THE COP30 PRESIDENCY ROADMAP ON THE TRANSITION AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS IN A JUST, ORDERLY AND EQUITABLE MANNER

SUBMISSION BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES (LGMA) CONSTITUENCY

For information on this submission, please contact twalker@climategroup.org, climate@regions4.org and lgma@iclei.org.

INTRODUCTION

The Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the COP30 Presidency Roadmaps on the transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner, and halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. These are among the most critical priorities for limiting global warming to the 1.5°C goal, as required by the best available science.

We commend the COP30 Presidency for its leadership in advancing these Roadmaps and sustaining multilateral momentum on two of the most urgent challenges of our time. Turning ambition into implementation will require mobilizing all available levers of action. Central to this is ensuring that global commitments are grounded in local realities - without this connection, progress risks remaining theoretical rather than transformative.

Local and subnational governments are indispensable actors in delivering climate action. They are uniquely positioned to translate international goals into tangible outcomes on the ground, working closely with communities and stakeholders.

The LGMA's central message is that the most effective pathway to both transitioning away from fossil fuels and halting and reversing deforestation is inherently polycentric, collaborative, and multilevel. It must connect local communities, subnational governments, and national authorities in a coherent and mutually reinforcing framework. The final Roadmaps should explicitly recognize and operationalize this approach. In addition, cities, states and regions must also develop their own roadmaps or phase out plans for fossil fuel, which are recognized within the second Global Stocktake and NDC reviews.

THE ROLE OF LOCAL AND OTHER SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN ACCELERATING IMPLEMENTATION

Our submission on transitioning away from fossil fuels focuses specifically on the role of local and other subnational governments in accelerating implementation, drawing on practical experience and existing best practices. For this reason, we respond only to questions **(b)** and **(c)**:

(b) What potential levers, whether economic, financial, institutional, social or technological, exist for accelerating the implementation of the transitioning away commitment?

(c) What country, regional or sector roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?

In line with the thematic areas set out in the submission guidelines, the numerous and exemplary case studies below illustrate how local and other subnational governments are already helping to accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels:

PHYSICAL AND CLIMATE SYSTEMIC RISKS

- In the KOSTAEGOKI project, the **Basque Government**'s department responsible for environmental matters, studied the risk of coastal flooding considering future climate change scenarios and assessing the impacts on the population, the natural environment, and the socioeconomic system, using a methodology developed in collaboration with other coastal regions. In this project, various government departments worked together with the provincial councils, with support from the research institutes AZTI and Tecnalia.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SYSTEMIC RISKS

- In North Rhine Westphalia **(Germany)**, a regional program supports community energy initiatives by reducing the financial risks of early planning. Launched in January 2025, the Community Energy Fund provides subsidies of up to €300,000 for activities such as technical assessments, environmental reviews, site surveys, grid connection studies and permit preparation. Seventeen applications have already been approved, representing approximately €3.8 million in funding and around 340 MW of wind and solar capacity under development.
- In 2021, the **City of Aachen (Germany)** launched a special funding program for the use of ecological insulation materials and renewable energy systems for energy-efficient building renovations. The offer is communicated to the residents with the Energy Caravan campaign: rather than asking residents to come to the city's offerings, the campaign brings the advice directly to them, moving from neighborhood to neighborhood. In this way, the city can achieve minimal heating demand and maximum energy efficiency in its building stock, supporting its goal of climate neutrality by 2030. Through the Energy Caravan, around 200 additional on-site consultations were offered. By October 2024, a total of 1,186 funding applications had been submitted, and the total value of supported measures now amounts to 6 million euros. Through this consultation and funding program, the city leverages its scope for action to indirectly influence and promote the renovation of the 29,000 energy-inefficient buildings in Aachen, which have a total CO_2 savings potential of 88,400 tons. In addition, the program provides an opportunity to strengthen the regional value chain and generate municipal tax revenue. (Submitted by Climate Alliance)

- In **South Africa**, the Just Municipal Embedded Generation (JMEG) project supports municipalities to navigate financial and market risks associated with transitioning from fossil-fuel-based electricity systems. By developing technical pre-feasibility studies, financial models, and transaction structures, the project reduces early-stage uncertainty and improves project bankability. It also helps municipalities understand tariff impacts, revenue risks, and investor requirements, enabling more informed decision-making and creating a clearer pathway for private sector participation in distributed renewable energy investments. (Submitted by ICLEI)
- The **Basque Government** aims to promote proactive and targeted climate adaptation in the Basque Country, in terms of both action and funding. To this end, work is underway to address the economic impact of climate change in this region, estimating both the costs of inaction on climate change (without climate adaption) and those of adaptation, together with their co-benefits, so as to ensure that climate adaptation action in the region, as well as the associated public and private investment, is informed, proportionate, effective and cost-efficient.

ENERGY TRANSITION – DEMAND-SIDE PERSPECTIVE

- ProjectZero, **Sønderborg**'s **(Denmark)** public-private partnership working to make the municipality's energy system carbon-neutral by 2029, has already achieved a 75% reduction in CO_2 emissions. One element is heat recovery in 12 supermarkets, which now use their cooling to satisfy a full 80% of each store's heating needs. Excess heat from refrigerators and freezers is captured with heat recovery units and used for heating and warm water, while the rest is fed into the district heating grid, warming nearby homes. (Submitted by Climate Alliance)
- The **City of Riedstadt (Germany)** offers public workshops, discussions and individual consultations on renovation measures, fostering strong local motivation for climate protection and developing joint strategies for energy-efficient renovations. To optimize the energy efficiency of their homes, Riedstadt provides citizens with free access to the online tool ENBIL, which can calculate energy demand and generate individual renovation strategies. To encourage further investment in climate protection measures, tax incentives are being introduced, and solar advisers and renovation coaches are being trained to work voluntarily in local neighbourhoods. The effectiveness of these measures in terms of CO_2 emissions, energy consumption, and the expansion of renewable energy sources is assessed through monitoring using tools from the municipal heat planning process conducted in parallel. (Submitted by Climate Alliance)
- To reduce the consumption of fossil fuels in the industrial and building sectors, **Québec**'s **(Canada)** actions focus on energy sobriety, energy efficiency and the conversion of energy uses toward renewable sources, particularly hydroelectricity. For example, the ÉcoPerformance program provides financial support for analyzing and implementing projects that reduce reliance on fossil-fuel-based energy through improved efficiency, fuel switching and electrification of processes in businesses, institutions and municipalities. The government has also implemented several financial assistance programs to encourage more energy-efficient and renewable-ready buildings, including the Novoclimat program for new residential construction and the Rénoclimat program for existing buildings. Accelerating the energy transition also requires reducing fossil fuel use in the transportation sector. To that end, various programs support the electrification of transportation, such as the Roulez vert

program, which provides financial assistance for the purchase of electric vehicles as an alternative to gasoline- and diesel-powered vehicles.

- Cities in the **United States** such as **Seattle**, **San Francisco**, **Los Angeles**, **and New York City** have used building energy codes to enact bans on the use of fossil gas in new buildings, showing that planning powers can ensure new buildings are efficient and fossil-free. (Submitted by C40 Cities)
- Thirty-five cities, including 28 C40 and seven non-C40 cities, have committed to decarbonizing urban transport by establishing a major area of their city as zero-emission by 2030, creating car-free or low-emission zones in which the majority of trips are taken by walking, cycling, and clean public transport. (Submitted by C40 Cities)
- **Salvador** **(Brazil)** embeds circular economy principles into public procurement processes, requiring consideration of the life-cycle costs of materials, the share of biodegradable, recycled or re-used materials, and whether the supplier will "take back" products at the end of their useful life. (Submitted by C40 Cities)

ENERGY TRANSITION – SUPPLY-SIDE PERSPECTIVE

- The government of **Québec (Canada)** has adopted the Act to end hydrocarbon exploration and the search for underground reservoirs, hydrocarbon production, and brine extraction, in force since 2022.
- **Scotland** has set out finalized policy positions of no support for conventional and unconventional onshore oil and gas extraction; **New South Wales** has banned offshore oil and gas drilling; **Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and California** have adopted oil and gas methane regulations; and **New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Yukon, New York, Maryland, Vermont, Tasmania, Wales, Paraná, and Santa Catarina** have moratoria on fracking.
- To promote the expansion of regional wind energy and achieve the highest possible acceptance among the local population, the municipality of **Waidhofen an der Thaya (Austria)** helped develop a comprehensive participation concept. At its heart is a public referendum on the planned construction of the new wind turbines. This measure is accompanied by extensive awareness-raising and public engagement activities as well as a local electricity price cap for residents of the host municipalities until 2034. Residents can also participate through shares or bonds in the wind energy company WEB Windenergie AG. The public referendum has led to 13 wind energy projects with a total capacity of 7.2 MW across three towns, providing enough locally produced electricity to supply over 50,000 households. (Submitted by Climate Alliance)
- By combining generation and storage, the island of **Gran Canaria (Spain)** is enhancing energy autonomy, reducing reliance on fossil fuels, and stabilizing supply during demand peaks and solar downtimes. From protected natural areas to scientific institutions and industrial zones, the island's strategy is characterized by tailored interventions that combine photovoltaic generation, storage systems, and electric mobility infrastructure. As one example, the Arinaga Industrial Estate is undergoing a transformation into a hub of renewable energy and energy sovereignty, set to deploy 1.48 MWp of photovoltaic capacity and 12 MWh of energy storage across more than 1.5 kilometers of shaded parking and pedestrian zones. This infrastructure will support the Arinaga Energy Community, a nonprofit cooperative with over 30 participating companies. (Submitted by Climate Alliance)

- The **City of Marseille (France)** has announced that the first local public heating network is set to be built and operated. This 28.5-kilometre 'Urban Heating Network (UHN)' will be constructed between 2026 and 2031. The UHN will supply 87 buildings, representing 14,700 homes. The proportion of renewable energy will exceed 80%. The network will lead to a reduction in annual heating bills and ensure price stability.
- The **Government of Catalonia** is promoting a 276 kWp solar photovoltaic plant in the Segrià Sud Irrigators Community, replacing fossil fuel consumption with renewables in irrigation. This subnational project advances a just transition by combining clean energy production with water efficiency, benefiting farmers and cutting emissions in vulnerable rural areas. It supports COP28 GST para. 28.d through public investments ensuring equity and support for agricultural communities.
- By facilitating two collective Power Purchase Agreements that aggregate demand with other large energy consumers, **Melbourne (Australia)** enabled the construction of two new wind farms in the surrounding regions, which now supply 100% of the city's operational energy needs and that of the wider purchasing group, as well as bringing clean energy to the market
- **Curitiba**'s **(Brazil)** Solar Pyramid Project utilizes a deactivated landfill site to supply clean energy to public buildings. It is expected to generate over US$ 500,000 in yearly savings. The project also incorporated gender-specific measures in the tender process to generate good, green jobs for women.
- **Amsterdam** **(Netherlands)** created a Heat Transition Vision, a neighborhood-level plan to transition the city's 550,000 homes and offices from fossil gas to sustainable heating solutions by 2040.
- **London** **(United Kingdom)** supported local councils to create 12 energy masterplans for different areas of London, targeting a sustainable, secure, cost-effective and low carbon energy supply.
- From 2023 to 2025, the Government of the **State of Campeche (Mexico)** through the Secretariat of the Environment, Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Energy, installed photovoltaic systems with solar panels on 27 state-owned public buildings, with an installed capacity of 1,200 kWp. Additionally, 24 systems were put into operation in communities through the Program for the Installation of Solar Panels in Community Pumping Systems, with a total capacity of 502.46 kWp. By 2025, these 51 systems are estimated to achieve an annual mitigation of approximately 1,379 tCO_2e.
- The ECHO (Energy Community Excellence Hubs) project, implemented across **Türkiye, Greece and Portugal**, supports a fair, inclusive and locally driven energy transition by establishing regional Excellence Hubs that foster the development of energy communities. These hubs bring together local authorities, academia, the private sector and civil society to strengthen cooperation, build technical and institutional capacities, and co-create innovative energy solutions. Through targeted training programs, pilot initiatives addressing energy poverty, and the development of innovation toolkits, policy briefs and replicable models, the project enables local actors to actively participate in renewable energy generation, energy sharing and service provision. By combining capacity-building, multi-level governance and practical implementation, ECHO contributes to accelerating the uptake of citizen-led energy systems while aligning local action with broader policy frameworks and ensuring long-term, scalable impact. The development of energy communities and cooperative energy models, supported

by initiatives such as ECHO, may enable more decentralized, citizen-led renewable energy production.

- The Just Energy Transition Municipal Council (JET MC) forms part of **South Africa**'s Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (2023–2027) and implements a Portfolio of work which supports municipalities to prepare and implement transition-related investments and improve readiness for renewable energy systems. Led by the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) the JET MC aligns with national JET governance structures and focuses on expanding energy access, municipal capability, and policy reforms such as Free Basic Electricity. Current programs include mini-grid planning, a national JET Skills Plan, e-mobility with shared charging infrastructure, and green hydrogen opportunities. (Submitted by SALGA)

POLICY INSTRUMENTS AND MARKET MECHANISMS

- **South Australia** represents a state that went from 1% to 74% renewable electricity generation in just over 16 years, with an aspiration to reach 100% by 2027. Coal, gas, and diesel previously represented just over 71% of electricity generation, which fell to 26% by 2023–2024. The transition was enabled via political commitments and proactive policy support. A comprehensive energy development plan focussed on grid integration, large-scale battery storage, and market reforms that allowed variable renewables to scale rapidly while maintaining system reliability.
- Across **Argentina, Indonesia and Kenya**, ICLEI's 100% Renewables Cities and Regions Roadmap project is showing how subnational governments can focus on renewables and energy efficiency expansion in order to turn long-term fossil fuel transition commitments into implementable pathways. The project has supported nine cities and regions, with roadmaps launched in 2024 for Avellaneda, Kisumu County and West Nusa Tenggara, linking renewable energy targets to local policy reform, bankable project pipelines and investment mobilisation. It demonstrates that the transition away accelerates when cities have a strong vision and credible plans, investor-ready projects and stronger alignment with national climate goals. (Submitted by ICLEI).
- In **Türkiye**, Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs) serve as key policy instruments at the local level to support the transition away from fossil fuels in a structured and strategic manner. Developed primarily within the framework of the Covenant of Mayors, SECAPs enable municipalities to set measurable targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions, increase the share of renewable energy, and improve energy efficiency across sectors. By identifying concrete actions and investment priorities -such as the deployment of renewable energy systems, building renovations and sustainable urban mobility- these plans directly contribute to reducing dependence on fossil fuels. At the same time, SECAPs help mobilize financial resources, improve access to funding opportunities and create a more predictable environment for private sector engagement. As such, they play a critical role in translating national and global transition commitments into actionable local pathways, while strengthening the capacity of municipalities to implement a just and effective energy transition.
- **Québec (Canada)** implemented in 2013 a cap-and-trade mechanism that covered mostly large industrial emitters (>25 Kt eq CO2). In 2015, it broadened the scope of the system to include distributors of fuels used in Quebec (gasoline, diesel, propane, natural gas, heating oil, etc.). All the revenues generated by this carbon market are reinvested in GHG reduction

programs and technologies as well as adaptation measures to facilitate the electrification of Quebec's economy, its resilience to climate change and its energy security.

- In the **Basque Country**, the Basque Clean Technology List (LVTL) is a pioneering tax incentive scheme that encourages private-sector investment in low-emission, high-efficiency technologies by offering a 35% corporation tax deduction on the investment cost of eligible equipment.
- In **Minas Gerais, Brazil**, the Water Producer Program (Programa Produtor de Água) brings together 34 projects aimed at enhancing water production through environmental conservation and restoration actions, according to data from the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA). The initiative has already benefited 6,261 rural families, promoting the conservation of 6.04 thousand hectares and the restoration of 1.75 thousand hectares. In addition, more than 5,140 small water retention structures ("barraginhas"), 868 km of terraces, and 208 km of improved rural roads have been implemented. Present in 94 municipalities, the program has also supported around 500 producers through Payments for Environmental Services, totaling R$ 11.5 million disbursed and strengthening sustainable practices in rural areas.

TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AND INNOVATION PATHWAYS

- In 2025, ICLEI USA, in partnership with ClimateView, launched ClearPath 2.0, the state-of-the-art successor to the most widely used climate platform in the **United States**. The platform's Core Module is included in ICLEI USA membership, with over 105 members already actively working in it. ClearPath 2.0 empowers local governments to not only set achievable targets and develop actionable plans, but to implement them. Sustainability staff can develop inventories, build, test, and compare emission-reduction scenarios, track progress, and communicate implementation over time through publishable dashboards. Advanced functionalities, such as economic cost-benefit analysis and energy grid analysis, are available as optional features.
- In the **Košice Self-Governing Region (Slovakia)**, the development of a regional Hydrogen Valley supports the transition away from fossil fuels through integrated clean energy solutions. The initiative connects renewable energy sources with green hydrogen production (RFNBO), storage, and use in transport and industry, creating a hydrogen value chain and supporting the emergence of a new energy sector in the region. By fostering cross-sectoral cooperation and innovation, it demonstrates how subnational governments can accelerate decarbonisation with the potential for further expansion and replication.
- **Catalonia**'s largest floating solar plant launches this summer on the Segarra-Garrigues Canal at Alfés reservoir: 2,800 panels on 5,000 floats generate 2.4 GWh/year—enough for 700 homes—powering irrigation pumps for 3,000 agricultural hectares. This subnational initiative cuts fossil fuel reliance in water management, lowers costs for farmers, and expands to seven reservoirs for near energy self-sufficiency. (Submitted by Regions4)
- IRTA's Agrivoltaics project tests solar panels over crops in **Catalonia**, reducing fossil fuel use in agriculture while improving yields via shade/microclimate control. This subnational pilot demonstrates technical/economic viability for farmers, cutting energy costs and emissions through dual land use. It advances a just, orderly transition supporting rural communities with equitable renewable integration and climate resilience.

- In **Québec (Canada)**, programs such as Technoclimat support the large-scale deployment of clean technologies that reduce the consumption of fossil fuels by improving energy efficiency and accelerating the conversion of energy uses toward renewable sources, including hydroelectricity. Since 2013, more than 110 technology demonstration projects have been supported to help replace fossil-fuel-based energy and materials in industrial and commercial applications. For example, Québec provided $3.15 million to CarbiCrete to demonstrate the commercial viability of its cement-free concrete technology. By replacing conventional cement—whose production relies heavily on fossil-fuel-intensive processes—with steel slag, and by using alternative curing methods, the technology helps reduce dependence on fossil fuels in the construction sector while supporting the transition to cleaner, electricity-based industrial processes.

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND TRANSITION MANAGEMENT

- Since 2012, Queensland **(Australia)** has allocated a portion of coal and gas royalties to the Royalties for the Regions fund. This fund co-finances infrastructure and economic diversification in mining dependent communities and has supported road upgrades, digital connectivity and tourism development.
- The sovereign fund created in 2019 by Espírito Santo **(Brazil)**, an oil producing state in Brazil, is financed through oil revenues. The state is also preparing to launch a decarbonization fund.
- Working with Cork Chamber of Commerce, **Cork (United Kingdom)** developed Local Green Deals (LGDs), formal agreements with businesses and community groups that translate Cork's climate neutrality target into tailored, "bite-sized" actions for each partner. Rather than expecting organizations to navigate sustainability alone, Cork offered practical support: expert consultancy, grant guidance, peer-learning opportunities, and public recognition through the Lord Mayor's office. In return, partners committed to specific actions aligned with the city's climate objectives, from energy efficiency to circular economy practices. 12 Local Green Deals were signed with a diverse mix: 2 large companies, 5 SMEs, 3 community groups, University College Cork, and Cork Chamber itself. (Submitted by Climate Alliance)

INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS

- East Kalimantan **(Indonesia)**, a coal producing province in Indonesia created a Regional Consultation Forum to Accelerate Economic Transformation. The Forum brings together local government, trade unions, companies, the media, universities and community organizations. Its role is to recommend practical measures for a just transition.
- The Task Force on Sustainable Just Transition established by the Government of Jharkhand**, India**, where 26% of India's coal lies, is an internal, multi-department team who also host external consultations, and are mandated to assess and recommend steps to the state government for transitioning to a non-fossil-fuel-based economy.
- As part of its path to climate neutrality by 2030, **The Hague (Netherlands)** has become the first city in the world to ban advertising for carbon-intensive products and services such as air travel and cruises. The ban extends to the advertising of fossil-fuel intensive products and services in all publicly visible spaces and the regulations specifically names ads for grey energy contracts, gasoline, flights, and combustion-engine vehicles. In private contracts with advertising companies the city goes even further by defining more broadly. Enforcement

starts with violation warnings and culminates in fines for repeated violations, which can potentially also be a source of income for the city. (Submitted by Climate Alliance)

- The **Basque Country** has 252 municipalities, and it combines strong economic activity with high natural value. The region has significantly strengthened its regulatory framework with the approval of the 1/2024 Law on Energy Transition and Climate Change. To make its goals a reality, the region is working with a long-term roadmap that is only possible through close coordination between government levels. It is in this context the region leverages on Udalsarea 2030, the Basque Network of Sustainable Municipalities, created in 2002, which has become the main platform for coordinating the implementation of local climate and energy action, and for channeling European, national, and regional policies to the local level. In addition, the network also allows for the definition of regional climate and energy policies in the Basque Country from a local perspective. In short, over the years, the network has promoted an effective multi-level governance model, widely disseminated and used among municipalities, with the clear objective of promoting local climate and energy action. Currently, more than 130 climate and energy plans are being developed or implemented, which cover more than 85% of the region´s population.
- KAIA is a climate governance initiative launched by the **Basque Government** to coordinate the design and implementation of large-scale climate change adaptation demonstration projects. Led by the Directorate for Natural Heritage and Climate Change Adaptation through Ihobe, KAIA brings together key regional bodies to promote interdepartmental collaboration, inclusive governance, and replicable solutions that strengthen territorial and social resilience

JUST TRANSITION AND DIFFERENTIATED PATHWAYS

- Smart Energy Solutions for Africa (SESA) shows how the transition away can advance through practical, distributed energy solutions tailored to African realities. Working across **nine African countries**, the project tested and scaled replicable business models, from clean cooking and solar mini-grids to e-mobility and solar cold storage. By combining technology validation with peer exchange, local entrepreneurship and user-centred design, SESA helped build demand, reduce energy poverty and create local economic opportunities, making the energy transition more equitable and sustainable. (Submitted by ICLEI)
- In **Chhattisgarh** **(India)**, one of India's major coal-producing states, where the PM Janman Yojana program focused on strengthening the social foundations for a just transition. By improving housing, water access, electrification, education, health services, and digital and road connectivity for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, the state demonstrates how social protection can underpin economic diversification.
- In **Lumiar (Portugal)** a citizen-led initiative reduced energy poverty by leveraging community engagement and local government collaboration. Supported by the Energy Poverty Advisory Hub (EPAH), the Telheiras/Lumiar Renewable Energy Community combined economic, ecological, and social benefits through a structured approach. Key steps included developing the concept with community input, seeking technical partners, assessing legal frameworks, and establishing a non-profit legal entity. Social workers played a crucial role in identifying disadvantaged families and ensuring their participation. The project resulted in solar panels installed on a government building, with fifteen families, including three low-income households, becoming members who shared ownership and electricity benefits. A financial and operational model was developed to ensure long-term sustainability. (Submitted by ICLEI)

- The idea behind the climate and energy center in **Križevci (Croatia)** is to have one central point of contact for citizens and their concerns regarding the energy transition and climate action. As the first one-stop shop in the whole of Croatia, the centre advances the energy transition from planning to payment, advising on all aspects related to the installation of PV systems and energy efficient renovations while also focussing on energy poverty. The aim: to support citizens in the energy transition and to create a community resilient to the effects of the climate crisis. In its first three years, this one stop shop facilitated the installation of some 300 kW of photovoltaic power in private households, which is projected to produce 300,000 kWh of renewable energy annually and thus avoid some 20 tonnes of CO_2 emissions year on year. (Submitted by Climate Alliance)
- Los Angeles **(United States)** established a Just Transition Task Force to support workers impacted by the phase-out of urban oil drilling. Building on the needs of workers and communities, the task force developed a Just Transition Strategy, and it is turning it into a Just Transition Implementation and Operation Plan, which will serve as a guiding resource as the city takes practical steps to deliver a just transition. (Submitted by C40 Cities)
- Since 2016, **Québec (Canada)** has been implementing its International Climate Cooperation Program, which works to advance a just transition in vulnerable French-speaking countries in Africa and the Caribbean. Since its inception, the program has provided financial support for 65 projects in 17 French-speaking countries, including the construction of three solar power plants on the Thiès Plateau in Senegal, which will enable women's producer groups to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels and increase the processing of their agri-food production by approximately 30%.
- Achieving a just transition from fossil fuels hinges on a strong collaboration across all levels of government, with subnational governments being essential partners to their national counterparts. The South African Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) exemplifies an effective and innovative governance model. By integrating strong references to local climate action into **South Africa**'s Just Transition Framework and appointing mayors as Commissioners, the PCC has recognised the pivotal role of subnational governments as just transition implementers and laid strong foundations for successful implementation.

CONCLUSION

The LGMA Constituency welcomes the COP30 Presidency Roadmaps, and we look forward to being ongoing and collaborative partners in this process.

Through this submission, we hope to illuminate that coordinated action across all levels of governance can significantly accelerate implementation. To achieve the scale and speed required, responsibilities must be shared, and each level of government must be equipped with the authority, capacity, and resources necessary to act decisively.