

QUICK WINS FOR CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT

CONTRIBUTING TO SDG ATTAINMENT BY
REDUCING SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

15 JUNE 2016
2:15-3:30PM

EU DEVELOPMENT DAYS
TOUR & TAXIS, BRUSSELS

SPEAKERS:

Jacob Werksman

Principal Advisor, DG Climate Action,
European Commission

Alice Kaudia

Environment Secretary, Kenya

Michel Rentenaar

Climate Envoy, Netherlands

Bahijjahtu Abubakar

National Coordinator, Federal Ministry
of Environment, Nigeria

Sunday Leonard

Science Officer, UNEP-CCAC Secretariat

ORGANIZERS:



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



Acting on short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) in key sectors has the potential to reduce projected warming by 0.6°C by 2050, avoid millions of premature deaths from air pollution annually, avoid millions of tonnes of annual crop losses, and increase energy efficiency, in addition to a host of other benefits.

This “lab debate” at EU Development Days will focus on how fast action to reduce SLCPs will contribute to the post-2015 Development Agenda, deliver on multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and play an important role in implementing the Paris climate change agreement – especially in reducing the rate of warming in the near-term.

The speakers will set out the scientifically sound measures to reduce SLCPs, and present success stories that demonstrate the clear benefits of simultaneous action on climate and development.

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants was formed in February 2012 as a partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, representatives of the private sector, the environmental community, and other members of civil society working together to maximize the health, agricultural, and climate benefits of swift action on SLCPs. This partner-led Coalition takes action through 11 initiatives in key sectors, including agriculture, brick production, cooking and heating, diesel vehicles, HFCs, oil & gas, and municipal solid waste. Its Secretariat is hosted by UNEP.



SLCPs CONTRIBUTE TO MULTIPLE SDGs

A 2011 scientific assessment by UNEP and WMO identified a package of 16 targeted and cost-effective measures that, if implemented by 2030, will produce important near-term benefits that will support the success of the Sustainable Development Goals by improving human health and reducing vulnerability, driving economic growth and innovation such as catalyzing improvements in energy efficiency, and combatting near-term climate change.

Globally **air pollution** is the leading environmental cause of early death, causing an estimated 7 million premature deaths per year, and is harmful to crops and ecosystems on a regional and global scale. Reducing emissions of SLCPs can avoid approximately 2.4 million premature deaths from reduced outdoor (ambient) air pollution. Household air pollution would also be reduced, producing additional significant health benefits. Improvements in air quality would also improve yields of four major crops by approximately 50 million tonnes per year.

- These improvements in air quality contribute directly to: **Goal 2** by improving ecosystem health and agricultural yields, thereby helping to end hunger and achieve food security, and; **Goal 3** and **Goal 11** by reducing indoor and outdoor air pollution and helping ensure healthy lives for people across the globe.

Climate change is a fundamental threat for sustainable development. Reducing SLCPs can slow the rate of global warming and avoid an estimated 0.6°C of warming by 2050, compared to baseline scenarios, and reduce associated climate impacts, such as extreme weather events, rate of glacier melting and sea-level rise. Avoiding near-term warming is complementary to immediate and decisive action to reduce CO₂ and other long-lived climate pollutants.

- Reducing near-term warming directly contributes to **Goal 13** but also supports **Goal 1** and **Goal 11** by helping reduce the exposure of vulnerable populations to climate-related extreme events.

Most SLCP measures also have a strong correlation with the **energy sector** and for fostering patterns of **sustainable consumption and production**, for example by targeting the energy sector directly through reducing methane emissions from oil and gas sector, improving the fuel and operating efficiency of brick kilns; or improving appliance efficiency through a conversion to low-GWP refrigerants.

- SLCP measures promote low- or no-emission alternative practices and technologies across a wide range of sectors supporting **Goals 7, 9 and 12**.

WHAT ARE SLCPs?

Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are powerful air pollutants which produce multiple adverse effects on human health, agricultural crops yield and vegetation, contribute to near-term climate change, slow economic growth, and retard sustainable development.

	ANTHROPOGENIC SOURCES	LIFETIME IN ATMOSPHERE
Black Carbon (BC)		Days
Methane (CH ₄)		12 years
Tropospheric Ozone (O ₃)		Weeks
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)		15 years (Weighted by usage)