



The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants

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Mitigation of SLCPs

- Aggressive SLCP action has potential to avoid 0.5°C by 2050, as well as 2 million annual premature deaths and 50 million tons of annual crop losses by 2030 (UNEP/WHO 2011)
- Potential for energy security gains
- Action on SLCP is a complement, not a substitute for efforts on carbon dioxide

Coalition Launch - February 16, 2012, Washington, D.C.



CCAC Goals

- Raise awareness of SLCP impacts and mitigation strategies,
- Enhance national and regional actions,
- Promote best practices and showcase successful efforts, and
- Improve scientific understanding of SLCP impacts and mitigation strategies.

Characteristic of the CCAC

- Accelerate mitigation of SLCPs
- Governments, Civil Society, Private Sector, International Organizations
- Voluntary & action-oriented
- Partners are committed to take action
- Partners act in different ways toward common objective
- Multiple Benefits – health, economic, energy
- High level attention

Mitigating SLCPs from the municipal solid waste sector



Municipal Solid Waste Initiative

- Holistic approach to reduce emissions of methane and BC across the sector
 - Landfill gas recovery, waste diversion, discourage open burning
- Initial group of ~10 pilot cities for assessments, technical assistance, information sharing
- Knowledge platform disseminates data, shares best practices
- Joint effort led by Canada, Mexico, US, World Bank, UNEP, C40 Cities, Clinton Climate Initiative, GMI
- First meeting with initial cities in March in Vancouver

Methane from oil & natural gas production



Oil & Gas

- 13 Partner Ministers - sign statement to reduce venting, leakage, and flaring of natural gas from oil and gas
- Design mechanisms and voluntary commitments to achieve global methane and BC emission reductions
- Mobilize technical capacity building and provide forum for information sharing and recognition of progress
- Builds on technical expertise and best practices of GMI and Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership
- Joint effort includes Australia, Denmark, France, Italy, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, US, UK, UNEP, and World Bank

Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles & Engines

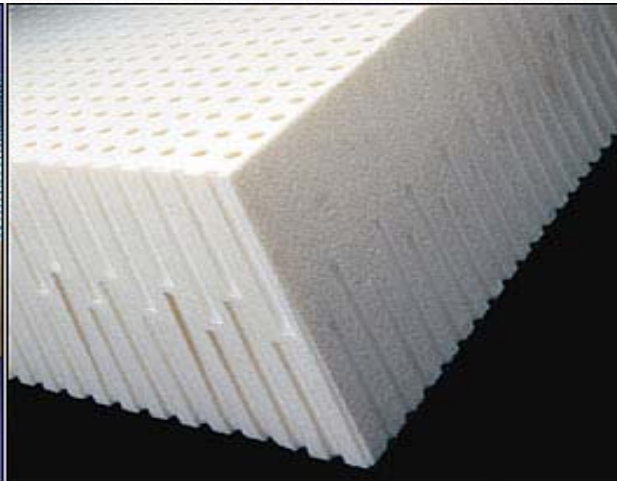


- Rapidly growing heavy duty vehicle fleet in developing countries, with a shift toward increased use of light-duty diesel engines as well.
- Heavy-duty diesel engines emit large amounts of fine particles.
- Ambient fine particles are ranked 8th in global public health risk.
- Black carbon accounts for about 70 to 90 % of diesel particles.

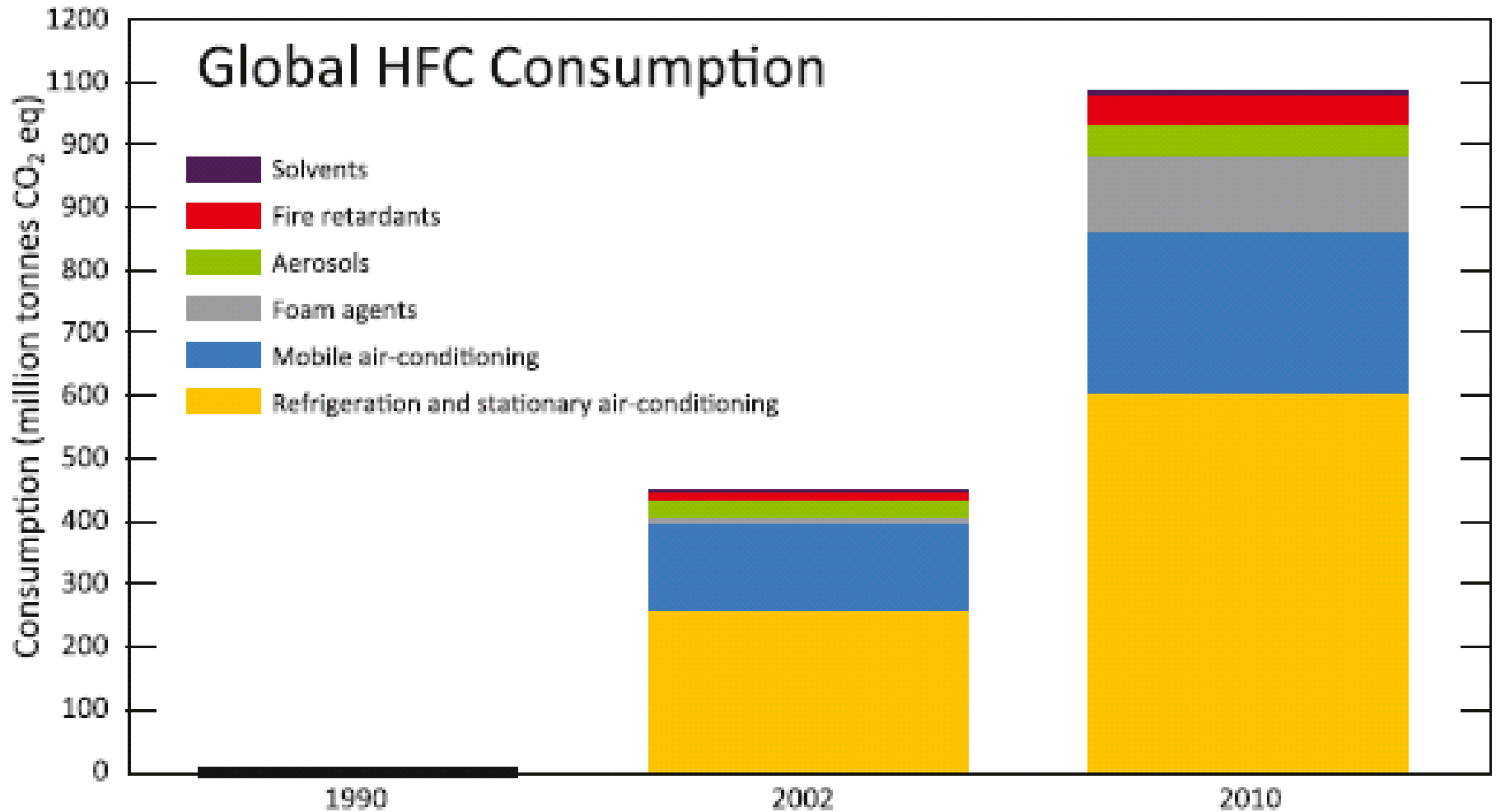
Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles & Engines

- Objectives:
 - Promote policies for low sulfur diesel fuel and introduction of filter-based emission controls.
 - Incentives to encourage energy efficient technologies that reduce fine particle emissions (e.g., fleets, ports).
 - Address existing fleets through retrofits, scrappage, inspection, maintenance
- Diesel Partners met in January to develop work plan to promote diesel emission control policies & technology:
 - Leveraging Political Will, Policy Formulation, and Public Awareness to drive policy changes.
 - Provide technical support to regulatory agencies to enable development and implementation of strong policies.

HFC Alternatives: Technologies & Standards



Global Growth in HFC Consumption



CCAC Initiative on HFCs

- Enable climate-friendly alternatives to high-GWP HFCs
- Early Actions
 - Establish initiative & vision
 - Capacity Building
 - Bangkok Technology Conference – July, 2012
 - Commercial Refrigeration Technology Forum – December, 2012
 - Case Studies
 - Inventories with trajectories and mitigation opportunities
- Further Planning
 - Engage additional governments and organizations
 - Further capacity building
 - Sector-specific government and private sector engagement
 - Coordinate on standards for alternatives

CCAC Next Steps



- Further develop and implement activities
 - Agriculture Initiative
- Recruit new partners, including from the private sector and civil society
- Awareness raising and outreach
 - Regional events to identify country priorities
- Science Advisory Panel -integrate SLCP considerations into policy decisions
- Strengthen governance arrangements