

The Role of Article 6 in the Context of the Philippines' NDC

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Backgrounder

- Philippine INDC was submitted in October 2015
- Philippines ratified the Paris Agreement in March 2017
- follows the philosophy of pursuing climate change mitigation as a function of adaptation
- mitigation measures will be pursued in line with SD and low-emission development that promotes inclusive growth



The Philippine (I)NDC

- intends to undertake GHG emissions reduction of about 70% by 2030, relative to its business as usual (BAU) scenario of 2000-2030
- reduction of CO₂-e emissions will come from the energy, transport, waste, forestry and industry sectors
- mitigation contribution is conditioned on the extent of financial resources, including technology development and transfer, and capacity building
- climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction will be mainstreamed and integrated into the country's plans and programs at all levels



Identified Barriers and Needs

- Limited resources of government to implement mass transport infrastructure such as rail systems
- Some restrictions on the use of government funds to assist private sector
- Limited funds and/or access to financing for Local Government Units and local communities to implement mitigation actions in the energy sector
- Lack of incentives to encourage industries to shift to low emission alternatives, sustainable consumption and production
- Technology transfer and capacity building



Identified Barriers and Needs (cont.)

- Climate finance to extend financial schemes/incentives such as shift to natural or low GWP refrigerants
- Development of a carbon neutrality program for industries through carbon offsetting
- Capacity development to generate bankable climate-friendly project proposals and screen proposals with climate lens
- Information and knowledge to learn where appropriate technology is available, including technology and knowledge transfer and development



Views on Article 6

- Article 6 of the Paris Agreement provides the framework for market and non-market cooperation, including the ability to create international carbon markets.
- it provides for the framework of international transfers of mitigation outcomes to be counted toward NDCs.
- it provides for the development of a framework for the most prevalent type of cooperation under the UNFCCC – the non-market cooperation.



Views on Article 6

- could be a platform to overcome some of the barriers identified particularly in the need for financing schemes, incentives as well as knowledge and technology transfer
- could be one of the financial instruments in catalyzing public and private investments towards low carbon emission and enhanced resilience in line with the NDC implementation.



Philippine Food Cold Chain ITMO Pilot Project

■ ITMO Development Partner

- Center for Clean Air Policy, Government of Sweden

■ Short Description and Scope of the Mitigation Action

- investments in efficient refrigeration and cooling technologies in the fisheries industry cold chain as a way to lower emissions, both energy and HFCs, associated with bringing fresh fish to market
- includes technology retrofits in fishing boats, processing/packing facilities, cold storage facilities, pre-cooling facilities and transportation, trading centers and markets.

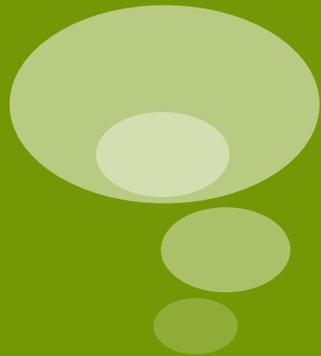


Philippine Food Cold Chain ITMO Pilot Project

■ How the ITMO Might Promote Ambition

- The Philippine Energy Efficiency Roadmap mandates energy savings equivalent to 10% across energy demand sectors in 2030.
- Accordingly, the ITMO proposes that the first 10% of energy efficiency improvements across the fisheries food cold chain would be achieved through unilateral investment towards the unilateral goal.
- Credits might then be generated for energy savings paid for through sales of transferred MOs to the extent that efficiency improvements exceed the 10% threshold.





Thank you...