

WELCOME AND OVERVIEW OF DIALOGUE



Bill Tyndall

CENTER FOR CLEAN AIR POLICY

A Think Tank that Does

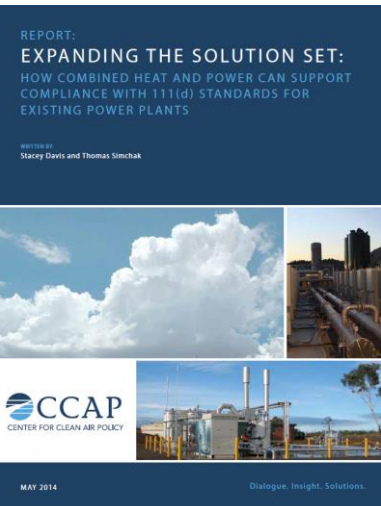
- Acid Rain Legislation
- EU Market Design
- Early design and promotion of NAMA concept
- In country work on energy, waste and transportation

Analyze. Engage. Innovate.

- Technical, Policy, and Economic Analyses
- Publications and Outreach
- Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships and Dialogues
- Innovative Solutions
- Execution

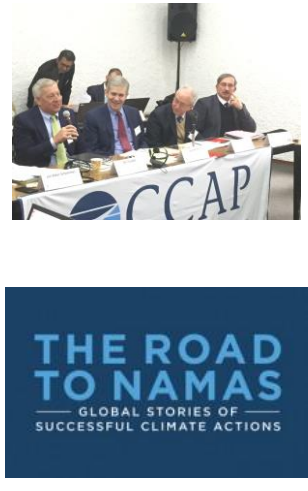
REPORT:
EXPANDING THE SOLUTION SET:
HOW COMBINED HEAT AND POWER CAN SUPPORT COMPLIANCE WITH 111(d) STANDARDS FOR EXISTING POWER PLANTS

WRITTEN BY:
Stacey Davis and Thomas Simchak



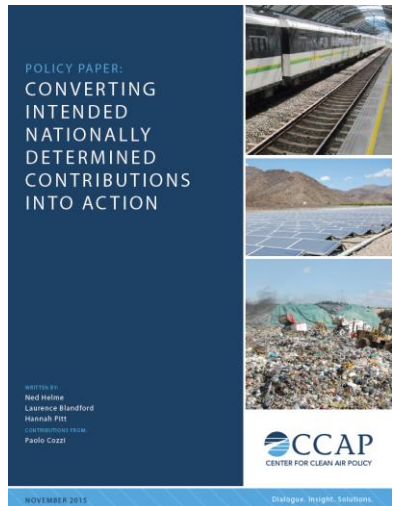
MAY 2014

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THE ROAD TO NAMAS
GLOBAL STORIES OF SUCCESSFUL CLIMATE ACTIONS

POLICY PAPER:
CONVERTING INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS INTO ACTION



NOVEMBER 2015

WRITTEN BY:
Ned Helme
Laurence Blandford
Hannah Pitt
Christopher O'Brien
Paolo Cozzi

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CCAP SUPPORTS
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN DESIGNING TRANSFORMATIONAL NAMAS

COLOMBIA
TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT
Attracts visitors, creates vibrant neighborhoods in Colombia.
• Reduces 50-60 kg CO2e per year per citizen
• Development of walkable, transit accessible communities improves quality of life and increases 50% of public transport
• Access, financial and technical assistance from UNEP, Public-Private Partnerships and Factor Group Association

COLOMBIA
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
Maximizes resources, saves from waste streams while reducing GHG emissions.
• Cuts emissions 1.6 kg CO2e
• Earns private investment through income equity fund
• Knowledge transfer on waste treatment technology through regulatory reform

CHILE
RENEWABLE ENERGY PRICING
Encourages the development of cost-competitive renewable energy sources.
• Avoids 100 tons CO2e per year for every MW of renewable
• Encouraging farmers to invest in renewable energy through long-term, fixed-price power purchase contracts

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Promote prioritization and delivery of climate-resilient countries to design and implement ambitious NAMAs through **Dialogues**
- Provide **on-the-ground support** to assisting countries to design specific NAMAs that can be scaled to other countries and serve as policy examples for other developing countries
- Assist in creating credible, timely and structure **effective financing mechanisms** that can leverage private sector for all but additional development finance and private sector investment

3 KEY ELEMENTS TO A NAMA



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To find out more, visit us at www.ccap.org

CCAP'S MITIGATION ACTION IMPLEMENTATION NETWORK (MAIN) -- MOBILIZING ACTION

Goals:

Create networks of policymakers involved in NAMAs in Asia and Latin America

Build capacity to develop bankable NAMAs

Facilitate financing for early NAMAs

Help countries go from NAMA's to INDC's to NDC's

Components:

1. Regional dialogues of policymakers, experts, climate finance providers, private sector
2. Harvesting of best practices, case studies, policy solutions
4. Support for NAMA design, enabling policies, accessing financing
5. Bring MAIN countries input into UNFCCC, GCF, and other institutions

Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the Parliament
of the Federal Republic of Germany




DANISH MINISTRY OF
CLIMATE, ENERGY AND BUILDING

CCAP: FOCUS ON GLOBAL CLIMATE POLICY, NDC IMPLEMENTATION AND CLIMATE FINANCE

- UNFCCC rulemaking to support NDC Conversion
- Rules for Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes
- Developing Replicable Approaches for the GCF
- Designing NAMAs to catalyze Low-Carbon investments
- Accelerating Clean Energy and Waste Projects

DISCUSSION PAPER:
SUPPORTING NDC
CONVERSION
THROUGH UNFCCC
RULEMAKING:
HOMEWORK FOR
MARRAKECH

Submission to the UNFCCC



CCAP

Center for Clean Air Policy

September 30, 2016

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CCAP Submission on Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes

Introduction

The Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) has the honor to submit its views in response to the invitation in paragraph 3 of FCCC/CP.01/2016/L.11 for submissions by Parties and observer organizations on cooperative approaches that involve Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (hereafter referred to as ITMOs) toward Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

CCAP has worked for thirty years to promote innovative solutions to addressing environmental pollution, including by contributing to the development of flexible instruments like the SO2 trading system in the US, the EU ETS, and the Clean Development Mechanism. Over the past five years we have also supported developing countries efforts to design transformative Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and adopt ambitious intended Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

CCAP is pleased to offer this submission to highlight key issues that should be considered with regards to ITMO guidelines in order to assist the international community in defining an agenda to adopt the necessary rules, modalities, procedures and best practices for ITMOs, whether within or outside the UNFCCC process.

Executive Summary

The Paris Agreement represents a marked departure from the pre-2015 context for mitigation, with nearly all Parties pledging to take on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that reflect their national circumstances. While this new approach has allowed for broad participation, the diversity of NDCs and the requirement to increase NDC ambition over time in the Paris Agreement present a complexity of issues that merit full consideration by Parties with a view to achieving or exceeding currently pledged NDCs and the broader ambition promised in Article 2 of the Agreement. It will be important to evaluate past approaches and consider new strategies in light of the new context.

Article 6 has the potential to stimulate a new round of innovation in cooperative approaches to mitigation that go beyond existing frameworks and address some of the gaps and deficiencies common to market-based approaches to date.

ITMOs can support the achievement of the global ambition promised in the Agreement by expanding the range of options available to Parties to fulfill or exceed their current NDCs expeditiously and cost-effectively. Transfers can promote enhanced deployment of low-carbon technologies and accelerate the

Center for Clean Air Policy: Submission on ITMOs

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Accelerating Access to Proven Climate Solutions

October 2016

Overview

- The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is meant to play a key role in supporting countries shift to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies and receiving global financial flows in support of the 2015 Paris Agreement.
- Today, there are a variety of proven mitigation and adaptation solutions that can help developing countries transform their economies in the context of sustainable development.
- While a number of climate solutions are widely deployed in certain markets—for example, renewable energy generation—these same approaches can be transformational in many national contexts.
- The GCF can accelerate climate action by providing countries with voluntary, expedited access to proven climate solutions through standardized program offerings where they align with country priorities.
- Standardized offerings must ensure country ownership, including by affording interested countries flexibility and options to tailor programs to national circumstances, and maximizing engagement of domestic institutions and local partners in program design and implementation.
- Opportunities for replication are particularly compelling in the energy sector, where technological advances, new business models and the evolution of financing tools can help accelerate a clean energy transformation while also generating a variety of resilience, health and social benefits.
- Taking these approaches forward in the GCF will require consideration of a number of strategic and operational questions, including how the GCF can promote replication in a way that upholds country ownership and advances the Fund's paradigm-shift objective.

Introduction

The GCF has set its ambitions high. To help meet the objectives of the Fund, the GCF Strategic Plan identifies the development of "replicable approaches and potentially standardized products" to accelerate deployment of proven approaches. In June 2016, the Board considered guidelines for programmatic approaches, which could help the GCF deliver funding effectively and at scale. However, the Board has not yet come to consensus on guidelines for programmatic approaches, nor on how replicable approaches could be operationalized.


Fortunately, with the convergence of high-level political commitments in Paris, rapid technological developments, and new sources of private climate capital, the Fund is looking ramp up its operations at a time of unprecedented opportunity for climate action at scale. Indeed, there are already a variety of replicable mitigation and adaptation approaches being implemented today that can be the basis for programs to help developing countries build capacity and mobilize resources to deploy the best available technologies in support of their climate and development goals.

This policy brief looks at how the GCF can help countries take advantage of proven climate solutions through standardized program offerings. We examine the elements that standardized offerings might include, and present examples of opportunities in the energy sector that may be well-suited for this kind of approach. We then present considerations for how the GCF could operationalize standardized offerings in a way that helps the Fund achieve its ambitious mandate and commitment to a country-driven approach.

DESIGNING NAMAS
TO CATALYZE
BANKABLE
LOW-CARBON
INVESTMENTS

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September 2016



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THE PARIS AGREEMENT LAID THE GROUNDWORK FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

- **New era of Country Contributions**
 - 163 INDCs submitted, representing 190 countries
 - 99 Percent of emissions covered
 - 175 countries signed on April 22 in New York
 - 112 parties have ratified (as of November 22, 2016)
- **Strong commitments on climate finance**
 - Paris Agreement reiterated call for USD 100B annually by 2020
 - In 2025 a new collective target of >100B will be adopted
 - The GCF is fully operational
 - 181 companies committed to addressing climate risks and mitigation

Paris Outcome requests GCF, GEF to support countries' NDC implementation and further the purpose of Agreement

2016 HAS SEEN THE BEGINNING OF POST-PARIS CLIMATE ACTION

- **New diplomatic action**
 - Paris Agreement entered into force October 5 2016
 - ICAO adopts market-based mechanism
 - Montreal Protocol HFC amendment
- **New Cooperative Initiatives**
 - NDC Partnership
 - NDC Leaders Compact
 - Marrakesh Partnership
- **Roadmap to 100 Billion**
- **COP22**
 - 2018 end date for the Paris rulebook
 - Marrakech Action Proclamation

PARIS AGREEMENT - STATUS OF RATIFICATION



114 Parties have ratified, of 197 Parties to the Convention

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1) will take place in Marrakech in conjunction with COP 22 and CMP 12.

Information on the Paris Agreement, including status of ratification

Source: UNFCCC

MARRAKECH ACTION PROCLAMATION FOR OUR CLIMATE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

We, Heads of State, Government, and Delegations, gathered in Marrakech, on African soil, for the High-Level Segment of the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the 12th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, and the 1st Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, at the gracious invitation of His Majesty the King of Morocco, Mohammed VI, issue this proclamation to signal a shift towards a new era of implementation and action on climate and sustainable development.

Our climate is warming at an alarming and unprecedented rate and we have an urgent duty to respond.

We welcome the Paris Agreement, adopted under the Convention, its rapid entry into force, with its ambitious goals, its inclusive nature and its reflection of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and we affirm our commitment to its full implementation.

Indeed, this year, we have seen extraordinary momentum on climate change worldwide, and in many multilateral fora. This momentum is irreversible – it is being driven not only by governments, but by science, business and global action of all types at all levels.

Our task now is to rapidly build on that momentum, together, moving forward purposefully to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to foster adaptation efforts, thereby benefiting and supporting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals.

We call for the highest political commitment to combat climate change, as a matter of urgent priority.

We call for strong solidarity with those countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and underscore the need to support efforts aimed to enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability.

We call for all Parties to strengthen and support efforts to eradicate poverty, ensure food security and to take stringent action to deal with climate change challenges in agriculture.

We call for urgently raising ambition and strengthening cooperation amongst ourselves to close the gap between current emissions trajectories and the pathway needed to meet the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement.

We call for an increase in the volume, flow and access to finance for climate projects, alongside improved capacity and technology, including from developed to developing countries.

We the Developed Country Parties reaffirm our USD 100 billion mobilization goal.

We, unanimously, call for further climate action and support, well in advance of 2020, taking into account the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, the least developed countries and those particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.

We who are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol encourage the ratification of the Doha Amendment.

We, collectively, call on all non-state actors to join us for immediate and ambitious action and mobilization, building on their important achievements, noting the many initiatives and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action itself, launched in Marrakech.

The transition in our economies required to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement provides a substantial positive opportunity for increased prosperity and sustainable development.

The Marrakech Conference marks an important inflection point in our commitment to bring together the whole international community to tackle one of the greatest challenges of our time.

As we now turn towards implementation and action, we reiterate our resolve to inspire solidarity, hope and opportunity for current and future generations.

THE “ELEPHANT” IN THE ROOM

- New President negative during campaign
- Too early to speculate on what actions he will take in office
- US NDC may stay on track due to:
 - Natural gas pushing coal out of the market
 - Recent extension of tax credits for renewables
 - State-level and private sector action will push further decarbonization
- Paris Agreement: No Impact?
 - The Paris Agreement architecture is not reliant on US participation
 - Many key countries, sub-national entities, and businesses have already signaled intention to go forward with or without the US

OBJECTIVES OF DIALOGUE

- **Showcase countries' implementation strategies for NDCs**
- **Present opportunities for financing and technical support.**
- **Identify key elements of transformational NAMAs, including i) the role of public policy; ii) the role of financial mechanisms; and iii) the development of project pipelines.**
- **Highlight new opportunities in clean energy**

THANK YOU

For more information,
please visit us at
www.ccap.org.