CALL TO GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION

We, the people gathered at the Global Climate Action Summit, and communities around the world calling for climate action, commit to a climate-safe future for all.

The climate crisis calls for urgent action. We have seen the human impact on health, disease, famine, conflict, refugee crises, and livelihoods. We have seen thousands of people die each year from worsening storms and floods, heat waves, droughts, and wildfires. These impacts disproportionately affect the poor, disadvantaged, and vulnerable.

Now is the time for all leaders to step up and take bold action. Climate change is a threat to all humanity, and it can only be solved by a global cooperative effort. Only together will we transform our communities and energy systems, create employment opportunities and economic prosperity, protect our oceans and natural environment, and complete the transition to a zero-carbon world.

Under the Paris Agreement, the global community has agreed to confront the climate crisis by keeping the rise in global temperature well below 2 degrees C, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees.

Delivering this future requires collaborative and transformative action at all levels and in all sectors of society. Recognizing this imperative, over 500 commitments were made at the Global Climate Action Summit. Our continued global leadership includes:

- Over 100 Mayors, state and regional leaders, and CEOs have committed to become emissions neutral by 2050 at the latest and in line with the 1.5 degree goal of the Paris Agreement;
- 488 businesses will set science-based targets to ensure that they are part of the climate solution;
- More than 60 CEOs, state and regional leaders, and mayors are committed to delivering a 100% zero-emission transport future by 2030, putting us on an irreversible road towards decarbonization;
- 38 cities, major businesses, state and regional governments have committed to net-zero carbon buildings, cutting emissions equivalent to more than 50 coal-fired power stations;
- More than 100 indigenous groups, state and local governments, and businesses launched a forest, food and land-focused coalition to deliver 30% of climate solutions needed by 2030;
- Nearly 400 investors, with $32 trillion under management, will work to ensure a low-carbon transformation of the global economy with the urgency required to meet the challenge.

We dedicate our actions, commitments and determination to give national leaders the confidence and assurance needed to increase their ambition and accelerate climate action by 2020 for the security of our planet, now and for generations to come. We call on the national governments of the world to:

STEP-UP AMBITION NOW: Commit to increased climate ambition, including in the form of strong national policies and updated, enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2020, consistent with what science tells us is needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement;

CHART A CLEAR PATH TO YOUR ZERO-CARBON FUTURE: Develop net-zero mid-century emissions plans to inform future NDCs and to guide long-term economic and technological transformation that ensures decent jobs and increasing community resilience;

EMPOWER BOTTOM-UP CLIMATE ACTION: Support and accelerate climate action at the local and regional level, with legislation, regulation, financing and policies that incentivize zero-carbon development, and through inclusive, transparent planning, dialogues and consultations that empower businesses, cities, states, investors, and individuals.

The whole world has to do more. Building on this positive wave of climate action, there are critical milestones for stepping up ambition by 2020, including the Talanoa Dialogue at COP 24 and the UN Secretary-General's Climate Summit in 2019. By working together we can do more to transform our politics, our thinking, our values, and our way of life. It is up to all of us to roll back the forces of carbonization. Together we will rise and converge on a new climate-safe agenda for the world.

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT

Increasing Ambition and Action Through Healthy Energy Systems

Humanity's ability to harness new sources of energy has defined and enabled human progress for millennia. Today, the world's energy system is undergoing its latest and most profound transition; away from over two centuries of dependence on polluting fossil fuels, to a future based on renewable energy, new storage technologies, electric mobility, smart grids, and smart systems encouraging a shift to shared mobility, walking and cycling. This shift to clean and healthy energy systems is essential not only to address climate change, but also to eliminate the air pollution woes that blight the health of millions around the world.

Many businesses, subnational governments, communities and investors are leading this transition. Over the last decade, with the support of national policies, these non-state actors have helped drive down the cost of clean energy systems and technologies to the point where they are now outcompeting fossil fuels in an ever-increasing number of economies. While this shift is now unstoppable, the pace is insufficient to meet the Paris Agreement goal of keeping the rise in global temperature to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to keep the temperature rise to 1.5°C.

At the Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS) in September 2018, governors, premiers, CEOs, Heads of State, business leaders and mayors stepped up and recommitted to accelerating the shift towards healthy energy and clean transport systems, demonstrating that they are within reach, can be built faster than expected, and would bring about enormous benefits. Key announcements included:

- Building momentum on making electric and zero-emission transport the new normal by 2030. Over the past year, more than 60 CEOs, governors, premiers and mayors from around the world committed to work together to deliver a 100% zero-emissions transport future, including:
    - Governors and premiers from 13 global states and regions representing almost 90 million people and over 5% of global GDP will lead by example by shifting to 100% zero emission vehicle fleets by 2030, and enact policy to accelerate the transition. Ten governors and premiers from four countries intend to ensure all vehicles sales are zero emission by 2050 or earlier, leading to GHG reductions of over 125 million tons CO_2 per year in 2030, and over 1.5 billion tons CO_2 per year in 2050.[1]
    - 26 mayors from leading cities that collectively have a population of nearly 140 million people are committed to creating green and healthy streets by procuring only zero-emission buses from 2025, making major areas of these cities zero-emissions by 2030, and encouraging walking and cycling – leading to the potential procurement of 80,000 zero-emission buses.
    - In the past year, 23 major companies across 10 countries joined EV100, committing to transition to 100% zero-emission vehicles and install charging infrastructure. Together they represent over 1.8 million employees and over $470 billion in total revenue.
    - Through the Transport Decarbonization Alliance, 18 countries, cities and companies committed to work together to catalyze the accelerated decarbonization of the transport sector to achieve net-zero emission mobility on a global scale before 2050.
    - Zero-emission vehicle infrastructure is being rolled out faster than ever – more than 3.5 million new zero-emission vehicle charging points will be installed by 2025, and all hydrogen for transport produced by members of the Hydrogen Council will be zero-emissions by 2030.

- Almost 400 global companies, cities, states and regions now have 100% renewable energy targets. This includes:
    - 144 major global companies, including Tata Motors, Fujitsu and Dalmia Cement who have committed to 100% renewable electricity sourcing under RE100.[2]
    - 230 states, regions, cities and counties around the world are leading a renewable energy shift in their jurisdictions by committing to 100% renewable power.

[1] http://climateinitiativesplatform.org/index.php/International_Zero-Emission_Vehicle_Alliance_(ZEV_Alliance)
[2] https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-03-01/it-ll-take-94-billion-for-these-companies-to-go-100-green

- 18 health care institutions representing the interests of over 1,200 hospitals and health centers in 9 countries made a commitment to 100% renewable electricity. When achieved, these institutions will be collectively serving more than 23 million patients per year at facilities powered by 3.3 billion kilowatt hours of renewable electricity. In doing so, they will reduce their aggregate annual greenhouse gas emissions by over 1 million metric tons of CO_2e*.[3]

- 30 major companies from 14 countries, representing more than $229 billion in revenue and more than 730,000 employees have joined EP100, committing to use energy more productively, therefore enabling a faster shift to renewables globally by reducing energy demand.

Benefits of an accelerated transition

There is a huge opportunity to be seized. A global transition to a 100% renewable electricity system would create 36 million jobs by 2050, with new industrial opportunities in every country.[4] This will lead to productivity gains and innovation, as workers and firms benefit from vocational education, training and skill development that offers knowledge spillover to other sectors. Eliminating fossil fuels from the energy system would improve both air and water quality, leading to huge public health benefits including lowering the incidence of respiratory diseases, cardiovascular problems and illnesses associated with drinking contaminated water. Reaching 100% renewable energy could save up to 7 million lives each year. Most of these public health benefits would affect disadvantaged communities, who are more likely to live in polluted areas. A shift to cleaner public transport and more efficient vehicles could tackle congestion, cutting wasted hours spent in traffic by up to 30% while also reducing the 1.3 million deaths and 78 million transport-related injuries worldwide each year by over 80%.[5]

Going further, faster, together: key policy asks

States, regions, cities, businesses and investors stand ready to work with their national governments to develop and implement policy measures to accelerate the transition to clean, healthy and equitable energy systems. We call on national governments to support accelerating the clean energy transition with policies like those listed below, both domestically and in upward revisions to their Nationally Determined Contributions to be submitted in 2020:

- Set ambitious national targets for renewable energy, energy efficient and electric vehicles in line with delivering a 1.5-degree world and 100% zero carbon transportation by 2050.
- Implement electricity market rules that incentivize use of renewables and participation by businesses and citizens (e.g. allow Power Purchase Agreements, net-metering, community renewable schemes, etc.).
- Use government procurement policies and reform tax incentives to help drive support for clean technologies including electric buses, low-emission vehicles and mass transit networks.
- Standardize electric vehicle charging to ensure an integrated transport system nationwide, provide an adequate, stable, clean power supply for the electrification of transport fleets, and promote incentives to encourage adoption of electric vehicles (such as reduction or elimination of import duties on EVs).
- Create and deploy public education and communication campaigns to inform the public about the benefits of a transition to clean energy, especially those related to health.
- Increase funding for R&D to support primary research on the next generation of clean power technologies.
- Develop and implement 'just transition' plans for sectors negatively impacted by the transition.

[3] University of California (UC) Health kWh usage includes both health systems and the campuses. For health systems that did not provide projected CO2e emissions reduction, the emissions were calculated using the EPA Center for Corporate Leadership Simplified GHG Emissions Calculator based on their eGrid region.
[4] Ram M., Bogdanov D., Aghahosseini A., Oyewo A.S., Gulagi A., Child M., Fell H.J., Breyer C. *Global Energy System based on 100% Renewable Energy - Power Sector*. Study by Lappeenranta University of Technology and Energy Watch Group. Lappeenranta, Berlin, November 2017. Available at: http://energywatchgroup.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Full-Study-100-Renewable-Energy-Worldwide-Power-Sector.pdf
[5] Gouldson, A., Sudmant, A., Khreis, H., Papargyropoulou, E. 2018. *The Economic and Social Benefits of Low-Carbon Cities: A Systematic Review of the Evidence*. Coalition for Urban Transitions. London and Washington, DC. Available at: http://newclimateeconomy.net/content/cities-working-papers.

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT

Increasing Ambition and Action through Inclusive Economic Growth

The Global Climate Action Summit demonstrated several ways in which action on climate change is driving inclusive economic growth around the world: through technological innovation, effective policies, and growing political will.

Businesses recognize the imperative and opportunity of taking action in line with the Paris Agreement. They play a significant role in reducing risk of climate disruption, growing the clean energy economy, and enabling a just transition that generates quality jobs. More and more, businesses are harnessing climate action to drive growth and innovation, to manage risks, and gain a competitive advantage.

At the Summit, businesses took their commitment to climate to the next level, recognizing the importance of sustainability and resilience to their future success. The Summit showcased a sharp increase in both the number and diversity of major companies setting science-based emissions reduction targets (SBTs) in line with the Paris Agreement.[6] Leading companies committed to more resilient supply chains to mitigate climate risk, and others boldly guaranteed decent jobs for their workers as they make the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The business community demonstrated increased leadership at the Summit through a wide variety of actions:

- Over 480 companies committed to or set science-based emissions reduction targets (SBTs) that align with the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming well below 2°C. Science-based targets are driving decarbonization while businesses benefit: 79% of executives surveyed by CDP said SBTs boosted their company's brand reputation; 52% observed increased investor confidence; and 63% said the targets are driving innovation at their company. Together these 480+ companies represent US$7 trillion in market value with a collective emissions equivalent to Canada. A few SBTs unveiled at the Summit include:
    - Apparel company Levi Strauss & Co. announced they will work towards a 90% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in all owned-and-operated facilities, and a 40% reduction in emissions across their supply chain by 2025.
    - McDonald's will partner with franchisees and suppliers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all restaurants and offices by 36%, and across the supply chain by 31% per metric ton of food and packaging by 2030.
    - India-based companies Dalmia Cement and Ambuja Cement announced their respective commitments to setting SBTs, showing visionary leadership and commitment to setting Paris-aligned goals even among the heaviest-emitting industries.
- The establishment of the Climate-Resilient Value Chains Leaders Platform by Mars, Coca-Cola, The Gap and Unilever aspires to radically increase the ability of companies to diagnose physical climate risks and the understanding, adoption and implementation of climate resilience measures throughout corporate value chains to deliver both societal benefits and business value.
- Companies have come forward for the first time to demand that decent, fair jobs which respect high labor standards, are created in the renewable energy industry. Standing with unions, renewable energy buyers such as Safaricom and Unilever committed to only buy from companies that supply decent jobs to the workforce, and renewable energy providers such as Orsted, Enel and Astro Solar committed to supplying those types of decent jobs.
- A new collaboration among some of the world's most innovative and influential companies – Salesforce, Tech Mahindra, Bloomberg, Lyft, Nokia, Supermicro, BT, WeWork, Cisco and 12 others – committed to harness the power of the Fourth Industrial Revolution to bend the curve of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, and rapidly decarbonize thereafter. Via the 'Step Up Declaration', the companies are committing to accelerate progress, both in their immediate spheres of influence and collaboratively with others – across all sectors of society, including individuals, corporations, civil society, and governments.

[6] https://sciencebasedtargets.org/

Businesses look to national governments to build on their actions and continue to increase policy ambition. We therefore call for policy signals, which will provide the policy certainty needed to inform companies' strategic planning, and drive low carbon capital investment and innovation around the world. National governments can support and further accelerate business action by:

- Coming forward with **long-term, low-GHG development strategies** that are comprehensive and ambitious as soon as possible. These strategies should be used to guide future nationally-determined contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement and national climate policy — clearly indicating a pathway for delivering a **just transition to net-zero emissions ahead of 2050,** include countries' planned peak years, and build on existing strategies and goals. This allows businesses to factor these policies into low-GHG company investment plans, growth strategies and scenario analyses.

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- **Supporting a just transition** with two important components: managing the impacts on workers and communities transitioning away from high carbon sectors; and ensuring the new jobs created in low emissions sectors are fair, decent and inclusive.
    - Governments can start acting today at the national level by establishing national just transition plans and funds, through social dialogue with unions and businesses leading to joint planning and implementation. These plans should support activities to address climate action and related employment risks, including investment in vocational education and training and reskilling. Governments should also invest in public infrastructure with the aim of creating decent, high value work, with a focus on vulnerable regions and communities.
    - Countries must prepare to incorporate just transition commitments into their NDCs. Countries can explain how they have assessed the employment impacts of their decisions within their NDCs, and the measures they will take to continue to support workers, just as South Africa has done.
    - Mayors have a key role to play in ensuring the just transition processes, in particular in the transport, buildings and waste sectors. It is critical to support local governments in integrating just transition policies and actions in their urban and climate strategies, including by investing in vocational education and skills training and forging consensus through active social dialogue.

- Fully **assessing the potential of the fourth industrial revolution** — including mobile internet, cloud computing, artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things (IoT) — to support strong policy positions, which enable exponential climate action across all sectors of society.

- Completing their **National Adaptation Plans** and working with businesses to identify adaptation needs and priorities, including enhancing early warning systems and disaster and emergency preparedness, managing slow onset climate events such as sea-level rise and rising temperatures, developing comprehensive risk assessments, and allocating funding for vulnerable communities to ensure they are prepared for and can recover from the impacts of climate change.

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT

Increasing Ambition and Action through Sustainable Communities

Rapid and profound climate action in cities and communities is critical to meeting the Paris Climate Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C — cities can be decarbonized more quickly than many other systems, are where the majority of global emissions take place, and are where most of us live. They must be made climate resilient. This transformation can help protect economies from climate shocks and drive national prosperity, with healthy, more equal communities improving the quality of life for everyone, including low-income communities. Bold action now could save US$17 trillion by 2050.[7] Investments in public transport in addition to vehicle and building efficiency could create up to 44 million additional jobs per year.[8] A move to clean public transport could tackle congestion, cutting wasted hours in traffic by up to 30% and save over one million lives each year.[9]

National governments hold many of the levers of legislation, regulation, technical assistance, support for research and innovation as well as the financing needed to drive the pace and scale of change, and to support non-party stakeholders to go further, faster. Collaboration between cities, regions and others through initiatives such as the Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues are key to effective implementation of current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). As demonstrated at the Global Climate Action Summit, many cities, states and regional governments, along with civil society groups and companies are driving progress, including through the following commitments to action:

1. Cities leading the way to Carbon Neutrality

- 73 cities, representing over 425 million citizens and 2.5% of global annual emissions, committed to develop inclusive climate action plans to strengthen resilience and become carbon neutral by 2050, in line with the 1.5°C goal. This will avoid 12 gigatonnes CO_2e of emissions by 2050.
- Their commitments provide significant support for higher national-level ambition: The cities committed to emissions neutrality represent more than 6% of GDP in Brazil and China, 19% in the U.S., 27% in France, 49% in South Africa, and 55% in South Korea. Cities are also proving the path to future growth does not require higher emissions: 27 global cities have already peaked their emissions — ahead of the global emissions-peak target of 2020.
- Another 9,100 cities, representing 800 million citizens, are committed to developing city-wide climate action plans addressing mitigation and adaptation, which would avoid more than 60 gigatonnes of CO_2e of emissions between now and 2050. 6,000 of these cities are already implementing plans that meet or exceed their countries' NDCs, demonstrating the feasibility of enhancing NDCs by 2020.

2. Fair cities: Mayors of 30 cities, representing close to 100 million citizens, have announced pledges to deliver inclusive climate action plans that benefit all citizens equitably, recognizing that climate change, poverty and social inequality are inextricably linked.

3. Net-zero carbon buildings:

- 38 cities, major businesses, state and regional governments have committed to cut emissions in buildings by more than 209 mega tonnes CO_2e, or the emissions of more than 50 coal-fired power stations. This will be achieved by 26 cities, state and regional governments using planning, policies and regulation to ensure new buildings are net-zero carbon by 2030, and all buildings are net-zero carbon by 2050.
- 12 major companies additionally committed to owning, occupying and developing only assets that are net-zero carbon in operation by 2030.
- An additional 718 cities globally have made commitments to increase the efficiency of buildings.

[7] Gouldson, A., Colenbrander, S., Sudmant, A., Godfrey, N., Millward-Hopkins, J., Fang, W. and Zhao, X., 2015. *Accelerating Low-Carbon Development in the World's Cities*. New Climate Economy, London and Washington, DC. Available at: http://newclimateeconomy.report/misc/working-papers.
[8] Gouldson, A., Sudmant, A., Khreis, H., Papargyropoulou, E., 2018 *The Economic and Social Benefits of Low-Carbon Cities: A Systematic Review of the Evidence.* Coalition for Urban Transitions, London and Washington, DC. Available at: http://newclimateeconomy.report/misc/working-papers.
[9] Ibid.

4. Green and Healthy Streets: 26 mayors of leading cities with a combined population of nearly 140 million are committed to creating green and healthy streets by procuring only zero-emission buses from 2025, making a major area of these respective cities zero-emissions by 2030, and encouraging walking and cycling. These policies could prevent up to 11,000 premature deaths from air pollution per year and deliver over 80,000 zero-emission buses.

5. Towards zero waste: 132 million tonnes of waste will be avoided being sent to landfill or incineration by 2030 as 25 cities, states and regional governments accounting for almost 150 million citizens have committed to move towards zero waste. By 2030, at least 15% less waste will be produced by each citizen in these cities, states and regions, and the overall amount of waste will be halved compared to 2015 levels, with at least 70% of waste diverted.

We call upon national governments to support bold climate action by non-state actors and unlock major economic and social benefits by championing the following:

Cities leading the way to Carbon Neutrality

- Support all cities and communities to develop their own climate action plans and to introduce climate officers, by providing technical and financial assistance to international networks.
- Develop National Urban Policies that position low-carbon urban development at the heart of national economic plans, establish the pace and scale of urban transformation, promote compact, connected urban development, and facilitate coordination with regional authorities, civil society and business.

Transitioning to net-zero emission buildings

- Introduce national, performance-based building codes to achieve net-zero emissions over the buildings' life cycle, designing regulations with the flexibility and support systems required to accommodate low-income households, and lead the way by developing only assets that are net-zero carbon in operation by 2030.
- Introduce ambitious efficiency standards for lighting and appliances while accelerating the phase down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).
- Establish national targets, regulations, low-cost financing schemes, and professional training across the sector to retrofit older buildings, including reaching low-income households.

Green and Healthy Streets

- Promote and prioritize safe infrastructure for cycling and walking and expand and incentivize public transit, to ensure greater and more equitably distributed access. Develop joint transport and land-use policies to mandate dense, productive and diversified centers around transit hubs[10].
- Provide cities with incentives to discourage the use of private cars, for example, by reducing parking spaces, promoting congestion charges and increasing road and vehicle taxes for polluting vehicles.
- Support local governments to introduce clean air or zero-emission zones with regulations, technical assistance, grants and incentives for low-income groups.

Towards a waste-free society

- Develop ambitious targets, clear, consistent national policies and legislation for waste prevention, reduction, reuse, and recycling. Invest in social and physical infrastructure, including through awareness campaigns.
- Introduce regulations, taxes and incentives to limit the use of single use and non-recyclable items, implement extended producer responsibility policies and encourage firms to 'design out' excess materials and take responsibility for waste.
- Facilitate safe food donation, encourage the use of suitable food scraps for animal feed and promote the treatment of organic waste for the generation of renewable biogas and compost, including by eliminating subsidies on chemical fertilizers and fossil fuel energy generation.

[10] Rode, P., Heeckt, C., Ahrend, R., Huerta Melchor, O., Robert, A., Badstuber, N., Hoolachan, A., and Kwami, C., 2017. *Integrating national policies to deliver compact, connected cities: an overview of transport and housing*. Coalition for Urban Transitions, London and Washington, DC. Available at: http://newclimateeconomy.net/content/cities-working-papers

Increasing Ambition and Action Through Land and Ocean Stewardship

At the Global Climate Action Summit, through the 30x30 Forest, Food, and Land Challenge, a group of more than 100 businesses, local governments, indigenous and local communities, and NGOs came together to take action across all sectors of the economy to deliver up to 30% of the climate solutions needed by 2030.

Collectively, the global food system, unsustainable forest management, infrastructure development, and other activities related to land use are a major driver of global climate change, accounting for nearly double the greenhouse gas emissions than the total from all cars, trucks, trains, planes and ships in the world. Forests, grasslands, and other habitats pull carbon out of the atmosphere. When cleared, they release that carbon and their capacity to reabsorb it is diminished; but when they are conserved and managed sustainably, their impact on the climate can be a net positive solution to climate change.

With a dual goal of (a) **unlocking achievement of existing aspirational land sector climate commitments** (e.g.sub-national governments and 471 companies' New York Declaration of Forests deforestation-free commitments, land-intensive supply chain Science-Based Targets, Bonn Challenge restoration commitments), and (b) **bringing overlooked forest, food, and land climate solutions to the forefront** (e.g. food waste and loss, sustainable diets, and land rights), the Forests, Food, and Land community has stepped up at GCAS, with announcements in three key areas:

(1) Healthy and Responsible Food Systems

- *Food Loss and Waste:* Cities, states, and regions across the Pacific Coast have committed to cutting their food waste and loss from farm to fork by 50% by 2030. Together, this commitment has the potential to reduce 25 million tons of too often overlooked GHG emissions per year. Additionally, the James Beard Food Waste Training Program, with a reach of up to 25,000 chefs being trained on minimizing food waste per year, will bring lasting food waste and loss tools to restaurants around the world. These efforts reinforce a global opportunity to reduce 1.65 GT of GHG emissions per year through avoided food waste and loss.
- *Sustainable Diets:* Subnational governments, universities, and companies serving over 50 million meals per year have committed to reduce the carbon footprint of the food that they provide by 25% by 2030. Sustainable diets globally could reduce 2.2 GT of GHG emissions per year.
- *Soil Health:* With soils containing approximately 75% of the carbon pool on land, the Global Soil Health Challenge provides a platform for subnational and national governments together to increase soil carbon storage, removing carbon from the air while building soil health.

(2) Restoration, Conservation, and Resilience

- *Toward Carbon Sequestration Targets:* All 17 members of the U.S. Climate Alliance have committed to inventorying emissions from land use and management,identifying best practices to increase sequestration, and to moving toward clear targets.[11]
- *Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration:* In Ecuador, a multi-stakeholder partnership of palm oil producers, international buyers, indigenous organizations, and regional and national governments was announced to protect 13.6 million hectares of the World's most biodiverse rainforests, and to reduce CO2 emissions by up to 53 million tons per year.
- *Conserving Land Through Indigenous Rights:* Subnational governments and indigenous and local communities announced "Guiding Principles for Collaboration and Partnership Between Subnational Governments, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities," as well as an indigenous-led alliance to protect 60 million acres of tropical rainforests in the Amazon river headwaters.

[11] https://www.usclimatealliance.org/

(3) Transparent Supply Chains and Governance

- *Ending Deforestation through Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration in Priority Jurisdictions:* Key retailers, their suppliers, subnational governments and local communities with considerable global reach have joined forces in priority jurisdictions and landscapes to unlock achievements of previously stuck deforestation and conversion-free commitments. Walmart has announced a Project Gigaton "on-ramp" that will facilitate their suppliers' engagement in efforts to prioritize high deforestation risk jurisdictions and help identify legitimate efforts on the ground, with the support of local governments and communities, with the potential of avoiding up to 490 million tons CO_2 emissions per year.
- *Financial Commitments:* Recognizing the imbalance in climate-related financing available for land efforts, 18 of the world's leading philanthropic foundations joined together to make a $459 million land-related climate pledge for the protection, restoration and expansion of forests and lands worldwide and the recognition of indigenous peoples' and traditional communities' collective land rights and resource management. Additionally, the Global Environment Facility has committed $500 million in support of landscape and value chain approaches to food, land use, and resilience.

We look to national governments to join the movement, to bring the forest, food, and land sectors together more centrally and quantifiably into their climate ambitions and policy plans, through actions such as the following;

Healthy & Responsible Consumption:

- *Food Waste and Loss.* Make a public commitment to halve per capita food loss (during production and post-harvest) and food waste (at the retail and consumer levels) by 2030, in line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12.3 and the Champions 12.3 effort, through prevention, food recovery, and landfill diversion (curbside pickup of organic waste, wide-scale composting and anaerobic digestion of food waste).
- *Sustainable Diets.* Commit to reducing diet-related emissions through dietary guidelines that reduce overconsumption and overproduction of foods with high greenhouse gas emissions, and by incentivizing producers to reduce the climate impacts of protein production.
- *Soil Health.* Build soil carbon in agricultural lands to increase food production and sequester carbon; promote agroforestry and other climate-friendly production practices.

Restoration, Conservation & Resilience:

- *Carbon Sequestration and Sustainable Land Management.* Take action to end deforestation and land conversion, e.g. commit to and enforce REDD+ jurisdiction-wide policies to end deforestation and production on peatland, high carbon stocks and high conservation value land; protect carbon in temperate, tropical and boreal forests; manage carbon sinks in natural and working lands.
- *Restoration.* Restore degraded forests, grasslands and mangroves by implementing and financing The Bonn Challenge, the Cerrado Manifesto, and the Global Mangrove Alliance.[12]
- Enforce policies to protect the rights and land tenure of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and environmental defenders; partner with indigenous communities to restore and conserve lands.

Transparent Supply Chains and Governance

- *Join Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships in Deforestation Jurisdictions.* Join and support coalitions of businesses, local governments, and local communities to prepare the policy environment necessary to end deforestation.
- *Financing and Transparency.* Invest in forest monitoring systems to support accurate and transparent land GHG inventories; publish data on imports and exports of soft commodities; establish transparent planning processes for land concessions and publish publicly accessible concessions data; provide matching funds for public extension services to supplement corporate investment in production practices that support adaptation and reduced emissions.

[12] http://www.bonnchallenge.org/ and https://www.worldwildlife.org/projects/the-global-mangrove-alliance-uniting-to-conserve-and-restore-valuable-coastal-forests

Similarly, at the Global Climate Action Summit, a committee of governmental and nongovernmental representatives developed an Ocean-Climate Action Agenda as a call to action on ocean-climate solutions. The Ocean-Climate Action Agenda identifies and amplifies key ocean-related goals for mitigating and adapting to climate change. To advance these goals, several key announcements were made at GCAS including:

- In partnership with Apple, Conservation International is developing a Blue Carbon Initiative. In its first two years, the project aims to reduce emissions by at least 17,000 metric tons of CO_2, equivalent to the entire emissions of the fleet of vehicles updating Apple Maps over a decade.

- An initial $1 million public-private partnership between the office of US Senator Brian Schatz of Hawaii and NOAA, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Marc and Lynne Benioff was announced to support monitoring and research at the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument.

- The International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification (OA Alliance) announced new country, state and city members, including the Netherlands, Hawaii, Virginia, and Seattle who are committing to take action to protect oceans from the impacts of rising carbon emissions.

We are challenging national governments to commit to accomplishing the goals in the Ocean-Climate Action Agenda, to bring the ocean sector more centrally and quantifiably into their climate ambitions and policy plans, through actions such as the following:

- **Protect and restore coastal wetlands.** Coastal wetland ecosystems—including mangroves, tidal marshes, and seagrasses—are powerful "blue carbon" sinks, sequestering up to 5 times more carbon by area than terrestrial forests.
- **Establish and effectively manage marine protected areas.** The social and economic benefits of effectively managed marine protected areas (MPAs) sizably exceed their cost, ensure food security, preserve biodiversity, and protect coasts and blue carbon ecosystems in the face of climate change and ocean acidification.
- **Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ocean industries.** It is critical for ocean-based industries—including shipping, fishing and aquaculture, offshore energy development, tourism, and the international community—to set emissions reduction goals consistent with the Paris Agreement.
- **Invest in nature-based climate resilience for coastal and island populations.** The effects of climate change—including sea-level rise, coastal storms, and flooding—are threatening coastal populations around the world, especially in economically and socially vulnerable communities.
- **Sustainably manage ocean fishing and aquaculture.** To ensure food security in the face of climate change and ocean acidification, ending overfishing and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is critical, as is protecting habitats and increasing traceability and transparency.
- **Include ocean-related climate measures in national goals under the Paris Agreement.** Coastal and island parties to the Paris Agreement should include ocean-related mitigation and adaptation measures in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and adaptation communications as appropriate.
- **Ensure finance and support for communities on the frontlines of climate change to best implement ocean-related measures.** Coastal and island regions are home to many blue carbon ecosystems and are on the frontlines of climate impacts, yet many lack the resources to implement ocean-related climate mitigation measures.
- **Enhance global ocean and climate research and monitoring.** Many questions remain about how climate-driven changes in the ocean will continue to impact ocean resources and the human communities that depend on them, and what actions are needed to respond to these changes.

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT

Increasing Ambition and Action through Transformative Climate Investments

The Global Climate Action Summit demonstrated that a growing number of investors recognize low-carbon technologies and markets present significant investment opportunities which can promote global economic growth and boost job creation. At the same time, investors also recognize the essential role addressing climate change plays in safeguarding and optimizing investments. Given many investors have holdings across all economic sectors and geographies, they are uniquely exposed to systemic global challenges such as climate change.

As a result, they are increasingly incorporating climate change scenarios and climate risk management into their decision-making, are engaging actively with the world's top emitting companies, and are both committed to, and demanding, greater transparency and reporting on climate-related financial risks. Despite falling costs, we are seeing year-on-year increases in the share of low-carbon energy investments globally, which grew by six percentage points to 43% from 2014-2016.

At the Summit, businesses, subnational governments, communities and investors took their existing action to the next level through a series of new commitments, demonstrating that now more than ever a financial system focused on low-carbon, climate resilient opportunities will reap widespread economic, social and environmental benefits. Their commitments showed there is a growing momentum among the global investor community to come together to tackle climate change collaboratively, as well as through individual pledges from market leaders.

More specifically, non-state actors at the Summit used their strong presence with regards to finance and investment to make the following key announcements:

- The Investor Agenda was formally launched, bringing together nearly 400 investors managing US $32 trillion in assets to accelerate and scale up the actions critical to tackling climate change and achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. It is a comprehensive agenda for investors to manage climate risks, capture low-carbon opportunities, and a mechanism to report on their actions in four key focus areas: Investment, Corporate Engagement, Investor Disclosure and Policy Advocacy.
- 42 financial institutions representing over $13 trillion in assets announced a commitment to helping cities, states, and regions finance climate action, organized around four new priority action areas as well as more than 40 specific instances of support for subnational action by public and private financial institutions.
- More than $1.5 billion in targeted capital for the low-carbon, climate-resilient economic transition was announced across eight new catalytic funds and financing commitments.
- New commitments for energy access funding mobilization from the private sector that will deliver new electricity connections through clean energy microgrids for 100 villages and more than 30,000 households resulting in 150,000 people in India gaining access to electricity for the first time.
- Least Developed Country ministers announced new ambitious goals to achieve universal energy access in their countries by 2030 and 100% renewable energy by 2050.
- 11 cities, states and corporations have become signatories to the Green Bond Pledge in the next wave of subnational action on green finance.
- Ten partners, including financial and international institutions, have come together to launch a new initiative – the Global Green Bond Partnership – to support green bond scaling at the subnational and corporate levels.
- The Devolved Climate Finance Alliance, a community of government and non-government organizations in East and West Africa, is working to channel adaptation funds to communities that need it most.
- In parallel to the American Council on Renewable Energy's $1 trillion by 2030 campaign in the United States, the European Investment Bank is committed to financing $1.4 trillion in renewable energy and enabling network infrastructure to support the EU 2030 energy and climate targets, which are estimated to require up to $1 trillion of total capital investment in renewable energy and enabling infrastructure.

- North American Resilient Infrastructure Consortium & Fund—a partnership with the State of California and the North American Building Trades Union to scale up investments and high road standards for clean energy and climate resilient infrastructure is committing US$400 million to seed the new North American Resilient Infrastructure Fund to accelerate and leverage private sector investments in infrastructure, including new investment opportunities that can support large-scale resilient infrastructure projects that incorporate nature based solutions to climate resilience.

It was also recognized at the Summit that this existing, positive action could be scaled up and accelerated with the right enabling policy framework, given that clear, long-term legislative programs are critical to the ability of investors to assess and manage climate-related risks and to invest in opportunities that support a low carbon, more energy efficient and climate resilient world.

National governments are therefore called on to:

- **Act to achieve the Paris Agreement's goals** by transforming vertically integrated NDCs into investment plans that articulate how infrastructure investment needs will be financed — including at the subnational level.

- **Accelerate private sector investment into the low-carbon and climate resilient transition** by basing all relevant policy frameworks and energy transition pathways on climate scenarios that are aligned with the Paris Agreement's goals; by putting a meaningful price on carbon, and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and thermal coal power worldwide; by providing advantageous credit lines and tax incentives for low-carbon and climate-resilient investments; by supporting expansion or creation of financing mechanisms and local technical capacity that can enable climate action and leveraging of private sector investment; by requiring that all bonds financing long-term infrastructure and capital projects address climate impacts and risks; by requiring national pension funds to evaluate the climate risk posed by their investments; and by engaging all relevant actors in the identification of low-carbon and climate resilient investment needs and priorities.

- **Commit to improving climate-related financial reporting by both companies and investors** by publicly supporting and implementing the recommendations of the Financial Stability Board's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures no later than 2020; by requesting that the recommendations are incorporated into international standards; and by monetizing this reporting through both the "Social Cost of Carbon" as well as the climate impact and risk of planned or proposed new ventures.

- **Create a stable policy and regulatory environment for subnational governments** to finance sustainable infrastructure, including certainty over government transfers to local authorities and the creation of stable legal and political frameworks for financing projects and public-private partnerships; by supporting efforts to improve the creditworthiness and credit ratings of subnational governments; by ensuring that subnational governments have the necessary powers and authority to raise finance for priority climate-related projects; and by building their knowledge and capacity to prepare projects to attract investment.