

LGMA STATEMENTS

AT 1ST GLOBAL STOCKTAKE 3RD TECHNICAL DIALOGUE (GST TD1.3)

OPENING PLENARY

Delivered by; Maryke van Staden

Director of Bonn Center for Local Climate Action and Reporting

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

ROUNDTABLE-1: MITIGATION

Delivered by; Nadia Fikri

Vice-President of Casablanca-Settat Region, Morocco; Under2 Coalition

ROUNDTABLE-2: ADAPTATION

Delivered by; Teresa Garcia Perez

Policy Officer, Commission for the Environment, Climate Change and Energy (ENVE), European Committee of the Regions (CoR)

ROUNDTABLE-3: IMPLEMENTATION

Delivered by; Andy Deacon

Co-managing Director, Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

ROUNDTABLE-4: HOLISTIC APPROACHES

Delivered by; Urszula Kasperek

Under2 Coalition hosted by the Climate Group

CLOSING PLENARY

Delivered by; Andy Deacon

Co-managing Director, Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

POSTER PRESENTATION

by; Yunus Arikan, Maryke van Staden, Kale Roberts, Pourya Salehi

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

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Director of Bonn Center for Local Climate Action and Reporting

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

Mister Chair, distinguished delegates,

My name is Maryke van Staden , Director of ICLEI's Bonn Center for Local Climate Action and Reporting and I am delivering this statement on behalf of LGMA Constituency.

We welcome the continuation of the inclusive and innovative practices, as well as adding a 4th table on holistic approaches at this 3rd round. LGMA representatives will participate in all 4 tables as well as at the poster session.

As the transition from the technical to political phase of the stocktake, this session should start formulation of key recommendations for the second phase of the Paris Agreement.

We would like to encourage participants of all 4 tables to consider how they can seize the opportunities of urbanization and multilevel action in responding climate emergency since they will be the new normal, taking into account all outcomes from COP26 and COP27.

In order to support this, the LGMA Constituency has worked on a Stocktake4ClimateEmergency model as the formulation of local and subnational inputs to global stocktake. This model is also a clear response to the SB56 conclusions in June 2022 to open the global stocktake to the local, national and international level. The Stocktake4ClimateEmergency model focuses on 3 priorities; local and subnational commitments for 2030 and 2050, urban components of NDCs, and addressing climate justice domestically and globally.

We are happy to inform you that the City of Concord in the US was the first city to apply this model and we are confident that numerous additional examples will be available by COP28. Through this model, in practical terms, every city hall will transform into a mini-COP venue, and connect goals and aspirations of the Paris Agreement with communities at large and their realities on the ground.

We invite all UNFCCC Parties and Partners to work with LGMA Constituency in using the Stocktake4ClimateEmergency model as an innovative approach to renew political commitment for ambitious, inclusive and just emergency mode of action, through a bottom-up process in a globally consistent coordinated framework.

I thank you. (336 words)

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ROUNDTABLE-1: MITIGATION

Delivered by; Nadia FIKRI

**Vice-President of Casablanca-Settat Region, Morocco; Under2
Coalition**

Ladies and gentlemen,

Morocco has taken steps to promote sustainable development in the economic, social, environmental, and cultural domains through its' National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

This strategy was adopted on June 27, 2017, by the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of HM King Mohamed VI, God help him. This strategy aims to accelerate Morocco's transition to a green and inclusive economy by 2030 and to provide a concrete response to Morocco's international commitments.

The revision of the national sustainable development strategy will be adapted to local realities and will meet the needs and aspirations of citizens through a participatory, integrated and inclusive approach that involves all citizens residing in Morocco and abroad.

In order to guarantee the successful implementation of the new strategy, the sustainability issues and priorities of the Region will be identified and integrated into the revision process to define the areas of intervention for the strategy by 2035.

As part of the dynamics expressed by Morocco in terms of advanced regionalization, the Climate Change Policy in Morocco (PCCM, 2014) encourages territorial convergence as well as the implementation of the National Plan to Combat Global Warming (PNRC, 2009) at the local level for better consideration of territorial specificities.

In fact, it urges the realization of this through the development of Territorial Plans to fight against Global Warming (PTRC) or Territorial Climate Plans (PCT).

Through its Regional Development Plan (2027) and its Territorial Development Master Plan (2047), the RCS intends to put in place an innovative framework of actions based on good governance, efficient administrative and technical management, technological know-how and good inclusive and egalitarian practices, which will give rise to a sustainable and responsible development model based on:

- Strategic planning,
- Adaptation and Environmental Resilience, and
- Territory sustainability.

This is of course in perfect harmony with the national strategies which aim to achieve the objectives of sustainable development through:

- The program for air quality monitoring stations. This project also allowed the improvement of air quality reports, and engaged stakeholders to reduce their carbon footprint
- The program to set up "local economic activity zones": through these zones, the region encourages the development of non-polluting industries and sets up an ecosystem with a predominantly circular economy. The local focus also means that these zones will be set up close to places where labor is

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available, thus generating shorter journeys and less pollution. This approach minimizes the impact of industrial activity on the environment and incorporates strict environmental standards to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- The solid and liquid waste recycling and recovery program: The Casablanca-Settat Region has implemented waste management actions aimed at reducing the production of greenhouse gases. They include the development of waste sorting and recycling centres, waste treatment and recovery units and raising awareness of the need to reduce waste at source.
- Driving the digital transition throughout the territory
- The Regional GHG Inventory System (SRI-GES) which sets up a suitable governance framework between the different actors involved

The main sources of emissions based on 2016 as the baseline year, are the energy sector which emits 79% of total GHG emissions, followed by the agricultural sector with a total of 9% and the industrial processes and product use sector with a total of 7%.

The energy and transport industry sector present the main sources of GHG emissions (83%), followed by the industrial sector which emits 10% of GHG emissions.

The Territorial Climate Plan represents a strategic tool for the fight against Climate Change at the territorial level which aims to assist the region in its transition towards a green and low-carbon economy. It will therefore demonstrate the region's exemplary nature and commitment to reducing its GHG emissions and mitigating its impact on climate change by mobilizing all stakeholders on local projects aimed at reducing the impacts of different sectors on the climate.

In addition, several parameters were used (change in population, GDP, etc.) to estimate the region's future GHG emissions. The results of the projections indicate a gradual increase in total GHG emissions over the period 2016 – 2030, an increase of 45% compared to 2016.

The production of this inventory of GHG emissions has also made it possible to identify the territory's responsibility in the face of climate change and its dependence on fossil fuels. To do this, mitigation actions have been proposed for the following sectors: electricity production, building, industry, agriculture, forestry, transport and waste. This is to put in place the first milestones of a coherent low-carbon development policy in the Casablanca-Settat region.

All of the actions proposed could achieve a reduction in emissions of 23% compared to the baseline scenario by 2030.

The integration of the gender-specific approach in Morocco in public policies relating to climate change cannot be reduced to simple plans and strategies. It is a societal problem, which presupposes a real change in practices and an evolution in mentalities. It is a social project, which challenges all the living forces of society and calls for accentuated educational actions in terms of awareness, capacity building and mobilization and support. Finally, it is a major political issue, because a true democracy implies the full integration of women in all areas.

As part of its strategic partnerships, the RCS joined the Under2 Coalition at COP27.

The Under2 Coalition is made up of 167 states and regions at the forefront of climate action and has committed to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 – or sooner. This represented the first time that all regions of the same country, in this case Morocco, joined the Coalition.

As part of the Coalition, Casablanca Settat is also able to access resources through the Future Fund. This is a fund where governments in the Under2 network can provide funds to support projects covering areas such as energy efficiency, adaptation, mitigation, clean transport, carbon pricing and implementing climate change laws.

These types of collaborations allow regions like Casablanca Settat to share knowledge and resources within the Coalition to drive climate action in their jurisdictions.

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Subnationals; Cities, Towns and Regions

2023 UN Bonn Climate Change Conference (SB58), June 2023

This was only a brief overview of the efforts made by the Casablanca-Settat Region to reduce its' negative impact on the environment, particularly through the emission of greenhouse gases. These actions are not only tactical or operational, they are also strategic and constitute, first of all, a moral commitment, and also a "contractual" one, since all the plans are discussed at the central level, and are signed and pursued, first, at the Region of Casablanca.

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ROUNDTABLE-2: ADAPTATION

Delivered by; Teresa Garcia Perez, Policy Officer

**Commission for the Environment, Climate Change and Energy (ENVE),
European Committee of the Regions (CoR)**

Teresa Garcia, from the European Committee of the Regions, and I will speak on behalf of the LGMA Constituency.

First, we would like to express our appreciation to the co-facilitators for their efforts in ensuring the meaningful participation of non-Party stakeholders in the technical dialogues and efforts to incorporate our views into the summary reports.

Local and subnational governments play a key role in implementing adaptation measures and responding to loss and damage, as they are the first to be impacted by climate change and are closest to the citizens.

The synthesis report should explicitly acknowledge that subnational governments are key allies in driving ambition further by ensuring the implementation of adaptation actions on the ground. In this regard, we call for a stronger recognition of the principle of locally-led adaptation in the headline statements of this roundtable.

To bridge this gap, effective multilevel governance is essential. However, current collaboration between subnational and national governments in this regard is inadequate. This is highlighted by the latest RegionsAdapt progress report, which indicates that only 33% of the regions reporting collaborate with their national government on this issue.

Therefore, vertical integration is crucial, and we invite the co-facilitators to include a recommendation in this regard in the outputs component. This recommendation should invite the Parties to fully engage with subnational actors in the drafting and implementation of NDCs and NAPs; and for these to take into consideration local adaptation plans, actions and achievements.

Additionally, we believe that the importance of adaptation efforts through nature-based solutions should be further emphasised, as these support ecosystem resilience while also helping to reduce the impacts of climate change.

To address the question on barriers and challenges, we reiterate that lack of access to climate finance and capacity building present a significant challenge for subnational governments. To overcome this challenge, a recommendation should be included for Parties to facilitate subnational actors' direct access to climate finance and build their capacity to use available funds.

Decentralised delivery of adaptation and loss and damage finance through local governments ensures that funding is available at the local level when shocks occur and that investments align with local conditions and citizens priorities. *Initiatives like the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility and the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change are examples of programs that effectively bridge this gap.*

Also, we would like to highlight that subnational governments have demonstrated their commitment to addressing loss and damage finance gaps, as seen through financial pledges made by Scotland and the Belgian region of Wallonia at COP27 and COP26.

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Finally, in order for subnational governments to use the GST outputs to inform actions in the years to come, we emphasise the need for a clear, concise, and concrete output. One of the challenges that subnational governments face - especially in small municipalities and rural areas - is the capacity to analyse the vast amount of climate information available. Even for some of us here, the sheer volume of data can be overwhelming.

Therefore, we would like the outputs component to provide clear and actionable recommendations focusing on existing gaps. These recommendations should be accompanied by examples of adaptation initiatives that are already in place and have demonstrated positive impacts, so that this facilitates the transition from planning to implementation.

In addition, we would like to invite the co-facilitators and the Secretariat to reflect on how we would like to communicate the outputs component to the wider public, to our citizens and youth. Effective communication is indeed needed to gather the support and engagement of our citizens. Therefore, it is important to consider innovative approaches to translate the GST outcomes in a way that resonates with the general public. This can include clear and accessible language, engaging visual representations, and targeted outreach campaigns.

We will submit this statement in writing and provide further relevant data and examples of initiatives at subnational level that we hope to see reflected in the summary report.

Thank you very much.

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ROUNDTABLE-3: IMPLEMENTATION

**Delivered by; Andy Deacon, Co-managing Director,
Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**

Andy Deacon, from the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, and I will speak on behalf of the LGMA Constituency.

First, we would like to express our appreciation to the co-facilitators for their efforts in ensuring the meaningful participation of non-Party stakeholders in the technical dialogues and efforts to incorporate our views into the summary reports.

Local Governments are at the forefront of the climate crisis. With more than half the world's population, two-thirds of global energy consumption, more than 70 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, and disproportionate exposure to a wide range of climate risks; cities are critical vehicles for climate action implementation. The costly combination of worsening climate disasters, a lack of energy access and crippling energy poverty, and the economic stressors of rising inflation and cost of living make it urgent to identify and implement global solutions to urban climate finance challenges. The Summary for Urban Policymakers of the IPCC's 6th assessment report makes this need clear and builds on rounds of consultation globally with subnational actors.

Insufficient access to finance and technical capacity are major barriers preventing LGMA members from realising climate mitigation and adaptation implementation and a just urban energy transition that leaves no one behind. In addition, despite UN-Habitat estimates that 90% of urban growth through 2050 will occur in low- and middle-income developing countries (in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia), but existing climate finance flows are heavily concentrated in OECD countries and China.

We have communicated the need for earmarked, consistent, equitable and accessible climate finance, to make up the estimated annual gap of 1.8–2.4 trillion USD that must be invested in sustainable and climate-resilient urban infrastructure through to 2030. Given the economic and climate stress facing many cities across the Global South, addressing the urban climate finance gap is an urgent need to ensure that we can keep 1.5 alive, build resilience to the worst impacts of climate change, and ensure that everyone has access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy.

LGMA members have done incredible work over the last several years, setting ambitious climate targets and building robust climate action plans. But we are entering a new phase of work – implementation – and funding needs to be unlocked quickly to sustain momentum.

The financing gap reflects a lack of direct funding to cities from national governments, IFIs and the private sector as well as lack of capacity within municipal governments to define investment ready projects and navigate the private climate finance landscape.

We think we are approaching a tipping point as governments and investors worldwide increasingly recognise the importance of urban climate action. As a constituency, our areas of focus this year include strengthening the role of cities in UNFCCC processes and playing our part in helping to close the NDC emissions reduction gap. This will help cities secure more direct finance from governments and the private sector – and pave the way for local governments to access funding from Article 6 markets and Loss & Damage Funds. We believe in the power of multilevel governance as an opportunity to integrate regional and local contributions into national policy processes

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around NDCs, NAPs, and NUPs – establishing a robust value proposition for national-local implementation financing streams.

Our constituency members continue to raise awareness of the urban investment opportunity, using alliances like GCoM and its partners including ICLEI, C40 Cities, UCLG and others will help to aggregate and give visibility to a well thought through and pre stress-tested pipeline of investment projects.

The Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance State of Cities Climate Finance report estimated that around 385 billion of climate finance is made available per year to cities, of which only 9% goes to adaptation. Others, including 2022's Stern-Songwe report, estimate that ~3 trillion/yr of sustainable infrastructure investment is needed to be on track to meet Paris Agreement goals, so we have a long way to go and some serious and concerning imbalances to address. We look forward to engaging with Parties, cities states and regions, public and private sector partners and civil society leaders to bring together the financial means of implementation for NDCs and towards delivery of the Paris Agreement.

We will submit this statement in writing and provide further relevant data and examples of initiatives at subnational level that we hope to see reflected in the summary report.

Thank you very much.

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ROUNDTABLE-4: HOLISTIC APPROACHES
Delivered by; Urszula Kasperek
Under2 Coalition hosted by the Climate Group

Urszula Kasperek, from Under2 Coalition Secretariat hosted by Climate Group – we are the largest network of state, regional and provincial governments committed to just, resilient and credible net zero.

First, I would like to thank the co-facilitators for ensuring meaningful participation from non-Party stakeholders in the Global Stocktake technical dialogues.

In particular, we welcome recognition that non-party stakeholder actions can strengthen efforts for systemic transformations in messages. We also welcome recognition of the role of the Marrakesh Partnership by the European Union in driving action on climate action and adaptation.

Today I would like to focus on one key approach that is available to many all Parties in this Chamber. It is embracing and leveraging existing multilevel governance structures and continuing working together with state, regional, local and city governments to deliver integrated response to climate crisis.

More than 75% of the world's countries – that are responsible for 90% of ALL greenhouse gas emissions – have regional governments.

According to work undertaken by OECD/UCLG last year, since 2020, countries such as Chile, Finland, France, Greece, Lithuania, Sweden, and Costa Rica have all implemented new legislation that gives more powers and responsibilities to the regional level.

All around the world – subnational governments are holding important policy levers on energy, transport, industry, land-use. Depending on jurisdictional powers many may be responsible for building and maintaining critical infrastructure as well as allocating budgets. As indicated by OECD, in the G20 countries, states and regions are responsible for 60% of public investment.

In many jurisdictions, subnational governments are responsible for a large proportion of public procurement – that is why we see them as critical for an integrated and holistic approach towards the Global Stocktake as well.

Multilevel Governance can strengthen a variety of processes, especially supporting and accelerating climate change adaptation at local level and contribute to mitigation efforts, as well as effectively tackling energy poverty, providing a coherent framework for the just transition and enhancing many other crucial issues.

In particular on just transition, we saw some governments in our coalition coming together on Just Transition Taskforce to discuss challenges they face at local level to ensure that any action at local level contributes to national plans and advances global prosperity and long-term sustainability, without amplifying existing inequalities or creating new ones.

When addressing the scale and scope of solutions, vertical collaboration is crucial, and we invite the co-facilitators to include a recommendation in this regard in the output component. This recommendation should invite the

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Parties to fully engage with subnational actors in the drafting and implementation of NDCs and NAPs; and for these to take into consideration local plans, actions and achievements.

I will close my statement with highlighting the importance of international collaboration. Under2 Coalition and organizations working with regions and cities have a wealth of experience in knowledge sharing that already helps in implementing national policies and setting policy agenda that support delivery on sustainable development goals.

We will submit this statement in writing and provide further relevant data and examples of collaborations at subnational and city level that we hope to see reflected in the summary report.

Thank you very much.

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CLOSING PLENARY

**Delivered by; Andy Deacon, Co-managing Director,
Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**

We would like to extend our gratitude to the co-facilitators and the secretariat and to Party and Non Party Stakeholders for recognizing the value of subnational voices and welcoming our participation in this innovative and open global discussion.

In preparing summaries from this Technical Dialogue process, it is imperative that we acknowledge the paramount role that local governments and municipalities play in helping national governments achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. The LGMA constituency stands ready to offer our collective strength to Parties in accelerating progress in key sectors, including on buildings, transport, waste and water, to bridge efforts taking place at the national level with action on the ground across the areas addressed in each of the four roundtables leading into this closing plenary.

As Parties and others have noted during this process, engagement outside of this chamber will be critical if our collective effort is to succeed. Cities are the essential catalysts, sparking climate action at the local level to the national and global level. They are the first to be impacted by climate change, but also the first to implement action. To unleash the full potential of local governments in driving implementation, and a just sustainable urban transition, barriers to climate finance and capacity building must be removed. Formal pathways that link local action to national commitments and form strong multilevel partnerships must also be established within the UNFCCC. This unified approach will drive our collective efforts forward, enabling us to effectively combat climate change on an unprecedented scale.

In the opening plenary, we noted that a Resolution was under discussion at UN-Habitat's assembly in Nairobi last week. I am happy to report that a resolution on Enhancing the Linkage between Urbanization and Climate Change was adopted there, paving the way both for a Ministerial meeting on Urbanisation and climate change at COP28 and beyond and operationalisation of the Sustainable Urban Resilience for the next Generation (SURGe) Initiative established by the COP27 Presidency in collaboration with UN-Habitat and ICLEI last year. This aims to strengthen climate governance at the local level, unlock urban climate finance, build capacity, and ensure equity.

We encourage all Parties, observers and stakeholders to support these initiatives and call on Parties to share their thoughts and ideas on how to further link national commitments with local implementation and offer a more formal pathway for multilevel partnerships within the UNFCCC space. We believe that by integrating regional and local contributions into national policy processes such as NDCs, we establish a robust value proposition for national-local implementation financing streams.

To deliver on the highest ambitions of the Paris Agreement, we look forward to engaging with Parties, cities, states, regions, public and private sector partners, and civil society leaders to bring together our collective efforts for implementation.

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by; Yunus Arikan, Maryke van Staden, Kale Roberts, Pourya Salehi
ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

Taking stock of urbanization and multilevel action in the climate emergency response

Yunus Arikan, Kale Roberts, Maryke van Staden, Pourya Salehi



CITIES & REGIONS
IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS



GLOBAL
TASKFORCE
OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL
GOVERNMENTS

The Paris Agreement: A pivotal moment for a change of mindset and landscape

	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 urban components	64%	86%
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 - 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, 2nd 10-Year Action Plan, U7 as G7 Engagement Group 2023 - G7 Roundtable on Subnational Climate Action

Stocktake4ClimateEmergency: Local and subnational inputs to the global stocktake process

UNFCCC SB56, paragraph 6: "...SBSTA and SBI also encouraged local, national, international events in support of global stocktakes..."

Why? Community engagement matters in national and global climate emergency action

What? Time to focus on national plans, local commitments and justice

How? Turning local city halls around the world into mini climate COPs

Local & Regional

Assess your community's 2030 and 2050 climate targets and path towards a just transition locally.

22 April
Earth Day
Kick-off

National

Determine the urban dimensions presented in your country's NDC and whether national goals show sufficient ambition.

June
UN
Bonn & Nairobi

Justice

Define what an equitable and just path looks like, including domestic, international and inter-generational aspects.

July-Nov
Global local
stocktakes

COP28
Results
presented

Learn more www.cities-and-regions.org | www.iclei.org

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