Inputs from ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability for the Talanoa Dialogue

Question 1 – Where are we?

This template is meant to guide non-Party stakeholders (organization(s), coalition(s), initiative(s) and/or sector(s) etc.) in providing inputs that are relevant and impactful to the Talanoa Dialogue process. Using such the template is not mandatory, however, the High-level Champions encourage non-Party stakeholders to use such a structure to facilitate capturing and highlighting the key messages across the three questions.

Where are we?

The commitment (planned and/or announced) as well as the actions taken so far that are in line with aims of Paris Agreement, the 1.5/2 degrees' goal and the transition towards a net-zero emission society by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]

The Urban CO2 Reduction Project in 1991 connecting 14 cities in the North America and Europe was ICLEI´s first global campaign on ambitious climate action. In 1993, Cities for Climate Protection was launched at the first Municipal Leaders Summit on Climate Change. At the first COP in 1995, Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency was created along with the business and environmental groups. When Kyoto Protocol entered into force in 2005, more than 1000 US Mayors announcing their commitment to climate action. In 2007, the Local Government Climate Roadmap was launched, playing a key role in the adoption of COP Decisions in 2010 and 2013 as well as engagement in the ADP negotiations, contributing in the global recognition at the Paris Agreement in 2015. At COP15 in 2009, Copenhagen World Catalogue of Local Climate Commitments with 3000 entries was released, which evolved into the Mexico City Pact and its carbonn Cities Climate Registry in 2010, followed by the Durban Adaptation Charter in 2011. At the 2014 UN Climate Summit, ICLEI actively contributed to the creation of the Compact of Mayors which evolved into the Global Covenant of Mayors in 2017, merging with the European Covenant of Mayors.

2017 figures of the carbonn Climate Registry by 1000+ local and regional governments in 86 countries representing 800+ million inhabitants reveal that;

- *57% commit to reduce or avoid GHG emissions,*
- *19% commit to Renewable energy,*
- *17% commit to Energy efficiency,*
- *2 % commit sector specific targets (e.g. improve waste management treatment),*
- *5% report Adaptation target.*
- *More than 10% of reporting entities have targets towards 2050 or ambitious by committing to 100% Renewables.*
- *More than 30% of local and regional governments report climate mitigation targets that are more ambitious than their national governments.*

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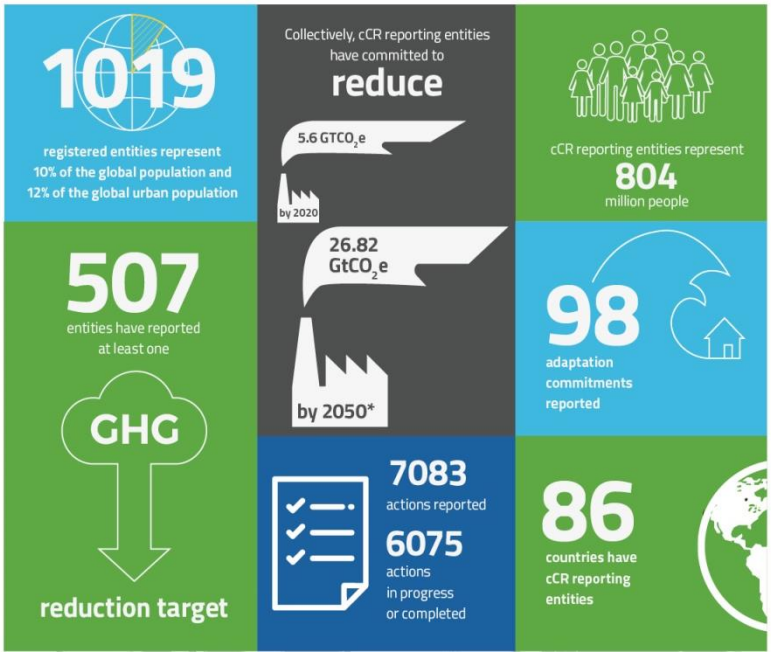

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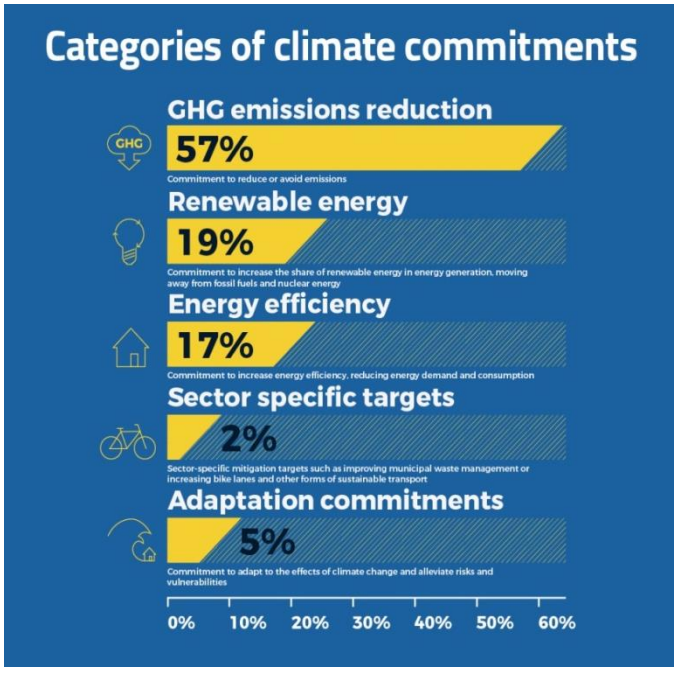


Progress made so far against the above commitments, including success stories, case studies and gaps [Maximum 300 words]

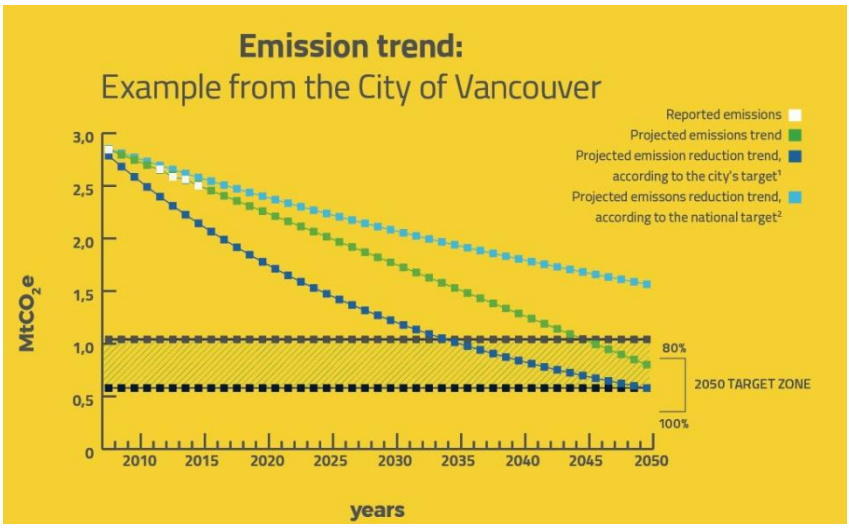
The carbonn Climate Registry enables local and regional governments to voluntarily report their climate and energy commitments, mitigation and adaptation actions as well as inventories of greenhouse gas emissions through government operations or community actions. This comprehensive portfolio of reporting elements ensures an enhanced transparency, accountability and credibility of climate action by local and regional governments.

By matching climate targets together with the GHG emissions inventories reported over time, it is possible to make a more realistic accounting of the emissions reduction commitments as well as track their trajectories and potentials.

As of 2017, the analysis of the commitments and available GHG inventories reveal that the GHG emissions reduction commitment of the reporting entities at the carbonn Climate Registry collectively may reach up to 5.6 GtCO2eby 2020, that is equal to taking-off over 1 billion cars (i.e. all registered passenger vehicles globally) from traffic for one year.

One example of such reporting entities is the City of Vancouver which has committed to 100% Renewable Energy by 2020 and 80% GHG reductions by 2050, which is above national targets and supported by 5 community GHG inventories between 2008 and 2015. The trajectory of City of Vancouver demonstrates that, as of 2017, that the city is on track to meet its 2050 targets. However, such cities constitute around 10% of all reporting entities at the carbonn Climate Registry which demonstrate the need to increased technical and financial assistance.

Building on ICLEIs capacity building efforts since 2007, Rajkot Municipal Corporation, India have already reported 7 climate and energy targets, 12 GHG inventories and more than 20 action. The availability of such information enabled Rajkot to be the recognized as the national champion of One Planet City Challenge led by WWF in 2016.



Quantitative impact so far with respect to mitigation, adaptation, resilience and/or finance [Maximum 300 words]

The data compiled at the carbonn Climate Registry demonstrate that local and regional governments have a broad portfolio of focus areas on climate mitigation and adaptation actions, ranging from policies/strategies to technical investments, research, awareness raising, fiscal mechanisms, organizational arrangements and stakeholder engagement.

As of 2017, 7035 mitigation and adaptation actions are reported at the carbonn Climate Registry.

Most common implementation measures in the transport sector include; promote and enable a shift of the car to transit, cycling, walking; public transit; clean vehicles (e-bus, e-car; tram); clean fuels; regulating traffic zones; congestion or high parking charges; green public space

Most common implementation measures in the building sector include; improved insulation, improved heating and cooling; district heating, district cooling, green & passive building; solar panels; garden building; garden rooftops.

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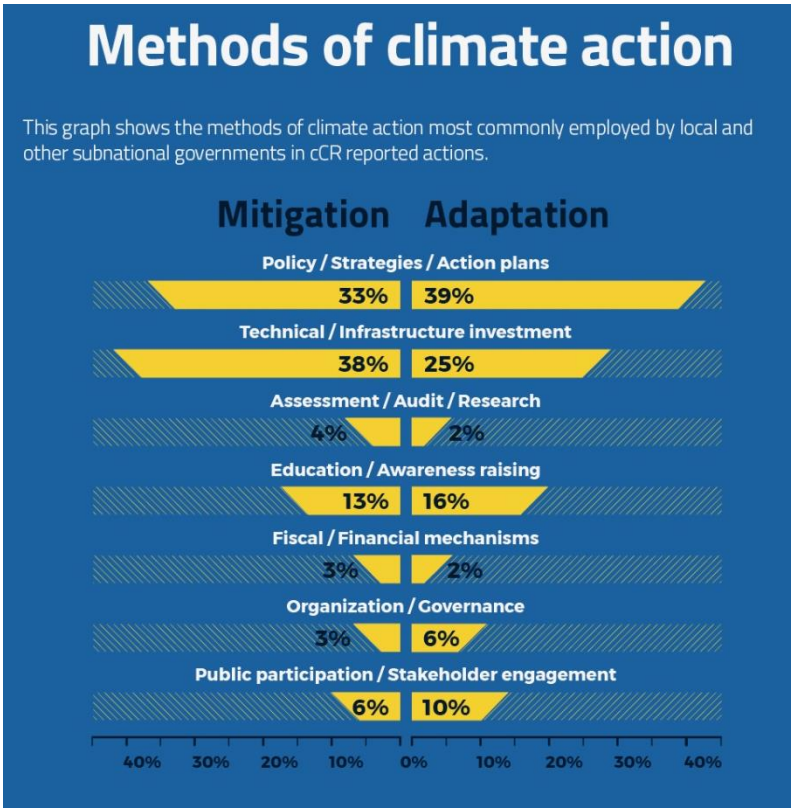

Rainstorm, extreme hot days, flash/surface flood, heat wave, drought and vector-borne disease are noted as the most frequently reported climate hazards, whereas Environmental assets, public health, residential assets, food and agriculture, transport and water supply and sanitation services are expected to be most hardly sectors.

It is reported that more than 70% of these 7000 planned, in progress or completed actions are self-financed by the budgets of local and regional governments, amounting to more than US$200 billions.

In recent years, there is also a growing tendency among ICLEI network to divest from fossil fuel investments which will have significant local and global impacts on both climate action and climate finance.