Climate Action Summit
Global Preparatory Meeting
Abu Dhabi, 30 June-1 July

Overview of the work of the nine tracks
## MITIGATION STRATEGY

### WHO ARE WE:

| Co-leads: | Chile, incoming COP25 president  
|          | Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC  
|          | Achim Steiner, Administrator of UNDP  
|          | Paul Polman, Vice Chair of the Global Compact |

### WHY ARE WE WORKING IN THE MITIGATION STRATEGY?

- Significant gaps still exist between current efforts as reflected in NDCs and the requirement to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- According to IPCC 1.5 Special Report, the global CO2 emissions should decline by about 45% by 2030 and reach net zero around 2050 in order to limit temperature rise under 1.5 °C
- According to UNEP Emission Gap Report, the gap in 2030 between emission levels under full implementation of conditional NDCs and those consistent with least-cost pathways to the 1.5°C target is 29 GtCO2e.

### WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS?

- Increase political wills to increase mitigation ambition though enhanced NDC and submission of long-term decarbonization strategy by 2020
- Strengthen the momentum to integrate transformation of economy into low-carbon and climate resilient pathway into main development strategy
- Build ambition loop through enhanced public and private partnership and leaving no one behind
## WHICH AREAS ARE WE FOCUSING ON?

- **Nationally Determined Contributions**
  - Communicate new or update nationally determined contribution by 2020 (*Decision 1/CP.21*)
- **Long term decarbonization strategy**
  - Formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies by 2020 (*Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement* and *Decision 1/CP.21*)
- Key sectors related to mitigation
  - *Promoting renewable energy, actions to phase out fossil fuels*, enhance sinks through *reducing deforestation*, etc.

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

- Announcements on increase mitigation ambition through enhanced NDCs
  - Champion countries to present enhanced NDCs in the summit
  - Announcement of countries with sizeable emissions of their intention to update, enhance and implement their NDCs with a concrete increase of mitigation ambition
- Concrete *sectoral policies and measures* such as promoting renewable energy, phasing out coal and reducing deforestation to be reflected in the enhanced NDCs.
- Announcements of countries to submit *long-term decarbonization strategies* with concrete steps and interim targets towards achieving *net zero emissions by 2050*
- New *supportive and cooperative partnerships* of countries and other key actors to enhance implementation and increase mitigation ambition of NDCs.
### WHO ARE WE:

| Co-leading countries: Peru and Spain | Supporting institutions: ILO, WHO, DESA, Global Compact, B team, Partner countries and stakeholders: CCAC, Greece, ITUC, Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, UN Women, Wellcome Trust, WMO, and WRI | Country members: Poland, Nauru and Greece |

### WHY ARE WE WORKING IN THE SPD TRACK?

- Climate change impacts people and people are fundamental to its solution
- Air pollution kills over 7 million people per year, and most of the air pollutants are also GHG
- The economic transition has the potential to create many jobs, which need to be quality jobs. We also need to make sure no one is left behind
- Women are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, and are also essential to climate change solutions, we need to enable them to play that role

### WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS?

Ensuring that the economic, environmental and social aspects of the transformation of economies and societies towards greater sustainability are managed in ways that maximize opportunities of decent work for all, reduce inequalities, promote social justice, and enhance country’s efforts to improve the people’s health.
### WHICH AREAS ARE WE FOCUSING ON?

- Health, just transition, and gender

### EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

- **On Just Transition:**
  - National commitment on a just transition plan with specific elements including: social dialogue, assessment of impacts, skills development and social protection policies
  - Private sector commitment for new jobs to be decent jobs, fair and inclusive jobs

- **On Health:**
  - National and local governments commitment to ensure clean, safe air for their populations by 2030
  - Financial institutions and funds to support resilient health systems, air quality monitoring and policies

- **On Gender:**
  - National commitment on a gender equality with specific elements including: supporting women as part of climate change solutions, implementing gender-responsive climate change action plans, policies or strategies and tracking progress on gender and climate change issues
WHO ARE WE:

Co-leading countries
Ireland and Republic of Marshall Islands

Country members
Namibia, Nigeria and Antigua & Barbuda

Supporting Institutions
Office of the UN Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth
UN Foundation

Stakeholders
Civil society organizations
Youth groups
Trade unions
Faith groups
Private sector

WHY ARE WE WORKING IN THE YOUTH ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC MOBILIZATION TRACK?

- Approximately 42% of the global population is under the age of 25, and more than half under 30. This is the largest generation of young people in history. Last year, the UN launched the “UN Youth Strategy,” to integrate and empower young people across all aspects of the UN’s work, which is a top priority for the UN Secretary-General.
- Youth and future generations will inherit the planet we leave for them. They also represent significant potential when it comes to the solutions to the climate emergency.
- The global climate strike movement, and related mobilization efforts, is largely led by young people who are demanding bold climate action from world leaders.

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS?

- Working effectively with global youth and civil society in support of ambitious outcomes at the Summit.
- Media attention on September 20 through September 27— how to ensure there is a positive narrative.
- Meaningfully engage and include young people across all Summit tracks.
- Create a cross-generational approach to address the adverse effects of climate change.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHICH AREAS ARE WE FOCUSING ON?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Respond to the unprecedented mobilization of young people worldwide who are demanding ambitious climate action in the lead-up to the Secretary-General’s Climate Action Summit</td>
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<td>• Engage and mobilize young entrepreneurs, innovators and engineers to deliver low-carbon solutions while supporting those ready to implement them to scale up their efforts</td>
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<td>• Reach beyond the “climate bubble” and engage new younger audiences, particularly from the Global South, to shift their communities to take climate actions</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPECTED OUTCOMES:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <strong>UN Youth Climate Summit (September 21):</strong> The largest gathering of young climate leaders at the UN to showcase solutions, and to meaningful engage with decision-makers on the defining issue of our time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>African Youth Climate Hub:</strong> A new, inclusive regional platform that serves as a network (to foster African youth leadership around key climate issues), an incubator (to catalyze youth projects with funding and mentorship), and a learning center (to build capacity). It will include an online platform, annual forum, and dashboard to track progress. Funding already secured through the Mohammed VI Foundation for the Environment; working in partnership with Nigeria and Namibia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Sustainable Gaming Alliance:</strong> video gaming industry commitment to go carbon neutral by 2025; industry commitments around reforestation; education and “nudging” behavior to inform players (potentially reaching 3 billion people).</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Global Greening Media Initiative:</strong> Public broadcast media to create content to raise awareness and public engagement on the climate crisis (target 1 bn people across the globe). Followed by worldwide youth engagement with parliaments and policy makers to effect real change.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• <strong>Kwon Gesh (Youth and Public Climate Pledge):</strong> Meaning “solemn promise”, UN member states would pledge to include youth and the public in climate policy making in a structured way. This is a direct response to unprecedented youth demands for climate action with the aim to give youth and public a real say in climate policy making.</td>
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**WHO ARE WE:**

- Ethiopia (co-lead)
- Denmark (co-lead)
- SEforAll (institutional lead)
- Colombia
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Morocco
- Palau
- ESMAP (WB)
- IEA
- IRENA

**WHY ARE WE WORKING IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION TRACK?**

- Roughly 80% of CO2 emissions, 66% of GHG emissions relate to energy
- 840 million people still without access to electricity, energy access and transition key to sustainable development
- Meeting the SDGs will increase energy production and consumption

**WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS?**

- Accelerate and scale renewable energy
- Increase efforts towards energy efficiency
- Expand access to energy
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHICH AREAS ARE WE FOCUSING ON?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ Mobilizing investments for the clean energy transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Market-driven public-private partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ Challenging sectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ Leaving no-one behind</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPECTED OUTCOMES:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ Coalitions of ambitious joining forces on energy efficiency, cooling</td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ Decluttering sustainable energy financing, unlocking investments for energy transition and access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Ambitious commitments from regions and groups of countries to be met with support</td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ System change lighthouse: shipping sector changing course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Enabling initiatives on battery storage, hydrogen, methane and more</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

➢ Join discussions on these topics today 14.00 - 16.00  
➢ Hear more about five possible deliverables today 16.15 - 17.45  
➢ Room Wasit (level 3)
## WHO ARE WE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-leads</th>
<th>Country members</th>
<th>Other stakeholders</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>GCoM, C40, ICLEI, UCLG</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>WRI</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>TDA, SLoCAT</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Supportive institution</strong></td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>SDI, WIEGO, ARUP, AECOM, ARCADIS, EU-JRC, University of Twente, IIED</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Habitat</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
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## WHY ARE WE WORKING IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE, CITIES AND LOCAL ACTION TRACK ?

- Resilient and carbon-neutral are critical to achieve the 1.5C pathway
- Cities are home to more than **50% of the world’s population**, (2/3 by 2050) and are the site of most of its built assets
- Cities are powerhouses of national economies, accounting for around **80% of global economic activity**
- Cities are responsible for **70% of global GHG emissions**
- With **90% of the world’s urban areas situated on coastlines**, cities are highly exposed to the devastating impacts of climate change
- A transition to zero-carbon cities is feasible with proven technologies and practices.
- It would improve public health, generate significant financial returns and boost economic productivity.

## WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS?

Sub-national governments are too often confronted by barriers that can constraint the implementation of their climate plans. The ICLA track is focusing on the following challenges:

1. **Developing enabling national frameworks.**
2. **Developing collaborative actions across all levels of governments (vertical integration) and with private sector**
3. **Accelerating, scaling up and making financial flows more accessible to cities and local governments**
### WHICH AREAS ARE WE FOCUSING ON?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>
| **NET ZERO EMISSION BUILDINGS**                           | - Buildings account for 40% of energy related CO2 emissions  
- Building stock must be net zero carbon by 2050, but fewer than 1% of buildings are net zero carbon today                                                                                       |
| **DECARBONIZED MOBILITY**                                 | - Transports represent 14% of economy-wide CO2 emissions. In a business as usual scenario emissions are projected to more than double by 2050  
- Passenger and freight transport emissions increased by 36% and 75%, respectively, between 2000 and 2015                                                                                   |
| **RESILIENCE OF THE URBAN POOR**                          | - Nearly one billion people live in slums and informal settlements and face cascading risks and climate impacts due to limited adaptive capacity                                                                 |
| **DECENTRALIZED FINANCE**                                 | - Many cities cannot access international funding due to poor creditworthiness, underdeveloped capital markets, high transaction costs or lack of fiscal autonomy                                                             |
| **Subnational Mobilization**                              | - Commitments by local authorities to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change are necessary to drive ambition and implementation of climate plans.                                                                 |

### EXPECTED OUTCOMES:

1. **NET ZERO BUILDINGS FOR ALL BY 2050**
   - Coalitions of countries securing national commitments to attain Paris-Compliant (net zero carbon) new buildings by 2030 and existing buildings by 2050, and reflected in 2020 buildings related climate policies including NDCs
   - Commitments from MDBs and private financial institutions to align their financing of buildings with the Paris Agreement and national climate policies \( \rightarrow 1 \) trillion USD in “Paris Compliant” buildings investment in developing countries by 2030

2. **DECARBONIZED LAND TRANSPORTATION OF PEOPLE AND GOODS**
   - Technical assistance, financial support and technology to transition to e-buses
   - Increased signal of market demand for zero emission commercial vehicles and spur policy shifts in transport by enabling national and local mobility planning

3. **BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF 600 MILLION SLUM DWELLERS**
   - Identification of hotspot informal settlements vulnerable to climate change – 140 hotspots in 50 countries with 150M target population by 2023, 600M by 2030
   - Putting the poor at the centre, bolstering community adaptation through city-wide planning, national policy reform including link to NDCs and NAPs, global mobilization and capacity building

4. **LEADERSHIP FOR URBAN CLIMATE INVESTMENTS (LUCI)**
   - This initiative will accelerate, upscale and leverage climate finance for cities in low and middle income countries as a strategic priority. This comprehensive and transformative approach encompasses the entire value chain of climate friendly and resilient urban infrastructure projects. Focusing on 4 components from early-stage project preparation via financing to tracking finance flows and their impact, the objective is to close existing gaps in the subnational finance architecture.
## Industry Transition

### Who Are We:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Co-leads;</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supported by WEF</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Coalition members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td>We Mean Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNIDO, UNGC, ICC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industry sector organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>ETC, Mission Innovation, others</td>
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### Why Are We Working In The Industry Track

- To reach the goals of the Paris Agreement, it is essential for industrial systems to achieve net-zero CO2 emissions by mid-century.
- The industry track covers several key harder-to-abate sectors such as steel, cement, chemicals and heavy duty transport. The emissions of these sectors, account for 10 Gt (30%) of total global CO2 emissions, on current trends, could account for 16Gt by 2050.
- Many analysis such as the Mission Possible report by Energy Transition Commission clearly shows that it is technically possible and economically viable with existing technology to reach net-zero by mid-century.

### What Are The Challenges We Are Trying To Address?

- The transition requires collaborative efforts among business, policy-makers and investors
- The Climate Summit is an opportunity to catalyse joint action from leading companies and countries, sending a strong signal that transformation of these sectors is possible, we have a credible approach to help reduce emissions in line with IPCC 1.5, which creates a practical way to enhance NDCs.
### Which Areas Are We Focusing On?

- We are focusing on the hard to abate sectors, such as steel, cement & concrete, chemicals incl. plastics, heavy duty transportation.

- The plan involves 3 areas of focus to succeed:
  - Industry initiatives: Leading companies in key sectors driving ambitious voluntary action
  - Innovation partnerships and public-private partnerships: supported by announcements of enabling policy, technology commitments, or demand side commitments
  - Underpinned by analytical sector roadmaps

### Expected Outcomes:

**Net Zero by 2050 announcements from group of leading companies in heavy industry sectors**

Announcements from CEOs from key heavy industry sectors’, across different geographies, making commitments to net zero emissions by 2050 with a clear plan on how this will be achieved and a clear near-term deliverable, backed up by an analytical road map and a call to action to the rest of the sector aiming to make this the start of a growing group of companies from the harder-to-abate sectors – committing to and moving towards net zero by 2050. A clear plan following the Climate Action Summit to COP25, 26 and beyond.

**Announcements from leading governments/companies to support transformation in these sectors**

Announcements from governments/companies, across different geographies, making commitments to support heavy industry transition to ‘net zero by 2050’ – for example through **promoting innovation** or **demand side commitments** to accelerate the industry transition towards carbon net zero by mid-century.
## WHO ARE WE:
- UK (co-lead)
- Egypt (co-lead)
- Bangladesh
- Malawi
- The Netherlands
- Saint Lucia
- UNDP
- EOSG
- Countries (e.g. Finland, Germany, Nigeria, Morocco)
- UN/institutions (e.g. UNDRR, IFRC, Global Commission on Adaptation, Gates Foundation, WEF, World Bank)
- Private sector (e.g. WTW, BSR)

## WHY ARE WE WORKING IN THE RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION TRACK?
- Vulnerable people across the globe are already facing losses and damages from climate impacts. Temperature rise beyond 1.5°C will further threaten lives and livelihoods as well as stability of the global economy and environment.
- Business as usual is no longer an option. We must all act with increased urgency and scale.
- We share a collective ambition, in line with the SDGs, to achieve a world in which no person is left behind by the impacts of climate change, and a vision for a resilient future for our people, economies, environment. We have to adapt now, adapt everywhere, and adapt for a fairer future for all.

## WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS?
- **Political:** Lack of urgency despite the fact that decisions taken now shape current and future vulnerability.
- **Behavioural:** Limited understanding of scale of risk, and incentives are aligned to short term decision making; focus on response rather than prevention.
- **Systemic:** Current project-based nature of adaptation not providing transformational solutions to respond to systemic impacts e.g. decision making on planning and investments do not often take into account climate risk.
- **Financial:** Insufficient public funding for adaptation not getting to where it is needed & inadequate incentives to private sector investment – despite 1 USD invested = 4 USD benefits.
- **Technical:** Lack of data, tools and technology to inform decision making/ not reaching the local level.
# Resilience and Adaptation

## Which Areas Are We Focusing On?
- Transforming planning and investment to build resilient **Economies** and societies
- Supporting **People** in vulnerable situations by enhancing their capacities to adapt to climate change impacts
- Protecting our **Environment** whilst building resilient communities, particularly in rural areas

## Expected Outcomes:

### Transforming Planning and Investment
- Urgently scaling up and facilitating access to climate finance, to support adaptation action and enhance resilience
- Countries and MDBs incorporate adaptation and resilience visions into central planning and investment processes
- Correcting a market failure: business and investors price climate risk into investments for resilient infrastructure
- Enhance regional cooperation and coordination, developing & dispersing climate technologies, data, knowledge, capacity

### Reducing the Impact of Disaster
- Expanded coverage of early warning systems [x million by 2025] and build capacity for early action [x countries integrate DRR into central plans]; including through access to climate data, information and knowledge
- Increasing resilience of infrastructure to disaster and building back better
- Increased access to financing to rebuild lives: [x] million more people have access to insurance
- Facilitating access to technologies , (X) technology transfer and open source technologies for adaptation & resilience

### Protecting Environment and Communities Especially in Rural Areas
- Transforming the way we use our land: [x] countries, businesses and organizations commit to a new vision and principles to 2030 for resilient food, land and ecosystems
- Providing food security for smallholders: £x million in tech and services for 300 million small-scale producers to adapt to current impacts and become more food secure by 2030
- Recognising the cultural, economic, social and environmental value of water
Nature-Based Solutions Coalition

**WHO ARE WE:**

| Co-leading countries: China and New Zealand | **Supporting institutions:** UN Environment (UNEP), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), David Nabarro  
**Partner countries and stakeholders:** Monaco, Iceland, Pakistan, Djibouti, UN funds and programs, intl. organizations, MDBs, NGOs, academia, private sector, foundations and civil society | **Country members:**  
Costa Rica, Fiji, Norway, Portugal, Tajikistan |

**WHY ARE WE WORKING IN THE NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS (NBS) TRACK?**

- Climate emergency must be urgently addressed: NBS are a major part of the climate solution. They are a cost-efficient and globally scalable approach to reducing GHGs and increasing resilience.
- Nature has the potential to deliver 30% of the climate solution by 2030. The potential of 10Gt in emission reductions a year can deliver significant adaptation, economic, social and biodiversity benefits.
- NBS goes beyond climate change: potential to lift one billion people out of poverty, create 80 million jobs, add an additional US$2.3 trillion in productive growth the global economy, while supporting vital ecosystem services and SDGs.

**WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS?**

- As the world transitions towards decarbonization and climate resilience, nature’s contributions to emission reductions and removals as well as climate resilience-building are crucial.
- Less than 1/3 of governments have targets for land or ocean in NDCs and less than 3% of public funding for climate is for NBS.  
  - Resources available are unparallel to those presented by drivers of destruction of ecosystems services.
- The NBS coalition underlines the contribution of nature’s systems to reducing climate change risks and establishing climate-resilient societies, and is committed to promoting harmony with nature and a culture of valuing ecological systems as a global response to climate change.
## Nature-Based Solutions Coalition

### WHICH AREAS ARE WE FOCUSING ON?
- Nature’s systemic role in development
- Forests and other terrestrial ecosystems
- Ocean ecosystems and water resources
- Agriculture and food systems

### EXPECTED OUTCOMES:
- Climate ambition grows by integrating NBS in NDCs and other policy plans sending political and market signals to unlock climate finance (radical collaboration).
- Unlocking the 10GT potential of NBS, with corresponding finance pathway.
- Enhancing of ambition and resilience in key sectors by scaling-up nature-based solutions on forests, land, oceans, food, infrastructure and cities.
- Launch, through an opt-in process, a “Friends of NBS” to promote climate action for sustainable development beyond the Summit ensuring a growing movement.
## CLIMATE FINANCE AND CARBON PRICING

### WHO ARE WE:

- Jamaica
- France
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Senegal
- Switzerland
- World Bank

### WHY ARE WE WORKING IN THE CLIMATE FINANCE AND CARBON PRICING ACTION TRACK?

- Climate finance is a key enabler for enhanced climate action
- We aim to fully align financial flows with the Paris Agreement goals
- Several things are happening already in the real economy but the scale and speed are not right yet

### WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES WE ARE TRYING TO ADDRESS?

- Need to demonstrate that it is viable that the whole financial system works at scale towards a low-carbon and resilient world
- Showcase credible and concrete examples that demonstrate success stories
- Deliver on the climate finance commitments to enhance trust among all relevant stakeholders; in particular, for adaptation and resilience
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHICH AREAS ARE WE FOCUSING ON?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ Aligning private and public finance with the Paris Agreement goals through public-private partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ Expand existing initiatives and coalitions and build new ambitious ones</td>
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<tr>
<td>➢ Deliver on climate finance commitments</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPECTED OUTCOMES:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>➢ Alignment:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Commitment towards the implementation of the most efficient public policies to redirect finance flows towards low-emission and climate resilient investments (e.g. incentives for greening the financial system, carbon markets and pricing, create the right national environments, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Paris Agreement compatible portfolios (MDBs, equity investments, commercial banks, other international financial institutions, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Escalation of commitments to increase the proportion of blended finance to accelerate climate action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>➢ Climate finance commitments:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Demonstration of scaled-up climate finance to reach the USD $100 billion per year by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Strong political signals that reassure the collective commitment to scale-up climate finance, facilitate access, enhance the mobilization of other stakeholders and effective use of a diversity of channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pathway for ambitious climate finance goals that respond to the Paris Agreement goals, in particular, adaptation finance and resilience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Positive signals of a successful replenishment of the Green Climate Fund</td>
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