



FACTSHEET: CCAC 10-YEAR ANNIVERSARY

About the Climate & Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

- The CCAC is the only international initiative working on integrated climate and clean air solutions to stabilize the climate, limit warming to 1.5°C, and drastically reduce air pollution. It focuses on fast action to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) including methane, black carbon, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and tropospheric ozone.
- Ten years ago, the CCAC was created by Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden, and the United States to support rapid action on short-lived climate pollutants.

Key partnership figures

- The CCAC started with 6 countries at its formation in 2012 and is now comprised of 73 state partners and 78 non-state partners.
- The CCAC's state partners represent 50% of global short-lived climate pollutant emissions.
- As of 2021, the Coalition's work has generated results in 75 countries.

Reducing SLCPs is necessary to prevent the worst impacts of climate change

- SLCPs are responsible for nearly half of warming today. They are tens to thousands of times more powerful than carbon dioxide at warming the planet. Certain SLCPs are also dangerous air pollutants that have harmful effects for people, ecosystems, and agricultural productivity.
- Because SLCPs remain in the atmosphere for a relatively short amount of time – a few days to a few decades – they respond very quickly to reduction efforts. By reducing emissions of these pollutants now, we can rapidly bend the global warming curve in the coming decades.
- To keep global temperature rise below 1.5°C this century, we must implement an integrated approach that combines deep & rapid cuts in carbon dioxide (CO₂) and SLCP emissions by 2030.
- International agreements on SLCPs include the Arctic Council Black Carbon Expert Group, IMO Shipping Fuels, Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs, and the Gothenburg Protocol.

The impact of SLCP reductions

- Cutting SLCPs now can avoid up to 0.6°C of global warming by 2050. Through reduced air pollution, it will also prevent 3 million premature deaths and 52 million tonnes of crop losses annually.
- The 2018 IPCC [Special Report on 1.5°C](#) found that decisive action to reduce short-lived climate pollutants, along with deep cuts to CO₂, is essential by 2030 to keep warming to 1.5°C.
- Fast and immediate action on short-lived climate pollutants will avoid over 50% of predicted warming in the Arctic by 2050 and significantly reduce the risk of triggering dangerous climate tipping points, like the irreversible release of CO₂ and methane from thawing Arctic permafrost.
- Solutions to cut short-lived climate pollutants can be implemented today. All are based on existing technology and can be carried out at no or little cost.
- Concerted global efforts to implement known practices and existing technologies can achieve global reductions of at least 40% of methane by 2030 compared to 2010; up to 70% of black carbon by 2030 relative to 2010; and 99.5% of HFCs by 2050 compared to 2010.

The CCAC's Achievements

- The Coalition's work over the last ten years has been instrumental in changing the trajectory of SLCPs. The CCAC works in the main emitting sectors to reduce SLCPs including waste, agriculture, oil and gas, transportation and heavy vehicles, cooling, and household energy.

Thanks to the CCAC's efforts, *black carbon* emissions are going down due to improved practices in the brick and agriculture sectors, improved fuel and vehicle standards, cleaner household energy, better access to finance and technology, and a global push for clean air.

- [BreatheLife Campaign](#): Led by the CCAC, UNEP, and WHO, BreatheLife calls for governments to commit to achieving WHO Air Quality Guidelines by 2030. Reducing air pollution to levels deemed safe by the WHO will halve the number of air pollution related deaths by 2030 and slow the rate of climate change. The CCAC has helped raise awareness about this campaign.

Since 2012, the CCAC has shown governments and the private sector how they can reduce *methane* in [oil & gas](#), agriculture, and waste. This work has increased international attention and spurred growing government ambition to reduce methane.

- [Global Methane Assessment](#): This is the first assessment to integrate climate and air pollution costs and benefits from methane mitigation. Because methane is a key ingredient in the formation of ground-level ozone (smog), a powerful climate forcer and dangerous air pollutant, a 45% reduction would prevent 260,000 premature deaths, 775,000 asthma-related hospital visits, 73 billion hours of lost labour from extreme heat, and 25 million tonnes of crop losses annually.
- [Global Methane Pledge](#): Building on the Global Methane Assessment, the Global Methane Pledge was launched by CCAC Partners US and EU at COP26 in Glasgow. The CCAC was instrumental in the Pledge's creation and will help support the reduction of global methane emissions by least 30% by 2030, which could eliminate over 0.2°C warming by 2050.

The CCAC has campaigned globally to reduce *HFCs* since its founding. The Coalition is working to ensure the proper disposal and destruction of HFCs by speeding up action on Kigali Amendment commitments and leading initiatives that phase down HFCs.

- [Kigali Amendment](#): Coalition partners worked together to get an agreement to pass the Kigali Amendment and were among the first to ratify it. The Kigali Amendment, the most important agreement after the Paris Agreement, will deliver a minimum 80% reduction in the projected production and consumption of HFCs over the next 30 years. That provides the world with the largest, fastest, and most secure climate mitigation available in the near-term, avoiding up to 0.1°C of warming by 2050 and 0.4°C by the end of the century.
- [HFC Inventories](#): This initiative has produced 14 HFC consumption surveys in developing countries. These surveys help countries identify national HFC consumption and the sectors most exposed to HFCs to prioritize where they can best implement the Kigali Amendment.
- [G7 launch of efficient cooling initiative](#): This initiative engages with multilateral development banks, Sustainable Energy for All (SEforAll), the Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program (K-CEP) and the UN Environment-led effort it is funding to develop a united communication platform for cooling – a '[cool coalition](#)' – along with other funding mechanisms and the private sector to increase awareness at the highest levels to promote specific commitments.
- Together with Japan's Ministry of Environment, we [developed and launched](#) its Initiative on [Fluorocarbon Life Cycle Management \(LMI\)](#). The LMI focuses on an important management gap – end of life disposal of fluorocarbon refrigerants.
- Over the last 10 years, the CCAC has helped countries such as Chile and Jordan trial different cooling technologies. The CCAC's project for climate friendly cooling in cars also won the prestigious [2020 Environmental Excellence in Transportation \(E2T\) Award](#).

For more information, contact secretariat@ccacoalition.org