



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

Question 3 - How do we get there?

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.

How do we get there?

Ways in which the UN Climate Change process can help you achieve your vision and goals, and how your actions can help in expediting sustainable transitions to climate neutral societies [Maximum 300 words]

Three of the most important features that differentiate the Paris Agreement from the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol can be listed as follows:

- *There is a broader vision on the role of non-party stakeholders in the spirit and preamble text of the agreement, supported with explicit, concrete and universal definitions in the COP decision that provides guidance.*
- *preamble para.15 which recognizes the importance of the engagement of all levels of governments, which are listed as “cities and other subnational governments” in the COP decision*
- *universality of the agreement is achieved by avoiding any grouping of the national governments and the introduction of the concept “in light of their national circumstances” after the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities”, which grants the necessary flexibility for any national governments throughout the implementation of the agreement in its entirety*

All these require the implementation of the Paris Agreement to be supported with an innovative thinking for engaging stakeholders, in particular local and regional governments, who were acknowledged as “governmental stakeholders” through para.7 of the Dec.1/COP16 in 2010.

The evolving concept and design of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action is an important effort in the right direction, as it will provide an important practical experience until 2020.

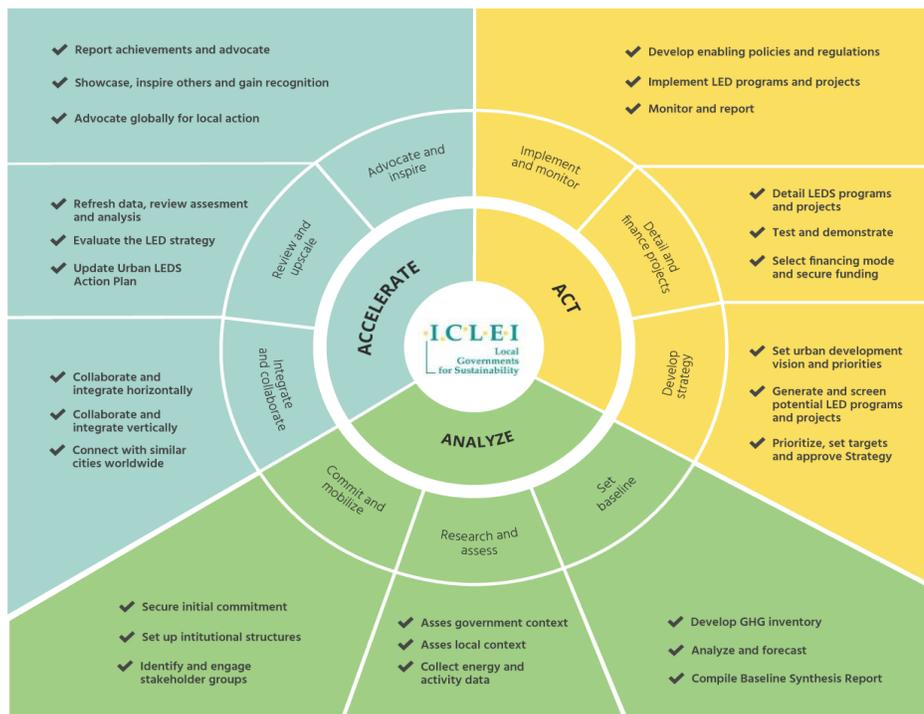
Therefore, Talanoa Dialogue should be considered as a timely opportunity to start holistic and comprehensive discussions.

It will be important these discussions should also include a new vision for the UN Climate Change Secretariat within the scope of UN Development System Reforms as well as preparations for the 2019 UN Climate Summit, considering the fact that ambitious climate action at all levels is imperative for global sustainable development and an improved institutional framework is an essential element for success.



Concrete solutions that have been realized while implementing your commitments, including lessons learnt from success stories and challenges, and case studies that are in line with the 1.5/2 degrees' goal and can support the Parties in achieving their NDC goals, enable higher ambition and inspire engagement of other non-state actors [Maximum 300 words]

The recognition of the importance of the engagement of all levels of government in the Paris Agreement is a result of more than two decades of action and advocacy of local and regional governments and their networks. In the discussions on the involvement of local and regional governments in the development and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions, ICLEI will be ready to present Parties its capacity building and networking experiences through its GreenClimateCities methodology. The methodology is a step-by-step approach for any local and regional government, regardless of size and geographical location, to act, analyse and accelerate climate action. The Urban LEDS project implemented by ICLEI and UNHabitat with the support from the European Commission is currently benefitting from this approach in reaching out to more than 60 cities in 8 emerging economies through North-South-South learning model.



Through its flexibility in adapting to local, national and regional context, the GreenClimateCities methodology can be replicated in different local and national contexts, such as PACMUN Project in Mexico or the ICLEI's collaboration with the Partnership for Climate Protection Campaign with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. In order to face challenges of climate neutrality targets by mid-century, ICLEI is developing its network on 100% Renewable Cities and Regions with the Global 100% Renewable Platform. Such multistakeholder approaches are convenient for cross sectoral learning and opens new frontiers of expansion such as collaborating with the campaigns on divesting from fossil fuels. Annual gatherings like Resilient Cities, Local Renewables, Procura+ Conference also provide excellent opportunities for exchange of experiences.



Collaboration models with other stakeholders and, in particular, between non-Party stakeholders, national governments and the UN Climate Change process that have been successful in helping you, or can help you, achieve your commitments [Maximum 300 words]

Friends of Cities: Kicked-off in 2012 under the Local Government Climate Roadmap, this communication channel enabled building trust and understanding between LGMA Constituency and negotiators from both developed and developing countries, providing key contributions in the ADP negotiations to ensure successful outcomes in the Paris Agreement.

CitiesIPCC: As one of the first implementation of Paris Agreement, this multistakeholder campaign ensured an IPCC decision for an enhanced focus at 6th Assessment Report products, a special conference to develop a global research agenda on cities in 2018 and a special report at 7th Assessment Report in 2023.

Global Protocol for Community Scale GHG Emissions: By building a global and comprehensive guidance on principles of the GHG emissions accounting and reporting, the process enhanced standardization and aggregation of data, and improved quantifying contributions of urban communities in global climate assessment.

Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy: With the political steer of UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Climate Action Michael R. Bloomberg and European Commission Vice President Maroš Šefčovič, GCoM formally brings together the Covenant of Mayors and the Compact of Mayors, the world's two primary initiatives of cities and local governments, to advance their transition to a low emission and climate resilient economy.

Cities and Climate Finance Leadership Alliance: Building on 2014 UN Climate Summit, this initiative brings together urban finance community to catalyze and accelerate additional capital flows to cities, maximize investment in climate smart infrastructure, and close the investment gap in urban areas over the next fifteen years.

Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogue: Building on the success of the COP23 advocacy where Bonn-Fiji Commitment contributed in the efforts to turning the facilitative dialogue into a year-round open process, local and regional governments seek their enhanced role in NDCs through dialogue with ministries of climate and urbanization.

Opportunities to further scale up action and means to address barriers that can enable even further action by non-Party stakeholders based on the actions you have taken to implement your commitments. ("We've made progress and have made new commitments as described above. This is what I need from national governments, other non-Party stakeholders and the UN Climate Change process to take even further action...") [Maximum 200 words for each item below]:

- Policy levers

The New Urban Agenda, the outcome of HABITATIII in October 2016 a year after the adoption of the Paris Agreement, is a comprehensive agenda to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level. A holistic approach that integrates the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda can accelerate the



implementation and increase the ambitions of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by synergizing climate action with the sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development and enhanced engagement of local and regional governments. Driving urban development towards a low carbon, high resilient pathway needs long term planning and collaboration where successful implementation could avoid GHG emissions from built-in environment, services and materials as well as provide long-term sustainable development co-benefits by improving livelihood of current and future inhabitants and enhance preparedness of resilience and adaptation of urban communities and infrastructure.

- *Collaboration/cooperation opportunities*

- *Lessons learned based on the experience and progress so far*

As the UN Climate Change and global climate community is embarking on multilevel governance as a new model of collaboration, it would be important for them to learn from similar experiences in other fora. Convention on Biological Diversity is one of the 3 Rio Conventions launched at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. In 2008, CBD COP9 adopted a decision on cities and biodiversity, followed by a 10-year Action Plan for Parties to work with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities adopted at COP10 in 2010. Through specific products like Cities Biodiversity Hotspots, Cities Biodiversity Index, guidance for national plans, the implementation of the Action Plan steers collaboration between local, regional and national governments, supported by the CBD Secretariat and experts. The capacity developed through the implementation of the Action Plan enabled an improved understanding to link ecosystem-based services to climate resilience, adaptation, land use, forestry, food and water security, planning.

- *Public and private financing models*

The experience of Federation of Canadian Municipalities through the Green Municipal Fund can be considered as an innovative and inspiring model to enhance direct access of local governments in national and global climate funds. ICLEI's experience through the Transformative Action Programme as a Project Preparation Facility can also be considered as a means to increase supply of high quality projects to be submitted to national and global climate funds.

- *Impact on non-Party stakeholders if these actions by national level governments and the UN Climate Change process and other opportunities are implemented and how much further they could go*