

APPROVED ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL PLANNING, POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION

SUMMARY

Goal and milestones

The goal of this Engagement Strategy is that **by 2030** all CCAC State Partners have further integrated air quality and climate planning and implemented short lived climate pollutants (SLCP) mitigation actions in line with the [CCAC's Vision & Mission](#).

In order to achieve this goal, **by 2025** the CCAC will aim to encourage, *inter alia*:

- Integrated air quality and climate plans at national and sub-national levels identifying mitigation actions
- Financing, implementation and monitoring of action in coordination with CCAC sectoral hubs
- Sharing and communicating of best practices, tools, methodologies, guidance, scientific knowledge for increasing action
- Engaging high-level leaders in advancing national planning, policy and implementation

What the CCAC will do and support

The CCAC will work with countries to strengthen their capacity for effective national planning and implementation of SLCP mitigation and for taking an integrated approach that simultaneously improves air pollution and mitigates climate change as explained by the CCAC's "Multiple Benefits Pathway" approach¹.

The CCAC will help countries to undertake integrated analyses that identify major emission sources and scenarios of greenhouse gases alongside all aerosols and SLCPs and that evaluate the mitigation potential and multiple benefits of different mitigation measures. Through this integrated approach, countries assess and prioritize mitigation measures that can increase a country's climate change mitigation ambition while helping them achieve air quality goals as well as provide local development benefits. As a result, countries have SLCP action plans and/or have integrated SLCP mitigation measures into their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and other relevant national air quality or climate plans, endorsed at ministerial and/or cabinet level that provide clear pathways for reducing SLCP emissions.

CCAC State and non-State Partners will engage in this work through a dedicated Hub. They will develop activities, identify funding opportunities, foster peer-to-peer-engagement, exchange and communicate best practices on effective SLCP mitigation planning and policy (i.e. regulations, standards, plans). All CCAC Partners will be engaged, especially those working on sectoral issues, and the CCAC will look to how it can expand the reach and scope of this work.

DETAILED ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

Context

Air pollutants and greenhouse gases (GHG) often share the same sources, with Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) affecting both climate and air quality. Wide-spread, large-scale action on SLCPs, as explained by the CCAC's "Multiple Benefits Pathway" approachⁱⁱ, will maximise benefits for near- and long-term climate change, air quality, and other development priorities as part of national strategy development and implementation processes. Such action can make a significant contribution in achieving the goals set out in the Paris Agreement and enhance countries' climate ambition, outlined in their NDCs, and other relevant national strategies.

Much of the action required to achieve these multiple benefits will need to be taken at the national level and implemented at national and sub-national scales. In order to realize synergies and develop coherent policy, there is a need for integration of planning between those ministries, departments, and agencies responsible for national development plans, finance, climate change, air quality and key sources sectors. To promote this action there is a need for: i) high-level political support; ii) capacity in governments or agencies linked to governments to provide integrated plans and strategies; and iii) funds and inter-agency structures to implement these plans.

Focusing on action to mitigate SLCPs at the national scale and linkages to sub-national decision making, this Engagement Strategy encourages and supports an integrated approach to address climate and air quality, and to link these to other relevant plans and policies. Building on the successful work of CCAC at the national scale through the SNAP (Supporting National Action and Planning), Health, Finance and sectoral initiatives, it expands and centers focus on this core area of work under the 2030 Strategy. This is relevant for both developed and developing countries.

The Engagement Strategy is designed to guide the work and allocation of resources of the CCAC to achieve time bound goals and milestones (outlined in section 1 below). It defines the type of activities that the CCAC will support, and the role of the coalition, its partners and external institutions and processes. Much of the development of activities, and identification of proposals for funding that will help achieve this engagement strategy, will take place in the Strategic National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub ('the Hub') where CCAC state and non-state partners will participate with the CCAC Secretariat (see Annex 1 on the functioning of the Hub).

The Hub will be cross-cutting and integrative, coordinating closely with potential implementation facilitators and funding mechanisms early on in the planning process and with the sectoral hubs, who will support countries in the design of policies and the implementation of mitigation measures. It will link to appropriate skills and findings of the Science Advisory Panel (SAP) as well as CCAC partners and other organisations (as illustrated in Figure 2 in Annex 1).

CCAC's Niche for this work:

The CCAC is the only multilateral organization that works with countries to strengthen their capacity for effective national planning on SLCP mitigation, and in an integrated manner. The CCAC helps countries undertake integrated analyses to identify major emission sources and scenarios of greenhouse gases, aerosols and SLCPs, and evaluate the mitigation potential and benefits of different mitigation measures. Through this integrated analysis, countries can assess and prioritize policy options. This work will help enhance capacity within national institutions on key planning tools (e.g. development of emission inventories, assessment of mitigation options) that are needed to robustly identify mitigation opportunities. It will also enable the development of action plans that gives a better basis for decision making, endorsed at the ministerial and/or cabinet level, that provide clear pathways for reducing SLCP emissions.

The different areas of CCAC engagement through this process are illustrated in Figure 1 below: A key focus of the engagement at national and sub-national level are the efforts to **strengthen capacity** through trainings, peer-to-peer engagement, institutional strengthening etc. The Hub will seek to engage with different **processes** to mainstream SLCP considerations into them, raise ambition levels (i.e. NDC update) and to leverage the CCAC approach. The Hub will work with and through **partnerships and champions** to support mitigation strategies and advocate SLCP mitigation. It will develop and apply **tools** to inform the decision making processes on mitigation strategies. It will create an enabling environment for mitigation action and closely coordinate with the sectoral hubs to move from planning to **implementing measures**. These engagement areas are linked to each other and complementary.

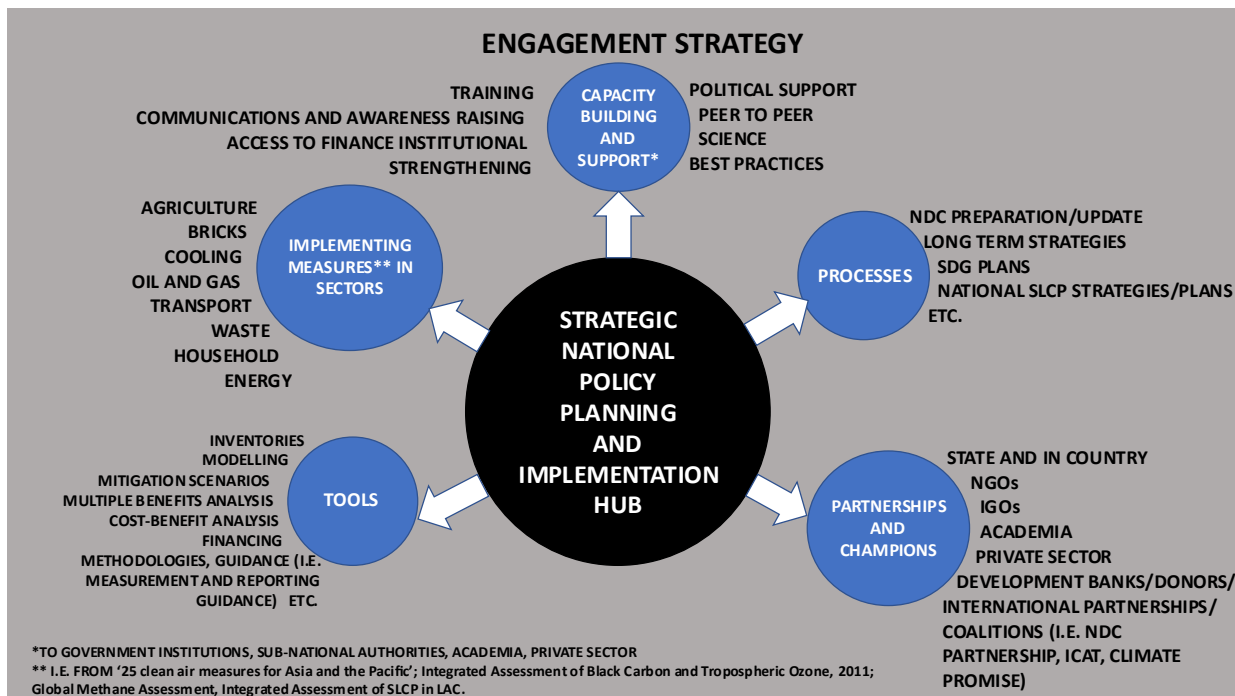


Figure 1. The engagement with and relationship between different aspects necessary to consider to achieve the goals of national planning, policy development and implementation of measures.

1. ASPIRATIONAL TIME-BOUND GOALS AND MILESTONES

2030 Goal

The ambitious aspirational goal is that **by 2030** all CCAC State Partners have further integrated air quality and climate planning and have implemented SLCP mitigation actions. This should occur in ways that complement and reinforce major efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and achieve multiple benefits.

To achieve this goal for all CCAC State Partners, the **CCAC will encourage**: i) the development and endorsement of integrated air quality and climate plans and strategies at national and sub-national scales, developed with clear identification of mitigation actions to be implemented; ii) that priority mitigation actions identified in plans and strategies are financed, implemented in sectors and monitored; and iii) that best practices for increasing action on SLCP mitigation are identified and shared. (See Annex 2 for proposed associated activities, outputs and outcomes).

2025 milestones

By **2025** all CCAC state partners will have undertaken steps and aspire to achieve the following milestones:

- a) developed, prioritized and endorsed SLCP mitigation strategies and/or plans consistent with their commitments to support global climate goals and national air quality standards, including estimates of cost and benefits and implementation and finance plans for mitigation measures.
- b) included SLCP mitigation priorities in their national climate plans and/or other relevant national air quality or development plans, policies, and reports and into national and sub-national policymaking.
- c) demonstrated/documentated that integrated climate and air quality plans are under implementation.
- d) developed institutionalised monitoring of implementation of planned SLCP measures and measurement and reporting systems that can track progress in taking action and reducing emissions and impacts.

Steps required to support the achievement of the 2025 milestones above:

- up-to-date, nationally endorsed, regularly updated emission inventories informing and monitoring implementation of SLCP mitigation actions;
- development of emissions projections for at least 2030, 2040 and 2050;
- assess implementation pathways and engagement of implementation facilitators (i.e. sectoral hubs, funding mechanisms at national/international level, relevant national entities but not Hub lead partners) and promotion of linkages within and between relevant government ministries implementing SLCP mitigation measures;
- documented mitigation actions compatible with Paris Agreement and references to equitable access to sustainable development, eradication of poverty and safeguarding food security, and with a 1.5°C pathway as appropriate, explaining how they consider that this will help to put the world on this pathway.

All CCAC partner countries will be asked to outline: which of the goals and milestones they support; which goals they can complete by 2025; which goals they can complete with specified support. This will inform baselines for each goal/milestone. Building on these baselines, the Hub will define Indicators to measure progress for each

goal/milestone. The Secretariat will support the process of measuring progress towards achieving the goals and milestones in close cooperation with CCAC partners and based on the CCAC's approach to monitoring and evaluating progress.

2025 Milestones for ODA-Eligible Countries

The CCAC through the Strategic SLCP planning, policy and implementation and the sectoral hubs will support Official Development Assistance (ODA)-eligible countries with the aim of achieving the following by **2025**:

- At least half of the ODA-eligible CCAC state partners have SLCP mitigation implementation plans and/or have included SLCP mitigation as part of a climate or clean air plan and contributing to their development priorities – these should be integrated and adopted in national political processes, considering how measures are to be financed and implemented – and have the institutional capacity to develop and implement integrated plans.
- At least half of the ODA-eligible CCAC state partners actively engage with the relevant stakeholders in the country involved in the implementation and funding of mitigation action, and to ensure that the plans to address SLCPs are fully integrated with relevant national plans, policies and strategies (e.g. climate, air quality, agriculture, economic, development, etc.).
- All ODA-eligible CCAC state partners that have requested support in the planning process (i.e. development of integrated climate and air pollution emission inventories for historical years; development of baseline and mitigation scenarios to inform mitigation strategy development and to identify action; capacity building to understand the multiple benefits of taking action) and with identified SLCP mitigation priorities, have received technical, financial, or other support, as applicable, have identified and prepared funding applications/proposals for national and international funding including with the support of sectoral hubs.
- The Hub will identify how to increase the rate of delivery of these plans as compared to the 2012-2020 period.

Subnational 2025 Milestones

At sub-national level the CCAC through its partners will aim at the following by **2025**:

- At least 20 countries have alignment between national climate and clean air plans and sub-national plans, and implement those plans coherently/complementarily.
- At least 20 sub-national authorities have developed SLCP mitigation plans and are implementing priority mitigation measures.

Annex 3, figure 3 provides an overview of the steps that countries may choose to take in developing the SLCP planning process and integrated air quality and climate change mitigation plans.

2. WHAT THE CCAC WILL DO AND SUPPORT

Focus of the entire CCAC on national planning, policy and implementation

- a. National Action on SLCPs to achieve multiple development benefits on the pathway towards achieving the Paris goals will be a priority for the CCAC in all workstreams – across governance meetings from technical to

high level, all hubs, within the Secretariat – as well as in deploying CCAC resources and funding through the Work Plan & Budget, and Calls for Proposals.

- b. The CCAC will ensure that work on national planning and policy development is well connected with both technical assistance from CCAC partners including through the sectoral hubs as well as political will in the relevant country or region.
- c. The Board, informed by Partners and the Strategic National Policy, Planning and Implementation Hub, will mobilise CCAC funding, resources and convenings to help deliver the goals set out in the Engagement Strategy. Importantly, at its meetings, the Board will consider how to mobilise high-level political engagement and commitments that provide the ‘political will’ to turn plans and policies into action and results.
- d. The CCAC will provide specific support to CCAC state partners in line with the approved Work Plan and Budget including through mobilising CCAC partners to provide technical assistance or capacity building.

Role of the Strategic National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub

- e. The Strategic National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub will serve as a key CCAC platform for scaling up activity and delivering results. Strategic priorities, decisions and advice will be based on considerations about how different kinds of support can deliver the best results. The Hub will work in close cooperation with sectoral hubs, the Science Advisory Panel (SAP), regional institutions, donors, NGOs and country representatives to map out how best the CCAC can provide solutions. See Annex 1 for the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Hub.
- f. The Hub will foster peer-to-peer-engagement and exchange of best practices on effective SLCP mitigation planning and policy between all CCAC Partners, especially with partners of the sectoral hubs – meeting virtually throughout each year, and forming activities as part of the agenda of each CCAC Annual Meeting.
- g. The CCAC will expand the pool of organisations it works with to assist with CCAC planning and policy approach. Outside the partnership this will include building “strategic cooperation”¹ arrangements to leverage the CCAC approach that integrates air quality and climate mitigation.
- h. The Hub will extend the engagement of CCAC state partners participating and provide strategic support to countries on SLCP planning and policy including to non CCAC countries.
- i. The Hub will engage with local communities during planning processes to ensure these stakeholders have a voice in the design and decision-making associated with the projects being implemented.
- j. The Hub will foster partnerships with national universities, NGOs, private sector, etc. to ensure their capacity is also strengthened and capitalized on.

The Hub will inform and advise the Board on priority areas for funding allocation and criteria for calls for proposals.

¹ 2030 Strategy: “Strategic Collaboration – will be used to develop and strengthen engagement with key players to advance common goals, connecting work plans in common areas, raising awareness, encouraging others to take up our tools and approach, leveraging resources, sharing information, and avoiding duplication of effort. (details in Annex 2 section 7)”

Role of CCAC Partners in the Hub, sectoral hubs and other workstreams

- k. The CCAC will increase the engagement of its state and non-state partners to provide mentoring and knowledge exchanges between countries, as well as to ramp up the dissemination of guidance tools and resources for national SLCP planning and policies.
- l. CCAC state and non-state partners will also provide capacity building on key aspects of SLCP planning and implementation, including: technical assessment of SLCP emissions; identification, evaluation and prioritisation of SLCP mitigation measures; development of implementation pathways and resource mobilisation.
- m. The Strategic National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub will coordinate its activities closely with those of the Sectoral Hubs (see Annex 2) to allow for continuity from national planning to sectoral action.
- n. The Hub will engage early on in countries' SLCP planning processes with the sectoral hubs to support the implementation of the plans. Sectoral hubs are the ones that can provide implementation support for measures in their respective sectors that are identified as key priorities in the Strategic SLCP planning process. The steps are outlined in Annex 3, figure 3. Engagement of sectoral hubs will also be sought to provide more details to the plans based on their technical expertise. Sectoral hubs will play a key role in advising and supporting on the issue of the barriers to delivering and implementing those policies that have been identified as priorities.
- o. The Scientific Advisory Panel will: i) help prioritize key countries, sectors and pollutants, ii) share knowledge, assessments and tools of relevance to national planning and policy; iii) review technical outputs; iv) keep the coalition and the Hub abreast of relevant scientific findings and new developments; v) Advise on needs for further scientific investigation; and vi) discuss questions from national stakeholders and foster science policy linkages at science-policy dialogues.

Role of the CCAC Secretariat

- p. The Secretariat will dedicate increased time and resources to directly engaging with ODA-eligible countries to provide regular assistance to navigate the CCAC opportunities and partnerships, as well as to discuss and record priorities and to regularly update all the Hubs with this information. It will also work to help CCAC partners access external funding, sharing opportunities, proposing consortiums and connecting partners (especially countries with organisations with the technical expertise and capacity to support them).

3. WHAT THE CCAC WILL BUILD UPON MOVING FORWARD

The Supporting National Action & Planning initiative has built a community of over 30 countries where activities are undertaken to enhance capacity of national governments to plan and take decisions that can reduce SLCPs and mitigate air pollution and climate change mitigation. Over the past 8 years, the CCAC SNAP initiative has successfully achieved this integration of climate change and air pollution mitigation through the development of National Action Plans to reduce SLCPs, or Clean Air Plans, endorsed at ministerial or cabinet level. To date 17 countries have been supported with black carbon inventories and/or institutional strengthening support and 16 with national planning processes. 8 countries have finalized their SLCP action plans endorsed at minister level and are now in the process of implementing identified mitigation priorities. The SNAP initiative has engaged with 7 countries in the revision of their NDCs and with the consideration of SLCPs and is currently providing support to 7 additional countries in that regard. More details can be found in Annex 4.

The work of the Hub will build on:

- National Plans adopted by countries
- Nationally Determined Commitments and their periodic revision
- CCAC Ministerial Voluntary Commitments related to Black Carbon inventories
- Progress in countries under the former SNAP Initiative (see annex 4)
- Baselines for each milestone and target that will be developed by the start of the operation of the Hub.
- Guidelines developed by CCAC partners such as:
 - [Guidance Document: National Planning for reducing short-lived climate pollutants](#)
 - [Opportunities for Increasing Ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions through Integrated Air Pollution and Climate Change Planning: A Practical Guidance document](#)²
 - [Enhancing NDCs: Opportunities in Agriculture](#)
 - [The Multiple Benefits Pathway Framework - Methodology Briefing](#)
 - [Enhancing NDCs for Food Systems: Recommendations for Decision Makers](#)
 - [SAP Briefing & Key Messages from the IPCC 1.5 C Special Report](#)
 - [Climate-Smart Healthcare: Low-Carbon and Resilience Strategies for the Health Sector](#)
 - *...many others*
- Assessments and other work by the SAP
- Tools such as:
 - Long range Energy Alternatives Planning System (LEAP) + its Integrated Benefits Calculator (IBC)³
 - Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP) tools/IIASA GAINS model
 - [Finance toolkit for local and regional governments](#)
 - [Accelerating City Progress on Clean Air: Innovation and Action Guide](#)
 - [AirQ+](#)
 - [The 1.5 Health Report](#)
 - <https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/resources/urban-health-and-sustainable-development-web-portal>
 - [WHO Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality: Household Fuel Combustion](#)
 - [Solutions Package for local governments: Integrated Air Quality and Climate Action with Health Impacts](#)
 - WHO CHEST Toolkit: <https://www.who.int/tools/clean-household-energy-solutions-toolkit>
 - WHO UHI website: <https://www.who.int/initiatives/urban-health-initiative/guidance-and-tools>
 - *...many others*

² Guidance document that 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.

³ An integrated modelling and scenario planning tool (LEAP-IBC) to help governments jointly assess the emission reduction potential of greenhouse gases, short-lived climate pollutants and other air pollutants emissions in their country know as the LEAP IBC

ANNEX 1 – DRAFT TOR OF THE HUB

The **Strategic National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub** will focus on “supporting countries to integrate SLCPs into climate, clean air and development plans and policies. The Hub will support development and implementation of these plans and further options for finance, economic and socio-economic analysis; vertical and horizontal linkages; and normative dimensions. The Hub will also foster peer-to-peer-engagement and exchange between Partners.” (CCAC 2030 Strategy)

The Hub will play an important advisory role in how the CCAC can support the 2030 Strategy’s Key Direction on “national and transformative action” including priorities and criteria for funding and calls for proposals. The Hub will also play an active role in supporting countries to make proposals and to connect with other partners. An overview of the proposed hub structure and the relationship between the CCAC 2030 strategy, engagement strategies, hubs and partners are provided in Figures A1 and A2 below.

Activities of the Hub to achieve key goals

The Hub will help support the following milestones and the aspirational goal for all CCAC state partners:

- National and sub-national plans and strategies are developed with clear SLCP mitigation actions identified
- Priority SLCP actions identified in plans and strategies are financed, implemented in sectors and monitored
- Participation of international donors / lenders / other funding organisations in the Hub will be encouraged early on in the planning process to help to facilitate the financing of measures identified in countries
- Relevant government entities, especially finance ministries, that will be implementing the measures are engaged and supported and linkages are established early in the planning process
- High-level leaders are engaged in advancing national planning and policy
- Best practices for increasing action on SLCP mitigation are identified and shared
- Strategic SLCP planning examples, approaches, tools and guidelines are communicated (i.e. through the CCAC website, webinars/trainings, CCAC meetings)

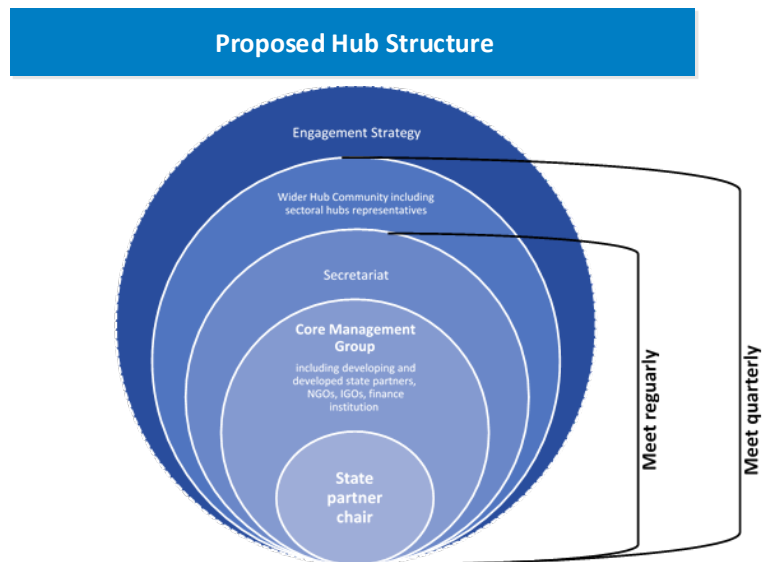
The Hub will undertake and work towards mobilising CCAC partners to remove barriers by:

- Supporting development, and endorsement of national and sub-national plans and strategies with clear SLCP mitigation actions and based on up to date integrated inventories, emission projections, mitigation strategies, analysis of cost and benefits of actions, and socio-economic assessments at national and sub-national scale.
- Mobilizing direct support and funding in 2021-2023 towards complete inventories and emission projections, integrated mitigation strategies, analysis of cost and benefits of actions, and socio-economic assessments at national [and sub-national] scale.
- Facilitating and encouraging implementation of priority SLCP actions identified in plans and strategies at national and sub-national scales by engaging early on in the planning process with implementation facilitators and sectoral hubs.
- Measuring, monitoring and reporting of emission reductions

- Facilitating the sharing of best practices between CCAC Partners to increase action on SLCP mitigation including experiences on national planning from developed countries
- Communicating successful examples of strategic SLCP planning and approaches
- Facilitate bilateral and other cooperation arrangements between donor countries and ODA-eligible CCAC partners
- Encourage/engage CCAC UN entity partners to build on CCAC support to ODA-eligible countries through UN Sustainable Development Framework
- Engage at high level, especially through the annual CCAC Ministerial and other high-level events and seek high level commitments from partners and other organizations to join the work under the Strategic National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub

The ‘Strategic National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub’ and Sectoral Hubs will coordinate their activities closely to allow for continuity from national planning to sectoral action, where possible and appropriate, to help implement strategies at scale.

Figure A1. Governance structure and management of the Hub



Proposed Hub structure summary:

- Country chair working closely with Core Management Group, with the support of the Secretariat.
 - Country chair reports back to the Board
- Hub Core management group is a smaller group of active Partners in the Hub that work closely with the chair
- Could review country requests for support, or assess emerging priorities and challenges for the sector.
- Full Hub includes all interested CCAC Partners & non-partners; regular meetings and continuous engagement with sectoral hubs to move from planning to sectoral action
- Implementers of CCAC-funded activities could be any partner except the Co-Leads
- Secretariat supports Chair & Hub core management group, arranging meetings/events, preparing agendas/documents, tracking country requests, coordinating communication and outreach efforts etc.

- Ad-hoc groups can be formed when needed.

The Hub will be open to all partners in the CCAC. The core management group of the Hub will be chaired by a state representative (ideally from the Coalition's Board). At least two State Partners from developed and developing countries will serve as vice chairs, together with representation from CCAC non state partners (Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and intergovernmental organizations (IGO) (as well as finance institutions and any additional "strategic collaboration" partnerships) for a duration of at least one year.

Working with the Secretariat the core management group will oversee the refinement and implementation of the engagement strategy and identify matters that should be referred to the Board for decision.

The Secretariat through its 'implementation support' function will also play a key role in coordinating the National Planning, Policy and Implementation work, and will work with partners to achieve the following:

- "First contact" with strategic countries, tracking priorities, needs and requests as well as progress as agreed with the core team
- Maintain a community of practice and frequent best practice exchange between CCAC Partners
- Documenting and disseminating best practices, guidance
- Supporting communication and outreach efforts on strategic SLCP planning examples and approaches
- Organizing workshops/meetings
- Advise on/secure funding for mechanisms that enable partners to help assist countries

State and non-state partners will be invited to become 'members' of the Hub. Members of the Hub will have the following responsibilities related to their relevant expertise:

- Providing technical inputs to countries to support proposals and requests for assistance
- Engaging in discussions in countries to define activities and work plans that will increase action on SLCPs
- Reviewing the Hub's work plan and criteria for funding and support relevant to achieving the goal of the Hub and provide recommendations for consideration by the Board
- Propose key topics, tools, guidance, assessments that will help to achieve the goals of the Hub that should be considered for funding
- Commit to disseminating and sharing best practice with different stakeholders engaged in the CCAC
- Partners with relevant expertise and tools will support countries in projects related to the Hub

The Hub will have one annual meeting to exchange experience and best practice among partners. This meeting will also focus on reviewing progress in the Hub activities and will review and approve a draft annual work plan for the following 12 months shared with partners in advance of the meeting for comment. To develop the activities of the Hub, monthly or bi-monthly member calls will be held to discuss the activities underway, to identify issues, discuss proposals, highlight successes etc.

The Hub will coordinate closely with the sectoral hubs. Representatives from sectoral hubs will be invited early on in the planning process to advise on sectoral issues of plans and on implementation pathways and to Hub meetings.

RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL/SUB-NATIONAL PLANNING AND POLICY

The Hub's activities will require different types of support in order to achieve its goals in line with the CCAC funding process:

- Funding allowing long-term engagement with countries
- Funding that can support *Ad-hoc* assistance to countries, responding to opportunities
- Specific support to countries to undertake activities
- Support for development of tools, guidance and assessments
- Support for high level meetings and engagement opportunities

Sectoral Hubs

Sectoral Hubs, for each key emitting sector of SLCPs (agriculture, brick production, cooling/HFCs, household energy, oil and gas, transport/diesel, and waste), will:

- Advise governments on ways to define and implement mitigation measures based on sector-specific requests identified through the Strategic National Planning, Policy and Implementation Hub.
- Play a key role in identifying and sharing key mitigation measures and strategies for implementation scale, and opportunities for transformative change within sectors.
- Exchange experiences and lessons learned on the best measures, policies and solutions for reducing emissions in key emitting sectors of short-lived climate pollutants.