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# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



<b>Session no.:</b>	<b>A1</b>
<b>Room no.:</b>	A 2/3
<b>Title:</b>	<b>A New International Climate Agreement - Recognising and Building on Local Mitigation is Key</b>
<b>Time:</b>	Wednesday 2 June at 14:00-15:15
<b>Moderator:</b>	Gino Van Begin, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Gino Van Begin, ICLEI
<b>Contact person:</b>	Eva Jacobsen, ecj@kl.dk, Local Government Denmark

#### Objective

Climate mitigation involves action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance sinks aimed at reducing the extent of global warming. At a national level, deep emission cuts by industrialised countries are needed to achieve a reduction of 50% over 2000 levels by 2050 to stabilise the rise in temperatures between 2 – 2.4 °C, based on IPCC scenarios, and these countries must continue to take the lead in mitigation, given their historic responsibility and economic capabilities. A future international climate change regime will require further engagement of developing countries, which may need incentives to limit their emissions while safeguarding economic development and poverty eradication.

At a local government level, a number of human activity sectors that are typically facilitated directly within the urban context are major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, and hence to climate change. Therefore, mitigation must massively influence patterns of use in the urban context, and hence makes, at a very practical level, mitigation a significantly urban activity.

Since 1994, local governments world wide have undertaken – at a voluntary basis – considerable measures to combat climate change as well as have committed to ambitious greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. Strong of these experiences, local governments are therefore unique partners to national governments in a joint ambition to limit global warming with effective legislation, planning, policies and measures at each appropriate authority level.

This session will present ambitious action that has been undertaken by local governments, discuss the need and form of partnership with national government required and shall in particular explain the current efforts undertaken within the Local Government Climate Roadmap ([www.iclei.org/climateroadmap](http://www.iclei.org/climateroadmap)) to influence the current UN

negotiations leading to COP15. Also, the draft text that COP Parties should adopt on “Cities, Local Authorities and Climate Change” will be presented.

### **Positioning discussion**

The new post-2012 international agreement to limit global warming must ensure a strong recognition of local experiences, must allow empowerment and partnership with local governments, as well as provide the necessary enabling structures and resources to ensure that local climate action is a consistent part of national climate strategies. Any future multilateral agreement, decisions or agreed efforts on limiting global warming and combating climate change must therefore highlight the need for a partnership between national and local governments so as to ensure consistent planning and implementation at appropriate authority level.

### **Key questions**

- Which innovative and ambitious mitigation strategies and approaches have been undertaken by Local Governments up to now?
- Which are the key arguments that could be used to convince that Local Governments are relevant in the achievement of ambitious reductions targets?
- Why is needed a national-local partnership for the implementation of a strong and comprehensive post-2012 global climate agreement?
- Which could be the shape for such a national-local partnership? Which minimum components should include?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

#### *Facilitator*

Gino Van Begin, Deputy Secretary General and Regional Director for Europe, ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability

#### *Local Government Key Examples (each max. 10 minutes)*

Cristian Maaß, State Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development and Environment, Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, Germany

Ferran Vallespinós, Coordinator of the Environment Department of the Barcelona, Spain

Anders Knape, President of the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, Councillor of Karlstad Municipality, Sweden

Torill Rolstad Larsen, Mayor of Arendal Municipality, Norway

#### *International Institutions*

Soraya Smaoun, Programme Officer, Urban environment issues Sustainable Consumption and Production Branch Division of Technology, Industry and Economics (DTIE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** A2  
**Room no.:** A 2/3

**Title:** Global Climate Commitments

**Time:** Tuesday 2 June 2009 at 16:15-17:30  
**Moderator:** Emilio D'Alessio, Member of ICLEI ExCOM and President of LA21, Italy  
**Coordinator:** Uwe Lorenzen, Local Government Denmark  
**Contact person:** Uwe Lorenzen, Local Government Denmark, uwe@kl.dk

#### Objective

By 2030, two thirds of humanity will live in urban areas, where today more than 50% of the world's population lives and more than 73% of all energy is consumed, according to the IEA.

Cities are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, especially fast growing cities in developing countries.

Local governments are key actors when it comes to implement practical climate actions. If genuinely empowered and resourced, they have the potential to considerably contribute to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

World-wide, mayors and local governments have accepted the challenge and responsibility to lead and to take action to combat global warming. This session will present and discuss leading commitment examples of local climate action.

#### Positioning Discussion

Local and regional authorities are ready to take part of their responsibility in order to find sufficient and effective solutions on the climate change issue. They are very much aware of the possible consequences on lives of the citizen's they represent as well as to the areas under their responsibility, such as waste management, public procurement, water resources, public transportation and so on. However there is not yet clear international framework for action or clearly defined supporting instruments – both technical and financial. The sub national-level is ready for the commitment, but the question is: How can we implement and finance the solutions?

## **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following the interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

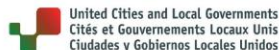
## **Speakers**

- 16:15 Introduction by Emilio D'Alessio, Member of ICLEI ExCOM and President of LA21 Italy
- 16:20 World Mayors and Local Governments Climate Protection Agreement
- 16:30 *US Mayors Climate Agreement*  
Kathleen Nowak, Mayor of Northglenn, United States
- 16:40 *Italian Cities and Territories Chart on Climate Change*  
Emilio D'Alessio, Member of ICLEI ExCOM and President of LA21 Italy
- 16:50 *Climate Municipalities in Denmark*  
Per Bødker Andersen, Mayor of Kolding
- 17:00 Discussion and conclusions
- 17:30 End of Session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

Copenhagen, Denmark  
2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** A3  
**Room no.:** A 2/3

**Title:** Local and Regional Governments tackling Climate Change together

**Time:** Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 09:00-10:15  
**Moderator:** Mr. Pierre Schapira, Deputy Mayor, Paris, France  
**Coordinator:** Mrs. Emilia Saiz, UCLG  
**Contact person:** Uwe Lorenzen, Local Government Denmark, uwe@kl.dk

## Objective

Climate Change is a global phenomenon that will affect all parts of our planet. Urban populations of the least developed countries are of course the most at risk but also developed countries are facing the challenges. Climate Change has no frontiers and equally the response to Climate Change should know no boundaries if it is to be effective.

The implementation of sustainable development policies are closely linked to the actions and responsibilities of local and regional governments. Local and regional governments have competencies in policy areas related to energy, transport, economic development, land use and natural resource management. All of them are activities with great impact on emissions and resilience. Local and regional governments are also well placed to foster collaboration between stakeholders such as the private sector and civil society.

These capacities and responsibilities of regional and local authorities are diverse and complementary. Territories, regions, provinces and cities around the world, no matter what the actual administrative boundaries or competencies, are intrinsically linked from geographic, economic, human and political dimensions.

## Positioning Discussion

This session aims at bringing the regional and local vision together in order to: assess the different responsibilities and actions developed; explore possibilities for closer cooperation; discuss the best way forward in innovative policy making and identify the joint positions to be brought forward to the international debate.

## **Key questions**

- Which are the sectors, political, economical and social, where local and regional governments can work on together to address climate change issues?
- How do regional authorities relay on local governments and cities to tackle climate change?
- How to get cities and local governments involved in the international dialog on climate change issues, alongside regional authorities?

## **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## **Speakers**

09:00	Introduction Mr. Pierre Schapira, deputy Mayor, Paris, France
09:05	Mr. Frederic Ximeno, General Director of Environmental and Sustainability Policy, Regional Government of Catalonia, Spain
09:15	Mr. Eduardo Batllori Sanpedro, Secretario de Desarrollo Urbano y Medio Ambiente de Yucatán, Regional Government of Yucatán, Mexico
09:25	Mr. Ferran Vallespinós, General Coordinator, Local Government, Government of the Province of Barcelona, Spain
09:35	Mrs. Aisa Tobing, Head of Bureau for Inter-Municipal Cooperation, Jakarta Capital City Special Province, Indonesia
09:45	Mr. François Desrentes, nrg4SD network,
09:55	Mr. Sebastião Almeida, Mayor of Guarulhos, Brazil
10:05	Discussion and conclusions
10:15	End of Session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** A4  
**Room no.:** A 2/3

**Title:** Renewable Energy  
**Time:** Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 11:15 - 12:30  
**Coordinator:** Sofie Dam, Local Government Denmark  
**Moderator:** Mr. Paul Hodson, Deputy Head of Unit Renewable Energy at the Directorate General for Energy and Transport (DG TREN), European Commission  
**Contact person:** Sofie Dam, Local Government Denmark, sda@kl.dk

#### Objective

A key component for all mitigation strategies is the switch from energy consumption based on fossil fuels towards the enhanced use of renewable energy. Local communities have an important role in the implementation and use of Renewable Energy Sources (RES). An individual mix of energy coming from for example, solar power, wind turbines, wave power, geothermal heat or biomass energy can contribute to more sustainable local communities and to the achievement of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction goals.

However, a number of challenges are lying ahead. Financing is a problem, as many renewable energy technologies are not yet competitive compared to fossil fuels. In many local areas, the placement of wind turbines has also been highly debated, while the competition for land and water with food production has made bio fuels a controversial issue.

This workshop will show creative ways of using and supporting renewables in the local energy production and explore how renewables can contribute to the global goals for mitigation. Local governments (LGs) can in many cases lead the way by example, and several cities have already defined strategies with time limits for a full or partly swift to renewable energy.

#### Positioning Discussion

LGs support ambitious goals for RES, which is an important step towards reaching global goals for CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction. LGs could have an important contribution to give through their responsibilities in for instance public transport, spatial planning, public buildings and information, education and support to both citizens and local firms. In

the session we will discuss how national governments can recognise this role and include LGs in the development of national action plans.

The technology to make the most use of the RES is mainly situated in developed countries, and therefore it should be discussed how to achieve easier and more effective ways of implementing technology transfer – which technologies are ready and easy to transfer, should we focus on local adjusted solutions, and how can national governments ensure good financial mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of RES?

### **Key questions**

- How can local governments explore their full potential in the implementation of RES?
- Which economic or administrative incentives will be necessary to enhance the use of renewables?
- How can the swift to renewables in local communities contribute to the achievement of global CO2 reductions targets?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 11:15 | Introduction  |
| 11:20 | <i>Global Trends for Renewable Energy – and the Necessary National Framework to Improve Them</i><br>Mrs. Anne Grete Holmsgaard, MP and former Chair of the Council of Sustainable Energy, Denmark |
| 11:30 | <i>The European Renewable Energy Directive</i><br>Mr. Paul Hodson, DG TREN  |
| 11:40 | <i>The Renewable Energy Challenge of Paris</i><br>Mr. Denis Baupin, Deputy Mayor of Paris, France   |
| 11:50 | <i>The Sustainable Jersey Programme – US Mayors for a Green Future</i><br>Mr. Fred Profeta, Chairman of the New Jersey Mayors' Committee for a Green Future, US                                   |
| 12:00 | <i>Samsø Energy Island – A Ten Year Development Plan Towards 100% Renewable Energy</i><br>Mr. Søren Stensgaard, Environmental Planner, Samsø Municipality, Denmark                                |
| 12:10 | Discussion and conclusions  |
| 12:30 | End of session  |

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** A5  
**Room no.:** A A2/3

**Title:** Energy Efficiency in Buildings  
**Time:** Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 14:00-15:15  
**Moderator:** Håkan Samuelsson, Climate Municipalities, Sweden  
**Coordinator:** Eva Jacobsen, Local Government Denmark, ecj@kl.dk  
**Contact person:** Eva Jacobsen, Local Government Denmark, ecj@kl.dk

#### Objective

One of the key means to reach the goal of less CO<sub>2</sub> emission by 2050 is to reduce the energy consumption in buildings. E.g. in Europe around 41 per cent of all energy is used for buildings. Heating and cooling are the main energy consumers in buildings and account for two thirds of a building's total energy consumption. However, most of this energy is wasted due to inadequate insulation.

By using well-proven energy efficiency techniques, a building's energy need for heating or cooling can be significantly cut. The EU Commission estimates that the potential for cost-effective energy savings in the EU is about 30% of the whole sector's expected energy consumption by 2020.

This potential can be realized at a very low or even negative CO<sub>2</sub> abatement cost because of the relatively low cost of energy relevant investments and the very high value of energy saving compared to other sectors, making energy saving measures in buildings a very attractive approach for tackling the climate change challenge.

The session looks at the experiences made by local governments in improving energy efficiency. One of the possibilities to reduce energy efficiency is to employ the so-called ESCO model – Energy Savings Company. An ESCO is a business that develops, installs, and arranges financing for projects designed to improve the energy efficiency and maintenance costs for facilities over a time period ranging from seven to twenty years. ESCOs generally act as project developers for a wide range of tasks and assume the technical and performance risk associated with the project.

## **Positioning Discussion**

In their capacity as owners of public buildings, local authorities play an important role in contributing to the reduction of CO2 emissions by implementing energy efficient measures.

## **Key Questions**

- What are the barriers for implementing energy efficient measures in buildings?
- How can national governments stimulate further energy savings?
- What are the demands and recommendations from local authorities to national governments?

## **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## **Speakers**

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 14:00 | <i>Introduction</i><br>Håkan Samuelsson, The Climate Municipalities, South Sweden  |
| 14:10 | <i>Energy-efficient construction in Malmö</i><br>Roland Zinkernagel, City of Malmö, Sweden   |
| 14:30 | <i>The ESCO model – the experience of Middelfart</i><br>Jørgen Knudsen, Head of Planning and Building Dept, Middelfart Municipality, Denmark |
| 14:50 | <i>The use of ESCO in other countries</i><br>Jesper Højte Stenbæk, Danish Chamber of Commerce  |
| 15.00 | Discussion and closing remarks   |
| 15.15 | End of session   |

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



<b>Session no.:</b>	<b>B1</b>
<b>Room no.:</b>	Auditorium 10
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Adaptation – Local Governments are Key Actors for Adaptation</b>
<b>Time:</b>	Tuesday 2 June 2009 at 14:00-15:15
<b>Moderator:</b>	Mr. David Simon, Professor of Development Geography, University of London
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Mrs. Cecilia Kinuthia-Njenga, UN-HABITAT
<b>Contact person:</b>	Mr. Omer Ciric, Local Government Denmark: oci@kl.dk

### Objective

Through history local governments in general have adapted to climate change, but the intensity and pace of the present and forthcoming climate changes induced by the continued and on-going use of fossil fuels is already and will increasingly be a major challenge to many of them. Determinants of adaptive capacity include the availability of financial resources, technology, specialized institutions and human resources, access to information and the existence of legal, social and organizational arrangements, all assets that are typically scarce in developing countries and cities.

### Positioning Discussion

It is widely accepted that local government has a role in promoting climate change adaptation. However, the adaptive capacity is not equally distributed worldwide and in developing and least developed countries, the vulnerability is substantially lower compared to developed countries. At country level, climate change impacts can undermine a country's efforts to achieve the goals of sustainable development, and will worsen poverty in developing and Least Developed Countries.

### Key questions

- How can cities improve resilience to climate change at the local level?
- How can we increase the levels of awareness, technical, human and financial capacities in order to localize climate change adaptation plans/policies?
- How can we effectively engage communities, particularly women and youth in the development and implementation of adaptation actions?
- How can we reduce the impacts of climate change on the urban poor? What is the role of the informal sector?

- Are there complementarities between mitigation and adaptation policies, strategies and actions at the local level?
- What platforms/networks exist for sharing of experience and knowledge? Are they well developed to make meaningful interventions that impact on the lives of the poor in vulnerable countries?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 14:00 | Introduction<br>Professor David Simon, University of London  |
| 14:05 | H.E Mohammad Yousaf Pashtun, Minister of Urban Development,<br>Islamic Republic of Afghanistan   |
| 14:15 | Hon. David Simango, Mayor of Maputo City, Mozambique   |
| 14:25 | Mr. John Anugraha, Representative for the Youth Advisory Board,<br>Bangalore, India  |
| 14:35 | Ms. Anne Wambaa, Environmental Management Institute, Kenya   |
| 14:45 | Mr. David Satterthwaite, IIED, UK  |
| 14:55 | Discussion and conclusions<br><br>Mayors to raise questions:<br>Mr. Ernesto Estupinan Quintero, Mayor Esmeraldas, Ecuador<br>Mrs. Florence Namayanja, Deputy Mayor Kampala, Uganda<br>Mr. Leovic Dioneda , Mayor Sorsogon, the Philippines<br>Audience |
| 15:15 | End of session   |

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



<b>Session no.:</b>	<b>B2</b>
<b>Room no.:</b>	Auditorium 10
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Risk Prevention and Resilience Planning</b>
<b>Time:</b>	2 June 2009 at 16:15-17:30
<b>Moderator:</b>	Mr. Mahendra Kumar Khamyahang, Acting Mayor, Dhankuta Municipality, Nepal
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Mr. Komal Raj Aryal, Research Associate, School of Applied Sciences, Disaster and Development Centre, Northumbria University, UK
<b>Contact person:</b>	Mr. Nikolas Jørgensen, Local Government Denmark, nik@kl.dk

### Objective

Between 2000 and 2006, an annual average of over 230 million people were affected by natural disasters. The consequences of these natural phenomena are aggravated by numerous factors such as global warming, environmental destruction and over population which further increased levels of risks and poverty. With the growth of urban development and the intensification of localised risks, the role of cities and local authorities in risk prevention and management has become essential.

In January 2005, 168 countries adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015), which defines five priorities for risk prevention:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority, and develop a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning systems.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels when disasters occur.

### Positioning Discussion

Local and regional authorities are particularly interested in capacity development to obtain effective tools and strategies to reduce localized risks.

The local action for disaster risk reduction programme, launched by UCLG, ICLEI, Metropolis and CITYNET, with the support of EMI (Earthquakes Megacities Initiative).

It is financed by ProVention Consortium, a group of development banks (WB, IDB, ADB) and international institutions (United Nations, Red Cross). Meanwhile, the Disaster and Development Centre (DDC) at Northumbria University, supported by the Department of International Development (DFID), Development Partnerships in Higher Education (DeIPHE), British Council, and Government of Nepal, Ministry of Local Development is conducting further in depth studies on the systems of governance that best facilitate risk reduction and resilience building process, particularly at local levels (municipal and village) in Nepal.

### **Key questions**

- What institutional mechanisms and technical, financial and human resources can local governments use to reduce the impact of risk locally?
- How can local governments institutionalise risk reduction and resilience building locally?
- What new partnerships should be considered for better management and disaster risk reduction at the local and regional levels?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

- 16:15 Introduction by Mr. Komal Raj Aryal, Research Associate, School of Applied Sciences, Disaster and Development Centre, Northumbria University UK
- 16:25 *Risk, climate change impact and infrastructure development in Nepal*  
Mr. Bhupendra Bahadur Basnet, Deputy Director General/Joint Secretary,  
Government of Nepal, Ministry of Local Development, Nepal
- 16:35 *Local risk governance: a case study from Dhankuta Municipality, Nepal.*  
Mr. Mahendra Kumar Khamyahang, Acting Mayor, Dhankuta Municipality, Nepal
- 16:45 Mr. Shiraz A. Wajih, Gorakhpur Environment Action Group (GEAG), India
- 16:55 *Vulnerability reduction and risk prevention - the task for local and regional authorities*  
Mrs. Gaye Doganoglu, Chair of the Committee on Sustainable Development, Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
- 16:05 Discussion and conclusions
- 17:30 End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** B3

**Room no.:** Auditorium 10

**Title:** **Local and Regional Adaptation Strategies in Relation to Water**

**Time:** Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 9:00-10:15

**Moderator:** Angelika Poth-Mögele, CEMR (Council of European Municipalities and Regions)

**Coordinator:** Marie Bullet, CEMR, [marie.bullet@ccre-cemr.org](mailto:marie.bullet@ccre-cemr.org)

**Contact person:** Omer Ciric, Local Government Denmark: [oci@kl.dk](mailto:oci@kl.dk)

#### Objective

Scientific projections and empirical records provide evidence that climate change has wide-ranging consequences on water resources and management, and thus on environment, human societies and economy. Floods, droughts and water scarcity, extreme precipitation, ice melting, rising sea levels are examples of patterns changing, likely to have direct effects on water quality and quantity. However, further information and clarification is needed on where, how and to which extent water and related issues will be impacted by climate change.

On the occasion of the 5<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Istanbul in March 2009, local and regional governments and their water management have been identified as directly confronted to climate change but also as well positioned to contribute to mitigation and adaptation policies. Even if each municipality or region is unique and the type of impact will greatly vary according to its geographical zone or stage of economic development, local and regional authorities are indeed in a position to strengthen and adapt their water policies, management and infrastructures to climate change.

The final statement adopted by ministers in Istanbul recognizes the impacts of global changes on water resources and the achievement of the Millenium Development Goals but fails in formally acknowledging the crucial contribution of local and regional authorities. Further to Istanbul, this workshop comes within the scope of a series of events on climate and water co-organised by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, such as the "Local Governments' Day" in the context of the IWA World Water Congress on 2008 in Vienna and on 2010 in Montreal.

The workshop is the opportunity to demonstrate that municipalities and regions can ensure a leadership role in adapting water management to climate change while highlighting the water dimension in the international negotiations on climate. It will identify key political principles for the development of successful local adaptation strategies and the role of municipalities and regions in advancing innovative policy solutions to adapt water management to climate change.

### **Positioning Discussion**

Water resources and infrastructures have the potential to be strongly impacted by climate change, so that adaptation strategies should be implemented. Local and regional governments have to cope with an uncertain future but already bring forward solutions. It is necessary to take the measures of municipalities and regions' potential and identify the adequate frameworks and supports they could need from the national and international governance levels

### **Key questions**

- How does climate change impact water resources, infrastructures and management at local and regional level?
- How can local and regional authorities ensure effective leadership in developing comprehensive adaptation strategies?
- Which conditions would be beneficial for them to take action?
- How to liaise and interlink the policy responses at international, national, regional and local level?
- What should be the major components of a local adaptation agenda?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

- 9:05            *State of knowledge on the impacts of climate change on water*  
Mr Peter Kristensen (Head of group – Water), European Environmental Agency
- 9:20            *Integrated approach and participation on water issues*  
Mr. Ing. Harry W.C.G. Keereweer, Vice Governor in the Province of Gelderland (The Netherlands) and Regional Minister for Water Management and Rural Development
- 9:30            *Improving climate resilience and risk prevention*  
Mr. Jaime Cadavid, President of the Latin American Federation of Cities, Municipalities and Local Government Association, President of the Colombian Federation of Municipalities, Mayor of Itagüí - Antioquia (Colombia)
- 9:40            *Introducing water demand management*

Ms. Maria Dolores Campos Palacio, Councillor for Environment and Sustainability, City Council of Zaragoza (Spain), Spanish Network of Cities for the Climate

9:50 *Local and regional authorities' leadership in developing adaptation strategies in the field of water*

Mr. Henning Jensen, Mayor of Naestved (Denmark), 1<sup>st</sup> vice-president of the Commission for Sustainable Development of the Committee of the Regions, CEMR rapporteur on climate change

10:00 Discussion and conclusions

10:15 End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** B4  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 10

**Title:** **Adaptation in Relation to Drought**  
**Time:** Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 11:15-12:30  
**Moderator:** Mr. Krishna Prasad Jaisi, Spokesperson of ADDCN, Nepal, and Co-President of UCLG Asia Pacific  
**Coordinator:** Mr. Ian O'Donnell, Senior Officer, ProVention Consortium  
**Contact person:** Uwe Lorenzen, Local Government Denmark: uwe@kl.dk

#### Objective

This session will explore how local governments are strengthening local adaptive response to changes in climate, looking in particular at the risks of drought. Drought can obviously lead to severe direct impacts threatening access to water and food production. These direct impacts are certainly very serious in their own right; however there are also a wide variety of secondary and tertiary effects that may impact cities that are exposed to significant periods of drought. Drainage, sanitation, waste water treatment, power generation, and business activity are all often heavily dependent on sufficient levels of precipitation, river flow, reservoir stocks or ground water availability. Increases in temperature and reductions in rainfall or ground absorption can negatively impact the performance of local services which in turn may adversely affect local livelihoods and health, and spawn resource conflicts. The session will seek to look at how cities are anticipating, planning for, and responding to the changing risks of drought as a consequence of climate change.

#### Positioning Discussion

Periodic or cyclical drought has long been a fact of life in many areas, and consequently people living in those areas have developed a variety of ways to cope with the effects of drought. However, more and more we are seeing drought occurring in new areas where people have little experience of drought and only limited coping strategies available to them. Even in areas that have been drought-prone in the past, we are now also seeing drought events occur with such frequency that people have no time to recover before another drought hits.

Climate change is likely to make this situation continue to worsen. As assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) in its Fourth Assessment Report, warming of the climate system is unequivocal. Already cities throughout the world are seeing significant impacts from this warming. A consequence of both climate variability and climate change as a result of human activity this warming will

continue to lead to adverse effects for the populations of many cities and towns throughout the world.

Given the central role of water in the provision of multiple municipal services, adaptation efforts are often strongly centred on improved water management. This includes augmenting both supply (e.g. groundwater recharge through rainwater harvesting, grey-water re-use, improved maintenance of infrastructure) and demand side measures (e.g. regulations and incentives for re-use, restrictions, pricing). In addition, measures to enhance resilience of urban populations to drought may also include enhancing infrastructure and delivery of other systems less dependent on water systems/flow; alternative energy production and decentralized grids; waste water treatment and sanitation. Other efforts may strengthen the social and economic assets of the population to better withstand the multiple impacts of drought.

It is clear that there are roles for a variety of local actors to play in addressing and adapting to the risks of drought. Local governments may lead the way in addressing risks of drought and other disasters through formal planning processes. Yet civil society organisations, the private sector, and community groups all play critical roles in promoting and adopting adaptive strategies to anticipate risks, identify new coping strategies, and reduce vulnerabilities to prolonged drought impacts among the wide variety of stakeholders in local populations. For example in many areas of the world a significant amount of adaptation occurs in informal systems — such as the use of water tankers to buffer supply when municipal supplies are depleted.

This session will hopefully explore a variety of these issues through the experience of the featured speakers and dialogue with interested participants.

### **Key questions for the session**

- What are local governments, organisations, and businesses doing to develop flexible and adaptive strategies to respond to increases in drought risk?
- What tools and resources can local governments use to better manage the risk of drought under changing climate conditions, especially given the uncertainties in the nature, timing and severity of drought impacts?
- What types of partnerships may be helpful for better managing the risk of drought at the local and regional levels?

### **Methodology**

The session will engage representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders to debate these topics. Following the panel contributions, the audience will be invited to ask questions or make comments. At the end of the session, the moderator will provide a brief summary of conclusions from the session.

**Speakers**

- 11:15 Introduction  
Mr. Ian O'Donnell, Senior Officer, ProVention Consortium
- 11:20 Mr. Krishna Prasad Jaisi, Spokesperson of ADDCN, Nepal
- 11:35 Mr. Chen Haosu, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CFAFFC) and Co-President of UCLG-ASPAC
- 11:45 Mrs. Honourable Ndoumou Pauline, MP Cameroon National Assembly-  
APNCC/CWA
- 12:00 Discussion and conclusions
- 12:30 End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** B5  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 10

**Title:** **Good Local Governance as Climate Change Strategy**  
**Time:** Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 14:00-15:15  
**Moderator:** Mrs. Elisabeth Gateau, Secretary General, UCLG  
**Coordinator:** Mrs. Emilia Saiz, UCLG  
**Contact person:** Mr. Omer Ciric, Local Government Denmark, oci@kl.dk

#### Objective

A large part of the world population lives in low elevation coastal zones, at risk from flooding, rising sea-levels and cyclones.

Protecting health and living conditions requires the sustainable management of the relationship between urban development, energy and the environment. Climate Change can no longer simply be considered as an energy and emissions issue: adaptation must be accorded greater weight and must be seen from a governance perspective.

The sector-approach to the global problem of Climate Change does not reflect the reality of local and regional authorities that need to meet the needs of the citizens from an integrated perspective. Climate Change strategies will have an economic, social and planning impact.

Well-managed urban areas are an important part of the solution to both the sustainability and development challenges. Financing should address cities as a whole, focusing on financing mechanisms that meet medium- and long-term financial requirements. Making local and regional governments ready for the development of full adaptation plans will imply a change in the way policy is developed and the way that local authorities are organized.

#### Positioning Discussion

This session aims at identifying the changes needed building on experiences from local governments around the world.

### **Key questions**

- What needs to change in the local and regional administrations to tackle Climate Strategies from a governance perspective?
- What bottle necks do Local and regional government face, both at political and technical level?
- How to reconcile adaptation strategies with development needs? Linking Climate Change strategies to development goals.

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

14:00	Introduction David Dodman, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
14:10	Ahmed Hamza, Mayor, Nouakchott, Mauritania
14:20	LLuis Guinó, Mayor of Besalú, Member of the Executive Bureau of the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces
14:30	Adam O. Kimbisa, Mayor, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
14:40	Rafael Seixas, advisor on International Relations, Sao Paulo, Brasil
14:50	Discussion and conclusions
15:15	End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



## Mondaymorning

<b>Session no.:</b>	<b>C1</b>
<b>Room no.:</b>	Auditorium 11
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Global Risks – Local Solutions</b>
<b>Time:</b>	Tuesday 2 June at 14:00-15:15
<b>Moderator:</b>	Jens Chr. Gjesing, 1 <sup>st</sup> Vice Mayor, Haderslev Municipality
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Sofie Dam, Local Government Denmark
<b>Contact person:</b>	Sofie Dam, Local Government Denmark, sda@kl.dk

### Objective

Traditional financial models have been unable to capture the global risks that during the past years have led to extreme market fluctuations and, on occasion, chaotic scenes.

The models build on simplified extrapolations of empirical data concerning past events and provide us with a false sense of security. They do not help us to tackle unexpected events that can suddenly change the psychology and expectations of market actors dramatically.

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, no sizeable crisis will remain national or sectorial. Crises are dynamic, they cross international borders and are closely interlinked to other global crises.

The Copenhagen-based international think tank Monday Morning has identified seven such crises: The Financial Crisis, The Climate Crisis, the Food Crisis, the Health Crisis, the Poverty Crisis, The Resource Crisis and the Security Crisis. The climate crisis is the most serious of these and the one which will have the most far-reaching effects for other global crises in the coming decades.

This session outlines the interconnectedness between the Climate Crisis and the six other crises and discusses the effect of the crises on a local level. We will look into the need and possibilities for interconnected solutions at all levels of government and discuss the need for action at the different levels.

## Positioning Discussion

In order to avoid a situation in which the interconnected world crises spiral out of control, effective global agreements are required in a short time frame. The COP15 summit in Copenhagen may well be of crucial importance as the pace with which climate change is taking place shows that action is imperative. Local governments need national governments to think in integrated solutions and provide them with a sufficient framework for the exchange of good solutions and support to ensure climate strategies that enhance solutions on the other global crises.

## Key questions

- How is climate change interrelated to the other global crises on a local level?
- How can solutions to climate change mutually support solutions to other crises and can local governments facilitate a sharing of good solutions across borders?
- What should be included in the COP15 to enhance national governments support to local governments in the aims towards developing and implementing interconnected solutions?

## Methodology

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local government, national government, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## Speakers

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 14:00 | Introduction   |
| 14:05 | <i>Seven Interconnected Crises</i><br>Mr. Asger Daugbjerg, Creative Director, Monday Morning   |
| 14:15 | <i>Local Consequences of Global Risks</i><br>Mr. Pasi Rajala, Deputy Director of Nordic Office, UN Development Programme   |
| 14:25 | <i>The Economics of Interconnected Solutions</i><br>Mr. Daniel Hoornweg, Lead Urban Specialist, Cities and Climate Change, The World Bank, Finance, Economics and Urban Department |
| 14:35 | Mr. Raphael Hanmbock, Environmental Legal Expert Regional coordinator ANCC/CWA, West and Central Africa  |
| 14:45 | Mr. Adam O. Kimbisa, Mayor, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania  |
| 14:55 | Discussion and conclusions   |
| 15:15 | End of session   |

For more information, please read the Monday Morning background note 'Seven Interconnected Crises' on [www.kl.dk/localclimate](http://www.kl.dk/localclimate) summit.

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** C2  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 11

**Title:** The Concept of Climate Justice  
**Time:** Tuesday 2 June at 16:15 – 17:30  
**Moderator:** Maryke van Staden, ICLEI, [maryke.van.staden@iclei.org](mailto:maryke.van.staden@iclei.org)  
**Coordinator:** Eva Jacobsen  
**Contact person:** Eva Jacobsen, [ecj@kl.dk](mailto:ecj@kl.dk), Local Government Denmark

### Objective

Climate justice has been developed as the key term to express this need for a common but differentiated approach. There is a current discussion on how and whether the developing countries and emerging economies should contribute to a global climate deal.

Historically, the wealthiest countries are the ones responsible for creating the climate change challenge, while the consequences will be felt worse in development countries. The question of emission rights is thereby highly related to the question of equity in consumption patterns. On this basis, it could be argued that the accounting of Greenhouse gas emissions, in for instance the question of consumption versus production, should consider this difference and strive for equity between nations. A global deal should also aim at preserving the right of all people to reach a dignified level of sustainable human development.

The question of climate justice will not only be relevant between nations but also between citizens within nations. A high level of energy taxes will for instance be a bigger burden for the poor, than the wealthy. Depending on geography and historical conditions, local governments will experience climate change at different levels and have different means to combat the challenges.

### Positioning Discussion

A new global climate deal has a great challenge in creating a system of equity between nations and citizens. Perhaps a more balanced approach to climate justice could motivate and mobilise municipalities and citizens in developing countries and emerging economies to engage more in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

## Key questions

- What does the concept of climate justice imply?
- Should the criterion be where the production is located or where consumption takes place?
- On the basis of which criteria for shared justice can we best motivate and mobilise cities and citizens in developing countries and emerging economies?
- How can we arrive at a fair way of attributing emission to countries?

## Methodology

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from NGOs, experts, and local government. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## Speakers

16:15	<i>Introduction</i> Mrs. Maryke van Staden, ICLEI
16:20	<i>The Concept of Climate Justice</i> Mr. Christian Friis-Bach, International director, DanChurchAid, Denmark
16:40	<i>Which Way to Climate Justice? Concepts for Reaching a Fair Global Deal</i> Mr. Jan Minx, Stockholm Environment Institute, Technical University Berlin
17:00	<i>Climate Justice - an African View</i> Mr. Adam O. Kimbisa, Mayor Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania
17:15	Discussion and conclusions
17:30	End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** C4  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 11

**Title:** Carbon Capture and Storage  
**Time:** Wednesday June 3 at 11:15-12:30  
**Moderator:** Jesper Koch, Danish Energy  
**Coordinator:** Jesper Koch, Danish Energy, [jko@danskenergi.dk](mailto:jko@danskenergi.dk)  
**Contact person:** Eva Jacobsen, Local Government Denmark, [ecj@kl.dk](mailto:ecj@kl.dk)

#### Objective

Investment in renewable energy, energy conservation and low carbon technologies as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) will break records in the next decades. The EU has pledged that 20 per cent of its energy consumption should stem from renewable energy and that both energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub>-emission should be reduced by 20 per cent per cent each. IEA, the International Energy Agency, pledges for an 80 per cent CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction by 2050 if the global temperature increase is to be tackled.

Carbon capture and storage is one element that is being discussed because the continued use of coal, oil and gas seems unavoidable for years to come. Carbon capture and storage aims to reduce the climate impact of burning fossil fuels significantly by capturing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from power stations flue gases and disposing of it in the underground.

#### Positioning Discussion

However, carbon capture and storage is also a very sensitive issue. Critics say that storing carbon underground is risky and that the permanent storage of CO<sub>2</sub> cannot be guaranteed. Local government does not have one common view on this issue.

This session examines the questions of carbon storage from a technical point of view. What are the main implications, and what are the experiences at a local level with carbon capture and storage?

#### Key questions

- What is the role of clean coal and other fossil fuels in the future energy mix?
- How would you design a cost effective highway to large scale CCS-implementation?

- How would a policy look like in two years if it is the aim to promote CCS? Are there different demands for policy designs in North/South?
- What role should the local and regional authorities play?
- Which main obstacles have to be considered?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages with development of CCS in EU?
- How can other nations benefit from "the lessons learned" in the EU?
- What are the future prospects for the developing countries as regards the usage of CCS?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

11:15	<i>Introduction</i> Jesper Koch, Danish Energy
11:25	<i>Experiences of Vattenfall with Carbon Capture and Storage</i> Jørgen Broen, Communication officer, Vattenfall
11:55	<i>Local experiences in the Netherlands with CCS</i> Tanja Klip-Martin, Province of Drenthe, Netherlands
12:20	Discussion and conclusions
12:50	End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** C5  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 11

**Title:** Decentralized Cooperation - Capacity Building  
**Time:** Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 14:00-15:15  
**Moderator:** Olivier Fruchard, Associate Programme Officer, Local Development Programme, UNITAR  
**Coordinator:** Olivier Fruchard  
**Contact Person:** Maja Brink Jensen, Local Government Denmark, mij@kl.dk

### Objective

Decentralized Cooperation is gaining mounting importance for achieving development ends through networks of local government institutions in rich and poor countries. Increasingly, cities, regions and other local institutions in developed countries are working in partnership with their counterparts in developing and least developed countries to help tackle an array of developmental challenges from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and food insecurity to water scarcity and sanitation. Decentralized Cooperation is likewise a valuable tool in the fight against climate change. Such decentralized and participatory process collaboration would help promote participation of local actors, ensure meaningful empowerment ultimately leading to creation of initiatives and policies that are responsive to local needs.

Decentralized cooperation ordinarily presupposes the acquisition and application of an assortment of skills and specific conceptual knowledge that local authorities may lack. This is more so in fast developing and complex realms such as climate change.

### Positioning Discussion

Local government participation in climate change mitigation and adaptation is indispensable. To generate meaningful participation of the various local actors in this regard, critical capacity needs of local authorities need to be addressed through meticulous capacity development strategies.

## Key Questions

- How could capacity building in decentralized cooperation be better organized to maximize impact on climate change mitigation and adaptation?
- What pedagogical models, instructional technologies and strategies are best suited for local actors who have significant involvement in climate change matters? What is the experience so far? What are the lessons-learnt?
- How the parties (national governments) shall empower cities and local authorities so that they have the capacities required to take necessary action at the local level (in order to assure that they are in a position to support their national governments in their efforts to meet the agreed targets and to implement local climate mitigation and adaptation strategies)?

## Methodology

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, capacity building experts and other stakeholders. Two main questions will be addressed to the participants and will lead to small groups' discussions. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## Speakers

14:00	<i>Introduction,</i> Olivier Fruchaud, Local Development Programme, UNITAR
14:05	<i>Participatory Approach of National Adaptation Programmes of Action</i> Zerisenay Habtezion, Climate Change Programme (CCP), UNITAR
14:15	<i>Decentralized Cooperation and Climate change</i> Cor Lamers, Vice-President, VNG International
14:25	<i>Capacity Building for Climate Change: the CityShare Methodology</i> May East, Director, CIFAL Findhorn
14:35	<i>Bridging the Skills Gap – The Role of National Associations</i> Berry Vrbanovic, President, FCM, Canada
14:45	Small groups discussion:
14:55	Plenary report from the groups
15:05	Conclusions
15:15	End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** D1  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 12

**Title:** Low Carbon Development Strategies – Local Powers  
**Time:** Tuesday 2 June at 14:00-15:15  
**Moderator:** Councillor Mike Haines, LGA Environment Board member  
**Coordinator:** Cassandra Harrison, Local Government Association (LGA)  
**Contact person:** Birgit Øbakke, Local Government Denmark: bib@kl.dk

#### Objective

1. To compare local powers, funding and central/local frameworks for addressing climate change, enablers of and barriers to local action, in different countries;
2. to provide local government with specific examples of effective institutional mechanisms in different countries;
3. to provide policy recommendations to governments and UNFCCC secretariat regarding institutional frameworks e.g. local government financial autonomy that support improved local climate change response.

The session will cover the local powers and funding mechanisms that enable local authorities to implement climate change strategies and outline the relationship between central and local government. The presentations will focus on the key themes of domestic energy efficiency, renewable energy generation and private transport – three of the principal areas for reducing carbon emissions.

#### Positioning Discussion

Local government plays a role in developing low carbon development strategies, but how much responsibility does it have to take action and does the level vary in different countries? Local government has strong ambitions, but to achieve change, this must be accompanied by the right institutional frameworks.

The discussion will seek to highlight local powers and structures that have enabled local authorities to take action in three key areas of climate change work: household energy efficiency, renewable energy generation, and private transport. It will also produce a local government 'wish list' that will outline what action we would like to take next, and how central government can enable more effective local action.

## **Key questions**

- What responsibility does local government have to implement climate change strategies in different countries? What are the associated powers, funding mechanisms and central/local frameworks?
- In an ideal world, what action would local authorities want to take on climate change that they do not have the ability to at present?
- How can this be enabled more effectively?

## **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local government, national government, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## **Speakers**

- 14:00 Introduction
- 14:05 Phillip Mind, Senior Policy Consultant, Local Government Association
- 14:20 Ilmar Reepalu, Mayor of Malmö and Vice President of the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions
- 14:30 Ken Rosenfeld, Policy Director, National League of Cities, USA
- 14:40 Morten Pedersen, Head of Department, Office of Strategy and Analysis, Ministry of Climate and Energy, Denmark
- 15:50 Discussion and closing remarks
- 15:15 End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** D2  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 12

**Title:** Carbon Foot Print CO2 Calculators

**Time:** Tuesday 2 June 2009 at 14:00-15:15  
**Moderator:** Mr. Hans Jacob Mydske, Managing Director, New Energy Performance AS (NEPAS), Norway  
**Coordinator:** Omer Ciric, Local Government Denmark  
**Contact person:** Omer Ciric, Local Government Denmark, oci@kl.dk

#### Objective

Sustainability and corporate responsibility are the key elements in any strategy for the future. Companies, public authorities and individuals will be producing the CO2 emissions that create climate change. By tackling carbon (CO2) exposure, they are not only protecting the environment but they also stimulate their own economic interests and create a long term competitive advantage. A good way to start local climate initiatives today is by making an exclusive carbon footprint analysis of all activities and operations. This session will demonstrate some of the many existing carbon footprint calculators that already exist, and also discuss some of the challenges that follow their use.

#### Positioning Discussion

Local authorities own and have direct control over more than 25% of the European tertiary building stock, representing some 30% of the stationary energy consumption. The still unrealised energy efficiency potential is huge, maybe as much as 30-50% of the present consumption and this potential is much cheaper to realise than any other energy source. One thing is to impose strict regulations on new buildings, improving the energy performance of existing building stock is something else, and requires a whole set of actions. A natural first step is in any case to get a better grip on the present situation, and carbon footprint calculators can be useful tools in this initial phase.

The main argument for not collecting energy data on a regular basis from the building stock is that is too time and resource consuming. However, in order to achieve the 20-20-20 targets this will only be the first, initial step, if not for anything else, then just to be able to set realistic targets. And then the real efforts of implementation must be made.

### **Key questions**

- Climate calculators and similar tools depend on good input data; do local authorities have this data at hand today? If not, how are they planning to get it?
- How can local authorities' best be helped through these processes?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a discussion between representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these Interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

- |       |   |
|-------|---|
| 14:15 | <i>Introduction</i><br>Mr. Hans Jacob Mydske, Managing Director, NEPAS, Norway                                    |
| 14:20 | <i>Bordeaux city Carbon Footprint</i> ,<br>Patrick Faucher, Bordeaux, France                                      |
| 14:40 | <i>Sustainable Energy Communities, Benchmarking on the web (SEC-BENCH)</i> , Mr. Hans Jacob Mydske, NEPAS, Norway |
| 15:00 | Discussion and conclusions  |
| 15:30 | End of session  |

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



<b>Session no.:</b>	<b>D3</b>
<b>Room no.:</b>	Auditorium 12
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Waste Management - Life Cycle Thinking</b>
<b>Time:</b>	Wednesday 3 June at 9:00-10:15
<b>Moderator:</b>	Professor emeritus Jens Aage Hansen, Aalborg University, Denmark & Chair of ISWA ( International Solid Waste Association), Task Force on GHG
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Annette Mejia, DAKOFA (Danish Waste Management Association)
<b>Contact person:</b>	Eva Jacobsen, Local Government Denmark: ecj@kl.dk

### Objective

Instead of waste management being a part of the climate problem, waste management could be a part of the solution. To ensure this, waste management should be approached as a systemic challenge where the local authorities should get possession of the ultimate key to the solutions: canalisation of the different fractions of waste to the optimal processing's from at total system point of view.

### Positioning discussion

First of all there is a need to focus on limiting methane emissions from landfilling by diverting biodegradable waste to landfills and by recovering the methane gas.

Secondly, waste management has to be focussing on limiting emissions from waste based on fossil carbon either by:

- Prevention
- Material recycling of waste based on fossil carbon
- Long term sealed storage (more than 100 years) or by
- "Exporting" the waste to industries covered by the CO2 trading system (to e.g. co-incineration in coal fired power plants)

Finally, waste based on biogenic carbon constitutes an important future resource for production of renewable energy through either direct incineration with heat and power recovery or by production of bio-fuels.

This 3-step-strategy needs to be managed and controlled by local government through a climate strategic waste management planning etc.

## Key questions

- Why is waste management important in relation to climate change?
- What are the national waste management priorities in a climate change perspective?
- What are the necessary actions at local level?
- Can national governments reach the targets without a strategic action at local level?
- What should be the messages from the local authorities to the COP15 as concerns waste?

## Methodology

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## Speakers

- 9:00 *Why is waste relevant for climate change – the role for local governments?*  
Professor Thomas Højlund Christensen, DTU, Denmark and Chair of PC for the ISWA & DAKOFA Conference 'Waste & Climate 2009'
- 9:10 *Waste in a climate change perspective - the importance of local action and involvement seen from an EU perspective*  
Caroline Jackson, Member of the European Parliament for the Conservative and Unionist Party, South West Region of England.
- 9:25 *Waste Management and GHG-mitigation in Sheffield City – the national benefits of local integrated systems*  
Gary McGrogan, Director of Environment and Regulatory Services Sheffield City Council, England
- 9:40 *The role of local and regional authorities – waste management as part of the solution*  
Genia McCaffery, President of Local Government and Shires Associations of New South Wales, Australia
- 9:55 *What can be achieved through best practise at local level? – Local messages to the COP15*  
Vice President Gary Crawford, Veolia Environmental Services, France & member of ISWA Task Force on GHG
- 10:05 Discussion and closing remarks
- 10:15 End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** D4  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 12

**Title:** **Green Public Procurement – Towards Climate Neutrality in Procurement**

**Time:** Wednesday 3 June at 11:15 – 12:30

**Moderator:** David Cadman, ICLEI President & Councillor, City of Vancouver, Canada

**Coordinator:** Simon Clement, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

**Contact person:** Birgit Øbakke, Local Government Denmark: bib@kl.dk

#### Objective

Changing unsustainable consumption practices needs to lie at the heart of strategies addressing climate change – from the reliance on fossil fuels to generate the energy we use and to produce the products we consume, to the purchasing of furniture made from non-sustainably harvested timber.

The public sector spends huge amounts of money each year on goods, works and services. This spending, if directed in the right way, can be a hugely powerful tool to encourage the market to supply more sustainable goods and services, using more sustainable production processes.

At the same time for governments focusing on more sustainable procurement means focusing on efficiency – considering your real needs before purchasing, and minimising costs through reducing energy and water consumption, product replacement rates and waste disposal problems. The City of Vienna achieved financial savings of €44.4 million over 4 years through sustainable procurement measures.

This session follows on from the successful EcoProcura 2009 conference in Reykjavik and will highlight the potential of sustainable procurement in climate change mitigation. It will draw on two encouraging experiences from European cities (Helsinki in Finland and Fredericia in Denmark), and the work that the ICLEI European Secretariat has carried out in the field over the last 10 years, particularly through the Procura+ Campaign.

## Positioning Discussion

Although the percentage varies considerably from country to country, local governments are typically responsible for up to half of all public sector procurement spending. From the biggest city to the smallest town, local governments have an obligation to consider the local and global impacts of their procurement actions and the opportunity to make a significant positive impact in shifting regional economies onto a more sustainable path.

## Key questions

- How much can local government procurement actions contributing to reducing carbon emissions directly (in relation to their own purchasing actions), and indirectly (by stimulating a general shift on the market)?
- Does implementing sustainable procurement mean a significant investment of staff capacity and/or financial resources?
- What barriers exist and what successful methods have been used to introduce the consideration of carbon emissions and other environmental impacts systematically within local government procurement actions?
- Experiences and tools used in implementing sustainable procurement are typically highly transferable, at least at a regional level. How can we most effectively ensure that local governments do not duplicate work already carried out elsewhere?

## Methodology

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## Speakers

11:15	<i>Introduction</i> David Cadman, ICLEI President & Councillor, City of Vancouver, Canada
11:25	<i>Towards climate neutrality in procurement - How big a role can procurement play?</i> Wolfgang Teubner, Executive Director, ICLEI European Secretariat
11:40	<i>Fighting Climate Change through procurement at the city level</i> Pekka Sauri, Deputy Mayor of the City of Helsinki, Finland & Procura+ Campaign Chair
12:00	<i>Procurement and climate change in Denmark</i> Marianne Thomsen, Councillor of Fredericia Municipality, Denmark, representing Green Cities
12:15	Discussion and conclusions
12:30	End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no. :**  
**Room no.:**

**D5**  
Auditorium 12

**Title:**

**Transport and Mobility**  
**In search for sustainable solutions to the challenges for cities - a leap to a sustainable future**

**Time:**

Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 14:00 – 15:15

**Moderator:**

Lisbeth Iversen, Commissioner, City of Bergen

**Contact person:**

KS, Rune Kloster Tvedt, [rune.tvedt@ks.no](mailto:rune.tvedt@ks.no)

**Contact person:**

Eva Jacobsen, Local Government Denmark, [ecj@kl.dk](mailto:ecj@kl.dk)

### **Objective**

We can observe a worldwide urbanisation, about 50 percent of the population in the world lives in cities. How cities organise themselves, will have a significant impact on whether or not we will reach our common target that the temperature should not increase more than 2 degrees.

The transport sector represents about 25 percent of the emissions in the cities. We want to present the current technologies, methods and examples from successful cities.

Even though the challenge is the same, different cities will have to approach the problem in diverse ways, according to their present situation.

### **Positioning Discussion**

Local governments play a key role in areal planning and transport. Cities in the industrialised world experience increasing problems with dense traffic, which add noise and local dust as a problem on top of CO2 emissions, even with an expanded network of roads. The least developed countries experience increasing number of private cars, with an insufficient network of roads. Is it possible to avoid an unmanageable traffic situation in the developing cities by introducing new technologies, reduced use of private cars and increased use of public transport and bicycles?

### **Key questions**

We will enlighten the following questions trough an expert introduction and presentations of running cases.

- Is it possible to avoid the petrol based transportation in cities?
- How to strengthen the role of public transportation in cities?
- The challenge – is it lack of technology, or the ability to implement sustainable policies?
- The state and the city - competitors or partners in the search for solutions?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

The session will be organized with an expert introduction on the present knowledge on transport and mobility. Each of the cities which participate will present their challenges and how they address these challenges.

The speakers will address transport and mobility as one of the crucial challenges for liveable cities with as low emission of carbon as possible. Even though the aims are the same, the cities will have to embrace the challenge in a manner according to their present situation.

### **Speakers**

14:00	<i>Welcome</i> Moderator, Lisbeth Iversen, Commissioner, City of Bergen, Norway
14:05	<i>The challenge for transport and mobility. Adequate means of transport and structure in cities</i> Mr. Brian D. Williams, Chief Energy and Transport Section UN-HABITAT
14:15	<i>Cities of the Future, a national – local partnership, with Trondheim as an example.</i> Rita Ottervik, Mayor of City of Trondheim, Norway Wilhelm Torheim, Director in The Ministry of Environment, Norway
14:35	<i>The need for expanded transportation networks in big and fully developed cities with regard to the target of reduced emissions</i> Andrée Buchmann, City of Strasbourg, Vice-President of the Urban Community of Strasbourg
14:45	<i>The need for expanded transportation networks in a fast growing cities with regard to the target of reduced emissions</i> Florence Namayanja, City of Kampala, Deputy Mayor of Kampala City
14:55	Discussion and closing remarks
15:15	End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:** E1  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 15  
**Title:** **The variety of financial mechanisms for local Governments**  
**Time:** Tuesday 2 June 2009 at 14:00-15:15  
**Moderator:** Frédéric Vallier, Responsible for European Affairs, Nantes Métropole, France  
**Coordinator:** EUROCITIES  
**Contact person:** Eva Baños de Guisasola, Policy Officer Environment, EUROCITIES, [eva.banos@eurocities.eu](mailto:eva.banos@eurocities.eu)

#### Objective

- Presentation of different financial mechanisms/models available to cities
- Discussion of factors affecting these mechanisms and recipient cities
- Assessment on what is the most appropriate model for cities

The costs of implementing both mitigation and adaptation policies are increasing rapidly taking into account the current financial constraints. Financing international, national and local tools and systems need to be explored in detailed. This is necessary in order to establish a discussion on their structure, on the sources and amounts currently available. A debate also needs to be handled on the different financing opportunities, challenges and models in the current international negotiations frameworks (eg, Clean Development Mechanisms, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions...) and other mechanisms such as the World Bank Climate Investment Funds', the Mexican or the Norwegian ones among others. We need to analyse different examples and see what is transferable to cities as mitigation and adaptation will require innovative ways of financing in the future. A combination of public and private funding sources can also be an alternative. We will explore further the advantages and disadvantages of different models and what is the most appropriate approach in financing climate change policies in cities. Equally, the fact that local authorities do not always have access to financing will be raised and thoroughly assessed.

Lastly, cities have the responsibility to engage in different tasks in order to influence climate change national and international policies and in order to carry out the necessary actions. Bearing in mind that local governments have a direct influence on the quality of life of their citizens, financing should not be regarded as a purely national tool, cities as relevant actors, should be included.

#### Positioning Discussion

Cities have been increasingly relevant as actors in the fight against climate change. Yet, without the required support of the international community, actions cannot be

implemented efficiently. As such, specific frameworks need to be more adapted to the needs of the cities, along with appropriate human and financial resources that need to be mobilised in parallel with national support. Although there are current mechanisms in place, what needs to be analysed is the ways of improving knowledge and accessibility amongst others for cities to benefit from existing systems.

### **Key questions**

- What are the financial models currently available for cities?
- Which is the best approach to finance climate change policies in cities?
- Are available local and national funds enough to finance current climate change policies?
- Are local authorities in a position to transmit a message to the COP15 negotiators in order to ease local financing and establish more accessible and direct funds?
- Which financial models/systems should be further developed in the international negotiations?

### **Methodology**

A panel of international institutions, politicians and representative from cities will tackle this topic. After the presentations the moderator will initiate a debate raising the key questions. The aim is to clearly depict the divergent approaches taken by international bodies, politicians and other representatives highlighting the strength and weakness of the current funding systems. Lastly, in order to highlight and address these obstacles faced by cities, the delegation of the COP-15 will be informed of the conclusions and the cities' needs to access funds and finance in a more targeted and efficient approach.

### **Speakers**

1. Klaus Bondam, Mayor for Environment, City of Copenhagen, Denmark and co-chair of the EUROCITIES Executive Committee Working Group on Climate Change and Energy: "Opening. Finance and Cero Carbon City"
2. Ronan Dantec, Vice Président of Nantes Métropole, France and co-chair of the EUROCITIES Executive Committee Working Group on Climate Change and Energy: "Challenges and opportunities of local authorities in the reduction of GHG"
3. Jan Corfee-Morlot, OECD, Senior Economist, Climate Change, Biodiversity and Development Division, Environment Directorate: Keynote speech on "Cities, Climate Change Mitigation and Finance: Elements of a Cities-Led Agenda on the Road to Copenhagen"
4. Ms. Bjorg Tysdal Moe, Vice Mayor of the City of Stavanger, Norway, and Vice President of the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities: "Funding models – Experiences from Norway"
5. Eduardo Batllori Sampedro, Secretary of Urban Development and Environment, Representative of the Yucatan State Government: "Mexican example"
6. Ian O'Donnell, ProVention Consortium Secretariat ([www.proventionconsortium.org](http://www.proventionconsortium.org)); Geneva, Switzerland: "Civic partnerships for adaptation and risk reduction"

Debate with the audience

Conclusions

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no. :** E3  
**Room no.:** Auditorium 15

**Title:** The Role of LGs in Carbon Trading  
**Time:** Wednesday 3 June at 09:00-10:15  
**Coordinator:** Dr. Andy Johnston, Head of the Center for Local Sustainability,  
Local Government Information Unit (LGiU)  
**Contact:** Maja Brink Jensen, Local Government Denmark, mij@kl.dk

### Objective

Emissions trading, as set out in Article 17 of the Kyoto Protocol, allows countries that emission units to spare – emissions permitted them but not “used” - to sell this excess capacity to countries that are over their targets. The idea is that trading of permits facilitates the most efficient investment in carbon reduction across all the participants in the scheme.

The USA has many schemes – the most recent being the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. At the European level the EU has been running the Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) for big emitters of carbon dioxide. With the agreement on ETS the EU established the first regional market for CO<sub>2</sub> credits. Recently, The European Commission has presented the EU’s very ambitious proposal for a global climate agreement. One of the key elements of the Commission’s proposal is to link the EU’s Emissions Trading Scheme to other carbon trading systems and thus create a global carbon trading market. The proposal also calls for heavy investment by industrialized nations for climate initiatives in third world countries.

In the UK the government has recently approved the Climate Change Bill which allows carbon trading with smaller organizations. In the UK the LGiU has been running Carbon Trading Councils with 34 local authorities learning in a virtual market and Carbon Trading Yorkshire with local authorities, hospitals and private businesses trading together. The key messages so far have been the need for smart meters, robust strategic carbon reduction plans to support trading strategies and the need for a space to innovate and find new funding sources.

### Positioning Discussion

It is accepted that local government has a role in promoting climate change mitigation and encouraging local businesses to reduce emissions. Increasingly, local

government is expected to lead by example meaning that if carbon trading were to become the dominant model then local government across the world should be actively participating.

### **Key questions**

- What are the benefits to local government of participating in carbon trading?
- It is probably not appropriate for small organizations like local authorities to be involved in large schemes such as EU-ETS. Should more local, national or regional schemes be established instead?
- How could local schemes allow local offsetting (currently prohibited under Kyoto)?
- How could it be possible for smaller organizations to connect to the global challenge through carbon permits which can be exchanged through national and international schemes?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following the interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize conclusions.

### **Speakers**

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 09:00 | Introduction<br>Dr Andy Johnston Head of Local Sustainability, LGiU  |
| 09:05 | <i>“Experiences with Carbon Trading”</i><br>Mr. Rodney Berman, Leader, Cardiff Council   |
| 09:15 | <i>“Public/private schemes of trading”</i><br>Mr. Richard Hall, Programme Director, Carbon Action Yorkshire  |
| 09:25 | <i>“The Carbon Trading Project”</i><br>Mrs. Gemma Bradshaw Policy Analyst, LGiU  |
| 09:35 | Mr. Pete Stevens, Partner Account Manager, Carbon Action Yorkshire   |
| 09:45 | Mr. Rene-Laurent Ballaguy, Senior Advisor to the French Minister of State for Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Town and Country Planning, France |
| 09:55 | Discussion and conclusions   |
| 10:15 | End of session   |

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



<b>Session no.:</b>	<b>E4</b>
<b>Room no.:</b>	Auditorium 15
<b>Title:</b>	<b>Private Sector Involvement</b>
<b>Time:</b>	Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 11:15 – 12:30
<b>Moderator:</b>	Marcela Huertas Figueroa, Founder and CEO, Metropolis Global
<b>Coordinator:</b>	Peter Sharratt – Environment Department Director of WSP Group
<b>Contact person:</b>	Maja Brink Jensen, Local Government Denmark, mij@kl.dk

### Objective

One of the biggest challenges for local governments throughout the world has been how to have access to funding mechanisms in order to cope with the transfer of responsibilities and challenges for development such as climate change mitigation. The main objective then is how to align business solutions with local government needs to promote environmentally sound and technologically advanced cities, accompanied by the appropriate financing structures.

Private Public Partnerships, understood as the concept of non-duality between public authorities and private individuals who become partners in the implementation of common projects of general interest, have become an effective mechanism to implement projects for adaptation and mitigation.

A group of selected mayors throughout the world have partnered with business leaders to create very innovative solutions to promote urban sustainability in global networks in search for climate solutions, i.e. Masdar and Rivas Ecópolis.

### Positioning Discussion

- Cities have become a very attractive market for multinational corporations interested in expanding their business and in implementing corporate social responsibility programs.
- Public private partnerships help cities become more efficient and companies more developmental oriented at social level.
- Building private public partnerships to promote cities to lower their CO2 emissions is the formula that should be used to increase dramatically the impact of urban areas on climate change mitigation, i.e. waste management plants with clean technology to capture methane.

### **Key questions**

- Are countries facilitating through a better regulatory framework the development of PPPs to promote “green cities”?
- What can be done by cities that are already implementing innovative business solutions to transfer knowledge and experience in a systematic way?
- How should Local Governments position themselves post the Copenhagen Summit to engage in a more dynamic way with the private sector and how can Central Governments support this process?

### **Methodology**

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following these interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

### **Speakers**

11:15	Introduction Mrs.Marcela Huertas
11:20	Mr. Morten A. Lund, Chief of Staff, Office of José María Figueras, Madrid
11:30	Mr. Cor Lamers, Mayor of Houten, Netherlands
11:40	Mrs. Virginia Alzina, Director of the Regional Activity Centre for Cleaner Production in the Middle East, UNDP
11:50	Mr. Peter Sharratt – Environment Department Director of WSP Group
12:00	Discussion and conclusions
12:30	End of session

# Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit

## Copenhagen, Denmark

### 2-4 June 2009

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROADMAP:  
BALI - POZNAN - COPENHAGEN



**Session no.:**

**E5**

**Room no.:**

Auditorium 15

**Title:**

**Technology Transfer**

**Time:**

Wednesday 3 June 2009 at 14:00-15:15

**Moderator:**

Peter Sharratt, Global Director of WSP Energy

**Coordinator:**

Peter Sharratt, Global Director WSP Energy

**Contact person:**

Annemette Frost, Local Government Denmark, asf@kl.dk

### Objective

Clean technologies will provide a major role in dealing with the global climate challenges that we all face while at the same time providing new economic and employment growth opportunities. Whether it is reducing emissions through low carbon power generation or providing new ways for our cities and local governments and economies to adapt to a warming climate, clean technologies will be at the forefront of industry's creative energy.

For mitigation, climate friendly technologies need to enable transition to a carbon-constrained economy and de-couple economic growth from emissions growth. Climate friendly technologies and sustainable development approaches need to enable developing countries to avoid the development paths taken by industrial countries in the past, before the risks were known.

Technology transfer to developing nations is a key area, and a great deal of work is being done to find new and better ways of achieving this within the context of the Road to Copenhagen. The issues are complex, dealing not only with funding, but also participation of private equity and the protection of intellectual property. However, it is clear that without the significant transfer of technology to developing nations, they will not be in a position to either mitigate or adapt.

From an urban perspective, the development of clean technology centres, technology transfer programmes with, for example, sister cities, and the creation of a receptive environment for attracting companies in the clean technology sector are all examples of win-win scenarios with additional local and regional benefits. Cities and local governments may benefit from the financial resources if they are able to position themselves as usual conduits through which technology transfers – either to sister cities and local governments or city/local governments networks – might take place

## Positioning Discussion

Local governments are uniquely positioned to effect this market shift and create the right environment for establishing a range of strategic initiatives such as R&D centres, business incubators, incentivisation programmes and regulations that mandate higher performance standards. Such opportunities should also be created in regions and settlements with poorer infrastructure in order to maximise peripheral benefits. Perhaps the biggest opportunity lies in market transformation through a combination of clear regulatory + policy initiatives combined with leveraging the collective purchasing power of cities and government agencies at regional levels.

## Key questions

- What are the right conditions to unleash the creative power of the market to deliver on the promise of green technology at a price and volume to make a difference?
- How should Governments best provide business with the policy and regulatory frameworks and partnerships at the national and international level, to enable them to invest with confidence?
- There are many positive examples of new technology transfer partnerships between business and government delivering success locally and at a small scale, however how should we address the challenge of achieving a step-change transformation in clean technology uptake?

## Methodology

The session will explore the subject through a dialogue between a panel of representatives from local governments, national governments, experts and other stakeholders. Following the interventions, the audience can ask questions or bring forward comments. Finally, the moderator will summarize the conclusions.

## Speakers

- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 14:00 | Introduction<br>Peter Sharratt, Global Director of WSP Energy  |
| 14:10 | Mr. Richard Youngman, Managing Director, Cleantech Group – Europe  |
| 14:20 | <i>Knowledge Management for Technology Transfer</i><br>Mr. Nestor Vega, Project Expert of Flacma, Ecuador  |
| 14:40 | <i>Digital Local Agenda as a Tool for Climate Technology</i><br>Mr. Leandro Ardanza, Technical Secretariat of UCLG Committee on Information Society, Bilbao, Spain |
| 14:50 | Discussion and conclusions   |
| 15:15 | End of session   |