

# Integrated Subnational LED Implementation

***Session A4: Assessing Priorities and Financing Needs of LEDS  
Implementation by Sub-National Governments: National and  
Sub-National Government Perspectives***

27 June 2016, Hanoi  
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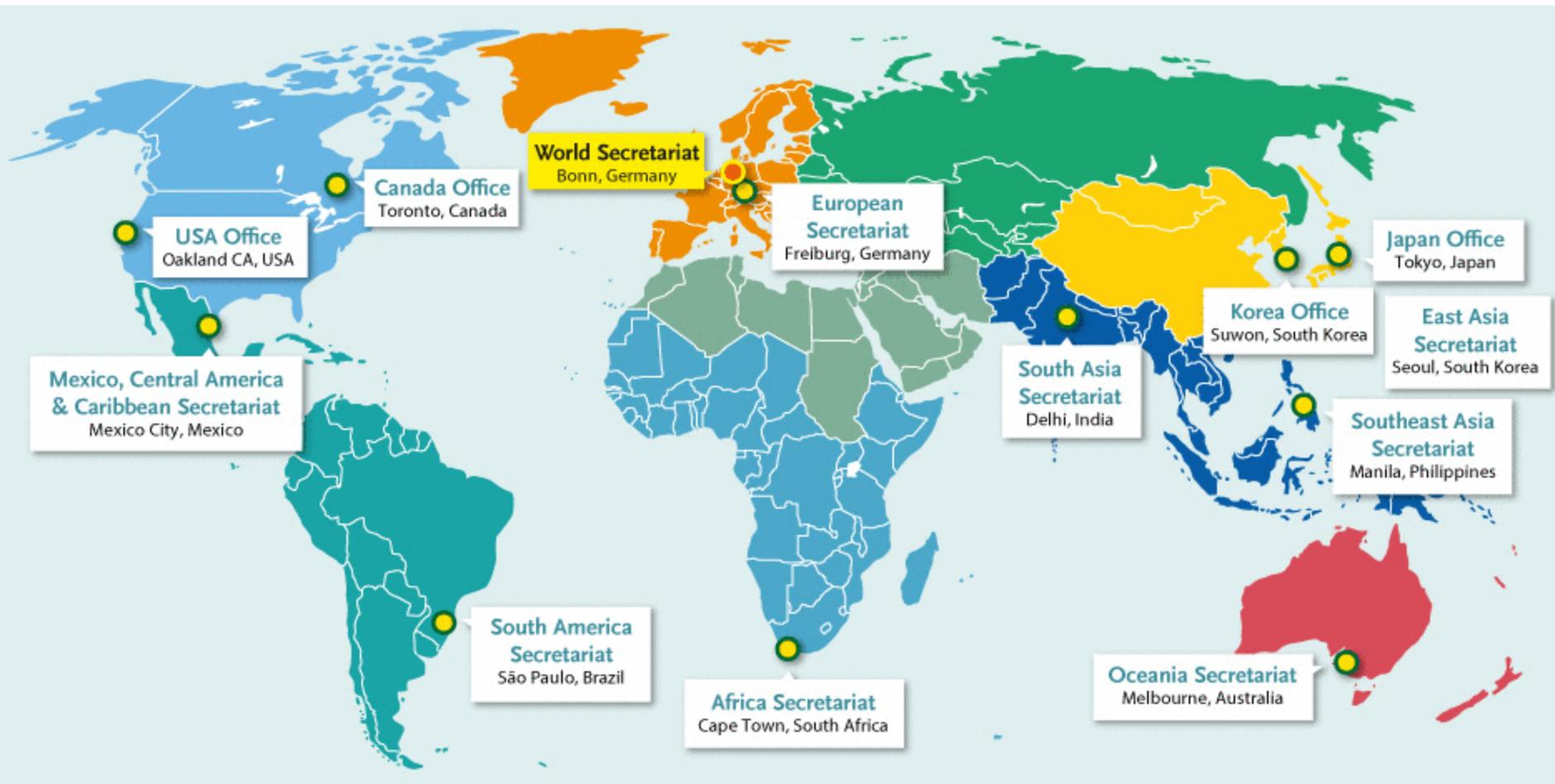
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# Introducing ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)

- An international city network established in 1990 that advances **local sustainability**.
- ICLEI's mission is "to build and serve a worldwide movement of local governments to achieve tangible improvements in global sustainability with special focus on environmental conditions through cumulative local actions."
- ***"ICLEI is the leading global network of more than 1,500 cities, towns and regions committed to building a sustainable future"***
- **Main activities:**
  - (i) Support our members with technical expertise, tools, guidance.
  - (ii) Facilitate city peer exchange, support networking.
  - (iii) Operate global processes
  - (iv) Conduct international advocacy and representation.

# Offices around the world



# Role of Local and Subnational Governments in Climate Action is well recognized

## Recognize

Role of cities and subnational authorities in raising pre2020 ambition (Para.5b of Dec.1/COP19, in Warsaw in 2013)

Engaging with all levels of governments, as well as local, subnational and community level in capacity building, adaptation and loss and damage (preamble para.15, 7.2, 11.2, 8.4.h/ COP21 Paris 2015)



## Engage

Active involvement in global mechanisms focusing on Mitigation - Adaptation - Capacity Building - Technology Transfer

~ 50% of submitted INDCs/NDCs in 2015 have a focus on action at local and subnational level

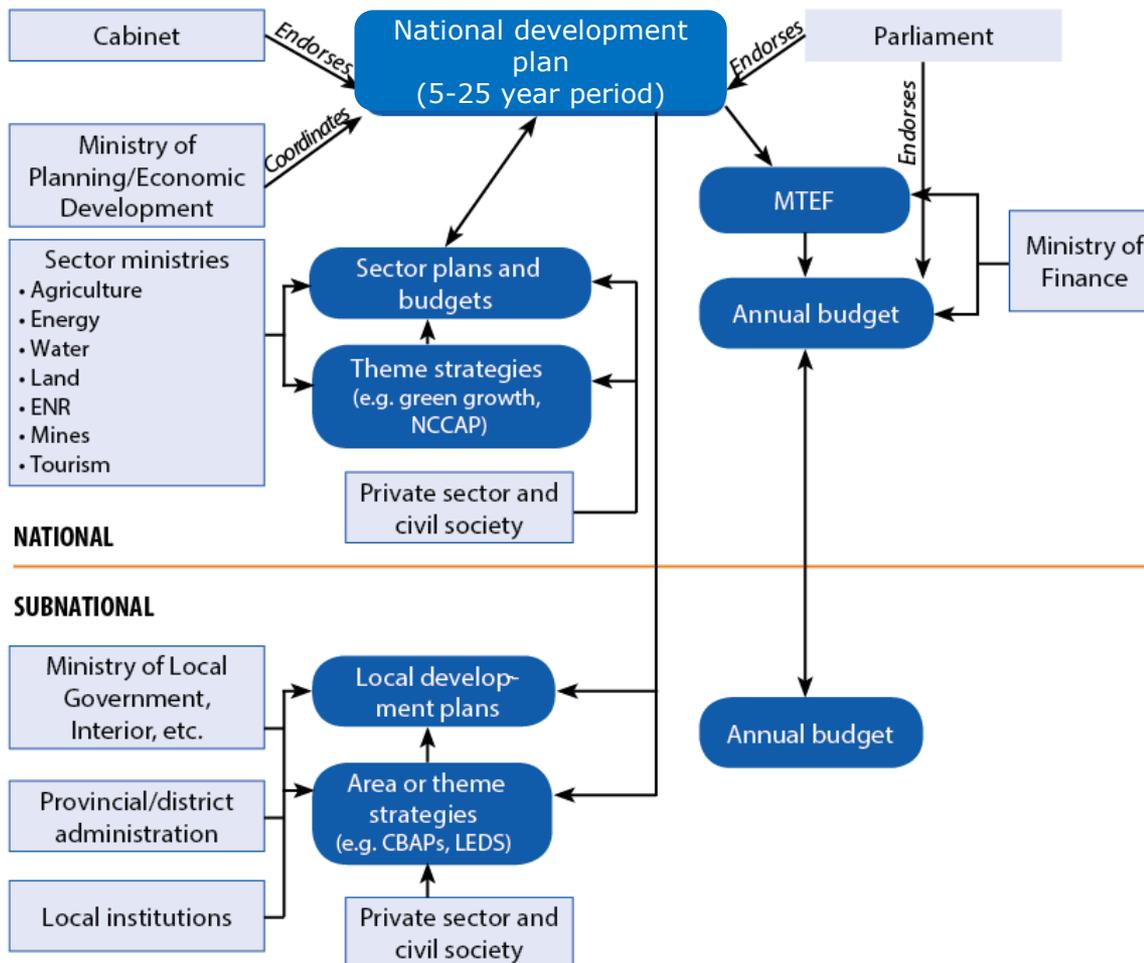


## Empower

Enhanced access to subnational, national, regional and global climate finance mechanisms (GEF Integrated Action Programme on Sustainable Cities, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund etc.)



# Generic Process of National and Sub-National Planning and Budgeting Process



CBAP= community-based adaptation plan; ENR= Environment and Natural Resources; MTEF = medium- term expenditure framework; NCCAP= National climate change action plan; LEDS= Low emission development strategy

# Opportunities specific to Sub-National Actors

- Sound understanding of climate and development trends, based on first-hand experience and local and indigenous knowledge
- Better sense of solutions effective in the local context
- Know how to communicate the case for action effectively to local stakeholders
- Greater ability to mobilize local resources for implementation, including people's time and knowledge
- Extensive coordination required for integrating climate and development more likely to happen at subnational level – can pave the way for integration at higher governance levels

# Potential Benefits of Vertical Integration

- **Raise national government ambitions** for more aggressive climate commitments
- **Scale up and unlock new mitigation opportunities** at the local level
- **Enable learning** and strengthen domestic institutions
- **Address specific technical barriers and limitations** to subnational actors' climate actions
- Strengthen **measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)** to improve the consistency of subnational and national climate data sets
- Create a more **bankable, low-risk environment** for green infrastructure investments
- **Accelerate flow** of international public and private **climate finance** to cities, urban infrastructure and priority local issues
- **Accelerate implementation** of 'bundled' national development priorities to **improve synergies** with national development objectives

# Challenges for Integrated Sub-National Climate Action

## Perspectives of Stakeholders

### National

- Low levels of knowledge on climate change at the local level, leading to issues to facilitate interface between national and local
- Low capacity of local level institutions
- Lack of coordination between central ministries and local level institutions, often impacted further by overlapping mandates
- Clarity needed on what counts as a climate change activity

### Sub-National

- Control of local and central government by different political parties
- Lack of consultation from central level agencies with local institutions on climate change
- Accountability and transparency mechanisms need to be established or strengthened for appropriate fund utilization at the local level
- Capacity to raise revenues to mobilize local resources for climate action remains weak
- Development partners have different rules and modalities which puts pressure on local institutions

# Barriers to Integrated Sub-National Climate Action

## Financial barriers

- **Insufficient budgets** due to unstable or weak revenues
- **Limited access and control over funds** at subnational level, particularly for international finance
- **Difficult to mobilise private finance** without the backing of national government, particularly for small-medium sub-national governments

## Political and institutional barriers

- Lack of a **formal mandate on climate change at sub-national level**
- Lack of **political incentives** for sub-national governments due to differing national and sub-national priorities
- Lack of **effective coordinating mechanisms, institutional overlaps, weak governance structures, institutional capacity** constraints
- National policies impede sub-national government action

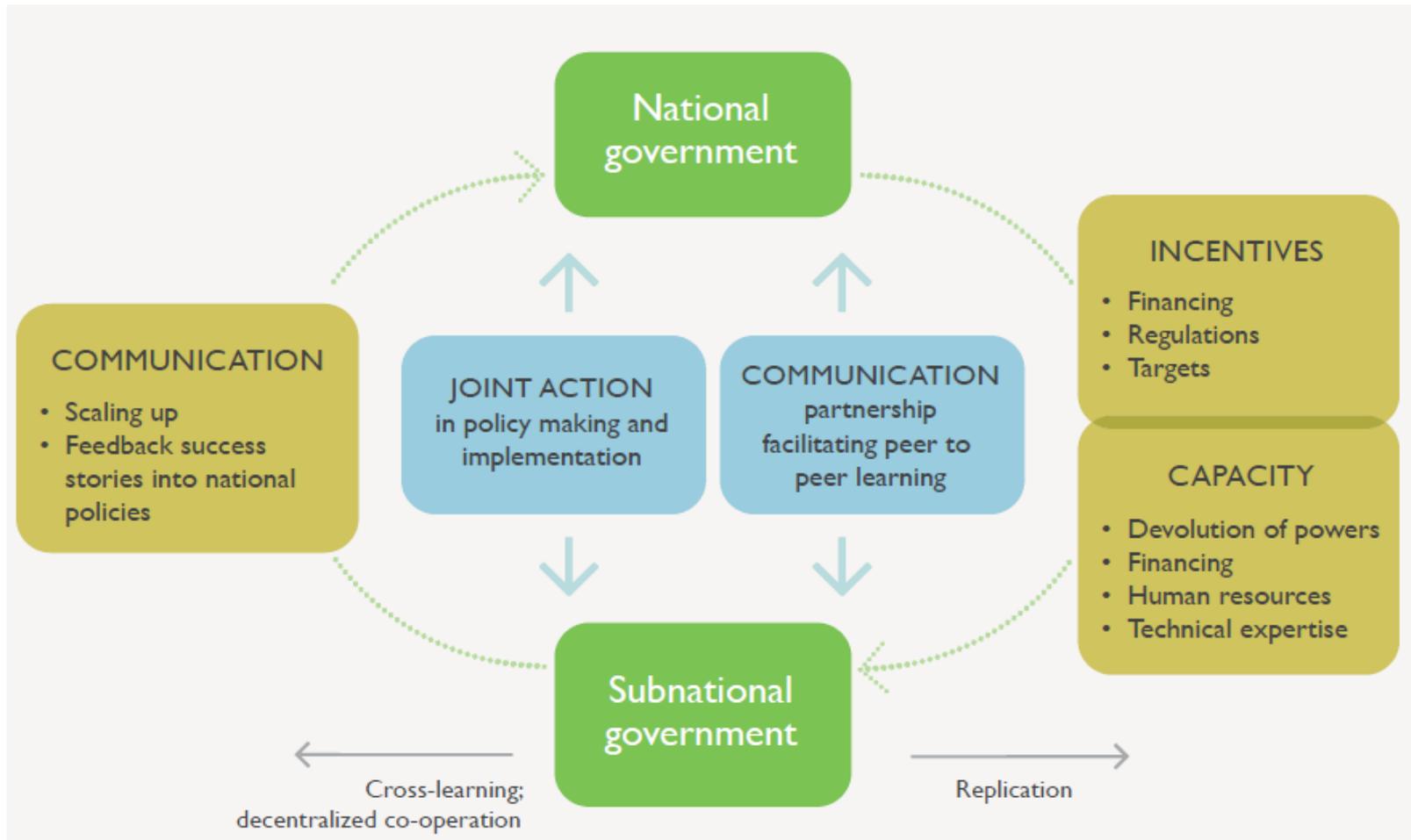
## Information and knowledge barriers

- **Knowledge and information gaps** between national and subnational governments preventing effective communication and coordination
- Lack of **sub-national level data and information** to inform climate planning and action

## Capacity and skills barriers

- Limited of **financial and institutional capacity at sub-national level** to implement climate change programmes
- Lack of **skilled staff and technical expertise** to incorporate mitigation into sub-national planning and implementation

# Linking National and Sub-National Frameworks



# Linking National and Sub-National Frameworks

## Incentives

- Establish financial incentives, regulations, and targets to motivate and support subnational governments

## Capacity Building

- Enable subnational governments to implement action by providing new powers, budgets, human and technical resources, and peer learning

## Joint Action

- Engage subnational governments in development of new interlinked national strategies, policies and regulations to account for subnational delivery needs and conditions and ably support national goals

## Communication

- Facilitate dialogue and information exchange to create a mechanism to feedback subnational successes into national policies and initiatives for scaling up and to actively engage stakeholders who can bridge and help sustain actions across levels of government

- **An enabling institutional environment for climate finance**
  - Increase awareness on climate change at all levels
  - Develop a institutional set-up with clear functional assignment for institutions/actors to address climate change
  - Establish clear mechanisms for climate finance transfer among all levels
  - Review laws and regulations that facilitate or impede on delivery of climate finance at the local level
- **More effective and equitable local planning and budgeting for climate initiatives**
  - Capacity development for local level stakeholders to integrate climate change into local level planning and budgeting processes
  - Identify what climate change expenditure is
  - Synergies between national and local levels need to be strengthened, especially when national and local levels are led by different political parties
  - Improve capacity for local resource mobilization

- **Improved delivery of climate finance**
  - Coordination among different actors
  - Use and tweak existing national funding mechanisms rather than establishing new ones
  - Clarify functional responsibilities of different local level stakeholders
  - Put accountability mechanisms in place
- **Monitoring and evaluating the local impact of climate finance**
  - Develop baselines and a manageable set of common relevant & measurable indicators
  - Strengthen monitoring and evaluation capacities of local stakeholders, including coordination among different actors
  - Use third party/independent monitoring and evaluation
  - Use results/impacts to inform subsequent planning and prioritization of climate finance

# Supporting nation-wide MRV of Subnational LED action

**Strengthen regular evaluation and reporting** as a mechanism to assess baselines, monitor developments, capture successes and identify weak areas

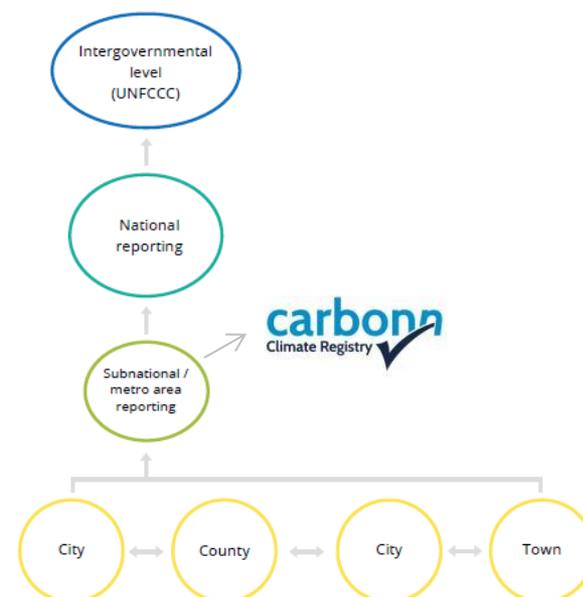
## Global Protocol on Community-scale GHG Emissions (GPC)

Moving towards a global standard for GHG accounting all local governments. Relevant to sub-national governments to support vertical integration



## carbonn Climate Registry (cCR)

- The world's leading reporting platform of local and subnational governments climate action to enhance transparency, accountability and credibility.
- Voluntary reporting of commitments, performance (GHG inventories) and climate action - both mitigation and adaptation - is enhanced by tracking co-benefits as MRV-able climate action.
- Supports vertical integration and horizontal aggregation





8% of the world  
population  
represented



Countries



Reporting  
jurisdictions



Climate  
commitments



Mitigation and  
Adaptation  
actions



Reported  
annual emission  
released

# Thank You!

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