

NECPlatform

Multi-level governance – kesako? An intro to the NECPlatform project

eceee summer study

Presented by Marine Perrio, Senior Communication Expert | IEECP

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Multi-level governance: involving subnational authorities and other stakeholders in national energy and climate policy making

Giulia Pizzini, senior energy expert - IEECP



Jeremy Clero, energy expert - IEECP



Marine Faber Perrio, senior communication expert - IEECP



Thibaut Maraquin, EU project manager - Energy Cities



Governance ≠ Government

Then what?

- Governance = the **process of governing** (companies, countries, NGOs, etc.).
- Multi-level governance (MLG) promotes **collaborative decision-making, inclusiveness & the effective use of resources** and expertise across different levels and sectors of governments and society.

“The point of departure for this multi-level governance approach is the existence of overlapping competencies among multiple levels of governments and the interaction of political actors across those levels. (...) Instead of the two-level game assumptions adopted by state centrists, MLG theorists posit a set of overarching, multi-level policy networks. (...) The presumption of multi-level governance is that these actors participate in diverse policy networks and this may involve subnational actors — interest groups and subnational governments — dealing directly with supranational actors.” Gary Marks (1996)

- 2 main components: vertical (different administrative levels) & horizontal (different sectors of society).



The EU Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (1999/2018).

Article 11

Multilevel climate and energy dialogue

Each Member State shall establish a multilevel climate and energy dialogue pursuant to national rules, in which local authorities, civil society organisations, business community, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public are able actively to engage and discuss the different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress, unless it already has a structure which serves the same purpose. Integrated national energy and climate plans may be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32018R1999>

Article 10

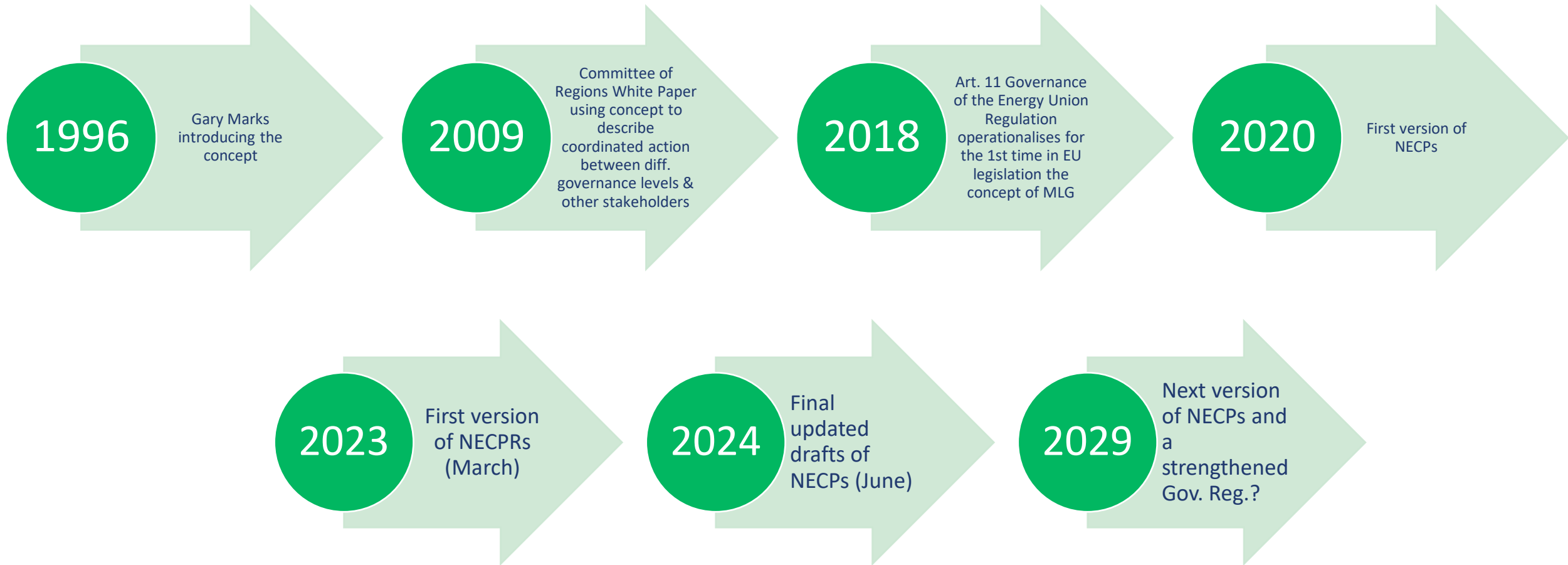
Public consultation


Without prejudice to any other Union law requirements, each Member State shall ensure that the public is given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the draft integrated national energy and climate plan — as regards the plans for the 2021 to 2030 period, in the preparation of the final plan well before its adoption — as well as of the long-term strategies referred to in Article 15. Each Member State shall attach to the submission of such documents to the Commission a summary of the public's views or provisional views. In so far as Directive 2001/42/EC is applicable, consultations undertaken on the draft in accordance with that Directive shall be deemed to satisfy the obligations to consult the public under this Regulation.

EU CLIMATE LAW – Art. 9

The Commission shall engage with all parts of society to enable and empower them to take action towards a just and socially fair transition to a climate-neutral and climate-resilient society. The Commission shall **facilitate an inclusive and accessible process at all levels, including at national, regional and local level and with social partners, academia, the business community, citizens and civil society**, for the exchange of best practice and to identify actions to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of this Regulation. **The Commission may also draw on the public consultations and on the multilevel climate and energy dialogues as set up by Member States in accordance with Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.**

Origins of “MLG” and timeline





Brussels, 24.10.2023
SWD(2023) 646 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Assessment of progress towards the objectives of the Energy Union

Accompanying the document

Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Court of Auditors, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

State of the Energy Union 2023 Report

Brussels, 24.10.2023
COM(2023) 650 final

(pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action)

{COM(2023) 650 final}

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

State of the Energy Union Report 2023

(pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action)

2.4. Multilevel dialogue

Multilevel dialogue is a **fundamental tool to gain buy-in across society on the need for the energy transition and the achievement of the 2030 climate and energy ambitions**. Most Member States reported activities related to the setting up of national multilevel climate and energy dialogues, referring to the creation of various engagement fora, platforms and committees. These involved local authorities, civil society organisations, the business community, investors, other relevant stakeholders and the general public.

However, **the level of maturity, sophistication and structure of those dialogues varies** substantially between Member States. Some Member States refer to structures or methods that have been in place for several years, even before the Governance Regulation entered into force, while other Member States refer to processes in place since 2022 or which are in the process of being set up.

Several Member States succeeded in putting their process in perspective, highlighting the regularity and permanence of their initiatives, qualifying and quantifying their activities, the outcomes and the impacts reached, where other Member States rather listed their consultations and events without explaining the overall approach or how their initiatives are interlinked. The inclusion of local authorities has been a strong focus for several Member States but is not applied prominently.

Many Member States limit the scope of their multilevel climate and energy dialogues to the NECP development process, while the Governance Regulation seeks for a **more comprehensive framework**, requiring Member States to set up multilevel dialogue covering the different scenarios for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and to review progress.

State of the Energy Union (October 2023)

5 Multilevel climate and energy dialogues

Most of the Member States reported activities related to the set up of national multilevel climate and energy dialogue that they were required to set up, if not already in place, in line with the Article 11 of the Governance Regulation - in which local authorities, civil society organisations, business community, investors and other relevant stakeholders and the general public should be able to actively engage and discuss the achievement of the Union's climate-neutrality objective and different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies, including for the long term, and review progress. Integrated national energy and climate plans may be discussed within the framework of such a dialogue.

Various levels of maturity of the dialogue can be identified. Some have been in place for several years and are well established such as the Energy Efficiency Platform in Germany or Austria, which highlights the National Climate Change committee, established since 2017, which meets annually, and which discuss and supports the co-ordination of climate change related measures, gathering representatives of the relevant federal ministries, federal provinces and local government, representatives of social partners as well as from science, energy and industry interest groups, environmental NGOs and the political parties represented in the first chamber of the Parliament. Other Member States indicate processes that are only in place since 2022 or in the process of being set up. Several Member States (Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, and Romania) specifically indicate that such dialogues are being set-up in their countries through the NECPlatform⁷⁴ project, funded by the LIFE Clean Energy Transition sub-programme.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52023SC0646>

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b27b8b93-725d-11ee-9220-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_1&format=PDF

... however those of the author(s) only and do not
... tanting authority can be held responsible for them.

European Commission assessments of NECPs

*“...[MS are] invited to **exploit the potential of the multi-level climate and energy dialogues to a greater extent, actively engaging** with regional and local authorities, social partners, civil society organisations, the business community, investors, and other relevant stakeholders, and discussing with them the various scenarios envisaged for its energy and climate policies”.* European Commission Communication (2020), « An EU-wide assessment of National Energy and Climate Plans »

In its assessment of the draft updated NECPs submitted (mostly) in June 2023, the EC states that:

*“LRAs are important for the implementation of energy and climate policies. **However, very few MSs demonstrate concrete evidence of how they involve them in the process of preparing the draft updated NECP, and even fewer are building on an established multilevel dialogue for this process**”.* European Commission (2023)

Still lost in translation?

National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)

Understanding the legislation and the Dialogue Platform concept

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Understanding the legislation



Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union

The Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union has redefined how the European Union (EU) and its Member States (MS) plan and deliver on the EU's energy and climate goals. It has also established a governance mechanism that should ensure that the EU complies with its commitment to the Paris Agreement.

The Energy Union Governance framework will enable the EU to track MS' progress in implementing the 5 pillars of the Energy Union strategy: (1) decarbonisation, (2) energy efficiency, (3) energy security, (4) internal market and (5) research and innovation.



NECPs

Under this regulation, all MS are required to develop National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP) covering the period from 2021 to 2030. These plans have been submitted in 2020 and will be updated in 2023 (draft) and 2024 (final version). The NECPs are a key pillar to delivering on the EU's 2030 climate targets and driving forward the implementation of the EU Green Deal and the climate neutrality objective by 2050. The implementation of the EU Green Deal is not only dependant on the Energy Union but on a wide range of policy processes and legislations at EU (such as the Fit-for-55 package), national (such as Long-Term Renovation Strategies - LTRS and National Recovery and Resilience Plans), and local levels (such as Sustainable Energy Climate and Action Plans) that are interdependent. Achieving a climate-neutral EU implies complex governance arrangements due to the multi-actor and multi-level dimensions of the challenge.



Guidelines for the next draft of NECPs

In the latest Guidance to Member States for the updates of their NECPs, published in December 2022, the European Commission emphasises the need to provide a platform "to discuss with stakeholders the different scenarios envisaged for energy and climate policies and achieving the EU's climate-neutrality objective set out in the Climate Law", mentioning the NECPlatform Project.



Article 11

Under Article 11 of the regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, the EU stresses that MS shall establish a multi-level climate and energy dialogue to deliver on the clean energy transition and the European Green Deal.

Within these dialogues, local and regional authorities, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), businesses, investors, other stakeholders and the public are enabled to engage and discuss the different scenarios for national and climate policies in the short and long-term and review progress made, including the integrated NECP.

Assessment of the final NECPs submitted in 2020

In its assessment of the final NECPs submitted by EU MS, the EC recognised that this is not yet visible at national level, most notably in the submitted national plans. In its analysis of the NECPs, Energy Cities found that most EU countries fail to leverage cities' key role and view the role of local authorities in a top-down process.

Local authorities are mostly referred to for their need to get higher and financial capacities and their key role in implementing national laws and programmes. In addition, MS mostly ignored Article 11 on multi-level energy and climate dialogue. The EC recommended that nearly all MS should start leveraging the multi-level energy and climate dialogue for their NECPs.



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Understanding the Dialogue Platforms

Multi-level Governance

Rather than just a top-down approach, in which national representatives draft and decide on policies with which sub-national actors must align, Multilevel Governance (MLG) builds on:

- ▶ **Vertical integration** to enhance higher-level decisions and align them to sub-national needs;
- ▶ **Horizontal integration**: engage peers at the same level to ensure synergies and avoid overlaps.

MLG not only requires institutional arrangements (dialogue platforms), but also information-sharing and capacity-building across all governance levels: it is necessary that the national level provides the necessary information, resources and tools that specifically strengthen the actions of local actors.

In this project, a vertical and horizontal integration will be facilitated at different stages of climate policies at EU, national and local levels:

- Planning**: adopting coordinated and harmonised energy and climate objectives and priorities considering the sub-national needs to foster shared ownership;
- Implementation**: coordinated and combined implementation of energy and climate-related actions by EU, national, regional and local authorities to maximise their impact and ensure synergies;
- Monitoring**: results and lessons learned from local and regional authorities are captured, shared and integrated into ongoing decision-making and upcoming revision of national policies (e.g. national governments should leverage good practices from local authorities by identifying, disseminating and fostering their replication when possible).

Climate and Energy Dialogue Platforms (CEDs)

The Climate and Energy Dialogue Platforms – that will be implemented in the 6 focus countries – will bring together a wide variety of participants ranging from different administrative levels (e.g. local, regional) to other stakeholders (e.g. industry, finance, civil society) who are already or should be involved in the NECP policy cycle.

The mission of the platform is to establish and strengthen a dialogue between relevant national Ministries, lower levels of administration (including local authorities), national and/or local and regional energy and environment agencies, and representatives of civil society and other relevant stakeholders.



The aim is to facilitate vertical and horizontal integration of energy and climate policies and help MS comply with Article 11 of Governance Regulation resulting in ambitious updated NECPs.

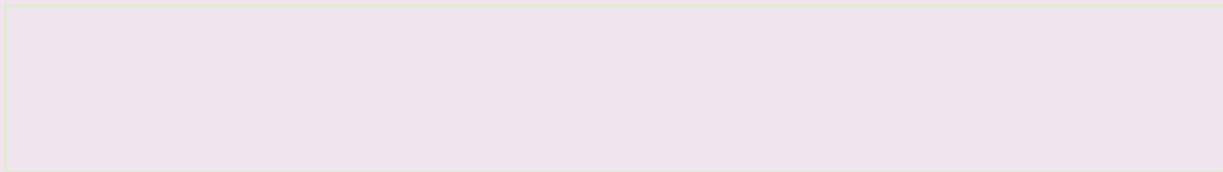
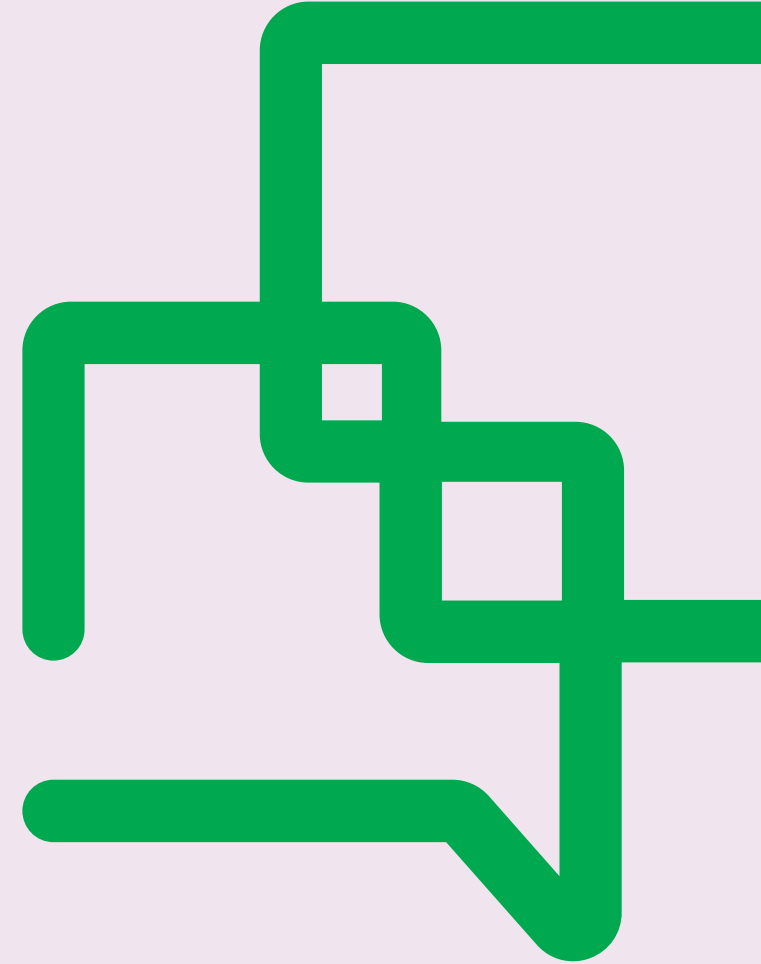
The platform will also facilitate exchange of information and capacity development among relevant stakeholders to ensure coordination and synergies between various levels.

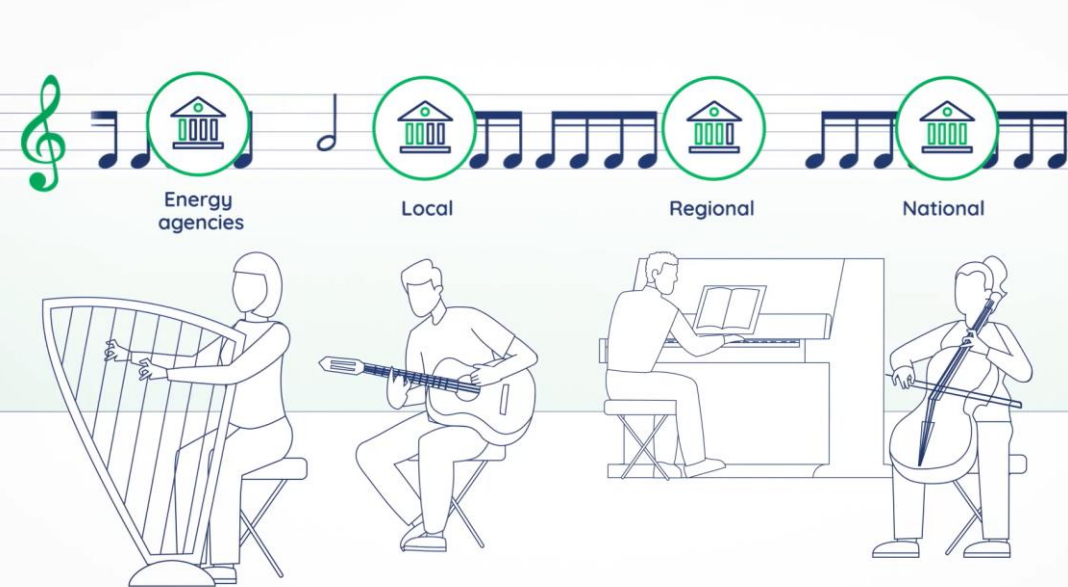
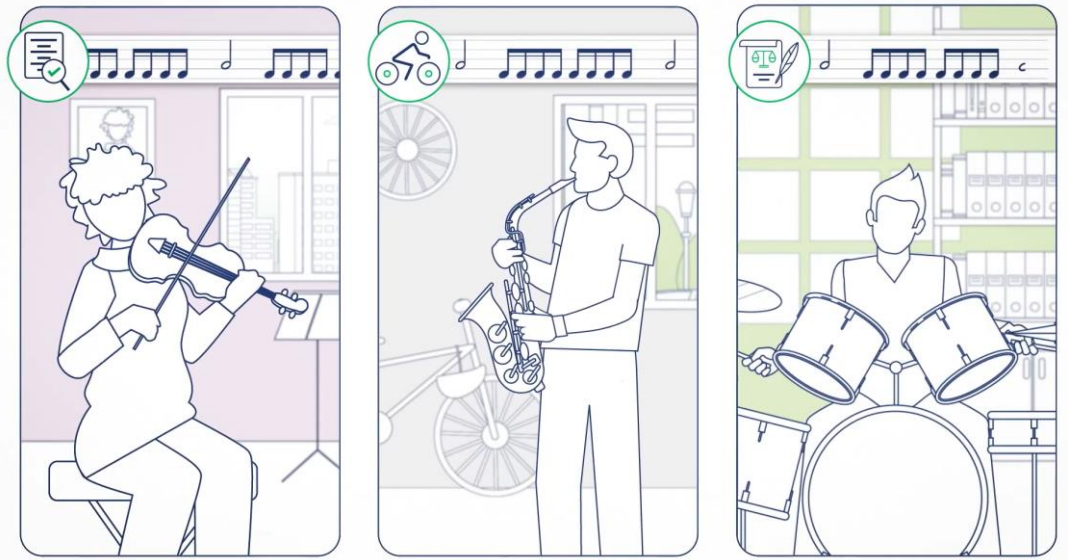
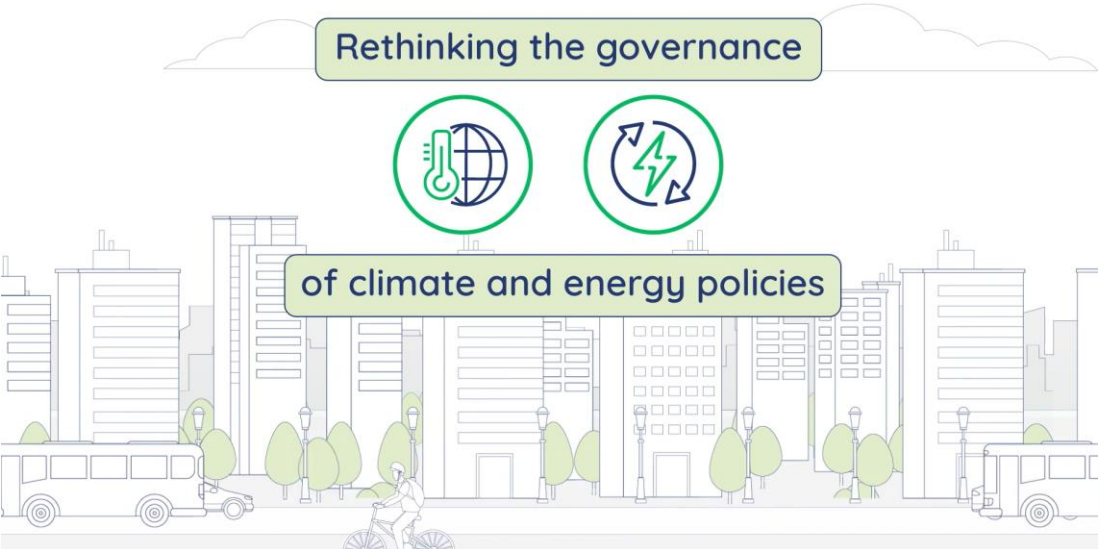
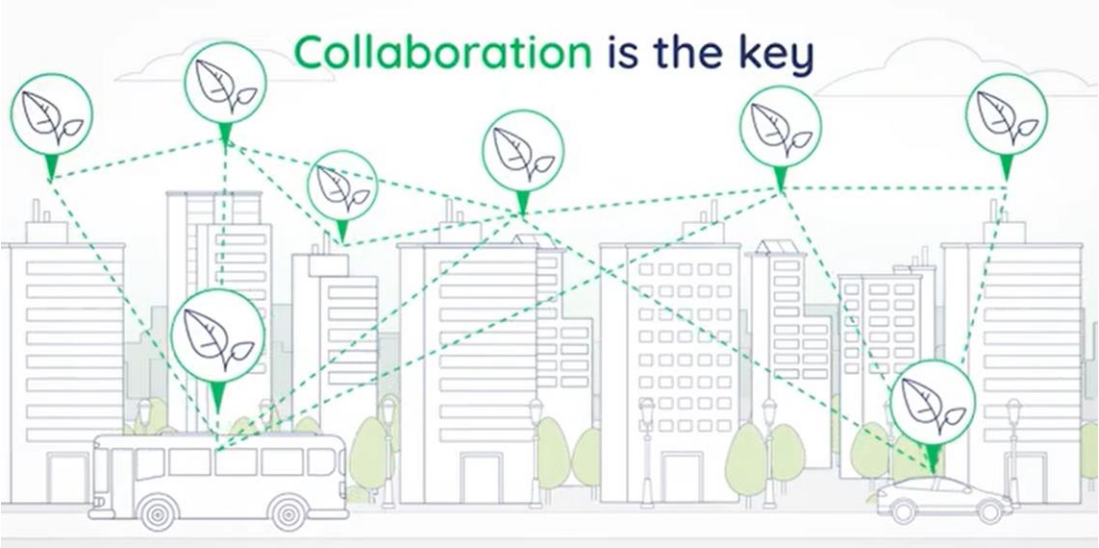
The platforms will be led by national project partners in cooperation with the Ministry in charge of the NECP in each participating country. After the end of the project, the Ministries in charge of NECPs will become the actual lead of the platforms.

[See here how the Platforms are being implemented in each focus country](#)

NECPlatform

Introducing...





NECPlatform



The NECPlatform project aims to **support six EU Member States** to set up multi-level dialogue platforms, raising the voices of local and regional decision-makers and stakeholders in national energy and climate policies.

Where do we stand in June 2024?

Number of dialogues and lead organisers



European Level



National Level



Multi-level dialogues, what for?

-  bring together relevant stakeholders
-  foster vertical & horizontal integration of energy & climate policies
-  become a privileged fora to discuss updated NECPs
-  help Member States comply with the EU Governance Regulation



The updated NECPs first draft was **due in June 2023** and the final versions **due end of this month! (June 2024)**

Over this period, the NECPlatform project contributed to making sure that EU Member States bridge the gap that has been highlighted by the European Commission's assessment of 2019 plans.

Submission NECPR (March 23)



Mention of NECPlatform in...

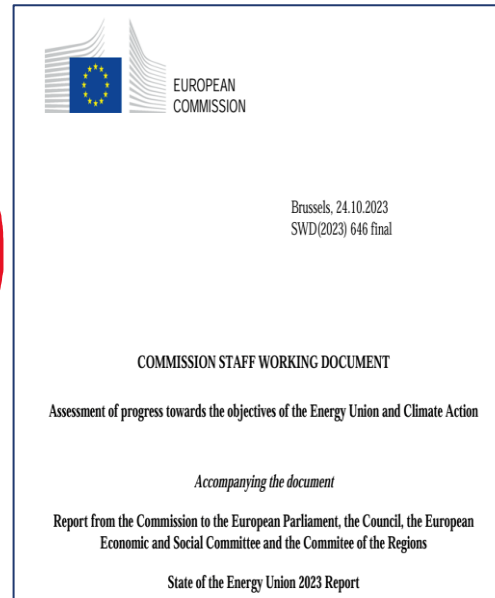


Mention of NECPlatform in...

Submitted draft updated NECP



21. Provide a clear and detailed overview on how the consultation process enabled public participation from all relevant authorities, citizens and stakeholders, including social partners, in the preparation of both the draft and the final updated plan. Provide a summary of the views expressed by different actors, and a summary of how the plan integrates the views expressed during the consultations.
21. Ensure inclusive public participation within a reasonable timeframe and broad participation of local authorities and civil society in the preparation of the plan. Provide a clear and more detailed overview on how the consultation process has enabled participation from all relevant authorities, citizens and stakeholders, including social partners, in the preparation of both the draft and the final updated plan, including information on the timing and duration of the different consultations. Provide a detailed summary of the views expressed by different actors during the consultations and a summary of how they have been taken into account.



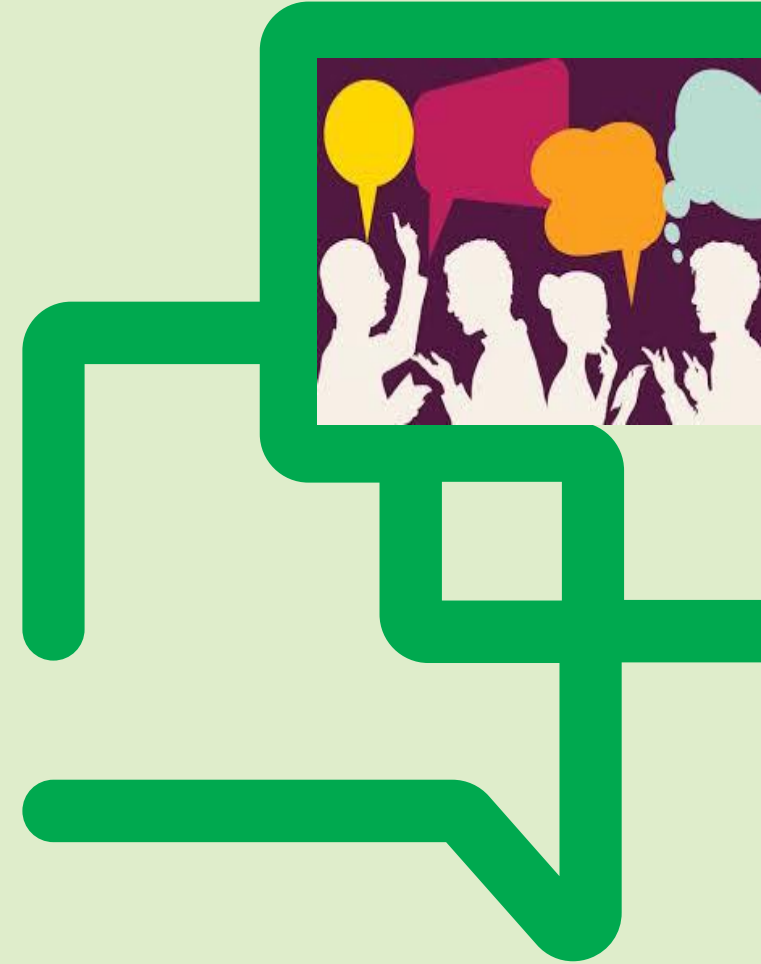
Several Member States (Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, and Romania) specifically indicate that such dialogues are being set-up in their countries through the NECPlatform⁷⁴ project, funded by the LIFE Clean Energy Transition sub-programme.

Several Member States, however, did not sufficiently describe their multilevel climate and energy dialogues: some do not refer, for instance, to the periodicity of the activities reported, the long-term perspective, the active engagement process with the local authorities or with key stakeholders etc. Some only list punctual consultations or events without explaining the overall approach or how the initiatives listed are interlinked. Other Member States stated that they set-up multilevel climate and energy dialogues without describing sufficiently the parties involved nor the processes put in place (Czech Republic, Slovakia). Member States are encouraged to better define the quality and the impacts of the dialogues and to demonstrate the active engagement of the parties involved. They are encouraged to explain how the views expressed in these consultations have been considered.

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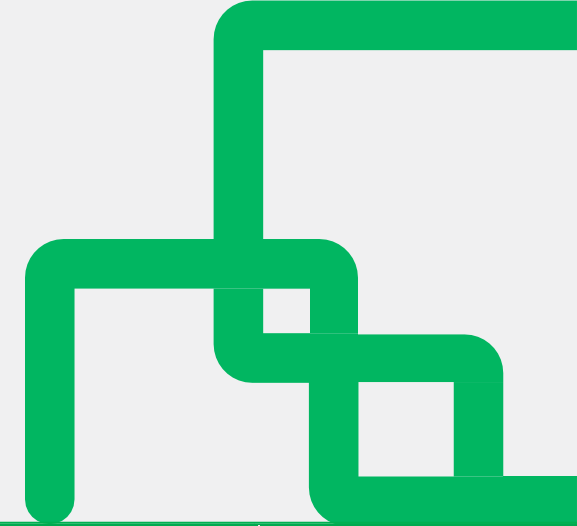
Best practices and lessons learned

www.energy-cities.eu/project/life-necplatform



Multi-Level Governance

encourages **cooperation** in decision-making, **inclusivity**, and the **optimal use of resources and expertise** across multiple tiers of government and various sectors of society. It has two key aspects: a **vertical dimension** that involves different administrative levels, and a **horizontal dimension** that involves different sectors within society.



The project shortlisted and analysed **21 successful examples of multilevel governance initiatives** in the EU and beyond and we identified some common features of the leaders of these MLG processes that seem to contribute to their success:

- Independence from the political sphere
- Legitimacy
- Patience
- Flexibility
- Persistence and regularity
- Etc.

[Full report available here](#)

No	Policy process	Continent	Country
1	Urban LEDS initiative	Global	
2	Flemish Climate Pact	Europe	Belgium
3	Croatian National Adaptation Strategy	Europe	Croatia
4	Use of PENTAHELIX approach for SECAP	Europe	Croatia
5	DK2020	Europe	Denmark
6	National Council for the Ecological Transition (N)	Europe	France
7	River's contracts	Europe	Italy
8	Climate planning - DELTA programme	Europe	Netherlands
9	Natural Gas Phase Out Strategy	Europe	Netherlands
10	Regional Operational Programme 2014-2020 and 2021-2027	Europe	Romania
11	Sustainable Romania	Europe	Romania
12	RO National Recovery & Resilience Plan	Europe	Romania
13	Covenant of Mayors project in Galicia	Europe	Spain
14	CitiES2030	Europe	Spain
15	Viable Cities	Europe	Sweden
16	London Recovery Board (N)	Europe	UK
17	Jiha Tinou Programme	Africa	Morocco
18	Metropolitan Environmental Commission (MEC)	S. America	Peru
19	RAN-GRK - Indonesia's national action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (N)	Asia	Indonesia
20	Regional Decarbonisation Roadmap	Asia	Japan
21	Sam-sang (N)	Asia	Laos PDR

Tips: see our report!

BE INDEPENDENT

Independence is a crucial feature when national and local levels are not aligned. Acting as a neutral third party is an advantage in order to properly moderate and mediate amongst different actors.

BE PERCEIVED AS LEGITIMATE

Legitimacy is an important feature of MLG processes. This can be provided by carefully selecting some of the stakeholders who should by all means participate in the process (these could be, for example, representatives of the national level).

BE PATIENT AND SPEND TIME ON DEVELOPING THE PROCESS

Comprehensive MLG processes involve a wide range of stakeholders from different levels that can represent up to millions of citizens and can come down to a high level of granularity (districts, neighbourhoods, individuals). Although it is urgent to integrate energy and climate action to all levels of administration, it is crucial to take the necessary time to build a robust, coherent structure, which can last in a long-term perspective.

KEEP A BALANCE BETWEEN VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL COMPONENTS

Unilateral, central decision-making is obsolete; energy and environmental challenges are so complex and intricated that a lot more expertise is required. This knowledge is brought by stakeholders who used to be consulted sporadically: researchers, civil society, associations, etc. Involving all of them early on and on equal terms increases the chances of relevance and overall success.

KEEP IT FLEXIBLE

"We only know that we don't know how complex processes work" (quote from one interview). Many interviewed stakeholders shared anecdotes about the difference between the starting point and the final result.

When designing the process, it is crucial to keep some leeway for adaptation, be it regarding time, staff, or budget; running short on one of these three resources could threaten the longevity of the initiative. It is equally important to expect the unexpected (e.g COVID-19 pandemic). Processes should therefore not be set in stone, as flexibility to a context that is in perpetual evolution will most probably be required.

EXCHANGE INFORMATION WITH OTHER MLG PROCESSES

MLG initiatives appear in different parts of the world. Some are very successful, some less, however all meet obstacles and make mistakes. There is a wealth of knowledge in learning from successes and even more from others' mistakes, so that they are not reproduced. Competition is healthy when it generates emulation, however it can become toxic when leading to information retention and misbehaviour. In the end, even if choices are made to act differently, sharing information is crucial: *your neighbour might hold the solution to your problem*, and vice-versa. Staff exchanges have been undergoing in several interviewed initiatives, with very positive results.

ALLEVIATE LRA'S ADMINISTRATIVE LOAD

When application time comes to obtain funding from EU, national, private philanthropy programmes or in daily activities, local administrations usually optimise their workforce to obtain the most outcome possible within the allowed budget, meaning that existing teams have no extra budget and little leeway to get involved in time-consuming MLG activities.

Therefore, initiatives that wish to involve public authorities should make their contribution blend in with their other activities and ensure the smallest possible budget. On the other hand, administrations should invest in their teams and allocate

MAKE THE COMMITMENT CONTRACTUAL

Although MLG initiatives should ideally be based on mutual trust, political, social and/or economic contexts can change. For example, in the case of a leadership change in a municipality leading to a revision of the political agenda, relegating energy and climate topics to secondary considerations. Establishing and signing a contract describing the role and power of each member and the conditions to amend or revoke participation modalities, allows for securing the overall process and provides participants with more clarity.

Do you have other good examples of multilevel governance?

Share with us!

ALWAYS ADAPT TO LOCAL CONTEXT

There is no one-fits-all solution. It is important to map and involve stakeholders and analyse the context in the geographic area before deciding the best way to go.

KEEP THE PROCESS IN A FLOW

MLG is a virtuous circle which needs to be flowing continuously. If the stream is interrupted or stuck in either way, the whole process can be at risk.

MLG initiatives: an analysis

- Similar stakeholders involved.
- 3 main categories of power direction of interaction identified:
 - **Top-down initiatives** to transfer high-level programmes to local levels.
 - **Consultative initiatives**, to involve stakeholders in both horizontal and vertical ways, to have a say on and influence broader energy and climate policy-making.
 - **Bottom-up initiatives**, aiming at implementing change at local level and organising themselves as network to influence higher level policies.



Dutch gas phase out strategy,
Sustainable Romania, Japanese
Regio Decarbonisation Roadmap



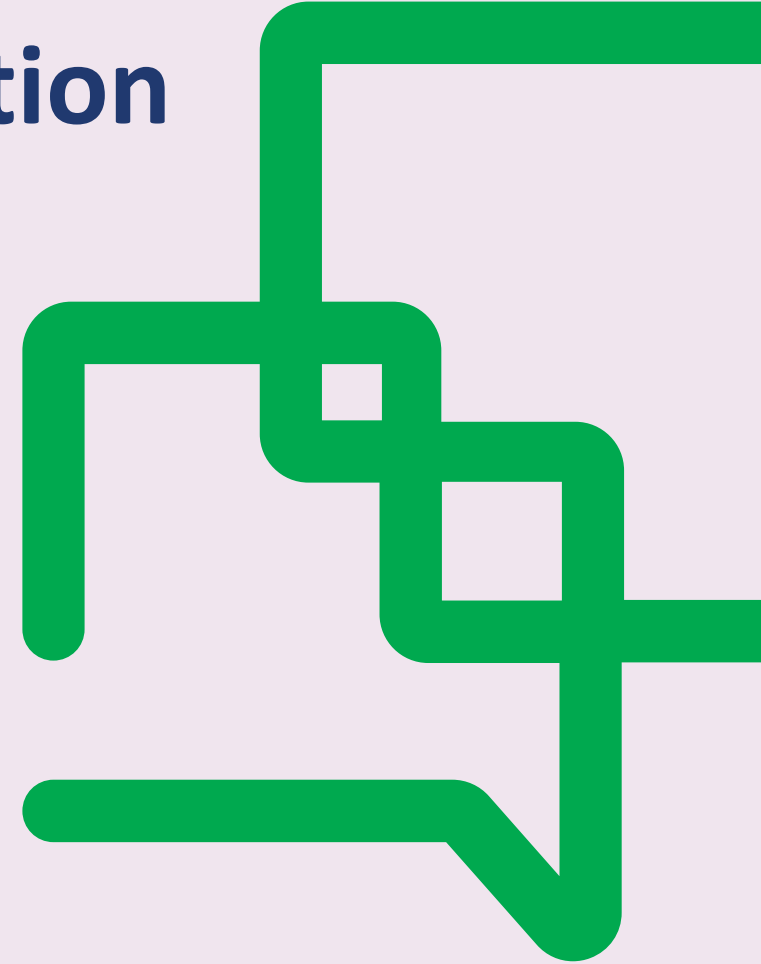
Italian Rivers Contracts, French
National Council for Ecological
Transition, Peruvian Metropolitan
Environmental Committee



DK2020, Swedish Viable Cities,
Moroccan Jiha Tinou

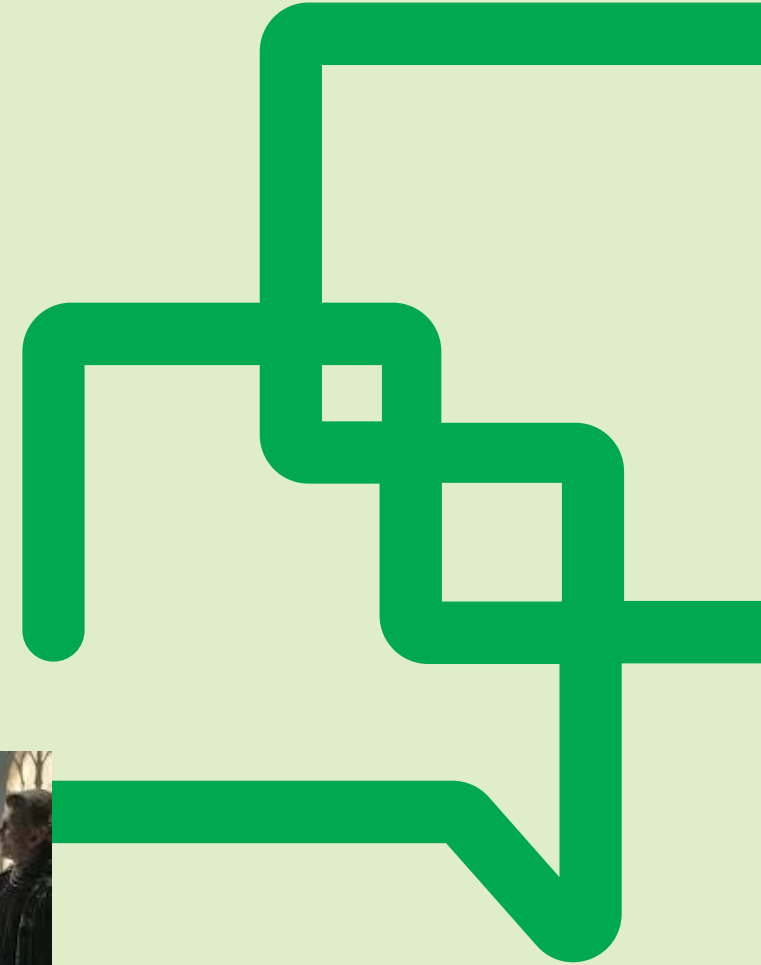
NECPlatform - Our CED definition

“Multi-level Climate and Energy Dialogue (CED) are platforms bringing together representatives from national, sub-national authorities and other relevant stakeholders, such as representatives from civil society, academia, industry, financial sector, NGOs, etc. Their purpose is to manage, in a collaborative process, the design, implementation and monitoring of climate and energy policies to make them coherent across levels of governance (e.g. European, national and local) and areas of competence. These platforms are also meant to ensure national policies are consistent with participants’ capacities and needs to engage in an ambitious and fair ecological transition with common objectives.”



NECPlatform

1.5 years of « dialogue »...
lessons learned



Main takaways from the dialogues

The implementation of the Climate and Energy Dialogues in the 6 Member States is challenging and heterogeneous.

- Building **trust** (inspiring confidence as facilitator, to be perceived as impartial by the participating institutions) is a **fastidious** exercise but is essential for these dialogues to be successful.
- Different competences and power allocations are crucial and should be carefully considered: it is important to use the **appropriate narrative**



Read the full brief

When addressing the national level:

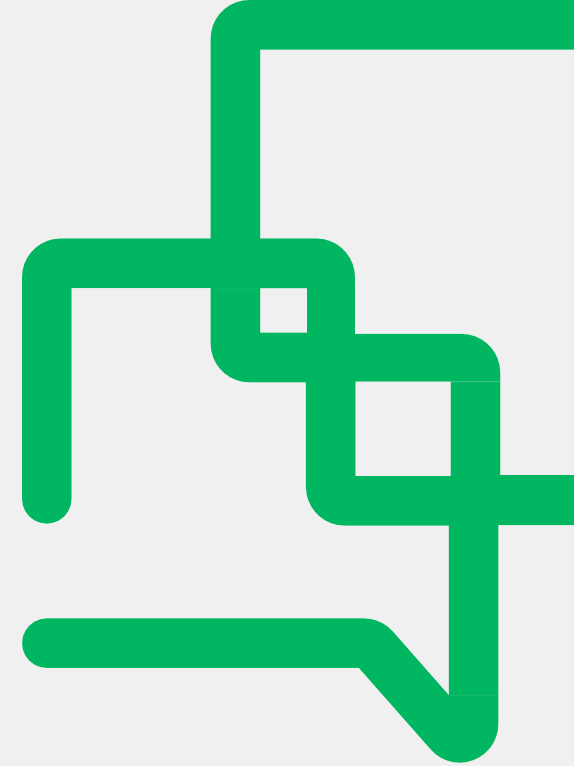
- Contribute to making **national energy and climate policies more robust and coherent**.
- **Prepare and motivate sub-national authorities**, responsible for a large part of the plan's implementation.
- Align the existing **bottom-up monitoring and verification** system.

When addressing the local level:

- **Bring to the national level's attention some issues that are not visible** (e.g. lack of funding, lack of know-how, lack of resources, regulatory barriers, etc.).
- **Present best practices which can be scaled and replicated elsewhere**.
- **Feeling empowered** and part of an organic process / concerted mechanism.

Possible difficulties for the national level

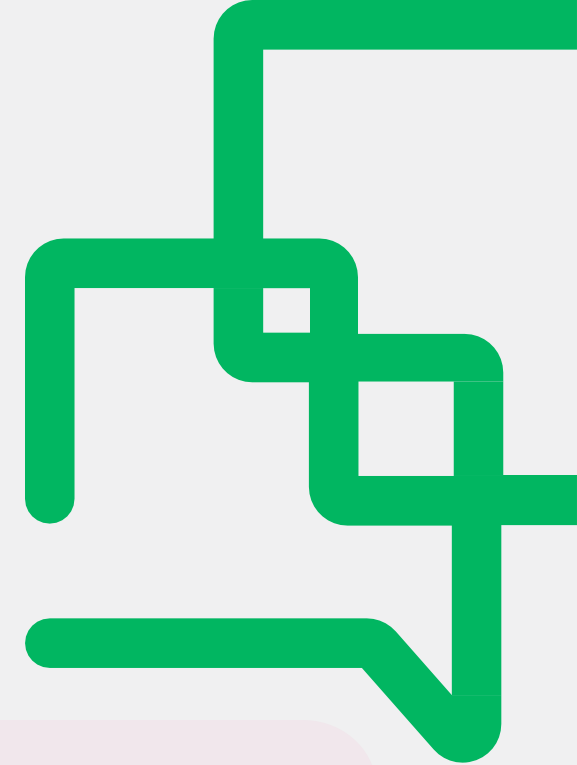
- Used to working with a methodology that foresees a **top-down only** approach for drafting, implementing and monitoring national policies, / not seeing the added value of including additional actors.
- Tendency **to work against European deadlines**, rather than perceive the need of having long-term plans and strategies as a structured and continuous process.
- Sometimes seeing **NECPs as a bureaucratic tool rather than a political priority**.
- NECPs seen as one-off exercise and not as a process.
- Tendency **to think in silos**, which means energy and climate objectives are sometimes perceived by other Ministries as contradictory to other objectives (economic growth for example).
- **Lack of staff**.
- Influenced by the non-binding nature of the NECP trajectory and the long-term horizon of the reduction targets, which might lead national governments to dedicate **little focus on the implementation of these targets and the necessary measures**. **The main challenge for any national planning exercise is to put it into practice.**



Climate and Energy dialogues should be the place to co-define the path for reaching climate neutrality while, at the same time, defining the means (e.g. financial instruments, human resources) to do so, as well as the specific role each actor must play to reach a common result. Moreover, the control and the monitoring of these plans should be improved and addressed as well.



What?
How?
Who?



Our suggestions

- **Reiterate even more strongly a better implementation of Article 11** by MS in its assessments of updated NECPs & anticipate the assessments with a written recommendation.
- **Pay attention to the quality of the dialogues** and distinguish between well-structured and robust processes versus consultations at the end of the process.
- Push MS to establish such Climate and Energy Dialogues as **structured long-term advisory groups** not limited to the development of NECPs, but to all energy and climate planning.



- NECPlatform will soon start a **replication / peer learning programme** working with other countries!
- And publish a **Guidance** for the implementation of Climate and Energy Dialogue Platforms.
- More policy briefs coming up.
- A final event in Brussels in February-April 2025.



Did you know?

The **United Nations** launched at **COP28 UAE** a new

Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (#CHAMP) for Climate Action.

What is the goal of this initiative?

To enhance cooperation, where applicable and appropriate, with subnational governments in the planning, financing, implementation, and monitoring of climate strategies, to maximise climate action, including through coalitions such as the NDC Partnership.

72 signatories commit to these multilevel partnerships by the next COP, with a view towards collectively pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and increase adaptation and resilience, **including NECPlatform countries France, Italy and Bulgaria.**

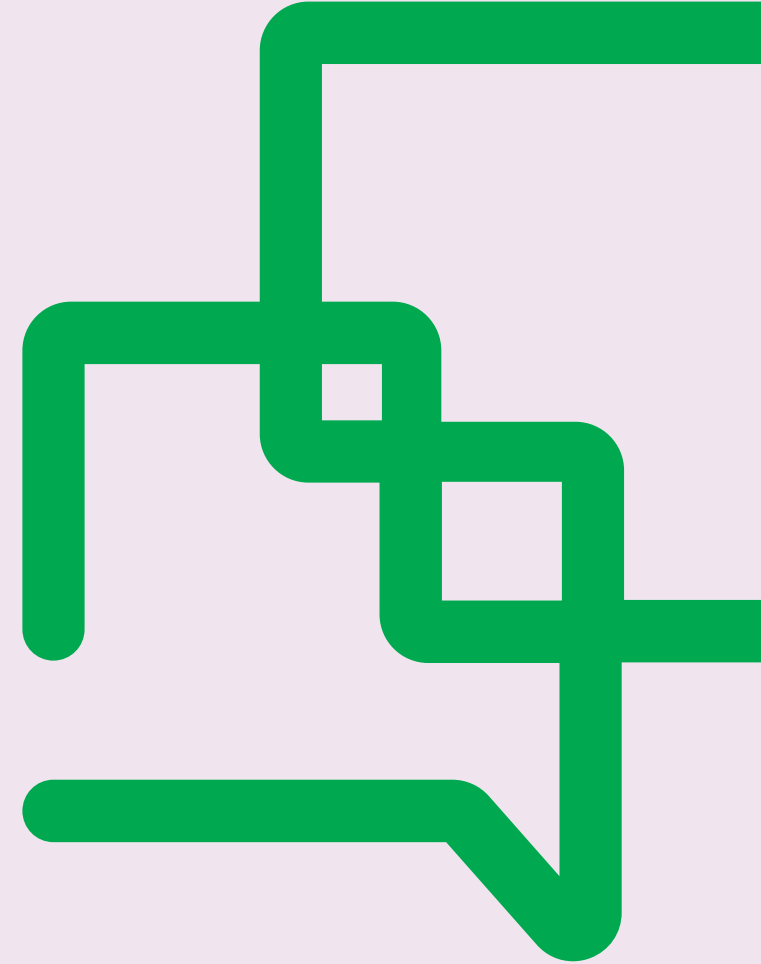
We can only encourage more countries to join the CHAMP!

<https://www.cop28.com/en/cop28-uae-coalition-for-high-ambition-multilevel-partnerships-for-climate-action>

Questions?

What about your countries, do you know of ongoing dialogues?

Do you have examples of MLG you'd like to share?



Many thanks for your attention!

Project coordinator:
thibaut.maraquin@energy-cities.eu

Co-coordinator:
giulia@ieecp.org

Communication:
marine@ieecp.org

www.energy-cities.eu/project/life-necplatform

