# Asia Least-Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy

14<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change Sydney, Australia, 21-24 September 2004



## **Response to the UNFCCC**

- ✓ UNFCCC sets out an action plan to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases.
- ✓ The Philippines was one of the signatories to the Convention during the Earth Summit in June 1992 and ratified in on August 2, 1994.
- ✓ The UNFCCC entered into force on October 31, 1994.



# ALGAS

Executed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) from 1995 to 1998
The project drew up a least-cost greenhouse gas abatement strategy for Asia.
12 countries participated
It had a budget of US\$10 million from UNDP/GEF, Norway and ADB.





# **ALGAS Objectives**

 Develop national.regional capacities for the preparation of GHG inventories
 Help identify GHG abatement options
 Prepare a portfolio of abatement projects for each country



### **ALGAS Geographic Coverage**

 South Asia: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan
 Southeast Asia: Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam
 Northeast Asia: PRC, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (implemented by UN/ESCAP with GEF funds)







#### ALGAS Regional Capacity-Building Activities

- ✓ Training-workshops on GHG's inventory preparation
- ✓ Analysis of GHG's mitigation options
- Empirical measurements of methane from rice paddies
- ✓ Analytical modelling of energy and forestry sectors
- ✓ Preparation of project pre-feasibility reports
- ✓ Study Tours
- ∀ Regional database





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#### 1990 Philippine National Inventory of GHGs Sources and Sinks

Total Net Emissions By Gases in 1990 (Gg)



CO2 Equivalent in Percent



Using Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 1 for CO2, 21 for CH4 and 310 for N20, total CO2 equivalent is 164,390 Gg. No available GWPs for NOX and CO

#### Projection of National GHGs Inventories to 2020 (Gg) – Business As Usual Scenario



- Figures are based on Phil. Medium-Term Development Plan (1993-1998), 1996-2025
   Phil. Energy Plan Update, Medium-Term Agricultural Development Plan (1993-1998)
   and the 1990 Forestry Development Plan-DENR
- ✓ The Forestry Sector does not include gases other than CO2; from 1995 onwards the forestry sector has become a carbon sink
- ✓ GHG emissions in the agricultural sector come from livestock production and burning of agricultural residue





### What can be done to reduce GHG Emissions?

# Energy Supply SideEnergy Demand Side



#### **Energy Supply Side Options**

	PRC	MON	KOR	DPRK	BAN	IND	PAK	INO	MYA	PHI	THA	VIE
Power Plant Rehab & Efficiency Improvement	*	*			*	*	*			*		*
Transmission & Dist'n System Rehab						*						
Combined Cycle Natural Gas Based Power Plants			*		*	*		*				*
Bagasse/Biomass Cogen/Bioenergy Systems	*	*				*			*			
Small Hydropower	*	*				*		*		*	*	
Wind Energy	^	^				^	^					
Off-Grid Solar Photovoltaics					^							
Advanced Biomass Power Generation												
Fuel Cell Technology						^		^		^		
Solar-thermal Power Generation			^									
Grid Connected Solar Photovoltaics	0				0	0						
Integrated Gasifier Combined Cycle Power Generation						0						



• Long Term





#### **Energy Demand Side Options**

	PRC	MON	KOR	DPRK	BAN	IND	РАК	INO	MYA	PHI	THA	VIE
End-use efficiency improvements for lighting, air conditioning and appliances	*		*		*				*			*
Commercial and residential building standards		*				*			*			*
Vehicle efficiency standards		*							*	*		
CNG for buses and trucks	*											
Efficient boilers			*			*				*		*
Efficient biomass cookstoves					*				*			
Variable speed electric motors for industrial use									*			
Higher efficiency mass transport systems			*									
Fuel cell / electric cars												
CNG for automobiles					^	^						





#### Abatement Options: Agriculture, Forestry & Land Use

	PRC	MON	KOR	DPRK	BAN	IND	PAK	INO	MYA	PHI	THA	VIE
Forestry												
Short-rotation afforestation	*					*		0	*	*		*
Long-rotation afforestation	0					0					*	*
Forest conservation & forest protection						0			0		*	
Enhanced forest regeneration								0	0			
Agriculture	0	0										
Water management in rice agriculture								^		^		^
Low methane rice cultivars									^			
Organic fertilizers									^			
Improved feed for livestock							^	^	^			
Manure management								^				
Land use												
Methane recovery from solid waste disposal			^					0				
* Short Term • Long Term • Medium TelACC												

Long



## **Portfolio of GHG Abatement Projects**

High priority, low-cost projects
81 TA and investment project concepts
Most in the energy sector
Others in forestry, agriculture and waste disposal





#### **Summary of ALGAS Projects**

Investment Proje	ects:60
TA Projects:	21

Project Types by Sector TA	Investment					
✓ Energy demand side	19	10				
✓ Energy supply side	28	6				
✓ Agriculture	6	2				
✓ Forestry	5	3				
✓ Land use	2	1				





#### **The ALGAS Project Portfolio**

	Energy Demand	Energy Supply	Renewable Energy	Agriculture	Forestry	Waste Managm't	Capacity Bldg.	TOTAL
Bangladesh	4	1	1					6
China, PR	2	1	6					9
India	2	3	4					9
Indonesia		2	3	2	1	1		9
Korea, Republic of	3			2		1		6
Mongolia	3		3		1		1	8
Myanmar	2		2				1	5
Pakistan	2		2	1				5
Philippines	2		2	2	2			8
Thailand	4		4		3			11
Vietnam	3			1	1			5
TOTAL	27	7	27	8	8	2	2	<b>81</b>

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# **ALGAS** Achievements

- Produced the first nationally derived GHG inventories for 12 Asian countries
- Contributed to better inventory methodology
- Established a cadre of Asian GHG inventory and mitigation experts
- Created national strategies and action plans
- Raised awareness and developed ownership of strategies and projects





# **Next steps for ALGAS**

Maintain and improve national GHG inventory capabilities **V** Boost GHG abatement assessment, optimization and cost minimization V Develop project portfolio to feasibility stage ✓ Find the finance to carry out the projects





# **Philippine Climate Change Initiatives**

- Preparation and submission of the Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC which contained the 1994 National GHG Emissions Inventory
- Thru the ADB Climate Change Project, conducted vulnerability studies through a rapid assessment of the country's vulnerable sectors and areas to climate change
- ✓ US Country Studies Program which led to the 1990 National Emissions Inventory and identified the sectors and areas vulnerable to climate change impacts



# Philippine Climate Change Initiatives

VNational Action Plan on Climate Change Capacity Development for Clean **Development Mechanism (CDM)** ✓ Institutionalization of GHG inventory VNational Capacity Self-Assessment Development of National CDM **Operational Framework and Support Systems** 





# Thank you.