Short-lived climate pollutants: The co-benefit agenda

Chandra Bhushan
# GWGs and their life-time

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Why SLCP?
EMISSIONS
Main BC-rich sources by region and sector (2005)

- Resident. biofuel cooking and heating
- Resident. coal cooking and heating
- On-road diesel engines
- Off-road diesel engines
- Industrial coal and brick kilns
- Open burning agricultural fields
Open burning and organic burning

Cook stoves

Diesel Vehicles

Industry Coke (BC) and Sulfate
Methane

- Latin America and Caribbean
- N. America and Europe
- Africa
- S, W, and Central Asia
- NE, SE Asia and Pacific

- Fossil Fuels: 29%
- Livestock enteric fermentation: 29%
- Livestock manure: 4%
- Rice cultivation: 10%
- Other agricultural sources: 7%
- Waste treatment: 11%
- Waste water treatment: 9%
- Others: 1%
Oil and Gas Sector

Burning of solid waste

Coal Mining

Rice fields
Linkage between Global warming and Ozone hole

- Climate Change
- Ozone Depletion
- Halocarbons
  - PFCs
  - HFCs
- ODSs
  - HCFCs
  - CFCs
  - Halons
- Refrigerants, Foam blowing agents, Solvents, Aerosols and Fire extinguishers
- End of Life
- Use & Banks
- Production
- Recycle
HFC consumption has more than doubled between 2002 & 2010 because of CFC & HCFC phase-out.
Co-benefits but politics

- Survival Emissions vs. Luxury Emissions. Cook stoves vs. SUV.
- Shifting the burden of mitigation?
  - Short-term vs. long-term
  - Large reduction potential in developing world; we will have to do more.
- Shifting focus away from CO2 will not work. Simultaneous effort is important.