



# CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION

TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED  
CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

In Summary



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## ‘In Summary’

*The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) has four objectives:*

- ▶ *Raising awareness of Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) impact and mitigation strategies;*
- ▶ *Enhancing and developing new national and regional actions, including identifying and overcoming barriers, enhancing capacity and mobilizing support;*
- ▶ *Promoting best practices and showcasing successful efforts;*
- ▶ *Improving scientific understanding of SLCP impacts and mitigation strategies*

### Partners in Action at Home

The CCAC has cultivated an ideal cooperative environment for partners to collaborate on projects while mutually supporting greater SLCP reduction goals at home. The Coalition is strengthening its role to provide Partners with the tools to share experiences on policies, regulations, quantification of impacts, and on how to overcome implementation challenges.

All of the CCAC State Partners are increasing their actions to reduce SLCPs domestically. As of September 2014, 25 partners informed the Secretariat of specific actions taken on the national level to reduce SLCPs, and 14 partners have requested support for capacity building at home in order to do more. Our Non State Partners are participating on the implementation of all CCAC initiatives and are actively supporting action, through technical inputs, capacity building and technical assistance, networking, and supporting scientific research on SLCPs. Their

inputs have been critical in strengthening the overall work of the Coalition.

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Highlights on national efforts reported on include:

**Bangladesh** passed an act namely The Brick Manufacturing and Kiln Establishment (Control) Act 2013 under which the kiln owners had to convert their kilns to clean, modern technologies for brick production by July 2014.

**Canada** is implementing a new Air Quality Management System that will reduce air pollutants like black carbon from industrial and non-industrial sources; has adopted stringent air pollutant and greenhouse gas emission regulations for a broad range of on- and off-road vehicles and engines; has put in place initiatives for the mitigation of black carbon and other air pollutants from residential wood combustion; and has banned the construction of traditional coal-fired electricity generation units.

**Mexico** included SLCPs in its national Special Program on Climate Change 2014–2018, which is

implemented by 14 ministries from different sectors. It highlights the use of technologies and fuels that reduce black carbon and improve air quality and public health; emission reductions in waste water treatment plants, landfills and in the oil and gas and agriculture sectors; controlling refrigerant emissions with high GWP; developing regulatory and promotion instruments to regulate SLCP emissions; promoting the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs) for reducing SLCPs.

**Morocco** devised a number of policies and laws to improve air quality, notably through an effort to replace old vehicles and regulate vehicle imports.

**Nigeria's** Petroleum Industry Bill passed its second reading in government in 2014, paving the way for a gas flaring prohibition and penalty act that will impose penalties for non-compliance twice that of the international market rate.

**Norway's** Air Pollution Act added regulations on waste treatment, including a prohibition against depositing biodegradable waste and requirements to extract landfill gas. Specific emission limits were set for permits for onshore oil and gas terminals and refineries, as well as offshore installations built after 2005. Norway has also started a process to regulate emissions from older installations.

**Peru** developed a new national strategy for cleaner fuels and vehicles, with maximum permissible limits for vehicle emissions and plans for modernizing two petroleum refineries to produce cleaner fuels.

The **Russian Federation** is rapidly advancing on green shipping.

**Sweden** has initiated work in the Nordic countries on emission inventories, with the aim to find the most cost effective measures in these countries significant differences in black carbon emissions. Together with Canada, Sweden is responsible for a task force of the Arctic Council that is looking for ways to reduce methane and black carbon emissions in the region.

In the **United States** the Environmental Protection Agency is proposing updated standards for landfills. High-GWP HFCs have been banned under the Significant New Alternatives Policy, and the government is advancing on avoiding high-GWP HFCs in public procurement whenever possible. A Biogas Roadmap outlining voluntary strategies to accelerate the adoption of methane digesters has been developed with the dairy industry. For coal mines, the U.S. Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management has released an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to gather input for a program on the capture, sale or disposal of mine methane on lands leased by the Federal Government.

**Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, and Togo** with the help of the CCAC are setting up dedicated SLCP teams or units that will work across ministries in governments to coordinate and enhance mitigation actions.

## Catalysing Global Action: The value of being in the Coalition

In addition to action in partner countries, the CCAC is becoming widely recognized for its ability to raise awareness about and catalyse action on short-lived climate pollutants in other key international fora.

In three years CCAC partners have mobilized support for actions on these pollutants within the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Environment Assembly, the World Health Assembly, the Arctic Council, the Montreal Protocol, the UNFCCC, and now the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Summit.

## Specific results of Coalition partners' efforts include:

- ▶ The guidelines for the sixth replenishment period of the **Global Environment Facility** now specifically permit projects that address many of the short-lived climate forcers.
- ▶ The 66th **World Health Assembly** recognized the important linkage between climate, air pollution mitigation and health benefits, with a focus on short-lived climate pollutants.
- ▶ At the first **United Nations Environment Assembly** a resolution on 'Strengthening the role of UNEP in promoting air quality' (UNEP/EA.1/L5) was approved. It recognizes the importance of the work of the CCAC in improving air quality and achieving multiple benefits.
- ▶ Under the **Montreal Protocol** more than 100 countries support the need to address the reduction of high-GWP HFCs, and the CCAC is currently conducting case studies to showcase HFCs alternatives.
- ▶ Under the **UNFCCC**, non-CO2 gases have been selected as one of the areas under workstream 2, and the CCAC will participate in an SLCP technical workshop in Bonn, in October 2014.
- ▶ In support of the **Arctic Council** the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation helps to mobilize and channel financing for Arctic Council Projects with a priority for pollution prevention, abatement and elimination.
- ▶ The CCAC played a crucial role in mobilising support for the **Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Change Mitigation (PAF)**, developed by the World Bank, with a target capitalization of \$100 million for methane reduction projects.
- ▶ At the **SG Climate Summit** short-lived climate pollutants and clean air featured prominently, and our coordinated effort

succeeded in CCAC partners proposing specific commitments in Green Freight, HFCs, Municipal Solid Waste and Oil and Gas, Agriculture and to engage the private sector in the process.

## Demonstrating impact

As the CCAC grows in size and impact it has become essential to start quantifying progress.

Some of our initiatives are a step ahead. For example:

- ▶ The **municipal solid waste** initiative developed a policy planning tool, used by all participating cities to establish a baseline of SLCP emissions – sources and magnitude – in order to identify impactful next steps;
- ▶ The **SNAP initiative** developed an Emission Scenario and Benefit Assessment Toolkit, which enable countries to characterize national emissions and the potential benefits of different mitigation strategies. This tool has already been used by Bangladesh, Mexico, Ghana and Colombia and has supported the definition of their national priorities in addressing the SLCP challenge.
- ▶ Under the **HFC initiative**, inventories of HFC production and use, as well as growth trends were carried out for 6 countries, and another series is under way. In combination with Case Studies, developed for the commercial cooling sector, impressive data is available for achieving SLCP reductions while improving overall energy efficiency, which allows savings of operational cost and additional CO2 emission reductions. Depending on the alternatives selected and the type of refrigeration system concerned, energy savings ranged from 15% to 30% in the case studies.
- ▶ Some Initiatives are measuring training hours and number of participants.

The CCAC Demonstrating Impact Task Force has started work to support these efforts. (More on page 11.)

## Action Based on Science

The CCAC continues to improve scientific understanding about the benefits from reducing SLCPs. The Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) has incorporated prestigious scientists in new areas such as Economy and Health. The SAP in 2014 prepared scientific guidance on the importance of addressing kerosene lighting, and several briefings.

The first regional assessment for Latin America and the Caribbean is underway, which will provide further granularity to direct policies and measures; and we have convened the Black Carbon Finance Study Group, which is examining in more depth key black carbon emitting sectors, and how finance products can help realize the main measures to reduce black carbon emissions.

A new [2014 SLCP Science Update](#) was released at the CCAC Working Group meeting in February 2015.

## Moving Forward in 2015 and Beyond

104 Partners, 58 million in the Trust Fund,  
11 initiatives.

The CCAC continues to grow and to expand its actions. Work is underway to develop a CCAC 5-Year Strategic Plan, improve our methods for demonstrating impact and expand our work with cities and the private sector. After three years of growth and increasing action, the CCAC is prepared to do more and its partners' enthusiasm for the work and appetite for further, urgent action to address SLCPs is only increasing. New pledges reflecting the CCAC's now extended mandate to 2022 are expected in 2015.

## Strategic Actions through 11 CCAC Initiatives - The Coalition of the Working

The CCAC takes action through Initiatives. Initiatives are partner-led and are designed to provide transformative action in sectors, or as cross-cutting efforts, to reduce methane, black carbon and HFCs, responding to priority areas identified by the Partners. They are based on the 16 key control measures identified in the UNEP Assessment and Synthesis Report (2011) as the most impactful and cost-effective.

The Coalition has approved eleven high-impact initiatives to catalyse and scale-up action to reduce SLCPs: seven addressing specific sectors and four that are cross-cutting.

### Sector-based initiatives

1. **Agriculture** | *Addressing SLCPs From Agriculture*
2. **Bricks** | *Mitigating SLCPs and Other Pollutants from Brick Production*
3. **Cookstoves** | *Reducing SLCPs from Household Cooking and Domestic Heating*
4. **Diesel** | *Reducing Black Carbon Emissions from Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines*
5. **HFCs** | *Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards*
6. **Oil & gas** | *Accelerating Methane and Black Carbon Reductions from Oil and Natural Gas Production*
7. **Waste** | *Mitigating SLCPs from Municipal Solid Waste*

### Cross-cutting initiatives

8. **Financing Mitigation of SLCPs**
9. **Regional Assessments of SLCPs**
10. **Supporting National Planning for Action on SLCPs Initiative (SNAP)**
11. **Health** | *Realizing health benefits from action on short-lived climate pollutants in cities*



### **Agriculture** | *Addressing SLCPs From Agriculture*

The agriculture sector is the largest source of methane emissions and produces a significant portion of black carbon. Coalition Partners aim to share and implement best practices for minimizing these emissions in a manner that is consistent with broader climate change objectives and also enhances food security and livelihoods. The initiative has workstreams on livestock, paddy rice, agriculture burning, and enteric fermentation.

► **Highlights 2014:** The Agriculture Initiative developed a manure management framework to systematize worldwide information collection on this sector. A Global Open Burning Mapping was developed, showing monthly regional and national burning.

**Lead Partners:** Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Japan, New Zealand, Nigeria, European Commission, United States, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation, and the World Bank

**Initiative Partners and Actors:** CATIE, the Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security Research Program (CCAFS) and other groups under the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), International Center for

Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA), Global Methane Initiative, International Climate Cryosphere Initiative (ICCI), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), ICIMOD, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Livestock & Poultry Environmental Learning Center (LPELC), Michigan Technological University, University of Vermont, Molina Center, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), UNEP (through the Sustainable Rice Platform), and Wageningen University



## Bricks | *Mitigating SLCPs and Other Pollutants from Brick Production*

Brick production is an important source of black carbon and other pollutants. Cleaner brick production alternatives exist, including mechanized and high-energy-efficient technologies. The Coalition Partners aim to increase political attention and build capacity to mitigate the emissions impact of this sector.

► **Highlights 2014:** The Bricks Initiative has been operationalizing the Policy and Advocacy Networks for South Asia and the Latin American and the Caribbean region to allow exchange of experience on how to reduce emissions and address the health impacts on this sector. Reports on brick production and public policies are being finalised in 5 countries – Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Nigeria.

**Lead Partners:** Colombia, Mexico, Switzerland, the World Bank, Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA),

Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), and Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD)  
**Initiative Partners:** Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Nigeria, Peru, United States, Clean Air Task Force, Climate Works Foundation, International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), International Institute for Applied System Analysis (IIASA), International Union of Air Pollution Prevention and Environmental Protection Association (IUAPPA), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Molina Center for Energy and Environment, Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation (Swisscontact)

**Initiative Actors:** Corporación Ambiental Empresarial (CAEM)



## Cookstoves | *Reducing SLCPs from Household Cooking and Domestic Heating*

Household cooking and heating are a major source of harmful black carbon emissions. The Coalition Partners aim to speed up reductions in SLCP emissions through high-level advocacy, support for new finance mechanisms, new research, and development of standards and testing protocols to provide clear criteria for evaluating emissions reductions for improved cookstoves, heatstoves and fuels.

► **Highlights 2014:** Under the Clean Cooking and Domestic Heating Initiative, a special tranche of pre-investment grant funding in support of SLCP reduction action was developed under the Spark Fund of the Global Alliance on Clean Cookstoves. Two grantees in Tanzania and Nigeria are receiving financial support for technology and product upgrades and scale up.

**Lead Partners:** Nigeria, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, Poland

**Initiative Partners:** Bangladesh, Bernin, Canada, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA), ICCL, IGSD, and the Molina Center

**Initiative Actors:** ClimateCare, Envirofit, Fundacion Solar, Project Gaia



## Diesel | *Reducing Black Carbon*

### *Emissions from Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines*

An estimated 19 percent of global black carbon emissions come from the transportation sector. The Coalition Partners are working to virtually eliminate fine particles and black carbon emissions from new and existing heavy-duty vehicles and engines by steadily reducing sulfur in diesel fuel, establishing more stringent vehicle emission standards with interested nations, cleaning up fleets and developing a global Green Freight initiative.

► **Highlights 2014:** Under the Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicle and Engines Initiative, regional and national regulatory processes were supported to develop stringent fuel quality and vehicle emission standards. Countries supported include: Burundi, China, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. A White Paper on Best Practices in Reducing Emissions through Vehicle Replacement Programmes was developed, to help countries implement vehicle scrappage schemes.

**Lead Partners:** Canada, Switzerland, United States, ICCT, and UNEP

**Initiative Partners:** Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay, Centro Mario Molina, Clean Air Asia, Natural Resources Defense Council, Smart Freight Centre

**Initiative Actors:** China, Costa Rica, Indonesia, City of Jakarta, Tanzania, Vietnam, the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), CEGESTI, The Gadjah Mada University Center for Transportation and Logistics Studies, Mexican Center for Environmental Law (CEMDA), Shell Foundation



## HFCs | *Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards*

HFCs, which are 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. The Coalition Partners are supporting development and deployment of climate-friendly, energy-efficient alternatives and technologies, minimizing HFC leaks through responsible management, and encouraging recovery, recycling, reclamation, and eventual destruction of high-GWP HFCs.

► **Highlights 2014:** The HFC Initiative completed national level inventories in Chile, Colombia and Indonesia. Inventories for Bangladesh, Ghana and Nigeria are nearing completion. Five Case Studies demonstrating technology feasible, cost savings and efficiency gains in the commercial refrigeration sector were produced. 10,000 hours of training, benefitting over 900 participants were

conducted. A feasibility study for District cooling in Male, Maldives, is underway. A knowledge platform is under construction, and interactive village to provide information on HFC consumption and alternatives is online.

**Lead Partners:** Canada, United States

**Initiative Partners:** Australia, Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Maldives, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Climate Works, EDF, EIA, ICCP, IGSD, IASS, ICCT, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank

**Initiative Actors:** Australian Refrigeration Association, Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy, Centro Studio Galileo, CLASP, The Coca-Cola Company, DuPont, European Partnership for Energy and Environment (EPEE), Honeywell, Ingersoll Rand, Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association, Refrigerants Australia, Shecco

## Oil & gas | *Accelerating Methane and Black Carbon Reductions from Oil and Natural Gas Production*

Estimates show that more than 8 per cent of worldwide natural gas production is lost annually to venting, leakage, and flaring. It is the second largest source of global anthropogenic methane emissions – roughly 20 percent – and a substantial source of black carbon. The Coalition Partners are working with a group of countries and companies in the oil and natural gas sector to collaboratively design mechanisms and voluntary commitments to achieve substantial emission reductions from natural gas venting, leakage, and flaring.

► **Highlights 2014:** The Oil and Gas Initiative garnered high level support and private sector buy in to create an Oil and Gas Methane Partnership.

**Lead Partners:** Nigeria, United States

**Initiative Partners:** Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, UK, UNEP, the World Bank, and Environmental Defense Fund

**Initiative Actors:** Carbon Limits, Carleton University, Clearstone Engineering Ltd, Further by Design, Pacific Rubiales, Petroleum Technology Alliance Canada

**Partner companies of the CCAC Oil & Gas Methane**

**Partnership:** BG Group, ENI, Pemex, PTT, Southwestern, Statoil, Total

## Waste | *Mitigating SLCPs from 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, a major health concern. The Coalition Partners are engaging with municipal and national governments to reduce emissions of SLCPs across the municipal solid waste sector by providing a comprehensive collection of resources for cities. Resources include technical assistance, information exchange, networking, and training.

► **Highlights 2014:** The Waste Initiative completed city baseline assessments of the waste situation in 19 cities around the world, completed pre-feasibility studies in 7 cities, and set up a city exchange programme to facilitate peer-to-peer learning. A toolkit, helping cities and national governments to quantify SLCP emissions from the waste sector is being finalised.

**Lead Partners:** Canada, Japan, Mexico, United States, C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank

**Initiative Partners:** Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Germany, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, and International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), TERRE Policy Centre

**Initiative Actors:** The cities of Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire), Accra (Ghana), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Amman (Jordan), Barranquilla (Colombia), Battambang (Cambodia), Cali (Colombia), Cebu (Philippines), Concepcion (Chile), Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Dhaka (Bangladesh), Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam), Jakarta (Indonesia), Lagos (Nigeria), Lima (Peru), Penang (Malaysia), Phitsanulok (Thailand), Queretaro (Mexico), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Stockholm (Sweden), Surabaya (Indonesia), Vina del Mar (Chile)

## Financing | *Financing Mitigation of SLCPs*

This initiative aims to stimulate SLCP mitigation financing at the pace and scale desired by the Coalition by leveraging expertise, building knowledge and capacity, and engaging stakeholders for all sectors addressed by other initiatives. The activity areas cover (a) the support and design of tailored finance strategies for each sector; (b) developing collaborative tools for knowledge and innovation; (c) building the Coalition's knowledge and capacity on finance; (d) outreach for high-impact partnerships.

► **Highlights 2014:** The Finance Initiative has started the work of the Black Carbon Finance Study Group.

**Lead Partners:** UNEP, World Bank

**Initiative Partners:** Canada, Norway, Sweden, U.K., United States, IGSD

## Regional assessments | *Regional Assessments of SLCPs*

There is a need to ensure that action on SLCPs is underpinned by robust up-to-date assessments of relevant science. This initiative will develop scientifically robust and policy relevant integrated assessments of SLCPs for key regions that will support and provide a framework for national action; underpin regional co-operation on SLCP mitigation; and provide a regional focus for engagement with policy makers, scientists, technical experts, and other key stakeholders.

► **Highlights 2014:** The Regional Assessment Initiative is making good progress on the Regional Assessment for the Latin American and Caribbean region.

**Lead Partners:** Mexico, ICIMOD, UNEP, IASS, IUAPPA, SEI

**Initiative Partners:** Colombia, Chile, European Commission, Peru

**Initiative Actors:** NASA-GISS, USP

## National planning | *Supporting National Planning for Action on SLCPs Initiative (SNAP)*

Domestic action is key for success, and supporting national action planning is a critical initiative. It promotes the integration of SLCPs into national planning frameworks and processes as a foundation for rapid and large-scale implementation of SLCP mitigation. Aimed at developing country Partners, the tools and methodologies can be applied in all countries.

► **Highlights 2014:** The SNAP Initiative (Supporting National Planning for Action on SLCPs) produced national plans in four countries – Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana and Mexico. The SNAP toolkit was further refined, incorporating lessons learned from Phase I of SNAP. An Institutional Strengthening Module has been developed, and is being rolled out in 14 countries: Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru and Togo.

**Lead Partners:** Mexico, Morocco, UNEP, IGSD, IUAPPA, MCE2, SEI

**Initiative Partners:** Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Japan, Jordan, Maldives, Nigeria, Peru, Togo, and United States

## Health | *Realizing health benefits from action on short-lived climate pollutants in cities*

Realizing reductions of SLCPs – especially black carbon and methane as a precursor of tropospheric ozone – in cities through joint, complementary action by urban health and development sectors, and by reinforcing the important linkage between SLCP mitigation, air pollution mitigation and health benefits.

► **Highlights 2014:** The newest initiative on Urban Health launched a preliminary assessment to prioritize its work to equip the urban health and development sectors and city officials with information and tools for assessments of air pollution and SLCP impact on health.

**Lead Partners:** Norway, United States, ICLEI, ICIMOD, UNEP, World Bank, WHO

**Initiative Partners:** WMO, C40

## Work streams

### Demonstrating impact | *Task Force*

Partners are developing a process and framework for the Coalition to collect and assess effects and demonstrate impacts of work completed within and across the initiatives – an essential basis for identifying priorities and setting achievable goals for future work. The Task Force has started by mapping indicators already used in initiatives and other efforts such as SE4All and the SDGs under development.

**Partners:** Sweden (Chair), Canada, Norway, Switzerland, USA, ICCT, IGSD, UNDP

### Health | *Task Force*

Air pollution is now the world's largest single environmental health risk, causing approximately 7 million premature deaths worldwide in 2012 from indoor and outdoor air pollution. The Health Task Force is building political support for a World Health Assembly resolution on air pollution and health in 2015; showcasing health benefits from SLCP reduction, particularly with regards to CCAC initiatives; and scaling up health sector engagement to address SLCPs. A worldwide campaign to raise awareness of the health benefits from reducing SLCPs will be launched later this year.

**Task Force Co-Chairs:** WHO, Norway (open-ended for Partners)

### Communication | *Group*

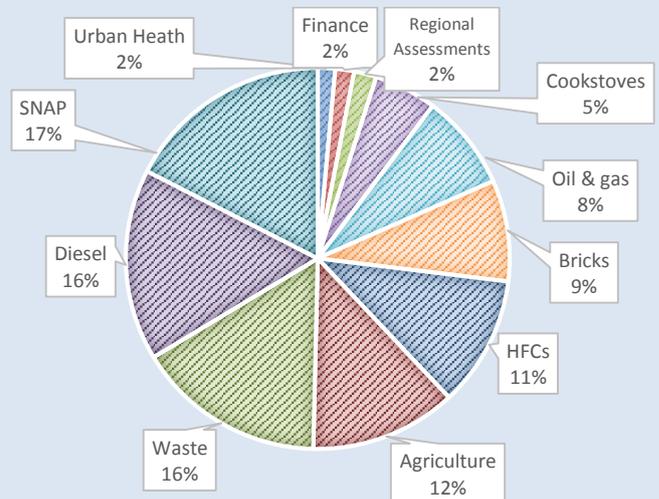
Given the importance of communication to the success of any organization today, especially one that must raise awareness of its concerns and demonstrate its impact, the CCAC formed a Communication Group to advise and assist the Secretariat, and help coordinate Partners in reaching out to policymakers, civil society, the private sector, the news media and a broader public.

**Co-Chairs:** Canada, Cote d'Ivoire (open-ended for Partners)

## Resources that Count

Partners contribute with expertise and work, in-kind contributions and some have allocated resources to the CCAC Trust Fund. Currently funds received or pledges amount to over \$58 million dollars coming from Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

Figure 1 – Trust Fund Allocations, Aug. 2012 to Jan. 2015



## Governance Structure



The Coalition's governance structure brings together all partners from States, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), intergovernmental organisations (IGOs) and the business community.

### High Level Assembly (HLA)

Ministers of state partners and the heads of non-state Partners meet at least once per year to provide strategic guidance and leadership to the Coalition.

### Working Group (WG)

Focal points are appointed by each Coalition partner, and come together at least two times per year to oversee all Coalition activities. Two co-chairs are nominated by the group to lead the discussions in this group.

### Steering Committee (SC)

The Steering Committee is made up of the two co-chairs of the Working Group, four state partners, one IGO representative, and one NGO representative elected for staggered two-year terms. The SC meets monthly to provide oversight support and recommendations to the HLA and

WG. The current SC members are: Chile and Norway (Co-Chairs), Canada, Cote d'Ivoire, the Netherlands, the United States, the World Bank, the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), and the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD).

#### A Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP)

Fourteen renowned scientists are members, including the UNEP Chief Scientist serving ex officio.

#### Secretariat

The Secretariat is hosted by UNEP in Paris, France, and works to support the Coalition in the administration of the CCAC Trust Fund, supporting the initiatives, work streams and the Scientific Advisory Panel, and undertaking advocacy & communication work.



## 104 CCAC Partners (as of May 2015)\*

State and REIO Partners (47)

Australia  
 Bangladesh  
 Benin  
 Cambodia  
 Canada  
 Central African Republic  
 Chad  
 Chile  
 Colombia  
 Cote d'Ivoire  
 Denmark  
 Dominican Republic  
 Ethiopia  
 European Commission  
 Finland  
 France  
 Germany  
 Ghana  
 Guinea, Republic of  
 Ireland  
 Israel  
 Italy  
 Japan  
 Jordan  
 Kenya  
 Korea, Republic of  
 Liberia  
 Maldives, Republic of the  
 Mali  
 Mexico  
 Mongolia  
 Morocco, Kingdom of  
 Netherlands  
 New Zealand  
 Nigeria  
 Norway  
 Paraguay  
 Peru  
 Philippines  
 Poland  
 Russian Federation  
 Sweden  
 Switzerland  
 Togo  
 United Kingdom  
 United States  
 Uruguay

Non-State Partners (57)Intergovernmental organizations (14)

European Investment Bank (EIB)  
 Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)  
 Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)  
 International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)  
 Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO)  
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
 Regional Environmental Center (REC)  
 UN-Habitat  
 UN Development Programme (UNDP)  
 UN Environment Programme (UNEP)  
 UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
 World Bank  
 World Health Organization (WHO)  
 World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Non-governmental organizations (43)

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)  
 Bellona Foundation  
 BSR  
 C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group  
 Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN)  
 CDP  
 CEID Colombia  
 Center for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA)  
 Centre for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)  
 Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)  
 Centro Mario Molina Chile  
 Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities, Inc.  
 Clean Air Institute  
 Clean Air Task Force  
 Climate Markets & Investment Association (CMIA)  
 ClimateWorks Foundation  
 Earthjustice  
 Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)  
 Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)  
 EvK2CNR Committee  
 FIA Foundation

Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves  
 GLOBE Foundation  
 Guraghe Development Association (Ethiopia)  
 Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)  
 Institute for Energy and Environment (IEMA)  
 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)  
 Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD)  
 International Climate Change Partnership (ICCP)  
 International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT)  
 International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)  
 International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)  
 International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (INECE)  
 International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)  
 International Union of Air Pollution, Prevention and Environmental Protection Associations (IUAPPA)  
 Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)  
 Molina Center for Strategic Studies in Energy and the Environment  
 Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)  
 Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (NESDA-REDDA)  
 Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)  
 Smart Freight Centre  
 Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation (Swisscontact)  
 TERRE Policy Centre

## 52 Actors & implementers (as of June 2015)

### Agriculture

Global Research Alliance on  
Agricultural Greenhouse  
Gases (GRA)  
Transparency and Economic  
Development Initiatives  
(TEDI)

### Bricks

Corporación Ambiental  
Empresarial (CAEM)

### Cookstoves

ClimateCare  
Envirofit  
Fundacion Solar  
Project Gaia

### Diesel

China  
Costa Rica  
Indonesia  
City of Jakarta  
Tanzania  
Vietnam  
Association for Southeast Asian  
Nations (ASEAN)  
CEGESTI  
The Gadjah Mada University  
Center for Transportation  
and Logistics Studies  
Mexican Center for  
Environmental Law (CEMDA)  
Shell Foundation  
Smart Freight Centre

### HFCs

Australian Refrigeration  
Association  
Alliance for Responsible  
Atmospheric Policy  
Centro Studio Galileo  
CLASP

The Coca-Cola Company  
DuPont  
European Partnership for Energy  
and the Environment (EPEE)  
Honeywell  
Ingersoll Rand  
Japan Refrigeration and Air  
Conditioning Industry  
Association  
Refrigerants Australia  
Shecco

### Waste

Brazilian Association of Urban  
Cleaving and Waste  
Management Companies  
(ABRELPE)  
Clinton Climate Initiative Waste  
and Water Team (CCI)  
Global Environment Center  
Foundation (GEC)  
Fundación Centro de Gestión  
Tecnológica e Informática  
Industrial (CEGESTI)  
Stratus Consulting  
United Nations Centre for  
Regional Development  
(UNCRD)

### Together with the cities of:

Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire)  
Accra (Ghana)  
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)  
Amman (Jordan)  
Barranquilla (Colombia)  
Battambang (Cambodia)  
Cali (Colombia)  
Cebu (Philippines)  
Concepcion (Chile)  
Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)  
Dhaka (Bangladesh)  
Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam)  
Jakarta (Indonesia)  
Lagos (Nigeria)  
Lima (Peru)  
Penang (Malaysia)  
Phitsnulok (Thailand)  
Queretaro (Mexico)

Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)  
Stockholm City, Sweden  
Surabaya (Indonesia)  
Vina del Mar (Chile)

### Oil & Gas

Carbon Limits  
Carleton University  
Clearstone Engineering Ltd  
Further by Design  
Gas Technology Development  
Center (CDT de GAS)  
GHGSat  
Pacific Rubiales  
Pembina Institute  
Petroleum Technology Alliance  
Canada

### Partner companies of the CCAC Oil & Gas Methane Partnership:

BG Group  
ENI  
Pemex  
PTT  
Southwestern  
Statoil  
Total

### Regional Assessments

NASA Goddard Institute for  
Space Studies (NASA-GISS)  
USP



For more information, contact the CCAC Secretariat on [ccac\\_secretariat@unep.org](mailto:ccac_secretariat@unep.org).  
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website [www.ccacoalition.org](http://www.ccacoalition.org)