



## CCAC SNAP INITIATIVE

### THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL ACTION ON SLCPs

Emissions associated with Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) are harming millions of people around the world through their direct and indirect impacts on human health, agriculture, ecosystems, and global and regional climate.

SLCP sources vary from country to country, ranging from black carbon and associated emissions from traditional brick production, inefficient cookstoves, and in the exhaust from diesel engines, to the leakage of methane from oil and natural gas production, and methane emissions from the decomposition of waste in landfills and agricultural practices. Compelling scientific evidence indicates that fast action to control SLCPs will have immediate, significant and multiple climate and air quality benefits for communities around the world. For example, global action on black carbon and methane can help slow down expected warming in 2050 by up to 0.5 degree Celsius and avoid about 2.4 million annual premature deaths and 52 million tonnes of annual crop loss by 2030.

Action at the national scale is important, as decision making is often made at that scale. Rapid reductions in emissions from SLCP sources can be achieved through the implementation of cost-effective measures using national policies, programmes and regulatory frameworks, such as those used to address air quality, climate change and sustainable development. The need for urgent action to address SLCPs is now widely recognised, but support for national governments is needed to identify and promote the key mitigation measures that can bring rapid climate, health and environmental benefits.



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

### WHO WE ARE?

The SNAP Initiative (Supporting National Action and Planning on SLCPs) of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) is a collaborative programme aimed at supporting the efforts of CCAC partner countries to scale up action on SLCPs in a coordinated and prioritized way. This includes helping them identify and implement the most cost-effective pathways to large-scale implementation of SLCP measures, i.e. those that reduce near-term warming and improve air quality, human health and crop yields.

### WHAT WE OFFER

The SNAP initiative is working through 3 main workstreams:

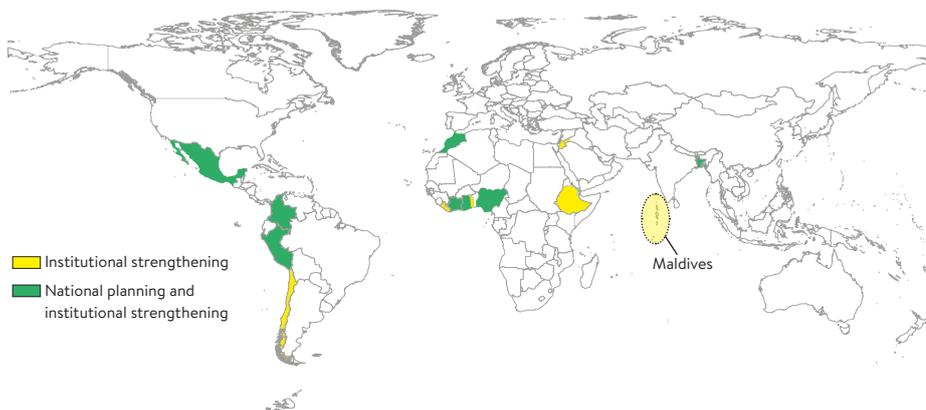
1. Support to CCAC state partners to strengthen their institutions, scale up action on SLCPs and undertake national planning processes;
2. Development and continuous improvement of tools and guidelines to support key steps of the national planning process – the development of emission scenarios, estimation of benefits of emission reductions to help in prioritising different measures for SLCP reduction, and facilitation of knowledge sharing and training between countries;
3. Fostering linkages and collaboration between national SLCP planning with global and regional processes, initiatives and approaches.

### SNAP NETWORK

Lead Partners: Mexico, Morocco, the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD), International Union of Air Pollution Prevention and Environmental Protection Associations (IUAPPA), Molina Center for Energy and the Environment (MCE2), UNEP regional offices and USEPA. Implementers/location of activities: IGSD, IUAPPA, MCE2, SEI, UNEP, USEPA and 14 participating countries, including Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, Chile, Ethiopia, Jordan, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Peru, and Togo.

LEAP-IBC is a one stop shop. “ Rather than using multiple tools, I use LEAP-IBC which allows both energy and non-energy emissions from all sectors to be calculated with the added ability to assess impacts of mitigation scenarios. LEAP-IBC can easily be modified to capture the impact of specific activities, such as replacing kerosene lamps with solar lanterns if you want to, a convenience you can't find in any other software. This means that LEAP-IBC can effectively serve the interests of local users ”

**Daniel Tutu Benefoh, Lead, GHG Inventory, Monitoring & Reporting Program, EPA, Ghana.**



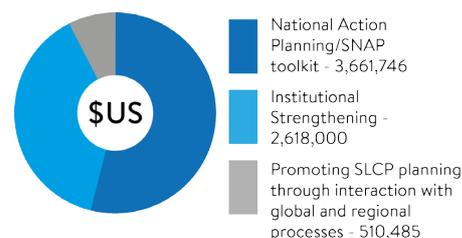
## RESULTS SO FAR

- Mexico, Bangladesh, Ghana and Colombia have developed a first version of their National Planning Document and are now in the process of refining these plans.
- Cote d'Ivoire, Morocco, Nigeria and Peru are starting a national planning process, teams are in place and trainings have been provided
- 14 countries are currently receiving institutional strengthening support from the SNAP initiative: Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Togo. The objective is to increase the capacity of the countries to increase action to reduce SLCP emissions. The teams in place are now exploring how to mainstream SLCPs into relevant plans at the national level and to catalyse funding for SLCP action (see country fact sheets).
- Eight CCAC Partner countries involved in SNAP pledged to target SLCPs in their INDCs: Central African Republic, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, and Togo.
- A SNAP toolkit has been developed, incorporating LEAP-IBC supported by BenMAP-CE, which can be used to develop relevant emission scenarios and estimate benefits for climate, health and crop yields. It is available for general use in the CCAC and will be available for use by about 100 countries worldwide in 2018. The functionality and user friendliness of the tool are being improved all the time.
- Training has been provided in the use of LEAP-IBC to SNAP countries in Africa and Latin America and Asia
- SLCP National Planning Guidelines have been developed and are available on the CCAC website.

## ABOUT THE CCAC

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) is a voluntary global partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, business, scientific institutions and civil society committed to catalysing concrete, substantial action to reduce SLCPs (including methane, black carbon and many hydrofluorocarbons). The Coalition works through collaborative initiatives to raise awareness, mobilise resources, and lead transformative actions in key emitting sectors.

Total approved funding from the CCAC Trust fund: USD 6,790,231



## AMBITIONS

- To enhance the ability of government institutions of CCAC developing country state partners to further promote coordination and the scaling-up of activities to reduce SLCPs at the national level and participate more fully in the CCAC and its initiatives, through the Institutional Strengthening programmes;
- To further development the LEAP-IBC toolkit allowing it to support all national planning countries and calculations being made to enable it to be used by over 100 countries, along with further development, peer-review and testing;
- To provide further training in the use of LEAP-IBC to SNAP countries in Africa and Latin America and Asia;
- To build links/programmes with relevant regional and global bodies to enable national planning systems and experience to be more widely disseminated and promoted and regional factors effectively incorporated;
- To promote wider understanding of SLCP opportunities among decision-makers and stakeholders, including: benefits of action and beneficiaries; and better co-ordination among sectoral initiatives.

## MORE INFORMATION

[www.ccacoalition.org/en/initiatives/snap](http://www.ccacoalition.org/en/initiatives/snap)

[www.ccacoalition.org](http://www.ccacoalition.org)

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