

THE CASE FOR ACTION ON BLACK CARBON

Avoiding climate tipping points, building
resilience and delivering clean air

ANNEX



ANNEX A: STAKEHOLDER-SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO REDUCE BLACK CARBON EMISSIONS

Stakeholders	Actions
Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on the elimination of older vehicles “super-emitters”, diesel engines, including public transportation and backup generators. ▪ Introduce policy measures and incentives to transition from diesel engines to renewable alternatives (such as rooftop solar) and robust electric grids (such as net metering and electric vehicle charging points). ▪ Adopt low-emission zones. ▪ Engage local NGOs and networks, such as C40 or ICLEI, to develop a black carbon reduction programme. ▪ Adopt mechanisms for safe waste disposal and enforce bans on open waste burning. ▪ Like many other cities, engage with the enhanced BreatheLife campaign to develop black carbon education materials, policies and programmes.
National Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explicitly include black carbon in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with corresponding programmes that prioritise decarbonisation actions in black carbon-rich sectors (for example, high heat value gas flares, diesel engines, kerosene wick lanterns and clean cooking in West Africa and South Asia). ▪ Arctic Council governments should strengthen their black carbon target post-2025, and governments of observer countries should set targets and participate. ▪ Accelerate adoption of Euro VI fuel and emission standards for all diesel engines. ▪ Prioritise funding decarbonisation efforts under Article 6.2 or other bilateral agreements (for internationally transferred mitigation outcomes¹) that simultaneously have the most potential to reduce black carbon. ▪ Increase cooperation at the country level, especially in tipping points that spread across multiple countries (for example, the Himalayas). ▪ Work with Green Climate Fund to consider including black carbon as a climate forcer in its finance instruments. ▪ Engage in the CCAC Clean Air Flagship process and the upcoming Cryosphere summit to ensure both meet national needs to enable strong commitments and actions to prioritise the decarbonisation of black carbon-rich sectors. ▪ Donor governments should fully support and establish multi-donor trusts to tackle air pollution, which specify a finance window exclusively targeting black carbon-rich sectors. ▪ Undertake wildfire prevention programmes to minimise black carbon production, especially near the cryosphere.

¹ <https://www.resources.org/common-resources/market-mechanisms-in-the-paris-climate-agreement-international-linkage-under-article-62/>

Philanthropies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fund awareness campaigns by cities or NGOs to prioritise the decarbonisation of black carbon-rich sectors and the reduction or elimination of black carbon and co-pollutant emissions near snow and ice regions. For example, support CSOs for outreach/education on clean cooking and public awareness for wildfire management. ▪ Support capacity-building campaigns by cities or NGOs to prioritise the decarbonisation of black carbon-rich sectors and the reduction or elimination of black carbon and co-pollutant emissions near snow and ice regions – for example, support brick industry associations with job training for zigzag kiln workers, support local industry associations for supply chain/service delivery for clean cooking and volunteer training for wildfire management. ▪ Support and fund NGOs to develop and support black carbon mitigation strategies for and in collaboration with cities, countries, and industries. ▪ Engage with GEF, the World Bank and regional MDBs to reinvigorate their work on integrating black carbon into their programmes and operations. ▪ Engage with NEFCO² to establish black carbon reduction programmes. ▪ Fill support gaps in mitigation actions where traditional market forces or other funding mechanisms are insufficient or unlikely to reach (for example, technologies or interventions focused on BoP populations).
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Think tanks can work with city and state governments to devise mitigation measures and estimate resulting black carbon emission reductions. ▪ Community-based NGOs can organise capacity-building efforts to decarbonise black carbon-rich sectors, for example, brick kiln worker retraining, as well as build community-led wildfire prevention programmes. ▪ All NGOs should champion black carbon mitigation efforts that are directly relevant to their mission/focus area. ▪ NGOs in countries without a robust electricity grid can make use of the World Bank Lighting Global’s marketing and quality assurance framework to support efforts to expand the market for solar lighting.

MDBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scale-up finance for air quality programmes that target black carbon-rich sectors as part of climate mitigation. For example, establish a specific window for black carbon finance within multi-donor trust funds for climate and air quality. ▪ Expand current GHG accounting efforts to track not only the amount of finance that contributes to adaptation or mitigation but also the finance that contributes to SLCP reduction. ▪ The World Bank should include a specific focus on black carbon in finance agreements for air quality programmes in the Indo-Gangetic Plain and Himalayan Foothills (IGP-HF) countries. ▪ Regional organisations, such as ICIMOD, ESCAP and ASEAN, should develop a concerted black carbon mitigation programme to reduce black carbon deposition in the Himalayas. ▪ Partner with the GCF to include black carbon as an SLCP in finance instruments for national governments.
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the World Economic Forum WEF's Alliance for Clean Air³, including reporting obligations around black carbon. ▪ Oil and gas industry should commit to the World Bank initiative for Zero Routine Flaring by 2030. ▪ Brick kiln manufacturer associations should support local/artisan manufacturers to transition to low- or zero-emission alternatives, for example through worker retraining. ▪ Develop innovative business models to increase uptake and ensure consistent use of solar home systems.

3 <https://initiatives.weforum.org/alliance-for-clean-air/home>

