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**CLIMATE AND CLEAN AIR COALITION**  
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

**First Annual Initiative Progress Report**  
Reporting period August 2012 – September 2013

**WG/NOV2013/8**

Prepared by: the Secretariat following process  
outlined in WG/MAY2013/1 para 24.  
Status: Final report for Partners information and use

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## Introductory message

When I joined the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Secretariat in July 2013 I was amazed at what this little group had accomplished. Beginning with a half-dozen countries and UNEP in February 2012, the CCAC had grown ten-fold and was helping put short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) onto the world's agenda. The purpose of achieving multiple benefits through cleaner air, to improve public health, crop-yields and near-term climate is a triple win.

The last few months have seen significant progress. The CCAC's third Ministerial High Level Assembly, meeting in September 2013 in Oslo, provided substantive guidance and commitments to harness stronger health focus and to bolster financial flows to address SLCPs, and took stock of the progress to date in the Initiatives. The next High Level Assembly meeting takes place in the margins of the Climate Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC (COP19) in Warsaw. More and more governments and organizations are asking to join the CCAC. Some are contributing substantial amounts of money.

The CCAC is action oriented, pragmatic. We also do a lot of advocacy at highest political levels, with industry, and among non-state actors. At the heart of the CCAC lies its Initiatives, the subject of this report. To paraphrase Lena Ek, Sweden's Minister for the Environment: "This is a Coalition not only of the willing but also of the working." Partners are working around the world to make sure the Coalition has an effect on the ground. You will read about what they are doing in this report.

The CCAC is the best proof I have seen in a long time that public and private entities, working together, can make substantial progress against a serious global problem.

*Helena Molin Valdés*

*Head, CCAC Secretariat | @CCACoalition | www.unep.org/ccac*



"This [Coalition], based on science, coupled with an ambitious view of the ability of nations to act together in the common interest, is one that has created for itself a very special space.... [The Initiatives] are where the Coalition [can make] one of its greatest contributions."

– Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme



"The CCAC is unique [as] a collection of partners focused on undertaking activities to reduce SLCPs on the ground, and as a partnership it is aiming to do that through collective action. This is a powerful approach, an approach that achieves progress and supports the idea of learning by doing."

– Rachel Kyte, Vice President, Sustainable Development, World Bank

"The Coalition is a timely response to the little known but highly potent SLCPs that especially affect health and growth of developing economies in Africa."  
– Engr (Mrs) Bahijjahtu Abubakar, National Coordinator for Renewable Energy Programme, Nigeria, and co-chair of the CCAC Steering Committee and Working Group



"The Coalition is about the activities. [Partners] provide the guidance, and technical and analytical teams produce outcomes."

– Jonathan Pershing, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Climate Change Policy and Technology at the U.S. Department of Energy, and co-chair of the CCAC Steering Committee and Working Group

## Section 1 – Overview and summary

This report provides an overview of status and progress of the Coalition Initiatives, covering a little more than a year, the period August 2012 to September 2013. It was prepared by the CCAC Secretariat based on information from the Lead Partners of Initiatives, as well as project documents. It responds to the requirements set out in Paragraph 24 of the Coalition's Initiative and Funding Process document (WG/MAY2013/1), and prepared based on progress reports from the initiative implementers and lead partners. All documents referenced in this report are available from the CCAC Secretariat or on the Partner Area of the CCAC website<sup>1</sup>. As per decision of the Steering Committee, this document will not be made publicly available. It is intended for Partners information and use including to support their own reporting requirements.

### 1.1 Background

Compelling scientific evidence indicates that fast action to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), especially methane and black carbon, has the potential prevent a significant portion of the estimated 6 million deaths annually from air-pollution related diseases and avoid annual crop losses of tens of million of tonnes after 2030, as well as to slow down global warming by up to 0.5°C by 2050, thus contributing to staying within the 2°C target in the near term if complemented by deep and persistent CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions. In addition, introducing alternatives to HFCs will help avoid the substantial build-up in the atmosphere of these substances with important global warming impacts. Introducing alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) will help avoid the substantial build-up of these substances with high global warming potential (GWP) in the atmosphere.

In February 2012, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants was launched by six governments and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to catalyze major reductions in short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), with an initial focus on black carbon, methane and some HFCs.

The Coalition is the first global effort to treat SLCPs as a collective challenge. In September 2013, the Coalition had 72 Partners, including 34 State and REIO Partners, 8 IGOs and 30 NGOs who have endorsed the Framework for the Coalition and agreed to take meaningful action to reduce SLCPs. The key strength of the Coalition is in its potential to leverage high-level political will to catalyze global action.

To help achieve its objectives, the Coalition has so far launched ten high-impact global Initiatives. These provide strategic direction for the work of the Coalition, as well as the efforts of individual Partners, to promote rapid delivery of climate and clean air benefits to accelerate emission reductions across key sectors and SLCPs. The development and implementation of each Initiative is led by several Partners in a collaborative process.

#### The Initiatives cover the following sectors and cross-cutting areas to reduce SLCPs:

1. Municipal Solid Waste
2. Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) alternative technology and standards
3. Heavy duty diesel vehicles and engines
4. Cookstoves and domestic heating
5. Brick production
6. Oil and gas production
7. Agriculture
8. Supporting national planning (SNAP) for action on SLCPs
9. Regional assessment of SLCPs
10. Financing the mitigation of SLCPs

<sup>1</sup> To access this area: go to [www.unep.org/ccac/Login.aspx](http://www.unep.org/ccac/Login.aspx) ; Username: ccac-member; Password: partnerspace; click "Partners area" tab in the upper right hand corner.

## 1.2 Highlights

The initiatives with activities under implementation have achieved the targets set for this reporting period with very few exceptions. Some selected highlights under these initiatives include:

**Municipal Solid Waste:** A first successful city exchange between Stockholm (Sweden) and Vina del Mar (Chile) has led to advanced plan for Sustainable Waste Management for the latter. New cities have joined, many new partnerships have been formed, and an emissions calculator is currently under development. In addition, the Technical Review Panel has approved three detailed work plans that spell out specific actions that can be implemented to reduce SLCP emissions from waste.

**HFC alternatives:** Six countries are being supported in the establishment of HFC inventories: Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, and Nigeria. Two large conferences & technology exhibitions have been held as well as a technology forum on climate-friendly alternatives. Case studies are being completed on alternative technologies in the commercial refrigeration sector.

**Heavy-duty vehicles and engines:** Peru has announced implementation of Euro IV emission standards, and with CCAC activities supports the development of heavy-duty diesel (HDD) vehicles emission standards and 50ppm sulphur in fuels. A National Task Force has also been set up in Chile. Other highlights include: development of HDD vehicles emission standards to match 50 ppm sulphur fuels in Peru; establishment of an ASEAN Coalition for Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles; and, adoption of a resolution to introduce 50 ppm sulphur fuels by the East Africa Community.

### Helping to calculate emissions and benefits of SLCP mitigation

Through the work in the four first countries, the SNAP initiative has developed the first version of an 'SLCP toolkit', one part of which (based on the SEI LEAP model) can estimate emissions from all sectors in a country for GHG and air pollutants, and develop reference and policy implementation scenarios. It includes a 'Benefits Calculator' developed together with US EPA, which can estimate health impacts of PM and ozone, in addition to crop yield and global temperature benefits of implementing measures. This is a tool developed by the CCAC initiative that any country can use in their own planning and assessment processes.

**Brick production:** Awareness-Raising Toolkit for SLCP emissions from inefficient brick kilns and potential solutions has been produced. Reports on brick production and opportunities to Mitigate SLCP in the Sector have been produced for Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Mexico.

**Oil and gas production:** 12 Ministers (France, Italy, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, US, UK, and the UNEP Executive Director) signed a joint statement outlining the importance and urgency of dealing with methane and black carbon emissions from the oil and gas sector, and inviting oil and gas companies to join forces in this effort. There has also been Minister-level outreach to oil and gas companies (e.g., Sweden to BP, Australia to Chevron). CCAC partners and upstream oil and gas companies formed a Methane Working Group to collaboratively design the Methane Partnership, elaborated a Framework for engagement, and conducted meetings among industry and other partners to advance the commitments. A black carbon component to the initiative was formulated and consulted during this phase.

**Supporting National Planning for action on SLCPs:** Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana and Mexico participated in the programme as pilot countries. They started their national planning process for action on SLCPs including, convening key national stakeholders, raising awareness, assessing the scope of the SLCP issue through the CCAC toolkit, and prioritizing and mainstreaming policy options and measures. Three inter-governmental meetings were held in Latin America, Africa and Asia, reaching out to 48 countries and 250 people who participated. These meetings promoted regional dialogue on SLCP issues and associated national planning and encouraged several countries to join CCAC.

## 1.3 Coalition structure

The Coalition has a strongly partner-led structure, with coordination at a high political level through the Coalition’s High Level Assembly. All decisions of the Coalition are made by consensus. The Working Group and High Level Assembly, comprised of all Partners, are the decision making bodies of the Coalition. They are supported by a Steering Committee. All Initiatives are led by a combination of several Partners, and Partners are encouraged to participate in as many Initiatives as possible. Countries and organizations that are not Partners can participate in the Initiatives as Actors.

**High Level Assembly (HLA):** comprised of Ministers of State Partners and Heads of non-State Partners meeting at least once per year.

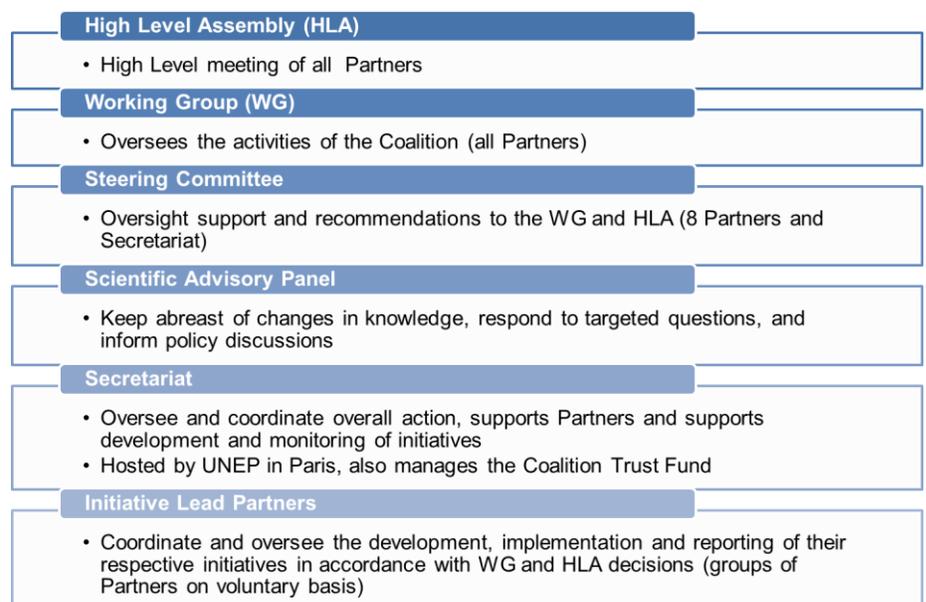
**Working Group (WG):** comprised of all Coalition Partners meeting at least two times per year and is in charge of overseeing all the activities of the Coalition including work under the Initiatives.

**Steering Committee:** comprised of the two co-chairs of the Working Group, four State Partners, one IGO representative, and one NGO representative elected for staggered two-year terms, meeting monthly. The current members of the Steering Committee are: Nigeria and the United States (co-chairs), Canada, Mexico, Jordan (replacing Bangladesh), Sweden, World Bank (replacing UNEP) and the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD). The Steering Committee prepares a technical screening of funding proposals as well as recommendations for decisions of the WG and HLA.

**Scientific Advisory Panel:** comprised of eight distinguished scientists as members, plus the UNEP Chief Scientist serving ex officio. During the second half of 2013 the Panel will be expanded to 14. Many of the initiatives have requested advice and participation of SAP on issues such as emission factors and assessments.

**Secretariat:** The Coalition is supported by a small Secretariat, hosted by UNEP in its Division of Technology, Industry and Economics in Paris, France. The Secretariat is overseeing the Coalition’s overall action and development; supporting coordination among Partners and between the different CCAC’s bodies; organizing its meetings; managing its membership; supporting the development and monitoring of its initiatives; managing its Trust Fund and contracting arrangements with implementers; and managing communications and advocacy outreach.

Figure 1: The organizational structure of the Coalition

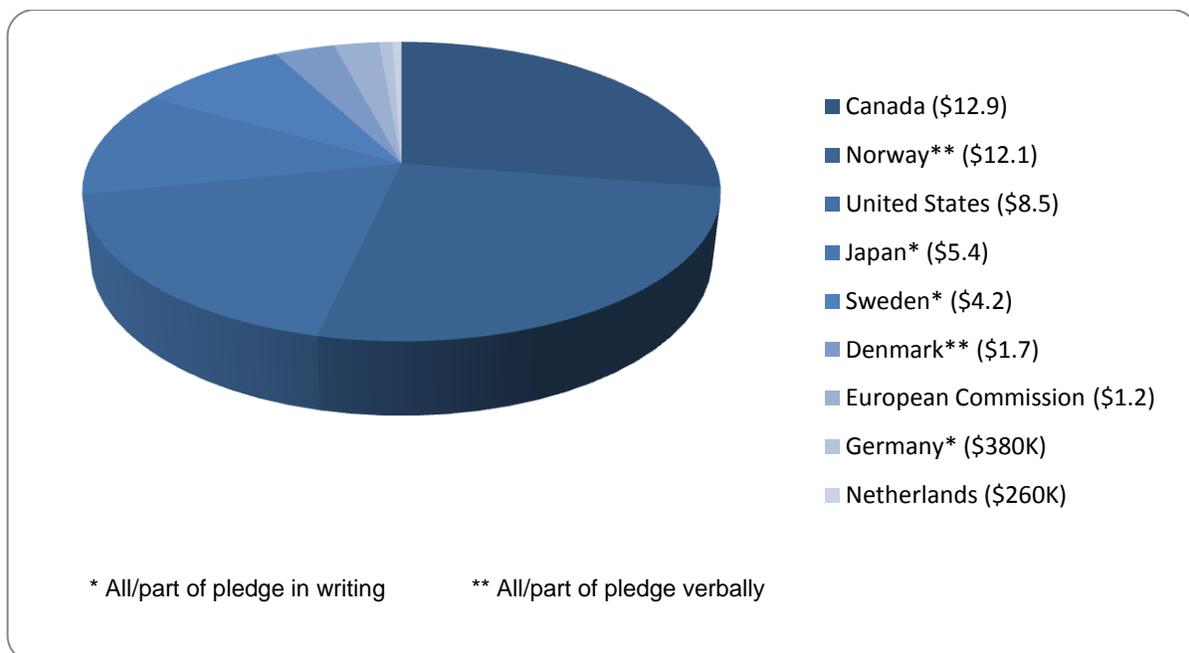


## 1.4 CCAC Trust Fund

The Coalition Trust Fund was established in 2012, with the purpose of supporting the activities of the Initiatives and the Secretariat as well as providing administrative support for meetings and activities of the Coalition. An Initiative and Funding process document was adopted by the CCAC Working Group in May 2013, which outlines the roles of partners, actors and implementers with procedures for the development, review, approval, implementation, reporting and monitoring of the Initiatives.

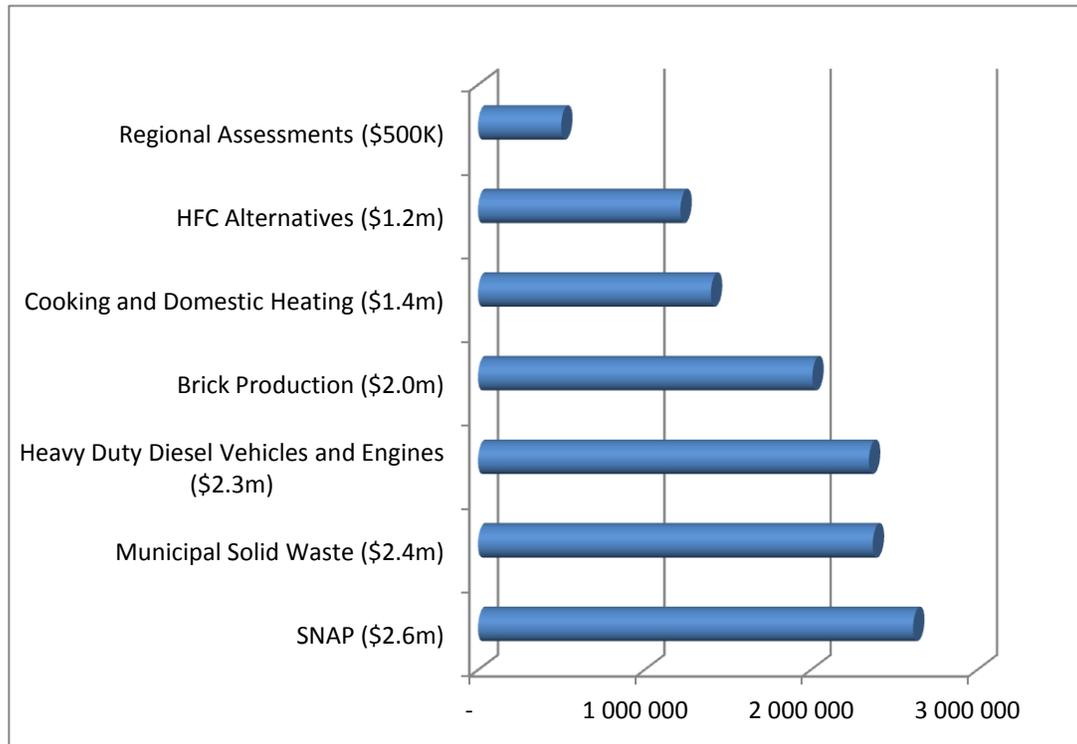
The Trust Fund, administrated by UNEP, is open to contributions from governments and non-government entities. As of September 2013 approximately US\$46 million had been pledged to the Trust Fund, with US\$23 million received. The CCAC Working Group has expressed support for a distribution of the funds, with 80% dedicated to the implementation of the Initiatives and 20% to support the Secretariat functions.

Figure 2: Contributions and Pledges to the Coalition's Trust Fund (USD), August 2012- September 2013



As of July 2013, catalytic funding from the CCAC Trust Fund was approved for seven of the Initiatives, based on funding proposals prepared by the lead Partners. These resources have helped leverage funding from other external sources and from the Partners. By September 2013, a total of USD \$12 million was allocated to the Initiatives of Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines, Municipal Solid Waste, SNAP, HFC Alternatives, Brick Production, Regional Assessments of SLCPs, and Cooking and Domestic Heating.

Figure 3: Allocation of CCAC Trust Fund support for Initiatives, August 2012-September 2013



## 1.5 Looking forward

### Scaling up the Initiatives

The Coalition has gained momentum through the combination of political awareness-raising and high-level interest by partner organizations and partner countries, along with the actions of the Initiatives.

A few very concrete catalytic achievements include:

- Engagement of new countries through their participation in the Initiatives. For examples the heavy-duty diesel Initiative has engaged countries such as Chile and Peru and inspired them to join the Coalition, and others such as Indonesia and Vietnam are considering joining.
- Many clear statements of support for HFC phase-down at highest political level. Support was most recently given at the G20 meeting held in September in St. Petersburg. Other bilateral agreements or statements have appeared between the US and China, the US and India, and Mexico and Sweden.
- New bilateral funding allocated to SLCP reducing activities in line with CCAC objectives but outside the CCAC Trust Fund. One example is US\$9 million allocated by Germany.
- Growing number of oil and gas companies expressing interest in undertaking methane reduction activities.

During the September High Level Assembly in Oslo, Ministers and CEOs of Partner organizations agreed on several ways to help scale up the results of the current Initiatives. These commitments, captured in the Oslo Communiqué, included:

**Municipal Solid Waste:** encourage additional cities to participate in the global network, transfer knowledge, share experiences, develop practical waste management plans, take concrete action to reduce SLCPs from their waste sectors, and build local long-term capacity.

**HFC Alternatives:** adopt domestic approaches to encourage climate-friendly HFC alternative technologies and work toward a phasedown in the production and consumption of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol; work with international standards organizations to revise their standards to include climate-friendly HFC alternatives.

**Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines:** eliminate fine particles, including black carbon emissions, from heavy duty diesel vehicles and engines, by building an international movement to steadily reduce sulphur in diesel fuel, establishing more stringent vehicle emission standards, cleaning up fleets—especially in cities and at ports – and improving energy and environmental efficiency in the movement of global goods by developing a green freight initiative.

**Household Cooking and Domestic Heating:** support clean cookstove entrepreneurs with projects that can significantly reduce SLCP emissions (through the existing PARK fund of the Global Alliance of Clean Cookstoves), develop global standards and testing protocols, and raise awareness about the benefits of black carbon clean cooking.

**Brick Production:** promote worldwide modernization of brick production and kilns to reduce black carbon emissions and lessen the number of premature deaths in nearby communities; encourage domestic and international financing institutions to invest in new efforts on sustainable production of bricks.

**Oil and Natural Gas Production:** enhance high-level outreach to oil and gas companies to undertake upfront, voluntary commitments to use “best-in-class” methane reduction methods; intensify efforts with companies to reduce black carbon.

**Supporting National Planning for Action on SLCPs (SNAP):** integrate SLCP mitigation in the national planning of Partner countries, including using a new customized CCAC Emissions Scenario and Benefits Assessment toolkit (available to all countries).

**Regional Assessments:** expand regional assessments of SLCPs to other regions, including Asia and Africa, building on the results for the assessment underway in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This High Level Assembly also agreed on further work on measuring the health impact in many of the Initiatives. This aspect will be scaled-up through the participation of the World Health Organization (WHO) in the Coalition.

## Lessons learned

The most recurrent lessons presented from this first phase include:

- **The collaborative nature has added great value, with many Partners and Actors creating a wider engagement.** This often requires time to coordinate and to reach agreements, but it has generated wide participation and strong ownership of the activities and objectives of the Initiatives among the participating Partners. The funding and approval processes agreed on in 2012 are under review during the last quarter of 2013 to incorporate the lessons learnt and improve the procedures.
- **The quick start and high-impact nature of the Initiatives and CCAC has generated tangible results.** On the other hand, several proposals on how to improve coordination and funding proposal procedures have emerged. Many Initiative Lead Partners have found challenges in keeping to timelines due to delays in approval and contracting arrangements through the multiple layers of lead partners' recommendations and UNEP's procedures and due diligence.
- **Recording co-funding and catalytic impact.** To better measure the catalytic and mobilizing impact of the Coalition, it is necessary to improve the recording of co-funding and additional investments in SLCP mitigation generated through CCAC and the Initiatives.
- **Increase capacities and human resources to deal with SLCP mitigation.** One recurrent lesson has been the lack of human resource capacities in many of the developing countries for absorbing and maintaining the local and national work of the Initiatives. Knowledge transfer, sharing of experiences and stimulating increased staff capacity among the counterparts for sustained national-level action to reduce SLCPs have been some of the responses.
- **Recording and disseminating results.** To strengthen the multiplying effect and sharing what the "partners in action" have achieved there is a need to improve communication and dissemination of results across the Coalition and to targeted decision makers. The Coalition also need easy tools and mechanisms for reporting on national level action to reduce SLCPs, and links to broader communication efforts to "tell the stories".
- **Success of dedicated lead partners.** The role of the lead partners has been critical, and one lesson has been for all CCAC partners to dedicate staff and resources to successfully support the Initiatives.
- **The Secretariat's role in the Initiatives:** the Secretariat has had very little capacity to support the Initiatives during its first phase. This is now changing with increased coordination support, provision of collaboration and links among initiatives, and communication of results.
- **Applying the cross-cutting Initiatives in support of all Initiatives:** this will be important in the next phases. For example, national planning processes and emission measuring tools will inform and support all aspects of sector-based Initiatives.

Ultimately, the success of the Coalition depends on the political will and dedication of all its partners to take domestic action as well as support the objectives and implementation of the Initiatives.

## Future Progress Reports

An important next step in the evolution of the Coalition is to develop a set of aspirational goals and more quantifiable goals and/or targets for the Initiatives, as well as for the Partners and for the Coalition as a whole. There are several challenges involved in this work, and a first set of Initiative-based short and long-term goals for the Initiatives were discussed in the Working Group meeting in July 2013 in Mexico.

During 2014, the Secretariat will work with the Coalition Partners to capture highlights and report domestic actions, as well as report efforts beyond the initiatives. This work, coupled with the annual reporting on the Initiatives, may evolve into one annual report for the entire work of the Coalition. In addition, the Secretariat will support the Initiative Lead Partners to increase the collection and aggregation of quantitative data against a common set of indicators.

Regarding emission reductions, a number of Initiatives are now looking at methods and tools to measure their impacts. The Secretariat, in collaboration with the SNAP Initiative, the Scientific Advisory Panel and other interested Partners will work to support these efforts in a coordinated manner.

*Indicators:* There is a need to refine and report against general indicators, such as those included in the first proposal templates (but not yet reported against). The ones currently included in the initiative and funding request templates (WG/MAY2013/1 – annex 1&2) are the following:

- Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, reduced or sequestered (including black carbon, when available)
- Number of activities implemented at the national or regional level (list activities and associated geographic area)
- Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing SLCPs drafted, proposed, adopted, or implemented (list and provide associated geographic area)
- Number of sectoral policy planning tools produced (list planning tools and how they have been, or will be, used in practice)
- Person hours of training completed in SLCPs (report hours in terms of number of men and number of women)
- Number of institutions with improved capacity to address SLCPs (list institutions and their location)

## 1.6 Overview of the ten initiatives

The following table provides an overview of the first phase of the ten Initiatives:

<b>Mitigating SLCPs from Municipal Solid Waste</b>			
<b>Targeted countries/regions</b>	<b>Main activities during the first phase</b>	<b>Funding received*</b>	<b>Lead Partners</b>
Global activities, with specific activities in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Vina del Mar, Chile; Cali, Colombia; Accra, Ghana; Lagos, Nigeria; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam; Penang, Malaysia, New York City, USA; Stockholm, Sweden; San Diego, USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting and working with cities to develop a structure and roadmap for MSW management to reduce emissions</li> <li>Establishing a widely-available knowledge platform disseminating best practices and success stories and fostering participation, interaction and city-to-city mentoring</li> <li>Developing an emissions reductions calculation tool and other capacity building tools</li> </ul>	USD 2,373,000 over 20 months (August 2012- March 2014)	Canada, Japan, Mexico, USA, UNEP, World Bank, ISWA
<b>Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards</b>			
<b>Targeted countries/regions</b>	<b>Main activities during the first phase</b>	<b>Funding received*</b>	<b>Lead Partners</b>
Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, and Nigeria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HFC inventories in geographically representative countries</li> <li>Awareness raising conferences</li> <li>Climate-Friendly Alternatives Case Studies</li> </ul>	USD 1,216,800 over 41 months (August 2012- December 2015)	USA
<b>Reducing Black Carbon Emissions from Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines</b>			
<b>Targeted countries/regions</b>	<b>Main activities during the first phase</b>	<b>Funding received*</b>	<b>Lead Partners</b>
National activities: Peru, Chile, Bangladesh, and Vietnam; Regional activities: Latin America and South East Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the reduction of diesel Particulate Matter/Black Carbon(PM/BC) emissions in Latin America</li> <li>Supporting the Reduction of diesel PM/BC emissions in Asia</li> <li>CCAC heavy duty diesel workshop</li> </ul>	USD 2,350,000 over 36 months (August 2012- August 2015)	Canada, US, UNEP and International Council for Clean Transportation
<b>Reducing SLCP Emissions from Household Cooking and Domestic Heating</b>			
<b>Targeted countries/regions</b>	<b>Main activities during the first phase</b>	<b>Funding received*</b>	<b>Lead Partners</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiative approved by the Working Group in March 2013</li> </ul>		
<b>Mitigating Black Carbon and other Pollutants from Brick Production</b>			
<b>Targeted countries/regions</b>	<b>Main activities during the first phase</b>	<b>Funding received*</b>	<b>Lead Partners</b>
National activities: Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Nepal, Nigeria, Brazil, Mexico, Peru Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing networks of experts to advance science-based knowledge, policy development and implementation, and technology adoption to improve brick kilns.</li> <li>Raising awareness</li> <li>Facilitating knowledge sharing and capacity</li> </ul>	USD 2,010,000 over 35 months (Aug 2012 – July 2015)	Mexico, Colombia, Switzerland CEDHA, IGSD

\*From the CCAC Trust Fund

activities: Africa, Asia and Latin America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>building</li> <li>Supporting States in developing and implementing brick kilns policies and regulations</li> </ul>		
<b>Accelerating Methane and Black Carbon Reductions from Oil and Natural Gas Production</b>			
Targeted countries/regions	Main activities during the first phase	Funding received*	Lead Partners
Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leveraging high-level political will to encourage corresponding high-level will from oil and gas companies to pledge voluntary corporate commitments to reduce SLCP emissions from leakage, venting, and flaring of natural gas from global oil and gas operations</li> </ul>	N/A	Nigeria, USA
<b>Addressing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants from Agriculture</b>			
Targeted countries/regions	Main activities during the first phase	Funding received*	Lead Partners
TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiative approved by the Working Group in July 2013</li> </ul>	N/A	Canada, Bangladesh, EC Ghana, USA, the Bellona, ICCI, and SEI
<b>Supporting National Action Planning for Action on SLCPs (SNAP)</b>			
Targeted countries/regions	Main activities during the first phase	Funding received*	Lead Partners
Mexico, Ghana, Bangladesh, Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing foundations for National Action Planning, including first order draft plans for Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana and Mexico</li> <li>Preparation of Guidance Document on Developing NAPs</li> <li>Developing the SNAP Toolkit</li> <li>Regional Inter-Governmental Consultations</li> </ul>	2,615,625 over 36 months (August 2012- August 2015)	Mexico, UNEP, IUAPPA, MCE2, SEI
<b>Regional assessment of SLCPs</b>			
Targeted countries/regions	Main activities during the first phase	Funding received*	Lead Partners
Latin America and the Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Latin America and the Caribbean Integrated SLCP Assessment</li> </ul>	USD 500,000 over 23 months (June 2013- May 2015)	Mexico, ICIMOD, UNEP, IUAPPA, SEI
<b>Financing mitigation of SLCPs</b>			
Targeted countries/regions	Main activities during the first phase	Funding received*	Lead Partners
Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supporting the design of tailored finance strategies for each sectoral initiative</li> <li>Developing collaborative tools for knowledge and innovation</li> <li>Building Coalition's knowledge and capacity on finance</li> <li>Reaching out for high-impact partnerships</li> </ul>	N/A	UNEP, World Bank

## Section 2 – Progress per initiative

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This section sets out each of the CCAC’s ten initiatives, giving first an overview, highlighting the main achievements, and then setting out the future outlook.

All documents referred to in this summary are available on the CCAC Partners Area. To access this password protected area:

- Navigate to the following link: [www.unep.org/ccac/Login.aspx](http://www.unep.org/ccac/Login.aspx)
- Login (Username: ccac-member ; Password: partnerspace)
- Click "Partners area" tab in the upper right hand corner

### 2.1 Mitigating SLCPs from municipal solid waste

#### 2.1.1 Overview

##### **Objectives:**

The overarching objective of the Initiative is to enable cities, with the support of their regional and national governments, to move along the waste hierarchy in a coordinated and cohesive manner to mitigate methane and black carbon emissions.

##### **Long term goals:**

TBD

##### **Lead Partners:**

Canada, Japan, Mexico, USA, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the World Bank and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA).

##### **Initiative Partners:**

Chile, Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, and the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) and International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI).

##### **Initiative Actors:**

The cities of Dhaka, Bangladesh; Viña del Mar, Chile; Cali, Colombia; Accra, Ghana; Lagos, Nigeria; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Penang, Malaysia; New York City, USA; Stockholm, Sweden; and C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), Clinton Climate Initiative Waste and Water Team (CCI), Global Environment Center Foundation (GEC), United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD).

##### **Approval date and timeline:**

The Initiative was endorsed by the HLA in April 2012 and formally launched at the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development on June 19, 2012.

**First phase:** August 2012 - March 2013 - COMPLETED

**Second phase:** March 2013 - April 2014 - UNDERWAY

##### **Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:**

USD 2,373,000 over 21 months (August 2012 - April 2014) for activities and Secretariat funding for a full-time person in the Secretariat to coordinate and provide substantive guidance.

First phase: USD 300,000 approved in August 2012

Second phase: USD 1,666,000 approved in March 2013 and USD 407,000 approved in July 2013

### Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:

First phase: In-kind contribution from all Lead Partners and provision by US EPA of technical assistance to support the city action plan development of Dhaka, Bangladesh; Accra, Ghana; and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Second phase: (TBC) 21,000 USD (Lead Partners), In-kind contribution from C40-CCI for virtual workshops; additional cities' assessments will be conducted through in-kind contributions

### First phase CCAC funding summary:

Implementer	Activities	Funding received (USD)	Co-Finance and in-kind support
UNEP (IETC)	Support to 3 city assessments (Dhaka, Ho Chi Minh City and Penang)	10,000	
ISWA	CCAC Knowledge platform	50,000	
CCAP CCI	Advisory Network meeting (March 2013); 4 city assessments (Viña del Mar, Accra, Cali, Lagos)	199,250 27,873 pending	
GEC	3 City Assessment (Dhaka, Ho Chi Minh City and Penang)	40,750 8,888 pending	
CCI	Support to cities assessments (Viña del Mar, Accra, Cali, Lagos)		20,000
US EPA	Support to 3 cities assessment (Dhaka, Accra, Rio)		In kind contribution
Lead Partners	All		In kind contributions
<b>Total</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>20,000+</b>

### Location of activities:

First phase: Global activities and specific activities in Dhaka, Bangladesh; Vina del Mar, Chile; Cali, Colombia; Accra, Ghana; Lagos, Nigeria; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam; Penang, Malaysia, New York City, USA; Stockholm, Sweden; San Diego, USA.

### Second phase:

Confirmed: Africa - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. North America - San Francisco, USA; San Diego, USA. Latin America - Barranquilla, Colombia; Lima, Peru.

Not yet confirmed: Africa - Benin; Central African Republic. Asia - Jakarta, Indonesia; Japan. Europe - Turkey. Latin America - Mexico; Concepcion, Chile; Sao Paulo, Brazil. Middle East - Jordan. North America - Canada.

### Approved activities and objectives:

First phase: Creating a city network and providing and implementing a comprehensive collection of resources for cities, such as technical assistance, information exchange, networking, and training. Phase 1 activities were focused on establishing the infrastructure for the Initiative and the execution of 6-8 city assessments.

Second phase: Phase II will allow for building on the city assessments completed in Phase I, working with participating pilot and new cities to undertake concrete, on-the-ground, new or accelerated action to reduce SLCPs from the waste sector through specific, impactful projects. The Initiative will also maintain its Knowledge Platform and populate it with the most recent, relevant information as well as data and

experiences gathered from the Initiative’s cooperative work with cities. An emissions reductions calculation tool will be developed, which would interact with the CCAC co-benefits tool currently under development, to estimate health and economic benefits.

## 2.1.2 Achievements

### First phase summary of achievements (April 2012-June 2013):

Expected results	Achieved results
<i>Work with participating cities to develop the structure for the MSW initiative and develop a roadmap for each participating city</i>	
City Assessments that recommend a range of actions that specific cities (approximately six to eight) could take to enhance local municipal solid waste efforts, including how the city’s plans could interact with or benefit from its National Framework, and in some situations, which national policies may currently limit municipal solid waste efforts.	8 pilot cities completed rapid assessments and advanced to the Work Plan phase – three work plans have already been approved by the Technical Review Panel to spell out specific actions that can be implemented to reduce SLCP emissions from waste, with more to come.
<i>Establish a widely-available knowledge platform disseminating best practices and fostering participation</i>	
Operational web-based knowledge platform, populated with available tools and resources. It will link as appropriate with existing platforms to take advantage of synergistic effects without duplicating efforts.	Development of web-based knowledge platform is well underway with main functions and operational details defined. A roster of experts has been established, and the next steps for populating the platform identified.
<i>Host one advisory network meeting</i>	
One Advisory Network meeting that brings together the participating cities, their national-level governments, Coalition partners and organizations leading this initiative, and, where relevant, other implementing partners that want to actively participate in or contribute to the initiative. Bi-lateral consultations with participating pilot cities.	Large meeting of participating cities, national governments and partners took place in March 2013, in Vancouver on the margins of the GMI expo. The meeting resulted in further shaping the initiative through discussions, consultations, information sharing; the establishment of first mentoring relationships between cities such as between Stockholm, Sweden, and Viña del Mar, Chile; and the drafting of action plans based on city assessments’ results.

### Key challenges encountered or foreseen

- Due to initial technical difficulties and the scale of the undertaking of the knowledge platform, the timeline for launching the platform has been extended over two years rather than coming at the end of the reporting year.
- Rigid contracting rules placed by UNEP created challenges. UNEP provided some flexibility to alleviate this issue and was successful in the first phase. However, some contracting issues still remain.
- Due to a short timeframe for organizing the advisory network meeting and the challenges some participants from developing countries faced in securing their visas, there was no representation from African countries at the meeting.

### 2.1.3 Future outlook

#### Objectives of second phase:

- Four to eight cities taking concrete action to reduce emissions based on results of city assessments, a further 10-15 new “city assessments”, 20-30 cities participating through regional trainings and capacity-building events, and 30-40 cities participating through the Knowledge Platform.
- One to two of the original pilot cities will pilot a customized results-based/output-based funding mechanism as part of the Initiative’s financing component
- The additional 10-15 cities, along with the 8 cities from the Pilot phase, will become leaders in the Initiative’s network, and work with their national governments and mentor cities to disseminate lessons learned and build capacity in additional cities.
- Explore synergies between CCAC and the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), recognizing the technical expertise that GMI brings on methane mitigation, and the power of the CCAC to convene political interest.
- A fully functional Knowledge Platform launched and open to the public, with useful and up-to-date content and services, including a roster of experts.
- Development of an emission reductions calculation tool

#### Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale:

- Reach out to cities in partner countries to take active part in applying the tools of this initiative, or to become participating cities or mentors
- Coordinate with other initiatives, such as SNAP, in the development of emission reduction calculation tool (emission factors etc)

<p><b>FOR PARTNERS</b> Annexes accessible on the Partners’ Area of the CCAC website:</p> <p><b>Initiative description</b> WG/MAR2013/15 Approved initiative proposal - Landfills and MSW</p> <p><b>Funding requests</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AUG2013- MSW Funding request - first phase - final approved version</li> <li>2. WG/MAR2013/16A - Funding request MSW - integrating WG directions + revisions</li> </ol>	<p><b>Deliverables first phase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. City Assessment for Viña del Mar, Chile</li> <li>2. City Assessment for Cali, Colombia</li> <li>3. City Assessment for Accra, Ghana</li> <li>4. City Assessment for Lagos, Nigeria</li> <li>5. City Assessment for Penang, Malaysia</li> <li>6. City Assessment for Dhaka, Bangladesh</li> <li>7. City Assessment for Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam</li> <li>8. City Action Plan for Vina del Mar, Chile</li> <li>9. City Action Plan for Cali, Colombia</li> <li>10. City Action Plan for Accra, Ghana</li> <li>11. City Action Plan for Lagos, Nigeria</li> </ol>
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<p>approved by Secretariat - August 2013 – Final 1-2</p> <p>3. WG/JUL2013/8 - MSW Funding request - phase 2 b</p>	<p>12. MSW Knowledge Platform (<a href="http://waste.ccac-knowledge.net/">http://waste.ccac-knowledge.net/</a>)</p> <p>13. Advisory Network Meeting Summary Report</p> <p><b>Lead Partners progress report</b> JUN2013- MSW Progress Report - 2012-2013</p>
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## 2.2 Promoting HFC alternative technology and standards

### 2.2.1 Overview

#### **Objectives:**

The objectives of the HFC focal area is to make a significant contribution to reducing the use of high-GWP HFCs world-wide, most of which are short-lived in the atmosphere, by facilitating the development, commercialization and adoption of climate-friendly alternatives to high-GWP HFCs; sharing information and experiences for the introduction of relevant approaches addressing HFC use and emissions and making pledges in this regard; overcoming existing barriers that limit the widespread introduction of these climate friendly technologies; and encouraging the responsible management of existing equipment and better designs for future equipment in order to minimize leaks

#### **Long-term goals:**

Deployment of commercially viable, energy-efficient, climate-friendly alternatives to HFCs in sectors with large HFC use.

#### **Lead Partner:**

United States

#### **Initiative Partners:**

Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, ClimateWorks, Colombia, Denmark, EIA, the European Commission, EDF, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, IGSD, IASS, ICCT, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, the World Bank, International Climate Change Partnership.

#### **Initiative Actors:**

Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, DuPont, Honeywell, Ingersoll Rand, Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association

#### **Approval date and timeline:**

The initiative was endorsed by the HLA in April 2012.

First Phase: August 2012 - March 2013

Second Phase: April 1, 2013- September 1, 2015 UNDERWAY

#### **Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:**

USD 1,216,800 over 41 months (August 2012-December 2015);

First Phase: USD 473,000 approved in August 2012.

Second phase: USD 625,000 approved in March 2013 and USD 118,800 approved in July 2013.

#### **Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:**

First Phase: In-kind contributions from United States, European Commission, UNDP, UNEP

Second phase: In-kind contribution from United States, expected USD 250,000 (governments, trade associations, international organizations)

### First phase funding summary:

Implementer	Activities	Funding (USD)	Co-Finance and in-kind support
UNDP	HFC Inventories in 6 Countries (Nigeria, Bangladesh, Ghana, Colombia, Chile, Indonesia)	405,910	UNDP and recipient country governments
UNEP	Commercial refrigeration case studies; Advancing Ozone and Climate Conference – July, 2012; Commercial Refrigeration Technology Forum – December, 2012	67,090	Canada, European Commission, United States, Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, UNEP and UNDP, Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund Secretariat
Lead Partner	all		In kind contributions
<b>Total</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>473,000</b>	<b>+</b>

#### Location of activities:

**First Phase:** Global (case studies); Montreal, Canada (meeting); Bangkok, Thailand (meeting); Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Nigeria (inventories).

**Second phase:** Feasibility study for district cooling in Malé, Maldives, to avoid high-GWP HFCs.

Country selection for new countries and initiation of follow-up on previously-approved surveys would take place in 2013.

#### Approved activities and objectives:

**First Phase:** The approved activities focused on promoting climate-friendly alternatives and increased energy-efficiency in the refrigeration, air-conditioning, foam blowing, and potentially other sectors that are transitioning to, or currently using high-GWP HFCs. Over the reporting period the following specific activities have been approved: Conducting HFC inventories in geographically representative countries; organization of private sector and policymaker roundtables; dissemination of information, including through the development of a knowledge platform; conducting of Technology Demonstrations to test and validate technologies that are or will be commercially viable options to the use of high-GWP HFCs; and using the high-level convening function of CCAC to bring together committed ministers who can align priorities to achieve the goal and objectives of the HFC focal area.

**Second phase:** This effort intends to expand and build on HFC work already undertaken by the CCAC to promote climate-friendly alternatives for high-GWP HFCs through the following efforts:

- Implement HFC surveys and inventories for key countries that are large consumers of HFCs or that are representative of HFC use in numerous countries.
- Support information sharing and dissemination, and potential coordinated pledges or actions related to climate-friendly alternatives.
- Conduct a feasibility study for district cooling in Malé, Maldives, to avoid high-GWP HFCs.

## 2.2.2 Achievements

### Summary of achievements over the first phase (April 2012 – June 2013):

Expected results	Achieved results
<i>Conduction of HFCs inventories in geographically representative countries</i>	
Support provided in developing HFC inventories in 6-12 developing countries.	6 countries are being supported in the establishment of HFC inventories including Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, and Nigeria; Chile & Colombia inventories completed. The inventories focused on HFC use, recording current and projected HFC use as well as opportunities to avoid growth in high-GWP HFCs through policies or other measures. This led to increased understanding of HFC usage and future reduction opportunities and strategies for alternatives.
<i>Commercial Refrigeration Alternative Technology Forum</i>	
<p>CCAC hosted a targeted one-day meeting on alternatives to high-GWP HFCs in the commercial refrigeration sector on December 8, 2012. The forum focused on the commercial refrigeration sector with information sharing from end-users, and also featured a site visit to a supermarket using new CO<sub>2</sub> transcritical technology. The forum was attended by 140 participants including governments, industry, technology users, and international and non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>Additionally, the CCAC co-sponsored two “Advancing Ozone &amp; Climate Protection Technologies: Next Steps” conferences and technology exhibitions in Bangkok, Thailand, in July 2012 and June 2013 on the margins of the Open-Ended Working Group meeting of the Montreal Protocol. The conferences focused on the air conditioning and refrigeration sectors, as well as standards and new policies. The latest climate-friendly equipment and new technologies were showcased at the technology exhibitions. The conferences were attended by 300-400 participants, including government, industry, technology manufacturers, and international and non-governmental organizations.</p>	
<i>Climate-Friendly Alternatives Case Studies</i>	
Production of a case study for the commercial refrigeration sector that will include 5-10 examples of the deployment of a range of low-GWP options in those sectors.	A first set of case studies on commercial refrigeration has been produced focusing on CO <sub>2</sub> and HFO technologies. These studies are currently in draft format and include information on energy efficiency. Additional case studies are in progress to highlight other technologies, charge size reduction etc.

### Key challenges encountered or foreseen:

- The short time table for the first funding tranche, combined with the contracting rules of UNEP presented challenges, particularly for implementing the case studies.

- Need to ensure consistent messaging of global HFC policy context and Initiative efforts and activities.
- Need to connect CCAC focal points with the National Ozone Units.

### 2.2.3 Future outlook

#### Objectives of the second phase:

- Complete sample HFC surveys/inventories in CCAC countries
- Encourage standard-setting bodies to address key HFC sectors
- Share information and experience on policy options to address HFCs – could include government procurement policies, refrigerant management, other domestic measures that promote transition from high-GWP HFCs
- Support and complement efforts to address HFC production and consumption

#### Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale:

- Promote the use of climate-friendly alternatives to high-GWP HFCs
- Assure support for enabling technologies, removing barriers
- Engage with international standards setting bodies
- Provide high-level support to bring together committed ministers who can achieve common goals
- Bring in additional key countries with large manufacturing base
- Bring in additional industry stakeholders

<p><b>FOR PARTNERS</b> Annexes accessible on the Partners' Area of the CCAC website or from the CCAC Secretariat:</p> <p><b>Initiative description</b> WG/MAR2013/11 - Approved initiative - HFC alternative and standards (for consideration only)</p> <p><b>Funding requests</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Funding request approved by the CCAC SC - HFC - Sept 28 - Rev Mar 2013 ccacsec</li> <li>2. WG/MAR2013/12A - Funding request under HFCs approved initiative - Revised and approved by Secretariat</li> <li>3. WG/JUL2013/7A - Funding request under HFCs approved initiative</li> </ol>	<p><b>Deliverables first phase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2012 Bangkok Technology Conference - Report and Cover</li> <li>2. Final Report Commercial Technology Forum Montreal Dec 2012</li> <li>3. 2013 Bangkok Technology Conference – Concept Note</li> <li>4. 2013 Bangkok Technology Conference – Final Agenda</li> <li>5. Low GWP Alternatives in Commercial Refrigeration-CO2 and HFO Case Studies</li> </ol> <p><b>Lead Partners progress report</b> ANNEX 3 - CCAC HFC Initiative update July 2013</p>
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## 2.3 Reducing black carbon emissions from heavy duty diesel vehicles and engines

### 2.3.1 Overview

#### Objectives:

The objective is to virtually eliminate fine particles and black carbon emissions from new and existing heavy duty diesel vehicles and engines by:

- steadily reducing sulfur in diesel fuel;
- establishing more stringent vehicle emission standards with interested nations;
- cleaning up fleets;
- and developing a global Green Freight Initiative.

The objective is to achieve substantial reductions of fine particulate matter and black carbon emissions from heavy duty diesel vehicles through a three-pronged approach focused on:

- Policies that require low sulfur diesel fuel to enable introduction of filter-based emission controls, or equivalent levels of particle emissions (e.g., CNG).
- Incentives to encourage uptake of energy efficiency technologies that will lower fine particle emissions (e.g., Green Freight program).
- Programs to address elevated emissions from existing vehicle stock (e.g., high-emitters) through retrofits, scrappage, inspection and maintenance, etc.

#### Long-term goals:

- Global adoption of low sulphur diesel fuel (at least 50 ppm, preferably 10 ppm) and advanced vehicle emissions standards.
- Reduce by half BC emissions from transport globally by 2030.

#### Lead Partners:

Canada, U.S., ICCT, and UNEP

#### Initiative Partners:

Colombia, Chile, Peru, Bangladesh, Mexico, Sweden, Natural Resources Defense Council, Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities; Ethiopia.

#### Initiative Actors:

Indonesia, City of Jakarta, Vietnam, China, other non-Partner countries in Latin America and East Africa, the Association for South East Asia Nations (ASEAN), Molina Center Chile, Shell Foundation, ClimateWorks Foundation, Smart Freight Centre.

#### Approval date and timeline:

The initiative was endorsed by the HLA in April 2012.

First phase: December 2012 – June 2013 COMPLETED

Second phase: August 2013 – August 2015 UNDERWAY

#### Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:

USD 2,350,000 over 36 months (August 2012- August 2015);

First phase: USD 500,000

Second phase: USD 1,850,000

**Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:**

First phase: USD 183,675 (UNEP) and in-kind contributions from all lead partners

Second phase: USD 806,000 (EU, Germany, USA, other governments, UNEP, GEF, ClimateWorks, Hewlett Foundation, China Sustainable Energy Project) and in-kind contributions from all lead partners

**First phase CCAC funding summary:**

<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Funding USD</b>	<b>Co-Finance and in-kind support</b>
UNEP	To support the reduction of diesel PM/ BC emissions in Latin America; support the reduction of diesel PM/BC emissions in Asia; support a global CCAC heavy duty diesel initiative workshop ( activity added during the project, with approval of the CCAC Secretariat;)	172,175	183,675 and in-kind (staff salaries, travel, communications, etc). Additional funds will be used for follow-up activities in the countries and regions.
Centro Mario Molina Chile (CMMCh)	To support the reduction of diesel PM/BC emissions in Latin America, through supporting the introduction of low sulfur fuels and heavy duty diesel vehicles emissions standards at national and regional level	146,825	
Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities	To support the reduction of diesel PM/BC emissions in Asia.	181,000	
Lead Partners	all		in-kind contributions
<b>Total</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>183,675+</b>

**Location of activities:**

First phase: National activities: Peru, Chile, Bangladesh, and Vietnam; Regional activities: Latin America and South East Asia; Global activities: Canada.

Second phase: Mexico, Latin America, China, Indonesia, East Africa

**Approved activities and objectives:**

First phase: Approved activities focus on Advancing and Implementing Regulations to Address Emissions from Heavy-Duty Vehicles; Exploring and Identifying Key Financial and Policy Mechanisms to Advance Efforts to Address Emissions from Heavy-duty Vehicles; and conducting outreach to key private sector partners. There are two main activities: 1. To support the reduction of diesel PM/BC emissions in Latin America, and 2. To support the reduction of diesel PM/BC emissions in Asia. During the project a third activity was added, with approval of the CCAC Secretariat, as follows: 3. To support a global CCAC heavy duty diesel initiative workshop.

Second phase: Reduce a global potential of 2.7 million metric tons of fine particles and 1.9 million metric tons of black carbon emissions, up to 6.1 gigatonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent, from heavy-duty vehicles in selected major and fast growing vehicle markets (China, Mexico, Indonesia, Latin America, East Africa) through promoting cleaner fuels and vehicles through national standards and local policies, as well as building

capacity in two important areas: (1) a global low sulfur diesel strategy and (2) a Global Green Freight Declaration and Charter.

### 2.3.2 Achievements

#### Summary of achievements over the first phase (period April 2012 – June 2013):

Expected results <sup>3</sup>	Achieved results
<i>Supporting the Reduction of diesel PM/BC emissions in Latin America</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacities built in <b>one regional institution</b> (the Mario Molina Centre Chile) to support national BC/ PM diesel projects throughout the region</li> <li>• Project agreement on PM/BC signed with national governments in <b>Chile and Peru.</b></li> <li>• National clean diesel policy and technology options training event held in <b>Chile and Peru.</b></li> <li>• Draft Clean Diesel Strategy developed for <b>Peru</b></li> <li>• National task forces on clean diesel and vehicle emissions in <b>Peru, Chile</b></li> <li>• One workshop conducted and contract signed for cooperation with strategic partners within <b>Latin America</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement between UNEP and the Mario Molina Center Chile (CMMCh) to support regional and national activities in Latin America</li> </ul> <p>Chile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heavy duty diesel project signed with Government, CMMCh and UNEP on heavy duty diesel vehicles roadmap for Chile and Santiago</li> <li>• National taskforce established for the development of national heavy duty diesel vehicles emissions standards</li> <li>• A National black carbon inventory was completed and on the basis of this the Ministry is now drafting a national black carbon reduction plan</li> </ul> <p>Peru</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Environment of Peru, CMMCh and UNEP signed an agreement that launched a national clean diesel strategy project</li> <li>• A national task force was set up and has met several times over the year</li> <li>• Peru has now set a target for the introduction of 50ppm sulfur diesel fuels of 2016</li> </ul> <p>Regional level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMMCh organized a regional conference to showcase national progress in Chile and Peru. Nobel laureate Prof Molina was the keynote speaker. 9 countries participated.</li> </ul>
<i>Supporting the Reduction of diesel PM/BC emissions in Asia</i>	

<sup>3</sup> By March 2013

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacities built in <b>one regional institution</b> (the Clean Air Initiative Asia) to support national BC/PM diesel projects throughout their region</li> <li>• National project agreement signed and road map developed for adoption and implementation of fuel and vehicle standards in <b>Bangladesh</b></li> <li>• Draft national clean fuel and vehicle standards developed in <b>Bangladesh</b> and <b>Vietnam</b></li> <li>• Road map for harmonized regional fuel and vehicle standards in the <b>ASEAN</b></li> <li>• One workshop conducted and contract signed for cooperation with strategic partners within <b>Asia</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement between UNEP and the Clean Air Asia to support CCAC diesel activities in Asia.</li> </ul> <p><b>Bangladesh</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Bangladesh and CAA signed an agreement develop a roadmap for introduction of 50 ppm diesel and light and heavy duty diesel vehicles emissions standards</li> <li>• A National taskforce was set up, met several times, and is developing the roadmap.</li> </ul> <p><b>Vietnam</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Transport and CAA signed a agreement to develop a roadmap to review and update Euro IV and vehicle emissions standards and timeframes and earlier adoption country wide of 50 ppm sulphur diesel</li> <li>• The Taskforce has been meeting several times, and draft policy roadmap should be available before the end of 2013</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In February 2013, CAA and its partners (including private sector members like Shell and Asia Clean Fuels Association) with support from UNEP established the ASEAN Coalition for Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles and have reached out to relevant stakeholders, including the ASEAN Secretariat</li> <li>• A first Coalition conference is planned in November 2013 in Singapore and will be hosted by the National Environment Agency of Singapore and is expected to provide a first draft proposal for harmonization of fuel quality and vehicles emissions standards</li> </ul>
<p><i>CCAC Heavy Duty diesel workshop</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported the organization of a <b>CCAC heavy duty diesel meeting</b>, that will provide inputs to the development of a CCAC heavy duty diesel workplan and funding proposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working meeting of the Initiative to develop its workplan and future activities hosted by Environment Canada on 22-23 January 2013 in Ottawa</li> <li>• Over 35 participants from Mexico, the United States, Chile, Ethiopia, Sweden, Canada, international organizations, including UNEP, as well as CAA and CMMCh</li> <li>• Meeting was essential for the co-leads in developing initiative in general and for the</li> </ul>

	<p>development of the workplan and funding request in particular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several meeting participants decided to join the CCAC, and the meeting served to scale up the activities of the CCAC heavy duty diesel initiative.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Other results</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Throughout all activities the objectives of CCAC has been promoted by highlighting the importance of SLCPs, and PM/BC specifically, also highlighting the CCAC as a new global initiative addressing this issue. CCAC information and presentations have been included in all events and meetings undertaken at national and regional levels. For example, at regional meetings of the ASEAN Coalition the CCAC has been presented. This will continue with the upcoming meetings and conferences in July.</li> <li>• Chile and Peru have joined the CCAC, while the application from Vietnam is on the way. The regional support organisations, CMMCh and CAA have also joined the CCAC and are now active implementers of the CCAC heavy duty diesel initiative.</li> <li>• The Ottawa meeting has enabled the CCAC heavy duty diesel initiative to present and discuss the plans of the Initiative with a wide group of government and non-government representatives – which has been essential in the progress that has been made in developing activities in the Initiative</li> </ul>	

**Key challenges encountered or foreseen:**

- The time available for the ‘fast start’ activities was very short, with funds not available until December, and with time needed to develop contracts.
- Lack of awareness and technical know-how in developing emission standards on LDV and HDV and BC source analysis in the country projects meant intensive and time- – consuming support to the country projects at the start-up phases of their activities.

**2.3.3 Future outlook**

**Objectives of the second phase:**

- Help interested nations adopt clean fuel and vehicle standards engage multinational development banks to assist with financing refinery upgrades and vehicle programs.
- Establish an international Green Freight program to help truck fleets improve in-use efficiency.

**Short-term goals:**

- Help interested nations adopt clean fuel and vehicle standards
- Engage multinational development banks to assist with financing refinery upgrades and vehicle programs
- Establish an international Green Freight program to “green” freight movement across various modes, including roads, waterways and aviation.

**Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale:**

Scaling up the initiative

- Formation of Global Green Freight Center this summer -- funded by Shell Foundation -- will bring new resources and support for the CCAC Global Green Freight Initiative.

Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale

- Requested assistance from CCAC Finance Initiative for the Global Low Sulfur Fuel Strategy

- Communicate with potential member countries to widen membership base

<p><b>FOR PARTNERS</b> Annexes accessible on the Partners' Area of the CCAC website:</p> <p><b>Initiative description</b> WG/MAR2013/13 - Initiative proposal HDD vehicles and engines approved initiative</p> <p><b>Funding requests</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CCAC - Fast start proposal on HDD vehicles and engines Phase I – Ottawa amendment</li> <li>2. WG/MAR2013/14A - Funding request under HDD approved initiative - Revised and approved by Secretariat June 2013-1</li> </ol>	<p><b>Deliverables first phase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agreement with Chile</li> <li>2. Agreement with Peru</li> <li>3. Agreement with Bangladesh</li> <li>4. Agreement with Vietnam</li> </ol> <p><b>Lead Partners progress report</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CCAC HDD quick start progress report</li> </ol>
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## 2.4 Reducing SLCPs from household cooking and domestic heating

### 2.4.1 Overview

#### Objectives:

The objective of this Initiative is to speed the pace of reductions in emissions of SLCPs from the household cooking and heating sector in developing and developed countries, and mitigate global climate change through cost-effective measures to promote the adoption of clean cookstoves, heatstoves, and fuels.

**Long-term goals:** The long-term goal of the Initiative is to reduce emissions of SLCPs and black carbon from the use of traditional cookstoves, heatstoves, and solid fuels through a focused agenda of advocacy, research, standards and testing, and project development. Through the comprehensive plan of engagement, the Contact Group seeks to foster an enhanced understanding of the contribution of cookstoves and heatstoves to global climate change, and the most effective policy, technical, and market-based levers to reduce emissions of black carbon and SLCPs.

#### Lead Partners:

Nigeria, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves

#### Initiative Partners:

Colombia, Mexico, Switzerland, Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA), and IGSD

#### Initiative Actors:

**Approval date and timeline:** The initiative was approved by the Working Group in March 2013.

**First phase:** The first phase of activities will begin following finalization of the July 2013 funding proposal with the Secretariat.

**Funding received from the CCAC Trust Fund:** USD 1,400,000 approved in July 2013.

**Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:** in-kind contribution from Lead Partners

#### First phase CCAC funding summary:

Implementer	Activities	Funding USD	Co-Finance and in-kind support
TBD	Creation of a high-level advocacy and global education campaign	100,000	
TBD	Expansion of the Spark Fund to include a special tranche of pre-investment grant support for projects that reduce emissions of SLCPs	850,000	
TBD	Development of standards and testing protocols to provide clear criteria for evaluating emission reductions of black carbon, PM and other SLCPs	450,000	
Lead Partners	all		in-kind contributions
<b>Total</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>+</b>

**Location of activities:**

First phase: Asia, Africa, Latin America and linkages with work by Nordic and Arctic countries

**Approved activities and objectives:**

First phase: The initiative was approved in March 2013 and first activities and funding were approved by the Working Group in July 2013. Activities under this Initiative will focus on three key components designed to supplement and leverage the ongoing clean cookstoves, heatstoves, and fuels research and market mobilization activities of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, the World Bank, and other national, regional and global initiatives.

**2.4.2 Achievements**

(N/A)

**Key challenges encountered or foreseen:**

UNEP rules and procedures related to contracting may cause slight delays in the project start. It will be important to have the finalized funding request as soon as possible.

**2.4.3 Future outlook**

**Objectives of the second phase:**

(TBD)

**Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale:**

- Partners are needed to engage in the development of components and activities, especially related to awareness raising and outreach.
- Work with other initiatives (e.g. bricks and SNAP) on improving the testing and emission measuring of black carbon.

<p><b>FOR PARTNERS</b> Annexes accessible on the Partners' Area of the CCAC website or from the CCAC Secretariat:</p> <p><b>Initiative description</b> WG/MAR2013/8 New initiative proposal – Household Cooking and Domestic Heating</p> <p><b>Funding requests</b> (in revision following July 2013 Working Group meeting)</p>	
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## 2.5 Mitigating black carbon and other pollutants from brick production

### 2.5.1 Overview

#### Objectives:

The objective of this initiative is to achieve substantial reductions of black carbon and other emissions from brick kilns. Employing a range of technology and policy approaches, the initiative will work both with governments and brick kiln owners to promote emissions abatement and to prevent new emissions, improve local air quality, and achieve health, social, and environmental co-benefits.

#### Long-term goals:

- Adoption of clean and efficient brick kiln technologies for the production of clay-fired bricks
- Enactment of sound regulatory and non-regulatory policies to reduce and prevent brick kiln emissions, including supporting government to enact, implement and enforce a range of policies
- Moving away from the production of solid clay-fired bricks to hollow clay-fired bricks
- Greater production of non-fired, non-clay bricks utilizing alternative materials.

#### Lead Partners:

Colombia, Mexico, Switzerland, Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA) and the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD)

#### Initiative Partners:

Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Nigeria, Peru, USA, Clean Air Task Force, Climate Works Foundation, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA), International Union of Air Pollution Prevention and Environmental Protection Association (IUAPPA), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), the Molina Center for Energy and Environment, and World Bank.

#### Initiative Actors:

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Agencia Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación (COSUDE), Alternative Energy Promotions Centre (AEPC), Asociación de Productores de El Refugio, Bangladesh Brick Manufacturing Owners Association (BBMOA), Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Brick Industry Improvement Project, Pakistan, Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá, Centro de Innovación Aplicada en Tecnologías Competitivas (CIATEC), Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), Clean Air Network Nepal, Clean Development Mechanisms Project, Australia, Clean Energy Alternatives Inc. (CEA), Colectivo Ecologista Jalisco (CEJ), Corporación Ambiental Empresarial (CAEM), Corporación Mexicana de Investigación en Materiales (COMIMSA), Departamento de Asuntos Atmosféricos, Chile, Department of Cottage and Small Industry, Nepal, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Dirección de Asuntos Ambientales, Colombia, Eco-Brick Technology, Nepal, EELA Project Representatives (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Mexico), Energy Efficiency Center in Nepal, Enzen Global Solutions Private Limited, Federal Ministry of Environment in Nigeria, Federation of Nepal Brick Industries, Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI), Gamatek, Greentech Knowledge Solutions (GKSPL), Habla Kilns, Industrial Energy Management in Nepal, Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Nucleares in Mexico, Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey (ITESM), International Centers for Appropriate Technology and Indigenous Sustainability (ICATIS), Lalitpur Eita Association, Nepal, MinErgy, Ministry of Agriculture in China, National

Environmental Protection Agency, Afghanistan, National Nuclear Research Institute (ININ), Nepal Energy Efficiency Programme (NEEP), Punjab State Council for Science & Technology, Secretary Environment & Forests, China, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC Energy Center), Stratus Consulting, Sustainable Construction Practices, Nepal, The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI), Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (UACJ), Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (UASLP), Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas (UAT), Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) University of Illinois, Valkyrie Energy LLC in Colombia, VSBK Association in Nepal, Xi'an Research & Design Institute of Wall and Roof Materials (CBMA) and Xtherm.

**Approval date, and timeline:**

The initiative was approved in April 2012.

First phase: August 2012- March 2013 COMPLETED

Second phase: March 2013- July 2015 UNDERWAY

**Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:**

USD 2,010,000 over 35 months (Aug 2012 – July 2015)

First phase: USD 310,000

Second phase: USD 100,000

Third phase: USD 1,600,000 million

**Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:**

First phase: In-kind contribution from Mexico and ICIMOD

Second phase: In-kind contribution from Lead Partners

**First phase CCAC funding summary:**

<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>Co-Finance and in-kind support</b>
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) with the support of National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, Mexico, Initiative Leader	Brick Kiln Task Force Group Meeting; Awareness Raising Toolkit; Report on SLCPs and brick production; Report on Policy options to modernize the brick industry in Latin America; Capacity Building Workshop	160,000	
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana (UAM) with the support of National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, Mexico, Initiative Leader	Brick kilns task force in Mexico City, March 2013; Awareness Raising Toolkit; Online Clearing House; Capacity Building Workshop in Nepal; Project Demonstration Outlines	135,000	
UNEP Division of Communications and Public Information	Awareness raising and outreach, including video production	15,000	
Lead Partners			In kind contributions
<b>Total</b>	Phase 1	<b>310,000</b>	<b>+</b>

### Location of activities:

**First phase:** Africa: Nigeria. Asia: Bangladesh, Nepal. Latin America: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Mexico (Guanajuato and Mexico City).

**Second and third phases:** Africa: Nigeria. Asia: Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan. Latin America: Mexico, Colombia, Peru.

### Approved activities and objectives:

Activities focused on targeting opportunities to (1) advance development and implementation of comprehensive policies that support cleaner brick production, use of alternative building materials, and safer and healthier working conditions; (2) provide science-based recommendations for modernizing brick production and advance science-based knowledge; (3) build on-the-ground capacity for technology-based improvements; and (4) facilitate sharing of information and expertise.

#### First phase:

Phase 1 launched the CCAC brick production Initiative and includes a number of components intended to: raise awareness of health and environmental impacts of SLCP emissions from inefficient brick production and the potential solutions, elevate this issue on national governments' agendas, and identify specific action items for Phase 2.

#### Second and third phases:

Activities will focus on : (1) Establishing networks of experts to advance science-based knowledge, policy development and implementation, and technology adoption; (2) Continuing to implement activities initiated during the CCAC Fast Start phase to assess the scope of mitigation potential for the brick kiln sector in various specific countries, in Africa, Asia and Latin America regions; (3) Facilitating knowledge sharing and capacity building through a web-based platform and communities of practice to promote knowledge sharing and enhance capacity; and (4) Supporting States in developing and implementing brick kilns policies and regulations.

## 2.5.2 Achievements

### Summary of achievements over the first phase (period August 2012-June 2013):

Expected results	Achieved results
<p><i>Establishing networks of experts to advance science-based knowledge, policy development and implementation, and technology adoption to improve brick kilns.</i></p>	
<p>Two Brick Kiln Task Force Group Meetings: Group of experts convened to review and guide activities for the CCAC Initiative. Follow-up activities throughout the initial phase of this Initiative.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expert meeting and capacity building workshop held in September 2012 (Guanajuato, Mexico); March 2013 (Mexico City, Mexico); May 2013 (Mexico City, Mexico and Kathmandu, Nepal).</li> <li>• Workshop on Public Policies to Mitigate Environmental Impacts from Brick Production Pre-Task Force Meeting –scoping study-September 4-6<sup>t</sup> 2012 in Guanajuato, Mexico and Brick Kiln Task Force Group Meeting March 22-23 2013 in Mexico City.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting resulted in drafting the Initiative Proposal and Funding Request by the task force for the next phase of the brick Initiative presented and approved at the July CCAC Working Group meeting in Mexico in July 2013.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Raising awareness</i></p>	
<p>Awareness-Raising Toolkit: Raise awareness of SLCP emissions from inefficient brick kilns and potential solutions, focusing on policy makers, brick kiln owners, media, finance sector and potential donors for all regions (Asia, Africa and Latin America).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness Raising Toolkit for SLCP emissions from inefficient brick kilns and potential solutions, focusing on policy makers, brick kiln owners, media, finance sector and potential donors for all regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America) produced in English and Spanish. A video was produced by UNEP and available on the CCAC website.</li> <li>Posters and information diagrams for Latin America, Africa, and Asia, as well as film material of brick production in Mexico, Colombia and Nepal developed and disseminated in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Facilitating knowledge sharing and capacity building</i></p>	
<p>Online Clearinghouse: Develop a technology warehouse, experts' database, extended report and information database of past and ongoing activities and related projects of the brick sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beta version designed and implemented</li> <li>Web-based platform launched on March, 2013 at: (<a href="http://www.xeis-studio.com/prueba">www.xeis-studio.com/prueba</a>),</li> <li>Support provided by Secretariat with a domain for the platform. Now the platform can be visited at: <a href="http://bricks.ccac-knowledge.net">bricks.ccac-knowledge.net</a>.</li> <li>Platform updated continuously by adding products from the Fast Start Activities as well as with different materials collected and classified.</li> </ul>
<p>Organize two capacity building workshops: Promote the exchange of information between stakeholders and partners on brick production and mitigation strategies to reduce SLCP emissions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Workshop on Public Policies to Mitigate Environmental Impacts from Brick Production” conducted in Mexico to examine public policies to reduce the environmental impacts of artisanal brick production.</li> <li>“South-South Exchange Workshop on Brick Technology and Policy” organized with <i>International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)</i>, in Katmandu, Nepal, over 2 days (May 9-10, 2013) attended by several countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Chile, Colombia, USA, India,</li> </ul>

	Nepal, Australia, Nigeria, among others, mostly of the South Asian region.
<i>Supporting States in developing and implementing brick kilns policies and regulations</i>	
<p>Reports for a <u>strategic plan to reduce SLCPs from brick production</u> for Colombia, Mexico and Nigeria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports on SLCPs and brick production focused on short-lived climate pollutants mitigation and brick production with specific focus on Latin America (Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chile and Colombia) and Africa (Nigeria).</li> <li>• Reports on Policy Options to Modernize the Brick Industry for Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Colombia and Nigeria.</li> <li>• Identify and define strategies to mitigate SLCPs from brick production at the national level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports produced on brick production and opportunities to Mitigate SLCP Brick Sector for Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Mexico; final review by end of 2013.</li> <li>• Report on policies related to brick production delivered for Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Chile and Colombia; validation by governments is still in process. Nigeria report is under development.</li> <li>• First draft national strategies developed and under review for Mexico and Colombia considering short, mid and long (15 years) term actions, including actions in terms of regulations, programs that can be implemented, agreements with national, state or municipal governments, economic incentives to modernize the sector, policies, evaluation of costs and a list of potential funding agencies (governmental and international).</li> <li>• <i>National Strategy Proposal for Nigeria is still in development.</i></li> </ul>

#### **Key challenges encountered or foreseen:**

- The brick sector is an informal sector, which makes bank financing difficult; most brick kiln entrepreneurs operate on leased land; most brick operations are made in cash, which results in low tax compliance and no account and balance sheet availability. The low educational level in most regions is a barrier for brick producers to apply for credits. On the other hand, most of banks have no experience in lending to the brick sector.
- Emissions from brick kilns are not easy to calculate. The expert group will try to identify other information gaps that need to be filled with more data measurements to support new technologies and the transformation of the sector.

### **2.5.3 Future outlook**

#### **Objectives of the second and third phases:**

- Establishment of global networks: covering policy and advocacy; technology adoption and training delivery; and climate accounting, measurement and analysis
- Training nodes tasked with promoting already proven technologies and practices within distinctive local environments in Asia and Latin America
- Reports compiling global information and recommending paths forward for policies and technologies and science-based recommendations for modernising brick production
- Support for strengthening direct regulatory measures, where appropriate, to phase out inefficient technologies, such as use of Fixed Chimney Bull's Trench Kilns

- Elaboration of training manuals which will be geared toward providing useful information to a range of end users (from policy makers to kiln owners and operators), will include a portfolio of options ranging from the simplest changes in techniques and practices to the most sophisticated changes in technologies
- Business cases of the brick kiln sector to be presented to financial institutions aimed at removing one of the key obstacles to scaling up modernization of the brick kiln industry, which is the financial component
- National engagement in Nigeria and support to develop sectoral policy and law with the participation of the private sector operators and the financial institutions in investment opportunities in a clean brick sector
- National Assessment Tool for Brick Industry to focus on Colombia to help characterize the brick-making sector at the country level. A Colombia-focused effort will develop a national assessment and inventory by surveying five regions in the country
- Brick Kilns Information Sharing Web-based Platform will address the need to have a public, web-based clearinghouse of best available knowledge and information needs to be developed, establishing a reliable source of quality information and to develop the interactive component that will enable users from around the world to interact and share knowledge
- Development of a market-based pilot project in Latin America focused on Mexico City to assess the opportunities to create a large enough market for “green bricks” that enables producers to make the necessary investments

**Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale:**

- Strong leadership and governance from political leaders’ sustained political and budgetary commitments
- Removing bottlenecks at local levels to scale up at national and regional levels
- Adequate and well-trained scientist to address SLCPs from technical point of view for inventories, and to consider political, legal, social and economic dimensions. Timely access to resources according to an international resource mobilization strategy that accelerates and expands financing opportunities.
- Strong communication strategy to address regional and community needs and to involve local leaders to increase awareness and participation of the communities.

<p><b>FOR PARTNERS</b> Annexes accessible on the Partners’ Area of the CCAC website or from the CCAC Secretariat:</p> <p><b>Initiative description</b> WG/JUL2013/11 – Approved Initiative – Bricks Production</p> <p><b>Funding requests</b> WG/JUL2013/12 – Funding request under the Bricks Production approved initiative</p>	<p><b>Deliverables first phase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inforgram Global</li> <li>2. Public Policies for Mexico and Brazil, Chile, Peru, Columbia</li> <li>3. Brick Production in Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Colombia</li> <li>4. Questionnaire for Brick Prouction and Questionnaire for Public Policies</li> <li>5. National Strategy Proposal Colombia</li> <li>6. National Strategy Proposal Mexico</li> <li>7. Nepal Workshop Report</li> </ol>
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## 2.6 Accelerating methane and black carbon reductions from oil and natural gas production

### 2.6.1 Overview

#### Objectives:

The objective of this initiative is to work with key companies and countries to collaboratively design mechanisms and voluntary commitments to achieve substantial emission reductions from natural gas venting, leakage, and flaring.

#### Long-term goals:

The long-term goal is to reduce methane and black carbon from the oil and gas industry operations. This effort – including through high-level outreach to company leadership by country ministers – will build upon and scale-up the achievements of the Natural Gas STAR International Program, the Global Methane Initiative, and the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership.

#### Lead Partners:

Nigeria, USA

#### Initiative Partners:

Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, UK, UNEP, the World Bank, and Environmental Defense Fund

#### Initiative Actors:

Oil and natural gas companies (TBD)

#### Approval date and timeline:

The initiative was endorsed by the HLA in April 2012.

First phase: April 2012 – current UNDERWAY

#### Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:

(N/A)

#### Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:

In kind contributions from Lead Partners, Initiative Partners and Initiative Actors

#### First phase CCAC funding summary:

Implementer	Activities	Funding	Co-Finance and in-kind support
Lead Partners, Initiative Partners, Initiative Actors	12 Ministers (Norway, France, US, Italy, Sweden, UK, Nigeria, + UNEP ED) signed a joint statement outlining the importance and urgency of dealing with methane and black carbon emissions from the oil and gas sector, and inviting oil	0	In kind contribution from Lead Partners, Initiative Partners and Initiative Actors

	and gas companies to join forces in this effort. There has also been some Minister-level outreach to oil and gas companies (e.g., Sweden to BP, Australia to Chevron).		
Lead Partners, Initiative Partners, Initiative Actors	Meetings with countries and companies to develop the initiative framework	0	In kind contribution from Lead Partners, Initiative Partners and Initiative Actors
<b>Total</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+</b>

**Location of activities:** The initiative will work with major oil and natural gas companies around the world.

**Approved activities and objectives:**

**First phase:** In 2013, approved activities under the initiative focus on leveraging high-level political will to encourage corresponding high-level will from oil and gas companies to pledge voluntary corporate commitments to reduce short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) emissions from leakage, venting, and flaring of natural gas from global oil and gas operations in the near term.

The initiative aims to help companies accelerate and expand voluntary emission reductions where there are cost-effective opportunities to do so, and to showcase progress by companies that are already taking significant action. The efforts will build upon existing initiatives that cover methane and black carbon emissions (Natural Gas STAR International Program (NGSI), Global Methane Initiative (GMI), and Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR)) while targeting scaled action with the oil and gas companies that engage in official cooperation with the CCAC Oil and Gas Initiative via CEO-level commitments to adopt corporate-wide emission reduction actions.

For methane, the Oil and Gas Initiative will focus initially on securing high-level political and executive commitments to the CCAC Oil and Gas Methane Initiative, seeking to launch the Initiative officially with a Ministerial level event by early 2014. 2013 has been spent engaging CCAC partners and upstream oil and gas companies to form a Methane Working Group to collaboratively design the Methane Partnership.

A Black Carbon Initiative has also been developed, to provide demonstration of technologies and practices that mitigate black carbon emissions by the industry, measurements of emissions and catalyzing co-investments and capacity enhancement.

**2.6.2 Achievements**

**Summary of achievements over the first phase (period April 2012 – June 2013):**

<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Achieved results</b>
<i>Establish network of countries to engage in the initiative</i>	

<p>Receive high-level ministerial support for the initiative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 Ministers (Norway, France, US, Italy, Sweden, UK, Nigeria, + UNEP ED) signed a joint statement outlining the importance and urgency of dealing with methane and black carbon emissions from the oil and gas sector, and inviting oil and gas companies to join forces in this effort. There has also been some Minister-level outreach to oil and gas companies (e.g., Sweden to BP, Australia to Chevron).</li> </ul>
<p><i>Work closely with companies to develop the initiative - CCAC methane partnership</i></p>	
<p>Create group of countries and industry representatives to design a partnership framework to reduce methane emissions from oil and natural gas production</p>	<p>CCAC partners and upstream oil and gas companies formed a <b>Methane Working Group</b> to collaboratively design the Methane Partnership. A summary of the Working Group’s recent activities includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>January 2013</u>: Introduced oil and gas industry stakeholders to Initiative</li> <li>• <u>March 2013</u>: Presented to IPIECA Climate Change Working Group</li> <li>• <u>April 2013</u>: IPIECA approves Terms of Reference to guide participation in Working Group</li> <li>• <u>May 2013</u>: Substantive discussions about possible structure and elements of methane partnership</li> <li>• <u>September 2013</u>: Presentation of results at an IPIECA Congress in Rome, including a CCAC letter to IPEECA members outlining benefits, value proposition and nature of the partnership</li> <li>• <u>Ongoing</u>: Finalize details of Methane Partnership and officially launch by early 2014. Hire consultant to coordinate the initiative from the Secretariat.</li> </ul>
<p><i>Black carbon component of the oil and gas initiative</i></p>	
<p>Development of a black carbon component of the oil and gas initiative (<i>the goal of this component is to fund small-scale pilot projects and related activities, in partnership with oil and gas companies, which will demonstrate how emissions of BC and other SLCPs can be minimized or eliminated in a cost-neutral and sometimes profitable way.</i>)</p>	<p>The BC component of the Oil and Gas Initiative was developed in collaboration with CCAC partners, building on discussions started in Washington DC in October 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May 2013: Presentation at the Oil and Gas Initiative meeting in Washington DC;</li> <li>• June, 2013: Circulation of a draft deck and concept paper;</li> <li>• July, 2013, Mexico: Presentation to</li> </ul>

	<p>Partners at the Coalition’s pre-Working Group Sessions in Mexico City;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• August and September, 2013: Conference calls to develop and review the scope in.</li> <li>• Ongoing: Dialogue with private and public sector partners.</li> </ul>
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**Key challenges encountered or foreseen:**

Activities are generally on track with respect to the anticipated timeline. The collaboration and agreements with oil and gas companies to develop and launch the actual Initiative has proven to take longer time than anticipated, hence the formal launch and start of the Initiative has not yet taken place. Therefore, actual implementation of programmatic activities for both methane and black carbon will likely start in 2014.

**2.6.3 Future outlook**

**Objectives of second phase:**

CCAC seeks to finalize and launch the CCAC Oil and Gas Methane Partnership by early 2014, possible at the Davos World Economic Forum, and launch the black carbon component during 2014 (based on funding proposal).

**Assistance required from CCAC Partners:**

- The Lead Partners of this initiative are coordinating high level outreach by CCAC Partners and need assistance to ensure high-level launch of CCAC Oil and Gas Methane Partnership in early 2014. (The World Bank has extended its support for this purpose.)
- CCAC Partners will be asked to help develop and contribute to the black carbon component of the initiative.
- A funding request for both the methane and black carbon components of the Oil and Gas Initiative will be submitted for consideration at the March 2014 Working Group Meeting.

<p><b>FOR PARTNERS</b> Annexes accessible on the Partners Area of the CCAC website:</p>	<p><b>Deliverables first phase</b> 1. CCAC Oil and Gas Ministerial Statement <a href="http://www.unep.org/ccac/Portals/24183/docs/CCAC%20Ministers'%20Statement_25%20January%202013.pdf">http://www.unep.org/ccac/Portals/24183/docs/CCAC%20Ministers'%20Statement_25%20January%202013.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Initiative description</b> (in development)</p>	<p><b>Lead Partners progress report</b> WG-MAY2013-2-CCAC OG Progress Report 8-14-13</p>

## 2.7 Addressing SLCPs from Agriculture

### 2.7.1 Overview

#### Objectives:

- The aim of this Initiative is to support action to reduce methane and black carbon emissions from agricultural processes while promoting greater food security, agricultural productivity and livelihoods, environmental sustainability, and broader climate objectives.
- In addition, the Initiative encourages the development of specific components, or workstreams, to take action on SLCPs in specific sectors, such as methane emissions from livestock, with a focus on methane emissions from manure management, black carbon emissions from open agricultural burning and methane emissions from paddy rice cultivation.

#### Long-term goals:

The overall long-term goal of the Initiative is to minimize emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) from agriculture in a manner that is consistent with broader climate change objectives and that also enhances food security and livelihoods.

#### Lead Partners:

Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, USA, European Commission, World Bank, ICCI

#### Initiative Partners:

ICCI

#### Initiative Actors:

Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA), U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

#### Approval date, and timeline:

The initiative was approved by the Working Group in July 2013.

**First phase:** The first funding requests for the manure management and open agricultural components are being reviewed at the Working Group meeting in November 2013.

#### Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:

(N/A)

#### Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:

In-kind contribution from Lead Partners, Initiative Partners and Initiative Actors to develop the initiative.

#### First phase CCAC funding summary

(TBD)

#### Location of activities:

Preference will be given to CCAC countries and regions with globally significant sources of SLCP emissions and sensitivities to such emissions, and to countries and other institutions with demonstrated capacity and experience reducing SLCP emissions in the agriculture sector.

#### Approved activities and objectives:

(TBD)

## 2.7.2 Achievements

**Summary of achievements over the first phase (period April 2012-June 2013)**  
(TBD)

### **Key challenges encountered or foreseen:**

- A major challenge is that actions to minimize SLCPs will affect other aspects of the system. For example, while they can be a source of SLCPs, agricultural systems are also both a source and sink of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Actions that minimize SLCPs will also affect emissions of other GHGs. Actions to minimize emissions of SLCPs should be consistent with broader GHG emission reduction goals.
- SLCP emissions from the livestock sector are dispersed among the farms of many smallholders, particularly in developing countries, and are growing as agricultural production intensifies worldwide. The CCAC agriculture will seek to prioritize approaches that maximize impact on the ground but with a strategic focus on interventions with broad reach at a global and regional scale.

## 2.7.3 Future outlook

A kick-off meeting for the initiative's livestock component has been proposed for January 2014. Initial start-up activities are in the planning stage for components on open burning and paddy rice cultivation.

### **Assistance required from CCAC Partners:**

As the Initiative develops and activities are underway, it will be critical to keep Partners engaged at the national and international levels. CCAC partners are encouraged to participate in the planning and rollout of the three components under development.

#### **FOR PARTNERS**

Annexes accessible on the Partners' Area of the CCAC website or from the CCAC Secretariat:

#### **Initiative description**

WG/JUL2013/6 New initiative proposal –  
Addressing SLCPs from Agriculture

## 2.8 Supporting National Planning for Action on SLCPs (SNAP)

### 2.8.1 Overview

#### Objectives:

The objective of the initiative is to support rapid and large-scale implementation of SLCP mitigation at the national level. Partner countries have highlighted the need for co-operative programmes to help countries understand and assess the scope of the SLCP issue and mitigation potential. The main objectives of the SNAP Initiative are to:

1. Help governments assess the scope of the SLCP issue, and mitigation potential and opportunities at the national level, and build a coordination mechanism among key stakeholders. SNAP will support integration in relevant national strategies and sectoral plans, implementation of identified priority measures, and monitor and evaluate progress in implementing SLCP plans;
2. Develop the analytical and assessment tools, and disseminate information on best practices to support the development of effective integrated mitigation strategies; and
3. Engage with regional and global *fora* and initiatives geared towards the national planning process to support their integration of SLCPs.

#### Long-term goals:

A significant group of countries with high-profile integrated strategies (including quantitative goals/targets, timescales and monitoring systems) in process of implementation and showing results which can be related to long-term targets

#### Lead Partners:

Mexico, UNEP, IUAPPA, MCE2, SEI

#### Initiative Partners:

Bangladesh, Ghana, Colombia, Canada, Japan, U.S., IGSD

#### Initiative Actors:

#### Approval date and timeline:

The initiative was endorsed by the HLA in April 2012.

First phase: August 2012 – June 2013 COMPLETED

Second phase: September 2013 - August 2015 UNDERWAY

#### Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:

USD 2,615,625 over 36 months (August 2012-August 2015)

First phase: Allocated funding amounts to USD 630,000 over 8 months (August 2012 – March 2013).

Second phase: A further USD 1,985,625 million was approved in July 2013.

#### Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:

First phase: USD 400,000+ from SEI; funding and in-kind contribution from all Lead Partners and USEPA

Second phase: TBC

### First phase CCAC funding summary:

Implementer	Activities	Funding	Co-Finance and in-kind support
SEI (sub contracts to MCE2, IUAPPA, participating ministries, and individual contractors)	Pilot SNAP phase 1 in Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana and Mexico; development of a SNAP toolkit and guidance document; organization of 3 regional intergovernmental consultations	630,000	400 000 from SEI “Facilitating Action on SLCPs in Developing Countries” project (in support to the regional meetings grant from US State Department)
US EPA	Support to the SNAP toolkit development (benefits assessment tool)		Funding to tool developer (University of Colorado via US EPA grant) and in-kind contributions
Lead Partners	all		in-kind contributions and SEI NOVA grant supporting initial toolkit development
<b>Total</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>630,000</b>	<b>400,000+</b>

### Location of activities:

#### First phase:

1. Supporting the development of national SLCP planning processes: Mexico, Ghana, Bangladesh, Colombia
2. Toolkit and guidance document: global
3. Conducting three regional intergovernmental consultations on near-term climate change and clean air protection: 48 counties in Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Africa

#### Second phase:

1. Supporting the development of national SLCP planning processes: Mexico, Ghana, Bangladesh, Colombia and 2 additional countries
2. Making tools and approaches available to support the National Planning Process
3. Promoting national SLCP planning through interaction with global and regional processes: Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Europe, global

### Approved activities and objectives:

**First phase:** (i) Initial development of the toolkit and guidelines; (ii) piloting of SNAP projects with four countries; and (iii) and the conduction of three regional intergovernmental consultations on near-term climate change and clean air protection.

**Second phase:** i) Strengthening of the capacity of first phase countries to move towards implementation, and allow 2 more countries to enter the programme; ii) upgrading of the SLCP toolkit to better develop emission scenarios, improve estimation of emission reductions and costs and benefits of mitigation measures, and extend the draft guidance on developing NAPs in the light of experience from the first

phase and emerging conclusions from the CCAC sectoral initiatives; and iii) development of links between the new SLCP national planning processes and regional and global processes and institutions, to facilitate widening and scaling up of national action.

## 2.8.2 Achievements

### Summary of achievements over the first phase (period April 2012 – June 2013):

Expected results	Achieved results
<i>Developing foundations for National Action Planning, including first order draft plans for Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana and Mexico</i>	
Development of the foundations for SLCP mitigation National Action Planning (NAP), including first-order draft plans with 4 key CCAC country Partners, possibly Mexico, Colombia, Bangladesh and Ghana	Draft national planning reports produced for all 4 countries offering a firm foundation for action by providing the data, methodologies, and processes needed to deliver effective mitigation strategies, and identifying potential priorities; Relevant ministries and stakeholders sensitized to SLCP issues e.g. <b>Bangladesh</b> – 7 Ministries engaged; 3 meetings involving 100 stakeholders; <b>Ghana</b> - 2 stakeholder meetings – 6 Ministries, National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and 50 delegates; Plans being developed on how best to embed SLCP mitigation across governments and roll out to other countries.
<i>Preparation of Guidance Document on Developing NAPs</i>	
Preparation of a draft Guidance Document for SLCP NAP drawing on discussions with those countries	Draft 1 guidelines produced - primary purpose to ensure consolidation of lessons and experience from NAP development so far; Provides a basis for continuous development and review through SNAP II; Work has begun to ensure that the document is informed by experience from participating countries as well as other national planning initiatives, including LEDS and GMI.
<i>Developing the SNAP Toolkit</i>	
Development of a Rapid Emissions and Scenario Assessment Toolkit to determine current emissions and emission scenarios and rapid benefit estimation techniques	Toolkit developed and used by four pilot countries (enhancement needed to increase usability) to show health benefits of implementing measures; Version 1 LEAP-SLCP now functioning and has been used to develop scenarios; Version 1 Benefits calculator developed in

	<p>collaboration with US EPA – health impacts developed; crop impacts and climate shortly to be included; BenMAP – has been made available for use by partners with existing monitoring / modeling data by US EPA as part of toolkit; Developing the toolkit for different levels of data, capacity or experience</p>
<p><i>Regional Inter-Governmental Consultations</i></p>	
<p>Organization of 3 regional SLCP meetings to allow wider consultation, outreach and promotion on action planning at national and regional scale</p>	<p>Three inter-governmental meetings have been held - in Colombia, Ghana and Thailand - that highlighted the benefits of the programme to 250 representatives of governments and other organizations from 48 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>

**Key challenges encountered or foreseen:**

- The time available for the ‘fast start’ activities was very short, with funds not available until January, and with time needed to develop contracts
- The process to involve governments departments and stakeholders is slow and needs to be done with care and cannot be rushed
- Developing the first draft plans in parallel with the toolkit and guidance, rather than after, presented difficulties which should not arise to the same extent again
- Shortage of staff and capacity in countries, for which consultants cannot fully compensate – need support / capacity building for government staff
- Uncertainty around estimates from the SNAP toolkit is challenging, but very important to portray this in an effective way.
- In-country division between government departments dealing with air quality and climate issues, can be challenging

**2.8.3 Future outlook**

**Objectives of the second phase:**

Special focus on: embedding plans in pilot phase countries and engaging new countries; improving and adapting the tools in the toolkit and guidelines for use in different countries and enhancing the capacity to use them in the countries; promoting the use of the toolkit across CCAC; promoting upgraded guidelines to encourage countries to join; collaborating with LEDs, NAMAs, GMI, GACC, GEF etc. to increase leverage, and embedding SLCPs in existing programme to scale-up implementation; coordinating with other Initiatives to maximise synergies; supporting the establishment of regional processes to roll out national planning to other countries; feeding results from Colombia and Mexico into the Regional Assessment.

**Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale:**

- Promotion of tools and guidance document
- The development of the toolkit depends on active engagement by US EPA and the University of Colorado.

- The toolkit needs to be validated and peer reviewed – SAP and partners could play an important part in this, given the expertise on the panel. Other state partners can also help in this process.
- Support engagement with global initiatives – such as GMI and LEDs

<p><b>FOR PARTNERS</b> Annexes accessible on the Partners' Area of the CCAC website or from the CCAC Secretariat:</p> <p><b>Initiative description</b> WG/MAR2013/20 – Approved initiative - Supporting National Action Planning</p> <p><b>Funding requests</b> WG/JUL2013/9 – Funding request under the SNAP approved Initiative</p>	<p><b>Deliverables first phase</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Supporting National Planning of Short-lived Climate Pollutants in Mexico</li> <li>2. A Strategic Framework for Mitigation of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in Colombia</li> <li>3. Ghana National Action Plan to Mitigate Short-lived Climate Pollutants</li> <li>4. Bangladesh NAP SLCP Main Report-Volume I and II</li> <li>5. SNAP Guidance first draft</li> <li>6. SNAP toolkit</li> <li>7. Regional Inter-governmental statements (available from <a href="http://www.unep.org/ccac/Actions/SLCPNationalActionPlans/tabid/104670/Default.aspx">http://www.unep.org/ccac/Actions/SLCPNationalActionPlans/tabid/104670/Default.aspx</a>)</li> </ol> <p><b>Lead Partners progress report</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CCAC Progress Report SNAP report - final</li> </ol>
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## 2.9 Regional assessment of SLCPs

### 2.9.1 Overview

#### Objectives:

The objective of this Initiative is to provide targeted scientific information needed to accelerate and scale-up SLCP reductions, and catalyze action to support national planning, and enhance capacity. The aim of the Initiative is to provide the targeted scientific and policy information needed to identify, accelerate and scale-up regionally relevant SLCP mitigation measures that maximize benefits by undertaking strategic assessments that:

- provide justification and support for national SLCP planning, and enhance capacity for it
- enhance the prospects for successful implementation of other CCAC Initiatives
- develop linkages with the wider science-for-policy community, promoting the goals of the CCAC
- identify emerging issues and knowledge gaps to assist the development of the Coalition's programme and initiatives

#### Long-term goals:

The aim of the Initiative is to provide the targeted scientific and policy information needed to identify, accelerate and scale-up regionally relevant SLCP mitigation measures.

#### Lead Partners:

Mexico, ICIMOD, UNEP, IUAPPA, SEI

#### Initiative Partners:

European Commission, Colombia, Chile, Peru

#### Initiative Actors:

NASA-GISS, USP, other institutions yet to be defined.

#### Approval date, and timeline:

The initiative was approved in March 2013.

**First phase:** Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) Assessment (June 2013-May 2015)

#### Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:

USD 500,000 over 23 months (June 2013- May 2015)

#### Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:

(TBD)

#### First phase CCAC Funding Summary:

(TBD)

#### Location of activities:

Latin America and the Caribbean

#### Approved activities and objectives:

**First phase:** Approved activities in a first-phase focus on the production of a *Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Integrated SLCP Assessment* that will be a scientifically robust and policy-relevant

regional assessment that initiates a process of engagement with policymakers, scientists, and other key stakeholders in the LAC. The production of this assessment will be structured around three phases:

- Phase 1 – Scoping Phase (2013)
- Phase 2 – Assessment Content Development Phase (2013-2014)
- Phase 3 – Finalization of the Assessment and Outreach (2014-2015)  
Finalization for printing by end of 2014  
Organization of the launch in January- February 2015 with associated media events

### 2.9.2 Achievements

#### Summary of achievements over the first phase (period April 2012-June 2013):

(N/A; initiative approved in March 2013)

#### Key challenges encountered or foreseen

(N/A)

### 2.9.3 Future outlook

#### Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale:

- Support in developing the outline of the assessment and plan of implementation
- Engagement by authors and reviewers from CCAC partner countries and non-state partners
- Support, advice, review of drafts of the Assessment Report and Summary for Decision Makers from the SAP.

#### **FOR PARTNERS**

Annexes accessible on the Partners' Area of the CCAC website or from the CCAC Secretariat:

#### **Initiative description**

WG/MAR2013/9 - Regional Assessments of SLCPs- initiative description - approved

#### **Funding requests**

WG/MAR2013/10- Regional Assessments initiative - Funding request- approved

## 2.10 Financing mitigation of SLCPs

### 2.10.1 Overview

#### Objectives:

This cross-cutting Initiative aims to stimulate SLCP mitigation financing at the pace and scale desired by the Coalition, by leveraging expertise, building knowledge and capacity, and engaging stakeholders around its sectoral initiatives.

#### Long-term goals:

(TBD)

#### Lead Partners:

UNEP, World Bank

#### Initiative Partners:

Canada, Norway, Sweden, U.K., the U.S., IGSD

#### Initiative Actors:

**Approval date and timeline:** The Initiative was endorsed by the HLA in April 2012

**First phase:** April 2012-July 2013 – Development of the initiative framework and response from the World Bank to the G8 request

**Funding allocated from the CCAC Trust Fund:** N/A

**Funding leveraged beyond the CCAC Trust Fund:** Co-funding from the World Bank and In-kind contribution from Lead Partners and Initiative Partners

#### First phase CCAC funding summary:

<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>Co-Finance and in-kind support</b>
Lead Partners and Initiative Partners	Definition of the Initiative scope and structure	0	In kind contribution from Lead Partners and Initiative Partners
World Bank	Review of the World Bank investment portfolio in relation to SLCPs as requested by the G8	0	Co-funding from the World Bank
World Bank	Methane Finance Study Group as requested by the G8	0	Co-funding from the World Bank
Lead Partners and Initiative Partners	Outreach to multilateral development banks	0	In kind contribution from Lead Partners and Initiative Partners
<b>Total</b>	<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+</b>

**Location of activities:**

Global

**Approved activities and objectives:**

This cross-cutting Initiative, aims to stimulate SLCP mitigation financing at the pace and scale desired by the Coalition by leveraging expertise, building knowledge and capacity, and engaging stakeholders around its sectoral initiatives. The four areas of activity are as follows:

- **Supporting the design of tailored finance strategies for each sectoral initiative** by facilitating mobilization and structuring of expertise
- **Developing collaborative tools for knowledge and innovation** by mobilizing and making available a roster of technical and financial experts for cost-effective, targeted and just-in-time access to world-class expertise, setting up cross-cutting “innovation labs” to gather relevant stakeholders, help sharing of experience, and apply expertise to analyze proposed financing solutions and help design pilots and mobilize partners for their implementation.
- **Building Coalition’s knowledge and capacity on finance**, through such activities as organizing “Finance Days” at the Working Group meetings for Coalition Partners, focused on either individual pollutants, technologies and/or sectors, as well as on financial challenges that are common to all or various sectoral Initiatives, and preparation of policy toolkits for government stakeholders that would outline existing, proven policy strategies for mobilizing private and public finance for SLCP mitigation.
- **Reaching out for high-impact partnerships** – Continuous development of high impacts partnerships such as follow up by the World Bank on the outcomes of the review of its investment portfolio in relation to SLCPs in the view to turn SLCP relevant activities into ‘SLCP reducing’ activities. CCAC Partners are also supporting the design and setting up of pilot “pay-for-performance” facility with initial focus on methane which would be hosted by the World Bank.

**2.10.2 Achievements**

**Summary of achievements over the first phase (period April 2012-June 2013):**

Expected results	Achieved results
<i>Developing the framework for the initiative</i>	
Definition of the Initiative scope and structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiative description presented to Partners in July 2013 (WG-JUL2013- 14)</li> </ul>
<i>Developing collaborative tools for knowledge and innovation</i>	
Gather relevant stakeholders and apply expertise to analyze proposed financing solutions and help design pilots and mobilize partners for their implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcomes of the Methane Finance Study Group requested by the G8 which identified options for using “pay-for-performance” financing mechanisms, and highlighted “quick win” opportunities to jump-start some of the 1,200 “shovel-ready” new methane mitigation projects</li> </ul>
<i>Reaching out for high-impact partnerships</i>	
Outreach to multilateral development banks in support to the mainstreaming of SLCP mitigation in their portfolios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The World Bank undertook a review of its investment portfolio in relation to SLCPs as requested by the G8. The report to the G8 identified USD 18 billion of investments (equivalent to 7.7% of lending volume) over six years</li> </ul>

	<p>(FY2007-FY2012) as being ‘SLCP relevant’ or having the potential to reduce SLCPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multilateral Development Bank awareness of the Coalition and SLCP issue was raised and a number of them participated to CCAC meetings and are considering joining.</li> </ul>
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**Key challenges encountered or foreseen:**

The definition of the Initiative scope and structure required more consultations than expected and Lead Partners capacity was constrained.

**2.10.3 Future outlook**

The initiative will present its 2014 Work Plan at the first Working Group meeting in 2014.

***Assistance required from Partners to maximize speed and scale:***

Activities related to reaching out for high-impact partnerships will require high-level support, either from key representatives of the CCAC overall or from key representatives of the individual sectoral Initiative.

<p><b>FOR PARTNERS</b> Annexes accessible on the Partners’ Area of the CCAC website or from the CCAC Secretariat:</p> <p><b>Initiative description</b> WG/JUL2013/14- Approved initiative - Financing SLCPs mitigation</p>	
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The Executive Summary of the CCAC's 2012-2013 Annual Initiative Progress Report is available in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#) on the CCAC website and was distributed during COP19 in Warsaw, November 2013.

For more information, contact the CCAC Secretariat on [ccac\\_secretariat@unep.org](mailto:ccac_secretariat@unep.org), on Twitter [@CCACoalition](#) or by visiting our website [www.unep.org/ccac](http://www.unep.org/ccac)