ANNUAL REPORT

2019-2020

OUR PARTNERS’ ACTIONS AND COALITION-FUNDED RESULTS FROM AUGUST 2019 – JULY 2020

Prepared by the Secretariat (15/11/2020)
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This year’s COVID-19 pandemic taught us an important lesson: international cooperation and solidarity are the essential building blocks for an effective response to global crises. It is a lesson we must heed not only as we recover from this pandemic but as we look forward to what will be an even greater challenge: tackling the existential threats of climate change and air pollution.

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) is proud to be leading the global charge to build a prosperous, healthy, and sustainable future by mitigating short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs), to supplement and enhance deep cuts in carbon dioxide emissions. As the window for stopping the direst climate change scenarios closes, the world is also confronted with the deep social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. With global poverty projected to rise for the first time in 30 years, there has never been a more important time to undertake this work.

The CCAC’s signature agenda of SLCP measures can save lives by reducing air pollution and the 7 million premature deaths the World Health Organization estimates it causes annually. There is also a growing body of evidence that air pollution may be responsible for exacerbating the COVID-19 pandemic. The negative effects of SLCPs on agriculture means that reducing these super pollutants can also save millions of tons of crops per year. Given that the United Nations World Food Program projects that the pandemic could nearly double the number of people suffering acute hunger, making it over a quarter billion people by the end of the year, SLCPs are a crucial tool to fight food insecurity.

SLCP measures are highly cost-effective and can save trillions of dollars by reducing near-term warming, improving health and food security, and reducing pressure on the environment. Tackling SLCPs can make a decisive contribution to a green, resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the Sustainable Development Goals.

As the co-chairing countries of the CCAC, we are proud to highlight this year’s impressive results, which are continuing to strengthen the Coalition’s foundational work to slow climate change and abate
air pollution while improving global health and food security.

A critical part of the CCAC’s work is helping countries scale their national action on SLCPs by increasing knowledge of the links between climate change and air pollution, identifying the highest impact mitigation measures, and coordinating action across government ministries and sectors. This year, with CCAC support, Bangladesh, Mexico, Cote d’Ivoire and Togo all published National Action Plans to reduce SLCPs, identifying measures that will avert thousands of premature deaths, often while saving money and increasing crop production. Our partner countries have also stepped up the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions, including Rwanda’s adoption of a vehicle emissions standard and Chile’s decision to include black carbon mitigation.

To achieve the major reductions in SLCPs necessary to slow the rate of global warming, we must foster national and regional leadership. Japan, Rwanda, Nigeria, and France are leading the Coalition’s new initiative on energy efficient cooling, which is helping to implement the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol which could avert 0.1°C of warming by 2050 and up to 0.4°C by 2100. The Philippines hosted the Southeast Asian (ASEAN) ministerial roundtable on clean air, health, and climate which brought ministers and senior level officials from across the region together to share strategies and information. In South Africa, the African ministers of the environment at the 17th session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) called for rapid action on SLCPs, citing the CCAC’s push to take fast and ambitious action. In Central America, the Environment Ministers put out a call for countries of the Central American Integration Systems (SICA) to integrate action on climate change and clean air.

The CCAC is also supporting partner countries to integrate and amplify their air pollution and climate change policies. This work included hosting Science Policy Dialogues on black carbon, HFCs, and methane. During the methane dialogue we presented our ground breaking new online Global Methane Assessment Tool, which will help users weigh the often minimal costs and massive benefits of methane mitigation while identifying the most effective and targeted interventions.

Partner countries are also transforming their agricultural sector by reducing emissions and improving productivity, such as the work CCAC is doing to help Bangladesh and Ethiopia determine the most effective interventions to reduce emissions intensity in the livestock sector while also increasing output. At our High Level Assembly, we released the report Synergizing Action on the Environment and Climate, showing that China and our partner countries’ integrated air pollution and climate policies can be replicated to deliver immediate air quality and economic benefits around the world. Our Global Sulfur Strategy delivered a major blow to air pollution and climate emissions in West Africa when all 15 countries of the Economic Community of West African States adopted comprehensive regulations for clean fuels and vehicles in West Africa.

This past year, the Coalition has also developed a new strategy to ensure the CCAC continues its role as a global leader driving an ambitious SLCP agenda, supporting transformative national action, and advancing policy-relevant science and research. The next 10 years are vital for global efforts to decarbonize the economy, reduce air pollution and put the world on a path that limits global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

The essential work of building back better from the COVID-19 pandemic means that the CCAC is more relevant than ever. Today’s challenges are formidable, but as we embark on our 2030 Strategy, our strong and growing partnership stands ready to rise to the occasion.
KEY FIGURES

KEY PARTNERSHIP FIGURES
OUR PARTNERS ARE THE DRIVING FORCE

- **70** STATE PARTNERS have committed to reducing short-lived climate pollutants
- **76** NGOs & IGOs have committed to reducing short-lived climate pollutants
- **400+** OTHER ENTITIES are engaged in delivering our work
- **1/2** OF GLOBAL SLCP MITIGATION POTENTIAL lies within our partner countries

Methane: 49%
Black carbon: 51%
HFCs: 43%

KEY TRUST FUND FIGURES
SUPPORTING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- **$94.2** TRUST FUND TOTAL for 2018-2021
- **92%** OF TRUST FUND has been allocated and spent
- **20** COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS have contributed to our Trust Fund to date
- **75** COUNTRIES with results this year

BUILDING CAPACITY

- **16** Countries receiving national planning support
- **8** Countries supported to implement their national action plans
- **39** Strengthened institutions in 30 countries
- **22** Countries being supported to develop black carbon inventories – 8 are finalized
- **2** Guidance documents for enhancing NDCs with SLCP actions
- **6,388** Person-days of training delivered to government representatives and stakeholders in key SLCP-emitting sectors

DELIVERING CONCRETE RESULTS

- **4** National SLCP action plans endorsed receiving national planning support
- **3** Calls for regional action on SLCPs made by the environment ministers of AMCEN (Africa), ASEAN (Southeast Asia) and SICA (Central America)
- **3** New laws and regulations implemented in Kenya, Rwanda and Vietnam
- **246** Climate and clean air commitments from national, regional and local governments
- **3** Action plans developed for national and sub-national action on waste and brick production
- **3** Technology and practice changes recorded in Bangladesh, Nigeria and Peru
- **1** New NDC included black carbon actions - Chile joined Canada, Mexico and Nigeria in including black carbon in its NDC
- **15** All members of EGOWAS adopted regulations for introducing cleaner tuhe and vehicles
Without slashing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and dramatically reducing carbon emissions, staying below 1.5°C of global warming is likely impossible, says Professor Drew Shindell, who is the Chair of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition’s (CCAC) Scientific Advisory Panel and a Coordinating Lead Author on the 2018 IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C. This year’s research on methane, he adds, exemplifies the compelling case for action.

One of the fastest-growing short-lived climate pollutants, methane is also one of the most important to reduce, given that it is responsible for about half of the more than 1°C the Earth has already warmed. Our understanding of the scale of the problem is also improving rapidly. Research published this year found that the amount emitted by the oil and gas sector has been underestimated by up to 40 percent.

Thanks to new satellites that monitor methane leaks from space, we also found out during recent years that a previously largely unknown fracking accident in Ohio was actually one of the largest methane leaks ever recorded in the United States and that a long-term, unnoticed major leak in Turkmenistan was occurring in an oil and gas field. In addition, research on methane emissions from the American oil and gas sector found that leakage may be 60 percent higher than originally estimated.

These concerning revelations have an upshot: if human-caused methane emissions are much worse than previously thought, reducing them could have dramatic payoffs. Like all short-lived climate pollutants, reductions would have extensive benefits beyond global warming reductions. Methane is a precursor to tropospheric ozone, which causes over a million premature deaths every year and up to 15 percent annual yield losses of many major crops.

We spoke with Shindell about why reducing SLCPs saves lives — not just in the long term by mitigating climate change but right now by reducing air pollution and hunger — and why the CCAC’s role converting research into action matters now more than ever.

What does the IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees above...
pre-industrial levels tell us about the role that SLCPs must play in climate change mitigation?

Prof. Shindell: Unfortunately, we’ve put off seriously tackling climate change mitigation for decades now so, at this point, meeting lower warming targets (1.5 degrees and even 2 degrees) means we have to do pretty much everything at our disposal. It’s not an either-or question of mitigating long-lived or short-lived pollutants, we have to do both and we have to do it extremely rapidly and as much as possible.

One way to look at it is that you’re taking some of the pressure off of PMackling short-lived climate pollutants. It will still be really, really difficult to meet the lower warming targets but it will be do-able. Without SLCP reductions it’s not possible in any of the scenarios that we assessed in the Special Report.

The other thing is that policy makers want to know how to mitigate climate change at the lowest cost. Measures to control short-lived climate pollutants are part of a portfolio of available actions to control climate change and many of them are at the lowest cost end of that portfolio. Especially with methane mitigation, these are measures that have very low or even negative costs. So while they’re essential to meeting the low warming targets, even if they weren’t the economics alone are attractive enough to make them worthwhile.

We’re learning more and more about the importance of cutting methane — and not only for the climate benefits. What makes this such an important tool that we have at our disposal?

Prof. Shindell: Methane is one of the most powerful levers we have to slow the pace of climate change over the next few decades. While we definitely need to decarbonize, it is a slow process and because CO2 is long-lived and cooling compounds are emitted along with it reductions will take a long time to bring climate benefits. Because of its relatively short lifetime in the atmosphere (12 years), methane can bring us climate benefits in the near term and there is enormous potential with existing technology to reduce methane at a very low or even negative cost.

It also brings us large public health benefits and agricultural benefits. Methane is one of the main precursors to ozone at the surface level and ozone is toxic to plants and people and results in major crop losses and about a million premature deaths a year. This latter value is higher than earlier estimates, as expanded epidemiological studies have shown us that breathing higher levels of ozone is more damaging to human health than we thought.

You’re a lead author on two IPCC Reports and you’re the Chair of the CCAC’s Scientific Advisory Panel, which means you help the CCAC translate the most cutting-edge climate science into actionable policy measures. What makes this role so important?

Prof. Shindell: It can be hard for a scientist to keep up with all of the literature and the studies that come out each month. I think it’s even harder for policy makers to keep up with every new development. This often means that people get siloed: one policy maker might be really focused on air pollution, while another looks at climate change or at the medical system.

What the CCAC has done is help link these silos with digestible, comprehensible information so that policy makers can easily see how certain choices will have multiple benefits across sectors. Having that information helps them break down the silos to build stronger, more sustainable networks that are more capable of taking action. The measures that target SLCPs might not be the most important actions if you’re focused on maximizing a single benefit for public health, or for food security, or for climate stabilization, but the CCAC is helping show that SLCPs can deliver substantial multiple benefits across all the sectors simultaneously.

Coalition programmes like those that support national planning are really important for showing that it is most effective to target these things collectively: including climate mitigation policies as part of improving health and improving agriculture is going to be more cost-effective than trying to tackle each issue separately.
The Coalition seems to play an important integrating role not only across different sectors and ministries within countries but also across countries and regions.

Prof. Shindell: That's a great point. And neither air pollution nor climate change respects political boundaries. Especially if you're from a smaller country, you don't have very much leverage over your own environment or fate. I think that's a really important function for CCAC: facilitating regional cooperation to share knowledge and address climate change and air pollution as a team.

A lot of countries are looking forward right now to rebuilding from the COVID-19 pandemic. What role can short-lived climate pollutant mitigation play in that work?

Prof. Shindell: I think a really crucial one. We're seeing an enormous willingness to spend money on basic infrastructure and a public really interested in what science is telling us about their health. I think this is a time to highlight how we can make intelligent choices about rebuilding our economy and how targeting SLCPs can have an immediate impact on public health.

Climate change is an even larger, long-term crisis and while SLCPs are obviously not the whole solution, they are a critical strategy. Targeting them and moving away from fossil fuels both bring enormous air pollution benefits. I think the way to get public support for both right now is by really stressing how they will lead to major public health benefits.

There's also a lot of research which is still fairly nascent but suggests that extra exposure to air pollution increases your risk for the worst impacts of COVID, which makes sense because it's causing many of the same respiratory problems. We have to increase people's resilience to pandemics and improving air quality is one way to do that.

I think there's a lot of potential to the idea of building back better and recovering from COVID in a way that helps lots of people who are out of work find good jobs that help with the environmental transition, help public health, and help broad segments of the economy. There's loads and loads of evidence from countries around the world that the transition to a green economy provides a lot more jobs than it loses. It also means that workers can actually do these jobs long-term, because they're not home with a respiratory disease from air pollution or taking care of a sick child with asthma triggered by air pollution — or a parent suffering from heat stroke. I think treating the environmental problems as part of the larger discussion of the economy and general public health is a really important way to mainstream environmental consciousness. You don't want the environment to be a niche issue — it is a critical part of all the things we consistently rank as most important such as health and the economy and the CCAC is extremely useful in helping people realize that.

**CLIMATE CASE**

Climate change is already transforming the planet.

The past five years were the hottest on record. As temperatures rise, the threats of exceptional global heat, severe wildfires, powerful storms, retreating ice, and rising sea levels are becoming far more likely.

If this trend continues unabated, it will have far-reaching, long-lasting and, in many cases, devastating consequences. Continued warming will accelerate self-reinforcing feedbacks, like the loss of Arctic summer sea ice, causing the planet to warm even faster than it is now. These climate ‘tipping points’ would be irreversible and potentially catastrophic.
Widespread actions to reduce short-lived climate pollutants can prevent 0.6°C of warming by 2050.

Cutting emissions of carbon dioxide and short-lived climate pollutants is critical to slow the rate of global warming and achieve the 2°C target set by the Paris Agreement. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) found that pathways that limit global warming to 1.5°C must include deep reductions in all climate forcing emissions, including short-lived climate pollutants.

Read here for the key reasons why reducing short-lived climate pollutants is integral to fast climate action.

HEALTH CASE
Air pollution, now considered the greatest environmental threat to our health, kills seven million people each year and is linked to an increasing number of health impacts, including increased susceptibility to COVID-19. A warming planet also increases public health challenges by affecting many basic needs, like clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food, and secure shelter.

Because of their multiple impacts, there are many reasons to reduce short-lived climate pollutants. Tropospheric ozone (O₃) and black carbon (a component of fine particulate matter or PM₂.₅) are dangerous air pollutants. Reducing them will prevent millions of premature deaths each year from air pollution. The biggest benefits will be felt locally, with the greatest health benefits expected in Asia.

Read here to learn why reducing short-lived climate pollutants is key to protecting human health.

FOOD SECURITY CASE
With food demand projected to sharply increase by 2050, urgent action is needed to prevent the worst impacts of climate change and air pollution on food security and allow time for agricultural production systems to adapt and become more resilient.

Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) – methane, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), black carbon and tropospheric ozone – are powerful climate forcers and responsible for nearly half of warming today. Many are also air pollutants that cause an estimated 110 million tons of crop losses each year.

Tropospheric ozone causes around 110 million tonnes in annual losses of the major staple crops: wheat, rice, maize and soybeans. This represents around 4% of the total annual global crop production, and up to 15% in some regions. Reducing methane, an ingredient in the formation of tropospheric ozone, can halve these losses by 2050 and save between $4 to $33 billion annually.

Read here to learn why reducing short-lived climate pollutants gives us our best chance to rapidly limit global temperature rise and reduce the risks to food security.

ECONOMIC CASE
The impacts of short-lived climate pollutants on public health, ecosystems, and agricultural productivity have economic consequences.

Cutting short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) like methane, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), black carbon and tropospheric ozone, can rapidly reduce the rate of warming between now and 2050 and significantly lessen the climate and air pollution impacts on health and food security.

This can achieve outcomes relevant to many economic recovery goals, including immediate economic benefits from job creation and increased household income – as well as lasting ancillary benefits from improved public health, reduced poverty and inequality, and lessened climate change impacts.

Actions to reduce short-lived climate pollutants can be carried out at no or low cost using existing technologies and bring immediate and direct economic benefits for individuals, businesses, and national governments.

Read here to learn why cutting short-lived climate pollutants makes good economic sense.
The Coalition plays an important role in convening leaders and driving high-level ambition on short-lived climate pollutant mitigation.

By engaging decision makers across the entire spectrum of government, business, development banks and other key organizations, we aim to foster leadership and secure commitments for ambitious action.

GLOBAL

At the 2019 High Level Assembly, CCAC ministers and high-level representatives agreed to accelerate efforts to significantly reduce short-lived climate pollutants like methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by the end of the next decade in order to put the world on a “pathway that rapidly reduces warming in the near term and maximizes development, health, environmental, and food security benefits.” These efforts, they noted, must be complementary to aggressive carbon dioxide mitigation and a transition to a zero-carbon economy by mid-century.

Meeting a day before the United Nations Secretary General’s Climate Action Summit, the Coalition’s High Level Assembly put forward a 2030 Vision Statement that aims to ensure the Earth’s atmosphere continues to enable people and the planet to thrive by limiting warming to 1.5°C and drastically reducing air pollution.

Read event coverage ▶

“The Climate and Clean Air Coalition is about remarkable leaders working together to bring solutions to scale.

It’s about collaboration with national governments, cities, companies, civil society groups, all working together to address today’s most urgent problems: the air we breathe and the existential climate change we face.”

Andrew Steer
President & CEO, World Resources Institute
AFRICA

African ministers of the environment at the 17th session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) called for fast action on short lived climate pollutants

In decision AMCEN 17/2 on climate change, the ministers, “emphasize the benefits of improving air quality, including through managing, and as nationally appropriate reducing short-lived climate pollutants, to environment, agriculture, health and forest conservation, while responding to agenda 2063 aspirations and the SDGs, noting the need for assessment of linkages between policies to address air pollution and policies to address climate change.”

The findings of the assessment will inform the decisions of the African Union Commission regarding the air quality and climate implications of the ‘Agenda 2063’ of the African Union and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Read event coverage ▶

SOUTHEAST ASIA

The meeting brought together experts and scientists in the ASEAN region and beyond to share local initiatives and insights toward global climate action, clean air and health that can simultaneously meet the goals of the landmark 2015 Paris climate agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the nationally determined contributions (NDCs) of each country.

During the event, ASEAN member-countries shared information on how they are responding to the Special Report on Global Warming 1.5°C published by the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in October 2018. This report emphasized the need for early action on all climate forcing emissions, including short-lived climate pollutants as part of the pathway to stay well below 2°C as agreed by the parties to the Paris accord.

The high-level roundtable was part of the Philippines’ contribution to the “CCAC Action Programme to Address the 1.5°C Challenge” in Katowice, Poland, launched during COP24 in 2018. This program was developed by Coalition partners in response to the IPCC 1.5°C Special Report released in 2018 which emphasized the need for early action on all climate forcing emissions, including short-lived climate pollutants, as part of the pathway to stay well below 2°C.

Read event coverage ▶

CENTRAL AMERICA

Environment Ministers put out a firm call for countries of the Central American Integration System (SICA) to address climate change mitigation and air quality in an integrated manner.

The Working Group defined elements and priorities for a road map to integrate air quality and climate change policies in SICA countries, as follow-up to a decision adopted during the LVI Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the CCAD, in Antigua, Guatemala on May 27 - 28, 2019.

As a result of the meeting, SICA countries have the main elements of a road map to build an integrated plan for climate change and air quality, which considers the following components:

• Strategic framework and regional coordination
• A quantitative assessment (baseline), training and technical cooperation
• Planning, regulation and management instruments
• Means of implementation (financing and alliances, communication)

Read event coverage ▶
NATIONAL ACTION

The Coalition is the only global organisation dedicated to cutting short-lived climate pollutants to stabilize the climate, limit warming to 1.5°C, and drastically reduce air pollution. Our partners are the driving force of this work.

We drive action by testing, implementing and sharing solutions, raising awareness, and engaging with leaders at the highest levels. Our Trust Fund provides resources for technical assistance and capacity building in developing countries, and targeted catalytic actions that transform sectors and reduce their short-lived climate pollutant emissions.

There are just some of the country actions our work supported in 2019.

BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is a founding member of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and since 2012 has been strategically reducing short-lived climate pollutants with tools ranging from green technology investment for brick kilns to climate finance funds that will help spark the transition to the country’s green future.

“Becoming a founding member of the CCAC meant that SLCP reduction activities received more recognition, and activities could be scaled up,” said Dr. Sultan Ahmed, the then Director of the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

In 2018, the Ministry endorsed one of its most significant commitments to climate and clean air yet. The sweeping National Action Plan for Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants includes 11 priority measures in six different sectors, including transportation, household energy, fossil fuel production and transport, waste management, and agriculture and livestock. Fully implementing these measures—which include things like clean biomass stoves, updating traditional brick kilns, and eliminating high emitting road transport vehicles—would reduce black carbon emissions by 72 percent by 2040 and methane by 37 percent.

More actions in Bangladesh ►

CHILE

Chile is a leader on a variety of Climate and Clean Air Coalition initiatives, all of which are working to
realize the multiple benefits of merging global efforts on climate and clean air. One of the most consequential outcomes of this collaboration is Chile’s work with the CCAC Action Programme to include Black Carbon mitigation in their long-term development strategy. These efforts resulted in Chile becoming one of the few countries to include Black Carbon in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), or their global climate change commitments.

“We must put people first when it comes to climate change. Climate action is not about cost it is about opportunities to make a better life,” said Chile’s Minister of Environment Carolina Schmidt at a CCAC high-level assembly. “We wait for all of you in Chile because now it is time for action.”

More actions in Chile ➤

**CHINA**

China is partnering with the CCAC to incorporate methane mitigation, particularly through manure management, into its 14th Five-Year Plan. Methane is 84 times more powerful than carbon dioxide at warming the planet over a 10-15-year timeframe. It is emitted by human activities such as leakage from natural gas systems and the raising of livestock, and by natural sources such as wetlands.

This collaboration will help elevate the ambition of China’s Nationally Determined Contributions, particularly when it comes to agriculture and help the country achieve them. China has set ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions, which is each countries’ commitment to climate change mitigation, including stopping the increase of carbon emissions around 2030 and lowering those emissions per unit of GDP by 60-65 percent from the 2005 levels.

More actions in China ➤

**COLOMBIA**

Colombia’s leaders are playing an active role in combatting these threats, exemplified by the decision to partner with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition in 2012 and then take on a leadership role by joining the Steering Committee for a two-year term in 2020. The CCAC’s work is aligned with what the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development are doing to mitigate climate change and develop strategies to prevent and control air pollution.

"We are committed to reducing air pollutant emissions, greenhouse gases, and short-lived climate pollutants," says Carlos Eduardo, Colombia’s Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development. "We welcome that the CCAC wants to extend its actions until 2030 and thus continue to promote the synergy between climate change and air quality agendas, considering that the sources of greenhouse gas emissions and criteria pollutants are essentially the same. We are willing to share experiences and lessons learned with other countries that wish to take this path."

More actions in Colombia ➤

**COTE D’IVOIRE**

In 2019, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development officially adopted the National SLCP Action Plan. This plan outlined 16 mitigation measures which, if fully implemented, would lead to a 59 percent reduction in black carbon emissions and a 34 percent reduction in methane emissions by 2030. These measures will reduce other air pollutants as well, like nitrogen oxides and particulate matter, while also reducing CO₂ emissions. Furthermore, implementation would save over 1,000 lives from deaths associated with air pollution. Overall, the plan would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 19 percent in 2030, which would achieve over half of the country’s climate change mitigation commitment.

“Cote d’Ivoire does not intend to be on the side lines of efforts to meet the challenges of climate change and air pollution,” said Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development Joseph Séka Séka. “The National Action Plan to Reduce SLCPs is of strategic importance for development in Cote d’Ivoire. This is why taking it into account in preparing the next National Development Plan and
in strengthening our ambition to global climate goals in our NDC is a priority for us.”

More actions in Cote d’Ivoire ➤

FRANCE

“Today, we know that by fighting climate change we also improve air quality and the benefit is twofold. That is why we want to mobilize all the tools, all the stakeholders, to greatly reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and atmospheric pollutants together,” said Brune Poirson, the former Secretary of State to the Minister for an Ecological and Inclusive Transition in 2019. “The Climate and Clean Air Coalition is a great example of what we can do together. It allows us to create synergies between countries and between non-state actors to develop concrete solutions, locally or globally, and ultimately accelerate our transition to a low carbon and clean economy.”

During the G7 Environment Ministers’ Meeting, France launched the CCAC’s Efficient Cooling Initiative in partnership with Japan, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, and other countries and partners to catalyse action on the cooling sector. At the G7 Summit, France also launched the Biarritz Pledge, a landmark agreement to undertake ambitious measures to improve energy efficiency in the cooling sector while phasing down HFC refrigerants in line with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

More actions in France ➤

GHANA

Ghana is a founding partner of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the first country in the world to include short-lived climate pollutants and other air pollutants into their fourth official National Greenhouse Gas Inventory submitted to the UNFCCC. Ghana’s national plans show their recognition of the strategic power of acting on pollution and climate together by focusing not just on carbon reductions but also on SLCPs. In 2018, Ghana launched its National Action Plan to Mitigate SLCPs which identifies 16 mitigation measures across seven sectors. In 2013, Ghana launched the “Climate Ambitious report Programme” to monitor and report on greenhouse gases. This program resulted in the Ministry of Finance starting to track climate support, develop a climate finance tracking tool, and establish an online climate data hub for reporting. The 2013 National Climate Change Policy included methane reduction strategies including landfill diversion and recycling to reduce the amount of solid and liquid waste in urban areas and to generate energy. In 2016, the country also announced its Low Carbon Development Strategy to generate investment for mitigation opportunities.

More actions in Ghana ➤

JAPAN

A Climate and Clean Air Coalition Partner since 2012, Japan has cemented its role as a global leader in advocating for short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) reductions, particularly when it comes to pursuing energy efficiency as a key strategy for combatting these lethal super pollutants. A significant part of this work is Japan’s dedication to the lifecycle management of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which demonstrates the country’s strategic commitment to our current and future climate, as well as clean air.

Japan has stronger regulations on HFCs than most other countries in the world. Along with France and Nigeria, Japan launched CCAC’s Efficient Cooling Initiative in order to mobilize high level political support for action around the world Japan was also a leader in the Biarritz Pledge for Fast Action on Efficient Cooling that was formed by several countries attending the G7 meeting in Biarritz, France in 2019.

More actions in Japan ➤

MALDIVES

In 2019, Maldives’ first National Action Plan on Air Pollutants was launched, integrating existing plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air quality. The plan outlines 28 mitigation measures
across three priority source sectors: waste, electricity generation, and transport. If implemented fully, the plan would result in a 40 percent reduction of black carbon, 27 percent reduction of nitrogen oxides, and 59 percent reduction in direct fine particulate matter emissions by 2030 compared to baseline scenarios.

“As a nation of widely-dispersed islands, our geography presents a number of particular challenges in areas with direct impacts on both climate change and air pollution—energy supply, solid waste management, and transport. Economies of scale and sheer upfront investment costs are stacked against us. But, we remain undeterred, and are working towards the twin goals of better air quality and climate change mitigation, both of which protect our population’s health and environment, with investments both from our national budget as well as through international assistance,” said Mr. Abdullahi Majeed, Minister of State for Environment and Energy.

More actions in Maldives ▶

MOLDOVA

Through the support of the CCAC’s Global Sulfur Strategy, Moldova has become a global leader in upgrading both its fuels and its vehicles. This strategy paves the way for Moldova to help achieve considerable reductions in fine particle emissions and black carbon from roads globally set out in the Strategy.

In 2019, Moldova adopted a fuel quality law that will soon eliminate toxic exhaust fumes from the country, a ground-breaking achievement given that Moldova did not previously have an air quality law. This law puts Moldova’s fuel specifications on part with the European Union (EU) fuel quality directive 98/70/EC.

More actions in Moldova ▶

NIGERIA

In 2019, Nigeria’s National Action Plan to Reduce SLCPs was approved by the National Council of Ministers. The plan hopes to advance SLCP mitigation efforts across sectors and the country while also implementing standards to monitor and evaluate them.

Nigeria joined the Global Methane Alliance in 2019 (along with Cote D’Ivoire) at a high-level meeting hosted by the CCAC and the United Nations Environment Programme. Countries who join the alliance commit to absolute methane reduction targets of at least 45 percent by 2025 and a 60-75 percent reduction by 2030, though this depends on their oil and gas industry and overall methane emissions. To achieve these goals, the CCAC is helping to improve data collection through methane science studies as well as initiating peer-to-peer regulatory support.

More actions in Nigeria ▶

NORWAY

“It is not irrelevant how we reach the Paris temperature targets. To succeed in the long term, we need to choose a path that will slow the rate of global warming in the near term,” said former Minister of Climate and the Environment Ola Elvestuen. “By reducing both short-lived climate pollutants such as methane, black carbon and HFCs and long-lived gases like CO2, we increase our chance of success.”

In 2017, Norway passed the Climate Act to help the country transition to a low-emission society by 2050 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by 2030. Its work to reduce SLCPs has also been ambitious. Norway has already achieved its commitment under the revised Gothenburg Protocol of a 30 percent reduction in particulate matter (PM2.5) emissions from 2005 levels, with PM2.5 reduced by about 34% in 2018 from 2005 levels.

More actions in Norway ▶

SWITZERLAND

Switzerland has a longstanding commitment to accelerate climate protection and clean air action internationally. Whether it is providing crucial financial support to the Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change for work on short-lived climate pollutants or ratifying the Gothenburg Protocol, which amended the European Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution in 2012 to include particulate matter and black carbon, Switzerland recognizes the global nature of the crises we are facing. As an active CCAC partner, Switzerland is a Lead Partner of the Heavy-Duty Vehicle Initiative and helped formulate the Global Sulfur Strategy, and was previously engaged in the Bricks Initiative. As an observer state of the Arctic Council, Switzerland supports its initiatives on black carbon and methane emissions reductions.

Committed to accelerating progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as the Paris Agreement, Switzerland supports partners around the world in tackling climate change and improving air quality while reducing poverty, improving health and protecting the environment. In addition to supporting multilateral climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund, Switzerland fosters efforts to transition to low emission and climate resilient development through projects of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO).

**More actions in Switzerland ➤**

**TOGO**

Togo’s National Plan for the Reduction of Air Pollution and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants was adopted by the Minister of Environment, Sustainable Development, and Natural Protection in 2020. This policy will implement priority measures and actions which will significantly reduce SLCPs which will reap the multiple benefits of improving air quality, fighting climate change, and realizing co-benefits like improved health and agricultural productivity. Fully implementing it will result in a 67 percent reduction in black carbon, a 70 percent reduction in fine particulate matter, and a 56 percent methane reduction by 2040.

**More actions in Togo ➤**

**VIETNAM**

Vietnam has become a global leader in greening its agricultural sector, an important move given that agriculture is responsible for a third of the country’s greenhouse gas emissions. Livestock and rice production are the primary sources of emissions, which is why Vietnam is working with the CCAC’s Solution Centre to include agricultural emissions reductions into their Nationally Determined Contributions, or their commitment to mitigate climate change. They are also working with the CCAC’s Agriculture Initiative to apply alternative wetting and drying techniques to rice farming which has the potential to reduce emissions by a third.

The CCAC supported Vietnam in implementing its ground-breaking Animal Husbandry Law, which went into effect in January 2019 to help reduce methane emissions in the livestock sector as per the country’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). With the help of CCAC’s Solutions Centre, Vietnam’s Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development carried out a survey in every province in Vietnam to calculate the emissions of every part of livestock production and evaluate the mitigation potential of various interventions. As a result of this support, manure treatment and biogas were included as two of the top priority measures in their NDCs for reducing methane from livestock.

**More actions in Vietnam ➤**
The Coalition helps partners and stakeholders create policies and practices that will deliver substantial reductions in short-lived climate pollutant emissions, starting now.

The Coalition takes action through our 12 Initiatives, which are partner-led and designed to provide transformative action in sectors or as cross-cutting efforts to reduce methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

Our initiative implementers and other collaborators work in cooperation with key short-lived climate pollutant emitters and other stakeholders from around the world to encourage, enable and catalyse action to reduce emissions.

To achieve real and ambitious reductions, we focus on four key strategies:

**Enable transformative action** by providing knowledge, resources, and technical and institutional capacity to act and supporting the sharing of information, experience, and expertise.

**Mobilize support** for action to put short-lived climate pollutants on the policy map through advocacy at all levels of government and in the private sector and civil society.

**Increase the availability of and access to financial resources** to support the successful implementation of scalable, transformational action.

**Enhance scientific knowledge** to help decision-makers scale up action and promote the multiple benefits of action on short-lived climate pollutants.
AGRICULTURE

Our Agriculture Initiative advanced a range of projects to support increasingly ambitious actions, policies and targets across the agriculture sector.

Highlighted success: Advancing agricultural climate action

The CCAC-commissioned paper by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and Oxfam on Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in Agriculture identifies a range of possible actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agriculture sector and offers examples of how these actions can be included in countries' enhanced NDCs.

2019-2020 results

Paddy rice
- Vietnam used initiative-funded research to design, finance and implement the alternate wetting and drying (AWD) technique as part of its NDC.
- With IRRI we promoted the AWD technique in Bangladesh. By early 2020, the Focal Area Network (FAN) had worked with 13,000 farmers and cut of methane emissions equivalent to about 19,500 tons of carbon dioxide per year.
- $700,000 in funding from the World Bank, Coca Cola Foundation and Bangladesh Partnership was catalyzed to help FAN.

Livestock
- We worked with the FAO to strengthen Kenya's capacity to develop the Inventory of GHG Emissions from Dairy Cattle in Kenya 1995-2017, which applied IPCC Tier 2 methods.
- We worked with the Institute of Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development (IPSARD) to help Vietnam carry out a survey of mitigation options for livestock production, identifying livestock waste treatment as a priority measure in Vietnam's updated NDC.

Open burning
- Our pilot demonstration project with the Punjab Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (PAMETI) recorded a 95% reduction in opening burning in pilot villages. No fires were detected during the fall 2019 season.
- We funded the first-ever mapping of fires in sub-Saharan Africa, and are mapping fires in Nigeria in greater detail. This will allow for targeted mitigation efforts by the Nigerian government and agricultural stakeholders.

Projects under development
- With funding from the NDC Partnership’s Climate Action Enhancement Package we will help revise Eswatini’s NDC by analysing mitigation opportunities in the agriculture sector.
- We are providing policy recommendations to include methane emissions mitigation from manure management into China’s NDC revision and into China’s 14th Five-Year Plan.
- Together with the FAO we are funding robust data analysis on the State of Punjab’s crop residue value chain to develop integrated strategies for crop residue management.
- As part of the GEF-FAO project “Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands” we are monitoring the impact of improved practices to reduce methane emissions on 60 selected pilot and control farms.
ASSESSMENTS

Our Assessments Initiative develops integrated assessments to identify scientifically robust emissions measures and policy actions to reduce short-lived climate pollutants at the regional scale.

Highlighted success: Showcasing effective integrated policy

In Synergizing Action on the Environment and Climate, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), China’s Tsinghua University, and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition take stock of how a growing number of countries are addressing climate, air pollution and sustainable development as closely linked challenges with common solutions.

The report shows that China and other countries’ air pollution and climate policies drive climate ambition and deliver immediate and long-term air quality and economic benefits, especially when governments integrate environment, development and climate policies across different ministries and at local and national levels.

China has made co-governance a key part of its climate and clean air strategy. And this model is being successfully replicated. Case studies from six countries—Chile, Finland, Ghana, Mexico, Norway, and the United Kingdom—show how developed and developing countries are using co-governance to ensure their policies are harmonized and consider the benefits from mitigating climate change and reducing air pollution.

2019-2020 results

- The process to develop the Initiative’s third regional assessment – the African assessment – was launched on 22 March, 2019, during a Ministerial roundtable in Accra, Ghana. The report is expected to be ready in August 2021. Over 83 scientists have expressed interest to work on the assessment.

- The African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) in Durban, South Africa, in November 2019 cemented the relationship between the African assessment team and the African Union Commission. It resulted in the landmark Decision 17/2 by AMCEN acknowledging the importance of SLCPs and the ‘need for an assessment of the linkage between policies to address air pollution and policies to address climate change’.

- The report, Synergizing action on the environment and climate: good practice in China and around the globe, was launched released in September 2019. The report presents local and national examples from China and other countries that demonstrate the growing interest in and application of integrated co-governance approaches around the world.

Projects under development

- The first African Assessment Author’s meeting will be held in November 2020, followed by a series of internet–based seminars. During these seminars, the assessment process, modelling approaches and target outputs will be discussed with African stakeholders.
Our Bricks Initiative continues to be the only global platform for sustainable bricks production. It provides policy dialogue and guidance to governments, capacity building for brick producers, bridging finance to scale-up change and identifies opportunities to engage with the sustainable building and construction sector.

Highlighted success: Enabling policies in the brick sector

Through our work in Colombia, we have developed a replicable model for promoting public policy, improving energy efficiency, and driving innovation and financing. About the project

2019-2020 results

Latin America

- Coalition training and support helped Colombia complete a model for transforming its brick sector that can be replicated in other countries and regions.
- We helped the Colombian government develop its first portfolio of black carbon reduction measures for the brick sector, which will contribute to the industrial sector commitments under its revised NDC.
- We helped CAEM finalize black carbon measurements in 2019 that defined 3 new emission factors, for a total of 8 emission factors for Colombia.
- We carried out 1,779 person-days of training on clean brick production in Colombia, Argentina and Mexico.

Asia

- Together with Greentech Knowledge Solutions, we prepared a skill development programme for zig-zag kiln workers in India.
- Our Policy and Advocacy Network for Asia, facilitated by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), led to the State Bank of Pakistan providing preferential interest loans to Small & Medium Enterprises to convert traditional kilns into new zig-zag brick kilns.
- The Coalition funded a manual for building induced draught and natural draught zig-zag kilns in Nepal after the 2015 earthquake. This led to US $2.9 million of additional funding from DFID Nepal to convert 360 kilns (60% of kilns in Nepal) to cleaner zig-zag technology. This led to a 75% reduction in carbon dioxide and a 41% reduction in black carbon emissions from Nepalese brick production.

Projects under development

The Coalition will continue supporting activities, to convert traditional brick kilns in South Asia to cleaner technologies. This includes:

- Designing, testing, launching a certified curriculum to train brick workers in India,
- Helping Pakistan develop a skill development program for brick workers,
- Providing knowledge exchange opportunities among key stakeholders in this sector beyond South Asia

We will continue to provide policy dialogues and country engagement in Latin America.
The Efficient Cooling Initiative was launched in 2019 to engage with leaders and decision makers to take steps that improve energy efficiency in the cooling sector – an action that could double the climate benefit of the Kigali Amendment HFC phase-down.

**Highlighted success: Biarritz pledge for efficient cooling**

The Biarritz Pledge for Fast Action on Efficient Cooling aims to transform the global cooling sector and lower emissions by coordinating efforts to improve the energy efficiency of air conditioners and other cooling equipment, in parallel to the phase down of HFCs, thus maximizing the climate benefits of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The energy savings are significant. A 30 per cent improvement in the energy efficiency of room air conditioners can save enough energy to avoid building up to 2,500 500MW peak power plants by 2050.

Several countries attending the G7 meeting in Biarritz, France pledged to take immediate steps to improve energy efficiency in the cooling sector while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

**2019-2020 results**

- The initiative held a high-level ministerial roundtable on the margins of the 31st Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol to discuss ways to accelerate the global transition to ozone-friendly, lower-global warming potential (GWP) efficient cooling. Hosted by Nigeria’s Minister of Environment, the event included high-level representatives from seven countries.
- Together with Japan’s Ministry of Environment we developed and launched its Initiative on Fluorocarbon Life Cycle Management (LMI). The LMI focuses on an important management gap – end of life disposal of fluorocarbon refrigerants.
- A high-level ministerial roundtable on the margins of COP 25, was co-organized with Japan’s Minister of Environment, to discuss the role countries can play to accelerate progress on efficient cooling and fluorocarbon life cycle management. Countries were invited to join the Biarritz Pledge and Japan’s new Initiative on Fluorocarbon Life Cycle Management.

**Projects under development**

- A new project will raise awareness, mobilize resources and catalyse high-level commitments to maximize the climate and development benefits of efficient cooling linked to the phase down of HFCs. The project will consist of four key campaigns: Catalysing climate-friendly and efficient cooling; Supporting access to efficient cold chains; Delivering sustainable life-cycle management of HFCs; and COVID-19 response.
- A sustainable solar cold-chain pilot programme will test innovative and low-cost solar powered cold chain solutions using low/no-GWP refrigerants and self-sustaining financial models to serve small-scale farm communities in Sub-Saharan Africa.
FINANCE

Our Finance Initiative provides training and technical assistance to financiers and key stakeholders to make investment in short-lived climate pollutant activities more straightforward, reliable, and attractive to the finance sector.

Highlighted success: Technical assistance for brick kiln financing

There is high interest among banks and financial institutions to scale up financing for clean and efficient brick technologies in Bangladesh. However, the market still faces considerable barriers to commercial finance.

The Coalition is working with local actors in Bangladesh to address the barriers limiting the uptake of modern kilns and providing technical assistance to the government-owned non-bank financial institution, IDCOL, with the ultimate goal of developing attractive end-user financing solutions for modern kiln technology.

As part of its Green Brick Programme, IDCOL proposes to invest $50 million over the next 5 years to catalyse the renewal of the stock of kilns in operation in Bangladesh. Polluting technologies will be replaced with modern, energy-efficient technologies such as the Tunnel kiln.

2019-2020 results

- We provided technical assistance to Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) in Bangladesh to help IDCOL standardize efficient brick kiln technologies under its Green Brick Programme.
- We helped produce the Bangladesh Brick Sector Road Map, which outlines a plan to move informal brick production to energy efficient manufacturing.
HEALTH

Our Urban Health Initiative increased the number of governments committed to achieving WHO Air Quality Guidelines and helped build capacity in the health sector to improve air quality and climate change mitigation.

Highlighted success: Putting climate and clean air on the health agenda

We rallied countries to commit to achieving WHO Air Quality Guidelines by 2030 through integrated climate and clean air policies and to track their progress through the BreatheLife Action Platform.

More about our health actions

2019-2020 results

International milestones

- We supported the UN Secretary General’s call to governments to join a new "Clean Air Initiative," with commitments from 138 governments to achieve safe air quality and align climate change and air pollution policies by 2030. This includes, “Tracking progress, sharing experiences and best practices through an international network supported by the BreatheLife Action Platform”.

- We helped launch the first International Day of Clean Air for blue skies on 7 September 2020.

BreatheLife

- 11 cities, 1 region and 1 country joined the BreatheLife Network.

- Together with the Clean Air Institute and PAHO, we delivered webinars and an in-person workshop to support integrated air quality, climate and health planning in Cali and Aburra Valley, Colombia.

- Helped Clean Air Asia develop a Roadmap for Air Quality Communication for Baguio City, Philippines that will be shared throughout the region.

- BreatheLife and Clean Air Asia produced a benchmark report for 24 BreatheLife Network members in Asia.

- BreatheLife and the WHO Urban Health Initiative, helped Accra, Ghana raise awareness about air pollution through media outreach, school programmes, capacity building, and development of waste separation programmes.

Urban Health Initiative

- The Urban Health Initiative, led by the WHO, developed guidance and tools to build capacity among stakeholders for improved health data collection, source apportionment and health impact assessment in Accra, Ghana and Kathmandu, Nepal.

- Work led by the International Institute for Energy Conservation in India’s Gujarat and Odisha states is demonstrating the links between smart energy management and air quality improvements to help create a new market for integrated energy efficiency, demand-side management, and renewable energy solutions.

Projects under development

- Together with WHO and UNEP we are building a global air pollution tracking mechanism in the BreatheLife campaign, to show policy and implementation progress.

- We are working with Clean Air Asia, ICLEI East Asia Secretariat and IGES to develop an Asian city SLCP curriculum to be piloted in three cities.

- The WHO and international partners will support Accra, Ghana’s Air Quality Management Plan in 2020-2021.
HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES

Our Heavy-Duty Vehicles Initiative achieved significant progress at regional and national levels in the move towards soot-free transportation.

Highlighted success: Supporting cleaner fuel and vehicle standards

Support from our partners paved the way for the adoption of regulations for introducing cleaner fuels and vehicles by all 15 countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

About the standards

2019-2020 results

- Forty countries now have ultralow-sulfur diesel standards in place. This key black carbon mitigation achievement follows the 2016 launch of the CCAC’s Global Strategy for Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles and Marrakech Communiqué, in which 38 country partners committed to develop national plans for the nationwide introduction of world-class fuel and vehicle standards.

- We funded technical workshops that led to the adoption by ministers from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) of a regional standard on imported gasoline and diesel fuels that limits sulfur content to 50 parts per million (ppm) from 1 January 2020. Domestically produced fuels will be required to achieve this standard from 1 January 2025. ECOWAS countries will adopt Euro 4/IV emission standards and limit the age of all imported light-duty vehicles to 5 years and all imported heavy-duty vehicles to 10 years.

- We are working with the East Africa Community (EAC) to harmonize vehicle emission standards. The East Africa sub region was the first in Africa to adopt low sulphur fuels and is set to institute vehicle emissions standards to clean up the transport sector in line with the CCAC’s Global Sulfur strategy.

- Rwanda adopted new vehicle emissions standards that were included in its 2020 NDC. The NDC includes measures to increase vehicle emissions performance of national vehicle fleets, including tax incentives, inspection, and scrappage of older vehicles. All newly registered vehicles must meet EURO 4/IV standards.

- We supported the Sixth ICCT Workshop on Marine Black Carbon Emissions which identified appropriate black carbon control policies and discussed potential standardized sampling, conditioning, and measurement protocols.

- With CCAC support, ICCT developed country-specific cost-benefit analyses and studies for Argentina, China, Indonesia and Nigeria.

Projects under development

- Securing City Commitments for Soot-free Buses in East Africa and adding the benefits of adopting soot-free buses into Kenya’s NDC

- Report: The Global Status of Used Heavy-Duty Vehicles (HDV) Trade Flows
Our HFC Initiative continued to support country efforts to survey their HFC use, find cost-effective and relevant solutions to reduce HFC consumption and to enable the uptake of HFC-alternative technology.

Highlighted success: Guidance for the transition to climate-friendly refrigerants

In order to encourage industry and government policymakers to implement the phase-down of HFCs in stationary air conditioning through the adoption of lower-global warming potential (GWP) energy efficient refrigerants, the CCAC compiled case studies from around the globe, representing various countries, climates and alternative technologies.

This booklet can serve as a reference guide for end-user and system purchasers on factors to consider when transitioning to lower-GWP air conditioning. While the case studies mainly discuss experiences relating to transitioning from HFCs to lower-GWP refrigerants, the information provided is also relevant for transitioning directly from HCFCs to such refrigerants.

The selected case studies consider the energy efficiency benefits of the alternative system, as well as the cost, safety, availability and environmental impacts. Robust technical information was collected in the chosen case studies based on data provided by the source. About the report

2019-2020 results

- We produced "Lower-GWP Alternatives in Stationary Air Conditioning: A Compilation of Case Studies," a report that outlines 10 examples of alternative technology used in various countries and climates. The report is a reference guide for end-user and system purchasers on factors to consider when transitioning to lower-GWP air conditioning.

- As of 2020, more than 35,000 transcritical CO2 refrigeration systems are in operation around the globe following the successful completion of our HFC-alternative technology demonstration projects in supermarkets in Chile (2017) and Jordan (2019).

- Our SL-MAC technology demonstration project received the 2020 Environmental Excellence in Transportation (E2T) Award in the “Mobile Energy and Emissions” category for its innovative air conditioning system that reduces the carbon footprint of mobile air conditioning, improves fuel efficiency, and saves both automobile manufacturers and owners money on operating costs.
HOUSEHOLD ENERGY

Our Household Energy Initiative aims to increase the effectiveness of clean cooking, heating, and lighting programs to realize multiple benefits for climate, clean air, health, gender and sustainable development.

Highlighted Success: Evaluating the multiple benefits of clean cooking interventions

Our contributions to research on the co-benefits of clean cooking are helping to measure gender, health and climate impacts and attract funding.

About the research

2019-2020 results

Engaging women in clean cooking projects

- We funded work by Nexleaf Analytics and Rural Women Energy Security (RUWES) to test the usability of 5 cookstove models in 100 households in Mararaba-Burum village in Nigeria.

- Nexleaf Analytics released the report " Scaling Clean Cooking Responsibly: Tackling Air Pollution Through A Woman-Centered Model in Abuja, Nigeria" which outlines the findings from cookstove usability testing. The report is a case study on how to evaluate stove models using a combination of sensor and survey data, and potential factors related to what women prefer for stove manufacturers to consider.

New research

- We funded Berkeley Air to conduct its study, "Emissions to exposure: modelling approaches and performance for estimating personal exposure to household air pollution," which aims to make it easier to estimate personal exposure from household air pollution.

- We peer-reviewed and contributed to the launch of a second Berkeley Air study "Quantifying and measuring climate, health and gender co-benefits from clean cooking interventions" which drew on the CCAC-funded Gold Standard Black Carbon Methodology and will be tested in upcoming pilot studies by the World Bank Clean Cooking Fund.

- We funded the SEI study "Enhancing clean cooking options in peri-urban Kenya: a pilot study of advanced gasifier stove adoption." The results demonstrate that pellets could be included as a cleaner cooking option.

Projects under development

- We will help countries who have included clean cooking in their NDCs develop clean cooking programs that benefit climate, health, gender and sustainable development.

- We will advocate for climate mitigation from clean household energy in international fora and on International Clean Air for blue skies day through the Health and Energy Platform for Action (HEPA), Every Woman Every Child and related platforms.
MINERAL METHANE

Our Mineral Methane Initiative continues to advance knowledge on emission sources, methane reporting for companies, enhanced mitigation ambition and regulations.

Highlighted success: Improving methane emission estimates from oil and gas operations

We released the first in a series of Methane Science Studies that governments and companies can use to target effective emissions reductions. About the study

2019-2020 results

Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP)
- A new OGMP Reporting Framework 2.0 was adopted. It will serve as the gold standard for methane reporting by oil and gas companies. Current OGMP member companies, the European Commission, EDF and UNEP have agreed on the new Framework.

- 60 new companies joined the Partnership.

Methane Science Studies
- We published two papers: “Methane Emissions from Offshore Oil and Gas Platforms in the Gulf of Mexico” and “Airborne Assessment of Methane Emissions from Offshore Platforms in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico.” Scientists involved in these studies presented the work at the virtual meeting of the European Geosciences Union. We also supported field campaigns to measure methane emissions from oil and gas operations in Romania and Australia.

Technology Demonstrations
- We funded field work by Clearstone Engineering to provide mitigation options for eight flaring facilities in Colombia. At least half of the mitigation options identified will be implemented. One company agreed to follow-on measurement programmes to develop country-specific emission and control factors, and to identify cost-effective ways to prevent fugitive equipment leaks, casinghead venting at well sites, and flashing losses from production storage tanks.

Global Methane Alliance
- The Global Methane Alliance was launched at the UN Secretary General’s Climate Action Summit in 2019. Alliance countries commit to include methane reduction targets from the oil and gas sector in their NDCs. Cote d’Ivoire and Nigeria were the first countries to join the Alliance.

Regulatory support
- Mexico is in the process of developing and implementing federal regulations to reduce methane emissions from existing and new sources in the oil and gas sector, becoming the first country in Latin America to do so. Last year, four workshops were held to build capacity to implement the regulations.

Projects under development
- Supporting the development of methane emission reduction policies from Nigeria’s oil and gas sector.
NATIONAL PLANNING

The SNAP initiative continued to strengthen participating countries’ capacity to simultaneously reduce air pollution and mitigate climate change by developing and implementing SLCP, air pollutant, and greenhouse gas mitigation strategies.

Highlighted success: Opportunities for increasing NDC ambition

A new guidance document produced by the SNAP initiative provides a practical framework that can be used to identify, prioritise and include mitigation measures that can increase a country’s climate change mitigation ambition through actions that improve local air quality. It also outlines how this can be reflected in the updated Nationally Determined Contribution and accompanying information.

The approach is based on knowledge gained through the SNAP initiative and builds on previous guidance on NDC enhancement, the inclusion of short-lived climate pollutants, and analytical work by the Coalition's Scientific Advisory Panel to formalise the “Multiple Benefits Pathway Framework”. About the guidance document

2019-2020 results

- We have actively helped countries revise their NDCs. For example, with our support, a comprehensive analysis was conducted to assess Chile’s potential to reduce black carbon across all sources. This provided the basis for the inclusion of a 25% black carbon emission reduction target in Chile’s revised NDC compared to 2016 levels.
- At the CCAC’s 2016 High-level assembly, several countries committed to develop black carbon emission inventories to understand the main sources of black carbon, and co-emitted pollutants. With our support, 10 countries have now developed integrated inventories of SLCPs (including black carbon), greenhouse gases and air pollutant emissions. 8 more are still being developed.

Projects under development

- As part of the NDC Partnership Climate Action Enhancement Package, the SNAP initiative secured funding to contribute to NDC development in Cote d’Ivoire, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Benin and Mongolia, including considering actions to reduce SLCPs within these revised climate change commitments. This provides opportunities to apply the NDC guidance developed for these five countries in more countries, and for SLCP and air pollution health benefits to be integrated into the climate change commitments.

- Bangladesh, Mexico, Cote D’Ivoire and Togo have finalised, endorsed and published their National Action Plans to reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants.
WASTE

Our Municipal Solid Waste Initiative continued work with cities around the world to advance waste sector SLCP mitigation practices, including organic waste diversion, landfill gas capture and use, and open waste burning prevention.

Highlighted success: Measuring and monitoring waste emissions

Forty-four cities, across 31 different countries, are using the Solid Waste Emissions Estimation Tool (SWEET) tool to determine sources of emissions all along the waste management chain and see how different interventions will impact emissions levels over time.

The tool was developed by United States’ Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) in support of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition’s (CCAC) Municipal Solid Waste Initiative. Learn about the cities using the tool

2019-2020 results

• Since 2017 we have worked with Kenya to develop national and local solid waste regulations to reduce SLCP emissions. The Kenyan waste bill and policy has now been approved by the cabinet of ministers and sent to the parliament. The adoption is expected by early next year (2021).

• We helped develop a Guideline for Bio-Waste Management for the cities of Bijeljina, Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Vrbas and Novi Sad, Serbia. The Guideline includes methods for determining the composition of waste, separate collection of bio-waste, as well as relevant treatment options that can realistically be applied in the South-East Europe (SEE) region.

• We helped Lebanon’s Tyre region with an assessment to close an open dumpsite as part of ISWA’s Closing the World’s Biggest Dumpsite Initiative. A detailed assessment and quantification study of the site, using CCAC’s Solid Waste Emissions Estimation Tool (SWEET), was conducted and the results compiled in a report. Lebanon has over 950 open dumps and our project can be scaled-up and replicated to realize environmental and climate benefits.

• We continued supporting cities through networks and technical assistance and have 117 cities actively participating in a global network and committed to reduce SLCPs from the waste sector

Projects under development

• We have secured support from Climate Action Enhancement Package (implemented by the NDC Partnership) to help Guatemala’s Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources enhance its waste sector NDCs. The supported activities are about to start.
Message from Helena Molin Valdes, Head of the CCAC Secretariat

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition’s partners have worked hard to deliver results over the last year, despite the global pandemic that is still disrupting lives and changing how we work, live and thrive. I am grateful and humbled by the wealth of results from the work undertaken or triggered by our Coalition.

We still have much to do. Over the next decade the world must make significant progress to slow the climate crisis, reduce air pollution, and address inequalities that threaten the most vulnerable. We must do so while combatting the current pandemic and increasing our resilience to future outbreaks. By 2030 we must realize the emissions reductions this Coalition was designed to deliver. By doing so we can protect millions of lives, help deliver global sustainable development goals, and keep warming to well below 2°C.

The Coalition is rising to meet the challenge. Over the last year partners have worked with new and invigorated energy to develop our 2030 Strategy. It builds on our strengths of close cooperation, policy relevant science, pragmatism, and a commitment to helping all partners achieve national priorities in ways that strengthen global goals.

We will drive an ambitious agenda that fosters leadership and works closely with decision makers in key sectors and government in venues that have the greatest potential to reduce emissions from short-lived climate pollutants. We will continue to promote action on near-term climate and air pollution with integrated solutions that produce multiple economic and social benefits.

The last year has been a difficult one. COVID-19 has meant new ways of working and interacting with each other. The pandemic is impacting lives and economies around the world. It has also shown us that solidarity, making decisions based on science, and cooperation and coordination at all levels of
government and community is necessary to overcome big problems. As we adopt our 2030 Strategy unprecedented economic recovery and stimulus programs are being designed and implemented across the globe. These must contribute to, and increase our efforts, to reduce or eliminate emissions of methane, black carbon, tropospheric ozone and HFCs. We can do this by building on our vibrant partnership, experts, and initiatives.

I will retire from the United Nations in May 2021. Based on what we have achieved so far, I am confident that the amazing partners in the Coalition will thrive. We have achieved much over the last eight years thanks to the generous funding and collective action of all partners in the Coalition. It has been a privilege to support your hard work and grow together.

Together we have increased the science rationale for action, proved technological and social solutions, and developed holistic and integrated policies that protect lives, livelihoods, and the planet through measures that reduce black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone and HFCs. We have catalysed real change and added a new approach to the challenge of air pollution and climate change. We have shown what is possible.

Our work has helped put air pollution high on national and global agendas. Our partnership and leaders played an important role in the adoption of the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol. This will see almost all hydrofluorocarbons phased out by 2050 – we continue to push for a faster rate. Our work to reduce methane from oil and gas has served as a base for the creation of an International Methane Emissions Observatory by the European Commission and UNEP. The support we have provided to countries on national planning has led to integrated climate and clean air policies, strategies, and enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions.

I am proud of all we have achieved and thank the CCAC Secretariat team, the co-chairs past and present, and all our committed partners and actors for their hard work and dedication. This is a “Coalition of the working” (not only the willing) and one that cares about people and the planet. By going forward with the same level of commitment, resources, cooperation and hard work I have seen during my time here, I know we will be successful.
GOVERNANCE

The Coalition is a highly cooperative group led by our State Partners. Our governance model distributes governing and advisory responsibility among several entities, reflecting the diversity of our partners and ensuring that we take informed actions and decisions.

These six groups help advance our mission and direct the Coalition’s activities.

(Note that the Coalition will transition to a new governance and business model under its 2030 Strategy; 2021 will be a transition year with all new arrangements in place by 1 January 2022.)

Co-Chairs

The Coalition elects two co-chairs on a rotational basis from state partners. Together with their ministers, they have played an important leadership role.

See more

High Level Assembly (HLA)

Ministers of state partners and the heads of non-state Partners meet at least once per year to provide strategic direction and leadership to the Coalition.

See more

Working Group (WG)

Focal points are appointed by each Coalition partner, and come together once or twice per year to strategize, share experience and oversee all Coalition activities.

See more

Steering Committee (SC)

The Steering Committee is made up of the two co-chairs, six state partners, two IGO representatives, and two NGO representatives elected for staggered two-year terms. The SC provides oversight support and recommendations to the HLA and WG.

See more

Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP)

Up to fifteen renowned scientists are members, the UN Environment Chief Scientist serving ex officio.

See more

Secretariat

The Secretariat is hosted by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in Paris, France, and works to support the Coalition in the administration of the CCAC Trust Fund and governance, supporting the task teams, initiatives, the Solution Centre and the Scientific Advisory Panel, and undertaking advocacy & communication work with partners.

See more
MEETINGS AND TASK FORCES

Governance meetings

- 1 HLA on margins of 2019 UN Climate Action Summit (22.09.2019, New York City)
- 2 WG meetings, both virtual (03.09.2020, 22-23.07.2020)
- 7 Strategy Task Team meetings

Outputs

- 2030 Vision adopted
- CCAC Framework updated with extended duration of the CCAC’s mandate (to 31 December 2030)
- HLA web-story - Climate and Clean Air Coalition leaders: We must significantly reduce short-lived climate pollutants by 2030 - The Coalition’s 2030 Vision is in response to the United Nations Secretary General’s call for increased ambition and action to address the climate crisis
- CCAC minister and leaders video message
- HLA coverage by IISD-RS - 11th High Level Assembly of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC)

Science

- 1 Science-Policy Dialogue (22.06.2020)
- 6 SAP meetings (19.11.2019, 06.12.2019, 20.02.2020, 15.05.2020, 29.05.2020, 23.06.2020)

Outputs

- Opportunities for 1.5°C consistent methane mitigation: Agriculture Sector
- Opportunities for 1.5°C consistent methane mitigation: Waste Sector
- Opportunities for 1.5°C consistent black carbon mitigation (September 2020)
- Opportunities for 1.5°C consistent HFC mitigation (September 2020)
TRUST FUND

Phase one: 92% complete

As of November 2020, the first phase of the Coalition’s work (2012-2021) is 92% complete.

During this period, we raised USD 94.2 million from 20 donors. The bulk of this funding has gone towards capacity building and technical assistance projects in developing countries, as well as towards project to catalyse action in key short-lived climate pollutant emitting sectors. This work has been guided by the Strategic Plan to 2021.

In addition, the Trust Fund resources have been targeted towards sharing the solutions countries have implemented, raising awareness and engaging leaders across the world.

Phase two: replenishment underway

The second phase of our work (2022-2030) will be guided by our 2030 Strategy. We will increase our focus on supporting national action, while at the same time continuing to engage global leaders and decision makers, advance the transformation of key emitting sectors and provide policy-relevant research and analysis.

The potential to significantly reduce short-lived climate pollutants will guide our work through to 2030. Global efforts to implement known practices and existing technologies can achieve global reductions of at least 40% of methane by 2030 compared to 2010, up to 70% of black carbon by 2030 relative to 2010, and 99.5% of HFCs by 2050 compared to 2010.

The Coalition’s Trust Fund will be used to build capacity, enable peer-to-peer engagement and support leadership at the national level with the of achieving positive outcomes for health, food security, livelihoods and the environment. This will be achieved by leveraging our approach that integrates air quality and climate mitigation.

Donors to the Trust Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>20,753,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>20,442,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>18,244,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>9,917,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>6,481,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>5,749,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>3,526,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,817,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>1,130,708</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,044,343</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>870,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>642,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>671,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>610,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walloon Government of Belgium</td>
<td>460,414</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>148,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>84,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earmarked funds</td>
<td>1,612,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD 94,207,251</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Allocated funds are approved by the consensus of Coalition Partners, in accordance with the Framework Document. Funds are used for activities under our 12 initiatives, Solution Centre and other agreed work.

Between 2012-2020, the Coalition allocated a total of USD 56,445,625 million.

The bulk of Coalition-funded projects, approved during 2012-2020, are expected to end by 31 December 2021. A number of new projects will be approved in 2021 as part of the transition to the Coalition’s 2030 Strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation of funds by initiative</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>8,740,227</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assessments</td>
<td>1,875,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks</td>
<td>4,182,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficient Cooling</td>
<td>245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>1,647,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,454,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy-Duty Vehicles</td>
<td>9,049,346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFC</td>
<td>3,199,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Energy</td>
<td>4,859,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral Methane (Oil &amp; Gas)</td>
<td>4,062,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Planning (SNAP)</td>
<td>8,893,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>6,436,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD 55,645,625</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work plan & budget

Sectoral action & initiative funding
New initiative projects were approved in March 2020, based on concept notes submitted in November 2019. Most are expected to start implementation in 2021:

- Bricks/South Asia - Reforming the brick sector in South Asia through skill development and promoting R&D (India, Pakistan and Nepal) (150,000 USD approved pending SC clearance of full proposal)
- Bricks/LAC - Latin American Policy Advisory Network for Clean Brick Production: Momentum, Scale-up, Policy Promotion and Leveraging Third Party Finance (60,000 USD approved pending SC clearance of full proposal)
- Efficient Cooling/Global - Awareness raising and technical workshops for efficient cooling (165,000 USD approved pending SC clearance of full proposal)
- Vehicles/Global - Implementing the 1.5°C Action Programme in the Heavy-Duty Vehicles Sector (200,000 USD approved pending SC clearance of full proposal)
- National planning - Extending approaches to new CCAC Partners and developing and applying methods to integrate SLCPs and air pollutants into climate change MRV frameworks (304,858 USD approved pending SC clearance of full proposal)
- Small-scale strategic funding was approved by the Steering Committee for the following:
  - Vehicles/Global - The Global Status of Used Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV) Trade Flows (approved by April 2020 SC for 50,000 USD)
  - Agriculture/China - Strategy for promoting methane mitigation from manure management in China (approved by July 2020 SC for 95,000 USD)

National Action
Under the CCAC Action Programme to Address the 1.5°C Challenge, funding was approved by the Steering Committee and Working Group:
• ASEAN/Integrated approach - Advancing the Clean Air, Health and Climate Integration Agenda in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Region (approved by April 2020 WG for 150,600 USD from 2019 budget)

• Chile/Black carbon - Support the inclusion of black carbon in the design of Chile’s long term vision (approved by February 2020 SC for 40,000 USD from 2019 budget)

• China/Integrated approach - An Integrated Assessment for China’s Paris and Air Quality Targets to support the China’s National 14th Five-Year Plan (approved February 2020 SC for 100,000 USD from 2020 budget)

• East African/Vehicles - Soot-Free bus forum to secure city commitments and integrate soot free bus benefits in national NDC reporting (approved February 2020 SC for 100,000 USD from 2020 budget)

• Peru/Waste - Enhancing NDC ambition and scaling up implementation in the Municipal Solid Waste sector in Peru (approved February 2020 SC for 100,000 USD from 2020 budget)

• Global/Analysis - Estimation of Morbidity from Air Pollution and its Economic Costs (approved March 2020 WG for 133,312 USD from 2020 budget)

Solution Centre Expert Assistance funding

Under the CCAC’s Solution Centre Expert Assistance programme, funding was approved for:

• Mexico/Oil and gas (August 2019) - Capacity building for monitoring, reporting and verification of methane emission in the oil and gas sector (20,000 USD approved)

• Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina/Waste (April 2019) - Informing the development of composting plants (2 requests from Serbia and BH merged into one project) (40,000 USD approved) More information

• Congo/Household energy (October 2019) - Identify opportunities for transition to clean household energy (20,000 USD approved)

• Indonesia (October 2019) - Conceptual design for the closure of open dumps (20,000 USD approved) More information

• Maldives/Vehicles (October 2019) - Developing a cost-benefit analysis for introducing fuel and vehicle standards (for land vehicles and boats), which is a follow up activity to Maldives national SLCP plan (20,000 USD approved)

• Nigeria/Waste (December 2019) - Assessment of the current waste situation of waste treatment and disposal site in Nigeria. The assessment will include data collection and desktop research of the recent waste related work in Nigeria (20,000 USD approved)

• Colombia/Oil and gas (February 2020) - Develop regulation proposal that outlines technical, operational and quantifiable standards for management of fugitive emissions in domestic oil and gas production – will be completed by Dec 2020
## PARTNERS

### State partners (71)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>African Union Commission</th>
<th>Dominican Republic</th>
<th>Korea, Republic of Laos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>ECOWAS Commission</td>
<td>Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Eswatini, Kingdom of Ethiopia</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>Maldives, Republic of the Maldives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Mali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Morocco, Kingdom of Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Guinea, Republic of India</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Iraq, Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>Niger</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo, Democratic Republic of Costa Rica</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Panama, Republic of Paraguay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cote d’Ivoire</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>Peru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Korea, Republic of Laos</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IGOs (15)

| Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) | Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) | UN Development Programme (UNDP) |
| Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) | UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) |
| International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) | Regional Environmental Center | UN Environment Programme (UNEP) |
| International Solar Alliance (ISA) | UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) | UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) |
|                           |                           | UN-Habitat |
|                           |                           | World Health Organization (WHO) |
|                           |                           | World Meteorological Organization (WMO) |

### Financial institutions (4)

| Asian Development Bank | European Investment Bank | Inter-American Development Bank | World Bank |

### NGOs (59)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARASMIN</th>
<th>Associacao Brasileira de Empresas de Limpeza Publica e Residuos Especiais (ABRELPE)</th>
<th>Bellona Foundation</th>
<th>Caucasus Environmental NGO Network</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian Institute of Technology</td>
<td>Bellona Foundation</td>
<td>C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group</td>
<td>CDP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual Report August 2019-August 2020

This report is an overview of status and progress of the Coalition from August 2019 – August 2020, including accumulated results reported since the start of each initiative. The report is prepared by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition Secretariat based on initiative progress reports, funding proposals, indicator data from the Coalition’s Demonstrating Impacts Framework, and information provided by partners through Partners in Action.

This report responds to the requirements set out in Paragraph 27 of the Coalition’s Initiatives – Governance and Processes document (WG/MAY2015/8).

All documents referenced in this report are available on the Coalition website/solution centre.

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November 2020, CCAC Secretariat