COP21 VISION & POST-PARIS MOMENTUM



OUR VISION OF COP21



Strong Momentum Off a Weak Agreement





"By comparison to what it could have been, it's a miracle. By comparison to what it should have been, it's a disaster" **George Monbiot**

The Paris Agreement – what's in it?





- A universal agreement adopted by 195 countries on December 12, 2015
- Long-term goals: "Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C
 above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C
 above pre-industrial levels"
- Recognizes the importance of the concept of "climate justice" (preamble) and the needs and priorities of developing countries throughout the agreement
- National Determined Contributions: main instrument for countries, with imperative increased ambition every five years ("ratchet")
- Adaptation to climate change: second objective, crosscutting dimension, has a dedicated, extensive Article (7)
 and article 8 on Loss and Damage
- **Finance Package :** call to mobilize **USD 100 Bn a year** from 2020 for mitigation and adaptation, from public and private sources
- Finance, Technology and Capacity-building: key tools to implement the agreement
- Validates carbon markets ("internationally transferred mitigation outcomes") as a legitimate tool for climate action
- Establishes several mechanisms for implementation, compliance, transparency and accountability
- Creates the "global stocktake": assess the collective progress towards achieving the long-term goals by 2023 and forward

>>> An agreement as ambitious, inclusive and action-oriented as possible in the UN process; better than expected



Cities in The Paris Agreement





Does the Paris Agreement refer to cities?

POOR REFERENCE IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT ITSELF

- "Importance of the engagements of all levels of government" recognized in the preamble
- Local level mentioned in the Capacity-building Art. 11, paragraph 2

WIDE RECOGNITION IN THE COP21 DECISION

Chapter IV: Enhanced Action Prior to 2020

- Strengthens the **Technical Examination Process** on mitigation + creates a TEP on adaptation, where Non-Party stakeholders are invited to engage and provide inputs on best practices, benefits and co-benefits for technical papers and summary for policy makers
- Strengthens the Lima Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) and NAZCA as key
 platforms for Non-Party stakeholders, by creating an annual high-level event
 during COP and two-high level champions appointed for two years

Chapter V: Non-Party Stakeholders*

- This chapter recognizes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including cities, and invites to scale them up.
- * The use of the term "Non-Party Stakeholders" instead of "Non-state actors", is a positive step for cities and regions who have long been asking to be recognized as "governmental actors".

>>> Cities and other Non-Party Stakeholders, recognized as key climate players for the critical pre-2020 period >>> Strengthened platforms, but no concrete support for action











Lima-Paris Action Agenda

C40 CITIES

Fortunately The Agreement Is Not The Only Show In Town



theguardian

home \rangle world \rangle cities development europe US americas asia australia a \equiv al

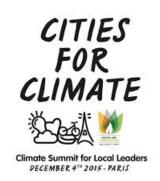
Cities Resilient cities

Feted by Hollywood, city mayors take starring role in Paris climate talks

When Leonardo di Caprio and Robert Redford arrived at the UN Climate Conference, their first priority was to talk to city leaders. It's one indication of where the power to reduce climate emissions now lies, writes **John Vidal**

A Success for City Diplomacy





Climate Summit for Local Leaders' Declaration "A decisive contribution to COP21"

On December 4th at Paris City Hall, near 700 Mayors collectively committed to (...)
"deliver up to 3.7 gigatons of urban greenhouse gas emissions reductions annually by
2030 — the equivalent of up to 30 % of the difference between current national
commitments and the 2 degree emissions reduction pathway identified by the scientific
community; [and] support ambitious long-term climate goals such as a transition to 100
% renewable energy in our communities, or a 80 % greenhouse gas emissions reduction
by 2050."



LPAA "5-Year Vision" to transform local and subnational climate action

Cosigned by national, regional and local governments, city networks and international institutions on December 8th: "Accelerate long-term climate action, towards four key objectives by 2020: 1. Increase the scale and number of cities and regions' climate action and plans. 2. Build climate resilience in as many cities and regions as possible; 3. Scale up financing for local and regional investments; 4. Reinforce action-oriented dialogue, partnerships and new policies between all levels of government."



Paris Pledge for Action

Endorsed by more than 1000 organizations, including C40 and 64 cities "We affirm our strong commitment to a safe and stable climate in which temperature rise is limited to under 2 °C. In support of this, we welcome the adoption of a new, universal climate agreement at COP21 in Paris, which is a critical step on the path to solving climate change. We pledge our support to ensuring that the level of ambition set by the agreement is met or exceeded."

C40 Key Announcements in Paris





Strong Local And Subnational Activity At COP21

- Cities and Regions Pavilion at Le Bourget Green zone
- The Compact of Mayors and the EU Covenant of Mayors announced their partnership
- The Compact of States and Regions presented its 2015 Disclosure Report
- The CCFLA launched its report "The State of City Climate Finance"
- The Under 2 MoU reached 123 signatories
- nrg4SD launched Regions Adapt
- The City of Paris pledged €1 million to the Green Climate Fund
- 100RC presented the results of the 10% Resilience Pledge for cities
- UN Habitat launched the Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning
- US Government launched Mission Innovation

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WHAT DO WE TAKE FROM PARIS?



Renewed Purpose And Huge Momentum





POST-PARIS MOMENTUM

Support The 1.5 Degree Aspiration





- Achieving the 1.5
 degree pathway
 means a greater effort
 in transport, buildings
 and energy
 efficiency", so a
 stronger focus on
 urban policy
- Measures needed to have any chance of achieving 1.5 degrees fit very well with our agenda
- 1.5 degrees is the right target, regardless of whether or not it is likely to be achieved
- We are the C40 Cities Climate <u>Leadership</u> group, we need to set the most ambitious targets



Maximize The Delivery Of The Paris Agreement Through The Compact Of Mayors

"The potential urban emissions reductions of the Compact of Mayors by 2030 are equivalent to nearly 25 percent of the "gap" between national pledges made in advance of COP21."



Targets 2016:

- Double the number of committed cities (from 450 to 900)
- All cities committed in 2016 have a GPC inventory by the end of 2016
- Partnerships with the EU Covenant of Mayors and the Compact of States and Regions

POST-PARIS MOMENTUM

Stronger Work on Adaptation





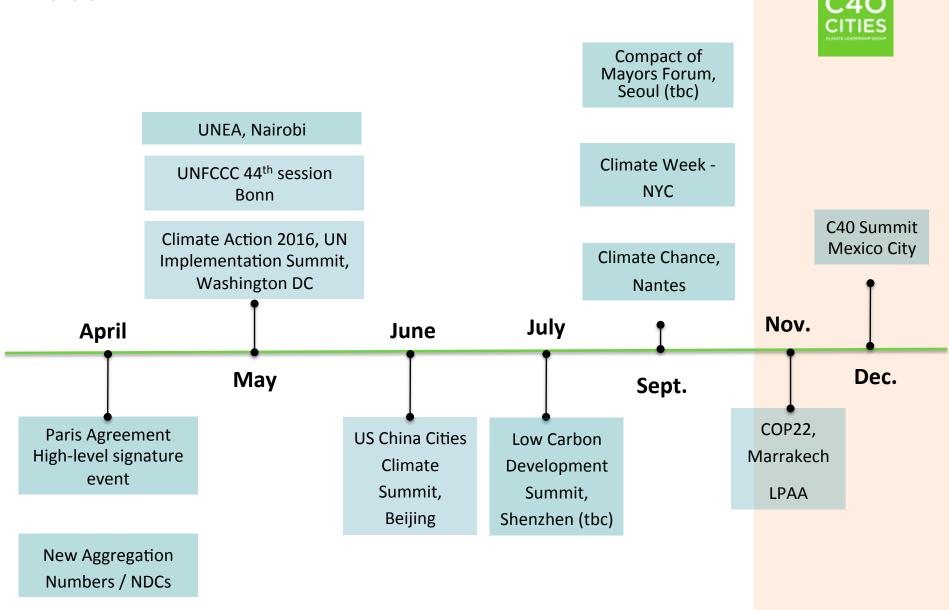
- More than half of the world's countries represented within the UNFCCC consider that the local impacts projects far a 2 degree world are already beyond what their societies would be able to cope with, in the short or long term
- It is mobilising some major funders to step up their giving

Focus On City Climate Finance





2016 CLIMATE TIMELINE



WHAT ABOUT HABITAT III?



C40 engagement in Habitat III



While 2015 was about positioning cities in the climate agenda, 2016 is about positioning climate change in the urban agenda



- Strengthen climate change in Habitat III outcomes
- Be the voice of the megacities in the urban discussion