

Results-Based Finance for the Paris Era

Alternatives for the voluntary carbon market

Carbon Market Watch Webinar, "Carbon markets in a crystal ball: what does the future look like?" 16 December 2020



Results-Based Finance for the Paris Era

Kyoto to Paris

- All countries to set emission reduction targets and to move to economy-wide targets over time
- Article 6 is to allow for higher ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions, and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity

- Industrialised (Annex I) countries had emission reduction targets
- Flexibility mechanisms to assist Annex I countries in complying with their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments
- ... and to assist non-Annex I Parties in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the ultimate objective of the Convention









Scope of activities not subject to targets decreases

- All countries to rapidly peak and decline to reach overall temperature goal
- Uncapped environment shrinks from 2021 and will continues to shrink over time with each NDC ratchet



Heterogenous NDC targets

- Complex to identify how national targets relate to different **types of activities** at different **points in time**
- Challenging to determine where voluntary market go beyond and can best complement and serve to further national efforts

CRITERIA:	o ^{ouble claim}	in raising incentive	to ensure quality	bract.	e by the market
Non-NDC crediting					
NDC crediting					
Unregulated sector crediting					
ICROA 2019					
Contribution claim					

The voluntary market and RBF





Contributing to climate mitigation

- Implies support without a balancing out of climate impacts
- Excludes carbon / climate neutrality
- Parallels to claims to support sustainable development "co-benefits", e.g. clean water access or enhancing biodiversity
- Presents less of a double claiming risk as long as end customers are aware that the climate impact of their purchase decision is not "offset"



Concerted effort needed to get the correct framing and mobilise stakeholders to maximise impact in terms of climate ambition







- The CO₂e metric tends to lead to a focus on the cheapest mitigation options, not necessarily those where the host countries needs the most help to drive technological change and increase ambition
- >> The risk borne by project developers creates a bias towards reliable proven and reliable reductions, and against smaller developers and early stage technologies
- Degree of accuracy associated with measuring "results" can come at a high transaction cost for baseline development, MRV (depending on technology and methodology)
- Not well suited as a "development finance" source for countries with few emissions to reduce without problematic assumptions around "supressed demand" to inflate baselines – different objective
- Emphasis on CO₂e has a mixed track record with regard to prioritisation of sustainable development co-benefits vis-à-vis CO₂e reductions



- Emphasis on quality especially "high hanging fruit" over quantity including through specific countries and specific technologies that are most likely to foster technology transfer and sectoral transitions.
 - Need to educate finance providers of need for higher risk for more transformational impact
- >> Opportunities for streamlining and reducing transaction costs considerations for results based finance where it is not a zero sum game?
 - Essential need for a clear separation from offsetting mechanisms
- Working with governments to integrate measures into NDC and national policies after a certain period
 - Nitric Acid Climate Action Group as an example
- Complementary enabling measures such as loan or grant schemes for preparatory measures where upfront costs present a significant barrier to project development
- >> Shift towards alternatives such as SDG metrics / Adaptation Benefit Mechanism

A results-based finance niche





Thank you

- a.Kachi@newclimate.org



www.newclimate.org