

STOCKTAKE4CLIMATEEMERGENCY

LOCAL LEADERSHIP FOR SUBNATIONAL INPUTS TO THE FIRST GLOBAL STOCKTAKE OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

In the leadup to COP28, over 20 cities and regions around the world hosted “local stocktakes” as official, local-level contributions to the first Global Stocktake (GST) of the Paris Agreement. Local stocktakes, supported by ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability in its capacity as the focal point of the Local Government and Municipal Authority Constituency to the UNFCCC (LGMA), are a direct response to the 2022 UNFCCC Bonn Conference concluding remarks, in which the UNFCCC “encouraged Parties and non-party stakeholders to hold events, at the local, national, regional and international level, as appropriate, in support of the Global Stocktake” (SB56, pgph. 6).

At each local stocktake, government officials and their constituents asked “Where are we?”, “Where do we want to go?” and “How do we get there?” across three themes: (1) local climate ambition, (2) alignment with their country’s Nationally Determined Contribution, and (3) climate justice domestically and globally. Through these discussions, participants identified opportunities for enhanced multilevel action, bringing a critical “on the ground” perspective into the broader Global Stocktake high-level discussion. Lastly, Stocktake4ClimateEmergency advances youth involvement in local climate processes through a collaboration with YOUNGO, the youth and children’s constituency to the UNFCCC.

PARTICIPATING CITIES AND REGIONS

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Accra, Ghana * + | 16. Nairobi, Kenya * + |
| 2. Baguio, Philippines * | 17. Port Louis, Mauritius * |
| 3. Bonn, Germany – Daring Cities | 18. Rosario, Argentina * |
| 4. Bristol, UK | 19. Saint Paul, MN, USA |
| 5. Broward County, FL, USA, | 20. Seberang Perai, Malaysia |
| 6. Cape Coast, Ghana * | 21. Suva, Fiji - Pacific Urban Forum |
| 7. Concord, MA, USA | 22. Tangier, Morocco – MEDCOP |
| 8. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania * | 23. Turku, Finland |
| 9. Denver, Colorado, USA, Nov | 24. Venice, Italy–European Heritage Forum |
| 10. Glasgow, UK | 25. Walvis Bay, Namibia * |
| 11. Hoboken, NJ, USA | 26. Yarra, Australia |
| 12. Kampala, Uganda * + | |
| 13. Lusaka, Zambia * | |
| 14. Makati City, Philippines | |
| 15. Mogadishu, Somalia * | |

* Supported by ICLEI
+ Led by YOUNGO

KEY MESSAGES

1. Local stocktakes can accelerate community engagement in the implementation of climate emergency declarations adopted at the municipal councils or regional parliaments. Local stocktakes can be an inspiration for other multilateral agendas (ex: SDGs, biodiversity, food) by accelerating multilevel collaboration and citizen engagement.
2. Local stocktakes can support operationalization of CHAMP initiative and provide a dialogue mechanism for multilevel consultation in NDC preparation and implementation towards COP30 in 2025.
3. The UNFCCC should incorporate local stocktakes in the GST final outcomes, similar to the language in pgph. 6 from 2022 SB56. Cities and regions should continue with local stocktakes annually to continue local connections to the global climate agenda. These annual local stocktakes can also supplement the GST, which occurs every 5 years and may not be quick enough to respond to the rapidly-evolving climate crisis.

TAKING STOCK OF MULTILEVEL ACTION AND URBANIZATION IN THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

	Before Paris (2015)	After Paris (2015-2023)
Local & regional governments that have declared a climate emergency	0	2200+
Local & regional governments that have committed to ambitious 2030 targets	<100	1000+
NDCs that have raised ambitions through the engagement of local & regional governments	n/a	60+
% of NDCs with strong urban components	n/a	24%
Relevant UNFCCC decisions	2010 - COP16 "governmental stakeholders" 2013 - COP18	2015 - Paris Agreement "all levels of governments", "cities and other subnational as Non-Party Stakeholders" 2021 - Glasgow Climate Pact "multilevel and cooperative action"
Inside UNFCCC	2007 - LGMA Climate Roadmap 2008 - European Covenant of Mayors 2009 - Local Government Climate Lounge 2010 - Parliamentarians and Mayors Forum 2013- ADP 2.3 Workshop, Ministers-Mayors Forum, 2014 - SB40 Forum, NAZCA Portal, Lima-Paris Action Agenda, Compact of Mayors	2016 - Global Covenant of Mayors 2016 - Marrakech Partnership Human Settlements Action Pathway 2018 - GEF Sustainable Cities Integrated Programme 2018 - IPCC Cities & Climate Change Conference & Action Agenda 2018 - Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues 2019 - SB56 COP Presidency Multilevel Action Event 2020 - Cities Race-To-Zero 2021 - Cities-Race-To-Resilience, RegionsAdapt, LGMA Multilevel Action Pavilion 2022 - SURGe Initiative, Ministerial Meeting in Urbanization and Climate Change, IPCC AR6 Summary for Urban Policy Makers
Outside UNFCCC	2010 - UNDRR Making Cities Resilient 2010 - CBD Biodiversity 10-Year Action Plan for Cities, Subnational Governments and other Local Authorities	2016 - SDG11, New Urban Agenda 2018 - Local2030, U20 as G20 Engagement Group 2019 - GAP Fund 2020 - MakingCitiesResilient2030 2021 - G20 Localization Working Group 2022 - Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target:12, 2 nd 10-Year Action Plan, U7 as G7 Engagement Group 2023 - G7 Roundtable on Subnational Climate Action

HIGHLIGHTS OF ICLEI CONTRIBUTIONS TO PARIS AGREEMENT

- ✓ In 2016, Darebin, Australia was the first city council to declare a climate emergency. As of 2022, more than 2000 councils adopted this declaration, including more than 500 ICLEI members. Since 2020, ICLEI runs the Daring Cities Forum as the Global Response for Urban Leaders Taking on Climate Emergency.
- ✓ In 2016, Dunedin was the first city to divest from fossil fuels. As of 2022, hundreds have followed a similar path. In 2022, ICLEI adopted its 100% Renewable Resolution and joined 24/7 Carbon Energy Compact.
- ✓ In 2015 at COP21, ICLEI launched Transformative Actions Program as the world's first local climate finance project preparation initiative. As of 2022, more than 30 projects in 23 countries received finance with a volume of 1.32 billion USD.
- ✓ In 2016, Durban, South Africa pioneered a proposal for an IPCC agenda on cities and climate research. ICLEI also co-led advocacy and implementation of the IPCC decision for the first-ever IPCC co-sponsored conference in 2018 and a Special Report as part of the 7th Assessment Report.
- ✓ In 2016, ICLEI co-led the creation of an integrated approach for urbanization under the Global Environment Facility and contributed its implementation in GEF6/7/8 cycles.
- ✓ In 2018, ICLEI pioneered engagement of cities and regions in the Talanoa Dialogues. The Talanoa Dialogues paved the way for 60+ nations to present more ambitious climate plans through multilevel collaboration at COP26 in Glasgow in 2021, with ICLEI concretely engaging in more than 15 countries. The Glasgow Climate Pact introduced an "urgent need for multilevel action" in the Glasgow Climate Pact as a result of these efforts. The Talanoa Dialogues and multilevel NDC collaboration led by ICLEI was then transformed into the Stocktake4ClimateEmergency: local leadership for subnational inputs to Paris Agreement Global Stocktake, which was implemented in 25+ cities in 18 nations in 6 continents.
- ✓ In 2022, ICLEI facilitated the first ever meeting of Urbanization and Climate Ministers at COP27, which resulted in the first ever urbanization and climate initiative and recognition at the first UN Habitat Assembly, paving the way for ambitious agenda at COP28.
- ✓ In 2023, ICLEI led and advocated for numerous new multilevel partnerships, from the Amazon Climate Summit to G7, and facilitated local inputs to the Global Stocktake through the aforementioned Stocktake4ClimateEmergency.