

Collaborative Climate Action – a prerequisite for more ambitious climate policy

Launch Event, 2 March 2021



Agenda

- Introduction by Petter Lydén, Advisor at CPMUD (GIZ)
- Main features of the CCA Report by Monika Zimmermann
- Experiences from Indonesia by Reo Audi, Advisor (GIZ)
- Questions and Answers

Collaborative Climate Action - a prerequisite for more ambitious climate action

The CCA Report is a collaboration between
“Vertically Integrated Climate Policies” and
“Climate Policy Meets Urban Development”

→ Planning and implementing climate
action as a joint endeavour between
government levels

**Collaborative Climate Action –
a prerequisite for more
ambitious climate policy**



Collaborative Climate Action - a prerequisite for more ambitious climate action

- Insights into the concept of CCA
- Starting points for making use of enhanced collaboration for ambitious climate action
- Inspiration for policy makers

**Collaborative Climate Action –
a prerequisite for more
ambitious climate policy**






Monika Zimmermann

Lead author of CCA – a prerequisite for more ambitious climate action

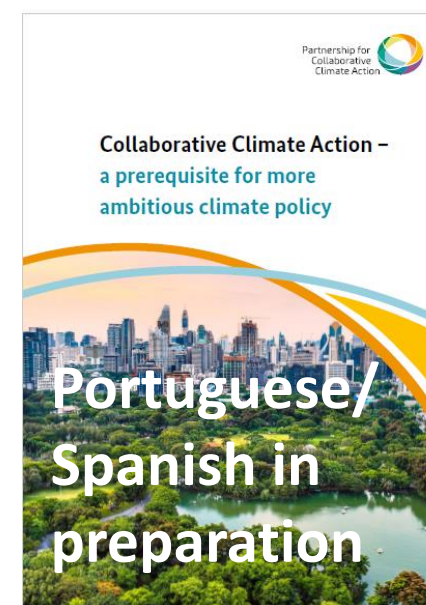
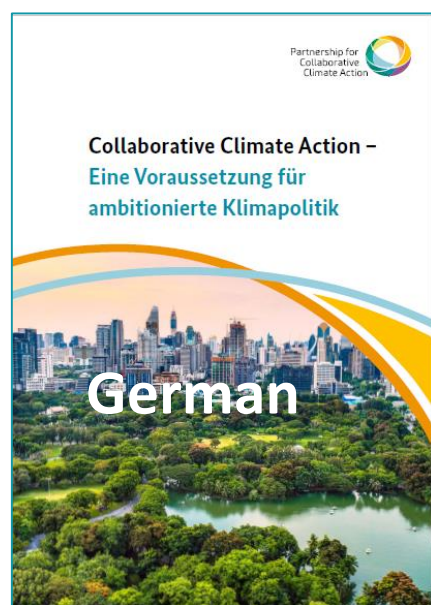
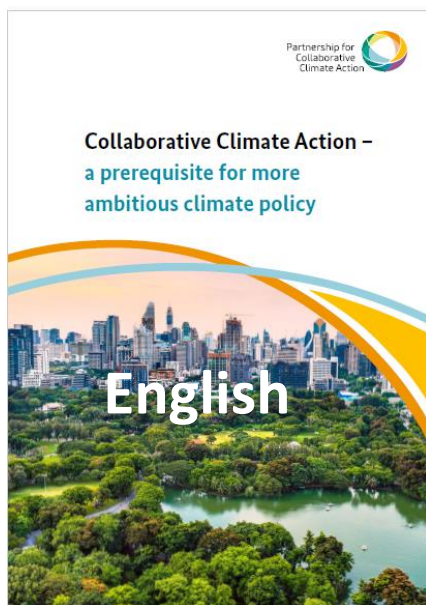
CCA is the politically intended, well-organised cooperation across different levels of government to achieve climate goals – ideally jointly defined and implemented.

**Launch event on 2 March 2021,
Monika Zimmermann**



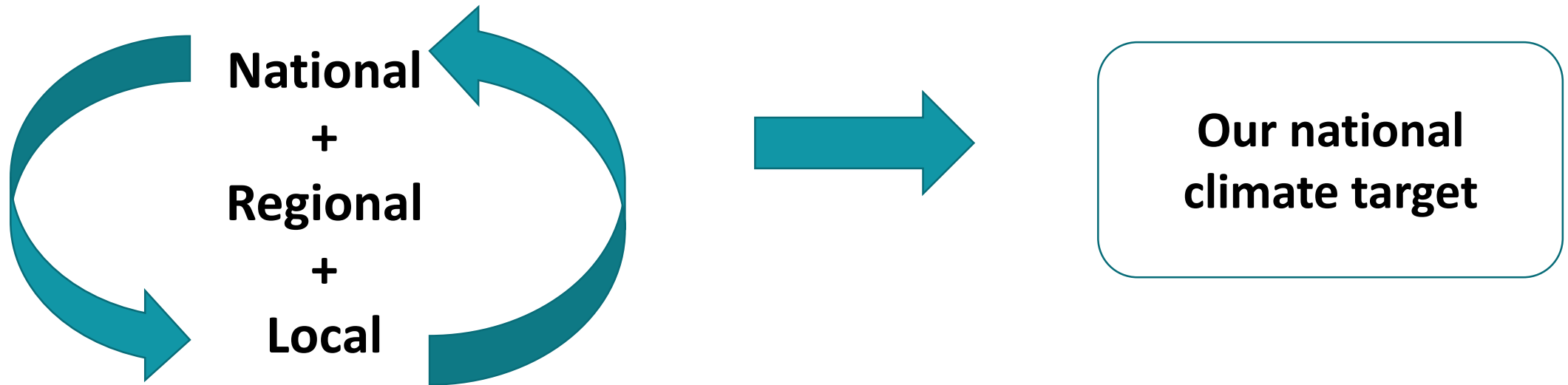
**Collaborative
Climate Action
(CCA) –
a prerequisite for
more ambitious
climate action**

- I. Why are cities (sub-national levels) so relevant ?
- II. Why is CCA key for climate action?
- III. How can CCA be best achieved?
- IV. Which (international) activities provide excellent starting points?



1

Imagine (target setting)

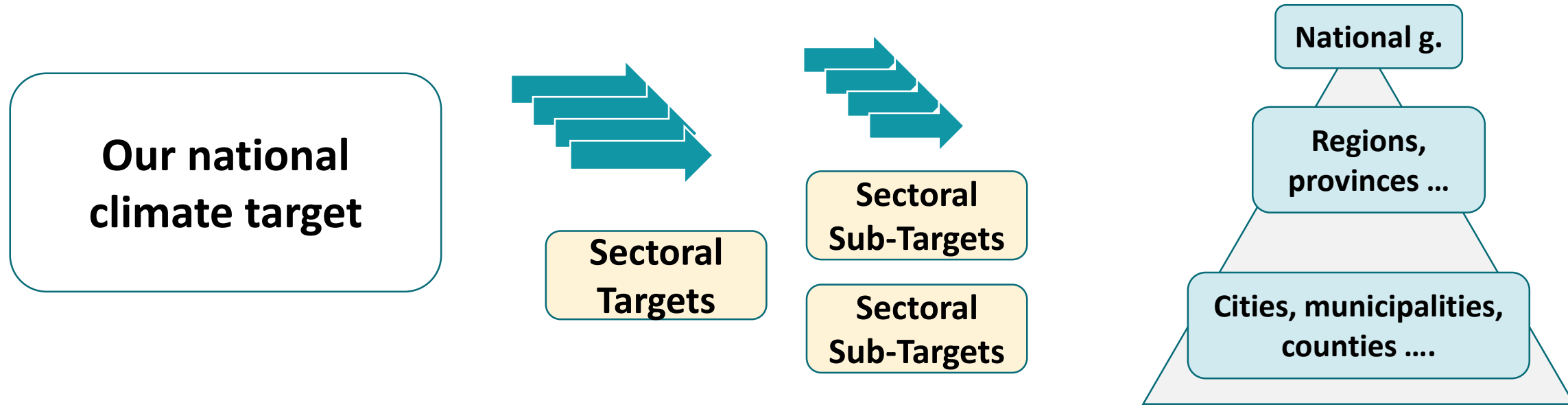


The National government, together with regional authorities and local governments, agree on a joint national climate target, based on planetary boundaries, international targets, scientific advice and in recognition of specifications of their country.

In the EU: They jointly agree on how to top the given EU target.

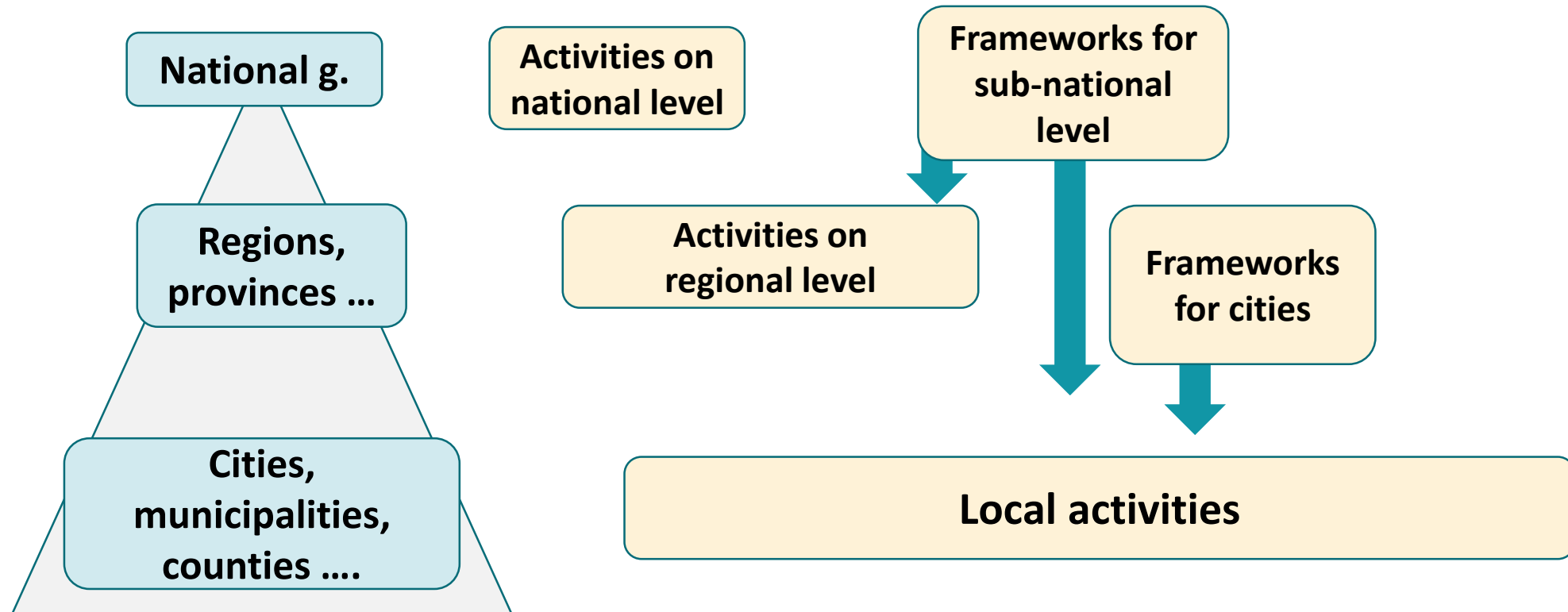
2

Imagine (break down of targets)



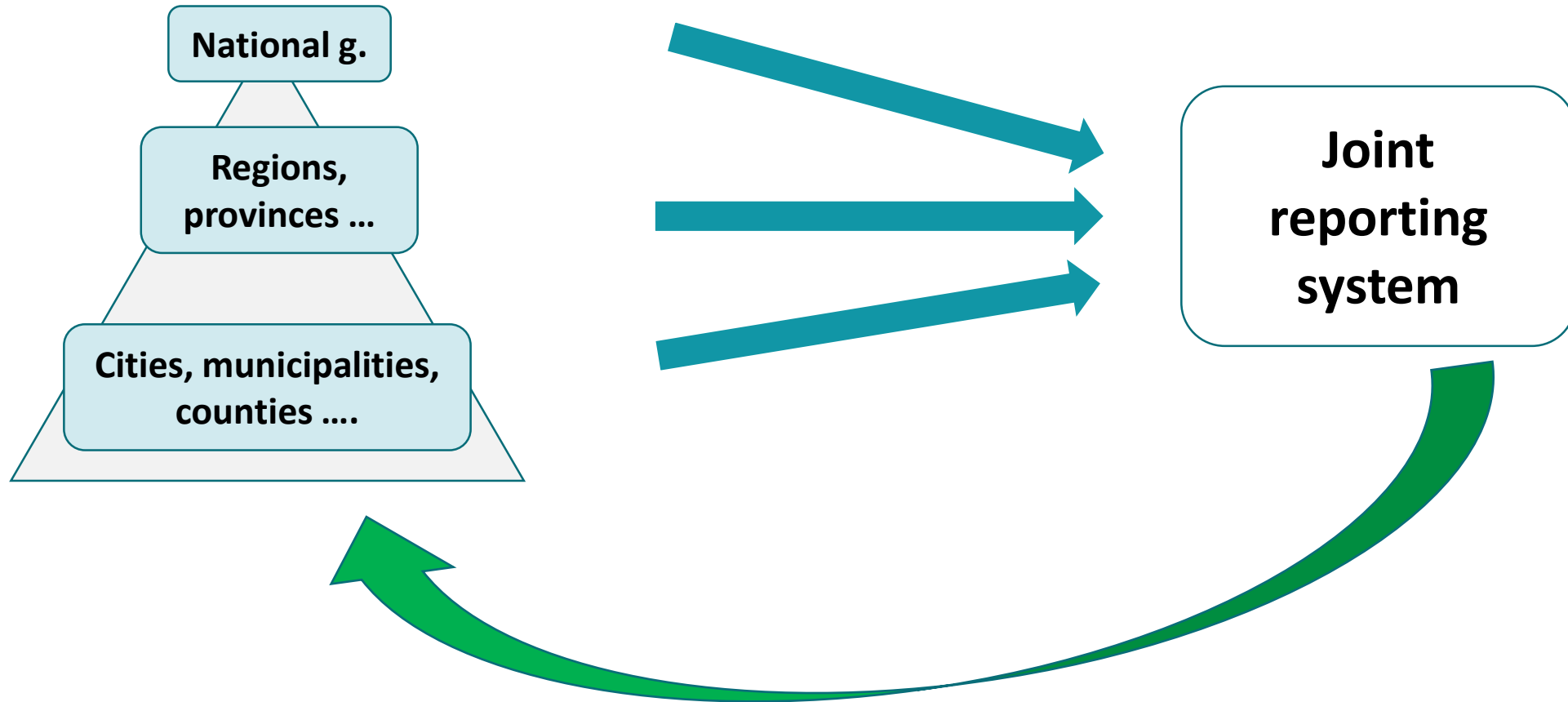
All levels of government take the (joint) target and break it down along sectors. For each sectoral sub-target they make a plan which level would have which responsibility , instrument, finances to ensure fast action.

Imagine (instruments & implementation)



All levels of government act according to their responsibilities and where they can implement best. Instruments are developed (jointly), ensuring that sub-national knowledge is included.

Imagine (joint reporting)



All levels of government monitor, observe, document and report back their achievements. They all get information back on how to improve.



I.

**Why are cities
(sub-national
levels)
so relevant ?**



Cities are critical because they are both the problem and the solution.

- Cities consume roughly two thirds of resources and energy and emit 75% of energy-related greenhouse gases.
- They generate around 80% of GDP.
- Their location and density make them especially vulnerable, for instance because of rising sea levels, extreme weather events, heat waves and the arrival of climate refugees.
- Their density also creates opportunities for infrastructure and services.
- Urban areas are often a driving force behind economic development and a breeding ground for innovation.
- Cities can also serve as laboratories for sustainable solutions, whether new technologies, new economic systems (e.g. shared economy) or sustainable lifestyles.

Urban Potential for Action

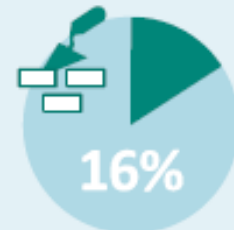
Technically feasible low-carbon measures could cut emissions from urban areas by almost 90% by 2050



Buildings



Transport



Materials Efficiency



Waste

This overview from the Climate Emergency – Urban Opportunity report illustrates municipalities' significant potential for action in key sectors. Find out more: <https://urbantransitions.global>



Cities and regions have a huge potential for climate action, as

Consumer
& Purchaser

- Municipal assets
- Building stock
- Fleets
- Catering
- Office materials
- ...

Planner &
regulator

- Actions in own responsibility
- for implementing law
- Urban planning
- Zoning...

Service
provider &
Supplier

- Electricity, Gas...
- Water & sewage
- Waste management,
- Public transport
- ...

Protector

- For:
- Citizens
 - Local economy
 - Assets
 - Biodiversity & ecosystems
 - Social cohesion

Advisor &
promoter

- Being close to citizens, business and stakeholders
- Offering information, advise and motivation
- ...

The more responsibilities and means are in the hands of a (sub-national) actor,
the more they can deploy these for mitigation & adaptation

Over 1200 cities and regions around the world have committed to one or more forms of ambitious climate action, including declaring climate emergency, adopting carbon neutrality targets, divesting from fossil fuels and transforming to 100% renewable energy.

> 338

Committed to 100% renewables

such as:

Chendigarh, IND
Freiburg, DE
Shenzen, CHN
Nagano Prefecture, JPN
Tshwane, SA
Vancouver, CAN

> 535

Committed to climate/ carbon neutrality

such as:

Barcelona, ES
Bonn, DE
Melbourne, AUS
Pittsburgh, USA
Turku, FIN
Tokyo, JPN

> 368

Declared climate emergency

such as:

Darebin, AUS
Glasgow, UK
Montreal, CAN
Recife, BRA

> 68

Committed to fossil fuel divest

such as:

Dunedin, NZ
Cape Town, SA
Malmö, SWE
New York City, USA



Source: ICLEI, Nov. 2020



II.

Why is CCA key for climate action?



Better together than alone or against each other.

Public actors pull in the same direction.

Every level does what it can do best.

Coherence: They prevent contradictory measures

Ownership strengthens action.

Time is well invested

Better & faster implementation

Each level mobilises partners

Conflicts of interest can be better resolved.



III.

**How can CCA
be best achieved ?**



**Responsibilities & duties
(by law)**

Institutionalised cooperation

Joint target setting

Joint implementation

**Climate: Mandatory
incooperation at levels**

Fact based reporting

**10 factors for
successful
cooperation**

**Wise
national governments ...**

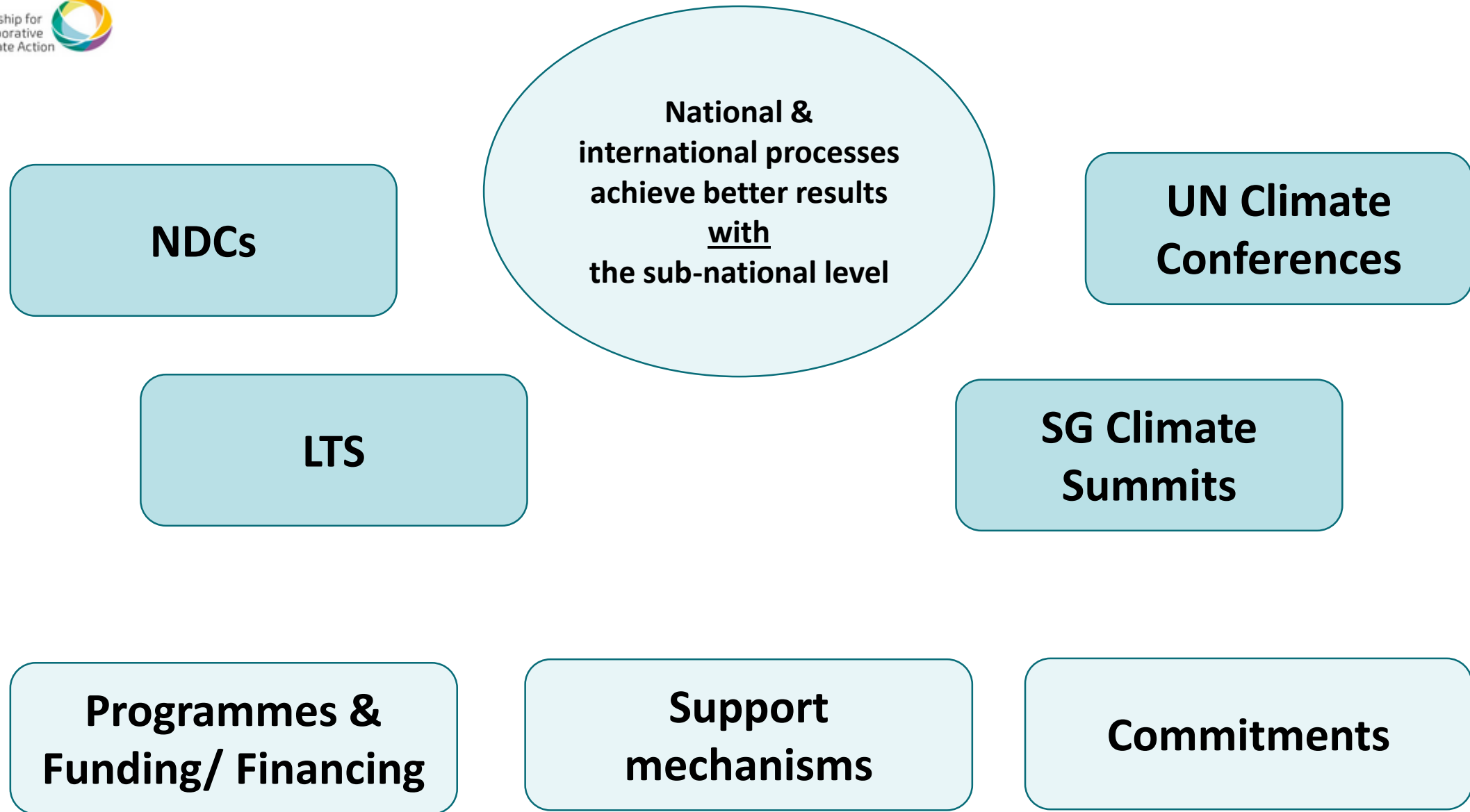
- **Strengthen sub-national level**
 - **Let them unlock their potential**
 - **Set right frameworks**
 - **Take up and scale up**



IV.

**Which
(international)
activities
provide
excellent
starting points ?**





**Enjoy reading !
And share your
critical feed back
with us, please.**

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Former DSG ICLEI

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Reo Audi

Advisor on climate mitigation,
Strengthening Climate Governance of Indonesia for
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Content

- 1 Indonesia Context
- 2 Low Carbon Development Initiative
- 3 Online Monitoring and Reporting System
- 4 Main Highlights

- Indonesia's NDC (2016): unconditional reduction target of **29%** and conditional reduction target up to **41%** of the business as usual scenario by **2030**.
- Indonesia voluntary pledged (2009): to reduce emissions by **26%** on its own efforts, and up to **41%** with international support, against business as usual scenario by **2020**
- Sector categories: Energy, Waste, IPPU, Agriculture, Forestry



Further information:

Indonesia's NDC: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Indonesia%20First/First%20NDC%20Indonesia_submitted%20to%20UNFCCC%20Set_November%20%202016.pdf

Indonesia Context

1

1 National Government

President, Ministries



Ministry of
National
Development
Planning



Ministry of
Environment
and Forestry



Ministry of
Agriculture



Ministry of
Public Works



Ministry of
Energy and
Mineral
Resources



Ministry of
Industry



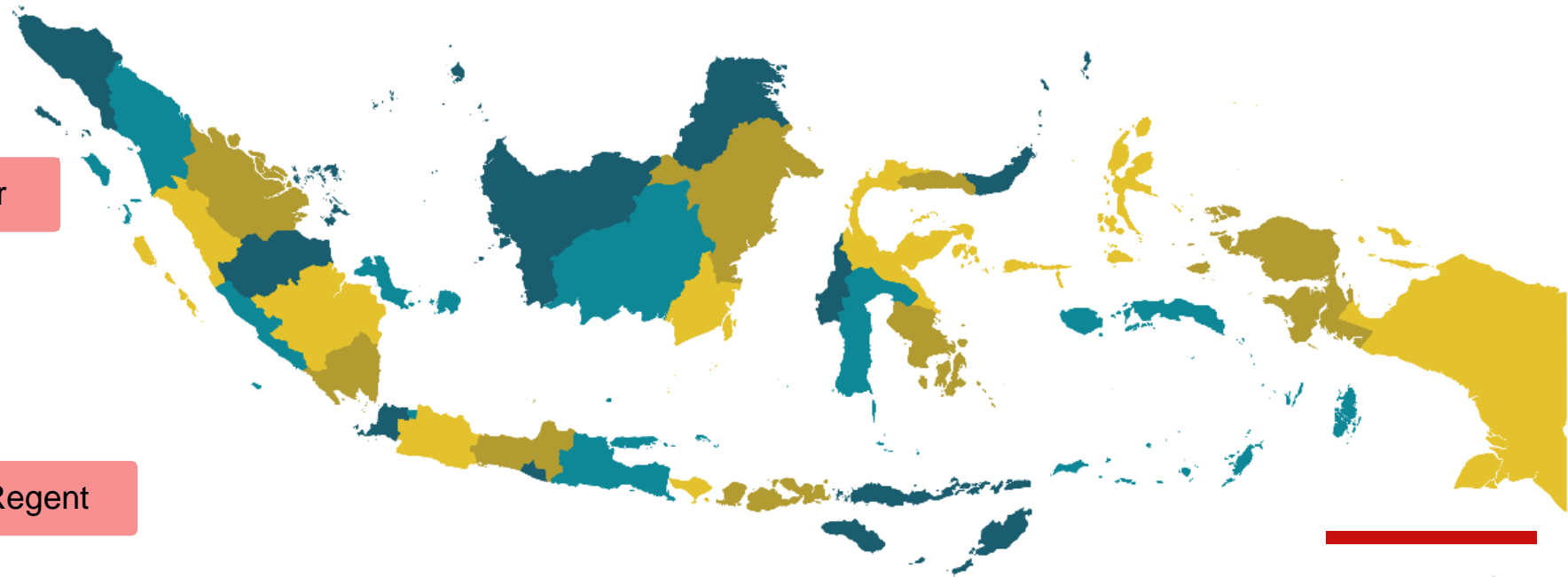
Ministry of
Transportation

34 Provinces

Governor

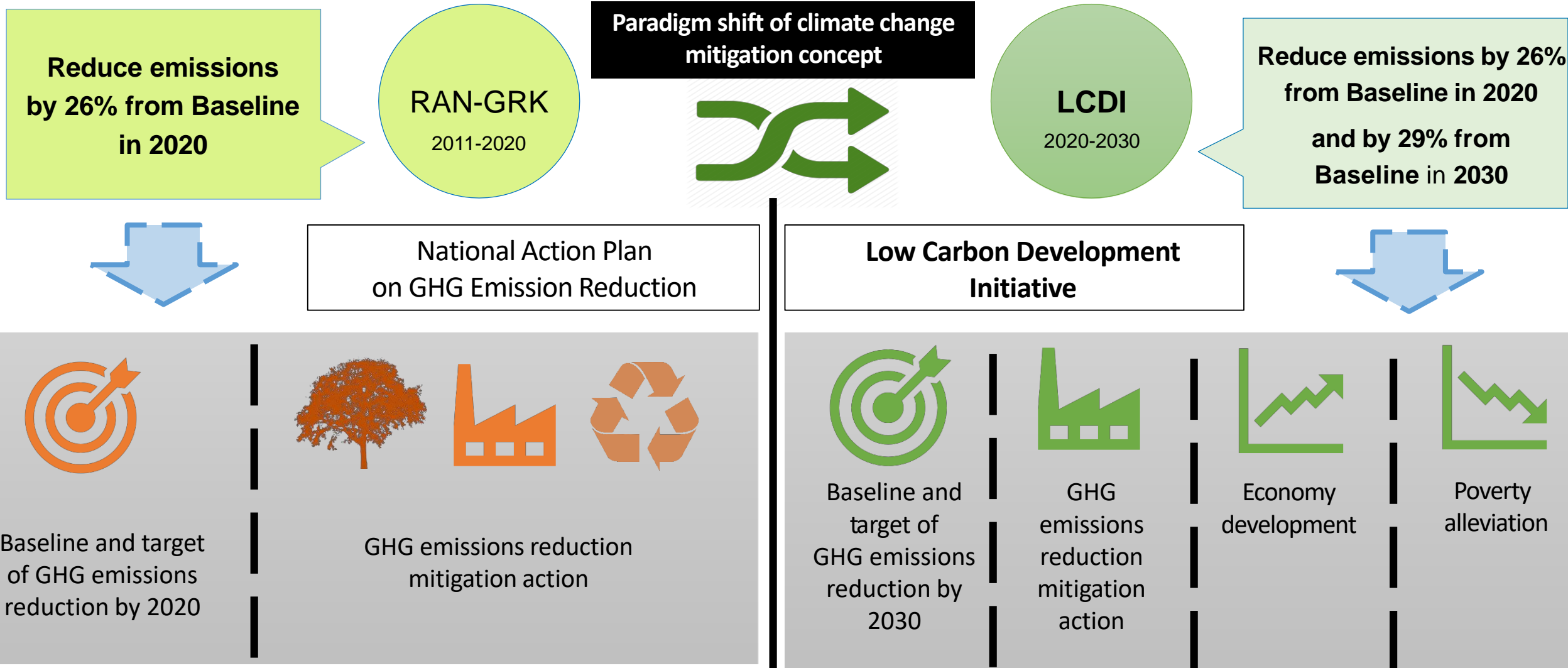
514 Cities/Districts

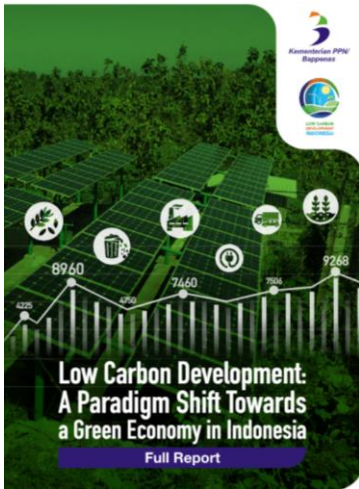
Mayor / Regent



Low Carbon Development Initiative

1





Indonesia Mid-Term National Development Planning 2020-2024

National Priority #6

Environment, Disaster Resilience and Climate Change

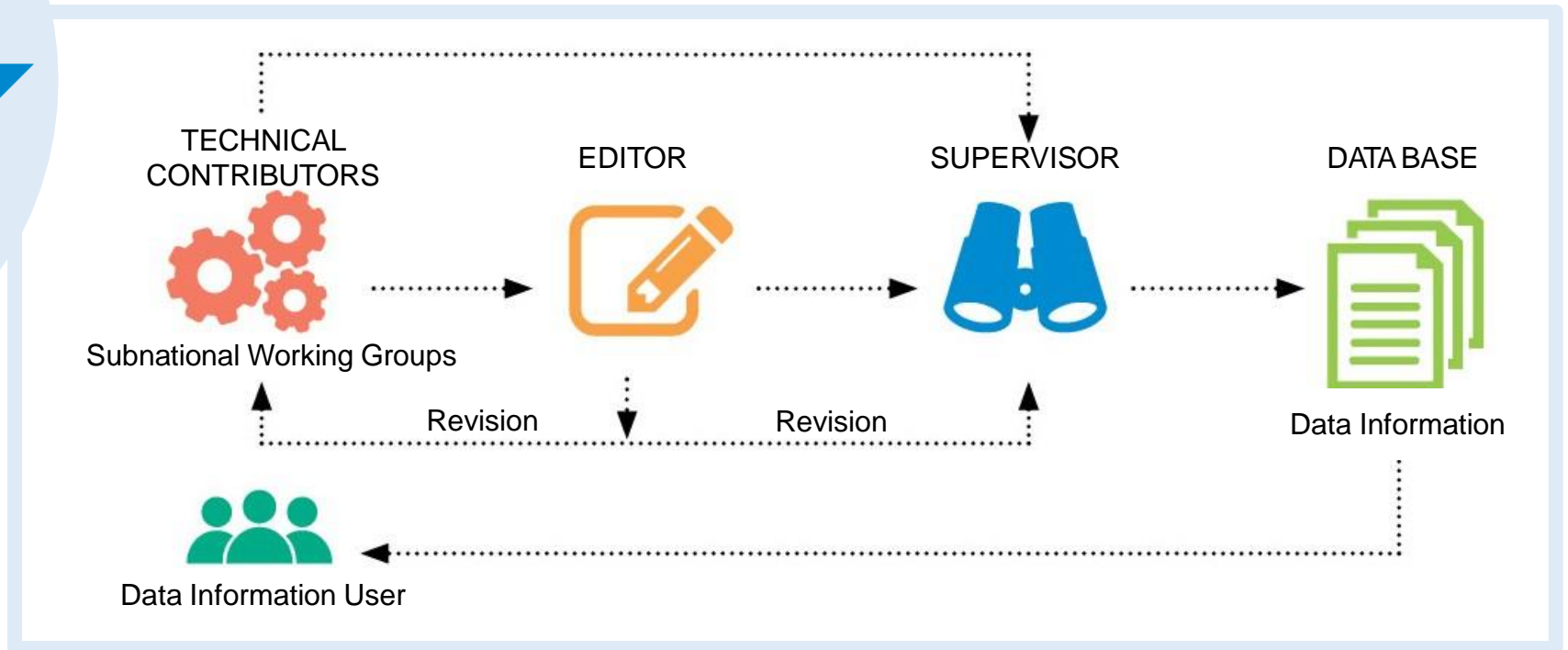
- Priority Program #1: Environment Quality Index
- Priority Program #2: Disaster & Climate Resilience
- **Priority Program #3: Low Carbon Development**

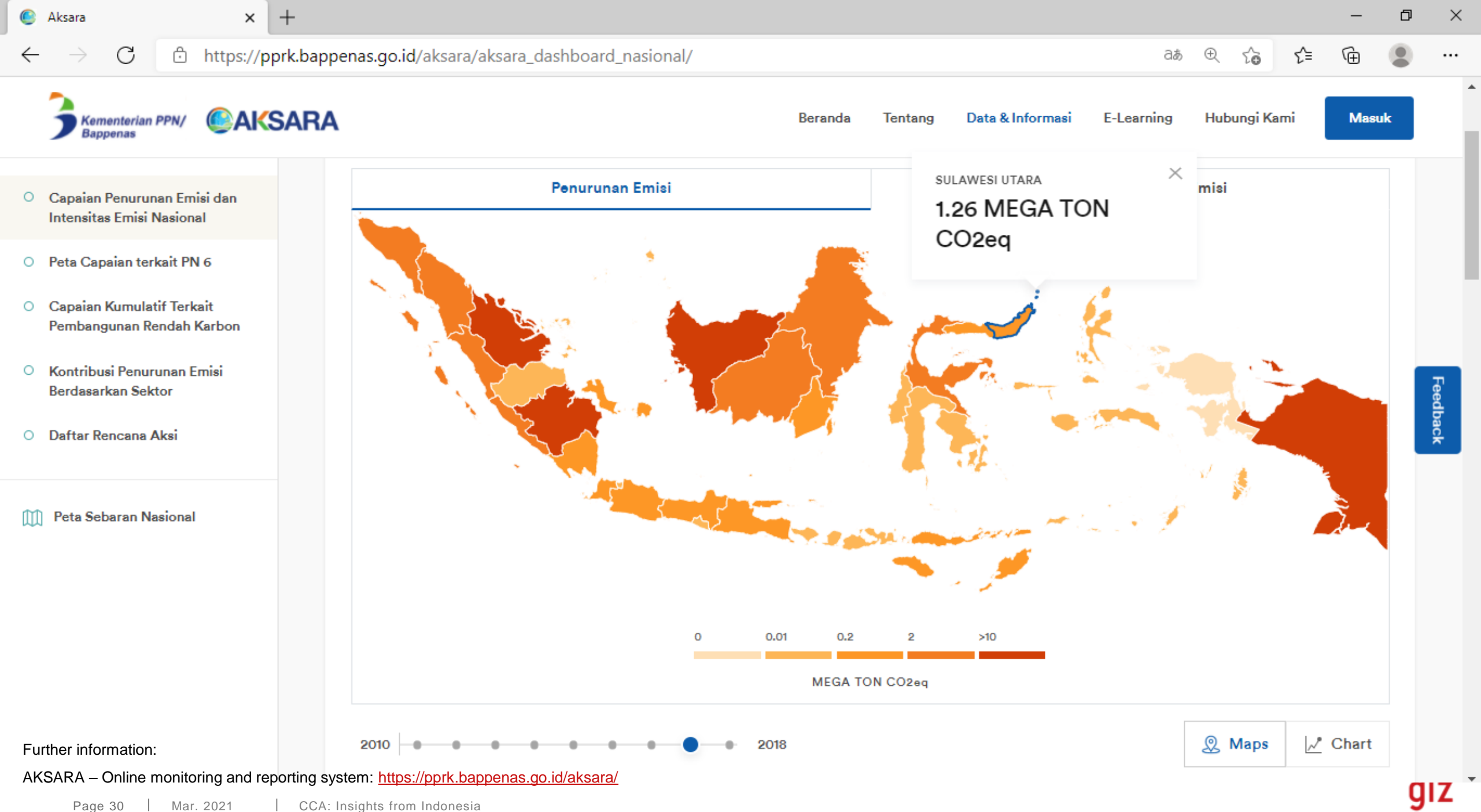
Further information:

1. Low Carbon Development Report: <https://www.bappenas.go.id/id/berita-dan-siaran-pers/pembangunan-rendah-karbon-pergeseranparadigma-menuju-ekonomi-hijau-di-indonesia/>
2. Indonesia Mid Term National Development Planning 2020-2024: <https://www.bappenas.go.id/id/berita-dan-siaran-pers/rencana-pembangunan-jangka-menengah-nasional-rpjm-2020-2024/>

Implementation of adaptive **climate change mitigation action** through periodic evaluation system towards the achievement of Indonesia's mitigation targets.

Stimulate greater participation through open, simple, accurate, and easily understood climate change mitigation **data information**.







National Workshops on Low Carbon Development

- Coordination of national and subnational government – Provincial Working Group from all 34 provinces
- Training on action plan review, online monitoring and updates on Low Carbon Development



Training series on climate planning using Plan-Do-Check Act (PDCA) approach

- Coordination of national and subnational government – Provincial Working Group from selected provinces
- Series of training to continuously improve on climate planning and monitoring

THANK YOU



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Former Advisor for VICLIM Indonesia (2017-2020)



www.giz.de



https://twitter.com/giz_gmbh



<https://www.facebook.com/gizprofile/>



Thank you for joining!

Stay tuned for our next publication on “[Localising NDCs with inspiration from the 2030 Agenda](#)”



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