

From Talanoa Dialogues to NDCs: Shifting climate ambition through multilevel action

COP24 Report and 2019 Climate Advocacy Agenda

Preliminary Annex II version 2.2

Bodies of the UNFCCC and ICLEI's role as the focal point of the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency to the UNFCCC

1. Background and context

This Annex II provides an overview of the thematic areas where ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) in its capacity as the focal point of the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) engages with a view to strengthen the vision of multilevel governance contained in the preamble of the Paris Agreement. Based on the level of bodies and their mandates, the LGMA Constituency provides input at all three levels of bodies: governing, subsidiary, and constituted bodies of the UNFCCC. Thematically, the core areas of such engagement encompass mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, technology transfer, finance and capacity building. Figure 1 shows the schematic overview of this active engagement led by ICLEI on behalf of the LGMA Constituency. See the appendix for a detailed corresponding matrix of how local and regional governments are engaging with the intergovernmental process clustered around the UNFCCC.

Figure 1. Overview of ICLEI and the LGMA constituency advocacy



The flow diagram above illustrates how local and regional governments can engage in global climate advocacy. In the lead up to the annual Conference of the Parties (COP), there are various technical input provision processes which can be grouped into three as follows: 1) showcasing action; 2) participating in consultations; 3) contributing to decision-making.

First, the showcasing action track facilitates scaling up of climate policies, strategies, regulations and action plans. Mandates of COPs are translated into projects and programmes at the subnational level. Success stories are reported on the CDP-ICLEI platform¹ and promoted broadly through the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA) platform.² Side events and various summits during COPs could help further accelerate proven solutions on achieving low emissions climate resilient development.

Second, consultations open doors for providing subnational input to the UNFCCC intergovernmental process. Constituted bodies formed under the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement work around the year during sessions and inter-sessionally, through which subnational policy instruments and relevant institutional arrangements that have proven to be successful in scaling up climate action are shared and promoted. The

¹ See <https://carbonn.org/>.

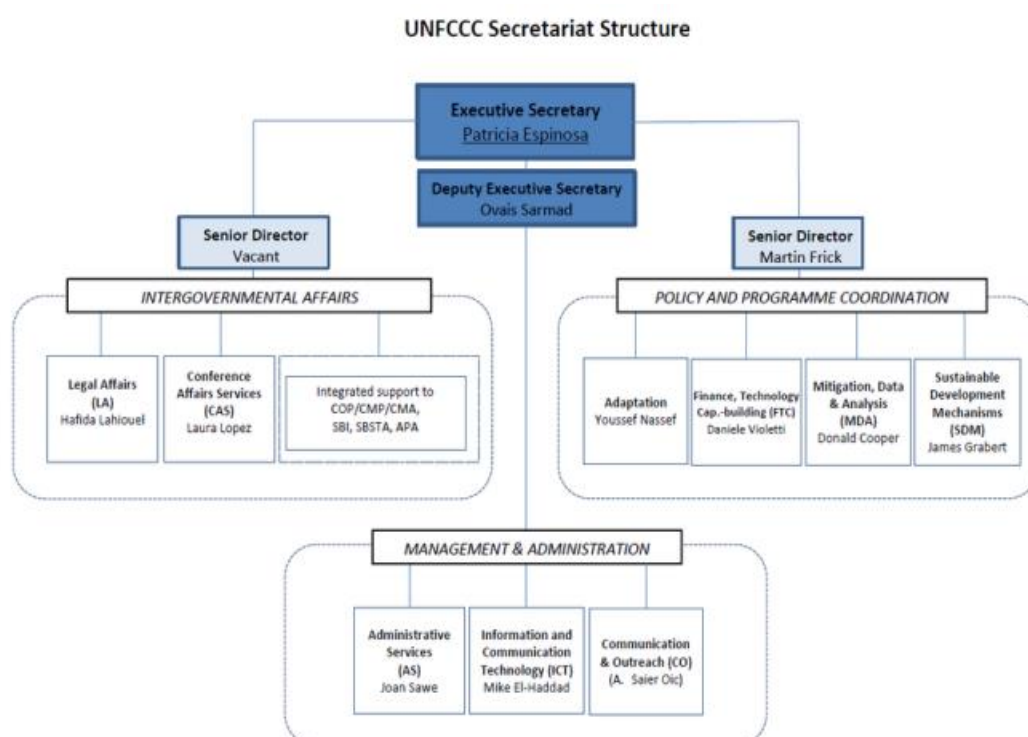
² See <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>.

Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action serves as a forum to share best practices which have the potential to be scalable and replicable.

Third, calls for written submissions provide a channel to propose textual input on negotiation agenda items. The overarching framework of the Paris Agreement laid a strong foundation for inviting a broad participation of all stakeholders. Thus, an increasing number of negotiation agenda items invite non-Party stakeholders to provide written submissions as their input. ICLEI leads the Friends of Cities Group which supports the Party-driven UNFCCC process while ensuring that key contributions from subnational governments are well reflected in the final decision texts in a cohesive manner in line with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

In a nutshell, through the three-pronged tracks of showcasing action, participating in consultations, and submitting written input, cities and regions can fully engage in the UNFCCC intergovernmental process. ICLEI as the LGMA Focal Point takes the lead, playing an important role in representing the collective contributions from local and regional governments for a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Figure 2. UNFCCC Structure (as of January 2019)



2. Essential background for Local and Regional Leaders on UNFCCC Advocacy

Part I. Decision making process at the UNFCCC

1. What is the UNFCCC?

The UNFCCC was adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio in 1992, and entered into force in 1994. National governments become Parties to the UNFCCC or its supplementary agreements by ratifying these through their domestic legislative channels. Parties, primarily through ministries of environment or climate change, are responsible for its implementation. Because many of the provisions of the UNFCCC are inspirational, two supplementary documents provide further guidance. The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997 and entered into force in 2005, primarily focuses on mitigation of greenhouse gases by developed countries. The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 and entered into force in 2016, defines roles for all countries and stakeholders and encompasses all elements of climate action. Because of this universal scope, it has become an integral element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in 2015.

2. What is the COP?

The Conference of the Parties (COP), held for two weeks, is the annual meeting of national governments as the highest level decision making body by Ministers to monitor and enhance progress on the implementation of the UNFCCC. The UNFCCC Secretariat, seated in Bonn, Germany, provides technical support to Parties on implementation. Each year, one national government is elected by Parties as the President of the COP to provide political guidance in the work of the Secretariat and Parties. The five regional groups under the United Nations rotate in proposing the COP Presidency and the COP usually takes place at the country of the COP Presidency. Besides presiding over official UNFCCC meetings, including the Bureau of the COP, a COP President conducts informal consultations and meetings at the ministerial and with heads of delegations all-year round, focusing on key negotiation issues. To ensure continuity, COP presidencies of two consecutive years work hand-in-hand. The role of COP President usually is assumed by either the Minister of Environment or Foreign Affairs, depending on the decision of the host Party, and it sometimes can be at the level of Heads of State/ Government. Since 2015, COP Presidents also appoint high level climate champions to bridge the negotiations process and the climate action by all stakeholders.

3. Year-round process for intergovernmental negotiations

The topics to be discussed and draft decisions to be adopted at COP meetings are prepared and supported by two permanent subsidiary bodies focusing on implementation (SBI) and scientific and technical guidance (SBSTA). There can be an ad hoc subsidiary body established by the COP to serve for a limited period for a specific purpose. These subsidiary bodies meet for two weeks twice a year or more, depending on the need for creating additional negotiating opportunities. In addition, a number of constituted bodies operate to support the governing and subsidiary bodies, focusing on various technical details such as finance, adaptation and capacity building, meeting throughout the year, subject to availability of resources and work load of their agenda items.

Part II. Engagement of local and regional governments at the UNFCCC

1. LGMA Constituency

The Agenda 21 adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 introduced an innovative concept by defining nine Major Groups of society as essential partners of the implementation of global agreements. Local authorities are recognized as one of these nine groups and in the UNFCCC context, they are gathered under Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency. The LGMA Constituency is one of the three groups that have been engaging in the UNFCCC process since COP1 in 1995. As of 2019, more than 20 organizations are involved in the LGMA Constituency and ICLEI has been acting as the LGMA focal point since the Constituency's inception.

Through the LGMA Constituency, local and regional governments contribute to UNFCCC negotiations by sharing their views on various negotiation agenda items. They provide written or oral interventions, nominate representatives for technical workshops, participate at UNFCCC negotiation meetings as observers, engage in consultations of the Presidencies and convene specific events at UNFCCC official meetings. This work of the LGMA Constituency played an instrumental role in the adoption of specific COP decisions related to local and regional governments in 2010 and 2013, followed by the historic recognition of the importance of engagement of all levels of governments enshrined in the Paris Agreement and recognition of cities and other subnational governments as a dedicated group within the Non-Party Stakeholders of the UNFCCC process.

2. Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

At COP17 in Durban in 2011, Parties recognized the inadequacy of the action and commitments of national governments in meeting the goals of the UNFCCC and started to explore ways to engage stakeholders. The 2014 UN Climate Summit held by the UN Secretary General introduced major progress in relationship between the United Nations with various stakeholders, including appointment of Michael Bloomberg, former mayor of New York City, as the UN Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change. In the same year, the UNFCCC Secretariat launched the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA), an online platform to demonstrate actions by stakeholders, followed by creation of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda. In 2015, all these efforts were embedded in the COP21 Decision for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and COP Presidencies are assigned to designate High Level Climate Champions to guide these efforts. In 2016, Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action was launched as a more systematic approach to engage global climate action in the work of the UNFCCC, through a year-round engagement in thematic content groups, leading to publications of a Yearbook, supported by a Leadership Network. In 2017, Edmund J. Brown, Governor of California, was appointed as the COP23 Special Advisor for States and Regions, which provided additional support to this engagement. The Climate Chance Conference, held annually since 2015, provides an additional contribution by mobilizing bottom-up initiatives among Major Groups.

3. Friends of Cities Group at the UNFCCC

While the work of LGMA Constituency and engagement in the action agenda present a unique added value, the decision-making process under the UNFCCC is still, and will continue to be, under the authority of national governments. In 2013, the LGMA

Constituency invited national governments that are interested in actively engaging with cities and regions to gather under the Friends of Cities Group at the UNFCCC to create an informal mechanism to exchange information and provide more substantial inputs into the negotiations. The Friends of Cities Group has been instrumental in securing a prominent role for local and regional governments in the full implementation of the Paris Agreement and will continue its effort in raising ambition of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) within a multilevel governance framework.

3. Key advocacy workstreams

1. Talanoa Dialogue 2018—Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues

At the May sessions 2017, the LGMA Constituency had made an intervention at the open ended informal consultations on the facilitative dialogue 2018 (later named as the Talanoa Dialogue), calling for the modalities of the FD 2018 to allow wider stakeholder inputs, such as ministries of housing and urbanisation and local and regional governments with a view to fully reflecting the transformational shift taking place in all sectors of society towards climate resilient, carbon neutral development. This view was supported by a number of Party interventions that recommended closer engagement with non-Party stakeholders in the design and planning of the FD 2018.

The Presidency and incoming Presidency took note of these views, and later held another round of consultations during COP23 with a view to jointly reporting back to COP23 on the preparations for this dialogue. The LGMA Constituency intensive its efforts to demonstrate the value of subnational governments in implementing NDCs and accelerating action on the ground in preparation for this consultation process. This effort produced a tangible result in the form of an official COP23 outcome where Talanoa Dialogues were encouraged to be convened at local, regional and national levels with a view to soliciting a wide engagement from all sectors of society.

As an immediate response to this design of the Talanoa Dialogue at the intergovernmental level, ICLEI launched on 9 February 2018 at the 9th World Urban Forum the Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues³ initiative as the main facilitator with the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy and UN-Habitat as special partners.

Overall, 60 sessions of Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues were held in 4 countries, showing a more active participation from the global South.⁴ The outcomes of Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues demonstrate that active engagement of ministries of urbanization, housing, public works, or their equivalent as appropriate has been enabled, who had not been as adequately involved in the national and global climate efforts so far, while laying a strong foundation for enhancing multilevel governance approaches for raising ambition of NDCs by 2020.

³ Further information is available at: <http://www.cities-and-regions.org/cop23/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/pr-cities-and-regions-invite-national-governments-to-year-long-dialogue-bridging-the-new-urban-agenda-and-the-paris-agreement.pdf>.

⁴ The flagship report of the Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues can be found here: <http://www.cities-and-regions.org/cop23/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/cities-and-regions-talanoa-dialogues-2018-iclei.pdf>.

The Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues initiative builds upon the Bonn-Fiji Commitment of Local and Regional Leaders⁵ adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP23) in November 2017 and the Call for Vertical Integration of Local Authorities⁶ in national climate investment plans issued by the Global Covenant of Mayors at the One Planet Summit held in December 2017.

ICLEI—in its capacity as the official focal point of the LGMA constituency to the UNFCCC and on behalf of the Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments – and partners focused on delivering and advancing national climate plans through effective multilevel governance through these Dialogues, a vision shared in spirit by the New Urban Agenda adopted in 2016.

Key outcomes of the Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues underline how these Dialogues filled the much needed gaps in enhancing the creation of synergy between sustainable urbanisation and climate change. COP24, in its official decision text, economised the value of the Talanoa process and invited national governments to make use of the Talanoa Dialogue outputs and outcomes. ICLEI, on behalf of the LGMA Constituency, plans to uphold this mandate by continuing to mainstream multilevel climate governance approaches for raising the ambition of NDCs under the Paris Agreement in the lead up to the UN Secretary-General’s Summit on Climate Change in September 2019 as well as COP25.

2. Adaptation

2.1. Loss and Damage

The Loss and Damage is a workstream that used to be under the UNFCCC and is now under the Paris Agreement to consider approaches to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

The Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) constituency had been invited by the UNFCCC to be a member of the **Task Force on Displacement**. The Task Force on Displacement held two meetings—the first meeting held on 18–19 May 2017 and the second on 13 to 14 September 2018. Since the Paris Agreement reaffirmed the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and the latest COP24 decision on loss and damage calls for doing so at all levels, including the community, national, regional and international levels, the LGMA Constituency plans to intensify its active engagement in this Task Force, going forward, by facilitating enhancement of understanding, action, and support, specifically in ensuring resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

⁵ The full text of the declaration is available at: <http://www.cities-and-regions.org/bonn-fiji-commitment-at-cop23/>.

⁶ Further information is available at: https://www.oneplanetsummit.fr/IMG/pdf/4-global_covenant_of_mayors-press_release-en.pdf.

2.2. Nairobi Work Programme

The Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) was established to assist all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States to enhance knowledge about adaptation. The NWP is implemented by Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, communities and other stakeholders.

SBSTA 46 conclusions on the **Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change** welcomed the summary report on initiatives in the area of human settlements and adaptation, prepared with inputs from relevant expert organisations including ICLEI, while noting that these collaborative activities have enhanced the role of the NWP as a knowledge hub that supports enhanced action on adaptation.

The LGMA Constituency further strengthened its contributions on the NWP at the 11th Focal Point Forum on human settlements and adaptation, to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 47 (November 2017), by providing insights from local and municipal governments and providing submissions on the information on topics such as good practices, lessons learned and available tools and methods, based on the LGMA constituency's recent work in the area of human settlements and adaptation, including on assessing sensitivity and vulnerability to climate change, integrating both short- and long-term climate considerations (including both extreme and slow onset events) into planning, the role of national governments in supporting adaptation at the local level and city-to-city partnerships on climate change, bearing in mind the unique challenges and scale differences in urban, rural and remote settlements, in particular in small island developing States and the least developed countries.

At SBSTA48 (April-May 2018), ICLEI's submitted to NWP an Action Pledge.⁷ This NWP Action Pledge focuses on tracking progress in cities and climate change science-policy-practice interface in support of NDCs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). It will be implemented in collaboration with the UNFCCC, IPCC, City of Bonn and members of the CitiesIPCC Global Partnership.

Through this NWP Action Pledge, an annual one-day conference at the UNFCCC will be held back-to-back with the Resilient Cities Congress series organised by ICLEI starting from SB50 in June 2019. Feeding into the IPCC decision to advance its focus on cities, including a special report on cities to be published during its 7th Assessment Report cycle, this NWP Action Pledge will help policymakers and the research community track progress on the implementation of CitiesIPCC⁸ outcomes and provide a platform to discuss them with UNFCCC negotiators regularly in order to support timely engagement of cities and regions for the implementation of NDCs and NAPs. By fostering cross-sectoral dialogues on capacity building needs in relation to urban resilience, water resources, community and ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction, this ICLEI NWP Action Pledge is set to make a significant contribution to further strengthening capacity building support for cities and regions.

⁷ See ICLEI's NWP action pledge here: <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWP/Pages/item.aspx?ListItemId=28633&ListUrl=/sites/nwp/Lists/MainDB>.

⁸ See <https://citiesipcc.org/>.

3. Means of implementation

3.1. Finance

Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) Forum on sustainable cities 2019

COP24 welcomed the decision of the SCF on the topic of its 2019 Forum, which will be climate finance and sustainable cities. ICLEI, in cooperation with relevant LGMA stakeholders, provided relevant input in preparation for this SCF Forum on cities in 2019. This topic selection comes from the recognition that despite the lion's share of work cities and regions do to achieve low carbon, climate resilient development, they face capacity constraints and need better access to climate finance. Based on the SCF Co-Facilitators' proposal on the 2019 SCF Forum, the core three themes will be on mitigation, adaptation and capacity building for cities, leading to in-depth discussions on ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, adequate and affordable public transport, green public space and inclusive and participatory urban planning and management including of women, youth and other social groups.⁹

Partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

ICLEI is already a partner organisation for the World Bank's Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC).¹⁰ The GEF is the core funding partner of this project. Designed to be a forum for knowledge sharing and partnership to achieve urban sustainability, the GPSC promotes an integrated approach to urban development, focusing on urban sustainability indicators, planning, and financing.

This project was one of the flagship capacity-building projects presented by the GEF during the first meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) which was held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in May 2017. ICLEI continues to provide expertise on pursuing an integrated approach to urban planning with emphasis placed on the importance of a multi-sectoral and multi-level approach as an implementer of the GPSC project.

Strengthening engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

With the 2019 SCF Forum being organised on the theme of sustainable cities, ICLEI plans to strengthen its engagement with the GCF as well. One possible avenue is to explore possible cooperation pathways on ICLEI's Transformative Actions Program (TAP)¹¹ which helps local and regional governments develop concepts into low risk, high feasibility, high impact sustainable infrastructure projects. Project preparation is a key instrument for closing the current gap between the financial investments needed to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and what is actually invested in local projects.

⁹ The full document is available at:

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CF%20proposal%202019%20Forum.pdf>.

¹⁰ See <https://www.thegpsc.org/> for more information.

¹¹ See <http://tap-potential.org/> for further information.

The latest call for applications to local and regional governments worldwide to submit projects to the TAP was announced at the Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS) on 13 September 2018.¹² Opened until 10 November 2018, the TAP sought transformative climate projects with an aim to help projects improve their bankability by increasing their visibility to potential investors, introducing them to project preparation facilities, or helping them connect with specific tools or services that can increase the maturity of their proposed project.

3.2. Technology development and transfer

Technology Framework under the Paris Agreement

As an organisation with specialised technical expertise on developing low carbon, integrated urban planning with adaptation co-benefits, ICLEI brings a wide range of input that can make a significant contribution to the Technology Framework of the Paris Agreement. In particular, COP24 agreed that the Technology Framework should enhance engagement of stakeholders at the local, regional, national and global level with a view to bring benefits for the Technology Mechanism. COP24 further elaborated that the Technology Framework will enhance engagement and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, including local communities and authorities in the planning and implementation of Technology Mechanism activities.

In addition, ICLEI may explore further opportunities for cooperation with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) by becoming a member of this Network, based on the tools, approaches, and best practices gained from ICLEI member cities' and regions' climate technology development and transfer. Leveraging this opportunity will enable cities and regions to utilise ICLEI's role as a facilitator of providing necessary technological transfers with a view to accelerating climate-resilient carbon neutral economies in the pre- and post-2020 period.

3.3. Capacity-building

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)

Building upon its active engagement at the PCCB for two consecutive years, ICLEI provided the latest updates on the progress made in the implementation of the PCCB rolling workplan in addressing cross-cutting issues on the role of cities and regions at COP24.

The annual technical progress report of the PCCB prepared for COP24,¹³ ICLEI held a bilateral meeting with members of the PCCB working group on cross-cutting issues. Representatives of ICLEI shared initial ideas for further collaboration with the PCCB. This meeting was followed by further exchange on how to enhance the understanding of local and regional capacity gaps and needs and to catalyse the exchange on the lessons learned, examples and methodologies in undertaking capacity-building activities for NDC implementation at the local and regional level in the context of the Paris Agreement.

¹² The update on the TAP call is available at: <https://iclei.org/en/media/the-transformative-actions-program-seeks-local-and-regional-climate-projects-to-coach-towards-bankability>.

¹³ For more information, see FCCC/SBI/2018/15, paragraph 44, available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/15e.pdf>.

In addition, COP24 welcomed the collaboration of the PCCB with non-Party stakeholders, including through its capacity-building hub where ICLEI hosted a thematic session focused on cities and regions during COP24. In the light of the persisting capacity building gaps and needs flagged by local and regional governments in particular from most vulnerable countries, ICLEI plans to collaborate closely with the PCCB in providing capacity building and training support for NDC implementation in a country-driven manner.

4. Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA)

The vibrant agenda of the MPGCA is expanding year after year, with a view to providing a platform to showcase best practices and share lessons learned to promote mitigation and adaptation ambition by non-Party stakeholders, including cities and regions. In the lead up to COP24, ICLEI volunteered as a co-focal point of the MPGCA Human Settlements Thematic Group and provided active input on the following areas:

- Technical Examination Process (TEP) at SB48
- Yearbook of Climate Action 2018
- Three regional climate weeks with the strongest presence in the Latin America and the Caribbean session held in Montevideo, Uruguay in August 2018
- Non-State Actors Zone for Climate Action portal (NAZCA)
- Lisbon and Bonn workshops

In particular, ICLEI strengthened its leadership role as a co-focal point of the Human Settlements group, organising group calls, coordinating the development of the action event concept note and the outcome document. At the COP24 MPGCA wrap up event, represented the HS group in a video interview as well as an oral presentation to the champions on prospects for 2019.

ICLEI provided a thematic presentation at the Technical Expert Meetings on Mitigation (TEMs-M) 2018 on 2 May 2018 and submitted its input for the 2018 GCA yearbook. ICLEI engaged actively at the Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week whose engagement was led by the ICLEI South America Secretariat, contributing to discussions on Climate Finance, Climate Compatible Cities, Food Security and water-food systems, Energy and South-South Cooperation.

Looking forward in 2019, ICLEI will continue to play a leadership role in the MPGCA arena, facilitating the collective voice of cities and regions through the Human Settlements Thematic Group and at Regional Climate Weeks.

5. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The IPCC is a scientific and intergovernmental body under the auspices of the United Nations, set up at the request of member governments, dedicated to the task of providing the world with an objective, scientific view of climate change and its political and economic impacts.

COP21 invited the IPCC to provide a **special report in 2018** on the impacts of global warming of **1.5 °C** above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways. Also, the IPCC announced that in its AR6 cycle, cities and urban climate action

will be one of the key focus areas and it will co-sponsor the 2018 Cities and Climate Change Science Conference. ICLEI was an active partner organisation in the preparing for this conference, providing substantive input in the setting of the direction and deliverables of this conference. ICLEI kept this momentum strong by submitting its NWP Action Pledge mentioned above with a view to strengthening the science-policy-practice interface in preparation for the IPCC special report on cities in its AR7 cycle.

COP24, regarding the IPCC 1.5 special report, expressed appreciation to the IPCC and the scientific community for responding to the invitation of the COP and providing the SR and invited national governments to make use of the SR in their discussions under all relevant agenda items of the subsidiary and governing bodies.

On 10 December 2018, IPCC Special Report on 1.5oC Summary for Urban policy Makers was released as a collective effort of a number of lead authors and a broad alliance of local and regional government networks to highlight the important role of local and regional governments in supporting the 1.5 urban future.

4. Conclusion

Looking ahead for 2019, the global climate agenda is filled out milestone events that would lay a strong foundation for enhancing the level of ambition for NDCs by 2020. In particular, for the cities and regions who are leading the transformational change towards a vision of low carbon, climate resilient development, it would be imperative to make good use of and share latest updates at such events as the 2019 SCF Forum on sustainable cities, MPGCA Regional Climate Weeks, UN Climate Change Conference in June, as well as the UNSG Summit in September, in the lead up to COP25 in Chile. Centred on the ICLEI five pathways of low carbon, resilient, circular, equitable and nature-based development, ICLEI will show strong leadership of cities and other subnational authorities at each of these events with a view to scaling up multilevel climate action for NDC implementation.

Appendix

Overview of ICLEI advocacy areas

Level	Body	How cities and regions engage
Presidency and incoming Presidency	Open-ended informal consultations	Interventions on the value of multilevel governance for NDC implementation, preparation for the second submission of NDCs with relevant input from and in cooperation with local and regional governments.
High-level Champions	Open-ended informal consultations	Interventions on the value of multilevel governance for raising ambition in the human settlements thematic area, updates to be shared as input for the 2019 MPGCA yearbook. Further developments on providing an enabling framework

Level	Body	How cities and regions engage
		for cities and regions to access finance to synergise with the 2019 SCF Forum on sustainable cities.
	Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	ICLEI leads a co-focal point of the human settlements thematic group. Conduct active engagement at Regional Climate Weeks in Ghana, China and Brazil in 2019.
Governing bodies	Conference of the Parties (COP)	Mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer, and capacity building under the Convention
	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP)	Capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol
	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)	Task Force on Displacement under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage serving under the CMA
Subsidiary bodies	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA)	Nairobi Work Programme
	Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)	Arrangement for intergovernmental meetings
	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA)	Matters relating to the global stocktake
	Technical Examination Process (TEP) and Technical Expert Meetings (TEM)	ICLEI is actively involved in various capacities on sectoral areas encompassing energy, buildings, water, and waste.
Bureau	Bureau of the COP, CMP, and CMA	N/A
Constituted bodies	Adaptation Committee	Inputs on human settlements and resilience in buildings.
	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage	Task Force on Displacement.
	Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)	N/A
	The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)	Inputs on subnational level capacity building for implementation of NDCs. Cooperation on the PCCB Hub. Explore further cooperation opportunities through the NDC Partnership.
	Compliance Committee	N/A
	CDM EB - Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	N/A

Level	Body	How cities and regions engage
	Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee (JISC)	N/A
	Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)	N/A
	Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)	N/A
	Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE)	N/A
Operating entities	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	ICLEI is a partner for the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities led by the World Bank. The GEF is the core funding partner of this project.
	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	The GCF has invited ICLEI on 17 June 2016 to attend future GCF Board meetings as an observer. Also, the invitation extended to participating in regional workshops for country stakeholders in order to provide input on country programming processes . ICLEI should first gain the Active Observers status to attend GCF Board meetings. Future linkages to be explored with the ICLEI's TAP project.
Other financial mechanism	Special Climate Change Fund	N/A
	Least Developed Countries Fund	N/A
	Adaptation Fund	N/A
Technology mechanism	Technology Executive Committee (TEC)	N/A
	Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	ICLEI may explore further opportunities for cooperation with the CTCN by becoming a member of this Network in the lead up to COP25.
Relevant intergovernmental organisation	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Cooperation on the science-policy-practice interface at SB50 as a follow-up from the CitiesIPCC Conference. Follow-up on the Summary for Urban Policymakers released at COP24. Other substantive cooperation on the urban focus of the IPCC in the AR6 cycle, as well as the special report on cities at the AR7 cycle.
