



**CLIMATE &
CLEAN AIR
COALITION**

TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED
CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Revised Agriculture Initiative Strategy

CCAC overview

- UNEP/WMO 2011 assessment reports
- Control measures for “short-lived climate pollutants” (methane, black carbon, tropospheric ozone, HFCs)
 - to reduce the rate of near-term climate warming
 - and bring multiple benefits – approximately 2.4 million premature deaths avoided annually, and 52 million tons of avoided crop losses
- 7 sectors, 4 cross-cutting initiatives
- 120+ partners

Objective: widespread adoption and implementation of policies, regulations and practices to substantially reduce SLCPs



Growing interest to work on agriculture

- Huge potential to mitigate – CCAC Scientific Panel work, GLEAM
- Technologies ARE available (low cost, no cost)

CCAC Ministers, November 2018:

“We resolve to develop policies and measures to reduce emissions from the agriculture sector and help improve the productivity, resilience and livelihoods of farmers. This will involve finding better ways to monitor emissions from livestock and reflecting these results in national climate actions, as well as working with farmers to help eliminate unnecessary open burning, such as through incentives to adopt alternative agricultural practices”



Draft revised CCAC Agriculture Strategy

1. Raise the ambition of 2030 NDCs to include actions to reduce agriculture SLCPs

Invite countries to revise their 2020 NDC

Adopt tools to measure and report climate impact/climate benefit for SLCP reduction

Work with partners FAO, WRI, NDC-P, GRA, CCAFS, GMI

2. Marshall evidence to finance large scale climate impact

Link to the CCAC Finance Strategy and pipeline for funding

Leverage climate finance (GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund) - champions

Public-private investment/private sector engagement

Use the CCAC Solution Centre

Political support - World Bank, regional development banks

3. Build national capacity and capability

CCAC “SNAP” support for developing countries

