



**CLIMATE &
CLEAN AIR
COALITION**

TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED
CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

at IEA Workshop

Industry/business use of complementary
measures for decarbonisation

Paris, 22 June 2015

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hosted by UNEP

A Partnership: 104 Partners globally.



13 IGOs

45 NGOs

47

governments

*April 2015



... taking action through 7 sectoral & 4 cross-cutting initiatives...



AGRICULTURE



BRICKS



COOKSTOVES



DIESEL



OIL & GAS



HFCs



WASTE



ASSESSMENTS



FINANCE



SNAP



URBAN
HEALTH



... to reduce SLCPs and achieve multiple benefits

Short-lived Climate Pollutants



ANTHROPOGENIC SOURCES

LIFETIME IN ATMOSPHERE

Near term response to mitigation

Black Carbon (BC)



Days

Methane (CH₄)



12 years

Tropospheric Ozone (O₃)



Weeks

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)



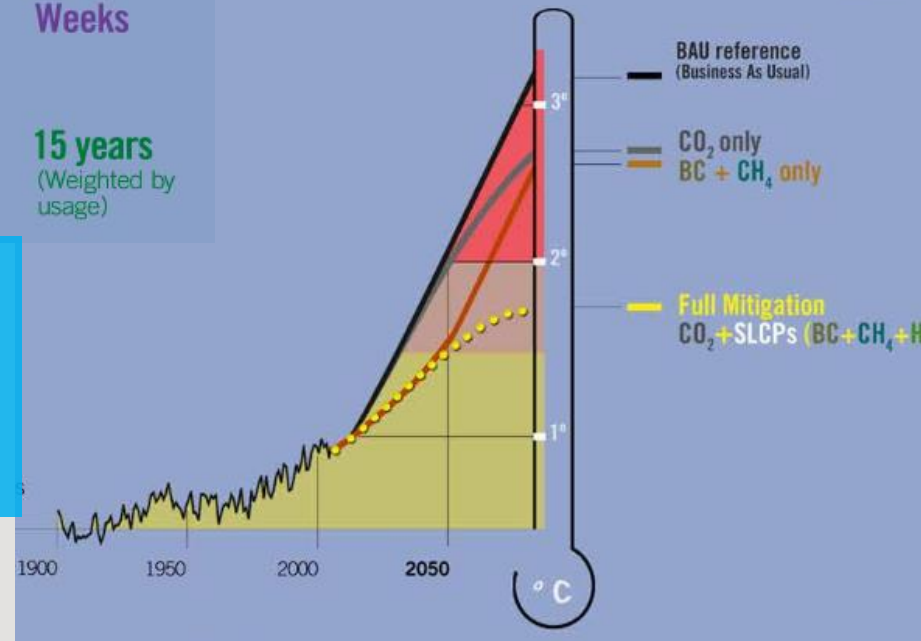
15 years
(Weighted by usage)

2.4 m
death avoided annually

52 m
tonnes of crop losses avoided

0.6 °C
avoided warming

Simulated temperature change under various mitigation scenarios
CO₂, BC, CH₄, HFCs



Strengths

- Multi-stakeholder, Voluntary, Partner-led
- Science-based
- Leverage high-level political will
- Fast action, drawing on a to date 60 million USD Trust Fund
- Focus on a manageable number of concrete actions
- Near-term climate mitigation and complementarity to long-term climate mitigation; LPAA and INDCs
- Contribution to SDGs



Example: CCAC Municipal Solid Waste Initiative

Why

- Landfills are the **3rd largest anthropogenic source** of methane
- Potential to reduce up to **800MtCO₂e p. a.**
- **Significant co-benefits**, including health, poverty reduction and job creation

What

- Move cities up the **waste hierarchy**
- Eliminate non-sanitary landfill disposal
- Capture and utilize landfill gas
- Implement commercial waste collection
- Reduce organics disposal
- Reduce waste generation per capita
- Eliminate open burning of waste



**Tools
Training
City to City Mentoring**

**City
Assessments
29 cities**

**Action
Plans
13 cities**

**Implementation
Plans**



Commitment UN Secretary General's Climate Summit

- By end 2015, **50 cities** will commit to develop and implement plans of action to reduce **SLCPs** from waste by 2020 with Government support
- By end 2020, expand the global city network by **100 additional cities** to build capacity and utilize the network's tools and resources
- The 150 cities will motivate and **lead up to 1,000 cities** by communicating, sharing, disseminating, mentoring, and scaling up around the world their own best practices supported by

SCALE UP

- Leverage a **global city network**
- Work with **National Government** to scale-up city action through enabling policy frameworks
- **Build Capacity** for sustainable solutions and to assist cities to collect reliable waste data and to develop financially sound projects
- **Accelerate** direct access to **financing for faster project implementation**



CCAC Municipal Solid Waste Initiative - Expansion

2015 Target:
To Benefit up to 200 Million lives



- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Accra | Dar es Salaam | Bogotá | Monrovia | Tunis |
| Dhaka | Jakarta | Bogotá | Montevideo | Umea |
| Ho Chi Minh City | Johannesburg | Boras | Nairobi | Vancouver |
| Lagos | Lima | Buenos Aires | Delhi NCT | |
| Penang | Phitsanulok | Casablanca | Niamey | |
| Rio de Janeiro | Pune | Chongqing | Quagadougou | |
| Viña del Mar | Queretaro | Conakry | Quito | |
| Abidjan | San Diego | Cordoba | Rayong | |
| Addis Ababa | San Francisco | Cotonou | Riayadh | |
| Amman | Sao Paulo | Durban | San Jose | |
| Barranquilla | Stockholm | Hiroshima | Sanaa | |
| Battambang | Surabaya | Kawasaki | South Australia | |
| Cali | Bandung | Kitakyushu | Sydney | |
| Cebu City | Bangkok | Lome | Temuco | |
| Concepcion | Bangui | London | Tivaouane | |

Phase

- Pilot
- Phase II
- New Expansion

Population

- 1.00
- 2.00
- 4.00
- 6.00
- 8.00
- ≥ 10.00

Example: CCAC Oil and Gas Initiative

Why

- Oil & gas sector is the **3rd largest anthropogenic source** of methane;
- CH₄ reductions from upstream Oil & Gas is 1 of the 4 global GHG mitigation opportunities (IEA)
- Expected increased role for gas
- Avoid waste of a resource
- Data situation patchy

Core Sources of Emissions

1. Natural Gas Driven Pneumatic Controllers & Pumps
2. Fugitive Equipment and Process Leaks
3. Centrifugal Compressors with “Wet” (Oil) Seals
4. Reciprocating Compressor Rod Seal/Packing Vents
5. Glycol Dehydrators
6. Hydrocarbon Liquid Storage Tanks
7. Well Venting for Liquids Unloading



Methodologies

Measurements

Reporting

Demonstration

Commitment UN Secretary General's Climate Summit

- Implementation Plan after 6 months (confidential) incl. list of participating assets, expected pace
- Survey (mapping) participating assets for 9 core sources
- Determine state of control as per CCAC technical guidance
- For “unmitigated” sources discovered
 - Quantify emissions
 - Evaluate cost-effective control options
 - Implement feasible control opportunities
- Annual report to CCAC – held as confidential by UNEP
- Company-specific report of select data publicized on CCAC.org

Founding Partners

BP Group, ENI, PEMEX, PTT, Southwestern Energy, Statoil and

Total

Technical Partners

Environmental Defense Fund, US EPA's Natural Gas Star

Global Methane Initiative, WRI Global Compact



Important features

- Flexibility (company selects participating assets, decides pace of implementation) and Recognition of prior actions
- Platform for peer to peer learning
- Reporting format – aim to synchronise with other reporting and disclosure standards;
- Any changes to OGMP are by consensus
- No membership fee

CCAC support

- Technical support/capacity building: site surveys, emission calculations, evaluating mitigation opportunities (building on GMI)
- High-level opportunities for recognizing efforts
- CCAC governments can help address



CCAC Framework for Demonstrating Impacts

indicators for reporting along the theory of change

- Awareness raising
 - Capacity Support and training
 - Identification, development, implementation of policies and regulation
 - Scale up of sound practices
 - Mobilising finance
 - Emission reductions of major SLCPs
 - Multiple benefits
-
- Quantitative and qualitative
 - Internal and external objectives
 - Complemented by 'Partners in Action' Process

