

BONN COMMUNIQUE

9th High Level Assembly – November 2017, Bonn

Tackling air pollution and climate change to save lives and protect the environment

Our Vision

We all share a single atmosphere. We must take fast and effective action to protect it.

We, the leaders in the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (the Coalition), met in Bonn on 14 November 2017 to announce new and innovative efforts to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), including black carbon, methane, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). We call on other public and private sector leaders to do the same. Taking fast and effective action to reduce black carbon, methane and tropospheric ozone will not only help address climate change, but will also help prevent premature death and illness, improve labour productivity and enhance food security.

As we celebrate the Coalition's 5-year anniversary:

- we welcome progress that has been made by countries and partners, including at the sub-national level, to implement the Global Strategy to Introduce Low Sulphur Fuels and Cleaner Diesel Vehicles, establish black carbon inventories and foster methane reduction from the oil and gas sector—as endorsed at last year's Marrakech High Level Assembly¹;
- we commend the countries that included short-lived climate pollutants in their national climate action plans, and the twelve countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment to phase-down HFCs, and we encourage all countries and partners to continue efforts to reduce these pollutants and welcome complementary efforts to support increased energy efficiency in cooling appliances;
- we congratulate the many cities and non-state actors that have already joined the BreatheLife campaign and encourage each country in the Coalition to launch the campaign in at least one city by June 2018;
- we welcome initiatives to advance the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, and resolve to take complementary actions to reduce emissions from agriculture and municipal solid waste in support of broader efforts to help improve air quality, reduce world hunger and build sustainable cities and communities;
- we encourage Partners to further accumulate and share scientific knowledge on short-lived climate pollutants as part of ongoing efforts to reduce these pollutants over the near and long term, and welcome Switzerland's offer to host an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change expert workshop on short-lived climate forcers in Spring 2018; and
- we welcome Canada's offer to host the Global Methane Forum in Toronto in April 2018, and encourage partners to attend in order to advance our ongoing, international efforts to reduce methane emissions.

Our Priorities

This year, we will focus our efforts on initiatives to reduce methane and black carbon emissions from agriculture and municipal solid waste. Methane concentrations are now almost 250 percent higher than in the pre-industrial era. The global warming potential of methane has been previously underestimated and, consequently, there is an urgent need for action. Reducing methane and black carbon emissions from the agriculture and municipal solid waste sectors supports broader efforts to reduce air pollution, end hunger, and build sustainable cities and communities – while helping to limit global warming.

Agriculture: The agriculture sector is a significant contributor to the global climate challenge. It generates half of global anthropogenic methane emissions—primarily from livestock and paddy rice cultivation—as well as a substantial portion of the world’s black carbon from open burning originating in the agriculture sector. Agriculture is also impacted by climate change, and the threat of greater food insecurity is especially acute for smallholder farmers, including women, and those living in poverty. Yet solutions exist that can reduce emissions while increasing productivity building resiliency, and improving the livelihoods of farmers.

We resolve to develop policies and measures to reduce emissions from the agricultural sector and help improve the productivity, resilience and livelihoods of farmers. This will involve finding better ways to monitor emissions from livestock and reflecting these results in national climate actions, as well as working with farmers to help eliminate unnecessary open burning, such as through incentives to adopt alternative agricultural practices.

Municipal Solid Waste: Municipal solid waste—including waste in landfills—is the third largest source of anthropogenic methane emissions globally, a significant source of black carbon, and a contributor to local air pollution. For many cities, the growing waste burden is becoming increasingly difficult to manage, and is leading to deleterious impacts on human health and the environment.

We resolve to develop policies and measures that encourage national, state, and local governments to reduce emissions from municipal solid waste and, working with the private sector, create healthy cities and communities. This will involve preventing and reducing food loss and waste, including by setting up integrated solid waste management systems oriented towards resource and energy recovery; diverting organic waste from landfills; adopting measures to capture and use methane from landfills; and reducing the open burning of waste, while working towards achieving universal waste collection by 2025.

Our Financing

Access to financial support for projects is fundamental to the work of the Coalition. We therefore welcome bilateral partnerships to support projects that reduce short-lived climate pollutants, and encourage more collaboration of this kind. We resolve to develop a robust pipeline of projects and to partner with multilateral development banks and other institutions to leverage financing at scale to further advance the objectives of the Coalition.

We welcome new funding announced today, totalling just over 7 million USD from Switzerland, Japan, Norway, the Walloon region of Belgium, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Our Commitment

We, the leaders in the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, will leverage political influence to encourage positive change in all sectors of the economy to reduce and eliminate short-lived climate pollutant emissions. As both state and non-state partners in the Coalition, we will share best practices and support technical cooperation in order to develop and implement relevant policies in the agriculture and municipal solid waste sectors. Through our joint efforts to reduce these harmful pollutants, we will contribute meaningfully to global efforts to help slow the rate of global warming, prevent illness and premature death from air pollution, and enhance food security. The well-being of future generations—and of our atmosphere—depend on our doing so.

***For further information on the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, please visit our webpage at:
www.ccacoalition.org***

¹ See CCAC Marrakech Communique for details: <http://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/marrakech-communique>

List of CCAC partners endorsing this Communiqué as of 14 November 2017:

Australia	Peru	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Institute for Energy and Environment (IEMA)
Bangladesh	Philippines		Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Belgium	Poland		Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD)
Benin	Russian Federation	Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)	International Climate Change Partnership (ICCP)
Cambodia	Rwanda	Bellona Foundation	International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT)
Canada	Sweden	BSR	International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)
Central African Republic	Switzerland	C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
Chad	Togo	Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN)	International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE)
Chile	United Kingdom	CDP	International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)
Colombia	Uruguay	CEID Colombia	International Union of Air Pollution, Prevention and Environmental Protection Associations (IUAPPA)
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Vietnam	Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA)	Molina Center for Strategic Studies in Energy and the Environment
Costa Rica	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Centre for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)	Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
Cote d'Ivoire	European Investment Bank (EIB)	Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)	Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (NESDA-REDDA)
Denmark	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)	Centro Mario Molina Chile	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
Dominican Republic	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	Clean Air Asia	Smart Freight Centre
Ethiopia	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Clean Air Institute	Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation (Swisscontact)
ECOWAS Commission	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	Clean Air Task Force	TERRE Policy Centre
European Commission	Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)	Climate Markets & Investment Association (CMIA)	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
Finland	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	ClimateWorks Foundation	World Resources Institute (WRI)
France	Regional Environmental Center (REC)	Earthjustice	
Germany	UN-Habitat	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	
Ghana	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)	
Guinea, Republic of	UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	EvK2CNR Committee	
Iraq, Republic of	UN Environment Programme	FIA Foundation	
Ireland	UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	
Israel	World Bank	Global Methane Initiative (GMI)	
Italy	World Health Organization (WHO)	GLOBE Foundation	
Japan		Guraghe Development Association (Ethiopia)	
Jordan		ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability	
Kenya		Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)	
Korea, Republic of			
Laos			
Liberia			
Maldives, Republic of the			
Mali			
Mexico			
Moldova, Republic of			
Mongolia			
Morocco, Kingdom of			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Nigeria			
Norway			
Pakistan			
Paraguay			