

# The HFC Initiative under the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC)

*Main Meeting of OzonAction Networks for  
Latin America and the Caribbean  
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# Background CCAC

- Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) such as black carbon, methane and most HFCs are responsible for a substantial fraction of global warming and often have detrimental impacts on human health, agriculture, and ecosystems;
- Over past few years, growing recognition of the need to address SLCPs as an urgent and collective challenge set the ground for the establishment of a focused global effort;
- The CCAC was launched by UNEP and 6 countries in February 2012, to accelerate and enhance global, regional, and national public and private efforts to address SLCPs.

# CCAC: Key Elements

- ▶ CCAC is Government-led but is a partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, private sector and environment community;
  - Currently includes 34 state partners (including Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru) and 36 non-state partners
- ▶ Coalition is voluntary and each member individually determines the nature of its participation;
- ▶ Levers high-level political engagement;
- ▶ Initial focus: black carbon, methane and HFCs (except HFC-23 which is long-lived);
- ▶ Practical in its approach – identifies priority areas where cost effective actions can be initiated immediately;
- ▶ Identifies gaps / barriers in existing efforts to address SLCPs and seeks to surmount them.

# CCAC: Governance Structure

- ▶ **High Level Assembly (HLA)**
  - Provides political and strategic direction to the Coalition
- ▶ **Working Group (WG)**
  - Oversees activities of the Coalition
- **Steering Committee**
  - Supports oversight of activities and produces recommendations to the Working Group and High Level Assembly
  - Has authority on a limited number of issues
- **Scientific Advisory Panel**
  - Advises on scientific matters
  - Small group, demand based
- **Secretariat**
  - Supports oversight, coordinates action
  - Manages the Coalition Trust Fund
- ▶ **Initiatives Lead Partners**
  - Coordinate and oversee the development, implementation and reporting of their respective initiatives in accordance with WG and HLA decisions

# CCAC: Initiatives

- ▶ Sectoral initiatives led by Partners:
  - Agriculture sector;
  - Brick kilns;
  - Cooking and domestic heating;
  - Heavy duty diesel vehicles and engines;
  - **HFCs**;
  - Municipal solid waste sector;
  - Oil and gas production;
  
- ▶ Cross-cutting initiatives:
  - Regional science assessment in Latin America;
  - Development of National Action Plans;
  - Financing SLCP reductions projects;

# Background HFCs

- ▶ Rapid growth of HFC use and emissions in recent years – to be accentuated by phase-out of HCFCs in Article 5 countries;
  - Various scenarios project that HFC emissions will be anywhere from 7 to 19 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions by 2050;
- ▶ Montreal Protocol has considered various actions related to HFCs:
  - TEAP reports on alternatives to ODS
  - Provision of incentive under Multilateral Fund to facilitate introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs;
  - Proposals for phase-down of HFCs under Montreal Protocol.

# CCAC's HFC Initiative:

## *Enabling climate-friendly alternatives to high-GWP HFCs*

- ▶ Aims to significantly reduce projected growth of HFCs by:
  - Promoting development, commercialization and adoption of climate-friendly alternatives;
  - Overcoming barriers to technology deployment, including supporting revisions of standards;
  - Sharing information and experience on policy options to reduce use and emissions;
  - Bringing high-level visibility to efforts to reduce high-GWP HFCs;
- ▶ Initiative is led by the US and includes about 20 other partners with varying levels of participation;
- ▶ Builds and complements existing and future actions that may be taken on HFCs under other forums (UNFCCC, Montreal Protocol);
- ▶ Does not prescribe particular controls or policy approaches;
  - September 2013 CCAC Ministerial Communiqué endorsed a phase-down of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol, but support for such an approach is not required to join CCAC.

# CCAC HFC Initiative: Key activities

- ▶ Funding approved to date for HFCs (2012–2013): approximately US \$1.2 million;
- ▶ Key components of activities:
  - HFC Inventories
  - Technology information dissemination
    - technology forums and conferences
    - technology case studies
  - Technology demonstration
- ▶ UNEP, UNDP, US, European Commission and Canada have all played roles in implementing activities to date, but other partners are welcomed to do so as well.

# HFC Inventories

- ▶ Objective is to assist countries (particularly developing countries) understand current and projected use patterns of HFCs, and opportunities to avoid use of high-GWP HFCs;
- ▶ To date, CCAC supported development of HFC inventories in 6 countries: Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia and Nigeria (implemented through UNDP);
- ▶ Several inventories completed and will set the stage for a better understanding of national circumstances to consider options for reducing or avoiding use and emissions.

# Technology Information dissemination

- ▶ Objective is to raise awareness and build capacity by disseminating information on climate–friendly alternatives to HFCs, related industry standards, and policies to encourage development and adoption of such alternatives;
- ▶ Co–sponsored two conferences on ozone and climate protection technologies in Bangkok (2012 and 2013) and sponsored one focussed on climate–friendly alternatives in commercial refrigeration in Montreal (Dec. 2012);
- ▶ Produced (through UNEP) a series of case studies on commercial refrigeration technologies, focussing on low–GWP alternative technologies and energy efficiency;
- ▶ To date, these activities have provided up–to–date information on the most promising alternatives to ODS and HFCs to close to 1000 people who have attended conferences.

# Technology demonstration

- ▶ Objective is to test and validate technologies that could be commercially viable alternatives to the use of high-GWP HFCs;
- ▶ This component is less advanced than the others; to date, funding has been approved for UNDP to conduct a feasibility study of district cooling and not-in-kind technologies as alternatives to HCFC/HFC-based air conditioning in the Maldives;
- ▶ Technology demonstrations are currently being explored in various countries, with a view to submitting 3–4 demonstration projects for CCAC funding (or co-funding) over the next year.

# Relevance for Montreal Protocol

- ▶ Information generated and capacity built through CCAC's HFC Initiative is directly relevant to assisting Article 5 Parties in phasing out HCFCs while focussing on *substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including climate, taking into account GWP, energy use and other factors* (MOP Decision XIX/6 para 11 b);
  - Information on current and projected HFC use can be used by countries in planning and implementing an HCFC transition that takes into account climate impacts;
  - Information from technology conferences and demonstration projects can be used by countries when selecting alternatives to HCFCs under their HPMPs;
- ▶ CCAC can bring more high-level support and visibility to ongoing efforts under the Montreal Protocol to phase out HCFCs while minimizing negative climate impacts.

# Ministerial Communiqué from meeting of High-Level Assembly (September 3<sup>rd</sup> 2013, Oslo)

- ▶ Excerpt from section on HFCs:
  - *We will continue to promote climate-friendly alternatives and make efforts to reduce emissions of HFCs.*
  - *CCAC Partner countries will 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.*
  - *We will work with international standards organizations to revise their standards to include climate-friendly HFC alternatives.*

# How to join

- ▶ Countries interested in becoming a Partner should send a letter to the Executive Director of UNEP, with a copy to the Head of the Secretariat (Helena Molin Valdes). In addition to any other information the applicant wishes to provide, the letter should:
  - state the country endorses the Framework for the Coalition;
  - state the country endorses meaningful action to reduce short-lived climate pollutants;
  - identify particular areas of interest related to short-lived climate pollutants and any specific actions taken or planned to address near term climate change; and
  - identify a primary point of contact with name, title and email address for communications with the Coalition.
- ▶ For those countries in a position to do so, the letter could indicate if the applicant intends to make any contributions of financial or other resources to support the Coalition's activities.
- ▶ Visit CCAC web site: [www.unep.org/ccac/](http://www.unep.org/ccac/) for additional information