

## TALANOA STATEMENT & JOINT SUBMISSION

We the undersigned,

*recognizing* the need to ACT now to achieve the temperature goal of Paris Agreement, and to support sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

*conscious* that that the path we choose to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal is crucial and that URGENT action is needed to avoid dangerous climate risks and increase the ability for communities and ecosystems to adapt;

*recognizing* that the sources and impacts of air pollution and climate change are closely linked and that many air pollutants have important impacts on the climate;

*acknowledging* that SOLUTIONS exist now that can be implemented IMMEDIATELY;

*buoyed* by the recognition that solutions exist that are cost-effective, reduce poverty, improve health, and provide immediate local benefits as well as long-term global benefits;

*affirming* that our actions can both reduce emissions and spur the attainment of many sustainable development goals;

Declare

***Our commitment to ACT*** to help deliver the full potential of the mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants (methane, HFC and black carbon) to supplement and enhance scaled-up actions on CO<sub>2</sub>, thereby

- **avoiding 0.6 C of predicted global warming by 2050,<sup>i</sup> thereby making a very significant contribution towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal; and**
- **avoiding over 50% of the predicted warming in the Arctic by 2050,<sup>ii</sup> thereby reducing Arctic sea ice melt and irreversible release of carbon dioxide and methane from thawing Arctic permafrost, and thus significantly decreasing the chances of triggering dangerous climate tipping points.**

We attach the following submission to the Talanoa Dialogue mandated by the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

*Preliminary list of endorsers of the CCAC Talanoa Statement:*

***Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Democratic Republic of Congo, Finland, France, Guinea, Japan, Laos, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Zimbabwe***

***Brussels Capital Region of Belgium, California, Walloon Region of Belgium***

***Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Environment, UN Habitat, World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO)***

***Associação Brasileira de Empresas de Limpeza Pública e Resíduos Especiais (ABRELPE), BSR, Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), Centre for Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA), Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), Global Alliance For Clean Cookstoves, Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense (AIDA), International Association of Public Transport (UITP), International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI), International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development (IGSD), Institute of Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS), Smart Freight Centre, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Swisscontact, World Resources Institute (WRI), Ultraclean Fuel Limited, Vital Strategies***

---

<sup>i</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, The Emissions Gap Report 2017, Nairobi, Kenya, 2017; United Nations Environment Programme and World Meteorological Organization, Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone, Nairobi, Kenya, 288pp, 2011.

<sup>ii</sup> Shindell, D., J. C. I. Kuylenstierna, E. Vignati, R. Dingenen, M. Amann, Z. Klimont, S.C. Anenberg, N. Muller, G. Janssens-Maenhout, F. Raes, J. Schwartz, G. Faluvegi, L. Pozzoli, K. Kupiainen, L. Höglund-Isaksson, L. Emberson, D. Streets, V. Ramanathan, K. Hicks, K. Oanh, G. Milly, M. Williams, V. Demkine, and D. Fowler, Simultaneously mitigating near-term climate change and improving human health and food security, *Science*, 335, 183-189, 2012; United Nations Environment Programme and World Meteorological Organization, Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone, Nairobi, Kenya, 288pp, 2011

## ANNEX 1: JOINT SUBMISSION

### *Where we are ...*

The adverse impacts of climate change are already upon us, affecting the health and livelihoods of those alive today, adding increased pressure on vulnerable ecosystems and communities, and challenging our ability to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

We are not on a path to meet the Paris temperature goal, according to the UN Environment's *Emissions Gap Report 2017* — it notes current state pledges cover no more than a third of the emission reductions needed, creating a dangerous gap. **Without fast action to reduce the near-term rate of warming, global average temperature increases are likely to exceed 1.5°C during the 2040s and to exceed 2°C early in the second half of the century. The warming is expected to be even faster at high altitudes and high latitudes.**

### *Where do we want to go ...*

We want to **achieve the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement**; and to do so by choosing mitigation actions that will provide **multiple near and long term benefits** for countries in terms of economic benefits, improved air quality for human health, poverty eradication, and attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. There are tremendous benefits of following a path consistent with the Paris Agreement that limits global warming, reduces air pollution, and avoids significant impacts on human health and losses to agricultural productivity.

Slowing the rate of warming as soon as possible will help limit dangerous feedback effects that could further exacerbate climate impacts, and allows time for ecosystems to adapt and infrastructure to be adjusted. It increases the probability of attaining a 1.5°C temperature limit throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond, and supports the achievement of our near-term Sustainable Development Goals.

Air pollution and climate change are closely linked, as many air pollutants have important impacts on climate. This interlinkage is an opportunity to amplify the benefits of our actions and catalyse even greater mitigation ambition. If plans and strategies to rapidly reduce warming integrate actions to reduce all air pollutants and greenhouse gases, this will put the world on a path to make the Paris temperature goals attainable, while simultaneously delivering concrete benefits for other development priorities.

Fast mitigation of all climate forcers to curb near-term warming is also crucial to prevent further impacts for the most vulnerable people already affected by climate change. Strong mitigation actions to reduce methane, HFCs, black carbon, and ground-level ozone (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 SLCPs can **avoid 0.6 C** of predicted warming by 2050, making the Paris temperature goal attainable (see graph in Annex 2). And, such actions can also **avoid more than 50% of the predicted warming in the Arctic by 2050**, helping to avoid the triggering of devastating feedback loops, such as methane releases from permafrost thaw and sea ice melt, that would further imperil the global climate system.

**Mitigation actions to decrease emissions of SLCPs are closely tied to sustainable development and poverty eradication** for many countries, and particularly for developing countries. Not only can they be cost effective (many have net negative societal costs), but they enhance economic opportunities in critical sectors, such as agriculture, and in public sector policy, services, and infrastructure. And, they need not be dependent on future technological development. **Solutions exist now; they have been tested and proven; and they are ready to be implemented.**

There are **a host of other benefits for sustainable development and health** to be gained by addressing SLCP mitigation. For example, a recent study shows the health *co-benefits alone* of tackling climate and air pollution together *exceed the cost of mitigation actions*.<sup>iii</sup> Full implementation of [SLCP measures](#) by 2030 would avoid 2.4 M annual deaths by 2030; would avoid 52 M tonnes of annual staple crop losses after 2030; and would slow sea-level rise by 20% by 2050.

**Actions to target SLCPs are designed to provide near-term benefits to supplement and enhance necessary scaled-up actions on CO<sub>2</sub>.** Fast action on all relevant climate forcers is necessary to establish a sustainable pathway and succeed in achieving our long-term temperature goal.

Near-term SLCP actions can fit into fundamentally new approaches to sustainable development and restructuring existing carbon-based economies. The **long-term low-greenhouse-gas-emission development strategies called for in Article 4(19)** of the Paris Agreement provide an excellent opportunity to situate near-term SCLP actions in the context of long-term decarbonization and climate stabilization. These Strategies can inform and integrate near-term actions to be reflected in the implementation of NDCs.

### *How do we get there ...*

Recognizing that the Paris Agreement calls for progressive efforts that reflect the highest possible ambition, and that the Paris decisions call for enhanced action prior to 2020, Parties should focus on:

- **Targets and actions with a clear focus on temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.** Near-term temperature abatement will de facto *require* a focus also on SLCP mitigation.
- **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. Integrating air pollution and climate change measures has immediate and significant local economic, social and health benefits that can spur support from citizens and communities, engage sub-national government authorities to enhance implementation, and facilitate financing. Air pollution abatement and climate action unite local benefits with the global benefits of keeping global temperature increases in line with the Paris Agreement.
- **Energy Efficiency.** As the International Energy Agency notes, energy efficiency is the one energy resource that every country possesses in abundance and is the quickest and least costly way of addressing energy security, environmental and economic challenges. A multiple benefits pathway approach will enable evaluation and maximization of these opportunities through evidence-based policy design.<sup>iv</sup> This may be particularly important in the cooling sector. The IPCC projects that global air conditioning energy demand will grow 33-fold from the year 2000 to 2100. This is the equivalent of half the total electricity generated worldwide in 2010. The deployment of energy efficient cooling technology and using refrigerants with low or zero climate warming impacts will boost technology innovation, reduce energy consumption, create new jobs and foster prosperity.
- **Structural reform, particularly of energy**, including a phase-out of unabated coal-fired electricity generation. Getting off coal is a key CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation strategy for many Parties, and it has major co-benefits for human health and the environment. A low-emissions energy system (energy production, storage, distribution, and deployment) is a key structural policy objective to enable achievement of NDCs and should be a key building-block in long-term low-GHG-emissions development strategies. And **access for all** must be at the heart of such policies.
- **Mid-century decarbonization.** The long-term low-GHG development strategies called for in the Paris Agreement should be prepared as soon as practicable, and before 2020. These will help inform ambitious next

generation NDCs. These Strategies should underline the strong synergies of climate action with air quality and other development objectives, and could assess the multiple benefits and impacts of CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation (including sequestration), SLCP mitigation, and air quality. Near-term SLCP mitigation can thereby be situated within the broader context of necessary long-term deep abatement of **all** relevant air and climate pollutants.

### **Who we are ...**

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) is an action-oriented coalition of UNFCCC Parties, intergovernmental organizations, cities and sub-national governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, dedicated to addressing air pollution and climate change in an integrated way through the fast mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs: methane, HFCs, black carbon), in conjunction with CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation strategies.

The CCAC consists of 60 UNFCCC Parties, from all parts of the globe; 17 intergovernmental Partners, including, UN Environment, UNDP, WMO, WHO, FAO, UNIDO, ICIMOD, UN Habitat, the OECD, the World Bank and several regional development banks (IDB; NEFCO; EIB; ADB); 49 NGO Partners, also globally distributed; and hundreds of cities, private sector corporations, and organizations working with us in local communities around the world to deliver on-the-ground solutions.

We have existed since February 2012, and have a strong track record of driving political and policy changes, of delivering sectoral mitigation actions, and advancing SLCP mitigation planning at the national and city-level scales, as well as advancing the scientific understanding of the importance of SLCP mitigation.

[The Coalition takes action through its 11 initiatives](#), which are partner-led and designed to promote transformative action in sectors or as cross-cutting efforts to reduce methane, black carbon and HFCs.

To support countries in their efforts to enhance their climate and air quality strategies, and guide the implementation of their NDCs, the CCAC has developed and applied a methodology to integrate air and climate pollutants called the 'Multiple Benefits Pathway Framework'. It is a practical application which countries and regions can use to plan and understand the climate and clean air benefits from integrated mitigation strategies and analyse and track the impact of their actions. This framework builds upon existing national processes and can empower governments and others to make decisions and define ambition in line with near-term sustainable development goals and the Paris Climate Agreement temperature target.

Broad application of this integrated framework, for climate and air quality strategies and actions, can unlock greater ambition for mitigation in all sectors. By focusing on both the immediate and long-term benefits of action policymakers and planners can quantify and communicate the importance of national actions on not just global temperature, but also to improve air quality, livelihoods and the economy of the country implementing the actions. The identified actions also help countries achieve the long-term temperature targets of the Paris Agreement and commitments under the sustainable development goals.

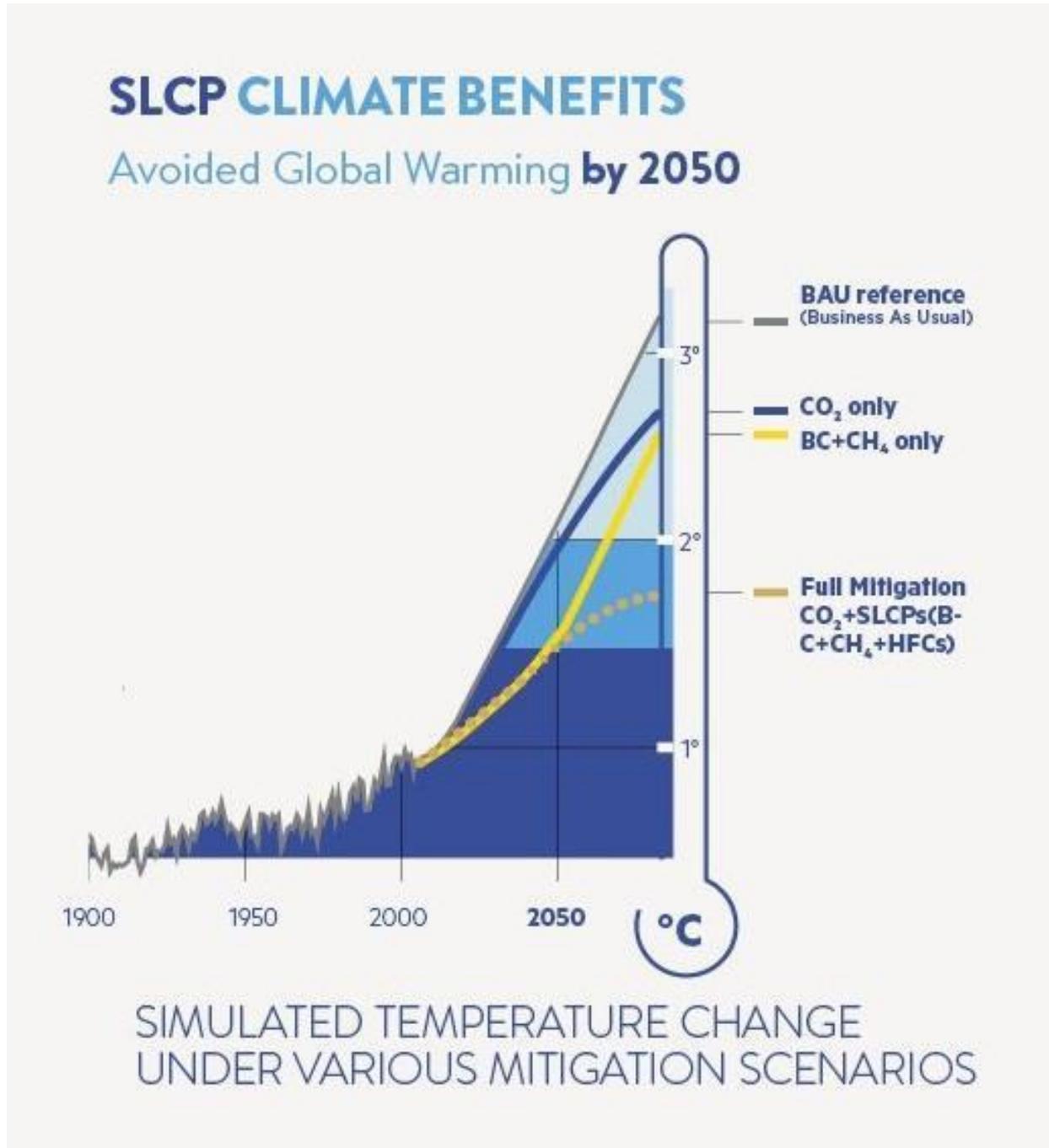
The Climate and Clean Air Coalition stands ready to welcome new partners, and is poised to scale up action with and for all.

---

<sup>iii</sup> Markandya A., J. Sampedro, S. J. Smith, R. Van Dingenen, C. Pizarro-Irizar, I. Arto, M. Gonzalz-Eguino, *Health co-benefits from air pollution and mitigation costs of the Paris Agreement: a modelling study*, The Lancet 2(3):PE126-E133, 2018.

<sup>iv</sup> International Energy Agency and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Capturing the Multiple Benefits of Energy Efficiency*, 2014. Available at [http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/Multiple\\_Benefits\\_of\\_Energy\\_Efficiency.pdf](http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/Multiple_Benefits_of_Energy_Efficiency.pdf)

## ANNEX 2: TEMPERATURE PATH GRAPH<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Adapted from United Nations Environment Programme and World Meteorological Organization, Integrated Assessment of Black Carbon and Tropospheric Ozone, Nairobi, Kenya, 2011; and Xu Y., D. Zaelke, G. J. M. Velders, V Ramanathan, The role of HFCs in mitigating 21st century climate change, Atmos. Chem. Phys. 13:6082-6089, 2013.