

From the World Summit on Climate and Territories to the COP21 The declaration of Non-Party stakeholders Le Bourget – 2 December 2015

We have come together today in Le Bourget to keep the great momentum generated by the World Summit on Climate and Territories in Lyon / Rhône-Alpes Region in July 2015. Building on the declaration that we have collectively adopted in Lyon, in which we have insisted on the links between climate and development, on the principles of respect for human rights, gender equality, rights of indigenous peoples, decent work, etc., the networks of Non-Party stakeholders that are present here (subnational and local governments, NGOs, businesses, labour unions, youth, women, indigenous peoples, etc.) wish to reaffirm some priorities for the Paris Agreement.

First of all, we want to remind the international community of its obligation to keep global warming below 2°Celsius in the 21st century as compared to pre-industrial levels, while keeping in perspective the adequacy of a 1.5°Celsius target. We are deeply concerned that aggregated efforts from submitted nationally determined contributions would lead to a global warming of almost 3°C, spelling doom for the future of our societies.

Therefore we call upon all national Governments to upgrade their national contributions as soon as possible and to inscribe, in the Paris Agreement, a progression principle to be applied through a mechanism based on regular transparent assessment of both collective efforts and individual progress.

The mobilisation of Non-Party stakeholders to support national Governments' actions through our own concrete initiatives should facilitate the increase of ambition of national contributions. In Lyon, local and subnational governments have already made strong emissions reduction commitments, particularly for the period 2015-2020. During the World Summit Climate and Territories we also initiated coalitions of stakeholders on key climate change related issues (mobility, low-carbon economy, forests, adaptation, urban planning, renewable energy, etc.), and our progress meeting in Le Bourget shows that our momentum remains strong. The development of the Agenda of Solutions, through the Lima-Paris-Action Agenda, is an important step forward of COP21 and a real opportunity, and we call upon the national Governments to make this agenda durable and strengthen it by opening its governance to the networks representing these Non-Party stakeholders. The mobilization of cooperative and galvanizing initiatives will be reinforced by progress to monitor the aggregate delivery of commitments over time. Credibility of initiatives will be ensured through regular evaluations.

In Lyon we came together to affirm that an integrated territorial action - taken at the local and subnational level - is at the heart of the responses to climate change, through our final declaration, which has received the most signatures from networks of Non-Party stakeholders in the history of

climate negotiations.

We therefore reiterate the need for the Paris Agreement to strongly recognize the relevance of this territorial approach and the role of Non-State actors. As Non-Party stakeholders acting besides Contracting Parties to the UNFCCC, without our efforts national Governments will be unable to reach their own greenhouse gas reduction objectives, neither when it comes to adaptation to negative impacts of climate change.

The Paris Agreement should support education, awareness raising, and capacity building for these stakeholders in order to enable and improve citizen participation for its implementation, especially for a better development of necessary tools for action, starting with territorial planning.

During our gathering in Lyon in July we also emphasised the importance of addressing jointly the challenges of climate change and development. Since then, the international community (through the United Nations) has adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is an important step, and we now need to bring these two agendas together: we cannot stabilise the climate without taking development needs into account. It is essential to implement the SDGs in an integrated manner to reduce effectively greenhouse gas emissions.

To that end, strong Habitat III recommendations, from October 2016, should be made in order to mark the convergence of these two agendas.

In that vein, we believe that we must pay special attention to the world's most vulnerable areas and populations, which are low emitters but have already been severely impacted by climate disruption. The "Loss and damage" issue must therefore be addressed in Paris in order to recognize as well the relevance of this territorial approach.

Last but not least, we know that without appropriate financing, we will be unable to take the necessary actions. We therefore call upon national Governments to increase their solidarity, to confirm their commitments to provide additional climate finance, and find innovative sources of financing. Territories need easier access to climate finance; in the North, to fund the energy transition; in the South, to support sustainable planning and access to sustainable energy for all, within the decarbonization of the world economy scenario. We are pleased to see that real progress has been made in discussions and commitments on these issues (fossil fuel divestment, different ways to price carbon, new approaches to insurance funding, etc.), but we reiterate that the financial flows that are created will only be effective if they are invested at the territorial level, as close as possible to the daily lives of citizens.

Ten more days remain to ensure that the 2015 Paris Climate Conference truly meets expectations and achieve the require credibility to a climate stabilisation scenario. In the past few months, non-State actors have mobilised and demonstrated their commitment to action. Now it is up to the national Governments to conclude a universal, robust, binding, and equitable agreement that will contribute to greater peace and solidarity in the 21st century.