



Co-hosted by:
United Nations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GUIDEBOOK

ABU DHABI ASCENT

IN SUPPORT OF
CLIMATE SUMMIT 2014

4-5 MAY 2014 - ETIHAD TOWERS







H.E. Ban Ki-moon

UN Secretary-General

I thank the United Arab Emirates for hosting the “Abu Dhabi Ascent” and I extend a warm welcome to all participants. This meeting is a critical milestone on the path towards the Climate Summit on 23 September, which aims to catalyze ambitious action on the ground and mobilize political momentum for a meaningful global legal climate agreement in 2015. I count on representatives of governments, the private sector and civil society gathered here in Abu Dhabi to explore international and multi-stakeholder initiatives with high potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening climate resilience.

This Guidebook highlights a number of innovative, practical actions that can be expanded and strengthened with additional partners. I encourage you to participate in the various presentations and break-out sessions that are most relevant to your government, business or organization. The initiatives focus on high-impact areas identified by the United Nations Environment Programme 2013 Emissions Gap Report. They include adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction, agriculture, cities, climate finance, energy efficiency, forests, renewable energy, short-lived climate pollutants and transport.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has documented how transforming to a low-carbon economy will be significantly less costly than failing to act, and many of those costs would be further mitigated by the economic and other benefits of reduced climate change. The initiatives showcased in Abu Dhabi demonstrate that affordable solutions are already available to cut emissions, strengthen adaptation and improve people’s well-being.

Acting to meet the climate challenge is an unprecedented opportunity to build a safer, healthier, more prosperous and resilient world for all. Let us seize the moment now in Abu Dhabi and at the Climate Summit this September in New York. Success in these meetings can pave the way for the agreement we need in Paris in 2015 and a sustainable future for all humankind.



Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates

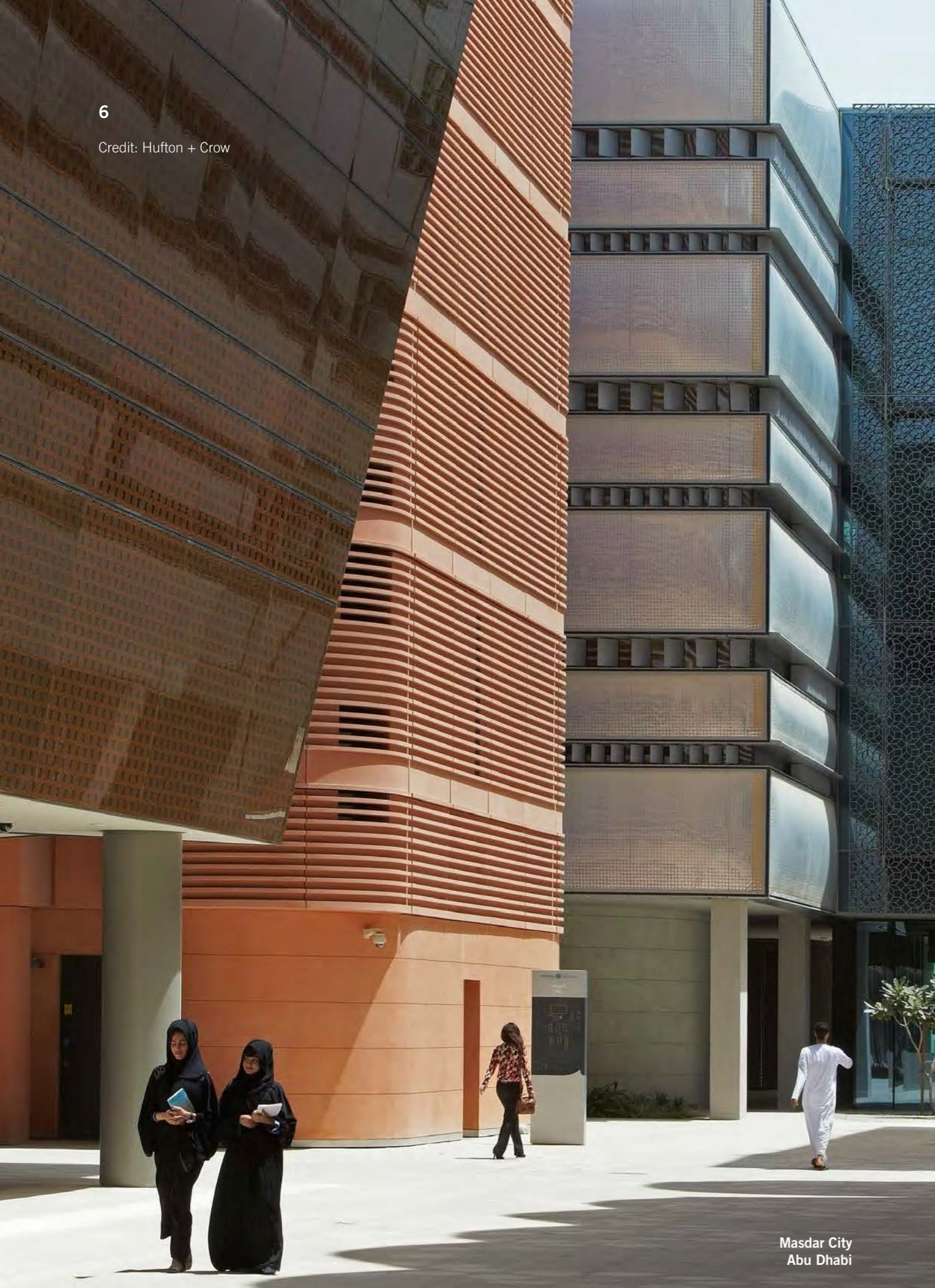
It is a pleasure to welcome you to the “Abu Dhabi Ascent.” This meeting has brought together the world’s leading actors to further develop concrete, ambitious actions to address climate change.

This meeting is held in support of the initiative by the UN Secretary General, His Excellency Ban Ki-moon, to host a Climate Summit in September 2014. The UAE applauds this initiative as a welcome opportunity to focus international efforts on tangible solutions.

In this Guidebook, you will find summaries of the actions and initiatives that will be presented and enhanced here in Abu Dhabi. They cover the major sectors and issues that need transformative change, including adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction, agriculture, cities, climate finance, energy efficiency, forests, renewable energy, short-lived climate pollutants and transport. They bring together government, business, research and civil society to leverage the strengths of each.

This is exactly the kind of gathering for which the UAE has become well known for. As the host of the International Renewable Energy Agency we are a major supporter of practical solutions. And through events such as the World Future Energy Summit, International Water Summit, Zayed Future Energy Prize and many more; we have an enviable record of bringing diverse players together to agree on practical actions.

Next year in Paris, the world will come together to negotiate a new legally binding climate agreement. Success will depend on a shared vision of optimism, based on the availability of feasible solutions that will help reduce emissions and make societies more resilient, all while promoting sustainable development. I am confident that here, in Abu Dhabi, we can give real substance to that vision.



Masdar City
Abu Dhabi

H.E. Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber

UAE Minister of State & Special Envoy for
Energy and Climate Change

The dangers of climate change remain as real as ever. And if left unchecked, the effects of global warming may be irreversible. Future catastrophe, however, can be avoided if we commit to a decade of action – a decade remembered as a time that united the world's collective efforts. Governments and the private sector must come together to capitalize on the opportunities to advance clean technologies, diversify the energy mix and move toward a low-carbon future.

The United Arab Emirates prides itself as a country ready to tackle this shared responsibility. And we're committed to investing and working with others to find commercially driven solutions that benefit societies both East and West, as well as developed and developing.

The Abu Dhabi Ascent is a reflection of the UAE's commitment to addressing climate change. World leaders, from major and small economies, united in Abu Dhabi – the heart of oil and gas production – to drive forward ambitious climate actions. In fact, Abu Dhabi Ascent is an important milestone leading up to the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit 2014 in New York where the hard work in Abu Dhabi will be shared with the world.

The urgency to address climate change comes at a critical time as the world's focus has been consumed by speeding up the economic recovery. But climate change does not sit idle. And hopefully the actions in Abu Dhabi and New York will carry momentum to Paris, the site of the next United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the main platform for climate negotiations. The UNFCCC has also set a goal of reaching a climate treaty, applicable to all countries, by 2015.

Countries must work together on big win-win opportunities that will reduce emissions while driving investment in new technologies, innovation and educational opportunities for all.

This is where the UAE excels. Our country has an impressive track record of leadership in creating positive solutions to reduce emissions while creating economic and social opportunities.

Through Masdar, a strategic government initiative, the UAE is proving the economic, environmental and social benefits of sustainability. Masdar is building the world's most sustainable city to discover how design and technology can accommodate denser populations, while dramatically reducing energy, water and waste. It is also helping shape the UAE's role as a true energy leader by complementing its hydrocarbon exports with renewable power.



Today, the UAE is the only OPEC nation exporting both hydrocarbons and clean energy to international markets.

The UAE's commitment to ushering in a low-carbon future also has direct benefits to its economy. As we shift toward a knowledge-based society, underpinned by technology exportation, the UAE will stimulate job creation, strengthen human capital and reduce its own environmental impact.

The UAE is committed to the decade of action. It starts at home and extends abroad. With optimism, a commercial focus and by working together, the world can curtail climate change. This decade will be a defining moment for humanity.

Sunday, 4 May 2014

09:00 - 09:30	Opening	<i>Plenary</i>
	Welcoming words by H.E. Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of State and Special Envoy for Energy and Climate Change, United Arab Emirates	
	Opening address:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Mr. BAN Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations H.E. Mr. John W. Ashe, President of the 68th session of the General Assembly, United Nations 	
	<i>Event Moderator: Sir Trevor McDonald</i>	
09:30 - 10:00	Keynote	<i>Plenary</i>
	An overarching view of the 2014 Climate Summit as related to the global climate change challenges and opportunities facing leaders and the transformation that will be needed in key action areas.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Honorable Al Gore, former Vice President of the United States and Chairman, The Climate Reality Project 	
10:00 - 11:00	High level Presentations on Action Areas	<i>Plenary</i>
	Global leaders, UN Heads of Agencies and issue champions present areas of action for keeping the world on a less- than 2 degree path, as identified for action via consultations with Member States and various other stakeholder groups. Presentations focus on initiatives prioritized for potential contribution to the Summit, to be explored more deeply in the three Climate Action sessions to follow. Areas & Presenters for this session:	
	Energy & Short-Lived Climate Pollutants	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Kandeh Yumkella, Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Chief Executive Officer, Sustainable Energy for All Mr. Adnan Amin, Director-General, International Renewable Energy Agency Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme H.E. Mr. Gregory Barker, Minister of State for Energy and Climate Change, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Ms. Bahijahtu Abubakar, Co-chair of Climate and Clean Air Coalition and National Coordinator, Renewable Energy Programme, Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Republic of Nigeria 	
	Forests	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme H.E. Mr. Manuel Pulgar-Vidal, Minister of the Environment, Republic of Peru Ms. Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 	
11:00 - 11:20	Coffee Break	
11:20 - 12:50	High level Presentations on Action Areas (continued)	<i>Plenary</i>
	This session concludes the presentations from the previous Action Areas session with:	
	Agriculture	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Mr. John A. Kufuor, United Nations Secretary-General's Special Envoy on Climate Change H.E. Ms. Sharon Dijksma, State Secretary for the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands 	
	Cities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Joan Clos, Executive Director, UN-Habitat 	
	Transportation	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Wu Hongbo, Under Secretary-General, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs 	

11:20 - 12:50 (continued)	Transportation (continued)	<i>Plenary</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Peter Bakker, President, World Business Council for Sustainable Development Mr. Gunjan Parik, Director, Transportation Initiative at C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group 	
	Adaptation, Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Margareta Wahlström, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction Ms. Raquel Lejtreguer, Vice Minister of Housing, Land use planning and Environment, Uruguay Mr. Dale Sands, Managing Director, Environment for Europe, Middle East & Africa, Global Practice Leader, Resources & Industry, AECOM 	
	Climate Finance & Economic Drivers	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Rachel Kyte, World Bank Group Vice President and Special Envoy Climate Change Mr. Achim Steiner, Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme 	
12:50 - 13:05	Keynote	<i>Plenary</i>
	"The role of business in climate action"	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Paul Polman, Chief Executive Officer, Unilever, and Chairman, World Business Council for Sustainable Development 	
13:05 - 13:20	Special Address - United Arab Emirates	<i>Plenary</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.H. Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, United Arab Emirates 	
13:20 - 14:50	Lunch	
14:50 - 16:50	First Ministerial Conversation: Catalyzing Action	<i>Plenary</i>
	A conversation between Governments, private sector, civil society leaders and Heads of UN organizations facilitating action areas introduced in earlier High Level Presentations on Action Areas. Focus: how to catalyze action at domestic and international levels, and contribute to ambition that leaders will bring to the 2014 Climate Summit.	
	Special address: The economic opportunities of taking climate action	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H.E. Mr. Felipe Calderon Hinojosa, former President of Mexico and Chair of the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate 	
16:50 - 17:20	A Conversation on Climate	<i>Plenary</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rt. Hon. Tony Blair, former Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland & Sir Trevor McDonald, Master of Ceremony 	
17:20 - 17:45	Coffee Break	
17:45 - 19:00	Climate Action (Session I)	
	Five sessions focus on specific initiatives in the key action areas, where stakeholders from government, private sector, finance and civil society explore potential opportunities to engage in these initiatives. Participants choose the action area of most relevance to their work.	
	Room	Moderator
	Africa Clean Energy Corridor (<i>Energy</i>)	Mr. Adnan Amin
	Low Carbon Transport (<i>Transportation</i>)	Mr. Nikhil Seth
	Combating Deforestation (<i>Forests</i>)	Mr. Per Pharo
	Resilient Communities, Resilient Nations (<i>Resilience, Adaptation and DRR</i>)	Ms. Margareta Wahlström
	Climate Finance	Mr. David Pitt-Watson
19:30 - 21:00	Reception and Dinner	
	Remarks by H.E. BAN Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations	

Press Events

Sunday, 4 May 2014

- 10:45 - 11:15** **Press Conference: "Abu Dhabi Ascent" High Level Climate Meeting**
- Speakers:
- H.E. Mr. BAN Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations
 - H.E. Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of State and Special Envoy for Energy and Climate Change, United Arab Emirates
- Venue: Conference Room 3 & 4
-
- 11:30 - 12:15** **Press Briefing: "The State of Climate Change"**
- Speakers:
- High level VIP speakers to be announced soon
- Venue: Conference Room 4

Monday, 5 May 2014

- 09:00 – 09:15** **Opening** *Plenary*
- Opening of the second day by Sir Trevor McDonald, Master of Ceremony
-
- 09:15 - 09:45** **Briefing on the Climate Summit** *Plenary*
- Participants are provided information to prepare their leaders to participate in the Summit including opportunities for addressing global, national and local audiences and mechanisms for world leaders to present bold announcements of higher ambition. Followed by an interactive dialogue.
- Mr. Robert Orr, Assistant Secretary-General for Strategic Planning, Executive Office of the Secretary-General, United Nations
-
- 09:45 – 11:00** **Climate Action (Session II)**
- | Room | Moderator |
|--|-----------------------|
| Climate and Clean Air Coalition Oil & Gas Partnership (<i>SLCPs</i>) | Mr. David Turk |
| Energy Efficiency (<i>Energy</i>) | Mr. Kandeh Yumkella |
| Transformative Projects for Cities (<i>Cities</i>) | Mr. Andrew Steer |
| Accelerating Forest Restoration (<i>Forests</i>) | Mr. Steve Howard |
| Agriculture Alliance (<i>Agriculture</i>) | Mr. David Nabarro |
| Climate Finance | Mr. David Pitt-Watson |
-
- 11:00 - 11:30** **Coffee Break**
-
- 11:30 - 12:45** **Climate Action (Session III)**
- | Room | Moderator |
|---|-------------------------|
| Small Island Developing States Lighthouses Initiative (<i>Energy</i>) | Mr. Adnan Amin |
| Urban Transport Solutions (<i>Transportation</i>) | Mr. Cornie Huizenga |
| Carbon Pricing (<i>Economic Drivers</i>) | Mr. Nigel Topping |
| Accelerating Action on Short Lived Climate Pollutants (<i>SLCPs</i>) | Ms. Bahijjahtu Abubakar |
| Compact of Mayors (<i>Cities</i>) | Mr. Andrew Steer |
| Risk, Finance and Funds (<i>Resilience, Adaptation and DRR</i>) | Mr. Farrukh Khan |
-
- 12:45 - 14:15** **Lunch**
-
- 14:15 - 15:15** **Second Ministerial Conversation: *The Road Ahead*** *Plenary*
- A high level conversation on the solutions available to tackle climate change, the economic opportunities that taking action brings, and the scale of ambition needed to keep global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius. Objective is to support Ministers and participants as they prepare actions individually and in partnership with others, as well as inform a vision that empowers leaders to bring bold announcements to the Summit.
- Professor Jeffrey Sachs, Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, and Director, The Earth Institute, Columbia University
 - Ms. Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
-
- 15:15 - 15:45** **Closing Plenary - Overview of Deliverables** *Plenary*
- Overview of deliverables:
- Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme
- Closing:
- H.E. Mr. BAN Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations
 - H.E. Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of State and Special Envoy for Energy and Climate Change, United Arab Emirates

INTRODUCTION

The benefits of taking action to address climate change have become ever more compelling. Many countries and businesses have realized the economic opportunities and reduced risks related to decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening resilience. They are reaping the benefits of sustainable low carbon economic growth, resilient infrastructure, new markets, decent jobs, energy independence, women's empowerment, cleaner air and improved public health.

Currently, the inter-related post-2015 development and climate processes present an unprecedented opportunity to advance sustainable development. Eradicating poverty and restructuring the global economy to hold global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius are goals that – acted on together – can provide prosperity and security for this and future generations.

To meet the full scale of the global climate challenge and seize the opportunities at hand, efforts must be scaled up and simultaneously leveraged through an international framework that will accelerate action and increase ambition to help avert the worst effects of climate change.

The 2014 Climate Summit to be held on 23 September 2014 in New York has two objectives: to catalyze ambitious action on the ground and to mobilize political will for an ambitious, global legal climate agreement in Paris in December 2015 through the UNFCCC process.

The UN Secretary-General has asked leaders from Government, the private sector and civil society to bring bold announcements of ambition and action, both at the national level and through collaborative actions through international multi-stakeholder initiatives.

The Abu Dhabi Ascent is a key milestone leading up to the 2014 Climate Summit.

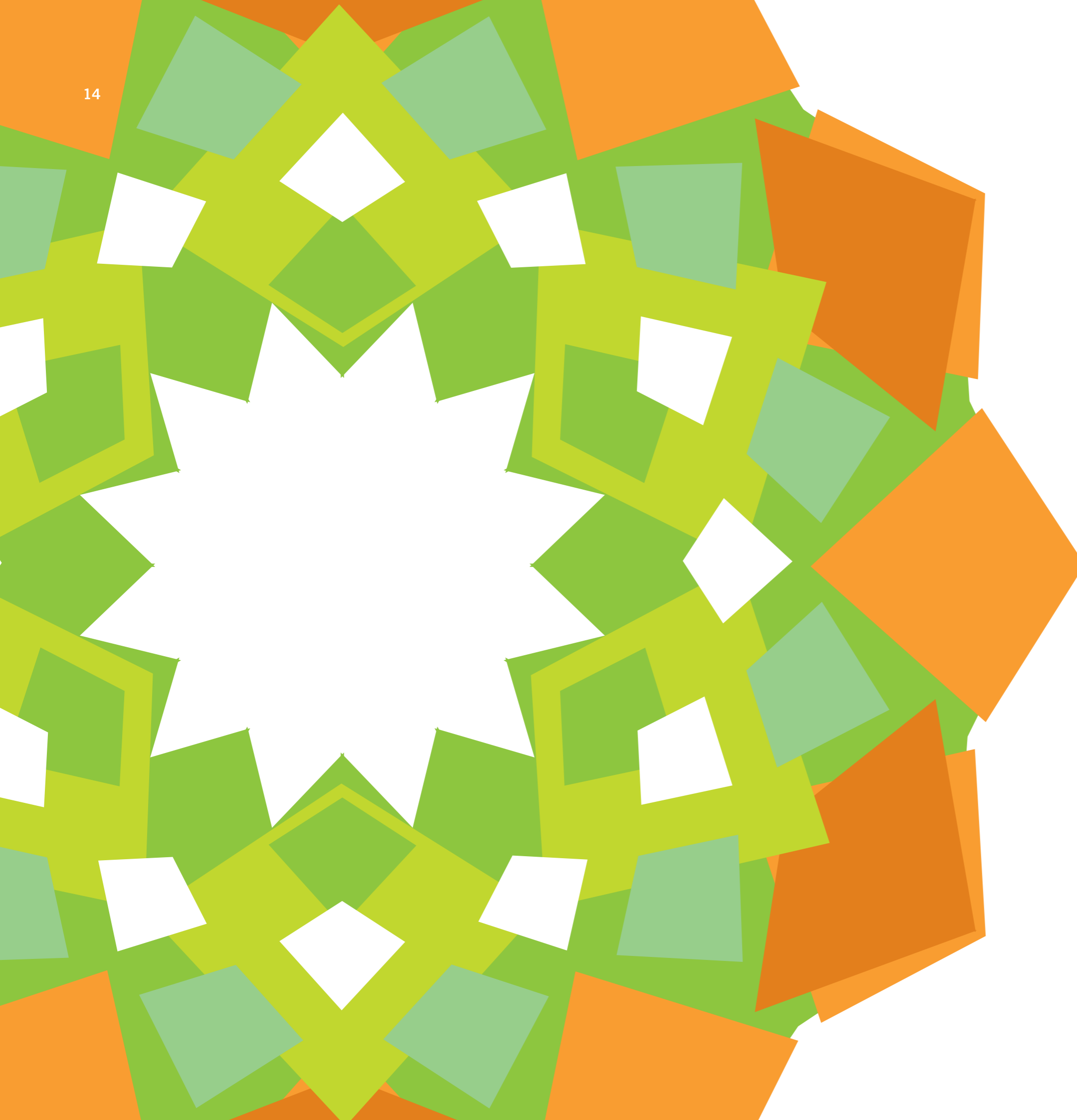
It is the only opportunity before the Summit for Governments, the private sector and civil society to deepen and broaden specific multi-stakeholder initiatives that have emerged in areas identified as critical for closing the emissions gap to give us a chance of staying below the 2 degrees Celsius goal as well as enhancing adaptation, resilience, and disaster risk reduction. These areas are: Energy including efficiency and renewables; Short Lived Climate Pollutants; Land-use including forests and agriculture; Cities; Transport; Adaptation, Resilience, and Disaster Risk Reduction; Climate Finance; and Economic Drivers.

At the Abu Dhabi Ascent, leaders will have the chance to join these initiatives if interested or simply draw inspiration from them, as they prepare their own national actions and ambitions.

INITIATIVES

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01 ENERGY



The Africa Clean Energy Corridor Initiative (ACEC)

The ACEC will accelerate the expansion of indigenous, cost-effective renewable power in the energy mix through a regional approach to energy planning and development, to support Africa's economic development and meet Africa's growing power needs.

Problem Statement

Africa's projected rising population and economic growth will need to be fueled by massive investments in energy. Four-fifths of all electricity in countries within the Eastern and Southern African Power Pools is generated from fossil fuels, which is neither environmentally nor economically sustainable as power needs grow manifold. More renewables in the energy mix provides a cost-effective, sustainable, and climate-friendly long-term solution.

Objectives

The ACEC seeks to enable integration of a greater share of renewables in the energy mix in along the corridor covering countries of the Eastern and Southern African Power Pools. This will be achieved through a better understanding and quantification of developable renewable energy potential in the two regions. Country and regional planning frameworks will fully incorporate cost-effective renewable power options to optimize investment in electricity generation and transmission infrastructure. Regulatory frameworks will be harmonized, opening larger markets for investments, reducing the cost of renewable power financing, and facilitating renewable power trade within this expanded market. The ACEC can be further expanded and could also serve as a model for replicability in other regions.

Stakeholders

This initiative is currently developing further partnerships, but already includes the following interested parties:

1. Leadership Group

African Union Commission, Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa (CEMA), Regional Economic Communities, Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP), Regional Electricity Regulators

2. Member State partners

Countries in the EAPP and SAPP.
Development partners active in the area

3. Business partners

ABB, Copperbelt Energy Corporation, ENEL Green Power, ESKOM, Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), International Geothermal Association (IGA), ORMAT Technologies Inc., Vestas

Going Forward

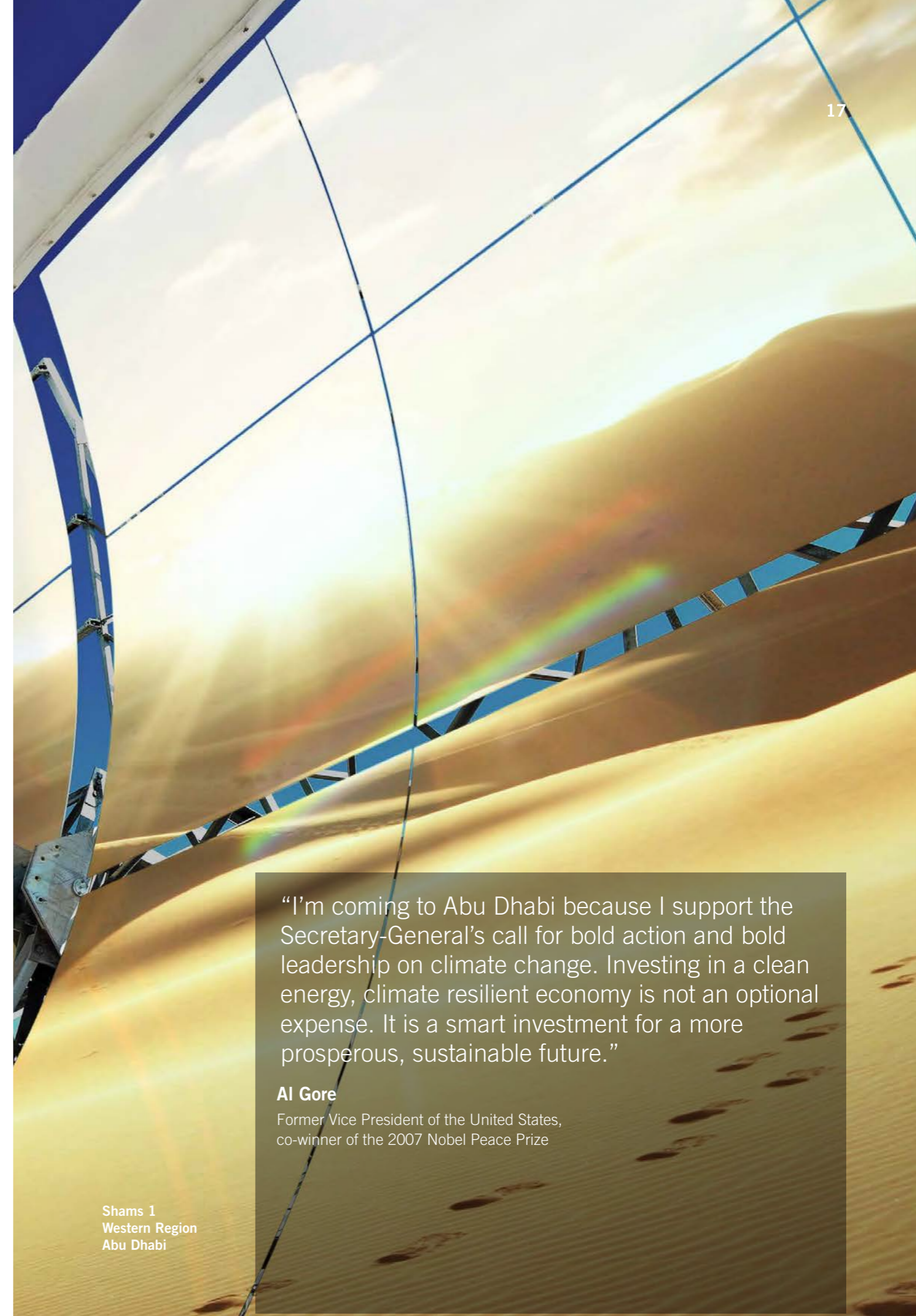
Governments of the participating countries are committed to the Action Agenda on ACEC. The Action Agenda includes: Zoning, Planning, Enabling Frameworks, Capacity Building, and Public Awareness.

Development partners, expert institutions, investors, multilateral financing institutions, infrastructure companies and renewable energy developers are invited to contribute to the ACEC to bring it to fruition. Civil Society is invited to help with raising awareness at all stages of the development of ACEC. Engagement of stakeholders is needed for the quantification of renewable energy development potential, and financing needed for preparatory work, generation and transmission infrastructure, as well as in building the capacity of participating countries to plan, operate, maintain and govern their grids with a greater share of renewable energy. By engaging in the ACEC, stakeholders will contribute to the low-carbon economic growth of Africa.

UN focal point for Summit.

IRENA, Elizabeth Press

EPress@irena.org



Shams 1
Western Region
Abu Dhabi

“I’m coming to Abu Dhabi because I support the Secretary-General’s call for bold action and bold leadership on climate change. Investing in a clean energy, climate resilient economy is not an optional expense. It is a smart investment for a more prosperous, sustainable future.”

Al Gore

Former Vice President of the United States,
co-winner of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize

Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform: *One Goal – Many Pathways*

The Energy Efficiency Accelerator platform will serve as an umbrella for action by a global coalition of governments, businesses and CSOs from all sectors to double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030 under Sustainable Energy for All.

Problem Statement

The energy sector is a key driver of climate change, responsible for roughly two thirds of human-generated emissions. Undertaking a set of selected energy efficiency actions could deliver close to 40% of the emissions reductions required for a 2°C path by 2020, according to IEA. Cost-effective opportunities for energy efficiency exist in every part of the world, based on proven best practices, and produce significant economic benefits (e.g. increased productivity, lower costs, net job creation). Such projects are nearly always good investments but require a high level of technical expertise and can be challenging to finance. Many countries have energy efficiency policies but find implementation difficult; often technical capacity is limited. Companies have a hard time clearing away policy and regulatory barriers that deter capital investment.

Objectives

At least 10 high-impact actions will result from public-private alliances between governments (national, state and municipal), businesses, and CSOs to deliver concrete outcomes at the sub-national level. These actions will build on existing projects such as the UNEP/GEF en.lighten and the World Bank Energy Efficient Cities initiatives, along with new partnerships developed for announcement at the Climate Summit. Partners will commit to policy change and concrete action at the city or state level to improve energy efficiency in key areas, such as buildings, lighting and appliances, and district energy (described separately below). The Energy Efficiency Accelerator platform will define the common elements of the sectoral accelerators, such as governance, performance metrics, reporting requirements, policies, resources and tools. National policy action (e.g. on performance standards and/or fiscal policies) will be supported at the local level with technical assistance and financial capacity from the IFIs, tailored to the priorities and circumstances of each specific region, to unlock new flows of private investment.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

Sustainable Energy for All Advisory Board Energy Efficiency Committee, co-chaired by UNEP, the government of Denmark, and Accenture, operating through a steering group of public and private partners. Coordination will come from the SE4ALL Global Facilitation Team in Vienna, together with the SE4ALL Energy Efficiency Hub hosted by UNEP and Denmark in Copenhagen. Government, business and CSO partners are identified below under specific sectoral accelerators for buildings, lighting and appliances, and district energy.

Going Forward

- 1. Highlight upcoming key events that can help mobilize support:** Sustainable Energy for All High Level Forum, June 4-6, New York. UN Environment Assembly, June 23-27, Nairobi. Clean Energy Forum in Manila, June and others to be identified.
- 2. What are critical next steps to ensure this initiative crosses a threshold to become transformational?** Mobilizing, matchmaking and aggregating local jurisdictions to take action at scale.
- 3. Who needs to come on board and contribute in what capacity?** Private-sector engagement has already been strong. Place-based initiatives like the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, Energy Efficient Cities initiative of ESMAP/WB and the R20-Regions of Climate Action can facilitate city/country partnerships.

UN focal point for Summit

Sustainable Energy for All, Kandeh Yumkella (Contact: Minoru Takada, takada@un.org, +1 (917) 367-4433)

UNEP, Achim Steiner (Contact: Merlyn Van Voore merlyn.vanvoore@unep.org)

Lighting and Appliances Efficiency Accelerator

National minimum energy performance standards and labels, supported by procurement policies by sub-national governments and a new pooled financing mechanism for cities.

Problem Statement

Electricity for lighting accounts for approximately 15% of global power consumption and 5% of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions. A switch to efficient on-grid and off-grid lighting globally would save more than \$140 billion and reduce CO2 emissions by 580 million tonnes every year. Shifting global markets to efficient appliances could reduce global electricity consumption by more than 10%. To finance urban infrastructure such as street lighting, cities need access to private financing on better terms.

Objectives

By September, mobilize 15 additional countries to move to efficient technologies in the residential, commercial and outdoor lighting sectors. In addition, announce the new Global Partnership on Efficient Appliances, which would include air conditioners, refrigerators and electric motors, with the overall objective of transforming the global market to high-efficiency appliances and equipment. Governments, regional organizations, the private sector, development agencies and international financial institutions will develop a global plan of action for a coordinated transition to energy efficient lighting and establish a blueprint for addressing other appliances. Also by September, the World Bank will announce a new International Lighting Efficiency Facility (ILEF) to provide project funding of \$1 billion to cities.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

Sustainable Energy for All, UNEP, World Bank Group, C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, GEF, UNDP, ADB and others to be identified.

2. Member State partners

Currently 55 country partners with en.lighten, supported by Australia, Chile, EU, Mexico, South Africa, Sweden, U.S., and for iLEF, Denmark, Germany, Spain

3. Business partners

Philips Lighting, OSRAM, IKEA, Danfoss, Global Lighting Association, Accenture

4. Civil society partners

CLASP, International Copper Association, Natural Resources Defense Council, World Economic Forum

Going Forward

If all light sources were switched to advanced LED technology, global electricity consumption for lighting would be reduced by more than 52% and produce 735 million tonnes of avoided CO2 emissions. Additional government partners are invited to participate.

- 1. Highlight upcoming key events that can help mobilize support:** Sustainable Energy for All High Level Forum, June 4-6, New York. UN Environment Assembly, June 23-27, Nairobi. Global Efficient Lighting Forum, November, Beijing.
- 2. What are critical next steps to ensure this initiative crosses a threshold to become transformational?** Mobilizing additional countries to participate.
- 3. Who needs to come on board and contribute in what capacity?** Ministries of Finance to take supportive actions such as through the introduction of new performance standards and fiscal policies encouraging enhanced energy efficiency

UN focal point for Summit

Sustainable Energy for All, Kandeh Yumkella (Contact: Minoru Takada, takada@un.org, +1 (917) 367-4433);

UNEP, Achim Steiner (Contact: Merlyn Van Voore merlyn.vanvoore@unep.org)

Building Efficiency Accelerator

Public-private collaborative action at the national, state and city level will create policy change and a stream of replicable, financeable projects to reduce energy consumption in new and existing buildings.

Problem Statement

The building sector accounts for about 40% of global energy use. By 2050, current technologies could reduce energy use in buildings by 41% and avoid 11.5 Gt of CO₂ emissions. Implementing best-practice policies for all new and existing buildings could reduce energy consumption for heating and cooling in commercial and residential buildings by 50% or more. Building codes are usually set at a national or state level but enforced by municipalities. Banks are often unfamiliar with the economics of energy efficiency projects and unwilling to lend.

Objectives

At least 10 public commitments to concrete action on energy efficiency at a city, state or regional level, actively supported by national governments. A collaborative network of businesses, international institutions, and NGOs would provide tools, expertise, technical capabilities and financial capacity to sub-national governments to help accelerate improvements. A policy and investment action plan would be developed in partnership with key government, business and civil society stakeholders, leveraging existing toolkits and best practice resources readily available from multiple sources.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

Sustainable Energy for All, UNEP, United Nations Foundation (Global Partnership for Energy-Efficient Buildings), Johnson Controls, World Bank Group (ESMAP, IFC EDGE program)

2. Member State partners

Candidates in process of being identified from among several candidates that include Peru/Lima, Brazil/Rio de Janeiro/Sao Paulo, Mexico/Mexico City, Denmark/Copenhagen, Hungary/Budapest, Philippines/Manila, and tier 2/3 cities in China

3. Business partners

Philips Lighting, United Technologies, EBRD, Accenture

4. Civil society partners

WBCSD, Global Buildings Performance Network, GGGF, World Economic Forum, IPEEC, IEA, and Sustainable Buildings and Construction Initiative.

Going Forward

This collaboration can transform the investment landscape for building efficiency projects and deliver new jobs, reduced energy costs, and increased economic productivity. Additional government and business partners who share this objective are welcome to join.

- 1. Highlight upcoming key events that can help mobilize support:** Sustainable Energy for All High Level Forum, June 4-6, New York; UN Environment Assembly, June 23-27, Nairobi, Clean Energy Forum Manila, and others to be identified.
- 2. What are critical next steps to ensure this initiative crosses a threshold to become transformational?** Mobilizing and aggregating governments to take action at scale.
- 3. Who needs to come on board and contribute in what capacity?** Place-based initiatives like the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, ESMAP/World Bank Energy Efficient Cities initiative, and the R20-Regions of Climate Action

UN focal point for Summit

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UNEP, Achim Steiner (Contact: Merlyn Van Voore merlyn.vanvoore@unep.org)

District Energy Efficiency Accelerator

Increased adoption of district energy systems, providing efficiency gains up to 80-90% relative to conventional separate generation of electricity and heat.

Problem Statement

By 2050, modern district energy systems (district heating and cooling with combined heat and power) could avoid over 35 GT of CO₂ emissions at low cost, and deliver 58% of CO₂ emission reductions required to keep the global rise in temperature to 2-3°C, while producing significant environmental and economic benefits. In a district heating system, surplus heat energy that would otherwise be wasted is captured, stored and distributed to commercial, industrial and residential buildings as hot water or steam through a network of insulated pipes.

Objectives

By September, securing a commitment from at least 10 city governments, supported by their national governments, to participate in the District Energy Efficiency Accelerator, and engage in city/country partnerships. These partnerships will allow city governments to develop and implement deployment strategies and engage in a collaborative process with public and private-sector stakeholders. Global and local businesses can offer energy audits to enable cities to assess their DES potential, identifying sources of excess heat from industrial processes.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

Sustainable Energy for All, UNEP, World Bank Group, EBRD, UNDP

2. Member State partners

Attractive markets include China (especially Liaoning province), Russia, Eastern European countries, and some major OECD cities

3. Business partners

Danfoss, Euroheat & Power, Veolia Energy, Accenture

4. Civil society partners

ICLEI, International District Energy Association

Going Forward

If all light sources were switched to advanced LED technology, global electricity consumption for lighting would be reduced by more than 52% and produce 735 million tonnes of avoided CO₂ emissions. Additional government partners are invited to participate.

- 1. Highlight upcoming key events that can help mobilize support:** Sustainable Energy for All High Level Forum, June 4-6, New York. International District Energy Association, June 8-11, Seattle.
- 2. What are critical next steps to ensure this initiative crosses a threshold to become transformational?** Mobilizing additional city/country partners to participate.
- 3. Who needs to come on board and contribute in what capacity?** Government officials in key markets to collaborate in developing and committing to a district energy strategy

UN focal point for Summit

Sustainable Energy for All, Kandeh Yumkella (Contact: Minoru Takada, takada@un.org, +1 (917) 367-4433)

UNEP, Achim Steiner (Contact: Merlyn Van Voore, merlyn.vanvoore@unep.org)

Global Fuel Economy Initiative

Public-private partnership to double vehicle efficiency

Problem Statement

On the basis of existing technologies, huge gains could be made in vehicle fuel economy, gains that could help every country, but particularly those in the developing world, to address the pressing issues of climate change, energy security and sustainable mobility.

Objectives

By September, 20 additional countries and 5 to 10 private sector partners, especially from the oil and vehicles industries, join the Global Fuel Economy Initiative and commit to a goal of doubling vehicle efficiency by 2030. By putting in place fuel economy policies in all countries, more than 1 Gt of CO₂ emissions per year could be avoided by 2030 and over 2 Gt by 2050. These emissions reductions will be achieved if the global fleet doubles its efficiency – going from 8l/100km to 4l/100km.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

Sustainable Energy for All, UNEP, World Bank Group, GFEI Partners (FIA Foundation, IEA, International Transport Forum, International Council on Clean Transportation, Institute of Transportation Studies)

2. Member State partners

The GFEI is currently working with 20 countries; the goal is to double this number by the time of the Climate Summit

3. Business partners

Shell, Bosch, Michelin, European Automobile Manufacturers Association, Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association, Accenture

4. Civil society partners

Clean Air Asia, Mario Molina Centre, Natural Resources Defense Council, Regional Environment Center for Central and Eastern Europe, Transport & Environment

Going Forward

This collaboration can transform the investment landscape for building efficiency projects and deliver new jobs, reduced energy costs, and increased economic productivity. Additional government and business partners who share this objective are welcome to join.

- 1. Highlight upcoming key events that can help mobilize support:** Sustainable Energy for All High Level Forum, June 4-6, New York. UN Environment Assembly, June 23-27, Nairobi.
- 2. What are critical next steps to ensure this initiative crosses a threshold to become transformational?** Mobilizing additional countries and companies to participate.
- 3. Who needs to come on board and contribute in what capacity?** Governments to develop policies to encourage fuel economy improvement for vehicles produced or sold in their countries

UN focal point for Summit

UNEP, Achim Steiner (Contact: Merlyn Van Voore merlyn.vanvoore@unep.org)

SIDS – Lighthouses for a transition to a sustainable energy future

The Lighthouses initiative will enable a systematic approach to and targeted action for deployment of renewables in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as one of the critical components for their sustainable development.

Problem Statement

Most SIDS are dependent on imported fossil fuels for the majority of their energy needs, especially for transport and electricity generation. Fuel imports come at great expense to SIDS and pose a significant constraint on development; crowd out vital capital and social expenditures; and inhibit much needed economic growth, with devastating impact on health and environment.

Objectives

Renewable energy sources have been shown to be economically viable in small island energy systems, and some islands have become a lighthouse for the possibilities that renewable energy offers, by showing that their energy demands indeed can be satisfied mainly or entirely from indigenous and renewable sources. The Lighthouse initiative seeks to advance the efforts made by SIDS, individually and collectively, in the deployment of renewable energy, replicate successful examples, and accelerate action on the deployment of renewables through concerted focus on key areas. By pursuing ambitious strategies on renewable energy, SIDS are not only harnessing the wealth of renewable energy resources they possess, but also demonstrating leadership in efforts on climate change.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

IRENA, SE4ALL

2. Member State partners

SIDS, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, US, EU

3. Business partners

WBCSD, UNDP, ESMAP/World Bank, Carbon War Room, Clinton Foundation, Masdar Institute, SMA, Vergnet, Younicos and others.

Going Forward

The deployment of renewable energy technologies and efficient use of energy can have a transformational impact on SIDS energy security, employment generation, and economic and social well-being. Many SIDS have set ambitious renewable energy targets, and continue to promote renewable energy as a means for climate change mitigation. The Lighthouses initiative aims to raise the ambition on deployment of renewables in SIDS and catalyze targeted action. It will provide an 'Inventory of Enabling Actions' around which partnerships can be forged. The Inventory will include specific actions, spanning from development of national roadmaps, resource assessments, grid stability studies etc., through capacity building to project implementation. SIDS are invited to contribute to the 'Inventory of Enabling Actions' their priority activities for accelerating the deployment of renewable energy that require support of partners. Development Partners, expert institutions, international organizations and multilateral entities are invited to contribute to specific actions in the Inventory to make a tangible impact and enable accelerated deployment of renewables in SIDS. The ongoing preparations for the Third International Conference on SIDS that will take place in Apia, Samoa and the upcoming SE4ALL Forum in June in New York present an opportunity to further the Lighthouses initiative and mobilize support from a wide range of partners. This initiative will not only advance the deployment of renewables in SIDS, but also provide examples of best practice and innovative solutions that can be replicated in similar settings around the world.

UN focal point for Summit

IRENA, Elizabeth Press;

EPress@irena.org

Forming a Global Geothermal Alliance

The Global Geothermal Alliance will bring together champions of geothermal energy deployment in the government and the business sectors to identify opportunities and support mechanisms to scale-up the use of geothermal energy.

Problem Statement

Despite its potential to become an important contributor to the global energy mix, the development of geothermal energy has lagged behind other renewable sources because of considerable upfront costs and associated risks in resource development. After decades of use, it is now considered a mature technology. Importantly, it has a very low environmental impact, it is climate-friendly, indigenous, sustainable, and serves as a base-load power source that can be easily integrated into the existing energy mix.

Objectives

The Global Geothermal Alliance will serve two functions, as a platform for dialogue and knowledge sharing among partners, and as a coalition for action to increase the share of installed geothermal energy generation globally. Partners will bring their specific expertise to the table, forming a community of practitioners who will cooperate in matters of common interest, including capacity building, knowledge and skills exchange, resource assessment and exploration, project finance and innovative financing models. A special focus of the Alliance will be the creation of replicable financing mechanisms to fund initial drilling and exploratory activities, with a view to overcoming the challenge of high upfront costs.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
[France, Germany, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, United States and others](#)
2. Business partners
[International Geothermal Business Coalition, International Geothermal Association, national geothermal associations](#)
3. Other partners
[African Union, development banks, FAO, ICEIDA, IRENA, JICA, World Bank, utilities, expert groups, others](#)

Going Forward

In order to gain greater visibility, geothermal energy needs to feature more prominently in the global energy debate. Participation in the global meetings on energy and sustainable development, and mobilization of key stakeholders behind the idea of an Alliance to promote concerted global efforts is crucial in this respect. After its introduction at the Abu Dhabi Ascent, key upcoming meetings such as the stakeholder meeting in Reykjavik in May, the SE4ALL Forum in New York in June, and the International Conference on SIDS in the beginning of September in Samoa will be used as opportunities and major milestones for presenting the Alliance and rallying support with a view to launching the Alliance at the Climate Summit in September.

UN focal point for Summit

IRENA, Elizabeth Press;
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Off-grid Solutions: Low-Carbon Electrification of Remote Areas

This business solution initiative will provide off-grid communities access to reliable low-carbon electricity, from kilowatts to megawatts, as a clean alternative to business-as-usual diesel generation.

Problem Statement

1.2 billion+ people, 20% of the world's population, are still without access to electricity. Almost all of these people live in developing countries. The majority of existing, remote electricity supply is based on diesel. Continuing business-as-usual for remote electrification will cause an explosion in greenhouse gas emissions.

Objectives

To tackle this problem, we will develop toolkits of new or existing technology combinations which are suitable to a range of off-grid circumstances and demonstrate practically their deployment. This initiative seeks to create solution sets which are globally scalable and replicable. A key focus of the work will be to develop partnerships and effective financing options which include new business/revenue models and access to international financing. Beneficiaries will be communities and businesses without access to modern energy. Regulators will also learn what technology options are available and how they can support deployment in their countries.

Stakeholders

This initiative is currently developing further partnerships, but already includes the following interested parties:

1. Leadership Group
[World Business Council for Sustainable Development \(WBCSD\)](#)
2. Member States and other partners
[Member State partners to be determined IRENA – The International Renewable Energy Agency](#)

3. Business partners

[ABB Ltd., Accenture, Aditya Birla Group, AGC Group, EDF Group, Eni S.p.A., Eskom Holdings, GDF Suez, Glaverbel SA, Komatsu Ltd., KPMG, PriceWaterhouseCoopers, Royal Philips Electronics N.V., Schneider Electric, Siemens AG, Sampo Japan Insurance Inc., Toshiba Corporation, Total, 3M](#)

4. Civil society partners

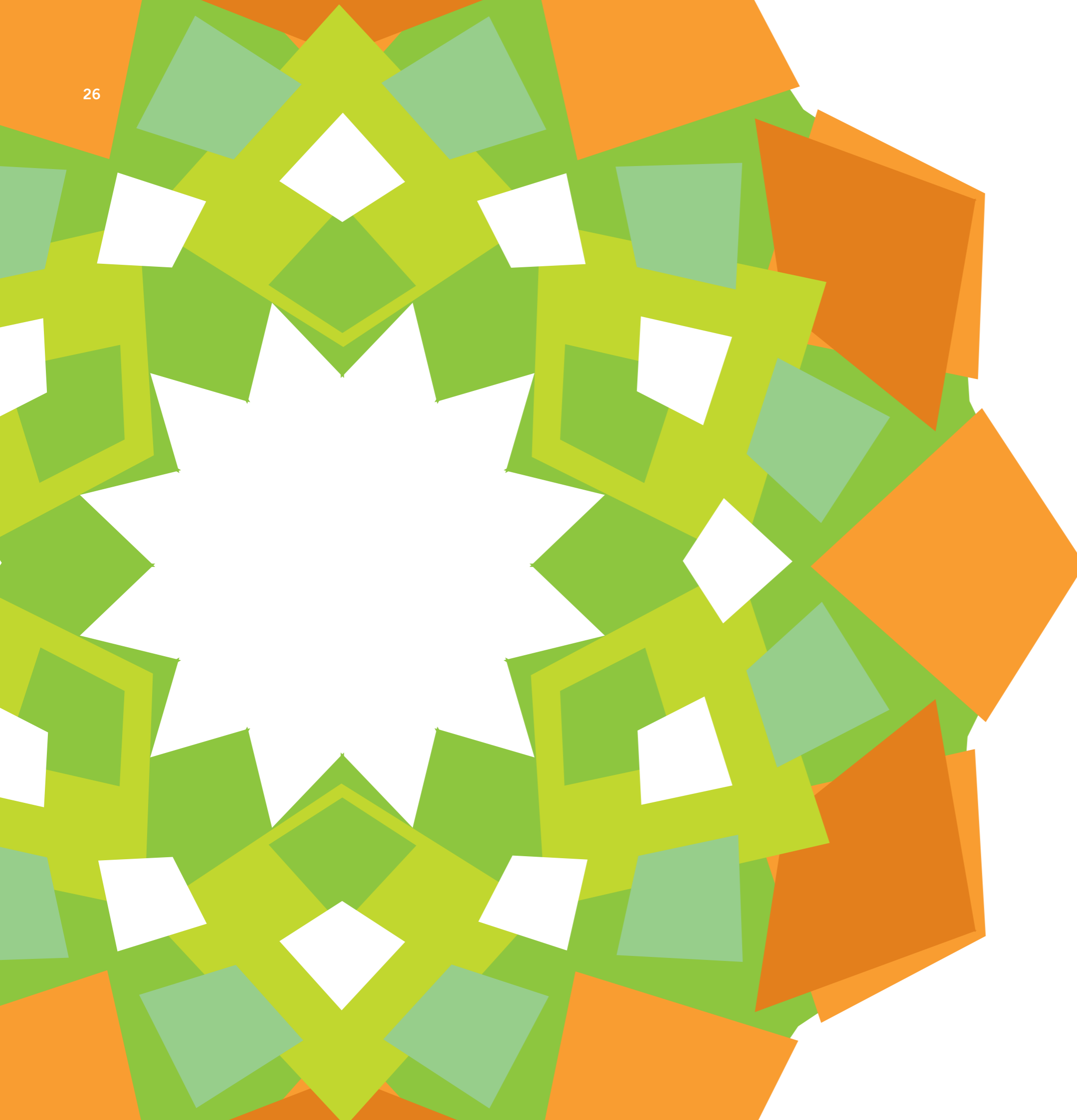
[TERI – Business Council for Sustainable Development, India](#)

Going Forward

Our 2020 vision is that policy-makers and off-grid communities have access to and awareness of a comprehensive set of low-carbon technology options, their policy frameworks and financing options allowing a faster pace for sustainable electrification. The WBCSD has rallied businesses to develop the solutions which are needed. However, business cannot achieve this vision alone. The WBCSD welcomes partners who can support the successful deployment of this initiative, particularly for scale and global reach. Over the next year technology toolkits, policy recommendations and initial deployment locations will be defined. Workshops are planned throughout this period and we will use the UNSG Climate Summit to rally further support from the partners required to ensure transformational action.

UN focal point for Summit

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02 SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS

Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants – A Global Green Freight Action Plan

In the Global Green Freight Action Plan, committed governments and companies will expand and harmonize green freight programs that will generate reductions in black carbon and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from multimodal goods movement, while also enhancing fuel efficiency and energy security, fostering innovation in the global freight transportation supply chain, protecting public health and reducing near term climate change.

Problem Statement

The movement of freight is a major and rapidly increasing contributor of black carbon and CO₂ emissions. Motorized transport contributes around 20% of black carbon worldwide. Black carbon, or soot, is a component of Particulate Matter (PM) and a powerful climate forcer (second after CO₂). It is a dangerous air pollutant with multiple impacts on ecosystems and health, including respiratory and, cardiac disease, cancer and premature deaths. PM is the number one pollutant in cities around the world.

Objectives

The Global Green Freight Action Plan will improve the energy efficiency and environmental performance of freight operations worldwide by:

- Developing a framework to allow stakeholders to understand what is needed to enhance freight sector energy and environmental efficiency and significantly reduce CO₂ and black carbon;
- Providing a common roadmap to help coordinate green freight programs between regions and countries, and ease implementation;
- Establishing roles and responsibilities for key actors to implement and support the Action Plan, as well as clear benefits and opportunities leveraged by participating in these efforts;
- Providing a platform for stakeholders to share best practices and freight efficiency data, promote innovation, and communicate sustainability improvements of freight transportation.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

Canada, United States, International Council on Clean Air Transportation (ICCT), Smart Freight Centre [under the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)]

2. Private sector partners

Leading companies associations and initiatives, which represent freight shippers, logistics providers, and carriers.

3. Additional partners

World Bank and other CCAC Partners

Going Forward

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) is a growing voluntary international partnership that has brought together nearly 90 State and non-State Partners who have pledged to enhance global, regional, and national public and private efforts to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) with an initial focus on black carbon, methane and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). As part of its initiative on Reducing Black Carbon Emissions from Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines, the CCAC launched a Call for Action on Green Freight.

The CCAC leadership group on green freight is preparing an Executive Briefing Paper to engage key stakeholders and a Technical Background Paper to assess status, gaps, barriers and opportunities for collaboration. The initiative leads are consulting with leading companies, countries and civil society organizations to identify champions (by August) to help inform the development of the Plan. There is ongoing opportunity to engage Ministerial and CEO commitments, leading up to the CCAC High Level Assembly, 22 September and the SG Climate Summit 23 September 2014. CCAC aims to finalize all the elements in the Action Plan by the end of December 2014.

UN focal point for Summit

CCAC Secretariat (UNEP), Helena Molin Valdes

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Reducing Short-lived Climate Pollutants – through an Oil and Gas Methane Partnership

In this initiative, companies will join a methane partnership to undertake a systematic approach across their production operations to: (i) identify the main sources of methane emissions; (ii) apply cost-effective mitigation technologies and practices; and (iii) report their progress in a transparent, credible fashion that demonstrates results.

Problem Statement

Methane accounts for some 15 % (over 0.5 Gt CO₂eq) of global greenhouse gas emissions and has potency at least 84 times stronger than that of carbon dioxide (CO₂) over a 20-year time horizon. The International Energy Agency (IEA) identified methane emissions from upstream oil and gas as one of four key mitigation opportunities available in the energy sector, with the oil and gas industry estimated to account for over 20 % of global methane emissions. Investor groups, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders are increasingly pointing out that methane emissions have the potential to significantly undermine the net climate benefits of gas vis-à-vis other fossil fuels.

Objectives

The Oil & Gas Methane Partnership is being established by the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). It provides a systematic architecture to identify and reduce methane emissions from oil and gas production and to help participating companies demonstrate these efforts to stakeholders in a credible manner. Specifically, the Partnership has identified nine key sources responsible for the bulk of methane emissions in upstream oil and gas operations. Participating companies would report on the share of operations controlled for the nine core sources, as well as on the actual emissions reductions achieved.

Stakeholders

1. Countries

CCAC Oil & Gas Methane Partnership

include Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, UK, and US among others

2. Companies

BG Group, Pemex, Southwestern Energy, and Statoil have shown enthusiasm

3. Key non-governmental partners

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) among others

Going Forward

The Abu Dhabi session will discuss the oil and gas sector's potential contribution for mitigating methane emissions through a systematic approach that identifies the main sources of methane emissions and applies cost-effective mitigation technologies and practices. Companies joining the newly formed CCAC Oil and Gas Methane Partnership will share information about the partnership and invite others to join it as founding members. Interested government and private sector partners will be asked to commit to the following timelines and milestones: (i) Outreach to other oil & gas companies, including by committed company and country partners; (ii) Further work on the details of the Partnership, including to ensure reporting is streamlined and user-friendly; and (iii) High profile launch of the CCAC Oil and Gas Methane Partnership at the SG's September Climate Summit.

UN focal point for Summit SLCPs

CCAC Secretariat (UNEP), Helena Molin Valdes,

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Pilot Auction Facility for Methane and Climate Mitigation

This initiative aims to launch a facility to pilot a new financial instrument for climate mitigation: a pilot auction facility for methane and climate mitigation.

Problem Statement

To achieve the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 2°C, scarce public resources will need to be efficiently targeted to mobilize private investments for climate change mitigation and deliver quick impacts, by focusing for example on methane reductions. Currently around 1,200 methane reduction projects – capable of reducing about 850 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2020 – are “stranded” in large part due to the low price of carbon credits.

Objectives

The World Bank and partners are designing a facility to prototype a new climate finance instrument that will incentivize private sector investment by providing certainty on carbon prices. This facility will borrow experience from the capital markets – auctions and put options – to achieve maximum impact.

This Facility will provide put options that guarantee a price on carbon and allocate these put options using auctions as a way that maximizes cost effectiveness. It will disburse resources against independently verified carbon emission reductions, using existing carbon protocols such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The combination of an auction process and payment for performance maximizes value for money.

This innovative financial instrument can readily be scaled up if proven successful, and replicated by others, including the Green Climate Fund.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
The World Bank is leading the design of the proposed facility.
2. Private sector partners
The US and Sweden have publicly indicated they are prepared to pledge funds and have been actively involved in the design of the facility.
3. Additional partners
Multiple governments are considering participating or in the final stages of decision making; and potential bidders in the facility's auctions have been consulted and are supportive.

Going Forward

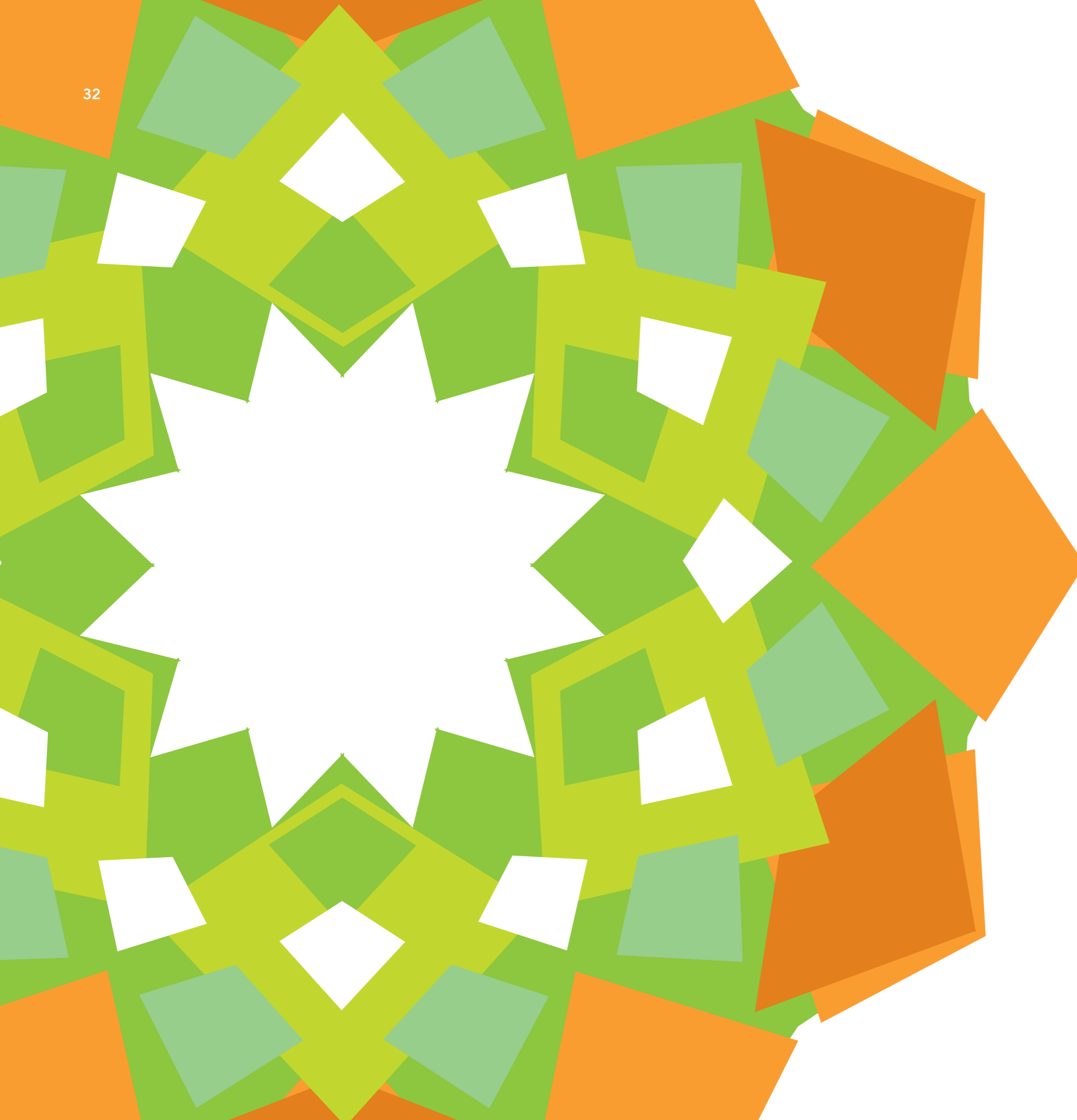
Build and strengthen engagement of and commitments by the above stakeholders, including with interested donors and agreeing on the facility's detailed objectives and governance. A consultation with donors and the private sector will be organized in early June.

UN focal point for Summit

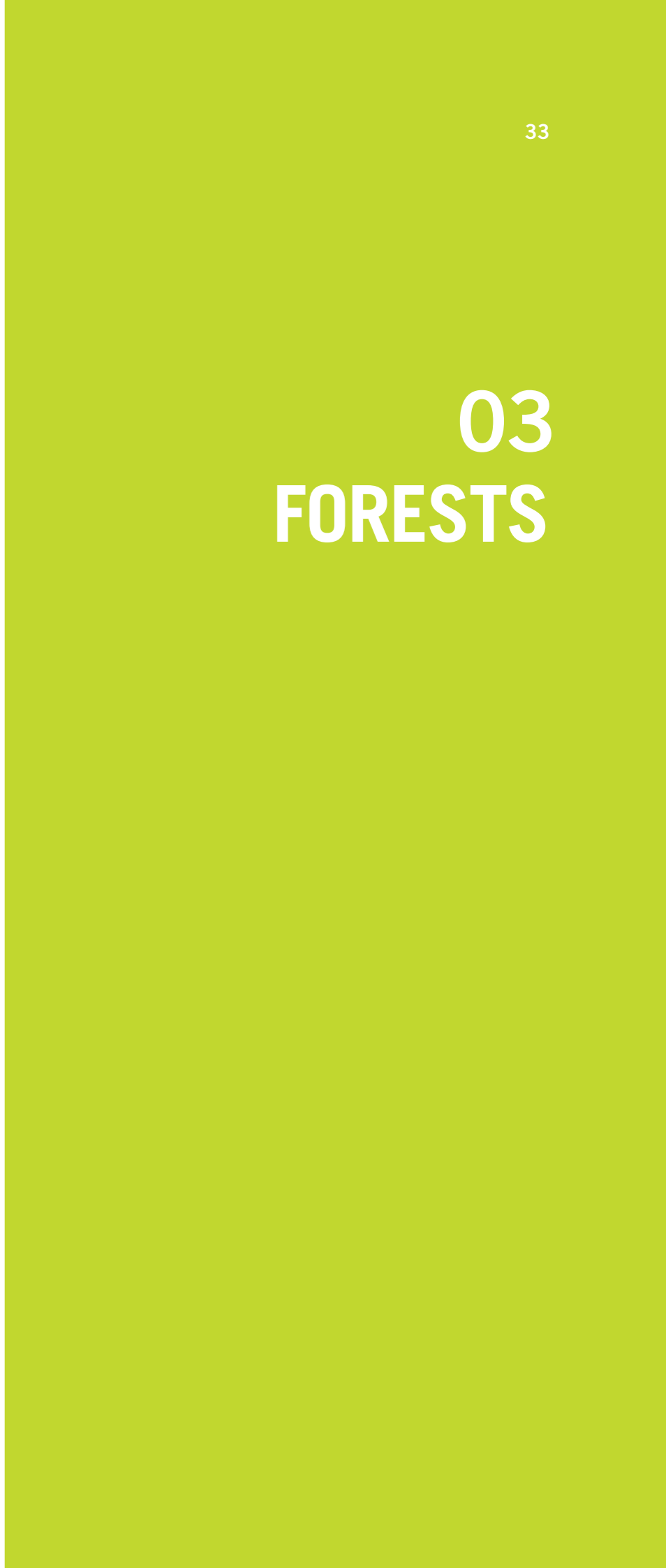
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Das Island
Abu Dhabi



03 FORESTS



World Leaders, Civil Society and Business Converge to Combat Deforestation and Forest Degradation

In this initiative, Governments, companies and civil society leaders will come together to advance a strategy that will dramatically reduce deforestation, expand forest restoration, and advance sustainable land use. According to the recent IPCC report, these activities can deliver 20 to 60% of the emission reductions needed by 2030 to stay below the 2 degree warming limit while simultaneously contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction, enhanced food security, secured rights and livelihoods for indigenous peoples and local communities, and climate change adaptation.

Problem Statement

Deforestation is continuing at alarming rates in many countries, largely due to ineffective land-use planning, unclear land rights, weak forest governance and enforcement and misaligned economic or political incentives. At the same time, it is clear that large-scale deforestation can be controlled. Since 2005, Brazil has reduced Amazon deforestation 70% below the historical average, keeping about 3.5 billion t/CO₂ out of the atmosphere through a combination of public policy and private sector actions.

A global joint effort by the private and public sectors is required to decouple deforestation from agricultural expansion and support effective land-use policies and sustainable agricultural commodity growth in supplier countries. A three-pronged strategy would involve:

1. Forest countries establish effective land-use policies, improve forest governance and align fiscal incentives to expand and intensify agriculture on degraded lands and existing farms, while protecting carbon rich forests and restoring degraded forests.
2. Developed countries create strong incentives to reward emission reductions from tropical forests, and limit procurement of commodities that have caused significant deforestation.
3. Private and state-owned companies adopt and implement preferential deforestation-free sourcing and investment policies.

Objectives

- **Forest countries signal commitments to include ambitious deforestation and/or forest restoration targets in their post-2020 climate contributions.** This may include ambitious pledges of their own actions as well as additional mitigation measures subject to international REDD+ incentives.
- **Developed countries signal commitment to include provisions for REDD+ demand in their post-2020 climate contributions.** In addition, they may make commitments to provide REDD+ incentives before 2020 and to eliminate deforestation from public procurement.
- **Companies from across the value chain announce time-bound corporate commitments to deforestation free supply chains or operations,** with leading companies signalling their intent to make new investments in deforestation-free commodity production or sourcing. Commodity buyers also signal intent to source and invest preferentially from states and provinces implementing jurisdictional REDD+ initiatives.
- **Leading states and provinces from tropical forest countries advance sustainable land-use strategies** actively supported by indigenous peoples and local communities, international REDD+ incentives, as well as preferential sourcing and investment commitments from commodity buyers.

Stakeholders

1. Tropical forest countries
Heads of Government and state/province governors
2. Developed countries
Heads of Government of developed countries currently supporting and newly willing to support efforts to combat deforestation and restore degraded forests
3. Private sector
CEOs of consumer goods companies, producers, traders, and financiers of supply chains that are some of the key drivers of tropical deforestation
4. Indigenous peoples (IP) and civil society organizations (CSOs)
IP and CSO leaders involved in combating deforestation and restoring degraded forests

Going Forward

Several events and processes can be utilized to advance the initiatives' objectives:

- Ongoing discussions within and among governments ahead of the Summit, including in the UNFCCC, offer an opportunity to discuss how high ambition on deforestation can be included in their response to climate change.
- Upcoming meetings in 2014 of the UN-REDD Programme, Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and the BioCarbon Fund, as well as FAO's Committee on Forestry and World Forest Week and the United Nations Environmental Assembly may offer additional opportunities for forest countries and developed countries to explore government ambition on REDD+.
- The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in May 2014 offers an opportunity to engage with global networks of IPs and local communities on how they might express their views on the value of forests, REDD+ and 'forest deliverables' to their lives, livelihoods and culture.
- The World Economic Forum has offered to convene leading consumer goods companies, commodity traders and financial institutions to strategize on how best to advance the private sector objectives ahead of the summit, and to incorporate dialogue

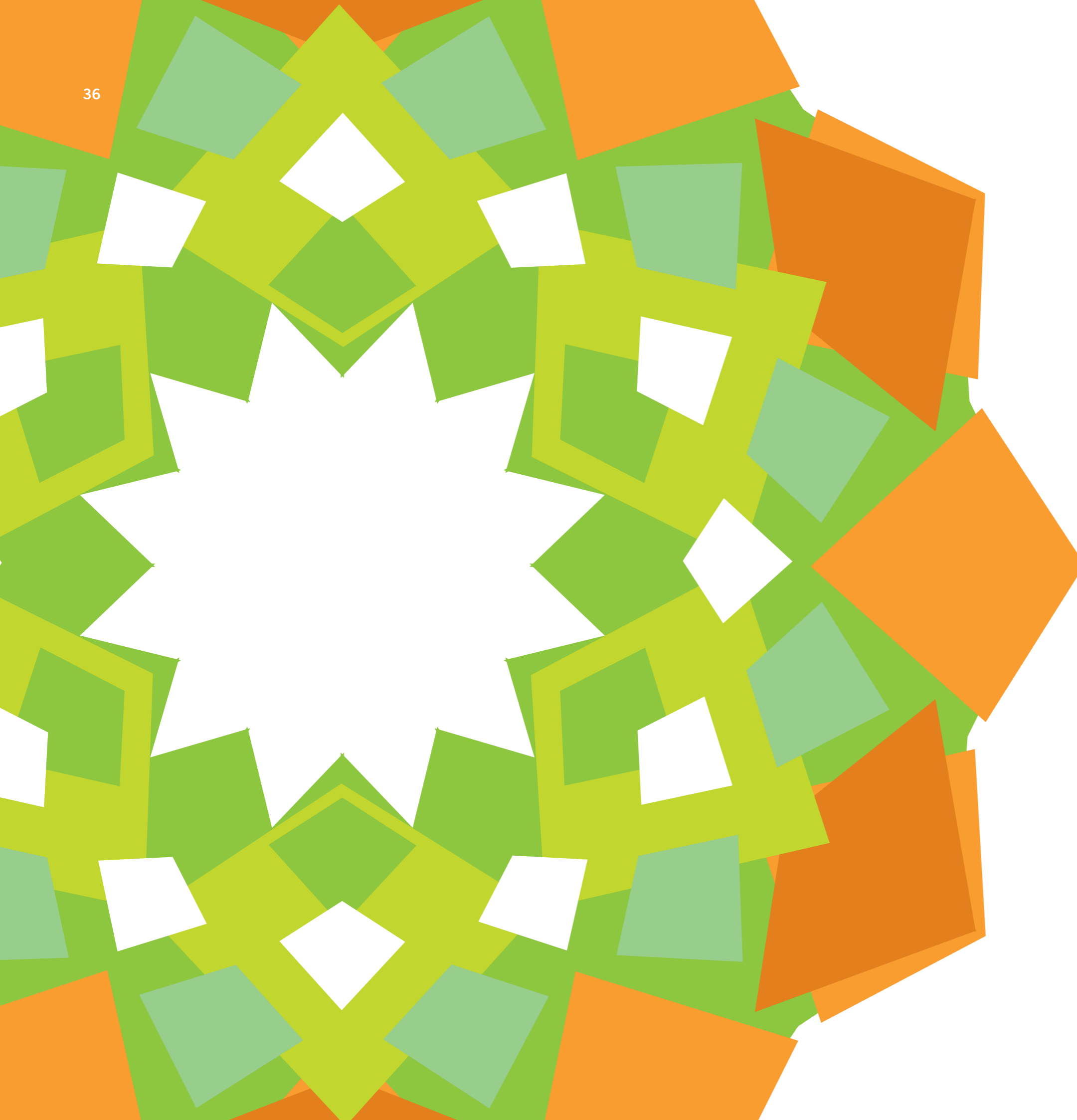
on this agenda at its regional meetings in 2014.

- The Consumer Goods Forum's Global Summit in June 2014 and the upcoming Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 workshop on commodities and deforestation, to be held in Colombia, are opportunities for companies to respond to the UN Secretary-General's "CEO deforestation challenge" and advance commitments to deforestation free supply chains.
- The annual meeting of the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force in Acre, Brazil in August 2014 is an opportunity to further advance ambition from leading sub-national jurisdictions.
- The Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration and FAO's Forest and Landscape Restoration Mechanism provide forums for advancing the forest restoration deliverable.

UN focal point for Summit

UNDP, Charles McNeill

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04 AGRICULTURE



Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (ACSA)

The Alliance's vision is to enable all nine billion people in 2050 to be food secure in the face of climate change by sustainably increasing agricultural productivity, enhancing the resilience of food systems and reducing agriculture's impact on climate change.

Problem Statement

All aspects of food security are affected by climate change – production, prices, nutritional quality and food safety. Demand for food is growing, but yields are predicted to drop in many places. Much more needs to be done to enable farmers to adapt to changing climates.

Objectives

The Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture is a voluntary coalition that recognizes the urgent need to act at scale to: increase agricultural productivity sustainably; help rural people and food systems become more resilient; and reduce and/or remove emissions from food systems. It will do so by bringing together governments, farmers, fishers and forest user groups, civil society, the private sector and research institutions to focus on the knowledge, investment and enabling environment required to make agriculture part of the solution to climate change, with a focus on supporting 2.5 billion people who rely on smallholder agriculture.

Stakeholders

1. Member State partners

Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, United States, Vietnam

2. Other partners

Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR); Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); World Economic Forum's New Vision for Agriculture; World Bank; World Food Programme (WFP).

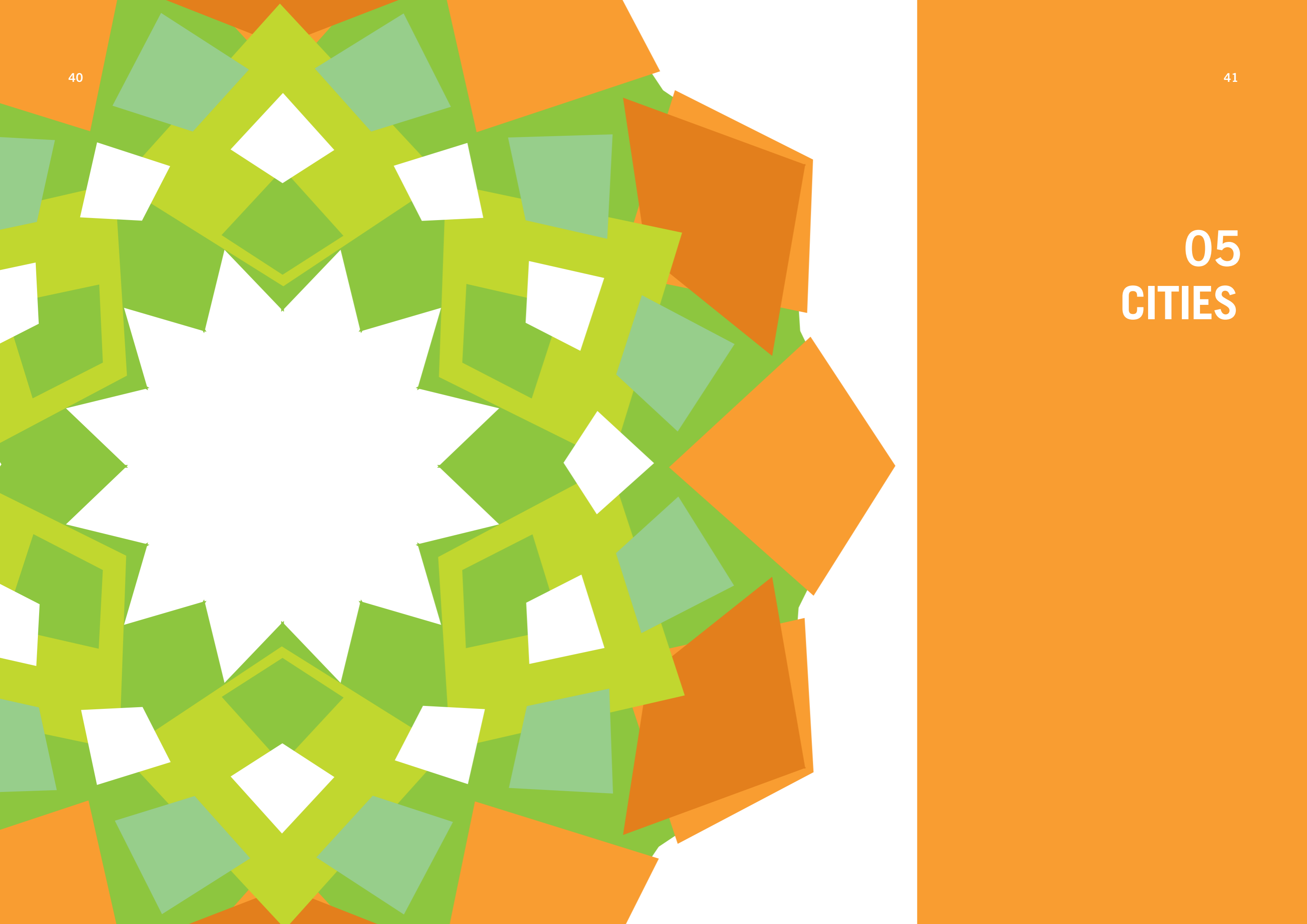
Going Forward

Multiple opportunities exist to increase agricultural productivity, improve the resilience of agricultural livelihoods, and reduce emissions by helping farmers – especially smallholders – adapt the way food systems are managed. Reducing deforestation and food waste are also priorities. A framework document outlining the vision, aspirational outcomes, and structure of the Alliance is being finalized. Governments, research institutions, civil society and private sector organizations who are committed to Climate-Smart Agriculture are welcome to join. Participation by organizations representing farmers, fishers and foresters is critical to the Alliance's success. Working together, it will be possible to transform global food production and reduce the impact of agriculture on climate change.

UN focal point for Summit

Representative of the Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition: David Nabarro (Nabarro@un.org); Interim Secretariat of the Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture: Hans Hoogeveen and Kim Van Seeters (interim@csaalliancesecretariat.org)

05 CITIES



“Cities around the world are on the front lines in the battle against climate change. Reducing climate risks and making our cities more resilient will save lives and strengthen economies. It’s one of the best investments we can make. I applaud the Secretary-General’s leadership in mobilizing action on climate change, and I encourage all participants at the Abu Dhabi Ascent meeting to get behind the Secretary-General’s efforts and take bold action on this critical issue.”

Michael Bloomberg

Former Mayor of New York and Secretary-General’s Special Envoy on Cities and Climate Change

Compact of Mayors

The initiative will challenge the local government sector to make new commitments, while expanding and strengthening existing pledges to reduce emissions, report on progress and adapt to climate change. As a result, awareness will increase of the size of climate commitments and actions undertaken by cities to date and their potential for the future.

Problem Statement

Global policy-makers and key stakeholders may be insufficiently aware of the impressive level of local government commitments and actions undertaken to date, or of the potential that empowered cities have for contributing to national climate targets in the future.

Objectives

Mayors around the world announce a commitment to address climate change, both in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as in adapting to the effects of global warming. The announcement will build upon a wide range of existing city-level commitments made previously and climate actions undertaken to date. Simultaneously, networks of cities and subnational governments pledge to reach out to their members to seek new commitments to be announced collectively. The initiative will show the world the impressive number of ambitious climate commitments and actions made to date by local elected officials around the globe.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

UN-Habitat, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, C40 Climate Leadership Group.

2. Membership networks of Cities and Subnational Authorities

R20 Regions of Climate Action, Citynet (Asia-Pacific), Conference of Mayors (United States), Global Mayors’ Forum (China); Metropolis. Covenant of Mayors (Europe), Climate Alliance

3. Programme-based networks and other partners

Making Cities Resilient Campaign (UNISDR), ‘100 Resilient Cities’ (Rockefeller Foundation), Carbon Disclosure Project

Going Forward

Upcoming key event: Resilient Cities Congress, Bonn, Germany, 29-31 May 2014

Critical next steps:

- (i) Involve additional networks of cities and subnational authorities engaged on the topic of cities and climate change in the initiative.
- (ii) Draft and build consensus around key points to be included in the Compact, based primarily on meeting of key partners held at the World Urban Forum in Medellin, Colombia on 9 April 2014.
- (iii) Finalize Terms of Reference and obtain support of external researcher to aggregate city-level climate commitments made to date, and undertake related research to provide firm empirical basis for the announcement.
- (iv) Signatories to the Compact join, such as additional networks of cities and subnational authorities.
- (v) One or more donors, to support outreach by these networks to their constituencies to obtain additional pledges.

UN focal point for Summit

UN-Habitat, Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director; Robert Kehew Unit Leader Climate Change Planning Unit

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Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) 'Global BRT Alliance' Transformative Projects in Cities

In this initiative, cities will pledge to plan for BRT solutions by 2020. BRT systems reduce congestion, alleviate private vehicle dependency and promote fuel efficiency, resulting in reduced transport-related greenhouse gas emissions.

Problem Statement

Global emissions from transport are growing faster than any other sector (UN-Habitat, 2010). Approximately 23% of global GHG emissions are attributed to transport (IEA, 2009). Stabilising the concentration of GHG emissions in the atmosphere cannot be achieved if the transport sector does not reduce emissions below current levels. In many circumstances bus rapid transit represents an affordable approach to creating a high-quality public transport system that can attract riders – an advantage in many cities in developing countries.

Objectives

This initiative is framed by a 'pledge' from the selected cities to plan for BRT by 2020, and a pledge from multi-lateral development banks (MDBs) and other sources of finance to support the cities in this endeavor. The initiative seeks to connect 20 cities with private sector players and associations in the BRT sphere through a 'Global BRT Alliance', facilitating technical guidance and advisory services directly to cities for BRT planning. The desired result is 20 cities with BRT infrastructure or advanced plans for BRT by 2020. Beneficiaries include the selected city populations at large and more specifically marginalized groups including the urban poor, women and youth.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
UN-Habitat, Institute for Transport Development & Policy (ITDP), EMBARQ, Association of Public Transport (UITP)
2. Member State partners
China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Laos, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Uganda, USA, UAE
3. Business partners
Veolia, Volvo and other leading private sector actors
4. Civil society partners
City specific civil society organizations including residents groups, commuter associations and international NGOs (e.g. ITDP)
5. Financing partners
MDBs including Development Banks for Africa (AfDB), Asia (ADB), Inter-American (IADB) and the World Bank.

Going Forward

Build and strengthen engagement of and commitments by stakeholders above.

UN focal point for Summit

UN-Habitat, Dr. Joan Clos – Executive Director;
Andre Dzikus – Coordinator Urban Basic Services Branch;

andre.dzikus@unhabitat.org

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems – Aspiring towards Water Sensitive Transformative Projects in Cities

Well planned urban drainage systems and flood protection schemes can mitigate or prevent flooding, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change and enhance livability in selected cities.

Problem Statement

Rapid urbanization and climate change effects in developing countries have created conditions where floods occur in urban catchments due to a reduced capacity to retain runoff from rainfall. Close to 55.5 million people are at risk of flooding events in 20 cities in different geographical regions. Poor management of storm-water and land development leads to urban flooding — putting lives, livelihoods and property at risk. Well planned solutions will enhance the living conditions of populations, particularly low-income groups, who tend to live in areas at risk from flooding.

Objectives

To support cities, especially in developing countries, with problems of flooding to effectively incorporate stormwater drainage components in their urban planning policies and strategies for implementation; and assist with measures to mobilise the necessary resources to design and implement the resulting drainage plans. The desired impact is for 20 cities in developing countries to announce plans to design and begin to implement sustainable urban drainage systems by 2016, to support a transition towards 'water-sensitive cities' and achieve greater resilience to potential climate change effects.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
International Water Association (IWA), International Tunneling and Underground Space Association, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Chair of the 13th International Conference on Urban Drainage

2. Member State and city partners

Countries and city leaders where the 20 city initiative will be rolled out

3. Business partners

Major contracting and consulting companies, including re-insurance and companies producing tools for planning and design

3. Donor partners

Multilaterals and Regional Development Banks (e.g. European Investment Bank, World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter American Development Bank), Bilateral Development Agencies

3. Other partners

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), SWITCH Programme, Monash University, Global Water Partnership, International Association of Hydrological Sciences.

Going Forward

Build and strengthen engagement of and commitments by the above stakeholders.

Upcoming key event: 13th International Conference on Urban Drainage scheduled for 7-12 September in Sarawak, Malaysia.

UN focal point for Summit

UN-Habitat, Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director;
Andre Dzikus, Coordinator Urban Basic Services Branch;

andre.dzikus@unhabitat.org



Landfill Gas to Electricity (LFG-e) Transformative Projects in Cities

With partner support, cities will pledge to generate electricity from methane gas released from landfills through this initiative. As part of a broader, citywide sustainable and integrated waste management approach, these projects will link resource recovery and recycling with sustainable landfill design /management and the urban economy.

Problem Statement

Globally, the waste sector is the fourth largest emitter of greenhouse gases (GHGs) after the energy, agricultural and the industrial sectors. Emissions from this sector are expected to rise in the course of the 21st century as a result of rapid urbanisation. In 2010, methane gas represented 16 per cent of all anthropogenic emissions (expressed in CO2 equivalents), second only to carbon dioxide in terms of impact on global warming. Landfills account for 11% of methane emissions in 2010. As the IPCC 5th Assessment Report concludes, "Waste treatment technologies and recovering energy to reduce demand for fossil fuels can result in significant direct emission reductions from waste disposal." The uptake of feasible LFG-e technologies has been particularly slow in towns and cities of developing countries.

Objectives

Transformative projects will play a key role in demonstrating economically viable solutions to generate electricity from landfill gas, while successfully overcoming methodological, technological and economical challenges and reducing transaction costs. It is critical that market barriers are lowered and technologies are made more affordable. It is equally important to further improve methodologies; increase collaboration with industry partners, researchers and financial institutions; and for city authorities to adopt proven approaches on a broader scale.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

[International Solid Waste Association](#); [Global Methane Initiative, International](#); [EC Harris / Arcadis](#); [World Bank, including its Climate Finance programme](#); and the city of [Johannesburg](#)

2. Member State partners

[Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan](#); [GIZ, Germany](#); [Lagos State Government, Nigeria](#); [Ministry of New and Renewable Energies, India](#)

3. Cities

[Johannesburg, Sao Paulo, Shanghai, Stockholm and others](#)

4. Business partners

[ARUP, Accenture, COWI and others](#)

5. Financial partners

[Asian Development Bank, World Bank's Climate Finance programme, Land Bank of the Philippines, and Pacific Carbon Trust and others](#)

6. Civil society partners

[Global Alliance of Waste Pickers; International Solid Waste Association \(ISWA\), WASTE, Netherlands; and others](#)

Going Forward

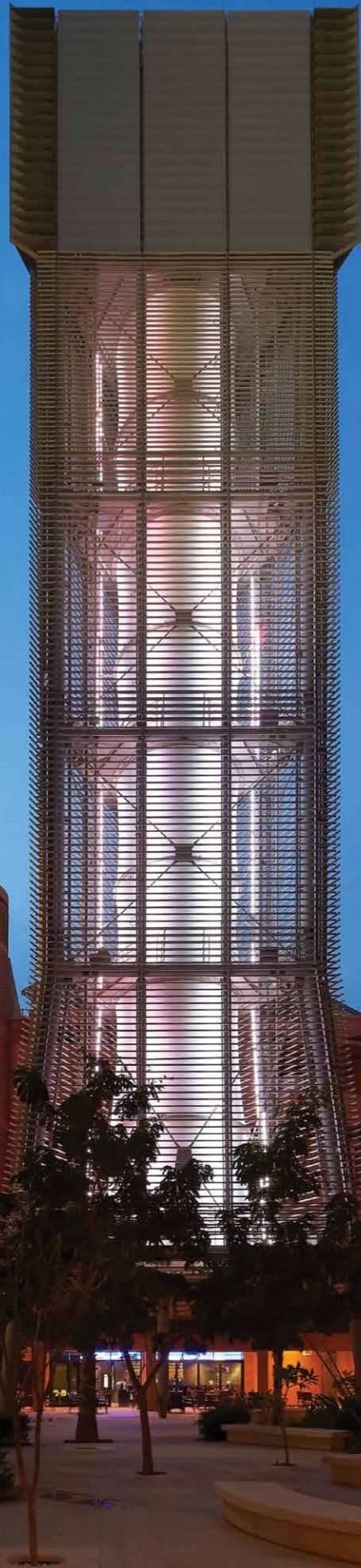
It is essential that governments, finance institutions and development agencies work in conjunction on a project-to-project base: Local governments facilitating the projects' implementation; development banks and private finance providing the necessary investment; bi-lateral and multilateral development agencies taking the lead in knowledge development and provision.

After Climate Summit, the Landfill Gas to Electricity (LFG-e) initiative will feature in UN-Habitat Governing Council (2015) and Habitat III (2016).

UN focal point for Summit

UN-Habitat, Dr. Joan Clos - Executive Director; Andre Dzikus - Coordinator Urban Basic Services Branch;

andre.dzikus@unhabitat.org.



Windtower at Masdar Institute
Abu Dhabi

Planned City Extensions for a Sustainable Urban Future- *Transformative Projects for Cities*

In this initiative, cities in developing countries will develop Planned City Extensions that guide future sustainable urbanization, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve resilience. These plans will be legally anchored and economically viable.

Problem Statement

The world's urban population is expected to double in the next 20 years, and the prevailing trend is towards lower density and increased sprawl. This pattern of development tends to increase greenhouse gas emissions by increasing dependency on the private automobile and making public transport less viable. At the same time, unplanned development often results in the informal settlement of lands that vulnerable to natural disasters, including flooding and landslides that may worsen with climate change.

Objectives

This initiative aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience through planned city extensions. Such extensions, designed with sustainability principles in mind, will lay the groundwork for a low carbon urban future through greater compactness, mixed land uses and better connectivity. Planned extensions will also reduce risk and build resilience by channeling development towards lower-risk areas.

The project will benefit the residents of numerous cities in Africa and Asia with populations of less than one million inhabitants. Both present and future populations of various demographic groups will benefit from this initiative which will build the capacities and planning tools that will allow all secondary cities in the same country can develop similar initiatives.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

UN-Habitat (Executive Director, Joan Clos),
United Cities and Local Governments

(UCLG), International Real Estate
Federation (FIABCI)

2. Member State partners

Rwanda, Mozambique, Philippines, Spain

3. Business partners

FIABCI, Ericsson, Ford Foundation,
Rockefeller Foundation, IFC, Real Estate
Developers and related Foundations

4. Civil society partners

Planners Associations: International Society
of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP),
Commonwealth Association of Planners
(CAP); research/academia: International
New Town Institute, UNESCO Chair on
Intermediate Cities, New York University

5. Local elected officials:

Mr Jed Patrick Mabilog, Mayor of Iloilo,
Philippines; Mr Mulenga Sata, Deputy Mayor
of Lusaka, Zambia

5. Beneficiary cities

Secondary cities in Bangladesh, Ethiopia,
Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique,
Myanmar, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda,
Saudi Arabia, Vietnam, Zambia, and more.

Going Forward

Build and strengthen engagement of and
commitments by stakeholders above.

UN focal point for Summit

UN-Habitat, Joan Clos, Executive Director and
Under-Secretary General, Nairobi, Kenya; Raf
Tuts Coordinator Urban Planning and Design
Branch;

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andre.dzikus@unhabitat.org



City Credit Worthiness Initiative Enabling Cities to Access Finance for Low-Carbon Development

In this initiative, cities in developing countries will develop Planned City Extensions that guide future sustainable urbanization, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve resilience. These plans will be legally anchored and economically viable.

Problem Statement

The world's urban population is expected to double in the next 20 years, and the prevailing trend is towards lower density and increased sprawl. This pattern of development tends to increase greenhouse gas emissions by increasing dependency on the private automobile and making public transport less viable. At the same time, unplanned development often results in the informal settlement of lands that vulnerable to natural disasters, including flooding and landslides that may worsen with climate change.

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Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

UN-Habitat (Executive Director, Joan Clos), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI)

2. Member State partners

France, Germany, Korea, Colombia, Senegal, Tanzania.

3. Business partners

Rating agencies

4. Civil society partners

C40 (WBG is currently developing a customized Academy for C40 cities); Children Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF; Offering financial support for C40-specific academy); Rockefeller Foundation (RF; Exploring dedicated academies for RF's 100 Resilient Cities)

5. Other potential partners

ICLEI, Gates Foundation, Ford Foundation

Going Forward

Achieving or improving credit ratings can take time. It is crucial that the Initiative secure financial and technical resources to support this process in cities. National governments are essential partners on the path to low-carbon and resilient growth. They can promote fiscal policies that provide consistent and predictable fiscal transfers to city governments as well as vibrant local capital markets and, where possible, give cities the autonomy to access private financing flows.

Milestones include:

- World Cities Summit (Singapore), June 1-4
- Dakar first bond issuance and Tanzania Academy (June), and related communications efforts
- Colombia Creditworthiness Academy (September), and related communications efforts

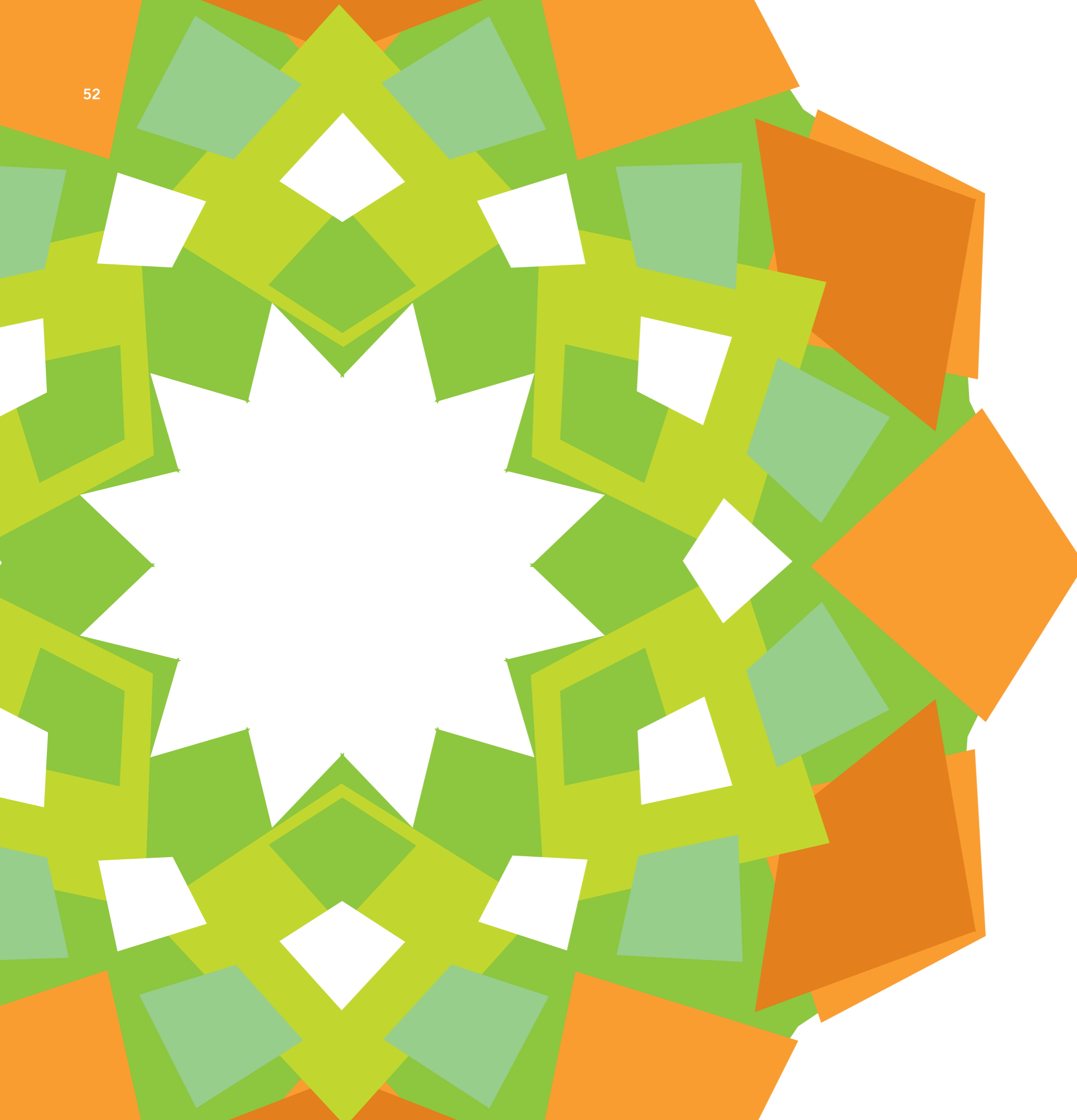
UN focal point for Summit

WBG; Sebastian Scholz and Stephen Hammer

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shammer@worldbank.org

06 TRANSPORTATION



The UIC Low Carbon Sustainable Rail Transport Challenge

Through rail sector and transport authority partnerships, substantial reductions in transport greenhouse gas emissions can be achieved through improved rail sector efficiency decarbonization of rail sector energy consumption and modal shift to rail.

Problem Statement

Transport sector GHG emissions account for about 23% of total emissions, and are growing faster than any other sector. The decoupling of carbon emissions from economic growth is vital, so that the impact of climate change can be mitigated whilst achieving further development.

Objectives

Reduction in transport GHG emissions achieved through

- Technical development and improved management leading to greater efficiency
- Decarbonization of energy consumption (reducing dependence on fossil fuels and improving energy security)
- Better use of existing rail assets (infrastructure and rolling stock)
- Investment to develop new rail networks
- Benchmarking and reporting to drive improved performance & better inform transport policy

Improved access to sustainable passenger and freight transport will benefit both the travelling public and businesses, providing local, regional, national and international transport solutions as an engine for growth.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

Jean-Pierre Loubinoux – International Union of Railways (UIC) Director General; Nick Craven – International Union of Railways (UIC) Head of Sustainable Development; and

2. IUC Membership

240 UIC member railway companies

3. Business partners

UNIFE - the Association of the European Rail Industry and Alstom

Going Forward

The rail sector has a key role to play in the solution to climate change. The sector is ready to take action, however its full potential can only be realized by working in partnership with National Governments, the private sector, development banks and NGOS working on sustainable transport. IUC will be consulting on this proposal, to build momentum with our member rail companies and also to secure buy-in from transport authorities. The timeline for development and consultation is set out below:

- 21-23 May International Transport Forum: draft proposal presented for consultation with national governments
- 6 June: concept submitted for final consultation and approval by UIC members with statement of support from UN & national governments
- 27 June: formal adoption at the UIC general assembly with supporting message from UN bodies & national governments
- July/August: final technical development
- September– 2015 and onwards: UIC work with members and national governments to achieve improved efficiency supported by annual reporting of sector performance.

UN focal point for Summit

International Union of Railways (UIC), Nick Craven

craven@uic.org

UITP Declaration on Climate Leadership

International Association of Public Transport (UITP) members will declare and commit to demonstrate ‘climate leadership’ and make a voluntary commitment to take actions to reduce emissions/strengthen climate resilience within their city/region in support of UITP’s goal to double public transport’s worldwide market share of by 2025.

Problem Statement

If current trends towards private motorisation prevail, cities will become increasingly gridlocked and in 2025, greenhouse gas emissions generated by urban transport will be 30% higher than 2005 levels. Public transport offers a solution that provides an energy-efficient way of transporting large numbers of people, keeping mobility within cities fluid and consuming, on average, 3-4 times less energy per passenger than private vehicles.

Objectives

UITP’s initiative aims to demonstrate the public transport’s leadership position at the Climate Summit by highlighting UITP member’s efforts that will help reduce city emissions and build competitive cities, hugely improving the quality of people’s lives while stimulating a low carbon economy. It also aims to support UITP’s goal to achieve a doubling in the market share of public transport worldwide by 2025. This massive shift to public transport would prevent the emission of half a billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent in the year 2025. This would mean that urban transport emissions would support the objectives of the international climate negotiations despite the overall increase in the number of trips made in urban areas.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

Alain Flausch, UITP Secretary General and Gunnar Heipp, Director for strategic planning, Munich and UITP Sustainable Development Commission Chairman.

2. IUC membership

Commitments will be sought from UITP’s 1,300 member companies from 92 countries. Our members are public transport authorities and operators, policy-makers, research institutes and the public transport supply and service industry (such as major bus, train and infrastructure companies).

Going Forward

Milestones include:

- 7-9 May: Commitments sought at the Sustainable Development Commission, London
- 21/23 May: ITF to do further informal consultations, Leipzig
- May – September: Ongoing communication with UITP thematic and regional commissions and committees, as well as with all UITP member contacts

UN focal point for Summit

International Association of Public Transport, Philip Turner;

philip.turner@uitp.org

Urban Electric Mobility Vehicles Initiative (UEMI)

The Urban Electric Mobility Vehicles Initiative (UEMI) aims to phase out conventionally fuelled vehicles and increase the share of electric vehicles in the total volume of individual motorized transport in cities to at least 30% by 2030 in order to achieve a 30% reduction of CO2 emissions in urban areas by 2050.

Problem Statement

The transport sector is responsible for nearly 22% of global energy-related CO2 emissions, of which more than 40% are attributable to urban transport.

Objectives

The objective of UEMI is to phase out conventionally fuelled vehicles and increase the share of electric vehicles in the total volume of individual motorized transport in cities to at least 30% by 2030. This will result in significant reduction of CO2 emissions, thereby contributing to the target of limiting global temperature increase. The global population, particularly those vulnerable to the impacts of climate change will benefit. City residents will also benefit from better air quality and reduced incidence of health problems and premature deaths caused by air pollution including from particulate matter. The initiative will also stimulate new and low-carbon economic development, creating new jobs.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

UN-Habitat, International Energy Agency, UN Global Compact, Clean Energy Ministerial (with representation from USA, China, UAE)

2. Member State partners

China, Germany, India, USA

3. Business partners

BYD Auto, Jiangsu Aima, Mahindra Reva, Siemens AG and others

4. Civil society partners

Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport (SLoCAT), World EV Cities and Ecosystems

3. Knowledge partners

Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, International Transport Forum (ITF)

5. Financing partners

Asian Development Bank, EBRD and other MDBs

Going Forward

Upcoming key events in lead up to COP21:

UEMI to feature in UN-Habitat Governing Council (2015); Resolution on UEMI WUF 8 (2016); Habitat III (2016) to feature UEMI as a pillar of the new urban agenda.

Stakeholders engaging through the UEMI:

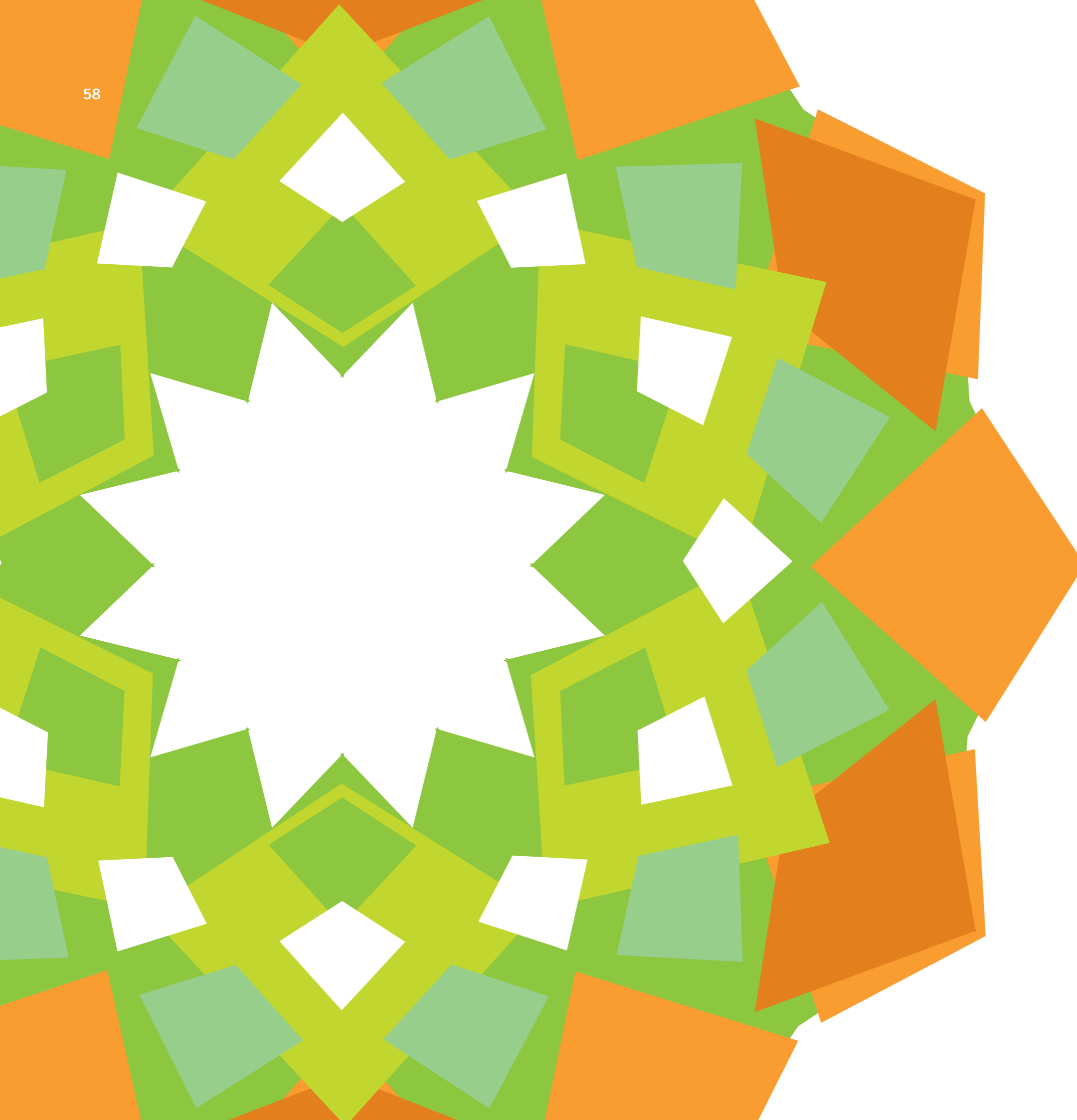
Supply side commitments by industry including vehicle and battery manufacturers, energy producers, distributors and renewables to promote E-Vehicles will be complemented by demand side pledges by governments, cities and financial institutions to provide incentives, policy frameworks and financing.

UN focal point for Summit

UN-Habitat, Andre Dzikus
andre.dzikus@unchs.org



Personal Rapid Transport at Masdar Institute
Abu Dhabi



07
**Adaptation,
Resilience and
Disaster Risk
Reduction**

Integrating disaster risk and resilience into the financial system

This initiative aims for a consortium of major financial institutions, regulators and scientific institutions to commit to a common framework for creating disaster risk standards for the financial sector and development of supporting facilities and services.

Problem Statement

Until now disaster risks have been largely invisible in the regulation, valuation and accounting of assets, liabilities and related transactions. The disconnect between asset valuation and disaster risk within a financial and accounting framework is untenable. Investors, creditors and prudential regulators must be informed of material risks and incentivized to reduce it.

Objectives

Disaster resilience will be valued. This initiative explores the application of long-accepted financial principles, techniques, and existing regulatory mechanisms to enforce consistent and proportionate levels of disaster resilience to exposed populations and assets. In this way, increased exposure to disaster risk will decrease the valuation and attraction of assets while lower risk and reduced vulnerability will increase it. To avoid impairment to their valuations or liquidity of assets, capital owners (from the smallest homeowner to the largest multinational) will become incentivized to avoid excess disaster risk or achieve adequate resilience from current and future levels via appropriate interventions.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
Willis Group; International Association of Insurance Supervisors
2. Member State partners
Bank of England; US Department of Energy, Oak Ridge National Laboratory; US National Academy of Sciences; and US National Center Atmospheric Research (NCAR)

3. Business partners

Aviva Investors; Lloyd's of London; Price Waterhouse Coopers; Prince's Accounting for Sustainability Project; Standard & Poor's

4. Civil society partners

Decision Sciences & Public Policy, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania; International Council for Science (ICSU); Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science

Going Forward

Until there is a shift in financial practice, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to achieve disaster resilience. A growing combination of key institutions across financial regulatory, public policy, capital management and scientific sectors have developed a shared understanding of steps that need to be taken to adopt these reforms to financial practice and the operation of markets. Dialogue at the Ascent will result in commitments among partners to develop and test the standards and supporting services required to apply disaster risk in the financial system. In June 2014, partners will meet again at UN HFA 2 Global Financial & Private Sector Summit in London.

UN focal point for Summit

UNISDR, Glenn Dolcemascolo
dolcemascolo@un.org

The Philippines: a Climate Adaptation and Disaster Resilience Fund

This country-driven initiative aims to develop a unique public/private Fund to build climate and disaster resilience by combining a risk financing and insurance window with an investment window.

Problem Statement

The current approach to the financial management of disasters is characterized by ex-post financing (e.g., budget reallocations) rather than ex-ante mechanisms (e.g., investment in resilient assets that minimize disaster losses, market-based risk transfer). The government of the Philippines sees an urgent need to increase investment in climate adaptation and disaster resilience, and to include the private sector and international community in support of this objective.

Objectives

A public/private collaboration, this initiative aims to deliver a prototype Fund design, fully tested by key stakeholders and "ready for business" and funding by the Summit. This prototype could be a model for a globally replicable resilience PPP fund for vulnerable middle-income countries.

The fund would anchor the national financial protection strategy and finance targeted investments to improve resilience to climate change and natural disasters, benefitting stakeholders at three levels:

1. Anchor a national integrated climate adaptation program and disaster risk prevention, financing and investment strategy;
2. Support mechanisms to provide local governments with funds for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, as well as recovery and reconstruction after a disaster;
3. Empower vulnerable households with the financial means to invest in resilience and quickly restore their livelihoods after a disaster.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
The Philippines, with the support of the World Bank Group; the World Economic Forum.

2. Potential partners

UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction; Other middle-income/at risk economies (for replication); Other private sector partners, including the Munich Climate Insurance Initiative; ASEAN DRFI Action Group; others

Going Forward

The development of a Prototype Fund (anticipated by the end of April) will be followed by an international consultation with industry and international experts to test the Fund design and further specify options for implementation and financing. The Fund will be further refined at the WEF's Southeast Asia Summit in Manila in May. Thereafter, the WBG will work to finalize the formulation of the Fund's scope, objectives and outcomes, including recommendations for policies and/or legislation that would be required to implement the Fund. This will entail clarifying the eligibility of different entities for the funds, types of activities to be funded, instruments to be used including the terms for the instruments (e.g. the level of subsidies), and a resource mobilization strategy. This will be done in parallel with current efforts by the Government of the Philippines to fully integrate climate resilience into national planning, budgeting and monitoring processes.

UN focal point for Summit

International Finance Corporation (IFC), Tom Kerr; WB, Ousmane Dione, and World Economic Forum, Dominic Waughray
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odione@worldbank.org
dominic.waughray@weforum.org

Climate Information from El Niño to Action

Through this initiative, farmers, policymakers and other decision-makers in regions affected by the coming El Niño will be enabled to access, interpret and act on seasonal climate data and related information.

Problem Statement

Up-to-date climate information and the ability to act on it are fundamental to adaptation. Its value is obvious in El Niño years, which is often associated with climate change impacts. Seasonal forecasts have helped to save lives and avert losses, but experience also reveals the limitations of existing systems and capacities.

Objectives

Enable vulnerable communities to use climate information for immediate decision-making and long-medium range planning. Partners in government, private sector and civil society will be mobilized to bring existing climate services to scale for the upcoming El Niño. Large-scale initiatives in Africa and the Global Framework for Climate Services will be leveraged to promote universal access and accelerate wider implementation of climate information services through regional outlook forums that translate forecasts into an understanding of sectoral impacts and options, new technologies for delivering climate information and wider engagement of civil society to support action based on the forecasts.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

UNDP in collaboration with UNEP, and WMO (including their operational entities such as GPCs, RCCs and NMHSs), FAO, IFAD, WFP, IRCF and UNISDR as well as other international organizations active in supporting climate services (such as IRI, APCC, and CIIFEN) Partners to the Global Framework for Climate Services

2. Member State partners

Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Liberia, Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and the LDCF/SCCF Council (32 developed and developing countries) and other El Niño affected regions (focus on LDC's and SIDS in which regions that have strong ENSO Signal)

3. Regional organizations

Entities active in generating climate data and information on the regional scale including RCC candidates in Africa, such as ACMAD, SDAC CSC, ICPAC etc. and the RCOFs

coordinated by them; ACPC (include some of the organizations in regions with a strong ENSO signal)

4. Business partners

Private sector companies who develop weather and climate technologies/hardware; companies that provide software to process the data (such as Google and Microsoft) and local mobile phone companies in Africa; local farmers and other community groups and members who rely on information for their livelihoods - can we specify Global Hand's network of local businesses?

5. Civil society partners

NGOs and CBOs assisting vulnerable communities and farmers address climate change risks

Going Forward

El Niño is known to bring extreme rains to some regions and extreme drought to others. While forecasts of El Niño have improved significantly, users often lack direct access to the forecasts and have limited capacities to use the information. Bringing systems to scale in time for the upcoming ENSO requires concerted action by governments, private sector and civil society, including technical institutions. A gap analysis prepared for Africa will form the basis of setting realistic targets and generating commitments to implementation, including elaboration of a feasible business model and service delivery mechanism that is replicable in other regions. Upcoming milestones include:

Upcoming milestones include:

- Side event during UNFCCC SBI meeting in Bonn, Germany (June 2014)
- African Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Abuja, Nigeria (May 2014)
- Regional Training on innovative technologies, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania (September 2014)
- Regional Climate Outlook Forum sessions

UN focal point for Summit

UNDP, Stephen Gold; Pradeep Kurukulasuriya; Bonizella Biagini; WMO Global Framework for Climate Services: Philippe Luccio

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pradeep.kurukulasuriya@undp.org,
Bonizella.biagini@undp.org, flucio@wmo.int

Demographic Exploration for Climate Adaptation

Detailed information on population vulnerability and resilience, integrated with a wide variety of spatial data via an automated analysis platform, can facilitate evidence-based adaptation by policy makers and communities.

Problem Statement

Tools for assessing vulnerability and planning resilience have proliferated. However, few use data on the characteristics, composition and assets of the population, resulting in adaptation planning that is overly focused on physical infrastructure or that lacks an evidence base. Geo-referenced census data can fill this gap; this initiative provides the pathway.

Objectives

This initiative is focused on integrating high resolution, neighborhood-level data from the census into adaptation planning. The 2010 round of censuses counted over 90% of the world's population, along with their housing quality, access to services, education and occupation. Integrating these data into adaptation planning will give local authorities and communities a strong foundation of information about populations at risk, in conjunction with remotely sensed spatial data on climate hazard geography, infrastructure, service access and land use. The initiative incorporates a state-of-the-art automated analysis platform, DECA (Demographic Explorer for Climate Adaptation), that allows lay users to analyze data themselves.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
UNEP/FI
2. Member State partners
Indonesia, Malawi, Maldives
3. Business partners
Wolfram Solutions
4. Civil society partners
International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

Going Forward

Upcoming key events

Initiative inception, Maldives, 19 May 2014

Critical next steps

The most important need is additional country partnership, particularly from National Statistical Offices for census data sharing, national institutions focused on adaptation, and local authorities and non-governmental organizations for data use and evidence-based planning.

Further development of automated analysis platform is also critical, in order to strengthen its ability to integrate data in a more automated way, expand field testing, and incorporate additional options for analysis. This will require seed funding and additional development with Wolfram and field-testing partners.

Implementation in countries and localities, particularly where there are existing adaptation initiatives that would benefit from significant improvement in data inputs, will be essential. Funders interested in seeing a stronger evidence-base for adaptation are also needed to maximize the use of existing data and minimize costs.

UN focal point for Summit

UNFPA, Daniel Schensul
schensul@unfpa.org

Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative

Through the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, 1,700 cities have already committed to 10 essentials for making cities resilient. This initiative will accelerate implementation of these commitments by connecting local needs to supporting resources, as well as expanding participation to additional cities.

Problem Statement

Urban centers with the highest concentrations of people and economic activity are also frequently areas facing extreme or high disaster risk. Building resilience in a changing climate calls for active engagement and commitment of local government, communities, and their partners in the private sector and civil society.

Objectives

Over 700 of 1,700 Campaign cities have assessed their own progress in the ten essentials. These include practical measures such as improving urban drainage and infrastructure, land use planning and ecosystem protection, making schools and hospitals safe, and strengthening early warning and preparedness. Risk information, coordination mechanisms and engagement of local communities and businesses are key for planning and success. This initiative will substantially grow the number of committed municipalities – with the goal of 10,000 – and catalyze partners to support cities in implementation. Progress will be measured using available tools and communicated widely. A shared platform will connect cities, partners, knowledge and supporting tools.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
UNISDR and UNHabitat
2. Member State partners
Brazil, Lebanon, the Philippines, Sweden
3. Business partners
AECOM, IBM, ESRI, members of the UNISDR Private Sector Partnership and other networks of private sector actors.

4. Civil society partners

Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience, Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction, ICLEI, Rockefeller Foundation, UCLG, and other partners to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

Going Forward

Measurable progress in building local resilience is within reach. Many cities have begun to formulate plans for ambitious action and are closing the gap in implementation. National government, the private sector and civil society, including community-based organizations have much to contribute. This initiative will identify specific priorities of committed cities, work with national governments to reinforce support and the enabling environment and engage private sector and civil society to identify their own commitments. It will leverage the efforts of existing networks.

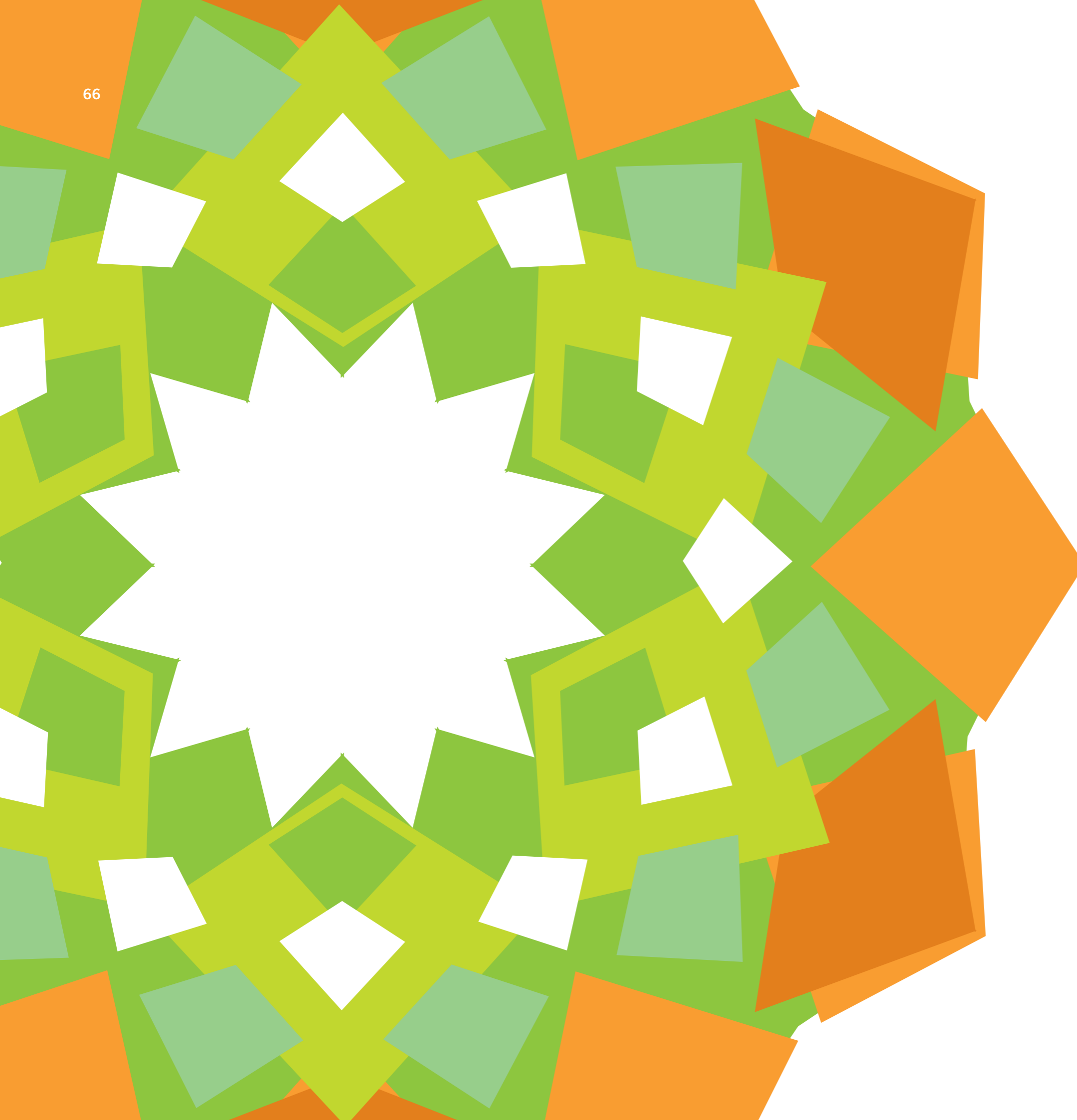
Milestones include:

- General Meeting of UNISDR Public Private Partnership, May 2014
- ICLEI Conference, Bonn, June 2014
- 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: 18-11 March, 2015

UN focal point for Summit

UNISDR, Glenn Dolcemascolo
dolcemascolo@un.org

08 CLIMATE FINANCE



Financial markets drive carbon and climate transparency across the economy

This initiative will enable the immediate facilitation of private climate finance at multi-billion-dollar scale, by leading financial institutions, and through a variety of different asset classes (including project finance, listed equity, etc).

Problem Statement

Financial markets are not yet aligned with the 'climate economy'. There is a considerable deficit in the current flows of climate finance; more fundamentally, financial markets do not consider greenhouse gas emissions as what they are - potentially significant cost and risk drivers. By displaying leadership on mobilizing private climate finance this Initiative will stimulate the entire sector to follow suit.

Objectives

This Initiative will display leadership on increasing capital allocations to low-carbon and climate-resilient investment opportunities across several asset classes including project finance and listed equity. By highlighting that such finance sector leadership is possible and growing today, this initiative will catalyse the development of financial products, standards and vehicles required for the transition to the climate economy. Not only will this enable financial markets to deliver private climate finance. It will also signal to all sectors in the real economy the increasing financial importance of climate change as a factor and driver for finance and investment.

Stakeholders

This initiative is currently developing further partnerships, but already includes the following interested parties:

1. Leadership Group
UNEP/FI and World Bank
2. Business partners
AP4, HSBC, Amundi

Going Forward

The Initiative has already identified examples of leadership and best-practice among specific private sector financial institutions. These examples bear transformational potential. Next steps will aim to recruit further financial institutions with similar activities, plans and/or levels of ambition and to form finance sector leadership groups able to make collective commitments at the summit. These recruitment campaigns will be undertaken by reaching out to relevant networks including UNEP FI, the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Banking for Environment Initiative (BEI), the Global Investor Coalition (GIC) and others.

Upcoming key events

- UNEP FI Global Webinar on Finance Sector Leadership on Climate Change, June 2014

Further private sector financial institutions will be welcome to join finance sector leadership groups in addition to those financial institutions identified and 'secured' already.

UN focal point for Summit

UNEP, Eric Usher and UNEP FI,
Remco Fischer;

eric.usher@unep.org

remco.fischer@unep.org



“Many think that to do the right thing it costs you more. That is not really true. It can actually ignite innovation and lower your costs. For example, the alternative of not having sustainable sourcing, of having to deal with the effects of climate change, is a much higher cost and risk on business. It is time to change, that is why I am here in Abu Dhabi to support the Secretary-General’s call for action on climate change. There has never been a better time to create a brighter future for all. It needs the best of all of us.”

Paul Polman

Chief Executive Officer, Unilever

Development, expansion and evolution of the Green Bonds Market

This initiative seeks to double the green bond market to \$20 billion by the Climate Summit with more ambitious targets articulated for the Lima and Paris climate conferences.

Problem Statement

Access to an increasing share of the \$80 trillion fixed income investment market to facilitate capital flows into lower carbon investment is the primary effect of growing the Green Bonds market.

Objectives

Development of the green bonds market provides a significant opportunity to mainstream the tools of green investing into the operations and consciousness of financial market participants and build the necessary support services for green investing. It bridges the gap in understanding between the investment community and the climate community in a real and collaborative way.

Stakeholders

This initiative is currently developing further partnerships, but already includes the following interested parties:

1. Leadership Group
 - WBG coordination with UN workstreams including UNEP/FI and SE4ALL
2. Member State partners
 - No specific member state partners relevant to this initiative
3. Business partners
 - Green Bond Principles Drafting and Supporting Banks (13 at time of writing)
 - Bank of America Merrill Lynch, Citi, Credit Agricole, JPMorgan Chase

Going Forward

There is an ongoing program to leverage outreach and user-solicited education and support opportunities ranging from investor and issuer forums to webinars and general communication opportunities. Between now and the Summit the emphasis is on maintaining simplicity of concept and building the base momentum with sufficient diversity (issuer, rating, tenor, currency) to demonstrate the wide applicability of green bonds without overcomplicating the proposition. As the scale builds the preparations for a more evolved and complex market by COP21 could follow.

Upcoming key events

- UNEP FI Global Webinar on Finance Sector Leadership on Climate Change, June 2014

Further private sector financial institutions will be welcome to join finance sector leadership groups in addition to those financial institutions identified and 'secured' already.

UN focal point for Summit

WBG, Mary Spelman, International Finance Corporation (IFC), UNEP: Eric Usher;

MNiSpealain@ifc.org
eric.usher@unep.org

Investors drive corporations towards climate-compatible practices

By orchestrating influential shareholder engagement campaigns globally, this initiative will unlock the investment required to enable corporate/sectoral best practice on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Problem Statement

Public policies and regulation continue to fail in steering corporations away from business-as-usual and towards low-carbon and climate-resilient business practice. This shortcoming can be addressed by mobilizing a critical mass of institutional investors to demand, from the companies they own as shareholders, to transit towards best practice.

Objectives

This initiative will present a commitment by a critical mass of leading institutional investors to collaborate in undertaking shareholder engagement with companies from a set of specific sectors on a set of particularly pertinent and high-priority challenges, including reducing methane leakage from oil & gas operations. The commitment alone will send a strong signal to corresponding companies in the sectors concerned, but it is the actual shareholder campaign that will drive the alignment of corporate behavior with the requirements of the climate economy.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
 - UNEP/FI
2. Business partners
 - The Global Investor Coalition (GIC), Blackrock (TBC)

Going Forward

The initiative has already identified examples of leadership and best-practice among specific private sector financial institutions. These examples bear transformational potential. Next steps will aim to recruit further financial institutions with similar activities, plans and/or levels of ambition and to form finance sector leadership groups able to make collective commitments at the summit. These recruitment campaigns will be undertaken by reaching out to relevant networks including UNEP FI, the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Banking for Environment Initiative (BEI), the Global Investor Coalition (GIC) and others.

Upcoming key events

- UNEP FI Global Webinar on Finance Sector Leadership on Climate Change, June 2014

Further private sector financial institutions will be welcome to join finance sector leadership groups in addition to those financial institutions identified and 'secured' already.

UN focal point for Summit

UNEP, Eric Usher and UNEP FI, Remco Fischer;
eric.usher@unep.org
remco.fischer@unep.org

Investors re-allocate capital at multi-billion-USD scale towards climate investment

The immediate facilitation of private climate finance at multi-billion-dollar scale, by leading financial institutions, and through a variety of different asset classes (including project finance, listed equity, etc.).

Problem Statement

Financial markets are not yet aligned with the 'climate economy'. There is a considerable deficit in the current flows of climate finance; more fundamentally, financial markets do not consider GHG emissions as what they are - potentially significant cost and risk drivers. By displaying leadership on mobilizing private climate finance this Initiative will stimulate the entire sector to follow suit.

Objectives

This Initiative will display leadership on increasing capital allocations to low-carbon and climate-resilient investment opportunities across several asset classes including project finance and listed equity. By highlighting that such finance sector leadership is possible and growing today, this Initiative will catalyse the development of financial products, standards and vehicles required for the transition to the climate economy. Not only will this enable financial markets to deliver private climate finance. It will also signal to all sectors in the real economy the increasing financial importance of climate change as a factor and driver for finance and investment.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group
UNEP/FI and World Bank
2. Business partners

AP4, HSBC, Amundi (many others to be 'recruited' after the Ascent)

3. Civil society partners

TBA

Upcoming key events

1. UNEP FI Global Webinar on Finance Sector Leadership on Climate Change, June 2014
2. What are critical next steps to ensure this initiative crosses a threshold to become transformational?

The Initiative has already identified examples of leadership and best-practice among specific private sector financial institutions. These examples bear transformational potential. Next steps will aim to recruit further financial institutions with similar activities, plans and/or levels of ambition and to form finance sector leadership groups able to make collective commitments at the summit. These recruitment campaigns will be undertaken by reaching out to relevant networks including UNEP FI, the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Banking for Environment Initiative (BEI), the Global Investor Coalition (GIC) and others.

3. Who needs to come on board and contribute in what capacity?

Further private sector financial institutions will be welcome to join finance sector leadership groups in addition to those financial institutions identified and 'secured' already.

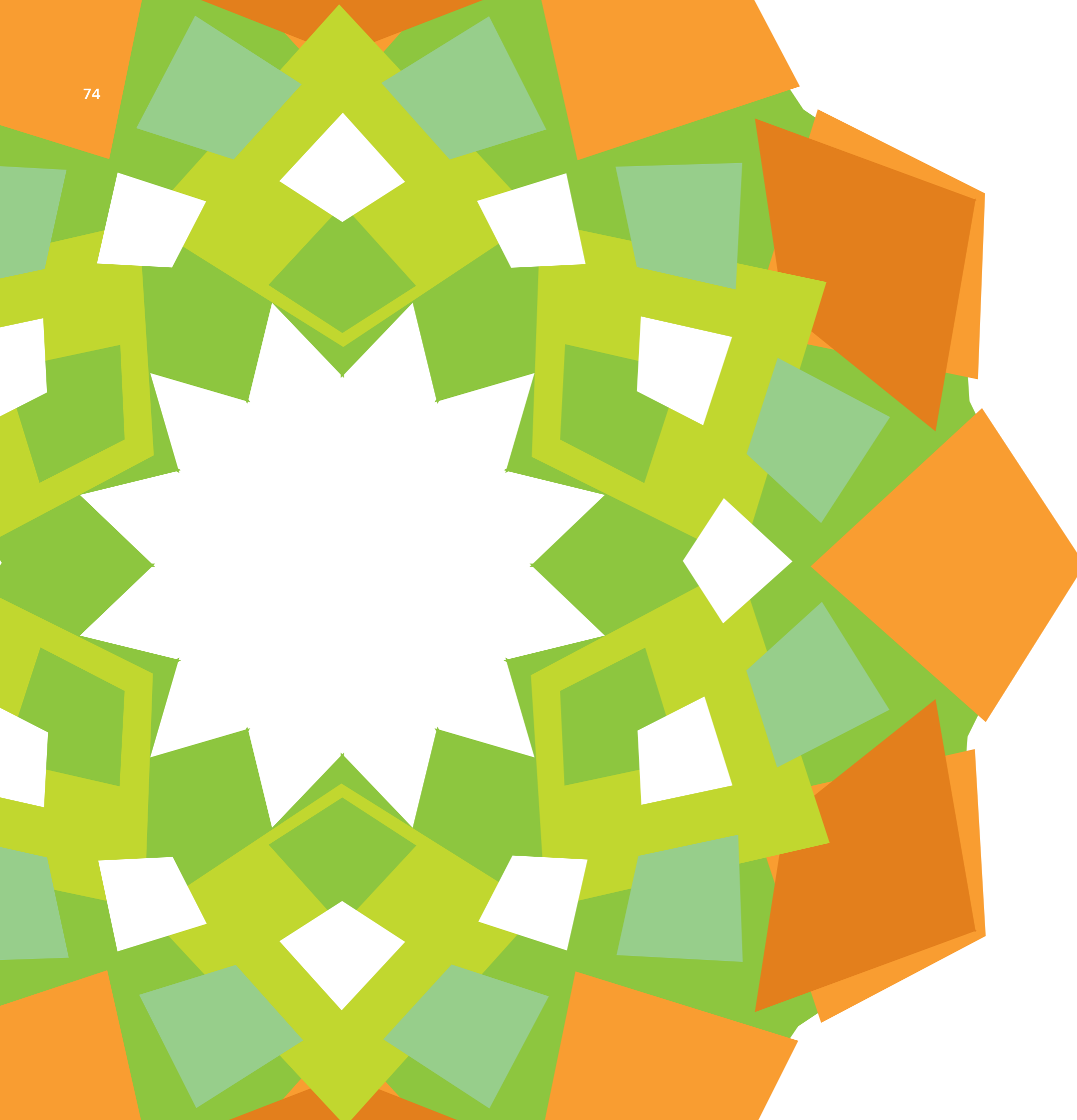
UN focal point for Summit

Eric Usher and UNEP FI, Remco Fischer;
eric.usher@unep.org
remco.fischer@unep.org



London Array
UK

09 ECONOMIC DRIVERS



Putting a Price on Carbon

This initiative aims to deliver a communique endorsed by a public-private leader coalition that demonstrates global momentum toward putting a price on carbon.

Problem Statement

In many countries and internationally, there is a perception that putting a price on carbon is stalling and that there is no agreement between governments and business. In fact, a growing number of businesses and governments are achieving common ground, and there is growing momentum to support carbon pricing – through instruments such as emissions trading schemes and carbon taxes.

Objectives

The initiative will showcase leading countries and companies that agree to join a growing coalition of first movers that support putting a price on carbon, with the aim to:

- Announce a statement endorsed by a coalition of public-private leaders that support putting a price on carbon;
- Demonstrate the growing momentum demonstrated by countries that are taking action to price carbon and companies that are incorporating internal carbon pricing in investment decisions – both with the aim to boost long-term international competitiveness;
- Identify key action areas for enhanced public/private collaboration to advance readiness to price carbon, via developing model policies, designing institutional arrangements, supporting stakeholder engagement and alignment.

Stakeholders

1. Leadership Group

World Bank Group, United Nations Global Compact, the Carbon Disclosure Project, the Prince of Wales Corporate Leadership Group, the International Emissions Trading Association, working with government and business partners.

2. Member State partners

Initiative is aiming for 50 countries and sub-national jurisdictions from a variety of regions and economic development settings

3. Business partners

Initiative is aiming for at least 50 companies, representing all important sectors of the economy and all global regions.

Going forward

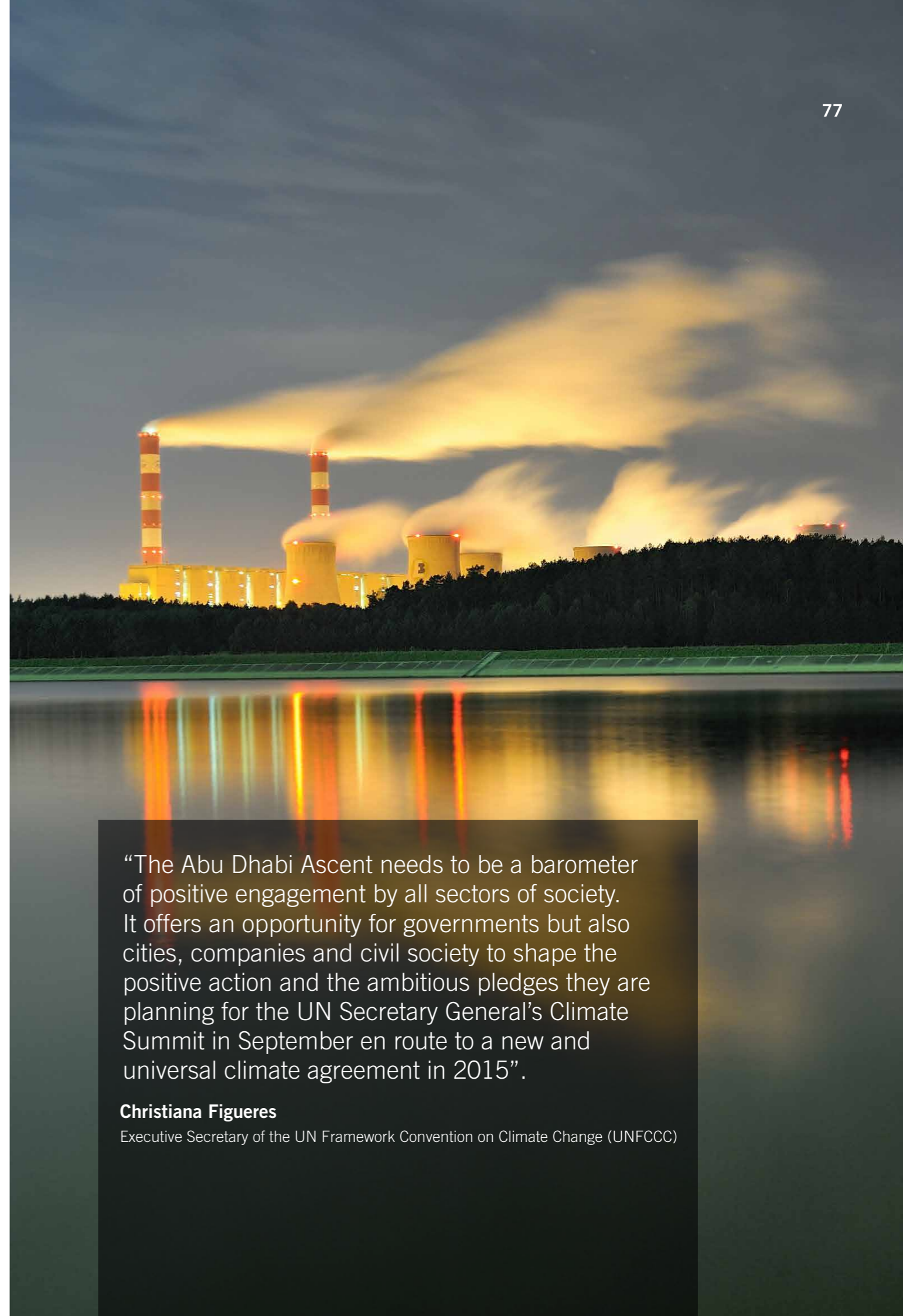
To support the initiative, a series of high-level, compelling communications materials will be developed to demonstrate growing momentum at the government and corporate level in pricing carbon. Opportunities for consulting and building this coalition among countries and companies will be undertaken from April to September, including at the Meeting of the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) Partnership Assembly @ Carbon Expo and China Summit “Caring for Climate” in Beijing.

UN focal point for Summit

World Bank Group, Tom Kerr and Global Compact, Jayoung Park

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park10@un.org



“The Abu Dhabi Ascent needs to be a barometer of positive engagement by all sectors of society. It offers an opportunity for governments but also cities, companies and civil society to shape the positive action and the ambitious pledges they are planning for the UN Secretary General’s Climate Summit in September en route to a new and universal climate agreement in 2015”.

Christiana Figueres

Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



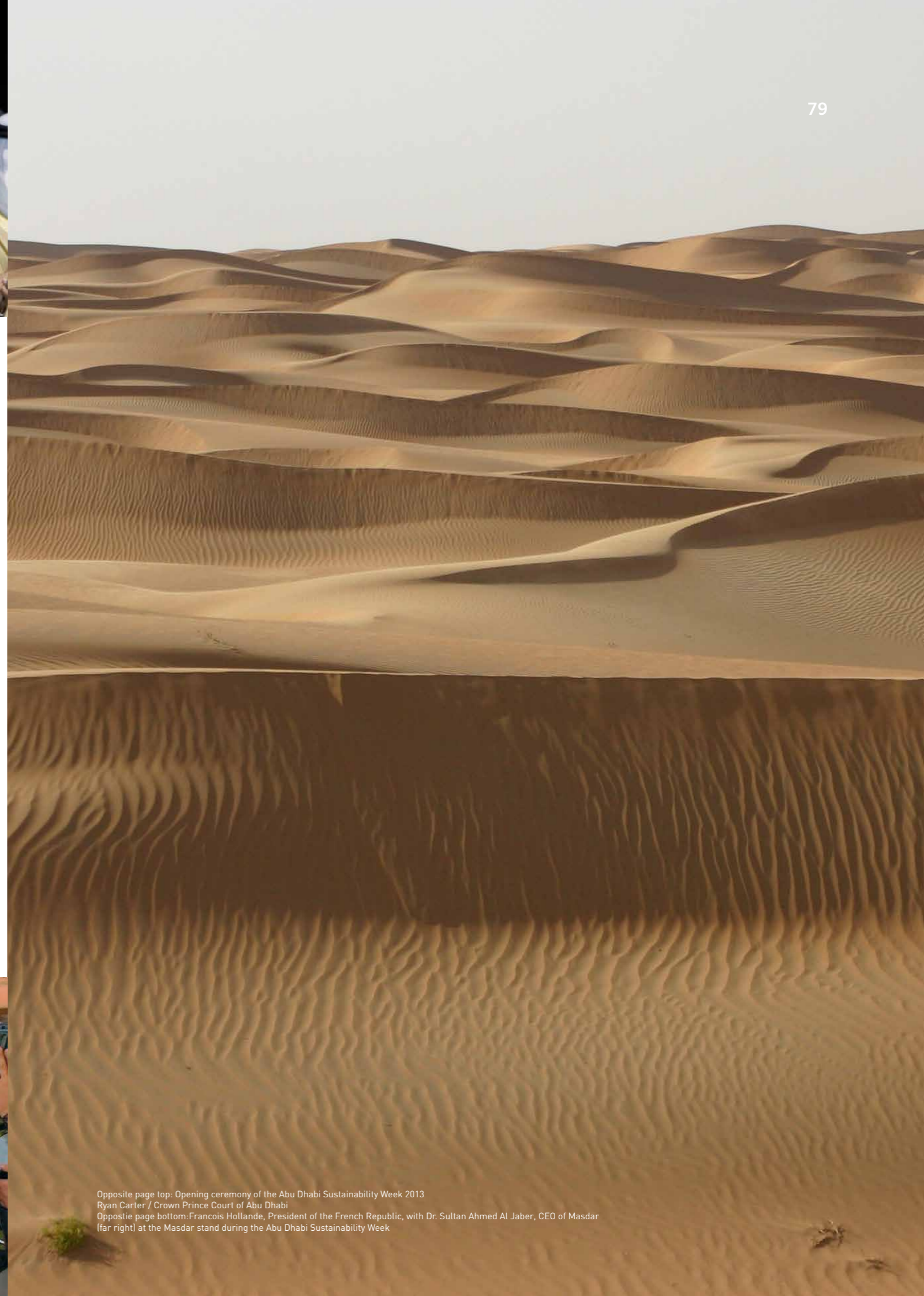
Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week HOSTED BY MASDAR

A global platform addressing the interconnected challenges of sustainable development

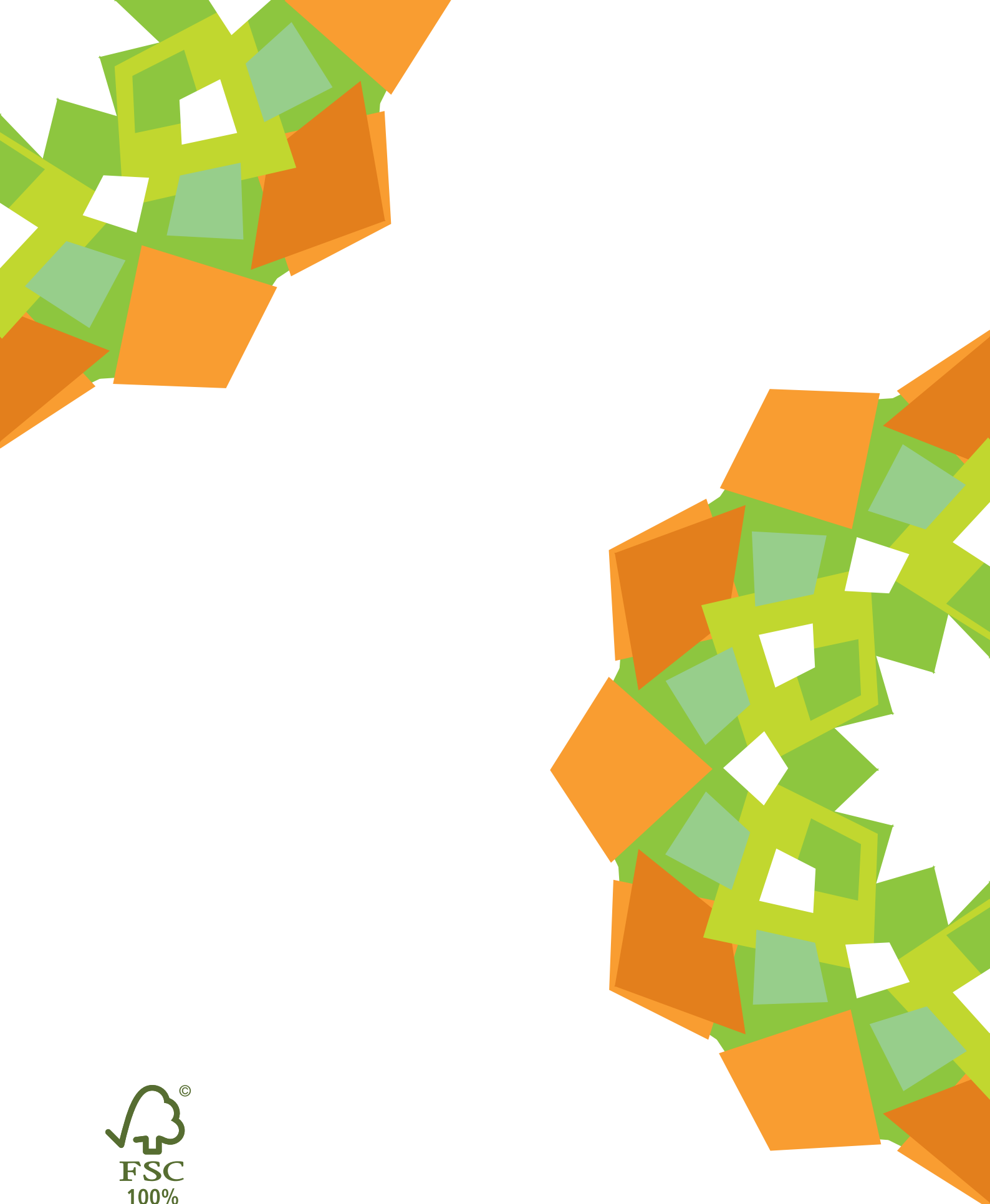
32,000 PEOPLE FROM 170 COUNTRIES <small>ATTENDED THE 2014 EVENT</small>	THE MIDDLE EAST'S LARGEST GATHERING ON ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY	140 OFFICIAL DELEGATIONS
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3,400 OPENING CEREMONY DELEGATES	OVER 600 MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES FROM REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEDIA HOUSES	900 EXHIBITING COMPANIES FROM 47 COUNTRIES
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OVER 200 HIGH-LEVEL SPEAKERS



Opposite page top: Opening ceremony of the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week 2013
Ryan Carter / Crown Prince Court of Abu Dhabi
Opposite page bottom: Francois Hollande, President of the French Republic, with Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, CEO of Masdar
(far right) at the Masdar stand during the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week



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