



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Grant – Final report

1. Contact information

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2. Grant to which the report refers

Global Commission on the Economy and Climate
Name of the grant-funded activity
M2016/01297/S
The Government Offices' reference number (specified in the grant decision)
SEK 2,500,000
Total grant according to the decision (state currency)
2,500,000
Amount of grant paid by the Government or the Government Offices
SEK
State currency
January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017
Period covered by the report

3. Use of grant

The funding from SIDA was used to support NCE in-country initiatives. Sweden's support was focused on four main areas. The first was supporting the lead-up to the China-India Dialogue, including funding for partners in-country (ICRIER and Tsinghua University) to prepare for the event. This funding kept partners engaged and active throughout the year, resulting in a very successful dialogue in January of 2018 (see attached Annex A. Summary of China-India Dialogue). This funding also supported the NCE country program in developing in-country work plans with partners. This included the hiring of a Senior Lead Economist focused on work in-country as well as support for developing work plans in Ethiopia, Colombia, and Indonesia. As future funding becomes available our in-country focused team will further delve into cross-economy work in Ethiopia, Colombia, and Indonesia. To date, with SIDA's support, NCE and the Food and Land Use Coalition were able to coordinate with in-country partners in Ethiopia, including the Ethiopian Development Research Institute, Synergos, the Water and Land Resource Center at Addis Ababa, University, the Agricultural Transformation Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, and the National Integrated Land Use Plan and Policy Facility within the Prime Minister's Office. NCE also worked with partners in Indonesia (including the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning, WRI Indonesia, The Nature Conservancy, Climate Policy Initiative, The Nature Conservancy, Overseas Development Institute, and the Global Green Growth Institute) to develop a work plan focused on creating the country's first ever Low Carbon medium term development plan, which will feed into their long term development plan, Indonesia 2045. In Colombia, NCE and the Food and Land Use Coalition has worked closely with the Presidency, National Planning Department, Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, private sector companies and civil society to deliver a comprehensive Roadmap for a New Food and Land Use Economy for the Peace in Colombia. As a result of Swedish support in 2017, the NCE now has an active group of experts engaged in the China-India Dialogue, a

detailed in-country workplan in Indonesia, detailed workplans for Food and Land Use work in Colombia and Ethiopia, and initial groundwork for cross-economy projects in Colombia and Ethiopia.

Give an account of how the grant as a whole was used and the activities that were carried out. Which overall goals and results were achieved and how do you intend to use the results in the future?

In your opinion, did the activities in question achieve their purpose?

Yes No

If the purpose was not achieved, what are the reasons for this?

Did you reach the planned target group?

Yes No

If you answered no to the previous question, why was the planned target group not reached?

The target groups in country responded very positively to the activities. In Indonesia, the Ministry of National Development Planning, including Minister Bambang Brodjonegoro have been directly engaged in the work, and the Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani Indrawati (also a NCE Global Commissioner). In addition, a wide range of relevant in-country partners are engaging in helping to move the cross-economy work forward (including GGGI, WRI Indoensia, CPI, TNC, World Bank, etc). For the China-India dialogue, participants had substantive exchanges on recent developments and challenges faced by each country in implementing a low-carbon and climate-resilient economic transition, and agreed to step-up to a more focused discussion in 2019, supported by targeted research. The target group is senior level experts and advisors to the government in both countries -- we now have a strong, established and diverse group who are regularly engaging in the Dialogues and taking the results back to the government. Additional details are available in the attached draft summary of the dialogue. In Ethiopia, groups which the FOLU program has had continued communication with also continue to respond positively and reach out for WRI expertise. The National Integrated Land Use Plan and Policy Facility requested additional technical support to provide economic analyses addressing key land use challenges to be carried out in close collaboration with the Ethiopian Development Research Institute. In addition, the Agricultural Transformation Agency welcomed collaboration that would build on existing innovations to transform smallholder farming in Ethiopia's Agricultural Commercialization Clusters. The proposed work will support nutrition-sensitive and inclusive commercialization of agriculture, more sustainable resource use, and a wider choice of land use options within these Clusters. In Colombia, high level government officials have been involved in FOLU work since its inception, and receptive to the inclusion of FOLU ideas in the National Development Plan and other key governmental processes (such as its GEF7 plan). FOLU Colombia has also sought to share its thinking with the key officials of the front-running Presidential candidates for the August 2018 election. These relations will promote NCE country studies work when additional funding ramps up the projects.

How did the target group respond to the activities?

Are there plans to continue the activities or spread the experiences gained?

Yes No

Further funding pending, the China-India Dialogue will convene again in early 2019, with targeted joint research and workshops planned throughout 2018 to support their discussions. In Indonesia, NCE was able to secure funding from DFID to undertake a project on Low Carbon Development through 2019 which will produce a number of background papers on key sectors (including peatlands, fisheries, forests, transport, and energy), as well as a larger summary report that will feed into the development plan mentioned above, and the French Development Agency may also be interested to provide support. Food and Land Use work in Colombia and Ethiopia is now underway with support from Norway, and actively seeking additional funding. If further funding is available, more targeted economy-wide work will be undertaken in Ethiopia and Colombia to complement the focussed work on the food and land use sector. For more details, see attached Annex B. Indonesia LCDI workplan, Annex C. FOLU in Colombia, and Annex D. FOLU in Ethiopia.

Please specify anything else the donor should be informed of or provide a brief description of any plans for continued activities.

4. Report

All amounts must be given in the same currency.

Please state currency USD

Revenue

Grant received from the Government or the Government Offices	304,883.37
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Grants received from other government agencies for implementation of the activities

Government agency	Amount received
-	
-	
-	
-	
Total:	

Grants for implementation of the activity have also been received from the following donors

Donor	Amount received
-	
-	
-	
-	
Total:	

Other revenue

Details of the funding	Amount received
-	
-	
-	
-	
Total:	

Own contribution

Total revenue and own contribution	304,883.37
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Costs

Salaries and social insurance contributions

Function (e.g. project manager)	Budget	Outcome	Deviation
- Full list of staff for this project attached.		121,383.32	
-			
-			
-			
Total:		121,383.32	

Office, travel and audit costs

Office, travel and audit costs	Budget	Outcome	Deviation
Office costs		9,255.88	
Travel costs		50,790.61	
Audit costs			
Total:		60,046.49	

Other costs

Other costs	Budget	Outcome	Deviation
- Subgrants and Research Agreements		66,474.33	
- Conference costs		3,032.20	

- Publication costs		44.13	
- Other Costs (see attached financial report)		53,902.90	
Total:		123,453.56	

Total costs		304,883.37	
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5. Use of funds

Did the use of funds remain within the scope of the approved budget?

Yes No

Did the use of funds remain within the scope of the approved time frame?

Yes No

Please note that the only originally agreed budget was the total spending figure. No detailed budget was requested or submitted as part of the original agreement. So, while we did stay true to the total figure agreed and to the agreed purpose of this funding, we were not able to fill out the "Deviation" portion above.

If no, specify what changed and the reasons for this.

Are funds on hand that have not been used and are to be repaid? If so, state amount and currency.

Yes No

6. Information about the auditor who examined the financial statement

NB: as agreed in our final agreement, the audit report will be available as of January 2019

Name

Postal address

Telephone number including area code

E-mail address

7. Other matters

Documents to be attached:

- The auditor's certificate following an examination of the financial statement of associations, foundations, private companies or similar. The certificate must be in the original.
- Records or other documents that certify authorised representatives may be requested. If the document is not an original, it must be certified as a true copy.

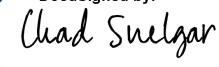
For other information, see the *Conditions for grants*.

8. Signature of authorised representative

The recipient solemnly declares that the information provided is correct.

March 30, 2018

Date

DocuSigned by:

795E9F4A9054465...
Signature

Chad Snelgar

Name in block letters



Second Annual China-India Dialogue Summary Document

Internal Draft: 16 March 2018

Summary Overview

The second China-India Dialogue was held successfully in New Delhi from 29-30 January 2018. Topics of discussion included global climate leadership of China and India, urban development issues, supply and demand side energy pathways and financing for sustainable development. The participants had excellent, substantive exchanges on recent developments and the challenges each country faces in implementing a low-carbon and climate-resilient economic transition. There was a strong commitment to continue the Dialogue and step-up to a more focused discussion in 2019, supported by targeted research, and with the aim of identifying specific areas of collaborative action between the two countries. In addition to the Dialogue itself, the delegations also participated in a Business roundtable (co-hosted by FICCI and ICRIER) and a Friends of the Dialogue dinner (co-hosted by Global Commissioner Naina Lal Kidwai and HE Klas Molin, the Swedish Ambassador to India).



This note provides a summary of Discussions at the 2018 China-India Dialogue, the main agreed themes for development for the 2019 China-India Dialogue, and the next steps and deliverables. Annex I provides the Agenda for the 2018 Dialogue and the list of participants.

1. Summary of the 2018 China-India Dialogue

China and India's Leadership Opportunities For Growth And Climate Action

- Naina Lal Kidwai, New Climate Economy Global Commissioner, and Rajat Kathuria, ICRIER, welcomed participants to the Second China-India Dialogue. Ms Kidwai highlighted the importance of the shared global leadership of both countries on climate change, as well as common key challenges around air pollution, energy efficiency, urban development and finance, accelerating the spread of electric vehicles and public transport, and ensuring productive land use.
- Minister Liu Yanhua (Chairman of National Expert Committee on Climate Change) and Ambassador Shyam Saran (Former Foreign Secretary) provided opening remarks for the session, outlining the new leadership of both China and India in global climate action with Du Xiangwan (Honorary Chairman of National Expert Committee on Climate Change) and Govind Mohan (G20 Sous-Sherpa) as discussants on how the respective governments are stepping up climate action.



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- Participants recognised that there is an important opportunity now for India and China to demonstrate strong leadership on climate change through actions in their own countries, internationally and through assistance to developing and emerging economies tackling similar issues. Both countries accept and understand their responsibilities under the Paris Agreement, and recognise the increased importance of their leadership following the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement.
- Climate change issues are integrally linked to the development process in both China and India. Both countries are actively searching for ways to bring about the low-carbon and climate resilient transition without ensuring robust economic development, and are moving away from previous models of development as those approaches no longer work. Instead, both are looking at approaches to integrate climate action with infrastructure investment, urban transformation, energy markets, more productive land use, and to create markets that can help deliver results.
- Cooperation between the two countries is critical to the success of this new pathway. Both countries face a number of common challenges including rapid population growth and urbanisation, poverty, and escalating climate-influenced natural calamities. Participants identified some win-win opportunities, for example investing individually or collaboratively in science and technology, working together on issues such as finance for renewable energy, as well as cooperating together with other developing countries. Collaboration can potentially yield solutions on a large scale, as the two countries work together to raise the standard of living for close to 40% of the world's population.

Climate Change, Its Impacts, Resilience and Urban Development

- Professors Chao Qingchen (Deputy Director, National Climate Center of the China Meteorological Administration) and Rangan Banerjee (IIT Mumbai) discussed the adaptation in urban areas that is already happening in both China and India to respond to the impacts of climate change. Wang Yi (Deputy Director of Institute of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Science) and O.P. Agarwal (CEO of WRI India) were discussants for the session, and amongst other things outlined the ways that technological innovations, like electric vehicles and shared economy technologies, can transform the urban landscape of both countries.
- Participants were very clear that much of the emerging climate risks in India and China are concentrated in urban areas. Not only are cities in both countries experiencing massive waves of urban migration, but their coastal cities are particularly sensitive to the impacts of climate change. They have seen higher temperatures, more natural disasters (e.g. flooding, typhoons), and suffer from very degraded air quality. Both countries were eager to learn from each other on potential measures of urban adaptation. For China, urban flood control has become a major priority for sub-national governments to prevent flash flooding in many of China's coastal mega-cities like Shanghai. In contrast, Indian cities like Ahmedabad are developing heat action plans including temperature monitoring and publicity campaigns to warn urban populations when it is unsafe to go outside.
- Technology in Cities: Both countries are experiencing unprecedented urbanisation—megacities of more than 10 million inhabitants are not unusual in either nation. With this, however, both countries are also having to respond to challenges of air pollution,



increasing congestion and the impacts on quality of life. Participants raised the question of what the megacities of a low-carbon future in China and India could look like, if they started with a fresh perspective rather than a development based on the sprawling model common in some other countries. What role can new and transformative technologies play in this shift, including to enable a sharing economy? China and India are already leading on some of the potential solutions to sustainable urbanisation. China is today the world's largest manufacturer of electric vehicles, while Energy Minister Piyush Goyal has announced that India will only sell electric vehicles by 2030. These targets, combined with enhanced public transport options and last-mile connectivity, could redefine urban transit and reduce air pollution dramatically.

Accelerating the Energy Transition: Supply and Demand Side

- Professor Du Xiangwan (Honorary Chairman of National Expert Committee on Climate Change) and Narendra Taneja (Convener of the BJP Energy Cell) led the discussion on the energy transition from the supply side, discussing the opportunities and challenges that both countries are facing around moving towards clean energy and away from coal. Discussants Liu Qiang (Director, Department of Strategy, National Center on Climate Change Strategy), Teng Fei (Professor at the Institute of Energy, Environment, and Economy, Tsinghua University), Arunabha Ghosh (CEO of the Council on Energy, Environment and Water) expanded on these points, pointing to various policy measures that have successfully accelerated the development of renewable energy and clean solutions in both countries. On the demand side, Ajay Mathur (Director-General of TERI) and He Jiankun (Deputy Director of National Expert Committee on Climate Change) along with Professor Zhou Dadi around the ways in which India and China are enhancing efficient energy use, including financing and scaling approaches that are now spreading to other countries.
- Supply Side: the delegations identified many common supply-side challenges in the energy transition. These included the reduction of coal use especially in the industrial sector, the development of reliable non-fossil fuel energy and storage technology, and the development of connected and coordinated smart energy infrastructure. China is advancing their energy transition through policy innovations like the implementation of Emissions Trading Scheme which will be implemented in the power sector and builds on 7 pilot schemes in different provinces, and the use of natural gas as a replacement for coal use in the industrial sector. The Indian delegation outlined the country's energy transition plan, highlighting the work being done to modernise energy supply (from coal to solar) and the use of data to develop targeted household level electrification action plans, an area which China was interested to learn more about.
- Demand Side: Both delegations stressed that energy strategies ought to also guide and adjust demand, to control total energy consumption. In China, the demand strategy has been two-fold: on the power side, the Emissions Trading Scheme aims to curb emissions in the power sector; in parallel, there has been an emphasis on changing the concept of consumption, encouraging public participation and voluntary action toward a green low-carbon lifestyle in China. The Indian delegation similarly highlighted two measures on the industrial and consumer side. For industry, the government implemented the "Perform, Achieve, Trade" Scheme, which aims to improve industrial energy efficiency by creating a trading market for efficiency certificates in energy-intensive sectors and setting energy consumption reduction targets on individual facilities. For consumers, India's EESL programme is a unique approach to aggregate demand for energy efficient



lightbulbs and appliances, provide up-front financing, support and encourage uptake. It has created the largest energy efficiency portfolio in the world saving India over 35bn kWh of energy annually, equivalent to 3% of India's overall consumption, and it is now being adopted in other countries around the world.

The Role of National and Global Financial Institutions in Sustainable Investment

- NCE Global Commissioner Naina Lal Kidwai, along with Wang Yi (Deputy Director of Institute of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Science) and Anita George (Former Senior Director of the World Bank Group's Global Practice on Energy and Extractive Industries) discussed the needed reforms that financial institutions must make to pivot towards sustainable investment.
- Participants discussed that by 2030, China will need 3tn RMB of climate investment each year, while public funds, traditional financial markets and enterprises own funds can only meet less than 1/3 of this demand. Moreover, financial institutions lack professional capacity and policy incentives to implement disclosure guidelines. Similarly, India's renewable energy targets are expected to require 189bn USD in investment– if India is to depend on traditional sources of finance, the country would face a shortfall of at least 30%. Therefore, new approaches are needed. Suggestions from both delegations included intentional uses of sovereign wealth funds, an active municipal bond market, and policy changes within financial institutions to expand the definition of green bond certified projects.



2. Main themes for development for the 2019 China-India Dialogue

Economic Transition in China and India

- How are the Chinese and Indian economies changing? What are the opportunities to shape this in a low-carbon direction?
- What are the risks of the current economic development pathway, and the risks of a changing climate to their economies? For instance, thus far, economic development has come with high costs related to air pollution, congestion and traffic, and the vulnerability of populations to natural disasters. These in turn have significant economic and social costs. How are both countries adapting to and mitigating these changes?

Cities of the Future

- What will the Indian and Chinese mega-cities of the future look like? What kind of model for urban development can help shape these cities, holding populations of 20 million or more? How can India and China avoid poor or unsuited urban development patterns of other countries? This will include a high-level vision but also a practical focus on issues including:
 - The trajectory for EVs
 - Opportunities around the sharing economy (transport, office space, etc.)
 - Securing urban finance
 - Technological innovation to facilitate the transition

Energy Transition and Economics of Climate

- A strong focus on the co-benefits of clean energy in terms of reduced health impacts of air pollution; rapid access to energy in off-grid areas; employment impacts, training needs and managing the transition; appropriate incentives; technology and finance; etc.
- This will have a focus on the economics of the energy transition, considering the full costs and benefits of different energy supply options in both countries, including social and environmental impacts.

Scoping on Land Use Issues

- Initial scoping on key land use related issues in China and India to identify areas of potential future collaboration: e.g. enhancing agricultural productivity, including through water efficiency, restoration of degraded land, forest protection, deforestation free supply chains and climate impacts on agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods.

Policy Sharing

- Opportunities for sharing economy-wide climate policy experience – China is now establishing the largest carbon trading market, and India's PAT scheme uses a combination of policy and regulatory measures to improve efficiency, complemented by a coal cess. What can both countries learn from each other's experience?

3. Next Steps and Deliverables

- ***Longer Synthesis Paper (8-10 pages) for potential publication***, based on the Dialogue Summary Note and synthesising available literature on the low-carbon economic transition in both countries, including major policy approaches. Tsinghua to lead, with inputs from ICRIER, and NCE to support in terms of translation. This paper



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will summarise existing work on issues pertaining to the economic transition across the full Dialogue agenda, including cities of the future, the energy transition and land use issues, as follow-up to the 2nd Dialogue and input to the 3rd Dialogue.

- Potential ***new research on the energy transition***, particularly the economics of climate change (renewables, energy efficiency, employment transitions, cost of coal).
- ***Workshop(s) on the Cities of the Future*** to prepare for the 3rd Dialogue, bringing in a range of relevant experts from China and India.
- ***Scoping research on potential land use issues*** of common interest for China and India for further dialogues.
- ***Initial planning for the 2019 China-India Dialogue:***
 - This might be organised around the time of the 2019 China Development Forum (likely March 2019) for potential profiling of the Dialogue with high-level government representatives and international partners at CDF.
 - The aim is to hold the Dialogue in one of the Chinese low-carbon, zero-waste cities, and/or have potential site visits as part of the Cities of the Future theme.
 - In addition to the focus areas agreed above, a business roundtable should be held in parallel, including Chinese and Indian business representatives, building off discussions throughout the year and culminating in a joint session of the formal Dialogue with business participants.
- ***Engagement in the lead-up to the 2019 China-India Dialogue:***
 - In addition to the dedicated workshops listed above, there will be engagement around the dialogue at:
 - The New Climate Economy Summit in April 2018, Washington, D.C.
 - The International Conference on Energy and Meteorology in May 2018, Shanghai
 - COP24 in Katowice, Poland, December 2018
 - On the business side, there will be partners identified from India and China to liaise through regular calls and potential participation in private sector events like RE-Invest.



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Annex 1: Agenda of the Second China-India Dialogue

28 January 2018 (Sunday)	
19:30 – 21:30	WELCOME DINNER <i>(Tamarind Hall, India habitat Centre, Lodi Road)</i>
29 January 2018 (Monday)	
	<i>Venue: Juniper Hall, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road</i>
9:15 – 9:30	
	Welcome: Rajat Kathuria Opening Remarks: Naina Lal Kidwai
9:30 – 10:45	
	SCENE-SETTING PANEL: CHINA AND INDIA'S LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH AND CLIMATE ACTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities and Challenges for Growth and Climate Action from Both Countries <i>Leads:</i> Liu Yanhua, Shyam Saran <i>Discussants:</i> Du Xiangwan, Govind Mohan
10:45 – 12:00	
	CLIMATE CHANGE, ITS IMPACTS, RESILIENCE, AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Risks, Impacts and Urban Resilience: Overview and Case Studies from China and India, air quality and urban development, transformative innovations (e-mobility) <i>Leads:</i> Chao Qingchen, Rangan Banerjee <i>Discussants:</i> Wang Yi, O.P.Agarwal
12:00 – 13:00	
	GROUP PHOTO AND LUNCH
13:00 – 14:10	
	ACCELERATING THE ENERGY TRANSITION: THE SUPPLY-SIDE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities and Challenges in the Clean Energy Transition <i>Leads:</i> Du Xiangwan, Narendra Taneja <i>Discussants:</i> Liu Qiang, Teng Fei, Arunabha Ghosh
14:10 – 15:15	
	ACCELERATING THE ENERGY TRANSITION: THE DEMAND-SIDE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Efficiency Standards and HFC phase-downs for Cooling Appliances



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	<p>Leads: He Jiankun, Ajay Mathur</p> <p>Discussants: Zhou Dadi, Anita George</p>
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15:15 – 15:45	<p>Keynote Speech: Hon'ble Suresh Prabhu</p> <p>Chair: Rajat Kathuria</p>
15:45 – 16:00	COFFEE BREAK
16:00 – 17:15	<p>THE ROLE OF NATIONAL AND GLOBAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN SUSTAINABLE FINANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Channeling sustainable finance effectively: role of banks and capital markets • Standardization and Integration of Green Finance • China and India's Global Leadership in greening the Multilateral Development Banks <p>Leads: Wang Yi, Naina Lal Kidwai</p> <p>Discussants: Liu Qiang, Rajat Kathuria</p>
17:15 – 17:30	<p>CONCLUDING COMMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap up from the Dialogue • Outcomes and Next Steps <p>Leads: Liu Yanhua, Shyam Saran</p>
19:30 – 21:30	<p>FRIENDS OF DIALOGUE DINNER</p> <p><i>(Juniper Hall, India Habitat Centre)</i></p>
<p>30 January 2018 (Tuesday)</p> <p>Venue: Tamarind Hall, India Habitat Centre, Lodi Road</p>	
10:30 – 12:30	<p>SCALING-UP BUSINESS MODELS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION</p> <p>Lead: FICCI & ICRIER</p>
12:30 – 13:30	CLOSING LUNCH



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Annex 2: Participants

中方 China

- 刘燕华 **Liu Yanhua** – (Head of Delegation) Chairman of National Expert Committee on Climate Change, Former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China
- 杜祥琬 **Du Xiangwan** – Honorary Chairman of National Expert Committee on Climate Change and Former Vice President of Chinese Academy of Engineering
- 何建坤 **He Jiankun** – Deputy Director of National Expert Committee on Climate Change, Director of Low Carbon Economy Lab of Tsinghua University
- 周大地 **Zhou Dadi** – Professor and former Director-General of Energy Research Institute of National Development and Reform Commission.
- 王毅 **Wang Yi** – Deputy Director of Institute of Science and Development, Chinese Academy of Science
- 巢清尘 **Chao Qingchen** – Deputy Director, National Climate Center, China Meteorological Administration
- 刘强 **Liu Qiang** – Director, Department of Strategy, National Center on Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation
- 滕飞 **Teng Fei** – Professor at the Institute of Energy, Environment, and Economy, Tsinghua University
- 王文涛 **Wang Wentao** – Associate Researcher, The Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21
- 王海林 **Wang Hailin** – PhD at the Institute of Energy, Environment, and Economy, Tsinghua University

印方 India

- **Shyam Saran** (Head of Delegation) – Former Foreign Secretary of India.
- **Naina Lal Kidwai** – Member of the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, Chair of Sustainability Council and Past President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry
- **Ajay Mathur** – Director-General of TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute)
- **Anita George** – Former Senior Director of the World Bank Group's Global Practice on Energy and Extractive Industries
- **Ashok Lavasa** – Former Secretary, Department of Expenditure
- **Arunabha Ghosh** – Chief Executive Officer at Council on Energy, Environment and Water
- **Govind Mohan** – G20 Sous-Sherpa, Joint Secretary at Department of Economic Affairs of Ministry of Finance, Government of India
- **Isher Ahluwalia** – Chairperson, Board of Governors, the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)
- **Krishan Dhawan** – Chief Executive Officer at Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation
- **Narendra Taneja** – National Convener, Energy Cell of BJP
- **Om Prakash (O.P.) Agarwal** – Chief Executive Officer at World Resources Institute India
- **Rajat Kathuria** – Director and Chief Executive, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER)
- **Rangan Banerjee** – Head of Department of Energy Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

NCE and ICRIER Support Team



清华大学
Tsinghua University

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- **Helen Mountford** – Programme Director, New Climate Economy
- **Ferzina Banaji** – Director of Communications and Engagement, New Climate Economy
- **Priyanka Mohanty** – Engagement and Research Assistant, New Climate Economy
- **Amrita Goldar** – Research Fellow, ICRIER
- **Kuntala Bandyopadhyay** – Research Fellow, ICRIER

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The New Climate Economy for Low Carbon Development in Indonesia

Draft work plan, February 9 2018

I. Background and Context

In October 2017, the Government of Indonesia declared their goal of integrating climate action into the country's development agenda. The Low Carbon Development Initiative was launched October 25th, 2017 at Indonesia's Ministry of National Development Planning ([BAPPENAS](#)), with a goal of explicitly incorporating carbon emissions reduction targets into the policy planning exercise. In particular, the planning exercise has set an unconditional goal of reducing emissions 29% by 2030, relative to a do-nothing baseline. The more ambitious target of a 41% reduction in emissions (again, relative to a do-nothing baseline) was also set on the condition that Indonesia receives international financing support for climate action.

Over the long haul, Indonesia's development vision is guided by its National Long-Term Development Plan ([RPJPN](#)) 2005-2025, which broadly seeks to establish a country that is "developed and self-reliant, just and democratic, and peaceful and united." The long-term plan is being implemented through four medium term plans (RPJMN) of five years each, the current one covering the period [2015-2019](#). It is expected that low-carbon development policies will start being streamlined in the upcoming 2019-2023 medium term development plan, with support from what this work plan refers to as the New Climate Economy (NCE) Indonesia.

II. Research Goals and Structure

Work by NCE Indonesia in support of the Government of Indonesia's Low Carbon Development Initiative will be conducted under the following two work streams:

1. **NCE-LCDI:** New Climate Economy for Low-carbon Development in Indonesia
2. **NCE-FOLU:** New Climate Economy for Food and Land Use

The present work plan refers **only** to activities to be carried out under work stream 1, by NCE-LCDI. A separate work plan for NCE-FOLU is being prepared by the World Resources Institute (WRI) Indonesia with partners.

NCE-LCDI is a partnership of the [New Climate Economy](#), [WRI Indonesia](#), Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), [The Nature Conservancy](#) (TNC), the [Global Green Growth Institute](#) (GGGI) and the [Overseas Development Institute](#) (ODI). It has been established with financial support from the Department for International Development (DFID) through the [UK Climate Change Unit in Indonesia](#), with the aim of providing technical support and analytical inputs to BAPPENAS with the overarching goals of:

- i) Helping to identify policies and investments required to achieve long term carbon emission reduction targets identified in [Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution](#) (NDC);
- ii) Identifying the socio-economic impacts of such policies and investment; and;
- iii) Helping bring together stakeholders from government, the private sector, the international community, and civil society, to advance the policies and investments identified above, and create awareness of the benefits of climate action.

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Ultimately, NCE-LCDI will strive to: demonstrate that climate action offers an environmentally and socio-economically desirable medium- and long-term development path; help the government to identify specific policies and associated required investments; bring together stakeholders to integrate climate action into policy; and to help communicate the benefits of such climate action.

A central element of the [NCE work model](#) is that of providing ‘high quality research’, along with strategies to bring together key stakeholders. As such, NCE-LCDI deliverables will include:

1. High quality research and analytics (R&A)
2. Engagement and constituency-building involving local and international partners (ECB)
3. Communications and outreach both locally and internationally (COM)

A unique feature of the NCE work model is the engagement of high level Global Commissioners, a group of prominent economic, business, and finance leaders, from the public and private sectors and academia, who serve in a personal capacity to help drive climate action. The NCE-LCDI includes the following:

Commissioners

The process of engaging Commissioners is being led by BAPPENAS, supported by WRI Indonesia. Engagement began in December 2017. Lord Stern and Dr. Mari Pangestu have already confirmed their participation as Commissioners for the NCE-LCDI work, and we intend for Professor Sri Ardinsingh, from Gadjah Mada University, and Professor Dr. H. Boediono to join as Commissioners at a later stage.

Project Management Unit:

To be led jointly between WRI Indonesia and the NCE, in close collaboration with relevant partner institutions such as CPI, TNC, GGGI, and ODI.

III. NCE-LCDI Report Objectives and Deliverables

The main goals from the NCE-LCDI work stream will be achieved through the pursuance of the following objectives and their associated activities:

1. **Objective 1:** Providing direct technical support to BAPPENAS, by helping improve and further develop models and methods used for analyzing environmental, social and economic impacts of low-carbon development policies, relative to do-nothing or business as usual scenarios. his strategy entails:
 - **Deliverable 1.1:** NCE-LCDI will contribute to BAPPENAS modeling work by developing an investment model compatible with the Indonesia Vision 2045 and informing RPJMN 2020-2024. [Responsibility: NCE and WRI Indonesia]
 - **Deliverable 1.2:** NCE-LCDI will also organize capacity building activities in support of BAPPENAS modeling work. In particular, NCE-LCDI will organize two workshops on climate modeling using system dynamics principles, to be led by internationally renowned individuals from academia. Workshops will include a combination of training in models and methods for the analysis of climate policies, as well as sessions for the appraisal of BAPPENAS climate models. [Responsibility: NCE]

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2. **Objective 2:** Providing BAPPENAS, in particular, and policy makers and other stakeholders, in general, with sector-level studies (thematic *deep-dives*) for a better, *bottom-up*, understanding of the policies and investments that are required to meet carbon equivalent reduction targets. To this end, the following activities will be conducted:
 - **Deliverable 2.1:** A thematic deep-dive on the forestry and agriculture sectors (The Land Study). This deep-dive will be exclusive of Indonesia's Peat lands. It will draw heavily on the ongoing NCE-FOLU work. [Responsibility: TNC with partners]
 - **Deliverable 2.2:** A thematic deep-dive on the energy and transportation sectors (The Energy Study). [Responsibility: CPI and WRI Indonesia]
 - **Deliverable 2.3:** A thematic deep-dive on Indonesia peat lands and fisheries. [Responsibility: WRI Indonesia]
3. **Objective 3:** Providing BAPPENAS, in particular, and policy makers and other stakeholders, in general, with a study on mechanisms to integrate climate-related resilience and adaptation pathways into the Low Carbon Development Initiative. The following will be produced:
 - **Deliverable 3:** An analytical piece on climate-related risks, resilience and adaptation pathways in Indonesia. [Responsibility: ODI]
4. **Objective 4:** Contributing a technical, analytical report that summarizes lessons and findings of deliverables identified under Objectives 1-3 above, aimed at informing low-carbon development policies under the country's 2019-2023 medium term development plan (RPJMN).
 - **Deliverable 4:** The Low-Carbon Development in Indonesia report. [Responsibility: NCE lead with partners]
5. **Objective 5:** Contributing a summary report for global readership that summarizes, in non-technical language, findings from the report referred to in Deliverable 4.
 - **Deliverable 5:** A non-technical summary report that increases awareness of climate impacts and communicates the multiple benefits of climate action. [Responsibility: NCE lead with partners]
6. **Objective 6:** Develop and utilize communications tools to increase local, national and international understanding of impacts of climate change in Indonesia, the multiple benefits of climate action for Indonesia, and the policies needed to achieve environmental, social and economic targets.
 - **Deliverable 6:** A strategic set of activities that communicate the multiple benefits of climate action, as they relate to Indonesia's medium- and long-term Low Carbon National Development Initiative. [Responsibility: NCE lead with partners]

IV. NCE-LCDI Timeline and Deadlines

A primary goal of the NCE-LCDI work is to provide opportune inputs into Indonesia's medium-term development plan (RPJMN) 2019-2023. The following are a few of the key events for the NCE-LCDI work, as well as important deadlines for NCE-LCDI deliverables:

- **Spring 2018:** Visit of NCE team to Indonesia, to participate in official launch of the NCE-LCDI together with BAPPENAS and NCE-LCDI partners. Other activities for the NCE team include meetings with donors, partners, and representatives of other

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institutions, including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the BAPPENAS modeling team.

- **Deliverable:** Advanced annotated outlines and/or initial drafts of the thematic deep dives in energy, land use, and the cross-economy background study.
- **Deliverable:** Advanced annotated outline and/or initial draft of the analytical piece on climate-related risks and adaptation pathways in Indonesia.
- **April 2018:** Participating by key stakeholders of the NCE-LCDI (including BAPPENAS) in an Indonesia-focused closed-door event at the NCE 2018 Summit during the IMF-World Bank Spring Meetings in Washington D.C.
- **April 2018:** Initial round of inputs from background studies to BAPPENAS climate models.
 - **Deliverable:** Preliminary results and updates from the BAPPENAS investment model compatible with the Indonesia Vision 2045 and informing RPJMN 2020-2024.
- **Early summer 2018:** Capacity building activities in support of BAPPENAS modeling team.
 - **Deliverable:** Workshops for building capacity of BAPPENAS modeling team and for appraisal of BAPPENAS climate models
- **September 2018:** The [73rd Session](#) of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and the [Global Climate Action Summit](#) will be high-level international moments through which to strengthen engagement and peak interest around the NCE-LCDI study.
- **October 2018 (Deadline):** [Annual Fall 2018 IMF-World Bank meetings](#) to be hosted in Bali, Indonesia. It is expected that representatives from the Government of Indonesia will draw from the NCE-LCDI work to showcase their green growth and whole economy transition, including how it is feeding into their next medium-term low-carbon development plan and implementation of the NDC. At this time, all main analytical outputs will be finalized in a set of presentations, and all draft documents should be completed (pending internal and external peer-review).
 - **Deliverable:** A working draft of the technical, analytical report that summarizes lessons and findings of Deliverables identified under Objectives 1-3 aimed to inform low-carbon development policies under the country's 2019-2023 medium-term development plan (RPJMN).
- **January 2019:** [World Economic Forum](#) in Davos, Switzerland. A potential opportunity to highlight the study, and potentially privately preview the draft report, with private sector investors.
- **March 2019 (Deadline):** The NCE-LCDI report is officially launched, alongside announcements on how it will be integrated into the Indonesian budget and the next national development plan.
- **April - June 2019:** Publication of the OECD [Green Growth Policy Review 2019 for Indonesia](#), a potential opportunity to showcase work from the NCE-LCDI study.

These key events provide excellent opportunities for engagement and constituency building, as well as communications activities, both domestically and internationally. Through the NCE-LCDI partnership, Indonesia will be showcased embarking on its low-carbon transition and demonstrating how it is moving capital towards green investment decisions.

Annex C. FOLU in Colombia





1. FABLE targets & pathways

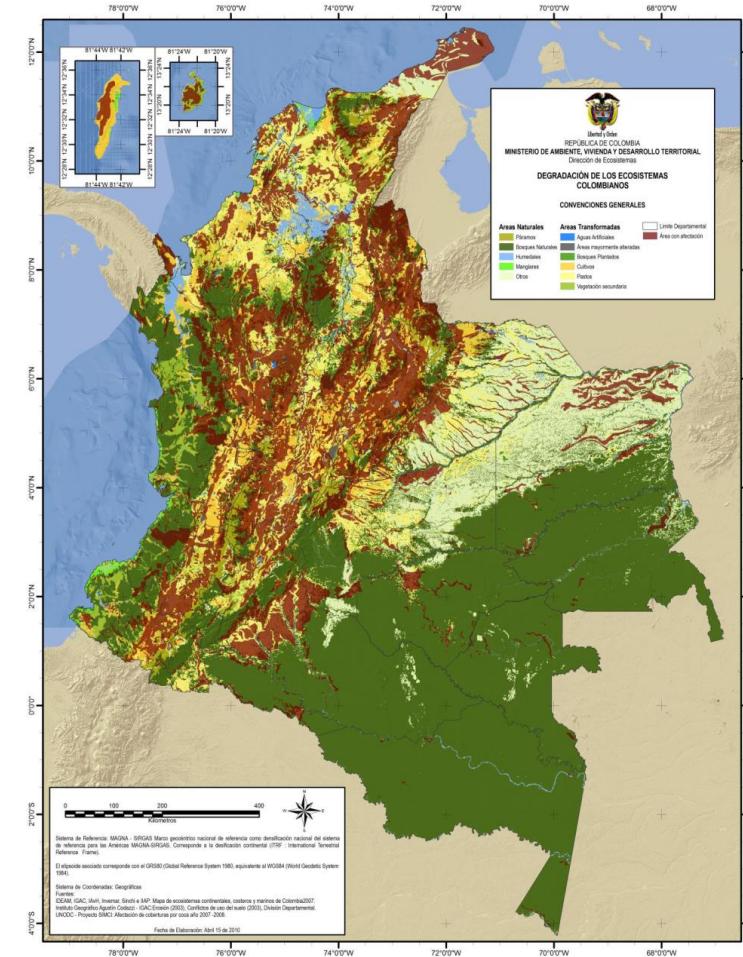


Progress

- In-country team established
- Co-led by School of Management (La Universidad de Los Andes) and School of Environmental and Rural Studies (Universidad La Javeriana)
- Other partners include CIAT, Humboldt Institute, EAT Foundation
- Work underway in coordination with teams in Brazil and Argentina

Next steps

- Modelling workshop in Argentina with Lat American peers (Q1)
- FABLE team participating in roadmap workshop in Bogota (Q1)
- Initial GLOBIOM results available (Q2/Q3)





2. Roadmap



Progress

- Extensive interviews and engagement with experts and stakeholders, literature review, etc.
- Draft 0 roadmap completed
- Economic “costs of inaction” and “benefits of action” in preparation
- Roadmap workshop #1 background synthesis papers completed (sustainable agricultural production; ecosystem conservation/restoration; food loss and waste; food security, nutrition and diets)
- Work underway in coordination with teams in Brazil and Argentina

Next steps

- Multi-stakeholder (80+) roadmap development workshop #1 (March 22)
- Draft 1 roadmap (April)
- Economic case and political economy case analysis (Q2)
- Iterations of roadmap with stakeholders, target audience, and FABLE team one-on-one and via workshops #2 (Q2 and Q3)
- Draft 2 roadmap (Jun)
- Roadmap workshop #3 (Jul)
- Final roadmap (Aug)



2. Elements of a “Roadmap for a New Food and Land Use Economy for Peace in Colombia” zero draft (20-point plan)

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY

1. Better yields for more people
2. More meat, more milk, less land
3. No farmer left behind

FOOD SYSTEM EFFICIENCY

10. Target
11. Measure
12. Act

ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION

4. Protection for prosperity
5. Indigenous lands forever
6. Deforestation-free supply chains

DIETS

13. Food and nutrition security
14. “Better for you” diets
15. Aligning demands with needs

RESTORATION

7. New Restoration Economy
8. Fences for farmers and forests
9. Restoration hubs

CROSS-CUTTING CONDITIONS

16. Science-based targets and pathways for 2050
17. Better land-use planning
18. Improved governance and law enforcement
19. Delivery on land tenure reform
20. Financing the new food and land use economy



3. Investment plans

Progress

- Assessment of agricultural subsidy reforms started
- Analysis of FOLU-relevant options for Colombian carbon tax started
- KOIS Invest study on blended finance options for more sustainable food and land use investments in Colombia completed

Next steps

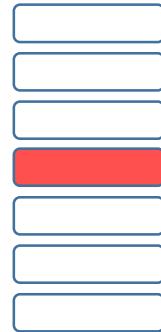
- Assessment of agricultural subsidy reforms and carbon tax options completed (Q2)
- First round, structured analysis of flows of public & private as well as domestic & international financial flows needed to deliver on Roadmap conducted (Q2)
- Finance and investment plans to support Roadmap prepared (Q3)





4. Action coalitions

NOT EXHAUSTIVE



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRODUCTIVITY

1. Better yields for more people
2. More meat, more milk, less land
3. No farmer left behind



ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION

4. Protection for prosperity
5. Indigenous lands forever
6. Deforestation-free supply chains



RESTORATION

7. New Restoration Economy
8. Fences for farmers and forests
9. Restoration hubs

FOOD SYSTEM EFFICIENCY

10. Target
11. Measure
12. Act

Gap (FOLU catalyzing coalition to fill)

DIETS

13. Food and nutrition security
14. “Better for you” diets
15. Aligning demands with needs

Gap (FOLU catalyzing coalition to fill)

CROSS-CUTTING CONDITIONS

16. Science-based targets and pathways for 2050
17. Better land-use planning
18. Improved governance and law enforcement
19. Delivery on land tenure reform
20. Financing the new food and land use economy



5. Local FOLU Ambassadors

Progress

The Colombian FOLU team has identified a number of candidate national Ambassadors, including:

- Brigitte Baptiste (Head of the Humboldt Institute)
- Olga Bocarejo (Director of Bancalimentos)
- Rosario Cordoba (Director of Colombia's Competitiveness Council)
- Juan Lucas Restrepo Ibiza (Director of the Colombian Corporation of Agricultural Research, Corpocica)
- Jorge Bedoya (President of the Colombian Agricultural Association)
- Dr. Cristian Samper (Executive Director, Wildlife Conservation Society and former Minister of Environment)

Next steps

- Get first cohort approved by MT/Chair
- Invite first cohort (by end Apr)
- Identify and prioritize second cohort after workshop
- Get approval and invite (by end June)





6. Early outcome progress: Cocoa, Forests, and Peace Initiative

Progress

Active dialogue between Colombia and World Cocoa Foundation brokered by FOLU on Colombia and its companies committing to:

- Deforestation-free cocoa
- Restoration financed via cocoa
- New jobs in former conflict areas

Supports sustainable agriculture productivity, conservation, and restoration (while creating jobs and helping keep the peace)

Next steps

- Continue negotiations (Mar)
- Go/no go decision (Apr)
- Announce (before Jul)





7. Vision of success (not exhaustive)

Roadmap delivered to new government in August 2018

High level summit with new government in September 2018

Active business coalition(s) promoting a new food and land use economy

Science-based pathways incorporated into national policy and business action

A new, integrated “narrative” and coalition on food and land use for the peace in Colombia

New flows of finance created for the food and land use system



Annex D. FOLU in Ethiopia





1. FABLE targets & pathways



Progress

- SDSN in dialogue with Ethiopian Development Research Institute
- Window opening for FABLE to have influence on GTPIII targets if it can deliver analysis by end 2018
- Growth and Transformation Plan III will set long-term direction of travel for 2020 – 2025
- Core elements of GTPIII are being structured by Ethiopian Government during rest of 2018 (and into early 2019)



Next steps

- Decision by end Q1 on FABLE Ethiopia



2. Roadmap



Progress

- FOLU has been invited to engage in the country in three areas: (i) the National Land Use Policy Process; (ii) scaling up forest restoration and conservation; and (iii) ensuring the work of the Agricultural Transformation Agency delivers strong FOLU outcomes, including on nutritious health diets.
- In-depth multi-stakeholder consultation process underway, with interviews and consultations with wide range of Ethiopian stakeholders
- Elements of a draft roadmap for a new food and land use economy in Ethiopia coming into focus
- Economic and policy analysis commissioned by the Ethiopian Development Research Institute
- Domestic partners identified (Water and Land Resource Centre, Farm Africa, EDRI, Synergos)

Next steps

- Multi-stakeholder roadmap development workshop (Q2)
- Official launch of FOLU Ethiopia planned for high-level meeting of the CRGE meeting in May
- Draft 1 roadmap prepared (Q2)
- Economic case and political economy case – initial analysis from EDRI findings (Q2)
- Workshops, engagement and action on Agricultural Commercialization Clusters (Q2/Q3)



5. Local FOLU Ambassadors

Progress

12 candidates identified, but list currently under revision by national colleagues. Candidates include:

- Newai Gebre-ab, Former Executive Director of EDRI
- Eleni Zaude Gabre-Madhin, CEO/Founder, BlueMoon
- Hilina Belete, Hilina Enriched Food
- Fassil Kebede, Professor, Mekelle University
- Tefera Deribew, Former Minister of Agriculture
- Mulu Solomon, businesswoman, general manager, Right Vision Int. PLC



Next steps

- Revise final list by end Q1
- Issue invitations by end Q1
- First meeting of Ambassadors in Q2
- Strategic deployment in Q3



6. Early outcome progress: Land-use planning and business models

Progress

- Ato Belete, Chair, Inter-Ministerial Secretariat, National Integrated Land Use Plan and Policy (NILUPP) has explicitly requested FOLU support on economic analysis of options [EDRI work now underway]
- Rapid assessment underway of promising business models for restoration, drawing on best practice from the region, and assessment of pilot projects in Ethiopia (FARM Africa, Komaza, Valley International)
- Relationship built with ATA and Synergos to work on ACCs

Next steps

- Business models assessment ready by Q2
- Early findings from Synergos work on ACCs by end Q2
- EDRI findings to be fed into the NILUPP by end Q3
- FOLU launch in May at CRGE meeting in Addis





7. Vision of success (not exhaustive)

Vision of success

EDRI/FOLU analysis incorporated into National Land Use Policy process

Science-based pathways produced and incorporated into long-term national development plan (including GTPIII)

Implementation of restoration models at scale to meet Ethiopia national commitment

FOLU vision incorporated into work of Agricultural Commercialization Clusters and Agricultural Transformation Agency, including explicit focus on enhancing the nutrition and diet outcomes of the ACC & ATA



Discussion

Any clarifying questions?

How can this in-country work better engage other institutions in the respective country?

How can we ensure that experiences from these countries get shared with other countries?

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Annex E. Financial Report Details

Agreement on Audit

Per the original agreement, WRI will provide the audited financial report for this work in January 2019. Below, we have included a signed copy of the financial Report and a financial narrative for this work.

Financial Narrative

Salaries: Salaries of WRI staff working on delivering the outputs and outcomes of the project. For this project, key staff members include:

- NCE Program Director (oversight, participation in strategy meetings, outreach to stakeholders)
- NCE Deputy Director for Strategic Engagement (commissioner engagement, agenda setting, partner management, overall project coordination)
- NCE Head of Communications (key messaging, partner support, document production, overall project coordination)
- NCE Chief of Staff (program strategy development, partner coordination, budget oversight)
- NCE Administrative Coordinator (travel, logistics)

Benefits: Fringe benefits are the costs of an employee which WRI is legally obligated to pay and include: paid time off, holidays, social security, pension and insurance for an employee. These are all direct project costs as they pertain to the employee charging the project directly. These costs do not form part of WRI's general and administrative cost.

Occupancy: Office space and utilities for staff working on the project.

Office Maintenance, Service, & Supplies: These are office related costs for supplies, office maintenance and services for staff working on the project. These costs would not be incurred if the project was not active. As such these are incurred to directly support the project, they are treated as direct costs and are not administrative costs in WRI's general and administrative cost pool.

Research Expenses: Payments to experts and consultants working on the project for compensation and travel.

Conference Expenses: Costs for conferences (e.g. venue, participants travel).

Publications: Costs of publications or knowledge products (e.g. editing, design, translations).

Communications: Website design and media project related costs.

Travel: Train, plane, taxi, hotel, meals, and related expenses for WRI staff travel incurred for project activities. For this project, this included trips to meet with partners and develop workplans in target countries.

Electronic Network, Support, & Maintenance: These are office related costs for electronic network, support, equipment and software maintenance, and related servicing maintenance costs incurred by the project. These costs would not be incurred if the project was not active. As such these are incurred to directly support the project, they are treated as direct costs and are not administrative costs in WRI's general and administrative cost pool.

Research Materials & Quality Assurance: Research costs for data, analyses, and services provided by WRI technical quality assurance and library researchers directly to the project.

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Subgrants: Subgrants to project partner organizations that will help deliver the outputs and results articulated in this project. For this project, funds were granted to ICRIER (Indian Council on Research and International Economic Relations) to support with the dialogue set up and conduct initial research.

Other Direct Costs: Project-specific expenses incurred for telephone, photocopying and printing, mailing and shipping of publications, etc. Miscellaneous costs, includes a small GHG tax from business travel and electricity use. Should travel be necessary we charge a carbon (GHG) tax in support of improving sustainability across the WRI platform. This is a direct cost, given that it is associated with travel directly related to the project and approved by the funder.

G & A Expenses: Organization-wide costs including senior management, accounting, human resources, grants management and subrecipient monitoring, audit and legal services, and corporate insurance.



WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

**Financial Report
to
Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency**

Project Name:

New Climate Economy

Reporting Period:

January 1, 2017 - December 31, 2017

Expense Line Items	Expenses This Period	Cumulative Expenses
Salaries	\$ 84,865.65	\$ 84,865.65
Benefits	\$ 36,517.67	\$ 36,517.67
Occupancy	\$ 6,039.39	\$ 6,039.39
Project-Related Office Services & Supplies	\$ 5,777.87	\$ 5,777.87
Research Expenses	\$ 60,277.33	\$ 60,277.33
Conference Expenses	\$ 3,032.20	\$ 3,032.20
Publications	\$ 44.13	\$ 44.13
Communications	\$ 5,227.60	\$ 5,227.60
Travel	\$ 50,790.61	\$ 50,790.61
Project-Related Electronic Network	\$ 11,195.20	\$ 11,195.20
Research Materials & Quality Assurance	\$ 6,328.15	\$ 6,328.15
Subgrants	\$ 6,197.00	\$ 6,197.00
Other Direct Costs	\$ 2,201.35	\$ 2,201.35
 G & A Expenses*	 \$ 26,389.22	 \$ 26,389.22
 TOTAL	 \$ 304,883.37	 \$ 304,883.37

*General and Administrative Expenses: organization-wide shared costs including senior leadership, accounting, grant and subrecipient management, human resources, web management, audit, and related services