

**THE CLIMATE AND CLEAN AIR COALITION TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS**  
**Third Meeting of the High Level Assembly, 3 September 2013, Oslo**  
**Oslo Communiqué**

We, Ministers, heads of organizations, and other high-level representatives of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC), came together today to reiterate our firm commitment to work together to address near-term climate change, improve air quality and public health, and strengthen food and energy security, by taking urgent action to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs). We recognize the need for these actions to complement ambitious global reductions of long-lived greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide to fully address the issue of climate change.

**Action based on strong science**

We thank the distinguished members of the CCAC Scientific Advisory Panel and the scientific community for documenting the importance of reducing SLCPs as a complement to action on carbon dioxide. Recent studies have reinforced the findings of the 2011 UNEP assessments and indicate that certain benefits of reducing SLCPs, like black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone, and many hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), may be greater than previously understood, in particular due to increased estimates of black carbon's impact on climate and methane leakage rates. Studies have further highlighted that reducing SLCPs in the Arctic and mountain glacier regions can significantly slow the pace of warming and melting of ice and snow. Indoor and outdoor air pollution, a large proportion of which can be reduced by measures focusing on black carbon, has been estimated by the 2012 Global Burden of Disease report to cause more than six million premature deaths each year, with a disproportionate impact on women and children. Reducing SLCPs can also help rural economies, with current estimates showing the potential to save about 50 million tonnes of crops each year.

**A strong start**

After only 18 months, the CCAC has grown tenfold from seven Partners to 72 – 34 countries and 38 organizations. We welcome all new Partners to our voluntary and action-oriented Coalition. Partners are undertaking a variety of ambitious efforts in our own countries and organizations to reduce SLCPs.

**Scaling-up global efforts**

The Coalition is working to catalyze scaled up efforts on SLCPs, which have the potential to slow down global warming by up to 0.5°C by 2050 as well as improve air quality. To help achieve its objectives, the Coalition has launched 10 high-impact global initiatives, including:

- **Oil and Natural Gas Production** – The oil and gas sector accounts for roughly 20 percent of global anthropogenic methane emissions and substantial amounts of black carbon. As referenced in the declaration signed by 13 CCAC ministers and building on existing initiatives, we aim to achieve substantial reductions in both methane and black carbon. We commit to enhance high-level outreach to oil and gas companies to undertake upfront, voluntary commitments to use “best-in-class” methane reduction methods. We will also intensify efforts with companies to reduce black carbon.
- **Municipal Solid Waste** – Landfills are the third largest source of global anthropogenic methane emissions, and open garbage burning emits black carbon and other pollutants, including dioxin emissions, a major health concern. More than 10 cities from around the world are already engaged in the initiative. We encourage additional cities to participate in this global network and to take concrete action to reduce SLCPs. We will call upon our waste experts to provide technical

assistance. We will also work with domestic and international financing institutions to invest in new efforts on sustainable waste management in participating cities.

- **HFC Alternative Technology and Standards** – HFCs, potent greenhouse gases, have increased by approximately 8 percent per year from 2004 to 2008; without further action, these emissions are projected to accelerate rapidly. We will continue to promote climate-friendly alternatives and make efforts to reduce emissions of HFCs. CCAC Partner countries will adopt domestic approaches to encourage climate-friendly HFC alternative technologies and work toward a phasedown in the production and consumption of HFCs under the Montreal Protocol. We will work with international standards organizations to revise their standards to include climate-friendly HFC alternatives.
- **Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines** – The CCAC is actively working to virtually eliminate fine particles including black carbon emissions from heavy duty diesel vehicles and engines by building an international movement to steadily reduce sulphur in diesel fuel, establishing more stringent vehicle emission standards, cleaning up fleets – especially in cities and at ports – and improving energy and environmental efficiency in the movement of global goods by developing a Green Freight initiative.
- **Supporting National Planning for Action on SLCPs (SNAP)** – The CCAC is helping Partners to integrate SLCP mitigation in their national planning, including with a new customized CCAC Emissions Scenario and Benefits Assessment toolkit (available to all countries) as well as a SNAP Guidance Document. These tools will support countries in identifying and promoting the key mitigation measures that can bring rapid climate, health and environmental benefits. The initial four national planning projects in Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana and Mexico are demonstrating the value of the national planning approach and SNAP, and we commit to rolling it out to additional CCAC countries.
- **Brick Production** – The CCAC is promoting the worldwide modernization of brick production and kilns to reduce black carbon emissions, and lessen the number of premature deaths in nearby communities caused by air pollution through enabling policy development and supporting technology deployment. We will also encourage domestic and international financing institutions to invest in new efforts on sustainable production of bricks.
- **Household Cooking and Domestic Heating** – The CCAC is targeting a key source of harmful black carbon emissions worldwide and helping improve living standards of the most vulnerable who are usually energy poor. This initiative is supporting clean cookstove entrepreneurs with projects that can significantly reduce SLCP emissions, developing global standards and testing protocols, and raising awareness about the benefits of clean cooking.
- **Regional Assessments of SLCPs** – The CCAC is embarking on an assessment of SLCPs in Latin America and the Caribbean, building on a successful regional inter-governmental consultation in the region, providing a framework for future national action. We intend to expand to other regions, including Asia and Africa.
- **Agriculture** – We welcome the recent launch of this initiative, with its plans to target methane and black carbon emissions, including from livestock, agricultural open burning, and rice paddies.

### Maximizing health benefits

We are concerned by the scale of the public health impacts from air pollution, and specifically SLCPs like black carbon and methane, which is a precursor to tropospheric ozone:

- We welcome the World Health Organization (WHO) as a new Partner in the CCAC and its leadership in addressing SLCPs.

- We invite the WHO to (a) support better identification of health benefits and demonstrate how and where SLCP emissions reductions can contribute, (b) cooperate with Partners on existing efforts to estimate health benefits from CCAC initiatives and national actions, and (c) participate in the national action planning and regional assessments initiatives.
- We will undertake a global awareness-raising campaign on the urgent need to prevent air pollution-related diseases through action on SLCPs.
- We will establish a task force of CCAC Partner countries to develop a proposal for submission to the 67<sup>th</sup> World Health Assembly. We will review progress of the task force at our next meeting in Warsaw, Poland.

### **Bolstering financial flows**

We stress the importance of catalyzing significant global investment in SLCP reductions:

- We thank the donors to the CCAC Trust Fund, including Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States, and urge all Partners to redouble efforts to meet the Coalition's goals for 2013 and beyond.
- We recognize other financial and in-kind contributions from Partners supporting the Coalition's goals, including through national programmes, capacity building, and international financial assistance.
- We commend the World Bank's efforts to integrate SLCPs into its activities and to establish a goal for securing as many SLCP reductions as possible.
- We invite regional development banks to join the Coalition and to identify ways of advancing the Coalition's goals by mainstreaming SLCP reducing measures.
- CCAC Partner countries will explore mainstreaming of SLCPs into the Global Environment Facility (GEF) sixth replenishment process on climate change mitigation, and we invite the GEF to join the CCAC as a Partner.
- We strongly support the initiative of interested Partners to immediately launch a broad-based consultation to carry forward the recommendations of the international Methane Finance Study Group and the piloting of a global pay-for-performance fund to stimulate implementation of shovel-ready methane-reducing projects, including projects with a co-benefit of reducing black carbon emissions.
- We are pleased that the World Bank has agreed to set up and manage the "pay-for-performance" fund and urge CCAC Partners to participate in the design of the fund in consultation with other stakeholders. We welcome reporting on progress at our next High Level Assembly.
- We commission the CCAC's Financing Mitigation of SLCPs Initiative to establish a Black Carbon Finance Study Group composed of interested Partners and other stakeholders to review potential strategies for supporting financial flows towards projects that can significantly reduce black carbon emissions. This Study Group would present its recommendations at the 2014 High Level Assembly.

### **Enhancing our own action**

In joining the Coalition, we have endorsed meaningful action to address SLCPs. We, the ministers, heads of organizations and other high level representatives, will continue to ramp up our individual and collective efforts and identify opportunities for further SLCP reductions. We will work on scaled up action over the coming year, including in line with any National Action Planning processes for reducing SLCPs. We will again assess our progress at the CCAC High Level Assembly in 2014.

*For further information on the CCAC, please visit our website at: <http://www.unep.org/ccac>*

## ANNEX

### List of High Level Assembly participants

#### STATE PARTNERS

1. Australia	Robert Michelle Owen-Jones	Assistant Secretary of the Global Markets Branch, Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change
2. Bangladesh	A.K.M. Rafique Ahammed	Deputy Secretary, Minister of Environment and Forests
3. Canada	Leona Aglukkaq	Minister of Environment, Minister of the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency and Minister for the Arctic Council
4. Canada	Bob Hamilton	Deputy Minister of Environment
5. Denmark	Morten Baek	Deputy Permanent Secretary for International Affairs
6. Dominican Republic	Omar Ramirez Tejada	Vice President, Ministry of Environment, National Council for Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism
7. Ethiopia	Wendimu Tekle	State Minister, Ministry of Water and Energy
8. European Commission	Humberto Delgado Rosa	Director, European Commission
9. Finland	Ville Niinistö	Minister of Environment
10. France	Jean-Marc Rives	Ambassador
11. Germany	Jochen Flasbarth	President, Federal Environment Agency
12. Ghana	Bernice Adiku Heloo	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment
13. Japan	Shinji Inoue	Senior Vice Minister of the Environment, Ministry of the Environment
14. Japan	Junichi Shiraishi	Vice Minister for Global Environment Affairs, Ministry of the Environment
15. Netherlands	Mariëtte van Empel	Director of Climate, Air and Noise, Acting Director of International Affairs, Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
16. Norway	Bård Vegar Solhjell	Minister of Environment
17. Norway	Heikki Holmås	Minister of International Development
18. Norway	Nina Grønvold	State-secretary Ministry of Health and Care Services
19. Poland	Janusz Zaleski	Undersecretary of State, Ministry of the Environment
20. Sweden	Lena Ek	Minister of Environment
21.		
22. United States	Todd D. Stern	Special Envoy for Climate Change
23. United States	Jonathan Pershing	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Climate Change Policy and Technology, Department of Energy

#### *Additional delegates:*

24. Jordan	AL-Sharifeh Nawzat Bint Ali	Adviser in International Environmental Law and Policy
25. Mexico	Ana María García Lascurain Vargas	Mexico Embassy in Copenhagen
26. United Kingdom	Mark Burnett	Energy & Climate Change Policy Advisor, British Embassy in Oslo

#### NON-STATE PARTNERS

##### IGOS

27. ICIMOD	David Molden	Managing Director
28. NEFCO	Magnus Rystedt	Managing Director
29. UNEP	Achim Steiner	Executive Director
30. UNIDO	Sidi Menad Si Ahmed	Director, Montreal Protocol Branch
31. World Bank	Rachel Kyte	Vice President

32. WHO	Hans Troedsson	Executive Director
<b>NGOs</b>		
33. Bellona Foundation	Frederic Hauge	Founder and President
34. Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA)	Romina Picolotti	President
35. Center for Clean Air Policy	Tomas Wyns	Director of CCAP Europe
36. Centre for Science and Environment	Sunita Narain	Director General
37. ClimateWorks Foundation	Catherine Witherspoon	Programme Manager
38. Environmental Investigation Agency	Alexander von Bismarck	Director
39. Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	Radha Muthiah	Executive Director
40. Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)	Mark Lawrence	Scientific Director
41. Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development	Durwood Zaelke	President
42. International Climate Change Partnership (ICCP)	Kevin Fay	Executive Director
43. International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT)	Drew Kodjak	Executive Director
44. International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)	Pam Pearson	Director
45. International Institute for Sustainable Development	Scott Vaughan	President
46. International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)	David Robert Newman	President
47. Molina Center for Strategic Studies in Energy and the Environment	Luisa T. Molina	President
48. Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	Johan L. Kuylenstierna	Executive Director
<b>SCIENCE ADVISORY PANEL</b>		
49. Chair of the Science Advisory Panel	Drew Shindell	NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies
50. Science Advisory Panel member	Johan Kuylenstierna	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
51. Science Advisory Panel member, <i>Ex Officio</i>	Joseph Alcamo	UNEP Chief Scientist
<b>OBSERVERS</b>		
52. African Development Bank	Kurt Lonsway	Manager Director / OIC
53. Inter-American Development Bank	Alexandre Meira Rosa	Manager, Infrastructure and Environment Sector
54. Statoil	Hege Norheim	Senior Vice president, Corporate Climate at Statoil
<b>SECRETARIAT</b>		
55. Secretariat hosted by UNEP	Helena Molin Valdés	Head of the CCAC Secretariat

A total of 99 participants attended the Assembly, including accompanying delegates