

**Chairs:** Kevin Hicks (SEI, Global Atmospheric Pollution Forum) and Hu Tao (Policy Centre of MEP, China)

**Participants:** 21 with representing 12 countries from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe

**Overarching question:**

Can air pollution impacts be a main driver for policy on climate change mitigation in developing countries?

**YES**

## **Main drivers for co-control policy in developing countries are:**

- **Sustainable Development, including abating air pollution for human health, energy security, food and water security considerations and other MDG goals**
- **radiative forcing considerations cannot come first but can be included in ‘smart’ policies but implication that more intensive GHG emission cuts may also be needed elsewhere**

## What are the motivations?

### Two main reasons:

1. **Air pollution control** e.g. C and S ‘one stone, two birds’
2. **Develop economy, industrial competitiveness and energy security**, using the wider definition of co-benefits and energy efficiency

But, how to leap-frog from end of pipe technology to clean technology?

*carrot and stick – incentives- investing for the future*

## Who pays?

- **International society**
- **National and local governments: subsidy for low C and low S economy**
- **private sector: investing for the future**

## Answers to key questions:

- 1. Can we identify air pollution sources/sectors where there is a big overlap between the emission of air pollution and climate forcers in developing country regions?**

**Many commonalities between regions with combustion of:**

*Transport sector*

*Biomass burning for domestic cooking and heating*

*Industrial and power generation*

*Waste burning and vegetation fires*

## Answers to key questions:

### 2. Which policies are being developed or imposed which address air quality and climate change?

*Energy/Carbon tax*

*SO<sub>2</sub> Levy system*

*Emission quota system*

*Free market approaches (may not be applicable everywhere  
e.g. Latin America)*

*More and more laws in Asia on biofuels and renewable energy*

## Answers to key questions:

### 3. What measures make the largest contribution to climate change and air pollution?

*Mexico City has Mitigation, Adaptation and Education policy that can induce behaviour change*

*Rapid transit systems emerging across developing country regions e.g. Asia sustainable transport UNCRD*

*Land-use planning integrating with transport sector*

*Cleaner fuels and more efficient vehicles*

### Answers to key questions:

#### 4. What are the opportunities for the mitigation of short-term forcers in developing countries e.g. black carbon, methane and tropospheric ozone?

- **Black Carbon** – *transportation; coal burning in households is a large source switch to fuel from indigenous practises;*
- *biomass burning a big sector but OC? If remove cooling the need more action on GHG elsewhere*
- **Ozone** – *Transport sector- cut BC and ozone precursors*
- *NOx –climate neutral on global scale –via ozone and lifetime of methane*
- **Methane** – *integrated solid waste management- controlled land fills*
- **Important priority for developing countries, especially Asia where water and food security issues**

## Answers to key questions:

### 5. Major barriers and opportunities to dealing with these issues in an integrated way in developing countries?

#### **Background**

- *Varying stages of development, capacity and technology*
- *Different problems/solutions in each region- develop policies according to the needs of the different regions*

#### *Three major requirements for international society:*

- *Capacity building;*
- *Financing*
- *Technology transfer*

#### **Awareness**

- *Politicians need to see impacts put in economic terms for health, water and food security to make benefits tangible*
- *Cost – curves – package of measures – to show win-win situations for CC and AP and cost savings and other co-benefits e.g. stimulation of ‘green’ economy*
- *Regionally specific ‘home produced’ data very important for convincing policy makers*

## Answers to key questions:

**5. Major barriers and opportunities to dealing with these issues in an integrated way in developing countries?**

### **Institutional mechanism**

- ***Be careful not to create a third group ‘co-benefit’ but better to address all atmospheric issues together....***

***.... i.e. promote an integrated approach in context of sustainable development to improve human health, food and water security, energy security***

## Answers to key questions:

### 6. Financing

#### *Using existing financial mechanisms*

- *GEF*
- *Adaptation fund*
- *Bilateral cooperation*

#### *Mobilize new mechanisms*

- *Include air pollutants in CDM and other mechanisms as one of most important considerations*

## Recommendations to addresses:

*Funding should reflect integrated nature of problems and recognise air pollution as an important driver, many development agencies currents focused on climate change and adaptation; and need:*

- *To understand air pollution contributes to short and long term climate change frameworks*
- *To generate regionally specific data and knowledge for more effective communication with regional policy makers*
- *More longer-term project that finance capacity building and technology transfer*

## Recommendations to addresses:

*GAP Forum or similar body to continue to build links between regional agreements and networks for air pollution and climate change to enhance exchange of knowledge and information*

*Local govt priorities important e.g. low C and low S economy*

*UN MDGs- need for integrated approach linked to well being- easier to achieve MDGs if you consider air pollution in an integrated fashion*

## Recommendations to addresses:

*A good governance system of MEAs and climate and air pollution related Conventions is needed, for better coordination and communication to move toward a more coordinated overall approach*

*LRTAP Convention needs to greatly improve its outreach and could make valuable contribution to capacity building and science to policy know-how needs of developing countries*

*A financing mechanism needs to be established!*

**Chinese proverb:**

***A clever person learns from their mistakes***

***A wise man learns from other people's***

*Tussen Takk!*