

## **Session summaries from Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit**

Local governments are committed and currently mobilizing in order to play an active role in the solutions to climate changes. That was the message in the call that was adopted by 700 representatives from municipalities and regions from more than 60 countries at the Local Government Climate Change Leadership Summit held in Copenhagen on 2-4 June. In the call, a strong message was sent to the heads of states and governments saying that municipalities expect to be included in the post Kyoto agreement and in the formulation of and execution of national climate strategies and plans to be implemented.

The Summit was also an excellent opportunity to exchange experiences and to present positions and recommendations on those areas where municipalities and regions are mostly affected by climate change. 23 sessions were held covering a wide range of central themes to local government: adaptation, mitigation, climate justice, access to finance and technology. In each session a summary was made on the key positions and recommendations to the COP15.

The main messages in the summary report are:

- Climate change is a global phenomenon but consequences differ from region to region. That is why, solutions should be worked out and implemented locally
- Climate change is not just an environmental issue for cities. Local Governments cannot tackle issues by sector, the full governance of cities is at stake and collaboration with other levels of governments is imperative
- The local authorities require support in order to combat climate changes
- The national level is needed to support the action plans for climate change with economic and political tools
- Exchange of knowledge between local governments is essential. Financial support should be given to facilitate this
- Global crises are hitting hardest in developing countries. Local governments in developing countries need funding, technology transfer and capacity-building to cope with the challenges of climate change.

The summary report will be forwarded to the Danish Minister of Climate Change, Ms Connie Hedegaard and the Danish Prime Minister Mr. Lars Løkke Rasmussen.

A wide list of organizations and companies were responsible for organizing the 23 sessions in cooperation with Local Government Denmark

- UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments)
- ICLEI- Local Governments for Sustainability
- UN-HABITAT (United Nations Human Settlements Programme)
- UNITAR - United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- CEMR (Council of European Municipalities and Regions)
- Monday Morning (Danish think tank)
- Danish Energy, Local Government Association UK, NEPAS (New Energy Performance AS)
- DAKOFA- Danish Waste Management Association
- the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS)
- EUROCITIES
- Local Government Information Unit
- Metropolis Global
- WSP Energy.

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## Session A1: A New International Climate Agreement – Recognising and Building on Local Mitigation is Key

### 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 a national-local partnership needed 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?

### Key positions

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 recommendation to the COP15

- In terms of commitment to mitigation, cities throughout the world, large, medium size or small, are all committed to ambitious CO<sub>2</sub> reduction targets. In the case of Hamburg respectively 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050 and Arendal is committed to climate neutrality. This is the kind of commitments that have to be made known to the national governments when they now negotiate reduction targets in a new international climate agreement.
- We would like to raise the question as to why there is no spotlight put on cities since 1/3 of the parties has less population than for example Hamburg, Paris, Tokyo, Sao Paolo. We, therefore think there is a need for a new governance mechanism at the international community level to interact with cities as they are heavily contributing to mitigation efforts globally.
- In terms of implementation of mitigation measures, cities have been implementing their commitments very much on a voluntary basis with own financial investments and resources, but there is a limit to such voluntary action. What is needed is a massive role out of mitigation efforts. These efforts must be undertaken not only by good practice cities, but by

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all cities. For this, they need supporting structures which can be other levels of governments, for example province level, regional level or sub-national and national level. This will facilitate exchange, training, use of tools, and capacity building.

- Cities will be affected by the decisions made by the Parties, and they should not be left alone when it comes to the implementation of mitigation activities. They need that nations accept to engage in systematic dialogue mechanisms for implementation. We need that nations recognize this at international level.
- Finally, it will be crucial that international agencies are being attracted into this work, in particular to facilitate aid assistance for implementation, specifically in developing countries, but also to assist cities with reporting of their actions.

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## Session A2: Global Climate Commitments

### Key questions

- How can an international framework support the local authorities in the commitment to provide practical climate action solutions?
- How can local and regional authorities implement and finance solutions?

### Key positions

World wide local and regional governments have accepted their responsibility of leading and taking actions in combating the challenges of global climate changes.

Local governments are the key actor in finding sufficient and effective solutions. Cities are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, but at the same time the local level is also where you find the solutions on a practical level, such as waste management, public procurement, water resources and public transportation. These solutions need the proper financial funding and technical instruments provided by the international institutions and the higher levels of governments.

Local and regional governments have the potential to considerably contribute to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Local governments are key actors in implementing practical climate solutions, but in the attempt to take on their responsibility, they need empowerment and resources.
- Local and regional governments need an international framework, which provides technical and financial supporting instruments
- Sharing information and general enlightenment is a cornerstone in combating climate change challenges.

### General discussion

Some countries have experienced that the governments' action plans have been less ambitious in regard to combating climate changes. This is not an excuse for the local and regional governments to not take action. Local and regional governments have the potential to take action on their own.

Although high tech solutions can create great results in combating climate changes, we must not neglect that also low tech solutions can have a great impact. General enlightenment of the citizens and general awareness is a vital step.

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## Session A3: Local and Regional Governments tackling Climate Change together

### Key questions

- What are the added values of each level?
- How can synergies be ensured and reflected at the international level?

### Key positions

A new model of development is needed which takes into account all spheres of government. We need to make sure consultation mechanisms are built to develop mitigation and adaptation activities. Actions should take place at the sphere closest to the citizens.

### Key recommendations to the COP15

- The sub-national levels of governance should be acknowledged
- International cooperation should be enhanced to support developing country parties to implement capacity-building actions, among which:
  - Creation of enabling environments at the national, sub-national and local level for enhanced action on adaptation and mitigation, including the establishment of appropriate policy and legal and regulatory frameworks;

### General discussion

Sustainable development is closely linked to the responsibilities of local and regional governments.

The legislative powers of regions and the capacity of local governments to undertake concrete action are important complements and key to active results.

National Mitigation and Adaptation plans will need to include all levels of governments in their design and implementation. Mitigation and Adaptation Plans developed at city and regional level will need to take into account the responsibilities and competencies of all spheres of government.

Local and regional authorities should follow a common joint strategy to be put forward to the national negotiators in Copenhagen; competition between the different spheres of governments is to be avoided.

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## Session A4: Renewable Energy

### Key questions

- How can local governments explore their full potential in the implementation of RES (Renewable Energy Sources)?
- Which economic or administrative incentives will be necessary to enhance the use of renewables?
- How can the switch to renewables in local communities contribute to the achievement of global CO2 reduction targets?

### Key positions

Local governments need to have a clear mission – in this case quick, effective mitigation and adaptation to climate change – and a way to get there, with an Action Plan spelling out the way. This should combine energy savings, energy efficiency and RES to move forward in becoming 100% sustainable energy and carbon neutral communities.

Local governments, as the level of governance closest to citizens, have the highest potential for such a transition - by raising awareness, informing and mobilising people to act. Citizen involvement is the key to achieving success. All stakeholders need to be included, and encouraged by the possibility to gain mutual benefits.

There is very high RE (renewable energy) potential globally, as yet largely untapped when considering the different RES – from solar energy (potentially unlimited), to wind (already extensively explored), to small hydro power, bio-energy, wave and tidal power, and geothermal energy. Local communities should conduct an assessment of local RES potential and decide how to exploit this in an optimal manner.

The motivation for RE action includes multiple benefits to society as a whole, and to communities that implement RE solutions: environmental (CO2 reduction), social (peace, access to energy), economic (green jobs sustainable urban development), security (independence from imported fuels, reducing community vulnerability to external influences) – in all these cases the use of local resources makes sense and this is a logical next step for those that have not yet started action in this field.

There are many examples of success, in particular where there is stability and security – required to draw potential investors. This includes creating effective feed-in laws, setting binding long-term targets, and providing other national / federal incentives such as tax breaks for sustainable energy solutions.

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It is important to obtain local buy-in and so achieve success, by encouraging local involvement, (co-)ownership and having binding local agreements, which help to provide a framework for local action.

It is necessary to 'marry' technical support, academic know-how and political processes to increase the tempo of roll-out.

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- There has to be a major faster transition to switch to RES, with a focus on tapping the vast RE potential together for mitigation and (where applicable) adaptation actions in all countries.
- The local level plays a key role in this, and local governments are critical to help deliver and achieve national and international targets. This is also the level where climate change mitigation and adaptation has to be addressed, where the impact of climate change is felt.
- Cooperation between different levels of local government is needed to reach the RE and climate targets, each with their particular role and strengths.
- The national / federal level should improve framework conditions (e.g. feed-in laws, tax breaks) that will stimulate action, make available financing options (with less red tape) that can help to increase the tempo of RE roll-out, and centralising relevant information (R&D results, best solutions for particular conditions, etc.).

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## Session A5: Energy Efficiency in Buildings

### 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?

### Key positions

We have sufficient knowledge about energy efficiency, it is now time to move from pilot projects to mainstream. We can make a great impact by energy saving in buildings.

Funding is needed to support investments in energy efficient measures in many countries, usually those with the greatest potential for savings

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- National governments need to support cities and local governments to implement energy efficient measures.
- Both funding and demands are needed to use the full potential for cost-effective energy savings.

### General discussion

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.

However, the investments needed are often substantial, even with the very high value of energy saving. Countries like eg Romania have an enormous potential for energy saving but very limited possibility for funding.

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## Session B1: Adaptation – Local Governments are Key Actors for Adaptation

### Key questions

- How can cities improve local Climate Change resilience?
- How can we increase awareness, technical, financial, human and financial capacities to localise Climate Change adaptation policies & plans?
- How can we engage communities effectively in formulating adaptation plans & actions?
- How can we reduce Climate Change impacts on the urban poor?
- What roles can the 'informal sector' play?
- What complementarities exist between mitigation and adaptation at local levels?
- What platforms/networks exist for sharing knowledge and experience at local level? How can their effectiveness be improved?

### Key positions

Climate Change Adaptation and mitigation is now entering active agendas of urban authorities especially in large cities/towns. However, cities and local authorities in developing countries still need support - technical, financial and technological – for CC adaptation.

LA 21 is a starting point as it promotes participation and supports some mitigation activities. Besides that many city networks for info/experience sharing and learning have already been established.

Adaptation to climate change is a development issue and adaptation to climate change is a local issue. Local governments manage many activities that are vital to adaptation and we play an important mediating role between stakeholders

There is need to focus on women, youth and other vulnerable groups when developing local adaptation actions.

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- To become key actors, cities and local authorities in developing countries need support - technical capacities, financial and technological innovation – for CC adaptation.
- Overall there is need to focus on most vulnerable individuals, communities and households in local adaptation processes and actions.
- Awareness raising, remains a key challenge. More efforts are needed in raising awareness about the impacts and possible adaptation actions that local governments can take.
- mitigation and adaptation are both crucial and should be made complementary, not competitive.
- There is need to 'mainstream' climate change in everyday practices & regulations (e.g. building codes, zoning) as well as policies.

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## Session B2: Risk Prevention and Resilience Planning

### 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 institutionalize risk reduction and resilience building locally?
- What new partnerships should be considered for better management and disaster risk reduction at the local and regional level?

### Key positions

There is a close link between governance capability and the range of risk. Effective implementation of risk management at the local level is essential. This creates a demand for an institutionalization of the risks as well as better training for local civil servants.

Local governments represent the closest level to the citizens and therefore the initial response to natural disasters is expected from this level by the citizens.

A continued gathering of localized risk data is essential in order to strengthen community and individual resilience .

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Disaster is a global phenomenon but risks differ greatly from region to region. Therefore, solutions should be worked out and implemented locally.
- There is a need to strengthen governance capabilities at the local level in order to monitor localized risks for livelihood security and environmental adaptation.
- Special attention should be given to micro disaster events to avoid cumulative impacts.
- Risk and resilience platforms at the local level should be promoted.
- Opportunities for learning among local governments and other stakeholders should be promoted.

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## Session B3

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

#### Key questions

- How does climate change have an impact on resources, infrastructure 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 liaise and interlink the policy responses at international, national regional and local level?
- What should be the major components of a local adaptation agenda?

#### Key positions

Water is a fundamental human necessity, and a right for all mankind.

Water resources and infrastructure have the potential to be strongly impacted by climate change, in the form of water scarcity, floods, and draughts. Climate change has an impacts on our waters, it should be higher on the agenda. Adaptation is just as important, and needed as mitigation.

Adaptation takes many different forms, but whether it is draughts in Zaragosa, Spain, flooding in the canals and rivers in The Netherlands, or water scarcity in Colombia or Afghanistan, national, regional and local authorities need to take actions.

#### Key recommendations to the COP 15

- Local and regional authorities have the possibility to lead the way, and should lead the way when dealing with the impacts on water resources, but need the national level to back the action plans with economic and political tools.
- Adaptation is crucial and needs to be put on the political agenda on all levels in the global political arena.
- Strategies need to be implemented now, because Local and Regional authorities experience more extreme conditions. The effects on water resources, due to climate change are emerging increasingly.
- The effects on water resources have a tendency to have a spill over effect on other sections. Water is crucial and a core element in the action plans of combating climate changes.

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### Session B4: Adaptation in Relation to Drought

#### Key questions

- 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?

#### Key positions

Stress the importance of the many different interest regarding drought, because drought is one of the biggest problems regarding climate change

We need to recognize that the world is a big family and we must help each other.

When there are disasters, e.g. the earthquake in China last year, the leadership of local governments is very important – and we need active local governments.

We need the national strategic approach to be reflected in the initiatives of the local governments.

#### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Transfer of knowledge /experiences between local governments e.g. the South-West of the USA (Arizona, California etc.) knows a lot about drought. That knowledge could be used in other parts of the world.
- Technological developments are important e.g. water resource management, agricultural management.
- Political commitment at all levels of government is very important.
- Combining grass-roots activism and local government initiatives regarding drought.

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## Session B5: Good Local Governance as a climate change Strategy

### Key questions

- What needs to change in the local and regional administrations to tackle Climate Strategies from a governance perspective?
- What bottlenecks do local and regional governments face, both at political and technical level?
- How can adaptation strategies be reconciled with development needs? Linking climate change strategies to development goals.

### Key positions

Well-managed urban centers, compact cities are an important part of the solution to climate change.

### Key recommendations to the COP15

- Local and regional governments have to be recognized in the negotiating text.
- Financial support and mechanisms have to be provided, especially for developing countries and their local governments, for capacity building, adaptation and mitigation.

### General discussion

Climate change is not an environmental issue for cities. Local Governments cannot tackle issues by sector, the full governance of our cities is at stake and collaboration with other levels of government is imperative.

The international negotiations will need to take this into account and have good local governance and subsidiarity included as important tools in both the definition of strategies and the implementation of the international commitments.

Local Authorities in developing countries will need to actively take up their responsibilities both in mitigation and adaptation but they should not be held accountable for a problem which goes beyond their responsibility.

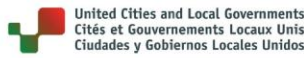
Developing the capacity of cities both in the developed and developing world will be crucial for the achievement of the international commitments. City to City Cooperation and decentralized cooperation initiatives should be acknowledged as an integral part of the Flexibility and Technology Transfer mechanisms.

The international voice of local authorities should be strengthened.

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## Session C1: Global Risks – Local Solutions

### Key questions

- How is climate change related to the other 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?

### Key positions

Global crises are interconnected – so must be their solutions. We need global solutions and local action – and we need it now. The climate crisis is the most serious of the crises and the one that will have the most far-reaching effects on the other global crises.

Cities are driving world economy. More than 80% of GDP is produced in cities. Therefore, cities and municipalities have an important role to play in mitigation. At a local level we can contribute to solutions with very concrete actions in both mitigation and adaptation; for instance in a more sustainable handling of solid waste.

The solutions should be created in partnerships, both vertical - between government levels - and horizontal - from national-national, local-local and local- private sector. Local governments can assist each other through networks such as Town Twinning, the new World Bank initiative Metro-Match and the World Mayors Council on climate change, exchanging experiences and clean tech solutions.

Risks are also opportunities. In tackling climate change it will be possible to create growth and jobs on the road towards creating a more sustainable world system.

Global crises hit hardest in development countries. Local governments in development countries need funding, technology transfer and capacity building to cope with the challenges in climate change and the other crises. We need a global deal based on justice and good governance.

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Local government recommends that national governments incorporate in the COP15 conclusions interconnected solutions to the global crises of climate change, lack of food and resources, the financial crisis, poverty and security. Urgent action is needed.
- The risks should also be seen as opportunities for a more sustainable world economy. The right solutions to climate change can also be solutions to other global crises.
- Global crises always hit someone locally. Local Governments both contribute to creating the problem and the solutions. Solutions needs to be locally adjusted, which means that local governments should be included in the concrete action plans and strategies for implementation.

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- The global crises will hit hardest in the most vulnerable countries. A new global deal should include fair solutions to funding, technology transfer and capacity building to secure a climate change regime based on justice and good governance.

### General discussion

Seven interconnected global crises were identified: the Climate crisis, the Financial crisis, the Food crisis, the Resources crisis, the Health crisis, the Poverty crisis and the Security crisis.

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## Session C2 : The Concept of Climate Justice

### Key questions

- What is climate justice?
- Is production or consumption relevant in this context?
- Are there specific issues that need to be considered for some areas?
- On the basis of which criteria for climate justice could we best motivate and mobilise cities and citizens to engage?

### Key positions

It is necessary to define climate injustice as a starting position from which one can address climate justice. Central to climate injustice is the fact that those who are most affected by climate change are not the people who are making a major contribution to the acceleration of climate change. They are mostly poor and vulnerable, and can not handle the impact of climate change due to a lack of finances and response capacity.

There is a clear link between higher income and generating more greenhouse gas emissions. A fair approach to handling responsibility would be a consumption-based approach, yet this is also challenging to implement at a global level.

Together, we (all people, all countries) can achieve stabilisation of required parts per million to remain below the 2 degrees Celsius turning point. This requires all countries to engage in mitigation actions, combining it with adaptation measures where possible. Yet in this context it is also necessary to safeguard the right to development, within and between countries. Access to affordable, green energy is highlighted as an example – as a mitigation, adaptation, poverty alleviation and empowerment response.

It is essential to support vulnerable countries, vulnerable communities and vulnerable people – women, children, the elderly, the sick - in particular those in the developing world.

Support is needed to:

- improve processes,
- improve faster access to funds for mitigation, adaptation, disaster relief,
- improve capacity to act, adapt and cope
- implement cooperation activities and partnerships (including city twinning on climate action).
- The general trend to migrate from rural areas to urban centres, caused by economic factors is exacerbated by climate change. Essentially this means forced migration and countries / cities need to become better prepared to handle this from a climate justice perspective.

### Key recommendations to the COP 15

- Local governments call for global climate justice for all people. Climate justice includes a number of key issues outlined above.
- Actions are needed in a number of areas, including:
  - Improving climate literacy to understand the concept, impact and need for action.

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- Providing prompt access to affordable, green energy should be used in all countries – as a mitigation, adaptation, poverty alleviation and empowerment response for all.
- Setting up and strengthening cooperation and partnerships to support the more vulnerable countries, communities and people.
- Considering appropriate climate justice responses to climate change migration.
- The costs of these actions need to be financed by burden sharing – those people and countries that contribute most to GHGs need to pay accordingly to provide a pool of funds that can be used for effective mitigation, adaptation and disaster relief action.

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### Session C4: Carbon Capture and Storage

#### Key questions

- What is the role of clean coal and other fossil fuels in the future energy mix?
- Which main obstacles have to be considered?
- What are the lessons learnt from these experiences?

#### Key positions

Fossil fuels will be dominant for decades. In 2030 85 %. Most energy production will, for a long period, be based on coal, oil and gas.

CCS is one in a portfolio of reduction measures required to keep global warming below 2 degrees. CCS is inevitable to achieve the required reduction in 2050. With CCS we buy time for the transition we have to make to a renewable energy society.

Most likely there will be resistance from the local population living in areas where CCS is going to be stored.

Large investments in infrastructure and technology will be needed.

#### Key recommendations to the COP15

- It is important to make a thorough examination beforehand and make use of neutral and objective persons such as scientists to overcome local resistance, and it is important to take these local fears seriously.
- There is a major role for local and regional governments to communicate about the opportunities CCS provides in the struggle against climate change.
- CCS requires a coordinated approach in which governments, industries and the public work together.

#### General discussion

Two examples were pointed out in the session:

In North Jutland in Denmark Vattenfall is planning a demonstration plant and is in the pilot stage.

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In the the Netherlands the government has made an agreement with the Dutch provinces to prepare the country for climate change and agree on ambitious CO2 reduction targets. Energy must be cleaner, smarter and more varied.

In the Netherlands, two cases of carbon storage are planned: in the Rotterdam area and in Eemshaven in the northern part of The Netherlands

When comparing the case of the Netherlands and Denmark, the following lessons can be learned:

Vattenfall did not at first, meet any resistance from the population living in the area. But now there is criticism from the landowners fearing on the one hand the risks from leakage e.g. and falling property prices on the other hand.

In the Netherlands, CCS is by a large part seen as a necessary step towards a sustainable future. The Dutch provinces are playing a major role in developing these CCS-projects.

From the panel came a request that one should no only look at CCS but also at natural carbon storage, as for example foresting.

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## Session C5: Decentralized Cooperation – Capacity Building

### 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-learned?
- 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)?

### Key positions

The participatory approach of National Adaptation Programmes of Action is a way to build up capacity through learning by doing as well as creating learning platforms.

Network as CIFAL for exchange of knowledge and best practices is a way to secure that knowledge is refreshed continuously.

Education needs to be financed. This can for instance be achieved if funds for addressing climate change are also used for educational purposes. (Green Municipal Fund in Canada as an example)

Exchange of knowledge between developed and developing countries is needed to address the climate change challenge. This should be part of projects to achieve the millennium goals.

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- National governments need to allocate adequate resources specifically for capacity building which addresses the needs of local governments, and also to create the right framework conditions for all relevant actors (public sector, private sector & civil society) to be involved in addressing climate change.

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## Session D1: Low Carbon Development Strategies – Local Powers

### 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?

### Key positions

Local powers to tackle climate change vary across different countries and there is a gap between ambition and local powers and funding mechanisms.

There are 3 key areas where local authorities can make a difference on mitigation: energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport.

The presentations highlighted the importance of political vision and leadership. Points highlighted by the speakers from the UK, Sweden and the USA included:

- Funding for regenerating parts of the City of Malmo;
- English councils who have brought together funding streams from different sources for free community wide household energy efficiency programmes;
- US mayors who have led local action on climate change in the absence of federal action.

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Local authorities have achieved a lot so far and have the ambition to contribute even more, but must be supported by the right institutional and funding frameworks.
- International, EU and national frameworks must empower local authorities to identify the right solutions for their locality, not impose them from the centre.
- There is a lot of good practice around the world which must be spread so we can learn from each other.
- Local authorities have an obligation to send a message to citizens about the consequences of climate change.
- There should be more exchange of information about how different countries cooperate between the national level and the local government so we can learn from each other.

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### Session D2: Carbon Foot Print CO2 Calculators

#### 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?

#### Key positions

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. 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 recommendation to the COP15

- Initiate legislative instruments that give local authorities the obligation and resources to increase the energy performance of their own buildings.
- Initiate legislative instruments that forces utilities and other energy providers to assist local authorities to monitor the energy performance of municipal buildings

#### General discussion

Sustainability and corporate responsibility are the key elements in any strategy for the future. Both 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.

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## Session D3: Waste Management – Life Cycle Thinking

### Key questions

- What are the climate impacts from waste management and does it matter?
- If yes – how to obtain the benefits?
- What should local governments do?
- What do we need from COP15 to encourage local governments?

### Key positions

Local Governments were highlighted in this perspective as the one and only part capable to ensure a totally integrated waste management system, taking into account all GHG-emissions and not least avoided emissions locally as well as globally.

#### Convenient truths about waste and climate

- Wise decisions matters, from +200 to -500 (-4000) kg CO<sub>2</sub>/tonne waste - depending on system boundaries chosen in the life cycle assessment
- Additional social, environmental and economic benefits
- Integrated Waste Management helps setting focused goals, e.g. carbon emission reduction
- National and international goals and regulatory systems are necessary, e.g. Extended Producer Responsibility for better design and finance (instead of Local Governments doing the clean up)
- Ambitious product policy and International standards - *design for recycling and/or energy recovery* - for products would help keeping already extracted resources in circulation instead of extraction of virgin material associated with huge GHG-emissions
- Waste Management is cost effective in terms of mitigation of GHG-emissions, i.e. low €/tonne CO<sub>2</sub>
- The Waste industry has unrealised potentials for GHG reduction in Waste Management not at all accounted for in the IPCC-report 2007
- Local Governments are key regulators/decision-makers in Waste Management but need national and international guidance and legislation
- Local accounting helps:
  - Implementing local goals

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- Transparent regional assessment and implementation
- Fair global management and trading of carbon credits

## Key recommendation to the COP15

- The waste sector has a message: There is a tremendous unrecognized mitigation potential in recycling as well as energy recovery going far beyond the IPCC-report assessment
- Intelligent Waste Management is part of the solution on climate challenges – not the problem!
- An essential problem is lack of producer concern, e.g. in terms of less hazardous substances in products and better design and finance for recycling as well as energy recovery
- There is a need for binding national and international recycling targets, legislation, penalties, and other drivers and not at least enforcement – where local government are to take action
- Drivers are needed for setting up intelligent integrated Waste Management systems taking into account all climate mitigating effects locally as well as globally

## General discussion

The following items were discussed:

Health and safety as for incineration of waste and ‘the fear of fire’ among many NGO’s. As a response to this it was stated by experts from the panel that emissions per energy unit from a state-of-the-art waste incineration plant are lower than those from coal fired power plants

How to avoid open dumping and fly tipping when waste management become even more sophisticated (and costly)

How to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill

The potential for inter-municipal cooperation

How to increase recycling

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## Session D4: Green Public Procurement – Towards Climate Neutrality in Procurement

### Key questions

- How much can local government 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?

### Key positions

Green procurement is a key tool in the combat against climate change.

Local governments can through green procurement individually or jointly impact the way goods are being produced, and also the way of behavior in society as a whole. When procuring goods they should factor the whole life-cycle and the carbon footprint of products. It is important that the local and regional authorities have a holistic approach to green procurement and are applying clear strategies and criteria to that end.

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- In order to achieve the goals for climate protection, national strategies for green and low carbon procurement need to be developed. Joint procurement activities across borders should be encouraged.
- National Governments need to encourage transparency and consumer information regarding the carbon footprints of products and services and should develop common standards for that purpose.

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## Session D5: Transport and Mobility In search for sustainable solutions to the challenges for cities – a leap to sustainable future

### Key questions

- Is it possible to bypass 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?

### Comments on the key questions

#### Challenges

##### 1) Consumer attitude

- a) Poor people spend a high amount of their economy on transport
- b) Second hand cars, are exported to poor countries

##### 2) Planning

- a) Poorly planned transportation system leads to increasing emissions and risk
- b) Cities tend to increase the demand for transport, this is partly due to economic growth and better income
- c) Urban sprawl creates car dependency
- d) The state and the city - competitors or partners in search for solutions?

##### 3) Research challenges

- a) We have scarce knowledge concerning consumer attitude in poor countries
- b) How to reduce the transportation work without reducing job opportunities.
- c) How to strengthen the role of Public transportation in cities?

##### 4) Partnership between national and local governments

- a) Cities are insufficiently accepted as a key partner for implementation of mitigation action.

#### Suggested solutions

##### 1) Consumer attitude

- a) Parking restrictions
- b) Reduced number of cars in city center both reduces noise and local emission
- c) Public transport increase safety for people in the cities and reduces emissions
- d) Subsidies for public transport
- e) Cities in developing countries are dependent on solutions for alternative jobs for taxidriviers when we make shift from private cars and taxis to public tranportation.

##### 2) Planning

- a) Capacity building concerning public information
- b) Urban infill
- c) Use of transformations sites and brown fields based on public transport and few parking spaces (bicycles and walking)

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- d) Urban planning is an important mean to reduce emissions
- e) Light rail or tram as a mean for efficient public transportation, but its also a way to organise the city

### 3) Research challenges

- a) Reducing the amount of parking spaces
- b) Energy efficiency
- c) Partnership between the state and the cities
- d) Energy efficiency is an important issue in development of public transportation

### 4) Partnership between national and local governments

- a) Collaboration between state, regions, road authorities and cities when it comes to planning, financing, building and the service of public transport
- b) Shared solutions
- c) Shared knowledge
- d) Networking and establishment of arenas for exchange of ideas and knowledge and best practise keep the discussion alive

### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Transport is an important element concerning climate change. Trough systematic planning and economic incentives the municipalities are able to make a change.
- Walking and cycling is an important means of transport.
- Reduction of private car use in city center is an important element. We can reach this trough reduced access to parking spaces and road taxes
- Public transport must be subsidized.
- Public transport should have priority access to the infrastructure
- Development of light rail or tram systems leads to a transport sector with less emission, and a livable city at the same time.
- Recognize transport as one of the important sources of emission. The challenges concern- ing transport will have to be solved in cooperation between national and local Govern- ments.
- All people should be given a choice to change and to move - for the future

### General discussion

Transport is a dominant source for emissions and local air pollution. Traffic congestion leads to emissions and dangerous situation. We need to collaborate for finding and implementing the best solutions. Through networking we can draw on the experiences from best practice.

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Sustainable mobility and transport solutions can transport us to a sustainable, and safer, future.

Brian Williams gave an expert introduction to the session. He underlined the complexity concerning urban development, improved private earning and demand for transport.

Wilhelm Thorheim presented Cities of the Future which is a partnership between the state and cities. Rita Ottervik presented the challenges and some solutions under the scope of Cities of the Future

Andrée Buchmann presented the challenges that Strasbourg faced and the introduction of light rail as a solution to local emissions, noise, dust, need for transport capacity and for introducing a greener city.

Florence Namayanja gave an vivid introduction to the challenges that faces the City of Kampala. At present the inhabitants of Kampala walks a lot, even though there is a huge need for increased transport capacity.

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### Session E1: The variety of financial mechanisms for local Governments

#### 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?

#### Key positions

We are in need of funding guaranteed over time and readily identifiable in revenue terms. Local authority finance cannot be a lottery. If local authorities are provided with longer term funding based on the real emission reduction achieved by their areas and at a price per tone of CO<sub>2</sub> set in advance, they could also redistribute part of this revenue among the local stakeholders which contribute to carbon reduction.

We need fresh financial resources we can rely on to fund local authorities' carbon drive.

#### Key recommendation to the COP15

- There is no one only financial mechanism, but several approaches. We need innovative global action and not disseminated actions.
- Local authorities could integrate into the NAMAS process
- We must not think solely in terms of investment but also in term of operating costs.
- We need stronger national framework to enable cities to take cost effective mitigation actions.
- Carbon financing at urban scale requires good data, sound financial, economic analysis and standardized tools.

#### General discussion

We still need to work hard to assemble the data, familiarize ourselves with emissions and assess the costs sector by sector.

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There is still a lack of a broad knowledge on the functioning financial mechanisms.

Cities are just beginning to access carbon market mechanism but they are facing many barriers (lack of capacity, authority, resources & tools)

This session is an initial step and we need to continue discussing at all levels and paying special attention to the north-south, east-west solidarity in our exchanges of experience and identification of funding.

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### Session no.: E3 : The role of LG's in Carbon Trading

#### 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?

#### Key positions

Local governments should not be a passive bystander in carbon trading, but on the contrary be a leader in the field.

Local authorities need necessary conditions for local governments to be involved in carbon trading.

- Exact data are one of the main challenges in connection with carbon trading and the existing data collecting methods are too slow.
- New skills to deal with carbon trading. There is therefore a need for training i.e. through a simulation model as Carbon Trading Council project.
- Strategic framework

Local governments can take on leadership and secure that all stakeholders are committed to carbon trading – i.e. schools and private companies.

National governments should involve both local authorities and private companies in the legislation to get them involved in carbon trading and thus reduction of emissions.

#### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Local governments should be an active part of carbon trading schemes since they can take on leadership to reduce emissions.

#### General discussion

It was discussed how to incorporate carbon trading in projects with developing countries. A Norwegian representative presented their twin city arrangement with developing countries. Part of this twin city agreement is that the excess of carbon emission is given to the twin city. It was however also pointed out that first priority is to reduce one's own emissions.

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Metropolis



### Session E4: Private Sector Involvement

#### 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?

#### Key positions

Cities, municipalities and regions are ready to take on the leadership and engage in Private Public Partnerships. We have the technology and knowledge but the key is to make it available to relevant actors and make it basis of decision-making

We see great involvement in the private sector to implement green technology. This is both small and medium seized businesses, i.e. in the Greco program, but also large businesses as WSP.

#### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Private Public Partnerships on the local level should be facilitated since the local and regional authorities know the special challenges of their area and the people involved in the local and regional industries.

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## Session E5: Technology Transfer

### 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?
- How can local initiatives be financed?
- How are IP rights reconciled with open access data platforms?
- Can developing economies “leap-frog” the slow process through industrialization?

### Key positions

#### Key recommendation to the COP15

- Stop subsidizing old technologies and create confidence to invest in the news
- Support demand for cleantech through regulation and incentives
- Create global access platforms for clean-tech
- Create open digital access to government data and reporting

### General discussion

Developing economies must look to lead – not to repeat the economic developing models of the developed world. Focus on equitable access to knowledge and investment in education and data systems

- giving confidence to invest
- access to knowledge is unbalanced for developing countries
- give rights/access to local financing/taxation/revenues to support local initiatives