



Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in Mt CO₂eq	
[SECO: Standard Indicator (SI 10) - SDC: Thematic Reference Indicator (CCE_TRI_4)]¹	
Contribution to sub-objective of M21-24 (SDC)	<i>Sub-objective 3: Addressing climate change and its effects</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	<u>SDG target 7.3:</u> By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency <u>SDG target 13.2:</u> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning (SDC)
Definition	This Standard Indicator (SI) - Thematic Reference Indicator (TRI) measures the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Purpose	Results information on this Standard Indicator (SI) - Thematic Reference Indicator (TRI) shows the scope of measures with regard to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Level	Outcome for projects and programmes directly aimed at reducing CO ₂ emissions (activities with a specific mitigation focus). Impact for projects where the mitigation aspect is an intended co-benefit (i.e. climate-smart agriculture or energy efficiency in cities). In order to limit reporting efforts, <i>ex-ante</i> calculation of emission reductions only have to be assessed by projects/programmes that have: a) marked the mitigation marker as <i>significant</i> or <i>principle</i> ; and b) which have disbursed a financial volume exceeding CHF 200,000 in the applicable year.
Type of indicator	Quantitative
Measuring unit/metrics	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO ₂ eq) For SECO activities: <i>please distinguish between:</i> - <i>Metric tonnes of CO₂eq avoided (through opting for and realising clean/renewable technology infrastructure instead of traditional, greenhouse gas emission intensive infrastructure)</i> - <i>Metric tonnes of CO₂eq saved (through energy efficiency measures in existing infrastructure)</i>
SDG relevance/contribution to 2030 Agenda (SECO)	The indicator contributes to collecting data on SDGs 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13. For SECO activities: <i>please describe the SDGs to which your project result on this Standard Indicator (SI) is contributing as well as how and what precisely it is contributing.</i>
Methodology for data collection and results	Calculation of <i>ex-ante</i> emission reduction values according to established reference methods. The total value of emission reductions to be determined encompasses both avoided and saved emissions.

<p>measure- ment/reporting</p>	<p>Data should be collected based on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementers' own calculations • reliable governmental or non-governmental/scientific statistical data • internal and external evaluations. <p>The indicator is measured by calculating the metric tonnes of CO₂eq reduced (both avoided and saved) within the framework of the project for the reporting period concerned:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Metric tonnes of CO₂eq avoided (through opting for and realising clean/renewable technology infrastructure instead of traditional, greenhouse gas emission intensive infrastructure) b) Metric tonnes of CO₂eq saved (through energy efficiency measures in existing infrastructure) <p>For the calculation of the value, the following formula will be applied by the RDM system: (a+b)</p> <p>In the case of contributions to multilateral funds, the respective emission reductions are imputed on a pro-rata basis related to the Swiss financial engagement.</p> <p>For the SDC: the results statement on this indicator should comprise the following information (see reporting example below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indication of results figure(s) - type of reference method applied for the calculation <p>For SECO: the results report on this indicator should comprise the following information (see reporting example below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indication of results figure(s) - rating of results figure(s), based on the following scores: highly satisfactory, satisfactory, partly satisfactory and unsatisfactory - contextualisation of results figure(s): relevance and contribution of results figure(s) - type and scope of contribution to the SDG targets mentioned above - type and scope of contribution to the reduction of gender inequality, disparities or poverty, and to climate or digitalisation
<p>Rationale (SDC)</p>	<p><u>Theory of change</u></p> <p>If anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced, then climate change can be positively influenced, because causes of human-induced climate change are addressed.</p>
<p>Reporting example</p>	<p>SDC example: by improving the access of rural communities to renewable and reliable forms of energy in eastern Nepal as part of the SECO project in the Sellari region, Solukhumbu, the power generation capacity of a local hydropower plant increased from 400 to 600kW. Applying Clean Development Mechanism methodologies established under the UNFCCC, approximately 22 metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent are reduced per year (grid emission factor 0.019 tCO₂/MW for Nepal, assuming that the power plant operates for 2/3 of the year).</p> <p>SECO example: in collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), SECO has been financing a green building certification system called 'Edge' since 2011. The programme aims to make new residential and commercial buildings in developing countries more resource-efficient. Since 2011, Edge has certified approximately 9.7 million square metres and reduced carbon emissions by nearly 225,000 metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent</p>

	<p>per year. This is a highly satisfactory result, which is exceeding targets, after a rather difficult process of introducing Edge standards and certification. The result contributed to SDG 9 by upgrading infrastructure to make it sustainable with greater adoption of clean technologies. The contribution was made by providing know-how and technology to relevant authorities and construction experts.</p>
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ⁱ Thematic responsibility/support: SDC: CC&E Network (in coordination with Cluster Green); SECO: WEQA (in coordination with WEIN).