



Joint submission* by UN-Habitat, GIZ and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability as input 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]

Each tier of government (national, regional, local) has a unique and potentially complementary role to play in delivering low emission and climate resilient development. This means that effectively co-ordinated multilevel action can help nations implement their NDCs. Without this, achieving success will be much harder.

The Paris Agreement officially recognizes the importance of the engagement of all levels of government for the first time in the history of global climate action. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's), especially for example Target 11.b, also provide for climate action planning by cities and human settlements.

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, the SDG's 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.

More than 60% of NDCs submitted by August 2016 have a reference to the urban dimension. Thousands of local and regional governments worldwide have voluntarily been reporting their climate emissions, commitments and actions. Numerous examples of multilevel collaboration at the national level are already available.

The Talanoa Dialogue presents a unique opportunity to co-design an approach to vertically integrated NDC implementation, by openly discussing what is needed, and jointly raise the bar for inclusive and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

*This document captures and highlights key messages based on the format of submission template. A consolidated, lay-outed version will be available prior to the Talanoa Dialogue in May 2018.

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

According to a study conducted by UN-Habitat (Sustainable Urbanization in the Paris Climate Agreement, 2017), 113 out of 164 NDCs submitted by August 2016 reference the urban dimension, particularly targeting climate adaptation (see Figure below). This recognition that urbanization and urban sectors are essential elements of climate action is a valuable first step to vertical integration.

The Talanoa Dialogues can be considered as an opportunity to understand further the intersections of climate and urbanization, as an opportunity for inter-ministerial collaboration, and to further engage local and regional governments as appropriate.

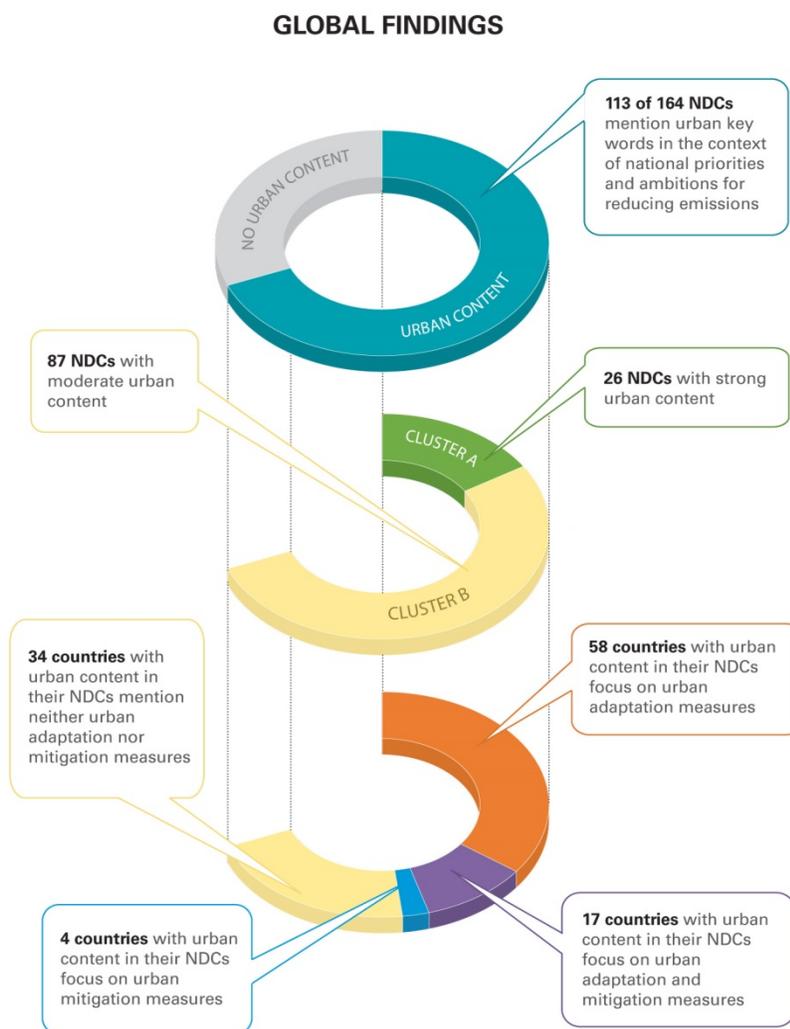


Fig.1.1: Analysis of urban dimensions of NDCs (UN-Habitat, 2017)

*This document captures and highlights key messages based on the format of submission template. A consolidated, lay-outed version will be available prior to the Talanoa Dialogue in May 2018.



Since the UN Copenhagen Climate Conference in 2009, local and regional governments are embarking on numerous efforts to ensure transparency and accountability of their climate information. With **1019** registered entities from **86** countries, representing **804** million inhabitants, the carbonn Climate Registry (cCR) is one of the most widely used reporting platforms in the world, providing a broad scope of data on local and regional climate action, including more than 1900 climate and energy targets and 7000 mitigation and adaptation action plans.



Fig.1.2 – Breakdown of information reported at the carbonn Climate Registry as of 2017, operated by ICLEI

For example, building on capacity building efforts since 2007, Rajkot Municipal Corporation, India has already reported 7 climate and energy targets, 12 GHG inventories and more than 20 actions. The City of Edmonton, Canada, reported 8 commitments, 85 actions and 9 GHG inventories. The availability of such information enabled those cities to be the national champions in their respective countries in WWF’s One Planet City Challenge in 2016.

One example of multilevel governance is **The Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM)** programme of South Africa, which is managed by the national government. The programme supports municipalities in their efforts to reduce electricity consumption by optimising their use of energy. Selected municipalities receive grants for the planning and implementation of energy efficient technologies ranging from traffic and street lighting to energy efficiency in buildings and water service infrastructure. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH supports EEDSM on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) as part of the South African-German Energy Programme (SAGEN).

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. It is reported that more than 70% of these 70,000 planned, in progress or completed actions are self-financed by the budgets of local and regional governments, amounting to more than US\$200 billion.

*This document captures and highlights key messages based on the format of submission template. A consolidated, lay-outed version will be available prior to the Talanoa Dialogue in May 2018.