

Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit

Track #7: Infrastructure, Cities and Local Action V.3 – 31 May 2019

1. The Coalition

- **Co-leading countries:** Turkey, Kenya
- **Supporting institution:** UN Habitat
- **Country members:** Brazil, Canada, Germany, Mexico, Singapore
- **Partner countries and stakeholders:** World Bank, AfDB, ADB, IADB, EIB, EBRD, GCF, IADB, IDFC, AFD, CIF, UNEP, UNEP-FI, UNDP, UNDRR, European Union-Joint Research Centre, OECD, C40, Global Covenant of Mayors, ICLEI, UCLG, TDA, SloCAT, WRI, Global Green Building Council, Coalition for Urban Transition, We Mean Business, TERI, WEF, Bloomberg Philanthropies, Slum-Dwellers International (SDI), Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), Huairou Commission, Yale School of Forestry, Oxford ECI, Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS), NASA (GISS), Cape town University, University of Twente, Youth Climate Lab

2. Expected Outcomes

CARBON NEUTRALITY BY 2050 - COMMITMENTS FROM SUBNATIONAL ENTITIES (CITIES AND STATES)

- Context: Even though subnational entities are accelerating climate action on the ground, we are not yet on track to deliver more prosperous, inclusive and sustainable urbanization. Through close collaboration with regional governments, businesses, investor, and other non-State actors, cities are committed to important emission reductions. Bold ambitions and collaborative actions across all levels of governments need to accelerate to meet the targets of the Paris agreement.
- Objective: a clear and bold vision of what a carbon neutral world should look like in 2050, vertical integration on climate action and enabling framework to strengthen the pipeline of urban sustainable projects to send strong political and market signals
- Expected outcome:
 - Clear and tangible (e.g. with targets, policies and timelines) commitments by local governments on carbon neutrality
 - Clear and tangible commitments by national government to enable and support urban climate action
 - Innovative solutions for national, subnational and local governments to align their ambitions and work together to implement concrete actions including citizens engagement.
- Sub track members: Canada, Mexico, GCoM, C40, Bloomberg Philanthropies, Coalition for Urban Transition, ICLEI

DECARBONIZATION OF LAND TRANSPORT SECTOR:

- Context: Transport is the third-largest source of CO2 emissions after the power sector and other industrial combustion. Road transport is the largest contributor to global CO2 emissions from transport, accounting for threequarters of transport emissions in 2015. Considering the implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change, transport must inevitably play its part if global targets are to be met.
- Objective: Clear and tangible (with targets and timelines) commitments by national and local governments as well as the private sector and international institutions/alliances to decarbonize land-based transport at scale.
- Expected outcomes:
 - Promoting concrete and convenient alternatives to private vehicles in urban transport
 - Accelerating the shift towards low or zero emissions vehicles
- Sub track members: Turkey, Singapore, Germany, Transport Decarbonization Alliance, SLoCaT

RESILIENT AND ZERO CARBON BUILDINGS:

- Context: Building stock must be carbon neutral by 2050 to meet the goals of the Paris agreement, but today, fewer than 1% of buildings are zero carbon. Cities represent the majority of current and future building stock and are key grounds for injection of policy ambition.
- Objective: clear and tangible (with targets and timelines) commitments by local governments, regulators, industry actors and financing institutions to avoid lock-in in carbon intensive developments, by promoting for instance energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.
- Expected outcomes:
 - Driving national ambition via enabling policies for net zero carbon/super low energy/near zero energy buildings, secure public national commitments to attain either of these targets for new buildings by 2030 and existing buildings by 2050.
 - Driving implementation via financing, securing commitments from multilateral developments banks and private financial institutions to mobilize “Paris compliant” buildings investments in developing countries by 2030.

Sub track members: Turkey, WRI, UNEP, Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (Global ABC)

DECENTRALIZED FINANCE:

- Context: Over the next 15 years, nations will need to build USD 93 trillion worth of low-emission, climate-resilient infrastructure to meet the goals set out in the Paris Agreement. The CCFLA State of City Climate Finance (2015) report estimates that more than 70% of this infrastructure will be built in urban areas, at a cost of USD 4.5 trillion to USD 5.4 trillion per year. These infrastructure projects not only could help address climate change but would also support a myriad of additional sustainable development goals.
- Objective: clear and tangible solutions to accelerate, scale up and make financial flows more accessible to cities and local governments to promote investments in low-carbon and climate resilient urban infrastructure.
- Expected outcomes:
 - Creating the conditions for the development of bankable projects and coherent pipelines at scale

- Improving financing options and approached for cities and subnational governments and their projects
- Improving national framework conditions to incentivize climate friendly projects at the local level
- Strengthening the global architecture for subnational climate finance and its tracking
- o Sub track members: Germany, GCoM, C40, World Bank (WB), European Investment Bank (EIB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), World Resources Institute (WRI), Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), Green Climate Fund (GCF), United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI), International Development Finance Club (IDFC), Agence Française de Développement (AFD).

CLIMATE RESILIENCE FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE URBAN DWELLERS:

- o Context: 1 in 7 of the world's population, close to 1 billion people, live in slums and informal settlements. Helping informal settlements building their climate resilience represents only a small portion of resources channeled to climate activities.
- o Objective: identify clear and tangible (with targets and timelines) commitments to mitigate the impacts and improve the resilience to climate change for 100% of the most vulnerable urban dwellers by 2030.
- o Expected outcome:
 - Identification of “hotspot” informal settlements where underlying socio-economic vulnerabilities are exacerbated by increasing exposure to the impacts of climate change.
 - Strengthening adaptive capacity of communities by strengthening grassroots and non-governmental organizations, shifting urban planning practices, establishing links with national policies, and building global capacities to secure and improve informal settlements and protect the urban poor from climate related risks.
- o Sub track members: Kenya, Brazil, UN Habitat, Slum Dwellers, UNDRR, UNDP