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Seminar on “Low Carbon City Program” under Thailand Partnership for Market Readiness

On

July 6th, 2017

By

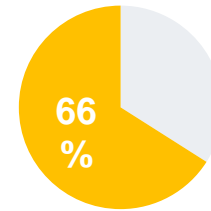
Waraporn Hirunwatsiri

Senior Environmental Specialist, The World Bank

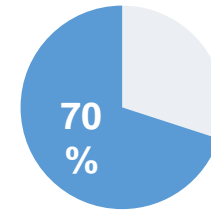
Why create low-carbon, resilient, and livable cities?

Climate change
and rapid
urbanization **are**
the dual
challenges of
the 21st century

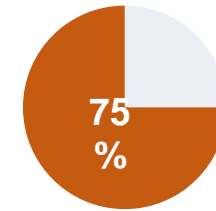
Current urban share of global:



Energy
Consumption



Carbon
Emissions



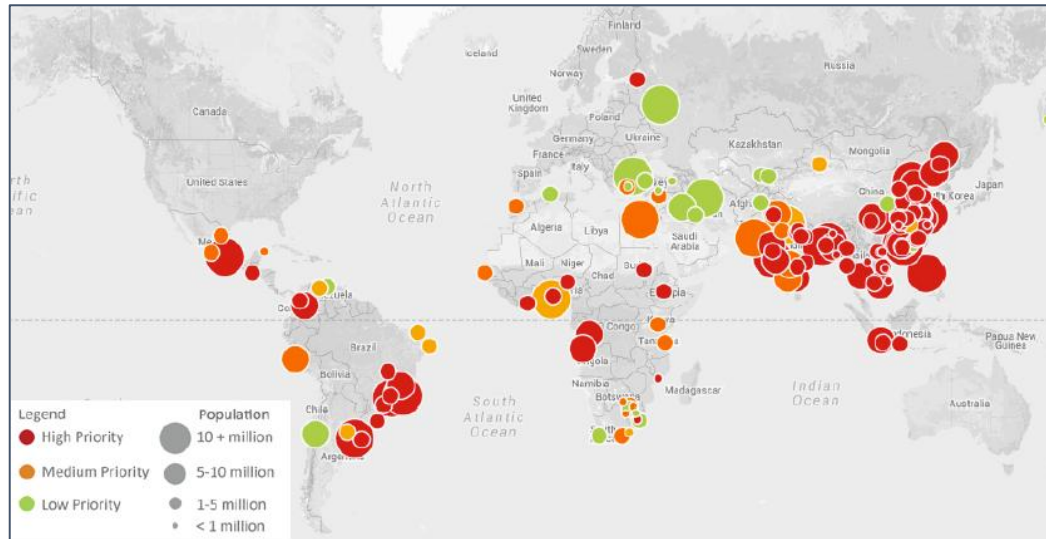
Population
in 2050

Population growth and environmental degradation contribute to disaster risk and extreme events

\$3.8 Trillion

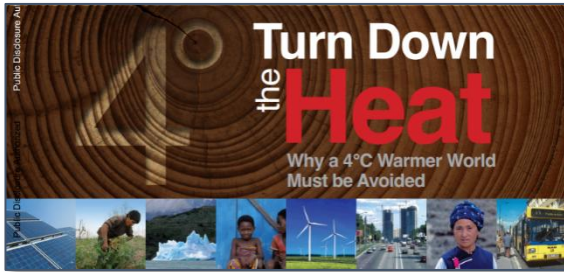
Disaster related losses
from 1980-2012

Cities facing extreme flood risk



Sources: Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft, Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE 2013; WB 2013

The World Bank's Perspective on Climate Change



- A 1.5°C scenario by 2050 is locked in. There is a 40% chance of exceeding 4°C by 2100.
- Resulting in heat extremes, water shortages, and severe crop yield and production losses



- Average annual global flood losses in 136 cities with >1 million population are estimated to multiply from **\$6 billion** in 2005 to **\$52 billion** by 2050
- Only social-economic factors taken into account

Why the World Bank believes in taking action for sustainable development

- Climate change could roll back decades of development
- The poorest and most vulnerable will be hardest hit
- The World Bank is well positioned to leverage our knowledge, global scope, and convening powers to catalyze action by others to:
 - **Prevent** a 4°C world
 - **Prepare** our clients for a 2°C world.



Global Platform for Sustainable Cities

- A knowledge platform to support cities
- Led by World Bank and supported by Global Environment Facility (GEF), in partnership with GEF Agencies, development banks, UN organizations, Resource Team (WRI, ICLEI and C40), think tanks and local institutions:

Provide a forum for knowledge sharing

Create space for collaborative engagement and partnership

Forge a common vision and approach to urban sustainability

Challenges to Low Carbon and Resilience Planning in Cities

Data

- “If you can’t measure it, you can’t manage it.” Michael Bloomberg, Special Envoy on Cities and Climate Change to UN Secretary General
- Most cities do not know where the majority of their emissions come from



CITY CLIMATE
PLANNER
CERTIFICATION
PROGRAM

Planning Capacity

- Lack of in-house technical expertise
- Lack of familiarity with robust modeling tools that account for realities of local data limitations and local capacity



Holistic Resilience Planning

- Quickly growing cities require a holistic view of risks and shocks from climate change across sectors



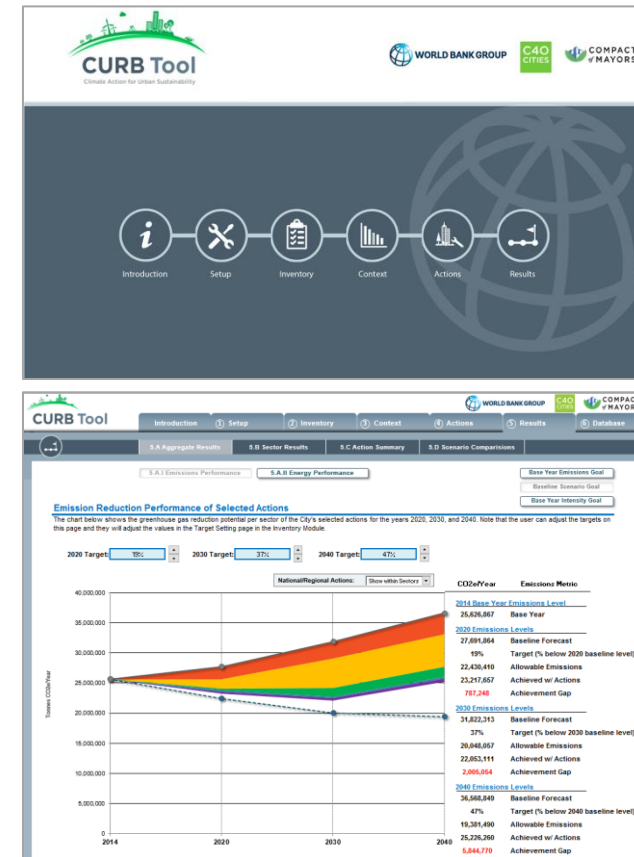
Low Carbon Financing

- Cities will need infrastructure investment - \$90 trillion in next 15 years
- Path to financing is not clear

CITY CREDITWORTHINESS
INITIATIVE

Better Modeling Capacity to Inform Planning and Investment

- The CURB tool helps cities understand:
 - How emissions differ by sector and over time
 - How your city compares to others
 - Appropriate technologies options given local context
 - Emissions, energy and financial implications of different interventions
 - Comparison of scenarios you create
- Developed in partnership with C40 Cities and Compact of Mayors
- Designed for all types of cities and comes with global default data for key urban sectors



On the ground: Urban environment projects invest in services while addressing impact on environment and natural resources

Pollution Management

Solid Waste Management

Land Restoration

Water and Sanitation

Transportation

**Urbanization and Green
Spaces**

And more...

Leading GG through Green City & Home

Green City Fundament of Green Industry

- ① Green City Model & Demonstration
- ② Construction of Green Industry Infra
- ③ Green Transportation & Carbon Absorption

Green Home Improvement of E Efficiency

- ④ Technical development and construction of Green Home
- ⑤ Renewable Green material
- ⑥ Reuse of resource

Green House Gas Reduction System

- ⑦ Carbon Inventory
- ⑧ CDM

Green Management

- ⑨ Green Management System
- ⑩ Green Business

Sejong City (Multifunctional Administrative City)

Low Carbon Green City Construction in Multifunctional Administrative City (70% Down in carbon Emission)

- Comprehensive plan of Sejong City Green City
 - CO2 Emission Reduction Action plan(13ea)
 - New Renewable Energy Introduction Action Plan (5ea)
- New Renewable Introduction Objective 15%
 - Photovoltaic, Geothermal, Waste, Biomass, Fuel Cells Energy Introduction



Action Strategy	Expected Effect
1. Water Space Use(55km, 20ea)	Heat island effect prevention(1 °C down)
2. sewage and rainwater reuse	Water reduction(sewage : 204,000 m ³ / day)
3. Sewage Heat	17toe /yr Energy use
4. Wind Road	Heat island effect prevention(1 °C down)
5. Eco Forest and Green Area Ratio rising	40million tree carbon absorption secure
6. Transit Oriented Development	Transport share Ratio more than 70% secure(BRT)
7. Green Way 395km	Transport share Ratio more than 20% secure(BRT)
8. life waste pickup system Improvement	Air Pollution Prevention and City Environment Improvement
9. Building Efficiency grade system	Building Energy consumption 20% Down
10. Green Home	more than 15%, new renewable energy uses in Total
11. High Efficiency LED light Introduction	Energy use amount Reduction
12. Intelligent Streetlamp System	Energy use Efficiency
13. Group Energy supply Facilities	Energy use Maximizing

Green Home Construction Strategy

Passive Method Minimizing the building energy consumption by Insulation , airtight design and Assurance of the Optimum Sunshine Hours

Active Method Improving the building energy efficiency from High Efficiency Equipments of Heat Sources and optimal control system

New Renewable Energy Energy cost reduction from New Renewable Energy such as photovoltaic, solar heat and geothermal heat

Passive

- Down sizing window
 - Reducing the size of window, 5~10%
 - New Plus House the initial, secondary stage



Passive

Insulation

- Thickness & Quality of Insulation
- Quality & Air tightness of Window

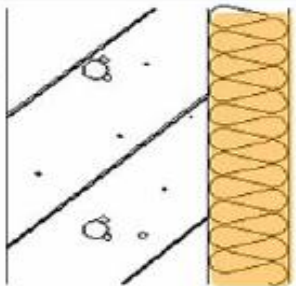
단열재 성능 개선

단열
재료

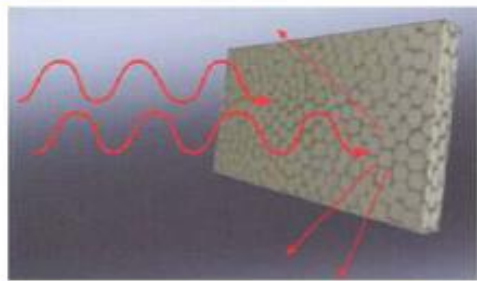


[EPS-1종]

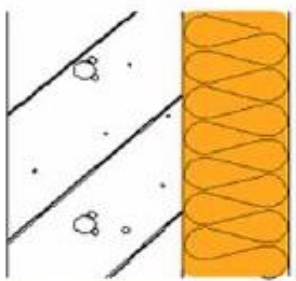
단열
두께



[4~10cm]



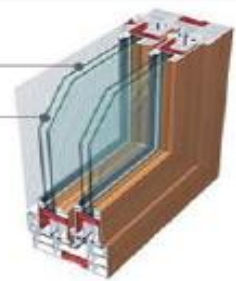
성능강화 : [EPS-2종]



두께증대 : [8~15cm]

창호 성능개선

일반복층창
건조공기



[열관류율 : $1.9W/m^2 \cdot K$]

로이복층창
아르곤가스



[열관류율 : $1.3W/m^2 \cdot K$]

Active

Home smart Grid



Intelligent LED

[사람, 차 감지]
조도 100%



[이용자 없음]
10%



Electric Power
Consumption
70% Reduction

Active

Electricity

- Block of Stand-by Electricity
- LED



조명, 콘센트 자동차단스위치
“대기전력자동차단기능내장”

조명 ON/OFF



Electric Power
Consumption
11% Reduction

콘센트 ON/OFF



(책상아래) 상시전원/대기차단 선택콘센트
“가전기기 종류에 따라 소비자 선택”



รายละเอียดกิจกรรม

ผลที่ได้รับ



Why we need refrigeration and cooling systems?



Source: energyathaas.wordpress.com

Food Loss and Waste

Cutting Food Waste to Feed the World

- 30 to 40% of food produced for human consumption is lost before it can even make it to the market in the developing world.

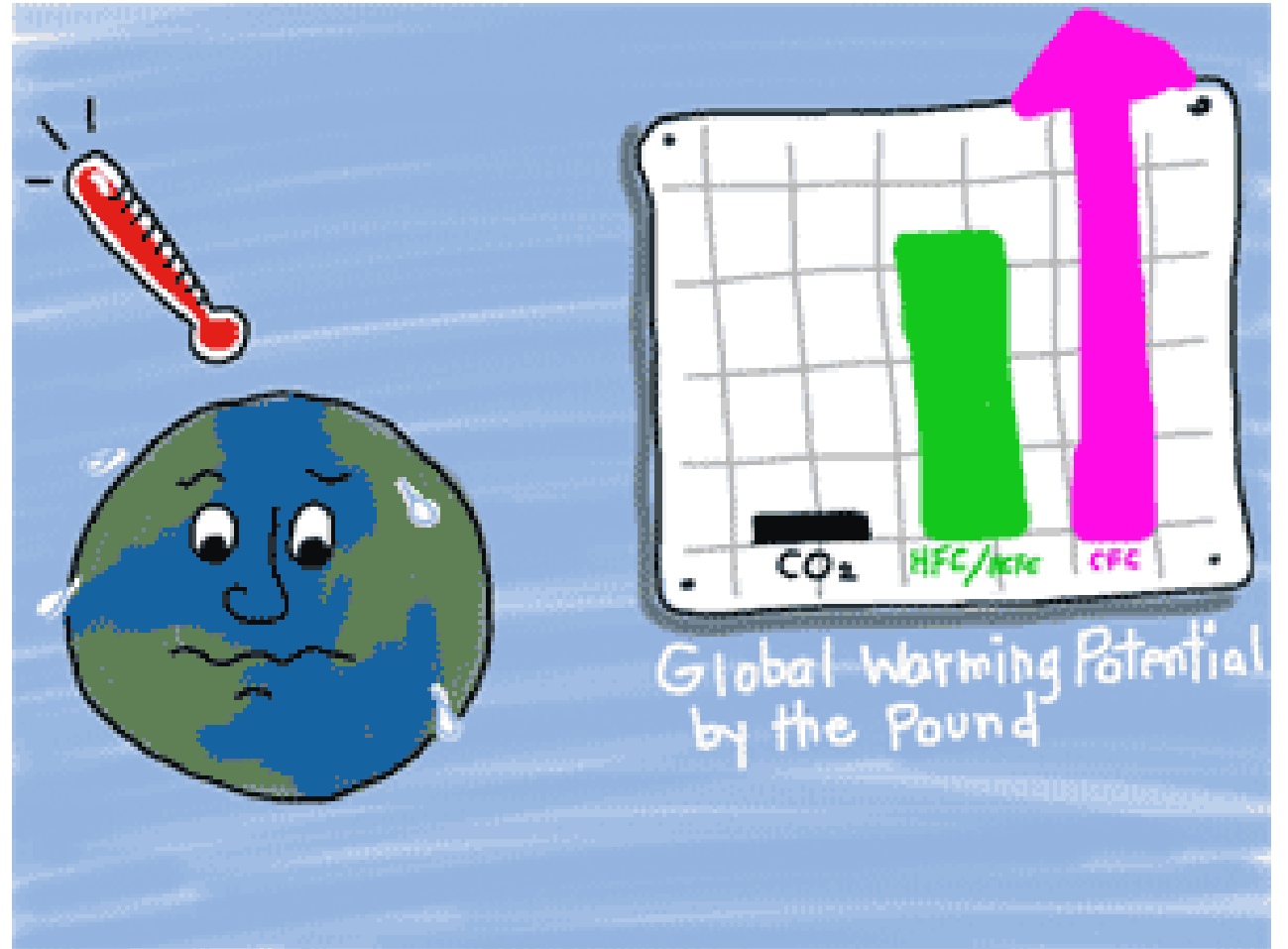
Serious Economic, Social and Environmental Consequences

- Global food loss estimate is a staggering \$1 trillion in retail value - equivalent to the GDP of Switzerland;
- Food loss and waste (3.3 GtCO₂ equivalent) is the third top GHG emitter after USA and China if it were a country.
- This amount is more than twice the total GHG emissions of all USA road transportation in 2010.





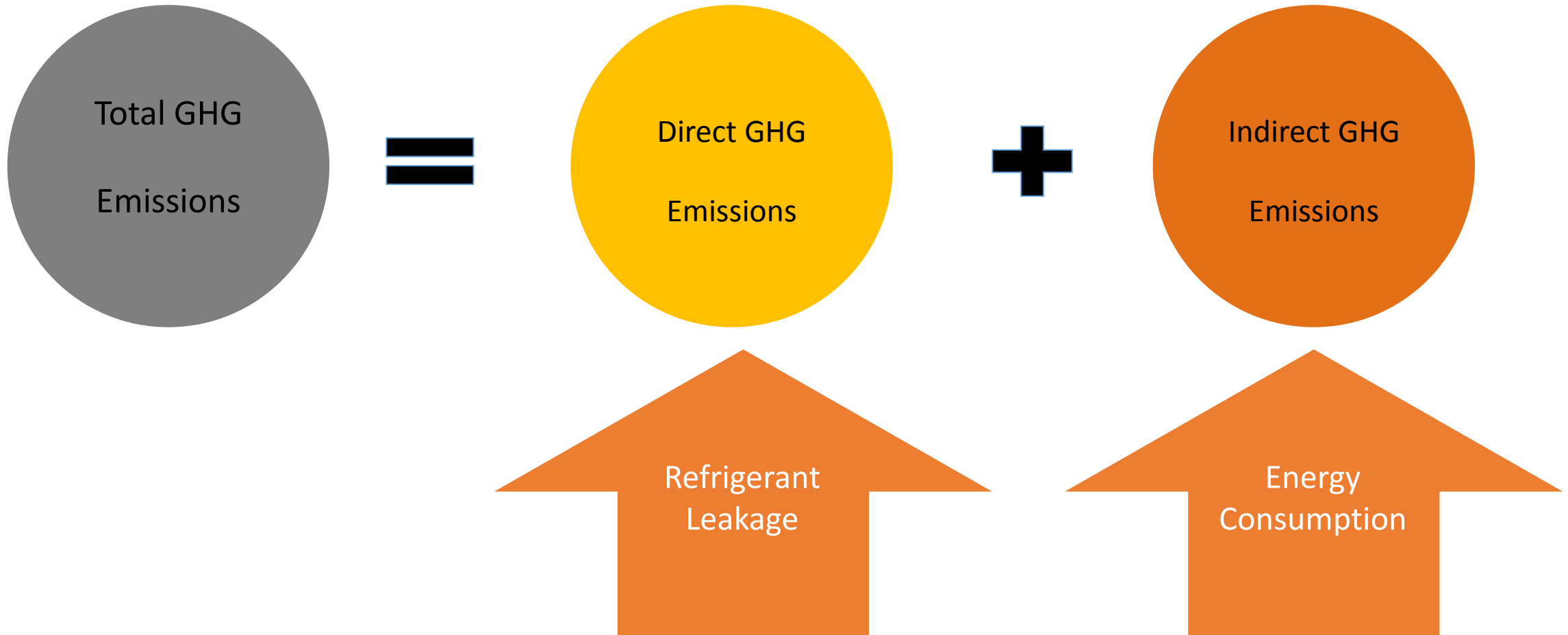
Cooling systems significantly contribute to climate change



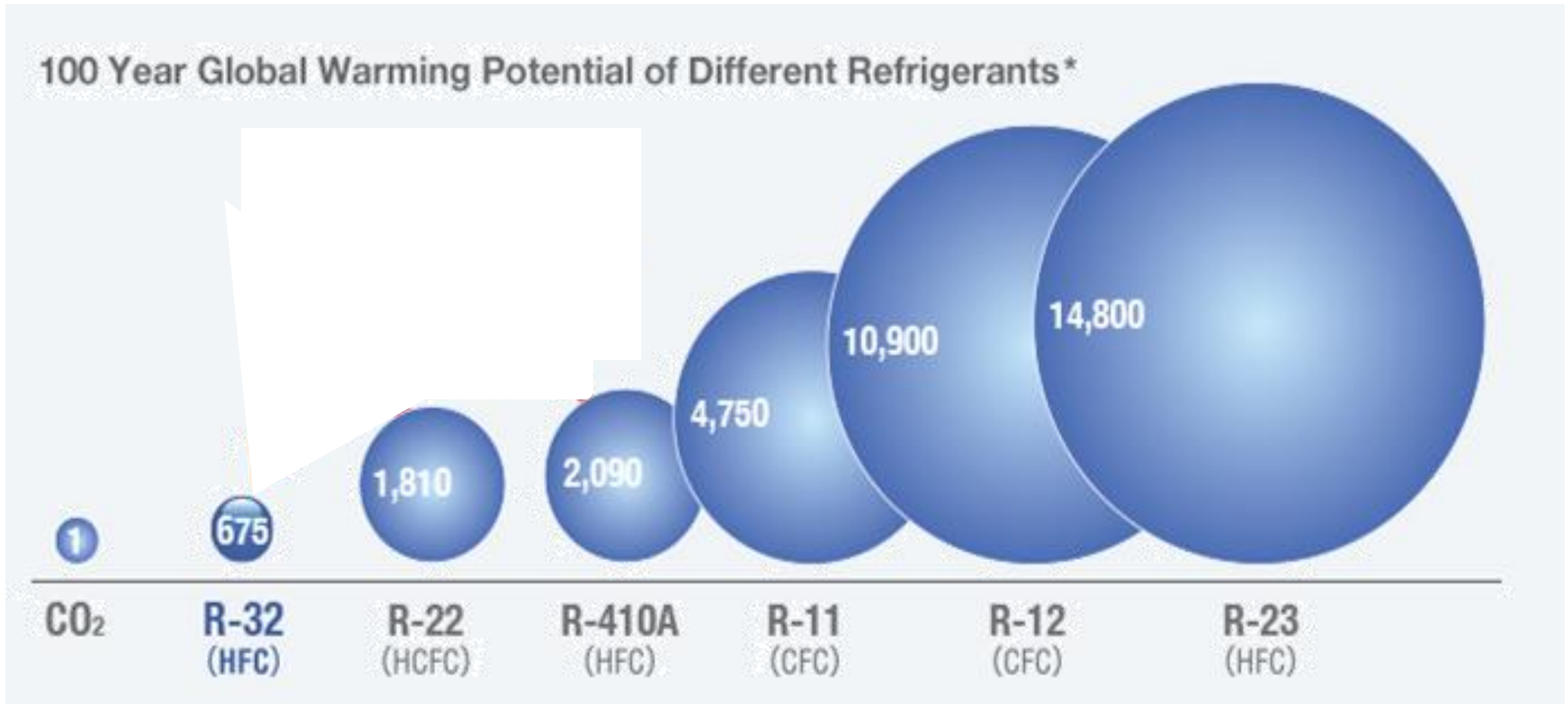


Balance the developing countries' basic cooling needs and reduce climate change effect

Life Cycle GHG Emissions of Cooling Technologies

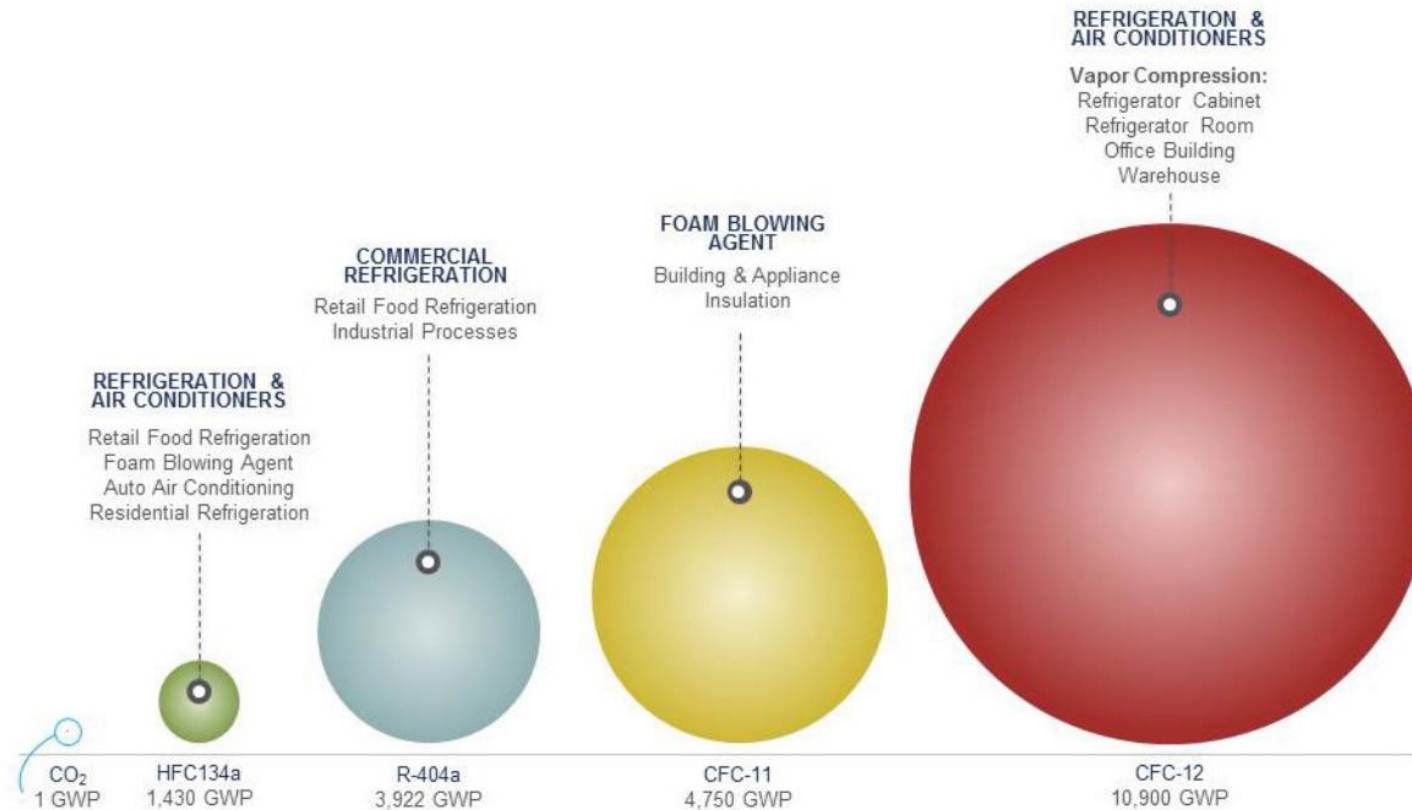


Global Warming Potential of Different Refrigerants



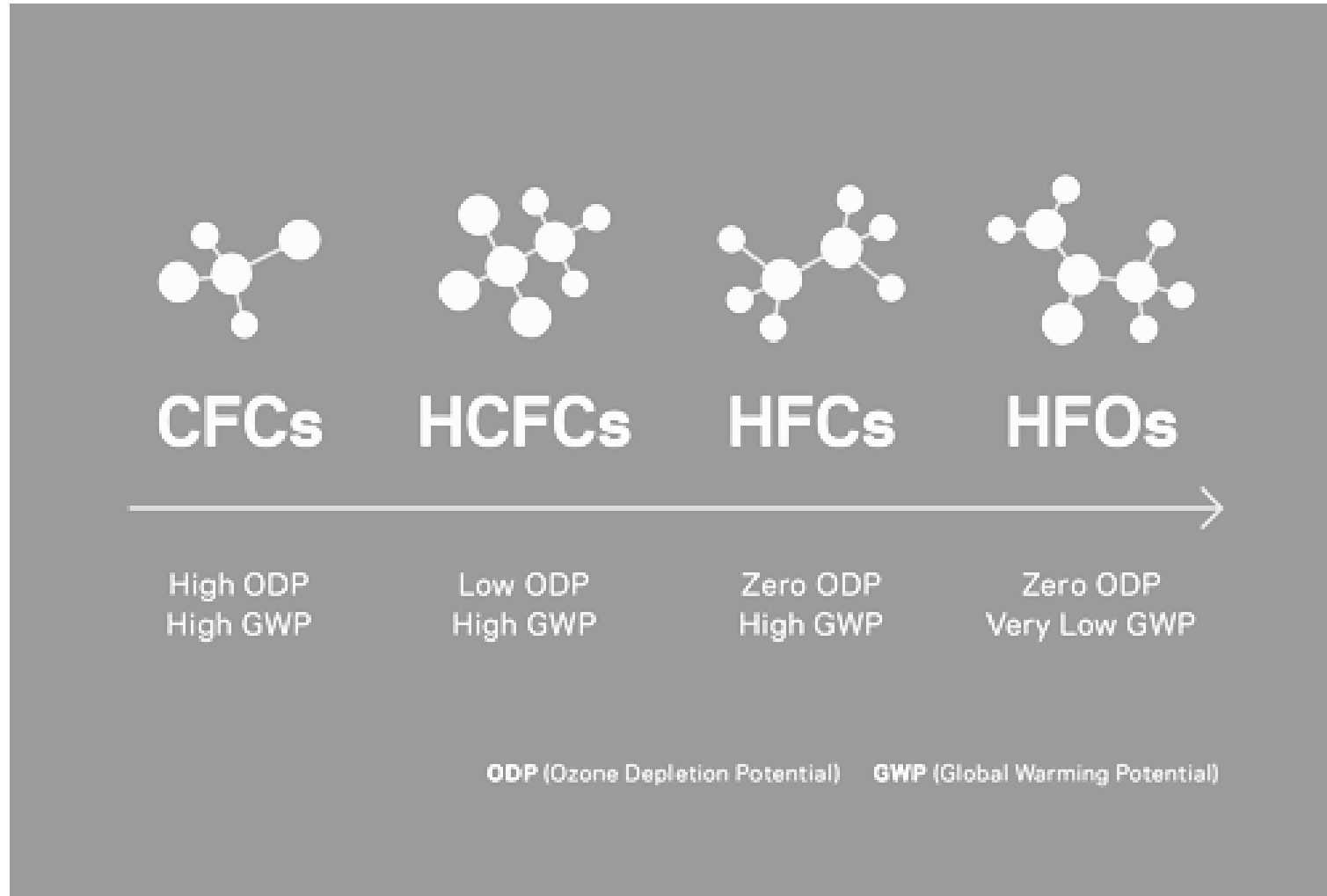
Source: Values for 100 year global warming potential (GWP) from IPCC Fourth Assessment Report

Global Warming Potential of Different Refrigerants



Global Warming Potential (GWP) of refrigerants compared with CO₂

Switching to Low ODP and Low GWP Refrigerant





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Thank You

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