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Multilevel Climate Action Playbook for Local and Regional Governments

The Multilevel Climate Action Playbook for Local and Regional Governments is accompanied by this annex of research papers and practical resources as well as a repository of case study examples. This accompanying suite of resources and examples are intended to provide greater detail on the myriad of research papers, publications and case studies reviewed in the development of this Playbook, and to assist practitioners in carrying out the recommended activities contained within the Playbook.

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Foundational Research for Playbook development

Primary research in the development of the Playbook involved reviewing source documents recently published by key stakeholders alongside supplementary materials; this research, and these key source documents, form the basis for the arguments put forward in the Playbook.

Synthesis of this research highlighted a common rationale for multilevel climate action to address climate change relative to the limitations of national commitments and achievements under the Paris Agreement to date. IPCC recommendations further underscore the urgency of overcoming the "ambition and implementation gap" to avoid global warming of more than 1.5°C. From this review, there is evidence that the urban mitigation and adaptation potential attributable to local and regional government climate actions could be used to enhance (and make more ambitious) the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Local and regional governments stand to benefit from local/national collaboration and more effective multilevel climate governance, through increased access to information, resources, and finance (data, capacity, peer exchange, funding and financing). Formalized communication and engagement of cities with national governments also establishes the potential for setting shared commitments, aligning policy, and recognizing local knowledge, quality of life outcomes, and equity.

Key documents from which concepts and examples are referenced throughout the Playbook are listed below. Hyperlinks to original documents are provided. Additionally, links to shorter summaries are included where reports are more substantial in length; these summaries were produced by the Playbook's contributing partners at the University of Melbourne's Centre for Cities.

Authors	Date	Source document (link to original)	Report summary
Canadian Urban Sustainability Practitioners (CUSP)	2020	CUSP 2020 Federal recommendations for a National Urban Strategy on Climate and integration of cities into Canada's NDC.	Yes
C40 Vertically Integrated Action Toolkit	2020	C40 Climate Action Planning Programme Vertical Integration Guide [EN] [ES] C40 Climate Action Planning Programme Vertically Integrated Action Tool (VIA Tool) C40 Climate Action Planning Programme Vertically Integrated Action Tool (VIA Tool) User Guide C40 Climate Action Planning Vertical Integration Response Strategy [EN] [ES] C40 Climate Action Planning Programme Vertical Integration Protocol Template [EN] [ES]	-
Department of Environmental Affairs (Republic of South Africa), Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Centre, GIZ	N.d.	Partnership on Transparency for the Paris Agreement: Good Practice Database	-
European Commission	N.d.	Multi-Level Governance in (Climate) Action – Co-creating policy solutions to tackle climate change	-
GIZ	2021	Localising NDCs with inspiration from the 2030 Agenda	Yes
GIZ	2020	Recover green: Higher NDC Ambition through Collaborative Climate Action	Yes
GIZ	2020	Collaborative Climate Action – a prerequisite for more ambitious climate policy	Yes
LGMA	2019	Advocacy Outcomes: Cities and regions in the climate negotiation process	Yes
LGMA	2019	Towards "The Multilevel Action COP" – COP26 Glasgow 2020	Yes

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Authors	Date	Source document (link to original)	Report summary
LGMA	2019	The Constituency of Local and Regional Governments Calls for a "Multilevel Action COP26" with Roadmap to Glasgow	Yes
Marrakech Partnership	2020/2021	Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2020 2020 2021 Marrakech Partnership Work Programme Improving the Marrakech Partnership Design – Response to 2021 feedback of Party and non-Party stakeholders (NPS)	-
Melbourne Centre for Cities	2021	National Urban Policy Database (internal)	-
UNDP Climate Promise	2021	NDC Progress report - 2021	-
UNDP Climate Promise	2020	2020 NDC insights report	-
UNDP Climate Promise	2020	2020 NDC Progress report for November	-
UNDP Climate Promise	2020	2020 NDC progress reports for August	-
UNDP Climate Promise	2020	2020 NDC progress reports for May	-
UNDP Climate Promise	2020	2020 NDC progress reports for April	-
UNFCCC	2021	NDC Synthesis Report (Sept '21)	-
UNFCCC	2021	NDC Interim Synthesis Report (Feb '21)	-
UN Habitat	2020	Enhancing Nationally Determined Contributions through Urban Climate Action	Yes

Report Summaries

CUSP 2020 Federal Recommendations (Canadian Urban Sustainability Practitioners, Dec 2019)

This policy brief seeks to enhance Canada's climate ambition, send clear signals, and accelerate collective action. The brief and process framework proposal are put forward for consideration by the Canadian federal government to incorporate urban municipal climate actions – a National Urban Strategy – into the Government's key strategies and reports under the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.

The paper positions the 'urban opportunity' as a challenge and a solution – as cities are central to addressing the climate crisis and achieving the SDGs. The strategic opportunity exists in the 'Climate Decade', for cities to rise up and advocate for multilevel collaboration and support to remove barriers and accelerate climate action at the pace and scale needed to address the climate crisis – through the NDC updates 2020 (now 2021).

Cities are encouraged to advocate for more ambitious national emissions reduction targets, a multi-level governance approach to climate mitigation and adaptation, more policy coherence and integration, and enhanced support for capacity building and capital investment in cities.

> **Recommendations to enhance ambition and place Canada as a global leader in climate action:**
> 1. Align GHG reduction target in 2020 NDC update to the IPCC's recommendation of 45% by 2030 based on 2010 levels
> 2. Integrate a 'National Urban Strategy' into 2020 NDC update
> 3. Commit to net-zero carbon by 2050
> 4. Align federal policy framework and funding with 2030 and 2050 commitments and strategies
> 5. Step up multilevel climate action implementation

Localising NDCs with inspiration from the 2030 Agenda (GIZ 2021)

This policy brief provides recommendations for local implementation of NDCs by subnational governments based on lessons from the 2030 Agenda Voluntary Local Review (VLR) mechanism. The brief discusses the relationship between the VLR and Voluntary National Review (VNR) process – a multilevel governance function for reporting on progress toward, and demonstrating contribution to, the SDGs. The brief puts forward a process for "localising NDCs" to capture both top-down and

bottom-up processes. The brief considers common barriers to localising global agendas and recommendations on how to accelerate and facilitate the localisation of NDCs.

The largest barriers to localisation are identified as lack of vertical coordination (between levels of government), incoherent policies (inconsistencies at a national level creating confusion), and weak climate data at the local level (poor disaggregation). To localise NDCs, the authors suggest three steps: (1) inclusion of subnational governments and other non-state actors in development and update of an NDC, (2) cooperation between levels of government during implementation of NDCs, and (3) advocacy and positive interplay through cooperation across levels of government (bottom-up and top-down).

Recommendations to accelerate localisation of NDCs:
1. Incorporate the efforts of subnational governments in both developing and updating NDCs and during their implementation
2. Develop a national strategy of framework for localisation with connected support for subnational governments
3. Improve vertical coordination and cooperation between levels of government
4. Address interlinkages between SDGs and NDCs and capitalise on synergies
5. Support joint efforts for data disaggregation

Recover green: Higher NDC Ambition through Collaborative Climate Action (GIZ 2020)

This policy brief calls for strengthened cooperation across levels of government to increase the ambition and effectiveness of climate action (Collaborative Climate Action), on the basis that climate action works best when all levels of government cooperate. Governments have demonstrated swift action in response to the pandemic that should be applied to the climate emergency. Post-coronavirus economic recovery plans will shape long-term climate emissions trajectories and the goals of the Paris Agreement, and therefore need to take a whole-of society approach, with all relevant stakeholders on board – and urban climate action (by local governments and other non-state actors) will be a critical part of the solution. But there is multilevel authority over urban climate mitigation potential, so collaborative climate action is needed. Options for updating NDCs include enhancing ambition and/or increasing the scope of the target (e.g., to cover more sectors or additional greenhouse gases), and this is a promising entry point for subnational actors and Collaborative Climate Action. With the view to capitalising

on the COVID-19 recovery effort, accelerate progress towards decarbonization and increase long-term resilience, the paper sets out a series of recommendations for updating NDCs.

Recommendations for updating NDCs.
- <u>Local participation in the NDC process</u>: Engage subnational governments in NDC design and implementation, through strengthened dialogue between national and subnational levels, for example through stakeholder consultations.
- <u>Recognise local potential to increase climate ambition</u>: Create for a for subnational actors to present their climate initiatives and contributions and include them in NDCs or its background documentation.
- <u>Set-up conducive frameworks</u>: Establish a coordination mechanism that oversees the NDC development and the sustainable recovery, as a way of managing the process of project consideration and keep an updated list of projects compatible with the climate targets.

Collaborative Climate Action – a prerequisite for more ambitious climate policy (GIZ 2020)

<u>This policy brief focuses on cooperation across government levels on climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation</u>, in response to the urgent need for more ambitious climate policy. Core focus in on Collaborative Climate Action. The paper outlines why urban areas are especially important for GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation efforts, illustrates why cooperation is so important to better harness potential for action at the subnational level – proposing Collaborative Climate Action (CCA) as a basic principle for climate action, and investigates how a political will and a structured approach can be a shaping force by exploring the positive effects that CCA can have on transformation processes in society and the economy.

Due to the leading role played by national governments and the fact that carbon-intensive services for society (housing, mobility, food, and nutrition, etc.) are situated at the local level, all levels of governments need to work together to plan and implement climate change mitigation measures and adaptation measures effectively and efficiently. Cities and regions play an essential role in achieving sustainability goals, mitigating GHG emissions and adapting to climate change – but subnational governments need more competencies, financial and human resources, and knowledge to be enhance their contributions to climate action. The authors outline tasks and areas for action at a local level, as well as ways that national government can best support cities and regions to best enable CCA. They also outline key elements for success (political will, cooperative frameworks, resource mobilisation, etc.) and provide recommendations for increasing CCA.

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Recommendations for increasing climate ambition and effective action:

- <u>NDC updates present a major opportunity for CCA</u>, by conducting multi-stakeholder consultations with subnational actors, establishing local climate plans, and supporting local implementation and finance
- <u>Subnational governments should be actively involved in drafting and updating NDCs</u> to: will help national governments achieve their country's climate targets, create stronger and more ambitious targets, generate buy-in across all levels (important for implementation), practice and improve CCA.
- <u>Strengthen long-term climate strategies can be strengthened through multilevel collaboration</u> because: drafting long-term strategy requires taking stock from all of society, discussions over targets and pathways to achieve them will involve all stakeholders, knowledge and participation at lower levels of government will improve quality, common targets are the best prerequisite for joint implementation.

Advocacy Outcomes: Cities and regions in the climate negotiation process (LGMA 2019)

This webpage summarises outcomes from the global climate negotiations advocacy agenda for cities and regions. The LGMA promotes multilevel governance as a key component of national climate policy. They advocate for narrowing the gap between current NDCs, and the emissions reductions needed to achieve global targets – putting forward a multilevel governance approach to achieve this: "the ultimate aim is to make multilevel governance a mainstream part of climate action". The document outlines advocacy outcomes from four key events in the lead up to COP26:

Advocacy outcomes:
- Paris Agreement recognises the role of cities – 185 Parties out of the 197 Parties to the UNFCCC have ratified the Paris Agreement, and local and subnational governments are recognized as essential actors in fast tracking transformative action in the urban world.
- Cities and Regions Talanoa Dialogues consolidated at COP23 – local and regional governments answered the call from the Fijian COP23 Presidency in 2017 for open and inclusive dialogues, by developing the Cities and Region Talanoa Dialogues: a bottom-up, proactive response to make multilevel governance a core component of climate action worldwide.
- COP24 in Katowice enshrines Talanoa Dialogues – Parties start preparing NDCs, and LGMA made the case for the Talanoa Dialogues to continue well beyond 2018 and highlighted replicable processes and outcomes for improved climate policy across all levels of government.
- Raising revised NDC ambitions at COP25 – with the view to building up the ambition for revised NDCs in 2020 (now 2021), local governments showed their aligned actions and commitments to advance climate action.

Towards "The Multilevel Action COP" – COP26 Glasgow 2020 (LGMA 2019)

This policy brief reiterates the call for multilevel and collaborative climate action and for the full engagement of local and regional governments in the preparation of the 2nd NDCs at home throughout the year. It provides brief history of advocacy agenda for local and regional governments at processes under the UNFCCC since the first COP in 1995. Includes list of key milestones (events and presidencies) in 2020. The brief mirrors messaging from "The Constituency of Local and Regional Governments Calls for a "Multilevel Action Cop26" with Roadmap to Glasgow" media release, with priorities listed below.

Six key priorities for the LGMA Constituency

1. <u>Raise ambition</u> – increase climate emergency declarations, climate neutrality targets and transition to 100% renewables, divesting from fossil fuels with additional mechanisms for synergy and implementation (e.g., aligning commitments with the global carbon budget).
2. <u>NDC vertical integration and transparency</u> – establish multi-level collaboration and engagement mechanisms at the national level to present new and revised NDCs at COP26 with higher ambitions, adequate monitoring, reporting and verification.
3. <u>Localize climate finance</u> – increase budget shares of global and national climate funds that support investments of local and regional governments and unlock market mechanisms.
4. <u>Balanced approach in mitigation and adaptation</u> – increase adaptation and mitigation efforts in coordination and collaboration with subnational and local governments.
5. <u>Link climate to circular economy and nature</u> – create appropriate synergies with co-benefits, including equitable access to basic services, a circular economy and the new deal for nature to be adopted at the Biodiversity COP15.
6. <u>Amplify global climate action</u> – expand the existing collaboration to the stakeholders and ministries such as those responsible for Urbanization, Infrastructure, Public Works, Culture, Education, Family, Youth, Arts, and Music toward and at PreCOP26 and COP26.

The Constituency of Local and Regional Governments Calls for a "Multilevel Action COP26" with Roadmap to Glasgow (LGMA and ICLEI 2019)

<u>This media statement calls for multilevel collaboration on climate action</u>, including (and especially) the full engagement of local and regional governments in the preparation of the second NDCs in the lead up to COP26 in Glasgow. Based on a disappointing result from the 2019 United nations climate negotiations in Madrid, Spain, the LGMA Constituency called for increased climate ambition and action by national governments ahead of, at and beyond COP26 (the Multilevel Action COP). Local, regional, and other subnational governments should be actively engaged by national governments in the preparation of the second NDCs. Elena Moreno, Regions4 President for the North & Basque Deputy Minister for Environment, stated that "COP26 must be a turning point for multi-level collaboration to effectively combat the climate emergency".

The need for a multilevel action by the constituency is successfully demonstrated by a strong and broad commitment to raise global climate ambition, and partnerships with the private sector across sectors and geographies. "More ambitious climate action can only be achieved through collaboration with and support of local and regional governments", Gino Van Begin, Secretary General of ICLEI. Therefore, on the road to Glasgow, local and regional governments are setting out **six key priorities** for the LGMA Constituency, to be enabled and supported by national governments and all other actors:

Six key priorities for the LGMA Constituency
1. Raise the climate ambition of local and regional governments
2. Ensure NDC vertical integration and transparency
3. Localize climate finance
4. Take a balanced approach to mitigation and adaptation
5. Link climate to circular economy and nature
6. Amplify global climate action

Enhancing Nationally Determined Contributions through Urban Climate Action (UN Habitat 2020)

This guidance document supports Member States to review, strengthen and implement their Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs) through the inclusion of urban climate action and subnational government stakeholders. Articulating urban climate action as a national priority within the NDC is necessary for attracting financing and leveraging political commitment, and presents opportunities to strengthen multi-level climate action, improve policy coherence and alignment, reduce the risk of maladaptation, and consolidate commitments toward achieving both the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda (specifically SDG11). "According to UN-Habitat's analysis of the first round of national pledges submitted under the Paris Agreement, approximately two thirds of all countries have included some urban references in their submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), but there remains much still to do." Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat.

The authors stress the need to engage national stakeholders with urban importance to effectively integrate human settlements and urban content into the NDC process: like ministries of housing and urban development, national utilities like energy, water and waste, housing companies, constructions, and transport sector – as well as subnational stakeholders such

as city governments and local and regional governments. The application of an urban lens and a sectoral lens can drive further emissions reductions: an urban <u>spatial approach</u> allows national governments to realise the mitigation and adaptation potential associated with integrated urban systems, while a multi-level or <u>vertically integrated approach</u> allows national governments to realise the mitigation potential associated with local innovation and experimentation.

The paper identifies two main opportunities to better integrate human settlements and urban actions into NDCs: Key Opportunity A is to engage a diverse range of urban stakeholders in NDC planning, and Key Opportunity B seeks to identify concrete policies and actions for integrating human settlements in the NDC.

Support should be provided for national governments to:
- **Enhance** the ambition of their NDCs.
- **Support** a more integrated approach to NDC development and implementation
- **Implement** their NDCs by aligning the activities of urban stakeholders behind a common vision for human settlements.
- **Embed** their climate objectives into urban decision-making across all sectors of government.
- **Create** the enabling frameworks toward NDC engagement with and implementation by subnational governments.

Tools and Resources for City Climate Practitioners
Pathway #1 - Learn and link up on science and policy

→ **Align local climate plans with the latest science, the Paris Agreement, and your country's NDC**

    a) Get to know the science

The most up-to-date (as of October 2021) IPCC AR6 Report on the Physical Science (Working Group 1).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C was produced in 2018 by IPCC scientists – at the request of nations at the adoption of the Paris Agreement – to explain the pathways to and impacts of 1.5°C.

The Summary for Urban Policymakers (SUP) was produced by members of the SR1.5 author team also synthesized findings for cities.

GCoM's For Cities, by Cities - This briefing document was compiled by climate practitioners in local governments and city networks to summarize the most actionable information for cities on the latest 1.5°C science. In other words, this briefing document is a plain-spoken summary of the IPCC's Summary for Urban Policymakers 1.5 Degrees (SPM1.5)

'Cities for Cities' Summary of SPM1.5:

1. Limiting global heating to 1.5°C is critical.
2. It is still possible to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C.
3. We're not on track.
4. Time is running out.
5. Every decision we make today matters.
6. City leadership is necessary to limit global heating to 1.5°C.

'Cities for Cities' Conclusion:

The World Beyond 1.5 Degrees: "Exceeding 1.5°C, even if temporarily, will lead us into a highly uncertain world where basic social and economic activities will be disrupted. Overshoot (global temperature increase of 1.6°C or more) will push some natural and human systems beyond their ability to adapt"

Cities' Shared Responsibility: "Most of the 8 billion people that will be impacted by the climate crisis in the next decades live in cities. Half of the world's citizens live in cities today and two-thirds will live in cities by 2050. We must ensure that our cities remain prosperous, livable, and sustainable. The transition to a resilient and low carbon future is an opportunity to put humanity, along with local and global economies, on a much healthier, prosperous, equitable, and sustainable trajectory and to protect other organisms on earth.

There are sizable social and economic benefits from emission reductions, including higher productivity and job creation, better health and life expectancy of citizens, improved air quality, more walkable and livable cities, lower vulnerability, and greater resilience to extreme events including fires, floods, and hurricanes. Cities are already experiencing social and economic benefits as they begin to transition to a lower carbon economy. Cities must now accelerate efforts to adapt to future risks and prove what is possible by adopting sustainable urban planning and new technologies and by transforming buildings, infrastructure, and transit systems to near zero-emissions in line with the global trajectory necessary for 1.5°C."

   b) Get to know the Paris Agreement, your country's NDC, and how they match up.

The most current NDCs of all Parties are available in the UNFCCC Online NDC Registry.

Climate Watch and Climate Action Tracker provide third-party summaries, comparisons, and assessments of NDCs.

   c) Align your climate action plan with your country's NDC - and find ways to increase ambition together.

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C40's Vertically Integrated Assessment guide and suite of tools:
These tools and resources complement the Vertical Integration Guide, which explains the principles, practices and good practice examples of enabling climate action through vertical integration.

A suite of tools and resources designed specifically for local and regional government practitioners to help assess alignment between local climate plans and NDCs; evaluate barriers and opportunities to vertical integration with other levels of government; and, to develop response strategies for addressing those barriers and leveraging those opportunities.

Step 1 - C40 Vertically Integrated Action (VIA) Tool and User Guide

This tool can be used by Cities for internal discussion and assessment, or to facilitate dialogue and efforts to align climate policy, and advance multilevel climate governance, finance and action with other tiers of government.

The Vertically Integrated Action Tool (VIA Tool) is an Excel-based critical thinking resource that cities can use to evaluate the vertical integration barriers and enablers. This evaluation can then be used to influence a city's selection and prioritization of plan strategies, and their implementation plan for them.

As a diagnostic tool, the VIA Tool is particularly useful for identifying sectors to focus on for vertical integration, and for improving action- or project-level coordination with the national or provincial government.

Step 2 - C40 Vertical Integration Response Strategy

C40s Vertical Integration Response Strategy Guiding Framework offers strategy setting guidance to determine how a city government should respond to the key vertical integration issues, barriers and opportunities it faces. This resource is designed to be used once a city has gained an understanding of the vertical integration context, opportunities and constraints that may impact delivery of its Climate Action Plan (CAP), whether this was achieved using the VIA tool or another vertical integration analysis process or framework. Given its focus on enabling CAP delivery, the resulting Vertical Integration Response Strategy should be incorporated into the CAP implementation plan.

Step 3 - C40 Vertical Integration Protocol (MoU) Template

C40's Climate Action Planning (CAP) Vertical Integration Protocol Template is a supporting implementation resource that may be useful to formalize agreement(s) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between cities and other levels of government (or other stakeholders) if necessary. It is a Word-based, adaptable template, which can be used to help define the way that the parties or signatories to the agreement will interact to achieve a set of mutually desired objectives or outcome s.

→ **Link local officials, best practices, and emerging insights - and weave them into national-level plans**

a) Join and/or strengthen your commitment to knowledge and advocacy mobilization with peers through GCoM alliance partners.

While there are many, working with a city network partner facilitates access to peer local governments, libraries of best practice, and networking opportunities with cross-sector stakeholders - all of which can help bolster your climate plans, actions, and efforts to collaborate at national level.

Counting more than 100 organizations, the partners who form the Global Covenant of Mayors alliance are an ideal place to start.

Key elements of a strong network include stable core funding, adequate staffing, and established connections across levels of government and sectors.

- Access the network building resources shared by the Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN), a municipal practitioner member-led network from 250+ cities in Canada and the USA.
- C40's How Cities can Collaborate for Faster, More Effective Climate Action

City Network Knowledge Hubs
The following knowledge resource hubs are well populated, current and relevant to the work of local climate practitioners. The searchable resource hubs include practical tools and guides for climate planning and implementation. These sites contain content made by, with and for cities to advance climate action, resilience, and justice in their communities.

There are many resources available through these hubs and some cross-posting/duplication of resources indicative of the level of collaboration occurring in the cities climate space among these global network partners.

→ **The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM) Resources Library**

A growing resources library from GCoM research and curated from the largest global alliance for cities.

→ **C40's Knowledge Hub**

The primary goal of C40's Knowledge Hub is to equip city practitioners and policymakers with the practical information and tools they need to drive climate action in their cities. The Hub curates a growing set of practical resources and provide context to help decision-makers quickly understand why they are relevant, and to share them in formats designed to be accessible and digestible. This includes tried-and-tested approaches and insights from cities already working on climate issues; these originate from a variety of sources, including directly from city governments, C40 specialists, and other organisations including NGOs, think tanks and academic institutions.

Note: The Knowledge Hub is multilingual via machine-based translations. Select preferred language using the drop-down menu in the top-right corner on the Hub's website.

Tip: Register on the Hub so that you can save resources to 'My Hub', follow different topics, and connect with peer practitioners.

- C40's Climate Action Planning Resource Centre brings together a wide range of resources and tools to support city climate planners in the process of delivering action consistent with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. New resources and tools are always being added; check back often and subscribe to the C40 resource center's newsletter to be notified about new resources and training webinars.

→ **City2City Network**

The City2City Network is a peer-to-peer learning platform providing curated information and bringing together cities and experts to design solutions for urban challenges. This UNDP platform facilitates engagement among cities for knowledge exchange and approaches for building inclusive cities.

→ **The Global Platform for Sustainable Cities**

Funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the platform comprises approximately 30 cities and a range of knowledge partners. GPSC works with practitioners and thought leaders from around the world to develop solutions for sustainable urban growth. Together, cities can advance toward their visions and goals of being competitive, inclusive, and resilient.

Pathway #2 - Partner with national government to integrate Regional and Local Contributions

→ **Engage national government ministries, commissions, and task forces focused on climate to secure integration of local and regional perspectives**

C40's <u>Vertically Integrated Assessment Suite of Tools</u> (shared above in Pathway 1)

C40's VIA guide and suite of tools can also be used to carry out Pathway 2 by:

1) Conducting the Step 1 assessment jointly between cities and the national government followed by co-design of a strategy, and if necessary, execution of an MOU (VIA Step #3), i.e. GCoM Multilevel Climate Action Matchmaking pilot, OR
2) Conducting the Step 1 assessment among local/regional governments within one country, facilitated by GCoM Regional Partners or other in-country city networks, followed by the development of a response strategy (VIA Step 2) and execution and advocacy of that response strategy including a cities/country MOU (VIA Step #3) if deemed necessary or beneficial.

Climate Promise's <u>NDC Quality Assurance Checklist</u>

This checklist is designed to support governments, civil society, and other stakeholders to reflect on the revision processes and outcomes of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The guiding questions are derived from the Paris Agreement, the IPCC Special Report on Warming of 1.5C, and the WRI-UNDP Guidance on the NDC revision process, as well as UNDP's experience supporting countries on NDC design, revision and implementation.

This checklist outlines three dimensions that UNDP considers essential for ambitious and robust NDCs.

Country ownership and inclusiveness: the engagement of society and political stakeholders at all levels during the revision process, and the inclusion of engagement outcomes in the NDC.
Robustness and ambition: the clarity, transparency, and understanding of mitigation and/or adaptation components, cross-cutting issues communicated, and the enhancement of key targets and measures in the enhanced NDC.

Feasibility: key enabling conditions for implementing NDCs i.e. finance mobilization, technology transfer and institutional capacity building.

Note: the NDC Quality Assurance Checklist is inclusive of questions and considerations regarding engagement and inclusion of subnational government stakeholders, but is comprehensive of many other aspects and components of a best practice NDC, and other stakeholders beyond subnational government.

Pathway #3 - Commit to strong and robust targets

→ **Take stock of your footprint by developing a community-scale greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and assessing the climate risks and vulnerabilities you face**

Getting started:
- **Implementation Guide - How to develop and manage a city-wide greenhouse gas emission inventory (June 2021)**
A GHG emission inventory is one of three critical inputs to climate action planning. This looks at the options available to cities to measure their GHG emissions and the tools they can use to develop and manage an inventory.

- **C40 short video tutorials – Video tutorials** of under 3 minutes each to explain the key concepts and components of the GPC.

- **Training Materials - Global Covenant of Mayors Online Training Course**
Online, self-paced training course from the Global Convent of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM), introducing tools and resources for establishing greenhouse gas emission inventories, setting mitigation targets and developing climate action plans. Participants can expect to learn about:
  - How to get started developing a GPC compliant greenhouse gas inventory
  - Reporting greenhouse gas targets
  - Good practices for developing community-scale climate action plan
  - How to improve urban resilience and create a climate adaptation plan

Assessment Tool - C40's City Climate Data Management Framework and Self-Assessment Questionnaire (July 2021)

This Framework provides a means for city self-assessment of climate data management policies and processes, enabling cities to identify challenges and gaps, areas for improvement, and to set action plans. It connects to the GPC standard for emissions inventories.

GPC-aligned emissions inventory tool - City Inventory Reporting and Information System (CIRIS) (June 2019)

An accessible tool for managing, calculating and reporting city greenhouse gas emissions inventory data, based on the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) standard.

Alternative to generating a custom, localized community GHG inventory - Don't have an emissions inventory or the capacity to generate one?
It is always preferable, and more accurate, to generate a community GHG inventory using actual local data (building energy consumption, local vehicle registration data and mileage statistics, annual tonnage and landfill methane or other waste processes' statistics); however, where capacity and/or data availability is a challenge, local inventories can be estimated using a variety of new tools.

Some tools that can help produce estimates of activity and develop IPCC-consistent inventories, include:

- **Globally available GHG inventory estimation tools –** GCoM's Data Portal for Cities or Google's Environmental Insights Explorer. As of 01 November 2021, GCoM's Data Portal reports having preliminary energy and emissions data available for 59,795 Cities.

- **National GHG inventory estimation tools** - National tools may use more local/regional statistics, and could potentially be more locally accurate than global tools. Two national tools include Snapshot (Australia), MEED (Canada).

Reporting compliant GHG Inventories - The Value of Using Notation Keys in City Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories: Learning From Absent Data (ICLEI, August 2020)

The use of notation keys is an internationally recognized good practice. Notation keys are used in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventories where data is absent or incomplete, to indicate why data is lacking. A GHG inventory needs to include proper representation of all emissions through quantification or through the use of notation keys in order to comply with the completeness principle. Download this document produced by ICLEI in Chinese, English, French, Portuguese or Spanish. This publication and translations, as part of the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC), were made possible thanks to the support of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

Assess the risks, vulnerabilities and hazards your community faces - integrating both local and national data, where available.

- **C40 Implementation Guide - How to conduct a climate change risk assessment (June 2021)**
A city's climate action plan must include a comprehensive, city-wide and multi-hazard adaptation strategy based on an assessment of its climate risks. This explains how to conduct this assessment, as one of three critical inputs to climate action planning.

- **C40 Tool - Rapid Climate Change Risk Assessment Module**
This resource is designed to enable resource-constrained cities to understand and plan for the climate risks they face.

- **Measuring Progress in Urban Climate Change Adaptation: A monitoring, evaluating and reporting framework**
A framework to help cities monitor, evaluate and report on the impact of climate adaptation initiatives.

- Check here for other tools and resources from GCoM alliance partners.

→ **Set strong and robust targets that are at least as ambitious as your country's NDC**

Robust targets & capacity-building programs have recently emerged, leveraging guidance from the Science-based Targets Network and carving out a home for credible commitments at local and regional government level. These include the Race to Zero, Race to Resilience, and the Covenant 2050

Science-Based Climate Targets: A Guide for Cities (November 2020)
This guide is designed to help cities set an interim science-based target for 2030 and a net zero target for 2050. It also explains how to join the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's (UNFCCC) Race to Zero.

The Guide highlights three principles for setting a science-based target (see graphic).

SCIENCE-DRIVEN

1. Do you have a clear global heating target of 1.5 °C?

2. Do you have a defined carbon budget and have you calculated agreed overshoot?*

3. Are you clear on which scenario** your target follows and where the starting point is (baseline)?

EQUITY

1. Does your target look into national-level considerations of equity, such as those contained within your country's NDC? Have you applied this to your city-level targets?

2. Does your target consider historical contributions to emissions and inter-generational emissions?

COMPLETENESS

1. Is your target city-wide focused on one sector (e.g. energy)?

2. What scope does your target focus on i.e. scope 1, 2 or 3? Or a combination? △

3. Does your target focus on some or all of these GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO_2), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6)?

C40 Implementation Guide - How to use scenario planning to identify mitigation targets and strategies (July 2021)
Emissions modelling (or scenario planning) enables cities to develop mitigation targets and strategies in an evidence-based way, refining initial targets and identifying the things that need to change in the city to achieve science-based targets. This article explains how.

Cities Race to Zero Templates - Examples of Regional and City Network Level Declaration of Support for Cities Race to Zero (CRTZ)
- Federation of Canadian Municipalities' Big Cities Mayors Caucus – Declaration of support for CRTZ October 2021
- Metro Vancouver (region of 21 municipalities) - Declaration of support for CRTZ – See pages 8,9 of committee agenda October 15, 2021

- US Conference of Mayors - Declaration of support for CRTZ
- Mayor's Motion to City Council to sign on to the Cities Race to Zero and Race to Resilience **-** Halifax, Canada – Mayor's Motion of Council

Pathway #4 - Act, measure, and report

→ **Via one of the 100+ organizations in the GCoM alliance, report GHG inventories, risk & vulnerability assessments, targets, plans, actions and finance needs on a regular basis (as capacity permits)**

Reporting Framework - GCoM's Common Reporting Framework (CRF) - The CRF streamlines the format of GHG inventories under the overarching 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Producing inventories that meet CRF requirements can prepare RLCs for integration into national policy developments.

Reporting Platforms - The GCoM alliance recognizes several reporting platforms that accept, process, and provide feedback on local and regional government data. These include MyCovenant (Europe, European Neighbourhood, Latin America, and other select regions), the CDP-ICLEI Unified Reporting System (globally available), and PCP/BARC (Canada only). Using a GCoM alliance reporting platform affiliated with the UNFCCC's Global Climate Action Portal (GCAP) will ensure your data, policies, and programs are transparent, and will help facilitate the technical mechanisms for integrating RLCs into Party climate and NDC policy, implementation planning, and budgets.

Guidance Specific to Vertical Integration - ICLEI's Typical Challenges for Vertically Integrated Measurement, Reporting and Verification Systems of Greenhouse Gas

Compilation of challenges based on conducting personal interviews with state representatives, desk research, and the outcomes of 11 multi-level governance dialogues held in Brazil, Mexico, India, and South Africa, in addition to desk research from relevant literature and projects around the world managed or implemented by ICLEI. These activities took place between 2019 and 2021 and relied on the institutional arrangement mapping and expertise from relevant stakeholders.
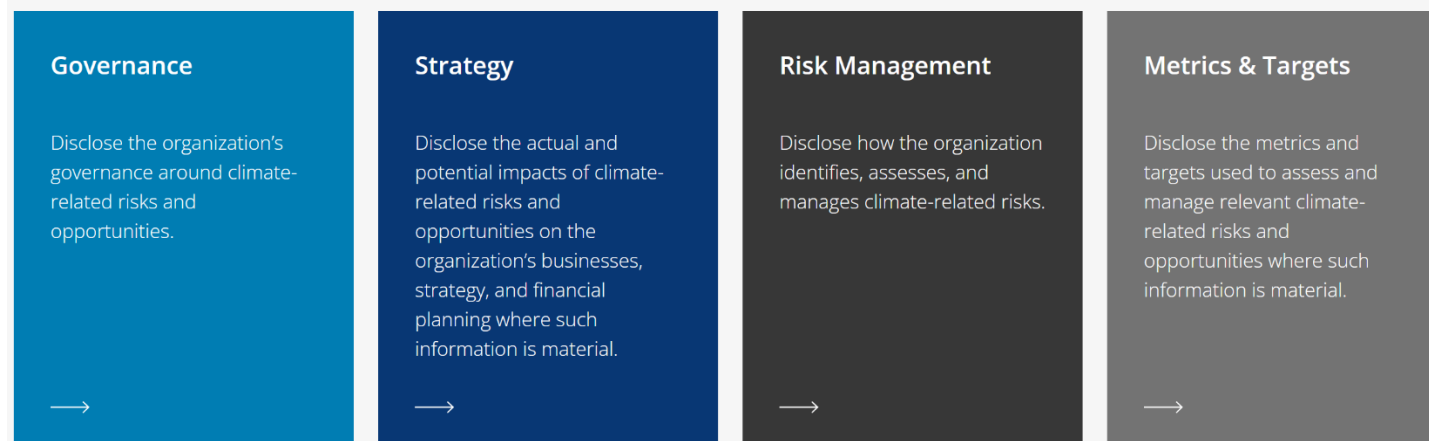
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→ **Mainstream climate into core financial processes to inform budgeting and strategic decision-making**

TCFD Knowledge Hub – Main hub for TCFD-multisectoral resources

Core Elements of Recommended Climate-Related Financial Disclosures

Governance	Strategy	Risk Management	Metrics & Targets
Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.	Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.	Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.	Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.
⟶	⟶	⟶	⟶

Implementing the Recommendations of the TCFD (October 2021)
The 2021 TCFD "Annex" updates and supersedes the 2017 version of "Implementing the Recommendations of the TCFD." It provides both general and sector-specific guidance on implementing the Task Force's disclosure recommendations. Updates reflect the evolution of disclosure practices, approaches, and user needs.
- Report
- Webinar presentation
- Webinar recording

TCFD Proposed Guidance on Climate Metrics, Targets and Transition Plans (October 2021)
The Metrics, Targets, and Transition Plans guidance describes recent developments around climate-related metrics and users' increasing focus on information describing organizations' plans for transitioning to a low-carbon economy. The guidance also describes a set of cross-industry, climate-related metric categories that the Task Force believes all organizations can disclose.

- Report
- Webinar presentation
- Webinar recording

TCFD for Municipalities Resources from Canada

A guide to adopting the TCFD recommendations for cities - CPA Canada's TCFD for Municipalities Guide
Cities are on the front line of climate change impacts. Learn how climate-related information can support municipal stakeholders with short-term budgeting, long-term capital planning and enhance the usefulness of a city's public financial reports. This guide highlights some of the actions taken by Canadian cities in response to climate change, demonstrating the climate adaptation leadership underway across the country. It also includes process frameworks for different types of decision-makers within municipalities, including those working in financial reporting and capital planning, to help cities implement the TCFD recommendations.

Questions to ask under public sector GAAP and SORPs - Public Sector Accounting Board of Canada's Technical Guidance for TCFD
This tool serves to help financial statement preparers and auditors better understand how climate-related issues might affect the application of Canadian public sector generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) It includes questions to ask under CPA Canada's Public Sector Accounting Handbook when determining the impact of climate-related issues on the financial statements and the associated note disclosures. Considerations of how climate-related issues may impact reporting outside of the financial statements (i.e. in the annual report) and additional questions to ask under the Public Sector Accounting Board's Statements of Recommended Practice (SORPs) are also included.

Municipal TCFD Disclosures in Annual Financial Reports (examples from select Canadian Cities):
Successive years of disclosure are provided for these Cities so that Playbook users can consider how/when to phase-in the four pillars of TCFD recommendations over the course of a number of years.

City of Calgary - Example of commitment to TCFD exploration and disclosure in future years - 2020 report - pages 35,36

City of Edmonton - 2020 report – Begins on page 105 Section 4

City of Toronto - 2019 report - pages 117-121, 2018 report - pages 126-135

City of Vancouver - 2020 report - pages 29-39, 2019 report – pages 40-50, 2018 report – pages 29-39

City of Montreal - 2020 report - English version – begins on page 78, 2019 report – English version, French version pages 79-94

Tools and Resources for Data Insights and Visualization:

City-level Data Visualizations:

C40's **Greenhouse gas emissions interactive dashboard**

Explore the greenhouse gas emissions data for C40 cities, as reported through the Global Protocol for Community-scale GHG Emission Inventories (GPC).

A global standard for city-wide GHG emission inventories enables comparison, benchmarking and aggregation
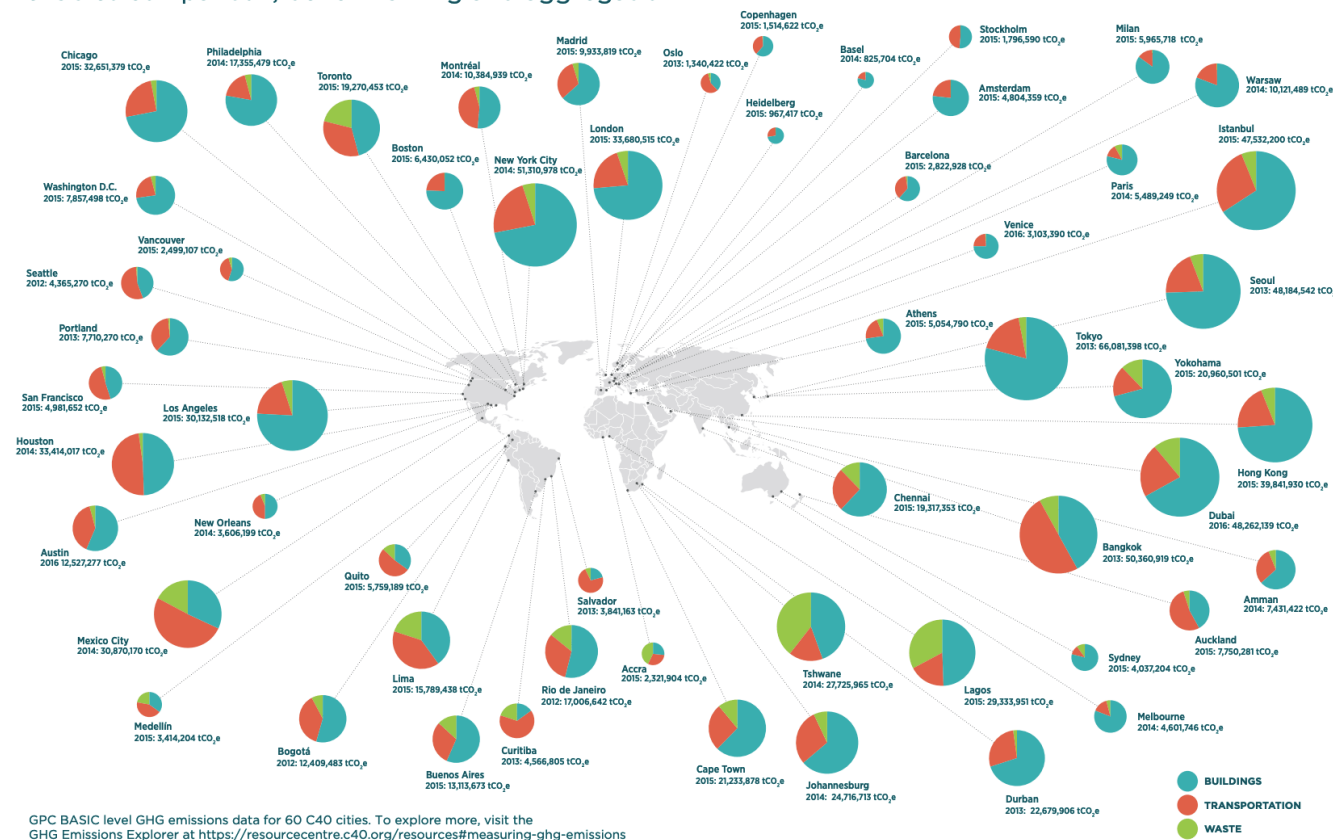
GPC BASIC level GHG emissions data for 60 C40 cities. To explore more, visit the GHG Emissions Explorer at https://resourcecentre.c40.org/resources#measuring-ghg-emissions

BUILDINGS
TRANSPORTATION
WASTE

Climate Data Insights for Net Zero Cities and Commitments

Tableau visualization examples using Canadian data that:

- Brings together City-level data (reported in CDP) with country-level data (reported in National Inventory Reports (NIRs)
- Allows comparison between Cities' energy and emissions profiles and climate hazard assessments
- Generates visualizations from City-reported data for city climate practitioners and their partners to incorporate into policy reports, educations and outreach communications, and advocacy materials.

Interactive dashboards of:

→ GHG emissions aggregation and comparison at the city, provincial and national level

Sources of Emissions by Sector for Canada and Canada's Largest Cities

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→ Electricity Mix – supply/generation and emission consumption at the city, provincial and national level
→ Climate Hazards – commonalities and differences among cities

CDP for Cities Open Data Portal

If you report in CDP, you can obtain yours and other cities' datasets for export to excel/csv, and/or to generate ever-improving visualizations. Visit the CDP cities open data portal here.

Emissions Find all datasets on greenhouse gas emissions	**Renewable Energy** Find all datasets on low or zero-carbon energy	**Mitigation Actions** Find all datasets on subnational climate change mitigation	**Climate Hazards** Find all datasets on subnational climate risks
Opportunities Find all datasets on economic opportunities of climate change	**Governance** Find all datasets on subnational governance	**Water** Find all datasets on water management and water security	**Adaptation Actions** Find all datasets on subnational climate change adaptation

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Multilevel Climate Action Playbook for Local and Regional Governments

Country-level Data Visualizations

WRI's Climate Watch Tools

Climate Watch is an online platform designed to empower policymakers, researchers, media and other stakeholders with the climate data, visualizations and resources they need to gather insights on national and global progress on climate change. Climate Watch brings together dozens of datasets to let users analyze and compare national climate pledges under the Paris Agreement, access historical greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data, discover how climate objectives can help achieve sustainable development goals, understand vulnerabilities and readiness to climate impacts, and use models to map new pathways to a lower-carbon future. Note: Climate Watch's suite of tools and dataset replace WRI's CAIT Climate Data Explorer.
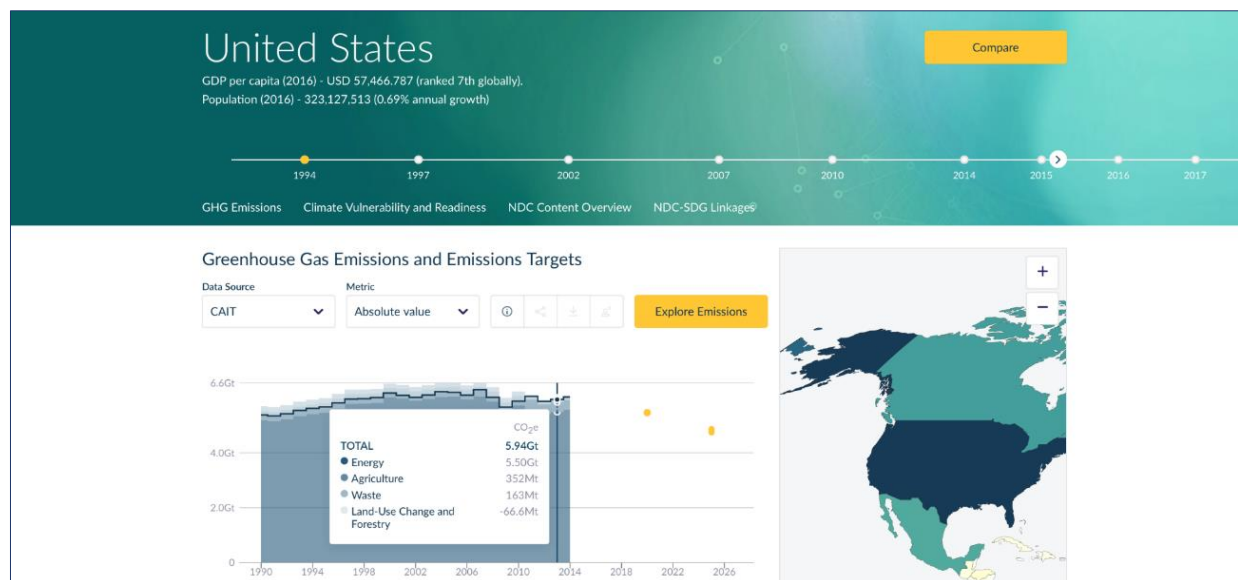
Country Profiles

National and sectoral profile pages offer a snapshot of climate progress, risks and vulnerabilities.

Historical Emissions

Data and visuals of historical emissions by country, sector and type of gas.

Emission Pathways

Data and visuals of emissions scenario pathways for major emitting countries and sectors, derived from a growing library of models.
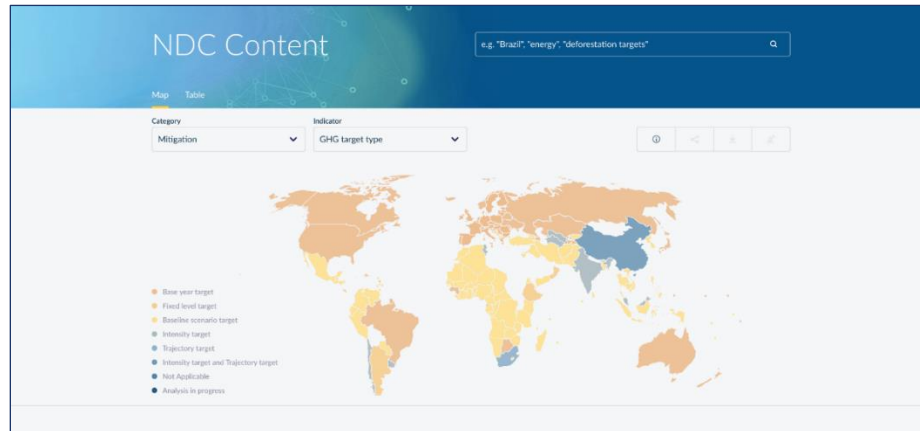
NDC Content

A user-friendly database of all countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

NDC-SDG Linkages

Comprehensive mapping of linkages between Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Tools and Resources for Equity and Justice in Local Climate Planning and Implementation:
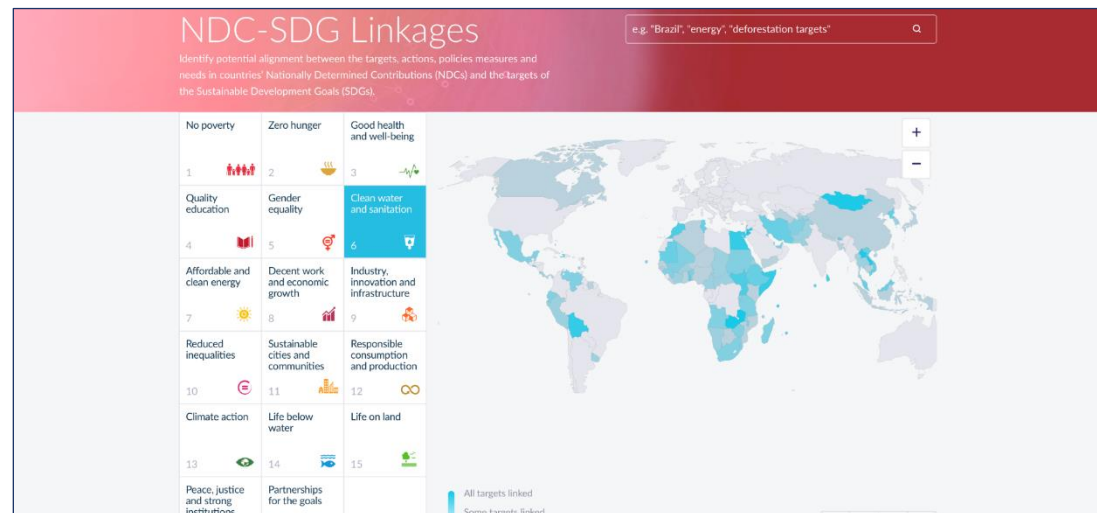
C40's Roadmap for Inclusive Planning

This roadmap and suite of modules and tools provides overarching guidance for cities to assess equity throughout their climate action planning process. Cities will be able to use this roadmap to influence equitable, fair and accessible climate mitigation and adaptation policies and actions. Specifically, this includes guidance on conducting a needs assessment of the city; guidance for analysing the equity and inclusivity considerations of several climate actions; policy recommendations; and example indicators and targets for equitable outcomes.

Inclusive Planning: Executive Guide

Needs Assessment Module - A customizable workshop module to evaluate a city's existing needs and how to address them with climate action.

Action Analysis Module - A customizable workshop module to analyze climate actions for potential inclusivity challenges and design them with an equity lens.

Action Analysis Database - A database of the potential challenges frontline communities may face in benefitting from 17 climate actions.

Policy Recommendations Summaries - A collection of strategies that cities can employ to make specific climate actions more equitable, with example equity indicators and targets for each action

Indicator Module - A guidance module for identifying indicators to monitor and evaluate climate actions with an equity lens

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Needs Assessment module
A customizable workshop to evaluate a city's existing needs and how to address them with climate action

ACTION ANALYSIS

Action Analysis module and database
A database of the potential challenges frontline communities may face in accessing 17 climate actions

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy Recommendation summaries
A collection of strategies tied to the specific actions and challenges in the database, with example equity indicators and targets for each action

Indicator database with module
The Indicator Database can be used throughout all of the Roadmap for Inclusive Planning. It is a catalog of policy-ready equity and inclusivity indicators, mapped to climate actions, and sustainable development and comes with a training module.

INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE CLIMATE POLICY

Indicator Database - A catalog of policy-ready equity and inclusivity indicators, mapped to specific climate actions and the Sustainable Development Goals

Tools and Resources for Financing Local Climate Action:

One of the key challenges for cities to meet their climate goals is the availability of finance and technical expertise, especially in developing economies. But that does not have to remain the case; opportunities abound to better understand the landscape of and sources for urban climate finance, what's preventing its scale-up, and how choices at the municipal, regional, and national levels can optimize the environment for urban climate finance.

Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA) Resources:

CCFLA Finance Directory

The Green City Finance Directory is a resource for subnational governments and stakeholders containing an interactive catalogue of project preparation facilities (PPFs). The Directory provides examples and support for city-led green and resilient infrastructure projects, including implementing more efficient heating and cooling systems, building renewable energy, setting up sustainable transit, or climate-proofing resilient infrastructure. The Green City Finance Directory is a one-stop-shop of the different climate financing facilities and initiatives available to local and regional governments.

Examples: CCFLA's Summary of good practice from successful project preparation facilities

Significant infrastructure investments are needed for the world to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris Agreement targets. However, there is a significant gap between investment requirements and actual current global investments. To close this gap, both public and private sources of finance are required. Additionally, more climate finance should be channeled from the national and international levels to the local and regional levels where project implementation takes place. In reality, there are a number of factors standing in the way of linking infrastructure projects to financing. This is why project preparation is key to making projects investment ready. This report analyses project preparation tools, approaches, main bottlenecks and solutions, by presenting three case studies as well as highlights from expert interviews.

State of Climate Finance in Cities (June 2021)

The 2021 State of Cities Climate Finance Report examines the current state of urban climate investment, the barriers to reaching the needed investment levels, and the steps to overcoming these challenges. Produced by the CCFLA, the report

contributes to the Alliance's mission to mobilize city level climate finance at scale by 2030. The report also contributes to the Leadership for Urban Climate Investment framework initiative hosted by the Alliance, which aims to create a strong global architecture for subnational climate finance and tracking.

The report delivers its findings in two parts:

- The Landscape of Urban Climate Finance (Part 1). Authored by the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance Secretariat (Climate Policy Initiative) in partnership with the Atlantic Council's Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center, Part 1 presents for the first time a comprehensive estimate of global urban climate finance. The Landscape was developed by tracking all sources of climate finance flows to urban areas and estimating urban climate investments in the buildings and transport sectors. Part 1 also presents some of the Alliance's activities to address barriers to investment.
- The Enabling Conditions for Urban Climate Finance (Part 2). Authored by the World Bank, Part 2 analyzes enabling frameworks and presents solutions for mobilizing climate finance for low-carbon, climate-resilient urban development pathways. It seeks to provide a common level of understanding of the terminologies, knowledge, and themes used by climate policy and climate finance practitioners, city-level urban planners, and municipal finance officials.

Enabling conditions play a crucial role in determining whether and where climate investment can be mobilized in urban areas, irrespective of the source of financing.

There are three main enabling elements that influence urban climate finance outcomes:
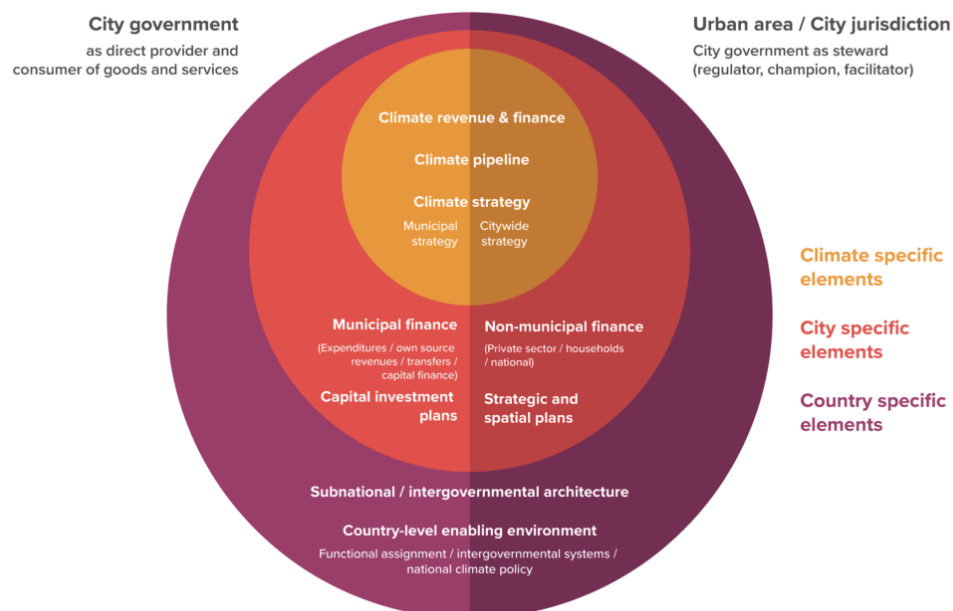
- **Country-specific** – national-level governance and fiscal systems under which cities fall and which determine what they can do in terms of planning, regulation, and finance;
- **City-specific** – the capacity and remit cities have for planning and financing expenditures and their potential for mobilizing or attracting other sources of finance; and
- **Climate-specific** – connecting city-level climate investments with the appropriate climate financing instruments.

State of Climate Finance in Cities - Resource Downloads	Part 1 – The Landscape of Urban Climate Finance
Executive Summary – English	Part 2 – The Enabling Conditions for Urban Climate Finance
Executive Summary - Bahasa	Webinar Report Launch
Executive Summary - French	Download Presentation Slides
Executive Summary - Portuguese	
Executive Summary - Spanish	

State of Climate Finance in Cities Recommendations:

The report **offers recommendations for city, national, and international officials to achieve transformative, well-planned, and well-financed climate action in cities and urban systems.** These interventions must be tailored to address country-specific, city specific, and climate-specific enabling elements.

Specific to Multilevel Climate Action through policy alignment:

- Assess and communicate how city climate action plans align with national and international goals like the Paris Agreement [and respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)] and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). If the plans are not yet aligned, cities can compare local plans with national targets and align them accordingly – or be even more ambitious. This alignment could attract public and private investments, especially when concrete investment strategies and plans for urban climate-smart infrastructure are established.

- For cities that operate under more central administrative systems, where their capacity to raise revenue or debt may be limited, it is recommended that officials focus on leveraging their roles as providers and as facilitators, conveners, and advocates of urban climate action.
- Cities will need the support of their national governments to fulfil their climate ambitions. Therefore, at the country level, national governments should:
  - Support national and city-level climate policy alignment both top down and bottom up. For example, national governments should incorporate and incentivize the efforts of cities when developing and updating their NDCs and National Adaptation Plans as well as during their implementation.
  - Strengthen national level standards, regulations, and data systems that support low carbon and climate-resilient urban planning and development and carbon pricing mechanisms at the municipal level.
  - Adapt and leverage intergovernmental and fiscal transfer systems to support and incentivize city-level climate action.

Climate Finance Decision-Making Tree

Guides local and regional governments through a series of questions that help them consider different financing tools and identify possible financing options to implement selected projects and realize their Low Emission Development Strategies. Each financing tool is described, including advantages, disadvantages and case study examples. Here is an overview of the decision-making tree and the financing tools available to local and regional governments.

Annex
Multilevel Climate Action Playbook for Local and Regional Governments
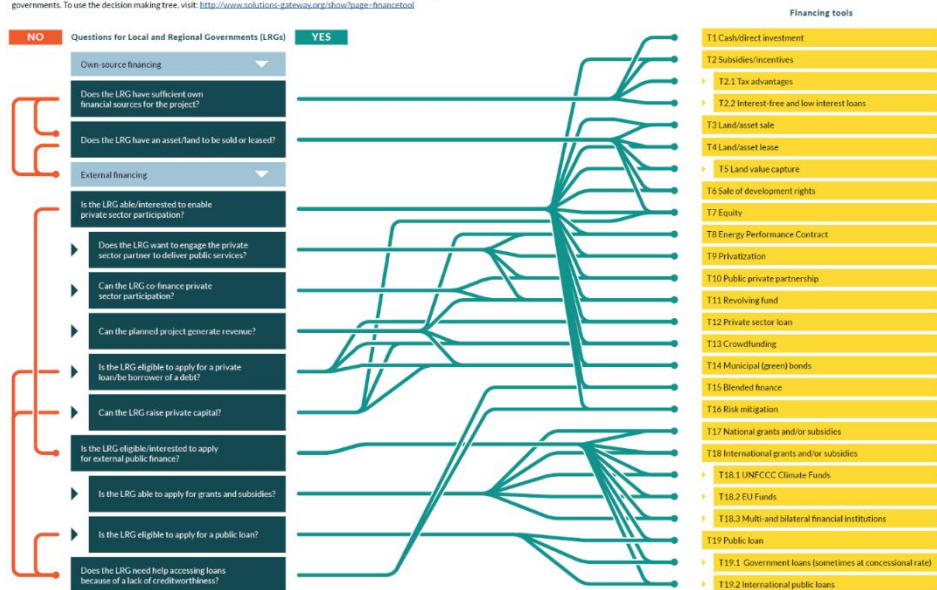
Overview of the decision-making tree and the financing tools available to local and regional governments. This publication was made possible thanks to the support of the Urban-LEDS project, which is funded by the European Union and jointly implemented by ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability and UN-Habitat.

This publication has been translated in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Chinese, thanks to the support of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

To use the interactive decision-making tree and support tool, visit the Solutions Gateway.   Upon registration or logging into the Solutions Gateway, you can get access to the first component of the Tool, the Financing decision-making map, accessible from any Solution. It is based on the local circumstances indicated by the user through a series of Yes-No questions, the local government will be led to the typical options available to finance or to assist the financing of selected projects.

Key Actors and Initiatives Related to the NDC Cycle and RLC Integration

There are actors, networks and initiatives working to enhance NDC ambition and/or to advance the integration of cities into the NDC cycle and Parties climate action and adaptation planning. This list is not exhaustive, but attempts to make reference to any UN agencies and intermediary organizations, networks or initiatives that have been noted in the Playbook and/or are advancing multilevel climate action in some manner, and geographic or sectoral scale.

Name of Actor/Initiative (external link)	Description of Actor/Initiative
UNFCCC Secretariat	UNFCCC stands for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The UNFCCC Secretariat (UN Climate Change) is the United Nations entity tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change. The UNFCCC secretariat provides organizational support and technical expertise to the UNFCCC negotiations and institutions and facilitates the flow of authoritative information on the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. This includes the development and effective implementation of innovative approaches to mitigate climate change and drive sustainable development.
UNFCCC's Global Climate Action Portal (NAZCA)	This portal provides a comprehensive and current inventory of multisector and multilevel global climate initiatives and is maintained by the UNFCCC (formerly known as NAZCA). To use this portal: • Initiatives can be sorted by number of participants to see those initiatives which are most significant/pervasive in terms of membership/participation numbers. • Filter by theme, by SDG, and by type of action. • Register a new initiative to be included on the portal, use the Register page of our data partner Climate Initiative Platform (UN Environment DTU Partnership): Partnership): https://climateinitiativesplatform.org. • To join an initiative registered on the portal, use the contact information on the specific initiative in the portal to contact the initiatives directly. • Cities, regions and companies can register their commitments through GCoM, CDP or ICLEI's Carbonn. • States and regions can register on the portal via the Climate Group.

Name of Actor/Initiative (external link)	Description of Actor/Initiative
	• Companies and investors can register on the portal via UN Global Compact, We Mean Business Coalition, Climate Initiative Bonds and Global Investor Coalition on Climate Change, CDP.
UNFCCC NDC Registry	The UNFCCC NDC Registry was established for implementation of the Paris Agreement and is maintained by the UNFCCC Secretariat.
Marrakech Partnership	The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action is agreed by governments to signal that successful climate action requires strong support from a wide range of actors, including regions, cities, business, investors and all parts of civil society. The Marrakech Partnership is supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat which co-organizes regional Climate Weeks to progress Paris Agreement implementation at the regional level and build new climate action partnerships. Through the High-level Champions of the Marrakech Partnership, the UNFCCC publishes a Global Climate Action Yearbook which presents the current range and state of global climate action by non-Party stakeholders (cities, regions, businesses, investors, and civil society).
UNFCCC Climate Ambition Alliance	The Climate Ambition Alliance is a renewed alliance of countries as well as non-state, sub-national and local actors who are determined to follow the Paris Agreement and the recommendation of climate change science. Launched in 2019, over 120 governments have joined covering around 70% of global GDP. All members of the alliance are committed to the same goal: achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. Specifically, countries have committed through the CAA, to i) more ambitious NDCs, ii) net zero by 2050, and to bringing forward net zero plans, and iii) firm actions on adaptation. Country engagement in the Alliance is supported by the UNFCCC and UNDP and led by the governments of Chile and the United Kingdom through their high-level champions, Gonzalo Muñoz and Nigel Topping.
UNFCCC's Race to Zero	Launched on World Environment Day 2020 by the High Level Champions, the Race To Zero campaign mobilizes non-government actors (cities, regions, businesses and investors) to support the net zero commitments and accelerated action of countries in the Climate Ambition Alliance.

Name of Actor/Initiative (external link)	Description of Actor/Initiative
IPCC	The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the UN body for assessing the science related to climate change. It was established in 1988 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to provide political leaders with periodic scientific assessments concerning climate change, its implications and risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation strategies. IPCC Assessment Reports: • Provide governments, at all levels, with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies; • Are a key input into the international negotiations to tackle climate change; and • Consist of the contributions of the three working groups and a Synthesis Report. The Synthesis Report integrates the findings of the three working group reports and of any special reports prepared in that assessment cycle. The IPCC has 195 member states. Thousands of people from all over the world contribute to the work of the IPCC. For the assessment reports, IPCC scientists volunteer their time to assess the thousands of scientific papers published each year to provide a comprehensive summary of what is known about the drivers of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and how adaptation and mitigation can reduce those risks. The IPCC has three working groups: • Working Group I deals with the physical science basis of climate change; • Working Group II deals with impacts, adaptation and vulnerability; • Working Group III deals with the mitigation of climate change. The IPCC also has a Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories that develops methodologies for measuring emissions and removals. A Task Group on Data Support for Climate Change Assessments (TG-Data) provides guidance to the Data Distribution Centre (DDC) on curation, traceability, stability, availability and transparency of data and scenarios related to the reports of the IPCC.
UN Habitat	UN-Habitat works in over 90 countries to promote transformative change in cities and human settlements through knowledge, policy advice, technical assistance and collaborative action. UN-Habitat's normative work, including groundbreaking research and capacity-building, sets standards, proposes norms and principles, shares good practice, monitors global progress and supports formulation of policies related to sustainable cities and human settlements. UN-Habitat's operational work takes various forms of technical assistance,

Name of Actor/Initiative (external link)	Description of Actor/Initiative
	drawing on its unique expertise in sustainable urbanization and crisis response. UN-Habitat implements projects to provide value-added and tailored support to countries. Through advocacy, communication and outreach, UN-Habitat mobilizes public, political and financial support and collaborative action to inspire qualitative change in national development plans, policy frameworks, development practice and investment choices for sustainable urban development at the local, national and global level. UN-Habitat collaborates with governments, intergovernmental, UN agencies, civil society organizations, foundations, academic institutions and the private sector to achieve enduring results in addressing the challenges of urbanization.
UNDP Climate Promise	UNDP launched their Climate Promise at the UN Climate Action Summit in September 2019. The Climate Promise supports over 100 countries to enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. UNDP is leveraging its extensive climate change portfolio, its Country Office network and global policy services to provide thematic technical support to countries and ensure that NDCs are fully aligned with national sustainable development priorities. Delivered in collaboration with a wide variety of partners, it is the world's largest offer of support for the enhancement of climate pledges. The five service lines defined under UNDP's Climate Promise respond to major areas of demand from developing countries and can be tailored and scaled up for maximum impact to fit specific country needs.
UNDP's City2City Network	City2City Network is a peer-to-peer learning platform providing curated information and bringing together cities and experts to design solutions for urban challenges. The platform facilitates engagement among cities for knowledge exchange and approaches for building inclusive cities. It is facilitated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency	The Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency has represented networks of local and regional governments at the UNFCCC process since the first Conference of Parties (COP) in 1995. The LGMA works on behalf of the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, a joint global policy advocacy initiative of the major international networks of local governments, in the area of climate. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability acts as the LGMA Focal Point.

Name of Actor/Initiative (external link)	Description of Actor/Initiative
Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM)	GCoM is the largest global alliance for city climate leadership, built upon the commitment of over 10,000 cities and local governments. These cities hail from 6 continents and 140 countries. In total, they represent more than 900 million people. The cities and partners of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy share a long-term vision of supporting voluntary action to combat climate change. Together, we're working towards a resilient and low-emission society.
Cities Climate Finance Gap Fund	The Gap Fund is the first global fund dedicated to support cities in the very early stages of project development. Initiated by the Global Covenant of Mayors and Germany, it was launched under the lead of the World Bank and the European Investment Bank in September 2020. Core donors are Germany (45 million Euro) and Luxembourg (10 million Euro).
ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability)	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability is a global network of more than 1,750 local and regional governments committed to sustainable urban development. Active in 100+ countries, we influence sustainability policy and drive local action for low emission, nature-based, equitable, resilient and circular development. Our Members and team of experts work together through peer exchange, partnerships and capacity building to create systemic change for urban sustainability.
United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)	UCLG is the largest organization of local and regional governments in the world and was founded in Paris in 2004. The foundation of the organization was a major step in the international municipal movement, which began in the Belgian town of Ghent in 1913, as it succeeded in uniting the major local and regional government associations from across the globe. UCLG forms a global network of cities and local, regional, and metropolitan governments and their associations, and is committed to representing, defending, and amplifying the voices of local and regional governments to leave no-one and no place behind.
C40	C40 is a network of the world's megacities committed to addressing climate change. C40 supports cities to collaborate effectively, share knowledge and drive meaningful, measurable and sustainable action on climate change. Representing 700+ million citizens and one quarter of the global economy, mayors of the C40 cities are committed to delivering on the most ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement at the local level, as well as to cleaning the air we breathe.

Name of Actor/Initiative (external link)	Description of Actor/Initiative
Coalition for Urban Transitions	The Coalition for Urban Transitions is the leading global initiative helping national governments unlock the economic power of inclusive, zero-carbon cities.
European Covenant of Mayors	The Covenant of Mayors was launched in 2008 in Europe with the ambition to gather local governments voluntarily committed to achieving and exceeding the EU climate and energy targets. The initiative now gathers 9,000+ local and regional authorities across 57 countries drawing on the strengths of a worldwide multi-stakeholder movement and the technical and methodological support offered by dedicated offices. The European Covenant of Mayors was a precursor to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM).
Eurocities	Eurocities is the network of more than 200 cities in 38 countries, representing 130 million people across Europe.
Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance (CNCA)	The Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance (CNCA) is a collaboration of leading global cities working to achieve carbon neutrality in the next 10-20 years.
Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA)	The CCFLA is a multi-level, multi-stakeholder coalition aimed at closing the investment gap for urban climate-friendly infrastructure projects.
Cities Race to Zero	Cities Race To Zero (CRTZ) is an international campaign, supported by the UNFCCC and UK Government, for cities to showcase climate leadership and gain international recognition at COP26, commit to stronger action and advocate to increase the national climate ambition. The CRTZ campaign is organised by a cohort of global city networks including C40 Cities, GCoM, ICLEI, UCLG, CDP, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Resources Institute (WRI). To make a strong commitment through the CRTZ campaign, cities must meet minimum requirements. By joining the CRTZ, cities benefit from: ● Further recognition internationally as a leading city for climate action; ● An opportunity to join with cities and other sectors, advocating together in 2021 (and beyond) for stronger national commitments on climate change; and,

Name of Actor/Initiative (external link)	Description of Actor/Initiative
	● Access to the technical and operational support to set science-based targets and plan, implement and report on climate action in line with the Paris Agreement.
Urban-LEDS (ICLEI and UN Habitat initiative)	UN-Habitat and ICLEI are supporting more than 60 local governments worldwide tackling climate change by accelerating urban low emission development and climate change resilience for their communities, through a multilevel governance approach to integrated urban climate action. During 2012 – 2015 under the Urban-LEDS I project, ICLEI and UN-Habitat supported eight model cities in Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa to develop comprehensive Urban Low Emission Development Strategies and action plans using ICLEI's GreenClimateCities (GCC) process methodology. In 2017, a second phase of the project was launched (Urban-LEDS II); phase included the addition of 23 model and satellite cities, and activities expanding into Colombia, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, and Rwanda.
Leadership for Urban Climate Investment (LUCI)	LUCI is an initiative of the UN Climate Action Summit 2019, LUCI increases financial resources for climate-related urban infrastructure projects in developing countries, bringing together national governments, networks of cities, financial institutions, international organisations and think tanks.
CUSP	The Canadian Urban Sustainability Practitioners (CUSP) Network connects member municipalities, affiliate networks, and key partners to overcome shared challenges and advance individual, yet common goals. CUSP member cities include (from west to east): Victoria, Saanich, Vancouver, North Vancouver, Surrey, Richmond, New Westminster, Abbotsford, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto, Mississauga, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax. CUSP is the Canadian Partner Network to the Urban Sustainability Directors' Network (USDN)
Local Communities and indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)	The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) is an open and inclusive space and brings together people and their knowledge systems to build a climate resilient world for all. The platform has been established to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and Indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner. This initiative aims to enhance the engagement of local communities and Indigenous

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	peoples in the UNFCCC process. In accordance with the Paris Agreement and Decision 1/CP.21, climate change is a common concern of humankind. When taking action to address climate change, the respective obligations on, *inter alia*, the rights of Indigenous peoples and local communities should be respected, promoted and considered. The COP has recognized the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and Indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change. Access the LCIPP's resource hub here.
Under2Coalition	Under2Coalition represents 260 governments, 1.75B and 50% of the global economy. The Under2Coalition is a global community of state and regional governments committed to ambitious climate action in line with the Paris Agreement. The Under2Coalition is officially partnered with the UNFCCC's Race to Zero campaign. All states and regions taking part in Net Zero Futures will be supported to join the Race to Zero.
Regions4	Regions4, representing 41 regional governments from 21 countries. Regions4 is the global voice of regional governments (states, regions and provinces) before UN negotiation, European Union initiatives, and global discussions in the fields of climate change (Paris Agreement), biodiversity (CBD) and sustainable development (Agenda 2030's UN SDGs). Established in 2002 and formerly known as the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development – nrg4SD, the network became Regions4 in 2019. The #WhatsAtState campaign aims to elevate the voice of regional governments ahead of COP26 (2021) and demonstrate what each state or region stands to lose if countries do not keep to the Paris Agreement targets and take urgent action to move beyond pledges and towards meaningful change. It will also reinforce the visibility of the work regional governments are doing to set and realise net zero emission targets, as well as implement adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability and achieve the resilience in each territory.
Climate Chance	Climate Change is an international organisation that aims to bring together all the non-state actors recognized by the UN to develop common priorities and proposals and to strengthen stakeholder dynamics through networking (thematic coalitions, summits, portal of climate action). Climate Chance aims to convene the key organizations in each of the nine groups of actors recognized by the UN: Local authorities, Business and Industry, Non-governmental Organisations, Workers and Trade Unions, the Scientific and Technological Community, Women, Children and Youth, Indigenous peoples and Communities, Farmers).

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NDC Partnership	With more than 180 members, the NDC Partnership is the largest global coalition working to accelerate transformational climate action. The Partnership supports collaboration between countries and global organizations as well as among domestic and international stakeholders operating within country members. At the end of 2020, the Partnership's membership included 112 countries, 42 institutions, and 32 associate members. The NDC Partnership is hosted by World Resources Institute (WRI) in Washington DC and UN Climate Change in Bonn, Germany. The Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) is short-term technical support instrument for updating and implementing NDCs. Half the countries receiving support under this program requested support with getting subnational governments involved.
WRI	The World Resources Institute is a global nonprofit organization that works with leaders in government, business and civil society to research, design, and carry out practical solutions that simultaneously improve people's lives and ensure nature can thrive. World Resource Institute (WRI) Resource Library WRI's ResourceWatch – WRI's suite of data platforms WRI's commitment to open datasets WRI's Research and Publications: i.e.The State of Climate Action 2021: Systems Transformations Required to Limit Global Warming to 1.5C (October 27, 2021).
Science-based Targets Network	The Science-based Targets Network brings together experts from more than 45 NGOs, business associations and consultancies to collectively define what is necessary to do "enough" to stay within Earth's limits and meet society's needs.
CDP	CDP is a not-for-profit charity that runs the global disclosure system for investors, companies, cities, states and regions to manage their environmental impacts.
Camda	Camda was initiated in 2017 by a call from Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary UN Climate Change, and Christiana Figueres, former Executive Secretary UN Climate Change, for a collaborative network of professionals and organizations to assess and communicate the impact of climate action and to record and track ambition and progress made by these actors in the context of the Paris Agreement. The community is

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	co-convened by the Camda secretariat and ClimateWorks Foundation with oversight from the Global Climate Action portal team at UN Climate Change and with contributions from The Climate Group as well as Galvanizing the Groundswell of Climate Actions. The Mission 2020 campaign was a founding co-convener (2017-2020) along with Bloomberg Philanthropies (2017-2018).
The Climate Group	The Climate Group is an international non-profit founded in 2003, with offices in London, New York and New Delhi. The global network includes over 300 multinational businesses and is the secretariat for the Under2 Coalition of over 260 governments.
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Established on January 1, 2011, GIZ is a German development agency that provides services in the field of international development cooperation and international education work. It was formed through the merger of three German international development organisations and has now become one of the world's largest development agencies. The organisation is mainly commissioned by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), but other commissioners include European Union institutions, the United Nations, the private sector, and governments of other countries. In its projects GIZ works with partners in national governments, actors from the private sector, civil society and research institutions. It is the organization's self-declared goal to deliver effective solutions that offer people better prospects and sustainably improve their living conditions. The Collaborative Climate Action Partnership Declaration of GIZ offers a platform for mutual learning and exchange of experiences across tiers of governments and borders. It was signed by national, regional and local governments, plus supporting networks and organisations, as an outcome of the International Conference on Climate Action (Heidelberg, Germany, May 2019). The Partnership Declaration for Collaborative Climate Action (2019) has four guiding principles for cooperation: partnership, universality, coherence, and transparency. The document outlines several benefits for CCA in strengthening climate policy.
WeMeanBusiness Coalition	The WeMeanBusiness Coalition is a non-profit entity collaborating with the businesses globally to take action on climate change towards halving global emissions by 2030 in line with a 1.5°C pathway.

Inventory of Multilevel Climate Examples

This repository will be a valuable resource for practitioners to:

- Identify examples of collaborative climate policies and processes in their region/country/city,
- Identify initiatives that target a particular barrier or outcome (e.g. localizing climate finance, capacity building, knowledge mobilization)
- to support advocacy and dialogue/engagement.

Each of the nearly 100 case studies contained in the repository includes a brief description of the initiative, key stakeholders involved, associated intermediary programs, and a link to original source documents.

Research Approach

Through their review of the foundational source documents noted at the beginning of the Annex, the Playbook's researchers at the [University of Melbourne's Centre for Cities](#) extracted case studies of multilevel climate action documented in these reports as well as from other existing policy research they'd separately conducted on National Urban Policies. Additionally, the Melbourne research team created an online survey to canvas members of GCoM's RLC Expert Group and GCoM's Regional Partner offices to identify any other examples of multilevel climate action, with particular attention given to identifying whether any regions had been underrepresented in their research.

Generated from their research is this repository of nearly 100 multilevel climate examples forming an evidence base for effective multilevel climate action, and bringing together in one place the myriad of recent policy research and reports on this increasingly critical climate governance topic.