
GOOD PRACTICE CLIMATE INITIATIVES

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23/05/2016



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Good Practice Analysis - Objective

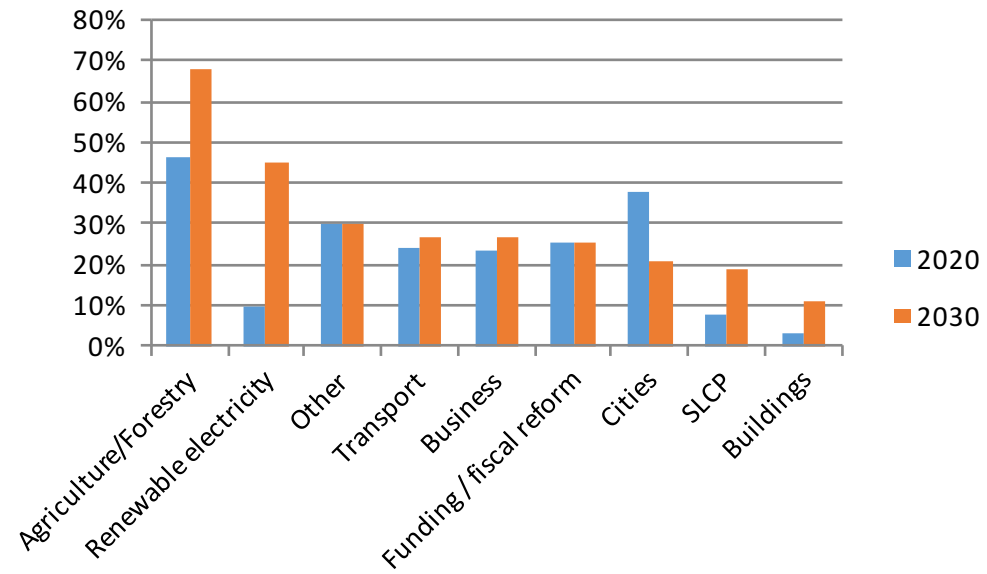
- Find success factors by comparing characteristics of initiatives with impact of an initiative
- Characteristics of initiatives
 - Topic area
 - Geographical coverage
 - Type of initiative
 - Functions
 - Type of member organizations
 - Existence of permanent secretariat
- Derive good practice climate initiatives

Good Practice Analysis - Methodology

- Quantitative impact indicators
 - absolute reductions (MtCO₂e)
 - relative reductions compared to total emissions covered
- Qualitative impact indicators
 - indirect impacts of initiatives
 - co-benefits
- For each characteristic, compare
 - average impact
 - correlation coefficient with impact indicators
- All results are only descriptive of the set of initiatives we analysed
- Number of initiatives is not high enough to derive general statements

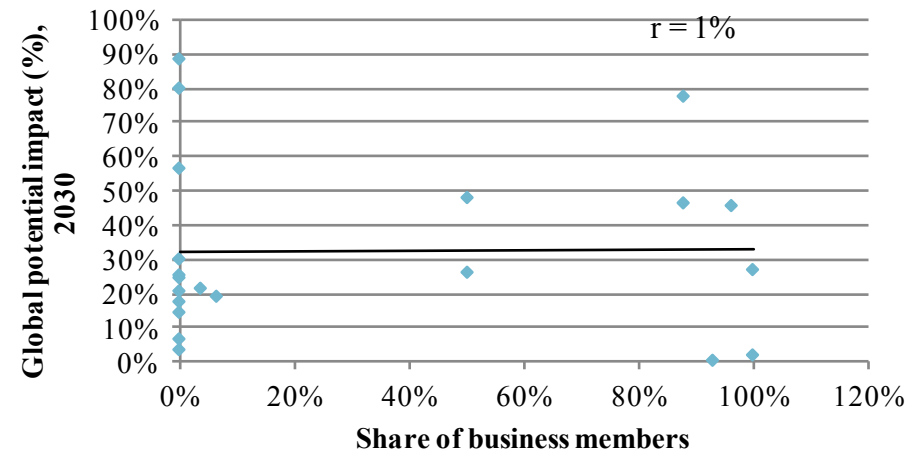
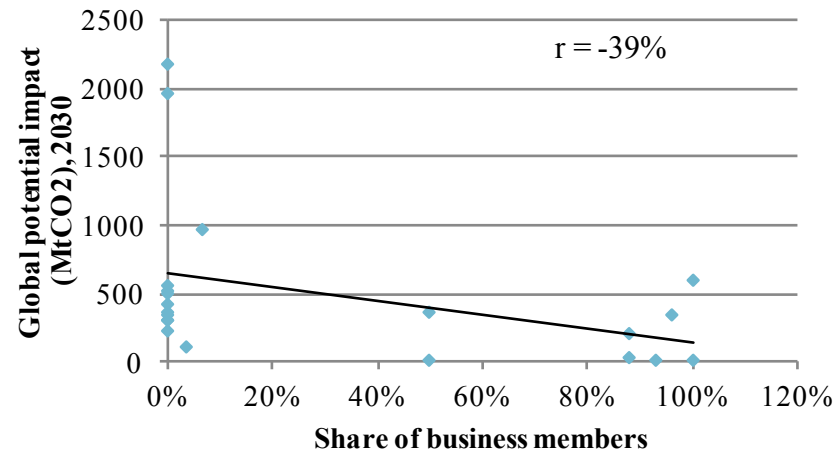
Quantitative impact by topic area

- Average relative reduction by topic area



- Highest impacts in 2030 for forestry and renewable electricity initiatives
- Forestry is underrepresented in INDCs
- City initiatives have high impact in 2020

Business initiatives - impact



- Business initiatives are smaller than the average initiative, but the relative impact is in line with the other initiatives

Success factors

- NGOs tend to favour high impact
 - NGO-led initiatives have high relative impact
 - Initiatives with a high share of NGO members have many co-benefits
- Voluntary agreements tend to have high short-term impact (by 2020), but less positive in the longer term (by 2030)
- A permanent secretariat indicates high impact
 - Existence of a permanent secretariat correlates positively with impact in 2020 and 2030, absolute and relative
 - Existence of a permanent secretariat also indicates more indirect impacts and more co-benefits

Good Practice Initiatives – RE100

- Target: Member companies commit to 100% renewable electricity by a certain target year.
- Global potential impact: 17-34 MtCO₂e (2020), 24-50 MtCO₂e (2030)

- Voluntary agreement
- NGO lead: The Climate Group, CDP, We Mean Business Coalition
- Renewable electricity initiatives have large co-benefits in air pollution and energy security
- Business involvement
- Relative impact of initiative is very high: 77% in 2030.
- Website provides concrete targets and current data for almost all member companies
 - Many initiatives provide only vague targets and no details on current achievement, geographical differentiation or the connection with national targets

Thank you for your attention!

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Qualitative Analysis

- Assessment of
 - indirect impacts of initiatives (Informational diffusion, Political effects, Technology development)
 - co-benefits (Air pollution, health impacts, energy security, economic development)
 - whether the initiative directly causes GHG reductions
- for all 46 initiatives analysed.
- These assessments form basis for qualitative part of good practice analysis.

Other results

- Geographical coverage
 - Global initiatives tend to have a higher reduction potential in 2020
 - No difference in 2030
 - Indirect impacts and co-benefits: only slight differences

- Hypothesis: Initiatives with high global potential impact also have high overlap with other initiatives.
 - Result: High global potential impact actually correlates with low overlap, but only slightly.
 - Hypothesis is not supported by data.

Good Practice Initiatives – Bonn Challenge / New York Declaration

- Target: Restoration of 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020, additional 200 million hectares by 2030.
- Global potential impact: 252-677 MtCO₂e (2020), 1178-3167 MtCO₂e (2030)
- The topic area (forestry) is underrepresented in INDCs
- Initiatives covers a wide range of countries
- Permanent secretariat
- Voluntary agreement
- Website provides details on activities, own estimation of impact
- Guidance for the contribution of potential new members is given on website

Good Practice Initiatives – Climate and Clean Air Coalition

- Target: “substantial SLCP reductions in the near- to medium-term (i.e. by 2030)”
- Global potential impact (Methane and HFCs): 0 (2020), 1951 MtCO₂e (2030)
- Global potential impact (Black carbon): 1686 MtCO₂e (2020), 4472 MtCO₂e (2030)

- High share of NGO members (48%)
- Permanent secretariat
- Function “knowledge dissemination” correlates with high absolute impact in 2030 (r=15%, highest of all functions)

- Improvement needed on the transparency of targets
- No clear emission targets exist in most areas at the moment, only research reports with certain scenarios

Good Practice Initiatives – Global Fuel Economy Initiative

- Long-term target: half the fuel consumption of the LDV fleet in 2050 compared to 2005 (in litres of gasoline equivalent per 100 km).
- Short-term target: half fuel consumption for new cars by 2030.
- Global potential impact: 162 MtCO₂e (2020), 355 MtCO₂e (2030)

- Transport initiatives have the most co-benefits of all topic areas
- Permanent secretariat
- High NGO involvement: UNEP, FIA Foundation, IEA, others
- Research and awareness raising initiative

Good Practice

Transparency / data availability / reporting

- Transparency requirements
 - Target indicator
 - Quantified target
 - Base year(s), Target year(s)
 - Current target achievement
 - Baseline without action by initiative
 - Geographical differentiation of target
 - Connection with national targets
 - Regular reports on activities and target achievement