INTERNATIONAL POLICIES TO JOINTLY PROTECT CLIMATE AND HEALTH

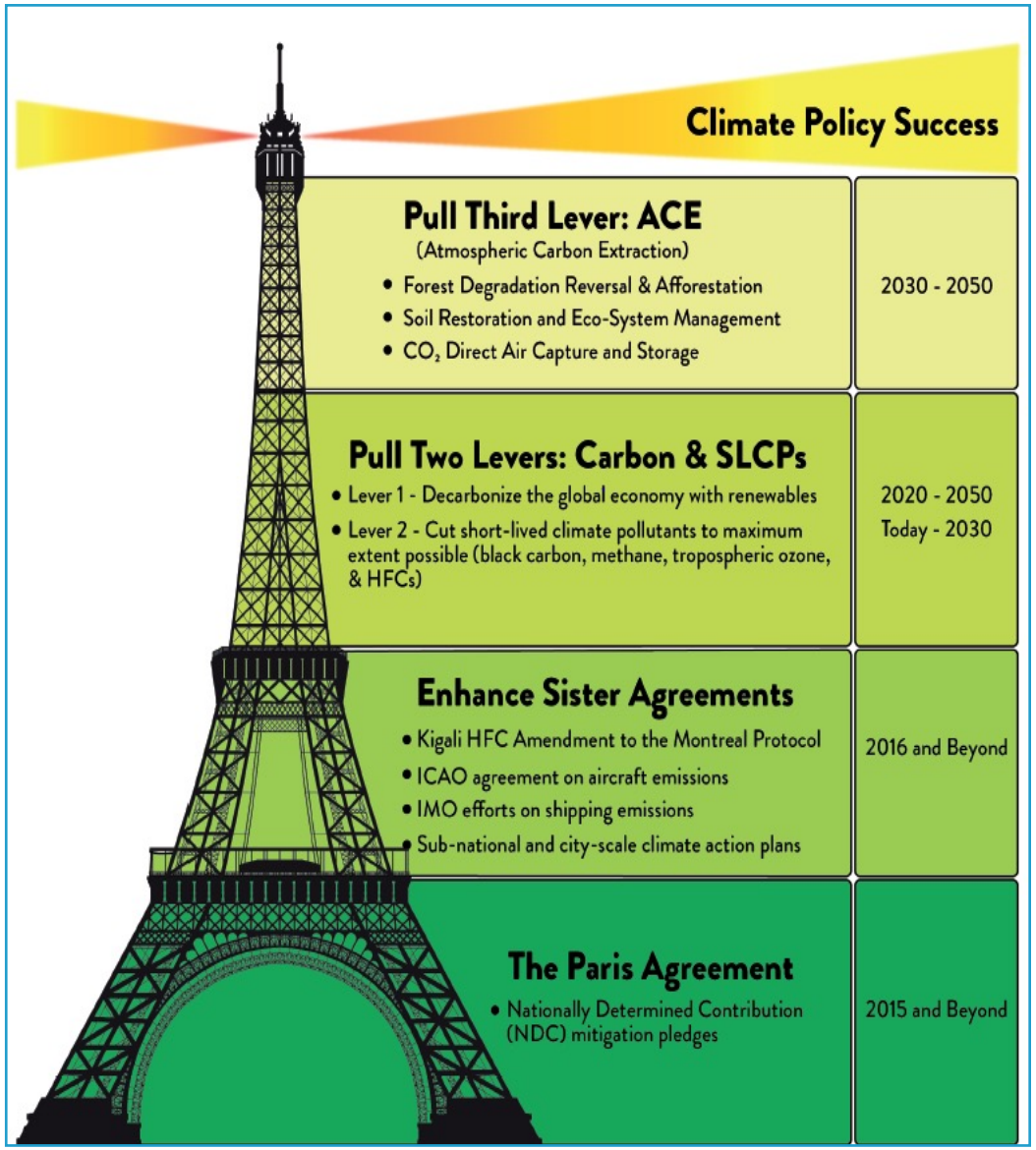
20 JULY 2021

Helena Molin Valdes
Former Head of CCAC Secretariat

ccacoalition.org

CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



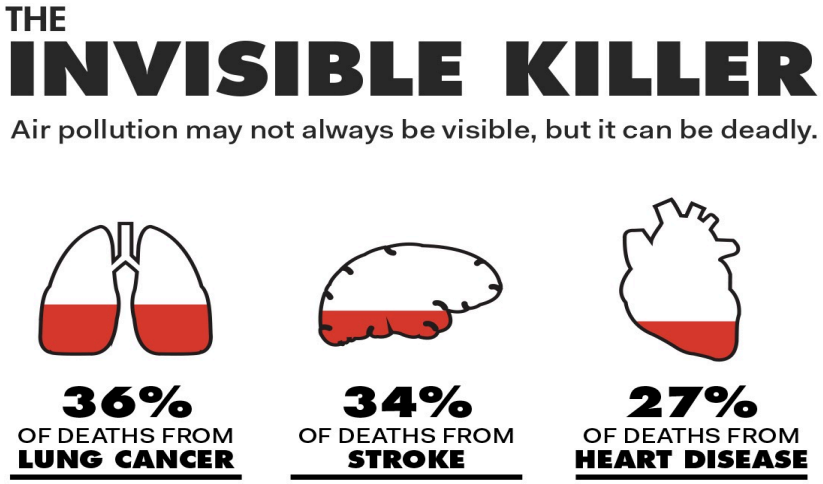
KIGALI AMENDMENT

CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

ccacoalition.org

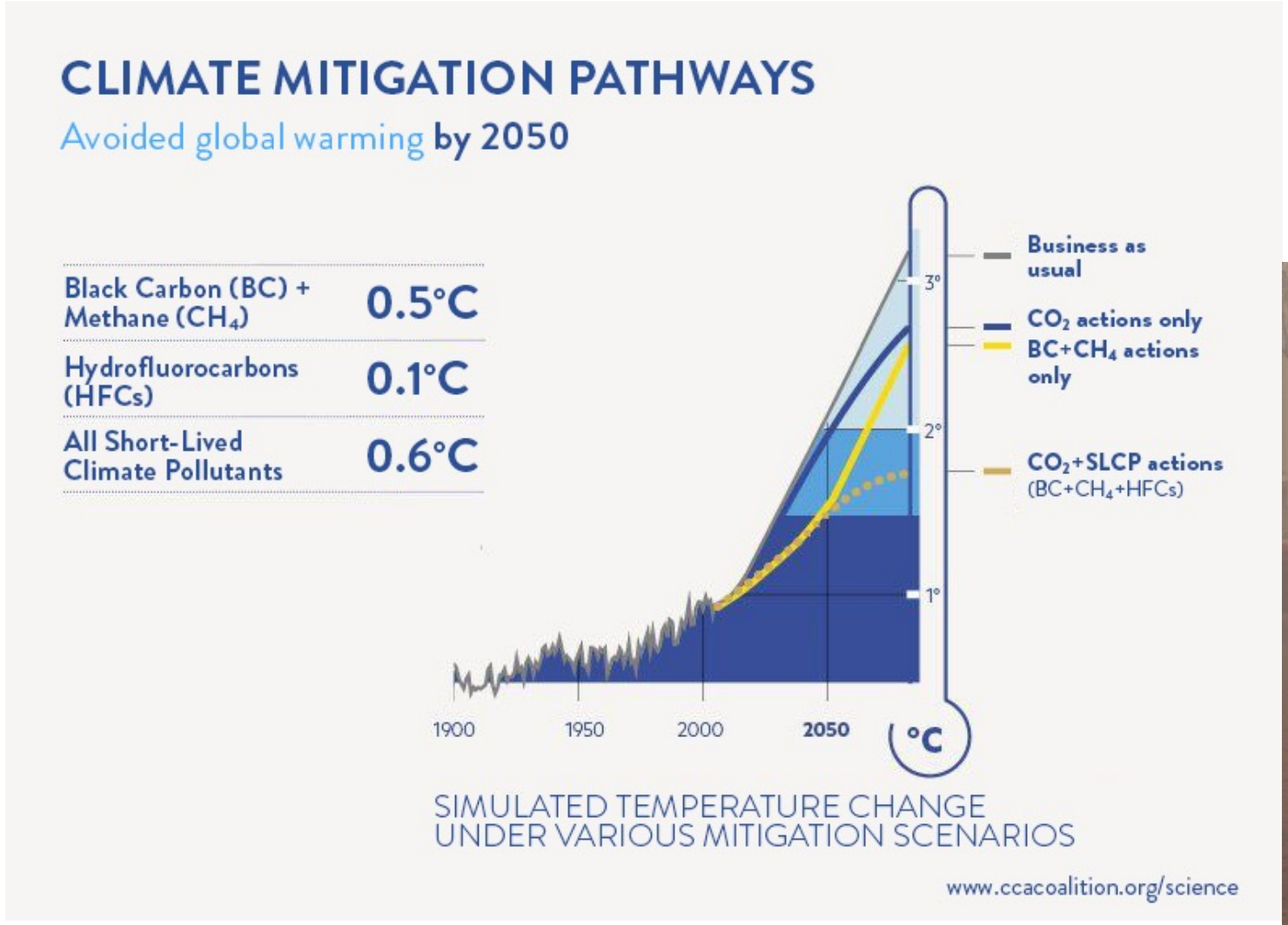
CLIMATE/AIR POLLUTION: UNSUSTAINABLE PATH

- **1.2°C warming** since pre-industrial times
  - Carbon dioxide (CO_2) concentrations at the highest level in 3 million years – 148 per cent above pre-industrial levels.
- Air pollution is the greatest environmental threat to human health – links to spread of virus
- **7 million premature deaths** per/year from air pollution – and many health problems
- **>110 million tonnes basic crops lost** per/year due to tropospheric ozone



ccacoalition.org

CLIMATE: DEFINE A MORE SUSTAINABLE PATH



SPEED NEEDED to avoid irreversible tipping points

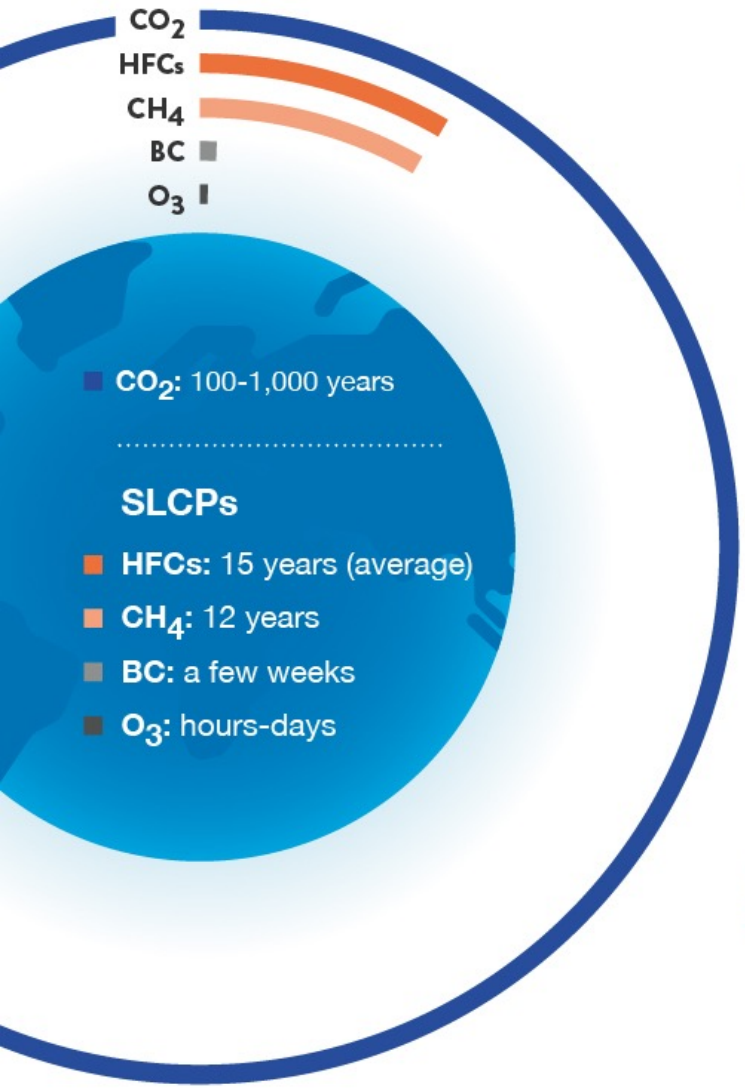
ccacoalition.org

CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

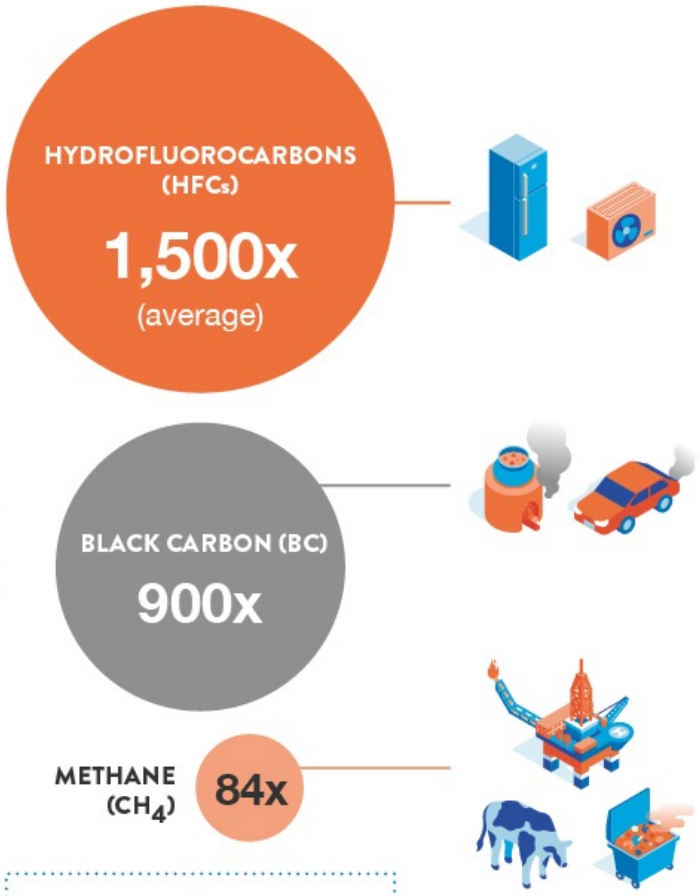
Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are powerful climate forcers that remain in the atmosphere for a much shorter period of time than carbon dioxide (CO_2), yet their potential to warm the atmosphere can be many times greater.

LIFETIME IN ATMOSPHERE



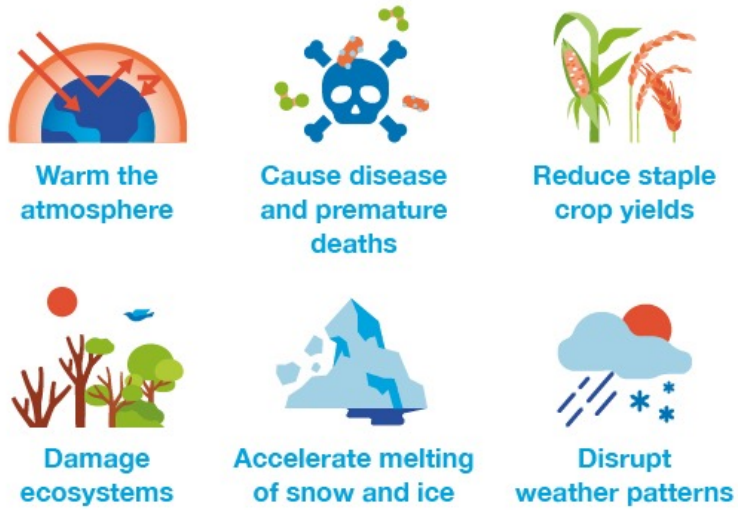
CLIMATE IMPACTS

SOURCES



Over a 20-year period, SLCPs are many times more powerful than CO_2

SLCP IMPACTS

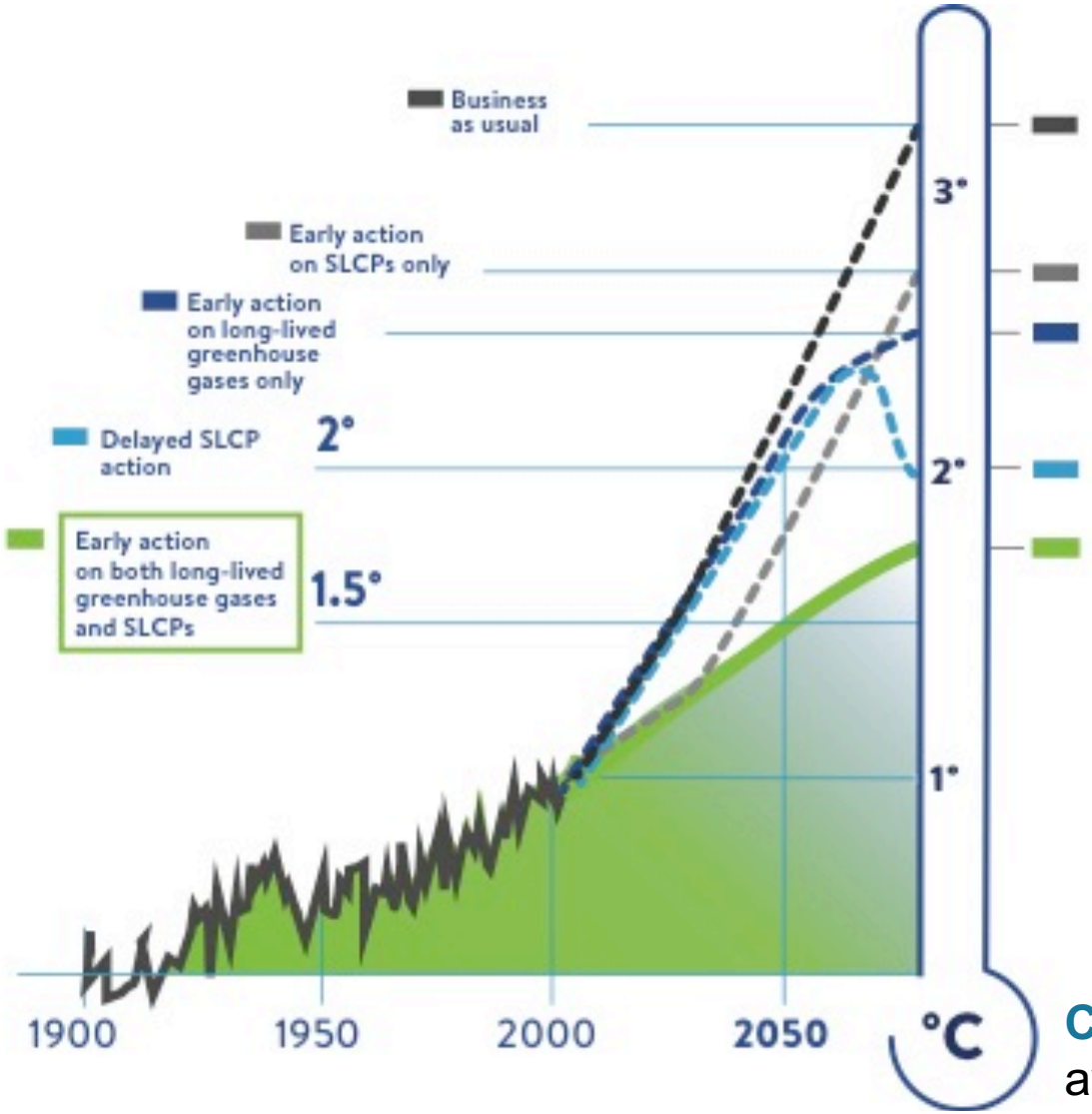


SLCP SOLUTIONS

Due to their relatively short lifetime in the atmosphere, reducing SLCPs can bring immediate climate and air quality benefits. Emissions can be cut quickly using cost-effective technologies and practices that exist today.

	Emissions reduction potential	
Black carbon	70%	by 2030
Methane	45%	
Hydrofluorocarbons	56%	

MULTIPLE BENEFITS PATHWAY



CLIMATE
0.60C avoided warming by 2050

HEALTH
2.4 million avoided premature deaths annually from outdoor air pollution

FOOD SECURITY
52 million tonnes of avoided crop losses from 4 major staples per year

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Contribution to meeting the SDGs related to air quality, health, and food security

Climate Mitigation Pathways
avoided global warming by 2050

ccacoalition.org

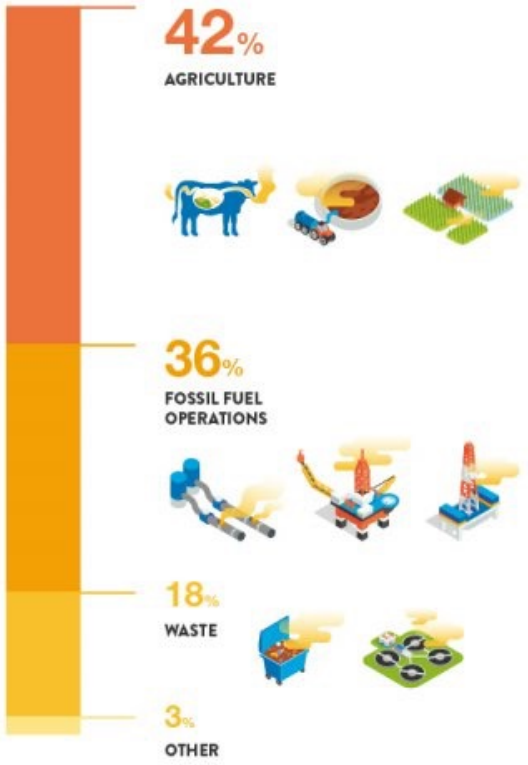
CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

METHANE (CH_4)

Methane emissions caused by human activities are one of the most significant drivers of climate change. Methane is also the main precursor of tropospheric ozone, a powerful greenhouse gas and air pollutant.

SOURCES

Methane is one of the fastest growing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Human activity causes ⅔ of emissions.



% = global emissions

IMPACTS

CLIMATE

Responsible for **40% of warming** since the industrial revolution

84x times more powerful than carbon dioxide over a **20-year period**

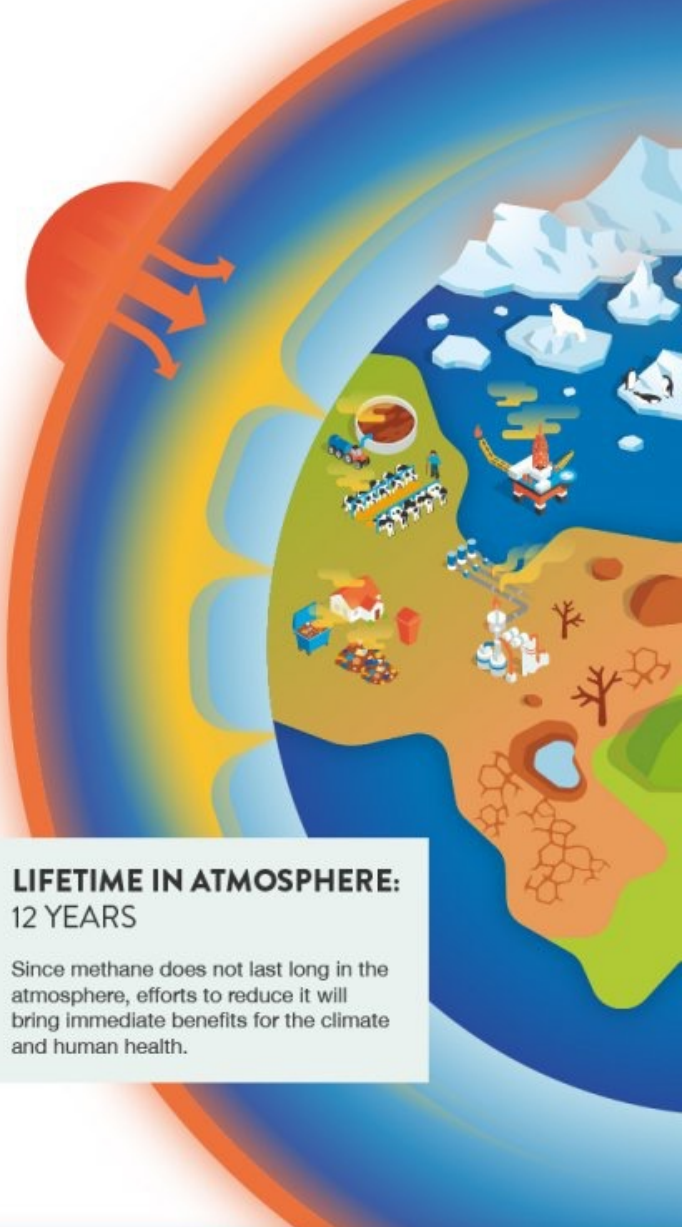
HEALTH

Increasing emissions are driving a rise in tropospheric ozone air pollution, **causing 1+ million premature deaths annually**

- Respiratory diseases
- Heart disease
- Damages airways and lung tissue

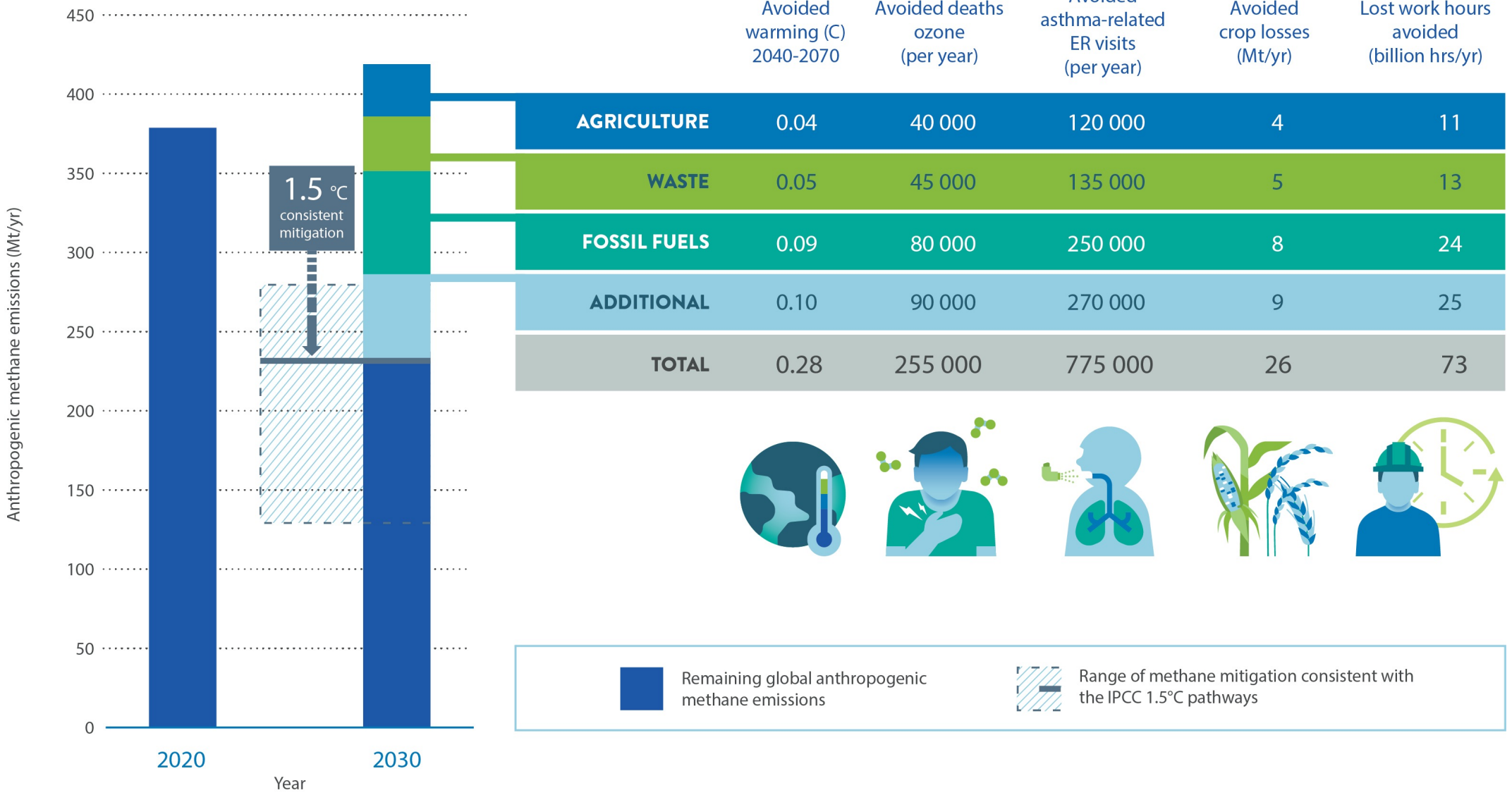
AGRICULTURE & ECOSYSTEMS

Up to **15%** **annual yield losses** of soy, wheat, rice and maize



LIFETIME IN ATMOSPHERE:
12 YEARS

Since methane does not last long in the atmosphere, efforts to reduce it will bring immediate benefits for the climate and human health.



Source: Global Methane Assessment, May 2021, UNEP-CCAC

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS & COALITIONS:

CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION (CCAC)

CCAC Vision
[A]n atmosphere that enables people and the planet to thrive – stabilizing the climate with warming limited to 1.5°C and drastically reduced air pollution

An action global partnership – voluntary Framework since 2012

From **6 to 70 countries,**
75+ int orgs & NGOs

More than 100 cities and many businesses
→ Hosted by UNEP

CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Focus on Solutions – Implementation at scale

Methane, Black Carbon & HFC actions

AGRICULTURE

BRICKS

HOUSEHOLD

Heavy Duty Vehicles

OIL & GAS

Cooling HFCs

WASTE

ASSESSMENTS

FINANCE

SNAP

HEALTH

SOME CONCLUSIONS

1. **Scientific evidence** as basis for decision making, incl observations, monitoring and early warnings. **Integrated assessments and approaches to estimate all climate pollutants and all benefits**
2. **International Agreements essential** – but takes time and not enough (sends market signals)
3. **The political will** to act at the speed needed is lacking! **Governance and normative actions** key to implement change – national and local leadership , involve people
4. **Awareness and public education critical** – change in behavior needed, change in consumption and production
5. **Put a high price on carbon** – polluter pays principle
6. **Finance, cooperation and solidarity** – up the stakes, fulfil commitments incl US$100 bn/year

THANK YOU

"The world is a dangerous place, not because of those who do evil, but because of those who look on and do nothing."

Albert Einstein

Useful links:

www.ccacoalition.org

https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/road-to-glasgow

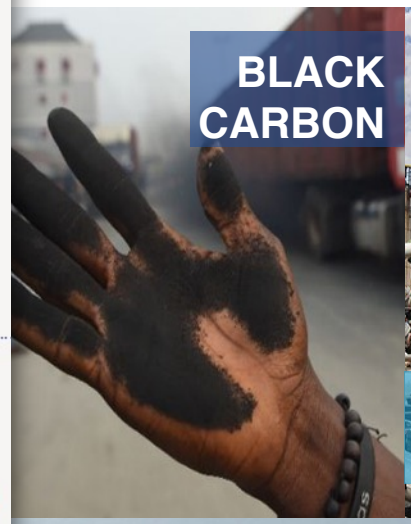
https://ozone.unep.org/kigali-amendment-implementation-begins

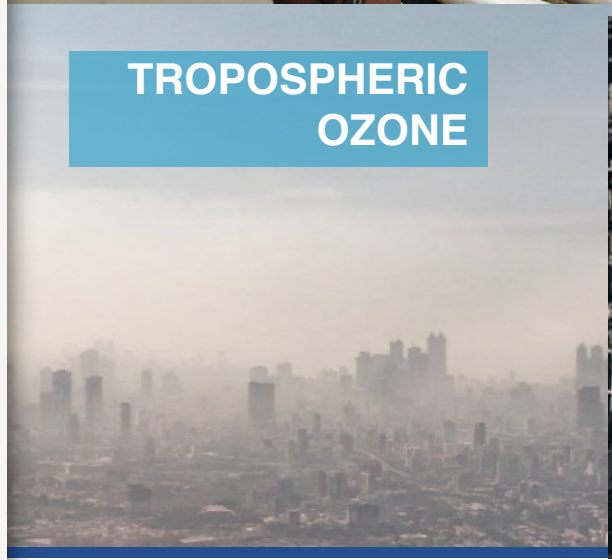
ALT SLIDES

SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLUTANTS

Near term response to mitigation

SUBSTANCE	ANTHROPOGENIC SOURCES
BLACK CARBON (BC)	
METHANE (CH_4)	
TROPOSPHERIC OZONE (O_3)	
HYDROFLUORO-CARBONS (HFCs)	



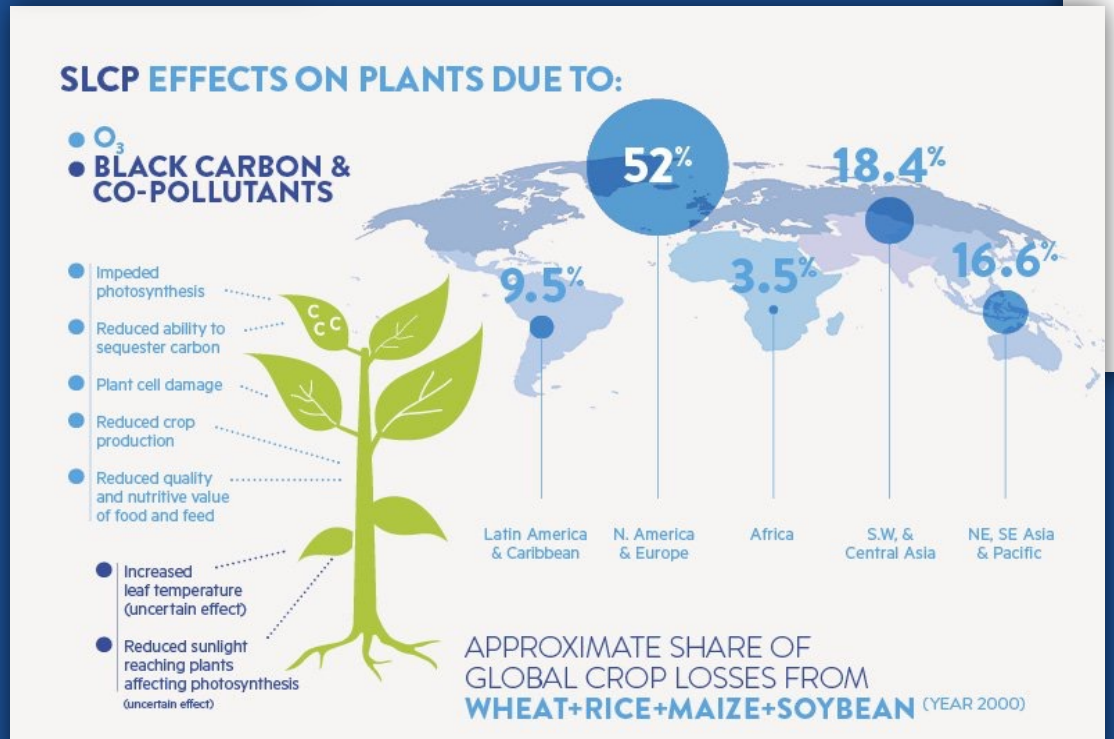


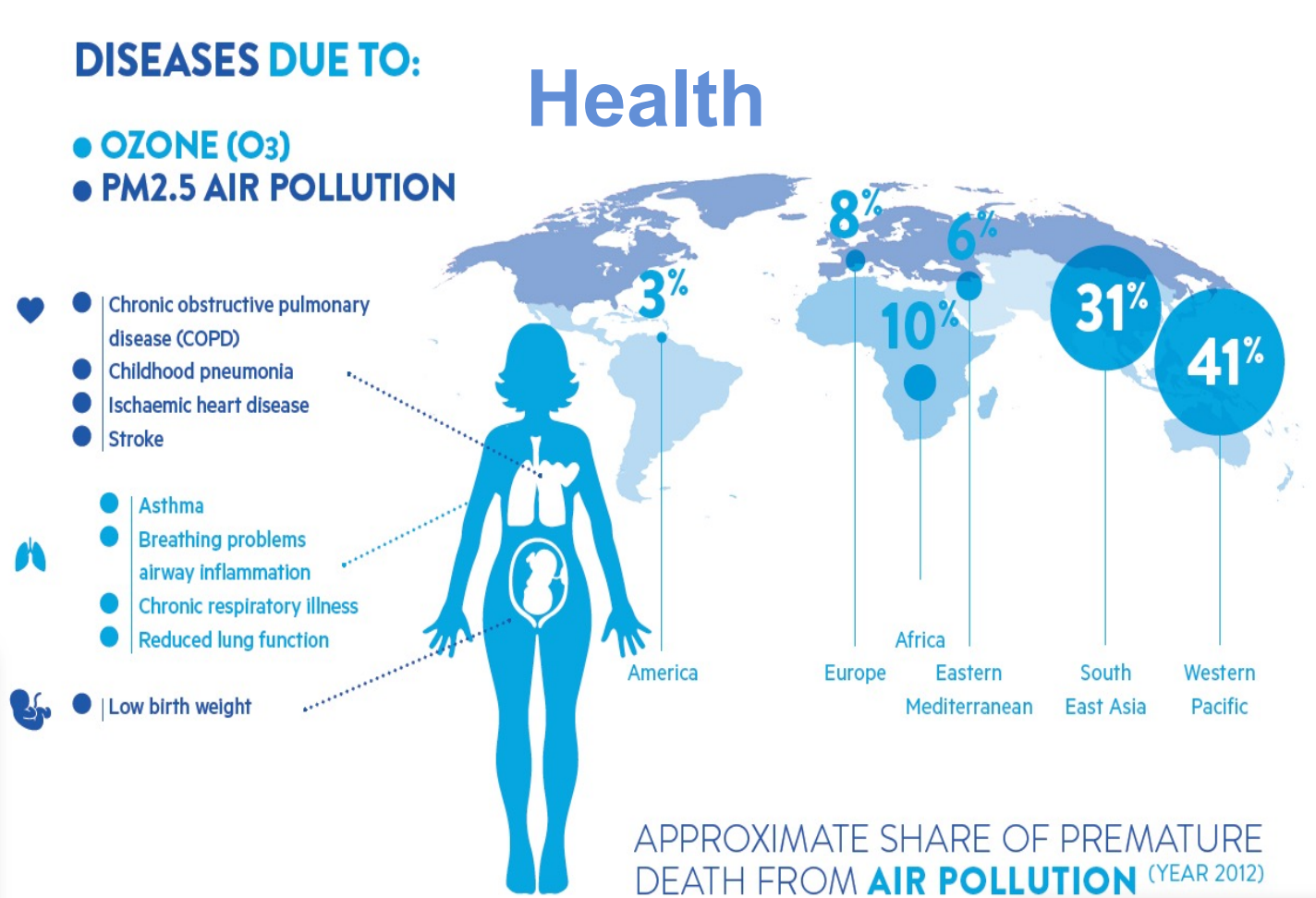
IN ADDITION TO CO2 MITIGATION

CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

MULTIPLE IMPACTS & BENEFITS

110 million tonnes crop staple crops lost per year





>7 million premature deaths per year from air pollution (GBD)

Biggest environmental health risk