



Joint response of Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency on elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake¹

Annex-I: Taking stock of multilevel action and urbanization in climate emergency response

Annex-II: Overview of Cities, State, Regional and local governments' contribution towards adaptation and Global Stocktake

Annex-III List of all LGMA contributions at the First Global Stocktake Technical Dialogues in 2022 - 2023

The LGMA Constituency, representing subnational governments² around the world welcomes the Global Stocktake (GST) process and synthesis report published on September 8th, 2023 and expresses concerns about its damning results. Through this joint response, the LGMA seeks to highlight gaps within the current report and identify opportunities ahead of the GST political phase for “course correction” to drive greater collaboration with Parties of the UNFCCC and climate action as a result of the Stocktake.

The September 8th synthesis report, and the process that has delivered it, goes a long way towards including subnational governments as key partners, and the LGMA notes:

- The report's key finding #2 that subnational governments through their pledges and actions, as a non-Party stakeholder of the Paris Agreement strengthen and catalyse the action of Parties;
- The report's key finding #3 that achieving both mitigation and adaptation objectives will require “broad and rapid changes in existing practices” and that “a focus on inclusion and equity can increase ambition in climate action and support”;
- The report's key finding #5 that “much more ambition in action and support is needed in implementing domestic mitigation measures”. We consider this a key finding. The lack of any reference to “multilevel action” throughout the report is also considered as a missed opportunity, considering the fact that the urgent need for multilevel action is recognized in the Glasgow Climate Pact, as well as numerous good practices on multilevel collaboration as a powerful tool in raising the ambition of the NDCs since 2015.
- A clear correlation between the incorporation of subnational governments in the NDC process and the overall level of ambition of the resulting NDC.

The LGMA calls on Parties (1) in the output component of the first Global Stocktake to recognise the positive impact that integrating contributions from subnational governments in NDC development and monitoring process has on their mitigation and adaptation ambition, (2) to recognise the contribution that multi-level governance can make to closing the gap exposed by the Global Stocktake and (3) to commit to including subnational governments in the planning, financing, implementation and monitoring of climate strategies including the next round of NDCs due by COP30 in 2025.

The LGMA Constituency remains committed and is ready to work collaboratively with Parties, across levels of government and across society, in the spirit of multi-level partnerships an inclusivity to accelerate climate action to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C and enhance our adaptive capabilities in line with the Paris Agreement.

¹ This submission is based on the initial draft compiled by LGMA members and partners who have been supporting the partnership announced by COP28 Presidency and Bloomberg Philanthropies announced on 9 March 2023.

² (all levels of governments other than national governments including towns, cities, counties, territories, regions, provinces, regions, states and others)

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The LGMA submits further input for consideration in the political phase of the Global Stocktake:

The reality of changing climate is impacting subnational governments now

1. Climate disasters such as floods³, heatwaves⁴, wildfires⁵ and droughts⁶ are already affecting our communities and territories, as well as our capacity to allocate resources for essential services and local solutions. The consequences extend beyond our domestic economies - leading to financial and human resources losses - but also damages our nature, biodiversity, food systems, indigenous ways of living, culture, and memory. These impacts are also far from equally distributed, disproportionately affecting the poor, traditionally marginalized and vulnerable groups, including women, children, migrants, and indigenous people.
2. Summary for Urban Policy Makers of IPCC AR6 indicates that these impacts will further worsen in the future and looking out to 2050, without immediate and deep reductions in emissions, global warming would exceed 2.0°C, exposing even more cities and the people, infrastructure and ecosystems therein⁷. Further, the Summary for Urban Policy Makers highlights the urban adaptation gap and why addressing inequality and climate adaptation must go hand in hand. The most severe gaps in urban adaptation are for the lowest fifth of the population in cities and for smaller and lower income cities that still lack adaptation planning capacity.

Leadership of subnational governments benefits their national governments and regions

3. Working together can create synergies and can amount to a more effective and greater impact. Full implementation of GHG emissions reduction targets by individual cities, regions and companies could lead to 2.0 to 2.5 GtCO₂e/year of additional emissions reductions compared to the baseline pre-COVID “current national policies scenario” in 2030.
4. In addition, research demonstrates that international climate initiative's’ aspirational goals, if fully implemented, could lead to a reduction of 16 GtCO₂e/year below current national policies scenario emissions projections for 2030, leading to total emission levels close to the range for a 2°C emissions pathway⁸.
5. Further examples of subnational action can include cities' potential to contribute to 60% of the US target to halve emissions by 2030, and could contribute to 40% of Italy's share of the European Union's target to cut emissions by 55% by 2030.
6. In South Africa, climate action in urban centers could reduce annual national GHG emissions by 27% in 2030, which will surpass South Africa's 2030 NDC target, helping to raise the country's ambition in line with the Paris Agreement.

³ [Emilia-Romagna; KwaZulu-Natal](#)

⁴ [Uttar Pradesh](#)

⁵ [Hawaii](#)

⁶ [City of Punta Arenas](#)

⁷ [The Summary for Urban Policymakers \(SUP\)](#)

⁸ [GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION FROM CITIES, REGIONS AND BUSINESSES - 2021](#)

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7. At state and regional level, state and regional coalitions have a potential of emissions reductions 3.3-3.9GtCO₂e/year in 2030 more than the current annual emissions of the EU⁹.
8. States, regional governments and cities have also played a key role in localizing adaptation strategies by developing regional, local, or city wide adaptation plans and actions. However, much more needs to be done and faster, to close the urban adaptation gap. At 1.5°C warming, without adaptation, an additional 350 million people living in cities and urban areas will experience the effects of severe drought, including water scarcity, and that number grows to around 410 million at 2°C warming¹⁰.
9. We, subnational governments benefit from knowledge exchange, collaboration and greater monitoring of our actions which benefits the delivery of goals at national level by participating in net zero and adaptation of international climate initiatives and commitments such as Race to Zero; Regions and Cities Race to Resilience, NDC Partnership, and different networks¹¹.

Global Stocktake is an opportunity to reflect on the state of the planet and mechanisms that deliver action

10. With the next round of NDCs expected to be submitted by national governments in 2025 and with only 7 COPs left in this decisive decade of climate action, it is critical that the next round of NDCs get us on track for 50% reduction of global emissions by 2030 to not exceed 1.5°C.
11. The synthesis report of the Global Stocktake (GST) illustrates the state of our planet and demonstrates that together we have a long way to go to be on track to meet the Paris Agreement.
12. As Parties take further stock of climate action, inaction and the gaps, they should recognize where most policy implementation takes place and recognize and engage with their decentralized governments.
13. We, subnational governments are well positioned to help national governments increase global climate action in order to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.
14. We, subnational governments, are crucial and indispensable actors of a just and resilient transition to net-zero. We drive climate action at the local level through our own policies, regulations, and investment in infrastructure - which in turn incentivises further private sector investment and innovation by sending strong and long term market signals. We are also the first ones to prepare for and respond to losses and damages associated with climate change and have developed robust regional or local adaptation plans.
15. Provided the appropriate mandates, human capacity, and financial resources, we can strengthen and accelerate our response, to deliver climate justice and results beyond climate change mitigation and adaptation, including better disaster recovery, poverty alleviation, public health, services to citizens, enhanced biodiversity and restored ecosystems.
16. Countries of the global South, primarily South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing rapid urbanization. Parties need to support cities/subnational governments with capacity, resources, and

⁹ [Global Climate Action from Cities, Regions and Businesses Report](#), 2021

¹⁰ [The Summary for Urban Policymakers \(SUP\)](#)

¹¹ [FURTHER AND FASTER TOGETHER: THE 2021 GLOBAL COVENANT OF MAYORS IMPACT REPORT - TAKING STOCK OF PROGRESS - SEPTEMBER 2022 - First joint progress report across UN-backed global climate campaigns: Race to Resilience and Race to Zero](#)



national policy to build resilience to climate impacts and align financial support with the scale and scope needed to tackle the climate crisis both to prevent it as well as adapt in the face of climate risks and biodiversity loss.

Multi-Level Governance can provide significant contribution to closing the gap exposed by Global Stocktake

17. Despite significant collective progress through the formulation and updating of National Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and related strategies, the transition from planning to implementation remains slow, uneven and incremental.
18. Integrating subnationals in the formal NDC and NAPs process can both support delivery of NDCs and NAPs at a country level and create enabling policy and regulatory frameworks that bolster and accelerate climate action. Recent case studies indicate that this action already happens in countries such as Kenya, Mali, Malawi, and Australia¹².
19. Therefore, there is an urgent need to collaborate across all levels of government, with Parties ensuring the full and meaningful participation of the local, regional, and subnational level in contributing, updating, implementing, and reporting on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and long-term low GHG emission development strategies.
20. Building on the experience of the 2018 Talanoa Dialogues, the LGMA Constituency succeeded in convincing UNFCCC negotiators in June 2022¹³ that the global stocktake should receive inputs at the local, national and international levels, where the LGMA-led processes is branded as Stocktake4ClimateEmergency¹⁴. Under the banner of #Stocktake4ClimateEmergency, cities, towns and regions are invited to host events that provide an official contribution to the First Global Stocktake. It is advised that these sessions would focus on progress with subnational commitments for 2030/2050, complementarity with the NDCs and addressing climate justice domestically and globally. Integrating high-quality subnational data in climate decision processes is critical for first and subsequent Global Stocktake, therefore this practice should be endorsed and cultivated in long term by all Parties.

¹² Case Studies of involvement in [NDC Development Process](#)

¹³ [Para.6 of UNFCCC SB56 Conclusions](#) – “The SBSTA and the SBI also encouraged Parties and non-Party stakeholders to hold events, at the local, national, regional and international level, as appropriate, in support of the global stocktake.”

¹⁴ <https://www.cities-and-regions.org/stocktake4climateemergency/>

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Annex-I: Taking stock of multilevel action and urbanization in climate emergency response – ICLEI GST TD1.3 Poster Submission

Taking stock of urbanization and multilevel action in the climate emergency response

Endorsing partners

The Paris Agreement: A pivotal moment for a change of mindset and landscape

	Before Paris (2015)	After Paris (2015-2023)
Local & regional governments that have declared a climate emergency	0	2200+
Local & regional governments that have committed to ambitious 2030 targets	<100	1000+
NDCs that have raised ambitions through the engagement of local & regional governments	n/a	60+
% of NDCs with urban components	60%	64%
Relevant UNFCCC decisions	2010 - COP16 "governmental stakeholders" 2013 - COP18	2015 - Paris Agreement "all levels of governments", "cities and other subnational as Non-Party Stakeholders" 2021 - Glasgow Climate Pact "multilevel and cooperative action"
Inside UNFCCC	2007 - LGMA Climate Roadmap 2008 - European Covenant of Mayors 2009 - Local Government Climate Lounge 2010 - Parliamentarians and Mayors Forum 2013- ADP 2.3 Workshop, Ministers-Mayors Forum, 2014 - SB40 Forum, NAZCA Portal, Lima-Paris Action Agenda, Compact of Mayors	2016 - Global Covenant of Mayors 2016 - Marrakech Partnership Human Settlements Action Pathway 2018 - IPCC Cities & Climate Change Conference & Action Agenda 2018 - Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues 2019 - SB56 COP Presidency Multilevel Action Event 2020 - Cities Race-To-Zero 2021 - Cities-Race-To-Resilience, RegionsAdapt, LGMA Multilevel Action Pavilion 2022 - SURGE Initiative, Ministerial Meeting in Urbanization and Climate Change, IPCC AR6 Summary for Urban Policy Makers
Outside UNFCCC	2010 - UNDRR Making Cities Resilient 2010 - CBD Biodiversity 10-Year Action Plan for Cities, Subnational Governments and other Local Authorities	2016 - SDG11, New Urban Agenda 2018 - Local2030, U20 as G20 Engagement Group 2019 - GAP Fund 2020 - MakingCitiesResilient2030 2021 - G20 Localization Working Group 2022 - Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 12, 2 nd 10-Year Action Plan, U7 as G7 Engagement Group 2023 - G7 Roundtable on Subnational Climate Action, in collaboration with U7

Stocktake4ClimateEmergency: Local and subnational inputs to the global stocktake process

UNFCCC SB56, paragraph 6: "...SBSTA and SBI also encouraged **local, national, international events** in support of global stocktakes..."

Why? Community engagement matters in national and global climate emergency action

What? Time to focus on national plans, local commitments and justice

How? Turning local city halls around the world into mini climate COPs

Local & Regional

Assess your community's 2030 and 2050 climate targets and path towards a just transition locally.

22 April
Earth Day
Kick-off

National

Determine the urban dimensions presented in your country's NDC and whether national goals show sufficient ambition.

June
UN
Bonn & Nairobi

Justice

Define what an equitable and just path looks like, including domestic, international and inter-generational aspects.

July-Nov
Global local
stocktakes

COP28
Results
presented

Learn more www.cities-and-regions.org | www.iclei.org

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Annex-II: Overview of Cities, State, Regional and local governments' contribution towards adaptation and Global Stocktake – Regions4 and CoR GST Poster Submission

Overview of Cities, State, Regional and local governments' contribution towards adaptation and Global Stocktake

GOALS : 50% to 80% of the adaptation and mitigation actions necessary to tackle climate change are or will be implemented at the subnational or local level of governance (UNDP).

Cities and local and regional governments have developed a wide range of initiatives to integrate climate action into local and regional planning, incorporating climate change considerations on a continual basis. Their connection with local actors and their citizens puts them in the centre stage of achieving change.

Actions : Cities, local and regional governments are leading actions on adaptation, notably concerning community engagement and education, flood mapping and drought prevention, incorporating climate change issues into long-term planning documents and strategies, crisis management (including early warning and evacuation systems) and real time risk monitoring.

Ecosystem-based approaches that enhance adaptive capacity and reduce carbon emissions while acting as natural buffers against disasters have been developed by several cities and local and regional governments, who are leading the way on these solutions.

- Recommendations to global stock take and improve action :** Given the key role that cities and local and regional governments play in planning and implementing climate action, they must be involved in shaping the adaptation goal and be represented in multilevel coordination mechanisms at international and national level
- Mechanisms to allow local and regional governments to directly access international climate finance opportunities still need to be reinforced and made more transparent and accessible at the decentralised level.
- A formal inclusion of regional and local adaptation contributions to complement the NAPs and increased reporting on the NAPs and NDCs on adaptation, which should include a section on the climate adaptation commitments, actions and achievements undertaken by subnational, city and local governments.
- The adaptation goal should allow for a common framework of analysis to determine whether adaptation policies have been effective, as well as research, methods and good practices that can be applied at both national and decentralised levels of governments.

For more information consult [GST submission here](#).

CDP States & Regions Summary Report 2021, of 96 reporting regions and states

Risks

Top reported climate risks
(number of states and regions reported):

- More hot days (43)
- More intense rainfall (40)
- Sea level rise (32)
- More frequent droughts (31)
- Coastal erosion (25)
- More frequent heatwaves (25)

82%
Reported facing climate risks

Targets and Plans

- 44 %**
Have emissions reduction targets
- 50 %**
Have mitigation plans
- 16.7 %**
Reported having targets aligned to 1.5°C
- 47 %**
Have adaptation plans
- 43 %**
Have undertaken a climate risk & vulnerability assessment

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Annex-III: List of all LGMA contributions at the First Global Stocktake Technical Dialogues in 2022 - 2023

1- LGMA at 1st Global Stocktake 3rd Technical Dialogue (GST TD1.3) – June 2023

[Link to all LGMA statements as one document](#)

OPENING PLENARY

Delivered by; Maryke van Staden

Director of Bonn Center for Local Climate Action and Reporting, ICLEI

ROUNDTABLE-1: MITIGATION

Delivered by; Nadia Fikri

Vice-President of Casablanca-Settat Region, Morocco; Under2 Coalition

ROUNDTABLE-2: ADAPTATION

Delivered by; Teresa Garcia Perez

Policy Officer, Commission for the Environment, Climate Change and Energy (ENVE), European Committee of the Regions (CoR)

ROUNDTABLE-3: IMPLEMENTATION

Delivered by; Andy Deacon

Co-managing Director, Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

ROUNDTABLE-4: HOLISTIC APPROACHES

Delivered by; Urszula Kasperek

Senior Manager, International Advocacy, Governments and Advocacy, Under2 Coalition hosted by the Climate Group

CLOSING PLENARY

Delivered by; Andy Deacon

Co-managing Director, Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

POSTER PRESENTATION

[Taking stock of multilevel action and urbanization in climate emergency response – ICLEI GST TD1.3 Poster Submission](#)

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LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES (LGMA)* CONSTITUENCY

Subnationals; Towns, Cities and Regions

Towards 2023 UNFCCC COP28, Dubai, Nov-Dec June 2023



2- LGMA at 1st Global Stocktake 2nd Technical Dialogue (GST TD1.2) – November 2022

OPENING PLENARY

Delivered by; Yunus Arikan

Director of Global Advocacy, ICLEI; LGMA Focal Point

ROUNDTABLE-1: MITIGATION

Delivered by; Kale Roberts

Senior Programme Officer, ICLEI US

ROUNDTABLE-2: ADAPTATION

Delivered by; Veronica Arias

Executive Director, CC35

ROUNDTABLE-3: IMPLEMENTATION

Delivered by; Carlos De Freitas

Executive Director, FMDV

FUTURE DIALOGUES – I

Delivered by; Yunus Arikan

Director of Global Advocacy, ICLEI; LGMA Focal Point

FUTURE DIALOGUES – II

Delivered by; Manuel de Araujo,

Mayor of Quelimane, Mozambique

CLOSING PLENARY

Delivered by; Yunus Arikan

Director of Global Advocacy, ICLEI; LGMA Focal Point

POSTER PRESENTATION

[Overview of Cities, State, Regional and local governments' contribution towards adaptation and Global Stocktake – Regions4 and CoR GST TD1.2 Poster Submission](#)

[LGMA Adaptation Submission by Regions4 and CoR](#)

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3- LGMA at 1st Global Stocktake 1st Technical Dialogue (GST TD1.1) – June 2022

OPENING PLENARY - ([LGMA at 3:05:55 onwards](#))

Delivered by; Yunus Arikan

Director of Global Advocacy, ICLEI; LGMA Focal Point

ROUNDTABLE-1: MITIGATION

Delivered by; Urszula Kasperek

Senior Manager, International Advocacy, Governments and Advocacy, Under2 Coalition hosted by the Climate Group

ROUNDTABLE-2: ADAPTATION

Delivered by; Teresa Garcia Perez

Policy Officer, Commission for the Environment, Climate Change and Energy (ENVE), European Committee of the Regions (CoR)

Delivered by; Susanne Nolden

Department of International Affairs and Global Sustainability, City of Bonn

ROUNDTABLE-3: IMPLEMENTATION

Delivered by; Carlos De Freitas

Executive Director, FMDV

Delivered by; Andy Deacon

Co-managing Director, Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy

CLOSING PLENARY ([LGMA at 2:31:13 onwards](#))

Delivered by; Yunus Arikan

Director of Global Advocacy, ICLEI; LGMA Focal Point

SB58 Contact Group LGMA Intervention

Delivered by; Yunus Arikan

Director of Global Advocacy, ICLEI; LGMA Focal Point

4- LGMA Statement at 1st Global Stocktake 1st Informal Dialogue – March 2022

Delivered by; Kale Roberts

Senior Programme Officer, ICLEI US

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