

**CLIMATE &
CLEAN AIR
COALITION**
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED
CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

ABOUT THE CLIMATE AND CLEAN AIR COALITION

Supporting climate and clean air solutions by:

- Enhancing capacity in national institutions
- Supporting science-based policies
- Catalysing action in key sectors



Limiting Warming to 1.5° C at the Lowest Cost

By  **2030**

methane emissions need to be reduced in
each of the three main emitting sectors:



SUPPORT TO GMP

- Projects on planning and sectoral action
- National consultants to build capacity and coordinate response
- Engagement of key players under sectoral hubs (i.e., waste and agriculture)
- Additional advocacy tools under the CCAC Methane Flagship
- Supporting GMP communication and events



SUPPORT



6 SECTOR HUBS & NATIONAL PLANNING HUB



Agriculture



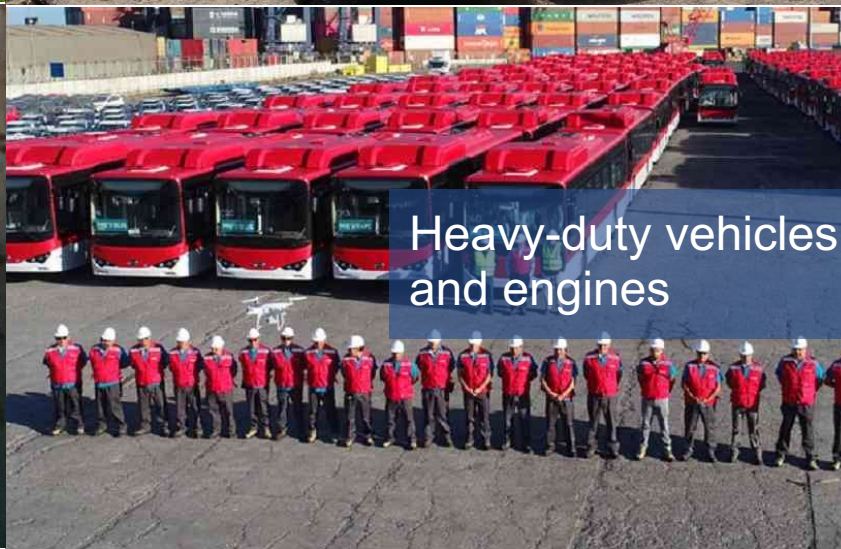
Waste



Fossil fuels



Household energy



Heavy-duty vehicles and engines

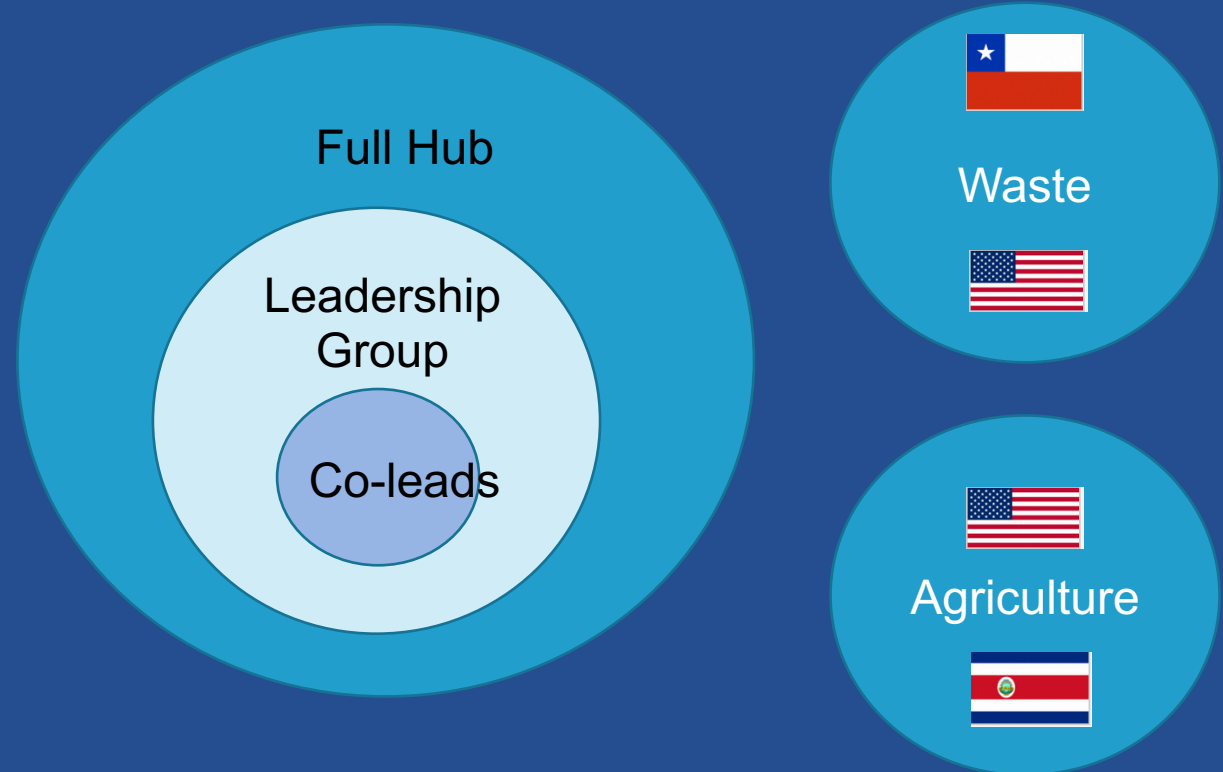


Efficient cooling

HUB STRUCTURE

Each Hub will be organized by:

1. **Co-leads** - 2 or more State co-leads that lead direction of the hub
2. **Leadership Group** - Co-leads, additional State Partners and Non-State Partners that will meet on a regular basis to support and guide the direction of the Hub
3. **Full Hub** – CCAC Partners and external interested parties will convene 2-3x per year for technical discussions, share best practices and set priorities to implement the ES



HUB ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES



WG-OCT2021-02A
Approved by WG on 8.10.2021

APPROVED ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

1. Objective

The agriculture sector Engagement Strategy has as objective to maximize the reductions of short-lived climate pollutants from the agricultural sector by 2030 by focusing on the most locally appropriate and technically feasible measures, with relatively low-cost financing and with substantive policy support, as identified by the CCAC Scientific Advisory Panel for the livestock, manure management, open burning and paddy rice sub-sectors; and position the agricultural sector to make a significant contribution to midcentury net-zero climate mitigation and sequestration strategies by identifying cross linkages with other climate forces, as for example, fertilizer use (N2O) and livestock keeping (CH4).

To fulfill the objectives of the Engagement Strategy, key foundations for action will be promoted to ensure the successful implementation of measures and strategies that are tailored to a country's unique circumstances and needs, and are aligned with a broader set of food security, equity and sustainable development imperatives. These include the following:

- **Scoping the national context:** Because conditions vary widely across geographies, economies, and societies, a "one size-fits-all" approach should be avoided and key characteristics of a country's agriculture sector must be carefully considered. This includes an examination of national production and consumption trends of crops and livestock products, as well as the types and sizes of producers.
- **Involving stakeholders:** In addition to the relevant government ministries, the CCAC will encourage the involvement of other stakeholders such as farmers, indigenous peoples, and local communities at the national, subnational, and local levels so that diverse perspectives, needs, and priorities are incorporated. Small-scale agriculture producers, especially women and women's organizations, should be explicitly included, which requires targeted and sustained attention from policy-makers. Likewise, it is important to engage stakeholders that will be responsible for the implementation of agricultural climate action to maximize buy-in, including food processors and retailers that can encourage and drive the adoption of on-farm sustainability, while at the same time promoting an entire farm-to-fork production chain.
- **Establishing policy coherence.** Countries can consider progress made toward implementing existing goals and policies, and their coherence with other relevant plans, including other climate policies, as well as sustainable development policies by incorporating action on agricultural short-lived climate pollutants in national planning and policies.
- **Regional approaches.** Facilitating the sharing of best practices, peer-to-peer exchanges, technical know-how and options for supportive policy frameworks for reduction in agricultural short-lived climate pollutants.
- **Developing complementary global partnerships/initiatives.** Although various initiatives work on agriculture related initiatives, there is a risk of duplication and sub-optimal project size. By working together, the CCAC together with for example but not limited to, Global Methane Initiative (GMI), Global Research Alliance (GRA), Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), World Bank, NDC Partnership Thematic Working Group (TWG), and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will pool efforts to achieve economies of scale. Across these initiatives there is focus on research and innovation, policy and practice implementation, and provision of technical support and capacity building.



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APPROVED ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR THE WASTE SECTOR

1. Context

Improving waste management is critical to reduce short-lived climate pollutants — in particular methane — and deliver local environmental, economic, and health benefits. Municipal solid waste is the third-largest source of anthropogenic methane emissions globally, due to dumped and landfilled **organic waste**. In developing countries, over 50% of municipal solid waste is organic. Landfills and waste management make up about 20 per cent of global anthropogenic methane emissions¹.

The waste sector is also a significant source of black carbon in many countries and cities due to the open burning of waste, and is a contributor to local air pollution due to the methane and black carbon emissions. About 5 per cent of global anthropogenic black carbon emissions are attributed to the waste sector.

2. CCAC's niche for this work

Because of the focus on methane and black carbon emissions, the CCAC's niche in waste management is a *component* of the overall waste management strategies of national and sub-national governments and municipalities. Because methane arises from organics, the CCAC's main niche is **organic waste management**. **Open burning**, because it is the source of black carbon, is the second niche area for the CCAC. It is recognized, however, that efforts to reduce emissions in these two areas need to be cognizant of and complementary to the wholistic integrated waste management plans being developed within countries and by municipal governments.

As with other areas of the CCAC's work, an important niche of the CCAC is engaging national governments in the mitigation activities, and helping to build the political support and enabling environment that can advance enhanced action, including at the sub-national and local levels. CCAC's other niche is advancing the concept of multiple benefits — that is, that SLCP reductions achieve climate mitigation, improved air quality and attendant health benefits, as well as economic and development benefits. These CCAC niche aspects are particularly relevant for the waste sector.

3. Goals and Milestones

Methane. The main goal of the CCAC Engagement Strategy for Waste is that by 2030 all CCAC countries have taken action in the waste sector to reduce methane to a level that is consistent with a 1.5°C pathway, and have reflected this goal in a nationally-appropriate way in the NDCs and other planning and strategy documents. Given the nature of the sector, this will require significant municipal and sub-national engagement and collaboration, as well as private sector engagement and collaboration in many instances. In many developing countries, this also includes collaborating with the informal sector of waste management.

The focus to achieve this goal will include: 1) Preventing organic waste, as well as diverting it from landfills and open dumps; 2) Collecting and using or flaring of gas from existing landfills to mitigate the methane already generated; and 3) Developing economic uses and facilities for organics, such as composting or waste-to-energy facilities at various scales.

Black Carbon. Preventing and eliminating the open burning of waste, at all scales from household to large scale, to prevent black carbon emissions. This too may require engagement and collaboration from local to national.

NEW FUNDING PROCESS

Approach signposted in Work Plan & Budget

- Just over 9m for projects in 2022
- Higher in 2023
- Includes for Engagement Strategy implementation / “transformative action”

Process

- Call for Proposals for the 9m to be launched in stages:
 - National planning – June/July 2022
 - Addressing country needs/requests
 - Engagement Strategy implementation

METHANE FLAGSHIP

Goals:

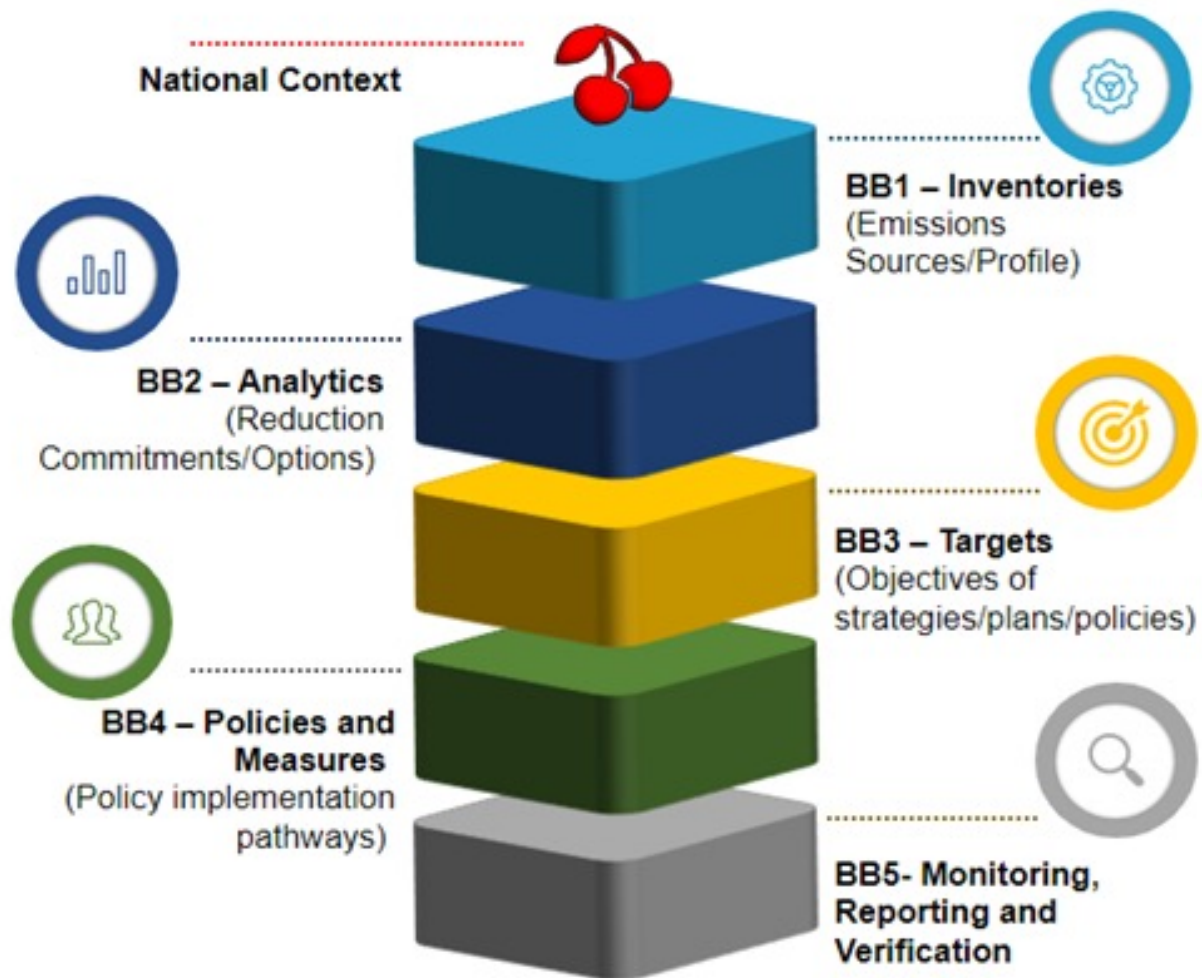
- Support high level commitments
- Foster action in key organisations
- Raise awareness
- Showcase action in sectors + planning
- Encourage scaled-up financing

Key products and processes:

- Methane Baseline Assessment
- Country Methane Profiles
- Methane Roadmap Action Development Programme
- Methane Action Tracker



METHANE ROADMAP ACTION PROGRAMME



- Kick start roadmap development processes in countries
- Build capacity within national institutions to identify priority actions in major methane emitting sectors, and develop implementation plans.
- Facilitate continual strengthening of action and ambition (Hubs as Communities of Practice; Mobilize implementing partners and links to financial support)

Figure 1 - Building Blocks of a Roadmap (Part of the Methane Action Plan)

RESOURCES & TOOLS



SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS OUR WORK OUR PARTNERS

RESOURCE LIBRARY

- > Awareness materials
- > Guidelines & tools
- > Knowledge platforms
- > Official statements
- > Policies & regulations
- > Reports & case studies
- > Webinars & training

EXPERT ASSISTANCE

- > Assistance activities

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

RESEARCH DIGEST

SEE

YEARS



A Decade of National Planning and Institutional Strengthening

INITIATIVE 25 March, 2022



Biogas, a Climate a with Mar

INITIATIVE



Search



SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

OUR WORK

OUR PARTNERS

RESOURCES FOR ACTION

NEWS & EVENTS

THE COALITION

Resources for action

Methane technical assistance

TOOLS



SECTOR ASSISTANCE



NATIONAL PLANNING



POLICY SUPPORT



At COP26 in November 2021, over 100 countries joined the [Global Methane Pledge \(GMP\)](#), committing to collectively cut global anthropogenic methane emissions by at least 30% by 2030 from 2020 levels. Achieving this goal would put the world on a path to limit warming to 1.5°C.

All Global Methane Pledge participants are encouraged to develop or update a methane reduction action plan by COP27. These plans can help countries leverage emerging data and techniques to enhance their Paris Agreement methane emissions inventories; identify compelling abatement strategies; and define methane-related policies, programs, and project proposals. These plans can also help to match governments with technical assistance from GMP partners.

To support the Global Methane Pledge, the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) will work with participating countries to identify resources to support methane mitigation. The CCAC stands ready to meet one-on-one with countries to discuss priorities and needs and help develop the most efficient methane mitigation strategies to realize the goals of the Pledge.

Find out how to access the CCAC's services below.

TOOLS FOR METHANE MITIGATION

GLOBAL METHANE ASSESSMENT

The CCAC-UN Environment Programme Global Methane Assessment [shows](#) that human-caused methane emissions can be

MORE INFORMATION

CONTACT THE SECRETARIAT



METHANE FACTS & INFO

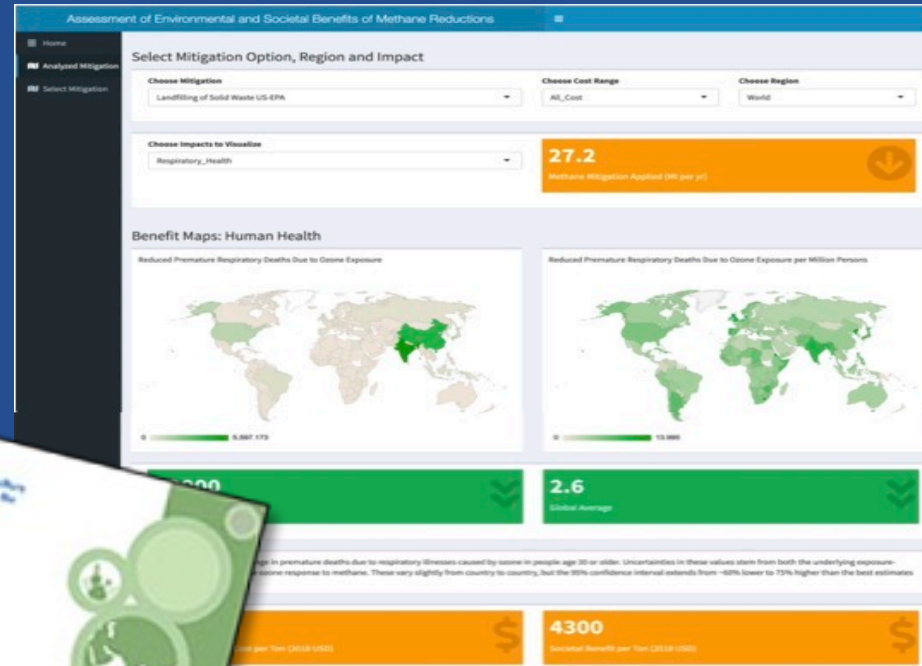


BENEFITS AND COSTS OF REDUCING METHANE



LATEST NEWS

RESOURCES & TOOLS



Thank you!

LEARN MORE:



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