



# COP21 – What are the implications for local governments

*Preety Bhandari*  
*August 2017*



## What it is about:

- (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C**
- (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development**
- (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.**

As of 1 August 2017



157 Parties have ratified of 197 Parties to the Convention

On 5 October 2016, the threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1) took place in Marrakech, Morocco from 15-18 November 2016.





- Universal and includes **mitigation commitments for all countries**; cooperative mechanisms to achieve these including internationally transferred mitigation outcomes” and a new “**sustainable development mechanism**”
- Countries are required to submit **updated nationally determined contributions (NDCs) by 2020** with a five-year review cycle and an **overall assessment on how countries are performing starting 2023, and every five years**, with a view to ratcheting up the ambition;
- Countries are required **to monitor, verify, report their GHG emissions** using a stringent and unified accounting system;
- Establishment of **a global goal for adaptation** of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability and minimizing and addressing loss and damage from climate impacts in the context of sustainable development;
- Commits developed countries to provide finance to developing countries for both mitigation and adaptation; taking lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of resources, instruments and channels, noting the **significant role of public funds** and also urging that such mobilization should represent a progression beyond previous efforts (i.e. the **\$ 100 billion per annum goal is the floor**).



# Paris Agreement: Summary for Policymakers

Aspiration to reach **1.5**

Implement policies that are aligned with countries' national circumstances and sustainable development goals that have proven cost-effective, scalable, and replicable

Utilize national policies to set the foundation for post-2020 action as enshrined in countries' INDCs

Implement effective carbon pricing

Integrate climate policy objectives and climate resilience into national and sectoral policies and plans

Increase investments in low-carbon technologies

Utilize existing initiatives, partnerships and UN institutions

Increase collaboration with other Parties to promote further climate action

Encourage action at the subnational level

Increase engagement with the private sector



Country level implementation:

- Nationally determined contributions
- National strategies and action plans
- Sectoral, city level greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets
- Non-state actor interventions

Source: UNFCCC, 2015



# Localizing the Paris agreement

## *From top down to bottom up*

- Devolution of the national pledges by sector, and at sub national levels
- Conversion of national pledges into investment plans and devolution of financing
- Local climate action plans
- Establishment of institutions to monitor, report and verify actions
- Building knowledge and capacity enhancement, partnerships



## City-level Initiatives

- Connects 90 of the world's greatest cities, representing 650+ million people and one quarter of the global economy. Created and led by cities, **C40** is focused on tackling climate change and driving urban action that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks, while increasing the health, wellbeing and economic opportunities of urban citizens.
- **Compact of Mayors**, with 507 cities as signatories, is the world's largest coalition of city leaders addressing climate change by pledging to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, tracking their progress and preparing for the impacts of climate change. These kinds of initiatives are spurring interest and investment in 21st century urban development.



# Response to the Paris Agreement: Local Context

- **Climate Mayors** composed of 362 US Mayors representing 66 million Americans, will adopt, honor, and uphold the commitments to the goals enshrined in the Paris Agreement.

*...increasing investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency; ...buy and create more demand for electric cars and trucks and ...increase efforts to cut greenhouse gas emissions, create a clean energy economy, and stand for environmental justice.*



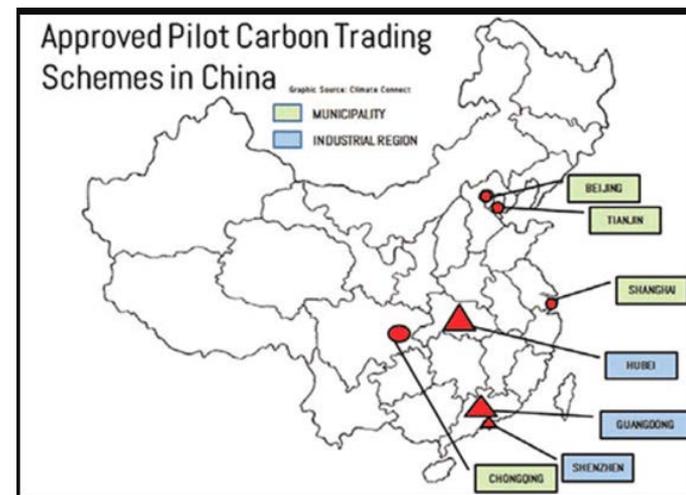
## Community- level Initiative

- **Platform for Indigenous and Local Community Climate Action:** platform will break fresh ground in 2017 by giving indigenous peoples and local communities an active role in shaping climate action, including a prominent role in the first open multi-stakeholder dialogue; In the climate conference (COP22) in Marrakech in November 2016, Parties decided to adopt an incremental and participatory approach to developing the local communities and indigenous peoples platform. **The platform is giving indigenous peoples and local communities an active role in shaping the process.**



# Example: PRC's National Emissions Trading Scheme

- A national cap and trade system for carbon dioxide emissions likely to be launched in the last quarter of 2017. Building on ten years of emissions trading experience, initially through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and seven pilot carbon market pilots.
- ETS Pilot Sites: Beijing, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hubei, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Tianjin accounting for 68.6 megatons of CO<sub>2</sub>, with a total value of US\$160 million (CNY1.1 billion).
- The national ETS will expand the scope of global GHG emissions covered by such systems from 9 to 16 percent.
- Preliminary guidelines from the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) relates that the scheme will cover eight broad industries in the first stage, including petrochemicals, construction materials, chemicals, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper, power generation and aviation. industries, including coal-fired power plants and 18 sub-sectors.



# Example: India's Smart Cities Mission

An urban renewal and retrofitting program by the Government of India with a mission to develop 100 cities all over the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs leads this initiative with the Union Ministry of Urban Development responsible for implementing the mission in collaboration with the state governments of the respective cities.



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs  
Government of India



Smart City  
MISSION TRANSFORMATION

### MUNICIPAL BOND MARKET

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in his speech at NISM in Mumbai on 24th December, 2016, has emphasized the importance of municipal bond market in India and desired that at least 10 cities float municipal bonds.



2 YEARS  
of fulfilling promises



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs  
Government of India



Smart City  
MISSION TRANSFORMATION

### PUBLIC BICYCLE SHARING IN BHOPAL

Bhopal has developed 10 km long cycle track (5 meter wide), integrating BRTS, public bike sharing and electric vehicles. 39 of the proposed 50 Docking Stations are completed and rest of the stations are at finishing stage. 100 of the proposed 500 Smart Bikes are already procured. The initiative integrates with the fare collection system of the BRTS to aid the multimodal integration.



2 YEARS  
of fulfilling promises



Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs  
Government of India



Smart City  
MISSION TRANSFORMATION

### INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT IN PUNE

Intelligent Transportation Management will provide technology to help in the gathering of data or intelligence. Components like vehicle locator and passenger information systems deliver benefits through reduced journey times and increased journey time reliability.



2 YEARS  
of fulfilling promises



### City of Danang, Viet Nam

Da Nang today unveiled *Resilient Da Nang*, a concrete strategic roadmap to promote urban resilience in Central Vietnam's largest city.

The strategy, a joint effort between Da Nang and 100RC, proposes 36 actions to build citywide resilience, including plans for storm resistant housing, micro-insurance to provide financial security in the face of natural disasters, the revitalization of community spaces, and strengthening Da Nang's Disaster Management Center.

### City of Bangkok, Thailand

*Resilient Bangkok*, a comprehensive strategic roadmap to promote urban resilience in Thailand's capital city.

The strategy, by the City of Bangkok with support from 100RC, proposes concrete actions to build citywide resilience, including plans for improved resilience to floods; a safe, accessible and convenient transportation network; facilitating a city and community-based economy; and strengthening institutional capacity and regulation.



# Philippines: People's Survival Fund



- Created as an annual fund intended for **local government units (LGUs)** and accredited local/community organizations to implement **climate change adaptation projects** that will better equip vulnerable communities to deal with the impacts of climate change.
- Programmed at least P1 billion into the PSF which will be sourced from the national budget. The allocation may be augmented by mobilizing funding sources such as counterpart local government units, the private sector, and individuals who support adaptation initiatives.
- Left untapped for four years until November 2016 with a P120 million approval for two adaptation projects in Mindanao: Lanuza, Surigao Del Sur and Del Carmen, Surigao del Norte in implementing the respective local climate change adaptation plans of these local governments and a P60 million grant funding a facility to support LGUs in developing and enhancing design of projects that are science, risk-based to meet PSF requirements.

## Eligibility of Local Government Units

### 1. Local Government Units

a. Poverty incidence<sup>1</sup> (40%). This criterion identifies the proportion of families (or population) with per capita income less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families (population);

b. Exposure to climate risks (30%). This criterion pertains to the potential climate change risks of the province in relation to projected mean temperature, rainfall change, and extreme weather events, and;

c. Presence of identified and delineated key biodiversity areas<sup>2</sup> (30%). Biodiversity areas are sites that are critical for the conservation of globally important biodiversity, identified through the criteria, which are:

- c.1) Globally Threatened Species;
- c.2) Restricted-range Species; and
- 3) Congregatory Species.

## Accreditation of Local/Community Organizations

### 2. Local/Community Organizations

All local/ community organizations accredited under DILG MC 2013 – 70/ DSWD - DBM - COA Joint Resolution. 2014 - 01 may readily submit proposal to access PSF once the submitted Certificate of Accreditation is validated by the Climate Change Office (CCO).

Those not accredited under DILG MC 2013 – 70 or DSWD-DBM-COA Joint Resolution. 2014 – 01 shall submit to the accreditation process of CCO as follows:

- 1. Submission of the documents
- 2. Verification by the CCO of the submitted documents and site validation
- 3. Approval of the Commission on the list of community organizations eligible to access the PSF based on the verified submitted documents
- 4. Issuance of accreditation certificate to community organizations approved by the Commission to submit proposal to access the PSF



# Implications of Paris Agreement on Local Governments

- Challenges can become opportunities
  - Influence national government priorities
  - Capacity for mobilizing climate finance
  - Setting local targets are more achievable
- Act locally and impact globally
  - Potential motivator for effective implementation of climate policies and actions
  - Promote cities and communities for resilient growth
  - Encourage the development of more sustainable livelihood
  - Bottom-up decision making process encouraged
- Institution building and innovation in governance
  - Opportunity to develop innovative mechanisms (market and non-market)
  - Need for enhanced capacity building (knowledge, skills, technology and financial resources) arises



# Thank you

For further information visit  
<https://www.adb.org/themes/climate-change-disaster-risk-management/main>

