



Technology, Education, Research and Rehabilitation for the Environment



TERRE Policy Centre, new non-State Partner in the Climate Change and Clean Air Coalition

Pune, 15 Feb 2014. Thirty-five countries and the European Commission who are State Partners of the Climate Change and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC or the Coalition) have unanimously approved TERRE Policy Centre as a non-State Partner of CCAC. While communicating this news to TERRE, Mr. Achim Steiner, Under Secretary General of United Nations and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) said, “We acknowledge TERRE Policy Centre’s leadership on energy and food security and look forward to seeing the benefits that TERRE can bring as a partner.”

TERRE, having already engaged in projects and policies related to climate change and clean air, has endorsed the Framework of the Coalition and will enhance its contribution towards international efforts to reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs). “It is an honor for TERRE that our work on energy and food security has been recognized by the international community”, said Rajendra Shende, Chairman of TERRE Policy Centre. “We would now be able to reinforce our efforts with other national and international partners to new commanding heights for benefit of the society by protecting health and environment”, added Mr. Shende. TERRE Policy Centre is the only second non-state partner from India in this Coalition.

Note to the editors:

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants, launched by UNEP in 2012, is a voluntary partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, private sector, and civil society to catalyze rapid reduction of Short Lived Climate Pollutants to protect human health and mitigate climate change. Current State Partners include Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Maldives, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and The European Commission.

Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) – These pollutants include black carbon or soot, methane, tropospheric ozone and some hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) which are responsible for a substantial fraction of both the global warming experienced to date and the current rate of global warming. SLCPs can be dangerous air pollutants, with various detrimental impacts on human health, agriculture and ecosystems. Fast and sustainable action to reduce SLCPs has the potential to achieve multiple benefits. Rapidly reducing methane and black carbon have multiple co-benefits i.e. it could prevent over two million premature deaths and avoid annual crop losses of over 30 million tons annually, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity and reduce poverty. It could also slow down the warming expected by 2050 by about 0.5°C, almost halving projected near-term warming, while mitigating emissions of HFCs could augment this global mitigation potential by about 20%. The Coalition is committed to address near-term climate change, improve air quality and public health, and strengthen food and energy security, by taking urgent action through alternative technology and standards, policy and planning support to governments and private sector.

More information on the TERRE: <http://terrepolicycentre.com/>

More information on the CCAC: <http://www.unep.org/ccac/>