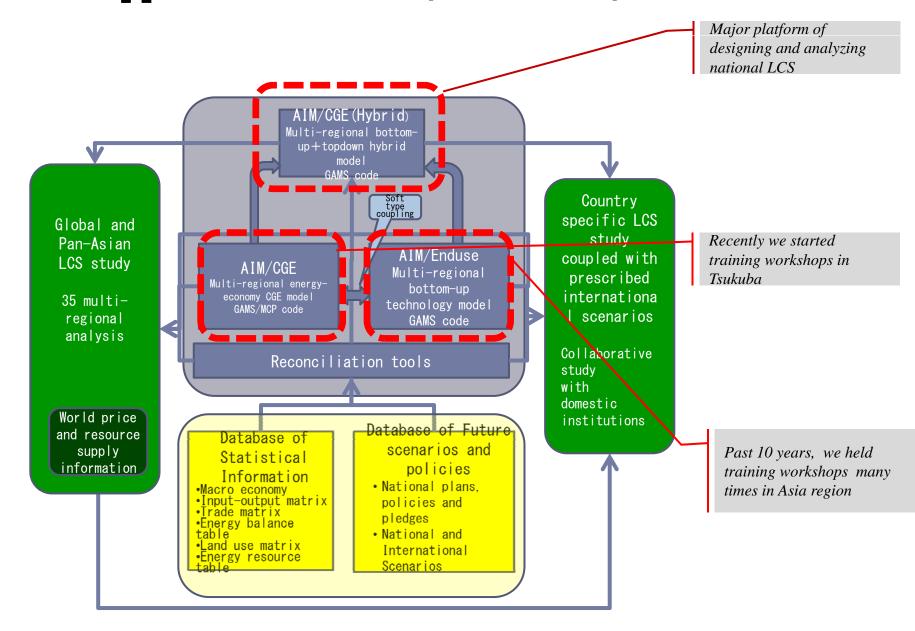
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#### From the view point of methodology

Three different scales but interactive approaches are necessary for designing LCS scenarios



#### Approach for Global/Pan-Asian/National LCS



	Progress up to now	Collaborating Research Institutes
China	Up to now, disclosed national LCS scenarios, occasionaly. Now preparing provincial energy, industrial, and economic database in order to integrate national level and provincial level scenarios.	China Energy Research Institute
India	Proposed national scenarios with global LCS scenarios by combining AIM/enduse and other models.	IIM Ahmedabad
Thailand	Preliminary analysis of Thailand energy related LCS with ExSS was finished	Thammasat University
Indonesia	Preliminary analysis of Indonesia energy related LCS with ExSS was finished	Institut Teknologi Bandung
Vietnam	Preliminary analysis of Vietnam energy related LCS with ExSS was finished	
Bangladesh	Preparation of related information	
Peninsula Malaysia	Preliminary analysis of Peninsula Malaysia energy related LCS with ExSS was finished	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia



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Indonesia	Preliminary analysis of Indonesia energy related LCS with ExSS was finished	Institut Teknologi Bandung
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Dr. Jiang Kejun presentatio



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Bangladesh	Preparation of related information	
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Prof.
Bundit's
presentation

#### Approach for Asian Local LCS

Major platform of designing and analyzing Iteration Local LCS **ExSS** BCT Generalized Input Output (Social, energy, and land towards low carbon accounting) model societies. Dynamic Training workshop from optimization model. AIM/enduse Winter, 2011, ..... Bottom-up technology model combinations of measures towards the benefits including co-benefits during planning period, under the next three Integrating future economic, industrial, types of resource constraints in private social and energy policies, using social accounting matrices, trade matrices, energy balance tables, energy technologies/ regional energy resources information. Design Low Carbon Design Roadmaps August, 2007, .....

toward the Target

Society

Training workshop from

Iteration

Societies

2025~2050

#### Local regional studies now going on

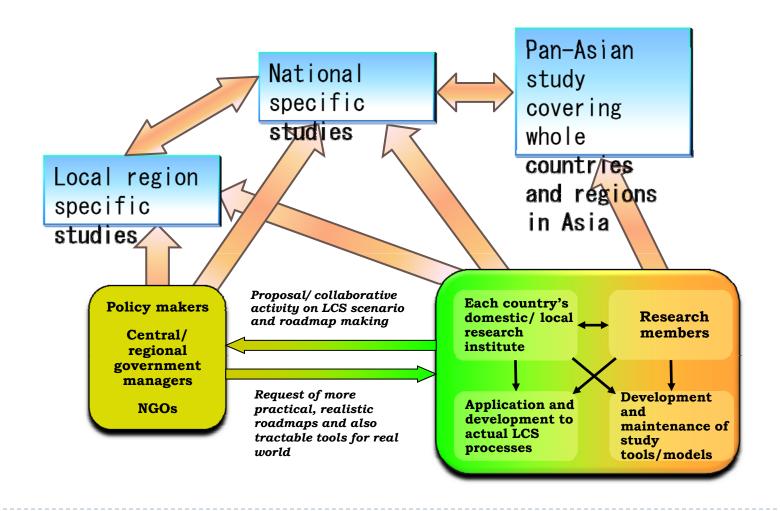
#### Local region studies

	Local logici		
		Progress up to now	Collaborating Research Institutes
		institutions	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Iskandar Regional Development Authority Federal Department of Town and Country Planning Malaysia Malaysian Green Technology Corporation
		Feasibility study and identification of policy option was finished	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Putrajaya Corporation
	Thailand	Preliminary analysis of energy related part almost finished with ExSS, now adding AFOLU part	King Mongkut's University of Technology
	Guangzhou, China	Preliminary analysis of energy related part almost finished with ExSS	Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion
		Preliminary analysis of energy related part finished with ExSS	IIM Ahmedabad
	Bhopal, India,		Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal
_	Liau,	Developing FOLU modeling	Bogor Agricultural University
	Indonesia Kyonggi		Seoul National University
18	Korea		

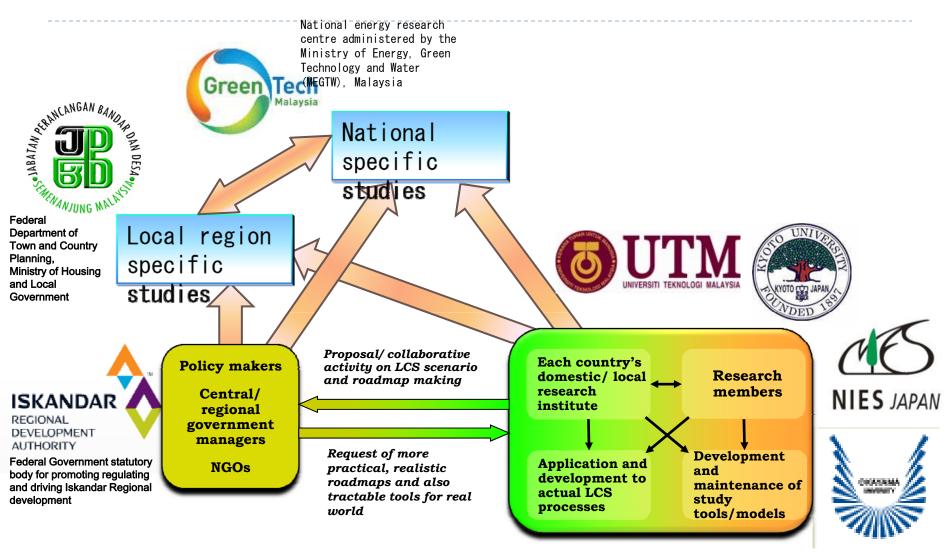
#### Local regional studies now going on

Prof. Ho's	Local region	studies						
presentation		Progress up to now	Collaborating Research Institutes					
	◆Iskandar, Malaysia	scale research task force composed of implementation agencies and research institutions	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Iskandar Regional Development Authority Federal Department of Town and Country Planning Malaysia Malaysian Green Technology Corporation					
	♥Putrajaya, Malaysis	Feasibility study and identification of policy option was finished	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Putrajaya Corporation					
	◆Ratchaburi, Thailand	Preliminary analysis of energy related part almost finished with ExSS, now adding AFOLU part	King Mongkut's University of Technology					
	Guangzhou, China	Preliminary analysis of energy related part almost finished with ExSS	Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion					
	*Ahmedabad, India	Preliminary analysis of energy related part finished with ExSS	IIM Ahmedabad					
Mary Mary as	Bhopal, India		Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal					
	◆Liau, Indonesia	, ,	Bogor Agricultural University  Seoul National University					
	*Kyonggi Province, Korea	Preliminary analysis of energy related part are conducting with ExSS	Seoul National Offiversity					

# How to collaborate with Asian colleagues in order to implement the study output to the real world?



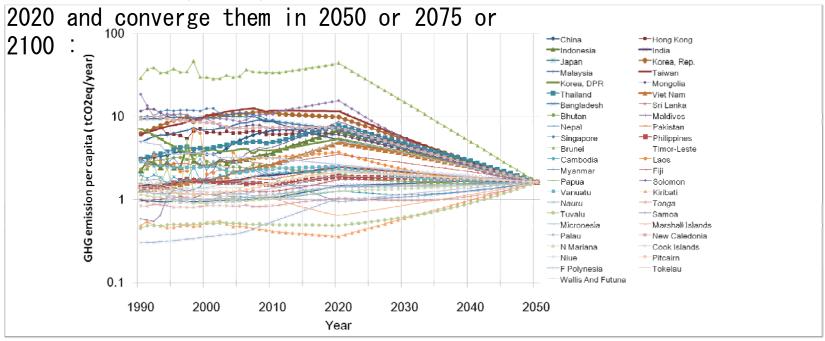
#### How to collaborate with Asian colleagues?





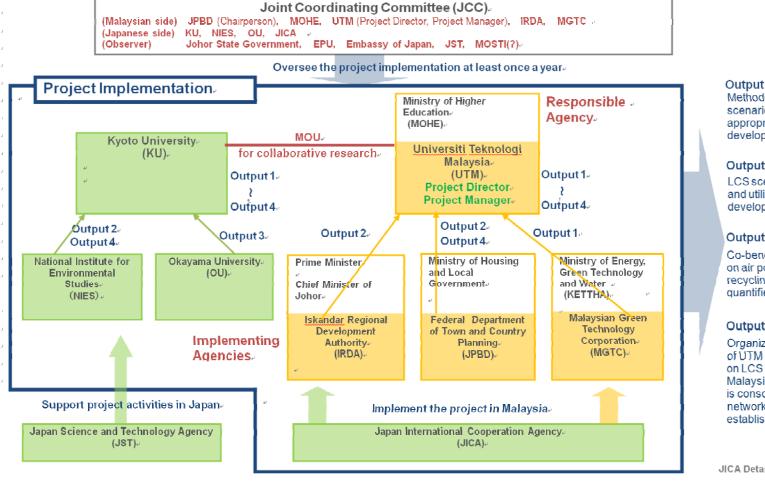
### Pan-Asian approach: How much are the required national reduction for global 50% reduction?

If we contract per capita GHG emissions from



	Target and convergence year		bability of eeding 2 C	Reduction rate in 2050 compared with 2005 (%)							
		(AIM/IP)	(Meins- hausen)	China	India	Japan	Indonesia	Korea, Rep.	Thailand	Malaysia	Viet Nam
50% reduction of GHG	2050	0.30	(0.13-0.47)	66	-35	88	28	86	62	70	2
emission	2075	0.45	(0.27-0.67)	12	-101	73	-74	62	-10	37	-101
compared with 1990	2100	0.67	(0.42-0.87)	-32	-188	64	-166	39	-79	9	-187

#### Members of the Project



Output 1

Methodology to create LCS scenarios which is appropriate for Malaysia is developed. ..

Output 2

LCS scenarios are created and utilized for policy development in IM.

Output 3

Co-benefit of LCS policies on air pollution and on recycling-based society is quantified in IM.

Output 4

Organizational arrangement of UTM to conduct trainings on LCS scenarios for Malaysia and Asian counties is consolidated, and a network for LCS in Asia is established.

JICA Detailed Planning Survey (Nov 2010)...