

To: Allen, Lilas [REDACTED]@uk.bp.com]
Cc: Hill, Gardiner [REDACTED]@uk.bp.com]; Sardonis, Amanda [REDACTED]@hks.harvard.edu]
From: Lee, Henry [REDACTED]@hks.harvard.edu]
Sent: Mon 13/03/2017 8:31:59 PM (UTC)
Subject: Communicating the Harvard Programme in BP

Dear Lilas,

Per Gardiner's request, here are short sentences to fill out the slide .

1. Transparency and comparability in the Paris Agreement:

Project compares mitigation efforts across countries, including costs and economic performance, in order to develop a comprehensive and transparent assessment of NDCs. Metrics include change in GDP, emission reductions over time, and abatement costs. Challenges include how to account for the large differences in costs in large versus small countries, and difficulty securing data and models on developing countries.

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4. Land Use and Bioenergy

This effort focuses on how various biomass scenarios will affect land use patterns in both China and Europe. For example, if Europe adopts an aggressive biomass program, how will it offset land use patterns, both in Europe and outside Europe? Much of this work is being done in partnership with Imperial College London.

5. Understanding international climate policy:

Project identifies institutions and processes that could practically complement the UNFCCC process. Options for elaborating portions of the Paris Agreement include climate mitigation policy (provisions that are designed to elicit increased ambition over time and facilitate the use of market mechanisms), adaptation, finance, and forests.

6. Understanding cap & trade in China:

China will launch a nation-wide cap-and-trade program in 2017. This project will investigate these questions: How will China establish a national carbon cap without complete emissions data? How will it manage the differences in income and industrial structure between provinces? How will it establish effective enforcement mechanisms in the face of inadequate institutional capacity?

7. China air quality policy and climate change:

China is the largest source of air pollution among all Asian countries and China is grappling with how to address what is quickly becoming a public health crisis in their cities. China has also made ambitious commitments to reign in carbon emissions and reduce carbon intensity. How will China coordinate air pollution control and carbon mitigation strategies without falling in to the trap of unintended consequences?

8 . Foundations for decarbonization in China:

The challenge of deep decarbonization in China is especially difficult because of the country's energy-dependence on large, coal-fired power plants, and the rapidly growing demand for oil in the transportation sector. This project will identify the key drivers and challenges to decarbonization, laying the foundation for determining a pathway toward a carbon-free energy system, focusing on the energy innovation process, nuclear power, and renewable energy.

If you would like additional information, please let me know.

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