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Dear reader,

In the following pages you’ll find highlights from the Summit on Climate and Territories on July 1-2 in Lyon, which we had the honour of co-organising along with all the networks of local authorities and representatives from the main groups of non-state actors (businesses, unions, NGOs, indigenous peoples, etc.) involved in preparing for the COP21 meeting in Paris.

We would first like to thank all those who contributed to the success of this one-of-a-kind event, attended by more than 1,400 people from 73 countries and showcasing the incredible diversity among local authorities, NGOs, and Civil Society.

This booklet summarises the work to which many of you contributed, and for those who were unable to contribute, you’ll have the chance to discover all that this Summit and these contributors have to offer.

We encourage you to share this information far and wide (it is also available online [we will add the references to our website]), and whenever possible to recruit other partners who might be interested in joining the coalitions of actors and/or support the final declaration.

A great deal of in-depth work was conducted as part of the Summit, and as organisers of the event we are extremely pleased to have helped show the collective capacity of a diverse group of non-state actors to share ideas, develop joint responses, and express themselves as one.

The results of this two-day event, which was preceded by months of discussions in each of the workshops, are presented in this brochure:

- A joint declaration on the importance of a territorial approach to combatting climate disruption and the inextricable link between the challenges of climate and development. To date, this declaration has received the most signatures in the history of negotiations as part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC).
- Strong commitments from networks of territorial authorities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their territories in the short- (2020) and long-term (2050).
- Specific proposals, informed by concrete actions in the field, on the major themes of the climate talks (economics, adaptation, financing, and so on). The Summit on Climate and Territories has thus made an important contribution to building and strengthening coalitions of stakeholders in the main areas of action (transport, forests, sustainable housing, decentralised cooperation, etc.).

We remain at your disposal to help keep the momentum of this event alive, strengthen the commitments, and transform the Summit’s proposals into real progress during the Paris climate talks.

Along with all those who gathered in Lyon, we remain deeply committed to mobilising for the success of COP21. But we also want to ensure that once the negotiations are finished, those who are able to take action, those who shoulder their share of global responsibility, take even stronger action. The fight against climate change requires the absolute commitment of each and every one of us, and calls for cooperation above and beyond our individual interests.

That is the most important message of the Summit on Climate and Territories, and we’d like to thank you all once again for your participation.

Jean-Jack QUEYRANNE
President of the Rhône-Alpes Region, France

Bernard SOULAGE
Vice-president of the Rhône-Alpes Region, co-president of the World Summit Climate and Territories

Ronan DANTEC
French Senator, UCLG Spokesperson for climate Co-Chair of the World Summit Climate and Territories
PART 1
POLITICAL DECLARATION
PLACING TERRITORIAL ACTION AT THE HEART OF THE RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHALLENGE

• LYON, RHÔNE-ALPES REGION, 2ND JULY 2015 •

Fighting against climate change, by limiting global warming below 2°C, while keeping in perspective the adequacy of a 1.5°C objective as stated in the Cancun Agreements, is a challenge for humankind. It puts an obligation on our national Governments as well as on all groups and individuals who can take action to do so. Each should take its part of this global responsibility.

Meeting together for two days in Lyon, in the Rhône Alpes Region, through the international networks which represent them, these non-State actors, as non-Party stakeholders acting besides Contracting Parties to the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) have strongly stated their common will to take on this challenge by aligning their daily local and regional actions with the decarbonization of the world economy scenario, taking into account the various national, regional and local circumstances and respective capabilities, and considering that the future of society is to be designed within the perspective of a low-carbon, resilient economy.

The WORLD SUMMIT CLIMATE & TERRITORIES is not an isolated event. It reinforces a long-term dynamic aiming at building political momentum of non-Party stakeholders towards climate action. It relies on previous resolutions of local and subnational Governments’ networks such as the Local Government Climate Roadmaps (Bali, 2007 and Nantes, 2013), the Durban Adaptation Charter (2009); the World Summits of States and Regions in Montreal (2005), Rio (2012), and Paris (2014); as well as the Bordeaux and Yamoussoukro Declarations (2015). In addition, it builds upon the joint declarations of non-Party stakeholders “Catalyzing Action” (New York, 2014), the Lifou declaration (Oceania 21), or made at the MEDCOP21 (Marseille, 2015). It will feed into next major steps of the global mobilisation of territorial stakeholders (Ontario, Bogota, etc.) in the run up to the Climate Summit for Local Leaders, scheduled on 4th December in Paris. The World Summit Climate & Territories is an opportunity for participatory dialogue, commitments and proposals across all types of non-Party stakeholders, reaching an unprecedented level of synergies and representativeness.

With our different origins, cultures and approaches, we, participants to the Summit, wish to collectively claim our commitment and points of agreement, and we therefore declare our support for a collaborative approach to the fight against climate change:

WE SUPPORT A LOCAL AND SUBNATIONAL APPROACH TO CLIMATE ACTION

Firstly, we consider that the fight against climate change cannot be achieved without a truly local and subnational approach that takes into account economic, social, cultural and environmental realities. A successful strategy against climate change requires public policies and non-State actors’ measures to be articulated on the basis of a robust local approach, with a strong view to strengthening local and regional governance, to fostering fundamental rights protection and a sustainable human and gender-sensitive development. The
21st Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) due to take place in December 2015 in Paris will therefore have to acknowledge the need for such a local community-based approach. With this in mind, we welcome the introduction of the so-called “Solutions’ Agenda” as a fourth pillar within the Lima-Paris Action Agenda in order to ensure a successful outcome in Paris and we underline our commitment to upscale the level of ambition by 2020 and beyond.

We affirm that global trends of negotiations on development and climate cannot be addressed separately: synergies are necessary between the discussions around the Financing for development Conference, the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Habitat III and COP21. Measures aiming at limiting climate change must also help face the other great challenges of our century and vice-versa, such as poverty alleviation, access to sustainable energy, water, and other resources, sustainable urban and rural development, food sovereignty, gender equality, decent work and workers’ rights, including those of farmers; respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, protection of forests and biodiversity, preservation of natural resources etc. Affirming and demonstrating these synergies is necessary to engage all stakeholders into a successful greenhouse gas emissions phase-out pathway.

Particular attention should be paid to adaptation actions, which have to foster resilience and a sustainable development at the local and subnational level, building on local and regional initiatives and traditional knowledge; the need to ensure a fair transition for territories, companies, and their employees during this period of transformation towards a low-carbon economy; and the need to strengthen the influence of women and their capacity for action, in particular in local governance. We also recognize the fundamental role of education, since raising awareness among the youngest generations and strengthening their ability to take action are crucial challenges in a changing world.

We emphasize the importance of Financing for Territorial Initiatives

Setting up new financial resources is a necessary prerequisite for strengthening local and subnational capacities, with a view to developing a strong global action towards increasing the number of actions at the local and subnational level. Based on our experience, we know that engaging into a low-carbon, resilient economy will create jobs, bring significant savings and improve the quality of livelihoods thanks to social and environmental co-benefits in a number of areas. We call on national Governments and financial institutions to upscale financial resources dedicated to the fight against climate change, to create new mechanisms (guarantee facilities, green bonds, third party financing, internalization of carbon costs in the economy) with a view to increasing the capacity of actions. We support the engagement of businesses and labour unions into this collective endeavor; the association of all local and subnational stakeholders in the development, implementation, and evaluation of projects; as well as a local approach of energy challenges.

We believe it is crucial that local and subnational Governments in developing countries get privileged access to international facilities, such as the Green Climate Fund. Enhancing their ability to set up financially safe projects should be a priority of the international agenda. Likewise, we believe it is relevant to explore whether specific funds dedicated to local and regional action could be rapidly established; revenues of such facilities could be provided directly by subnational Governments themselves or through innovative financial instruments. Given the increasing array of financing mechanisms (public development aid, loans or public or private guarantees, allocation of revenue from carbon taxes, philanthropy, etc.), we advocate an integrated approach that will create synergies between these different sources, which have so far rarely coordinated their efforts.
WE COMMIT TO KEEP ACTING AND TO STRENGTHEN OUR ENGAGEMENT

Pledges formulated in Lyon by international networks’ leaders, especially Heads of Governments, Mayors, Prime Ministers, Governors or Presidents who can commit on behalf of their Governments, are a major contribution to the elaboration of the Solutions’ agenda and a credible scenario to stabilize the climate. These collective commitments are not theoretical. They originate in concrete results in a number of territories that have already managed successfully to reduce their GHG emissions and have undertaken ambitious climate adaptation policies. These initiatives, which are supported by the networks of local and subnational Governments, the Covenant of Mayors, the Compact of States and Regions, and the Compact of Mayors, today testifies to this engagement. We therefore recommend regular and independent evaluations of actions that have been taken, as well as reliable, easily accessible accounting of avoided emissions. Such accounting will build trust, as much as fulfilling financial needs through pledges to provide support. In order to back this movement, we will further develop the sharing of good practices and cooperation between local and subnational Governments; we will reinforce dialogue and synergies across all non-Party stakeholders and involve citizens, men and women, into the elaboration and the implementation of action plans.

In line with the outcome of the WORLD SUMMIT CLIMATE & TERRITORIES workshops, we pledge to support coalitions for action bringing together all relevant stakeholders in the fields of low-carbon transport, development of renewable energy, sustainable housing, access to sustainable energy, right to food, etc. We call upon national Governments to support the proposals, which have been collectively elaborated by consensus within the workshops of the Summit, with the aim of strengthening concrete ways of action for non-State actors. And we urge all national Governments to include measures implemented by their non-State entities into their own Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), and to draw full benefits from local and subnational Governments’ actions.

Our pledges have been formulated on the basis of a dialogue between non-Party stakeholders, with their own various experiences and roots. They should support ambitious contributions from national Governments for a robust, binding, equitable and universal agreement in Paris, that will serve as a clear call to action for the collective good. Responses to climate challenge must therefore include reinforced international regulations, strengthened cooperation between and within territories, as well as equality and solidarity between all the inhabitants of our fragile planet. What brings us together is the conviction that the answer to this challenge relies on everybody’s action.

As of 24 of August 2015, this general declaration has been endorsed by the following organizations:

Local and Subnational Governments: UCLG, ICLEI, C40, The Climate Group, R20, nrg4SD, ORU-FOGAR, FMDV, Energy cities, CCRE-CEMR, Platforma, Eurocities, Climate Alliance, AIMF, AIRF, Oceania 21 Meetings, AMF, ADF, ARF, AFCCRE, CUF, AMGVF, ACUF, ADCF, FNAU, CPRM

Business and Industry: Global Compact, ICC France

Children and Youth: Climates, Les Petits débrouillards

Indigenous peoples: COICA, IPACC, TEBTEBBA

Farmers: ROPPA (Network of Farmers’ and Agricultural Producers’ Organisations of West Africa)

NGOs: Climate Action Network (CAN), World Wide Fund (WWF), CODATU, Green Cross, Enda Tiers-Monde, World Wide Views, 4D, Comité 21, FNE, FNH, GERES, RAC-F, CLER, Brigada Cimarrona Sebastián Lemba, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development

Women and Gender: Women and Gender constituency

Workers and Trade Unions: International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), CFDT
PART 2

WORKSHOPS
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE: FRAMING THE ISSUE

Over the last 5 years, the world has witnessed an ever-increasing amount of disasters such as in Pakistan, Australia, United States, Canada, Brazil, and Japan, Indonesia, Philippines, and recently, in India and Nepal, highlighting that resilience to disasters and to climate change is of critical importance.

At the same time, in May 2013, the historical threshold of 400 parts per million of carbon dioxide (ppm CO₂) was crossed. This on-going, increasing global warming and accelerated climate change is very likely to exacerbate the intensity and frequency of such disasters, with a disproportionate amount of the associated impacts affecting urban areas, the poor and vulnerable in both developed and developing countries. As such, appropriate measures need to be urgently implemented at the local, subnational, national, regional and international level – addressing climate change adaptation and improved resilience to a changing climate.

Combing these facts with yet another trend, namely our rapid urbanization that requires us to urgently build over the next 40 years, particularly in the cities of the Global South, the same level of urban capacity and infrastructure that we have built over the last 4000 years, means that all our efforts on urban resilience and adaptation must include a more integrated focus on overall risks, development conditions, and local area performance, in cooperation with all actors involved.

Within this perspective, a climate-resilient city or territory is a city or territory prepared to absorb and recover from any shock or stress while maintaining its essential functions, structures, and identity, adapting and thriving in the face of continual change. Climate-resilience building involves awareness and assessment of hazard risks, reducing vulnerability and exposure, and increasing resistance, adaptive capacity, and emergency preparedness.

For the purposes of this position paper, the term « adaptation » is understood as two interlinked dimensions:

• A set of processes and preventive measures, implemented to prevent the harmful effects of climate change on human life, infrastructures, natural and socio-economic systems.
• Sets of actions implemented to maximize the opportunities that climate change may present in terms of positive lifestyle changes, new economic opportunities in production and consumption in the service of a lasting and sustainable economy.

The discussion of this position paper should deal with questions related to the role of local and regional governments and its diverse economic and social actors in addressing adaptation to climate change, their capacities and limits to prepare, to act and re-act, their abilities to reduce vulnerability and exposure, their possibilities to resist, organize adaptive capacity and emergency responses. Furthermore, the debate should address the actions that territorial actors can take to adapt to climate change and to facilitate the development of « climate-smart » territories. This includes the water / food / energy nexus in the territories, with a focus on agriculture and forest (resources and land management, as well as management practices); urban/ rural link (the interconnections between urban and rural areas is a crucial point for adaptation. It is worth to be treated as a separate issue. Life in rural areas relies on the resource supply from natural capital, while lives in urban area rely on the resources supply from rural area. Urban and rural areas should then be considered
as a whole to create a global system and synergies; development of 4D territorial energies; circular economy; blue economy (and the proposals of economic and territorial actors on oceans: food and health, management of coastal activities, future ships...); the upholding of vital functions (water and sanitation, energy, food...) and the continuity of activities despite climate change.

In this context, initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors, Mayors Adapt and the Compact Mayors should be highlighted as such relevant integrated approach, calling for concrete commitments translated into actions and offering standardised reporting frameworks.

It is important to acknowledge that mitigation and adaptation go hand-in-hand with each other, that complementary actions are required, and that there must be no division between territories engaging in mitigation and those engaging on adaptation based on their level of development or their geographic location. Adaptation is not a solution reserved to the territories, which cannot afford investments in mitigation. Quite the opposite, it is a proactive and predictive process.

In addition, the concepts of adaptation and mitigation are often associated with the concept of disaster risk, which indicates the probability, in a specified time period, of serious alterations in the normal functioning of a community or society due to hazardous physical events leading to adverse effects of widespread human type, material, economic or environmental impacts. Both Adaptation and the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) need political objectives and instrumental and strategic measures used to prevent the risk of future catastrophes, reduction of exposure, and improving resilience (IPCC, 2012).

Both the DRR and the adaptation have to be considered and integrated into national development plans, strategies to fight poverty, social deprivation and sectoral policies. Indeed, the DRR based on past and present vulnerability may fail in its goal of building resilience to future risks if it does not take into account and does not address the consequences of climate change.

Finally, the development of adaptation actions also requires a cooperative approach and need for sharing actions and results with citizens, stakeholders, and companies. A multilevel governance, with the involvement of national, regional, and local authorities (« vertical » coordination), and the inclusion of the different policy sectors (« horizontal » coordination) are the keys factors to build successfully Adaptation Plans. In this context, it is also essential the role of the scientific research in order to cover gaps in knowledge, to strengthen the analysis of the opportunities, options and limits of adaptation in different sectors and to ensure the strengthening the dissemination of information, tools and methods of adaptation to decision makers and stakeholders. The scientific research and the technological innovations allow predicting and monitoring environmental risks and finding solutions to cope with it.

GOOD PRACTICES

→ ROTTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS – A SPONGE CITY APPROACH

Rotterdam has a well functioning Climate Change Adaptation Strategy1, and is very adept at managing water, including with «Water squares». This strategy combines technology, ecosystem-based approaches, and integrated data analysis to identify vulnerable areas, considering social, economic, and ecological factors. Rotterdam was one of the first Mayors Adapt signatories - the city is therefore committed to monitoring and reporting its progress every two years.

The challenges of Rotterdam include flooding, housing, transport, and lack of public space. To tackle these, the city incorporated four clusters of ecosystem services of the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity2 (2012), then completed an action and policy review, a scenario assessment, and workshops with local practitioners. The outcomes included a decision to ensure 34.9 m2 of green space per person and higher life expectancies. Major innovations in Rotterdam include water-squares, water living and canal transport, sponge roofs, underground storage for sewage overflow, and resilience profiles combined with GIS data to set new targets for ecosystem services3,4. Finally, Rotterdam developed and uses the Resilient City Planner5. This tool links traditional data inventories to GIS mapping technology. It creates a baseline study of about 100 variables and scores an area’s performance on an easy-to-read diagram linked to detailed digital maps. In a short time a resilience scan can be produced to guide and rationalize planning for a lot of stakeholders. GIS technology is enabling cities to build an urban agenda.

References:

2. [www.teebweb.org/](www.teebweb.org/)
3. [www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBm4CxtQ6g](www.youtube.com/watch?v=mBm4CxtQ6g)
BOLOGNA, ITALY

Bologna is home to about 380,000 inhabitants and a flourishing industrial sector. Climate change projections indicate that Bologna will face increased temperatures and extreme rainfall events. As such, heat waves and urban heat island, water scarcity, droughts, flooding and landslides are expected to become major challenges in near future for which adaptation measures are needed.

Inspired by other climate adaptation initiatives, Bologna began by developing a comprehensive information system (Local Climate Profile) with ArPA, the Emilia Romagna environmental agency, to observe climate variability in the city, assess climate risks and vulnerabilities, and investigate existing resilience capacities by integrating environmental and social data. The Profile helped to identify effective strategies and inform the participatory decision-making process, which was established to involve relevant stakeholders in the selection and implementation of adaptation measures. In addition, the Municipality in partnership with the Kyoto Club developed a smartphone app called Blue AP(P) to inform citizens and stakeholders about adaptation and resilience, and to actively involve them in data collection and communication. Bologna joined Mayors Adapt on 26 May 2014. The approval of the Local Adaptation Strategy in autumn 2014 is an important step in the planning process, defining the core strategies, which will then be translated into concrete actions in the Adaptation Plan. In the meantime, several pilot projects are being implemented, including monitoring the drainage system, examining measures for water use and saving, and promoting urban greening and agriculture activities.

In lieu of an immediate and acute climate change impact, it is difficult to mobilize communities and decision-makers to invest in and mainstream climate adaptation planning. To overcome this and change attitudes in the long run, cities need to raise awareness about climate resilience and adaptation, framing the issue in a way that is appealing and accessible to a broader audience and particularly to public officials and the private sector.

Solutions and tips from Bologna and peer-cities:

- Popularize precautionary adaptation planning with awareness raising;
- Provide transparent, accessible information to identify policies that satisfy various stakeholders at the lowest costs;
- Strengthen and facilitate local initiatives by providing the civil society with tools to become more resilient (e.g. smartphone app);
- Implement integrated solutions with multiple and cross-sectorial benefits, such as vegetable gardens, which contribute to food security, climate change mitigation and flood control.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, CHILE

Santiago, Chile’s capital and largest city, has nearly 7 million inhabitants and generates over 40% of the country’s GDP. It is located in the upper basin of the Maipo River, which provides water for domestic use and plays a crucial role in Chile’s economy.

Pressure on water resources in the basin is rising as Santiago grows in both size and population. Meanwhile, the city has had to cope with four consecutive years of drought and is projected to continue experiencing rising annual average temperatures and reduced precipitation. Santiago has also faced occasional floods from intense rainfall events that cause high turbidity levels and disrupt the water supply. The development of effective climate adaptation measures is crucial for Santiago to sustain water resources and thus economic activities.

To tackle these issues Santiago prioritized the following actions: promoting responsible water and energy consumption; efficient agricultural irrigation technologies; reducing pipe leakage; diversifying energy and water supply sources; designing a new water management structure for the basin and retrofitting canals to reduce storm water runoff.

Challenges include a lack of convective storm prediction and turbidity early warning stations, emergency plans based on winter rather than summer events, and the difficulty in identifying crucial clients and effectively communicating problems. Lasting improvements in the water sector require better coordination among suppliers and increased awareness amongst consumers and policy makers of the importance of effective water consumption. With much of the relevant information and scientific data being generated, future priorities lie in developing processes that ensure evidence-based adaptation planning and implementation.
Solutions and tips from Santiago

• Use of water reservoirs to secure water supply for 32 hours after a turbidity event;
• Develop collaborative processes that ensure science-based policy and practice;
• Encourage self-organized local water management and bottom-up participatory methods.

ETHEKWINI, (DURBAN), SOUTH AFRICA

Adaptation must work with other political agendas and allow for a balanced approach between development and environmental decisions. Durban has coupled ecosystem restoration with job creation, improving over 3,000 hectares while creating nearly 300 jobs (in 2014).

REGION SARDINIA, ITALIA

Role of Sardinia for the development of the National Plan for Adaptation:
contact details on http://www.regione.sardegna.it/j/v/38?s=1&v=9&c=12053&na=1&va=2

More good practice examples on the European Commission’s Mayors Adapt website as well as in the European Environment Agency’s Climate-ADAPT platform.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THEIR ADAPTATION ACTIONS WITH THEIR LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS

We encourage the following overall visioning and strategic cornerstones of local adaptation by local and regional governments:

• Future urban development should be assessed in terms of its contribution to improved urban resilience;
• Impacts of climate change will most severely affect vulnerable groups within our cities and territories, and thus require strategies for social, economic, cultural and environmental development that will reduce the vulnerability of “all” citizens;
• Ecosystem-based adaptation offers a cost-effective and sustainable approach to adaptation that can improve human wellbeing, particularly of vulnerable groups, in the cities of the Global South.

We invite local and regional governments, with a view to build adaptive capacities and achieve resilient communities that their local adaptation strategies are based on, in particular:

• Local planning processes for identifying and assessing vulnerabilities and risks,
• Local technical and institutional capacity for designing comprehensive adaptation and resilience upgrading projects and actions,
• Local procurement of investment through managed, competitive sourcing mechanisms and processes.

We recommend that additional appropriate joint initiatives with business and civil society partners are undertaken, in particular:

• Mainstreaming new adaptation and resilience standards into conventional urban development projects, similar to recent “green building” standards that have been mainstreamed into urban development and construction over the last decade.
• Developing specialized financial instruments for comprehensive local adaptation and resilience upgrading projects in urban areas and systems known to be highly vulnerable.
• Building additional local institutional capacity to prepare, structure and manage large scale redevelopment;

We invite local and regional governments, together with their networks and their partners to:

• Recognize the Durban Adaptation Charter (DAC), as a powerful mechanism to enhance urban adaptation action and sign the DAC;
• Report their climate adaptation and mitigation commitments, performances and actions to the carbonn Climate Registry to increase feasibility, transparency and credibility of local and subnational level actions.
and urge national governments to follow suite;

- Increase the number of cities and towns committing to the Durban Adaptation Charter
- Increase the number of cities, towns, provinces, states and regions expressing respectively their intent and ensuring their compliance with the Compact of Mayors and the Compact of States and Regions; or with regional initiatives such as Covenant of Mayors, Resilient Communities for America.
- Increase the number of entries and diversify the information on mitigation and adaptation measures visible at the NAZACA Platform, through the carbon Climate Registry.
- Engage in the Transformative Actions Program (TAP) at COP21/CMP11.
- Develop a multilevel governance, with the involvement of national, regional, and local authorities (« vertical » coordination), and the inclusion of the different policy sectors (« horizontal » coordination) with the purpose of building successfully Adaptation Plans.
- Involve the research sector in the process of formulating territorial policies related to climate change and disaster risk reduction in order to provide scientific support to policy decision makers.

We invite the private sector to recall that the scope of adaptive actions led by the private sector includes:
- Studies on the vulnerability of the whole production processes;
- Development of modelled early warnings;
- Collaborative actions with the territories in order to feed excellence and expertise centres on the know-how concerning adaptation (Integrated Management of Water Resources is a good example of how it is possible to combine these three types of action).

We recommend that financial institutions shall fund locally relevant and appropriate development, rather than conventional global financing mechanisms determining which local projects are eligible for funding.

**RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSALS ON ADAPTION FOR THE COP21**

To enhance local adaptation, the following priorities have to be addressed:

**GOVERNING ADAPTATION:**
- Improve governance at all levels including communities, and horizontal-vertical integration
- Engage citizens-business, including SMEs
- Gender and migration

**MANAGING ADAPTATION**
- Demystify adaptation,
- Make better use of technology, science and traditional, indigenous knowledge/practice,
- Create and implement innovative tools
- Train users and decision makers at all level;
- Provide legal frameworks on risks, liability
- Integrate mitigation-adaptation, air quality-health, ecosystem-community based adaptation

**NEXUS APPROACH**
- Connect urban-rural,
- Water-food-energy-nexus
- Water – adaptation; shortage, excess of water, security, access to water, reuse of water

Therefore, we urge our national governments to:

1. Support and further recognize the role of the local and regional governments in improving the climate change resilience of our territories,
2. Set up coherent adaptation schemes and ensure consolidated policy frameworks which support the development and implementation of local adaptation solutions,

3. Include local and subnational governments’ consultation in the technical guidelines for the preparation of National Adaptation Plans (3. NAPs) and engage local and subnational governments in the implementation of NAPs.

4. Engage with local and regional governments in the preparation and implementation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (4. INDCs), the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (4. NAMAs), the Low Emission Development Strategies (4. LEDs) and in particular the National Adaptation Plans (4. NAPs), amongst others.

5. Upon submission of INDCs, continue to explore innovative formulations to raise and complement pre-2020 ambitions at the national and global level, through voluntary commitments of local and regional governments, taking into account the strong commitments taken and the progress achieved for example by local and regional governments engaged in the Compact of Mayors and the Compact of States and Regions, the Covenant of Mayors and Mayors Adapt, as well as the information contained at the carbonn Climate Registry, CDP, NAZCA Platform.

6. Provide sufficient technical support to local and regional governments to help them build local adaptive capacity for all types of disasters,

7. Identify and mobilize sufficient financial resources for the development and implementation of adaptation solutions at local level.

We urge the Parties of COP21 to:

1. Implement para.7 of the Decision1/CP16 that designates local governments as “governmental stakeholders” both at the UNFCCC level and within the negotiations related to international environmental governance, with a view to reach an effective and efficient global environmental system.

2. Engage with local and regional governments and include in the Paris outcomes a paragraph as follows: Recalling para.7 of Dec.1/CP16 adopted at COP16 in Cancun in 2010 that recognizes local and subnational governments as “governmental stakeholders”, Further recalling para.5b of Dec.1/CP19 adopted at COP19 in Warsaw in 2013 that recognizes role of cities and subnational authorities in raising pre2020 ambition, Parties to the UNFCCC should, as appropriate, seek to engage their local and subnational governments, as appropriate, to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the implementation of the Paris2015 Outcomes, by developing policy tools, guidelines and programmes, providing technical, financial, institutional assistance and/or guidance, as appropriate, to support their national contributions, plans, commitments and actions, in line with other relevant governance arrangements established by their national Governments.

3. Ensure that sustainable and resilient urban development that prioritises climate change adaptation, poverty alleviation and improved human well-being are defined as a thematic window in the design of the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund under the UNFCCC.

4. Adopt a 10-Year Work Programme for local and subnational governments that includes mitigation and adaptation efforts.

5. Ensure synergies with other Post2015 development agenda negotiations, in particular on Sustainable Development Goals, Financing for Development, Disaster Risk Reduction and HABITATIII Conference.

6. Include local government representation in their COP 21 delegations where appropriate.

As a result of the Technical Examination Process and Meetings (TEP/TEM) on Urban Environment, and building upon the information contained in Technical Paper Addendum as well as the policy options presented at ADP 2014 Technical Paper para.156-164, including creation of a platform of practitioners, recognition of local commitments and creation of further incentives, including enhanced access to financing, technology and capacity building mechanisms under the UNFCCC. A 10-Year “Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Local Authorities for Biodiversity” was adopted by the national governments at the 10th Conference of Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity as Dec.X/22 in Nagoya in 2010.
LOW-CARBON ECONOMY AND JOBS

THE ENERGY TRANSITION: A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

The transition to a low-carbon economy that is absolutely essential to combat climate change will modify existing social and economic paradigms. Territories, businesses and their employees, and all of civil society will play a key role in these transformations.

If COP21 is able to deliver a global, legally binding, equitable, and ambitious agreement that engages the entire international community, territories will serve as the geographic links and front-line players in the transition to a low-carbon economy. The necessary changes, which will spell the end of some industries and give rise to new businesses and occupations, will have a significant impact on economic activity and employment. In order to anticipate these effects, ongoing dialogue that takes local realities into account must be undertaken between different civil society and economic stakeholders in the territories: local and regional authorities, businesses, and employees and their representatives.

COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR A LOW-CARBON SOCIETY

In order to keep global warming below 2°C by the end of the century, we must promote a new model of development based on innovative modes of production and consumption, at the individual and collective scale. The IPCC’s recommendations for reducing greenhouse gas emissions combine ambitious energy efficiency objectives with the development of renewable energy.

This «low-carbon» model of development is similar to the concept of the green economy, defined by the United Nations Environment Programme in 2011 as an economy that improves individual well-being and social equity, while reducing environmental risks and scarcities. In other words, the green economy is a low-carbon economy that is resource-efficient and socially inclusive. The shift towards the low-carbon economy must be based on an interconnected analysis of industrial, economic, and energy policies, which need to be coordinated to ensure equal treatment of all territories. This upcoming economic shift also provides an opportunity to promote more equity and solidarity. As such, the promotion of a low-carbon economy must fit into the post-2015 Agenda’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13) in order to create opportunities for all of global society. The commitment of all State and Non-State actors will be critical to the success of this ecological and social transition.

TERRITORIES ON THE FRONT LINE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In the territories, analyses of the impact of «energy-climate» policies and their effects on the economy and employment are necessary in order to plan ahead for measures to support the required economic, employment, and social changes. These analyses will also help ensure consistency between public policies in the territories. This foresight and consistency will provide territories, businesses, and employees and their representatives with the ability to respond to the creation of new employment opportunities prior to the decline of other activities. Indeed, it’s at the local and regional level that the impacts of climate change and related economic transformations can be most easily observed.
All sectors of the economy will be affected by these transformations. In agriculture, for example, the impact of climate change is leading to profound transformations in modes of production and will require a massive restructuring of how agricultural products are sold. Transport, industry, and energy will also require significant transformations to meet GHG emissions reduction requirements and adapt to new climatic and energy constraints.

→ A NECESSARILY SYSTEMIC APPROACH

The transition towards a low-carbon economy thus requires global reflection in order to anticipate how these essential changes in production and consumption systems will impact direct and indirect employment. For example, the lack of consistency between certain policies on the global level can generate changes to the industrial landscape from the local to the international scale. In much the same way, it will be necessary to plan ahead for the impact on local public finances of the loss of resources from companies in declining industries as well as revenues from the development of new businesses. Energy is an essential aspect of industrial policy, and manufacturing is the backbone of strong and resilient economies. Industrial and energy policies should therefore be both sustainable and socially just on a global scale. These challenges must be understood at the local, regional, national, and international level to fully address the needs of the global South. Access to low carbon content energy is nowadays affordable and should be promoted everywhere, particularly when people lack energy.

→ THE ENERGY TRANSITION AND LOW-CARBON ECONOMY AS A DRIVER FOR EMPLOYMENT

A number of studies demonstrate that the shift towards the low-carbon economy will have a positive impact on employment. ILO research indicates that 15 to 60 million additional jobs could be created around the world in the next twenty years. This research demonstrates that this economic shift will allow tens of millions of workers to escape from poverty, particularly in developing countries.

[2] In 2010, the Millennium Institute conducted a study for the International Trade Union Confederation that showed that if just 12 countries invested 2% of their GDP every year for 5 years, using existing technology, this could create close to 48 million jobs. Germany committed early on to its «energy shift» and in just several years created 300,000 jobs in the field of renewable energy and related services.

However, it is important to note that these transformations occur quite gradually, over a period of 15 to 20 years. It is therefore possible - and in our best interest - to anticipate these changes in order to plan for them. We can collectively take advantage of this situation by promoting occupational shifts and planning ahead for the required changes in jobs and skills in order to preserve quality employment and careers.

→ GOOD PRACTICES TO DEVELOP

→ THE ENERGY TRANSITION IN EUROPE AND SOCIAL DIALOGUE

The European Union imports more than half of its energy needs. This energy dependency represents both a major risk and a massive expense (400 billion euros per year). Furthermore, some European energy production facilities are ageing, and fossil fuels still provide more than three-fourths of total energy consumption. An ambitious energy transition policy at the European level that fights against waste, reduces energy consumption, and massively develops passive and active energy efficiency and renewable energy would help to lower energy costs and create a number of jobs.

The European Trade Union Confederation claims that this transition will create both winners and losers. In particular, it presents a major challenge to certain sectors and regions that are very reliant on fossil fuels and energy-intensive industries.

The European trade unions recommend a «just transition», which must prioritise social dialogue and worker participation to promote quality employment and preserve training, social protection, and workers’ rights. While recognising the importance of supporting workers, the Commission has yet to provide any details on the content of the social component, nor on funding to be allocated.
Companies are calling on policy makers to use public funds to mobilise even more private-sector financing for low-carbon assets; introduce carbon pricing that is strong, predictable, and carefully-designed; and eliminate fossil fuel subsidies.

Civil society is also requesting the creation of a stable regularly framework that will ensure continuity of investment. The trade unions indicate that for each million euro of public investment in energy efficiency, up to 170 jobs can be created in Europe, while a total of 2 million jobs could be created by 2030 in the field of renewable energy

THE ENERGY TRANSITION IN FRANCE: A LEVER FOR GROWTH

The French government organised a vast consultation process among stakeholders prior to drafting legislation on the Energy Transition for Green Growth (TECV). This major debate mobilised all parts of civil society for close to a year, and all the representatives of civil society became heavily involved in the process. ADEME and different laboratories started studying the issue and found that by 2030, the transition could create from 600 to 800,000 additional jobs.

It also appears that re-industrialisation objectives could be reached by basing competitiveness on quality, innovation, and investment. Therefore it is important to continue funding efforts in innovation, research, and development of sustainable industrial technologies. Various studies show that these measures will pay off if they are backed by ambitious investments and a stable and predictable regularly framework.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

PROMOTE AN AMBITIOUS ENERGY TRANSITION AROUND THE WORLD

Addressing the challenge of climate change and likely future constraints due to increasing scarcity of fossil fuels requires making immediate and significant changes to the global energy system. This shift will be based on two complementary drivers: reduced energy consumption in all sectors and for all uses, and the development of renewable energy. We must take advantage of and promote new opportunities for businesses and jobs that are part of this new development model that prioritises «low-carbon» solutions. These changes also present opportunities for all of society. The commitment of all State and Non-State actors is critical to the success of the ecological and social transition.

Levers of action:
• Immediately boost investment in low-carbon infrastructure.
• Encourage passive and active energy-efficient renovation of existing buildings, which represent 32% of final energy consumption around the world.
• Promote the construction of zero-emissions and positive energy buildings.
• Encourage a major transformation in transport systems for people and merchandise by advocating for a shift to more energy-efficient transport modes that emit fewer GHGs.
• At the territorial level, implement development plans that are based on renewable energy (hydroelectricity, solar, wind, biomass, etc.) and a 4D approach: Diversification, Deconcentration, Decentralisation, and Digitisation (to take full advantage of the potential of NICTs). These development plans should tie into the energy system by exploring all possible ways of connecting intelligent networks to self-generation and self-consumption solutions.
• Promote the circular economy that seeks to reuse and recycle end-of-life products and materials in order to limit use of new raw materials, the production of which consumes a great deal of energy and emits high levels of GHGs.

MOBILISE THE NECESSARY INVESTMENTS TO DEVELOP THE LOW-CARBON ECONOMY

The transition to a low-carbon economy requires significant investments. The infrastructure requirements for a high-carbon economy in the fields of transport, energy, water, and cities are estimated at $90,000 billion, or
$6,000 billion per year for the next 15 years. Low-carbon infrastructure would only increase these investment costs by $270 billion per year. As early as 2010, the governments of developed countries committed to mobilising 100 billion US dollars per year by 2020 to help developing countries make the necessary changes. Yet current commitments stand at closer to 10 Billion US dollars per year, even though the deadline to reach the objective is only 5 years away.

The promotion of innovative financing should also be explored. In several countries, environmental taxes have led to changes in individual and collective behaviour. They benefit individuals and companies that invest in energy-efficient renovation and promote sustainable energy, the development of renewables, and new tools to reduce energy consumption. Territories, which experience first-hand the positive or negative effects of policies to combat climate change, can plan ahead for their economic diversification. Their budgetary choices can contribute to long-term efforts to combine industrial changes with the creation of decent work.

Levers of action:
- Contribute up to 20 billion dollars per year to the Green Fund from now until 2020.
- Establish a global carbon price that will drive changes in consumption and production practices and minimise the risks of carbon leakage. This would requires governments to:
  - Recognise carbon market mechanisms that are used by subnational or local governments as powerful tools to reduce GHG emissions.
  - Allow subnational and local governments to use carbon market mechanisms in the INDCs of the Parties to the UNFCCC.
- Promote the use of Green Bonds.
- Implement a specific measure to fund innovative ecological and social projects in order to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Take further action to strengthen capacity and technology transfers, using policies that are adapted to the territories.

→ CULTIVATE HIGH-QUALITY DIALOGUE TO PROMOTE AN AMBITIOUS TRANSITION

Dialogue at all levels is a major driving force for engaging stakeholders in the development of responses to climate urgency. This dialogue must be adapted to the realities of economic sectors and local challenges and opportunities. Companies, employers, trade unions, and employees can also inform State and Non-state decision-makers of the impact of climate change policies on employment in different business sectors and territories.

Levers of action:
- Promote consultation with all stakeholders, including women on an equal basis, to create joint diagnostics and define, through informed dialogue, the best options to drive the ecological, economic, and social transition towards a low-carbon economy.
- Base social dialogue on anticipation of upcoming economic transformations, addressing in as much detail as necessary - including gender issues - the effects on employment, occupations, and skills.
- Promote social dialogue within industrial sectors to plan for upcoming changes and make the necessary transformations far enough in advance, particularly in the most vulnerable sectors:
  - Anticipate changes in transport systems by promoting balanced development of electric mobility and natural gas vehicles, as they can both be powered by renewable energy.
  - Prepare for the reorganisation of energy transport and load management, as well as energy modulation to take into account energy system decentralisation and allow for safe injection of renewable energy into multiple points in the grid, which will need to adapt its network. This change must also take into account new technologies that will facilitate exchanges between different energy sources (power-to-gas, methanation, CHP, etc.).
  - Support the restructuring process in industrial sectors that will be able to drive the shift towards the circular economy by encouraging recovery, reuse, and recycling in all sectors.
The development of renewable energy, active energy management, building renovation, and promotion of new mobility systems will all stimulate the creation of sustainable, local and qualitative employment. This just transition, both in human and geographic terms, will be made possible by planning for future qualification, skill, and training needs. It will also be necessary to raise workers’ awareness of climate issues, both in qualitative and quantitative terms. To do so, national and territorial consultation will be required in the public and private sector in order to examine the possible consequences of the transition on businesses and employment.

Levers of action:
• Analyse as precisely as possible job creation prospects that are driven by the emergence of the low-carbon economy, as well as the elimination of jobs from sectors that are becoming obsolete, in order to inform decision-makers - States, industries, trade unions, territories - so they can better plan for and support the necessary occupational changes.
• Define measures to support workers so that the transition is a source of progress that creates quality employment, protects workers’ rights, and provides retraining for the new occupations and skills the low-carbon economy requires.
• Ensure new jobs will benefit to women as well as to men.

COP21: THE STAKEHOLDERS ARE MOBILISED, THE NEGOTIATORS MUST NOW DO THEIR PART

At the Durban Conference in 2011, the international community agreed to adopt an ambitious and legally binding agreement by 2015 at the latest. Now is the time to uphold this commitment. The negotiators must heed calls for the creation of a new model that will support the development of less advanced countries while addressing the already visible effects of climate change.

The Parties to the Conference must commit to associating their climate policies and actions with the promotion of quality employment in a low-carbon society. They must adopt a strategy that will guarantee a just transition for all economic stakeholders and society at large by promoting social dialogue, guaranteeing the rights of all, and supporting the growth of new sectors that will contribute to prosperous and sustainable development.

The success of COP21 depends on the identification of job prospects created by the shift to the low-carbon economy and the formulation of precise measures to ensure a just transition.
DECENTRALISED COOPERATION 
AND PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN TERRITORIES

CONTEXT

For the past several decades and all over the world, local and regional governments and civil society organisations have been actively involved in actions of cooperation with their counterparts in other countries, guided in particular by the principles of equality, solidarity, reciprocity and subsidiarity. Local and regional governments, as democratically elected public institutions in charge of establishing public policies that adhere closely to citizens’ needs and of providing essential services that affect people’s daily lives, therefore possess the necessary legitimacy to help each other and to build up their capacities through cooperation.

Thus, local governments, whether from urban, rural, coastal or mountainous areas, and their associations have cooperated in all the different areas that fall under their competence: essential services such as water, sanitation, waste, health, transport, lighting, access to energy, housing, but also in spatial planning, food and agricultural production, preservation and management of natural resources, etc. Their specificity consists in bringing their know-how in the fields of capacity building, training, exchanges and support in projects management.

What is commonly called “city-city cooperation”, “municipal international cooperation”, “twinning” or “decentralised cooperation” actually refers to an extreme patchwork of realities and encompasses a very broad variety of practices.

In many European countries, the actions of authorities represent a significant proportion of official development assistance (for example, in France, it has been estimated that in 2013, official development assistance coming from LRAs amounted to 60.2 million euro). In certain countries, local and regional governments have made ambitious financial commitments in keeping with the Millennium Development Goals; in Spain for example, the government of the Basque Country sets aside 0.7% of its revenue for international cooperation. LRAs and their associations have increasingly become more involved in actions of cooperation specifically focused on the fight against the effects of climate change; in Germany since 2011, with the support of the federal government, 50 municipalities have entered into partnerships with their Southern counterparts in order to bring solutions to the vulnerabilities of territories caused by climate change.

Civil society organisations are doing work that is both vital and complementary: through actions consisting of advocacy, capacity-building, awareness campaigns and their facilitation, they foster people’s participation in decision-making processes, strengthen the civic dimension of partnerships, promote people’s ownership of the actions taken and the feeling of shared responsibility.

Local and regional governments and civil society organisations sometimes act in a one-sided manner, but just as often side-by-side. They form multi-actor partnerships that help to aggregate and structure the action of all the actors from both territories around a cooperation framework built for the long-term and which fully subscribes to the principles of development effectiveness.
These actions contribute to the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and of adapting to the impact of climate change. These partnerships also have the potential of offering a territorial approach to finding solutions, moving beyond sectoral approaches; climate challenges require that a response be found.

In fact, responding to climate challenges requires that traditional partnerships be re-examined. These challenges call for the systematic development of a comprehensive overview of a territory, its vulnerabilities, its strengths and the challenges to be addressed in both the short- and medium-term. This also entails having a good understanding of not only the climate element but the development dimension of this territory as well.

Methodological change also needs to be introduced: all the stakeholders concerned (State, population, private sector, researchers, etc.) need to be involved. These partnerships must evolve into more inclusive partnerships made up of elements from all of society, including the most vulnerable groups, with responsibilities entrusted to all, collectively and individually, based on shared governance.

They must help to equip the territories in terms of planning, and integrated resource management tools, in order to improve their resilience.

Alongside inter-state cooperation, these territorial partnerships will allow for true collaboration in addressing these shared problems, to have exchanges, to compare practices and innovate, to foster peer-based sharing of expertise regarding sustainable development policies, in keeping with the challenges of climate change.

**BEST PRACTICES**

Examples of partnerships that have already achieved this watershed exist. We have selected only a few to present here, but we could have included many more.

→ **DAKAR REGION (SENEGAL) – REGIONAL COUNCIL OF ILE-DE-FRANCE (FRANCE)**

Within the context of decentralised cooperation activities going back nearly 20 years, the Dakar Region sought the Ile-de-France Region’s assistance in drawing up its Integrated Territorial Climate Plan (the first ITCP in Africa). This ITCP contained both a dimension of mitigation (willingness to develop a green economy) and adaptation (to address territorial vulnerabilities such as coastal erosion, soil dryness, floods). This approach entailed identifying all the sectoral initiatives in view of harmonising them in a shared and coherent development strategy. Civil society and all local authorities on the territory were also kept involved throughout the process, thus demonstrating the virtues of dialogue, participation and coordination.

→ **BOJANALA PLATINIUM DISTRICT (SOUTH AFRICA) – HO (GHANA) – LAHTI (FINLAND)**

These three authorities entered into a tripartite cooperation focusing on capacity-building, i.e. increasing the autonomy of their administrations, enhancing their responsibilities and training their personnel, with regard to water management and air quality, evaluation and preservation of the climate, education and increased awareness on environmental issues (for both policy makers and the general population), waste management, cleaning of water pollution and the planning of new environmental policies based on local needs. This tripartite cooperation allowed for the institution of a peer-based evaluation mechanism (peer review) with a dimension of equality among the partners and of mutual learning.

→ **STATE OF MINAS GERAIS (BRAZIL) – REGION OF NORD PAS DE CALAIS (FRANCE)**

The state of Minas Gerais and the region of Nord Pas de Calais decided to focus their decentralised cooperation partnership on the elaboration of a Territorial Climate Energy Plan in the Brazilian state, with a specific focus on adaptation to climate change and reduction of emissions. This project was supported, among other, by two environmental agencies: ADEME (France) and FEAM (Minas Gerais). They helped the two regional governments in the elaboration of a global and integrated climate strategy, based on an evaluation of GHG emissions and
the vulnerabilities of the territory. Both regions also made efforts to involve all stakeholders from their territo-
ries.

**→ PWALES (UNITED KINGDOM) – MBALE (UGANDA)**

Longstanding ties between the communities of the Mbale District, very vulnerable to climate uncertainties, and Wales, which has pledged to reduce CO₂ emissions on its territory by 40% by 2020, were already well-es-
tablished when the two territories decided to work together on a territorial approach to climate change. Their partnership supports the institutional capacity-building of Ugandan local decision makers in the design and implementation of an ITCP, which includes the objectives of reducing poverty and sustainable development and which resulted in particular in:

- The setting up of a platform of coordination for scheduling the work on climate change in the region;
- The identification of current and future threats;
- The planting of a million trees;
- The mobilisation of international financing;
- The setting up of a meteorological monitoring system.

**→ ”DECLIC” – AN INITIATIVE BY ENDA**

This initiative aims at raising awareness of the citizens in the global South regarding climate emergency, but also at offering civil society of the global South a platform to share innovative solutions, and formulate mes-
sages and positions on inclusive and sustainable solutions to face climate change and its effects, in order to influence decisions on climate at national, regional and international level.

**RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS OF TERRITORIAL ACTORS TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATIONS**

Buoyed by the complementary nature of these different local and regional actors (federal structures of local and regional authorities, local and regional authorities themselves and civil society organisations), who are working together to promote, support and implement cooperation projects and who are coming up with answers to the challenges of climate change at the level closest to the population, we encourage them:

**→ TO SUPPORT AND RECOGNISE COALITIONS OF NON-STATE-ACTORS IN THE AREA OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION:**

- Recognise the contribution of cooperation between territories in fighting climate change and its effects.
- In developing cooperations and exchanges of best practices South-South, such as what is being done in the Mediterranean Basin.

**→ TO EXTEND THE INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE ISSUES IN THEIR AREAS OF INTERVENTION:**

- By capitalising on and disseminating success stories – best practices – specifically on endogenous prac-
tices for adaptation - by integrating the question of climate change through the use of network communi-
cations in particular (website, newsletter, etc.) and specific categories that facilitate the sharing of best practices on this theme;
- By raising awareness and advocating the strengthening of international cooperation actions focusing on climate change issues through communications, debates, workshops, etc.
- By promoting a secured enabling environment for decentralised cooperation, and cooperation tools, in order to stimulate cooperation.
- By supporting the dynamics of territorial cooperation geared towards climate issues (through actions to raise awareness, training, capacity-building, etc.) and by promoting the participation and involvement of citizens,
such as in the “DEcLic” initiative. Likewise, Cités Unies France (United Cities – France) and the ARENE agency of Ile de France region, will continue supporting French local and regional governments, through the development and dissemination of tools and know-how, so that they include a climate dimension to their cooperation.

- By facilitating exchanges of technical experience focusing on cooperation on climate issues through frameworks of exchange (e.g. working groups) specifically dedicated to forms of cooperation on climate, supported by inter-disciplinary research.

**TO INITIATE OPERATING MECHANISMS FOR INNOVATIVE FORMS OF COOPERATION IN RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGES PRESENTED BY CLIMATE CHANGE:**

- By formulating integrated policies, in particular by incorporating a dimension of international cooperation in territorial policies for sustainable development.
- By developing methodological tools – which take into account the gender dimension, cultural dimension, endogenous know-how of territories and the necessity to preserve them - for the development of innovative “win-win” projects: agenda 21 processes, integrated approaches to development, territorial climate energy plans, spaces for collective learning: “Communities of Practices”;
- By developing tools that enable access and sharing of data in a systematic way.
- By promoting mechanism that enable citizens’ participation, with a specific focus on women – in particular in rural environments – on youth and vulnerable people participation, in the definition and implementation of cooperations.
- By strengthening the transfer and exchange of expertise and experience in the following areas: transport and mobility; sanitation and waste; water; access to energy; energy efficiency; adaptation/vulnerability of territories/resilience; agriculture; management of natural resources; risk management; ecosystem-based management of natural areas; urban planning; sustainable housing.
- By strengthening the capacities of local and regional governments to monitor greenhouse gas emissions on their territories, on the basis of the experience learnt via initiatives such as Carbon Climate Registry, Making Cities resilient, the Covenant of Mayors, the Compact of States and Regions, the Pact of Islands etc.
- By developing interdisciplinary approaches to planning and by implementing training and capacity-building actions in targeted areas;
- By supporting service delegation initiatives or public/private partnerships in targeted areas, when relevant;
- By replicating successful actions of adaptation and mitigation on the partner territories through mutual agreement;
- By developing exchanges on innovative mechanism to enhance local governance, involving interdisciplinary research in the management of territories.

**TO DEVELOP AND MOBILISE INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL MEANS TO SUPPORT THE LAUNCHING OF COOPERATION INITIATIVES ON CLIMATE ISSUES:**

- By using local taxation to mobilise greater resources specifically dedicated to cooperation projects of local and regional authorities;
- By supporting the introduction of innovative funding mechanisms for cooperation. To this end, provisions such as the 1% from water, waste and energy bills (carried out for example in France and in the Basque Country in Spain) can be used as an example to advocate the governments and donors for their extension to the regional and national levels, and to various sectors such as mobility/transport.
- By pooling the means dedicated to partnerships: coordination of actions, triangulations and the use of a consortium approach. The networks can help to ensure that these procedures are systematised;
- By developing financing instruments which include a gender dimension.
- By creating an award expressly honouring actions of cooperation in the area of climate change. The Climate Leadership Award, organised annually by C40, is a good example;
- By supporting the creation of a green fund for territories steered by a coalition of local and regional governments and civil society, which would be funded with innovative financing mechanisms;
- By dedicating parts of the future EU tax on financial transactions to international cooperation between territories.
- By quantifying adaptation measures to enable better access to fundings.
To achieve these objectives, we must bear in mind the assistance received from donors, International Organisations, to whom we recommend:

**→ PROMOTING THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION OF TERRITORIES ON CLIMATE ISSUES**

- By creating a tool to valorise cooperations on sustainable development, based on the experience of the award “European Green Capital” and “European Green Leaf”.
- By integrating the dimension of international cooperation into the Covenant of Mayors and Mayors Adapt initiatives. In this regard, we encourage the European Commission and the networks behind these two initiatives to include a clause encouraging the signatories to share their experience with their partners, with a special reference to decentralised cooperation where applicable;
- By making the financing of projects conditional upon the existence of quantifiable and measurable post-project indicators in order to ensure that there is a real impact in terms of adaptation or mitigation to avoid any hint of greenwashing;
- Taking the example of the European Commission, by supporting the efforts of integrated economic areas (such as WAEMU) in strengthening their technical and financial instruments to support South-South-North cooperations undertaken by local and regional governments.

**→ SUPPORTING PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN TERRITORIES**

- By increasing the funding mechanisms for cooperation between territories. In this regard, we encourage the European Union to facilitate European and partner countries’ local and regional authorities’ access to the funds of the “Global Public Goods and Challenges” programme so that they can carry out joint actions.

**KEY RECOMMENDATIONS AND EXPECTATIONS WITH REGARDS TO THE UNFCCC NEGOTIATIONS**

Subnational actors call on the Parties to UNFCCC to:

- Recognise already in the preamble, the commitments of territories in the fight against climate change and for adaptation, through multi-actor partnerships made at the subnational level and led by local and regional governments;
- Recognise the added value and the transformative role of these partnerships, which complement intergovernmental cooperation between the States party to the convention and strengthen their commitments:
  - By supporting territorial actors in all countries
  - By strengthening citizens’ participation, specially women, and mobilization of all actors in the territory which allow behavioral change.
  - By reinforcing the methodological and financial capacities of territorial actors which will benefit immediate actions and on the long term.
  - By reinforcing interdisciplinary research in the territorial governance.
- Refer in the provisions pertaining to adaptation and the « losses and damages » mechanism to cooperation developed by territorial actors
- Recognize the urgency of mobilizing financing and deploying market mechanisms for territorial actors involved in cooperation (ETS, COM), NAMA mechanism, green fund, adaptation funds and other international funding by simplifying the access methods.
- Refer to cooperation projects between territories in the provisions relating to sharing of experience and information, based on accessible data.
- Recognise and integrate, in the provisions related to technology transfer, the transformative and facilitating role played by cooperation between territories.
- Recognise the potential of cooperation and partnerships between territories in the strengthening the capacities of territorial actors. Integrate these cooperation in the provisions and mechanisms relating to capacity building.
- Identify, in the mechanisms relating to reporting, measurement, verification of the commitments and actions of the ‘developed’ States (annex 1) towards ‘developing’ States (annex 2), the actions taken by local and regional governments with civil society in partnerships for the benefit of their local partners; and adapt these mechanisms to monitor the true impacts in reducing GHG emissions and in respecting principles of fairness, transparency and subsidiarity.
TERRITORIAL AND URBAN PLANIFICATION

CONTEXT

Territorial and urban planning promoted by subnational and local governments is an effective matrix to tackle climate change. Subnational and local governments are often responsible for the development and the implementation of policies, plans, strategies, programs and initiatives that directly influence GHG emissions and address the impacts of climate change. This is the case of policies and legislation in the field of land management and urban organisation (mobility, housing, access to basic services, agriculture, natural spaces), economic and social inclusion, resources management (energy, water), waste management and risk protection. Moreover, 50% to 80% of adaptation and mitigation actions necessary to tackle climate change are or will be implemented at the subnational or local levels.

This workshop will discuss the importance of territorial and urban planning promoted by local and subnational governments in addressing climate change. It will focus on the political goals of planning, on the design of tools and indicators, and on the implementation of territorial and urban policies. It will also consider the importance of adapting policies to different contexts, as well as of designing and implementing them collaboratively with citizens and stakeholders.

The workshop will offer an opportunity for local and subnational authorities, urban, sectorial and territorial practitioners, civil society and international organizations to dialogue and discuss how to design and improve resilience, envisaging low-carbon cities and territories in the future.

TERRITORIAL AND URBAN PLANNING: AN EFFECTIVE FRAMEWORK TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change, urban migration, demographic growth and metropolisation – especially in the Global South – pose great challenges to human development and to the protection of natural resources.

Planning constitutes a crucial component of a transition towards a low-carbon economy and sustainable development. Planning is both a prospective view of a territory, an assessment tool and a framework for sharing knowledge, building an integrated sustainable project with priority aims and defining rules and actions to implement.

Through planning, governments can identify the most important sources of GHG emissions and the most vulnerable areas and communities affected by climate change. With this, governments can develop useful quantification and qualification tools to measure GHG emissions and promote risk assessment.

Planning for climate change is a means to put in place the principle of ‘common good’ within environmental goals that are socially and economically equitable.
Through planning, it is possible to:

- **Reduce consumption and increase efficiency** in the use of natural resources, particularly water and energy
- **Promote self-supply** solutions depending on the proximity of resources
- **Promote renewable energies**, linking urban development, energy networks, production and deployment
- **Promote sustainable growth** through reduced land-consumption, urban-sprawl and car-traffic, especially by inciting urban regeneration and public transport networks and quality public areas, able to facilitate sustainable mobility, guide urban morphology and housing production
- **Stimulate a circular economy**, developing cooperation between urban and rural areas, the eco-conception in urban design, building and urban services such as waste collect and recycling
- **Increase resilience**, protecting natural and agriculture areas, promote bioclimatic conception to absorb the temperature rise and limit heat waves, protect water resources and costal areas, developing adaptation plans to prevent and ensure the appropriate response of the population to vector-borne diseases, resources scarcity and extreme weather episodes.
- **Promote civil society engagement**, raising awareness and environmental education as key elements for efficient mitigation and adaptation measures.

Therefore, territorial and urban planning offers an opportunity to build an integrated approach, strengthening urban-rural interconnectivity in a sustainable way, adapted to different scales and contexts. Ultimately, planning helps limit GHG emissions, as well as protecting natural resources. It also strengthens regional and local resilience to climate change, natural and human risks. Moreover, regional and urban planning can help empowering relevant stakeholders.

**OVERCOMING OBSTACLES**

Planning strategies often lack cross-sectorial and thematic aspects, and rarely consider the pressure on available resources. Regional and local planning policies also suffer from weak definition of responsibilities in the framework of developing, financing, implementing and monitoring mitigation and adaptation measures.

It is also clear that major methodological problems still affect the appropriate assessment and monitoring of GHG emissions, as well as the assessment of the impact of climate change on territories and economic activities at subnational and local levels. Improved quantification and qualification tools and ways of assessing alternatives are necessary to enhance climate projection models that reduce risk and uncertainty. It is, therefore, important to further develop the design of a system of indicators that allows for the continuous improvement of measures taken.

Particularly regarding the indicators architecture for monitoring GHG emissions and climate change impacts, it is important to emphasize the absence of common metrics and methodologies among multiple reporting platforms, which prevents comparability, benchmarking and collaboration. Moreover, the lack of disaggregated data by geographical location and sectors compromises an appropriate diagnosis and tailored-cut action for each specific area.

Moreover, regional and local governments require support and funding to design and implement territorial planning that promotes climate mitigation and adaptation measures. Shared responsibility instruments and funds for financing climate policies will be instrumental in making future decisions. This is particularly the case of cities and regions in the Global South facing a strong urban development.

Lastly, subnational and local governments must define mitigation and adaptation measures with participation of relevant stakeholders and citizens, notably youth and women. This would help to develop a set of indicators to measure the effectiveness of planning measures. Territorial and urban planning constitutes an integrated and cross-sectorial approach, which can also focus on climate and energy objectives, for example, through climate plans.

These obstacles should be overcome by an integrated territorial planning, where natural, rural, rural-urban and urban areas are well interconnected, involving all the competent actors, institutions and government departments, in order to ensure and safeguard natural resources and services. It is also crucial to attain cohesion in the actions taken at all levels, exploring synergies for stronger and complementary efforts among governments and stakeholders. Therefore, a new and improved governance model is necessary as fundamental step to promote multilevel and multi-stakeholder coordination.
GOOD PRACTICES ON URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

There are a number of examples of good-practices on regional and urban planning, which are promoting climate change and adaptation. Some examples are presented below.

→ ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA: transport challenges in a booming city

Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, is a 4.6 million inhabitants city. Coordinated mass transit network and urban development is a main challenge. In 2003, transportation was chosen as an axis to plan the city development. It was decided to transform the city into a polycentric metropolis to reduce the congestion. A mixed-use land planning and the protection and development of green spaces to provide quality of life and to reduce natural resources consumption were used. A Transport System Plan was designed with a climate change adaptation policy. Public mass transport system was developed with the introduction of Bus Rapid Transit and upgrading existent bus services; recommendations for pedestrian facilities were also prescribed.

→ AHMEDABAD, INDIA: inclusion and adaptation to climate change through transport planning

Ahmedabad is a city of 5.8 million inhabitants. At first a political capital, the city declined in the 1970’s. Under-investment in infrastructure and services led to less transport structures and so, to high levels of congestion and reduction in air quality. A Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) was designed to attract latent transit demand, avoid urban sprawl and improve air quality. In 2005, the Accessible Ahmedabad framework redesigned the city structure and transport systems towards accessibility, efficient mobility and lower carbon emissions. The aim was to improve public transport, to reduce the need to travel by car or two-wheels. 217 km of BRT corridors were designed. 26% of two-wheeler users have shifted to BRTS and 200 000 vehicle kilometres are saved per day. It has enhanced environmental quality but also social inclusiveness. Indeed, transportations are equally used in low-income neighbourhoods than in higher-income ones.

→ CATALONIA, SPAIN: mobility plan of the metropolitan region of Barcelona

The Mobility Plan 2013-2018 of the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona establishes measures to be taken in the coming years on the field of the mobility of people and goods. The Plan identifies 10 priorities objectives that are specified in 9 areas of action and 360 measures. The budget estimated of all activities is 52 million €. The technical evaluation of the plan includes an analysis of GHG emission reductions that will be achieved with the implementation of mitigation measures in accordance with the 2020 EU Climate and Energy Package. It is expected to reduce 1.5 Millions Tons of CO2/year.

→ BASQUE COUNTRY, SPAIN: managing the territorial land-use planning at the regional level

The Basque Territorial Strategy was developed through a cross-sectorial perspective and in a collaborative approach with all relevant territorial public authorities. The Strategy is defined by three instruments: (1) “Territorial Guidelines”; (2) cross-sectorial “Partial Territorial Plans”, one for each of the 15 territorial areas; and (3) “Sectorial Territorial Plans” to deal with the territorial perspective of a particular issues, such as rivers, coastline, railways, rural areas and public housing. The Basque Territorial Strategy also applies to local urban planning; for instance, it is binding for local authorities when calculating the number of new housing foreseen by the urban plan. The Strategy is about to be revised; the revision will be based on a wide participatory process and it will pay a special attention to green infrastructures, ecosystem services and climate change.

→ BREST METROPOLE, FRANCE: Local Urban Plan, integrated planning dealing with a climate ambition

Brest Metropole has designed a global Local Urban Plan that includes a housing development plan, a mobility plan, and a territorial climate and energy plan. City representatives, civil society and local experts devised this metropolitan planning. Introducing a territorial climate and energy plan in a local urban plan is a new and
ambitious idea. Every public policy designed from that plan has energy aims; for example, energy consumption objectives for housing projects to avoid energy waste. The global objective is to promote a compact city, with a good system of public transportation. Public areas are designed considering safety for bicycles and pedestrians. This integrated approach of land-use, housing, transportation and energy plans, leads to an integrated planning focused on adaptation to climate change.

→ **MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA:** “nature sensitive” urban design and planning

Melbourne has experienced extreme climate episodes lately, with low rainfalls, main heat events and a rising temperatures. In the meantime, the city’s urban rainforest was seriously declining due to drought and severe water restrictions. A new approach to urban planning through an ecosystem-based climate adaptation program was developed in Melbourne to enhance nature within the urban setting. In 2010, the Urban Landscapes Adaptation Program was launched to reduce drought vulnerability and to cool the city by 1°C. Two main actions were developed: the Open Space Strategy, to increase green space by 20% and the Urban Forest Strategy, to double the City’s tree canopy to 40%. Program is in action and is already showing results. A programme to develop public awareness about impacts of climate change completes it.

→ **MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA:** social planning

Medellín is the 2nd largest city in Colombia with 2.4 million inhabitants. Its urban development combined a population growth, mainly due to rural exodus, and urban sprawl. Those two processes led to fragmentation of the territory and exclusion. Since 2003, social urbanism became the new territorial policy. The Integral Urban Project set innovative and adapted development projects to urge mobility for inhabitants and improved transportation systems, to create social diversity. Physical transformations in the urban fringes made public places safer and more accessible connected every district to the city centre and considered environmental factors as a way to reintegrate those scattered areas to the city.

**RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS TO PROMOTE THE ROLE OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING IN ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE**

In order to reinforce and develop the existing dynamics of using territorial planning to address climate change, we propose the following actions:

→ **TERRITORIAL PLANNING AS A GOVERNANCE PROCESS**
Territorial planning should be considered as a governance process that:
- Builds common political aims
- Provides legal frameworks
- Defines policies and projects
- Promotes assessments and monitoring
- Promotes involvement and collaboration of citizens, the private sector and wide stakeholder through participatory instances and mechanisms through partnerships between public institutions, private actors and the population (4Ps), strengthening democracy.

→ **TERRITORIAL PLANNING AS A PROCESS WITH MULTILEVEL COMMITMENTS AND ACTION**
In order to address climate change, territorial planning commitments must involve multilevel institutions and action so that:
- States/National governments establish legislative frameworks, organize decentralised competences, and
provide financial and fiscal resources that guarantee further powers for regional and local authorities to experiment and implement policies

- Regional governments implement territorial policies and transition actions
- Urban and local governments implement an integrated approach of urban development and resources management, notably to put in place climate plans, and also to climate-proof territorial plans.

**Supporting and Financing Regional and Local Governments Initiatives to Address Climate Change Through Territorial Planning**

Intergovernmental organisations and national governments should stimulate and support territorial planning which address climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. We suggest to

- Mobilize the “UN Green Fund” to help financing urban and territorial integrated planning focused on protection of natural resources and GHG emissions
- Through the Habitat III process, implement the UN habitat guidelines for decentralisation, access to basic services and urban and territorial planning, and develop actions for “climate plans” and “mobility and transport management”; promote guidelines for the implementation of climate action plans and mobility management
- Support the development and the dissemination of reference frameworks, methods and monitoring tools within a set of environmental, economic and social criteria
- Contribute for the development of a common agenda for the climate and promote networks and collaborative platforms that promote information sharing and capitalize experiences (e.g. Covenant of Mayors, Urbact, Carbon Neutral Municipalities Project in Europe, Metropolis at worldwide scale)
- Support capacity-building tools that promote territorial knowledge and implement planning processes such as urban planning agencies, data platforms, skills for professionals, capacity building of communities

**Territorial Planning Facilitating Energy Supply, Energy Demand and Adaptation Measures**

Planning interventions are critical mechanisms to promoted energy supply, energy demand and adaptation measures. Territorial planning should:

- Regulate energy supply in both large and small scale renewable energy facilities
- Reduce car travel. Planning’s proactive intervention must steer the location, mix and accessibility of development, which in the long term has substantial implications for the level of demand on transport, modal choice and journey distances.
- Increase the energy efficiency of the built environment. Planning’s regulatory interventions can fill the gap left by building regulations to ensure higher environmental standards in new-built as well as existing stock. Planning can also play a proactive role in the framework of urban regeneration schemes, for instance by promoting the design of eco-districts.
- Promote adaptation of the built environment to climate change impacts. Planning should consider the location of new developments away from risk areas (flood risks and costal erosion), the design and layout of buildings and urban areas, which are resilient particularly to heat waves, and the promotion of sustainable water management in new developments.

**Quantitative Objectives**

Urban and territorial planning is an integrated policy that depends on local and regional contexts. Therefore, quantitative objectives have to be defined and take into account State commitments and the specificities of the different scales involved in territorial planning. There is a need to guarantee accountability and transparency of policies and laws.
AMENDMENTS TO THE COP 21 TEXT OF NEGOTIATION

Many cities and regions are strongly committed to mitigating GHG emissions. Their proposals and quantitative objectives are expected to save more 1 giga-tons of GHG emissions until 2020. This is the starting point for the commitments that will be made by member-states at COP21.

Recalling, para.7 of Dec.1/CP16, adopted at COP16 in Cancun in 2010, that recognizes local and subnational governments as “governmental stakeholders”,

Further recalling, para.5b of Dec.1/CP19, adopted at COP19 in Warsaw in 2013, that recognizes role of cities and subnational authorities in raising pre2020 ambition,

Parties to the UNFCCC should, as appropriate, seek to engage their local and subnational governments, to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the implementation of the Paris2015 Outcomes by

• Policy tools.
• Guidelines and programmes.
• Providing technical, financial, institutional assistance and/or guidance, as appropriate, to support their national contributions, plans, commitments and actions, in line with other relevant governance arrangements established by their national Governments.
• Providing a national framework setting quantitative objectives at regional and local levels with the appropriate tools to measure reduction.

Parties to the UNFCCC should underline that territorial planning is an essential direction to ensure structural reduction of GHG on the long term, designing low carbon infrastructure and service development and shaping the evolution of the economy toward low carbon solutions… Doing so, Parties to the UNFCCC should encourage their local and subnational governments, to include citizens and all stakeholders in participatory process, as this participation is key for the richness and robustness of these plans.
World forests are critical to mitigating and adapting to climate change. Agriculture, forestry and other land uses (AFOLU) are responsible for nearly a quarter (24%) of all anthropogenic GHG emissions. About half of that derives from deforestation and forest degradation, the other half from agricultural activities including livestock farming. Over the past 50 years, about half the world’s original forest cover has been lost. Halting forest loss is a key part of fighting climate change. Forests are vital to people and the planet. Deforestation mainly occurs in tropical rainforests which are home to the greatest diversity of life on Earth, with up to 80% of the world’s known species found in them and over 1 billion of the world’s people relying upon them for their livelihoods.

Local communities and indigenous peoples (IPs) contribute significantly to the maintenance and sustainable management of forests and ecosystems. They depend on forests, fisheries and wildlife for their livelihoods but are also their stewards. Over generations, many have developed knowledge and practices to sustainably use and protect natural resources. IPs and local communities have legal or official rights to at least 513 million hectares of forests, which store about 37 billion tons of carbon. 1 Millions of forest dependent IPs and communities are also conserving forest lands outside of protected areas. Protecting the vast amount of carbon stored in the forests of indigenous and protected lands is critical to the stability of the global climate as well as to the cultural identity of forest-dwelling peoples and the health of ecosystems. Safeguarding IPs’ and local communities’ rights to forests is an important part of recognizing their role to protect forests’ natural resources.

The role of IPs was echoed in the Pope Encyclical’s of June 2015, call to “respect the rights of peoples and cultures, and to appreciate that the development of a social group presupposes an historical process which takes place within a cultural context and demands the constant and active involvement of local people from within their proper culture ».

Forests, especially tropical forests are under enormous pressures. Rapidly growing urban populations and consumption put increasing strain on the environmental services upon which cities and their communities rely. Common drivers of deforestation and severe forest degradation are agriculture, unsustainable forest management, mining, infrastructure projects and increased fire incidence and intensity. Infrastructure development can have large indirect effect through opening up forests to settlers and agriculture.

While local use and governance have an important effect on deforestation, consumption especially by industrialized countries of international commodities (such as soy, timber, palm oil, pulp and paper etc.) is one of the most important indirect drivers of deforestation. Of the portion which is traded internationally, the EU imports and consumes 36% of crops and livestock products associated with deforestation in the countries of origin. Additionally this consumption can lead to illegal deforestation, in 2012 the EU imported EUR 6 billion of soy, beef, leather and palm oil that originated from illegally cleared forest land in the tropics — almost a quarter of the total world trade in illegally sourced agricultural commodities.

Deforestation and forest degradation are also vastly driven by illegal and irresponsible logging. According to INTERPOL, illegal logging accounts for 50-90% of all forestry activities in key producer tropical forests, such as those of the Amazon Basin, Central Africa and Southeast Asia, and 15-30% of all wood traded globally. Trade in illegally harvested timber is highly lucrative and estimated to be worth between USD $30 and USD...
$100 billion annually. In response, many countries such as the U.S. and members of the E.U. have banned the import of timber whose legal harvest cannot be verified through the U.S. Lacey Act and the EU Timber Trade Regulation and the Forest Law and Environmental Governance (FLEGT) Action Plan.

GOOD PRACTICES

INNOVATIVE PRACTICES OF TERRITORIAL STAKEHOLDERS, INCLUDING A FOCUS ON GOVERNANCE ISSUE

Non-state actors, especially IPs, and subnational initiatives (on the way to national) play a big role in forest protection as well as advancing REDD+. Below are snapshots of good examples.

→ AMAZON

AMAZON INDIGENOUS REDD (RIA)
The Coordination of Indigenous Organisations of the Amazon Basin (COICA) was created in Lima, Peru in March 1984. COICA is comprised of nine organizations that come from the nine countries of the Amazon Basin. COICA is a territorial organization based on ancestral principles. COICA focuses on self-determination of IPs, respecting human rights of its members, coordinating the actions of its members on an international level, and fostering mutual collaboration between indigenous peoples in the region. COICA is currently developing their indigenous Proposal for REDD+ in the Amazon (RIA), which follows a holistic approach based on indigenous peoples’ Life Plans.

NORTH-SOUTH COLLABORATION

Partnership of the City of Rostock with Indigenous people of the Amazon
Climate Alliance member Rostock (DE) has a direct partnership with Amakaeri municipal protected area, located in Madre de Dios, Peru, a biodiversity hotspot. Amakaeri, a region of 400,000 hectares, has been responsibly administered by the indigenous Harakbutt people for centuries. In recent years, however, the area’s natural resources (gold, oil and wood), have attracted companies and leading to devastating conflicts. Estimates show that as of 2009, some 18,000 hectares of forest had been cleared and another 150,000 had been damaged. With the support of the City of Rostock, the indigenous population in the Amakaeri is working to demarcate this protected area to halt the intrusion of lumber companies, gold seekers and settlers as well as to oversee of social and environmental standards in the region.

PARTICIPATORY REDD+ IN MADRE DE DIOS

The Government of Madre de Dios in Peru has chosen to incorporate REDD+ as a means to achieve green development. Participatory REDD+ implementation has helped to strengthen the regional government, to improve environmental governance, and to review land planning, climate change strategy and development plans. The participatory REDD+ process in Madre de Dios, despite long, has helped to improve environmental governance, institutional arrangements and stakeholder’s participation under the leadership of the regional government with a strong involvement of indigenous leaders.

→ INDONESIA

At the national level, AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara, the national federation of indigenous peoples’ organizations in Indonesia) is working for the recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights over their lands. In 2014 the Constitutional Court of Indonesia recognized that indigenous peoples have the rights over lands, territories and resources including customary forests that are not part of State forests. This is a major step in recognizing indigenous peoples’ rights. AMAN is currently working at registering the indigenous territories as defined by them.

In Indonesia, WWF is working in Kutai Barat and other regions to establish sub-national model that demonstrates effective involvement of local communities and indigenous peoples in decision making and equitable benefit sharing. WWF is working with communities in mapping their territories as well as in building strong participatory practices in planning and community development activities. The work of AMAN and WWF are complimentary to help community level find recognition in national level policies.
MAI-NDOMBE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

The subnational REDD+ program focuses on Mai-Ndombe and Plateaux districts (the New Province of Mai-Ndombe), a region on the front lines of deforestation and degradation in the Congo Basin given its proximity to the rapidly growing city of Kinshasa. It includes one of the world’s largest Ramsar site as well as critical habitat of the endangered bonobo (Pan paniscus) — endemic to DRC. The current Mai-Ndombe region is home to more than 1.5 million inhabitants and is part of a continuous landscape extending over 7.8 million hectares into the DRC. It is covered with tropical forests and gallery forests (forest growing along a watercourse in a region otherwise devoid of trees). The Mai-Ndombe Province would encompass 12.3 million hectares, including nine million hectares of tropical forest. The DRC is currently developing the Emission Reduction Program Document (ERPD) after its ERPIN was accepted by the FCPF’s Carbon Fund in 2014.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TEMPERATE FORESTS FOR GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION

Lübeck forest

The Lübeck forest example highlights the importance the linkages between ecological structures and processes, and associated economic values and benefits for social systems. It demonstrates that management based on ecological integrity provided greater economic benefits than a management plan based on economic benefits and improved efficiency. Specifically, forest management experience in Lübeck shows that large-diameter and old trees are crucial for maintaining biomass accumulation, carbon sequestration, structural heterogeneity, forest biodiversity and forest integrity.

EU ROBINWOOD PLUS PROJECT:

INTERREG IVC programme, the European cooperation mini-programme ‘Robinwood Plus’ associates five partner regions from four Member States: Liguria and Calabria in Italy, Hargita in Romania, Kainuu in Finland and Limousin in France. The main aim of the project, launched in 2010, was to promote and develop multifunctional forestry to stimulate and improve rural economy and communities, in line with the EU Forestry Action Plan and sustainable development policies. To achieve this objective, project activities and exchanges of experience were held with 20 local beneficiaries - like regional Parks, local Administrations, Universities, Research institutes, Development Agencies and Consortia. Five “sub-projects” were implemented in the field of environmental education, forest planning and managing, local wood marketing and non-wood products, biodiversity and biomass and sustainable tourism in forest areas.

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE FOREST-RELATED COMMITMENTS UNDER WAY

INTERNATIONAL (QUANTIFIED) FOREST COMMITMENTS UNDER WAY

UNFCCC Parties have recognized the role of the forests and land sector to help meet their targets. Since 2007, focus has been placed on incentives and actions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancing forest carbon stocks (REDD+). The adoption of the “Warsaw Framework for REDD+” at the COP19 in 2013, represented a major milestone. The continued momentum of the forest and climate agenda has been supported by major national commitments, by both developed and developing countries, to REDD+ initiatives — including the establishment of multilateral programmes and bilateral agreements. In a post-2020 agreement, a similar, broad consideration of the land sector in economy-wide targets (or national contributions) is expected for countries in a position to do so. The development of systems, capacities and concrete actions in countries continues to move forward the forest and land sector agenda, in particular on the road to the 21st UNFCCC Climate Conference in Paris, in December 2015.
Building on the success of the UN Climate Summit in September 2014, the governments of Peru and France are working together under the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, which includes an agenda for forests. The Lima-Paris Action Agenda on Forests has identified key priorities and provides a useful framework to achieve impactful results.

**A Snapshot of Declared Commitments:**

**The New York Declaration on Forests**

The Declaration was endorsed by 21 developing countries, 15 developed countries, 50 of the world’s biggest companies, 16 indigenous organizations and 61 civil society organizations (including WWF and COICA). The signatories committed to reducing the rate of loss of natural forests globally by at least 50% by 2020 and striving to end natural forest loss by 2030. The Declaration also included a commitment to restore hundreds of millions of hectares of forested land. The fulfillment of these commitments would be a significant contribution in the collective effort to limit global temperature rise to 2°C, equivalent to reducing carbon emissions between 4.5bn and 8.8bn tons per year by 2030.

Under the NY Declaration on Forests, Indigenous Peoples from across the globe pledge to protect 400 million hectares of forests, in the Amazon, Central America, the Congo Basin and Indonesia. This represents an area twice the size of Indonesia, which stores more than 85 Gt of CO2. They put forward three priorities: 1. progress on customary land rights for indigenous peoples, 2. free prior informed consent for all decisions that affect them, and 3. access to a fair share of climate finance.

Furthermore, a great number of Corporate Commitments have been taken in support of the New York Declaration. 20 global food companies have committed to deforestation-free sourcing policies for their palm oil. Commitments for zero-deforestation palm oil grew to about 60 per cent last year, with the potential to reduce 400 million to 450 million tons of CO2 emissions annually by 2020. The Consumer Goods Forum—a coalition of 400 companies, called upon governments to pass a legally binding climate deal in Paris in 2015 that includes REDD+, including large-scale payments to countries that reduce deforestation.

**The Lima Challenge**

At COP20 (Lima, 2014), a 14 countries came together under the leadership of Colombia to challenge developed countries under the NY Forests Declaration to achieve greater forest-based emissions reductions, pledging to quantify additional ambition to be achieved with international support.

**The Bonn Challenge**

The goal of the Bonn Challenge to restore 150 million hectares of deforested and degraded lands by 2020 was extended by the NY Forests Declaration to at least an additional 200 million hectares by 2030.

Supporting these initiatives is thus the best resource to create momentum towards the COP 21 in Paris - especially towards closing the Gigatonne Gap by 2020.

**Other Commitments Initiated by Climate Alliance and Its Partners**

With the aim of preserving rainforests and protecting of global climate, Climate Alliance Austria entered into an alliance with the FOIRN (Federation of the Indigenous People of Rio Negro) in the 90s to support educational establishments and businesses of the indigenous people.

Climate Alliance members have committed to remove deforestation and destructive exploitation from their public procurement chains through two resolutions Luzern (1998) and General Assembly (2009). All 1700 member cities and communities are encouraged to formulate 75% of ecologically and socially sustainable tenders by 2012, 90% by 2015 and 100% by 2020.
PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OR INCLUSION IN THE PARIS AGREEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A LYON DECLARATION ON FORESTS

1. Considering that a quarter of human-caused global emissions come from the forest and land sector, we call on national governments engaged in the UNFCCC negotiations to ensure that the role of the forest and land sector is fully recognized in the new climate agreement, using a simple, flexible and transparent approach, which at the same time promotes high ambition and environmental integrity of the emissions reductions.

2. Reiterating our collective commitments under the New York Declaration on Forests, we encourage more countries, companies, local-level actors, indigenous leaders and civil society to endorse the Declaration and to do their part to achieve its outcomes in partnership, including by ensuring that strong, large-scale economic incentives are in place commensurate with the size of the challenge.

3. Recognizing holistic approaches to forests beyond carbon, we call for nature-based, local and inclusive solutions to implement mitigation, adaption and ecosystems conservation actions.

4. Recognizing the key role of non-state actors, including local communities, indigenous peoples, local government and private sector in governing and implementing mitigation action in the forest and land use sectors, the new international climate regime must provide a framework that encourages states and non-state and local actors to support closing the “gigatonne gap” before 2020.

5. Recognizing coalitions of non-state actors will have to consolidate to give substance to the Action Agenda in the run-up to COP21 and beyond and to promote an ambitious agreement in Paris.

6. Noting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other related texts on human rights and rights of indigenous people, we call on national governments, with the support of the international community, to commit to legal recognition of the right and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples over their traditional territories.

7. Recognizing the limits to access climate finance for indigenous peoples, we call to build global climate finance mechanisms on the principles of equity, direct access and management and impact-based approach for IPs, as put forward by organizations like COICA.

8. Recognizing the existing barriers to investment in sustainable forest landscape activities and enterprises, we call on the national governments and international institutions to promote and support the enabling conditions necessary for an inclusive approach for state, non-state and local actors.

9. Recognizing the international drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including the impact of consumer demand and trade in illegal timber, we commit to supporting public policy and regulation to address these drivers.
Rising and volatile food prices, the major dependence of some countries on imports, political, financial and economic crises, competition for natural resources, environmental degradation, and climate change are all affecting the current and future food and nutritional security of urban and rural populations (particularly for the poorest of the poor).

Climate change poses “one of the greatest human rights challenges of our time”, including the right to food. If greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions continue at the same rate, by 2080 there will be 600 million more people going hungry because of climate change. According to IFPRI, 25 million more children will suffer from malnutrition in 2050 due to climate change.

The four pillars of food and nutrition security — availability, access, utilization (storage, food processing and use of food by the human body) and stability — are already seriously affected by climate change. World farming production will be badly affected by the expected fall in certain crop yields such as grains (wheat, rice, maize, and soybeans). At the current rate, global warming will also have devastating consequences on the availability and quality of water resources (which are already under pressure), thereby threatening food availability and increasing competition between agricultural usage and other uses of water (particularly drinking water and energy production).

Now more than ever, agriculture is facing a major challenge: ensuring food and nutritional security for a growing world population while protecting natural resources and tackling climate change. The response to this challenge requires opposition to land-grabbing and the fight for territorial food sovereignty. The stakes are high for agricultural adaptation (particularly in Southern countries). Furthermore, agriculture is also responsible for almost 12% of direct greenhouse gas emissions worldwide (as well as 12% of indirect emissions linked to deforestation), which together represent 24% of the total (IPCC, 2014). The main sources of GHGs in the farming sector are nitrous oxide (N₂O) (mainly from nitrate fertilizers) and methane (CH₄) from manure applied to soil and from swamp rice. According to the latest IPCC report, the “most effective” mitigation options in the agricultural sector are to:

- Change how farmland and pastureland are managed, while replacing organic material in the soil.
- Implement demand-based measures (such as changes in diet) and reduce waste in the food supply chain.

In addition, mitigation in urban areas will also be a major challenge for territories in the next few decades, as urban populations are expected to represent 64% to 69% of the world population by 2050 (compared with 52% in 2011).

Consequently, it is critical for citizens, civil society, agricultural organizations, and various public and private local, national, or subcontinental authorities to design and implement sustainable food systems that can deliver on sustainable development criteria; are inclusive, resilient, and effective; take other sectors into account (particularly water and energy); and are founded on individual and collective responsibility. This responsibility must be taken on and managed by local, national, and regional authorities in the four sectors of food security, water, energy, and ecosystems (according to their specific competences), and by agricultural organizations and the relevant populations.
Making progress in terms of the right to food is vital on all levels. This right also relates to fundamental democratic principles. Thanks to their close ties with local farmers and citizens, as well as their ability to mobilize territorial stakeholders and harness the various forms of know-how and local knowledge, local/regional authorities and farming organizations can provide suitable responses to local problems both in the short term (times of crisis) and the long term. The role of these organizations complements that of other stakeholders with whom they must work in synergy. Local and regional authorities and farming organizations also have an important role to play vis-à-vis States, research centers, development actors, and international organizations.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation involve many sectors: food, transport, health, education, water, habitat, migration, land policy, fishing, livestock farming, agriculture and forestry. The aim is to have resilient towns and territories that contribute to the green economy, provide a healthy environment, respond to local and global climate change issues, participate in reducing risks, and optimize their ability to feed people in a sustainable and healthy way. With this in mind, governments, local authorities, civil society, migrants, the private sector, research centers, and technical and financial partners must combine their efforts to develop actions as part of joint strategies based on clear rights, duties, and responsibilities. Beyond the need for a balance between rural and urban spheres in territorial policies, urbanization must be approached proactively as part of strategic intersectorial planning to promote close links between urban and rural areas. Territorial food systems aim to respond to these complex issues.

It is vital to build coalitions of actors committed to implementing adaptation and mitigation measures within territories. These coalitions must work to establish territorial food systems that can gradually and throughout their development provide food and nutritional security for people (particularly the most vulnerable) living in a territory (in the broadest sense of the word) by having a positive impact on the entire food system, from farming to food-waste management. These measures might involve various fields: rural development, promotion of resilient low-carbon farming and forestry practices, sustainable aquaculture, land-use planning (balance between farms/forest and urban areas), investment in renewable energy, water and waste management, marketing channels for local products, town-country channels, and farm self-sufficiency.

Such mobilization within the coalition will enable the actors to be more effective in:

- Participating in the essential comprehensive management of water resources alongside other key actors (drinking water/sanitation, energy and ecosystems).
- Promoting the development of sustainable agricultural and agri-food models such as agro-ecology and sustainable aquaculture that use less fossil fuel and fewer inputs (unlike industrial and intensive farming that use a great deal of energy for machines, fertilizer and pesticides), while improving soil fertility and carbon storage.
- Promoting family farming, which has already proven beneficial in poverty reduction and food security, as well as environmental protection, energy efficiency, and the creation and protection of socially responsible jobs.
- Promoting the development of territorial channels to reduce energy used on transporting agricultural products and help create and add value to socially responsible jobs.
- Promoting the use of quality, seasonal local products, while also promoting designations of origin and making it easier for people to access this food for a more balanced diet.
- Raising awareness of institutions and the public about waste management (promoting the use of recycled packaging, composting, recycling, etc.).
- Promoting sustainable and balanced urbanization of territories: transforming towns or supporting their development by making them part of a sustainable food system.

Territorial actors are therefore committed to implementing comprehensive, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder strategies that combine climate change adaptation and mitigation (non-exhaustive list):

To reduce GHG emissions and strengthen adaptation capacities (particularly for populations vulnerable to climate change such as smallholders and more generally rural populations in Southern countries), various levers for action can be applied by local and regional authorities, agricultural actors, and relevant organizations.
**LEVERS FOR ACTION IN FARMING:**

- Promoting the *establishment and retraining of farmers in agroecological production models* (better management of soil management and conservation, fertilizers, agroforestry, crop diversification, and so forth) by encouraging experimentation, innovation, and training.
- Simultaneously considering multiple sustainability issues (water, air and soil quality, biodiversity protection), particularly in terms of:
  - **Nitrous oxide (N\(_2\)O):**
    - Reduction of mineral nitrate fertilization (doses and frequency) and a reappraisal of the contribution of organic fertilizer (manure, slurry, and so on)
    - Increasing areas used for legumes in cropland and prairies
    - Reducing nitrate fertilizer for pigs and dairy cows in particular
  - **Methane (CH\(_3\)):**
    - Short-term storage of livestock manure and development of methanization
    - Intermittent irrigation, particularly in rice fields
  - **Carbon dioxide (CO\(_2\)):**
    - Grassland protection to avoid change of use (removal of CO\(_2\))
    - Regeneration of degraded grasslands
    - Carbon storage in farmland and biomass (composting, no till, intermediate crops, hedgerows, and agroforestry);
    - Improving the energy performance of farms and use of renewable energy: crop machines, eco-design of farm buildings, solar panels, methanization, biomass, and so forth)

**LEVERS FOR MITIGATION IN UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM CHANNELS:**

- Reducing *food waste*: raise consumer awareness, encourage business owners to provide a suitable supply, improve infrastructure and storage systems for agricultural products and food (particularly in Southern countries).
- Encouraging *local supply* of quality goods: promote the use of healthy local (organic) products in cafeterias (schools, hospitals, and businesses) and innovative marketing and distribution arrangements (short circuits). To do so, partnerships should be developed between producers, restaurants, and retailers and tools should be created such as commitment charters, public awareness campaigns, and promotion at points of sale.
- Promoting *territorial agri-food* channels with lower GHG emissions.
- Valuing *territorial approaches to agriculture/livestock farming/aquaculture/forestry/oceans/soils/land* to mobilize various levers in a coordinated way and improve use of natural resources.

**LEVERS FOR ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE:**

- Maintain or restore *balance among various water users*, by taking into account towns that need drinking water and water to produce energy (particularly in dry weather when irrigation is more important).
- Raise awareness among and support populations and farmers to *improve management of drinking water and irrigation*, in addition to investment in irrigation systems better suited to the land.
- Improve the fight against pests: research emerging diseases, diversify rotation, and develop biological methods.
- Conserve genetic resources in situ, to ensure availability of local resources for climate changes that can be quite unpredictable.
- Support local actors in *proper management of climate risk*.
- Create and provide access to *understandable and timely climatic information and alert systems* to enable individuals, communities, and organizations to prepare for and take suitable action (emergency plans) in enough time to reduce losses.
- Analyze farm buildings.
- Insure farmers against climate risks.
- Mutual funds (disease and other risks).
Developing Governance Tools

- Participatory formulation and implementation of local adaptation and mitigation plans that take a balanced approach throughout the territory and which account for and respond to the major limitations of family farming (access to land, water, credit, and technical assistance) and promote an agroecological approach across territories (crop diversification and protection of biodiversity, among others).
- Development of networks among territorial authorities and non-State actors to create multi-sectoral territorial discussion and decision-making forums and information-sharing tools that go beyond farming institutions to involve territorial authorities and civil-society organizations (farmers’ organizations in particular).
- Linking farming and territorial policies and aligning them at the national and local level (ensure that National Adaptation Plans translate into concrete actions that are implemented and funded), as well as regional level (EU, ECOWAS, SPC, etc.) to encourage the creation of policies to promote territorial food systems (Procurement Codes that prioritize local suppliers).
- Advocating for trade agreements that don’t present barriers to territorial food systems.
- Shift part of the value created by agri-food industries towards the channels and territories that they depend on through funding for agroecological activities.
- Reduction/control of urban sprawl (two-fold benefits thanks to reduced transport) to allow cities to manage water and land resources in a more integrated way and protect quality and multifunctionality in agriculture: using urban planning tools to protect agricultural land, and safe recovery of water- and nutrient-rich urban effluent that can be used in peri-urban agriculture.
- Creation of frameworks that support combined, multi-stakeholder initiatives at various levels: financial tools, regulatory changes, technical and legal assistance, and accountability mechanisms.

Good Practices That Were Presented During the Workshop

Presentation of experiences or practices from territorial authorities and networks or farmers’ organizations that promote sustainable multi-stakeholder territorial food systems:
- A region’s experience: the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by Christino Aureo da Siva, Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock for the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- CNOP Mali’s experience (national farmers’ organization) working with local governments, by Ibrahima Coulibaly, ROPPA Vice President and President of CNOP Mali.

Commitments of Local and Regional Authorities, Farmers’ Organizations, and Other Non-State Actors

Given the need to mobilize all possible stakeholders, the representatives of local and regional authorities, farmers’ organizations, and non-State actors commit to creating intersectoral and multi-stakeholder spaces for discussion and joint decision-making to promote food sovereignty in response to the challenge of climate change.

In light of the wide range of agricultural and food situations across territories, local and regional authorities, farmers’ organizations, and non-State actors are committed to formulating or adapting existing action plans for the transition to sustainable territorial food systems that are based on agroecology and co-management of natural resources, soils, and land, taking into account the specific resources and situation of their territory.

- The plans should seek to reduce GHG emissions in the food and agriculture sector by analyzing CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions in these sectors and ways to significantly reduce them through land allocation, farming methods, processing/marketing/distribution/restaurant arrangements, and the food practices and diets of
consumers. The plans should aim to reduce waste and promote ecological and sustainable farming and food systems that make limited use of non-renewable resources.

- The plans should also strive to mitigate the negative impact of climate change on the most vulnerable farmers, by identifying the most effective levers for each set of local characteristics, including crop and food diversification, risk-sharing, and insurance.

In both cases, these plans will define objectives for improvement, monitoring indicators, and capacity-building and funding requirements.

Lastly, local and regional authorities, farmers’ organizations, and other non-State actors call on national, regional and global governance actors to create consistent policies at those levels to facilitate the implementation of local commitments.

**PROPOSALS AND FINAL COMMITMENTS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES, FARMERS’ ORGANIZATIONS, AND OTHER NON-STATE ACTORS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE NEGOTIATORS:**

We, the Regions, local authorities, farmers’ organizations, and other civil-society stakeholders,

- Call for dialog and inter-sectorial decision processes, including small holders to promote food sovereignty while addressing climate change

- Commit to implement action plans towards sustainable territorial food systems based on agroecology, natural resources, soils and land tenure shared management.
Outcomes of the World Summit Climate & Territories Workshops

ENERGY GENERATION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION

CONTEXT

One of the main outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference in 2012 was the decision by member States to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals and converge with the post 2015 development agenda. Amongst the proposed goals, SDG 7 requires the international community to: “ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.”

To support this objective, the Paris agreement in December 2015 must look beyond state actors and include local governments and civil society, as their projects have a direct and tangible impact on climate mitigation and make a real change in people’s lives. Therefore, local authorities must be closely involved in national energy and climate policies design and implementation. Urban areas generate over 80% of global GDP, they also account for about two thirds of global energy consumption and CO₂ emissions. Regions and rural areas also have a major role to play. The collaboration between these different territories can boost the promotion of energy efficiency rules, steer the development of renewable energy, foster the reduction of energy consumption and enhance capacity to build an efficient, resilient, fair and prosperous energy system.

In June 2015, the G7 members have agreed to phase out the use of fossil fuels by the year 2100. This shift can and must come faster. These seven countries as well as the G20, which represents 2/3 of the world population, can significantly accelerate this transition by supporting local solutions.

Doing so, central governments will recognize that local authorities at city or regional level, around the world, are moving forward to develop a new generation of climate and energy policies. Together, they showcase global policy ‘experiments’ that will shape the future climate policy landscape. This new generation of policies is motivated by local needs, aimed at overcoming specific barriers, and designed to do more with less government spending.

CURRENT COMMITMENTS BY TERRITORIES AND NON-STATE ACTORS TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE, EFFICIENT, FAIR AND RESILIENT ENERGY SYSTEMS

Since the Rio Summit and for the past 25 years, local and regional authorities all over the world have been showing the way in setting up sustainable, efficient, fair and resilient energy systems. Without waiting for overarching political objectives to become operational, local stakeholders have undertaken bold and ambitious programs to tackle climate change in the energy sector.

LOCAL ACTION IN DEVELOPING AND EMERGING COUNTRIES

[1] Some 1.4 billion people have no access to electricity and a billion more only have access to unreliable electricity networks. The poor are particularly disadvantaged. The urban poor typically have some access to electricity, but its quality is poor, service is unreliable and intermittent, and their connections are often informal. If the rural poor do have access to electricity, it tends to be of inadequate quality and/or quantity from stand-alone systems or poorly run and inefficient mini-grids that are expensive and prone to frequent failure. http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/sustainable-energy/universal-access.html

Examples from the island of Sumba in Indonesia\(^3\), the city of Agadir in Morocco\(^4\), Braslav District in Belarus\(^5\) or the village of Dharnai in India\(^6\) showcase how people can take on their own development, increase living standards and reduce CO\(_2\) emissions facilitated by moving towards 100% renewable energy.

→ THE COVENANT OF MAYORS APPROACH

In Europe, over 6,400 mayors have signed the Covenant of Mayors, committing to reduce CO\(_2\) emissions, and thereby helping to ensure access to energy, boost economic development and improve the resilience of the energy system locally. Their cities have developed clear action plans towards 2020, 2030 or beyond, which will help them meet ambitious objectives. Through the Covenant, mayors in Europe have, on average, committed to reducing CO\(_2\) emissions by 28% until 2020\(^7\).

The Covenant of Mayors\(^8\) brings committed mayors together around a shared vision on climate and sustainable energy. Each city sets its energy goals in line with local priorities while respecting the overall principles of the initiative. Many cities define intermediate targets, in accordance with national and world region frameworks as part of the pathway to achieve the long-term shared vision. Engaging the community in energy decisions is one important element of the Covenant, thus stakeholders and civil society are involved in the design and implementation of the action plan.

A city joining the Covenant of Mayors such as Vila Nova de Gaia (Portugal) commits itself to reduce the CO\(_2\) emissions at city-level. Vila Nova de Gaia signed in 2011 with the pledge to reduce the CO\(_2\) emissions of its territory by 25% by 2020. Having now made significant progress in the implementation of the plan, Vila Nova de Gaia was the first among over 6,400 participating cities to use the EU-monitored system to report progress on CO\(_2\) reductions.

As of 2016, newcomers engaging to the Covenant of Mayors will set their energy and climate objectives in line with the EU Framework 2030 aiming at reducing CO\(_2\) emissions by 40%.

→ 100% RENEWABLE ENERGY TERRITORIES IS COMING TO A REALITY

Moving beyond energy system improvement and GHG mitigation plans, numerous initiatives are bringing together territories that have committed to shifting to 100% renewables by 2020 or 2030:

- **Go 100% renewable** is an initiative that brings together territories around the globe that have committed to use only energy from renewable sources by 2020 or 2030\(^9\);
- **In 100% RES Communities**, over 300 rural communities in Europe have committed to go 100% renewable\(^10\)

Other initiatives gather commitments from local governments to foster energy efficiency and renewable energy:

- **The Green Digital Charter** commits cities to reducing emissions through ICT, and promoting progress in tackling climate change through the innovative use of digital technologies in (smart) cities\(^11\).
- **SE4All** is an initiative whereby local stakeholders share the following targets for 2030: universal access to energy for all, doubling renewable energy share, and doubling energy efficiency\(^12\).

The number of territories engaged in these initiatives demonstrates the willingness of local government to engage in the design of their energy system, considering that this is an important tool to shape a more sustainable future for their territory. In the same move, some cities and regions have already committed to be carbon-neutral by 2025 or 2030\(^13\). Cities and regions around the globe have also expressed their willingness to share their knowledge, expertise and vision by using decentralized cooperation programs as a driver of the energy transition.

→ LOW-CARBON TERRITORIES

Increasing local production, means increasing prosperity. Locally produced renewable and recovered energy (i.e. cogeneration or energy-from-waste) can strengthen a territory’s energy security. Some of the main advantages of such solutions are: less reliance on volatile fossil fuel prices, better air quality and decreased mortality rates, better access to energy, creation of non-outsourceable jobs as well as business opportunities that benefit the local population.
In Canada, the State of Ontario's recent climate action includes closing coal plants, resulting in fewer smog days. Ontario's Green Energy Act has helped attract billions of dollars in private sector investment in the clean energy industry. Ontario carries on phasing in more wind, solar and bioenergy. Overall, it will have 20,000 MW of renewable energy online by 2025 — representing about half (46%) of Ontario's generating capacity by 2025.

Local energy production can take the pressure off long distance grids and increase the overall resilience and security of energy supply.

→ **INCLUDING PEOPLE IN ENERGY PROJECTS**

Local and regional authorities have been playing an important role in fostering a new energy model. Community or locally owned energy schemes are instrumental in fostering community resilience. By taking energy in their hands or involving local stakeholders into the energy production process, local authorities can address longstanding community needs, improve their energy autonomy, stimulate their local economy, master energy flows, decrease energy costs and adapt prices to targeted populations to alleviate fuel poverty. Participatory processes to develop Sustainable Energy Plans have been set up in several cities in Europe (E.g.: Almada, Portugal; Frankfurt, Germany) through the organisation of local energy fora.

The village of Dharnai, in India, installed a micro solar grid, which brought electricity access to 2,500 people. A sustainable economic model involving a service fee and funding was developed to take care of the several expenses of sustaining the micro grid. A battery backup ensures power is available around the clock. Through this solar grid Dharnai has been transformed allowing children to do homework after sunset, increasing safety in the community through the solar streetlamps, improving access to fresh-water resources through solar-powered water pumps and allowing villagers to recharge their mobile phones regularly opening Dharnai up to the world of the Internet.

→ **SUPPORTING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

In Europe, access to energy is also largely influenced by the cost of energy and the number of households suffering from high energy bills is increasingly worrying. In 2012, a quarter of low-income European people had difficulties to heat their dwellings. While the price of energy in the UK has risen by as much as 24% between 2009 and 2012, household incomes have only grown by 2.9%. This is making people's basic energy demands much more expensive, and the most vulnerable people are likely to be the worst affected.

In Great Britain, the city of Cardiff is leading a scheme called Cyd Cymru “Wales Together”. It allows households in Wales to group together and approach energy suppliers in search of a better deal. It invites residents to sign up online or by phone over a six week period, providing as much detail as possible about their energy behavior and consumption. The information is used to plan an "energy auction", where the suppliers battle it out to offer the lowest price. The best offer of the last round of auction wins, and further agreements are made with the winning supplier to secure the final tariff or contract and each participating household is given a personal offer based on the information they provided.

Climate and energy policies shaped closer to citizens’ needs through local authorities allow the involvement of all stakeholders. They help include citizens in the set up of local, decentralised renewable energy systems — especially in areas not connected to the grid, which is one of the key measures to achieve energy access for all.

In West Africa, for example, national and international policy frameworks support successful regional and national initiatives such as:

- The adoption and popularization of clean and efficient ovens reducing health risks for women and children.
- Solar micro-systems everywhere and, above all, for the wellbeing of the populations.
- Mini hybrid grids: photovoltaic and backup diesel groups in the rural area in Mali

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

ALTHOUGHS GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND PROMOTE TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS
TO TRANSITION TOWARDS MORE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

Climate and energy programmes set up by non-state actors, should be supported by national and international authorities following the four principles exposed below:

→ LOCAL SOLUTIONS

Adopting a more local and participative approach to climate and energy policies offers the opportunity to build energy systems that fit local needs and simultaneously contribute to sustainable development and emission reductions globally.

- We recommend to expand initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors and local initiatives to reach 100% renewable energy, and promote similar approaches in all parts of the world to support local governments and cities in designing sustainable energy action plans adapted to their needs and building on locally available renewable resources.

→ INCREASING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Emphasis should be put on improving energy efficiency in all sectors. The European Commission presented energy efficiency as the “first fuel” in its the Energy Union package of policy initiatives. At local level, the energy efficiency potential is huge, be it in buildings, transport or industry. Awareness-raising to foster behavioural change and reduce energy consumption is also a powerful option to curb CO₂ emissions, yet too often neglected.

- We recommend more efforts to promote energy efficiency in all domains, with a focus on reducing energy consumption in buildings. Working for better energy performance in buildings, mainly through ambitious retrofitting programmes, will reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions, and also provide additional comfort, minimize energy bills and boost local economies.
- Promoting energy efficiency also implies facilitating direct access to funding for local governments to facilitate the energy transition. This funding should be devised in cooperation with local governments.
- We call for more know-how, skills and technology transfer towards emerging and developing countries, as energy conservation remains the best investment to ensure adequate energy services are provided while minimizing the need for additional energy production.

→ DEVELOPING RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION

Climate and energy policies should strive for more renewable, local and decentralised energy systems with the most efficient consumption possible. It is key to promote diversification of solutions to reduce dependency on fossil fuel. Although renewable electricity development will obviously be a key driver to phase out fossil fuels in electricity production, it is important to support renewable heat and alternative fuels for mobility, taking onto account that these two energy services (heat and mobility) represent more than 80% of energy needs.

- We recommend supporting investment in decentralised renewable energies to exploit all locally available resources, redirecting financial resources, which are still allocated to unsustainable fossil and fissile fuels.
- We call for more technology, know-how and skills transfer towards emerging and developing countries to support a take-over of these technologies in these areas where renewable resources are too often not valued as they could be.

→ INCLUSION AND FAIRNESS

Many people still have no or insufficient access to energy, hindering economic and social development. For instance, studies from the International Energy Agency show that only 43% of African households have access to electricity.

→ FAIR ACCESS TO ENERGY

It is an essential condition for local governments to be able to deliver basic services to their population (health, education, security) and to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals. In developed countries, energy poverty is also a burning issue with many households not being able to access energy because of low income, volatile fossil fuel prices and poor energy efficiency of buildings.
• We recommend aligning development and cooperation policies to focus on ensuring a fair access to sustainable energy for all and to foster energy resilience of local communities.
• We recommend supporting local energy diagnosis to assess local needs and include people and local governments in the design of sustainable energy systems.

PROPOSALS TO THE COP21 NEGOTIATORS

Local energy systems actually work, they deliver on our climate targets and they are essential for energy access and poverty eradication. We need to recognize and scale up the solutions delivered at local level by pioneering cities and regions.

Our call to the UNFCCC and the COP21 negotiators is therefore to:

1. Ensure that national governments commit to decarbonize our energy system by 2050 (fossil fuel emission phase out) and ensure a just transition to 100% renewable energy in line with staying under at least 2°C temperature rise.
   - Ensure that energy market regulation and energy infrastructure are designed to support a low-carbon society with local energy production, storage, demand-side management and fair access to energy.
   - Make energy-specific commitments, e.g. decarbonisation of transport, move to 100% renewable energy in electricity, or district heating.

2. Recognize that non-state actors have an important role to play to make decarbonisation a reality and that all subnational governments need to commit to adopting action plans for a full decarbonisation until 2050.
   - Facilitate access to finance, technology transfer and knowledge to sub-national governments, which will enable them to decarbonize.
   - Sub-national governments need the political mandate to manage and control their own energy systems and a national framework that facilitates a locally-based transition to 100% renewable energy.
In 2014, the scientific community sounded the alarm over the climate change emergency. An unprecedented effort to adapt and change our lifestyles must be provided at all levels of our society. Yet there won’t be any ecological, economic and social transition without education. Everyone should be able to understand environmental issues and their impact on the world around them to be able to make necessary changes. As we see in Principle 10 of the Rio Convention: “Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level”.

The human being has a short-term culture and this, leads us to major environmental problems. Education constitutes a powerful lever to involve more people in tackling the climate challenge. Education is a pillar of sustainable development. Societies need to develop knowledge by tools acquired today. Education permits that people will be human elements of transformation of their lives and their environments. Ecologic education needs to promote a double direction, first to reduce the pressure on a finite environment and second, to advance in the universal, just and equitable satisfaction of human needs. Insofar as that we change, we change the world.

**TERRITORIES ARE PRIVILEGED LEVELS OF ACTIONS FOR EDUCATION, AWARENESS AND MOBILIZATION ON CLIMATE ISSUES**

While climate issues are global in nature, awareness and ownership of these questions are happen at a more local level. The use of territorial realities and the experiences of local actors is necessary to enable citizens to engage with and act on issues which may have seemed too complex or distant. The best place to mitigate the consequences of climate change is in communities.

Furthermore, thanks to the variety of skills and their dialogue with civil society, territorial authorities give each citizen the opportunity to:

- Build a culture of climate protection together by implementing collective actions that aim at reducing GHG emissions (commuting plans, physical planning, energy-efficiency, eco-taxation, investment…)
- Promote education and awareness actions to climate issues toward a large public
- Encourage mobilization of local actors around concrete projects fighting climate change and promoting the participation of citizens in public policymaking.

**DYNAMICS AT WORK IN OUR TERRITORIES**

Territorial authorities are already largely committed along with civil society actors to promote awareness and educational activities on climate change. These include:
→ CULTURE AND ART AS AWARENESS RAISING TOOLS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The use of culture and art enables us to raise awareness through a deeper and more personalized mobilization. Pedagogic tools focused on artistic creation, the value of local knowledge and the use of local dialects are key ways to engage the public with climate change issues.

In Brazil for instance in the state of Amapa located in the Amazon forest, “Escolas Familias” have been implemented. These schools aim at educating primary and secondary students and from them the entire village community whilst still respecting the value of indigenous knowledge. By respecting tradition and local context it directly supports the sustainable development of family farming.

→ THE INTEGRATION OF EDUCATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN ALL STEPS SET UP BY LOCAL AUTHORITY BODIES

Climate plans developed in many territorial authorities put in place useful frameworks to reinforce educational climate policies, and develop partnerships between actors. All directorates must take part in the elaboration and implementation of those climate plans.

In Senegal, the development of the Dakar integrated territorial climate plan underwent a large consultation between actors from civil society, local authorities and institutions for a shared understanding of locally appropriate measures to implement. This co-development approach enabled a large mobilization of local actors around this project and greater citizen ownership of the adaptation and mitigation measures brought in by the local climate action plan.

Environmental education can be and should be a vector of social innovation, but this just can happen if a change of the current model appears in the search of a “human development”.

→ MOBILIZATION AND AWARENESS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Solutions are mushrooming to raise awareness among young people and make them actors in their own right. These include: testing approaches to managing climate impacts in nature, exploratory and playful devices, interactions with other actors (artists, scientists, politicians, researchers etc…), climate-related simulations, participation of young people in “eco-parliament”, use of social networks and the provision of quality digital media to transmit scientific knowledge.

The Conference of Youth (COY) is a yearly gathering of young people on climate issues occurring before the Conference of Parties (COP). This year, the COY11 will welcome 5000 young people from all over the world in Paris, and thousands of young people in the world around local COY and side-events. Its aim is to show to young people the solutions that already exist in order to tackle climate change and to send a powerful message to society that youth is ready now to change its model of society. This COY will be international and focused on the every day life rather than solely on climate in order to attract various youths. The COY11 is co-organized by CliMates, WARN, Refedd, Avenir Climatique, the French Scoutism Federation and YOUNGO.

→ INTRODUCING A LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE ON EDUCATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

“Territorial spaces for consultation” gather different stakeholders (state services, local and regional authorities, associations, unions, businesses, academics, artists) and enable environmental education development strategies that are adapted for each territory to be more widespread. These spaces establish an ongoing dialog between all stakeholders. This exists in France, for example, with the CFEEDD and national stocktaking on environmental education every four years. It has also been implemented at the European level with the emergence of an European space for consultation. This model of governance shall be implemented everywhere.
RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS OF TERRITORIAL ACTORS TO PROMOTE AWARENESS AND MOBILIZATION

In order to reinforce and develop the existing dynamics, we propose the following actions:

**INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN ALL PUBLIC TERRITORIAL POLICIES AND ENHANCING TERRITORIAL RESOURCES**

- Ringfencing spending for environmental education within all local authorities and associated bodies, in consultation with associations and local educational actors
- Developing environmental education for every public of every age, at school and outside the formal curriculum in ways that are sensitive to each territory and use innovative educational methods that foster experimentation, creativity and participation.
- Making the link between climate change and social issues, such as safeguarding citizens from risks, quality of life and social welfare.
- Improving knowledge about natural resources in every territory, to allow for participatory projects that can involve citizens in climate action and preserving the resource base.

**ENCOURAGING MORE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT THROUGH DIVERSE FORMS OF ACTION, FROM AWARENESS RAISING TO CO-PRODUCTION:**

- Recognizing the contribution of civil society actors and non-formal education in the fight against climate change
- Developing exploratory educational sessions grounded in citizens’ daily lives, especially marginalised groups.
- Supporting citizens to develop collaborative projects, like “Carbo-schools” that enables young people to lead research projects on carbon cycle at a regional level.
- Increasing young people’s participation in decision-making processes, by:
  - Promoting consultative decision-making bodies and introducing quotas to ensure under 30s are represented
  - Setting aside dedicated time in formal education (e.g. one day a month) for young people to set up projects that aim at fighting climate change and meet local actors
- Developing ways to encourage citizen participation (setting up “the 1%” citizen fund, dedicated to improving citizens’ participation or allowing working people time to volunteer as part of a citizenship initiative).

**STRENGTHEN NETWORKS OF ACTORS BY REACHING OUT TO NEW SECTORS**

**DEVELOPING LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIPS WITH LOCAL ACTORS THAT CAN BE SUSTAINED OVER THE LONG-TERM:**

- Mapping actors and practices to understand the current worldwide context quantitatively and qualitatively and support strategic thinking about environmental education and citizenship
- Creating spaces of dialogues between local actors in order to put into place a territorial governance on the education to sustainable development.

**SUPPORTING YOUTH EXCHANGES ON A GLOBAL STAGE:**

- through programs such as Erasmus or mobility grants to allow citizens from different countries to share experiences on actions to fight climate change.
- through South-South partnerships and triangular partnerships (South-North)South to enable the exchange of best practices in the field of climate change

**DEVELOPING RESEARCH IN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION BY ASSOCIATING ACADEMICS, RESEAR-**

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CHERS AND FIELD WORKERS THROUGH RESEARCH-ACTION PROJECTS:

• Encouraging partnerships between universities and local associations to share technical and practical skills on climate projects.

REITERATING THE NECESSITY OF CO-DEVELOPMENT FOR ALL ACTORS

• Developing the initial capacity and continuing training for teachers and other local educational actors on environmental education and participatory methods
• Fostering partnerships between local authorities and associations in order to develop the training of local officers and representatives on sustainable development
• Including Education for Sustainable Development and innovative methods associated with a territorial project (Agenda 21, plans, climate…) into local training plans.
• Developing program courses oriented towards the new jobs within the low-carbon energy transition
• Supporting the co-development of projects that aim at implementing low-carbon reforms by gathering actors together to share their visions, ideas and approaches
• Promoting artistic, sensitive and experimental approaches to share scientific knowledge, in order to support broader mobilization.

PREFERRED OPTIONS FOR THE PARIS AGREEMENT TEXT AFTER JUNE 2015 INTERCESSIONAL

We call on the parties to the UNFCCC to:

• Maintain in the preamble the following statement: “Reaffirming the importance of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on these matters for promoting changes in lifestyles, attitudes and behavior needed to foster low-emission and climate-resilient development and to mobilize public support for climate policies and action”
• Choose option 1 of article 14, namely “Parties to cooperate, including through regional approaches, bilateral, multilateral, triangular / South–South and triangular cooperation, and to take appropriate measures to develop, adopt and implement policies, strategies, regulations and/or action plans on climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information at all levels so as to enable transformative change towards low-emission and climate-resilient societies”.
• Choose option 1(a) of article 61, that refers directly to section Adaptation of article 14
• Choose option 1(a) of article 82 on climate finance and education
• Choose option 1 of article 121
Mobility for people as well as goods is at the heart of issues related to sustainable development and climate change in both rural and urban areas. It is essential to access to basic services, jobs, markets, health care, and education, especially for the poorest. Providing affordable, safe, clean, efficient, reliable and accessible transport is critical to ensure economic and inclusive growth provide a sustainable future to our communities.

In recent decades, economic growth worldwide has led to a rapid increase in needs for mobility of people and goods. The transport sector, in meeting this demand, has become one of the primary sources of greenhouse gases emissions (GHG) — responsible for nearly 25% of global energy related emissions — and forecasted increases in the coming years are quite alarming. While in the past the bulk of GHG from the transport sector came from the global North, transport emissions caused by economic growth in the developing world (Non-Annex 1 countries) are rising quickly and are expected to overtake those from the developed countries (Annex 1) within 1-2 years from now.

Between 2000 and 2050, GHG emissions from the transport sector are projected to increase by 140%, with a very large share of that increase coming from developing countries (nearly 90%). According to the latest report by the IPCC “Without aggressive and sustained mitigation policies being implemented, transport emissions could increase at a faster rate than emissions from the other energy end-use sectors and reach around 12 Gt CO2eq/year by 2050”. For all these reasons, it is essential to take action now to curb down transport related GHG emissions in both developed and developing countries while increasing the level of service to support a more sustainable and inclusive development.

Urban transport accounts for nearly half of the emissions of the transport sector.

With more than half of the world population living in cities since 2010 (two third by 2050 according to projections), daily mobility of persons and goods is now more than ever a burning issue for climate change and constitutes a real challenge to provide to billions of urban dwellers efficient, affordable, safe, reliable, inclusive and low carbon urban transport. Local authorities face difficulties to provide a concerted transport planning framework that would address the growing demand for urban mobility, which results in too many cities in a drastic increase in congestions, air pollution, not to mention road fatalities, especially in developing cities. In the long term, besides the dramatic consequences for individuals (road accidents, premature mortality due to air pollution related diseases, time and gas wasted), the economic toll paid by cities is enormous.

To accompany the sustainable economic growth of cities and address the need for a cleaner and low carbon urban mobility, it is urgent to change our behaviours and rethink our need for mobility as well as our modal choice. To do so, it is vital to fully empower subnational entities so they can implement policies aimed at:

1. Reducing the need for unnecessary urban travel, particularly those made by private cars through a better articulation between city and transport planning and the promotion of alternatives to transport (home working, modulation of working time, development of mixed areas);
2. Prioritising investment in resilient transport infrastructure that will avoid induced mobility resulting in an increase of GHG emissions and a deterioration of local eco-systems;

[1] Traffic congestions cost more than US$ 200M per year in Nairobi (Bloomberg Business) and US$8.5bn in London (Financial Times, 2013 figure)
3. Promoting a modal shift to active modes, public transport and alternative transport modes (rail, waterborne) for passengers and goods (last mile delivery) and a structural change in vehicle use (car sharing, car pooling).

4. Improving the energy efficiency of transport vehicles, in particular through the acceleration of significant technological advances (electric mobility, among others), enabled through traffic regulation (roadworthiness, speed limits, Low Emission Zones, car free zones, emission and gas standards, etc.).

5. Involving civil society and consider user associations as social experts able to help reduce transport inequalities (age, gender, health, income) and promote a more inclusive mobility.

**REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS IN URBAN TRANSPORT IS AN URGENT NEED AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO FOSTER A MORE SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE MOBILITY FOR URBAN AREAS.**

The need to mitigate GHG emissions opens up prospects for transforming the urban transport sector and better structuring our cities. It should create new sources of useful economic activities for prosperity and create jobs in our regions. For centuries, mobility has driven innovation. Now more than ever, the transport sector has a major role to play in combating climate change. This transformation should combine technological, social and organisational innovation and address local challenges posed by urban mobility such as air pollution, noise pollution and road safety while being socially equitable, environmentally more sustainable and offering new economic opportunities.

Both public and private stakeholders must make great efforts to ensure these goals are met. We must all play our part to implement transport policies that meet the demand of everyday travel. Transport sector actors have pledged a number of voluntary commitments during the United Nations Secretary General’s Climate Summit in September 2014 that will be highlighted during the Transport Day at COP21 in favour of rail services (UIC), freight transport (Green Freight Initiative), standards for vehicle emissions (GFEI) and greater use of electric modes (UEMI). Indeed, urban transport actors are strongly committed to reduce GHG emissions, and several initiatives to this regard show the intense mobilisation of its stakeholders towards public transport (UITP), clean bus fleet (C40), and modal shift to cycling (ECF/WCA).

The 21st Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) to be held in Paris in November-December 2015 offers a unique opportunity to launch and upscale a concerted process at the global level to reverse the trend on transport-induced GHG emissions and, at the local level, to transform the mechanisms of mobility in our territories, while enabling access for all to basic goods and services.

**INSPIRING AND REPLICABLE BEST PRACTICES IN URBAN TRANSPORT PLANNING TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS**

**FROM ISOLATED MEASURES TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS IN URBAN TRANSPORT...**

Single measures in the urban transport sector have an impact on GHG emissions. The implementation of Bogotá’s Bus Rapid Transit (TransMilenio) for example contributes to save nearly 600 000 t CO₂eq per year in the city. Other measures such as renewing bus fleets also have a positive impact on GHG emissions. Indeed, the pledge of Paris public transport authority to renew the fleet to zero emission buses by 2025 will help save an estimated 220 000 t CO₂eq per year.

**...TO AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OF URBAN MOBILITY THROUGH TRANSPORT PLANNING**

Because they address both land use and urban mobility in its entirety, these measures have a multiplier effect on the reduction of GHG emissions when comprehensively coordinated with other measures and embedded into a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP). Planning sustainable urban mobility greatly contributes to
the reduction of urban transport negative externalities, i.e. air pollution, road congestions, improves road safety and favours more inclusive urban transport and more prosperous cities. It increases also resilience of cities and biodiversity protection by promoting green networks in urban areas. SUMP:s consist of an integrated and sustainable approach towards mobility planning, taking into account all transportation modes for both passengers and freight and promoting urban transport policies that foster public transport and active transport modes, as well as sustainable freight transport. Sustainable urban transport planning measures are already being implemented in developing countries: India fosters the implementation of Comprehensive Mobility Plans, and the federal government in Brazil conditions its financial support to municipal transport projects to the adoption of SUMPs in cities above 20,000 inhabitants. The Indonesian government currently develops a program to implement urban transport planning measures to promote public transport and active transport modes in several middle-size cities across the country. This program is expected to cut direct GHG urban transport related emissions by between 7.2 and 14.1 MT CO₂eq between 2015 and 2030 in the selected cities.

Europe has been actively promoting the implementation of SUMPs in European cities for several years. The EU Commission estimates that the implementation of the comprehensive set of measures that emerges from the SUMP process in a given city has a substantial effect on GHG emissions since it could lead to a CO₂ emission reduction between 35 % and 70 % in 2040 compared to business as usual for the assessed cities (Barcelona, Malmö, Freiburg and Sofia). Other projects are under development to implement SUMPs, for example in Tunisia, Morocco or Senegal in order to improve mobility and reduce CO₂ emissions.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

We, local representatives, want to generate the impetus that will enable us to respond to the global challenges posed by urban mobility. We accept responsibility for our territories and we want to build upon long-standing measures to improve our cities’ standard of living. This is why coherent urban mobility policies taking into account all transport modes for people and goods and fostering inter-modality must lay the foundations for not only reducing emissions but also for ensuring widespread access, for improving air quality and road safety and for promoting economic prosperity in our regions.

In this context, we commit to:

1. Initiate before 2020 and implement through a participatory process a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan in our local area (municipality/metropolitan or regional level) with a clear CO₂ emission reduction target to be achieved by the end of its implementation period of 10 years (see the initiative “MobiliseYourCity”).

2. Regulate the use of low occupied private cars and encourage renewal of cleaner vehicle fleets, notably by implementing low emissions zones and through public procurements (see UEMI, GFEI, ZEV alliance).

3. Contribute to increase modal shift towards public transport and active modes and reduce CO₂ emissions in public transport, by increasing ridership and through public procurements (see initiative from UITP and C40 Declaration).

4. Promote active modes, especially walking and cycling, in particular by providing safer conditions for the users (see initiative from ECF/WCA).

We consider we can cut emissions in urban transport from 30 % to 50 % by 2030 and from 50 % to 75 % by 2050 compared to business as usual based on national circumstances, contributing to a longer-term mitigation target through the implementation and revision cycle of successive SUMPs in our local area. We call upon our national governments to support our efforts by setting up a National Urban Transport Policy that includes a legislative framework for SUMPs and helps establish clear financing schemes for urban transport.

We are aware that all these efforts to reduce GHG emissions in urban transport would be in vain if actions are not taken in other transport subsectors such as interurban, rural, waterborne, maritime and air transport, and therefore we call for a strong commitment from both the public and the private sectors to this regard.

We reaffirm our mobilisation for COP21, the Paris Process on Mobility and Climate (PPMC), and especially for the high level Action Day and the thematic Transport Day that will be held as part of the Lima Paris Action Agenda during the Conference and will showcase strong and concrete commitments of all actors mobilized for a less carbon intensive and more inclusive transport.

We finally state that COP21 is the starting point of our mobilisation and that we will maintain our efforts continuously over the decades to come.
MESSAGES TO THE STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE CLIMATE NEGOTIATION PROCESS

Regarding Mexico’s “Intended Nationally Determined Contribution” (INDC) mentioning a 21% reduction in the transport sector by 2030, we strongly encourage national governments to include in their INDCs specific actions in the transport sector.

We state that for non Annex-1 countries, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions developed by the UNFCCC is an appropriate tool to develop a national framework to promote sustainable urban mobility at the local level and articulate local and national actions.

We support the call of the UN for a carbon tax, and, reaffirming the polluter-payer principle in the transport sector, we call for a price of carbon that can enable transformational impacts towards a more sustainable mobility.

We call on the Green Climate Fund to provide support for the development and implementation of NAMAs and finance the development of SUMPs.

We call on the CTCN and the Technology Mechanism under the UNFCCC to develop a special focus on technologies that will enable and catalyse the implementation of the SUMPs.
BACKGROUND

→ RAPIDLY GROWING NEEDS AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL ARE NOT BEING ADEQUATELY MET

The phenomenon of rapid urbanization at global level, combined with the impacts of climate change and the challenges associated with the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), have created an important deficit between the needs and the actual amounts invested in infrastructures and public facilities. Simultaneously, local authorities need to cope with these challenges, yet are the ones who are facing severe budget constraints and dependencies to other levels of governance. Whereas local authorities need to make e.g. their infrastructure resilient and buildings energy efficient, they have too little financial access to implement the necessary measures. According to a number of studies, the amounts currently dedicated to these investments should be doubled over the next 15 to 20 years. This deficit is particularly significant in terms of the additional costs of climate change. Taking this parameter into account, dedicated amounts should be tripled, and include a shift from environmentally harmful investments to investments consistent with the fight against climate change.

Even though an important share of these investments will need to be made in urban areas, significant efforts must also be made in urban and peri-urban areas, which are in the front line in sustainable forest management, and whose resilience has a direct impact on living conditions in cities.

→ A LARGE PART OF THESE CLIMATE-RELATED INVESTMENTS WILL BE MADE AT THE LOCAL SCALE

In line with the powers that are devolved to them, local authorities are taking on increasing responsibility for strategic social, economical and environmental investments. In OECD countries, they provide, on average, 70% of public investments. However, in many developing countries, decentralization processes are not mature enough to finance ambitious investment schemes necessary to meet the challenges they face. In most cases, local governments have responsibility for sectors related to climate change adaptation, such as water and sanitation, disaster risk management or urban development regulations, but they do not have the necessary financial resources to make the necessary long-term investments in these areas. Yet, investments in mitigation and, even more, in adaptation, not only provide low-cost solutions to climate-change, but can also stimulate local economies through a more efficient use of natural resources, ensuring sustainable access to energy, generating jobs and increasing household revenues. Local authorities are able to make the investments revolve for the long-term sustainable development objectives and thus keeping the resources within local communities. When finding appropriate support for launching financing schemes, the local authorities can act as catalysts for unlocking the potential of its citizens (soft loan schemes, green bonds, cooperative models) and private sector (EPC facilities,...)

Furthermore, local authorities can tackle the financing needs of both adaptation and mitigation measures holistically in order to become self-sustaining in obtaining the different policy objectives. This means, more profitable investments such as energy efficiency in the public building or lighting stock can balance the less bankable projects in, for example, drought communication systems and water retention/dams.

Funding opportunities exist from public (international donors, multilateral and bilateral banking institutions) and private stakeholders (banking sector, companies and households), but they remain inadequate to meet
investment needs. For instance, there is over-liquidity in the commercial banking sector in Africa, due to a lack of bankable projects and guarantees for investors. Yet, these resources are not adequately directed towards territorial investments. Whereas African cities’ economic importance approaches 51 billion dollars, they have an investment capacity estimated at barely 8.7 billion dollars. In general, technical assistance is needed for local authorities to move from a grant mentality to a financial instrument mentality. Local authorities have many potential projects but they are not yet investment-ready. They need more capacities to carry out the feasibility studies and business modelling. If we are serious about tapping into the local potential, the local authorities should be supported in bridging the gap between their local climate and energy plans and adequate financing solutions.

→ INVESTMENTS NEEDS IN LOCAL AND REGIONAL AREAS ARE DIFFICULT TO ESTIMATE

Many local authorities are already planning strategies with ambitious environmental goals. Besides its major impacts on the resilience of cities and territories, this strategic planning has many advantages, such as providing a whole scale of operational plans for actions, and multiannual investment programmes. This process directly contributes to streamlining public purchasing, and to designing bankable projects, which constitute necessary prerequisites to attract funding and direct it towards the energy and ecology transition. Besides, a better prioritisation, rationalization and operation of infrastructures would enable to make significant economies on the invested amounts.

The decision to invest in low-carbon resilient infrastructures is influenced by political priorities and regulatory frameworks established by local and national institutions. Creating an enabling environment for private investments therefore implies dealing with the overall governance, legislation, data information and methodologies, in order to guide investment choices and, at the same time, to meet the SDGs with respect for human rights. Experience has shown that one of the most important reasons for investors and financial intermediaries to select projects are their stable and secured environments. This means that measures in the framework of long-term and integrated plans are safer investment choices and therefore preferred. One European example is the multitude of Sustainable Energy Action Plans of the Covenant of Mayors initiative that embodies an integrated and long-term approach and therefore a secured policy context. The ELENA facility of the European Investment Bank (EIB) has been used by several CoM signatories and coordinators, and can finance up to 90% of the eligible costs in order to prepare and implement investment programmes. This experience should be replicated and adapted to other contexts and smaller-scale investment sizes (the EIB threshold is 30 million).

In this regard, Territorial Climate and Energy Packages (which will become compulsory for local governments in France starting 2020), NAMAs (with a more sectorial approach) or the review of the climate-consistency of existing urban development plans, all constitute powerful instruments, in particular when they are based on adequate public guarantees provided by the national or international levels.

→ LARGE NUMBER OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE LIMITED ACCESS TO FINANCIAL RESOURCES

INCOMPLETE DECENTRALIZATION PROCESSES GENERATE IRREGULAR AND INADEQUATE STRUCTURAL FUNDS

Even though a large amount of wealth is produced within their jurisdiction, local authorities in many developing countries have a very limited fiscal autonomy and a few instruments at their disposal to capture part of the land and economic added value produced. The strengthening of local governments’ financial health, management and financial engineering capacities, are the basis on which long-term financing can be mobilized, either as loans, private investment or climate finance.

Therefore, central governments have a crucial role to play in leading the reforms necessary to strengthen local investment. Meeting the challenges of climate-change entails, in the first place, strengthening fiscal decentralization through institutional and legal reforms, which the state can leverage, to provide greater autonomy to local authorities. This autonomy should relate to the mobilization of endogenous resources (local taxation, land valuation, use fees, … ) but also to the implementation of equalization and incentive mechanisms (transfers) enabling local and regional authorities to carry out the tasks devolved to them.
SHORTCOMINGS IN CAPACITIES AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT THE MECHANISMS AND INSTRUMENTS NECESSARY TO SECURE INVESTMENT.

Besides local governments’ enhanced mobilization of their own resources, additional funds must be raised to leverage investments, in particular for large-scale projects (transportation, energy/energy efficiency, etc.), with low profitability, long payback periods (up to more than 20 years) and high risks. To this end, central governments, in some cases with the support of international donors, have an important role to play in order to facilitate local and regional access to external long-term resources well fitted to local needs. The instruments to be developed and improved can take many forms, depending on local contexts: strengthening of national or regional investment banks, soft loan schemes and revolving operating funds, cooperative models, incentive mechanisms towards banking and commercial institutions, structuring of existing facilitation mechanisms for local governments (with regard to local governments meeting international standards, in general determined by rating agencies), third party financing schemes for energy efficiency, etc. With regard to private investment, many local governments have already undertaken successful measures to attract such types of financing by using one of the various forms of public-private partnerships, either directly, through the intermediary of an existing specialized financing institution, or through the creation of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV). Such formulas are only dedicated to productive infrastructures, in a secure setting, and require an analysis in terms of risk/profitability. The association of several local governments together, either on an ad-hoc basis or permanently, can also contribute to creating an enabling environment. This enables local governments to reach a critical threshold of investments needs and thereby reduce the transaction costs for potential investors.

Another key issue is the security that will be provided to investors from the banking or the private sector. In many developing countries, guarantee mechanisms should then be developed, at the national or regional scales (e.g. regional development banks), to enable local governments to access these resources while, at the same time, strengthening their fiscal management capacities.

In June 2015, CDC Climat research, in partnership with AFD, published a mapping of the types of initiatives available for the financing of urban adaptation to climate change, offering additional options to more conventional sources of funding. Based on the review of 27 main initiatives, the report shows a strong prevalence of initiatives supporting soft adaptation measures (strategy planning, capacity building, project design, technical assistance, etc.). These are in a position to help support the development of a coherent portfolio of bankable projects. The mapping also reveals that local intermediaries (regional and local banks, national development funds, etc.) play a significant role in financing urban adaptation to climate change. Several key factors of success for the cities’ access to these sources of funding are also identified, among which liaising with international development stakeholders (such as multilateral and bilateral donors) at the local level, and the identification of various co-benefits and synergies between the economic, environmental and climate impacts.

A GLOBAL CLIMATE-FINANCE OFFER WITH A LIMITED ACCESS FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

It must be noted that local governments have very limited access to climate-finance global mechanisms due to information asymmetries and complicated financial engineering necessary for the implementation of programs.

However, many global climate funds and related mechanisms are open to local governments4. For instance, the Green Fund allows for the accreditation of local governments as intermediaries, subject to acceptance by designated national authorities and to compliance with established governance and fiduciary standards.

To enhance this participation of local and regional governments in the solidarity effort in favour of the most vulnerable cities, and as part of decentralized cooperation, the City of Paris and the Ile-de-France Region are experimenting an innovative joint-initiative aiming to create a specific green fund for mitigation and adaptation, dedicated to cities and local governments in developing countries, for them to borrow directly for financing green projects.

Crowdfunding: The Haut des Ailes Park (France)

The Haut des Ailes wind park has developed over 2 years along an original “crowdfunding” approach. Part of the park’s capital is opened to inhabitants of the area, through a simplified joint stock company (SAS) involving GDF SUEZ and 98 local shareholders, contributing to up to 1.2 million euros (with a remuneration of 7% over 12 years) of the 29 million total investments. First of its kind, this model is based on the concrete commitment of residents and enhanced cooperation conducive to greater acceptability. During the development of the park in 2008, this previous successful experimentation of local ownership has been renewed. This time it allowed 79 new local shareholders to invest in the park, for a down payment of 760 000 euros. Since the park is operating,
it has enabled the creation at the local level of seven jobs dedicated to informing the general public about wind energy and renewable energy. 

COMMITMENTS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

Develop an integrated, inclusive, gender-sensitive and systemic territorial approach to guide the decision-making process in including climate-related issues.

The consistency of projects, and thereby their funding, require that they form part of a global planning strategy that mobilize local and subnational governance bodies, as well as all other stakeholders operating in this area: the private sector, citizens, civil society... To be effective, the fight against climate change must take a long-term approach, with responsibilities shared between all stakeholders involved in urban and financial planning strategies. The success of local and regional climate-energy plans demonstrates the benefits of this systemic approach, and of making climate projects more consistent for investors. Our first commitment, in the North as much as in the South, is to drive this approach at the global level, by bringing together all the actors involved, and integrating social and economic challenges. This will enable us to propose mitigation and adaptation objectives well fitted to local and regional specificities in order to meet the challenges.

Encourage and participate to regional or global platforms for capacity-building and collaborative action through peer-to-peer exchanges

The creation of an enabling environment for investment is highly dependent on the national regulatory framework, but local governments also have a role to play. As leaders of territorial development, they coordinate multi-actor dialogue, ensure transparency and management efficiency, and undertake their own initiatives to attract funding.

The creation of a global platform bringing together initiatives and experiences that are led at local or national levels would enable local elected officials and technicians to debate these practices, build on successful models, and potentially undertake training.

This platform should guide its visitors also to technical assistance facilities that can support them in the processes of better defining their projects and increasing their readiness for investments.

Commit to create and enabling environment in order to mobilize and use local resources for climate action, in liaison with respective capacities of each territory

This refers to the earmarking of decentralized cooperation funds to environmental goals: most bilateral development banks or multilateral funds include a climate dimension in order to bring development financing into line with the fight against climate change. However, this tends to be less the case for decentralized cooperation financiers, which are often less well equipped to assess the environmental impact of the projects funded.

Contradictory financing strategies should come to an end: no public guarantees for unsustainable investments.

Urgently assess the feasibility of a climate fund for local and regional governments, taking into account different local and territorial circumstances and on-going initiatives

Prefeasibility studies must be undertaken towards the possible creation of a Green Fund directly lending to local and regional governments, and abounded by local authorities themselves and/or innovative financing mechanisms. Besides, to face the challenges of rapid urbanization and massive financing needs of infrastructure projects, this fund should be conditioned to other criteria than climate-compatible criteria (SDGs and developmental criteria).

Encourage cooperation, grouping and solidarity between territories, in particular between rural and urban territories, and target climate change in funding providing through decentralized cooperation

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Mobilize sufficient resources to enable local and regional governments to face the climate-change challenge, including grants for adaptation for the most vulnerable and poor people and territories.

• Provide sufficient funding, at preferential rates, through central banks, international donors and develop-
ment banks, to boost climate-related investment.
• Study the possibility of recording energy and climate investments (with high returns on investment) differently within the calculation of local governments’ debt ratio.

Support local and regional governments in identifying, structuring and planning investment needs in order to cope with climate change.
• Support capacity-building for the preparation, management and formulation of projects, in particular through budgetary aid and technical assistance, in order to ensure a crosscutting approach to climate-related issues in regional policies.
• Promote and support the implementation of global regional strategies, strategic planning instruments and required investments (e.g. Energy and Climate Change Package PCET).
• Support the implementation of regional emissions accounting systems, enabling to strengthen access to climate finance.

Create enabling environments for long-term investment, enhance mobilization of local resources and ease access to external financing resources for long-term and sustainable investment
• In terms of decentralization, ensure that fiscal decentralization frameworks enable local governments to undertake long-term investments (e.g. through stable and predictable subsidies, increased fiscal capacity, competencies for the management of productive infrastructures, etc.). This requires central governments to recognize the role played by local and regional governments in the fight against climate change. Such commitments can, for instance, appear within national contributions without appeal.
• Adapt regulatory and legal frameworks to local investments as necessary, in particular regarding subnational governments’ creditworthiness.

Support and promote well-fitted financial instruments that enable local governments to access existing resources
• Create the necessary conditions for financial intermediation (relying on already-established specialized financing institutions or on the creation of SPVs) at the international, regional and national scales, to guide existing financial resources towards local investments in line with territorial needs.
• Whenever possible, support local governments’ access to financial markets: develop further existing guarantee mechanisms (USAID) and create the necessary leverage.
• When the above recommendation cannot be followed due to local contexts and capacities, support the most vulnerable to strengthen their resilience through granted public aid, e.g. Green Fund.
• Support the development of a platform matching investment opportunities in local and regional territories (offer), and solutions, as showcased through inspiring experiences of financing basic services and infrastructures well fitted to climate-change and low-carbon emissions.
PART 3

COMMITMENTS OF THE NETWORKS
Their commitments were presented according to two sequences:

A first sequence on the commitments of individual subnational governments, on short term reduction of CO2 emissions on their territories, with the report of their results to one of the existing initiatives: Compact of Mayors, Compact of States and Regions, Covenant of Mayors…

A 2nd sequence on the commitments of international subnational governments’ networks to incite their members to act on their territories, in coherence with international emission reduction goals, and taking into account their diversity.

The estimation of the number of people covered by these initiatives, for which the organisers of the WSCT bear full responsibility, has been calculated using the following method:

- We included the four initiatives, based on individual commitments and a regular reporting of results, as a basis for calculation: the cCR, CoS&R, the Covenant of Mayors, and the CNCA, representing an estimated total of 941 million people covered by commitments/initiatives up to 2020.

- We then subtracted the population of CNCA cities that also reported to the cCR, as well as the population of the 73 European cities that reported to the cCR, under the high case hypothesis that they all signed the Covenant of Mayors, in order to reduce the risk of double counting.

Our initial estimate is that around 850 million people are actually covered by these initiatives. This represents between 11.5 and 12% of the world population (7 billion 325 million in 2015).

On this basis, and extrapolating a median objective up to 2020 for CoS&R, it is possible to estimate that these initiatives will allow for a reduction of GHG emissions by 1.5 Gigatonnes by 2020 as compared with a “business as usual scenario”, based on formal decisions taken by municipalities and regions across the five continents.

Compared against the UNEP goals for 2020 (8 to 10 Gt) necessary to stay on a trajectory that is compatible with the 2°C objective (44Gt in 2020), this represents 1/6 of the effort that needs to be made at the global level, born by a little less than 12% of the world population. We could thus be tempted to consider that if the commitments already taken by those subnational governments were to be applied to all local and regional authorities, we would have a plausible “2°C scenario” at global level.

The extension of such effort to all local and regional governments was precisely the aim of the second commitments sequence presented by all main subnational governments networks on the longer term 2030-2050. It was the first time that the most representative networks were gathered for a common commitment sequence, preceded by formal deliberations among these organisations. We can thus consider that, through the adhesion of the network’s members, more than 2/3 of the planet’s inhabitants were covered by these commitments, which is absolutely unprecedented in the history of climate negotiation.

Bernard SOULAGE,
Vice-president of the Rhône-Alpes Region, co-president of the World Summit Climate and Territories
CARBON NEUTRAL CITIES ALLIANCE

A collaboration of global cities committed to reducing GHG emissions by at least 80% by 2050 or sooner – the most ambitious GHG emission reduction targets undertaken by any cities across the globe.

Created to support leading global cities in achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 by focusing on Transformational Change

Why Transformational Change?

It is possible to achieve many of our interim carbon reduction targets through incremental improvement of existing systems.

However, achieving an 80% or greater GHG reduction by 2050 will require a fundamental, transformational redesign of core urban systems – building energy management, energy supply and distribution, transportation, industrial energy use, water, waste, land use – and the development of new technologies.

Priorities for collaboration:
• Collaborating to tackle difficult de-carbonization challenges
• Taking a more robust, consistent and comprehensive approach to planning and implementation
• Communicating with one voice to achieve greater impact
THE COMPACT OF STATES AND REGIONS

The Compact of States and Regions is the global reporting mechanism that allows states and regions to grow long-term ambition and accurately record their climate commitments and achievements.

THE COMPACT OF STATES AND REGIONS INVITES ALL GLOBAL STATE AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS TO SUBMIT THEIR CLIMATE DATA BY JULY 31, 2015

Jay Weatherill, Premier of South Australia
Co-Chair of The Climate Group States & Regions Alliance

So far 20 state and regional governments from around the world have contributed to the first-ever reporting period.
THE COMPACT OF STATES AND REGIONS

32 absolute region-wide CO2 reduction targets reported through the compact of states and regions

Total GDP: US$8.3 trillion GDP
Total population: 220 million people
Total annual GHG emissions: 1.81 GtCO2e

FOUNDING PARTNERS:

SUPPORTED BY:
Today

- 6,400 signatories
- 54 countries
- 200 million people
- 4,700 Sustainable Energy Action Plans

by 2020

- 28% CO₂ reduction commitment
- 400Mt CO₂ mitigation potential

COMMITMENTS OF THE NETWORK

George Ferguson
Mayor of Bristol

BRISTOL 2015
EUROPEAN GREEN CAPITAL

Number of reporting cities and regions: 524
Countries: 50
14% of world’s urban population: 480 million
Energy and climate commitments: 1099
Roughly equivalent to the total GHG reductions of the EU between 1990-2012

Based on 212 cities that have reported climate commitments and GHG inventories for their community (data from March 2015, see carbonn Climate Registry Digest 2014-2015)

Post-2020 commitments

26%

Pre-2020 commitments

74%
We, the 1,700 members of CLIMATE ALLIANCE, are committed to:

1. Reducing our CO₂ emissions by 10% every 5 years and halving per capita emissions by 2030 (from a 1990 baseline)

2. Cooperating with the indigenous peoples from the Amazon for the protection of the tropical rainforests

Climate Alliance is the only European local government network with a quantitative target.

Climate Alliance members take global responsibility.

Climate Alliance resolution on a strong and ambitious EU 2030 framework for climate and energy policies (40% increase in EE and 40% RE share) adopted in May 2014.
“We, the international network partners to the Compact of Mayors – C40 Cities Climate Leadership Alliance, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and United Cities and Local Governments,

Together representing more than 2/3 of global population, as well as the world’s leader on climate action, including both mega-cities as well as growing cities and towns of all sizes,

Pledge to support our members in their efforts to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience to climate change and track their progress publicly”.

"We support an EU greenhouse gas reduction target of at least 40% for 2030, and we commit to support each other’s climate efforts within EUROCITIES to help our cities achieve at least 40% emission reductions until 2030, continuing to exchange good practice and experience. Our combined efforts will also make a significant contribution to worldwide climate mitigation, with a view to limiting global temperature increases to 2°C."

Declaration adopted in Nantes - June 10, 2015
“Together with its members and partners of the Covenant of Mayors, CEMR commits to support actions that will aim at reducing greenhouse gases by at least 40% by 2030.

Together with its partners of PLATFORMA, CEMR also commits to support partnerships and cooperation between local and regional governments in order to promote low-carbon local development in the world”.

“Ahead of the COP21, Energy Cities’ members commit to sharing their knowledge, expertise and vision with cities around the globe. Those 1,000 local authorities from 30 countries are ready to make peer-to-peer exchange between local leaders a driver of the energy transition. Amongst them, the signatories of the Covenant of Mayors will use the initiative as a methodological framework for cooperation.”

*Aberdeen Declaration, 23 April 2015*

Energy Cities member’s share an objective of decarbonization by 2050, carried by decentralization of the energy system and solidarity between territories, in line with the UN Sustainable Energy For All initiative.
“We, the METROPOLIS network, representing 685 million citizens worldwide, pledge to support our members in controlling their greenhouse gas emissions, setting a quantitative target for every city compatible with limiting the global temperature rise to two degrees Celsius by 2050, taking into account the specific nature and level of development of each metropolis, subject to the approval of enhanced frameworks and measures “

METROPOLIS Board of Directors Declaration, adopted on 20 May 2015 in Buenos Aires

“We, the members of UCLG, representing authorities from over 270,000 territories with 2/3 of the world’s population, are committing to encourage our members to limit their emissions, with a quantitative target for each territory in accordance with the 2ºC scenario, taking into account their specific realities and level of development, and provided they are supported adequately in terms of appropriate means of implementation and governance frameworks”
PART 4
KEYNOTE SPEECHES
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je suis très heureux de vous accueillir aujourd’hui à l’Hôtel de Région de Rhône-Alpes, pour la session d’ouverture du Sommet mondial Climat et territoires, prélude à la réunion de la COP21 qui se tiendra à Paris fin novembre.

Cet évènement important participe de la mobilisation générale pour parvenir à des engagements très forts de la communauté internationale. Nous avons connu une grande déception à Copenhague en 2009. Les Sommets qui ont succédé n’ont jamais été à la hauteur des espérances. Raison de plus pour nous exprimer avec force. C’est le début d’une histoire qui doit s’écrire au cours de ces deux jours. Soyez certains que j’en ai pleinement conscience.

Si nous n’agissons pas pour freiner le changement climatique et contenir la hausse des températures sous les 2°C d’ici 2050, comme le recommande le GIEC, nous courrons à la catastrophe. Le défi est immense. Il n’est pas insurmontable. Ce défi n’est pas seulement scientifique ou même économique, il est aussi social et éthique. Il est intimement lié à l’humanité que nous avons en partage, à la question des droits humains, et je pense notamment aux populations les plus vulnérables.

Pour relever ce défi, en novembre prochain, lors de la COP21, les États doivent parvenir à un accord international sur le climat ; un accord ambitieux, juste, équitable et durable. La Présidence française de la COP21 s’est fixé comme objectif d’aboutir à un accord universel et contraignant avec un cadre financier pour assurer la transition vers des économies bas carbone et résilientes.

Les acteurs non étatiques, les collectivités territoriales, les organisations économiques, sociales, environnementales, spirituelles… ont pris la mesure des enjeux. Avec vous tous qui les représentez notre rencontre doit être une contribution majeure à l’agenda des solutions. C’est là notre ambition.

La période des grands discours est révolue, l’heure est à l’action, à la décision. Nous le savons. Nous pourrons le constater demain après-midi quand viendra la présentation des engagements et des propositions. C’est de cette façon que nous souhaitons accompagner et soutenir la dynamique des négociations internationales en cours.

Notre rencontre par son ampleur est inédite. Les gouvernements ne sont plus seuls. Nous sommes porteurs des attentes de la société mondiale, dans sa diversité mais unie par une conscience commune. Nous sommes aussi porteurs d’engagements concrets, c’est ce qui fait l’originalité de ce sommet. Ces engagements, qui seront pour certains quantifiés, donneront une idée du niveau d’efforts très important que nous sommes prêts à amplifier dans le cadre de nos responsabilités.

Longtemps, la question du climat a été envisagée comme un coût plutôt que comme une opportunité. Nous savons, car nous le vivons au quotidien sur nos territoires et dans la proximité avec nos concitoyens, que le problème est justement aujourd’hui le coût de l’inaction. Et plus encore, c’est l’investissement dans la croissance verte, mais aussi dans la préservation de la biodiversité, trop souvent oubliée, que nous pourrons trouver des sources de croissance, d’emplois et de bien-être.
L’un des sujets phares de la COP21 sera le financement de la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique et le financement de l’adaptation. Nos engagements devront porter sur ce sujet. Je pense notamment aux collectivités locales dans leurs actions de coopération. Mais ces engagements ne pourront être tenus sans un accès à des financements internationaux.

Pour conclure ce rapide propos d’accueil, je veux rappeler que la vocation de notre Sommet est d’apporter un soutien collectif et décisif à la COP21. Nous savons que ce que nous entreprenons s’étendra sur plusieurs générations. Raison de plus pour franchir une étape décisive.

Permettez-moi un rappel historique. C’est ici en Rhône-Alpes, en juillet 1788, qu’a eu lieu à Vizille avec la journée des Tuiles l’élément décisif de déclenchement de la grande Révolution française de 1789. Faisons à notre manière une telle journée.

Je veux pour finir vous renouveler mon message de bienvenue à la Région Rhône-Alpes. Ce Sommet a été organisé sur un temps très court. Je suis heureux que nous y soyons parvenus.

Je terminerai ce propos en citant les mots d’Ahmed DJOGHLAF, co-président du groupe de travail de la plateforme de Durban. Il disait « si vous voulez marcher vite, marchez seul. Si vous voulez marcher loin, marchez ensemble ». Que les acteurs non étatiques avancent ensemble aujourd’hui, que les États avancent ensemble demain, lors de la COP21, ce sont les vœux que je forme au moment d’ouvrir ce Sommet.

Je vous remercie.
déjà parfaitement décrite. Presque une génération plus tard, nous vivons les années les plus chaudes jamais enregistrées. Les catastrophes se multiplient, cyclones, sécheresses, canicules sévères, exodes et déstabilisations de régions entières, etc.

Pourtant, la communauté internationale semble s’obstiner dans un jeu de mistigri, où chacun attend toujours de l’autre qu’il agisse le premier, avant d’assumer lui-même sa part de responsabilité. Ce jeu de dupes ne fera que des perdants, nous le savons tous, et pourtant nous continuons à en perpétuer les règles, malgré les désillusions de l’après-Kyoto ou de Copenhague.

Ce Sommet a donc vocation à un peu changer ces règles, qui nourrissent l’attentisme et paralyser l’action. « Nous n’avons pas de plan B parce que nous n’avons pas de planète B » a coutume de dire le Secrétaire général de l’ONU, M. Ban Ki-moon, pour exhorter à l’action. C’est vrai, mais nous avons peut-être des voies de traverse, des voies B, qui permettent de contourner les pesanteurs, de bousculer ce climato-fatalsme qui se développe insidieusement, et qui nourrit peu à peu le repli sur soi de territoires qui voient le monde de demain comme un monde de menace.

Ce Sommet est l’antidote à ce fatalisme, il dit l’optimisme de l’action face au sentiment d’impuissance, il dit notre capacité à agir concrètement, il se nourrit d’expériences réussies et ancrées dans le quotidien et les territoires, d’engagements ambitieux et réalisables. Il dit un monde où les valeurs sont la solidarité, la mobilisation et la coopération, seuls antidotes réels au dérèglement climatique.

Cher Jean-Jack Queyranne, en vous portant candidat pour l’organisation de ce Sommet, vous avez assumé votre part de la responsabilité globale et participé à la construction de ce chemin qui ouvre la voie de l’avenir, face aux dangers d’un monde niant la fragilité de son propre environnement.

Ce Sommet ne vient pas de nulle part, il se nourrit d’action commune, de capacité d’expression collective, celles de réseaux de collectivités territoriales réunis depuis 10 ans dans des feuilles de route communes avant chaque grande étape de négociation, les plus récentes déclarations communes des acteurs non-étatiques comme lors du Sommet de l’ONU en septembre « Catalysing action », il correspond surtout à la volonté des acteurs non-étatiques de peser ensemble en amont des négociations.

Cette volonté, nous l’avions bien ressentie avec Michel Delebarre, lors de la rédaction de notre rapport parlementaire sur le rôle des collectivités territoriales dans la COP21, rapport demandé à l’époque par Jean-Marc Ayrault et Pascal Canfin. Une des propositions de ce rapport concluait à l’intérêt d’organiser un Sommet des acteurs non-étatiques en amont de la COP, et je suis heureux que la Région Rhône-Alpes se soit portée candidate pour l’accueillir.

Je ne crois pas que nous nous soyons trompés. Depuis bientôt 5 mois, les travaux en ateliers ont déjà montré la capacité d’acteurs aux cultures différentes, collectivités, ONG, entreprises, syndicats… à élaborer ensemble engagements et propositions. L’affluence de ce sommet, avec beaucoup d’acteurs du Sud, montre aussi la compréhension commune que nous ne répondrons pas aux enjeux climatiques sans répondre aux défis du développement, et réciproquement.

Chers amis, l’heure est à l’échange et à la finalisation de nos propositions, et par là même à la construction d’une communauté d’acteurs respectueux de leur différence, mais profondément convaincus de la valeur de ce travail collectif.

Le message que nous allons délivrer ici à Lyon, en Région Rhône-Alpes, est précieux, peut modifier le cours de la négociation sur le climat. Et je sais que si nous sommes ici tous ensemble, c’est justement parce que nous en sommes tous convaincus.
Monsieur le Président Cher Jean Jacques,
Monsieur le Sénateur Cher Ronan,
Mesdames et Messieurs les élus

C'est un plaisir pour moi d'ouvrir ce grand rendez-vous des villes et des territoires sur le climat.
Ce rendez-vous, il est essentiel à 6 mois de la COP21. C'est l'une des étapes importante de cette année,
après le sommet des entreprises et de la finance, après la MEDCOP 21 à Marseille au début du mois de juin.
C'est une étape importante, c'est aussi une reconnaissance.

Vous le savez bien, M. Queyranne, M. Dantec, vous qui œuvrez depuis longtemps pour que les collectivités
prénent toute leur place dans les négociations internationales sur le climat.
Cette conviction, elle est chez vous, je le sais, ancrée aussi dans l'action. Car si les collectivités
s'investissent pour le climat, c'est avant tout parce que leurs élus, mais aussi et surtout leur citoyens
voient bien, au quotidien, les enjeux du dérèglement climatique.
Les élus locaux que je rencontre, dans mes déplacements, sont souvent les meilleures portes paroles
face aux enjeux climatiques. A Dakar ou à Saint Louis, au Sénégal, ce sont eux qui doivent faire face
daux conséquences de l’érosion côtière, accentuée par la montée des eaux.
Aux Philippines, ce sont les élus qui pensent la reconstruction des zones durement frappées par les typhons.
Au Sahel, il est impossible de penser à la lutte contre la désertification sans associer les régions
et les municipalités.

Partout dans les grandes villes, de l’Afrique du Sud, à la Colombie, des Etats-Unis à l’Inde ou au Brésil,
daus les villes ou dans les campagnes, vous êtes à la fois des témoins et des acteurs de la lutte contre
le dérèglement climatique.
Cette mobilisation, elle est aujourd’hui pleinement reconnue par la France. Elle est aussi reconnue par
les Nations Unies, dans le cadre des négociations de la Convention Climat. Ce n’est pas toujours évident,
vous le savez, car les statuts et le rôle des territoires varient selon les pays.
Mais, parce que vous êtes en première ligne face au dérèglement climatique, vous avez su vous imposer
et faire reconnaître votre légitimité. Je veux ici saluer le rôle de Ronan Dantec et de Bernard Soulage,
les infatigables porte-paroles français du rôle des territoires dans la lutte contre le dérèglement climatique.
Je veux saluer aussi le rôle des grands réseaux internationaux de collectivités, qu’il s’agisse d’ICLEI, du R20,
de CGLU, du C40, et il y en a de nombreux autres, qui agissent depuis plus de 20 ans au service du climat.

Cette mobilisation, elle est plus que bienvenue dans l’agenda des solutions promu par la France et le Pérou,
et qui s’incarne aujourd’hui dans le plan d’action Lima-Paris, qui est le support pour l’action des acteurs
non-étatique face au dérèglement climatique.
Cette mobilisation, elle est une condition sine qua non de la réussite de Paris Climat 2015.
Cette mobilisation, elle me fait penser à ce livre et ce film, bien connus de tous : Le Seigneur des Anneaux.
Je demande pardon aux puristes, mais son intrigue finalement très proche de celle de Paris Climat 2015.
Dans ce livre, un petit groupe très hétéroclite, des hommes, des elfes, des nains, des magiciens, s’unissent
pour une cause commune : Sauver leur terre face à un ennemi commun.
L’équation que nous avons à résoudre à Paris est en tout point identique : nous devons mobiliser tous
les acteurs, qui ont parfois des objectifs ou des intérêts très différents, afin de les unir sur un objectif
commun : lutter contre le dérèglement climatique.

Cela vaut, vous me direz, pour les États. Cela vaut aussi pour l’ensemble des acteurs non étatiques, les entreprises, les collectivités territoriales, les ONG et les fondations, ou encore les grandes institutions internationales.

Dans cette communauté de l’anneau, cette alliance de Paris pour le climat, vous disposez d’atouts précieux : ceux de la proximité et du savoir-faire. Car qui mieux que vous sait préparer un plan d’alerte face aux catastrophes climatiques ?

Qui, mieux que vous, peut planifier l’aménagement d’un territoire sur le long terme, prenant en compte la nécessité du zéro émissions ? Qui, mieux que vous, est à même de construire des projets de lutte contre la pauvreté et porteurs d’inclusion sociale tout en intégrant les enjeux climatiques ?

Malgré de grandes différences au niveau international, les territoires jouent un rôle majeur dans l’énergie, dans la planification urbaine, dans les transports, dans l’agriculture… Les territoires, c’est aussi la commande publique, qui peut être mobilisée, au Nord comme au Sud, au service de la cause climatique.

Face à notre grand défi pour 2015, celui d’un monde sans carbone et sans pauvreté, nous avons besoin de vos compétences, de votre envie, de votre mobilisation.

C’est pour collecter vos engagements, ces fameuses contributions, sur lesquelles reviendront tout à l’heure le Président de la République et demain M. Fabius et Mme Royal, que nous avons lancé, avec le Pérou, la plateforme NAZCA.

Cet acronyme, en anglais, il désigne un espace d’engagement pour les actions des acteurs non-étatiques. C’est aussi le nom d’une civilisation du Pérou, disparue dans des circonstances restant à éclaircir. Certaines scientifiques nous disent aujourd’hui qu’il est possible que ce peuple agricole ait disparu à raison de catastrophes naturelles accentuées par leur agriculture intensive. C’est ce que Jared Diamond appelle un « effondrement ».

Pour éviter cet effondrement, nous sommes réunis aujourd’hui, et nous nous retrouverons à de nombreuses reprises d’ici Paris. Pour éviter cet effondrement, laisser moi pour conclure dresser quelques pistes d’action pour que les engagements que vous prendrez trouvent un écho toujours plus large dans les négociations. La première piste, c’est la coopération entre les territoires, au niveau international. Cette coopération, de nombreux territoires français et européens la pratiquent déjà. Elle permet de partager des savoirs faire, de mutualiser des ressources. D’accélérer dans la direction d’un monde sans carbone et sans pauvreté.

Il y a de nombreux projets, y compris ici, en Rhône-Alpes, M. le Président, par exemple avec le Mali ou le Burkina Faso. La France a des territoires compétents, engagés, avancés sur le climat. C’est une fierté de voir ces territoires, avec le soutien de la France, partager ces compétences. C’est pour cela que nous avons lancé cette année un appel à projet de coopération décentralisée sur le climat avec les équipes de la DAECT pour un montant de plus de 600 000 euros.

Sur ces sujets, il y a encore de nombreuses choses à accomplir. Je prendrais un seul exemple : A New York, pendant une des nombreuses réunions de l’ONU, j’ai reçu sur mon portable – sans jamais rien avoir demandé d’ailleurs – un SMS d’alerte sur le risque d’inondation. La ville de New York a en effet mis en place, après l’ouragan Sandy, un grand programme de prévention des risques. Ce type d’expérience, il est possible de les partager avec des villes du Sud exposées aux mêmes risques.

Beaucoup d’entre vous soulignent, et je sais que vous en faites partie, M. Dantec, que vos engagements nécessitent un appui financier. Certains d’entre vous parlent d’un « Fonds Vert » des villes pour le climat. La France est le premier pays au monde à avoir financé, avec l’AFD, des prêts non-souverains pour des collectivités territoriales dans les pays du Sud. Elle est donc consciente des besoins de financements – conséquents – qu’il faudra mobiliser. C’est pour cela, et Mme Paugam, directrice générale de l’AFD, viendra vous en présenter les modalités techniques, que l’AFD poursuivra son effort, avec l’ambition de soutenir 100 villes d’ici 2020 dans leurs actions de lutte contre le dérèglement climatique.

Mesdames Messieurs, Chers amis,

Il y a plus de 50 ans, en 1963, le traité de l’Elysée a accéléré les jumelages franco-allemands. L’objectif était simple : c’était le même que la construction européenne : sanctuariser la paix, en jumelant des villes, en développant des projets conjoints, en favorisant les échanges de jeunes.

Le climat pose à l’humanité un défi de même ampleur : limiter le réchauffement de la planète pour éviter le chaos climatique et sa cohorte de troubles géopolitiques. Je vous propose aujourd’hui de relancer...
It is an honor to speak today to mayors, governors, CEO’s and civil society leaders who are on the frontlines of climate change and action. This Summit is one of the most important during this vital year. Its focus – to highlight and scale up ambitious non-state action – is essential to reach a meaningful, united climate change agreement at COP21 this December.

We have a vital and narrow window of opportunity this year and the clock is ticking. Clearly, much more needs to be done to reach the pathway of less than 2 degrees Celsius. National governments cannot do this without bold action by cities, states and provinces, CEO’s and civil society. This summit in Lyon could spark a new movement for subnational action – one that is innovative, measurable, bold and reaches beyond economic, political and social boundaries.

I would like to expand on the Secretary-General’s three key asks of you today.

Firstly, you as mayors, governors and local authorities can all band together within your countries to give your national government’s confidence – they need your support to raise ambitions.

You could show them that greater ambition is possible. You are on the frontlines of the climate challenge and you can empower leaders in your country to rise above political divides. You could unite local leaders within your country.

There are concrete ways to do this today, next week, this year. Megacity mayors could partner with the smaller cities in their country– these multi-city partnerships are happening, but more needs to be done at a faster pace.

And, city governments could strengthen partnerships with their state and regional governments. This would give national governments confidence to raise their ambitions by COP21.

Media could help you to broadcast to national leaders that multi-city and city-state-province leaderships are happening and thriving in your countries. You are the leaders that can show your national leaders that there is more than enough ambition in your countries -- that there is no reason for them to come to COP21 without bold commitments in their hands.

Secondly, the Secretary-General asks you to scale up concrete solutions and expand collaboration across-borders.

There are many possibilities for how to do this and many leaders in Lyon who can support you. One way is to begin a new global coalition of states and provinces committing to sustainable building codes and renewable energy targets. States, Provinces and Regions often hold the key to energy solutions – determining the sources for power plants and holding the pen to new sustainable building codes. If you unite, Lyon could be the place where Governors and Premiers are recognized as key climate actors. As Governors and Premiers, you could also join global subnational climate initiatives such as the Under 2 MOU and the Compact of States and Regions. If you are a Governor at this Summit, you could help the MOU
and Compact to increase signatories before Paris.
As Mayors, there are many opportunities for you to make your commitments known and actions measurable.
You could join the Compact of Mayors and the Covenant of Mayors. You could make your commitments public
so that the world can learn about your ambitions and solutions in Paris.
There are also opportunities to spark a new climate smart urban planning movement in Lyon. Current
urbanization is more than a mere demographic shift — it is poised to be one of the defining forces shaping
the 21st century. The way in which cities will be built will shape whether we win or lose the battle against
climate change.
All of you this week could unite with urban planners, architects, CEO’s, Mayors, Premiers, Prime Ministers and
launch a new, high profile movement to create new, climate smart cities.
Lastly, the Secretary-General asks CEOs to work with your national governments to increase both public and
private funding flows, and to demonstrate that solutions and financing exist.
CEO’s can increase the confidence of city, regional and national governments that climate financing and
clean energy solutions are real and accessible.
You could do this by partnering with the city and regional leaders in Lyon to create new global solutions, such
as a subnational clean energy coalition.
And, there are opportunities to join existing coalitions -- You could the City Climate Finance Leadership
Alliance -- or begin new cross-border solutions. You could help cities and provinces to obtain financing for
low-emission and resilient infrastructure and develop insurance markets to protect against climate-related
impacts and natural disasters.
Colleagues, Leaders, The science is clear, and with strong political will from you, the economics can also
become clear. We know that it is possible to transition to a low-carbon economy. But, the clock is ticking --
the world needs your leadership this year to show that national governments have more than enough support
to raise their ambitions in Paris. That solutions exist -- and, financing is ready.
In Lyon, you can show the world not whether we will act — but how we must and can act.
This week I ask you to. Be Bold. Be concrete. Be strategic. Be above silos and go beyond borders.
It is you who can make 2015 the success to remember -- when the world’s leaders responded with courage
and unity to overcome its gravest threat.
Thank you.

SPEECH BY
JEAN-JACK QUEYRANNE
PRESIDENT OF THE RHÔNE-ALPES REGION, FRANCE

Monsieur le Président de la république,
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Monsieur le Président de la république, je veux vous remercier, au nom de l’ensemble des organisateurs
du Sommet mondial Climat et Territoires, d’avoir bien voulu nous honorer de votre présence.
Je sais combien les enjeux du climat sont importants à vos yeux. Votre décision d’accueillir la COP21
en France à la fin de cette année en est la meilleure preuve.
Depuis Rio, les précédentes COP ont été très loin de répondre aux défis du changement climatique.
L’urgence est plus que jamais au rendez-vous. Le défi est global. Il est intimement lié à l’humanité que nous avons en partage, à la question des droits humains, et je pense notamment aux populations les plus vulnérables.

Je sais que vous y êtes particulièrement attaché.

Ce sera l’enjeu de la COP21 que de parvenir en décembre à un accord ambitieux, juste, équitable et durable. Et parmi les objectifs que vous avez fixés, il y a la mobilisation des acteurs non gouvernementaux dans le cadre de l’agenda des solutions.

Notre Sommet sera une contribution majeure. Les acteurs non étatiques réunis à Lyon aujourd’hui et demain veulent accompagner et soutenir la dynamique de la Présidence française qui nous conduit à la COP de Paris. Ce Sommet, c’est celui de la mobilisation des acteurs.

Monsieur le Président, c’est en effet très innovant que d’organiser cette mobilisation pour renforcer les chances d’aboutir à un accord sur le climat. C’est reconnaître l’importance des acteurs non gouvernementaux. Et ce d’autant qu’une partie de nos engagements seront quantifiés, d’autres seront qualitatifs, preuve du niveau d’effort important que nous sommes prêts à réaliser. Aujourd’hui, c’est aussi à l’échelle des territoires que s’écrit l’Histoire du climat.

Les acteurs non étatiques seront d’autant plus au rendez-vous que le coût de l’inaction est désormais avéré. Nous savons qu’il est important aujourd’hui d’envisager la question du climat comme une opportunité. Nous avons bien conscience que la question du financement sera essentielle.

Les engagements et propositions qui seront présentés demain vous seront transmis ainsi qu’à l’ensemble des parties à la négociation. La vocation de ces contributions est de conforter les Gouvernements dans leurs propres contributions en vue d’un accord à Paris en décembre. Nous faisons le pari qu’il est encore possible d’éviter une montée des températures au-delà des 2 degrés C. La période des discours est désormais révolue. Nous sommes maintenant dans le temps de l’action et celui des décisions. Les acteurs non étatiques y sont prêts. C’est le message que je souhaitais vous témoigner au nom de l’ensemble des acteurs non gouvernementaux ici réunis. C’est le message que nous souhaitions que vous puissiez porter à Paris.

Je vous remercie.
Monsieur le Président de la République, Madame la Ministre, Monsieur le Président de la région Rhône-Alpes, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Avant de commencer, permettez-moi d’exprimer au nom de la Commission européenne notre solidarité la plus entière pour les victimes de l’attentat terroriste perpétré vendredi non loin d’ici. Bien loin d’attiser les peurs et les divisions, ces veules attaques nous soudent et nous renforcent au contraire dans notre implacable combat contre le fléau terroriste.

Je salue à ce titre l’appel à l’unité et la fermeté du Président Hollande, auquel je m’associe directement.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Humanity has never faced a greater threat than global warming, endangering the very survival of our species. I am sure you all know that last month was the warmest one on record as well as 14 of the first 15 years of this millennium. Change is happening before our eyes at an alarming pace. It is up to us to take action before it is too late.

But addressing climate change is not only about saving our planet. It is also about saving ourselves from poverty, unemployment, war, and oppression. Why? Because the rise in temperatures creates an entire range of effects; from floods to heatwaves and wildfires; from new diseases and health hazards to draughts and food shortage; from extinction of animals to entire populations fleeing their territories in search of liveable conditions. We cannot simply watch this happen.

It is in this context that the European Union has committed itself to a target of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030. It means that in 2030 the EU will emit 2.2 giga tons less greenhouse gases than in 1990. That’s equivalent to all the emissions today of our three largest Member States – Germany, the UK and France. We are taking an entire range of actions as part of the Energy Union strategy which will decarbonise our economy by creating an internal energy market, putting energy efficiency first, and making significant investments in renewable energy sources.

But of course, Europe cannot stop global warming alone. We need the cooperation and the contribution of every country on the planet. This year’s UN Climate Conference is therefore a critical time, a unique opportunity for humanity to come together for our common good, leaving narrow and short-term interests behind. There will be negotiations and they will be tough, but there will not be winners and losers. Either we all win or we all lose. As Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker recently said, «this is not a discussion between the global North and South. It is a discussion between this generation and the generations to come». And as Secretary General Ban Ki-moon pointed out «there is no plan B because there is not planet B».

Other world opinion shapers, from the Pope to pop icons, have taken up their responsibility in using their voice and influence to keep climate change visibly on the table. The «World Wide Views on Climate and Energy» which has just been published is the largest-scale global survey ever. And when 80% of citizens are very concerned about climate change - politicians around the world should listen. This is a very powerful call for action.

So what is it exactly that we’re aiming at in Paris and how do we intend to reach those objectives? Our ambition in Paris is to reach an ambitious, dynamic and legally-binding agreement which will collectively limit global warming to 2 Celsius degrees. It must have strong transparency and accountability provisions that provide robust standards for measurement, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions. The agreement reached must be 100% future proof.

In order to reach this objective, the EU and its Member States are also fully committed to supporting countries worldwide to achieve low carbon and climate resilient development. The EU and its Member States...
have started to provide significant financing to this end, as well as about half of the funds for the Green Climate Fund.

The French Presidency of the Conference of the Parties is already performing a tremendous job, under the leadership and vision of President Hollande. Apart from hosting the conference in Paris, I know the French government has been working tirelessly to bring as many partners as possible on board. So far, 44 countries have presented their contributions, representing 60% of global emissions. We must make full use of the 5 remaining months to convince others to follow suit and optimise the chance of success. For example, in 2 weeks I will travel to Africa, in a joint mission with Segolene Royal, the French Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, in order to convey the message of urgency to some of our African partners. My colleagues Commissioner Arias CANETE and the VPFR Federica Mogherini and other commissioners are also working intensively to getting more contributions and scaling up the level of ambition of national governments.

But national governments are only one form of representation of peoples; certainly not the only one. Non-State actors play a decisive part in this endeavour. Therefore today’s conference constitutes an important milestone in the run-up to COP21.

That brings me to your role, those participating in this summit, people who’ve travelled from near and far to discuss what you can do to help the global efforts to mitigate climate change.

So what can you do? A lot!

If you come from a country which has not yet submitted its contribution – show your government that you care. Help us explain to your leaders that every country must chip in.

If you come from the EU or from a country which has already submitted its contribution – Keep in mind that Paris is not the end, it is just the beginning of a new era in our work! We need you to sustain the momentum.

If you represent a local community – take action at your level! Cities and communities are the place where the economic, social and environmental transformation actually happens. You have a key role in aggregating smaller projects at a territory level and in mobilising the significant amount of investment needed for our energy transition. This not only benefits the environment but also creates jobs and improve the quality of living of our citizens. The EU has special funds and initiatives to support such local action.

More generally, if you represent a civil society organisation – please continue the great work you are doing in conveying the sense of urgency to your compatriots, to your governments, to your main interlocutors at all levels. Civil society has played an important role on keeping this issue on the agenda, and deserves every credit for that.

Whoever you are or represent - NGO, companies, trade union, young people, indigenous people, smart city, local authority, scientific community, regional, national, international authority – you are all part of the solution. We need your support and engagement.

As Vice President for Energy Union I can tell you that your positive energy is urgent now!

Let me conclude by saying that Paris is an important rendez-vous but it should not overshadow the fact that action will have to intensify afterwards. Long-lasting support of civil society and citizens ownership will be key. It is worth thinking already now of the long-term sustainability of civil society engagement so that climate action does not drop from the agenda as soon as the Paris conference is over.

Mesdames, messieurs,

Avant de céder la parole au Président Hollande, je voudrais remercier la belle région Rhône Alpes pour l’organisation in situ de cet événement, avec tous ses partenaires. Première région d’Europe en termes de production d’énergie, elle illustre parfaitement la pertinence de l’échelle des territoires pour mener à bien la transition énergétique. Pas de lieu plus indiqué que Lyon pour aborder les engagements concrets des acteurs territoriaux dans le domaine de la lutte contre le réchauffement de la planète.

Je sais que demain sera consacré à vos propositions et engagements. Je suis sûr que ceux-ci trouveront une place de choix dans l’accord ambitieux que nous voulons d’obtenir.

Je vous remercie de votre participation et votre attention.

Mesdames, messieurs,
Monsieur le vice-président de la Commission européenne, je voudrais d’abord vous remercier pour les mots de solidarité que vous avez eus à l’égard de la France après l’acte terroriste qui a été commis ici dans cette région, et qui a profondément marqué les esprits, tant il nous rappelait d’autres attentats qui s’étaient produits au début de cette année en France. Également il faisait hâler une triste coincidence avec d’autres attentats et attaques terroristes en Tunisie et au Koweït.

Face au terrorisme nous devons avoir des principes, mais aussi des actions. D’abord la fermeté. Elle est indispensable, elle est nécessaire. Ensuite le sang froid. Cela vaut pour les gouvernants, cela vaut également pour les peuples, ne pas se laisser entraîner là où les terroristes veulent justement nous égarer. Enfin de la solidarité entre les peuples, entre les Nations, entre les territoires. Nous sommes donc dans le sujet.

Lutter contre le réchauffement climatique, c’est lutter contre les inégalités à l’échelle du monde. C’est lutter contre aussi une dévalorisation de l’humanité. C’est exiger que nous portions nos valeurs là où elles nous rendent encore plus responsables, c’est-à-dire l’avenir de la planète où nous vivons, pour quelque temps.

Je veux aussi saluer le président de la région, Jean-Jack QUEYRANNE, une région – si j’ai bien compris – à énergie positive avant même que la ministre Ségolène ROYAL en ait fait un drapeau commun. Je veux aussi dire à Gérard COLLOMB que sa ville, je le dis devant la maire de Paris, donc je fais très attention, qui est effectivement une ville qui est d’avant-garde et qui montre l’exemple. Vous êtes ici des représentants de gouvernements locaux, de régions, de villes, de métropoles, parfois même de villages. Vous portez la même volonté, la volonté d’être utile et d’agir. C’est tout le sens de ce sommet climat-territoires.

Je veux féliciter les organisateurs, les animateurs qui ont fait beaucoup pour donner aussi une dimension humaine parce que quand on lit les textes, y compris pour la préparation de la conférence sur le climat, on a parfois du mal à les comprendre : tellement de concepts, de chiffres, de calculs, où on veut limiter le réchauffement de la planète à 2 degrés mais on ne sait plus quelle est la référence. En tout cas, on veut réduire le réchauffement, c’est déjà pas mal.

Oui, il y a tellement de textes qui s’accumulent les uns, les autres, et qui finissent par occulter ce qu’est finalement l’attente des populations, mais surtout l’action des États, lorsqu’ils sont responsables, et des territoires, qui eux ont anticipé le plus souvent. C’est ce que vous avez voulu donner comme témoignage.

Je veux saluer aussi les jeunes, non parce qu’ils seraient jeunes – c’est un destin qui ne pourra pas les mobiliser très longtemps – mais parce qu’ils sont conscients, peut-être plus que d’autres, de la nécessité d’agir. Parce que la planète est quand même pour eux, plus longtemps que pour nous.

A cinq mois de la conférence de Paris, votre rencontre, votre sommet est une étape importante. Elle marque une prise de conscience, je savais qu’elle existait, une détermination collective, et vous aurez l’occasion de la marquer à travers la déclaration que vous publierez demain. Votre réunion aussi accélère la mobilisation des territoires du monde entier puisque vous êtes ici représentants de l’ensemble des continents, et parce qu’elle montre que l’action pour le climat est l’affaire de tous, des États, des gouvernants, des organisations non étatiques, c’est à dire des entreprises, des associations, et des territoires.
D’abord l’Etat, les Etats doivent prendre leurs responsabilités. A Lima, lors de la COP 20, il y a eu une décision très importante qui a été prise, puisqu’il a été établi que chaque pays devait porter une contribution nationale, pour fixer des objectifs de limitation des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, et c’était une première étape dans les négociations climatiques internationales, qui n’avait jamais été franchie jusque là.

L’Europe a également pris sa responsabilité. Elle a rassemblé tout ce que les Nations qui la composent voulaient produire pour en faire un document commun, un engagement commun, qui a été scellé par le président de la Commission européenne JUNCKER et par le président du Conseil européen TUSK. Mais cela ne sera pas suffisant. La lutte contre le réchauffement climatique doit également mobiliser tous les territoires. C’est-à-dire aussi fortes que soient les contributions nationales, en réalité aussi vide sera cet engagement s’il n’est pas rempli par les territoires. Donc en tant que chef de l’Etat du pays qui va accueillir la conférence sur le climat, j’attends de vous tous la contribution des territoires à la conférence sur le climat.

Vous avez déjà beaucoup avancé dans cette direction puisque ce sommet de Lyon marque une évolution qui était déjà engagée depuis plusieurs années, depuis la conférence de Bali en 2007, jusqu’au sommet de Rio+20, j’y étais, en 2012. Il y a eu des mobilisations de tous les réseaux de collectivités territoriales, des feuilles de route Climat des gouvernements locaux et internationaux. La maire de Paris a réuni les maires des principales capitales. Il y a eu l’appel de Paris, il y a eu l’appel de Bordeaux, l’appel de Yamoussoukro, l’appel du Québec. Je suis heureux qu’il y ait autant d’appels qu’il y ait de villes, mais faudrait-il encore que cela puisse converger et se rassembler.

Votre rassemblement, justement, c’est un moment de dialogue, d’échange, mais également de propositions. Vous abordez tous les thèmes, ceux de la conférence, la mobilité, le transport, les énergies renouvelables, l’efficacité énergétique, l’économie bas carbone, l’économie circulaire, le financement. Vous avez raison, parce que l’enjeu n’est pas sectoriel, il est global, il s’agit de prendre toutes les dimensions de toute l’organisation économique, sociale, et j’allais dire même politique, pour que nous puissions avoir le résultat.

Votre sommet s’inscrit également dans un processus. Il y a un mois c’était les entreprises du monde qui se réunissaient à Paris à l’UNESCO pour préparer la conférence sur le climat. C’est dans cette conférence qu’il y a eu une déclaration forte pour qu’il y ait un prix du carbone. Maintenant on dit un corridor du carbone. Mais je ne veux pas compliquer l’exercice. Un prix du carbone pour qu’il puisse y avoir ce signal envoyé à tous les acteurs économiques qu’il y a un coût infligé à la planète chaque fois qu’il y a des émissions de CO₂. Ce sont les entreprises maintenant qui portent ce principe. Non pas par philanthropie – ça peut leur arriver, parce que les entreprises aussi, en tout cas les chefs d’entreprise, les cadres, les salariés sont conscients de l’enjeu – mais parce que c’est aussi un élément qui doit leur permettre de faire de meilleurs investissements, de meilleurs choix, et également d’être plus compétitifs grâce à ce prix du carbone.

Il y aura bientôt aussi la conférence des scientifiques du climat, toujours à Paris, pour montrer qu’il n’y a plus de débat sur les causes ou sur même l’existence du réchauffement climatique. Avant il y avait encore quelques esprits qui étaient embrumés ou congelés peut-être, et qui n’avaient pas encore compris que les données scientifiques étaient incontestables. Une nouvelle fois, elles seront rappelées après tant de rapports du GIEC, même si nous savons tout cela, l’opinion publique, les populations doivent être éclairées, éclairées par la science, par la raison, et pas simplement par la peur ou par l’émotion.

Il y aura à la fin du mois de juillet une réunion également à Paris, le sommet des consciences. Ce matin j’ai rassemblé les différents cultes de France qui portaient eux-mêmes une contribution, une déclaration. Qui voulaient aussi être utiles pour soulever un sursaut citoyen de consciences, pour que nous puissions également prendre nos décisions en connaissance de cause.

A la fin du mois de juillet il y aura donc ce sommet des consciences avec les autorités spirituelles, pour que nous puissions justement éclairer, et donner un message d’espérance mais aussi de combat. Quel est notre objectif pour la conférence sur le climat à Paris ? Nous, nous voulons - maintenant les principes sont connus – une alliance qui puisse reposer sur quatre piliers.
Le premier c’est un accord universel contraignant – je prends les mots maintenant usés jusqu’à la corde mais qui signifient quand même ce que nous voulons faire. Universel cela veut dire qui concerne tout le monde. Différencié, cela veut dire que ce ne seront pas les mêmes contraintes ou les mêmes règles qui seront posées selon les pays. On tiendra compte de leur niveau de développement. Et qui soit applicable à tous.

Le deuxième pilier pour l’alliance, si nous voulons réussir l’accord, c’est qu’il y ait des contributions qui soient portées par les pays, et qui soient rassemblées et évaluées avant la conférence. Aujourd’hui, une quarantaine de pays ont déposé une contribution, sur plus de 190. La Chine vient de déposer la sienne, et nous avons rappelé, Nicolas HULOT l’a fait, l’importance de cette contribution. Le Premier ministre chinois, qui est là en ce moment en France, a voulu que ce soit en France qu’il puisse faire connaître la contribution de son pays. C’est une contribution forte, parce qu’elle porte à la fois sur la réduction des émissions de CO₂, par la limitation voire la suppression à terme du charbon, dans un certain nombre de centrales, et également sur des actions qui doivent viser à réduire l’intensité carbone de la croissance chinoise.

C’est encourageant. D’autres contributions sont en ce moment déposées. On peut imaginer qu’à l’automne prochain 90 % des émissions de gaz à effet de serre seront couvertes par les contributions. Cela vaut pour tous les pays. Le Maroc a déposé aussi sa contribution. Le Gabon l’a fait. Si des pays plus pauvres ont besoin d’accompagnement, la France a déclaré qu’elle pouvait accompagner ces pays à travers l’Agence française de développement pour avoir une qualité dans la contribution, pour chaque pays.

C’est dans cette partie-là que vous pouvez prendre toute votre place. Vous devez mettre en avant les résultats concrets qui ont déjà été obtenus, ils sont considérables. Vous pourrez montrer les pratiques qui peuvent être justement diffusées, adaptées à la situation de chacun. Les investissements, qui ont déjà été réalisés et qui marchent dans les domaines de l’économie d’énergie, du renouvelable, des déchets, des transports, de la mobilité, de l’économie circulaire, tout ce que vous faites aujourd’hui ou ce que avez à l’esprit de faire demain et notamment à travers le concept décision vis à vis des villes durables. Parce que dans les pays émergents, dans les pays en développement, c’est la question de l’avenir des villes qui est posée. J’y reviendrai.

Comment réussir ?
Pour ce qui concerne la préparation de la conférence, j’y reviendrai. C’est-à-dire avoir d’abord une accélération. Ce qui est vrai à l’échelle de chacun de nos territoires est vrai à l’échelle du monde, c’est toujours trop lent. Il y a toujours trop de gens qui veulent attendre, qui veulent passer du temps ; cela vaut aussi pour l’actualité européenne : pourquoi renvoyer à plus tard ce qui peut être fait aujourd’hui. Trop de temps est perdu. Pour la négociation sur le climat, si on n’accélère pas le processus, on aura un texte beaucoup trop tard.


Puis il faut aussi que vous, vous puissiez vous organiser. D’abord fédérer vos initiatives, rassembler les moyens qui sont aujourd’hui trop dispersés. Le sommet de Lyon, de ce point de vue est très important. Ensuite, nous devons recenser les initiatives et les pratiques qui marchent. C’est la plateforme dite NAZCA. J’ai découvert ce concept aussi aujourd’hui. « Non state actor zone for climate action ». Cela s’appelle NAZCA. Cela change tout. Il faut faire le NAZCA, puisque cela permettra d’avoir une évaluation reconnue par tous pour les contributions des acteurs non étatiques. De manière à ce que nous puissions

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évaluer, noter, et pouvoir donc diffuser.
L’Agence française en charge de l’environnement et de la maîtrise de l’énergie, l’ADEME, justement met au
point une méthode permettant de faire cette évaluation.
Il faut ensuite rassembler les ressources et les moyens. Donc faire droit à votre proposition qui est que les
collectivités locales, les gouvernements locaux, les territoires puissent accéder directement au fonds. Aux
fameux 100 milliards de dollars que nous devons rassembler pour 2020.

Ces 100 milliards viendront. Il y a le fonds vert qui est une toute petite partie, 10 milliards de dollars, il
y a tous les autres fonds, toutes les autres ressources qui doivent être mobilisées : publiques, privées, des
institutions internationales, les banques, les entreprises, les États. 100 milliards qui doivent être chaque
année mis au service des investissements, des technologies pour la transition énergétique et écologique.
Qui accédera à ces fonds ? Il faut donc qu’une partie de ces fonds puisse être directement accessible aux
gouvernements locaux, aux collectivités territoriales, aux territoires. C’est l’enjeu majeur.
Il faut toujours s’imposer les règles qu’on édicte à l’échelle internationale pour soi-même. En France, nous
avons donc d’abord fait voter une loi. En France, tout commence par une loi. On ne sait pas comment ça se
terminera, mais ça commence toujours par une loi. C’est la loi sur la transition énergétique et écologique.
Cette loi permet de dégager un fonds, qui n’est pas le seul, sur lequel les collectivités locales pourront
puiser, mais qui est un des fonds, et c’est le fonds de transition énergétique. Les territoires ont été appelés
dauf cadre du projet à énergie positive, exactement ce que nous proposons pour le monde. Je crois qu’il y a
500 villes et territoires en France qui ont répondu à l’appel, et 216 qui sont déjà en cours de signature.

Cela pourra générer 1 ou 2 milliards d’euros très rapidement de travaux, créer, on parle de 100 000
emplois dans le secteur du bâtiment, des énergies renouvelables, de l’économie circulaire, des nouvelles
technologies, ce que nous avons vu d’ailleurs tout à l’heure à Lyon en était l’illustration.

La Caisse des Dépôts – son directeur général est là – va mettre en place 15 milliards d’euros pour le
financement de la transition écologique et énergétique. L’Europe, c’est le plan JUNCKER, même esprit,
dégager des fonds supplémentaires pour les infrastructures, pour les énergies renouvelables, pour également
l’efficacité énergétique, l’économie circulaire, les transports. Pour le monde, nous devons avoir ces fonds-là
à un niveau encore plus important, mais essentiellement dédiés aux pays en développement et aux pays qui
veulent accéder aux technologies.

Cela insiste sur l’enjeu urbain, parce qu’il est majeur. D’ici 2050, les villes dans le monde devraient
accueillir – ce sont vos chiffres – les deux tiers de l’humanité et donc émettre 70 % de rejets de CO₂. En
2050, la population mondiale dépassera 10 milliards d’habitants, essentiellement dans les villes. Ces
chiffres donnent un vertige, d’une double façon.

D’abord, que vont devenir les espaces ruraux ? Est-ce que ces espaces vides ? Des espaces désertiques ? Des espaces
qui n’y aurait plus de vie possible ? Donc, pas d’alimentation, pas d’agriculture ? Pas de capacité à pouvoir être autonome, indépendant ? Nourrir la planète, cela fait partie aussi de l’enjeu
de la Conférence sur le climat. C’est en ce moment l’Exposition universelle de Milan, qui en a fait son
ambition. Le premier enjeu avant de parler des villes, c’est de parler des espaces ruraux.

Ensuite, nous devons faire des villes différentes de celles qui existent aujourd’hui. Des villes qui sont déjà
construites, d’une certaine façon, il s’agit de les reconvertir, ce n’est pas facile, de réhabiliter les logements,
de mettre de l’efficacité énergétique. Mais les villes qui ne sont pas encore construites, car dans les pays
émergents et les pays en développement, ce sont des villes futures que nous avons à préparer. Comment
seront bâties ces villes ? Comment seront-elles organisées ? Si c’est la reproduction de ce que nous
voyons aujourd’hui, c’est une fatalité pour la planète. Ce sont les mêmes villes, partout, avec les mêmes gaspillages, avec les mêmes modes de construction, avec les mêmes oubliés sur le rapport à l’autre et la capacité de pouvoir développer une démocratie du quotidien.

Vous, les territoires, vous devez prendre votre part dans la construction de ces villes durables. J’ai voulu que nous puissions, à travers l’Agence française de développement, être à l’innovation pour ces villes durables. Nous avons voulu aussi qu’ils puissent y avoir au niveau européen et au niveau mondial une organisation qui nous permette de mettre nos technologies, nos entreprises, nos modes de développement au service des pays les plus pauvres.

Je veux terminer pour vous appeler, vous aussi, à prendre votre part dans la négociation. Cette négociation, je vous l’ai présentée, elle est très compliquée, sur le contenu même de l’accord, chacun le sait. Elle est très compliquée dans son organisation, dans sa visibilité. Où se passe la négociation ? Il y a aujourd’hui deux négociateurs qui sont chargés par les Nations unies de faire ce travail d’élaborer un texte, avec des représentants de tous les pays. Il y a également l’ONU qui joue son rôle et je veux saluer le leadership de Ban Ki-Moon là-dessus. Il y a le rôle des Etats et des Gouvernements qui seront sollicités, ou tout de suite avant la conférence ou dans la conférence. Parfois, dans la conférence, il est trop tard, c’est ce qui s’est passé à Copenhague la dernière fois.

Il y a les territoires et je veux que vous soyez associés à cette conférence. D’abord, cette conférence, elle est liée à une autre conférence qui est celle sur le développement, dont une réunion très importante va se tenir à Addis-Abeba, le 13 juillet, qui va elle-même trouver son aboutissement lors de l’Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Il faut lier le développement et le climat.

Mais il faut aussi qu’à Paris, pendant tous les jours qui précéderont la conclusion, il puisse y avoir cette mobilisation. Il y aura donc des événements importants. Il y aura un événement pour la jeunesse, puisqu’à la fin du mois de novembre, il y aura la Conférence sur la jeunesse. Le ministre KANNER en est, pour partie, chargé, avec d’autres, où il y aura plusieurs milliers de jeunes qui seront présents, de tous les pays du monde. Il faut qu’il y ait cette image et cette volonté, cette implication.

Il y aura une journée dans la conférence qui sera uniquement consacrée aux territoires, où les territoires ne prendront pas seulement la parole, mais participeront à l’élaboration de la négociation et donc de sa conclusion.

Nous ne réussirons pas séparément. Il y a la volonté locale, celle que vous portez. Il y a la volonté nationale, ici, en France. Il y a, au-delà des sensibilités politiques, aujourd’hui une volonté qui s’exprime de vouloir que Paris soit un succès. Il y a la volonté européenne, elle est là. Et puis, il y a la capacité du monde à se mettre d’accord.

Mais s’il n’y a pas à un moment la traduction de cette volonté sur les territoires, la conférence, même si elle est un succès, même si elle aboutit à un accord, ne se traduira pas dans la vie de nos populations, et ne pourra pas avoir une portée sur les décennies à venir.

Je vous appelle, à mon tour, à prendre toute votre part dans la négociation et à prendre toute votre part dans la réussite de l’accord, et surtout dans la vie de la planète que vous avez aujourd’hui en charge.

Merci.”
Good afternoon to all of you,

My first statement is congratulations on the incredible inclusiveness of this meeting. May I start by addressing you all not just as dear friends but as dear miracle workers, because you have done miracles both in your jurisdictions and in coming together here as a group. It is very encouraging for us who have the responsibility of making another miracle in Paris. It is very helpful to see that these miracles are occurring and that you have shown the way. So thank you very much for inviting me here.

I have recently, just in the past few days or weeks, been able to visit some of you; let me just mention Quebec, South Australia, California. I have been not just impressed. I have been moved by the action that is already under way, not just planned because it is easier to plan, but all the climate change action that is already under way in every single one of your territories, every single one of your jurisdictions. So I ask myself, «Why is all of this occurring?» Surely, my dear friends, it is not only to save the planet. Let us be very frank about that. The reason why you are all embarked on this is because from the point of view of your state, your city, your jurisdiction, from your point of view there are huge benefits to be had. You’re interested in better and more efficient transportation. You’re interested in cleaner air to breathe. You’re interested in better waste management. You’re interested in more energy efficiency and more reliable renewable energy on the grid and off the grid. You’re interested in the new economy creating more jobs, more industry and more economic growth for your respective jurisdictions. So that is why you have individually embarked on this action.

But then, my friends, I ask myself: «So what are you doing collectively?» And let me tell you that, collectively, you are doing nothing less than creating a new reality for the world. You are making possible what heretofore had only been in the literature. You are making possible the move towards a low-carbon, high growth society – both of those together. You are proving time and time again that it is not only possible to reduce emissions while GDP goes up; you’re proving that there is actually a very clear cause and effect. Reduction of greenhouse gases brings with it a growth in the economic impetus of your jurisdiction, so you are transforming the global economy. Collectively, you are truly getting the global economy ready for the twenty-first century.

Getting ready for the twenty-first century is what the Paris Agreement is all about. The Paris Agreement is going to be a legally binding instrument. I hope that’s not news to you. But if it is, please take note. It is going to be a legally binding instrument. It is going to be applicable to all countries, but not equally applied to all. It is going to be applicable in differentiated ways. It is not going to be a punitive structure; it is going to be an enabling and facilitative structure. And, above all, it is going to be a structure that accompanies the global economy over time. It is going to mark the progression towards the low-carbon, high resilient economy over time. If you will, picture that the Paris Agreement is going to build a very broad highway with many different lanes, where each country, from your perspective think each jurisdiction, can find the lane that they want to join, whether you are in the fast lane – as many of you are – or whether some need to be, for different circumstances, in the slow lane or anywhere in between.
It is going to allow for different vehicles of engagement because even here in this hall we already have very many different ways of approaching climate change, and when you put 195 countries together you can imagine that the diversity is exacerbated.

So there will be the possibility to engage on this very broad highway with different vehicles of engagement. But it is one single highway. It is one single highway that if we do our work correctly has no exits, because once we get on that highway, that highway takes us together in differentiated ways towards the low-carbon, de-carbonised, high resilience society that we need to get to.

That is a very different construct to what we had in the past. And it is a construct that looks at these famous INDCs – I am sorry, that is the only acronym I am going to use, the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions that we’re getting from national governments – it looks at those INDCs as frankly the first step, the first stop along that highway, but certainly not the last.

It is the first stop. It will be quantified. It will set the baseline and then from there, my friends, we move up every five or ten years.

We will have renewed sets of INDCs that take us along that highway progressively until we are actually at the point where we have to arrive at climate neutrality, certainly by the end of this century, if not before.

It is also going to be an agreement that provides financial support, in particular for developing countries and in particular for least-developed countries and small island States, because they are the ones that are suffering the worst impacts, and where financial and technical support is most urgent.

And very importantly for you, it is going to be an agreement that recognises the actions of all stakeholders. Exactly how that recognition is going to turn out, that is still a work in progress. But there is enough political will. You have worked enough with your national governments to ensure that that willingness is there. My one request is for you to continue to work with those national governments that are open to this idea and ensure that we get a very good, constructive recognition of all stakeholders.

Speaking of national governments, some of you are working very well with your national governments, and that is a very helpful thing because it allows for vertical integration of policies and sectors that take us along that highway in an accelerated fashion. But others of you are having, let me say, a more challenging time with your national governments.

That difference that some of you are living is regrettable but, I assure you, it is not permanent. It is not a permanent difference. It is a difference that you have now, that you have to manage now, but it is not permanent. Because if there is anything that we can already recognise about this transformation, about this highway, it is that it is irreversible. There is no such thing as somebody taking the car in the other direction. This transformation that we are is irreversible, it is unstoppable. It has already started and Paris is going to be one stop, but certainly not the last. Therefore we have to understand that this transformation that you have all helped so much to fuel, because it is in your own interests, also has global benefits.

This transformation clearly goes beyond political parties. This is not an issue that should be divided by a political aisle. Addressing climate change is not pitting the left of the political spectrum against the right. The threats from non-action and the benefits of action are so broad that no matter where you sit – to the extreme left or the extreme right or anywhere in between – you can find a benefit in climate action.

Addressing climate change is not pitting national governments against sub-national governments either. The agenda of climate change is so broad that it goes clearly beyond any territorial boundaries. In fact it goes beyond national boundaries; it goes to the planetary boundary.

And sitting where I am, addressing climate change is not pitting the north against the south. Unfortunately we fall into that default thinking. But, it is not pitting the north against the south or the south against the north.

My friends, addressing climate change has so many benefits for every single country, no matter where those countries are in their economic development. Whether you’re currently in the global north or in the global south trying to move up into the global north, or staying in the global south for a while, there are absolutely tangible concrete urgent benefits that come from climate action.

So addressing climate change is not a divider, it is a unifier and we must understand it as so. I think you have come to that conclusion already, and you are acting on that knowledge. That is something that you need to export further outside of these halls.
Action on climate change is not a divider, it is a unifier. It is precisely in addressing climate change that we come in touch with our deepest humanity as has been expressed recently by His Holiness Pope Francis. Addressing climate change is the space in which we unleash the most stunning of human ingenuity. Addressing climate change is the challenge for the most intentional and deepest collaboration that humanity has ever attempted. It is the space in which we as a human race must stand up and act if we want to call ourselves responsible stewards of this planet.

So, my dear friends, as individuals you can count yourselves as truly visionary leaders. Collectively, you are transforming the world. Every single step that you take, every single cause, every single measure, every single project contributes to transforming not just your jurisdiction, but to transforming the world and getting it ready for the twenty-first century. Collectively, my friends, you are writing history. And it is going to be a history that you and I are going to collectively be proud of.

Thank you. 🎊
Madame la Secrétaire exécutive de la convention des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques,
Chère Christiana FIGUERES,
Monsieur le Président du conseil régional de Rhône-Alpes,
Cher Jean-Jack QUEYRANNE,
Mesdames et Messieurs les élus,
Chers collègues,
Chers amis,

Je tiens avant tout à remercier les organisateurs de la Région Rhône Alpes et les hauts représentants internationaux présents à Lyon pour ces deux jours de mobilisation et d’échange.

Ce rendez-vous lyonnais constitue une étape majeure avant la COP21 qui aura lieu à la fin de l’année à Paris : nous voyons l’énergie créatrice de la société civile se libérer et dessiner une perspective d’avenir pour l’humanité tout entière.

À travers leur action et leur engagement, qui s’incarne quotidiennement dans nos territoires, ces 9 groupes d’acteurs non-étatiques reconnus par l’ONU œuvrent très concrètement à la création d’un « Agenda des solutions ».

Ce sont ces acteurs qui œuvrent, au sein des collectivités territoriales, dans les entreprises, les syndicats, les ONG ; à travers la jeunesse ou les peuples indigènes, ils prennent les meilleures initiatives, réinventent les termes d’un progrès partagé ; en un mot, réalisent l’indispensable changement auquel nous sommes tous appelés.


Pourtant, un tel travail ne se fera pas au détriment des États et des grands décideurs internationaux. C’est tout le sens du propos qu’a tenu à faire valoir hier le Président de la République François HOLLANDE en ouverture du sommet.

Loin de s’exclure les unes les autres, nos approches doivent se renforcer mutuellement, en vue du succès de la COP21 et dès la période 2015-2020, pour l’avènement d’une humanité rassemblée, raisonnable et solidaire.

C’est ainsi qu’à côté des États et soutenus par cette société civile, aura lieu le 4 décembre à Paris un « Sommet des élus locaux pour le Climat » [Climate Summit for Local Leaders].

Organisé la veille de l’Action Day - la journée des Nations unies dédiée aux acteurs non étatiques, ce sommet que j’aurai l’honneur de co-présider avec Michael BLOOMBERG, l’Envoyé spécial du Secrétaire général des Nations unies pour les Villes et le Climat, verra plus de 1.000 maires et élus locaux se rassembler à l’Hôtel de Ville de Paris.

L’ensemble des réseaux de villes collectivités locales présents à Lyon y participeront - ICLEI, C40, AIMF, R20, The Climate Group, Climate Alliance, Energycities, Eurocities, le CCRE et d’autres partenaires encore, afin d’adopter des engagements communs sur tous les volets de l’action environnementale : réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, adaptation des territoires aux conséquences du changement climatique, mise en œuvre d’une solidarité internationale autour de financements et de solutions innovantes.
Nous serons tout particulièrement attentifs à l'équilibre entre les collectivités locales du Nord et celles du Sud, qui sont aussi les plus exposées aux conséquences du dérèglement climatique. Cette déclaration viendra en complément en en appui de l’engagement des États – pas dans une logique de confrontation. Notre seul objectif est que la COP21 soit un succès.

De Lyon aujourd’hui à Paris demain, nous ouvrons une route nouvelle, qui rassemble tous ceux qui, citoyens, gouvernement, instances internationales, s’engagent aujourd’hui pour la sauvegarde de notre planète. Cette route a un sens ; cette route a un but. C’est aussi celle qui permet à chacun d’entre nous, comme disait Montaigne, d’« Embrasser l’univers comme sa ville ».

Je vous remercie pour votre attention, et je vous dis : à bientôt, à Paris !

Merci.
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Il me revient de vous dire quelques mots de remerciement avant la conclusion officielle de ce Sommet par la Présidence française. Je veux d’abord saluer l’ensemble des participants, vous remercier de votre mobilisation. Celle-ci nous a permis de dégager des contributions qui viendront dans quelques mois soutenir et renforcer la dynamique des négociations internationales qui passent notamment par la COP21. Ce Sommet aura été le Sommet de la mobilisation. Jamais la mobilisation des acteurs non étatiques n’aura atteint un tel niveau, tant dans leur représentation que dans les engagements pris. Je crois qu’il faut le souligner et nous en féliciter collectivement.

C’est le début d’une histoire qui s’est écrite durant ces deux jours. Une histoire où les acteurs non gouvernementaux, parce qu’ils sont porteurs des attentes de la société mondiale, ont toute leur place. Une histoire qui doit ainsi collectivement nous permettre de préserver notre planète, notre maison commune. Cette histoire continuera à s’écire demain à Paris avec la COP21. Celle-ci devra nécessairement déboucher sur des engagements très forts. Les derniers sommets internationaux ont été décevants. Face à l’urgence du changement climatique nous ne pouvons plus, désormais, nous permettre ni d’échouer ni même de perdre du temps. Il n’y a pas de plan B.

C’est conscients de cette nécessité que nous, acteurs non gouvernementaux, mettons aujourd’hui sur la table des négociations des engagements forts, pour certains d’entre eux quantifiés. Nous dépassons aujourd’hui le stade déclaratif, ouvrons le temps de l’action et prenons l’engagement d’agir dès aujourd’hui. C’est sans doute le principal résultat de ce Sommet.

Un autre résultat important est la reconnaissance unanime de la dimension territoriale de l’action climatique. Le Président de la République lui-même l’a demandé. La Région Rhône-Alpes en accueillant ce sommet mais surtout par les mesures innovantes qu’elle a déjà mises en œuvre sur son territoire pour lutter contre le changement climatique ou développer les énergies renouvelables, en apporte la meilleure preuve.

Les autres Régions et gouvernements locaux ici présents pourraient en dire autant.

Enfin, le troisième résultat important est la reconnaissance de l’attention qui devra être portée au financement de ces engagements. Nous ne pourrons pas atteindre les objectifs que nous nous sommes fixés, et le cas échéant ceux qui concernent l’adaptation au changement climatique, sans un accès facilité à des financements nationaux ou européens, mais surtout internationaux à la hauteur de ces ambitions.

Je veux, avant de conclure, souligner un dernier point qui est à mes yeux fondamental. C’est notre devoir de solidarité envers les acteurs non gouvernementaux du Sud. Les gouvernements locaux du Nord sont notamment mobilisés sur ce terrain via leurs politiques de coopération décentralisée. Les enjeux financiers sont aussi des enjeux Nord-Sud.

Voilà autant de propositions et de messages que nous souhaitons aujourd’hui délivrer à la Présidence Française de la COP21. Kofi ANAN disait « la solidarité internationale n’est pas une simple possibilité, c’est une nécessité ». Dans la lutte contre le réchauffement climatique cela est plus vrai que jamais. Nous réussirons ensemble ou nous échouerons ensemble. Forts des propositions que nous faisons aujourd’hui, nous serons attentifs aux résultats de la COP21 et, quoiqu’il en soit, poursuivrons le travail collectif entrepris durant ces deux jours.

Je vous remercie.
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Chers collègues,

Je tiens tout d’abord à remercier Monsieur Queyranne et tous les organisateurs de cette très importante manifestation qui a permis de faire entendre une voix essentielle sur le sujet qui nous intéresse. Cette intervention est pour moi un peu particulière puisque c’est ma première intervention dans le cadre de la Présidence luxembourgeoise du Conseil de l’Union Européenne. Cette Présidence signifie notamment que c’est au Luxembourg qu’il revient de défendre, aux côtés de la Commission, la position européenne. L’Europe est un exemple tant dans les engagements qu’elle a d’ores et déjà pris que dans la trajectoire qui est la sienne. Rappelons qu’en 2014, le niveau des émissions a décru de 5% relativement à son niveau de 2013. La position européenne se doit donc d’être forte mais cette position, il faut le rappeler, n’est pas la seule... Et un accord ne pourra se faire qu’avec les contributions de toutes les parties. Je me réjouis à cet égard de l’annonce faite hier par le Président Hollande concernant la mobilisation des Chefs d’Etat et de gouvernement à New York en septembre.

Je me réjouis surtout, ici, des différentes initiatives qui ont été présentées au cours de ces deux jours. Je pense notamment à l’initiative « Under 2 - MoU » lancée par la Californie et le Bade-Wurtemberg, je pense à la Convention des Maires et à son action en matière climatique, par exemple, au niveau du Luxembourg, le Pacte climat qui réunit pas moins de 94 communes sur les 105 que compte notre pays. Je voudrais en profiter pour redire le rôle essentiel des territoires pour mettre en mouvement et traduire en actions des engagements que nous appelons de nos vœux mais qui, sans ces territoires, resteront des engagements sur le papier. La transition passe par les territoires comme elle passe également par les entreprises, par une prise de conscience généralisée de nos sociétés. Les solutions sont déjà là. Vous en avez fait la démonstration.

Il est essentiel, et c’est tout l’enjeu de cet agenda des solutions et du plan d’action Lima – Paris, que la Présidence française souhaite mettre en exergue, de faire connaître ces solutions et de les partager, de faire ainsi la démonstration de la faisabilité de ce changement et des bénéfices qu’il apporte et apportera pour le bien-être de tous, aujourd’hui et demain.

Pour être à la hauteur de ces défis, nous avons besoin d’un accord juridiquement contraignant, durable et dynamique, portant tant sur l’atténuation que sur l’adaptation et les moyens de mise en œuvre. Il devra être assorti de règles claires en vue d’assurer la transparence du processus de mise en œuvre. Seul un accord encourageant toutes les Parties à la Convention-cadre à y adhérer sera un bon accord et fournira un signal fort pour les acteurs économiques et les collectivités locales. Dans cette optique et pour être entendus, nous aurons aussi besoin de faire passer des messages et des engagements clairs :
• sur les mesures de suivi, de rapportage et de vérification qui garantiront la transparence et la redevabilité des Parties,
• sur des cycles de révision permettant d’augmenter le niveau d’ambition,
• sur des objectifs de long terme,
• sur le financement.

Pour conclure, je souhaiterais vous inviter, vous les Collectivités locales, à poursuivre votre effort et à maintenir la pression pour la COP21 et au-delà de la COP21 ! Nous le savons tous, l’année 2015 sera une année décisive, un tournant pour parvenir à une société plus équitable, plus sûre et plus durable. Nous comptons sur votre soutien !

Je vous remercie pour votre attention.
Monsieur le Président Jean-Jack QUEYRANNE,
Chers Ronan DANTEC, Bernard SOULAGE,
D’abord merci, merci de me permettre de participer à ce débat passionnant. Merci d’avoir organisé ce Sommet qui nous permet de voir combien même les Accords de Paris nous donnent du fil à retordre. Vous êtes en mouvement, les collectivités locales sont en mouvement, la société civile est en mouvement, les entreprises sont en mouvement. Donc merci de nous faire participer à ce débat.

Excellences, mesdames et messieurs je voudrais vous dire qu’en septembre nous allons à New-York pour adopter les objectifs du développement durable. Ils vont porter sur des objectifs de développement, de droits humains, de durabilité. Tous les objectifs que nous allons ratifier à New York vont permettre d’inscrire l’Humanité dans une trajectoire de lutte contre la pauvreté.

Le Sommet de New-York est inscrit sous le signe de la dignité en reposant sur 3 piliers:
- L’éradication de la pauvreté
- La transformation de la société
- La protection de la planète

C’est une très bonne nouvelle. Nous allons adopter les objectifs de développement durable. C’est aussi une bonne et une mauvaise nouvelle si, à Paris, nous n’arrivons pas à atteindre l’accord, parce que la réalisation et l’atteinte des objectifs de développement durable, c’est l’accord et la réussite de l’Accord de Paris. L’objectif de l’Accord de Paris, atteindre et contenir la hausse des températures à 2°C, n’est pas une équation mathématique, nous sommes en train de parler de changement de culture, de changement de comportements, de changement de paradigmes, d’une transformation de la société.

Le changement climatique, ses impacts, nous les connaissons tous, mais j’aimerais vous donner des chiffres qui sont juste ahurissants :

Premièrement, 750 millions d’habitants à travers le Monde n’ont pas accès à l’eau potable. L’un des objectifs du développement durable c’est de garantir l’accès à l’eau potable à toute l’humanité. 50% de ces 750 millions d’habitants se trouvent en Afrique. Quand on parle du changement, c’est 140 millions d’heures/jour nécessaires aux femmes et aux enfants pour aller chercher de l’eau.

Deuxièmement, 18% de la population mondiale n’a pas accès à l’énergie. 38 % de la population mondiale n’a pas accès à l’énergie propre, pour se chauffer et cuisiner, soit 2,6 milliards de personnes. 50% de ces personnes sont en Afrique. Cela constitue un impact sur la santé de ces populations, extraordinaire, car vous connaissez l’impact sanitaire lié au bois de chauffage et à la combustion de la tourbe sur la santé.

Troisièmement, quand on parle des changements climatiques, ce sont des millions et des millions d’hectares de terres dégradés. Donc on touche directement à la sécurité alimentaire. Pour ne parler que de l’Afrique, dont je suis originaire, c’est 500 millions d’hectares de terres dégradés, de quoi nourrir la population mondiale à l’horizon 2050.

Quand on parle des changements climatiques, on parle des droits humains, les droits les plus élémentaires pour garantir la dignité. Il s’agit d’une transformation de la société, il s’agit du monde que l’on veut créer demain, de quelle planète nous voulons pour demain.
Aujourd'hui nous allons à Paris et j’aimerais à cet effet remercier la France à plus d’un titre. Je participe aux négociations de la COP 21 et je peux vous dire, chers amis Français, que c’est la première fois qu’il y a une dynamique aussi intense de discussions, de participations, une approche aussi inclusive qui met autour de la table des négociations aussi bien la société civile que les collectivités locales, et les territoires, et les entreprises privées. Lors de notre passage à Paris, au Business Climate Summit, nous avons vu la mobilisation des entreprises. Elles sont déjà dans l’action climat. Aujourd’hui à mon sens nous vivons un jour historique. Un jour historique car l’accord d’aujourd’hui est celui qui a été ratifié par le plus grand nombre de réseaux à travers le monde. Je pense aujourd’hui que vous avez donné moins de travail à ma chère amie Laurence TUBIANA, je te dis : « Va à Paris en étant tranquille, ils ont fait le travail pour nous. ».

Aujourd’hui, nous vivons un moment historique parce que c’est le texte qui a été le plus largement ratifié par les réseaux sociaux. J’ai entendu notre ami Bernard SOULAGE parler des 2/3 de la population mondiale, qui indirectement font partie des réseaux.

Aujourd’hui, mesdames et messieurs, chers amis, vous nous avez donné une grande leçon, à nous, les politiciens. Quelque soit l’Accord de Paris, vous êtes déjà en mouvement.

Aujourd’hui vous nous avez donné l’occasion de reporter votre voix, et pas seulement votre voix, mais vos actions sur le terrain. J’ai écouté le Maire de Lyon parler, j’ai été bluffée par ses énergies positives, J’ai écouté la Mairesse de Genève, j’ai été bluffée par ce qui a été fait à Genève. J’ai écouté tous les maires et mairesse aujourd’hui qui ont parlé des actions dans leurs villes…Je voudrais vous remercier et vous féliciter.

A Paris, c’est vrai, nous allons vers un processus de négociations qui est compliqué. On oppose le Nord au Sud - j’ai été un peu déçue d’entendre cela- il faudrait dépasser cela : on n’oppose personne à personne ! Nous allons à Paris, nous devons être solidaire, en tant qu’êtres humains, en tant que citoyen de ce monde. Parce que tout le monde doit s’adapter. Et donc nous partons à Paris avec un mot clé qui est la solidarité mondiale !

Nous devons trouver des solutions à tous les peuples du monde, pas seulement les Africains, parce que nous ne sommes pas nécessairement les plus lésés : les états insulaires risquent de disparaître, les peuples indigènes sont touchés dans leur vie de tous les jours.

Nous partons à Paris avec un mot clé : être solidaire, pas pour sauver la planète. Quelqu’un a dit : la Planète n’a pas besoin de nous. Donc nous partons à Paris pour sauver et sauver l’espèce humaine. Le rapport du GIEC dit qu’en 2050 -nos enfants seront toujours là- des territoires seront éffacés de la Planète. Imaginez que demain, le rapport du GIEC arrive et qu’on ne fasse rien. Aujourd’hui merci, vous nous avez montré qu’on fait beaucoup !

Soyons confiants, les États vont être raisonnables. Il y aura une place à l’adaptation, aussi bien qu’à l’atténuation. Nous avons besoin que les pays industrialisés -je dis bien les pays industrialisés- nous aident en mettant en place les critères d’éligibilité de l’adaptation. Parce qu’on va nous dire « Oui, l’adaptation a la même importance que l’atténuation. Mais il faut des critères pour qu’on puisse vous aider ! ». Et bien non, définissez les critères parce que vous avez la science, vous avez la technologie, nous nous avez dépassés. Définissons ensemble ces critères pour aider les pays qui ont besoin de s’adapter et qui en ont besoin pour des raisons historiques.

Un scientifique m’a dit : « Quand on parle de responsabilités historiques, ce n’est parce que vous avez pollué il y a très longtemps… Non ! C’est parce que les taux d’émission des gaz à effet de serre sont toujours dans l’atmosphère, ils restent 100 ans dans l’atmosphère. Quand on parle de responsabilité commune et différenciée, c’est là la différenciation. Vous avez pollué, nous n’avons pas les capacités, nous devons être ensemble pour gérer ce moment intense à Paris. »
Nous demandons aux États d’être innovants sur les outils de financement. Le Fond Vert, oui, mais le Fond Vert c’est 100 milliards de dollars par an. Nos besoins c’est 500 Millions de dollars par an pour l’adaptation, c’est plus de 1200 millions de dollars pour l’atténuation. Il faut donc développer des outils pour le financement beaucoup plus innovants que le Fond Vert.

Enfin, je dirai un dernier mot, nous partons pour Paris, et là encore je félicite le G7, je félicite le G20, je n’oserai pas féliciter le Pape, parce que lui aussi a dit un mot concernant le changement climatique. Nous partons en espérant que l’Accord de Paris ne soit qu’une étape et que l’essentiel de la cohérence au niveau mondial soit assise au niveau de ces grands groupes.

Car il n’est pas normal de parler de changer de paradigme quand on continue à subventionner à hauteur de 500 milliards de $ par an les énergies fossiles. Il n’est pas normal, pas cohérent, de continuer à demander aux pays qui sont là, aux collectivités locales, de faire des actions propres et sobres en carbone quand nos systèmes financiers subventionnent encore des centrales à charbon dans nos pays.

Aujourd’hui nous partons à Paris en félicitant la France d’avoir créé la dynamique, d’avoir engagé les discussions au sein du groupe G7, et du groupe G20 et en vous disant à tous : Oui, mettez vos actions sur la plateforme Nazca, parce que vous allez nous inspirer, nous pays de ce monde, peu importe où l’on se trouve. Les changements climatiques n’ont pas de pays, n’ont pas de frontières et n’ont pas de nationalité.

Aujourd’hui, nous devons militer ensemble pour changer le monde et ensemble, nous devons militer pour sauver l’Humanité !

Merci à tous.
Messieurs les Présidents,
Mesdames et Messieurs les Responsables locaux des cinq continents,
Mesdames et Messieurs, Chers Amis,

J’aurais souhaité être personnellement et directement devant vous aujourd’hui. Malheureusement, la négociation sur le nucléaire iranien impose que je sois à Vienne en Autriche. Je ne puis donc communiquer avec vous que par ce message vidéo, à l’occasion de votre sommet consacré à l’engagement des territoires au service du climat.


Ce réchauffement, nous savons que nous devons le contenir à 1,5 ou 2°C. Si les températures augmentaient davantage - 3, 4, voire 5°C - , les effets pour la planète et pour chacun de nos territoires seraient dramatiques. Pas seulement pour le climat, mais aussi pour la santé publique, le développement, la sécurité et la paix. Aucune région du monde n’échapperait aux conséquences de notre inaction.

À cinq mois de la COP21, que j’aurai la responsabilité de présider, où en sommes-nous ? Il y a plusieurs évolutions positives. Un consensus entre les États sur la nécessité d’obtenir un accord universel et ambitieux à Paris. Des pays grands émetteurs de dioxyde de carbone qui s’engagent - les États-Unis et la Chine notamment, qui a présenté avant-hier sa contribution à l’occasion de la visite en France du Premier ministre Li Keqiang. À cela s’ajoute une prise de conscience de beaucoup d’entreprises, d’acteurs financiers et de territoires - votre rassemblement à Lyon l’illustre. Je constate aussi, et c’est tout à fait important, le soutien de la communauté scientifique, l’appui de très hautes autorités spirituelles et morales, le leadership d’un certain nombre de responsables éminents, dont le Secrétaire général des Nations unies. Vous constatez enfin comme moi le soutien de l’opinion publique, notamment des jeunes, de la société civile et de ses organisations. Tout cela est positif et permet d’espérer un accord historique à Paris en décembre sur le climat.

Pour autant, nous sommes lucides. Nous savons l’extrême complexité de la tâche, nous savons le travail qui reste à accomplir en peu de temps, et nous savons les obstacles à surmonter. Il faut donc transformer la bonne volonté, qui est acquise, en un bon accord, qui reste à obtenir.

Au moins deux innovations importantes sont prévues pour la COP21 par rapport aux précédentes. L’une concerne la mobilisation des États. Tous les pays se sont engagés à établir une «contribution nationale» - en anglais INDC -, fixant des objectifs de limitation de leurs émissions. C’est la première fois dans les négociations climatiques internationales. C’est un levier extrêmement précieux, même si parfois les engagements peuvent apparaître décevants ou n’ont pas encore été publiés. À ce jour, 54 % des émissions sont déjà couvertes.

À cet égard, la mobilisation pour le climat des villes, des régions, des territoires, la vôtre, est absolument essentielle. Ce n’est pas une option, c’est une obligation. Par vos engagements, vous avez d’abord la capacité d’inciter les gouvernements à se fixer des objectifs plus ambitieux et de renforcer nos chances de rester au-dessous de la limite des deux degrés.

Par vos engagements directs, vous pouvez décider vous-mêmes et conduire nos concitoyens à adopter le réflexe « zéro carbone » dans la vie quotidienne. Transports écologiques, bâtiments à énergie solaire, valorisation des déchets... en investissant dans ces secteurs vous déteznez des éléments très importants de la solution.

Vos engagements – je le sais pour avoir dirigé moi-même des collectivités locales – prennent plusieurs formes.


Quand San Francisco se fixe un objectif « zéro déchets », cela change la donne. Quand Dakar se dote d’un plan climat prévoyant l’utilisation d’énergies renouvelables et une meilleure isolation des bâtiments, cela change la donne. Quand Helsinki annonce la mise en place d’un système de transport urbain permettant de réduire massivement l’usage des voitures individuelles d’ici 2025, cela change la donne. Quand Séoul déploie un programme volontariste de transports publics et d’extension des espaces verts, cela change la donne. Je pourrais citer bien d’autres exemples de territoires climato-exemplaires, qui montrent que les collectivités locales sont les laboratoires actifs de la croissance verte.

En vue de la COP21, je vous encourage et j’encourage tous les territoires à prendre des engagements, à mettre en œuvre des initiatives concrètes, et à les faire connaître. Je vous invite à les publier sur la plateforme numérique appelée NAZCA (Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action), mise en place par les Nations unies en préparation de la COP21. Cette plateforme va permettre de mieux recenser les initiatives et de diffuser les bonnes pratiques.

Mais soyons clairs : si l’action des collectivités locales pour la planète est absolument indispensable, elle ne se substitue pas à l’action des États. Les gouvernements ont un rôle central à jouer, et nous devons montrer, nous aussi gouvernements, que nous sommes à la hauteur des enjeux. Cela implique une accélération des négociations. Il ne faut pas attendre la dernière minute pour espérer régler des questions difficiles. C’est la raison pour laquelle je réunirai à plusieurs reprises les ministres d’ici la COP21. Un accord est indispensable, il est possible, mais il faut accélérer. Je sais que vous me transmettrez à l’issue de vos travaux une déclaration comprenant plusieurs demandes adressées aux négociateurs. J’en ferai état aux délégués en amont de la COP21. Et nous insisterons notamment sur deux points essentiels pour que l’accord de Paris soit un bon accord.
L'exigence de justice. La justice, cela signifie l'équité dans les efforts à accomplir par les différents pays, qui se trouvent dans des situations différenciées. Cela signifie aussi la solidarité financière envers les pays en développement ou pauvres. L'idée que les collectivités locales pourront bénéficier des financements climat internationaux est une excellente idée que l'on va essayer de faire avancer. Cela signifie une meilleure prise en compte de l'adaptation aux effets du changement climatique, et pas seulement de l'atténuation. Une autre condition d'un bon accord, c'est qu'il soit durable, qu'il ne s'arrête pas brusquement en 2030, mais qu'il puisse se prolonger au-delà, s'améliorer au fur et à mesure, qu'il comporte donc une « clause de révision », qui nous permette d'évaluer collectivement les choses, de situer où nous en sommes et de revoir régulièrement à la hausse les engagements initiaux.

Messieurs les Présidents,
Mesdames et Messieurs,
Chers Amis,

Nous sommes à cinq mois de la conférence de Paris, l'accord est absolument indispensable et il est possible. Il appartient aux 196 parties à la convention des Nations unies sur le climat d'adopter un dispositif ambitieux, juste, différencié et durable. Par vos actions et vos engagements, il vous appartient de contribuer à ce que cet accord soit le plus ambitieux possible. Les États et les territoires doivent être des alliés pour le climat. Nous devons, nous, gouvernements, tenir le plus grand compte de votre message et vous devez, vous, apporter tout votre appui qui est absolument décisif. Je vous donne rendez-vous début décembre pour le Sommet des élus locaux pour le climat à l'Hôtel de Ville de Paris et pour la journée qui sera consacrée à l'action des villes et des régions à la COP21 elle-même au Bourget. Je vous félicite pour ce que vous faites et que vous ferez pour les habitants de vos villes, de vos régions et pour le monde.

Merci.
1-Je me réjouis de l'incroyable dynamique de mobilisation autour du Sommet de Lyon.

Je vous remercie de votre déclaration.
Aujourd'hui, vous venez d'horizons divers de la société civile, avec des cultures différentes, travailler pour engager les territoires sur une trajectoire à 2°C, vers une économie sobre en carbone et résiliente.
Vous vous engagez à développer des coalitions d'acteurs agissant dans les domaines du transport, de l'habitat durable, de l'accès à l'énergie durable entre autres.

J'accueille avec beaucoup d'intérêt les engagements que vous prenez et les messages que vous transmettez. 
Ils font de ce Sommet une étape importante d'ici la COP à la fin de l'année.
Vous représentez l'esprit de la COP que nous voulons en décembre : une COP de l'action, une COP qui apporte le signal crédible que les gouvernements et tous les acteurs non étatiques s'engagent de manière résolue dans l'action contre le changement climatique. Paris n'est pas une fin, ce doit être un début.

Aujourd'hui, c'est le temps de votre mobilisation, à vous, les acteurs et vos réseaux. Travaillons ensemble pour faire de la COP le lieu de l'expression des élus locaux et régionaux qui portent le message de transformation du terrain.

Sur les territoires, les efforts réalisés sont déjà importants. Je m'en réjouis car l'échelle des territoires est la plus pertinente pour donner à voir la transformation des sociétés et des économies. Pour renforcer la participation et le soutien des citoyens à cet avenir décarboné et plus solidaire.
Vous, représentants de la société civile, vous êtes ceux qui transformez et créez les territoires de demain.
Vous faites émerger les secteurs de demain : les achats publics, l'éco-mobilité, l'efficacité énergétique.

Vous avez un fort pouvoir de conviction. On parle souvent de transfert de technologie dans cette négociation.
Je crois aussi au transfert d'énergie que vous pouvez réaliser envers vos gouvernements nationaux.
A la COP, vous pouvez porter un message fort à la condition qu'il soit crédible, robuste, et que vous vous engagiez à en rendre compte.

2-La visibilité de l’action sur le portail NAZCA

Nous avons besoin de capter cette énergie, de la donner à voir.
Nous devons la rendre visible auprès du grand public mais aussi des Etats parties prenantes à la convention climat. Le président l’a dit hier, nous souhaitions faire du portail NAZCA le recueil des engagements individuels et collaboratifs.
Les collectivités pourront y retrouver leurs engagements.
Je vous appelle à rejoindre les initiatives collaboratives car elles vous soutiendront dans la mise en œuvre de vos engagements. Elles sont nombreuses, on peut citer :
• le Pacte des Maires (80 villes) ainsi que le Pacte des Régions (20 régions) lancés lors du Sommet de New-York en septembre dernier.
• En Europe, la Convention des Maires a vu plus de 6000 maires s’engager à réduire les émissions de CO₂ de 20 % sur leur territoire d’ici 2020, à l’avenir elle visera un objectif à 2030.
• De nombreuses initiatives sectorielles ont aussi vu le jour : transport, efficacité énergétique, déchets, résilience, appuis importants pour les collectivités du Sud.

• NAZCA sera un outil simple, ouvert à tous les acteurs et rassemblant toutes les initiatives utiles à la transformation que nous devons mener.

• Ce portail doit être amélioré avec le temps pour permettre un enregistrement robuste, mais nous ne pouvons pas tout faire en 5 mois. Nous démarrons une dynamique qui va se renforcer au fur et à mesure.

• Je vous lance un appel : rejoignez les initiatives. Celles qui sont déjà connectées à NAZCA, mais aussi les autres, qui pour certaines seront bientôt connectées.

• Prenez contact avec mes équipes pour que toutes les initiatives puissent être prises en compte et articulées de manière cohérente et utile.

• Nous devons faire de NAZCA un outil d’information des décideurs et de démonstration de la transformation en cours.

3-Être président de COP, cela veut dire être ouvert, neutre et ambitieux. Cela implique de consulter tous les acteurs et de rechercher le consensus.


• Nous vous encourageons à plusieurs titres :
  - Votre action est une des solutions pour relever le niveau d’ambition à court terme (pré-2020 – workstream 2), car vous êtes ancrés dans le présent.
  - Votre expérience sert d’incubateur, elle démontre que des solutions existent et redonne de la confiance.

4-Où en sommes-nous des négociations ?


• Sur l’accord, qui, une fois encore, sera le résultat central de Paris où en sommes-nous au fond ?

• La session de négociations de Bonn a été utile, mais cela est difficilement visible car le texte n’a pas beaucoup raccourci ! Les co-présidents de l’ADP ont toutefois obtenu le mandat de restructurer le texte d’ici fin juillet, et surtout, le travail en commun à Bonn a permis de bâtir de la clarté et de la confiance entre les pays.

5-Pendant la COP21

• Je me félicite de l’ambition d’Anne Hidalgo de réunir 1000 élus locaux le 4 décembre à l’hôtel de ville. Une dynamique sans précédent, qui démontera le leadership des collectivités et pesera sur celle du Bourget.

• Au Bourget, nous souhaitons présider une COP de l’ouverture et de l’inclusion.

• Le Plan d’Action Lima-Paris y jouera un rôle central.

• Nous serons très attentifs à ce que les collectivités territoriales aient toute leur place au Bourget : les régions comme les villes, les acteurs du Sud comme du Nord

• Au-delà des seules collectivités, une séquence dédiée aux acteurs non-étatiques est prévue pendant la COP21.

• Des journées thématiques permettront de mettre en valeur la transformation partout où elle se réalise, en associant l’ensemble des acteurs qui s’y engagent. Il y aura par exemple des journées sur les transports,
l’énergie, les bâtiments, l’adaptation... nous invitons les acteurs du territoires à s’y impliquer activement
- Comme l’a annoncé le président Hollande hier, une journée dédiée aux villes et territoires
- Les résultats de ces journées viendront nourrir la journée de l’action tenue à haut niveau le 5 décembre,
et qui mettra en lumière les actions les plus ambitieuses des acteurs non-étatiques et des coalitions
d’acteurs.

A Paris, je vous invite à venir partager votre vision du futur !