



Joint submission* by UN-Habitat, GIZ and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability as input for the Talanoa Dialogue *Multilevel Action for Raising Ambition: How do we get there?* (Question 3)

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]

N/A

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]

Selected solutions

Germany's National Climate Initiative (NCI) offers a) targeted funding and b) strategic advice to municipalities who want to implement ambitious climate action. The specific measures adopted in the NCI benefit from a supportive policy environment in which there are a variety of nationwide incentives for climate protection that municipalities, businesses and individuals can benefit from, as well as municipalities enjoying a broad range of policy competencies.

Requirements Legal instruments	Support Financial incentives	Information Advice and information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) • Renewable Energies Heat Act (EeWärmeG) • Combined Heat and Power Act (KWKG) • Energy Conservation Act (EnEG) • Energy Saving Ordinance (EnEV) • Compulsory energy audits in industry • CO₂ limits for cars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low carbon building refurbishment programme by the German Development Bank KfW • Market Incentive Programme (MAP) to promote the use of renewable energy in the heat market • Competitive tenders for electricity efficiency • Funding programmes of National Climate Initiative (NCI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy labels • Energy consulting for private households • Energy efficiency labelling for cars • Ecolabels for agricultural products • Strategic advice to stakeholders through the National Climate Initiative (NCI)

The global reporting standard **Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC)** jointly developed by WRI, C40 and ICLEI enables measurable, reportable and verifiable recording of city-level emissions reductions. Using this standard, cities can report their commitments, actions and achievements on global reporting platforms such as the carbonn Climate Registry (cf. www.iclei.org/gpc and www.carbonn.org)

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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]

N/A

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*

National governments have options for enabling local and subnational planning and action to accelerate climate action. They can be designed to enhance subnational integration through the Talanoa process, in relation to successful NDC implementation and in the broader context of multi-layered climate policy.

To illustrate the range of options, a few categories of action are presented below.

Measures to get the NDC on track for multilevel implementation

Explore the role of cities and regions in NDC implementation

National governments can use the Talanoa Dialogue as an occasion to engage in dialogue with cities and other subnational entities.

Devise policies to enable action

Many NDCs identify initiatives in predominantly urban action fields (e.g. transport, buildings, waste). National government can appraise if appropriate governance arrangements are in place to implement the NDC initiatives at the urban level, and address bottlenecks through institutional and regulatory improvements. A recent UN-Habitat review of 34 existing National Urban Policies from around the world identified a number of promising practices to mainstream climate change in such policies; see UN-Habitat, “Addressing Climate Change Through National Urban Policy”, 2016.

Integrate subnational action in national reporting systems

A multi-level climate strategy begins with knowing what is being done at the local level. Using the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) helps ensure measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV-able) data that can be aggregated from local to national and global level. Reporting protocols can then ensure that such data are captured as part of consolidated national level NDC reporting.

Formulate policy targets for the subnational level together with urban decision makers

To engender ownership and focus climate action at the local level in all priority sectors, it makes sense to break down NDC policy targets to the urban level, and ideally develop differentiated targets for particular cities and regions in a country jointly with these levels’ decision makers (e.g. CO₂e emission reductions, modal share of public transport, share of renewable energy).

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Promote local and regional climate strategies

National governments can empower climate action at local and regional levels. Sometimes this is linked with multilevel planning approaches. National level guidance and support is crucial to also encourage smaller cities and towns take ambitious action.

Set up a competence centre for urban and regional climate action

Many cities are overburdened with responding to the simultaneous challenges of urban growth and climate change. A national competence centre can provide guidance, good practices, advisory support, offer trainings, organise peer-to-peer exchange and programmes for municipalities to help them in implementing climate action at local level.

Mobilize finance for subnational implementation of the NDC

Cities and regions need the financial means to implement climate action. The scope for related national support includes:

- Direct financing of climate-compatible infrastructure and pilot/ demonstration projects in cities
- Support for the prioritization, planning and preparation of bankable projects
- Domestic and ODA public finance to leverage NDC-related private sector investments

Measures to enhance local climate action in the longer run

National governments can initiate reforms and policies bearing the potential for a deeper transformation towards low-carbon and resilient city development. This can include:

- **Competence frameworks:** allocate more climate-related responsibilities to lower levels of government, where this is appropriate
- **Policy:** Introduce policy reforms in priority sectors to enable urban climate action (land use, transport, buildings, waste, energy)
- **Finance:** Mainstream climate change considerations into financial systems (e.g. carbon pricing, accounting for climate risks in asset valuation) and public management (green budgeting, green purchasing)



- *Collaboration/cooperation opportunities*

Selected opportunities for collaboration towards enhanced multilevel climate action:

Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM) (www.globalcovenantofmayors.org)

The GCoM strengthens the national-subnational policy interplay through its shared long-term vision of promoting and supporting voluntary action to combat climate change and move to a low emission, resilient society. Based on the success of the EU Covenant of Mayors and the Compact of Mayors, GCoM is establishing reporting and support schemes as well as partnerships across the globe.

NDC Partnership (<http://ndcpartnership.org>)

The NDC Partnership, launched in November 2016, is a global coalition of countries and international institutions working together to achieve ambitious climate goals and enhance sustainable development. Currently, 71 country members, 13 intergovernmental organizations and 2 associate members jointly work to ensure countries have access to the support they need to implement their NDCs by:

- Providing needed technical assistance to developing countries in accordance with a country-led plan.
- Helping countries access appropriate financing for their NDC actions.
- Sharing learning among members to replicate and scale up successful approaches to NDC implementation.

ICLEI joined the NDCP during COP 23 to strengthen the NDCP's support on multilevel governance at country level, and to mainstream NDC-related policies and planning into subnational levels.

URBANET (www.urbanet.info)

URBANET is a global development blog focusing on issues of sustainable urbanisation, incorporating viewpoints from science, policy and practice. Visitors of URBANET can learn about, and share own experiences with the urban and regional dimension of NDC implementation. From April to December 2018, Urbanet will offer a **Talanoa Dialogue Series** of articles focusing on ways to enhance subnational contributions to the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Urban LEDS www.urban-leds.org

The Urban-LEDS II project, funded by the European Commission, and implemented by UN-Habitat and ICLEI, has the objective of contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by the promotion of Urban Low Emission Development Strategies (Urban LEDS) in emerging economies (Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia and South Africa), and Least Developed Countries (Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Rwanda). It offers selected local governments a comprehensive methodological framework (the GreenClimateCities methodology) to integrate low-carbon strategies into all sectors of urban planning and development, while at the same time offering support to national governments in improved multi-level governance.

Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI)

Through the TUMI, GIZ together with 10 partners provides tailored capacity building and funding for innovative low carbon mobility projects. The website of the Sustainable Mobility Programme <http://sutp.org/en> hosts additional learning material on all issues linked to sustainable urban mobility.

Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues www.citiesandregions.org/talanoa

Launched at the 9th World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in February 2018, this initiative include a series of Talanoa Dialogues that gathers local and regional governments or their networks for interactions with ministries of climate and urbanization. It provides an opportunity for national governments to engage with sub-national government and other stakeholders to discuss how to successfully implement NDC's.

As of March 2018, more than 20 events have been announced. The process is facilitated by ICLEI in its capacity of Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency and on behalf of Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments, where UN-Habitat and the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy acting as special partners. Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogue are recognized as the first stakeholder initiative for the Talanoa Dialogue recognized by the UN Climate Change Secretariat and COP23 Presidency.

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

Country case study report "Enabling subnational climate action through multi-level governance"

This [joint GIZ/UN-Habitat/ICLEI report](#) focuses on experiences of multilevel governance in Colombia, Germany, Mexico, Myanmar, S. Africa, with a focus on policy frameworks, enabling factors, stakeholders, financing and scale-up approaches, challenges and steps for further ambition. In its Vertically Integrated Climate Protection Project (VICLIM), for example, GIZ strengthens its partners to include subnational mitigation potential in an ambitious national climate policy. South Africa's climate monitoring system is shown below as an example.

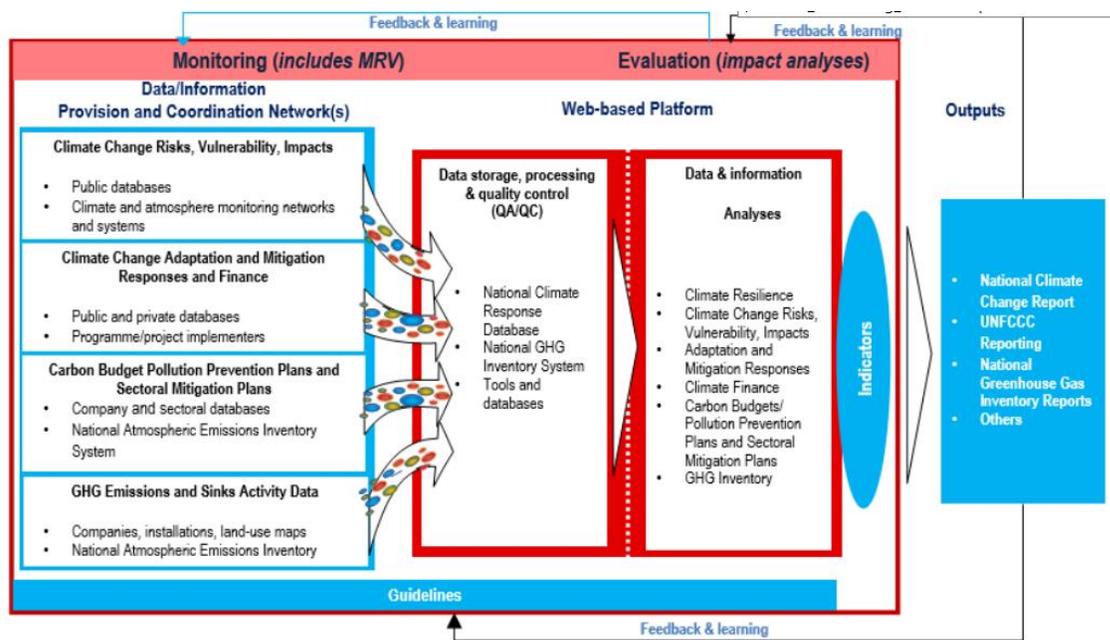


Fig.3.1 Overview of S. Africa's climate monitoring system

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Global State of National Urban Policy Report

National urban policies have been identified as being instrumental for governments to coordinate and articulate global agendas, including the Agenda 2030, the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Jointly published by the OECD and UN-Habitat, the first report of its kind assesses the status of national urban policy development in 150 countries and is available at

<http://www.oecd.org/cfe/global-state-of-national-urban-policy-9789264290747-en.htm>.

Region	Stakeholder Policy Priorities	Stakeholder Policy Challenges
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many national states play strong role • Private investment into urban development growing • Bilateral and regional investment and influence from some countries, i.e. China in East Africa • Multilateral organisations, trans-national organisations involved in urban development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing private investment has led to reluctance for social development in some countries
Asia and the Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State/domestic tiers – national and local level • Private sector • Greater processes of consultation with civil society consultative process for policy development in some countries • Civil society participation in ‘urban forums’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial investments from non-state actors • Accountability and transparency • Attempts to enhance participation at local level in urban development multilateral agencies
Arab States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many urban planning activities delegated to private consultants and development agencies, particularly in Gulf States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society groups and community involvement is limited
Europe and North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited information • Building consensus for NUPs amongst diverse tiers of government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited information • Building consensus for NUPs amongst diverse tiers of government
Latin America and the Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong multi-level democratic governance • Social movements, academics and business • Devolution to local authorities • Citizen participation: ‘right to the city’ constitutionally enshrined in some countries • Regionalism: Central American Council for Housing and Human Settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional actors influencing housing development and national policy in some countries • Multi-nodal participatory governance and negotiating competing claims for policy delivery

Fig.3.2 Stakeholder engagement policy and challenges by regions (OECD and UN-Habitat, 2017)

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- *Public and private financing models*

Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) <http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/>

The Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) is a coalition of more than 40 organizations actively working to accelerate investments into low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure in cities. It facilitates collaboration that reinforces and expands the impact of members' own activities by leveraging their work, expertise and knowledge.

Transformative Action Program (TAP) <http://tap-potential.org/>

The ICLEI led Transformative Action Program (TAP) is pre-Project Preparation Facility, functioning as a project pipeline, collecting climate projects from local and regional governments seeking finance and/or technical assistance to develop coherent bankable projects.

C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF) <https://www.c40cff.org/>

The C40 Cities Finance Facility facilitates access to finance for climate change mitigation and resilience projects in C40 cities. The facility supports project preparation of urban climate change projects, capacity development of city administrations to mobilize financing instruments as well as knowledge sharing beyond C40 partner cities.

FELICITY (Financing Energy for low-carbon Investment – Cities Advisory Facility)

<http://www.eib.org/products/advising/felicity/>

FELICITY is a new joint initiative by GIZ and the EIB aiming at closing the gap between urban development planning and infrastructure financing. The initiative provides tailored advisory support to city administrations in the development of their low-carbon infrastructure projects to enhance access to international climate finance.

- *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*

N/A