



2012-2013 Annual Initiative Progress Report

Executive Summary

www.unep.org/ccac

BACKGROUND

In February 2012, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) was launched by six governments and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) as the first global effort to address short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) as an urgent and collective challenge. It has since grown ten-fold, with currently 75 Partners, including 34 State and REIO Partners, 8 IGOs and 33 NGOs, which have endorsed the Framework for the Coalition and agreed to take meaningful action to reduce SLCPs (see Annex for a list of Partners).

The Coalition, a voluntary international framework for concrete and substantial action, aims to reduce emissions of methane, black carbon, and many hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in order to protect the environment and public health, promote food and energy security and address near-term climate change. The Coalition is a Partner-led effort. Its key strength is in its potential to leverage high-level political will to encourage global action to reduce SLCPs.

Compelling scientific evidence indicates the importance of fast action to reduce these pollutants. Lower emissions of methane and black carbon have the potential to prevent a significant proportion of the estimated six million deaths annually from air-pollution-related diseases. Reduction of SLCPs can avert annual crop losses of tens of millions of tonnes. Reducing methane and black carbon emissions can also help slow global warming by up to 0.5°C between 2010 and 2050, thus contributing to staying within the 2°C target in the near term, if complemented by deep and persistent CO₂ reductions. Introducing alternatives to HFCs can help avoid the substantial build-up in the atmosphere of these substances with important global warming impacts. The Fifth Assessment Report of the IPCC (2013) confirms that the climate impacts of methane and black carbon are large, and that these exert strong leverage over near-term climate change.

INITIATIVES

The Coalition has approved ten high-impact initiatives to catalyze and scale-up action to reduce SLCPs, addressing seven sectors and three are cross-cutting:

Sector based initiatives

1. Reducing Black Carbon Emissions from Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines
2. Mitigating SLCPs and Other Pollutants from Brick Production
3. Mitigating SLCPs from Municipal Solid Waste
4. Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards
5. Accelerating Methane and Black Carbon Reductions from Oil and Natural Gas Production
6. Reducing SLCPs from Household Cooking and Domestic Heating
7. Addressing SLCPs From Agriculture

Cross-cutting initiatives

8. Supporting National Planning for Action on SLCPs Initiative (SNAP)
9. Financing Mitigation of SLCPs
10. Regional Assessments of SLCPs

Many of the initiatives have successfully completed their first phase of activities and are now working on a second phase. Others have just started their work. Initiative development, implementation and reporting is coordinated by initiative Lead Partners. Seven of them have received some funding from the CCAC Trust Fund. The scope and highlights from the progress of the first phase are summarized below:

Supporting National Planning for action on SLCPs (SNAP)

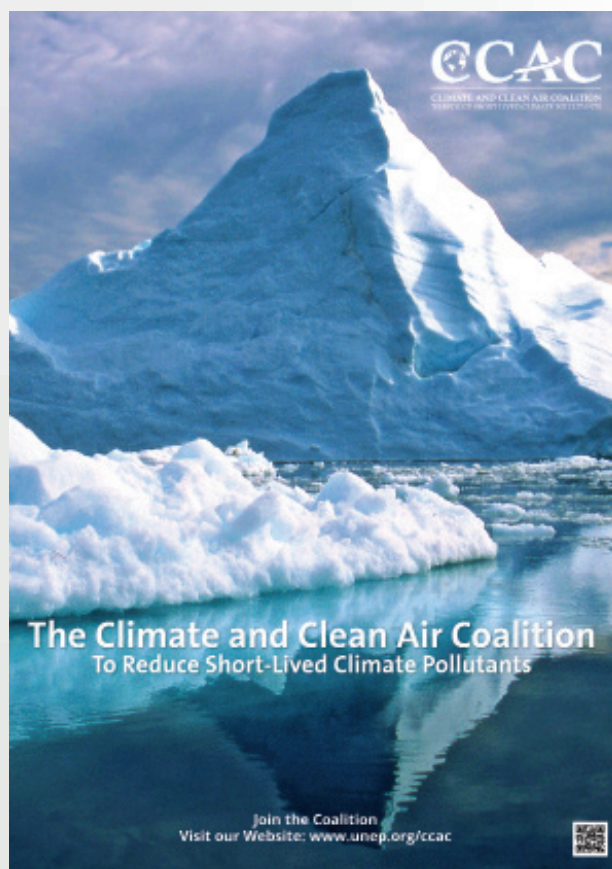
Fast action on SLCPs can be achieved through the implementation of existing, cost-effective measures using national policies, programmes and regulatory frameworks, such as those used to address air quality, climate change and sustainable development. Through this cooperative initiative, the Coalition Partners work with interested national governments to support the rapid roll-out of national action planning for SLCP mitigation that will enable countries to identify achievable 'quick-win' benefits, and to prepare the ground for large-scale

implementation of mitigation measures geared to their unique national circumstances, priorities and particular mix of SLCP sources.

First results:

Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana and Mexico participated as pilot countries. They started their national planning process for action on SLCPs convening key national stakeholders, raising awareness, assessing the scope of the SLCP issue through the toolkit, prioritizing and mainstreaming policy options and measures, and promoting supportive action at the regional level to facilitate national action.

- Initiated SLCP national planning process in pilot countries, integrated SLCPs into some existing national plans and frameworks, and produced first order draft plans in the pilot countries
- Produced Guidance Document on Supporting National Planning for action on SLCPs
- Produced customized CCAC Emissions Scenario and Benefits Calculator toolkit
- Held three successful Regional Inter-Governmental Consultations in Ghana, Colombia and Thailand to raise awareness of SLCP issue and foster dialogue at regional level in support to national action. Resulted in three



regional statements on SLCPs available calling for increased efforts on SLCPs.

Next steps:

Work will be scaled up and replicated in more CCAC countries, the toolkit and Guidance Document will be upgraded to better develop emission scenarios, improve estimation of emission reductions and costs and benefits of mitigation measures, and Partners will work to link with regional and global processes and institutions, to facilitate the widening and scaling up of national action.

Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines - reducing black carbon emissions

An estimated 19 percent of global black carbon emissions come from the transportation sector. The Coalition Partners are working to virtually eliminate fine particles and black carbon emissions from new and existing heavy-duty diesel vehicles and engines by steadily reducing sulphur in diesel fuel, establishing more stringent vehicle emission standards with interested nations, cleaning up fleets and developing a global Green Freight initiative.

First results:

Activities in several countries in Asia and Latin America, and at regional level (including East Africa). Focus on advancing and implementing emissions regulations, exploring and identifying financial and policy mechanisms, and conducting outreach to key private-sector partners.

- Chile: Conducted national black carbon inventory and created taskforce on heavy-duty diesel (HDD) vehicle standards. These paved the way to a national HDD road map and a black carbon reduction plan, which is now being developed
- Peru: Established national task force and set target of 2016 for introduction of 50ppm sulphur diesel fuels
- Asia: ASEAN Coalition for Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles created, with first meeting planned for November 2013
- Bangladesh and Vietnam: Established national taskforces on HDD vehicles and are now working to further improve emission standards.

Next steps:

Scale up of the work in more countries and regions, including in port cities. Promote cleaner fuels and



vehicles through national standards and local policies in countries and regions, including China, Mexico, Indonesia, Latin America, East and West Africa. Build capacity in two important areas: the development of a global low sulphur diesel strategy, and a Green Freight program.

Brick Production - mitigating SLCPs and other pollutants

Brick production is an important source of black carbon and other pollutants. Cleaner brick production alternatives exist, including mechanized and high-energy-efficient technologies. The Coalition Partners aim to increase political attention and build capacity to mitigate the emissions impact of this sector.

First results:

This initiative has evolved into the only global platform focusing on the brick production sector, addressing economic, social, environment and health issues, and has built a first set of region specific awareness raising material.

- Colombia and Mexico: Drafted national strategies to address brick production emissions



- Brazil and Nigeria: Preparing reports on existing policies and production
- Mexico and Nepal: Held regional/global workshops on technology, capacity building and public policy.
- Global task force established to guide the initiative's work
- Tools created to raise awareness among policymakers, kiln owners, media, the finance sector and potential donors
- Web-based knowledge platform developed.

Next steps:

Expand the networks on policy and technology; build localized training nodes to promote already proven technologies and practices in Asia and Latin America; prepare and present the business case for modernization of the brick sector to the financial sector; and explore a market-based pilot project on "green bricks" in Latin America.

Municipal Solid Waste - mitigating SLCs

Landfills are the third largest source of global anthropogenic methane emissions, and open garbage burning emits black carbon and other pollutants, including dioxin, a major health concern. The Coalition Partners are engaging with municipal and national governments to reduce emissions of

SLCPs across the municipal solid waste sector by providing a comprehensive collection of resources for cities. Resources include technical assistance, information exchange, networking, and training.

First results:

Work has started in cities that will act as ambassadors in their countries and regions for showcasing best practices, and sharing lessons learned with other interested cities.

- Ten pilot cities working: Dhaka (Bangladesh); Rio de Janeiro (Brazil); Viña del Mar (Chile); Santiago de Cali (Colombia); Accra (Ghana); Penang (Malaysia); Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam); Lagos (Nigeria); Stockholm (Sweden); and New York City (USA). Five more cities confirmed: Concepción (Chile); Barranquilla (Colombia); Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire); Addis Ababa (Ethiopia); Lima (Peru). Eight of the initial cities have undertaken rapid assessments, with three developing specific work plans.
- Mentoring program established, with initial relationships between San Diego and Concepción, San Francisco and Cali, and Stockholm and Viña del Mar.
- Web-based knowledge platform launched for policymakers and other interested parties to find useful and up-to-date content and services, including a roster of experts.
- Global workshops held in Vancouver and Vienna (linked to the International Solid Waste Association Congress 2013).

Next steps:

Encourage the pilot cities to take concrete action to reduce emissions, a further 10-15 to produce new city assessments, 20-30 to participate in regional training and 30-40 to participate through the knowledge platform. One to two cities will pilot a results-based/output-based funding mechanism. Out of all these cities will come leaders of the initiative into the next phases.

Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards

HFCs, which are potent greenhouse gases, have increased by approximately 8 percent per year from 2004 to 2008. Without further action, these emissions are projected to accelerate rapidly. The Coalition Partners are supporting development and deployment of climate-friendly, energy-

efficient alternatives and technologies, minimizing HFC leaks through responsible management, and encouraging recovery, recycling, reclamation, and eventual destruction of high-GWP HFCs.

First results:

- Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia and Nigeria have created national-level inventories of HFCs, recording current and projected use as well as opportunities to avoid growth of high-GWP HFCs through policies or other measures
- Two large conferences & technology exhibitions held with 300-400 participants and technology forum on climate-friendly alternatives for 150 people. Showcased alternative technologies in refrigeration, air conditioning, & foams sectors
- Case studies being completed on alternative technologies in the commercial refrigeration sector.

Next steps:

Partners will scale up the effort by implementing additional HFC surveys and inventories for key countries, supporting information sharing and dissemination, and coordinated pledges or actions related to climate-friendly alternatives, conducting demonstration projects to avoid high-GWP HFCs, such as a feasibility study for district cooling in Malé, Maldives.

Oil and Natural Gas Production - accelerating methane and black carbon reductions

Estimates show that more than 8 per cent of worldwide natural gas production is lost annually to venting, leakage, and flaring. It is the second largest source of global anthropogenic methane emissions - roughly 20 percent - and a substantial source of black carbon. The Coalition Partners are working with a group of countries and companies in the oil and natural gas sector to collaboratively design mechanisms and voluntary commitments to achieve substantial emission reductions from natural gas venting, leakage, and flaring.

First results:

Extensive consultation and advocacy work at highest level.

- Ministers from 12 countries with UNEP's Executive Director signed joint statements

outlining importance and urgency of dealing with methane and black carbon emissions from oil and gas sector

- Methane Working Group formed by CCAC Partners and upstream oil and gas companies to collaboratively design Oil & Gas Methane Partnership, with high-level engagement by companies
- Black carbon component developed through consultations.

Next steps:

CCAC and industry companies plan to officially launch the Methane Partnership in early 2014. The Black Carbon component will start work in 2014.

Financing Mitigation of SLCPs

This initiative aims to bolster financial flows toward SLCP mitigation by leveraging expertise, building knowledge and capacity, and engaging stakeholders for all sectors addressed by other initiatives. The activity areas cover

- (a) the support and design of tailored finance strategies for each sector;
- (b) developing collaborative tools for knowledge and innovation;
- (c) building the Coalition's knowledge and capacity on finance;
- (d) outreach for high-impact partnerships.

First results:

Activities sponsored by the Partners include:

- UNEP and the World Bank (initiative co-leads) developed a strategic framework for the initiative.
- The World Bank conducted a review of its investment portfolio in relation to SLCPs, responding to a G8 request. This review identified US\$18 billion of its own investments as having potential to reduce SLCPs.
- The World Bank, responding to a G8 request, convened a Methane Finance Study Group, which identified options for using a "pay-for-performance" financing mechanism to reduce methane emissions. It highlighted "quick win" opportunities to jump-start some of the 1,200 "shovel-ready" new methane mitigation projects. Advanced preparation for launching such a facility hosted by the World Bank has been undertaken since the High Level Assembly in Sept 2013.

Next steps:

The 2014 Work Plan will be presented at the first Working Group meeting in 2014. It will include the convening of a CCAC Black Carbon Finance Study Group.

Household Cooking and Domestic Heating - reducing SLCPs

Household cooking and heating are a major source of harmful black carbon emissions. The Coalition Partners aim to speed up reductions in SLCP emissions through high-level advocacy, support for new finance mechanisms, new research, and development of standards and testing protocols to provide clear criteria for evaluating emissions reductions for improved cookstoves, heatstoves and fuels.

First results:

The first phase funding has just been approved, and workplan developed.

Next steps:

Upcoming activities will focus on:

- A high-level advocacy and global education campaign to raise awareness among thought-leaders and policy-makers regarding the contribution to climate change from the use of solid fuels in traditional cookstoves and open fires
- Expansion of the Spark Fund to include a special tranche of pre-investment grant support for projects that reduce emissions of SLCPs
- Development of standards and testing protocols to provide clear criteria for evaluating emission reductions of black carbon, PM and other SLCPs, and other co-benefits, from the wide-spread adoption of clean cookstoves, heatstoves, and fuels.

Regional Assessments of SLCPs

There is a need to ensure that action on SLCPs is underpinned by robust up-to-date assessments of relevant science. This initiative aims at developing scientifically robust and policy relevant integrated assessments of SLCPs for key regions that will support and provide a framework for national action; underpin regional co-operation on SLCP mitigation; and provide a regional focus for engagement with policy makers, scientists, technical experts, and other key stakeholders.

First results:

First regional assessment for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region underway with focus to provide justification and support for national SLCP planning; enhance capacity for it; engage policy makers, scientists, technical experts and stakeholders; support current SLCP mitigation programs and catalyse new action across region; raise awareness of SLCPs and encourage states and non-state partners in region to engage in CCAC work.

Next steps:

Final LAC assessment planned for April 2015.

Agriculture - addressing SLCPs

The agriculture sector is the largest source of methane emissions and produces a significant portion of black carbon. The Coalition Partners aim to share and implement best practices for minimizing these emissions from agriculture in a manner that is consistent with broader climate change objectives and also enhances food security and livelihoods.

First results:

Planning is underway. The first activities will address



CCAC
CLIMATE AND CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Time to act

We could save thirty million tonnes of crops each year if we act now.

Let's work together to tackle short-lived climate pollutants from agriculture.

CCAC Initiative on Agriculture

emissions from open burning, livestock and paddy rice production.

Next steps:

A broad-based scoping meeting is planned in the margin of an FAO meeting in Rome in early 2014. When this initiative begins operating in 2014, preference will be given to CCAC countries and regions with globally significant sources of SLCP emissions in the agriculture sector.

COALITION FUNDING

UNEP is hosting a CCAC Trust Fund. Approximately US\$ 46 million has been pledged for 2012-2015, of which approximately US\$ 29 million has been deposited with UNEP and is supporting the activities under the initiatives and the Secretariat. A total of USD \$12 million has been allocated to the Initiatives as of October 2013. (See Figure 1)

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The governance of the Coalition is structured as follows:

High Level Assembly (HLA): comprised of Ministers of State Partners and Heads of non-State

Partners meeting at least once per year. The HLA provides strategic guidance and leadership

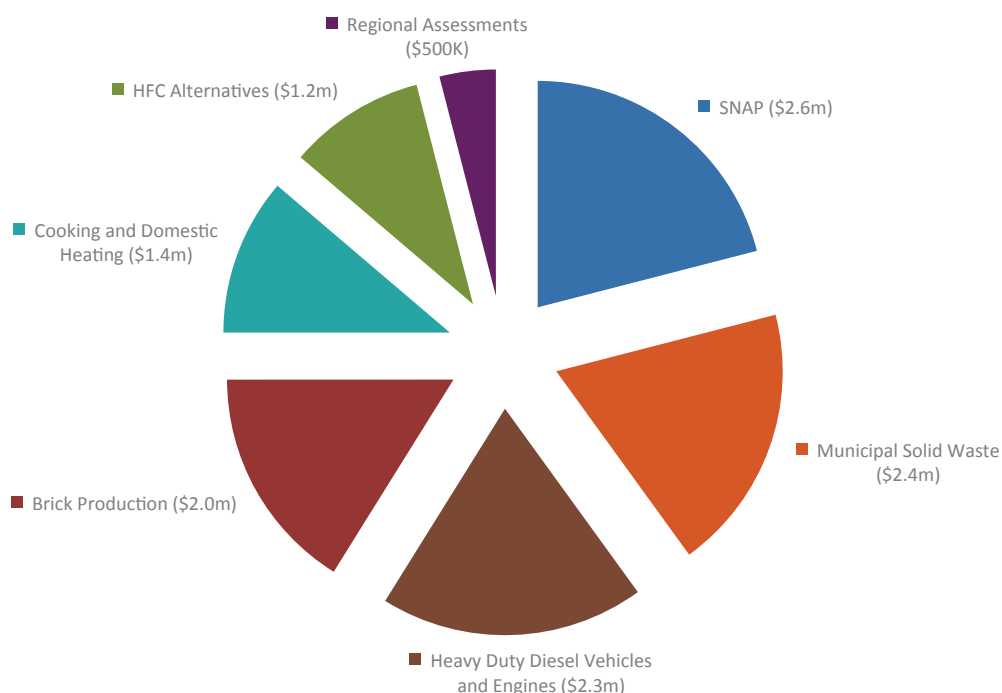
Working Group (WG): comprised of all Coalition Partners meeting at least two times per year. The WG oversees all activities of the Coalition

Steering Committee (SC): comprised of the two Co-Chairs of the Working Group, four State Partners, one IGO representative, and one NGO representative elected for staggered two-year terms, meeting monthly. The SC provides oversight support and recommendations to the HLA and WG. The current members of the Steering Committee are: Nigeria and the United States (co-chairs), Canada, Jordan (replaced Bangladesh), Mexico, Sweden, the World Bank (replaced UNEP) and the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD). The Steering Committee provides oversight support and recommendations to the Working Group and High Level Assembly

Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP): 13 renowned scientists members (since 2013), including the UNEP Chief Scientist serving ex officio.

Secretariat: hosted by UNEP in its Division of Technology, Industry and Economics in Paris, France.

Figure 1. Trust Fund Allocations (USD), Aug. 2012-Oct 2013



ANNEX

82 CCAC Partners (as of March 2014)

State and REIO Partners (38)

Australia
Bangladesh
Benin
Canada
Central African Republic
Chile
Colombia
Cote d'Ivoire
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ethiopia
European Commission
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Republic of
Liberia
Maldives, Republic of the
Mexico
Morocco, Kingdom of
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Peru
Poland
Russian Federation
Sweden
Switzerland
Togo
United Kingdom
United States

Non-State Partners (44)

Intergovernmental organizations (9)

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)
Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)
Regional Environmental Center (REC)
UN Development Programme (UNDP)
UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
World Bank
World Health Organization (WHO)

Non-governmental organizations (35)

Bellona Foundation
C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group
Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN)
CEID Colombia
Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)
Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA)
Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)
Centro Mario Molina Chile
Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities, Inc.
Clean Air Institute
Clean Air Task Force
Climate Markets & Investment Association (CMIA)
ClimateWorks Foundation
Earthjustice
Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)
Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)
EvK2CNR Committee
Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves
GLOBE Foundation
Guraghe Development Association (Ethiopia)
Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD)
International Climate Change Partnership (ICCP)
International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT)
International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)
International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)
International Union of Air Pollution, Prevention and Environmental Protection Associations (IUAPPA)
Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)
Molina Center for Strategic Studies in Energy and the Environment
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation (Swisscontact)
TERRE Policy Centre