



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



**CLIMATE &
CLEAN AIR
AWARDS**

Ghana's National Petroleum Authority, wins 2017 Climate and Clean Air Award for Outstanding Policy.

Bonn, November 12, 2017: The 2017 Climate and Clean Air Award for Outstanding Policy has gone to the National Petroleum Authority of Ghana, for putting in place low sulfur diesel standards to reduce vehicle emissions. Ghana is the first West African country to move to low sulfur diesel and with a new sulfur content standard of 50 parts per million (ppm), down from 3000 ppm.

This improved fuel quality directly affects Accra's 3 million residents, reducing exposure to poor urban air quality and fine particles. With cleaner fuel now available, Accra can lead in the adoption of cleaner bus standards, including importing ultra-low sulfur diesel for Euro 6/VI - soot free - buses.

Ghana's move will influence regional efforts to improve air quality. Ghana is a major player in the West African fuel system as a fuel refiner and a major export hub for refined fuels and the policy will help lead of West Africa's desulfurization and adoption of cleaner vehicle emissions standards to lower particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) pollution and black carbon emissions.

In December 2016, Nigeria, Togo, Benin and Cote d'Ivoire joined Ghana in adopting low sulphur diesel fuel standards. The countries also committed to implement cleaner vehicle standards and work with the ECOWAS Commission towards sub-regional fuel and vehicle emissions standards harmonization by 2020. Nigeria's desulfurization impacts all of West Africa, and Ghana's lead role in cleaning up fuels and vehicles for lower PM and black carbon emissions is key to moving the entire region to low sulfur fuels.

Before adopting the new standards the National Petroleum Authority held an extensive public consultation including internal and external stakeholders. It has been key to the development and adoption of the new standards and has established a standing committee for the purpose of implementation, monitoring and enforcement.

Among the measures proposed were:

- the adoption of low sulphur diesel fuels from 3,000 ppm to 50 ppm for all diesel fuel imports from July 2017;
- the upgrading of the Tema Oil Refinery to produce diesel at 50 ppm by 2020 and diesel at 1,500 ppm from 1 July 2017;
- the adoption of Euro 4/IV vehicle emission standards from end of 2018.

According to the [Climate and Clean Air Coalition Global Sulfur Strategy](#), Ghana's smaller Tema oil refinery would cost \$140 million to upgrade, an investment of about \$6,500 per additional barrel per day of low sulfur capacity. Refinery upgrading in Ghana has been prioritized for two reasons. With recent oil discoveries, Ghana could become a significant fuel supplier in the region. In addition, the planned bus rapid transit corridors in Accra present a good opportunity to connect cleaner fuels with advanced bus technology.

The 2017 Climate and Clean Air Award Winners

The National Petroleum Authority, Ghana joins the following winners of the 2017 Climate and Clean Air Awards

- The [State of California](#) win the **Award for Outstanding Policy** for putting into state law the most comprehensive and strongest set of targets for reducing short-lived climate pollutants, and for developing a detailed plan to meet these targets. **California Governor, Edmund Gerald Brown Jr, and California State Senator, Ricardo Lara**, accepted the award on California's behalf.
- [Mr Sameer Maithel](#) won the **Award for Individual Achievement**, for his work to reduce black carbon emissions from brick kilns in India. By helping install cleaner, more efficient brick kiln technologies, Mr Maithel has demonstrated that significant emission reductions of black carbon can be achieved by retrofitting and converting existing kilns, benefitting workers, owners, and the environment.
- An **Honorary Award for Individual Achievement** was given to [Marcelo Mena Carrasco, Minister of Environment Chile](#), for his work to reduce air pollution in Chile. Under Mr. Carrasco's leadership, Chile created "Plans of Prevention and Decontamination of Atmospheric Pollution (PPDA)" for 14 cities. Implementing these plans has led to significant reductions in air pollution and has made Chile a global leader in actions to improve air quality.
- The **Award for Innovative Technology** was given to [Öresundskraft Kraft and Varme AB](#) for using sea water and absorption cooling technology to cool downtown Helsingborg, Sweden. The District Cooling expansion shows that there are alternatives to hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and offers a sustainable, competitive, and need-driven cooling service to customers on a city-wide scale. The award was accepted by **Gustaf Wiklund**, Chairman of the Board, Öresundskraft AB.
- An **Honorary Award for Innovative Technology** was given to [Durban \(eThekweni\) Municipality](#) for its Durban Landfill Conservancies project, a successful landfill that reduces emissions of methane, provides safe waste disposal, produces electricity for the local grid and employs workers from the surrounding communities. Councillor **Ntombifuthi Zmathomoya Maluleka** accepted the award on behalf of the Municipality.
- The **Award for Transformative Action** was given to the [International Council for Clean Transportation](#) (ICCT) for its initiative to conduct checks of real-world emissions of diesel cars in the United States. This work uncovered a global scheme by Volkswagen to deliberately avoid motor vehicle standards. The scandal continues to reverberate in the auto industry and has raised global awareness of the impact of diesel vehicles on air quality. Nic Lutsey on behalf of the ICCT.

About the Climate and Clean Air Award

The Climate and Clean Air Awards recognize exceptional contributions and actions to implement projects, programmes, policies and practices that reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) – black carbon, methane, hydrofluorocarbons and tropospheric ozone.

Reducing these dangerous air and climate pollutants is key to improving air quality, slowing the rate of climate change and provides multiple benefits for health, ecosystems and the sustainable development goals.

The award is global in scope and the nominees cover a wide range of activities and actions from individual efforts to transform a polluting sector to state and national policies that are transforming attitudes, sparking innovation, and providing business opportunities. As a collective, this group of nominees show what real climate action looks like.

Awards will be presented in four categories:

- Individual Achievement: recognizes the efforts by an individual to reduce short-lived climate pollutants.
- Outstanding Policy: recognizes air quality improvement and SLCP reduction policies (and their implementation) that are bold and transformative.
- Innovative Technology: recognizes technological interventions to reduce air pollution and protect the climate that are ground-breaking, accessible and scalable.
- Transformative Action: recognizes an action or activity that has fundamentally changed attitudes, practices, and/or policies related to air pollution and climate change.

An Honorary Award may also be awarded to nominees that are deemed to have considerably contributed to SLCP reduction efforts, awareness, and/or leadership.

Jury Panel

The Jury for the Climate and Clean Air Award are:

- **Ms. Annika Markovic**, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),
- **Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal**, former Minister of State for Environment, Peru, and President of COP 20. He is the current head of WWF's global climate work.
- **Dr. Youba Sokona**, Vice-Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
- **Mr. Kaveh Zahedi**, Deputy Executive Secretary for Sustainable Development at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP).

About short-lived climate pollutants

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition works to reduce four short-lived climate pollutants: black carbon (or soot), methane, tropospheric (or ground level) ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). These pollutants are powerful climate forcers many times more potent at warming the atmosphere than carbon dioxide. Some, like black carbon and ozone, also have serious immediate impacts to human health and food security.

The four SLCPs contribute about 40% of the manmade heat energy being added to the planet every year. Reducing emissions of methane, black carbon, and HFCs can help reduce predicted global warming by as much as 0.6 degrees Celsius (°C) by 2050, helping to achieve the global goal to limit warming to 1.5 °C.

Air pollution is responsible for approximately 6.5 million premature deaths every year and the plant growth. Fully implementing the Coalition's SLCP reduction measures can prevent 2.5 million premature deaths and avoid up to 52 million tonnes of crop losses every year.

The Coalition works on a range of measures across key polluting sectors – diesel, brick production, municipal solid waste, oil and gas production, agriculture, household energy, and HFCs. It also works to improve national planning and capacity through its SNAP initiative, improves the understanding and actions of the health sector, works to finance SLCP mitigation and increases understanding of the impacts of and solutions to SLCP emissions by carrying out regional assessments.

Information on each pollutant can be found [here](#).

The 2017 shortlist

The inaugural Climate and Clean Air Awards attracted a large number of stellar candidates. From these 14 were shortlisted by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition's Steering Committee for consideration by a panel of four judges. You can see the full list [here](#).

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