Nordic Council
of Ministers

THE CLIMATE INITIATIVES PLATFORM

Towards Greater Transparency
in International Cooperative
Climate Initiatives (ICIs)

Appendices

ANNEXES to Climate Initiatives Platform (CIP) Report

Content:

Annex I: CIP Survey on Self-reporting

Annex II: Definitions of the different functions, activities and indicators in the Impact-Monitoring Framework

Annex III: Testing the Impact-Monitoring Framework – Results

Annex IV: Detailed analysis of the case studies

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ANNEX I

CIP Survey on Self-reporting

Summary

This survey has provided a valuable insight on initiatives' practices of tracking progress. It showed that the majority of initiatives do track progress of their work, mostly on an annual basis, and that they in most cases use both quantitative and qualitative indicators. However, quantitative indicators such as number of members or commitments seem to prevail. Most initiatives also report their progress, prevalently on their website and often in the form of annual reports. Many of the fields in the Monitoring & Impact section on CIP were regarded as *relevant* or *very relevant*, however some fields could be reworded or refined. Self-reporting to CIP was indicated as a good way but a number of initiatives stated that a regular reminder would be beneficial. The SDG indicators were preferred but a few initiatives asked for the purpose of reporting this information.

General Information

64 answers in total were registered in SurveyMonkey,out of which seven were incomplete surveys. Thus, in total **57 answers** can be fully considered for this analysis.

Q2: Are contact details up-to-date? (Q3: What are your contact details?)

Yes: 59.38 %
No: 40.63 %,

Q4: What are the goals of your initiative? (27 responses)

Very different goals have been mentioned here ranging from raising awareness on a certain issue over accelerating the deployment of renewable energy sources to increase the area of restored forests by 2030.

Measuring Progress

Q5: In your opinion, what is the best way of measuring the progress of your initiative? (51 responses)

Very individual depending on initiative. Mostly quantitative progress measurement: number of members, working groups, GHG emissions, activities, commitments, technologies brought to the market, publications and beneficiaries, among other

Q6: Are you measuring the progress of your initiative? (59 answers)

Yes: 83.9%
No: 16.07 %
(Please note: This includes answers from incomplete surveys, therefore there are 59 responses)

Q7: How often do you measure progress (49 answers)?

Most initiatives measure progress on an annual basis, e.g. publish annual reports. Some initiatives however stated to measure annually, as well as quarterly or even more regular, depending on the indicator.

Recurrence	Number of initiatives
"Globally every two years", "Every few years"	2
(at least) Annually	35
Biannually	4
Quarterly	2
Monthly	2
"Continuously" "Regularly" "Ongoing" "Weekly" "After every commitment" "Each time membership grows"	7

Q8: If quantitative, can you give examples of indicators used? (49 answers)

Examples of indicators used are: MW installed GWh generated, number of hectares under certification, GHG reduction, number of participants in workshops, number of people with access to insurance, number of governments/companies endorsing the initiative and the number of publications

Q9: Is progress reporting qualitative, quantitative or both? (49 answers)

Most initiatives both measure progress quantitatively and qualitatively:

Qualitative: 10.20%

Quantitative: 12.24%

Both: 77.55%

Q10: Why are you not measuring the progress of your initiative? (8 answers)

Reasons mentioned here include lack of framework to measure progress, lack of progress indicators, lack of human resources, costs involved

Reporting on progress

Q11: Are you reporting on the progress of your initiative? (56 answers)

Most initiatives report on their progress:

Yes: 89.29% vs No: 10.71%

Q12: Is the information publicly accessible? (50 answers)

Most information on progress of initiatives is publicly available:

Yes: 86.00% vs. No: 14%

Q13: Where do you report? (50 answers)

Many initiatives publish (or will publish) the information on their own website, mostly in the form of annual reports but also in form of e-news or newsletters. A number of initiatives also share the information with their members and partners. Two initiatives also stated that an external company

handles their reporting. One initiative stated to report to different entities, another stated to have reported to the UNFCCC in preparation of the Yearbook.

Website: 30
Internally with members/partners: 9
Reporting to the overall organisation/initiative (e.g. sub-initiatives of CCAC): 4
Donors/funders: 3
Other stakeholders (clients, institutions, industry stakeholders, governments): 3
Others depositories (e.g. CDP): 1

Q14: How frequent do you report? (50 answers)
The frequency of reporting is similar to the measurement of progress. Most initiatives report on an annual basis (33). A few initiatives report biannually (7) or quarterly (3) or even more frequently (monthly: 2; weekly: 1). A number of initiatives report in different frequencies depending for example on the indicator or the target group, e.g. internal reporting every three months but reporting to donors every 6 months.

Q15: Is progress reporting qualitative, quantitative, or both? (50 answers)
In line with the measurement of progress (see Q9), progress reporting is mostly conducted both qualitatively and quantitatively (76%). 12% of initiatives only do qualitative reporting while another 12% of initiatives only do quantitative reporting.

Q16: Why are you not reporting on the progress of your initiative? (5 answers)
The answers to Q16 are similar to Q10. Two initiatives state the lack of time and resources to undertake reporting. Another initiative states that the work has a confidential and diplomatic character.

Monitoring & Impact

Q17: How relevant is the "Short and long-time objectives" field? (54 answers)
The majority of initiatives regard the field on short-and long-term objectives either relevant or very relevant.

Not relevant	Slightly relevant	**Relevant**	Very relevant	N/A
5.56%	18.52%	**35.1962%**	31.48%	9.26%

Q18: How relevant is the "Roadmap and work plan" field? (54 answers)
Approximately half of the initiatives assess this field as relevant, one fifth as highly relevant.

Not relevant	Slightly relevant	**Relevant**	Very relevant	N/A
9.26%	12.96%	**48.25%**	18.52%	11.11%

Q19: How relevant is the "How are you tracking progress of your initiative" field? (54 answers)
Also approximately half of the respondents deem this field as relevant.

Not relevant	Slightly relevant	**Relevant**	Very relevant	N/A
5.56%	20.37%	**46.30%**	20.37%	7.41%

Q20: How relevant is the "Progress that has been made by your initiative" field? (54 answers)

Not relevant	Slightly relevant	**Relevant**	Very relevant	N/A

7.41%	11.11%	**51.85%**	22.22%	7.41%

Q21: How relevant is the "Tracking adaptation progress (quantitative)" field? (54 answers)

Not relevant	**Slightly relevant**	Relevant	Very relevant	**N/A**
22.22%	**25.93%**	22.22%	7.41%	**22.22%**

Q22: How relevant is the "Tracking mitigation progress (quantitative)" field? (54 answers)

Not relevant	Slightly relevant	**Relevant**	Very relevant	N/A
12.96%	16.67%	**29.63%**	24.07%	16.67%

Q23: How relevant is the "Tracking finance progress (quantitative)" field? (54 answers)

Not relevant	Slightly relevant	**Relevant**	Very relevant	N/A
16.67%	16.67%	**29.63%**	11.11%	25.93%

Self-reporting & Sustainable Development Goals

Q24: When reporting to CIP, there is the possibility to register a profile and self-update and report to the website. The information is then checked by the administrators. Is the self-reporting way attractive to you, or is another option preferable? (51 answers)

Many initiatives (39) state that self-reporting is attractive as they for instance can control the information themselves. A few initiatives (6) mention that an annual reminder to update the information would be useful. One initiative also stated that it forgot that it had registered as a user on CIP. Another initiative states that it is too much work and that CIP should use its annual reports and website to update the information. Two initiatives are unsure how to answer this question. One initiative mentions that it only reports progress internally. Three initiatives are in doubt of the purpose of reporting to CIP.

Q25: We would also like to monitor how the initiatives contribute to sustainable development. Here we are considering two options (illustrated below), and we would like to hear from you which one would be most suitable for your initiative (53 answers)

SDG indicators: 58.49%
SD overview: 30.19%
Other preferences: 11.32%

A few initiatives already use the SDG indicators. Two initiatives expressed doubt about the purpose of this additional reporting.

Q26: Is there any (other) relevant information or suggestion that you would like to share with us? (18 answers)

These answers include the request for an annual reminder to focal points and the request on being more transparent on how the information on CIP is used. One initiative pointed out the difficulty of formatting text within the text boxes on CIP.

ANNEX II

Definitions of the different functions, activities and indicators in the Impact-Monitoring Framework

Definitions of the different *functions*, *activities* and *indicators* have been developed to increase the usability of the new impact-monitoring framework and ease the self-reporting process for initiatives. The definitions will appear when placing the cursor over the text as well as in a specific section on the website.

Political dialogue

Initiating, nuancing, and/or advancing the political dialogue about the initiative's cause to promote change amongst the public and decision-makers. We understand political dialogue in the broadest sense of the term including parliamentary politics, civil society, the private sector, and opinion-makers.

Advocacy:
Advocating to influence decision-makers in formulating policy that support your initiative's agenda.

- *Meetings/encounters with decision-makers:*
  The number of meetings, presentations and/or encounters your initiative has had with/for decision-makers within a year.

- *Publications calling for action on specific issues:*
  The number of published materials promoting your initiative's agenda within a year.

Awareness raising and outreach:
Running campaigns to raise awareness and promote your initiative's agenda amongst stakeholders and the public. We understand stakeholders as actors that are relevant from your initiative's perspective.

- *Media tracking:*
  The number of times the campaign's agenda is mentioned in the media within a year.

- *Website visits:*
  The number of visits to your initiative's campaign website within a year. If your campaign does not have a dedicated website, state the visits to your initiative's website.

- *Campaigns held:*
  The number of campaigns within a year

- *Events attended and/or organised:*
  The number of events e.g. conferences your initiative has participated in or (co)organised within a year.

Policy planning and recommendations:
Involvement in policy planning at national or sub-national level, as well as providing recommendations and advice for decision-makers on specific actions to be taken, with the objective of changing policy in favour of your initiative's agenda.

- *Policy recommendations published:*
  The number of policy recommendations you have published, aimed at decision-makers to change policies, within a year.

- *Presentations held:*
  The number of presentations held by your initiative in a year.

- *Provision of professional advice to decision-makers:*
  The number of policies for which you have provided advice.

- *New or enhanced public policies and policy instruments:*
  The number of new or enhanced public policies that have been adopted due to your initiative's involvement within a year.

  Please, if possible, specify the estimated impact of those policies:

- *Expected policy impact - Mitigation*
  The expected GHG emissions reduction in, as a direct result of implementing the policy.

- *Policy impact - Adaptation*
  The estimated number of people with increased resilience (beneficiaries), as a direct result of implementing the policy

- *Stakeholders endorsing a policy:*
  The number of stakeholders endorsing a policy, which your initiative has advocated for within a year.

Norms and standard setting:
Changing norms and behaviour and setting up new standards, including the certification of products.

- *Standards/norms produced:*
  The number of standards or norms developed within a year.

- *Standards/norms implemented by stakeholders:*
  The number of stakeholders implementing standards or norms your initiative has produced, at this point in time.

Technical dialogue
Initiating and advancing a dialogue on the technical knowledge in the field of your initiative, as well as producing and sharing technical expertise. We understand the concept 'technical' as encompassing material (physical tools) and immaterial (such as software) tools and procedures (such as best practices) used for problem solving, as well as the expertise of how to use these tools.

Knowledge production and innovation:

Creating knowledge products that may or may not be innovative. We understand a knowledge product as a publication, which can be provided in different formats, i.e. written, visual or audio.

- *Knowledge product/publication produced:*
  The number of knowledge products/ publications your initiative has produced within a year.

- *Patents:*
  The number of patents you have obtained within a year.

Knowledge dissemination and exchange:

Distributing your or others' technical knowledge to and among relevant stakeholders as well as facilitating an exchange of technical knowledge with relevant stakeholders to promote your initiative's agenda.

- *Downloads of knowledge products:*
  The number of downloads or viewings of your knowledge products within a year.

- *Presentations held:*
  The number of presentations to relevant stakeholders held within a year.

- *Workshops and meetings for presenting the knowledge:*
  The number of workshops and/or meetings held where your knowledge was presented within a year.

Implementation

Implementing and putting ideas, technologies and/or plans into practice that supports your initiatives' agenda. We understand implementation to include both behavioural and physical change, e.g. setting a goal of limiting GHG emissions by x % by year y is seen as behavioural change while planting trees is seen as physical change.

Technical operational implementation:

Implementing an idea, technology and/or plan that have created physical change resulting in CO_2e emission reductions.

- *Stakeholders who have committed to the goals:*
  The number of stakeholder organisations who have committed to the goals within a year.

- *Total Mitigation:*
  The total GHG emissions reduced in tons of CO_2e per year, as achieved by the implemented actions. If this number is unknown, please provide an explanation or indicate 0.

- *Mitigation by sector:*
  Mitigation outcome achieved in the initiatives' respective sector(s), to provide more detail on the mitigation impact. Choose the appropriate sector in the dropdown menu below, and an

indicator will appear. If your sector does not appear, it is because no meaningful aggregable indicator was identified. All indicators are measured per year.

- Agriculture (ha)
- Forestry (ha)
- Renewable energy (MW installed)
- Energy efficiency (MWh saved)
- Industry (GJ saved)
- Waste (t of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW))
- Transport (GJ saved)

- *Adaptation:*
  The total number of people with increased resilience (beneficiaries), as achieved by the implemented actions.

Goal setting:

Encouraging, inciting, and convincing relevant stakeholder organisations to commit to ambitious sustainability goals.

- *Stakeholders who have committed to the goals:*
  The number of stakeholder organisations who have committed to the goals within a year.

- *Expected Total Mitigation:*
  The *expected* amount of GHG emissions reduction for the goal year for all committed stakeholder organisations, as would be achieved by implementing the goals.

- *Expected mitigation by sector:*
  The *expected* mitigation outcomes in the initiatives' respective sector(s) for the goal year, to provide more detail on the mitigation impact. Choose the appropriate sector in the dropdown menu below, and an indicator will appear. If your sector does not appear, it is because no meaningful aggregable indicator was identified. All indicators are measured per year.

  - Agriculture (ha)
  - Forestry (ha)
  - Renewable energy (MW installed)
  - Energy efficiency (MWh saved)
  - Industry (GJ saved)
  - Waste (t of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW))

- *Expected Adaptation:*
  The *expected* number of people with increased resilience (beneficiaries), as would be achieved by implementing your goals.

Capacity building

Building the capacity and capabilities of relevant stakeholders to strengthen your initiative's agenda. We understand capacity building as targeting both individuals, and organisations.

Training and education of individuals:
Providing training and education to individuals with the aim of enhancing their capacity.

- *Workshops/trainings:*
  The number of workshops and trainings held within a year.

- *Individuals participating in the workshops/trainings:*
  The number of people that have participated in your workshops and trainings within a year.

- *Training materials published:*
  The number of publications aimed at training, including best practice manuals and instruction materials, produced within a year.

Funding
Increasing the amount of economic resources available for your initiative's agenda by fundraising and/or funding member's activities.

Fundraising:
Raising the economic resources for your initiative.

- *Funds raised:*
  The amount of funds raised in USD per year.

- *Donors:*
  The number of donors within a year.

Financing:
Providing funds for members' activities.

- *Funds disbursed:*
  The amount of funds disbursed in USD per year.

- *Recipients:*
  The number of recipients within a year.

ANNEX III

Testing the Impact-Monitoring Framework – Results

In order to assess the viability of the Impact-Monitoring Framework and its indicators, it has been tested applying it to the 77 cooperative initiatives included in the NAZCA portal. The necessary information for the application of the impact-monitoring framework has been extracted from the initiatives' websites and reports. The testing followed the impact-monitoring framework structure of *Function*, *Activity* and *Indicators*, whereby initiatives can fulfil several functions and activities, which in turn requires the application of more than one indicator per initiative. For a few initiatives, it was not possible to extract sufficient and updated information.

The result of the testing will be presented in tables for the overall nine sectors on CIP: *Finance, Transport, Agriculture & Forestry, Cities and Regions, Waste, Industry*, *Non-CO$_2$ Emissions*, *Energy* and *Adaptation*. The *Energy sector* was divided into *Energy efficiency* and *Renewable energy*, while the *Agriculture & Forestry* category was divided into *Agriculture* and *Forestry.* The *Industry* sector was equally divided into *Business* and *Innovation*, and a separate sector for *Buildings* was created.

The testing of the indicators proved as a useful exercise to understand its functionality. Following this exercise, some of the indicators were adjusted or removed. Further, it demonstrated the often limited availability of information for the respective indicators on the initiative's websites and in reports, especially with regard to *annual* data. However, as described earlier, the impact-monitoring framework has been developed with the assumption of *increased self-reporting by the initiatives*, i.e. the information for the impact-monitoring framework will have to be provided annually by the initiatives themselves. This testing can therefore only provide limited evidence on its usefulness.

The Finance Initiatives (8)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators used	Progress
Breakthrough Energy Coalition	Funding	Financing	Funds disbursed	Members of BEC have committed to invest more than $1 billion in Breakthrough Energy Ventures (BEV), an investor led fund that will finance emerging energy breakthroughs
Climate Change Reporting and Fiduciary Duty	Insufficient information available			
Divest-Invest Global Movement	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed	Increase from 50 in 2014 to 852 in 2017
	Funding	Financing	Funds raised	Investors with $1.3 trillion have made explicit commitments to invest additional capital into climate solutions
InsuResilience Climate Risk Insurance Initiative	Funding	Financing	Funds dispersed	Providing climate risk insurance for poor and vulnerable people in developing countries

Montreal Carbon Pledge	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed	In less than two years, the Montréal Carbon Pledge has mobilized 120 investors from around the world to take action on climate change
Smart Risk Investing	Insufficient information available			
Statement by Financial Institutions on Energy Efficiency Finance	Funding	Financing	Funds	Endorsed by over 110 banks and financial institutions from more than 40 countries
The 1-in-100 Initiative	Insufficient information available			

The Transport Initiatives (12)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators used	Progress
Airport Carbon Accreditation (ACI)	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge product	Annual Report, providing key figures from the previous 12 months, including the number of airports accredited, the collective reduction achieved and cases studies
	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholder committed to the goal	The number of carbon neutral airports increased to 35 worldwide
		Technical operational implementation	Total Mitigation	In 2015/2016 accredited airports reduced CO_2 e under their direct control by 206,000 tons compared to the average emissions of the 3 previous years
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops/trainings	Share experiences and good practices with partners through dedicated airport working group, workshops, and guidance document.
C40 Clean Bus Declaration	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and recommendations	Stakeholder endorsing a policy	Endorsed by 12 mayors around the world. These cities pledge to transition to fossil-fuel-free streets by procuring, with their partners, only zero-emission buses from 2025
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops/trainings	Clean Bus Finance Academy was organised

Collaborative Climate Action Across the Air Transport World	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommendations	New and enhanced public policies	The global CO2 reduction agreement CORSIA has been adopted
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge product	ICAO has worked with governments, industry and civil society to deliver the world's first CO_2 Standard for Aeroplanes in February 2016
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops	ATAG and IATA have organized a series of educational roundtables in seven cities worldwide
Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI)	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops	Global training and networking event was hold in Paris on 9-10 June 2016 with over 70 participants attended from around fifty countries
	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders endorsed	GFEI started in 2009 with four pilot countries. By COP21, the number had reached 26. At COP21 GFEI was able to announce the engagement of a further 40 new countries
	Political dialogue	Norms and Standard setting	Standards and Norms produced	The United Arab Emirates have formally announced plans for a new fuel economy standard
		Policy Planning and Recommendations	Provision of professional advice	GFEI is currently working with Mauritius to monitor the ongoing impact, propose additional policy measures for light and heavy duty vehicles and replicate the scheme in the region
Low-Carbon Sustainable Rail Transport Challenge	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommen-dations	Stakeholder endorsing a policy	The ZEV Alliance's 14 governments have sustained and expanded many dozens of ZEV support policies throughout 2016
MobiliseYour City Partnership	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops and meetings	Presentation of the initiative in Nantes (Climate Chance) and Quito (Habitat III); MobiliseDays Workshops organized in Cameroon, Morocco, Tunisia, Senegal and India

	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge products	Publications released "GHG-MRV-Framework," methodological brochures on "Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs)," "National Urban Mobility Policies & Investment Programs (NUMPs)," "Capacity Development"
	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommen-dations	New and enhanced public policies	Assistance in formulation of National Urban Mobility Policies & Investment Programs and Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans at city level
CCAC: Diesel Initiative	Political dialogue	Advocacy	Publications calling for action	Have produced the Global Green Freight Action Plan
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops:	Many workshops have been organised (according to website)
Paris Declaration on Electro-mobility on Climate Change	Only a declaration			
Public Transport Declaration on Climate Leadership	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommen-dations	Policy recommendations published	Developed 32 carbon reduction strategies
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops and meetings	Training in Senegal, Germany and Canada
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge product	In the build-up to COP 22, UITP made an assessment of where the public transport sector stands mid-way through the 2025 deadline
Taxi4SmartCities	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops and trainings	Promotion of low-emission vehicles among drivers
Urban Electric Mobility Initiative	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and	Knowledge product	Toolbox with knowledge products on low-carbon transport opportunities provided

	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops and trainings	Provides trainings and eLearning courses

The Agriculture Initiatives (7)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme	Funding	Financing	Funds disbursed	As per April 2016, financial support amounting to US$ 285 million has been deployed in partner countries for adaptation investments
4 : 1000 - Soils for Food Security and Climate	Implemen-tation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed to the goal	300
Blue Growth Initiative	Implemen-tation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed to the goal	Increased from 2 in 1970 to 17 in 2017
Blue Growth Initiative	Capacity building	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge product	Created Beef Carbon Action Plans in 4 countries Spain, France, Italy and Ireland
Life Beef Carbon Initiative	Implemen-tation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed to the goal	16
Promotion of Smart Agriculture Towards Climate Change	Insufficient information available			
Save Food initiative	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops	Many workshops held
R4 Rural Resilience Initiative	Implemen-tation	Technical Operational Implementation	Adaptation	By 2018, R4 has reached over 57,000 farmers (about 300,000 people) in Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia and Kenya
	Funding	Financing	Funds disbursed	2.4 M$ distributed to R4 participants in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal, and Zambia; 6.6 M$ provided in micro-insurance protection

The Forestry Initiatives (7)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
Bonn Challenge - Landscape Restoration	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed to the goal	Stakeholders rose from 11 in 2011 to 46 in 2018
	Implementation	Technical Operational Implementation	Mitigation-Forestry	In April 2018 the "Billion Tree Tsunami" project in Pakistan's Hindu Kush mountain range became the first to fulfill a pledge, by restoring 350,000 hectares of deforested and degraded land
	Funding	Fundraising	Funds raised	In support of the Billion Tree Tsunami, the KPK government invested US$ 123 million in funding and will allocate an additional US$ 100 million to maintain the project through June 2020
Great Green Wall for Sahara and the Sahel Initiative (GGWSSI)	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge products	National Strategy Plans made in 2014 have been developed for Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gambia, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal
	Implementation	Technical Operational Implementation	Mitigation - Forestry	Senegal has been taking the lead and has reclaimed more than 4 million ha of land along he Great Green Wall, representing 15% of the total wall.
Protection of 400 million Hectares of Forests	See New York Declaration on Forest			
Remove commodity-driven deforestation	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommen-dations	Presentations held	The initiative leads regular webinars, events and outreach with individual companies, industry groups and other stakeholder groups
Remove commodity-driven deforestation	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed to the goal	54 companies
Zero Deforestation Commitments from Commodity Producers and Traders	Only a declaration			
Lima Challenge	Same as the New York Declaration on Forests			

The New York Declaration on Forests	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommen-dations	Stakeholders endorsing	Currently endorsed by 190 entities including governments, big companies and NGOs
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge product	Annual reports of the advancement towards the 10 goals in this initiative
	Funding	Financing	Funds disbursed:	20 billion US$ of targeted fi nance committed since 2010 for protecting and mitigating emissions from forests

The Building initiatives (2)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge products	An annual Global Status Report
SE4All: Building Efficiency Accelerator	Implementa tion	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed to the goal	47 Commitments made on building efficiency action from 25 cities, which will reduce 8.3 MtCo2 until 2030
SE4All: Building Efficiency Accelerator	Political dialogue	Norms and Standard setting	Standards/norm s implemented by stakeholders	In Mexico City, a new building energy code has been put in place and audits of municipal buildings are underway
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge disseminati on and exchange	Workshops and meetings	9 global & regional events with 300+ participants, 18 local events with 500+ participants, and 21 webinars with 1000+ participants from 121 countries

The Cities and Regions Initiatives (7)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
States and Regions Annual Disclosure	Implementat ion	Technical Opera-tional Implement ation	Mitigation	The Annual Disclosure 2017 Update calculated, by comparing disclosed GHGe by states and regions to the IEA's reference technology scenario (RTS), that cumulative savings will account for 21.9 GtCO2e by 2050.

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
		Goal setting	Stakeholders committed to the goal	The number of state and regional governments committed to transparency continues to grow with 44 governments publicly disclosing in 2015, 62 in 2016 and 110 in 2017. Together these governments represent 18% of the global economy.
Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholder commitments to the goal	The number of signatories increased from 120 in 2011 to 7755 in 2018
Under 2 MOU	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed	206 signatories have committed to the target.
Compact of Mayors	Now same as Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy			
Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance	Funding	Financing	Funds disbursed	To date, the Alliance has invested $2.4 million in 27 early-stage innovation projects targeting transportation, energy-supply, buildings, and waste systems
Cities and regions 5-year vision	Only a declaration			
C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40)	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders endorsing	An increase from 40 in 2006 to 92 in 2008
		Technical Operational Implementation	Mitigation	Together C40 member cities combined represent a reduction of 2.4 GtCO2e.

The Waste Initiatives (1, whereas 5 ICIs cover the waste theme together with other themes)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
CCAC: Municipal Solid Waste Initiative	Political dialogue	Policy planning and recommendations	New and enhanced public policies and policy instruments	New policies in eight cities
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Workshops	A large number of workshops held

The Business Initiatives (4)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress

Business Leadership Criteria on Carbon Pricing	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommendations	Stakeholders endorsing a policy	33
WWF Climate Savers	Implemen-tation	Goal setting	Stakeholder who have committed to the goal	30
Corporate Engagement in Climate Policy	Implemen-tation	Goal setting	Stakeholder who have committed	126
		Goal setting	Mitigation	47 commitments made on building efficiency action from 25 cities, which will reduce 8.3 MtCo2 until 2030
Caring for Climate	Implemen-tation	Technical Operational Implementation	Total Mitigation	Total emissions reduction of 215 MtCO2e from 2013 to 2014 for the 139 largest signatories
		Goal setting	Stakeholder who have committed	400

The Innovation initiatives (1)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
Mission Innovation	Insufficient information available			

The Non-CO$_2$ Emission Initiatives (4)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
Science Based Targets initiative	Implemen tation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed to the goal	Increase from 118 in2016 to 356 in 2018
Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA)	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Knowledge production	Information on the knowledge produced by the members
Refrigerants, Naturally!	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommendatio ns	New or enhanced public policies and policy instruments	Member companies urged political decision makers to amend the Montreal Protocol to include the control of hydrofluorocarbons in the Kigali Amendment
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops	Several conferences held

	Implementation	Technical Operational Implementation	Total Mitigation	By the end of 2017 installed 7.25 million units using natural refrigerants worldwide, preventing of 43.5 million metric tons CO_2 eq.
CCAC: Phasing Down Climate Potent HFCs / HFCs Initiative	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommendations	New or enhanced public policies and policy instruments	Member companies urged political decision makers to amend the Montreal Protocol to include the control of hydrofluorocarbons in the Kigali Amendment.
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops and meetings for exchanging the knowledge	Several workshops were held

The Energy Efficiency Initiatives (7)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
United for Efficiency	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommendations	Provision of professional advice	The Partnership informs policy makers of the potential environmental, financial and economic savings of a transition to high-efficiency products
		Awareness raising and outreach	Events organised	Presented at 20+ outreach events, including 3 events during COP22 to highlight the importance of energy efficiency
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge products	Country assessments developed for 96 countries on 5 products (lighting, refrigerators, air conditioners, electric motors, and distribution transformers); reports have been produced on technical and policy issues
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops	Several training sessions held
SE4All: Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform (Main)	Political dialogue	Policy Planning and Recommendations	Stakeholders endorsing a policy	Over 15 direct and over 50 indirect partners from the private sector, governments, research institutions, and various civil society organizations
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge products	Several report produced; and four sets of heat maps.
SE4All: District Energy Accelerator	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge products	Several case studies produced, and the C40 Good Practice Guidance
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops	A series of technical webinars and workshops have been developed

CEM: Global Lighting Challenge	Implementation	Technical Operational Implementation	Mitigation - Energy Efficiency	Surpassing the goal of a cumulative global roll-out of 10 billion high-efficiency lighting products, with 14 billion products committed
En.lighten Initiative	Technical dialogue	Norms and Standard setting	Norms implemented	en.lighten currently works with 55 developing and emerging countries on norms and policies
	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed	In 2015, over 60 countries have joined en.lighten by phasing out inefficient incandescent lamps.
SIDS Lighthouses Initiative	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops	A series of technical webinars and workshops have been developed and are being facilitated in partnership with regional organizations
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge product	30 island partners to the initiative completed an initial baseline assessment
	Implementation	Technical Operational Implementation	Mitigation - Renewable Energy	Since the launch, 19 projects have been registered representing a combined capacity of 396 MW and an investment volume of $1 billion.
Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	Political dialogue	Awareness raising and outreach	Events held	Clean cooking forum held in India in 2017
		Norms and Standard setting	Standard produced	ISO Standard on harmonized laboratory test protocols for cooking technologies
	Implementation	Technical Operational Implementation	Mitigation - Energy Efficiency	In India, more than 80 million households were connected to clean cooking gas

The Renewable Energy Initiatives (6)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
International Solar Alliance	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops	Several workshop held every year
Global Geothermal Alliance	Political dialogue	Advocacy	Meetings	Several meetings held with the 31 partners
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge product	4 publications on geothermal energy produced
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops	2 workshops held each year
Africa Renewable Energy	Political dialogue	Awareness raising and outreach	Events held	3 events in 2016 and also in 2017

Initiative		Advocacy	Meetings with decision makers	Participating in several high level event
	Funding	Fundraising	Funds raised	In December, 2016 AREI received €7 million in support from France and Germany
Clean Energy Corridors in Africa	Capacity building	Advocacy	Meetings with decision makers	Several meetings held
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops	Least-cost System Planning Test Models have been made available and regional training held for more than 50 energy planners
LCTPi Renewables	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge products	3 reports published in 2016
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops	6workshops and 6 webinars held in 2017
		Training and education of individuals	Individuals participating	506 people and 144 companies
	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed	35 % increase in REscale membership since 2016
RE100	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholders committed	Number of companies committed increased from 13 in 2014 to 129 in 2018
		Technical Operational Implementation	Mitigation - Renewable Energy	The 129 members consumed 159 TWh of renewable energy in 2017

The Adaptation Initiatives (8)

Title	Function	Activity	Indicators	Progress
Adaptation of West African Coastal Areas	Funding	Financing	Funds disbursed	The World Bank Group approved in April 2018 a package of $210 million in financing for a regional project in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal and Togo
Climate Risk and Early Warning	Political dialogue	Awareness raising and outreach	Website visits	2000 in Nov-Dec 2017

Systems Initiative	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Presentations held	8 presentations held at conferences
	Implementation	Technical Operational Implementation	Adaptation	Beneficiaries: 14 government agencies in Dem. Rep. of Congo, Niger, and Mali
	Capacity building	Training and education of individuals	Workshops/trainings	Two trainings were held in 2017 with the number of individuals participating
		Training and education of individuals	Individuals participating	124 in the Pacific region, and 450 in Mexico
	Funding	Financing	Funds disbursed	In 2017, 17 M$ was disbursed, and 106 M$ leveraged; 7 projects approved and funded.
Global Resilience Partnership	Funding	Fundraising	Funds raised	150 M$
		Financing	Funds disbursed	10 M$ were provided to 10 winners from Sahel in the Global Resilience Challenge
Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops and meeting	Participated the 13 conferences in 2015-17
		Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge production	Published monographs of 15 emblematic megacities in 2016
Maritime Regions in Action against Climate Change	Political dialogue	Advocacy	Publications	Several publications. Meetings with decision makers: Several EU meetings
Food Security Climate Resilience Facility	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge product	Make seasonal climate forecast to trigger action
	Funding	Fundraising	Funds raised	WFP is currently fundraising to make the facility fully operational
Business Alliance for Water and Climate	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholder committed to the goal	49
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	Workshops	2 major events organized since COP21 with SUEZ and during Stockholm World Water Week
	Technical dialogue	Knowledge production and innovation	Knowledge products	16 case studies produced

Paris Pact on Water and Adaptation	Implementation	Goal setting	Stakeholder committed to the goal	300	

ANNEX IV

Detailed analysis of the case studies

In this section the eleven case studies will be described using the format mentioned in Chapter 2.

Finance: Case study 1 - Divest-Invest

DivestInvest

Functions and activities of initiative	*Implementation*: Goal setting	
	Political dialogue: Awareness raising and outreach	
	Funding: Fundraising	
Goals of the initiative	$12 trillion to be moved away from fossil energy investments by 2040.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitative	Nearly 1,000 organisations with more than $6.24 trillion Assets Under management (AUM) have committed to shift capital away from fossil fuel companies.	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	Awareness raising and outreach	
	Events attended and/or organised:	4
	Goal setting	
	Members who have committed to the goals	1,000
	Fundraising	
	Funds raised	6,300,000,000,000*
	Number of doners	60,531

Description of the initiative

The DivestInvest initiative is a social-political-financial initiative to accelerate the transition to a zero-carbon economy. It seeks to changing the acceptability of fossil fuels to increase the build of political mandate for this economic shift, move capital away from fossil fuels to climate solutions and require fund managers to create financial products that expedite this shift and protect investors from risks

associated with fossil fuel stranded assets. DivestInvest makes financial sense as the financial performance of fossil fuel companies is weakening against increasingly competitive clean energy technology and increasing regulation on air quality and climate change.

To date, nearly 1,000 institutional investors with $6.24 trillion in assets have committed to divest from fossil fuels, up from $52 billion four years ago—an increase of 11,900 percent.

By 2020, they hope that that $15 trillion assets under management will be pledged to be divested from fossil fuels with much more capital invested in climate solutions. This will require new commitments from world leading cities, following the examples set by New York and Berlin, insurance companies and sovereign wealth funds. It also needs endorsement of moral leaders and social influencers – faiths, trusts and foundations, universities and trusted individuals – who will also call for a fair transition ensuring – amongst others things - that people working in the fossil fuel sector don't lose out.

Start year
2014

Lead organisation
DivestInvest Global Movement

Objective
To accelerate the energy transition and the transition to a zero-carbon economy, and support the delivery of the Paris Agreement by shifting 12 trillion dollars away from fossil fuel energy to sustainable energy and other climate solutions. DivestInvest has 6 objectives: to maintain competitive returns; avoid unnecessary risk; invest to fuel change; accelerate clean energy for all; lead by example; and be proactive.

Potential emission reduction
Total emissions arising from the burning of fossil fuels. DivestInvest addresses this from the supply side and thus has a direct focus on extraction.

Commitments
* Investors with $6.3 trillion worth of assets, have made explicit commitments to divest from fossil fuels and invest in renewables. This number represents total assets held by members that have committed to some form of divestment (ranging from just selling coal investments to divesting from all fossil fuels). The specific value of assets divested or invested is not shared by most member organizations, so it cannot be tracked.

Activities
DivestInvest provides support for new investors to make the shift of divesting from fossil fuels and investing in renewable energy, primarily through resources online and peer-to-peer engagement.

Progress/Milestones
As of May 2018, the DivestInvest initiative has seen over 1,007 organisations and 59,524 individuals, with a total of $6,3 trillion Assets Under management (AUM), that already has or will shifted capital away from fossil fuel companies.

Reporting

Two report available: "How to Divest Invest A guide for institutional investors" and "The Global Fossil Fuel Divestment and Clean Energy Investment Movement"

Member development

The number of organisations and individuals that have joined the commitment have increased from none in 2013, to 1,007 organisations and 59,524 individuals in 2018.

Sectoral collaborations

Collaboration with C40 cities on implementation of DivestInvest.

Transport: Case study 2 - Public Transport Declaration on Climate Leadership (UITP)

Functions and activities of initiative	*Political dialogue:* Awareness raising and outreach, advocacy, policy planning and recommendations	
	Technical dialogue: Knowledge production and innovation, Knowledge dissemination and innovation	
	Implementation: Goal setting	
Goals of the initiative	The Declaration's goal is to double the market share worldwide of public transport by 2025 compared to 2005.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitatively	Though public transport supply has nearly doubled compared to 1995, the growth of mobility demand is such that mode share gains in some regions are offset by increased demand for mobility.	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	**Awareness raising and outreach**	
	Media tracking:	Not available
	Website visits:	Not available
	Campaigns held:	Not available
	Events attended and/or organised:	Not available
	Knowledge dissemination and innovation	
	Downloads of knowledge products:	Not available
	Presentations held:	Not available
	Workshops and meetings for exchanging knowledge:	Not available
	Goal Setting	

	Stakeholders who have committed to the goal	Unclear to the declaration, but to the sustainability charter, there are 82 full signatories
	Mitigation	

Description of the initiative

The Public Transport Declaration on Climate Action is a declaration formulated by the International Association of Public Transport - UITP in 2014, at the New York Climate Summit. The declaration was supported by over 110 members from 80 global cities, whom together pledged to implement over 350 climate actions. The members are different public transport companies and actors.

UITP boasts a long history back to 1885, and has over 1,500 member companies from almost 100 countries. It functions as a knowledge and networking hub, supporting their members with a range of different services.

Start year
2014

Lead organisation
International Association of Public Transport (UITP)

Objective
The objective of the UITP Declaration of Climate Leadership is to double the share of public transport by 2025 compared to 2005 and to gain a greater role for public transport in mobility, which will decrease carbon footprint as well as reducing corporate carbon footprint of regions.

Potential emission reduction
Decreasing the global average per capita urban transport emissions by 25%, thereby preventing half a billion tons of CO2e emissions in 2025.

Member Commitments
Signatories to the declaration commits to 'demonstrating climate leadership through actions that embrace clean energy, boost efficiency, and limit GHG emissions through a modal shift to public transport', and to achieve a doubling in the market share of public transport world wide. While this is a quantifiable target, it is difficult to measure the commitment of each signatory towards this overarching goal.

Activities
Goal setting: The declaration spurs the signatories to take action. On a member level, the latest annual report for 2016 (UITP, 2017), examples of actions under implementation could be reported in nearly all of the 80 cities that had pledged action, covering 73% of the interventions pledged in 2014. While this translates to an increase of public transport supply, other forms of transport (with the lion's share of it being private car transport) have exploded, resulting in an actual decrease of public transport's market share.

The other activities of the ICI fall under the types of technical and political dialogue. UITP states that it can support the signatory cities of the declaration in the following ways:

Through policy planning and design:

- by planning for long-term improvements in public transport systems to bring about a modal shift within cities to low carbon public transport;
- by supporting cities to design public policies that limit urban sprawl and allow integrated public transport systems to expand in parallel with urban development;
- and by supporting the development and use of technological innovations in the public transport sector that lay the foundations for the sustainable 'smart city'.
- Knowledge sharing and capacity building: UITP supports its member companies broadly, and the signatories in particular

Reporting

An annual report is published, available on the UITP's website. It should be noted that UITP also launched an additional commitment, the UITP Sustainability Charter, where the signatories commit to a two year rolling programme with the intention to build the capacity of members to report progress on non-financial reporting, such as CO2.

Member development:

Today UITP represents 1,500 transport operator companies.

Overall Assessment of Progress

UITP has made an assessment of where the public transport sector stands mid-way through the 2025 deadline. This assessment has been made using data collected in 60 metropolitan areas located in both developed and developing countries. Though public transport supply has nearly doubled compared to 1995, the growth of mobility demand is such that mode share gains in some regions are offset in others as the support of public transport has not matched demand for mobility.

Sectoral collaborations

UITP is a partner in Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport (SLoCat), who coordinates the collection of information from the following 21 transport Collaborative Initiatives covering all transport sectors and modes. They all have a page in the Climate Initiatives Platform:

General urban transport: C40 Cities Clean Bus Declaration, EcoMobility Alliance, MobiliseYourCity, Taxis4SmartCities, Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI), UIC Low-Carbon Sustainable Rail Transport Challenge, UITP Declaration on Climate Leadership.

Freight and Logistics: Global Green Freight Action Plan (GGFAP), Navigating A Changing Climate.

Fuel Efficiency and Electric Mobility: below50, EV100, Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI), Global Strategy for Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles, Urban Electric Mobility Vehicles Initiative (UEMI), ZEV Alliance.

Cycling and Walking: Cycling Delivers on the Global Goals, Global Sidewalk Challenge.

Aviation: Airport Carbon Accreditation, Aviation's Climate Action Takes Off.

Transport Technology: ITS for the Climate.

Road Transport: Low Carbon Road and Road Transport Initiative (LC2RTI).

Agriculture: Case Study 3 - Save Food Initiative

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Functions and activities of initiative	*Political dialogue:* Awareness raising and outreach, Poly planning and recommendations *Technical dialogue:* Knowledge production and innovation (?), Knowledge dissemination and exchange	
Goals of the initiative	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitative	The ICI has an ambitious goal linked together with the SDGs. A major obstacle in measuring progress is that first a methodology to measure progress needed to be developed, and then implemented. These are the current activities of the ICI, where progress has been made. However, due to this, it is not possible to say what progress has been made towards the original goal.	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	**Awareness raising and outreach**	
	Campaigns held:	Numerous in many different projects.
	Events attended and/or organised:	Numerous in many different projects.
	Knowledge production and innovation	
	Knowledge products produced:	Numerous in many different projects.
	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	
	Downloads of knowledge products	Numerous in many different projects.
	Presentations held	Numerous in many different projects.
	Workshops and meetings for exchanging the knowledge	Numerous in many different projects.

Description of the initiative

The SAVE FOOD Initiative provide support to countries towards achieving the emission reduction pledges and adaptation priorities outlined in their NDCs on aspects that relate to Food Loss and Waste reduction, value chain efficiency and food systems in general. Therefore, in response to the

new Global Climate Action Agenda and whereas appropriate, FAO will support the mainstreaming of climate change in national food loss and waste reduction activities in member countries towards strengthening the NDC implementation and impact of reduction measures. Food loss reduction strategies and policies will be aligned with national climate change and sustainable development objectives and priorities with the aim of attracting international climate financing and mobilizing private sector investment for technology transfer and implementation.

Start year
2011

Lead organisation
FAO

Objective
The goal of this initiative is to reach the Sustainable Development goal 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses. SAVE FOOD is also supporting efforts to achieve regional objectives such as: Commitments made under the African Union Malabo Declaration to halve post-harvest losses in Africa by the year 2025.

Potential emission reduction
The overall GHG emissions resulting from food wastage are estimated to 3.6 Gt CO_{2e}/year. If one includes changes in land use, the number reaches 4.4 Gt CO_{2e}/year. There does not seem to be any estimations made specifically for the ICI though.

Commitments
Members do not commit to any particular goal.

Activities
As stated above, the ICI is active both as a political and technical initiative. The development of the Food Loss Assessment Methodology is an example of a knowledge product produced by the ICI, and also disseminated (*knowledge product produced & disseminated*). The ICI uses the above mentioned methodology to see food loss solutions in the context of national climate change action plans and strategies. The ICI is also providing technical support to develop national post-harvest policies and subsector strategies (*policy planning and recommendations*). In addition, one of four pillars of the ICI is awareness-raising activities. However, it has not been possible to learn whether this is done through campaigns, or through other means (*awareness raising and outreach*).

Progress/Milestones
The methodology of measuring has been developed, and is accessible on their website. It should be noted that on the official SDG site, the methodology for measuring the indicator is currently classified as a tier III methodology, which is the lowest of the tiers and means that there are "[n]o internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested." As FAO is the custodian agency of this indicator, it could be that this methodology is making its way through the system to achieve formal status.

However, there seems to be no data on the progress towards SDG 12.3 yet. While the ICI does not have defined publically accessible milestones, several notable developments should be noted. This includes that the developed tool is in use in 23 countries, something which points to that data should start flowing from these countries soon.

Reporting

While there is a monthly newsletter, there does not seem to be any annual reports available.

Member development

Currently, the SAVE FOOD network has more than 1000 members-public and private, big and small - from all regions of the world, and in all sectors and sub-sectors of food systems. The member growth has been steady over the past 6 years, with an estimated 160 new members joining per year.

Sectoral collaborations

None.

Forestry: Case Study 4 – Bonn Challenge – Landscape Restoration

Functions and activities of initiative	*Implementation*: Technical operational implementation	
	Political dialogue: Awareness raising and outreach	
Goals of the initiative	The Bonn Challenge is a global aspiration to restore 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested lands by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitative	168,43 Million hectares pledged for restoration in 56 commitments (47 national governments, 5 Regions, and 4 other members). 350,000 ha of land restored so far, in Pakistan.	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	Goal setting	
	Mitigition - Forestry	168,430,000 ha
	Total Mitigition	15.66 GtCO2
	Stakeholders who have committed to the goals	56
	Technical operational implementation	
	Mitigition - Forestry	350,000 ha
	Awareness raising and outreach	
	Events attended and/or organised	4

Description of the initiative

The Bonn Challenge is a global effort to bring 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030. It was launched in 2011 by the

Government of Germany and IUCN, and later endorsed and extended by the New York Declaration on Forests at the 2014 UN Climate Summit. Leaders at Bonn vowed to promote a landscape approach to restoration rather than taking a narrower localized approach (such as straightforward reforestation). They highlighted restoration's importance across sectors, including in agriculture, energy, water, poverty alleviation and climate change. The Bonn Challenge is intended to be an implementation platform for several existing international commitments.

Start year
2011

Lead organisation
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Objective
The Bonn Challenge is a global aspiration to restore 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested lands by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030.

Potential emission reduction
With the current 168,43 million hectares pledged for restoration, 15.66 GtCO2 will be sequestered. Achieving the 350 million hectare goal will sequester up to 1.7 GtCO2e annually.

Commitments
168,43 Million hectares pledged in 56 commitments (47 national governments, 5 Regions, and 4 other members).

Activities
Countries, companies, communities, institutions and others pledge to restore degraded lands they own or have the rights to manage and they begin to restore, with technical support from members of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration. They can help facilitate the planning and implementation of successful restoration - but may also provide support on the front-end, before a pledge has been made, to provide knowledge on restoration potential, build political will, or help catalyse necessary finance. Potential pledges are submitted to the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration, through IUCN as its Secretariat and Coordinator. IUCN aims to help countries review and enhance the forest landscape restoration targets in their NDCs.

Underlying the Bonn Challenge is the Forest Landscape Restoration approach, a country-driven process for regaining ecological functionality across forest landscapes through a broad range of interventions – including natural and assisted restoration and sustainable management of forests, while simultaneously reducing the pressure on primary forests.

Several regional meeting has been held. These include the Latin American Ministerial Regional Meetings in El Salvador in August 2015 and Panama in August 2016 with a third session in June 2017 in Honduras, followed by Guatemala in 2018 and Cuba in 2019; the East, Central and West African Ministerial Meeting in Kigali in July 2016; and the Asia Pacific Regional Ministerial Meeting in May 2017. The Kigali Declaration is a reflection of and catalyst for high level Pan-African leadership on restoration action.

Progress/Milestones

To this date 160 Million hectares has been pledged for restoration, and In April 2018 the "Billion Tree Tsunami" project in Pakistan's Hindu Kush mountain range became the first to fulfil a pledge towards the Bonn Challenge, by restoring nearly 350,000 hectares of deforested and degraded land. It was reported that the project has achieved its restoration target through a combination of protected natural regeneration and planned afforestation, and has established 13,000 private tree nurseries helping to boost local incomes, generating thousands of green jobs, and empowering unemployed youth and women in the province.

Reporting
'Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress: Spotlight report 2017'

Member development
The number of members rose from 11 participants in 2011 to 46 in 2018.

Sectoral collaborations
The Bonn Challenge is not a new global commitment but rather a practical means of realizing many existing international commitments, including the CBD Aichi Target 15, the UNFCCC REDD+ goal, the Rio+20 land degradation neutrality goal and the Initiative 20x20. This is a country-led effort to bring 20 million hectares of land in Latin America and the Caribbean into restoration by 2020. The initiative—launched formally at COP 20 in Lima—will support the Bonn Challenge.

Cities: Case Study 5 - Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy

Functions and activities of initiative	*Implementation:* Goal setting	
	Capacity building: Training and education of individuals	
Goals of the initiative	To get as many cities as possible to submit CO2e reduction Action Plans for 2020 and 2030.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitative	9149 cities and municipal members have submitted ambitious plans for CO2 reduction. At this rate GcoM cities could reduce 15,64 GtCO2 emissions in total by 2030, since 2010.	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	Goal setting	
	Total Mitigation	15,64 GtCO2e*
	Stakeholders who have committed to the goals	9149
	Training and education of individuals	
	Training materials published	8+

*Cumulative emissions reductions in 2030, since 2010.

Description of the initiative

The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy was created in 2017 by merging the two initiatives: the Compact of Mayors and the Covenant of Mayors. It is an international alliance of cities and local governments with a shared long-term vision of promoting and supporting voluntary action to combat climate change and move to a low emission, resilient society.

Start year

2017

Lead organisation

The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM)

Objective

To get as many cities as possible to submit CO_2 emission Action Plans for 2020 and 2030. The initiative envision a world where committed mayors and local governments – in alliance with partners – accelerate ambitious, measurable climate and energy initiatives that lead to an inclusive, just, low-emission and climate resilient future, helping to meet and exceed the Paris agreement objectives.

Potential emission reduction

Global Covenant of Mayors' cities and local governments could collectively, at this rate, reduce 1,3 billion tons of CO_2 emissions per year from business-as-usual in 2030, which accumulates to 15,64 $GtCO_2$ emissions reductions in total in 2030 since 2010.

On the CIP, in the *Cities and Regions Pipeline*, we have aggregated all information on cities and region pledges together with the GHG commitments for the countries (See: https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/climate-change/what-we-do/mitigation/pledge-pipeline). The *Analysis* sheet in this Pipeline shows that the reduction commitments from the regions and cities are 1 $GtCO_2$ above the country commitments for 2020 in their NDCs. It also shows the historic emissions of the cities, and that many cities probably will reach their goal.

Commitments

9149 cities and municipal members have committed. Local governments committed to GCoM, pledge to implement policies and undertake measures to: (i) reduce / limit greenhouse gas emissions, (ii) prepare for the impacts of climate change, (iii) increase access to sustainable energy, and (iv) track progress toward these objectives. The commitment from the cities is in general equal to or above the pledges in the National determined Contribution (NDC) for their countries (see below).

Activities

The Global Covenant of Mayors serves as an international alliance and platform for cities and local governments by mobilizing and supporting climate and energy action in their communities. GCoM works to organize and mobilize cities and local governments to be active contributors to a global climate solution, by accepting commitments in the form of strategic Action Plans that are registered, implemented and monitored and publicly available on their webpage. The GCoM makes sure that these commitments are fulfilled through the Common Reporting Framework. Further they have developed a number of online tools and resources for guiding cities at each phase of the process,

e.g. the ClearPath GHG Inventory Tool, the CRAFT brochure and the eLearning Modules and Training Resources.

Progress/Milestones
So far 6038 Action Plans have been submitted, 4996 have been accepted, and 2033 monitoring reports have been submitted, from 9149 committed cities. By 2030 this will reduce annual CO_2 emission by GCoM cities with 1,3 billion tons per year from business as usual levels.

Reporting
"Raising Global Climate Ambition – Aggregate impact of the Global Covenant of Mayors For Climate and Energy 2017" and "Global Covenant of Mayors - Common Reporting Framework". The information on the total impact of the initiative is limited, but the website contains a large amount of data from the 9149 cities individually.

Member development:
The initiative has 9149 city/municipal members.

Sectoral collaborations
Several initiatives are working together on Cities and Regions mitigation commitments, according to the data for GHG commitments from the CIP: C40, Carbonn, CDP, CDP States and Regions responses, CNCA, Covenant of Mayors, Hinku municipality, We Mean Business and Under 2 MoU. In the Cities and Regions Pipeline, we have aggregated all this information together with the GHG commitments for the countries. See: https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/climate-change/what-we-do/mitigation/pledge-pipeline.

Following as a summary of progress of initiatives from the urban sector:
The **Carbon Disclosure Project** end March 2018: The number of cities getting at least 70% of their total electricity supply from renewable energy and the number of cities reporting they are predominantly powered by clean energy, has more than doubled since 2015. CDP found that 101 of the more than 570 cities on its books sourced at least 70% of their electricity from renewable sources in 2017, compared to 42 in 2015. The **carbon*n* Climate Registry** (cCR) was launched at the World Mayors Summit on Climate in Mexico City on 21 November 2010, as the global response of local governments to measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) climate action. It has experienced a large increase in the number of local and regional governments that report their mitigation actions from 51 in 2011 to 2016 in 2018. **100 Resilient Cities** pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation, is dedicated to helping cities around the world become more resilient to the physical, social and economic challenges that are a growing part of the 21st century. The aim is to facilitate the building of a global practice of resilience among governments, NGOs, the private sector, and individual citizens. The number of participants has increased from 32 in 2013 to 97 in 2018. By signing the **Mexico City Pact (MCP)**, cities commit to these 10 action points: - Voluntarily reduce their GHG emissions. - Adopt and implement local measures of climate mitigation. - The development of local strategies for adaptation. - Register the climate commitments, measures and actions through the Carbonn Cities Climate Registry (MRV). - Spur the creation of mechanisms for direct access to the international funding for the local climate actions. - To establish the Secretariat of the MCP. - To promote the civil society inclusion in the fight against climate change. - Search of alliances with multilateral institutions and national governments for the local climate actions. - Promote alliances and cooperation among cities. - Disseminate the message of the MCP. The number of participants in MCP has increased rapidly from 138 in 2010, to 280 in 2014, and to 336 in 2016.

Functions and activities of initiative	*Political dialogue:* Policy planning and recommendations	
	Technical dialogue: Knowledge production and innovation	
	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	
	Capacity building: Training and education of individuals	
Goals of the initiative	By December 2020, expand the global city network to reach an additional 100 cities to build capacity and utilize the networks tools and resources to mainstream Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) considerations in waste management practices.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitative	73 cities actively participating in a global waste network (midway between the 2015 and the 2020 goal).	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	**Political dialogue**	
	Policy planning and recommendations	No data available
	Technical dialogue	
	Knowledge production and innovation	5 tools produced
	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	A number of networking events held (exact number not available)
	Capacity building	
	Training and education of individuals	5 workshops and trainings held No data on the number of individuals

Description of the initiative

The CCAC Municipal Solid Waste Initiative (CCAC MSWI) is one of the Climate & Clean Air Coalition's (CCAC) twelve ICIs, seven of which are on CIP. The CCAC is an organisation hosted by the UN Environment, and stems from an initiative by a number of national governments. It quickly evolved though, and is today a coalition of hundreds of different stakeholders, with mainly non-state actors involved.

The CCAC MSWI aims to reduce methane and air pollution across the municipal solid waste sector through a variety of means. A member party can access the services provided by the secretariat, which includes an initial assessment, access to technical tools and assistance. The ICI also works with national government to put in place frameworks which facilitates the development of good waste management programmes.

Start year

2012

Objective
The original goals, as announced when the ICI was founded in 2012, was that by December 2015, 50 cities on a global level should commit to develop and implement quantifiable plans of action to reduce SLCPs from the waste sector by 2020. However, the goal has now been updated to the following goal: '*To achieve these goals, the Initiative has set out to help 1,000 cities develop robust waste management systems by 2020*.'

Potential emission reduction
No data available for the ICI as a whole.

Member Commitments
Members do not commit to specific actions.

Activities
The ICI engages in a range of activities, which fall under the categories of *Political dialogue*, *Technical dialogue*, and *Capacity building*. These are described in the following.

The first step for a new member city is to employ the tools accessible online *(knowledge dissemination)* to conduct an assessment of the situation. In addition, the ICI also hosts events where representatives from cities can come together to exchange experiences and knowledge. The tools are produced by the ICI itself through collaborations of its members and secretariat (*knowledge production and innovation*). Based on the needs uncovered by the assessment, the members can access technical assistance to piloting innovative waste practices through a pipeline of activities, that begin by collecting reliable waste data (which often is unavailable in developing cities). Then utilizing this data to design integrated waste management systems that address municipal waste priorities, including creating jobs and improving human health and sanitation, while reducing SLCPs.
The CCAC MSWI also builds the capacity of individual employees through courses *(training and education of individuals)*. Examples include training relevant personal to design integrative systems, that are financially sustainable and to mobilize public and private financing to implement projects. The network is developing a set of tools to build the capacity of local governments to financially, socially and ecologically manage their municipal solid waste, and to measure progress, including quantifying their baseline emissions and emission reductions (projected and actual).
As said in the introduction, the ICI also works with national governments to establish national policies and frameworks to allow to replicate pilot city programs nationally, regionally and globally (*policy planning and recommendations*).

Progress/Milestones
The ICI has established peer-to-peer exchange network with six collaborative cities: San Diego, Stockholm, Kitakyushu, Copenhagen, New Delhi, and Durban, as well as 4 regional city networks are scaling up activities and encouraging city cooperation - *knowledge exchange*.
In terms of *knowledge production*, the ICI has developed guidance tools developed to guide climate friendly waste management and facilitate city waste assessments, planning, financing and waste

projects implementation, and 35 city baseline assessments and 18 city waste management workplans have been completed.

Reporting

There is an *annual report* and a specific *annual progress report* available on the ICIs website.

Member development

73 cities are now actively participating. 18 NGOs and 19 national states are active in the network.

Sectoral collaborations

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) is reducing SLCPs by focusing on practical action in 11 key areas. These 11 initiatives were chosen to ensure rapid delivery of climate and clean air benefits by reducing short-lived climate pollutants, including methane, black carbon and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). They seek to promote near-term reductions of SLCPs at a substantial scale worldwide, and to engage high-level stakeholders.

CIP contains seven of these initiatives:
CCAC: Oil and Gas Methane Partnership, CCAC: Phasing Down Climate Potent, CCAC: HFCs / HFCs Initiative, CCAC: Waste, Mitigating SLCPs from the Municipal Solid Waste Sector, CCAC: Diesel Initiative (before called Global Green Freight Action Plan), CCAC: Bricks Initiative and CCAC: Agriculture Initiative. Five other CCAC initiatives not included in CIP: Regional Assessments of SCLP, Finance, Health, Household Energy, National Planning (SNAP).

Industry: Case Study 7 – LCTPi Cement Sustainability Initiative

Functions and activities of initiative	*Technical dialogue:* Knowledge production and innovation, Knowledge dissemination and exchange *Implementation:* Goal Setting	
Goals of the initiative	To create a platform for as many cement-producing companies as possible to share experiences to develop and disseminate best practices for emission reductions, as well as the reporting of these reductions.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitatively	The 2016 data in the Getting the Numbers Right (GNR) database shows that the cement industry has achieved significant CO_2 reduction since 1990. The CO2e per tons of cement for the members have decreased by 18.4% from 1990 to 2016.	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	Knowledge production and innovation	
	Knowledge product/publication produced	28
	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	
	Workshops and meetings for exchanging the knowledge	50+

	Goal Setting
Stakeholders who have committed to the goals	23
Total Mitigation in 2020	50–100 MtCO2e/yr

Description of the initiative

This ICI forms part of a series of initiatives, called the Low Carbon Technology Partnership initiatives (LCTPi) taken by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). This ICI focuses on the cement industry, and brings together some of the largest actors, accounting for around 30% of the world's cement production. The member companies are together active in more than 100 countries. The ICI produces road maps for improvements and facilitates knowledge sharing and dissemination.

Start year
1999

Lead organisation
Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) is a flagship initiative of World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), which is the lead organisation.

Objective
To work with the members to find ways to reduce CO_2 emissions from cement production by working on the four possibilities CO2 reduction: Energy efficiency via modern dry-process technology, Use of alternative fuels to replace fossil fuels in the cement kiln process, Substitution of clinker with other mineral components in cement, Carbon capture and storage.

Potential emission reduction
Number of members: 24. Number of members with reported emissions target: 11. Expected impact in 2020 of members with reported targets: 50–100 MtCO2e/yr. Possible impact in 2020 if all members delivered equivalent ambition: 60–160 MtCO2e/yr. Possible impact in 2020 if entire sector delivered equivalent ambition 120–540 MtCO2e/yr.

Member Commitments
All companies that join the ICI agree to implement these actions set out in the Charter as a minimum requirement of membership. Their compliancy is verified by the CSI secretariat. The charter is a three page long document, specifying a number of actions the companies are required to take. Under *CO2 and Climate Protection*, the following four points are included: - Use the tools set out in the CSI CO2 and Energy protocol to define and make public our baseline emissions, - Develop a climate change mitigation strategy, and publish targets and progress, - Report annually on CO2 emissions in line with the protocol, Participate in and contribute agreed datasets to the GNR registry. So far 11 of the 25 members (covering 30% of the world's cement production) have reported emission targets.

Activities
The ICI enable its members to work in task forces to explore and answer what sustainability means for the cement industry. In this, it both identify actions and facilitates steps, which cement companies can take to accelerate progress towards sustainable development. This is thus both

knowledge production and *knowledge dissemination*. Moreover, as members have to commit to a set of goals in order to become members, this ICI also have *goal setting* as an activity.

Progress/Milestones

The 2016 data in the GNR database shows that the cement industry has achieved significant CO_2 reduction since 1990. The CO2 emissions per tonne of cement for the members have decreased by 18.4% from 1990 to 2016.

Reporting

All members report annually to the Getting the Numbers Right (GNR) database report on energy use and CO_2 emissions in the cement industry. The reporting covers about 1,000 cement manufacturing sites around the world and measurement is carried out following to the CO_2 and Energy Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Cement Industry developed by CSI on the basis of the GHG Protocol designed by the WBCSD and the World Resource Institute (WRI).

Member development

There are currently 24 companies engaged with the ICI on different levels. Nine are core members, 14 are participating members, and one is an affiliate. A core member is also a member of the WBCSD, and are engaged in managing the ICI. A participating member makes a modest monetary contribution, and are not obliged but welcome to participate in individual task force. After a two-year period, a participating member can become a core member. Affiliate is an entry level for new companies who want to explore the ICI.

Sectoral collaborations

The Low Carbon Technology Partnership initiative (LCTPi) consists of 9 sub-initiatives, which are all included in CIP. The overall objective for LCTPi is to accelerate the development of low-carbon technology solutions to stay below the 2°C ceiling. The sub-initiatives cover almost all sectors and are the following: LCTPi Carbon Capture and Storage, LCTPi Cement Sustainability Initiative, LCTPi Chemicals, LCTPi Climate Smart Agriculture, LCTPi Energy Efficiency in Buildings, LCTPi Forests, LCTPi Low Carbon Freight, LCTPi Low Carbon Transport Fuels, and LCTPi Renewables.

Non-CO2: Case Study 8 – Refrigerants, Naturally!

Functions and activities of initiative	*Implementation:* Technical operational implementation
	Political dialogue: Policy planning and recommendations
	Technical dialogue: Knowledge dissemination and exchange
Goals of the initiative	Global initiative of companies committed to substituting harmful fluorinated gases ("F-gases", such as CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) with natural refrigerants such as hydrocarbons (HCs) and CO2.
Progress of the ICI	
Qualitative	The ICIs have prevented the emission of 43.5 million metric tons of CO2 by the end of 2017.

Impact-Monitoring Framework	Technical operational implementation	
	Total Mitigation	43.500.000 metric CO2t
	Policy planning and recommendations	
	New or enhanced public policies and policy instruments	3
	Provision of professional advice to decision-makers	3
	Knowledge dissemination and exchange	
	Presentations held	6

Description of the initiative

Refrigerants, Naturally! is an initiative comprised of a collaboration between international refrigerator companies taking action against global warming and ozone layer depletion. They replace harmful greenhouse gases in their point-of-sales cooling and freezing units with climate-friendly natural refrigerants. Their goal is to make them the preferred cooling technology – in a safe, reliable and cost effective manner.

Start year

2004 - 2017

Lead organisation

Refrigerants, Naturally!

Objective

Global initiative of companies committed to substituting harmful fluorinated gases ("F-gases", such as CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs) with natural refrigerants such as hydrocarbons (HCs) and CO2. Key goals of Refrigerants, Naturally! are: To promote a shift in the point-of-sale cooling technology towards natural refrigerants, e.g. for branded cooling and freezing units for drinks and ice-creams in supermarkets, bars or your local corner shop. To do this whilst improving or at least maintaining energy efficiency compared to common fluorocarbon based technology. And to provide a platform and communicate with the refrigeration technology supply chain, with other end-users, governments and civil society.

Potential emission reduction

Total abatement would be 240–320 MtCO2e/yr by 2030.

Commitments

Members are working on different technological options and are at different stages of market implementation. However they share a commitment to eliminate fluorinated gases, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), hydrochlorofluorcarbons (HCFC) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), in their point-of-sale cooling appliances. The member companies are reducing their impact on climate change by replacing synthetic with natural refrigerants, using HFC-free insulation material and reducing the energy consumption of new refrigeration equipment.

Activities

Refrigerants, Naturally! design and promote HFC free cooling technologies, implement and adopt cooling equipment free of harmful F-gases at a global level, and play a leading role within the corporate world by demonstrating by example the possibilities of natural refrigerants. Based on first-hand experience the initiative promotes best-practices in climate-friendly technologies among other companies, encourage them to join and offer their expertise for handling the change. The initiative for example hosted a side event at the 8th IIR-Gustav Lorentzen Conference on Natural Working Fluids in Copenhagen in 2008, where they presented achievements in natural refrigerants technology to scientists, representatives from NGOs and industry, suppliers, policy-makers and media. They further took part in the Bangkok Technology Conference, regularly attended ATMOsphere Europe, America and Asia and engaged in UN Environment network meeting of ozone officers where they showcase alternative technologies. The initiative thus provides a platform to communicate to the refrigeration technology supply-chain, other end-users, governments and civil society of the importance of transitioning from F-gases to natural solutions.

Refrigerants, Naturally! supports a regulatory and political framework that encourages investment in climate-friendly technologies. They participate in the process of adapting and developing national and regional regulations and standards through joint, evidence-based advocacy in support of natural refrigerants. Examples are that Refrigerants, Naturally! actively has urged the Kigali Agreement of the 28th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol whereby 197 nations agreed to amend the Protocol and reduce the global manufacture and use of HFCs by 80-85% by 2045. Further their member companies supported an early phase-down schedule for HFCs with high global warming potential in new hermetically sealed commercial refrigeration equipment in the new European F-gas Regulation. It is scheduled for 2020. They also issue statements to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, and the Meeting of the Parties for the Montreal Protocol and other important events, such as the UN Climate Summit or to standardisation agencies. US SNAP Programme: they have participated in field trials of hydrocarbon units in the USA. This led to their approval by the Environmental Protection Agency through the Significant New Alternatives Policy programme.

Progress/Milestones

Success is tracked by the number of F-gas free units on the market at a global scale. This gives a concrete impact results on avoided CO2 equivalent. By the end of 2017, 13 years after the start of this initiative, three of the member companies had reached their 100% natural refrigerant procurement goal, with the last member company to reach that goal in 2020. Refrigerants, Naturally has collectively installed 7.25 million units using natural refrigerants worldwide. This has prevented the emission of around 43.5 million metric tons of CO2.

Reporting

2018 status report on the website *'Mission Accomplished'*.

Member development

Currently four members: PepsiCo, Red Bull, Coca-Cola Company, and Unilever, and two consultants/supporters: Greenpeace and UN Environment.

Sectoral collaborations

None

Energy: Case Study 9 - RE100

Functions and activities of initiative	*Implementation:* Technical operational implementation; Goal setting
	Political dialogue: Advocacy
	Capacity building: Training of individuals
Goals of the initiative	To have at least 200 company members by 2020 that are committed to 100% energy consumption. The minimum requirements are 100% by 2050, with interim steps of at least 30% by 2020.

Progress of the ICI	
Qualitative	144 companies are currently committed to 100% renewable energy sources. RE100 members are consuming 51 TWh/year from renewable sources (out of the total consumption of 159 TWh/year). This means that they have reached the 2020 goal of having 30% of their energy consumption come from renewable sources.

Impact-Monitoring Framework	Technical operational implementation	
	Mitigation – renewable energy	51 TWh/year installed
	Goal setting	
	Stakeholders who have committed to the goals	144
	Training of individuals	
	Training materials published	3
	Workshops/trainings	6
	Advocacy	
	Publications calling for action on specific issues	3

Description of the initiative

RE100 is a global initiative, which brings together 144 businesses through the RE100 commitment, which requires businesses to publicly commit to 100% renewable electricity across their global operations by a specified year. The initiative's members span a wide range of industries, from automobile manufacturing to brewing and IT across 122 countries, and includes global companies such as Coca-Cola, IKEA and Google, most of which are headquartered in the United States and in Europe. All members combined have an electricity consumption of 171TWh annually.

Start year

2014

Lead organisation

RE100 is led by The Climate Group in partnership with CDP, as part of the We Mean Business coalition.

Objective

Grow the momentum for corporate renewable electricity sourcing, accelerate the decarbonisation of the private sector, and accelerate a global transition to a renewable electricity system by building and enabling the corporate market for renewable energy, at scale. Transitioning all businesses to 100% renewable electricity could save nearly 15% of carbon emissions worldwide. RE100 companies must select a target date for achieving 100% renewable electricity. The minimum requirements are 100% by 2050, with interim steps of at least, 30% by 2020, 60% by 2030 and 90% by 2040.

A goal is to reach at least 200 members in 2018, including a larger representation from metal, cement and other heavy duty industrial sectors, as they are large energy users.

Potential emission reduction

Not shown.

Commitments

Companies joining RE100 make a global, public commitment to 100% renewable electricity. To achieve this goal, they must match 100% of the electricity used across their global operations with electricity produced from renewable sources – biomass (including biogas), geothermal, solar, water and wind – either sourced from the market or self-produced. RE100 companies must select a target date for achieving 100% renewable electricity. The minimum requirements are 100% by 2050, with interim steps of at least, 30% by 2020, 60% by 2030 and 90% by 2040.

Activities

This ICI does various activities. They bring together corporates to amplify their voice and the market signal it represents and inspire others to follow and scale up their ambition. They further offer technical support and enable peer-to-peer learning between companies and the dissemination of best practices. They also facilitating relevant policy conversations and develop partnerships, examples are: working with Japan-CLP12 and CDP to grow membership and accelerate change in Japan; with REBA members WR, RMI and WWF, and Ceres in the US; and with WBCSD's Corporate Renewable PPA Forum to deliver capacity building events in India. Lastly the work to provide transparency to companies' activities and showcase progress and successes.

Progress/Milestones

144 leading companies have committed to sourcing 100% renewable electricity. Their collective electricity demand is over 159 terawatt hours per year (TWh/yr). 28 RE100 companies have already achieved their goals of 100% renewables. RE100 members are already consuming 51 TWh/year from renewable sources (out of the total consumption of 159 TWh/year). This means that they have reached the 2020 goal of 30%.

However, combined electricity demand secured from renewables by the members has dropped from 50% in 2015 to 32% in 2016, which reflects the rapid growth and diversification of RE100, attracting more and more companies, who are still at an early stage in their renewable electricity journey, but demonstrating the confidence to make ambitious RE100 commitments.

Reporting

Company data is made available in the RE100 Annual Report, including progress towards achieving 100% renewable power and the different approaches towards renewables that companies are taking. Several report are available online.

RE100 has grown from 13 companies in 2014 to 144 in 2018, a huge growth.

Sectoral collaborations

RE100 Benefits from other activities in Climate Group, the Carbon Disclosure Project, and We Mean Business coalition. Here an additional 80 CDP-reporting companies have set a 100% renewable electricity target, demonstrating that such a goal is increasingly becoming the norm for companies across the world. This figure is exponentially increasing, and many more companies are committing to sub-100% targets.

Beyond RE100, companies are looking at broader decarbonisation plans. More and more of them are joining The Climate Group's EV100 (electric vehicles) and EP100 (energy productivity) campaigns. By doing so, they broaden the scope of their low carbon goals – helping to decarbonise all areas of the energy system.

Adaptation: Case Study 10 - Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP)

Functions and activities of initiative	*Implementation:* Technical operational implementation	
	Funding: Financing	
Goals of the initiative	By 2020, to improve the capacity of at least 8 million smallholder-farmers to access climate finance. One of ASAP's ten indicators is to avoid or sequester 80 million tons of GHG emissions by the year 2020. With additional support of US$ 300 million, IFAD would be able to reach an additional 15 million smallholders by 2025.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitative	ASAP has already reached its goal of helping 8 million vulnerable smallholders in 43 countries cope with the impact of climate change and build livelihoods that are more resilient. The GHG emission goal of 80 MtCO2e reduction by the year 2020 *might* therefore also have been achieved.*	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	Financing	
	Funds dispersed	300.000.000 US$
	Number of recipients	8.000.000
	Technical operational implementation	
	Total mitigation	80.000.000 tCO2*
	Adaptation	8.000.000 beneficiaries

Description of the initiative

ASAP is a trust fund managed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). ASAP channels climate finance to smallholder farmers, so they can access the information tools and technologies that help build their resilience to climate change.

Start year

2012 (originally a five-year undertaking, now extended to 2023).

Lead organisation

The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) is IFAD's flagship programme for channelling climate and environmental finance to smallholder farmers.
The initiative channels development aid to smallholder farmers, to help them cope with the impact of climate change, and build livelihoods that are more resilient.

Objective

The objective of the initiative is twofold: to help make large-scale rural-development programmes more resilient to climate change and, by 2020, to improve the capacity of at least eight million smallholder-farmers to access climate finance. With additional support of US$ 300 million, IFAD would be able to reach an additional 15 million smallholders by 2025.

Potential emission reduction

The Mitigation Advantage Report from 2015 shows that the emissions caused by deforestation, as well as soil and nutrient management practices, and livestock could be reduced by ASAP projects. While the focus is on adaptation, ASAP also sets targets for climate change mitigation, in keeping with IFAD's commitment to a 'multiple benefits' approach to adaptation. One of ASAP's ten indicators is to avoid or sequester 80 million tons of GHG emissions by the year 2020.

Commitments

300 Million US$ of funding has been committed to 43 projects.

Activities

The initiative *implements* and allocate funding to the following types of activities: policy engagement, climate risk assessment, women's empowerment, private-sector engagement, climate services development and use, natural resource management and governance, knowledge documentation and dissemination.

Progress/Milestones

Thanks to the joint efforts and generous support of nine donors, ASAP has received US$300 million in contributions. It has helped 8 million vulnerable smallholders in 43 countries cope with the impact of climate change and build more resilient livelihoods.

Reporting

ASAP Factsheets exist for many developing countries. ASAP evaluation is further included in IFADs annual reports, available online.

Member development

42 governments, nine donors and six partners are working together.

Sectoral collaborations

ASAP benefits from all the other rural development activities in IFAD. IFAD partnerships with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate

Change Fund (SCCF), the Adaptation Fund, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) leverages finance to address the links between rural poverty and environmental degradation.

Functions and activities of initiative	*Implementation:* Goal setting	
	Political dialogue: Policy planning and recommendations	
Goals of the initiative	Overarching goal is to deploy 10 billion high-efficiency bulbs.	
Progress of the ICI		
Qualitative	The initiative surpassed its goal of a cumulative global roll-out of 10 billion high-efficiency, high-quality, and affordable lighting products, with 14 billion products committed. The initiative has therefore ended.	
Impact-Monitoring Framework	**Policy planning and recommendations**	
	Stakeholders endorsing a policy	2+
	Goal setting	
	Stakeholders who have committed to the goals	14

Description of the initiative
The Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) is a high-level global forum to promote policies and programs that advance clean energy technology, to share lessons learned and best practices, and to encourage the transition to a global clean energy economy. Initiatives are based on areas of common interest among participating governments and other stakeholders. The Global Lighting Challenge (GLC) is a sub-initiative platform intended to aggregate and highlight ongoing national, regional, and municipal (local urban body) efficient lighting policies and promote further public- and private sector commitments to the deployment of high-efficiency and high-quality advanced lighting systems.
The GLC is a global race to reach cumulative global sales of 10 billion high-efficiency and high-quality affordable lighting products as quickly as possible.

Start year
2015

Lead organisation
Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)

Objective
The goal for the Global Lighting Challenge was to reach cumulative global sales of 10 billion high-efficiency, high-quality, and affordable advanced lighting products, such as light-emitting diode (LED) lamps. Other objectives were: Increasing energy savings – implies a focus on efficiency and stringent criteria for defining efficiency and quality, as well as tracking (technical focus); Accelerating deployment of advanced lighting – implies a focus on number of products and maximizing number of

commitments (focus on messaging, outreach, and promotion strategies), and lastly; Expanding modern lighting access.

Potential emission reduction

No data, the calculation depend on the country emission factor and the size of the lamps.

Commitments

In total 14 billion sustainable lightning products where committed for implementation by 14 member countries.

Activities

Encouraged commitments to the global transition of LED lighting from both public and private sector entities according to the GLC's guiding principles. The GLC platform acted as a way to highlight leaders of this transition and inspire others to make commitments. The GLC also do various activities in terms of knowledge sharing and awareness raising, for example a side event was held at CEM8 to highlight commitments to date, secure new commitments, discuss current trends, and showcase the future of lighting.

Progress/Milestones

The Clean Energy Minister's Global Lighting Challenge was a resounding success, surpassing its goal of a cumulative global roll-out of 10 billion high-efficiency, high-quality, and affordable lighting products, with 14 billion products committed. The initiative therefore closed came to a close this year at the 9th Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM9) in May 2018 in Copenhagen. Other progressions, in the field of promoting a political dialogue, is that large multilateral organisations (such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Energy Working Group) and others have endorsed the GLC. The Global Lighting Challenge was further presented at the 2017 ECEEE Summer Study as a model for campaigns galvanising public-private partnerships to create real change in energy efficiency

Reporting

Self-reporting of progress towards commitments happened once or twice a year.

Member development

The initiative had 16 National state members, 2 regional actors, and 11 company participants.

Sectoral collaborations

This GLC campaign benefitted from being a member of The Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) and is thus associated with the 14 other sub-initiatives under CEM. It was further associated with the Super-Efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment Initiative (SEAD).