COP21 – Subnational governments engagement

June 2015

The Paris "Climate Alliance"

Our goal for a successful Paris conference is to give credibility to the **transition towards resilient and low GHG societie**s, compatible with an increase in average surface temperatures limited to 1.5° to 2°C compared to their pre-industrial level, and supported by means of implementation.

To respond to this vision, **the new legal agreement** for the post-2020 climate regime will have to be applicable to all, equitable and ambitious. It will have to tackle mitigation and adaptation in a transparent and verifiable way, as well as provide adequate means of implementation.

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (iNDCs) from Parties to the UNFCCC should be ambitious and demonstrate strong commitment to our common objective.

Pre-2020 and long-term finance will have to be mobilised through public sources and private investors, international financial institutions and innovative financial instruments to drive this transition and provide for low carbon and resilient activities.

Also, an Action Agenda has been launched with the aim of demonstrating the commitment of State and non-State actors to accelerating climate action in support of an ambitious agreement in 2015.

What is the Lima-Paris Action agenda (LPAA)?

The *Lima-Paris* Action Agenda aims to **accelerate climate action on the ground** pre-2020 and beyond. It is a joint undertaking of the Peruvian and French COP presidencies, the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the UNFCCC Secretariat. It builds on the momentum of the UN Climate Summit, which launched multi-partner initiatives in September 2014.

The LPAA involves both **State and non-State actors** (national Governments, subnational governments, international organizations, businesses, civil society organisations, academic institutions) acting as individual entities or in partnerships that go beyond traditional institutional frameworks.

What expectations for the Lima-Paris Action Agenda?

The Action Agenda aims to trigger individual **engagements of non-State actors and to foster concrete, ambitious and lasting multi-partner initiatives.**

Giving more visibility to cooperative actions requires that a **minimum framework** be set up to ensure robust commitments. Each initiative, sector or individual commitments under the LPAA is expected, between now and Paris, to focus on:
- Building a tailor-made narrative, consistent with a 1.5/2°C and resilient pathway, that

outlines both operational and credible **short term targets and indicative long term goals**, and demonstrating that key partners are gathered around a shared vision and an **action plan** to help scale-up transformation in strategic area.

- Demonstrating its credibility, by ensuring that participants have the power to deliver these objectives, that progress and results are **monitored and** previous commitments are fulfilled.
- Paying due attention to the **North-South balance** and the need for **inclusiveness**, in terms of other relevant stakeholders or initiatives to integrate.
- Seeking the achievement of co-benefits to climate action as regards tackling poverty and ensuring sustainable development.

What role for subnational governments?

Nearly **three-quarters of the world's population will** live in urban areas by 2050, while major adaptation issues will take place at sub-regional or urban levels. Cities and regions have therefore a crucial role to play to tackle climate change and innovate on solutions. The contribution of subnational governments is critical to the success of the Action Agenda and COP21.

Already, many subnational governments have taken individual commitments for climate action. For example, through the **Covenant of Mayors**, more than 6000 European municipalities, provinces and regions pledged to meet and exceed the 20% GHG reduction objective by 2020 and are now moving into 2030 targets. With the **Compact of Mayors** launched at the Climate Summit in 2014, 80 cities pledged to complete a global GHG emissions inventory and set a target to reduce their emissions. 20 regional governments committed to reduce their GHG emissions with the **Compact of States and Regions**, also launched at the Climate Summit. As part of the Climate Alliance, 1700 towns and cities commit to reduce CO_2 emissions by 10% every five years and to halve per capita emissions by 2030. As part of the **carbon neutral cities alliance**, 17 cities pledged to reduce their GHG emissions by at least 80 percent by 2050 or sooner.

In addition, **sub-nationals are invited to join collaborative sector initiatives. They** have been developed in the areas of transportation, waste, energy, city planning and resilience among others; they provide useful frameworks for subnationals willing to take actions and some bring along capacity building facilities.

The dynamic now needs acceleration in the run up to COP21. More and more subnational governments are encouraged to commit to, publicly announce actions aiming at reducing emissions overall and make them visible on the NAZCA online portal. All other actors are also called upon to support this local and regional agenda.

See annex for further detailed menu of option for engagement and a yet indicative, though more complete list of initiatives of interest to subnational governments.

How to communicate and report on commitments?

To facilitate reporting, commitments from subnational governments should progressively be uploaded on the "Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action", NAZCA. This online portal, launched during the Lima Action Day in 2014, is hosted by the UNFCCC Secretariat. It gathers information provided by professional data partners. Its goal is to display the results of individual commitments and of initiatives over the years, facilitate monitoring of achievements by third parties and to communicate on engagements and provide an overview of climate action.
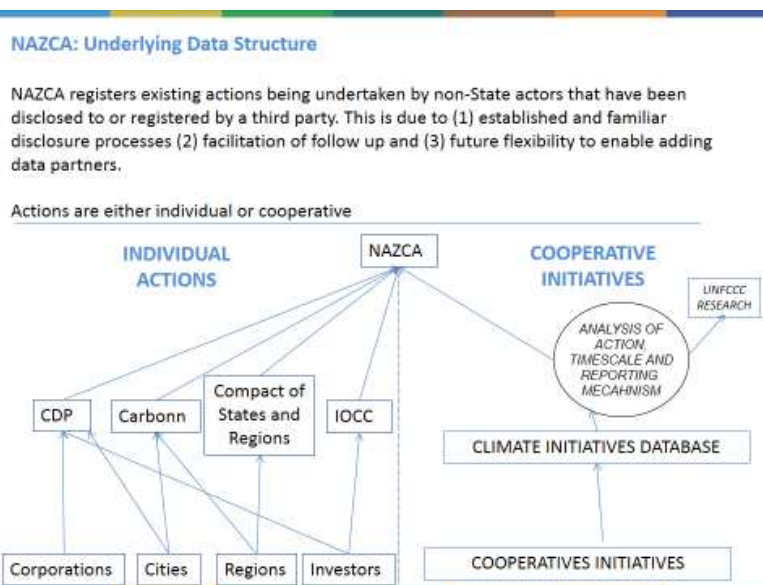**That is why the LPAA partners have decided to make registration via the NAZCA portal a priority in the run up to COP21.**

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;">

NAZCA : how does it work?

NAZCA is a platform of platforms. To enhance credibility, commitments to action are reported by registering on **intermediary platforms** or data providers that have the data management capacity and to track progress over time. **Individual commitments cannot be registered directly on NAZCA.**

To date, subnational governments have two options to have their action reported on NAZCA:

1- If they take **individual commitments,** economy-wide or in particular sectors, they can, for the moment, register on either the carbonn Climate Registry or the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). Work is ongoing to include more data partners by COP21, such as that supporting the Covenant of Mayors.
2- If they want to join **a sectorial collaborative initiative, some are** already connected to NAZCA, uploading their data as part of the initiative. Others are yet to be connected.

See the NAZCA portal: http://climateaction.unfccc.int/

</div>

The LPAA in Paris

During COP21, the LPAA partners, France – Peru – UNSG – UNFCCC, will convene **a High Level Meeting on Climate Action, i.e. the 'Action Day', foreseen on December 5th in the UN negotiation zone.** The meeting will be a response to the *Lima Call for Climate Action*.

The Action day will share the achievements of the most impactful initiatives with a view to **inspire economic and political leaders**. It will build on the outcomes of international events organized by stakeholders and networks on the road to COP21. It should capture the magnitude of the mobilization and play a positive role in the implementation of the new climate agreement beyond 2015.

Subnational government representatives will be offered two main specific avenues for contribution:

- At the Paris City Hall, **the city of Paris will host the Climate Summit for local leaders** on December 4th and then host the UCLG World Council on December 5-6,
- **Thematic LPAA days** on transport, building, energy, resilience and forest among others will be held in the negotiation zone. They should well reflect engagement taken by subnational governments.

Discussions are ongoing with all partners on the opportunity to host a specific LPAA urban and regional day in the negotiation zone. In addition, many side events and meetings will be organised by subnational governments, their representative organisations and civil society actors throughout the COP in the space dedicated to civil society at Le Bourget or in other sites in Paris.

CONTACT

For issues ONLY related to the Action agenda, cities and regions commitments, please contact us at: citiesandregions@cop21.gouv.fr

For logistics issues related to side events organized in the "climate generation spaces" or your coming to Paris, please visit the COP21 website: http://www.cop21.gouv.fr

---

Annex : detailed indicative template for action

The table below provides indicative guidelines for commitments by subnational governments (left-hand column) as well as a list of existing initiatives, which subnational governments could usefully approach for support, framing and registering of their action (right-hand column). Some initiatives provide support facilities for subnational governments. They are marked with an asterisk.

Each of these commitments should be attached to **quantified and time-bound objectives.** In order to create an upward spiral of ambition, these objectives can usefully be set for 2020, 2030 and 2050. Reporting should, as much as possible, be implemented, following a **recognized methodology (including scopes, years of reference, covered GHGs**, etc.) and in a spirit of **transparency and external verification**.

1. SETTING INDIVIDUAL TARGETS	
LPAA proposed guidelines	**Existing registration platforms connected to NAZCA**
GHG emissions reduction by 2020 / 2030 / 2050 (absolute or intensity, CO2 or eqCO2) ▪ Quantified or verifiable emissions reduction target ▪ Science-based greenhouse gas emissions reduction target ▪ Carbon neutrality target ▪ Improved energy efficiency target	**Two online platforms register subnational governments' climate action based on transparency and accountability goals. They measure carbon intensity, CO2 target, CO2eq target, renewable energy and energy efficiency. Both of them also provide sector entries (as listed in the left-hand column below):** *carbonn Climate Registry*: *http://carbonn.org/* *CDP*: https://www.cdp.net/ **Additional data partners may join the NAZCA platform over time, provided their methodology is robust and inclusive. For example, progress is being made with the Covenant of Mayors in making their data visible on NAZCA in the near future.**

2. COMMITING THROUGH A COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVE	
LPAA proposed guidelines	**Indicative list of existing supporting initiatives**
GENERAL COMMITMENTS	
Getting involved in a city/region/subnational cooperative initiative addressing climate change opportunites, through verifiable mitigation and/or adaptation targets, ideally set for 2020, 2030 and 2050, and addressing local climate governance and planning	*Compact of Mayors:* Signatory cities have up to three years to meet a series of requirements to fully comply, including greenhouse gas measurement (1st year) and target setting (2nd year maxi) culminating in creating a full climate action and adaptation plan (3rd year maxi). City must register on either of the Compact's standard reporting platforms — carbon*n* Climate Registry or CDP — or submit a letter. Launched in 2014. http://www.compactofmayors.org *Compact of States and Regions:* To join, subnational governments must make a public commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and publicly report a standard set of greenhouse gas inventory data to Compact partners on an annual basis. Subnational governments can also become observers to the Compact. Each year, disclosure and assessment of progress toward those commitments take place through GHG inventory data. Launched in 2014. http://www.theclimategroup.org/what-we-do/programs/compact-of-states-and-regions/ * *Covenant of Mayors:* Upon signing up, subnational governments suscribe to an emission target, establish baseline emission Inventory, then implement sustainable energy action plan, and submit implementation report. In the European Union, signatories aimed to a 20% CO_2 reduction objective by 2020 (baseline 1990) ; an increased number of subnationals are heading toward a minimum 40% CO_2

	reduction objective by 2030. Launched in 2008. http://www.covenantofmayors.eu
	Carbon neutral cities alliance: signatories commit to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80 percent below 2000 levels by 2050 or sooner. Launched in 2015. http://usdn.org/public/Carbon-Neutral-Cities.html
	Under 2 MoU: States and regions commit to either reducing greenhouse gas emissions 80 to 95 % below 1990 levels by 2050 or achieving a per capita annual emission target of less than 2 metric tons by 2050. Cooperation between signatories is enhanced through developing mid-term targets, sharing technology, research and best practice. Launched in 2015. http://under2mou.org

SECTORIAL COMMITMENTS => COMMIT FOR ONE OR SEVERAL OF FOLLOWING SECTORIAL TARGETS	
Increased share of produced renewable energy (production unit owned, authorized or controlled, inside or outside the city/region area)	*Global 100%RE :*The campaign is based on a three-fold objective : 100% renewable energy in power, heating/cooling, and transport sectors globally; new investments in energy systems must be 100% renewable energy based immediately; decentralized and people-centered approach as the fastest way to transform and benefit societies. http://go100re.net
Increased share of consumed renewable energy (final energy consumption) (city/region owned or controlled entities consumption, inside or outside the city/region area)	*R20: various initiatives such as 1GW Renewable energy for West and Central Africa (*commitment to develop a first portfolio of 200MW of solar projects in regions and cities in eight countries), and *Solar water heating initiative (*support to cities and regions in using the solar water heating system in most of water heating applications). http://regions20.org
Property/Buildings ▪ Improved energy efficiency ▪ Reduced GHG emissions ▪ (city/region owned, occupied or controlled spaces/buildings)	* *Global energy efficiency accelerator, including a specific building accelerator:* The accelerator, launched by SE4All, UNEP and GEF supports city, state, regional and national governments in speeding up adoption of best practice policies and implementing building efficiency projects. Launched in 2014. http://www.se4all.org/energyefficiencyplatform/ *Soon to be launched: Global ABC (Alliance Building and Construction):* The alliance will seek to put the building sector on a 2° pathway in the long term, in particular by establishing high level confidence in energy efficiency and renewable energy actions for buildings. Adaptation will also be a core component.
Public lightning ▪ Improved energy efficiency ▪ Reduced GHG emissions ▪ Phase out inefficient incandescent public lighting by 2020	* *Lighting Efficiency Accelerator*: The SE4All/UNEP/GEF en.lighten initiative supports 66 developing countries and cities in accelerating the deployment of highly efficient lighting technologies and phasing-out inefficient incandescent lighting by 2016. Launched in 2014. http://www.enlighten-initiative.org
Urban Transports / Fleets ▪ Before 2020, initiate and then implement a sustainable urban mobility plan with a clear GHG emission reduction target ▪ Increased public transportation (%, from	*C40 Clean Bus Declaration:* 22 signatory cities commit to submit their clean bus target for 2020. The total number of clean buses cities have committed to have by 2020 is 40,515, which is 25% of the 164,629 total buses for all signatory cities. Launched in 2015. http://www.c40.org/networks/low_emission_vehicles *UITP Declaration on Climate Leadership*: the goal is to double the market share of public transport worldwide by 2025 as well as to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2025.

2010) ■ Reduced GHG emissions in public transportation ■ Increased shared of green vehicles in city/region own fleets ■ Increased shared of green vehicles in urban buses fleets ■ Set target of modal share for cycling by 2020 ■ Enable and encourage the use of electric vehicles, free bike sharing, non-motorized transportation means etc.	http://www.uitp.org/climate-leadership *Urban Electric Mobility Initiative: The goal is to* increase the number of electric vehicles in cities to least 30 percent of all new vehicles sold on annual basis by 2030 and make cities friendly to their use. http://unhabitat.org/action-platform-on-urban-electric-mobility-initiative-uemi/ *EcoMobility Alliance:* The alliance brings together subnational governments committed to provide urban mobility that meets the needs of people. http://www.ecomobility.org/alliance/ *Emerging initiatives* *Mobilise Your City :* The goal of the initiative is to engage 100 developing cities into Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) before 2020 to improve urban transport for both passengers and goods in order to reduce CO2 emissions through comprehensive policies. http://www.codatu.org/actualites/sustainable-urban-mobility-whats-your-plan/ ** CCAC heavy duty diesel initiative:* The coalition is developing soot-free urban bus fleets to accelerate the transition of diesel urban bus fleets towards soot-free engine technologies in 20 major cities, home to a combined 234 million people. http://www.unep.org/ccac *For additional information, an* *overview of different city initiatives* *on sustainable, low carbon transport can be consulted on the Paris Process on Mobility and Climate website:* *http://www.ppmc-cop21.org/trans2-in.html*
Reduced deforestation and restored landscape and forest land ■ Eliminate deforestation from supply chains by 2030 ■ Sustainable management of local forests ■ Support the involvement of forest dependent communities and indigenous peoples' groups in decision making related to climate and forest action ■ Restore x hectares of degraded landscapes and forestlands by 2020 ■ Management of certified sustainable wood resources in public constructions and heat processes	*New-York Declaration on forests:* Signatories pledge to cut the loss of forests in half by 2020 and, for the first time, to end forest loss in 2030. It also calls for the restoration of more than 350 million hectares of forests and croplands. Launched in 2014. http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/New-York-Declaration-on-Forest---Action-Statement-and-Action-Plan.pdf *Bonn Challenge:* is an implementation platform fulfilling the global aspiration to restore 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested lands by 2020. Launched in 2011. http://www.bonnchallenge.org Lima Challenge: http://www.un.org/climatechange/blog/2014/12/forestry-countries-call-international-partnerships-achieve-emissions-reductions/ COICA: Indigenous REDD+: http://www.un-redd.org/NewsandUpdates/indigenous_peoples_advocacy-COP20/tabid/794727/Default.aspx
Waste management Increased share of recycling / City/region controlled wastes collecting systems	** CCAC Municipal Solid Waste Initiative: T*he coalition is working to address methane and black carbon emissions across the municipal solid waste sector, by offering a suite of tools and resources to support cities and national governments in transitioning to more sustainable waste management options. Launched in 2014. http://waste.ccac-knowledge.net
Increased share of green public	*Paris declaration of European cities 2015*: committed to developing

procurements (city/region procurements covered by green criteria)	joint public procurement standards for electric buses and refuse collection vehicles in priority. http://www.paris.fr/international
Resilience and local adaptation plans	** 100 Resilient cities, Rockfeller foundation:* the initiative provides resources for cities to develop a roadmap to resilience (financial and logistical guidance for hiring a Chief Resilience Officer, developing a resilience strategy, access to solutions and service providers, experience sharing with other members). http://www.100resilientcities.org ** Mayors adapt:* Subnational governments signatories commit to contributing to the overall aim of the European Union adaptation strategy by developing a comprehensive local adaptation strategy or integrating adaptation to climate change into relevant existing plans. http://mayors-adapt.eu
Implementing Water management ▪ Adaptation oriented water resource management ▪ Risk of flooding	*International initiative to come on water*
Implementing a Sustainable Agriculture / Food security local strategies by 2020 ▪ Share of sustainable agriculture in public procurements ▪ Share of seasonal / local production in total consumed agricultural products	*No initiative to date*
Finance ▪ Implementation of a carbon trading system ▪ Carbon accounting implementation in city/region budget ▪ Use of green bonds ▪ Portfolio decarbonization (city/region controlled entities)	*International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP):* International forum for national and subnational governments that have implemented or are planning to implement emissions trading systems. https://icapcarbonaction.com *City creditworthiness partnership:* The initiative helps cities improve their financial performance and secure the private investment they need to fund climate-smart infrastructure and services. http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/city-creditworthiness-initiative
Decentralized cooperation actions focused on climate ▪ Number of actions ▪ Budget dedicated	*Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance:* Creating a CNCA "Innovation Fund" - Investing in high-potential, city-led projects that develop, test, implement and amplify deep de-carbonization strategies and practices (currently funded at $700,000). http://usdn.org/public/Carbon-Neutral-Cities.html *PLATFORMA*: European network dedicated to decentralized cooperation in various sectors (sharing of best practices among members, think tank action) http://www.platforma-dev.eu/
Preserving ecosystems with climate benefits	*No initiative to date*
Others : awareness raising campaigns, citizens mobilization, health among others	