



Template for non-Party stakeholders' inputs for the Talanoa Dialogue

Question 3 - How do we get there?

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]

The provisions of the Paris Agreement and COP23 Talanoa Dialogue decision have provided an opportunity to accelerate engagement of local and regional governments in the delivery and raising ambitions of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), most of which were built upon the Intended NDCs (INDCs) that were prepared in a limited time and scope without the guidance of the Paris Agreement.

The preamble of the Paris Agreement introduces the concept of multilevel climate action by recognizing the importance of engagement of all levels of governments. This vision is further strengthened by relevant articles in particular on capacity building and adaptation.

The Talanoa Dialogue enabled the discussion on the NDCs to be held in every city and region around the world throughout the year, instead of a one-off event at COP24.

Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues aims to fix-and-lift Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and make-them-fit for Paris Agreement by bridging sustainable urban development with climate action and engaging all levels of governments.

As a result, local and regional governments were actively involved in the Talanoa Dialogues through 60 events in 40 countries throughout 2018, details presented as Annex.

Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues played an effective role for a reality-check to enhance the effectiveness of current NDCs and kick-off processes for their enhancement by serving as a means to downscale and localize the global discussions on the Paris Agreement with a focus on the opportunities of climate action at the city, region and national level.

Parties to the UNFCCC can benefit from these inputs by reflecting this experience and vision in the design of the Paris Agreement Work Programme, preparing the second NDCs by 2020 and preparing for global stocktaking.

Submission is compiled by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability as facilitator, acknowledging individual submissions by each host may capture more specific information.



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-Party stakeholders [Maximum 300 words]

Integrating urban-climate nexus

Opportunities for mitigation and adaptation exist, if integrated, sustainable urban and territorial development can be incorporated effectively in the implementation of current NDCs and increase their ambition by 2020. Synergy between these sectors can facilitate broader engagement citizens and different stakeholders in the NDCs and create multiple benefits on sustainable development and respect planetary boundaries. Recognition of cities in Brazil, practice of Norway in addressing urban sectors, increasing domestic action in Republic of Korea were compiled as specific good practices.

Frameworks for multilevel action and finance

The importance of synergy among plans and actions of all levels of governments and the benefit of further decentralisation where applicable, as a means to enhance pre- and post-2020 climate action were addressed. The need to determine share of responsibilities, creation of consultation mechanisms, allocation of appropriate financial and human resources, joint monitoring of results and impacts, share of information in a timely and effective manner were noted as essential practices for successful implementation. Sessions in Canada, Indonesia, Ecuador and Morocco, German, considered as good practice, in addition to highlights in Ghana, Japan, S. Africa.

Access to data, knowledge sharing and capacity building

NDC implementation at all levels of government requires a comprehensive knowledge about the local and regional effects of global environmental change, its potential implications, planning and implementation of actions as well as their monitoring. More pragmatic knowledge would allow improving, among other issues, the very design of action programs in the face of climate change, but also that of other common agendas at regional and local scales. Particular attention should be paid to address the needs of the intermediary cities. Sessions in Tanzania, Namibia, CitiesIPCC results contained specific outcomes such as Innovate4Cities or synergies with the experience in the biodiversity process.

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]

- Canadian framework was recognized an important model for stakeholder engagement.
- Engagement of national/federal governments of Austria, India, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Tanzania, Indonesia as co-partners in the organization of Talanoa Dialogues were recognized as good practices.
- Experience in Indonesia via SRN (national registry system) and PEP (monitoring, evaluation and reporting) was addressed as a specific model that can have a potential to replicate.
- Signing of Memorandum of Understandings, such as Call for Vertical Integration in Ecuador and Morocco proved to be an effective tool for multilevel collaboration.
- S. Africa, Finland and Republic of Korea invited cities and regions at their national Talanoas, enabling to communicate messages more effectively to all national stakeholders.
- Sharing of success stories and failures of experience of Germany in energy and climate through an open, constructive and high level dialogues were recognized as an inspiration to convene sessions in Africa,



which is noted to host the highest number of national dialogues.

- Numerous national, regional, global networks have offered their own events as the platform to convene such national dialogues, proving their importance to mobilize their constituency through rapid and effective mechanisms.
- 100% of all sessions gathered all levels of governments in countries that are Party to the Paris Agreement, which has been a prerequisite to be included in the process.
- More than 75% of all sessions involved stakeholders other than local and regional governments, demonstrating their power and potential to connect all actors to national and global action.
- Cities and regions were actively engaged in regional Talanoas of EU and Pacific (CAPP) and UNFCCC Regional Climate weeks in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America.
- Communities and stakeholders focusing on natural and cultural heritage have emerged as new partners of the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities Constituency.

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*

New mechanisms for subnational input

The Philippine Climate Change Commission (CCC) is working towards developing a quality assurance checklist to outline necessary elements that need to be part of a Local Climate Change Action Plan. Currently, there is no mechanism in place for local governments to submit their climate action plans to the national government. In Indonesia there was the suggestion to disaggregate national emission reduction targets according to sectors, so that sector-specific strategies can be developed both at the national and subnational levels. In Europe, Committee of the Regions is advocating for recognition of Locally Determined Contributions within NDCs.

Cities and regions leading carbon neutrality by 2050

In Torres Vedras, Portugal cities and regions were informed about the expectation to take the lead in the efforts towards mid-century carbon neutrality. This is why the Portuguese national government is currently working on actions to enable cities to be the trigger of local collaborative processes. Numerous announcements via the Global Climate Action Summit supported these efforts as well.

Sharing common goals and objectives

Sessions such as in Seoul and Johannesburg highlighted that climate action plans and relevant implementation measures should be institutionalised by national law and practices.

- *Collaboration/cooperation opportunities*

Capacity building

The Philippine Climate Change Commission recently launched National Integrated Climate Change Database Information and Exchange System (NICCDIES). It is an online-based MRV platform of climate change data, commitments, and actions of national government agencies, local government units, and the private sector. Since its launch, the Commission continues to enhance the reporting parameters and structure of the platform. This integrated MRV system would provide a clear understanding of climate action at all levels of government.



Cross-cutting discussion

Multilevel, multi-stakeholder dialogues are urgently needed to stimulate cross-cutting discussion amongst decision makers at all levels of government, academia and society to encourage the advancement of informed solutions. It is not sufficient for the central government to set guidelines, since it needs to include local and regional governments in the planning of NDC-related policies, projects and programmes.

Communication

Numerous sessions underlined that national governments need to communicate and collaborate with local and regional governments on all climate activities from planning to implementation and even monitoring, verification and reporting. Adopting clustered approach that encompasses multiple jurisdictions for the planning and implementation of climate action was proposed as a way forward. This would improve coordination and collaboration within and between different levels of government.

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

Local/regional governments or their networks and partners engaged through the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency to the UNFCCC convened 53 sessions in 37 countries.

60% of national dialogues took place in the Global South, African nations hosted highest (8) sessions and UrbanOctober witnessed the highest number (11) of sessions. More than 75 % of all sessions engaged other stakeholders as well.

National/federal governments of Austria, India, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Tanzania, Indonesia engaged as co-partners.

In addition, S. Africa, Finland and Republic of Korea invited cities and regions at their national Talanoas. Cities and regions were actively engage in regional Talanoas of EU and Pacific (CAPP) and UNFCCC Regional Climate weeks in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America.

Collaboration among LGMA Constituency, global partners and UNFCCC Secretariat and Presidencies proved to be a successful model.

Numerous sessions underlined the desire to continue the Talanoa momentum in the years ahead.

Outcomes at COP24 in Katowice either through necessary frameworks embedded in the Paris Agreement Work Programme or through initiatives for the continuation of such processes may provide significant contributions to support second NDCs by 2020 and preparing for global stocktaking.



- *Public and private financing models*

Lack of knowledge on available climate finance sources

Local and regional governments at the Accra Talanoa learned for the first time that potential funding mechanisms might be available through the Ghanaian Ministry of Finance. Delegates underlined that the next National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana (NALAG) meeting should explore and engage the Ministry of Finance to present to local governments the financial mechanisms at their disposal and the processes to tap into them.

Understanding on the international climate finance architecture

Cities and regions expressed the need to better understand the international climate finance architecture and existing funding opportunities for subnational governments. The Lome Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogue proposed that a local government focal point be selected who could circulate and advertise national and international funding opportunities to Togolese cities.

Innovative Models

Establishment of national funds like in Canada, efforts to engage multilevel climate action to global climate finance such as collaboration of GCoM with regional finance institutions in Latin America and Europe, development of project finance facilities by ICLEI, and C40 as well as the experience of local governments such as New York in divesting from fossil fuels and investing in climate action may present numerous potentials.

- *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*

Transforming a vision into action plans

The current South African NDC mentions "subnational legal frameworks and policies," especially under the adaptation chapter. However, there is no explicit mention of the role of cities and regions in achieving the NDC goals. Participants emphasised that South African municipalities are constitutionally responsible for electricity distribution, waste management, and other climate-related public services delivery, all of which fall under the NDC agenda.

Enhancing coordination

Delegates in Lusaka, Zambia expressed that cities and regions are very willing and wish to align all plans with those at the national level. Other outcomes of Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues also confirm this assessment where delegates concurred that in implementing policies and development activities, coordination between all levels of governments is often missing.

Looking forward: Innovative platforms for multilevel climate action

Delegates in Monrovia, Liberia proposed a wide range of innovative solutions to drive the Talanoa momentum for multilevel action forward. A good example is a proposal to create a steering group on climate change as an effective environmental working group that includes representatives from all stakeholders (national government, local and regional governments, youth and community service organisations, among others).



ANNEX-I: 2018 Calendar of Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues

Available at <http://www.cities-and-regions.org/talanoa/>

	as of 29 October 2018	Number	Country
Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues by LGMA*		53	37
National Talanoa Dialogues with LGMA* engagement		3	3
Regional Talanoa Dialogues with LGMA* engagement		5	5
TOTAL		61	40

* **LGMA:** Local Governments and Municipal Authorities Constituency to the UNFCCC

List in the alphabetical order of the country								
No.	Country	City	Event/project	Host	Month	From	To	Status
1	Argentina	Buenos Aires	U20 Summit	Buenos Aires, Paris, C40, UCLG, ICLEI	October	29	30	upcoming
2	Austria	Vienna	R20 Austria World Summit	R20, Government of Austria	May	15	15	Done
3	Bangladesh	tbc	Tbc	ICLEI	November	18	18	upcoming
4	Belgium	Brussels	EU Covenant of Mayors Ceremony	EU Committee of the Regions	February	22	22	Done
5	Belgium	Brussels	European Dialogue for non state climate action	EESC, Climate Chance and Committee of the Regions (CoR)	April	23	23	Done
6	Belgium	Brussels	COR Plenary	EU Committee of the Regions	July	5	5	Done
7	Brazil	Sao Paulo	São Paulo no Clima – Diálogo de Talanoa	State of Sao Paulo	June	7	7	Done
8	Brazil	Brasília	Talanoa Dialogue in Brazil, in Brasília	ICLEI, WWF Brasil, Climate Observatory, Greenpeace	September	27	27	Done
9	Canada	Edmonton	Change for Climate - Global Mayors Summit	GCoM, FCM, City of Edmonton	March	3	4	Done



10	Canada	Edmonton	CitiesIPCC Conference	Edmonton and CitiesIPCC Partners	March	7	7	Done
11	Canada	Montreal	Canadian Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogue	ICLEI, FCM and City of Montreal	June	19	22	Done
12	Colombia	Medellin	Urban-LEDS II Project Technical Expert Meetings	ICLEI and UN-Habitat	February	26	28	Done
13	Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan	Climate Chance - Africa 2018	Climate Chance Association and ARDCI	june	28	29	Done
14	Ecuador	Quito	Diálogos por el Clima: hacia una integración vertical de las acciones climáticas de ciudades y regiones	Quito Metropolitan Government	May	3	4	Done
15	Egypt	Sharm El Sheikh	Biodiversity Talanoa	ICLEI, nrg4sd, CBDS	November	23	24	upcoming
16	Finland	Tampere	EUROCITIES Environment Forum Talanoa session	EUROCITIES	October	18	18	Done
17	France	Strasbourg	High Level Dialogue with Ministers	UCLG, UNACLA, UN-Habitat	May	23	28	Done
18	Germany	Bonn	Resilient Cities Congress	ICLEI and City of Bonn	April	25	28	Done
19	Ghana	Accra	Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa	ICLEI and CoMSSA	July	6	6	Done
20	India	New Delhi	Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogue Workshop	ICLEI, India Ministry of Environment	October	31	31	upcoming
21	Indonesia	Quezon City	Ambitious City Promises Project	ICLEI and Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG)	March	5	5	Done
22	Indonesia	Bogor City	Urban-LEDS II: City-to-City Dialogue	ICLEI, UN-Habitat and APEKSI	July	3	5	Done



23	Indonesia	Balikpapan City	Urban-LEDS II: City-to-Province Dialogue	ICLEI, UN-Habitat and APEKSI	Oct	10	11	Done
24	Indonesia	Bogor Regency	Urban-LEDS II: City-to-Province Dialogue	ICLEI, UN-Habitat and APEKSI	Oct	30	31	upcoming
25	Italy	Milan	Public Transport Sector Talanoa Dialogue - 2	UITP	October	18	19	Done
26	Japan	Itabashi	Itabashi Seminner for Promoting Smart City	ICLEI, City of Itabashi, Tokyo	March	22	22	Done
27	Japan	Tokyo	Tokyo Forum for Clean City and Clear Sky	Tokyo Metropolitan Government	May	21	23	Done
28	Japan	Ichihara	Symposium Toward a 100% Renewable Energy Society – Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives in Japan –	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, Ministry of Environment Japan, ICLEI, J-CLP, CAN Japan	August	23	23	Done
29	Japan	Nagoya	13th Chūbu Conference on Global Warming – Reagional Circular and Ecological Sphare linking with Local Climate Action	Ministry of Environment Japan, ICLEI	August	29	29	Done
30	Liberia	Monrovia	CoM SSA Inspection Visit	ICLEI and CoMSSA	August	30	30	Done
31	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	9th Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9)	ICLEI, WUF9 Secretariat	February	9	9	Done
32	Mexico	Mexico City	CitiesIPCC Follow-up	UNAM, CitiesIPCC, ICLEI	June	4	4	Done
33	Mexico	Guadalajara	Diálogos de Talanoa	ICLEI	October	25	25	Done
34	Morocco	Chefchaouen	1st World Forum of Intermediary Cities	UCLG and GCoM	July	5	7	Done
35	Namibia	Windhoek	City of Windhoek Talanoa Dialogue	ICLEI and FRACTAL partners	October	4	4	Done



36	Norway	Drammen	Dialogue of Minister of Climate and Environment and city/regional governments	KS Norway and Ministry of Climate and Environment	June	11	11	Done
37	Philippines	Manila	Ambitious City Promises Project	ICLEI and Seoul Metropolitan Government	March	7	7	Done
38	Philippines	Quezon City	C40 Asian Adaptation Forum	C40	November	6	8	upcoming
39	Poland	Katowice	COP24 Cities and Regions Climate Agora	ICLEI, City of Katowice and others	December	10	10	upcoming
40	Portugal	Torres Vedras	Cidades Orientadas par um futuro sustentavel	Torres Vedras City Council, CEMR, RFSC and Portuguese DG Territorio	April	17	17	Done
41	Republic of Korea	Seoul	North East Asia Air Quality Forum	ICLEI and Seoul Metropolitan Government	September	4	5	Done
42	Senegal	Dakar	Public Transport Sector Talanoa Dialogue	UITP	April	26	27	Done
43	South Africa	Johannesburg	Urban-LEDS II Summit	ICLEI and UN-Habitat	May	29	29	Done
44	South Africa	Tshwane	City of Tshwane Sustainability Week	City of Tshwane and ICLEI	June	6	6	Done
45	Spain	Barcelona	International Climate Alliance Conference	Climate Alliance	October	1	3	Done
46	Tanzania	Dodoma	INTERACT Bio & Urban Natural Assets: Rivers for Life (UNA Rivers)	ICLEI, UFZ, Tanzania Ministry of Environment	October	4	4	Done
47	Togo	Lome	Dialogue sur l'Action climatique multi-niveaux au Togo	ICLEI, CoMSSA	July	5	5	Done
48	UK	London	tbc	EU CoR and Local Government Association	October			tbc
49	USA	San Francisco	Global Climate Action Summit	State of California	September	12	14	Done



50	USA	San Francisco	Climate Heritage Mobilization	Climate Heritage Network	September	12	13	Done
51	USA	Denver	Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues in Denver	ICLEI, The Alliance Center	October	18	18	Done
52	Viet Nam	Hanoi	Ambitious City Promises Project	ICLEI and Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG)	March	8	8	Done
53	Zambia	Lusaka	Lusaka Talanoa Dialogue	ICLEI and FRACTAL partners	August	22	22	Done

National Talanoa Dialogues with LGMA Engagement

1	South Africa	Gauteng	South Africa Talanoa	South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs	August	23	24	Done
2	Finland	Helsinki	Finnish Climate Summit	Finnish Government	June	13	13	Done
3	Republic of Korea	Seoul	Talanoa for Korea	Korean Ministry of Environment	Sept	19	19	Done

Regional Talanoa Dialogues with LGMA Engagement

1	Belgium	Brussels	EU for Talanoa Conference	EU DG Climate	June	13	13	Done
2	Fiji	Suva	Climate Action Pacific Partnership (CAPP)	Fijian Government	July	26	27	Done
3	Kenya	Nairobi	Africa Climate Week	UNFCCC - Marrakesh Partnership	April	9	13	Done
4	Singapore	Singapore	Asia-Pacific Climate Week	UNFCCC - Marrakesh Partnership	July	10	13	Done
5	Uruguay	Montevideo	Latin America Climate Week	UNFCCC - Marrakesh Partnership	August	20	23	Done