

ASIA CLEAN BLUE SKIES PROGRAM | KNOWLEDGE SHARING EVENT
SYNERGIES AND CO-BENEFITS OF AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION



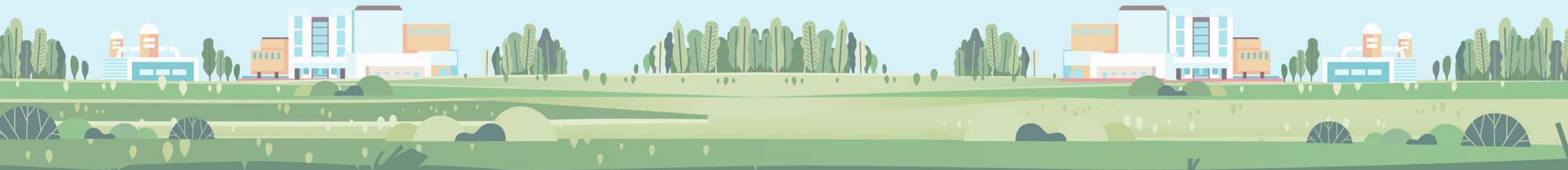
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NDCs and National Air Quality Programs

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Why Include Air Pollution in NDCs?

- Air pollution and climate change are *inherently linked*. Sharing many of the same sources.
- Integrated planning on climate change and air pollution can help identify actions to address both simultaneously and avoid or off-set trade-offs.
- Greater sustainability by linking climate actions to other, more local and more immediate, public objectives and produce a more efficient planning process.
- Financial institutions, development aid agencies use NDCs to guide assistance and funding decisions.
- NDCs are evolving to be more inclusive, comprehensive and transparent. Not including air pollution, when other similarly situated countries do, *is saying something*.



Examples of Air Quality in NDCs

Côte d'Ivoire

*Due to the simultaneous reduction of SLCPs and air pollutants in addition to GHGs as Côte d'Ivoire implements its NDCs, the effects of improving indoor and outdoor air quality have been estimated at around 7,000 premature deaths avoided per year in 2030, thus considerably improving public health.**

Colombia

*... recognizes the need to quantify co-benefits in health terms associated with the improvements in the air quality resulting from the implementation of GHG mitigation measures ... we have taken a national study to quantify the health benefits **

*translated

Ghana

... expects that implementing the 19 policy actions will achieve the following by 2030:

- Generate absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions of 64 MtCO₂e.*
- Avoid at least 2,900 premature deaths per year from improved air quality.*

Pakistan

*Goal is to lower vehicular emissions from combustion and improving urban air quality
Improve air quality standards as well as monitoring in provincial capital and other major cities*



2025 NDC Update

- Paris Agreement – beginning in 2020, Parties should communicate a NDC every five years that reflects its highest possible ambition and represents a progression beyond their previous NDC.
 - 3rd NDC should be submitted to UNFCCC 9 months in advance of COP30 (**Feb 11, 2025**)

NDCs should:

- Include single economy-wide target incl. base year, target year (**2035**), include all GHGs (CO₂, methane, N₂O, SF₆, PFC, F-Gases)
- Be **more ambitious** than previous NDC
- Include adaptation actions to enhance resilience by sectors (*developing countries*)
- Outline financial resources, technology and capacity needed and gaps to support implementation (*developing countries*)



How to include Air Pollution in NDCs?

- Do
 - Use science-based decision-making supported by *integrated inventories* and *assessments* of all GHG, non-GHG and air pollutant emissions for each mitigation measures and assess the multiple impacts/benefits actions
 - Include as much transparency/disaggregation in expected emissions reductions as practicable (e.g. only the economy-wide target needs to be in CO₂e).
 - Include air quality programmes in financing calculations for both needs and available sources *and* economic benefits of improved air quality
- Don't
 - Include non-GHGs in the economy-wide target by e.g. converting to CO₂e. PM_{2.5} (BC/OC), CO, NO_x, NMVOCs, SO₂ are not greenhouse gases

**PM is not a gas!*



How to include Air Pollution in NDCs?

- Option 1 - Economy-wide or sectoral PM_{2.5}/Black Carbon target
 - Reflect additional commitment to reduce contribution to climate change through action on PM_{2.5}/BC

Colombia

*Colombia has defined a national goal to reduce black carbon emissions by 40% compared to the 2014 emissions level... considering a black carbon emission of 15,235 tons in 2014 (excluding fires), the maximum emission of Colombia's black carbon in 2030 will be 9,195 tons.**



How to include Air Pollution in NDCs?

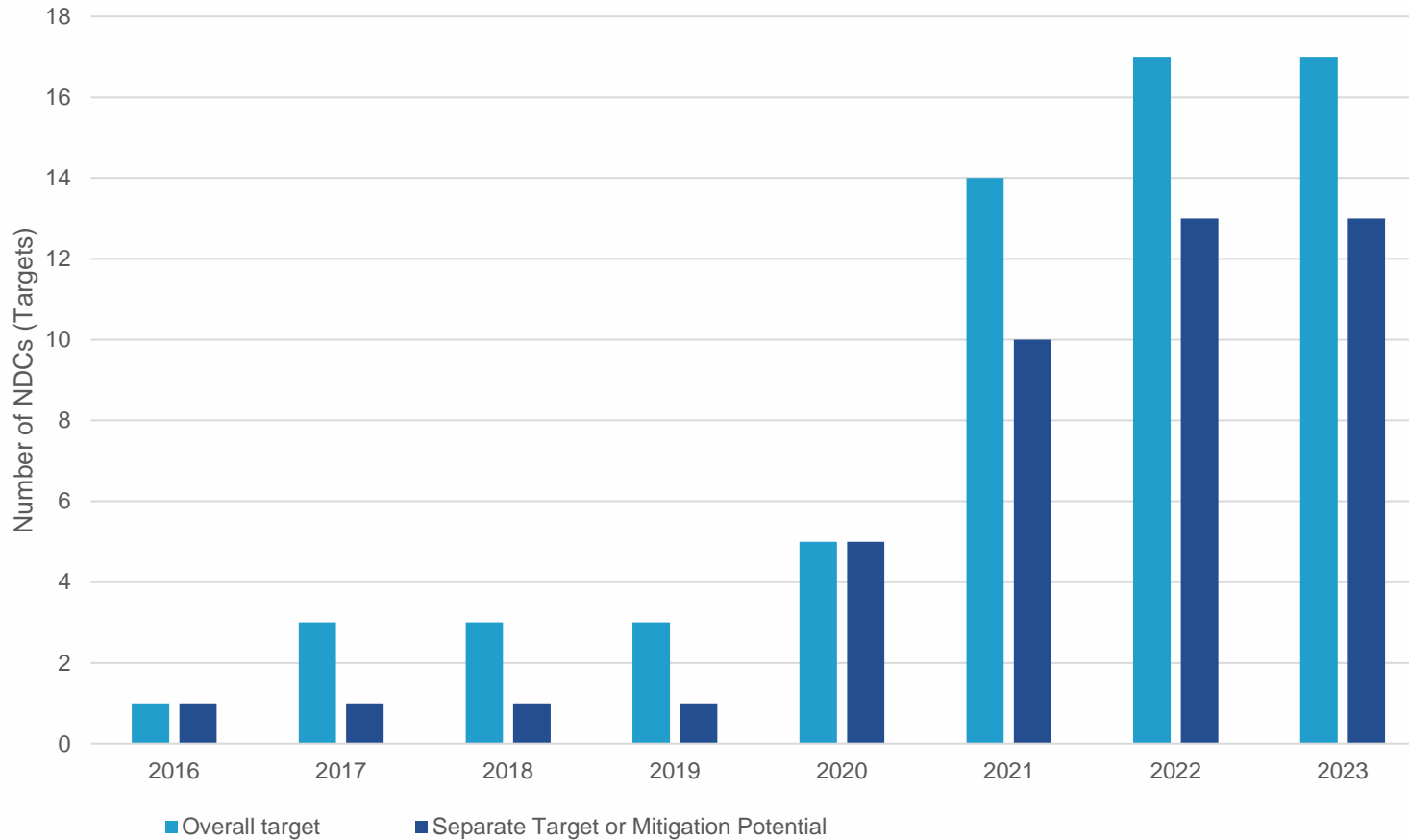
- Option 2 – Assess and include air quality benefits of climate mitigation actions
 - Include specific GHG mitigation measures and quantify expected changes in co-emitted air pollutants and linked benefits e.g. improved public health

Ghana

- ... expects that implementing the 19 policy actions will achieve the following by 2030:*
- *Generate absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions of 64 MtCO₂e.*
 - *Avoid at least 2,900 premature deaths per year from improved air quality.*



Black Carbon in NDCs



9%

of NDCs target black carbon on in their overall mitigation target

61%

Identify at least one targeted black carbon measure

7%

of NDCs include a specific black carbon target



How to include Air Pollution in NDCs?

- Option 3 - Improving air quality as an adaptation measure
 - Exposure to poor air quality contributes to burden of disease and premature death. The morbidity impacts of poor air quality make populations more vulnerable and less resilient to the current and projected future impacts of climate change.
 - *Long-term exposure to PM_{2.5} linked to heart disease, diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma and lung cancer.*

Currently no examples in NDCs

**which country will be first?*



CCAC Support to Enhance NDCs

- CCAC is encouraging and supporting countries to include SLCP and air pollution action in their NDC commitments
- Currently supporting over 30 NDC enhancement projects
- All ODA-eligible CCAC countries can receive support for NDC enhancement

Tools & Resources

- Practical Guidance to increase NDC ambition through integrated air pollution and climate change planning
- NDC Database – contact secretariat@ccaccoalition.org



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