

Research Data Report: COP 21 Make it Work Blog-Mid April 2015

Link to Publication section: <http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/news/articles/>

During the month of April, 2015 COP 21 Make it work blog focussed on the research papers, articles and publications that dealt with wide range of issues concerning climate change. During last two weeks, we concentrated on resources, INDC's, climate finance, decentralization of energy and off grid renewable energy. The main focus was on climate finance and INDC's, reason being that often path to decarbonisation of economy is obstructed by either lack of capital or high cost of capital. With this in mind, we decided to look at these issues and see to what extent are financial markets ready to tackle the global climate challenge.

Please see below a brief description and original links to the text:

1) Water, energy, food security and mining sector

Published by International Institute for Sustainable Development, the paper sheds light on the concept of water-energy-food security which gained prominence during the global food crises of 2008 and 2011, and an ongoing series of energy and water shortages in countries around the world. These events demonstrated the necessity of coordinated action to address water, energy and food securities and their interlinked causes. As well, they highlighted that deterioration in the ability of water, energy and food systems to provide for the basic needs of a population can lead to adverse socioeconomic, livelihoods and human well-being effects.

Link to paper:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/water-energy-food-security-what-are-the-potential-contributions-of-the-mining-industry/>

Source: IISD

<http://www.iisd.org/sites/default/files/publications/water-energy-food-security-mining-industry.pdf>

2) Report on Sources of Support for the Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

The objective of this report is to provide an overview of the support available to developing countries for preparing their INDCs. The report provides a brief overview of the potential financial and technical assistance needs that developing countries may face when preparing their INDCs and an overview of the landscape of technical cooperation on INDCs. To this context, regional technical dialogues were created to support the developing countries in preparing their INDCs for 2015

Link to report:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/a-review-of-the-indcs/>

Source: UNFCCC

http://unfccc.int/files/focus/mitigation/application/pdf/support_for_indcs.pdf

3) EU announces its new climate action commitment

In a blog written by Taryn Fransen and Jenna Blumenthal, for World Resources Institute, the writers look at the potential steps that EU could take to strengthen its climate commitment. **The EU's INDC puts forward a legally binding commitment to reduce**

its overall emissions at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. An annex to the submission provides an overview of the technical details associated with the target, such as the sectors and gases it covers, the accounting approaches involved, the legislative process underpinning the target's implementation, and an explanation of why the EU considers the target fair and ambitious.

Link to article: <http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/a-review-of-the-indcs/>

Source: World Resources Institute

<http://www.wri.org/blog/2015/03/eu-announces-its-new-climate-action-commitment-indc>

4) UNFCCC Strategy Chief Explains Road to Paris

Mr Halldor Thorgeirsson, Director for Strategy at the UN Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC), summed up the efforts of governments to reach a new, universal climate change agreement in Paris, in December, including the national climate plans which countries are putting forward as contributions to the final agreement.

Link to publication:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/unfccc-strategy-chief-explains-road-to-paris/>

Source: UNFCC

<http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lima/unfccc-strategy-director-explains-road-to-paris-agreement/>

5) Evaluating Clean Energy Public Finance Mechanisms

“Evaluating Clean Energy Public Finance Mechanisms” is a report prepared for the UNEP SEF Alliance by Irbaris and the Climate Bonds Initiative. The report highlights leading practice in the design and delivery of clean energy public finance mechanisms conducted through indepth research, analysis, and semi-structured interviews with programme managers. In recent years, the clean energy industry has experienced unprecedented growth and development, driven in large part by supportive government policies and regulations. Governments and public finance agencies have also often intervened through Public Finance Mechanisms (PFMs) to address funding gaps or specific barriers that stand in the way of successful growth of the clean energy industry. This report showcases a methodology to evaluate the performance of different PFMs and their suitability for replication in other applications, policy contexts, and geographies across the clean energy continuum. This continuum represents stages of development – R&D innovation, demonstration, targeted deployment, untargeted diffusion, and market independence – to support the growth of an industry.

Link to report:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/evaluating-clean-energy-public-finance-mechanisms/>

Source: UNEP-SEF

<http://www.cleangroup.org/assets/Uploads/Evaluating-Clean-Energy-PFM-November-2011-final-v2a.pdf>

6) Greening China's Financial Markets

An IISD Report: Growing a Green Bonds Market in China: Reducing costs and increasing capacity for green investment while promoting greater transparency and stability in financial markets, this paper provides an overview of the green bonds theme, innovative structures in the international market and potential applications in China. The paper has

been prepared by the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), an investor-focused organization working to accelerate the transition to a green economy, for the Development Research Centre of the State Council and the International Institute for Sustainable Development. Through paper, various reforms in financial markets have been identified that can be advanced in ways that channel capital towards the greening of China's economy.

Link to report:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/greening-chinas-financial-markets/Source: Foreign Affairs>

Source: IISD

http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2014/growing_green_bonds_en.pdf

7) Closing the \$70 Billion Climate Finance Gap

The latest accounting of climate finance shows there is a gap of about \$70 billion. Closing that gap is critical to building the trust necessary to reach a robust deal at the international climate talks in Paris in December. In this special news segment by World Bank, potential solutions to closing this gap have been discussed through three pillars. These primarily include: development finance, policy choices and managing economies

Link to publication:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/closing-the-70-billion-climate-finance-gap/>

Source: IUCN

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/04/09/closing-the-climate-finance-gap>

8) Bonds and Climate Change: The State of the Market in 2014

This report looks at the three challenges identified by IEA towards climate finance: Scale, Urgency and Opportunity. While the era of Green Bonds has begun, there is still a way to go to meet IEA projections of the capital flows needed to address dangerous climate change. This estimated finance requirement is around \$1 trillion per year above business as usual. There causing necessity to mobilize bond market as a low cost financing tool for realization of low carbon economy.

Link to publication:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/bonds-and-climate-change-the-state-of-the-market-in-2014/>

Source: ClimateBonds

<http://www.climatebonds.net/bonds-climate-change-2014>

9) Linking Heat and Electricity Systems

Our energy systems are becoming increasingly complex, underpinning the need for efficient and flexible technologies and networks. At the same time, the realities of climate change mean that sustainable solutions must be implemented in the near term to avoid long - term environmental consequences. In order to meet these challenges and maximise the impact of our efforts, we must consider the sustainability of the energy system as a wholesystems. In this report published by IEA, policy measures and recommendations provide tools needed to overcome market and policy barriers towards integrated energy systems.

Link to report:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/linking-heat-and-electricity-systems/>

Source: International Energy Agency

<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/LinkingHeatandElectricitySystems.pdf>

10) Accelerating Off-Grid Renewable Energy

Financing for off-grid development needs to be more accessible and better administered. Comprehensive data is needed on technology costs, socio-economic impacts, resource availability and other factors in order to guide effective decision making on scaling up off-grid deployment. Capacity building efforts are needed for public agencies, financing institutions, entrepreneurs, regulators and others to promote better understanding the peculiarities of the off-grid sector. This report published by IRENA discusses there issues and provides market based approach to off-grid renewable energy deployment.

Link to paper:

<http://www.cop21makeitwork.com/2015/04/accelerating-off-grid-renewable-energy/>

Source: IRENA

<http://www.irena.org/menu/index.aspx?mnu=Subcat&PriMenuID=36&CatID=141&SubcatID=497>