

IVM Institute for Environmental Studies

**Mapping the Institutional Architecture of
Global Climate Change Governance**

V.2

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Preface

This report is an updated version of the technical report 'Mapping the Institutional Architecture of Global Climate Change Governance' published on 13 August 2015 (Dias Guerra *et al.* 2015). It includes a revision of institutions included in the data-set, where no longer active institutions have been removed and new ones are added. All statistics have been updated accordingly. New sections have also been added on thematic focus. All data presented in this report is accurate as of May 15 2016.

The report is a deliverable of the CONNECT project (Coping with Fragmentation: Assessing and Reforming the current Architecture of Global Environmental Governance), funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) under grant number 016.125.330. CONNECT (1) takes stock of the existing level of fragmentation across a number of issue-areas in global environmental politics (including climate change; biodiversity; marine governance and fisheries; forestry); (2) explains the causes of fragmentation of global governance architectures based on a carefully designed set of variables; (3) analyses the implications of fragmentation across different scales of governance (i.e. international, regional and domestic levels); and finally (4) suggests policy responses to increased fragmentation. Each analytical step is accompanied by a number of technical reports that explain the methodologies developed for data-gathering and analysis. For more information and access to deliverables under CONNECT, please visit: www.fragmentation.eu.

1 Introduction

Efforts to combat climate change globally have significantly expanded beyond the multilateral response under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to include individual non-state actors such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs), firms, academia, cities, sub-national regions and international organizations; mini-lateral clubs, comprising smaller groups of countries; and, transnational initiatives, where both state and non-state actors collaborate (Biermann *et al.* 2009; Keohane and Victor 2011; Abbott 2012; Bulkeley *et al.* 2014; Falkner 2015). As a result, the global climate governance architecture has developed from a single regime to a regime complex (Keohane and Victor 2011; Raustiala and Victor 2004), showing increasing signs of fragmentation and functional overlaps (Biermann *et al.* 2009; Zelli 2011). Although fragmentation is largely accepted to be a ubiquitous phenomenon in global climate governance, few empirical studies map institutional complexity and consequently attempt to measure degrees of fragmentation or coherence (Zelli and van Asselt 2013; Widerberg 2016). The mapping exercise presented here is an attempt to bridge this empirical gap by presenting a data-set and initial descriptive statistics that can be used for further analysis of fragmentation and institutional complexity.

The paper operationalizes an heuristic framework developed by Abbott and Snidal (Abbott and Snidal 2009a; Abbott and Snidal 2009b; Abbott 2012) for mapping global governance architectures¹. It takes stock of institutions governing climate change mitigation, including institutions that are (i) international or transnational; (ii) display intentionality to steer the behaviour of their members; (iii) explicitly mention a common governance goal related to climate change mitigation; and, (iv) have identifiable governance functions.

Mapping the global climate change governance architecture involved two stages of data collection: (1) transnational institutions – relying on a review of previous case studies (in particular Bulkeley *et al.* 2014; Hale and Roger 2014; Hoffmann 2011), the Climate Initiative Platform (<http://climateinitiativesplatform.org/>), the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA, <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>); and (2) inter-state regimes – primarily using the International Environmental Agreements Database Project (Mitchell 2016; Widerberg and Stripple forthcoming).

The paper consists of five sections: after the brief **Introduction** with background on the climate change governance debate, we provide an overview of **Concepts and definitions** necessary to understand the methodology described in the third section of the document – **Mapping the global climate change governance architecture**. Fourth, we present our very brief **Results & analysis** and summarize our findings, and finally the **Final remarks**' section elaborates on future work.

¹ The full conceptual and methodological framework for mapping and measuring fragmentation in global governance architectures (Pattberg *et al.*, 2014) can be downloaded at: http://fragmentation.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/CONNECT_Conceptual-Framework.pdf.

2 Concepts and definitions

The term *governance architecture* is subject to a number of alternative conceptualizations, such as *regime complex* (Keohane and Victor 2011; Raustiala and Victor 2004; Orsini, Morin, and Young 2013) or *institutional landscape* (Shkaruba and Kireyeu 2013), which to a certain degree can be used interchangeably. For the purpose of this study, we adopt the definition of governance architecture proposed by Biermann and colleagues (2009, 15) describing it as an ‘overarching system of public and private institutions that are valid or active in a given issue area of world politics’. We consider a *policy domain* as a socially constructed ‘component of a political system that is organized around substantive issues’ (Burstein 1991, 328) and their constituent parts as *issue areas* ‘sharing inherent substantive characteristics which influence how they are framed and dealt with’ (ibid). Consequently, by referring to mapping governance architectures across policy domains, we attempt to map the ‘patchwork of international institutions that are different in their character (organizations, regimes, and implicit norms), their constituencies (public and private), their spatial scope (from bilateral to global), and their subject matter (from specific policy fields to universal concerns’ (Biermann *et al.* 2009, 16). Thus, these arrangements fall within a specific architecture because they share an identifiable *governance goal* which addresses the issue at hand (e.g. mitigating climate change).

3 Mapping the global climate change governance architecture

The operationalization of the mapping procedure comprises two steps: first, compiling a database that includes the majority of the empirical governance arrangements active at the time of the mapping exercise; and second, visualizing the overall architecture using a governance triangle (by zone = type of actors involved) and a governance decagon/dodecagon (by role = governance functions and by theme). The first step is described in the following sub-sections.

3.1 Criteria

In order to compile a database that represents a global governance architecture, clear and unambiguous criteria are required. We include: (i) international and transnational institutions, which not only have the (ii) intentionality to steer policy and the behaviour of their members or a broader community, but also explicitly mention the (iii) common governance goal, accomplishable by (iv) significant governance functions. Regarding goal iii, with nearly universal membership, the UNFCCC, its legally binding Kyoto Protocol, and the recently concluded Paris Agreement dictate the goal of global climate change governance – stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system (which translates into the 1.5 Celsius degrees target internationally accepted at COP 21).

3.2 Governance triangle

As a way to visualize the overall institutional architecture, the institutions that qualify according to our criteria are placed in a ‘governance triangle’ (concept developed by Abbott and Snidal 2009a; Abbott and Snidal 2009b; Abbott 2012) depending on their constituent actors – *Public*, *Firm* and *Civil Society Organization* (CSO). The institution’s position is determined by its members (see section 4) and other participants vital to the operations of the rules and norms or the institutions. In principle, *Public* signifies individual states and collections of states, cities, regions or international organizations (IOs). *Firm* signifies businesses, investors and industry associations; and finally, *CSOs* signifies non-governmental organizations, other CSOs, and CSO coalitions and networks. The three categories are broadly defined, encompassing virtually all participants in transnational governance.

The triangle is divided into seven *zones*, which represent the major combinations of actor *types*. Institutions in the vertex zones (1-3) are dominated by a single type of actor; those in the quadrilateral zones (4-6) involve two types of actors; and those in the central zone (7) involve actors of all three types. Additionally, the two dashed horizontal lines divide the triangle into three ‘tiers’, defined by the nature of government involvement – *public* (public institutions are dominant), *private* (firms and CSO are dominant), and *hybrid* (government bodies share governance with firms and/or CSO in public-private partnerships).

Finally, the governance triangle also highlights the *role*, or governance function², of each institution by means of color-coding – *standards & commitments* (red),

² We only consider the primary activity or in some cases two primary activities of a scheme, relatively to the way they pursue the climate change governance goal.

operational activities (orange), *information & networking* (green), and *financing* (blue). These functions are not necessarily undertaken on an either/or basis as many governance schemes may engage in several activities at once. Rule-making and implementation schemes (*standards & commitments*) comprise mandatory compliance, standards for measurement and disclosure of activities, and voluntary and private standards and commitments. *Operational* schemes focus on, for example, technology research and development, pilot projects, demonstration and deployment activities, skills enhancement, and best practice dissemination (which may require some incidental standard-setting). *Financing* is a specific type of operational activity. Finally, forums for information-sharing and networking (*information & networking*) provide technical consulting, training, and information services to build capacity, share knowledge, and support local government.

3.3 Data collection

A comprehensive mapping of global climate change governance must include both international and transnational institutions. Since both have already been mapped with some accuracy, our mapping builds on a review and update of previous case studies (in particular Bulkeley *et al.* 2014; Hale and Roger 2014; Hoffmann 2011), the Climate Initiative Platform (<http://climateinitiativesplatform.org/>), the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA, <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>), according to our criteria.

The concept of a *regime complex* as introduced by Keohane and Victor (2011) takes the international state-based governance for the overall architecture while Abbott and Snidal (2009) on the other hand focus on transnational arrangements. By combining both approaches, we add international institutions to the transnational climate governance triangle.

4 Results & analysis

As stated above, the second and last step of mapping the global climate change governance architecture is to visualize it, which already provides us with some results. Hereafter, we display two ways to visualize our data: one based on the type of actors involved in the governance arrangements – Global Climate Change Governance Triangle – and another built around the key governance functions of mapped institutions – Global Climate Change Governance Decagon.

For more detailed information: **Annex A** consists of the complete database of institutions present in the global climate change governance architecture; it includes acronyms, full names, homepages and year of creation, plus the information provided in both the triangle and decagon (zone, actors, type and role); and **Annex B** entails brief descriptions of each institution.

4.1 Global climate change governance triangle

The extent and nature of the global climate change governance architecture is represented in Figure 1 using an adapted form of the transnational governance triangle proposed by Abbott and Snidal (2009a; 2009b; Abbott 2012), combined with the international regime complex approach from Keohane and Victor (2011).

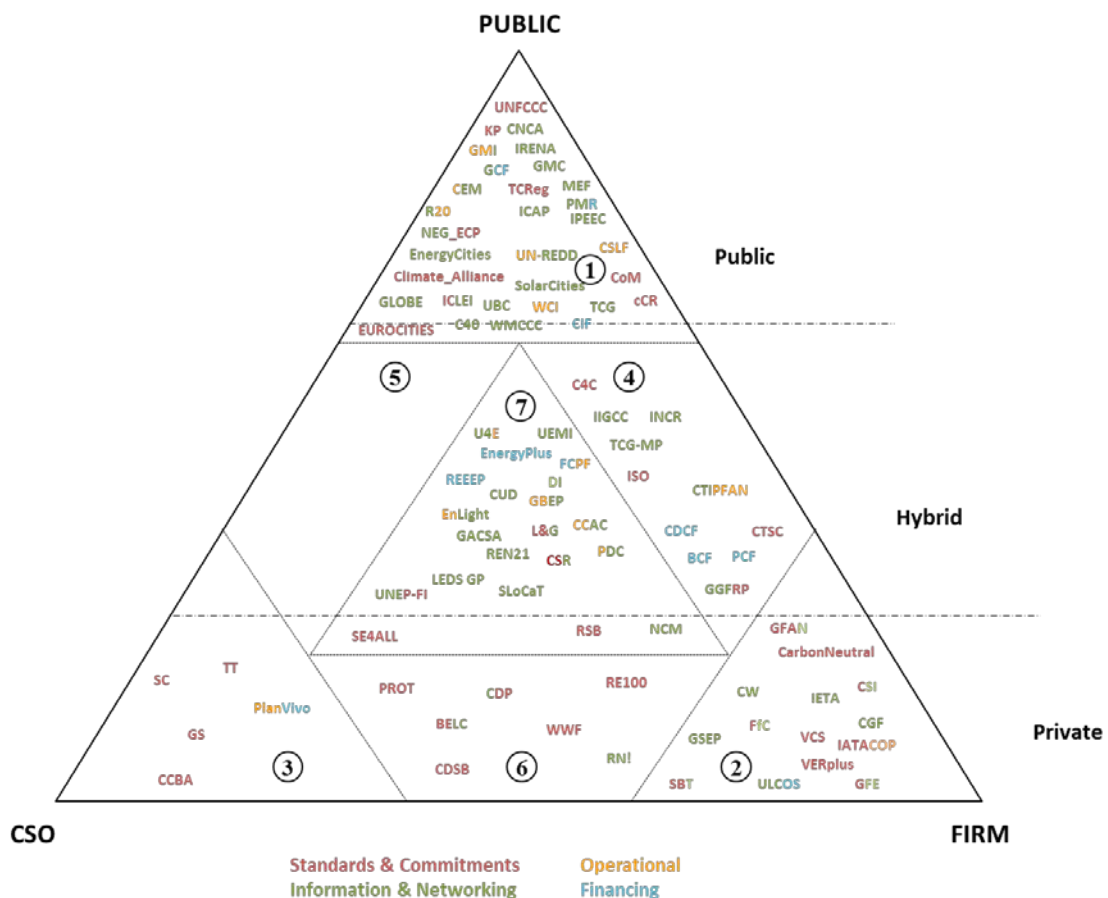


Figure 1 Global Climate Change Governance Triangle (updated version 15 May 2016)

The triangle-shape highlights multiple forms of governance; by deconstructing the institutional complexity of global climate change governance at a certain moment in history, we get a snapshot of who is actually engaged in pursuing the climate governance goal at the time. Hence, we purport to take into account every institution that satisfies our criteria, including transnational schemes that appear significant on public and policy discussions and the scholarly literature.

4.2 Global climate change governance decagon

An alternative way to display the global climate change governance architecture is based on the institutions' governance functions, and so we got to the decagon form illustrated in Figure 2.

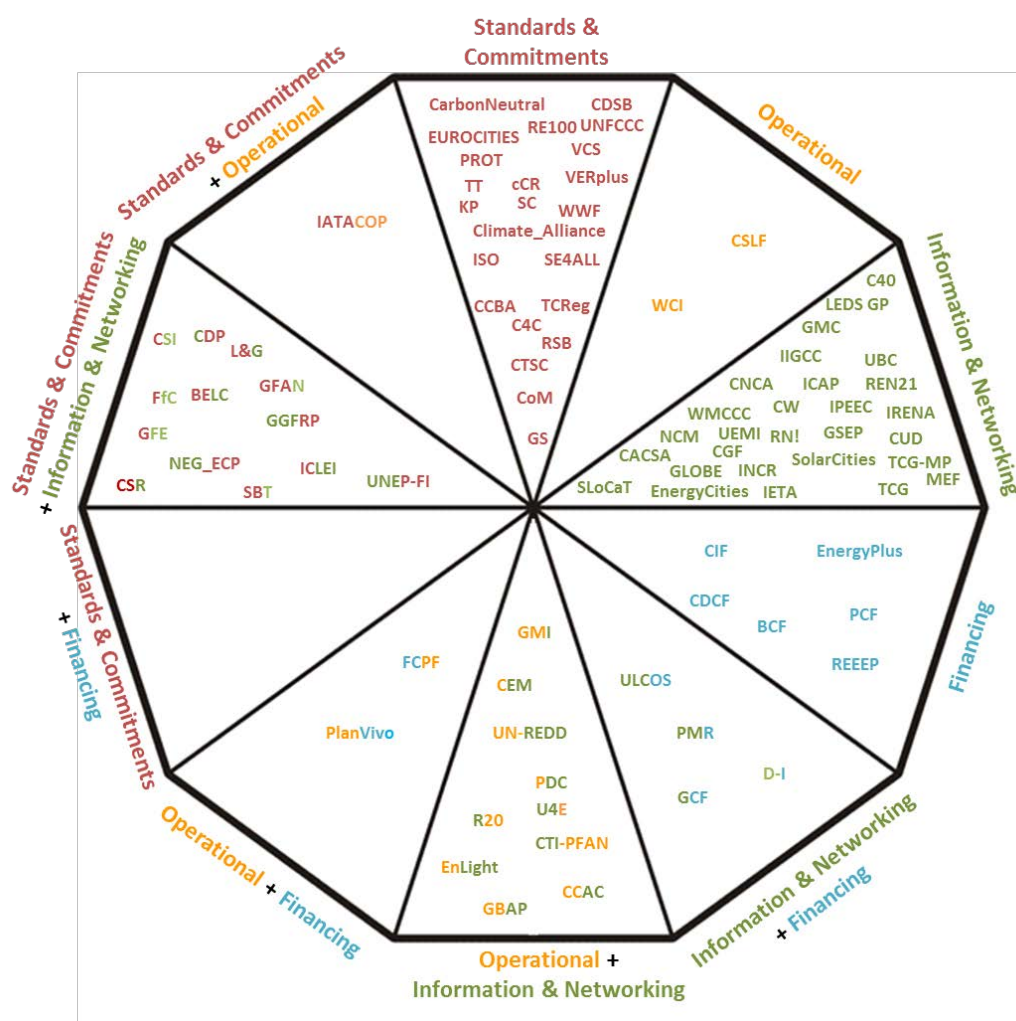


Figure 2 Global Climate Change Governance Decagon (updated version 15 May 2016)

The decagon form is a crucial supplement of the governance triangle, since it shows us who is doing what on climate change. There might be the case that even though complexity is high in terms of number of institutions within the climate governance architecture, they quite complement each other relatively to their governance function(s). Table 1 summarizes our findings.

Table 1 Total of global climate change governance institutions' per zone and per role

	Standards & Commitments	Operational	Information & Networking	Financing	Standards & Commitments + Operational	Operational + Information & Networking	Information & Networking + Financing	Standards & Commitments + Information & Networking	Standards & Commitments + Financing	Operational + Financing	Total (Zone)	%
1	7	2	13	1	0	4	2	2	0	0	31	35%
2	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	14	16%
3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6%
4	3	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	11%
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	8%
7	3	0	10	2	0	4	0	2	0	1	22	25%
Total (Role)	26	3	30	6	0	9	2	11	0	2	89	100%

The current global climate change governance architecture (final cut: May 15, 2016) comprises 89 institutions; public authorities participate in 63 arrangements (71 %) of which 31 are purely public, whereas the private tier (Zone 3, 6, and 2) represents 26 arrangements (29 %). Firms are part of 58 arrangements (65 %) however, only 14 of them are pure firm-based. 'Information and networking' and 'Standards and Commitments' are by far the most common roles with 30 and 26 instances respectively. Another 11 arrangements have combined roles doing 'Information and networking' and 'Standards and Commitments'. A mere 3 arrangements engage in a purely operational role, however the number of operational arrangements increase when combined with other functions to 13. It is noteworthy that we have found no initiatives in zone 5, i.e. collaborations between public authorities and CSOs.

4.3 Themes

To further describe the functioning of the arrangements we have listed their thematic focus across 12 different themes, described in Annex C. Figure 3 shows the distribution of themes across the institutions.

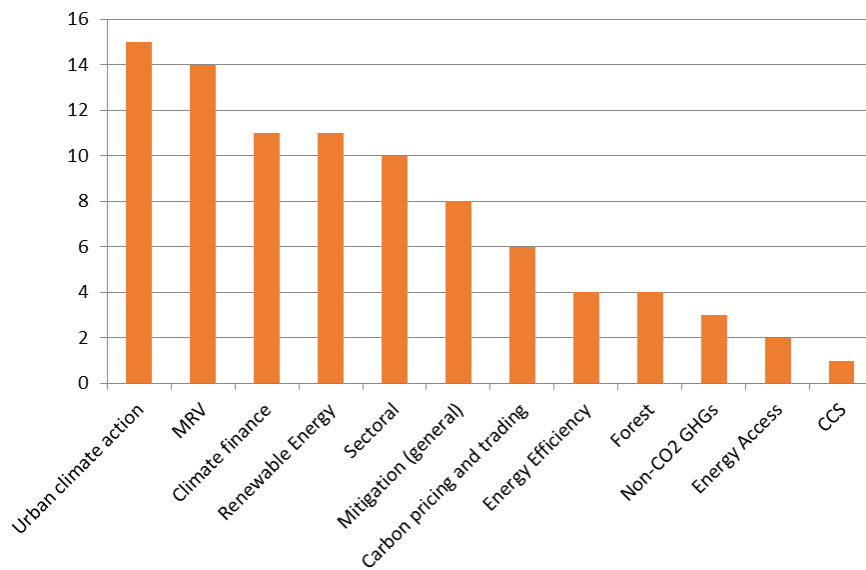


Figure 3 Primary thematic focus of 89 institutions

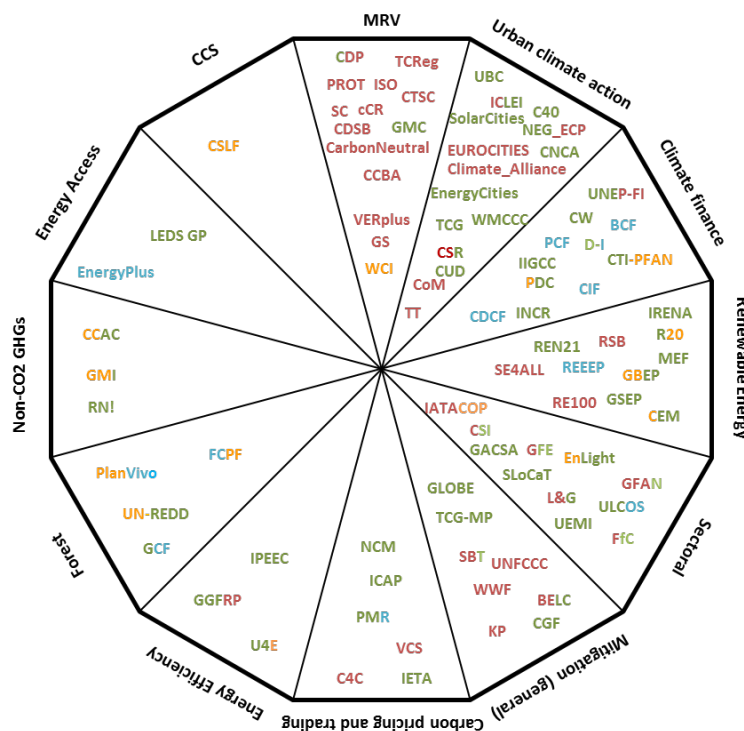


Figure 4 Institutions by theme

In the CONNECT data-set, ‘urban climate action’ is the most popular theme followed by institutions working on ‘MRV’ (monitoring, reporting and verification) actions. Climate finance is a fairly broad category including institutions both providing finance for low-carbon actions such as new investments in new technologies but also institutions such as ‘Divest-Invest’ trying to decarbonize existing investments. Sectoral approaches have

been bundled under ‘sectoral’ and include, for instance, institutions working on aviation, cement and lighting.

4.4 Membership

Members are collected for each institutions. Members are considered those actors with the formal position to influence the rules, norms, operations or performance of an institution. Only organizations can be considered members, not individuals. In case individuals are present on the board of an institution, we display the company they represent. The members have access to the network an institution provides and benefit from its privileges, for instance, material or reputational benefits. Those actors that merely support an institution or ascribe to its values, rules, norms or mission, without the ability to influence the governance of the institution, are excluded. Hence, actors that simply put their name under a commitment have not been included. In some cases, however, the delineation of what constitutes a member is not black or white and requires a judgement call from the researcher. To establish membership, we have examined the governance structures of the institutions and applied a conservative approach by attempting to only include core-members to the institutions. The following assumptions have been made:

- For institutions engaging in pledges and commitments, only the organizing or driving organizations have been included (e.g. DivestInvest);
- For institutions engaged in certifications and registries, only the organizations with the power to give out or change the certificates have been included, and organizations collecting the data for the registries (e.g. CDP, GoldStandard, and Carbon n);
- In cases where we have not been able to establish authority due to a networked mode of governance, for instance, in city networks, all participants are considered members (e.g. ICLEI and Covenant of Mayors);
- For institutions where a member can join a decision-making organ such as the steering committee, board of directors, etc., then all members with that privilege have been included (e.g. IETA)

Note that there can be discrepancies between the members and the institution’s position in the governance triangle. For example, Connected Urban Development is an initiative by Cisco and MIT which places it in Zone 5, however, to be operational it needs the close cooperation of cities, making it a multi-stakeholder partnership and placing it in Zone 7.

Despite the rules for categorization, a limited number of institutions have been difficult to place into a category, forcing us to make a judgement call. For instance, in the case of the Portfolio Decarbonisation Coalition, it is unclear who set the rules and steers the institutions. Here we have opted for making the founding partners our members. In those cases we have clearly described the decisions in a table available on request.

Following the criteria and rationales outlines above, a total of 12,604 members have been identified in the institutions including 10,750 unique entries.³ There is a wide range in the number of members per institution. The smallest have one single organization and the largest, the Covenant of Mayors, has 6115. The distribution is heavily skewed towards three city network including Covenant of Mayors, Climate

³ Please note that there is a small error margin in the exact numbers due to possible mistakes in the data-entry and data-collection processes.

Alliance and ICLEI, all with more than 1000 members. This is also shown by the difference between the average, 142 members, and the median, 25 members. This bias towards city-networks is also reflected in the distribution across the zones. Zone 1 has 10,258 members (CoM has 6115), Zone 7 has 1,424 members, Zone 4 has 499 members, Zone 2 has 343 members, Zone 6 has 71 members, whereas the Zone 3 and 5 have 9 and zero members respectively.

4.5 Year of initiation

The data also include year of initiation for each institution. The graph below shows the increase in new institutions over the years 1973 to 2015 based on the 89 entries in our dataset. The blue lines represents new institutions per year and the red line shows the cumulative effect.

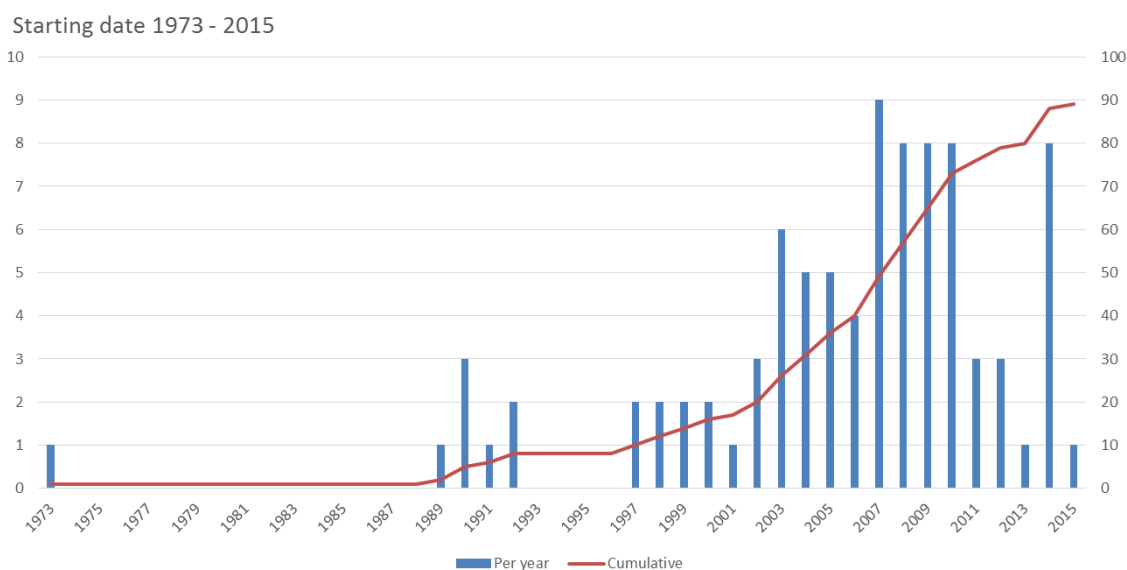


Figure 5 Starting year institutions from 1973 - 2015 (n=89)

The graph shows the step increase in institutions over the past 10 years, in particular since the beginning of the 2000's.

5 Final remarks

The institutional structure of global climate change governance is characterized by a shared space between state and private actors, particularly firms, engaged in information and networking and standards and commitments. However, this mapping exercise alone is insufficient to support any substantiated arguments concerning the degree of fragmentation in global climate change governance.

Fragmentation represents a quality of a governance architecture and it is conceptualized along a continuum ranging from low to high, where low fragmentation equals an *integrated* or *coherent* system. To measure this quality, indicators of fragmentation/integration have been developed by Pattberg and colleagues (2014): actor constellations streaming from network analyses of memberships or hyperlinks; and, discursive fragmentation which we study through discourse analysis of the institutions' mission statements. Network analysis helps us connect the dots, i.e. it shows how countries, regions and cities within a governance architecture form a fragmented or integrated network of institutions and actors (Widerberg 2016); discourse analysis informs us about the coherence/incoherence of meta-discourses (or world views) and problem-framing adopted by different institutions and types of actors.

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Annex A Global climate change governance architecture database

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
1	C40	C40	2005	83	Public	Public	3	Urban climate action		
1	cCR	carbons Climate Registry	2010	1	Public	Public	1	MRV		
1	CEM	Clean Energy Ministerial	2009	23	Public	Public	6	Renewable Energy		
1	CIF	Climate Investment Funds	2008	36	Public	Public	4	Climate finance		
1	Climate_Alliance	Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples	1990	1416	Public	Public	1	Urban climate action	Forest	
1	CNCA	Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance	2014	17	Public	Public	3	Urban climate action		
1	CoM	Covenant of Mayors	2008	6115	Public	Public	1	Urban climate action		
1	CSLF	Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum	2003	25	Public	Public	2	CCS		
1	EnergyCities	Energy Cities	1990	180	Public	Public	3	Urban climate action	Energy Efficiency	

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
1	EUROCITIES	EUROCITIES	2008	99	Public	Public	1	Urban climate action	Energy Efficiency	
1	GCF	Governors' Climate and Forest Task Force	2010	28	Public	Public	7	Forest		
1	GLOBE	GLOBE International	1989	27	Public	Public	3	Mitigation (general)		
1	GMC	Global Mayors Compact	2014	5	Public	Public	3	MRV		
1	GMI	Global Methane Initiative	2010	18	Public	Public	6	Non-CO2 GHGs		
1	ICAP	International Carbon Action Partnership	2007	31	Public	Public	3	Carbon pricing and trading		
1	ICLEI	ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability	1990	1156	Public	Public	8	Urban climate action		
1	IPEEC	International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation	2009	16	Public	Public	3	Energy Efficiency	Renewable Energy	
1	IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency	2009	145	Public	Public	3	Renewable Energy		
1	KP	Kyoto Protocol	1997	192	Public	Public	1	Mitigation (general)		
1	MEF	Major Economies Forum	2009	17	Public	Public	3	Renewable Energy		

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
1	NEG_ECP	New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers' Annual Conference	1973	11	Public	Public	8	Urban climate action		
1	PMR	Partnership for Market Readiness	2010	34	Public	Public	7	Carbon pricing and trading		
1	R20	R20	2010	48	Public	Public	6	Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency	MRV
1	SolarCities	Solar Cities	2003	5	Public	Public	3	Urban climate action		
1	TCG	The Climate Group States and Regions	2005	35	Public	Public	3	Urban climate action		
1	TCReg	The Climate Registry	2007	56	Public	Public	1	MRV		
1	UBC	Union of Baltic Cities	1991	86	Public	Public	3	Urban climate action		
1	UN_REDD	The UN-REDD Programme	2008	73	Public	Public	6	Forest		
1	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992	195	Public	Public	1	Mitigation (general)		
1	WCI	Western Climate Initiative	2007	4	Public	Public	2	MRV		

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
1	WMCCC	World Mayors Council on Climate Change	2005	81	Public	Public	3	Urban climate action		
2	CarbonNeutral	CarbonNeutral Protocol	1997	1	Firm	Private	1	MRV		
2	CGF	The Consumer Goods Forum	2009	28	Firm	Private	3	Mitigation (general)		
2	CSI	Cement Sustainability Initiative	2002	10	Firm	Private	8	Sectoral	MRV	
2	CW	ClimateWise	2006	31	Firm	Private	3	Climate finance		
2	FfC	Fleets for Change	2010	2	Firm	Private	8	Sectoral	Transport	
2	GFAN	Green Freight Asia Network	2011	34	Firm	Private	8	Sectoral	Transport	
2	GFE	Green Freight Europe	2012	72	Firm	Private	8	Sectoral	Transport	MRV
2	GSEP	Global Sustainability Electricity Partnership (formerly the E8)	1992	12	Firm	Private	3	Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency	
2	IATACOP	IATA Carbon Offset Program	2009	1	Firm	Private	1	Sectoral	Aviation	
2	IETA	International Emissions Trading Association	1999	135	Firm	Private	3	Carbon pricing and trading		
2	SBT	Science Based Targets	2014	4	Firm	Private	1	Mitigation (general)		

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
2	ULCOS	Ultra-Low CO ₂ Steelmaking	2004	10	Firm	Private	2	Sectoral	Steel	
2	VCS	Verified Carbon Standard (formerly the Voluntary Carbon Standard)	2007	1	Firm	Private	1	Carbon pricing and trading		
2	VERplus	VER+	2007	1	Firm	Private	1	MRV		
3	CCBA	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCB Standard)	2003	5	CSO	Private	1	MRV		
3	GS	The Gold Standard	2004	1	CSO	Private	1	MRV		
3	PlanVivo	Plan Vivo	2008	1	CSO	Private	10	Forest		
3	SC	SOCIALCARBON	2008	1	CSO	Private	1	MRV		
3	TT	Transition Towns	2005	1	CSO	Private	1	Urban climate action		
4	BCF	BioCarbon Fund	2004	16	Public/Firm	Hybrid	4	Climate finance		
4	C4C	UN Global Compact Caring for Climate	2007	3	Public	Public	1	Carbon pricing and trading		
4	CDCF	Community Development Carbon Fund	2003	25	Public/Firm	Hybrid	4	Climate finance		
4	CTIPFAN	Climate Technology Initiative PFAN	2006	7	Public/Firm	Hybrid	6	Climate finance	Renewable Energy	

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
4	CTSC	Carbon Trust Standard for Carbon	2001	1	Public/Firm	Hybrid	1	MRV		
4	GGFRP	Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership	2002	34	Public/Firm	Hybrid	8	Energy Efficiency		
4	IIGCC	Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change	2012	122	Firm/Public	Hybrid	3	Climate finance		
4	ISO	ISO GHG Accounting Standards 14064-14065	2006	119	Public/Firm	Hybrid	1	MRV		
4	PCF	Prototype Carbon Fund	2000	22	Public/Firm	Hybrid	4	Climate finance		
4	TCG_MP	The Climate Group (Member Principles)	2004	150	Public/Firm	Hybrid	3	Mitigation (general)		
6	BELC	Pew Business Environmental Leadership Council	1998	30	CSO/Firm	Private	8	Mitigation (general)		
6	CDP	Carbon Disclosure Project	2000	1	CSO/Firm	Private	8	MRV		
6	CDSB	Climate Disclosure Standards Board	2007	9	CSO/Firm	Private	1	MRV		
6	PROT	Greenhouse Gas Protocol	1998	2	CSO/Firm	Private	1	MRV		

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
6	RE100	RE100	2014	2	Firm	Private	1	Renewable Energy		
6	RN!	Refrigerants, Naturally!	2004	5	CSO/Firm	Private	3	Non-CO2 GHGs		
6	WWF	WWF Climate Savers	1999	22	CSO/Firm	Private	1	Mitigation (general)		
7	CCAC	Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants	2012	111	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	6	Non-CO2 GHGs		
7	CSR	Compact of States and Regions	2015	4	CSP/Private/Public	Hybrid	1	Urban climate action	MRV	
7	CUD	Connected Urban Development	2006	2	Public/Firm	Hybrid	3	Urban climate action		
7	DI	Divest-Invest Global Movement	2014	41	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	3	Climate finance		
7	EnergyPlus	International Energy and Climate Initiative	2010	43	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	4	Energy Access		
7	EnLight	En.Lighten	2009	6	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	6	Sectoral	Lighting	
7	FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	2008	62	Public	Public	10	Forest		
7	GACSA	Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture	2014	117	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	3	Sectoral	Agriculture	

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
7	GBEP	Global Bioenergy Partnership	2007	37	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	6	Renewable Energy		
7	INCR	Investor Network on Climate Risk	2003	118	CSO/Firm/Public	Hybrid	3	Climate finance		
7	L&G	Lean and Green	2008	1	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	8	Sectoral	Transport	
7	LEDS GP	Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership	2011	27	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	3	Energy Access	Renewable Energy	
7	NCM	Networked Carbon Markets Initiative	2013	1	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	3	Carbon pricing and trading		
7	PDC	Portfolio Decarbonisation Coalition	2014	4	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	6	Climate finance		
7	REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership	2002	354	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	4	Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy	
7	REN21	The Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century	2005	52	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	3	Renewable Energy		
7	RSB	The Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels (RSB Standard)	2007	93	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	1	Renewable Energy		
7	SE4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All	2011	2	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	1	Renewable Energy	Energy Efficiency	Energy Access

ZONE	ACRONYM	NAME	DATE	MEMBERS	ACTORS	TYPE	ROLE	THEME I	THEME II	THEME III
7	SLoCaT	Partnership on Sustainable Low Carbon Transport	2009	94	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	3	Sectoral	Transport	
7	U4E	United for Efficiency	2010	18	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	3	Energy Efficiency		
7	UEMI	Urban Electric Mobility Initiative	2014	20	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	3	Sectoral	Transport	Renewable Energy
7	UNEP-FI	UNEP Finance Initiative	2003	217	Public/CSO/Firm	Hybrid	8	Climate finance		

Legend:

* Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Date of creation of each institution (signature year for agreements and protocols).

Zone of the governance triangle; it is assigned according to **Actors** involved in founding and governing the scheme (adapted from Abbott and Snidal 2009): 1 = State; 2 = Firms; 3 = Civil Society Organizations (CSO); 4 = State + Firms; 5 = State + CSO; 6 = CSO + Firm; 7 = State + CSO + Firm.

Type of institution; it is assigned according to **Actors** involved in founding and governing the scheme, or **Zone** (adapted to Abbott and Snidal 2009): State = State (ZONE 1); Private = Firm (ZONE 2), CSO (ZONE 3) or Firm/CSO (ZONE 6); Hybrid = State/Firm (ZONE 4), State/CSO (ZONE 5) or State/Firm/CSO (ZONE 7).

Role or governance functions (adapted from Abbott and Snidal 2009): 1 = Standards and Commitments; 2 = Operational; 3 = Information and Networking; 4 = Financing; 5 = Standards and Commitments + Operational; 6 = Operational + Information and Networking; 7 = Information and Networking + Financing; 8 = Standards and Commitments + Information and Networking; 9 = Standards and Commitments + Financing; 10 = Operational + Financing.

Annex B Brief descriptions of institutions (alphabetical order)

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
BCF	Public-private sector initiative mobilizing financing to help develop projects that sequester or conserve carbon in forest and agro-ecosystems. It has been a pioneer in this sector, developing the infrastructure needed to pilot transactions and paving the way for the growing land-use carbon market established to date.
BELC	Largest U.S.-based group of corporations focused on addressing the challenges of climate change and supporting mandatory climate policy. It is comprised of industry leading, mostly Fortune 500 companies across a range of sectors. Many different sectors are represented, from high technology to diversified manufacturing; from oil and gas to transportation; from utilities to chemicals.
C40	Network of the world's megacities taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It is committed to implementing meaningful and sustainable climate-related actions locally that will help address climate change globally. Their global field staff works with city governments, supported by technical experts across a range of program areas, facilitating active exchange and collaboration across cities.
C4C	UN Global Compact, UNEP and the secretariat of the UNFCCC's initiative to advance the role of business in addressing climate change. It provides a framework for business leaders to implement practical climate change solutions and help shape public policy.
CarbonNeutral	Market leaders and pioneers in the world of carbon neutral certification and carbon reduction; it provides a robust framework and credible certification that a company, brand or product has reduced their carbon emissions to net zero.
CCAC	First global effort to address short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) as an urgent and collective challenge; it is a voluntary international framework for concrete and substantial action, aims to reduce emissions of methane, black carbon, and many hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in order to protect the environment and public health, promote food and energy security and address near-term climate change.
CCBA	Unique partnership of leading international NGOs with a mission to stimulate and promote land management activities that credibly mitigate global climate change, improve the well-being and reduce the poverty of local communities, and conserve biodiversity. It brings together diverse stakeholders through a transparent and inclusive participatory process to develop standards that stimulate, identify and promote high quality multiple-benefit land management activities.
cCR	World's leading reporting platform to enhance transparency, accountability and credibility of climate action of local and subnational governments. It is designated as the central repository of the Compact of Mayors launched at the Climate Summit 2014.
CDCF	Multi-donor Trust Fund/public-private partnership administered by the World Bank; it extends the benefits of carbon finance to the poorest countries and poor communities in all developing countries, which would otherwise find it difficult to attract carbon finance because of country and financial risk. Contributors to the CDCF support projects that measurably benefit poor communities and their local environment and will receive in return, verified Kyoto-compliant emission reductions from these projects.
CDP	Largest collection globally of self-reported climate change, water and forest-risk data; through their global system companies, investors and cities are better able to mitigate risk, capitalize on opportunities and make investment decisions that drive action towards a more sustainable world.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
CDSB	International consortium of business and environmental organizations committed to the integration of climate change-related information into mainstream corporate reporting. It advances its mission by acting as a forum for collaboration on how existing standards and practices can be supported and enhanced so as to link financial and climate change-related reporting and respond to regulatory developments.
CEM	Global forum to share best practices and promote policies and programs that encourage and facilitate the transition to a global clean energy economy. Its initiatives help reduce emissions, improve energy security, provide energy access, and sustain economic growth.
CGF	Global industry network bringing together the CEOs and senior management of some 400 retailers, manufacturers, service providers, and other stakeholders across 70 countries.
CIF	Provides developing and middle income countries with urgently needed resources to mitigate and manage the challenges of climate change and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions; since 2008, it champions innovative country-led investments in clean technology, renewable energy, sustainable management of forests, and climate-resilient development.
Climate_Alliance	Association of cities, municipalities and districts committed to the protection of the global climate, aiming to reduce greenhouse emissions. For this, local climate strategies are developed and implemented, especially in the energy and transport sectors.
CNCA	Cities committed to steep long-term GHG reduction and eventual carbon neutrality. Members recognize that 80% emission reduction is needed by 2050 to mitigate the worst climate impacts. CNCA seeks to explore how international cities in collaboration can best meet this mitigation target.
CoM	Mainstream European movement involving local and regional authorities, voluntarily committing to increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources on their territories. By their commitment, Covenant signatories aim to meet and exceed the European Union 20% CO2 reduction objective by 2020.
CSI	25 large cement producers, operating in around 100 countries and representing 30% of global production. Focus is on reducing CO2 emission from production. The members closely monitors their emissions in order to establish guidelines for maximizing mitigation. Main activities include moving towards alternative fuels, substitute clinker (the substance responsible for 50% of cement production emissions) and to implement CCS.
CSLF	Ministerial-level international climate change initiative focused on the development of improved cost-effective technologies for the separation and capture of carbon dioxide for its transport and long-term safe storage. Its mission is to facilitate the development and deployment of such technologies via collaborative efforts that address key technical, economic, and environmental obstacles.
CSR	CSR is a reporting scheme for states and provinces for tracking climate mitigation efforts. The institution contributes to global climate governance through an annual assessment on global efforts (on the state and provincial level) taken to tackle climate change.
CTI-PFAN	Multilateral public-private partnership, initiated by the Climate Technology Initiative and the UNFCCC, which connects clean energy businesses and projects with private sector financing. Through its network of private sector consultants, it provides targeted professional support and advice and technical assistance to selected projects on the preparation of commercially viable, sustainable and climate friendly business models for introduction to investors.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
CTSC	World's leading independent certification of an organization's impact in respect of the three primary constituents of environmental sustainability: energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, management and effluent, waste management and disposal.
CUD	It demonstrates how to reduce carbon emissions by introducing fundamental improvements in the efficiency of urban infrastructure through information and communications technology. It was born from Cisco's commitment to the Clinton Global Initiative to participate in helping reduce carbon emissions.
CW	Global insurance industry's leadership group driving action on climate change risk; it is facilitated by the University of Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership. The group leverages the insurance industry's expertise to better understand, communicate and act on climate risks. Members commit to action against the ClimateWise Principles and are independently reviewed against these annually.
DI	DI encourage investors across the public and private sectors and across different types of funds to divest from fossil fuel industries and promote a clean energy future. In 2015 DI represented over 500 organizations and \$3.4 trillion.
EnergyCities	European Association of local authorities in energy transition; its objectives are: to strengthen society's role and skills in the field of sustainable energy, to represent people's interests and influence the policies and proposals made by EU institutions in the field of energy, environmental protection and urban policy, and to develop and promote people's initiatives through exchange of experiences, the transfer of know-how and the implementation of joint projects.
EnergyPlus	Led by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the overarching purpose of the Energy+ Initiative is to contribute to providing access to efficient energy services to all by increased development of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and to mitigate energy's impacts on climate. It is an open partnership engaging, in particular countries in the developing world.
EnLight	Initiative by UNEP and GEF to accelerate a global market transformation to environmentally sustainable, energy efficient lighting technologies, as well as to develop strategies to phase-out inefficient incandescent lamps to reduce CO2 emissions and the release of mercury from fossil fuel combustion. It serves as a platform to build synergies among international stakeholders; identify global best practices and share this knowledge and information; create policy and regulatory frameworks; address technical and quality issues; and encourage countries to develop National and/or Regional Efficient Lighting Strategies.
EUROCITIES	Network of major European cities; they offer members a platform for sharing knowledge and exchanging ideas. They influence and work with EU institutions to respond to common issues that affect the day-to-day lives of Europeans. Their goal is to reinforce the important role that local governments should play in a multilevel governance structure.
FCPF	Global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (activities commonly referred to as REDD+). It has two separate but complementary funding mechanisms – the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund.
FfC	Fleets for Change works with the transportation sector to reducing GHGs in North America through implementing measures to increase fuel efficiency, reduce mileage, switch to low-carbon fuels and to use new technology vehicles.
GACSA	The Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture is a voluntary alliance of partners, dedicated to addressing the challenges facing food security and agriculture by tapping the wealth and diversity of resources, knowledge, information and expertise, from and between its members, in order to stimulate concrete initiatives at all levels
GBEP	Partnership that brings together public, private and civil society stakeholders in a joint commitment to promote bioenergy for sustainable development. It focuses its activities in three strategic areas: sustainable development, climate change and food and energy security.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
GCF	The GCF taskforce is a group of states and provinces representing over 25% global tropical forest. They work to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The group particularly aims at inking REDD+ activities with GHG compliance regimes and other pay-for-improvement and sustainable development schemes.
GFAN	GFAN engages companies using road freight services and companies that own commercial road freight fleets. The key objective of the institution is to lower GHG emissions through decreasing fuel consumption. It does so by sharing information on best practices regarding green technology, by providing a level playing field for companies to reduce emissions from their transport segment and by providing a clear definition of what green transport is.
GFE	Similar to GFAN, GFE is an industry led program including companies engaging with or engaged in transportation over land and sea. It encourage GHG emission reduction by establishing an emissions monitoring and reporting platform, by promoting collaboration between carriers and shippers and finally by encouraging engagement through certification.
GGFRP	The Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR) is a public-private initiative comprising international and national oil companies, national and regional governments, and international institutions. GGFR works to increase use of natural gas associated with oil production by helping remove technical and regulatory barriers to flaring reduction, conducting research, disseminating best practices, and developing country-specific gas flaring reduction programs.
GLOBE	Legislators from the US Congress, European Parliament, Japanese Diet and the Russian State Duma founded it originally with the mission of responding to urgent environmental challenges through the development and advancement of legislation.
GMC	The Compact of Mayors is the world's largest cooperative effort among mayors and city officials to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, track progress, and prepare for the impacts of climate change. The Compact of Mayors will drive more aggressive city climate actions and reaffirm existing targets while capturing the significance of these efforts through a consistent, transparent public reporting of cities' climate data.
GMI	Only international effort to specifically target methane abatement, recovery, and use by focusing on the five main emission sources: agriculture, coal mines, municipal solid waste, oil and gas systems, and waste water. It promotes cost-effective, near-term methane recovery through partnerships between developed and developing countries, with participation from the private sector, development banks, and nongovernmental organizations.
GS	To receive the stamp of approval, all Gold Standard projects must be implemented following best practice rules, consult with local stakeholders, continually reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the environment and people's lives. Once certified, their projects are issued credits annually against independently audited climate and sustainable development outcomes. The purchase of these credits – by governments, business, impact investors and individuals – provides on-going funding to project activities.
GSEP	Not-for-profit organization whose members are the world's leading electricity companies. It promotes sustainable energy development through electricity sector projects and human capacity building activities in developing and emerging nations worldwide.
IATACOP	IATACOP is a carbon offset program for which more than 30 large airline companies are currently signed up. The institution enable emissions mitigation through allowing individual and corporate passengers to offset their emission from the flight. Further, the scheme enables standardization of offsetting across different airlines and make it easier for airlines to engage with credible and independently validated offset programs.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ICAP	International forum for governments and public authorities that have implemented or are planning to implement emissions trading systems. It facilitates cooperation and best practices-sharing between countries, sub-national jurisdictions and supranational institutions that have established or are actively pursuing carbon markets through mandatory cap and trade systems.
ICLEI	World's leading network of over 1,000 cities, towns and metropolises committed to building a sustainable future. By helping Members to make their cities and regions sustainable, low-carbon, resilient, ecomobile, biodiverse, resource-efficient and productive, healthy and happy, with a green economy and smart infrastructure, they impact over 20% of the world's urban population.
IETA	Non-profit business organization created to establish a functional international framework for trading in greenhouse gas emission reductions. Membership includes leading international companies from across the carbon trading cycle; they seek to develop an emissions trading regime that results in real and verifiable greenhouse gas emission reductions, while balancing economic efficiency with environmental integrity and social equity.
IIGCC	Forum for collaboration on climate change for investors; it provides investors with a collaborative platform to encourage public policies, investment practices, and corporate behaviour that address long-term risks and opportunities associated with climate change.
INCR	Network of more than 110 institutional investors representing more than \$13 trillion in assets committed to addressing the risks and seizing the opportunities resulting from climate change and other sustainability challenges.
IPEEC	Autonomous international forum that provides global leadership on energy efficiency by facilitating government implementation of policies and programs to yield energy efficient gains. It is dedicated to facilitating rapid deployment of clean energy technologies worldwide and promoting information exchange on best practices to facilitate initiatives that improve energy efficiency. It has been identified as the lead coordinating organization to carry out the G20 Energy Efficiency Action Plan.
IRENA	Intergovernmental organization that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future, and serves as the principal platform for international cooperation, a centre of excellence, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy. It promotes the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy, including bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, ocean, solar and wind energy in the pursuit of sustainable development, energy access, energy security and low-carbon economic growth and prosperity.
ISO	Greenhouse gases -- Part 1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals: it specifies principles and requirements at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals. It includes requirements for the design, development, management, reporting and verification of an organization's GHG inventory.
KP	International agreement linked with the UNFCCC which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.
L&G	L&G has developed a simulation that encourage companies and government bodies to reduce their carbon footprint through taking cost saving measures. Furthermore, the institution provides awards to companies that prove they can reduce emission by 20% over 5 years, and a star upon completion.
LEDS GP	LEDS GP aims at reducing GHG emissions while also increasing resilience towards climate change impacts. It does so by linking practitioners and policymakers in regional platforms and work groups that promote low emission development strategies. It has six workgroups working on topics including Agriculture and Forestry, Energy, Finance and transportation.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
MEF	17 major economies forum; it is intended to facilitate a candid dialogue among major developed and developing economies, help generate the political leadership necessary to achieve a successful outcome at the annual UN climate negotiations and advance the exploration of concrete initiatives and joint ventures that increase the supply of clean energy while cutting greenhouse gas emissions.
NCM	Through the Networked Carbon Markets Initiative, the World Bank Group is convening civil society, governments and the private sector to develop a framework for assessing climate mitigation efforts and infrastructure to support carbon market related functions. The end-goal is to facilitate linking or 'networking' of heterogeneous carbon markets so that the linked markets will have greater liquidity and deliver climate-smart financing more efficiently.
NEG_ECP	Non-partisan association of the seven governors of Northeast states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. It encourages intergovernmental cooperation on issues affecting the economic, social and environmental well-being of the Northeast. In the region, it is a forum for states to exchange information and undertake cooperative action on issues of mutual interest.
PCF	Partnership between 17 companies and 6 governments, managed by the World Bank; as the first carbon fund, its mission is to pioneer the market for project-based greenhouse gas emission reductions while promoting sustainable development and offering a learning-by-doing opportunity to its stakeholders.
PDC	Multi-stakeholder initiative that will drive GHG emissions reductions on the ground by mobilizing a critical mass of institutional investors committed to gradually decarbonizing their portfolios.
PlanVivo	Framework for supporting communities to manage their natural resources more sustainably, with a view to generating climate, livelihood and ecosystem benefits. Participants are rural smallholders and communities dependent on natural resources for livelihoods. Activities are implemented on smallholder or community land (owned or long-term user rights).
PMR	Forum for collective innovation and action and fund to support capacity building to scale up climate change mitigation. It provides support to prepare and implement climate change mitigation policies—including carbon pricing instruments—in order to scale up GHG mitigation. Serving as a platform to share lessons, countries work together to shape the future of cost-effective GHG mitigation.
PROT	Developed by World Resources Institute and World Business Council on Sustainable Development, sets the global standard for how to measure, manage, and report greenhouse gas emissions. Hundreds of companies and organizations around the world are using GHG Protocol standards and tools to manage their emissions and become more efficient, resilient, and prosperous organizations.
R20	To help sub-national governments around the world to develop low-carbon and climate resilient economic development projects. It aims to help build an effective green deal flow at sub-national level by connecting Regions, Technology and Finance to build sustainable low-carbon projects.
RE100	RE100 contributes to global GHG mitigation through encouraging its members from the private sector to go shift their electricity supply to 100% renewable energy sources. For companies that are not ready for this commitment RE100 helps overcome barriers and develop transparent reporting schemes.
REEEP	It invests in clean energy markets in developing countries to reduce CO2 emissions and build prosperity. Based on a strategic portfolio of high impact projects, it works to generate energy access, improve lives and economic opportunities, build sustainable markets, and combat climate change.
REN21	Global renewable energy policy multi-stakeholder network that connects a wide range of key actors from Governments, International organizations, Industry associations and Science and academia as well as civil society, to facilitate knowledge exchange, policy development and joint action towards a rapid global transition to renewable energy. It promotes renewable energy to meet the needs of both industrialized and developing countries that are driven by climate change, energy security, development and poverty alleviation.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
RNI	Initiative of international companies taking action against global warming and ozone layer depletion. They replace harmful greenhouse gases in our point-of-sales cooling and freezing units with climate-friendly natural refrigerants. The goal is to make them the preferred cooling technology – in a safe, reliable and cost effective manner.
RSB	International multi-stakeholder initiative that brings together farmers, companies, non-governmental organizations, experts, governments, and inter-governmental agencies concerned with ensuring the sustainability of biomass and biomaterial production and processing. Their certification system is based on sustainability standards encompassing environmental, social and economic principles and criteria.
SBT	SBT contribute to GHG mitigation by helping companies follow scientific advice in determining how much they must reduce in order to stay below a 2 degree threshold. The institution aims to make this target setting standard business practice by 2018, in the hope that this will inspire more companies to follow along with signalling to policy makers that the private sector is willing to play its part in decarbonizing the economy.
SC	Standard developed by the Ecologica Institute that certifies emission reduction projects for their contributions to sustainable development. It is founded on the principle that transparent assessment and monitoring of the social and environmental performance of projects can improve their long-term effectiveness and thus add value to the emission reductions generated.
SE4ALL	Global initiative that brings together top-level leadership from all sectors of society – governments, business and civil society - to mobilize action from all sectors of society in support of three interlinked objectives: providing universal access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
SLoCaT	Multi-stakeholder partnership of over 80 organizations (representing UN organizations, Multilateral and Bilateral development organizations, NGOs and Foundations, Academe and the Business Sector). It is a Type II Partnership under the UN, meaning that it is a non-legal and non-binding partnership, established to provide a global voice on Sustainable Transport.
SolarCities	International non-profit organization dedicated to promoting new urban policies, planning and practices that reduce city per capita greenhouse emissions to levels consistent with long term climate sustainability as estimated by the IPCC.
TCG	Brings together sub-national government leaders from around the world in a network that shares expertise, demonstrates impact and influences the international climate dialogue.
TCG_MP	The TCGs Membership Principles are a set of principles around which the TCG members need to adhere. For example by 'Demonstrate our low carbon leadership by focusing our activities in a way that contributes to reducing emissions in the short, medium and long term.' (principle 1)
TCReg	Non-profit organization governed by U.S. states and Canadian provinces and territories. It designs and operates voluntary and compliance GHG reporting programs globally, and assists organizations in measuring, verifying and reporting the carbon in their operations so they can manage and reduce it.
TT	A Transition Town also called a transition initiative involves community projects seeking to build resilience in response to climate change.
UBC	Voluntary, proactive network mobilizing the shared potential of its member cities for democratic, economic, social, cultural and environmentally sustainable development of the Baltic Sea Region.
ULCOS	ULCOS promotes CO2 emission from steel production for over 40 companies across 15 European countries. Through this collaborative research and development institution the founders aim to reduce emission from steel production by 50%.
UN_REDD	UN collaborative initiative that supports nationally-led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ design and implementation.

ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
UNEP-FI	Global partnership between UNEP and the financial sector. Over 200 institutions, including banks, insurers and fund managers, work with UNEP to understand the impacts of environmental and social considerations on financial performance.
UNFCCC	International environmental treaty with the objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; it provides a framework for negotiating aiming limits GHG emissions.
U4E	U4E contributes to climate governance by encouraging global markets to switch to more energy efficient lighting, equipment and appliances. The institution works under the SE4ALL initiative
UEMI	UEMI aims at phasing out conventional vehicles to be replaced by at least 30% electric vehicles by 2030. Further, UEMI aims to widen the concept of urban sustainability and a 30% GHG emissions reduction in urban areas by 2030. In doing so UEMI is also developing tools to integrate e-mobility into society, to make a 2 degree pathway and to assess the impact of electric vehicles.
VCS	World's leading voluntary greenhouse gas program founded by a collection of business and environmental leaders who saw a need for greater quality assurance in voluntary carbon markets.
VERplus	The VER Plus (VER+) is a carbon offset standard and that follows the Kyoto Protocol's project-based mechanisms (CDM and JI). It was developed by TÜV SÜD.
WCI	Collaboration of independent jurisdictions working together to identify, evaluate, and implement emissions trading policies to tackle climate change at a regional level. This is a comprehensive effort to reduce greenhouse gas pollution, spur investment in clean-energy technologies that create green jobs and reduce dependence on imported oil.
WMCCC	Voluntary initiative of mayors and local authority representatives that aims to advance climate actions. By signing the Pact, signatories commit to 10 action points, including the reduction of emissions, adaptation to the impacts of climate change and fostering city-to-city cooperation.
WWF	Climate leadership program that seeks to transform businesses into leaders of the low-carbon economy. Its intention is to inspire a change in thinking about climate solutions in companies and as agents of change within their sphere of influence. This leaves member companies better placed to avoid carbon-related risks while realizing opportunities within their long-term business strategies.

Note: These descriptions were put together by summarizing information present at each institution's homepage.

Annex C Overview all themes

Themes	Description
1 Urban climate action	General climate action in cities and urban areas
2 MRV	Monitoring, reporting and verification of climate action
3 Climate finance	Providing finance to climate actions (e.g. low carbon technologies), decarbonisation of investments
4 Renewable Energy	Supporting uptake, installation, technologies, information sharing on renewable energy
5 Sectoral	Sector focus climate action of, for instance, supply chain e.g. aviation, transport, agriculture, lighting or cement
6 Mitigation (general)	General climate action e.g. support create legislation
7 Carbon pricing and trading	Support carbon pricing and trading
8 Energy Efficiency	Supporting uptake, technologies, information sharing on energy efficiency
9 Forest	Forest-related climate action
10 Non-CO2 GHGs	Mitigation of methane, CFCs, HFCs, short-lived climate pollutants, etc.
11 Energy Access	Support access to low-carbon energy in developing countries
12 CCS	Promote and support carbon, capture and storage of GHGs