

## LATIN AMERICAN HIGH LEVEL TECHNICAL ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

*22 August 2018, Montevideo, Uruguay*

### **What does ambition to reach the Paris Agreement temperature goals look like?**

#### Key Messages

1. **Fast action on all relevant climate forcers is necessary to establish a sustainable pathway and to succeed in achieving our long-term temperature goal.** Strong mitigation actions on reducing methane, HFCs and black carbon, short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), as a key component of an integrated climate and air quality strategy, can deliver real-world multiple benefits for human health, agriculture and the climate. Scaled-up action on short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) can avoid 0.6 C of predicted warming by 2050, making the Paris temperature goal attainable.
2. **Actions to target short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are designed to provide near-term benefits to supplement and enhance necessary scaled-up actions on CO<sub>2</sub>.** This can be done with new policies and measures for short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) mitigation within an economy-wide target, or as a sectoral/gas (pollutant) short-lived climate pollutant target. Short-lived climate pollutant mitigation is critical, but of course should be part of broader strategy of climate and air quality actions which includes fast abatement of CO<sub>2</sub>.
3. **Enhancing NDC ambition.** The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) countries are adopting a multiple benefits pathway approach -a practical framework that enables countries to integrate air pollution and climate change and analyze and track the impact of mitigation activities.
4. **Assess all relevant air pollutants and climate pollutants,** noting that their sources are closely interlinked and many air pollutants have important impacts on the climate.
5. **Political leadership from the top levels of government can drive action,** especially to exploit the synergies between the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
6. **Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) reduction actions should not be seen as a cost, but rather as an opportunity,** both from an economic perspective (more efficient and productive economy) and a health perspective (billions saved in avoided health costs, which can be reinvested).
7. **Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) reduction actions very positively engage citizens** by demonstrating that climate action is achievable and that it can improve lives. SLCP actions provide an immediacy of climate benefits that can be helpful in building support for other difficult climate issues.
8. Ambition is most convincingly demonstrated by a whole-of-government approach to concrete actions that integrate climate action with achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those that relate to air quality.



9. Many Latin American CCAC country partners are taking actions to address air quality and climate simultaneously. Many Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) highlight agriculture as a priority, and we have success stories to demonstrate how increased productivity can be achieved with both mitigation and adaptation co-benefits.
10. Ambition needs to be married with a clear roadmap for financing and investments, both public and private, national and international.

### What the Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) can do

1. Raise awareness about the additional and multiple benefits of SLCP and air pollution reduction actions, emphasizing storylines that compel citizens to support ambitious action. It is easier to take ambitious action when these benefits are taken into consideration. *The CCAC should share its success stories to let others know what is working and already happening in order to increase ambition.*
2. Bridge South-South cooperation to facilitate peer to peer knowledge exchange between countries. *The CCAC's solutions center can provide technical assistance opportunities to meet country requests for enhanced collaboration between countries.*
3. Encourage countries to include methane and HFCs in their future NDCs and to consider referencing air quality control measures in relation to black carbon. *The CCAC should provide awareness raising, tools and capacity building to this end.*
4. Work regionally to share successes and pragmatic information. Combined with the CCAC's efforts above, including on the "Multiple Benefits Pathway Approach," this can be an important contributor to increasing ambition, including in countries' revised NDCs and Mid-Century Strategies.

### List of High Level Technical Participants

- CCAC countries:
1. Uruguay, Jorge Rucks, Undersecretary of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment, Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment
  2. Uruguay, Eng. Alejandro Nario, National Director of Environment and CCAC Focal Point for Uruguay, National Directorate for Environment, Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment
  3. Uruguay, Ignacio Lorenzo, Director of Climate Change, Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment
  4. Uruguay, Magdalena Hill, Head of the Air Quality Department, National Directorate for Environment and Alternate CCAC Focal Point for Uruguay, Nacional de Medio Ambiente, Ministry of Housing, Territorial Planning and Environment
  5. Uruguay, Q. F. Raquel Piaggio, Department of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining



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6. Uruguay, Walter Oyhantcabal, Director of Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries
7. Costa Rica, Andrea Meza Murillo, Director of Climate Change and CCAC Focal Point for Costa Rica, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment and Energy
8. Costa Rica, Norma Patricia Campos Mesén, Deputy Director of Climate Change and Alternate CCAC Focal Point for Costa Rica, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment and Energy
9. Costa Rica, Agripina Jenkins Rojas, Climate Change Advisor, Climate Change Department, Ministry of Environment and Energy
10. Chile, Carolina Urmeneta, Head of Climate Change Office, Ministry of Environment
11. Dominican Republic, Ernesto Reyna Alcantara, Executive Vice President and CCAC Focal Point for the Dominican Republic, National Council on Climate Change (CNCCMDL)

- Invited countries:
12. Ecuador, Lic. María Victoria Chiriboga, Under-Secretary of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment  
Ecuador, Ricardo Proaño, Specialist in Climate Change Policy, Ministry of Environment
- Other invitees:
13. UNFCCC, Executive Secretary, Ms. Patricia Espinosa
- CCAC Secretariat:
14. Helena Molin Valdes, Head, Climate and Clean Air Coalition Secretariat
  15. Catalina Etcheverry, Coordinator for Bricks and Agriculture, Climate and Clean Air Coalition Secretariat

CCAC WEB-STORY: <http://ccacoalition.org/en/news/latin-america-and-caribbean-countries-look-maximise-benefits-climate-action>

Presentations from the CCAC side event on the Multiple Benefits Pathway Approach:

<http://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/hoja-de-ruta-de-m%C3%BAltiples-beneficios-presentaciones>