TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON SCIENCE AND POLICY OF SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE FORCES



Session 1: Challenges and Oportunities for Nearterm Climate Protection and Clean Air Benefits



COORDINACION DEL PROGRAMA DE CAMBIO CLIMATICO

Options for Neart-term Climate Protection and Clean Air Benefits

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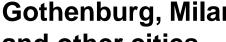




Diesel Particle Filters



Low Emissions Zones in Berlin, London,



Gothenburg, Milan DE CAMBIO and other cities



London -**DPFs** fitted on city bus fleet

Air Act California

Heavy

Duty

Truck

Rule

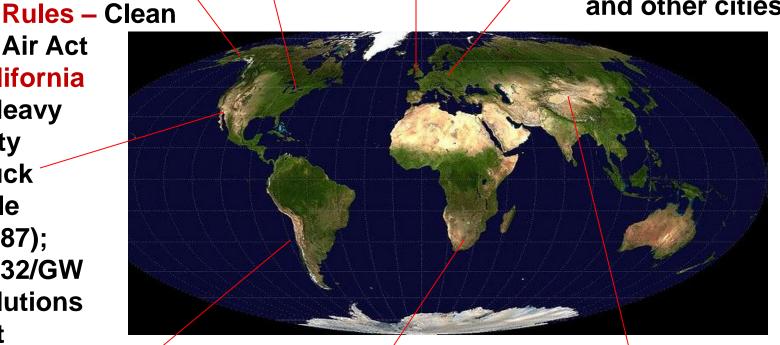
(1987);

AB32/GW

Solutions

Act

floot



Santiago de **Chile** – DPF for municipal bus

Johannesburg --

Bus Rapid Transit with Euro IV Diesel Engines

China -

Vehicle labeling and scrappage program **Vivir Mejor**











Brick Kiln Modernization Ciudad Juarez, Mexico











- Conventional brick kilns (left) burn waste wood, oil and tires in opentopped kilns
- ➤ New kilns (right) use same fuels but filters exhaust into underground channels, reducing emissions by 80% and using 50% less wood.



Clean Cookstoves used around the world



Turbococina, El Salvador



LPG Cookstoves -Senegal



HELPS "ONIL" stove -

Guatemala



Solar cooker



Oorja smokeless biomass stove, India





Vivir Mejor

Reducing Agricultural Crop Residue Burning promoting economically viable alternatives











Vietnam -

- Farmers sell rice straw bales for construction material and livestock feed
- Make mulch for vegetables



India –

- Fuelling industries with biomass pellets made from crop residues
- Providing local farmers a market for their waste



India –

Gasify rice husks and other biomass waste to supply electricity to rural villages

Methane Recovery and Utilization of Flare Gas from oil production







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Kumchai oil field, Oil India Ltd







Fugitive emissions: detection and control



PEMEX, Mexico has been working with GMI (M2M) to implement methane emission control programs and energy efficiency improvement to reduce methane and CO2 emissions

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→ avoided 1.2 Mtons CO₂ eq/year

Checking fugitive emissions at PEMEX facilities.

Fugitive emissions detection with IR camera



Landfill Gas to Energy











BENLESA, Monterrey, NL, Mexico

- ➤ Government and private company partnership to use landfill gas as fuel.
- ➤ Initial support from GEF (2003).
- Current installed capacity of 17 MW
 - drive the public transit system by day and light city streets by night.
- ➤ Since 2003, 1.7 Mtons of CO2 eq of methane release avoided.

Livestock Manure Management

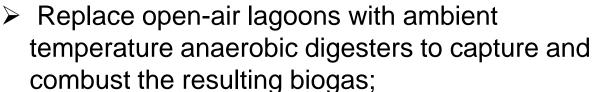


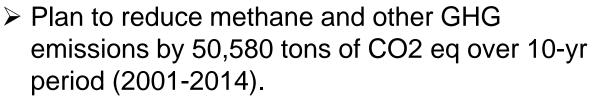
(CDM Projects)













Hyderabad, India – Poultry litter management

Poultry litter is used to generate electricity, which in turn power the plant used to convert the methane emissions to electricity (small scale CDM project – 3 MW Poultry Litter Based Power Generation Project).

Co-benefits:

- > Reduce odor, air and water contamination Protect human health & environment
- The captured gas is used to produce energy -- Provide extra income for farmers.





Options for Near-term Climate Protection and Clean Air Benefits

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Main goals:

- Emphasize the regional benefits of reducing SLCFs
- Compare benefits with costs
- Examine the benefits of regional / national action and implementation of relevant measures
- Lay out options for a strategy for reducing these SLCFs to slow the pace of global warming in the near term
- ➤ Highlight practical and available measures that can allow significant benefits to be realised in the near-term, if implemented widely;
- Discuss strategies that could be adopted to ensure widespread implementation of the measures.



Approach for widespread implementation of mitigation measures



LEVEL	POLICY APPROACH		ō
NATIONAL	Laws and regulations	Instituto Nacion	ial de Ecolog
	Incentives schemes	DEL PRO DE (CLII	NACION GRAMA CAMBIO MATICO
	Funding programs		
	Industry standards		
REGIONAL	Existing regional agreements		
	Other regional initiatives		
GLOBAL	Existing multilateral environmental agreements		
	Financing mechanisms		
ENABLING MECHANISMS	Capacity building		
	Financing mechanisms		
	Scientific research, observation, monitoring & assessme	nt	
	Joint actions and partnerships	E.	•

National Options for Controlling Short-lived Climate Forcers







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- What implementation options and mechanisms are available?
- How far will the different cultural and economic circumstances and governance structures of different countries require different approaches?
- How far are the necessary measures already being implemented in different areas, and how far could further implementation assist national priorities as well as contribute to international objectives?
- What successful examples and good internationally transferable experience is already available?
- What sort of co-operation and support mechanisms at regional and global scales would assist national implementation?



Regional Options for Controlling Short-lived Climate Forcers







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- Transboundary nature of the problem makes the regional scale more relevant – requires regional cooperation.
- ➤ Tease out what is the substantive added value of dealing with SLCFs at the regional level, rather than just at the national level.
- ➤ Lay out pros and cons of existing models loose agreement to cooperate between nations in a region.
- Suggestion to refer to stakeholders that could catalyze action at the regional level.



Global Options for Controlling Short-lived Climate Forcers

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- Working through existing global treaties
- Awareness raising
- Global coordination and cooperation
- Global financial mechanisms
- Science to reduce uncertainties of taking action
- Pilot projects
- Others



SLCF Mitigation

> At national and sub-national scales many of the identified measures could be implemented under existing policies designed to address air quality

and development concerns.

- Instituto Nacional de Ecología
- ➤ Improved cooperation within and between regions would enhance widespread implementation and address transboundary climate and air quality issues.



- ➤ Additional efforts to scale up, replicate and expand the implementation of the selected measures would be required to achieve the benefits identified; such efforts include capacity building, public-private financing, technology support, regional cooperation and community empowerment.
- ➤ Accounting for near-term climate co-benefits could leverage additional action and funding on a wider international scale, which would facilitate more rapid implementation of the measures.
- Many measures achieve cost savings over time. However, initial capital investment could be problematic in some countries, necessitating additional strategic support and investment.
- Despite these near-term benefits, reducing warming in the longer term will require action now to also reduce CO₂ emissions.

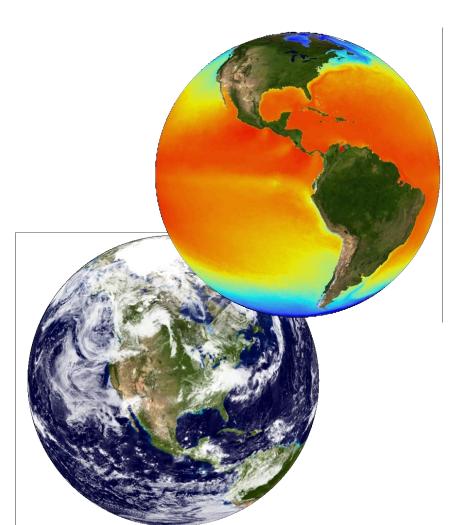
II GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN!!











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