**IGES Survey**

**Engagements for SLCPs reduction and CCAC**

Dear Colleagues,

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan would like to ask for your participation in a brief 10-20 minute survey for research on "Supporting international-level efforts on short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) including the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)". The survey aims to inform the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) on how it can meet the needs for SLCP reductions in Asia.

The results of this survey will be used for research purposes only. Responses will be kept strictly confidential and will be reported in aggregate and hence not be attributed to any individual respondent. Please complete the survey before 26 November and kindly send this form back to Ms. Jenny Law ([law@iges.or.jp](mailto:law@iges.or.jp)).

You may also participate in the survey online at: <http://goo.gl/forms/4C95ey4G4h>.

Thank you very much in advance for your time and cooperation.

With kind regards,

Jenny Law (Ms.)

Researcher of Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Group

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan

**IGES Survey**

**Engagements for SLCP reduction and CCAC’s SNAP initiative**

The Institute for Global Environment Strategies (IGES), Japan

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| **<AIM OF THIS SURVEY>**  The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) is conducting a survey for policymakers and experts to understand their current interest and future engagements in actions on reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC).  **SLCPs** are types of air pollutants such as black carbon, tropospheric ozone, and methane that warm the climate, threaten public health and reduce crop yields over short lifetimes in the atmosphere. The **CCAC** is a voluntary partnership of over 90 governments, intergovernmental organisations, civil society and the private sector organizations that was formed in 2012 to promote actions to mitigate SLCPs.  Additional information about the CCAC is available at: [http://www.ccacoalition.org/](http://www.google.com/url?q=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ccacoalition.org%2F&sa=D&sntz=1&usg=AFQjCNH3GJaIQZEtRUMm4h0U4sXxhEwhow).  **<WHO WE ARE>**  The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) is an international research institute that conducts practical and innovative research to support sustainable development. IGES Headquarters is in Hayama, Kanagawa, Japan. For IGES mission and goal, please visit: <http://www.iges.or.jp/en/index.html>.  **<Privacy Statement>**  IGES will handle the information with utmost care under its institutional privacy policy. The responses will only be shared in aggregate form with no attribution to individual respondents or disclosure of personal details. Any queries can be sent to Dr. Eric Zusman (zusman@iges.or.jp). |

**Section 1. Your Basic Information**

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| **Agency/Organisation** |  | | | | |
| **Country** |  | | | | |
| **Saltation** (Optional) | Mr. | Mrs. | Ms. | Dr. | Other (please speciry): |
| **Name** (Optional) |  | | | | |
| **Position** (Optional) |  | | | | |
| **Email** (Optional) |  | | | | |

(End of Section 1)

**Section 2. Questions on SLCPs**

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| * Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) are types of air pollutants such as black carbon, tropospheric ozone, and methane with atmospheric lifetimes that are much shorter than GHGs. Over those short-lifetimes, SLCPs warm the climate while threatening public health, crop yields, and other ecosystem services. Mitigating SLCPs can bring multiple benefits for better air quality and health, and short-term climate change mitigation. * Additional information on SLCPs can be found at: <http://www.unep.org/ccac/Short-LivedClimatePollutants/Definitions/tabid/130285/Default.aspx> |

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| **2.1 Have you previously heard of SLCPs?** | |
| [ ] Yes | [ ] No |
| **2.2 Does your agency work on reducing SLCPs?** | |
| [ ] Yes (🡪 Please proceed to **a)~c)** below) | [ ] No (🡪 Please proceed to **2.3**) |
| 1. **Which SLCPs does your agency work on?**   (Please select all that apply) | |
| [ ] Black carbon  [ ] Methane  [ ] Other (please specify): | [ ] Tropospheric ozone (O3)  [ ] Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) |
| 1. **How would you classify your agency’s work on SLCPs?**   (Please select all that apply) | |
| [ ] Scientific research  [ ] Models & measurement tool development  [ ] Capacity building  [ ] Other (please specify): | [ ] Policy/Strategies development  [ ] Awareness raising/Advocacy  [ ] Technical/Equipment Support |
| 1. **What have been the main challenges, if any, you have encountered in your work on SLCPs?**   (Please select all that apply) | |
| [ ] Lack of scientific knowledge  [ ] Lack of finance  [ ] Lack of agreement within agency/country  [ ] Lack of agency’s human capacity  [ ] None  [ ] Other (please specify): | [ ] Limited awareness  [ ] Lack of technical equipment/support  [ ] Conflict with other local environmental/development policy priorities  [ ] Conflict with work on long lived GHGs |
| **2.3 [If “no” on 2.2] What are main reasons your agency is not working on SLCPs?**  (Please select all that apply) | |
| [ ] Lack of scientific knowledge  [ ] Lack of finance  [ ] Lack of capacity  [ ] Other (please specify): | [ ] Limited awareness  [ ] Lack of technical equipment/support |

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| **2.4 a)**  **[If “yes” on 2.2] Is your agency supporting the introduction or implementation of any of the below measures/technologies that reduce SLCPs?**  **[Optional if “no” on 2.2] Which of the below measures/technologies that reduce SLCPs might your agency be interested in working on?**  (Please select all that apply) | | |
| **Black Carbon** | | |
| *Sectors* | *Measures* | |
| Transport | [ ] Standards for the reduction of pollutants from diesel vehicles  [ ] Elimination of high-emitting vehicles in road and off-road transport | |
| Residential | [ ] Replacing lump coal with coal briquettes in cooking and heating stoves  [ ] Pellet stoves and boilers, using fuel made from recycled wood waste or sawdust, to replace current wood-burning technologies in the residential sector in industrialized countries1  [ ] Introduction of clean-burning (fan-assisted) biomass stoves for cooking and heating in developing countries2, 3  [ ] Substitution of traditional biomass cookstoves with stoves using cleaner burning fuels (e.g., liquefied petroleum gas or biogas) 2, 3 | |
| Industry | [ ] Replacing traditional brick kilns with vertical shaft brick kilns4  [ ] Replacing traditional coke ovens with modern recovery ovens | |
| Agriculture | [ ] Ban on open burning of agricultural waste2 | |
| **Methane (one of the precursors of Ozone)** | | |
| *Sectors* | *Measures* | |
| Fossil fuel production and transport | [ ] Extended pre-mine degasification and recovery and oxidation of methane from ventilation air from coal mines  [ ] Extended recovery and utilization, rather than venting, of associated gas and improved control of unintended fugitive emissions from the production of oil and natural gas  [ ] Reduced gas leakage from long-distance transmission pipelines | |
| Waste Management | [ ] Separation and treatment of biodegradable municipal waste through recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion as well as landfill gas collection with combustion/utilization  [ ] Upgrading primary wastewater treatment to secondary/tertiary treatment with gas recovery and overflow control | |
| Agriculture | [ ] Control of methane emissions from livestock, mainly through farm-scale anaerobic digestion of manure from cattle and pigs  [ ] Intermittent aeration of continuously flooded rice paddies | |
| [ ] Others (please specify):  Source: UNEP, 2011  1. Note that this is the only measure that applies to developed countries; but there could be more work done on specific countries in Asia such as Japan  2. Motivated in part by its effect on health and regional climate, including its impact on areas of ice and snow  3. For cookstoves, given their importance for black carbon emissions, two alternative measures are included  4. Zigzag brick kilns would achieve comparable emission reductions to vertical-shaft brick kilns | | |
| **2.4 b) [If “yes” on 2.2] What have been the main challenges, if any, you have encountered in introducing or implementing the technologies selected above?**  (Please select all that apply) | | |
| [ ] Lack of scientific knowledge  [ ] Lack of finance  [ ] Lack of capacity  [ ] Other (please specify): | | [ ] Limited awareness  [ ] Lack of technical equipment/support  [ ] None |

(End of Section 2)

**Section 3. Questions on CCAC**

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| * The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) was established in 2012 as a voluntary partnership uniting governments, intergovernmental organisations, civil society and the private sector in the first global effort to address SLCPs as an urgent and collective challenge. The CCAC’s work is intended to be complementary to the global action to reduce carbon dioxide, in particular efforts under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). * Additional information about the CCAC can be found at: [http://www.ccacoalition.org/](http://www.google.com/url?q=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.ccacoalition.org%2F&sa=D&sntz=1&usg=AFQjCNH3GJaIQZEtRUMm4h0U4sXxhEwhow). |

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| **3.1 Have you previously heard of the CCAC?** | | |
| [ ] Yes | [ ] No | |
| **3.2 Is your country/agency a CCAC partner?** | | |
| [ ] Yes (🡪 Please proceed to **c)** and **d)**) | [ ] No (🡪 Please proceed to **a)** below) | |
| **a) Is your country/agency interested in joining the CCAC in the future?** | | |
| [ ] Yes (🡪 Please proceed to **b)**, **c)** and **d)**) | [ ] No (🡪 Please proceed to **b)** below) | |
| **b) What were/are the reasons for not joining the CCAC?**  (Please select all that apply) | | |
| [ ] Not interested in SLCPs/CCAC  [ ] Didn’t/Don’t know how to join  [ ] Didn’t/Don’t know/Doubtful of benefits of SLCPs reduction  [ ] Didn’t/Don’t know or doubtful of benefits of CCAC  [ ] Other (please specify): | | [ ] Lack of agreement within agency/country  [ ] Lack of agency’s human capacity  [ ] Conflict with other policy priorities (e.g. long term climate change, low carbon development)  [ ] Conflict with other local environmental/development policy priorities (e.g. air pollution, water pollution) |
| **c) What might be the reasons your country/agency would become interested in joining the CCAC (in the future)?**  (Please select all that apply) | | |
| [ ] Measure to raise “level of ambition” of climate change mitigation  [ ] Scientific research  [ ] Models & measurement tool development  [ ] Capacity building  [ ] Networking  [ ] Other (please specify): | | [ ] Achieve multi-benefits  [ ] Strengthen air pollution policy/strategies  [ ] Climate change policy/strategies  [ ] Awareness raising/Advocacy  [ ] Technical/Equipment support  [ ] Financial assistance  [ ] Not interested in joining |
| **d) Which CCAC initiatives is your agency already working on *OR* might be interested in joining in the future?**  (Please select all that apply) | | |
| [ ] Reducing Black Carbon Emissions from Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines  [ ] Mitigating Black Carbon and Other Pollutants From Brick Production  [ ] Mitigating SLCPs from the Municipal Solid Waste Sector  [ ] Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards  [ ] Accelerating Methane and Black Carbon Reductions from Oil and Natural Gas Production  [ ] Addressing SLCPs from Agriculture  [ ] Reducing SLCPs from Household Cooking and Domestic Heating  [ ] Financing of SLCP mitigation  [ ] Supporting NAtional Planning for action on SLCPs (SNAP)  [ ] Regional Assessments of SLCPs  [ ] Urban Health Initiative  [ ] Not interested in joining | | |
| **3.3 Does your agency have any other needs/future expectations from the CCAC?**  (Optional) | | |

(End of Section 3)

**Section 4. Questions on SNAP initiative**

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| * To promote the SLCP mitigation, the CCAC has launched the Supporting NAtional Planning for action on SLCPs [SNAP] initiative. SNAP initiative helps governments assess the scope of the SLCP issue and mitigation potential and opportunities at the national level, and build a coordination mechanism among key stakeholders to support the integration of SLCPs into relevant national strategies and sectorial plans, implementation of identified priority measures, and to monitor and evaluate progress in implementing SLCP plans. * Additional information on the SNAP initiative of the CCAC can be found at:   <http://www.unep.org/ccac/Initiatives/SupportingNAtionalPlanningforactiononSLCPs/tabid/130325/language/en-US/Default.aspx#sthash.wlyXmqHG.dpuf>. |

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| **4 Has your country joined the CCAC?** | | | |
| [ ] Yes (🡪 Please proceed to **4.1**) | | [ ] No (🡪 Please proceed to **Section 5**) | |
| **4.1 Have you heard about *OR* has your agency already joined the SNAP initiative?** | | | |
| [ ] Yes | [ ] Already a partner | | [ ] No |
| **4.2 Will your agency be interested in joining the SNAP initiative in the future?** | | | |
| [ ] Yes | [ ] Already a partner | | [ ] No |
| **If “no,” please provide the reason:** (Optional) | | | |
| **4.3 What were/might be main motivations for joining the SNAP initiative?**  (Please select all that apply) | | | |
| [ ] Scientific research  [ ] Models & measurement tool development  [ ] Capacity building  [ ] Knowledge sharing  [ ] Other (please specify): | | [ ] Policy/Strategies development  [ ] Awareness raising/Advocacy  [ ] Technical/Equipment Support  [ ] Financial assistance | |

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| * The CCAC is planning to initiate a new “Institutional Strengthening element” under the SNAP initiative. The objective of this institutional strengthening is to support CCAC developing country Partners to 1) further coordinate and scale-up their activities to reduce SLCPs, including coordination across ministries (environment, health, agriculture, transport, etc.) and 2) increase their participation in different activities and in decision-making process of the CCAC and its initiatives. * Activities will aim to 1) enhance institutional capacity through financial support for additional staff time, travel or targeted training, and 2) strengthen sharing of experience between participating countries. |

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| **4.4 What benefits might you expect to gain from the Institutional Strengthening element of the SNAP initiative?**  (Please select all that apply) |
| [ ] Scaling-up activities to reduce SLCPs  [ ] Collaborative work across ministries  [ ] Increased participation in different activities  [ ] Increased participation in the decision-making processes in the CCAC  [ ] Financial support for additional staff time, travel or targeted training  [ ] Knowledge/experience sharing between participating countries  [ ] Other (please specify): |
| **4.5 Do you have any comments on the SNAP initiative and/or the SNAP Institutional Strengthening Element?**  (Optional) |

(End of Section 4)

**Section 5. Japan’s role**

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| **5.1 What support would your agency hope to get from Japan under the CCAC?**  (Optional) |
| **5.2 What support might your agency hope to get from the Japanese government for air pollution mitigation efforts?**  (Optional) |

(End of Section 5)

**END OF SURVEY - Thank you very much for your time and cooperation!**

If you have any materials on SLCP reduction projects (e.g., research study, program/project brief, etc.), please kindly send them via email to Jenny Law ([law@iges.or.jp](mailto:law@iges.or.jp)). We can also share your materials on the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP) website with your agency’s logo at: <http://www.cobenefit.org/index.html>

We shall update you on our progress and outputs accordingly.

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