



## Press Release

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### The 2016-2017 Climate and Clean Air Coalition Annual Report

*The fifth anniversary edition of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition Annual Report looks at trends and actions since the Coalition's inception.*

**Paris, December 7, 2017:** The latest [Climate and Clean Air Coalition Annual Report](#) shows just how far the Coalition has come since its founding in 2012. In the last five years the Coalition has grown from six original partners and UN Environment, to a broad coalition of 120 partners.

The Coalition remains the leading global effort to simultaneously reduce the air quality and climate change impacts of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and has successfully raised awareness of the benefits reducing these pollutants can have to health, development and the environment.

The Coalition's two Co-Chairs, Alice Akinyi Kaudia – Environment Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya, and Dany Drouin – Director, International Affairs Branch, Environment and Climate Change, Canada, said continued efforts by the Coalition can improve the lives of millions of people, especially women and young girls, by enhancing indoor and outdoor air quality, increasing food and nutrition security, reducing waste, and supporting international action to confront the impacts of climate change.

“This Annual Report showcases the excellent work done by the Coalition, but it also charts the Coalition's future and highlights the importance of continued collaboration to meet our shared climate and clean air objectives,” they said.

#### **Emissions Trends**

This year's annual report highlights the pollution trends for the four main pollutants targeted by the Coalition – methane, tropospheric ozone, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Using data from the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis's (IIASA) latest [GAINS model](#) the report looks at historical and projected emissions trends and mitigation scenario toward 2030 through rapid and full implementation of key reduction measures.

The methane emissions trends, for example, show that, while emissions are still on the rise, significant reductions can be made by 2030 if reduction measures are rapidly implemented especially in the agriculture, fossil fuels and waste sectors. In North America and Europe, which combined together make for the most emitting region in 2015 full implementation of methane measures would see a reduction of approximately 60 million metric tonnes by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario.

The CCAC is the only global initiative directly targeting black carbon and since 2012 it has increased political will to reduce this dangerous air pollutant. Putting in place short-lived climate pollutant mitigation measures, especially in the household energy, transport, industry and agriculture sectors, can reduce global black carbon emissions by over 60% by 2030 as compared to 2015 emissions. In

East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific, the main emitting region in 2015, emissions can be reduced by over 50% compared to business-as-usual if measures are fully implemented.

Efforts by Coalition partners to push for an amendment to phase-down HFCs under the Montreal Protocol and the subsequent adoption of the Kigali Amendment, now ratified by 14 CCAC countries, will see HFC emissions peak by 2025 before falling considerably by 2050. The Coalition was recently rewarded for its efforts to pass the Kigali Amendment with an Ozone Award for Political Leadership at the 30th anniversary meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

### **Global Actions**

The Coalition's activities around the world, through its seven sectoral and four cross cutting initiatives, are increasing in number and scope. This year's annual report summarizes each initiative's key achievements since launch and the latest reported progress. It also highlights relevant trends in each sector.

The annual report also focuses on actions taken by five partners to reduce short-lived climate pollutants including the development and potential of Canada's new National SLCP Strategy, how Chile has successfully used the Breathelife campaign to raise awareness and action on air pollution, Uruguay's efforts to reduce enteric methane from its livestock sector, how Clean Air Asia is working to reduce household pollution by providing cleaner cooking options in Iloilo City in the Philippines, and Kenya's plans to transform its waste sector.

The report also analyses initiatives' achievements and showcases some recent success in partner's countries based on information collected through the Demonstrating Impacts Framework between July 2016 and July 2017. The results show that capacity building, awareness raising, and outreach activities have been the central components of initiative's work. These activities are paving the way for technology and practice change, policy shifts, and mobilisation of funding for upscaling Coalition activities.

Download the 2016-2017 Annual Report here: <http://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/climate-clean-air-coalition-annual-report-2016-2017>

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