



EISMA 2017 - 'la nueva agenda global: cómo incorporar los ODS y los compromisos de la agenda climática como base de nuestro desarrollo' (the new global agenda: how to incorporate the SDG and the climate agenda in our agreement for our development)”. Colombia. 31st May 2017.

'Changing our development model, partnering with Latin America, transforming finance, transforming Europe'

By Raymond Van Ermen.

Advisor of European Partners for the Environment, a member of the informal group *Europe Ambition 2030*.

I would like to thank ACODAL and the CONAMA Foundation for your invitation to share with you some of the concerns and initiatives of *Europe Ambition 2030*, an informal group of organizations in Europe, which includes the CONAMA Foundation.

Our goal is to propose how to '*Transform our Europe*' (a reference to the title of the Agenda 2030 '*Transforming Our World*') by making the 17 SDGs and climate commitments the heart of this transformation.

Our goal is to transform '*our*' European development model as you, in Latin America, wish to put the SDGs at the service of '*your*' development. And that is why I welcome this opportunity to exchange our experiences and identify potential avenues for joint action.

SDGs are at the heart of a reflection on the new frontier of rights and progress¹. It is an '*Agenda by the people and for the people*' as stated by *Agenda 2030*, a set of '*programmatic rights*' (which complement the charters of human rights as –for Europe – the Charter of Fundamental Rights). But I also think that SDGs are at the heart of a reflection on our collective and individual '*responsibility*', especially in the digital age, which gives us incomparable levers of empowerment too much '*unused*'.

¹ EESC. 22-23 May 2017.

Global.

You are right to talk about a '*global*' agenda. We are engaged in a civilization change. Such a change usually takes 80 years. We are not at the beginning of this process but in the middle as it was initiated in 1972 with the first report to the Club of Rome '*Limit to growth?*' prepared by the MIT² for the first UN Environment and Development Conference held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972, which was marked by the intervention of Indian Prime Minister Ms Indira Gandhi on the link between environment and poverty.

40 years later we are arrived at the time of 'tipping' points. A new development model takes shape with which '*no one should be left behind*'. The Anglo-Saxon neo-liberal economic and financial model of the Reagan-Thatcher era is called into question - for the increase in the inequalities it generates - by institutions like the IMF and the OECD. The champions of the new solidarity-based, shared and care economy are emerging. The green and sustainable finance is growing exponentially with i.a. green bonds. Credit Rating Agencies are moving towards sustainability risks. The tools of the digital age give incomparable means of empowerment.

It's a global agenda that has been largely defined by meetings held here in Latin America and especially the UN Rio Conference in 1992 which set the framework for three international conventions on climate, biodiversity and desertification. The second UN Rio Conference in 2012, gave impetus to new forms of governance based on "commitments" by State and non-State actors, which were operationalized with the 2015 agreements of COP 21 and the SDGs.

It's also a global agenda in that we are interdependent. First of all, because we all have to deal with global threats - such as the current temperature increase of around 3.5 ° on the basis of commitments made to date under the Paris agreements or also risk mitigation in relation to the 9 Planet Boundaries³ of which 4 are in the Red Zone, risks applying to all actors in society

Global also in that we are facing a global financial market, highly volatile and still largely speculative.

Global also in that we have to cooperate with global companies and global value chains.

2 <https://www.clubofrome.org/report/the-limits-to-growth/>

3 <http://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries/planetary-boundaries/about-the-research/the-nine-planetary-boundaries.html>

To have an overview of how the European business sector do see the SDGs, a consultation among 160 business leaders across 24 countries in Europe and multiple sectors has been initiated by CSR Europe⁴.

- 52% - SDGs could drive innovation, opportunities for partnerships
- 46% - SDGs will improve multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Looking at the challenges of business – 53% of the business leaders are aware of the SDGs but only half of them fully understand what they are about – at middle management level there is still some work to do – to align the functions of organisations beyond CSR and sustainability functions with the SDGs
- The top business ready SDGs were SDG8 (decent work) SDG3 (good health), SDG12 (responsible consumption and production).
- In contrast, Goal 14 (Oceans), Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) ranked lowest.
- Just over half (52%) of business leaders believe that incorporating the SDG in their business plans can unlock new business opportunities and only 30% believe that the SDG help companies with risk management.

Global also in that we have to cooperate with global companies and global value chains.

But global also in terms of the global solidarity between so many citizens movements - in Europe we can mention SDG Watch in particular - as well as the solidarity of the scientific community, whose vital role is no longer to be demonstrated⁵.

‘Our’ development.

Europeans need a new development model. This is not what those whom govern us in Europe, in the spheres of the Commission or of the Member States think, but what thinks in Europe a large movement of *the 'new world' which is already there*, with its champions in all sectors of society, including the world of business and finance.

⁴ <http://www.globescan.com/news-and-analysis/press-releases/press-releases-2017/412-csr-europe-study-reveals-economic-potential-of-the-sdgs.html>

⁵ For example the recent ICSU analysis “A Guide to SDG interactions: from Science to Implementation” ⁵formulated in support of the SDGs states a.o.: “*This report provides a concrete entry point and tool to engage with the complex web of SDGs, and make them a reality. For the first time, policymakers will be able to look at the goals as a comprehensive set and understand how they reinforce each other, and where there are tensions. Leaders can use this information to minimize tradeoffs, prioritize investments, and make coherent policies. Scientists have a major role to play in piecing the available evidence together to support that process,*” said Anne-Sophie Stevance, lead coordinator of the report”.

We are working on a scenario for Europe and an action plan 2017-2018 related to governance initiatives which could be taken before the European election 2019. You can find these documents on our website.

And this reflection on 'our' development model in Europe is very much influenced by what we learn from your experience, here in Latin America.

In this respect, the most influential man in Europe on this reflection on the 'new development model' is Argentinian. It is with him that the 27 Heads of State and Governments of the European Council and the Presidents of the European Institutions press when they celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome. He has a well-known name. Bergoglio. And the roadmap he proposed for reflection, inspired i.a. by his experience here in Latin America, is called '*Laudato si*'. You can find many excerpts in European Commission working documents.

Indeed, we in Europe, as elsewhere, need to reduce inequalities, strengthen inclusion, manage interdependencies between environment-poverty-health-education-justice. And your experience from your continent is very valuable to us. "*Europe needs to rediscover social market economy principles, including solidarity and to match it with planet boundaries to create an inclusive society for all Europeans(...) We are facing a critical stage in terms of resources but limits are also attained in terms of social 'de-cohesion'*"⁶

Latin America-Europe Cooperation

The European Commission has proposed a '*European Consensus on Development*' as a framework for cooperation, in particular in anticipation of the so-called '*post-Cotonou agreement*' for the period beginning in 2020, which concerns ACP countries and thus the Caribbean in particular.

As the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC), we disagree with the Commission, as the Commission gives the impression that it intends to focus on the implementation of a consensus on development as it would be only the new agenda for external cooperation and foreign development policies. No ! We need a new development model for Europe and in Europe as well !

Missions also exist in the framework of the *European Partnership Initiatives* of the Commission on issues such as raw materials, sustainable agriculture or the circular economy.

Non-state actors (Regions, Cities, Enterprises, Finance, Universities, NGOs) also have important initiatives in place.

Notably the global compact of Mayors on climate and energy which wishes to develop strong continental chapters. And we are extremely glad to see how much European Cities are willing to partner with Latin-American Cities.

⁶ Sustainability Now ! Falkenberg report. EPSC. 20 July 2016

Partnership with European non State actors.

The really new approach are the partnerships between State and non State actors to implement the SDGs and the Climate Agreement.

Several EU programmes of cooperation with Latin America are in place⁷. I would like to encourage cooperation between you and European partners, in particular the members of *Europe Ambition 2030*.

My suggestions are based on few observations:

- Implementation of SDGs requires a systemic approach to take into account of the interdependencies between the SDGs themselves
- Finance and companies have global strategies and global value chains that must be mastered through renewed international cooperation thanks to the means of the digital age.
- Europeans need to cooperate with you to tackle unsustainable production and consumption patterns in the EU and to dramatically review our trade approach
- the complexities inherent in the “SDG-Planet Boundaries” should lead to co-operation of stakeholders in e.g. international supply chains in order to collectively address the risks and develop opportunities for action;
- an increasing number of actors call on science to define and operationalize strategy, e.g. “science-based business strategies”

We are faced with a race against the clock and we need to accelerate the ecological and energy transition, while there are major setback :

- some states in North America, South America and Europe are experiencing political changes, internal conflicts , new forms of political regime that go against the objectives and efforts of the international community defined by the SDGs and the climate agreement as well as human rights.
- *Financiers are still largely acting as capital owners, not investors for the common good and most transactions in the stock market are driven by short term profit. That is the reason why we are progressing in some countries on some goals, but by and large, looking at climate change, inequality, marine life, poverty, things are getting worse.* (Philip Lamberts – MEP)
- companies known as ‘sustainability leaders’ present on the stock exchange market are ‘punished’ (Unilever) and CEOs threaten by shareholders complaining that to manage the company in a more sustainable way affects profitability in the short and narrow sense of the term.

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/latin-america/latin-america-regional-programmes-eu-funding_en

THE Target : Finance.

In this worrying context, the domino that will train all the others is finance. Only pressures on finance will lead governments to change their macro-economic software - still from the 1980s - only pressures on finance will force shareholders to behave more correctly, only pressures on finance will force companies to change their business model, only pressures on finance will force rating agencies to be more serious in their risk analysis and more demanding as to their valuation criteria.

Fortunately, initiatives have been taken which give us the basis for action as the UNEP Inquiry into the Financial System and e.g. its recent analysis and recommendations in relation to the EU and the SDG-challenges, analytical work of the IMF⁸.

At a conference on value based investors and SDGs held in Rome in 2016 with the participation of prominent representatives of Christian religions, as Cardinal Turkson, we published a toolkit that allows civil society organizations as well as public authorities to become aware of the levers to move the finances that exist and are under employed.

We need to bring together three 'eco-systems' (galaxies) of non state and state actors invited to converge and to collaborate:

- The Financial Eco-system : Value Based Investors, public and private Financial Institutions as well as other value based investors organisations as well as individuals willing to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs and address how to 'care' . It includes Companies through their FDI.
- The Green Economy Eco-system : Producers, Retailers, Consumers, Experts of the Food security & bio-economy, water & soil value chains, land grabbing, planet boundaries. It would include frontrunners in developing and implementing international supply chains in the global economy, experts in priority issues related to food security and to sustainable forestry and agricultural practices, including gender- and land tenure issues, and links to deforestation and urbanisation as well as water (basin) issues.
- The Social Entrepreneurship & Care Eco-system, including Churches, working on care and human security in relation with farmers, fishermen, forest management. It would include organisations and churches working on SDG 1 End Poverty, and related to the needs of smallholders in agriculture , and the acknowledgement of expertise of smallholders.

In view of the G20 which will take place in 2018 in Argentinian, a Latin American-Europe cooperation in this field would be highly desirable and my organization is ready to participate in a consortium of organisations to facilitate it.

⁸ Work and outcomes on "carbon metrics / stranded assets / reporting- and rating systems" and on "payments for eco-system services" can be referred to here (e.g. work by the Natural Capital Coalition, and "carbon metrics" by the 2 Degrees Investing Initiative).

Conclusion.

At a time when most current sustainability models center around people, markets and capitalism, partnerships between state and non state actors will lead to :

- a new *European development model and development cycle*
- *new business models* : social, lean, integrated, circular , more resilient in front of the planetary boundaries,
- *major financial market changes* with Value Based Investors /Impact Investing moving mainstream and massive investments in a new socio-economic development model, energy and ecological transition supported by a joint action plan of Financial institutions and citizens to harness capital for the common good and lead the world ,
- a “*new social contract*” among business, government and society to build the 60 sustainable and inclusive market “hotspots” in energy, cities, food and agriculture, and health and well-being markets identified in the Business and Sustainable Development Commission report titled ‘*Better Business, Better World*’
- new forms of *citizens empowerment in a digital era.*
- Credit Rating Agencies addressing sustainability risks
- powerful collaboration scheme between state and non state actors
- new ‘global’ alliances i.a. with Latin America.

Europe Ambition 2030 want a European Union that will once again be *a purpose-driven community*. For European Citizens the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 are a major source of progress.

I suggest to review potential initiatives using the key policy areas for transformational change towards sustainable development identified by the EESC ⁹ :

- A just transition to a low-carbon, circular and collaborative economy¹⁰
- Transition towards a socially inclusive society and economy-decent work and human rights
- Transition to sustainable food production and consumption¹¹
- Investing in innovation and long-term infrastructure modernization and encouraging sustainable businesses¹²
- Making trade work for global sustainable development¹³.

⁹ EESC-2016-03385-00-01-AC-TRA

¹⁰ The European Commission for a Circular Economy Mission to Colombia between the 17nd and 19th October 2017

¹¹ An EPE conference on Positive Impact Finance & the New Frontier,

The nexus food security & bio-agriculture, water & soil, forests, land use, climate and care

¹² CSR Europe hubs and SDG incubator

¹³ Fair Trade initiatives are well known

The Colombian President received recently the Peace Nobel Prize. Pope Francis encyclical letter 'Laudato si' is for many, believers or not, a beacon. Now the time is coming for Latin American and European non state actors to build new alliances.

With the universal Sustainable Development Goals and Climate agreement, agreed by all countries of the world in 2015 - providing the new common global narrative - Latin American and European Citizens have the long waited 'programmatic rights', a world without poverty or hunger, in which high-quality healthcare and education are available to all, where gender inequalities have been abolished, where economic growth does not harm the environment and where peace and freedom reign all over the world.

We have not much time left when it comes to climate change and increasing inequalities. Technological innovations alone will not be enough. We need to change our societies economic, financial and cultural software. Societal innovations will be key .

Let us take our responsibility, activate the new leverages made available to us by the digital era to accelerate the transition so that in 2030 the civilization change engaged in 1972 would be completed.

Annex. Platforms related to SDGs and Climate Change contributing to implementation.

By Vincent de Boisdeffre.EPE.

1. COP 21 via NAZCA and its platforms

1.1 Carbon Disclosure Project

- For successful **implementation of the Paris Agreement**, CDP call on policy makers to:
 - a) Reduce emissions in the short term through the Global Climate Action Agenda.
 - b) Enhance adaptation to build climate-resilient economies and communities.
 - c) Connect non-state action to an increase in ambition with every 5-year cycle, starting in 2018.
 - d) New and additional climate finance at scale from public and private sources.
 - e) Enact meaningful pricing of carbon and eliminate fossil fuel subsidies.
 - f) Drive towards net zero emissions by ensuring that the 2020 NDCs align with long-term low-GHG development strategies.
- **Commit to action:** Commit to meaningful action on tackling climate change to see stronger financial performance and mitigate risks. 543 companies have committed to one or more of the following initiatives:
 - Commit to adopt a science-based emissions reduction target to generate the innovations needed to transition to a low-carbon, sustainable economy
 - Grow the market for the world's most sustainable fuels
 - Commit to reduce short-lived climate pollutant emissions
 - Commit to remove commodity-driven deforestation from all supply chains by 2020
 - Commit to putting a price on carbon
 - Commit to disclosing information in mainstream reports as a fiduciary duty.
 - Commit to improving energy productivity, doubling output in quantified, time-bound targets.
 - Commit to responsible corporate engagement in climate policy
 - Commit to 100% renewable power.
 - Commit to improve water security
- **NAZCA:** For companies, cities and subnational regions, CDP provides data to the NAZCA portal to highlight actions that non-state actors are taking to address climate change.
ACT: Assessing low Carbon Transition initiative: CDP and ADEME combine their expertise to develop a methodology that will recognize companies, sector by sector, that have set ambitious climate commitments and are taking steps to ensure the transition to a low-carbon economy.
CDP produces several reports, in the different areas of focus: climate, water, forests, cities, supply chain, investors.
CDP classifies champions as Climate A and Water A ([https://www.cdp.net/en/research and https://b8f65cb373b1b7b15feb-c70d8ead6ced550b4d987d7c03fcdd1d.ssl.cf3.rackcdn.com/cms/reports/documents/00/001/765/original/2017_european_water_report_pages.pdf?1491464721](https://www.cdp.net/en/research-and-https://b8f65cb373b1b7b15feb-c70d8ead6ced550b4d987d7c03fcdd1d.ssl.cf3.rackcdn.com/cms/reports/documents/00/001/765/original/2017_european_water_report_pages.pdf?1491464721))

1.2 Carbon – Climate Registry

- The carbonn© Climate Registry (cCR) was launched at the **World Mayors Summit on Climate in Mexico City** on 21 November 2010 as the global response of local governments to measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) climate action.
- Mechanism for cities and local governments to make commitments to climate change that the world can count on.

cCR provides a **User Manual targeting the local governments and cities wishing to register** for it, stating what they need to do: register on their website, and listing the different commitments they can take: CO2(e) reduction, Carbon Intensity, Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy

(http://carbons.org/fileadmin/user_upload/cCCR/User_Manual/cCR_User_Manual_v4.1_Oct_2014.pdf)

- cCR enables local governments to publicly and regularly report their local climate action developments. -> The **Annual Reports of cCR** (2011, 2012, 2013) were presented and very effectively used at the United Nations Climate Conferences in Durban (COP 17), Doha (COP 18) and Warsaw (COP 19).

cCR last report (http://e-lib.iclei.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/cCR2015_5Year_Report.pdf)

cCR partners (<http://carbons.org/partnerships/>)

1.3 The Climate Group

- The Climate Group is an award-winning, international non-profit. Specialized in bold, catalytic and high-impact climate and energy initiatives with the world's leading businesses and state and regional governments.

- **RE100**: in partnership with CDP, as part of the We Mean Business coalition, **RE100** is a global, collaborative initiative of influential businesses **committed to using 100% renewable electricity**; companies (<http://there100.org/companies>) ; Technical Advisory Group (<http://there100.org/technical-advisory-group>)

Compact of states and regions: with CDP and We mean Business, provides a transparent, global picture of efforts to tackle climate change from state and regional governments. To join the Compact, **governments are required to report**: A public commitment to reduce GHG emissions and Region-wide GHG inventory data.

EP100: with the Alliance to Save Energy, is an action of the We Mean Business coalition. In order to join EP100, companies are required to make a public pledge to **double their energy productivity**. Companies must choose a relevant energy productivity metric, establish a baseline year as early as 2005, and pledge to double energy productivity within 25 years. Participation in EP100 will constitute an endorsement of the Global Alliance for Energy Productivity goal of doubling energy productivity, and alignment with the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) objective to “double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency”. Benefits of joining EP100 include **peer-to-peer** learning and networking, executive speaking engagement opportunities at key events related to energy productivity, and the opportunity to have corporate/executive statements featured in published materials related to energy productivity among other benefits.

States & Regions Policy Innovation program supports ambitious state and regional governments around the world to “scale up their climate actions” to help meet, and go beyond, current national climate targets, while delivering clear economic, health and environmental benefits to local communities. **Peer learning**: Thematic “Peer Forums” and targeted initiatives facilitate best practice sharing, policy evaluation, and partnership development between state and regional governments in different parts of the world, such as the Energy Transition Platform and Adaptation Peer Forum.

Technical support: Provides state and regional governments with technical assistance to design and implement complex climate policies, through partnerships with policy experts and organizations, such as through the Under 2 Coalition partnership with the Clean Energy Solutions Center. **Research and analytics**: Targeted research on global state and regional climate action, including state and regional legal authorities over climate policy, innovative climate policy models, and global best practices.

The Energy Transition Platform aims to connect highly industrialized, carbon intensive states and regions to: Analyze energy transition experiences; Enable in-depth global **peer** learning on energy transition policies and initiatives; Overcome barriers to energy transition challenges and adopt innovative models.

Under2coalition: commitment by sub-national governments to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions toward net-zero by 2050: Sub-national governments wishing to join the Under2 Coalition will be requested to sign the Under2 MOU, and thereby commit to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95%. It wants to promote reliable inventories, **measurement, reporting and verification**. Details:

https://www.theclimategroup.org/sites/default/files/under2requestforproposals_0.pdf and list of signatories in the world/Europe <http://under2mou.org/coalition/> Climate Group Staff <https://www.theclimategroup.org/people>

1.4 Investors – Climate Change

- Investors together signing statement for financing **the transition to a low carbon economy**. List of signatories (http://investorsonclimatechange.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/2014_GlobalInvestState_ClimChange_092316.pdf)
- No precise specific technical commitment, but a shared wish to accelerate the investments in low carbon technologies, in energy efficiency and in climate change adaptation.
- **Measure**: Measuring the level of emissions in the portfolio, holdings of emissions intensive companies, holdings of fossil fuel reserves and assessing current and potential climate change impacts on assets in the portfolio and related investment risks. Measuring emissions and climate risks in the portfolio allows investors to establish a base of data from which to examine investment assumptions and test investment processes.

Engage: Engagement refers to investors advocating for improvements in management and disclosure of climate risks and opportunities within the companies they own. Engagement can take the form of **private meetings, written correspondence, performing and sharing research and analysis**, filing shareholder proposals, and voting at company meetings, including for director nominations. Investors can engage with companies individually or in collaborative initiatives.

1.5 UN Global Compacts

- Supports companies to: Do business responsibly by aligning their strategies and operations with **Ten Principles** on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption; and Take strategic actions to advance **broader societal goals**, such as the **UN Sustainable Development Goals**, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation.
- Businesses can be part of UN Global Compacts by doing an **application and committing** to the UN Global Compact and its ten principles; and take action in support of UN goals; and the annual submission of the Communication on Progress (COP).
- **Reporting**: Reporting to stakeholders in a transparent and public manner is fundamental for companies committed to sustainability. The annual **Communication on Progress (COP)** is a key component of company commitment to the UN Global Compact. **Monitoring and auditing** processes permit a company to track ongoing developments. For example, to track performance regarding the respect of human right. The procedures may vary across sectors and even among company departments, but regular reviews of human rights impact and performance are crucial. Tracking generates information needed to create appropriate incentives and disincentives for employees, ensure continuous improvement and to make necessary adjustments in priorities and approaches. Tracking should draw on feedback from both internal and external stakeholders. Confidential means to report non-compliance, such as hotlines, can be a useful source of feedback

Sustainable Stock Exchanges (SSE) is a **peer-to-peer** learning platform for exploring how exchanges, in collaboration with investors, regulators, and companies, can enhance corporate transparency and performance on ESG issues and encourage sustainable investment.

Partners: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/about/partners>

Participants: <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/participants>

1.6 Covenant of Mayors

- Based on **2020 EU Climate and Energy Package and EU 2030 objectives**, the new integrated Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy was launched by the European Commission. The three pillars of the strengthened Covenant : mitigation, adaptation, and secure/sustainable/affordable energy.
- Signatory cities pledge action to support implementation of the **EU 40% greenhouse gas-reduction target by 2030** and the adoption of a joint approach to tackling mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- To join the Covenant, cities must **Present the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy initiative to the municipal council**; once an official resolution has been adopted by the council, mandate the mayor - or equivalent representative of the council - to sign the Covenant adhesion form. After signature, cities must complete their information online and upload their duly signed adhesion form.
- **Implementation, monitoring and reporting** is asked to the Covenant of Mayors signatories with a report progress every second year. The Monitoring Catalogue presents the progress reported by signatories as regards the implementation of their Action Plans.
- **Peer to peer reviews** projects existed such as CASCADE three-year European-wide peer-to-peer learning and networking programme (June 2011 - May 2013), bringing together more than 300 city experts, decision makers and local stakeholders. It tested four methods: peer review, mentoring, work shadowing and study visits.

Signatories:

http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/signatories_en.html?commitments2=1&commitments3=1&commitments1=1

Partners http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/associated-partners_en.html

Related initiatives (http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/related-initiatives_en.html)

1.7 Climate Bonds

- Climate Bonds Initiative is the only organisation in the world working solely to mobilize the largest capital market of all, the \$100 trillion bond market, for climate change solutions.
- The Climate Bonds Standard and Certification Scheme is a FairTrade-like **labelling** scheme for bonds. Bonds which are verified to conform with the Climate Bonds Standard (https://www.climatebonds.net/files/files/Climate%20Bonds%20Standard%20v2_1%20-%20January_2017.pdf) are Certified Climate Bonds, a mark that assures their contribution to the delivery of a low carbon economy.
- **Monitoring, track, report requirements:** The monitoring requirements for compliance with the standard depends on particular project types with little or no monitoring for straightforward areas such as renewable energy and annual and/or more complicated monitoring requirements for other projects.

- **Green Bond principles:** voluntary process guidelines that recommend transparency and disclosure and promote integrity in the development of the Green Bond market by clarifying the approach for issuance of a Green Bond
- Organisations seeking to apply the Climate Bond Certification Mark must engage a third-party Verifier to undertake a compliance **audit** of the bond (whether existing or proposed) to confirm its compliance with the Climate Bond Standard.

2 SDGs via platforms

2.1 SD partnership

- The Partnerships for SDGs online platform provides global engagement for multi-stakeholder partnerships and voluntary commitments from all stakeholders devoted to support the implementation of the **Sustainable Development Goals**.
- **2300 Partnerships initiatives and commitments.** It is possible to **register online** by giving information and choosing the UN goals and targets to commit. (list of partnerships by goal and countries <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/>)
- **Support National Voluntary Reviews:** The High-level Political Forum is mandated to conduct voluntary national reviews and thematic reviews of the implementation of the Agenda, showcasing initiatives. (countries and participants on forum <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/countries/>)
- **Progress reports:** Partners can inform stakeholders about their evolution for being part of actors to achieve SDGs by submitting progress reports.

2.2 Climate: Objective OCEAN

- **Was established from an alliance of NGOs and research institutes, with support from the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission on June 10th 2014 during the World Ocean day. 8 recommendations for the ocean:**

“ 1. Consider the importance of healthy and functional ecosystems to face climate change, by catalyzing the implementation of a consistent and resilient network of marine protected areas. 2. Acknowledge the role of marine and coastal ecosystems as natural carbon wells (blue carbon). 3. Develop Marine Renewable Energy (wind-power, hydro-power, tidal-power and wave-power) while preserving marine biodiversity. 4. Guide maritime transport energy transition and develop innovative technological solutions for safer and more environmentally friendly vessels. 5. Support in priority adaptation measures for the most vulnerable regions, including coastal zones in developing countries, territories and Small Island Developing States. 6. Strengthen transfer of technology towards the most vulnerable coastal and oceanic states and regions. International cooperation must include marine ecosystems adaptation and protection projects. 7. Explicitly dedicate part of the Green Climate Fund to marine and coastal projects (protection of mangrove, wetlands and vulnerable areas with an extremely high CO2 storage capacity). 8. Improve consistency of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change with existing ocean related agreements, including “Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)”.”
- More than 70 organizations, members list: <http://www.ocean-climate.org/?cat=135>
- **One year progress report**
https://gallery.mailchimp.com/8aad94fb7d8644bdb1efa4756/files/EN_Climate_Ocean_Objective_Sept16.pdf

- Scientific committee people list <http://www.ocean-climate.org/?cat=77>

-SDG Audit: Auditing Sustainable Development Goals Programme: INTOSAI has decided to include SDGs quite centrally in its strategic plan 2017-2022 (<http://www.idi.no/en/idi-cpd/auditing-sustainable-development-goals-programme>)

3 European Innovation Partnership

3.1 EIP on Raw Materials

- **Stakeholder platform that brings together representatives from industry, public services, academia and NGOs.** It provides high-level guidance to the European Commission, Member States and private actors on innovative approaches to the challenges related to raw materials. **The EIP on Raw Materials' aim is to help raise industry's contribution to the EU GDP to around 20% by 2020.** It will also play an important role in meeting the objectives of the European Commission flagship initiatives '**Innovation Union**' and '**Resource Efficient Europe**'
- **Commitments** are **joint undertakings** by several partners, who commit themselves to carrying out activities that contribute to the EIP's actions and targets. After two Calls for Commitment in 2013 and 2015 the EIP can count on **123 Raw Materials Commitments**. These Commitments include close to **980 unique partners from more than 50 different countries. Organizations can propose commitments and EIP will study their proposal.** (https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/eip-raw-materials/sites/rawmaterials/files/RMC_call_2015_guidelines_final2.pdf)
- **Monitoring and evaluation scheme: tracks progress on four different levels:** the EIP's Raw Materials Commitments, action areas, targets and objectives. Annual monitoring report, SIP Implementation Document, Strategic evaluation report, Raw Material Scoreboard.
- **Future: To further increase the EIP's impact until 2020, the EIP will create synergies with other stakeholders and change the set-up of the Operational Groups**
- **Members list:** <https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/eip-raw-materials/en/members>

3.2 EIP on Water

- Initiative within the **EU 2020 Innovation Union**
- **Expressions of commitment** for which over 100 proposals were received. From this, EIP on Water selects a certain number of those as Action Groups of the EIP Water, they are the proposals fulfilling all the requirements and showing the most promising approaches, combining innovative ideas with partners across the innovation value chain and potential for applications and/or commercialization. Action Groups <https://www.eip-water.eu/action-groups>
- **Task Force:** The EIP Water **Task Force** is composed of 48 stakeholder representatives and supports the Steering Group with technical advice and expertise. Members list https://www.eip-water.eu/Task_Force

- **Steering Goup:** EIP Water is led by a **Steering Group** consisting of high-level representatives of relevant stakeholder groups and spanning both the demand and supply sides of innovation. It meets twice a year to provide strategic guidance and recommendations to the European Commission on policy and implementation and, together with the EU Commission, is the decision-making body of EIP Water.
- People list: <https://www.eip-water.eu/my-market-place/people>

3.3 EIP on Agriculture Sustainability and Productivity

- (EIP-AGRI) has been launched in 2012 to contribute to the European Union's strategy 'Europe 2020' for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
- **Operational Groups:** The formation of any Operational Group should take place on the initiative of the actors involved. The Operational Group is recognised ("**labelled**") by the selection of its project. In general terms, the types of project that Operational Groups can develop and implement are either a **new** project from a new grouping of actors or a **new** project from an existing grouping of actors. (list <http://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/links-existing-operational-groups?stakeholder=3394>)
- **Toolkit:** to build upon the practical experiences, skills and knowledge that are accumulating within the EIP-AGRI Network by providing a web-based gateway to
- **Authorities Contact List:** <http://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/managing-authorities-contact-details?stakeholder=3394>

3.4 EIP on Smart cities and communities

- Initiative **supported by the European Commission** bringing together cities, industry, SMEs, banks, research and other smart city actors. It intends to:
 - Improve citizens' quality of life
 - Increase competitiveness of Europe's industry and innovative SMEs
 - Make our cities more competitive and better places to live in
 - Share knowledge to prevent mistakes being repeated
 - Reach our energy and climate targets
 - Support you in finding the right partners and solutions It's about achieving social, environmental and economic sustainability for our cities.
- 370 commitments with 4000 partners from 31 countries. Commitments list with countries, organizations type, etc <https://eu-smartcities.eu/commitments>. Commitments are measurable and concrete smart city engagements/ actions from public and private partners. There are 6 action clusters:
 - Business Models, Finance and Procurement
 - Citizen Focus
 - Integrated Infrastructures & Processes (including Open Data)
 - Policy & Regulations / Integrated Planning
 - Sustainable Districts and Built Environment
 - Sustainable Urban Mobility

To become a member and work on one of these action clusters, it is either possible to **join an existing commitment** by contacting the specific commitment leader, he will decide to accept a new partner or not. But also by being an **external expert** by contacting the Action Cluster Manager. (<https://eu-smartcities.eu/faqs#Involved>)

- **CIVITAS**, the EU initiative to implement sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport measures, has launched a new **peer-to-peer exchange programme for cities**.
- **Smart City Monitor: Service for Smart Cities, local and regional governance: platform which** effectively fosters implementation of Smart Urban Future concepts and relevant ecosystem for experimenting, prototyping, learning and step by step progressing with low cost and minimum risks. Partners of Partners (Elena Petrova http://partnersearch.ncps-care.eu/index.php?index=10&nmp_ps_list_cmd=showentry&nmp_ps_list_id=76 and <https://www.acccrn.net/about-acccrn/partners>)
- **Partners** https://eu-smartcities.eu/about/useful_links

3.5 EIP Active and Healthy Ageing

- Pilot initiative **launched by the European Commission** to foster innovation in the field of active and healthy ageing. It pursues a **Triple Win** for Europe:
 - Improving the health and quality of life of Europeans with a focus on older people
 - Supporting the long-term sustainability and efficiency of health and social care systems
 - Enhancing the competitiveness of EU industry through business and expansion in new markets
- The European Commission periodically launches **Invitations for Commitment**. Candidates meeting the criteria have been invited to join an Action Group:
 - Adherence to prescription
 - Falls prevention
 - Functional decline and frailty
 - Integrated care
 - Independent living solutions
 - Age friendly environments
- **MAFEIP: Monitoring and Assessment Framework for the EIP on AHA**: tool to monitor the impact of the various activities carried out by the stakeholders of the Partnership
- Reference 2016 site list <http://www.scale-aha.eu/rs2016-results.html>

4. Partnerships post Rio+10

4.1 REEEP (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership)

- Launched at the **Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development** (WSSD). Works to accelerate market-based deployment of renewable energy and energy efficient systems in developing countries.
- **354 members**. Not accepting partners anymore: <https://www.reeep.org/sites/default/files/List%20of%20REEEP%20Partners%20%28December%202016%29.pdf>
- Policy lab: REEEP is now testing a Portfolio with a sophisticated **monitoring**, evaluation and learning system. The purpose is to generate practice-based policy: knowledge and recommendations based on bottom-up insights and information gleaned from market realities to inform top-down policy making processes
- Publications: **Annual reports, Audit reports** (<https://www.reeep.org/publications>)

4.2 CSD partnerships

https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/dsd/dsd_aofw_par/par_csdregipart_newregi_05.shtml

5. Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs)

European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) is a research and development organization of the European Union which was established on 11 March 2008. It designated the first three Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs) in December 2009. These KICs have the objective to integrate education, research and innovation (the so-called Knowledge Triangle) in one common organisation. Some other followed, currently there are six:

- **EIT Climate-KIC**: addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation
Partners <http://www.climate-kic.org/partners>
Staff <http://www.climate-kic.org/about/how-we-are-organised/staff-directory/>
- **EIT Digital**: addressing Information and Communication Technologies
- **EIT InnoEnergy**: addressing sustainable energy
- **EIT Health**: addressing healthy living and active ageing
- **EIT Raw Materials**: addressing sustainable exploration, extraction, processing, recycling and substitution
- **EIT Food**: putting Europe at the centre of a global revolution in food innovation and production
 - For collaborating, an **every two year call**, ending with a designation after a submission and evaluation Program.
 - **EIP monitoring system**: continuous, adaptive, bespoke based on strategy, implementation, results and impacts. The EIT is responsible for the assessment of an individual KIC's performance
 - European Court of Auditors publishing **Special Report on Audit of EIP and KIC**.