

# WHAT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS CAN DO TO ACCELERATE SUBNATIONAL ACTION ON CLIMATE

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# LEDS GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Advancing Low Emission Development Around the World

## Mission

Harness the collective knowledge and resources of governments, donors and international organizations, and practitioners in scaling up and strengthening implementation of climate-resilient low emission development around the world.

# **Objectives**

- Strengthen support for LEDS
- Mobilize capacity, peer-to-peer learning and collaboration on LEDS
- Improve coordination of LEDS at the country, regional, and global levels

Launched in 2011, the LEDS GP now catalyzes action and collaboration across more than 120 countries and international organizations.



# LEDS GP MEMBERS

LEDS GP Catalyzes Action and Collaboration Across more than 120 Countries and International Organizations

































































International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV

































# LEDS GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

SUBNATIONAL INTEGRATION WORKING GROUP

### Mission:

To enhance capacity, capture synergies and improve and support coordination among national and subnational governments that are implementing low emission development strategies and climate change action plans.



- Mapping issues, activities and resources
- Capacity building training
- Ongoing dialogue







# LEDS GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

SUBNATIONAL INTEGRATION WORKING GROUP

# What national governments can do to accelerate subnational action on climate

- Working group collaboration
- Synthesis of research and good practice

# Key messages:

- Huge opportunities
- Various barriers
- Many solutions



average, around 75% of all government capital expenditure on environmental protection is made by SNGs giving them considerable scope to influence mitigation through investments in transport, building, water and waste (Mork et al., 2012). Public spending and procurement and foster markets for green goods and services through influencing orteria for investments, subsidies, loans, tax break behaviour regarding transport, land-use, housing, waste, water and energy decisions. Property taxes, for example, can be

policy levers and exert influence less available to national governments, making them key actors in mitigation action. urban areas offices are likey leverage points for militigation action. Current estimates suggest that urban areas ecocunt for between 67 – 76% of energy use and 71 – 76% of energy-milated CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and up to half (87–49%) of global. greenhouse-gas emissions (PCC, 2014a). A wide range of athan acide technologies and practices are now available to redesigned to educe emissions (e.g., Eliciaco, et al. 2013; UN Habitat, 2013) (CIEC), 2013).

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# HUGE MITIGATION **OPPORTUNITIES**EXIST AT CITY AND SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

### **KEY ACTORS**

- Often deliver national climate action
- Can strengthen and reinforce national policies to increase national ambition
- Well placed to identify local needs and benefits and to exploit synergies
- Have greater opportunities for policy innovation

#### **KEY INFLUENCERS**

- Local spending and investment
- Taxes and fees
- Policy, planning and regulation
- Spatial development patterns and transportation infrastructure
- Awareness, behavior and collaboration
- Relationship and trust building



# VARIOUS **BARRIERS** PREVENT THESE OPPORTUNITIES BEING FULLY REALISED

#### **FINANCIAL**

- Insufficient public budgets
- Lack of access to finance
- Difficulty mobilizing private funding

#### POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL

- SNGs lacking formal mandate
- Lack of political incentives for Subnational government
- Institutional weakness
- Institutional differences

#### INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

- Lack of subnational level data
- Insufficient consistency & comparability in emissions data

#### CAPACITY AND SKILLS

- Limited financial & institutional capacity
- Inadequate trained staff & technical expertise



# **SOLUTIONS** EXIST FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT TO REMOVE BARRIERS AND ACCELERATE ACTION

#### **FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS**

- Direct subsidy or funding for SNG mitigation action (e.g. Germany Climate Fund)
- Establishing dedicated funding entities (e.g. Rwanda, FONERWA; UK, GIB)
- Working through existing finance entities (e.g. Peru, COFIDES; Thailand EE fund)

#### POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL SOLUTIONS

- Providing mandate and ownership (e.g. Vietnam GG Strategy; UK City Deals)
- Improve integration and coordination (e.g. US Climate Task Force)

#### **KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION SOLUTIONS**

Improving access to data (e.g. UK HEED Database or mini-stern reviews)

#### CAPACITY AND SKILLS SOLUTIONS

- Provide skills and knowledge support (e.g. Brazil national development bank)
- Building skills and knowledge (e.g. Bangladesh, Waste management training)



# **CONTACTS AND RESOURCES**

LEDS-GP Website:

www.LEDSGP.org

LEDS-GP Subnational Integration Working Group: http://ledsgp.org/planning/NationalSubnationalLEDS

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#### WHAT NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS CAN DO TO ACCELERATE SUBNATIONAL ACTION ON CLIMATE

ragin opportunities seem in magain climate segment their and schradinand level but a range of barriers present these opportunities from being fully realized. To address these barriers and silv unlike the opportunities requires advisorable diparted of the distinct dynamics which operate of national and advisational.

Other and SNGs are key actors. levels, and how the interactions between them can help or in national mitigation action hinder mitigation action. Rather than simply implementing

could better engage and support their office and subnational government countements to unlock and accelerate mitigation for both climate change resilience and mitigation.

#### 1 HUGE MITIGATION

Huge opportunities exist for mitigating climate change through actions delivered at city and subnational level. City and subnational governments (SNGs) not only play an important role in implementing national government action, they also control policy levers and exert influence less available to national governments, making them lary actors in mitigation action.

urban areas offices are leay leverage points for mitigation action. Current estimate suggest that urban areas account for between 67 –75% of energy use and 71 –75% of energy-misted CO, emissions and up to half (87-49%) of global greenhouse-gas emissions (PCC, 2014a). A wide range of urbanising areas where urban form and infrastructure are not

stand alone local actions or down-easing national strategies, a stand alone local actions or down-easing national strategies, a standard powerments often depend on cities and SNGs to deliver religation action through cities of (IGC, 2015, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can stemptime and strategies of the standard powerments of the standard or deliver religation action through cities of (IGC, 2015, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2015, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, Actor., B. et al., 2014, SNBs can standard (IGC, 2014, SNBs deliver mitigation action through directly implementing policies (GIZ, 2013, Anton, B. et al., 2014). SNGs can strengthen and reinforce national policies to help reach higher ambitions (World Bank, 2013) for example, through addressing market best placed to identify local needs and benefits and to exploit for policy innovation in developing failored solutions and identifying policy complementarities (SGBP, 2014), for example

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