

SIDE EVENT

REDUCING SLCPs FOR QUICK RESULTS ON CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT

9 DECEMBER 2015
18:30-20:25

PRECEDED BY RECEPTION AT 17:30

OBSERVER ROOM 12, BLUE ZONE,
COP21 VENUE

MODERATOR:

Durwood Zaelke, President of IGSD

SPEAKERS:

Remi Allah-Kouadio,
Minister of Environment, Cote d'Ivoire

Amina Mohammed, Minister, Federal
Ministry of Environment, Nigeria

Gabriel Quijandría,
Vice-Minister of Environment, Peru

Eneida De Leon, Minister of Housing,
Territorial Planning and Environment,
Uruguay

Anwar Hossain Manju,
Minister of Environment, Bangladesh

Mark Lawrence, Scientific Director, IASS

Catherine McKenna, Minister of
Environment and Climate Change,
Canada

Marcelo Mena, Vice-Minister of
Environment, Chile and CCAC Co-Chair

ORGANIZERS:



Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e.V.



Taking action to prevent dangerous climate change is urgent and requires a strong global commitment toward deep and lasting reductions of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Complementary to this is the reduction of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), which can deliver near-term climate benefits – avoid global warming by up to 0.6°C between now and 2050, help avoid irreversible planetary tipping points and limit sea level rise and melting of snow and ice.

Eliminating emissions of SLCPs like black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) also provides numerous benefits for air quality, health, food security and sustainable energy. Around 50 million tonnes of annual crop losses and up to 3 million premature deaths annually could be avoided.

Concrete SLCP measures across a broad range of sectors thereby help deliver against several sustainable development goals.

A number of countries, cities and other actors have already seen the quick results and multiple benefits from recent actions to reduce SLCPs. This side-event is an opportunity to hear about motives to reduce SLCPs, benefits, how barriers were overcome, and how working in partnership with other countries, agencies and organisations helps to scale efforts nationally and regionally.



WHAT ARE SLCPs?

Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are powerful air pollutants and climate forcers. They have adverse effects on health, agricultural crop yield and vegetation, and contribute to near-term warming. Their short-lifetime in the atmosphere means that their concentrations can be reduced in a matter of weeks to decades after emissions are cut.

ABOUT CCAC

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants is a voluntary global partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, business, scientific institutions and civil society organisations committed to catalysing substantial reductions of SLCPs. It focusses on 4 key strategies: catalyse ambitious action, mobilise robust support, leverage finance and enhance science and knowledge, to influence policies, strategies, action plans and regulation that induce shifts towards low-SLCP technologies and practices.

AGENDA

17:30 – 18:30 - RECEPTION (near Observer room 12)

18:30 – 19:15 Panel I
NATIONAL EFFORTS TO REDUCE BLACK CARBON AND METHANE IN PRACTICE FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS

Regional and development aspects: Focus on LAC and Africa - Reducing black carbon from heavy diesel vehicles (Peru and Uruguay), improved cook stoves (Nigeria), the role institutional reform plays in strengthening actions and results on SLCPs (Cote d'Ivoire) and how regional cooperation is benefiting national efforts and regional development objectives. It focuses on countries' activities, the barriers they have overcome, and plans to scale up efforts.

Panel discussion, followed by a Q & A session

19:15 – 20:00 Panel II
TRANSFORMATIVE ACTION, CHALLENGES AND COOPERATION TO ASSESS AND IMPLEMENT SLCP ASSESSMENTS AND ACTIONS

What does it take to transform polluting production - the experience by Bangladesh and its brick industry - and collaboration through regional networks and CCAC to assess SLCPs and air pollution (Institute of Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) and scaling up action through collaborative actions and investments (Canada).

Panel discussion, followed by a Q & A session

	ANTHROPOGENIC SOURCES	LIFETIME IN ATMOSPHERE
Black Carbon (BC)		Days
Methane (CH₄)		12 years
Tropospheric Ozone (O₃)		Weeks
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)		15 years (Weighted by usage)

SECTOR-BASED INITIATIVES

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

CROSS-CUTTING INITIATIVES

- 8 Financing Mitigation of SLCPs
- 9 Regional Assessments of SLCPs
- 10 Supporting National Planning for Action on SLCPs Initiative (SNAP)
- 11 Health | Realising health benefits from action on short-lived climate pollutants in cities

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