**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]*

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| IEMA is a non-profit organisation for environment and sustainability professionals (14,500 members globally). These professionals are well placed to understand the Climate Change ‘transformation agenda’ through their work with organisations across all economic sectors. They informed IEMA’s [Position Statement on Climate Change and Energy](https://www.iema.net/assets/uploads/position_statement_climate_change_and_energy_v4.pdf) calling for;  CLIMATE LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS - As we head (current path) towards 4 degrees or greater warming, professional urgency is a justified and objective response. We encourage and acknowledge individuals, businesses, organisations and governments in showing climate leadership. IEMA will make its own contribution and work with professionals on this critical challenge.  POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGIC APPROACHES NEED TO SUPPORT CERTAINTY AND GIVE CONFIDENCE FOR ORGANISATIONS TO INVEST IN AND ADDRESS ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHALLENGES. Policy confidence is important for practitioners who are working to transform organisations. This is needed at national and international level and across a range of well-known organisational drivers (regulation, fiscal measures, trading schemes, guidance, standards, procurement and supply chains, etc).  RECOGNITION, INTEGRATION AND EMBEDDING OF CLIMATE CHANGE AS A MAINSTREAM ‘BUSINESS’ ISSUE. Approaches are required to embed climate change action and energy reduction into mainstream business and across the value chain. There is increased focus on business realities such as: reducing energy costs and carbon, complying with climate legislation, increasing resilience, building reputation, adding value and meeting contractual and stakeholder expectations. IEMA will work to secure action on these drivers and to build consensus on the relevance of climate change and business case for transformation.  REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE WITH INCREASING TRANSPARENCY ON CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE. Reporting and disclosure have a unique role to play in building Board level commitment and embedding climate change into mainstream business. Lifecycle thinking is important to help ensure the true impact and full costs of climate change are reflected across decision making |

*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-state actors [Maximum 300 words]*

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| IEMA has demonstrated that individual professionals offer a unique and effective constituency for driving climate action and transformational change (within companies, projects and developments).  IEMA runs approximately fifty webinars a year to extend and share good practice, skills and knowledge. Over one thousand professionals are engaged in topic networks and active regional groups operate across the UK (and are developing internationally). Working with these professionals, IEMA has delivered events and guidance on Climate Change related challenges and has collected evidence to inform public policy. Examples include;   * Major events and [conferences](https://www.iema.net/event-reports/2017/12/04/iemas-leading-the-way-conference-2017-transformational-change-and-climate-action/) for capacity building and 1-1 support * Practitioner guides on both Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation for organisations * [Change Management for Sustainable Development](https://www.iema.net/cmsd/) - First of a new ‘Sustainability in Practice’ guidance series (recently launched) * Guidance for EIA professionals on climate change mitigation and adaptation * Developing networks including the IEMA Fellows, IEMA regions, Corporate Sustainability, Global Environmental and Social Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment and IEMA Climate Change and Energy networks. * Profession based surveys helping to inform development of International Standards and Consultation responses including formative evidence to support the introduction of a mandatory GHG reporting requirement (UK)   IEMA has around 14,500 individual professional members and collaborates with international partners. The IEMA Climate Change and Energy professional network is growing (along with wider IEMA networks). The potential for collaboration, practice exchange, joint learning and capacity building is extensive |

*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]*

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| 1. IEMA’s ambition is to innovate, collaborate and resolve our future development (moving beyond trade-offs and thus transforming to sustainability). Individual professionals offer a unique and effective constituency for driving climate action and transformations within companies, projects and developments. Collaborations are inherent to this progress and there are multiple collaboration case studies available within the IEMA membership. 2. The process of developing new standards and guidance provides one opportunity for collaboration (ISO standards for example being developed internationally and through consensus). They offer a route for building effective frameworks and tools, capable of underpinning the growth of new technologies, markets and economic transformation. They can also lead to / support climate change skills and capacity building.   As an example, ISO standards are well developed in climate change mitigation, providing credible, accepted approaches that measure and account for GHG emissions, along with management system standards, helping organizations to plan and take effective actions. To further support ‘actors’ in addressing and responding to the impacts of climate change, a new ISO adaptation framework standard is well under way. A range of mainstream ISO standards are in development and with new guidance, these can make their own contribution to climate change adaptation and carbon reduction. |

*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*

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| Mandatory GHG reporting - is an important policy lever and could be extended internationally. Similar mandatory policies may be beneficial for Adaptation (not necessarily annually). Disclosure and reporting is effective, especially when part of a wider policy approach alongside fiscal measures. IEMA professionals have strongly indicated that a mix of policy drivers can work synergistically. In the UK there is profession-based support for extending a mandatory GHG reporting requirement to all large businesses.  Policy uncertainty - by governments and international bodies can be a barrier to non-state ‘actors’. Long-term state level commitments (via COP21) need to be matched by similar longer-term policies for businesses operating in and between countries. This is essential to ensure organisations respond and make low carbon, energy and climate change investments with greater confidence. Frequent policy change and uncertainty at state level and between states can be a significant barrier to action by companies.  Confidence around future carbon values is a related concern (e.g. on subsidies, carbon pricing and taxation). As an example, within the EU ETS over supply of allowances significantly suppressed the carbon price. Uncertainty about the future of the market fuelled volatility, while delay in tackling over supply undermined the aim to use the market to drive low carbon investment. |

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

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| A number of important voluntary reporting initiatives exist - examples being the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and work via International Integrated Reporting Council. Standards and guidance publications also exist from ISO, WRI, WBCSD amongst others. Although differing reporting frameworks, standards and guidance are valuable, a need exists for consistency in terminology (between approaches) and for avoiding duplication / discrepancy.  A concern exists around difficulties in getting accurate and reliable emission factors in some countries and regions internationally. Providing reliable and (ideally) freely available emission factors could be significant in supporting effective GHG accounting and management  A skills gap exists and there is scope for greater capacity building around energy management, GHG accounting and Climate Change Adaptation.  In 2009 IEMA developed a GHG management hierarchy approach as a framework to scope and address energy and carbon reduction (ref two diagrams in IEMA [Position Statement](https://www.iema.net/assets/uploads/position_statement_climate_change_and_energy_v4.pdf)) . Working through the hierarchy, priority is placed on ‘at source’ GHG avoidance, followed by energy reduction and then supported by substitution measures such as on site renewable energy. After reviewing these opportunities, compensation measures are considered (offsetting). This approach can be useful in informing more effective decisions within mainstream business approaches. It does not limit measures such as offsetting (this is still important). The approach instead places offsetting in a framework, avoiding over-simplistic ‘equivalence’ and advocating use of offsetting within a strategic approach.  Transparent and credible ‘green claims’ need scrutiny and vigilance |