

European local and regional governments engaged in climate cooperation

Overview of European tools and concrete examples



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EDITO

AFCCRE

With the adoption of the Paris Agreement at COP 21 in 2015 and its coming into force one year ago (4 November 2016), the international community has set itself ambitious objectives in relation to tackling greenhouse-gas emissions. Henceforth, it is a matter of implementing them as a matter of urgency, given the increasing visibility of the consequences of climate change across all our territories and the populations who live there. The Paris Agreement is based primarily on commitments by States; however, it is also based on the commitment of all non-state actors, i.e., in UN wording, “actors that are not Parties to the Agreement”. The commitment of non-state actors, with local and regional governments being in the first rank, because they are the ones that take concrete action on a daily basis, is critical in our fight against climate change. This is even more the case after the announcements made by the President of the USA to the effect that he wished to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, and the tremendous mobilisation of cities and businesses in the USA in favour of maintaining a USA effort that meets the commitments of the Paris Agreements, but borne by non-state actors, not the federal State.

All national, European, and international local and regional government networks have focused on making known their willingness and ability to act in the context of climate agreements, and they welcome the fact that they are acknowledged in several mechanisms and tools for implementing the Paris Agreement, especially the chapter entitled “Workstream 2” for the period 2015-2020. Local and regional governments have many levers for action due to their competences in matters of travel, urbanisation, energy efficiency, managing and recycling waste, risk management, etc. Local and regional governments also play a critical leadership role for all economic, scientific, associative, educational, etc., actors of the territory, and for the population in general.

Local and regional governments’ ability to act is also boosted thanks to the partnerships and cooperation that they develop with their counterparts in Europe and around the world. In the face of common issues, those partnerships allow exchanges to take place, practices to be compared, innovation to take place, and peer support to be provided for improving local authorities’ skills on local policies relating to the fight against greenhouse-gas emissions and adapting to the consequences of climate change. Accordingly, they form an essential tool for an accelerated implementation of international objectives in climate matters, and they must take their rightful place in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

That is the ambition of the coalition on “decentralised cooperation and climate partnerships between territories”, which was launched ahead of COP 21 and which is facilitated by several local and regional government networks, including AFCCRE and its European organisation, CEMR / PLATFORMA. It bears several objectives, including showcasing European and international cooperation by local and regional governments in climate matters, and better knowledge of the European tools that support them. This “overview”, which is aimed at elected officials and officers of local and regional governments and which has been prepared with support from PLATFORMA, is part of that objective. After a chapter on the Paris Agreement and on action taken by local and regional governments, its aim is to present the main European programmes supporting that cooperation, and to give some examples of projects that have been carried out by local and regional governments, as well as of initiatives implemented in France and Germany with the support of ministries in charge of cooperation.

We hope that you will enjoy reading this document.

Philippe Laurent
Mayor of Sceaux
Chairperson of AFCCRE



Ronan Dantec
Senator

Chairperson of the AFCCRE
Commission on the Environment
and Sustainable Development
UCLG Spokesperson on Climate



EDITO PLATFORMA

With the adoption of the Paris Agreement and of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the international community has resolutely engaged in a new approach to sustainable development, one that is more integrated and more participatory. That trend is one that it has been possible to observe for several years at the level of European local and regional governments engaged in international action and cooperation for development.

Today, cities and regions are aware that they must face up to challenges that are worldwide in scope, and that they must strive to preserve global public goods. Thus, climate solidarity is naturally expressed through several cases of decentralised cooperation. “Planting a tree where our partners are means that we breathe better here” is what the city of Utrecht said to us about its cooperation with León in Nicaragua.

Hence, for PLATFORMA and its partners, it is obvious to promote international cooperation on climate and show the lever effect on implementing the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, this publication is part of the Stra-

tegic Partnership Agreement signed between the European Union (the Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development) and CEMR/PLATFORMA. We felt that this research might be of interest to all technicians of decentralised cooperation, sustainable development, and climate planning who are interested in the internationalisation of those policies. The document provides a theoretical framework for the Paris Climate Agreement and European development policy in relation to tackling climate change and adapting to it. It is made complete by concrete examples of projects that, we hope, will inspire many local and regional governments across Europe to enter into a climate commitment at international level, or to join this new dimension as part of existing partnerships.

PLATFORMA and its partners will continue to call upon the European Union and its Member States to put in place the conditions needed for local and regional governments around the world to be genuine actors in sustainable development.



Stefano Bonaccini

President of the Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy

President of the Council of European
Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)



PART 1

THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL
AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS TO
NEGOTIATIONS AND TO IMPLEMENTING
THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Paris Agreement¹ signed by the 195 “parties” to the negotiation at the **21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** establishes a new international regime on climate. It requires all signatory countries to turn toward “low-carbon” economies in order to keep temperature rises “well below” 2 degrees Celsius by the year 2100 compared with the pre-industrial era, and to make even greater efforts to limit the temperature rise to 1.5 °C.

The text adopted in Paris is made up of a decision that is applicable immediately and that aims at action being taken during the

period 2016-2020, as well as an Agreement that took effect on 4 November 2016 (after it was ratified by 55 States that account for 55% of world greenhouse-gas emissions). The package sets out the objectives, principles, and methods of action and cooperation between States in matters of tackling and adapting to climate change during the period before 2020 and the one after 2020.

The Paris Agreement is also based on engagement by all actors, especially local and regional governments, as part of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA), henceforth known as the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA), which is also one of its pillars, especially for the period before 2020.

¹ <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/fre/109f.pdf>



Local and regional governments and their networks, gathered together within the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency, have been particularly active over the last few years at successive international climate conferences (COP) that led to the Paris Agreement being adopted. They have had several objectives: reaffirm their commitment to tackling climate change, support the adoption of an ambitious agreement, and ensure recognition for their role and contribution in the very text of the Agreement and its related mechanisms. Henceforth, they are pursuing their efforts in the operationalisation phase of the Agreement, which is due to be finalised by 2018 and which was at the heart of discussion of COP 22 in Marrakech and COP 23 in Bonn.

In that context, this “Overview” aims at highlighting the contribution of partnerships and of cooperation between local and regional governments in relation to implementing the Paris Agreement. It begins by going over the content of the Paris Agreement and the main elements that concern local and regional governments. The second part covers the main European programmes and the arrangement that can support cooperation projects involving local and regional governments in tackling and adapting to climate change. The last part of this “Overview” goes over some initiatives that aim at supporting cooperation between local and regional governments in that area.



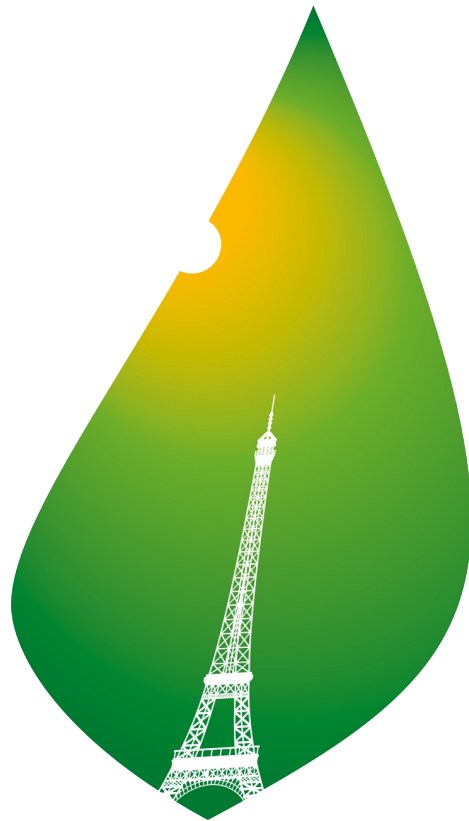
1 THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

In its article 2, the Paris Agreement specifies **the level of ambition of world climate action**. The objective is to “strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognising that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; and
- increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change by fostering climate resilience and development based on low greenhouse-gas emissions, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
- making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse-gas emissions and climate-resilient development.”

In accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities of States in the fight against climate change, the Agreement states that it will be applied taking account of respective capabilities to act and of different national circumstances.

To achieve the implementation of those objectives, the Agreement plans, **as an attenuation measure**, to cap global greenhouse-gas emissions “as soon as possible”, followed by a swift reduction aimed at a “zero net emissions” objective for greenhouse gases during the second half of the century. Emissions due to human activity must be fully absorbed by natural carbon sinks like oceans, forests, and soils (cf. article 4, §1).



COP21 • CMP11 PARIS 2015 UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



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It also plans for **continuous but differentiated commitments from all States**, which must communicate their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) at the time of ratifying the Agreement, then update them every five years, without being able to lower the level of their ambition. In that area, the Agreement specifies that developed countries “continue taking the lead” by committing themselves to reducing their emissions in absolute terms across the whole of their economies; developing countries “ought to” continue to improve their commitments, and are “encouraged” to make progress towards objectives that involve reducing or limiting their emissions and that cover the whole of their economies. The least-developed countries (LDCs) and small island States “can” contribute when and how they wish to. An overall status report on contributions and their implementation shall be presented regularly, beginning in 2018, then every five years from 2023, in order to help States review their contribution.

Adaptation is henceforth at the same level as mitigation as a global objective in its own right. That objective aims at building capacity for adaptation, at increasing resilience to climate change, and at reducing vulnerability to those changes, with a view to contributing to sustainable development. The Parties acknowledge that adaptation is a global problem for everyone that has local, subnational, national, regional, and international dimensions, and that is a key element of the long-term global response to climate change (article 7, §§ 1 and 2). The Agreement provides for each country to be able to present and update a communication on adaptation; that communication will set out priorities, requirements in relation to implementation and support, and policies put in place.

Questions regarding financing and support for developing States appeared amongst the key points of the negotiation, and were a critical factor in success. Developing countries feel that developed States, which are responsible for historic emissions, must provide financial support for States that suffer most from the con-

sequences of climate change.

In article 9, §1, the Agreement specifies that developed countries shall provide financial resources to help developing countries with mitigation and adaptation, following on from their obligations under the Convention. Other States are also invited to provide financial resources on a voluntary basis. Every two years, developed countries must provide "indicative information" on the amount and nature of funds available, to ensure predictability, and "transparent, consistent information" on the public component of financing. A situational analysis of the implementation of the agreement and of States' contributions shall be prepared regularly as from 2023.

Moreover, the COP's decision reiterates States' commitments made at the conferences in Copenhagen (COP 15 - 2009) and Cancún (COP 16 - 2010) to provide, by 2020, a minimum of 100 billion dollars each year to support the fight against climate change in developing countries. That amount will be reviewed upwards by 2025.



2 REFERENCES TO THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS AND TO THE LOCAL DIMENSION

Strongly supported by members of the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities Constituency as part of the climate and local authorities' roadmap for several years (cf. roadmap focus, page 19), the call to recognise the role of local and regional governments in climate action has been heard by States and by the international community. That contribution, as well as the contribution of all actors (economic, academic, financial, etc.), is henceforth clearly identified as been essential for attaining the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

In its preamble, the Paris Agreement recognises **"the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change"**.

Other references to the local and regional dimension appear in the Agreement's articles on adaptation and building capacity.

In article 7, §2, "Parties recognise that **adaptation** is a global challenge faced by all with **local, subnational, national, regional, and international dimensions**, and that it is a key component of and contributes to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods, and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change".

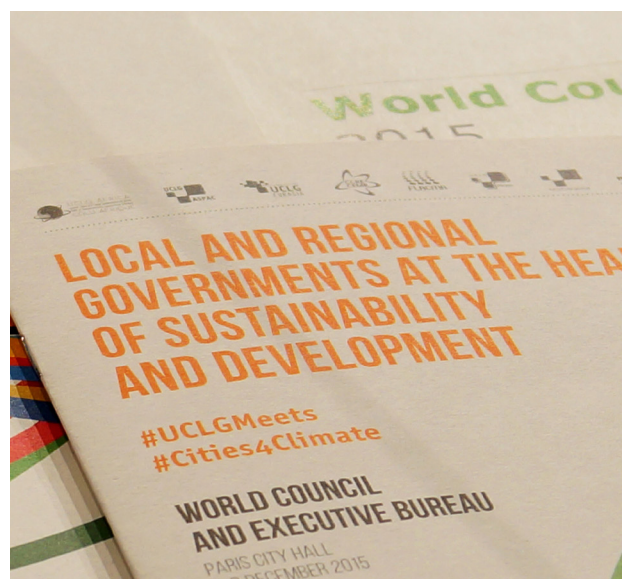
Article 11, §2, states: "Capacity-building should be country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs, and foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including **at the national, subnational, and local levels**. Capacity-building should be guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and should be an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive."



Other references appear in the decision that introduces the Agreement. The preamble states: "Agreeing to uphold and promote regional and international cooperation in order to mobilise stronger and more ambitious climate action by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, **cities and other subnational authorities, local communities**, and indigenous peoples [...]".

In the part on capacity-building, point 74 provides for the launch of a work plan for the period 2016-2020, "fostering global, regional, national, and subnational cooperation" (d), as well as "identifying opportunities to build capacity at the national, regional, and subnational level" (g).

In part V, which covers "non-Party stakeholders", points 134 and 135 state that the Conference of the Parties "welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate



change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities, and other subnational authorities". It invites the non-Parties covered by paragraph 134 above to "scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions and / or to build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, and to demonstrate those efforts via the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action."

The Paris Agreement is also based on the engagement of all actors, especially local and regional governments, as part of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (henceforth referred to as the Global Climate Action Agenda - GCAA), which is also one of its pillars, especially for the period before 2020.

3 THE GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AGENDA - GCAA²

The agenda, promoted by the Secretary General of the United Nations at the Climate Summit held in New York in September 2014, has been supported by Peru, France, and Morocco, which held the presidencies of COP 20, 21, and 22, respectively. The Lima-Paris Action Agenda, henceforth called the Global Climate Action Agenda, is an essential component of the Paris Agreement (cf. points 117 et seq. of the decision), and is intended to supplement the commitments borne by States. It recognises the voluntary contribution of non-state actors (local authorities, businesses, civil society, financial institutions, etc.), as well as their initiatives to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions and to adapt in order to raise the level of ambition, especially during the period before 2020.

It henceforth relies on the **Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action**³ launched by the high-level climate champions, Hakima El Haïté, Delegate Minister in Charge of the Environment (Morocco), and Laurence Tubiana, the then Ambassador for Climate Change (France), at COP 22 in Marrakech. It offers a structured and consistent framework that is intended to facilitate dialogue,

collaboration, and linkages between actions taken by States and those implemented by non-state actors, in order to increase global action on climate change and release financing to match climate challenges. It is also intended to allow exemplary initiatives to be highlighted, and to account for progress made.

All initiatives are listed on a common platform, NAZCA (Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action)⁴, which was launched at COP 20 in Lima.

The many initiatives and commitments listed include, as regards local and regional governments:

- the **Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**⁵, as part of which over 7 600 European local and regional governments (cities, intermunicipal associations, regions, and county councils) are voluntarily committed to reducing their CO₂ emissions, promoting renewable energies and energy efficiency, access to sustainable energy, and adaptation to climate changes. The significant



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² <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/climate-action/global-climate-action-agenda>

³ http://unfccc.int/files/paris_agreement/application/pdf/marrakech_partnership_for_global_climate_action.pdf

⁴ <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>

⁵ http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index_en.html

features of the initiative include a common framework to communicate results that is flexible and adjustable in line with local realities, and the assessment of results reported by the European Commission's independent scientific centre (CCR/JRC);

- the Compact of **Mayors**⁶ launched by UCLG, ICLEI, and C40 with the support of UN Habitat at the summit held on 23 September 2014. The initiative aims at bringing together current and future commitments by local and regional authorities, in order to enable regular and transparent information to be provided on the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions actually achieved as part of their policies and actions. The survey is based on a common registry, the *carbonn® Climate Registry*⁷. The Mayor's Compact and the Covenant of Mayors have been brought together into a joint initiative, the **Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**⁸.

- the **Compact of States and Regions**⁹ launched by several organisations, e.g. NRG4SD, R20, and the Climate Group also aims at allowing CO2 reductions to be accounted for;

- the **Under2 MOU agreement**¹⁰ is also open to being signed by regional authorities and States that commit themselves to reducing their emissions by between 80 and 95% by 2050 relative to 1990 levels. The initiative was launched by the USA State of California and the German Land of Baden-Württemberg; it currently includes 167 States, provinces, and regional authorities.

Mobilising non-state actors was begun ahead of COP 21, and is a clear and major contribution to the Action Agenda. Amongst the initiatives aimed at highlighting their actions based on a multi-actor and territorial approach, it is important to mention the project borne by the Climate Chance association.

FOCUS - CLIMATE CHANCE: THE COMMITMENT OF NON-STATE ACTORS

An international association set up in February 2016 and chaired by Ronan Dantec, French Senator and spokesperson on climate for UCLG, the **Climate Chance association**¹¹ aims to foster dialogue and multi-actor expression, especially as part of international negotiations on the climate, as well as to highlight and measure actions taken in territories by coalitions of non-state actors involved in the fight against climate change. In this case, it is a matter of making a concrete contribution to raising States' ambitions by 2020 and contributing to the **Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action** (MPGCA). That "multi-actor" dynamic was launched at the World Summit on Climate and Territories (Lyon, 1 and 2 July 2015); the **community of non-state actors brought together by the dynamic** intends to meet each year to take stock of commitments given and work developed by the various coalitions, as well as to make an active contribution to international climate negotiations.

Thus, after the 1st Climate Chance Summit, which was held in Nantes in September 2016 and which **brought together 3 000 participants from 70 nationalities**, the 2nd edition of the Climate Chance Summit was held in Agadir (Morocco) in September 2017, at the invitation of Souss-Massa Region; it brought together **5 000 actors from 80 nationalities**. In a Declaration¹²

adopted at the end of the Summit, **non-state actors recalled** that the dynamic of the action by alliances and coalitions and **their synergy** is central, and that there is urgency over strengthening action by all state and non-state actors. Moreover, over and above the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, non-state actors must be able to continue contributing to official negotiations in order to place their suggestions before them. Thus, they **ask** to be associated with the "facilitation dialogue" that must allow the level of States' ambition to be raised by 2020. Furthermore, they reaffirm the importance of increasing international public and private financing and access to them for strengthening dynamics of action.

The coalitions cover all the challenges of tackling climate change (transport, energy, forests, adaptation, financing, etc.). Those coalitions include one dealing with partnerships between territories and with decentralised cooperation on climate matters. It is facilitated by several local and regional government networks, PLATFORMA / CEMR, AFCCRE, Cités Unies France, and ENDA Energie, with support from the French State (Délégation pour l'Action Extérieure des Collectivités Territoriales (Delegation for External Action by Local and Regional Governments) of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs). It is intended to highlight the contribution of partnerships between local and regional governments in implementing commitments given by States as part of the Paris Agreement, and to strengthening the consideration given to that dimension in negotiations linked with implementing the Agreement. (cf. pages 14-15)

⁶ https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/global_mayors_compact.pdf

⁷ <http://carbonn.org/>

⁸ <http://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/>

⁹ <https://www.theclimategroup.org/project/compact-states-and-regions>

¹⁰ <https://www.theclimategroup.org/project/under2-coalition>

¹¹ <http://www.climate-chance.org/>

¹² http://www.climate-chance.org/dev/climate-chance.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/declaration_agadir_2017_eng.pdf

4 THE COMMITMENT OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR NETWORKS



World Summit on Climate and Territories, Lyon, Regional Council (July 2015)

Given their competences in matters relating to transport, housing, land-use planning, economic development, etc., local and regional governments have frameworks and levers for action that are essential for reducing CO2 emissions, adapting territories to the effects of climate change, managing consumption, and developing renewable energies. They also have the capacity to pull together all economic, academic, cultural, and associative actors, as well as the public, in order to support them in new approaches and more virtuous forms of behaviour.

Moreover, several European local and regional governments are formally and voluntarily involved in the **Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**, an initiative launched in 2008 with the support of the European Commission. Over 7 600 European territories (cities, intermunicipal cooperation bodies, regions and other sub-national governments) are voluntarily involved in reducing their CO2 emissions as well as in promoting renewable energies and energy efficiency, thus contributing to attaining European objectives by 2030 (a 40% reduction in greenhouse-gas emissions) by defining and implementing an action plan. Since 2015, the question of adapting to the effects of climate change has been an integral part of commitments, since the specific “Mayors Adapt” initiative is henceforth an integral part of the Covenant, as is access to energy that is safe, sustainable, and affordable.

A specific twinning programme to support cooperation between signatories of the European Covenant of Mayors has been in place since 2015 (for signatories of Mayors Adapt); it enables support to be given to exchanges of best practices and a rise in the skills of the local and regional governments involved (cf. page 32). Since COP 21, the initiative has also aimed at inspiring local authorities on other continents, since the European Commission supports the roll-out of comparable initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa (cf. pages 42-43), North and South America, Japan, India, China, and South-East Asia.

Those initiatives constitute opportunities for cooperation between local and regional governments involved in implementing local policies for reducing greenhouse-gas emissions, access to sustainable energy, and adapting to the consequences of climate change.



Climate Summit for Local Leaders, Paris City Hall (December 2015)

FOCUS: THE CLIMATE ROADMAP OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR NETWORKS

Through their commitment to reducing greenhouse-gas emissions, local and regional governments as well as their international, European, and national networks, including UCLG, ICLEI, CEMR, and AFCCRE, have been formally involved since 2007 in a **common mobilisation and expression strategy, the climate roadmap of local authorities**. The strategy is supported amongst others by Ronan Dantec, French Senator, Nantes Municipal Councillor, Chairperson of AFCCRE's Commission on the Environment and Sustainable Development, and UCLG's Climate Spokesperson.

With a view to COP 21 in Paris, the strategy was renewed and formalised in **the new climate roadmap of local and regional authorities for 2013-2015**¹³, which was launched at the World Mayors' and Territorial Leaders' Summit on Climate Change, held on 27 and 28 September 2013 in Nantes, in parallel with the Ecocity World Summit on Sustainable Cities.

It was the opportunity for signatory networks to renew **their joint mobilisation and their support for a global and binding climate agreement, as well as their ability and will to implement ambitious local policies in the area, benefit from international financial arrangements, and take part actively in current negotiations**. That renewed strategy by local and

regional governments for a single discourse played a role in greater recognition for their actions in the circuit of international negotiations.

Following on from that common expression and with a view to COP 21 in Paris, several Declarations were able to confirm the will of local and regional governments to pursue ambitious policies in the matter of the fight against climate change, and in supporting the adoption of an agreement by the States. In particular, there is the **Bordeaux Appeal**¹⁴, adopted by French local and regional government networks on 26 February 2015, the **European Mayors' Declaration on Climate**¹⁵, adopted on 26 March 2015 in Paris on the initiative of the Mayor of Paris and the Mayor of Rome, and the **Declaration of the World Summit on Climate and Territories**¹⁶, adopted on 2 July 2015 at the initiative of Rhône-Alpes Regional Council.

The Climate Summit for Local Leaders organised on 4 December 2015 at the invitation of Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris, and Michael Bloomberg, former Mayor of New York and the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change, brought together a thousand Mayors as well as local and regional elected officials from all continents, who had come to support the adoption of an ambitious Agreement. At the end of the Summit, the **Paris City Hall Declaration – A decisive contribution to COP 21** was presented to Ban Ki-Moon, then Secretary General of the United Nations, and to Laurent Fabius, then Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development as well as Chairperson of COP 21¹⁷.



Climate Summit for Local Leaders, Paris City Hall (December 2015)

¹³ <https://www.uclg.org/en>

¹⁴ <http://www.iclei.org/>

¹⁵ <http://www.ccre.org/en>

¹⁶ http://www.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ICLEI_WS/Documents/advocacy/LGRoadmap/2013_Nantes_Declaration_of_Mayors_and_Subnational_Leaders_on_Climate_Change.pdf

¹⁷ <http://www.bordeaux.fr/images/ebx/fr/groupePiecesJointes/41352/1/pieceJointeSpec/125944/file/appeledebordeaux.pdf>

¹⁸ <http://www.afccre.org/sites/default/files/declaration-maires-europeens-pour-le-climat.pdf>

¹⁹ https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/declaration_world_summit_climate_territories.pdf

²⁰ <https://api-site-cdn.paris.fr/images/76938>





PART 2

EUROPEAN POLICIES AND SUPPORT
PROGRAMMES FOR LOCAL AND
REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS'
COOPERATION PROJECTS IN AREAS
LINKED TO CLIMATE

Introduction

EUROPEAN COMMITMENTS AND OBJECTIVES IN CLIMATE MATTERS, AND HOW THEY APPEAR IN THE EUROPEAN BUDGET

The European Union's priorities include reducing greenhouse-gas emissions that contribute to climate change and adapting to the effects of the latter, as well as attaining sustainable-development objectives. European objectives in the matter are the application of international commitments given by the Union on behalf of all Member States. Naturally, they are binding on Member States and are enshrined in the Union's internal policies as well as in the relationships that it maintains with its external partners as part of its bilateral relationships and its policy on development cooperation. Those approaches are naturally reflected in European financial instruments that support the policies. On that last point, the Union is committed to allocating at least 20% of its budget to climate challenges.

They are based on the **objectives defined for 2020** that are specified in the climate-energy package adopted in 2008, i.e.:

- a 20% reduction in **greenhouse-gas emissions** relative to 1990
- 20% of total energy consumption to come from **renewable energies**
- a 20% increase in **energy efficiency**

Those objectives were reviewed as part of the **2030 climate-energy package** that the Heads of State and Government of the 28 EU Member States discussed at the European Council meeting of 23 October 2014:

- a reduction of at least **40% in greenhouse-gas emissions** relative to 1990
- at least 27% of total energy consumption to come from **renewable energies**
- an increase of at least **27% in energy efficiency**

Those new objectives translate the Paris Agreement at European level. In particular, they involve reviewing the emission trading system (ETS) for the period 2021-2030, defining the share-out of effort concerning non-carbon market sectors (transport, construction, and agriculture), and setting up the Energy Union, which includes reviewing arrangements in matters of energy efficiency and, in particular, the 2012 directive on energy efficiency, the 2013 directive on the energy performance of buildings, and the revised 2009 directive on renewable energies. The proposals presented by the European Commission in November 2016²¹ are currently the subject of negotiations between the Council and the European Parliament.



The European strategy on adaptation

The **European strategy on adaptation** was adopted in 2013, and it aims at taking the question into consideration more generally and more globally across all Member States, including at local level, as well as in the context of policies and projects implemented by the European Union. The consequences of climate change affect already several territories, the population, and natural resources, as well as economic sectors such as industry, agriculture, fishing, tourism, etc. In addition, the estimated costs of inaction will rise, so they need to be anticipated to the extent that the minimum cost of a failure to adapt to climate change would be 100 billion euros per year in 2020 and 250 billion euros in 2050 for the entire Union.

To that end, the Commission intends to foster and support the adoption of national adaptation strategies as well as exchanges of experiences between public authorities, especially at local and regional level. In that regard, the Commission has developed an initiative similar to the Covenant of Mayors, "Mayors Adapt" (the two initiatives were merged in October 2015), with the aim of encouraging local and regional authorities to develop strategies and action plans relating to adaptation. It is also as part of that initiative that particular support for cooperation between local authorities has been developed by the European Commission (cf. point 3 of part 2, page 32). The European Union's strategy is expected to be reviewed by 2018.

²¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/commission-proposes-new-rules-consumer-centred-clean-energy-transition>

Climate in the European budget and its financial instruments

Naturally, those questions appear at the heart of the intervention priorities of common policies and in the European budget. In conjunction with the Union's commitments to act on the fight against climate change, **20% of the budget for the 2014-2020 period** (i.e. **180 billion euros**) is expected to be allocated to support for projects with a "climate dimension". That commitment is applied across all European policies and programmes. In particular, it is the cohesion policy that, thanks to European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIFs), supports the local development of territories and territorial cooperation in Europe.

ESIF programming for 2014-2020 is focused on **11 thematic objectives** (TO). Amongst them, three objectives enable support to be provided to local investments on the themes of climate / energy: **TO 4: "Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy", TO 5: "Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention, and management", and TO 6: "Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency"**. In addition, thematic objective 7, "Promoting sustainable transport and improving network infrastructures", also contributes to reducing greenhouse-gas emissions.

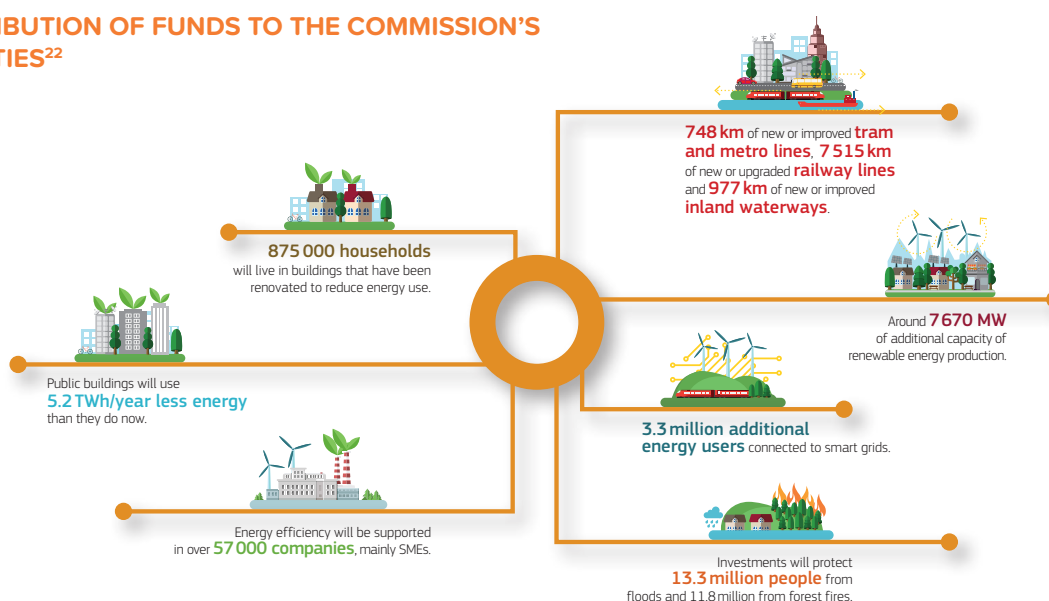
In order to boost the added value of intervention by European funds and emphasise the priority given by the European Union to the fight against climate change, **EU rules require at least 20% of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) of each regional programme to be allocated to thematic objective 4 in developed regions** (15% in regions in transition and 10% in the least-developed regions).

SHARE OF ESI FUNDS ALLOCATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE BY THEMATIC OBJECTIVE IN THE 2014-2020 PROGRAMMING PERIOD

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE	%
TO 1 : Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	1.5
TO 2 : Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, ICT	> 0
TO 3 : Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs	0,7
TO 4 : Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	34.3
TO 5 : Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	6,5
TO 6 : Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	42.4
TO 7 : Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	9,7
TO 8 : Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility	4,8
TO 9 : Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination	
TO 10 : Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning	
TO 11 : Enhancing institutional capacity and efficient public administration	0,1

> Source : COWI (2016)

CONTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO THE COMMISSION'S PRIORITIES²²



²² [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/601982/IPOL_STU\(2017\)601982_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/601982/IPOL_STU(2017)601982_EN.pdf)
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/what/investment-policy/esif-contribution/energy_union_climate_data.pdf

1 PROGRAMMES TO SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION (INTERREG)

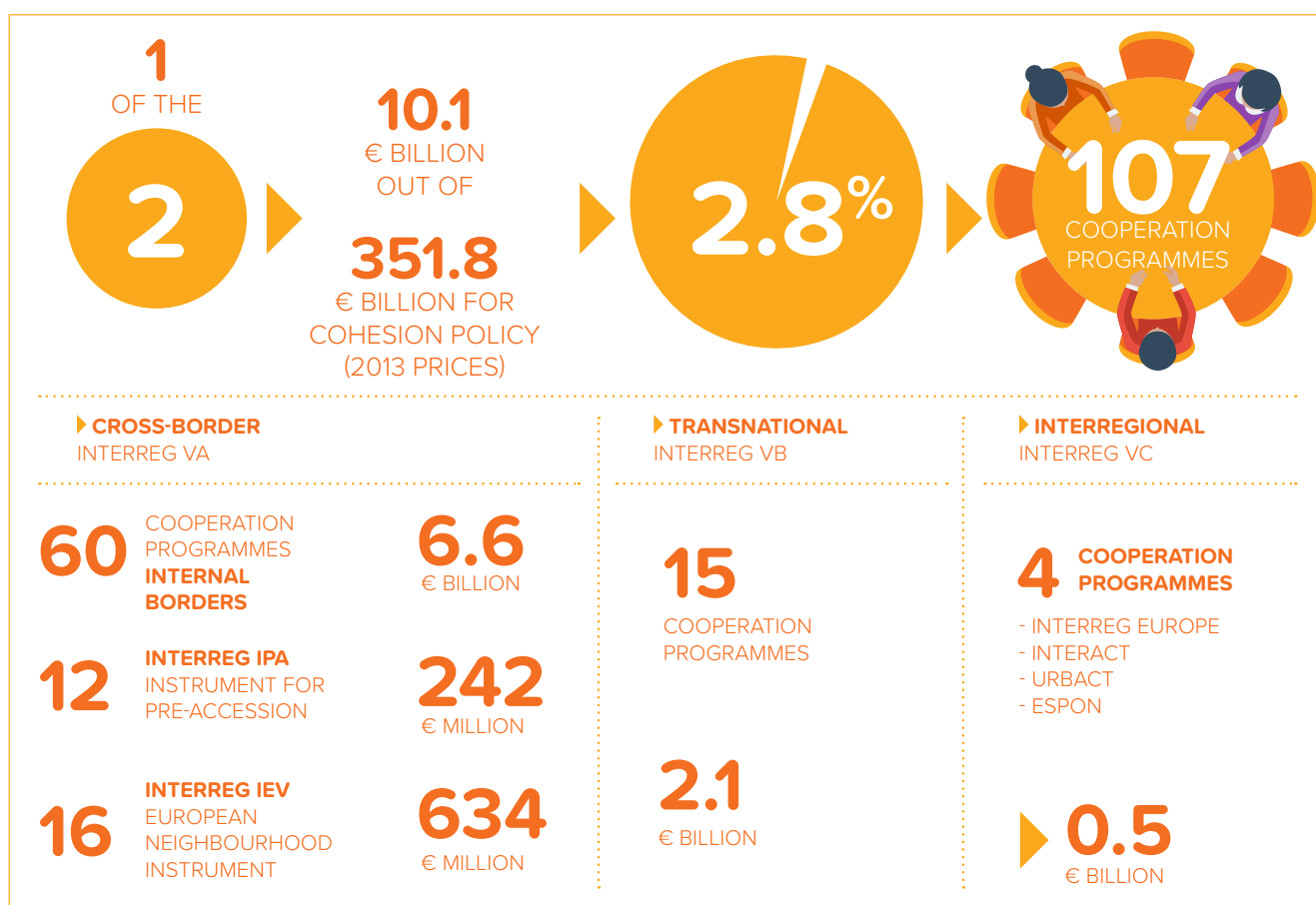
Territorial cooperation is a full objective of European cohesion policy, and its budget allocation has increased constantly over the last few years.

In that context, ERDF-financed cooperation programmes are the main source of European financing for cooperation projects relating to climate change (mitigation and adaptation). Over **10 billion euros for the entire EU have been allocated to that objective for the period 2014-2020** as part of various implementation components and programmes (cf. the diagrams below):

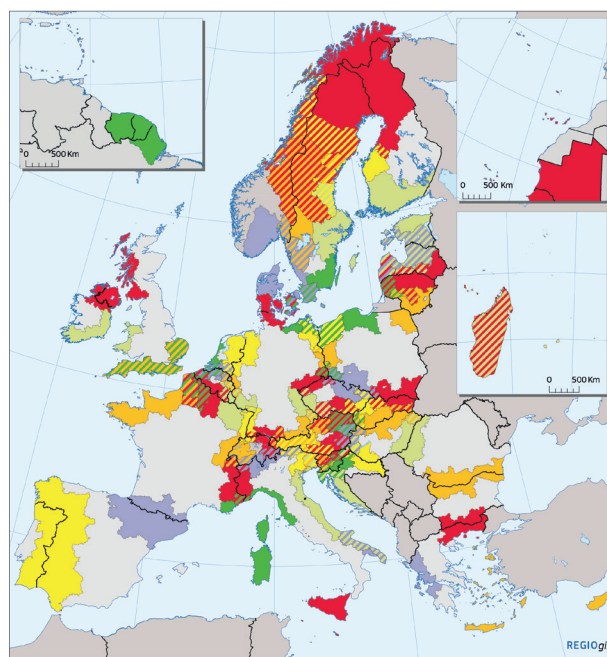
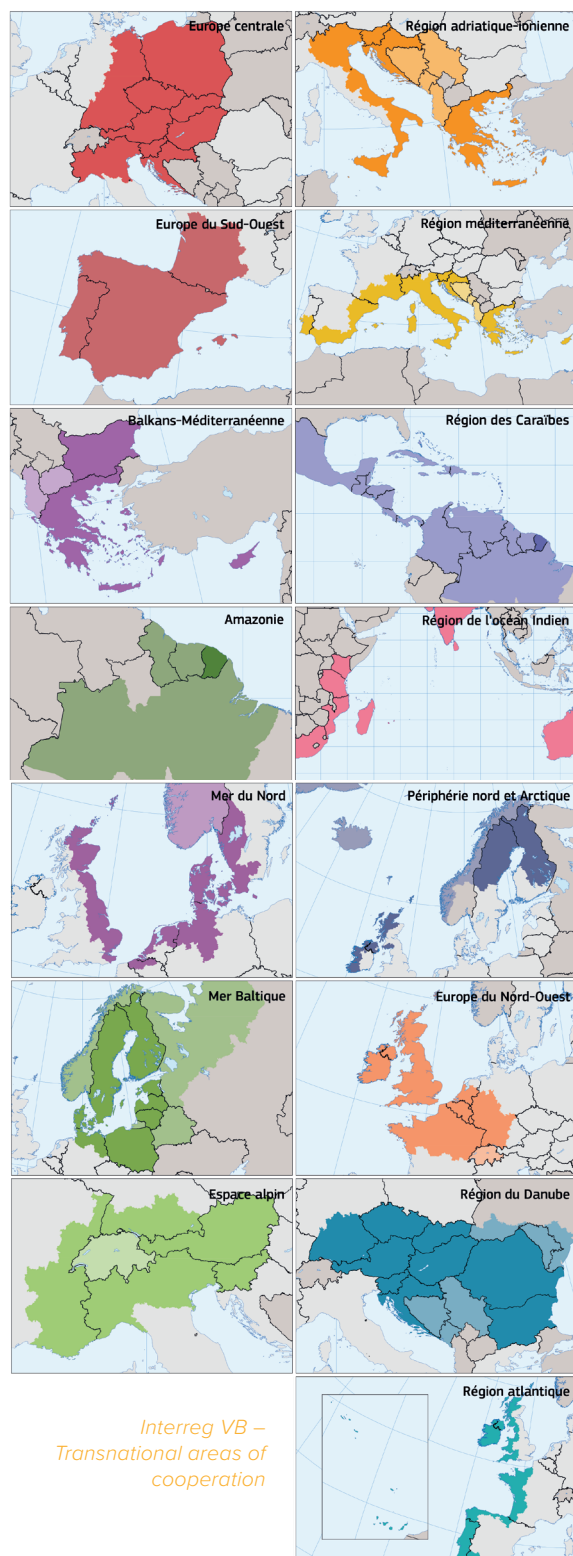
- **cross-border cooperation** (60 areas of cooperation, pre-accession instruments, and neighbourhood programme)
- **transnational cooperation** (15 areas of cooperation)
- **Interreg Europe inter-regional cooperation** (covering the whole of the Union and aiming and improving implementation of the policy on economic, social, and territorial cohesion).



ERDF-financed programmes, like all the programming of ESIFs, are allocated to attaining European objectives identified in the Europe 2020 strategy, especially in matters of energy and climate, which are amongst programming priorities.



THE VARIOUS AREAS OF COOPERATION



Examples of projects²³

Interreg Europe programme

The **PASSAGE** (Public Authorities Supporting low-carbon Growth in European sea border regions) project brings together eleven **partners** (mainly local public authorities) from eight European countries. Those partners include **Pas-de-Calais County Council** (France), which is the lead partner.

In the straits areas, maritime and logistics flows as well as related port activities and industries generate a particularly significant level of carbon pressure; at the same time, it is truly difficult to implement integrated and concerted policies in those cross-border and maritime areas. Based on that finding, project partners have set several objectives:

- reduce the impact of maritime and port flows and logistics on climate change by stimulating low-carbon initiatives
- stimulate cross-border consultation in sea border areas, to fully seize opportunities relating to low-carbon development and the "blue" economy.

²³ These are only some of the projects supported under the Interreg programs and illustrate the interest of conducting projects with a climate dimension in the framework of partnerships involving several European partners. For a more exhaustive description of all supported projects, please visit <https://www.keep.eu/keep/>

The main areas in which partners will exchange their experiences and identify new approaches are:

- low-carbon transport: better identifying and quantifying the environmental impacts of flows of people and goods in the straits, in order to resolve them at source, and working at on a cross-border scale with transport actors to generate innovative, low-carbon, and competitive initiatives
- the environment and the attractiveness of territories: identifying gains in attractiveness linked to low-carbon territorial development
- entrepreneurship and social innovation: foster the emergence of innovative economic sectors

At each stage of the project, partners also work in co-ordination with "INTERREG" European cross-border cooperation programmes on each of the project's sea borders.

11 partners – 5 sea borders:

- the Dover Strait (the Franco-British sea border), with the involvement of Pas-de-Calais County (France) and the County of Kent (United Kingdom)
- the Gulf of Finland (in the Central Baltic), involving Helsinki-Uusimaa Regional Council (Finland) and the Government of Harju County (Estonia)
- the Corsica Channel, between France and Italy, with the Maremma and Tirreno Chamber of Commerce (Italy) and Bastia Haute-Corse Chamber of Commerce (France)
- the Strait of Otranto and the Straits of Corfu, with the Province of Lecce (Italy), the County of Vlora (Albania), Ionian Islands Region (Greece), and InnoPolis (Greece)
- the Fehmarn Belt, between Germany and Denmark, with the Fehmarn Belt Development Agency

Cross-border meetings between local actors are organised twice a year for each strait. Those events bring together local and regional governments, universities, chambers of commerce and trade associations, and businesses, in order to highlight local initiatives, encourage networking on a cross-border scale, and co-construct a cross-border action plan that should be collectively implemented between 2018 and 2020 in order to take part in developing a low-carbon economy.

In short, PASSAGE is:

- a budget of 1.9 million euros (85% co-financed by the ERDF)
- 6 straits, 11 partners
- 4 years of work and 9 seminars
- 2 phases

For more information

<https://www.interregeurope.eu/passage/europe.international@pasdecals.fr>
<https://www.facebook.com/Passage-project-1725720641047127/>
<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8525182>

Interreg Italy - France (Maritime) Programme

The **ADAPT project "Assistere l'adattamento ai cambiamenti climatici dei sistemi urbani dello spazio Transfrontaliero"** (Help urban systems of the cross-border area to adapt to climate change) aims at improving the ability of public institutions to prevent and to manage, on a joint basis, certain specific risks of the cooperation area coming from climate change: hydrological risk, especially in relation to floods.

The project complements the "PROTERINA 3 – evolution"²⁴ project (which is also supported as part of the France – Italy (Maritime) programme), since it provides for drawing up a cross-border action plan that aims at preventing and reducing the risks posed by climate change.

ADAPT has as a priority aim to improve the management of flooding risk by building the capacity of cross-border institutional actors in charge of managing that risk, especially by carrying out the following actions:

- seeking better management and better risk governance at cross-border level, especially through various partner exchanges that will take place as part of the project and at its completion
- strengthening communication on flooding risk in the cooperation area, and seeking greater involvement by civil society with regard to that risk
- putting in place a joint, innovative action plan as part of the approach to flooding risk
- testing integrated management and surveillance systems, illustrated by implementing local pilot actions that will enable effective improvement of the resilience of the cross-border area's territory of cooperation
- capitalisation of the results obtained after implementing pilot actions, especially by sharing best practices by partners involved in the project and, more widely, risk actors and civil-society actors concerned by the approach.

This project is implemented by the Associazione Nazionale dei Comuni Italiani (ANCI), Tuscany section (the lead partner), and it brings together the following 13 partners: the City of Ajaccio, Bastia Conurbation Community, Var County Council, the Italian municipalities of Livorno, Rosignano Marittimo, Alghero, Sassari, Oristano, La Spezia, Savona, and Vado Ligure, the Tuscany Regional Association of Public-Service Enterprises (Confservizi Cispel Toscana), and the Fondazione CIMA (Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale – International Centre on Environmental Monitoring).

The total cost of the project is € 3 796 730.05 (85% financed by the ERDF). It is implemented over a 36-month period from 2017 and 2020.

For more information

ANCI Toscana
Elena Conti
elena.conti@ancitoscana.it
<http://interreg-maritime.eu/fr/web/adapt/projet>

²⁴ <https://www.keep.eu/keep/project-ext/43012/PROTERINA-3>



INTERREG VB Central Europe Programme

CitiEnGov (Cities for a Good Energy Governance) project ²⁵

Energy policy is characterised by its horizontal dimension, which directly or indirectly influences all other policies, thus, consequently, the entire socio-economic system. Based on that finding, local public authorities, especially urban ones, play a “key role” as facilitators in energy-transformation procedures. They should co-ordinate approaches in order to draw up and plan their low-carbon strategies. In order to attain that objective, cities should set up departments to deal with that question, or strengthen existing departments by providing tools and strategies and by given them an effective role within public administrations. The CitiEnGov project has the aim of improving public administrations’ ability to implement new strategies in matters of energy planning via a new concept based on recognising a political mandate for energy, setting up a working group tasked with defining the actions to be taken, and a cross-cutting service that fosters effective implementation.

²⁵ <https://www.keep.eu/keep/project-ext/42954/CitiEnGov?ss=2f0c752b92a447e3ae543da66c3da9f8&espon=>

The expected deliverables of the project include building local public authorities’ capacity to define and implement a strategy on low carbon emissions. Actions taken as part of the project will aim at restructuring units in charge of energy within local authorities or setting up such units, encouraging control and implementation procedures for local energy plans if they have already been approved, and encouraging the definition of such plans if they do not exist. Moreover, the project will support an innovative approach to energy planning using practical tools (the “CitiEnGov Toolkit”) and strategic thinking. The objective is to improve energy-related action plans in 7 countries and 10 regions. Ten institutions should apply the CitiEnGov tool, and there will be training for officials within partner local authorities.

The project brings together the local-development agency of Ferrara (Italy), which is the project’s lead partner, as well as several local and regional governments, including the cities of Bydgoszcz and Grodzisk Mazowiecki (Poland), Ludwigsburg (Germany), and Split (Croatia), Hajdú-Bihar County (Hungary), and the local energy agencies of Nova Gorica and Gorenjska (Slovenia).

MOVECIT project²⁶ (Engaging employers from public bodies in establishing sustainable mobility and mobility planning)

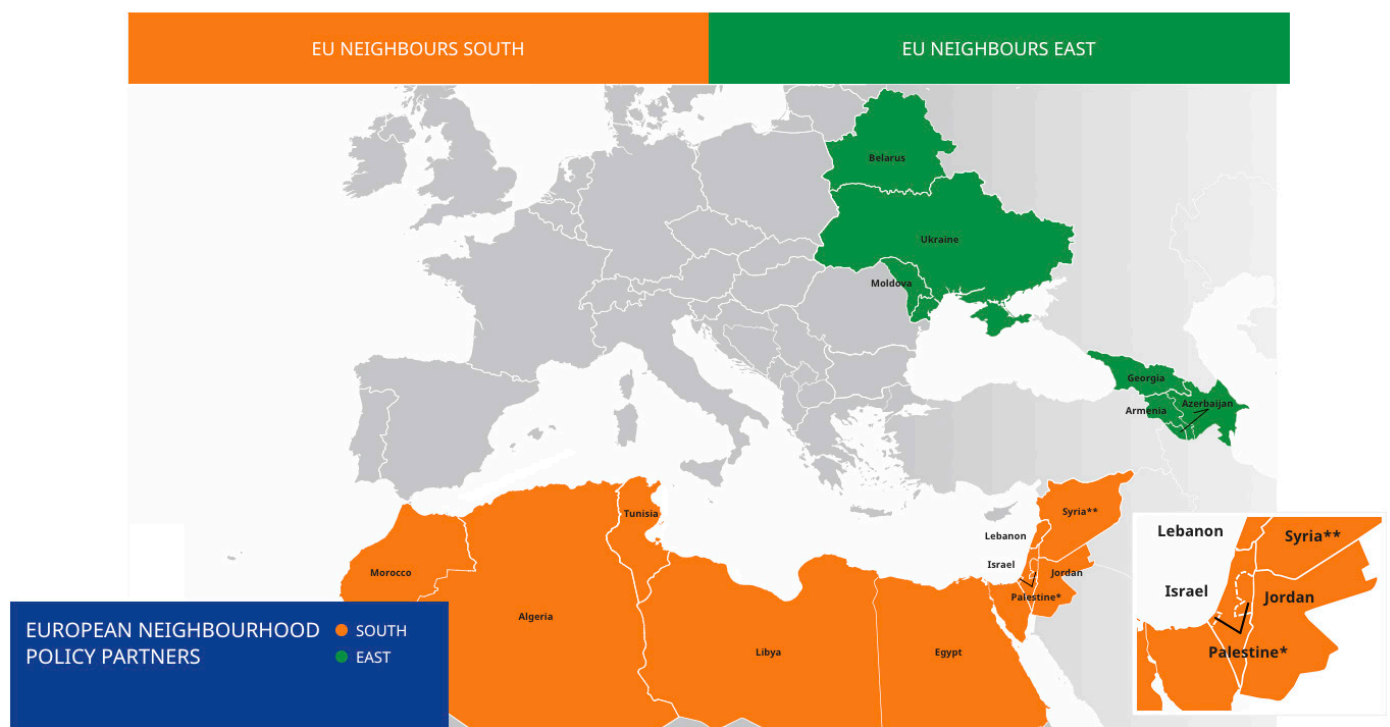
The objective of the MOVECIT project is to facilitate the development of more sustainable transport in a context marked by the development of individual and motorised journeys in Central Europe. The project brings together local-authority representatives, sustainable-mobility specialists, regional environmental agencies, and NGOs. Cities will implement mobility plans aimed at journeys made by their officials. Campaigns aimed at encouraging soft modes of travel (cycling and walking) as well as the use of public transport will be launched aimed at the general public. In addition, arrangements that support car- and cycle-sharing as well as improving municipal vehicle fleets will be tested in the project’s city partners.

The project should enable a mobility plan to be drawn up for each of the municipalities involved. Via exchanges of experience and apprenticeship between peers, it will enable capacity-building for officials in charge of those questions, a change in the behaviour of the municipality’s officials, and, more generally, a change in the behaviour of all inhabitants towards more sustainable ways of travelling. As part of the project, actions will be implemented to integrate sustainable mobility plans into local and regional political strategies and their concrete implementation.

Project partners include the cities of Leipzig (Germany), Modena (Italy), Banská Bystrica (Slovakia), Litoměřice (Czech Republic), and Ljutomer (Slovenia).

²⁶ <https://www.keep.eu/keep/project-ext/42968/MOVECIT?ss=3eb6ecba33b64f9577c6358aa167a91c&espon=>

2 CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



> Source : <http://www.euneighbours.eu/en>

The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) aims at bringing Europe closer to its neighbours in their mutual interest. It was designed in 2004, after the EU was joined by ten new Member States, to avoid new split lines emerging on the continent.

The European Neighbourhood Policy governs the EU's relations with 16 of its closest neighbours:

- to the south: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Syria²⁷, and Tunisia
- to the east: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine

The ENP was revised in 2015, and in matters of special area of cooperation and support between the Union and its partners, it sets the following: inclusive **economic and social development** as well as **creating jobs for young people**, key measures of economic stabilisation. A fresh emphasis has been the intensification of collaboration with partner countries in **security** matters, especially as regards conflict prevention and the fight against terrorism and radicalisation. **Safe and lawful mobility**, the **fight against clandestine migration**, and human trafficking also constitute priorities. Finally, collaboration with country partners concerning **energy security** and **climate action** are subjects of increased attention.



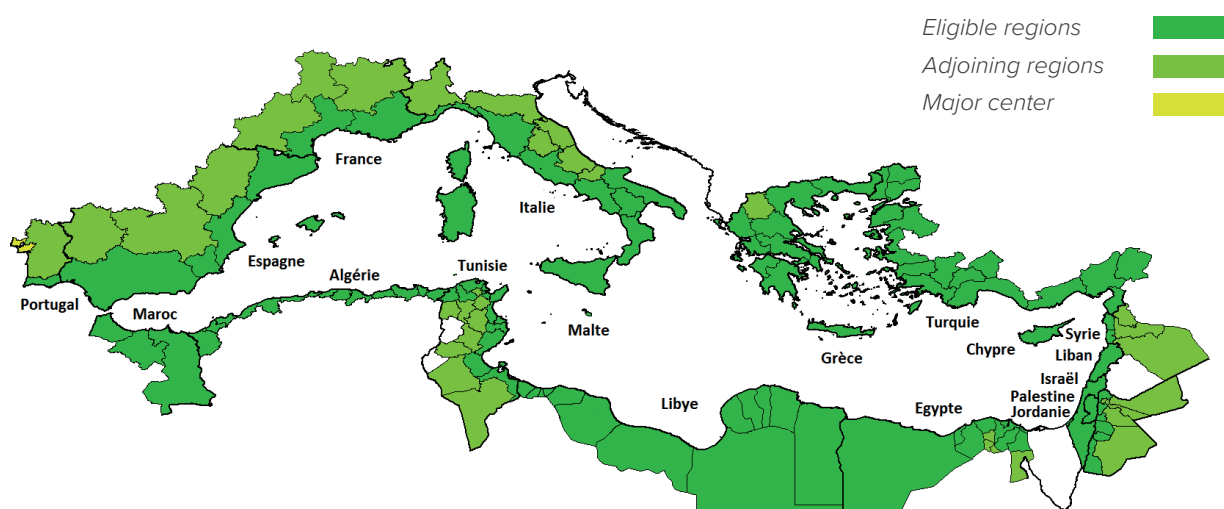
The **European Neighbourhood Instrument** (ENI) is the financial tool for implementing the ENP. The ENI has a budget of **15.433 trillion euros (2014-2020)**, most of which is granted to partner countries through a series of programmes:

- bilateral programmes covering support for a partner country
- multi-country programmes that respond to challenges common to all partner countries or to some of them, as well as regional and subregional cooperation between at least two partner countries
- **cross-border cooperation programmes** between Member States and partner countries that share a common border along the EU's

external border (including Russia). Those programmes have funding of 1.052 billion euros for the period 2014-2020, allocated to the various cooperation programmes²⁸.

By way of example, the **ENI CBC Mediterranean Sea Basin** programme has funding of **209 million euros**. It supports projects implemented by the actors, in particular local and regional governments from regions of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, and Malta, together with their Southern Mediterranean partners. Cf. the map below.

ENI CBC MED - GEOGRAPHICAL ELIGIBILITY



13 countries have already adhered to the Programme: Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia.

> **Source :** <http://www.enpicbmed.eu/en>

²⁷ The EU has suspended its bilateral cooperation with the Syrian government as well as its involvement in regional programmes in 2011.

²⁸ <http://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/eu-in-action/projects/cross-border-cooperation-cbc>

As part of the programme, actions against climate change, resilience against catastrophes, cooperation in the field of energy, and

the development of renewable energies are amongst the priority areas for intervention. (Cf. the table below)

ENI CBC MED – STRATEGY & BUDGET 2014-2020



> Source : <http://www.enpicbcmmed.eu/en>

The projects that have benefited from the programme include:

The “SUDEP South” sustainable urban demonstration project²⁹

The project enables 12 local authorities in 6 Mediterranean countries that are partners of the Southern Neighbourhood to implement actions that are incorporated into their sustainable-energy action plans (SEAPs), or into similar local plans that target sustainable urban development, especially energy savings and the development of renewable energies.

Support for local authorities involved in the projects is particularly aimed at:

- providing assistance and building capacity in relation to demonstration projects
- promoting and reproducing innovative actions
- creating a space for best practices to be exchanged between project beneficiaries
- defining each beneficiary's own strategy

For each of the authorities involved, a series of actions is implemented, such as the roll-out of intelligent tools to better monitor the energy consumption of municipal buildings, thus making energy savings in the Palestinian city of Abasan al-Kabira, and implementing the energy strategy of the Moroccan city of Chefchaouen.

The cities involved in the project are Eilat and Kfar Saba (Israel), Sahab (Jordan), Baakline, Ardeh, Koura, and Halba (Lebanon), Chefchaouen and Kenitra (Morocco), Tubas and Abasan al-Kabira (Palestine), and Nabeul (Tunisia).

CES-MED project: Promoting the development of sustainable energies in Mediterranean cities³⁰

The CES-MED project enables training and technical assistance to be provided to local and national authorities in the Southern Mediterranean region, in order to help them respond more actively to the challenges of sustainable policies. CES-MED supports the implementation of the commitments of the Covenant of Mayors: reduce CO₂ emissions by 20% by improving energy efficiency, and increase the use of sources of renewable energy.

²⁹ <http://www.euneighbours.eu/en/south/eu-in-action/projects/sudep-sustainable-urban-demonstration-projects-south-support-mechanism>
<http://www.sudepsouth.eu/#>

³⁰ <http://ces-med.eu/fr>
http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/IMG/pdf/CES-MED_A_leap_forward_to_sustainable_cities_2016_en.pdf

The project has the following objectives:

- provide technical assistance and training for drawing up and implementing sustainable policies like those that emerge from joining the Covenant of Mayors, as well as preparing sustainable-energy action plans (SEAPs). 23 cities, municipalities, and governorates affiliated to the CES-MED project have committed themselves to drawing up SEAPs. Each SEAP includes the city's sustainable strategy, the reference inventory of CO₂ emissions, calculations for targeted CO₂ reductions, and priority actions to attain those objectives, as well as actions aimed at raising public awareness
- support local authorities in the ENPI's southern region so that they can respond more actively to the challenges of sustainable policies
- build local authorities' capacity for drawing up and implementing more sustainable local policies, such as renewable-energy solutions, energy-efficiency measures to reduce CO₂ emissions, efficient water and waste management, eco-friendly public transport, etc.
- contribute to making national authorities more aware of the need for increased involvement of cities in policy matters that affect them directly, such as local water and waste management, urban transport, local energy consumption, etc., as well as of the advantages of such involvement.

The cities involved in the project are: Boumerdès, Sidi Bel Abbès, and Batna (Algeria); Ramla, Rosh Ha 'Ayin, and Shefa 'Amr (Israel); Irbid, Karak, and Aqaba (Jordan); Beirut, Baakline, and Qabb Ilyas (Lebanon); Oujda, Benslimane, and Agadir (Morocco); Tulkarm, Hebron, and Nablus (Palestine); and Sousse, Kairouan, and Sfax (Tunisia).

The total cost of the project is 6.8 million euros, and its implementation period is 2013-2018.



Eastern partnership

"COM DeP", the Covenant of Mayors Demonstration Project³¹

The programme aims at supporting a selection of cities with fewer than 200 000 inhabitants in the countries of the eastern partnership that commit themselves to the Covenant of Mayors. It involves supporting them financially and technically in the concrete implementation of actions that appear in the sustainable-energy action plans (SEAPs).

The programme's budget is 31.4 million euros for 2014-2018, and it includes two series of actions:

- making grants to 19 projects³² involving 22 local authorities (11 in the Ukraine, 3 in Moldova, 3 in Belarus, 1 in Armenia, and 1 in Georgia). The projects aim at making energy savings in buildings, urban heating systems, urban lighting, public transport, water networks, and wastewater treatment
- actions to provide technical assistance, hold exchanges of experience, provide training, etc.



³¹ <http://com-dep.enefcities.org.ua/en/>

³² <http://com-dep.enefcities.org.ua/en/demo-projects/>

3 SUPPORT FOR COOPERATIONS AS PART OF THE COVENANT OF MAYORS FOR CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Initially launched in 2015 and renewed in 2016 as part of "Mayors Adapt" (the equivalent of the Covenant of Mayors for questions of adapting to climate change), the programme of support for co-operation and twinning has enabled cities already involved in local policies of adaptation to climate change to exchange their experiences with other "learning" cities that are less advanced.

Activities financed in that context were aimed at study visits by representatives of the learning local authority to its partner, the objective being to discover projects and initiatives implemented and to study their potential for being replicated. 31 European cities took part in that initiative, including Thessaloniki, Bologna, Prague, Munich, Rouen, Sevilla, Valencia, Bremen, and Stockholm.

The initiative was renewed in 2017; it is now aimed at signatories of the Covenant of Mayors on energy and Climate. The new edition should provide support to six new partnerships, as part of which the European local and regional governments selected can benefit from the experience acquired by the most advanced local authorities³³. It should be renewed in 2018.

The programme is also open to regions, départements, and provinces, as well as to cities that are not signatories of the Covenant of Mayors, provided they join it before the start of the twinning process.



13  visits

31  cities



³³ http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/news_en.html?id_news=838 ; http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/IMG/pdf/City-to-City_Call_text_final.pdf

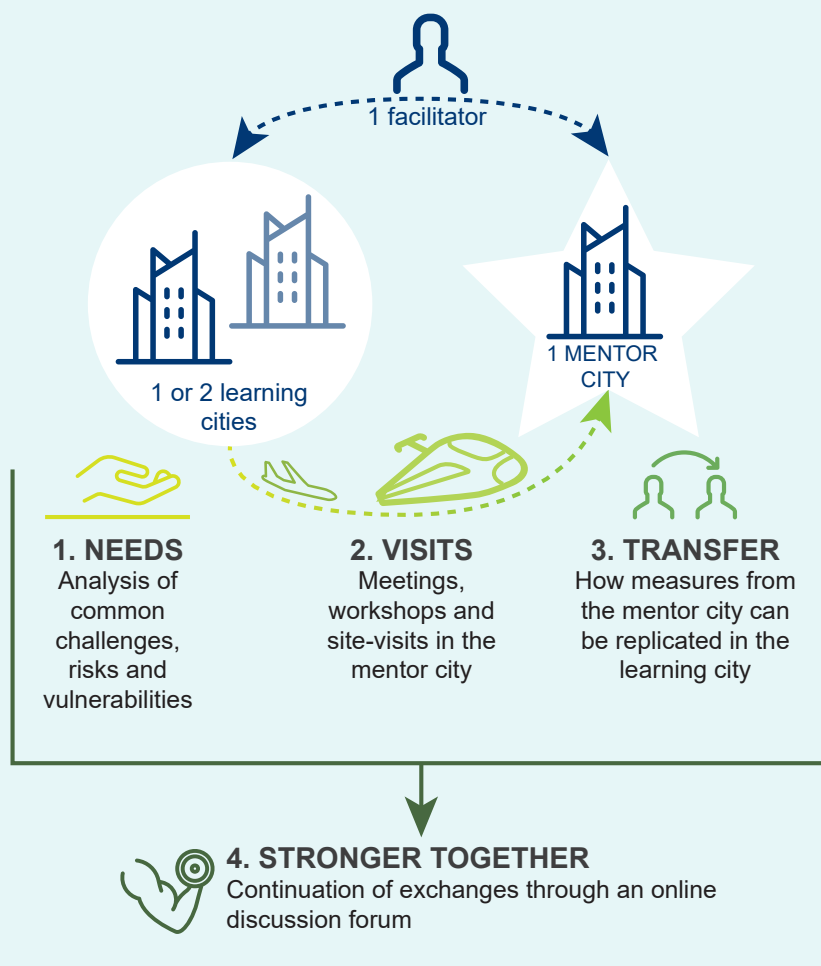
CITY TWINNINGS

ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

2015-2016



The twinning programme connects learning cities that are starting their adaptation work to mentor municipalities that have already developed successful strategies to make their territories more resilient.



4 THE “INTERNATIONAL URBAN COOPERATION PROGRAMME” FOR SUPPORTING COOPERATION BETWEEN EUROPEAN AND NON-EUROPEAN CITIES

The programme³⁴ relies on the European Commission's experience in matters of local and urban development as part of regional policy, and the growing interest from large States for encouraging territorial development as well as principles like multilevel governance. It is managed by the Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) in conjunction with the Directorates General and the Commission's departments tasked with foreign relations (European External Action Service and DG DEVCO). It also relies on the preparatory action called “**world city**”³⁵, implemented by DG REGIO between 2014 and 2016 and in 2017-2018, and which supports cooperation in matters of sustainable urban development between European and third-country cities in China, India, and Japan (cf. box below).

Sustainable urban development is amongst the priorities of regional policy, and it is the subject of renewed objectives as part of the European urban agenda, as well as the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III), the Paris Climate Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015. Cities have the means and skills to implement policies that contribute to attaining all those objectives. At the same time, cities are facing development challenges that bring significant threats to bear on the environment and on climate. In that context, the European Union has launched a three-year (2016-2019) programme that aims at supporting cooperation in matters of urban policy between European cities and cities and regions on other continents, as well as supporting action by cities in matters of climate as part of the global Covenant of Mayors and its regional applications (Covenant of

³⁴ <http://www.iuc.eu/city-pairings/>

³⁵ <http://world-cities.eu/>



Mayors in Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, etc.). The Covenant of Mayors Office acts as the Secretariat for the IUC programme. The countries targeted by those initiatives include China, India, Japan, Canada, Mexico, the USA, Argentina, Brazil Chile, Colombia, and Peru.

For example, it is in that context that the European Commission supports the development of cooperation on urban policies between European and Chinese cities³⁶. The European candidate cities selected commit themselves to exchanging their experiences and to work jointly to define an action plan in matters of sustainable development in conjunction with European and international agendas on the matter (SDGs, the Paris Climate Agreement, and New Urban Agendas).

More recently, a new call for expressions of interest was launched to support the setting up of partnerships between cities in Europe and cities in Latin America, the Caribbean, India, Japan, and North America.

THE WORLD CITY PROGRAMME

Areas of cooperation include sustainable urban development, energy efficiency, and sustainable mobility. In addition to the two local authorities in cooperation, the programme also brings together other actors in the territory, such as businesses, universities, and research centres. The programme has enabled support to be given to technical visits between partners, and it has led to the setting up of an on-line exchange platform. The second phase of the initiative (2017-2018) will support several cooperation with South Korea, South Africa, Australia, Indonesia, and Vietnam, involving Barcelona, Tampere, Eindhoven, Belfast, Bilbao, Graz, Málaga, Hamburg, Katowice, Manchester, Prague, Seville, Zagreb, Milan, etc.

List of partnerships set up as part of the first phase³⁷:

- China / EU: Wuhan – Barcelona; Chengdu – Dublin; Guangzhou – Lyon; Shantou – Andalusia; Tianjin – West Midlands
- India / EU: Mumbai – Copenhagen; Navi Mumbai – Stuttgart; Chandigarh – Lazio Region; Pune – Warsaw
- Canada / EU: Edmonton – Vitoria Gasteiz; Halifax – Tallinn; Ottawa – Hanover; Saanich – Almada
- Japan / EU: Kitakyushu – Riga; Kumamoto – Leipzig; Toyama – Bourgas; Shimokawa – Växjö; Yamaguchi – Bourgas; Shimokawa – Waxjö

³⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/newsroom/news/2017/03/27-03-2017-join-the-iuc-city-to-city-cooperation-programme

³⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/cooperate/international/pdf/20170127_iclei_world_cities_final_en.pdf



5 CLIMATE IN EUROPEAN FOREIGN POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT-AID POLICY

The fight against climate change and adaptation to the consequences of climate change are amongst the strategic priorities of the European Union in the conduct of its foreign policy and its policy on cooperation with third countries. As is recalled by the conclusions of the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council of 6 March 2017, "Implementing the EU Global Strategy - strengthening synergies between EU climate and energy diplomacies and elements for priorities for 2017"³⁸, the European Union wishes to retain a role as lead partner in applying the Paris Agreement, as well as for the transition economies with low greenhouse-gas emissions and that are resilient against climate change.

It is a matter of tackling climate change, supporting a carbon-neutral future, promoting a global transition to competitive and sustainable economies that are low in greenhouse-gas emissions, and ensuring energy security. All those complementary objectives form an integral part of the European Union's global foreign-policy and security strategy (adopted in October 2016)³⁹, and they comply with the Paris Climate Agreement, the framework strategy for the Energy Union, and the universal programme for sustainable development for 2030 (SDG).

The European Consensus on development⁴⁰ was adopted in

June 2017; it constitutes the new strategic framework for European development-aid policy for 2030. It applies in full to all the European Union's institutions and Member States, which commit themselves to co-operating more closely. Eradicating poverty remains the primary objective of European development policy, whilst incorporating the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. In that respect, protecting the environment, managing natural resources, and tackling climate change (in conjunction with the commitments of the Paris Climate Agreement) also appear amongst the cross-cutting priorities of the European Union. Access to energy and the development of renewable energies as well as the fight against climate change in developing countries are also objectives that are addressed. Climate change cannot be dissociated from development. On the one hand, measures aimed at tackling climate change can have major consequences for development. On the other hand, attaining global objectives relating to the fight against climate change will depend on development-related decisions.⁴¹

To that end, the Union ensures that tailor-made partnerships are set up with third countries, and it continues to encourage and support initiatives in vulnerable countries that are the most affected by the impact of climate change as well as being deprived of safe, universal access to sustainable energy.



³⁸ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-6981-2017-INIT/en/pdf>

³⁹ https://europa.eu/globalstrategy/sites/globalstrategy/files/pages/files/eugs_review_web_13.pdf

⁴⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/european-consensus-on-development-final-20170626_en.pdf

⁴¹ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-3708_en.htm

In that regard, the EU and its Member States provide financial resources, technology transfer, and support for building capacity, in order to help developing countries ensure that adapting to and attenuating climate change, as well as increased access to sustainable energy, are incorporated at all relevant levels of the decision-making process in the field of development. Strategic partnerships between the European Union and its partners (Africa⁴², the Caribbean, etc.) place action in matters of climate and energy at the heart of their action priorities. Cf. focus on the EU-African Union and EU-Latin America partnerships.

The EU and its Member States also play their role in financing actions taken by developing countries in relation to commitments given as part of international negotiations on climate, confirmed by the Paris Agreement (green fund, objective to allocate 100 billion dollars by 2020, etc.). As such, they are the leading contributors in budget terms (17.6 billion euros in 2015 and 20.2 billion euros in 2016, across all EU / EIB / Member State budgets).^{43 44} That determination by the European Union and its Member States to increase financing aimed at developing countries was reaffirmed by the finance ministers of the 28 Member States in the conclusions of the meeting of the "Economic and Financial Affairs" Council of 10 October 2017.⁴⁵

The Union has set itself financial objectives in the matter for the **period 2014-2020**:

- 20% of the European budget shall be allocated to action on climate matters
- that 20% objective also applies to international cooperation and development, with a minimum of 14 billion euros over the period (i.e. 2 billion euros / year) to support actions in developing countries

The European Union's financial support takes the form of various instruments and initiatives. It involves **regional investment facilities** that are replenished by the EU budget and that have the objective of increasing private investments in climate matters. During the period 2014-2020, the European Union should allocate 2 billion euros to those arrangements, which are likely to raise 50 billion euros.

One of the flagship initiatives launched by the European Union and its Member States with the objective of supporting the least-developed countries as well as island states is known as **the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)**⁴⁶, of which a new implementation phase (GCCA+) was launched in 2015 and relies on the financial framework for 2014-2020.

The GCCA+ currently has a budget of over 300 million euros drawn from the EU budget, the European Development Fund, and voluntary contributions from some Member States. It supports 51 programmes around the world and is active in **38 countries as well as 8 regions and subregions**. The GCCA is based on incorporating climate change into planning for national development. It supports adaptation programmes in climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, protecting coastal areas, and land and water management. The GCCA is also active in the areas of forest management, reducing catastrophe risks, and clean energies. Those programmes, rolled out in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, contribute to building the capacity of some of the most vulnerable developing countries to deal with climate change. It intervenes as part of national, regional, and multinational programmes like the LoCAL mechanism.⁴⁷



⁴² http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-4808_en.htm

⁴³ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-3533_en.htm

⁴⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/articles/international/2015-10-09_climate_finance_en.htm

⁴⁵ <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2017/10/10-conclusions-climate-change/>

⁴⁶ <http://www.gcca.eu/about-the-gcca/what-is-the-gcca>

⁴⁷ <http://www.gcca.eu/technical-and-financial-support>

FOCUS - LOCAL CLIMATE ADAPTIVE LIVING FACILITY (LoCAL)⁴⁸

The programme specifically aims at support for local authorities in the least-developed countries, and it intervenes in the form of grants. LoCAL combines technical assistance and capacity-building support for performance-based climate-resilience grants (PBCRGs), which enable the programming and verification of local expenditure on adaptation to climate change. The budget is drawn from EU funds, the Belgian and Swedish agencies for development cooperations, Lichtenstein, and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

Since LoCAL was launched in 2011, it has been introduced or tested in twelve countries in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific. To date, the mechanism has provided 7 million USA dollars in grants to 64 local authorities covering a population of over 5 million people across twelve countries in Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, and Nepal), the Pacific (Tuvalu), and Africa (Benin, Ghana, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger) (cf. 2016 Annual Report).⁴⁹

FOCUS - EU-AFRICAN UNION PARTNERSHIP

The partnership between the European Union and the African Union for 2018-2020 is expected to be adopted at the AU-EU Summit held in November 2017 in Abidjan (Ivory Coast). It naturally takes account of international commitments in matters of climate and sustainable development. Action priorities including building capacity, especially amongst local authorities, to deal with rapid urbanisation. Moreover, in the field of energy, there are plans to continue efforts that are already in hand in matters of access to energy⁵⁰ (Sub-Saharan Africa) and of developing renewable energies. Support for local authorities as part of implementing the Covenant of Mayors is also amongst the objectives identified (cf. page 16) (cf. Commission Communication "A new impetus for the Africa-EU partnership" of May 2017).⁵¹

Intervention priorities also refer to taking account of climate change in agricultural matters.⁵²

FOCUS - EU-LATIN AMERICA PARTNERSHIP

Since 2010, a cooperation programme between the EU and the countries of Latin America has provided support for sustainable development that incorporates climate challenges of adaptation and mitigation. It is the Euroclima programme⁵³, with its first implementation phase being completed in 2017.⁵⁴ As part of that programme, building the capacity of local authorities in matters of local climate policy is supported through, for example, training sessions. A new phase of implementing the programme, which is henceforth known as Euroclima+ and which has a budget of 80 million euros, will enable support to be provided for the commitments given by Latin American States as part of the Paris Agreement. Several national development agencies are associated with the programme (the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, AFD, Expertise France, etc.), and implementing it is based on the needs identified by each of the 18 States concerned.



⁴⁸ <http://www.local-uncdf.org/>

⁴⁹ http://www.local-uncdf.org/uploads/2/4/0/3/24030503/local_uncdf_annual_report_2016-en_2.pdf

⁵⁰ https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/5_energise_afica_final.pdf

⁵¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/FR/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017JC0017&from=EN>

⁵² https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/6_transform_african_agriculture_final_2.pdf

⁵³ <http://www.euroclima.org/en/>

⁵⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/climate-change-brochure_en.pdf

The European Investment Bank (EIB)⁵⁶ and climate, especially in developing countries

The EIB supports the transition to a low-carbon, environmentally-friendly economy that can stand up to climate change. The EIB is the world's leading multilateral funding body for financing climate-related action, and it is committed to allocating at least 25% of its loan portfolio to supporting low-carbon growth that is resistant to climate change.

In 2016, the EIB lent 16.9 billion euros to support projects relating to the environment. In the field of action on climate, the EIB provided over 19 billion euros in financing to contribute to attenuating climate change and adapting to its effects. That area accounted for 26% of all the EIB's loans in 2016.

As the EU's banker, the EIB is aware of the need to promote environmental objectives in developed and developing countries alike. The financing that it provides supports sustainable projects in over 160 countries; it acts as a catalyst to mobilise private capital for action on climate, by encouraging other investors to associate themselves with the EIB's long-term loans.

To support the Paris Agreement, the EU's bank has also made a commitment to raise to 35%, by 2020, that amount of its financing

in developing countries for climate-related action. Target projects include measures to attenuate climate change and adapt to its effects, as well as, significantly, large-dimension operations linked to renewable energies and electricity distribution, as well as acquiring a stake in smaller regional installations. Those projects also cover initiatives linked to the resilience of essential infrastructures in various sectors, ranging from road networks to agriculture and taking in aviation, telecommunications, water, and sanitation. Moreover, support for developing clean-transport networks in cities also contributes to climate objectives.

Amongst the arrangements for action in climate matters, it is important to mention **CAMENA**⁵⁷, a budget managed by the EIB as part of the FEMIP (Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership) Trust Fund (FTF), which support climate actions **in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa**. The arrangement is intended to help Mediterranean partner countries fight against climate change by providing grants to support specific climate initiatives. It is financed thanks to support from the United Kingdom Department for International Development, which contributed 15 million pounds for a four-year period (2015 to 2018). To date, CAMENA has enabled non-repayable aid to be given to five projects amounting to a total of 2 million euros. The operations financed in that context include a feasibility study on the planned railway line between Tangier and Tétouan (Morocco), and a technical, economic, and financial feasibility study for modernising and enlarging the wastewater purification station of Western Alexandria.



⁵⁶ <http://www.eib.org/projects/priorities/climate-and-environment/index.htm>

⁵⁷ <http://www.eib.org/projects/regions/med/trust-fund/camena/index.htm>

European programmes supporting decentralised cooperation (non-EU) that can be mobilised

The Union's main instruments of intervention are thematic programmes that intervene in a specific objective, and geographic programmes that cover certain specific areas.

THEMATIC INSTRUMENTS	AERAS OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET (2014-2020)
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	Democracy, the rule of law, respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms	1.3 billion euros
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)	Preventing conflicts, preventing and managing political and humanitarian crises	2.3 billion euros
Partnership Instrument	Defending the external dimension in the EU's internal policies	955 million euros
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	Improve nuclear safety outside the EU	225 million euros
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI):		19.6 billion euros Allocated
Thematic components (covering all developing countries):		
Global Public Goods programme	Climate change, energy, the environment, food security, and social inclusion	5 billion euros
Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities (CSO-LA) programme	Strengthening NGOs as well as local and regional governments in local development strategies	1.9 billion euros
GEOGRAPHICAL INSTRUMENTS	AERAS OF INTERVENTION	BUDGET (2014-2020)
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI):		
- geographical cooperation component with Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and South Africa	Governance, human rights, sustainable development, social protection, education, capacity-building, migration, and risk reduction	11.8 billion euros
- Pan-African programme		845 million euros
European Development Fund (EDF)	Economic, social, and human development in ACP countries	30.5 billion euros
Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA)	Supports enlargement countries	11.7 billion euros
Neighbourhood Instrument	Supports development and democracy in the countries of the EU's southern and eastern neighbourhoods	15.4 billion euros

The main European instruments and their areas of intervention

The Civil Society Organisations – Local Authorities (CSO-LA) programme⁵⁸

aims at encouraging the involvement of CSOs and local authorities in questions of development and governance in EU partner countries. As part of that instrument, certain programmes in partner countries aim at improving the means of subsistence of the population, so that it can take part in and benefit from low-carbon economic development that is resilient to climate change, fair, inclusive, environmentally sustainable, adapted to the characteristics and needs of each territory, bringing about an improvement in the quality of life and wellbeing of the public, and ensuring a balance between socio-economic growth, equity, and the quality of the environment, whilst improving the resilience of the most vulnerable people.

It is organised into **three components** :

1. Improve participation by civil society in, and contributions from local authorities to, the processes of democratic governance, and build their capacity to provide basic services.
2. Strengthen networks of regional and global Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Associations of Local Authorities (ALA). Strengthen their networking, their representativeness, and the sharing of the vision of decentralised cooperation.
3. Support initiatives involving education in development and raising awareness, encouraging awareness and the mobilisation of European citizens on questions linked to development (the DEAR component).

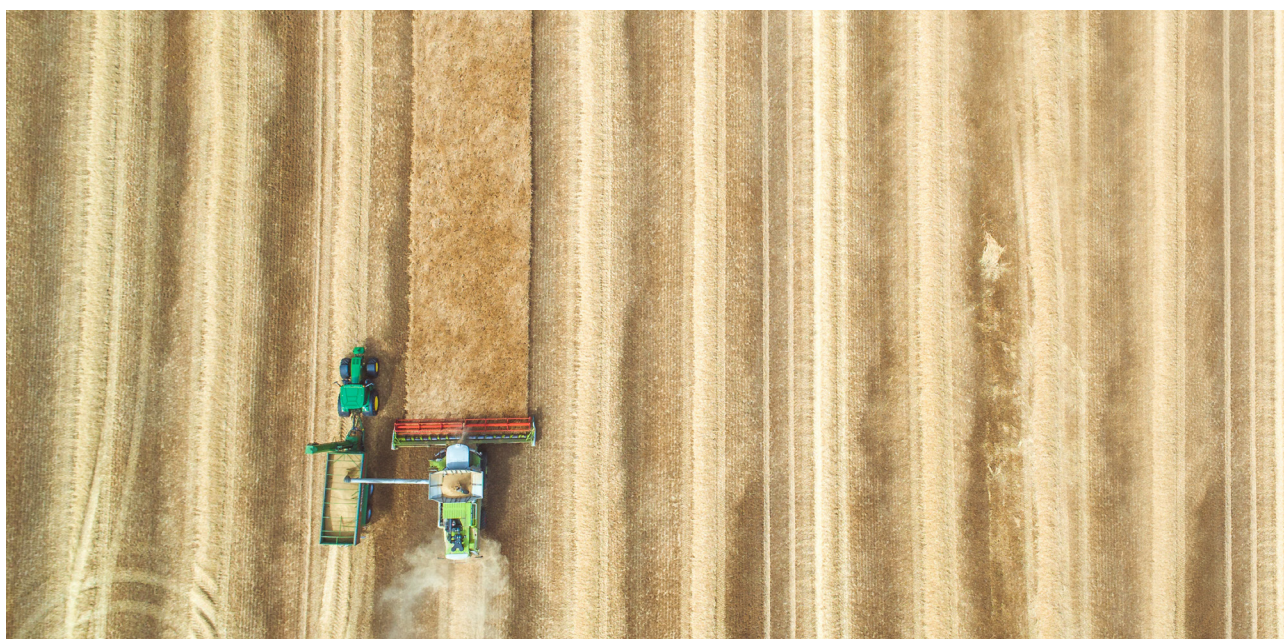
It constitutes one of the main programmes likely to finance cooperation projects between local authorities aiming at building the capacity of partner local authorities and networking between projects and policies that contribute directly or indirectly to the fight

against climate change, and doing so across all developing countries. The programme can support capacity-building, know-how transfers, setting up networks, mentoring, and twinning between LAs and ALA in partner countries and European countries, in addition to the financial help provided by LAs in the EU. Those activities can have multiplier effects for LAs as actors in local governance. Decentralised cooperation can help LAs and ALA in partner countries, on request from the latter, to provide goods and services (e.g. economic development, health sector, social sector, land registry, Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, **adaptation to climate change, managing urbanisation**, etc.) and to promote inclusive and sustainable growth at local level, especially by contributing to the territorial approach to development. By holding exchanges and by capitalising on experiences, by drawing up guidelines and supporting networks of expertise in European and partner countries, the programme will aim at promoting an impact-focused approach to decentralised cooperation.

Implementing the programme, especially component 1, which supports cooperation projects between LAs, is piloted by European Union delegations in each of the countries concerned, and functions on the basis of calls for projects published on the European Commission's web site.⁵⁹

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⁵⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/funding-instruments-programming/funding-instruments/development-cooperation-instrument-dci_en

⁵⁹ https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?do=publi_welcome&nbPublilist=15&orderby=upd&orderbyad=Desc&searchtype=AS&pgm=7573847&finpub=&ZGEO=&debpub=

The Global Public Goods programme

The Global Public Goods programme supports actions that contribute to human development, food security, environmental protection, the fight against climate change, access to energy, and migration management.

It is implemented as part of various components on the basis of calls for proposals published by the European Commission.

The Environment and Climate Change component (27% of the budget)⁶⁰ contributes to implementing the international aspects of the "environmental and climate" component of the EU's vision for 2020. It supports upstream actions aimed at helping developing countries attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Sustainable Energy component (12% of the budget) aims at promoting access to energy services that are safe, affordable, clean, and sustainable, and determining for eradicating poverty. It supports the use of technologies based on renewable sources of energy, as well as promoting energy efficiency, and low-carbon development strategies.

The Human Development component (25% of the budget) has the objective of creating more and better-quality jobs by improving the competitiveness of local microbusinesses and SMEs. It supports employment policies that improve working conditions and vocational training adapted to the needs and outlook of the job market, actions aimed at professional equality between men and women, and actions aimed at improving the health and well-being of populations in developing countries.

The Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture component (29% of the budget) aims at promoting the development of small-scale, sustainable agriculture through food production, whilst respecting ecological, economic, and social limits to ensure that such production is sustainable over time.

The Asylum and Migrations component (7% of the budget) enables improvement in managing migration flows in all their aspects.

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FOCUS – SUPPORT TO THE PARTICIPATION OF SUB-SAHARAN CITIES IN THE COVENANT OF MAYORS

Building on the success of the Covenant of Mayors in Europe and on the Covenant of Mayors being extended beyond the European continent as part of the Global Covenant of Mayors, the European Commission, as part of the "Global Public Goods" programme, supports a platform intended to support the roll-out of the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA)⁶¹ and to support African cities that wish to engage themselves in that initiative. The platform is facilitated by a consortium of organisations piloted by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)⁶². The project's objectives include adapting the Covenant of Mayors and its objectives to the African context and to African challenges, especially in matters of generalised access to energy, rapid urbanisation, low-carbon development, improving energy efficiency, and taking account of adaptation. The project also aims at supporting the first cities designated (following a call for expressions of interest launched by the European Commission in December 2015)⁶³ in defining planning tools and action plans relating to energy. They are supported by a dedicated Office in Accra (Ghana).

The first cities to be involved and supported as part of the "CoM SSA" project are Kampala (Uganda), Lubumbashi (Democratic Republic of Congo), Dakar (Senegal), Bouaké (Ivory Coast), Zou Community of Communes (Benin), Nouakchott Urban Community (Mauritania), Tsevié (Togo), Pikine (Senegal), Yaoundé 3 and



⁶⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/funding-instruments-programming/funding-instruments/development-cooperation-instrument-dci_en

⁶¹ www.comssa.org

⁶² The other partners organisations are: Energy cities, Climate Alliance, Iclet Europe, Iclet Africa, UCLG Africa, Enda Energie, Ademe (France), Adene (Portugal), AIMF and Sustainable Energy Africa

⁶³ <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/online-services/index.cfm?do=publi.welcome&nbPubli-ist=15&orderby=upd&orderbyad=Desc&searchtype=RS&aofr=150842>

⁶⁴ <http://comssa.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/PCD-EN.pdf>

Signing ceremony in the presence of Liesbeth Verstrecken, Mayor of Zoersel, and Mama Sani, First Deputy Mayor of Bohicon, in Brussels on 21 November 2016



Yaoundé 4 District Communes (Cameroon), and Bangui (Central African Republic).

At the Climate Chance Summit held in Agadir in September 2017, the project partners presented the Political Commitment Document⁶⁴ through which the mayors of cities in Sub-Saharan Africa invited their peers to join the initiative of the Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA) in order to make a voluntary commitment to implementing climate and energy actions in their communities, and to reach agreement on a long-term vision based on 3 pillars, i.e. access to energy, as well as attenuation of and adaptation to climate change.

The actions that the European Commission aims at supporting include cooperation between signatory European cities and African cities, as well cooperation between cities of the "South"; those actions are clearly ranked as priorities, and are understood as contributing to building the capacity of all the partners involved.

For more information

<http://comssa.org/>

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Cooperation between Zoersel (Belgium) and Bohicon (Benin)

One example of cooperation between European and African cities inspired by the Covenant of Mayors include the cooperation between the city of Zoersel (20 000 inhabitants, situated in the Province of Antwerp, Flanders, Belgium) and the Beninese city of Bohicon (200 000 inhabitants, situated in Zou Département). The partnership was set up in 2011 with the aim of encouraging exchanges of experience and building capacity between the administrations of the two communes in areas such as digitalisation, the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, education, youth exchanges, and the environment. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the international community in 2015 offer the communes a framework for examining the multiyear action plans adopted by each local authority. The common commitment as part of the Covenant of Mayors for Energy and Climate (Europe) and the Covenant of Mayors (Sub-Saharan Africa) has appeared to be a useful tool for developing actions that contribute to implementing Objective 13 in matters of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions.

The two partners share the objectives borne by the two initiatives in matters of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions. However, the priority for Bohicon involves the challenges of adapting to climate change using "cleaner" energy. The partners signed the Covenants of Mayors at a ceremony in Brussels on 21 November 2016. They now work together on defining their action plan, identifying relevant local actors, seeking innovative solutions, and implementing the first concrete actions in matters of, for example, energy savings and training.

For more information

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A large, light orange, stylized number '3' serves as a background element, spanning most of the page width and height. It has a soft, rounded appearance.

3^e PARTIE

INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE
COOPERATION IN CLIMATE
MATTERS

Introduction

Implementing the Paris Agreement and the capacity of States, especially the most vulnerable and developing States, to draw up their climate action plans, thus their voluntary contributions (Nationally Determined Contributions – NDCs), involves cooperation between developed States and their opposite numbers. That support involves the financial commitments given by developed States. It also takes the form of initiatives that enable capacity-building in relation to the national authorities concerned, in order to permit swift implementation of action plans to strengthen their level of ambition. That is the goal of the "NDC Partnership"⁶⁵ launched at COP 22 in Marrakech and currently chaired by Morocco and Germany. It is a new coalition of developing and developed countries as well as international institutions, collaborating to ensure that countries receive the technical and financial support they need to attain ambitious climate objectives and related sustainable-development objectives, as swiftly and effectively as possible.

Similarly, partnerships and cooperation between local and regional governments contribute to those objectives. They facilitate the exchange of experience on common issues, the rise in partners' skills, etc. In consequence, they form an essential and complementary tool for States' actions in implementing the Paris Agreement. With the aim of promoting that cooperation and its contribution to implementing climate-related commitments, several initiatives born by networks of local and regional governments and by States are in hand. This third part covers some of them.



⁶⁵ <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/unfccc-newsroom/countries-partner-on-national-climate-action-plans/>



1 THE COALITION ON DECENTRALISED COOPERATION AND CLIMATE PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN TERRITORIES

The **coalition on decentralised cooperation and climate partnerships between territories** was launched at the World Summit on Climate and Territories organised by Rhône Alpes Regional Council in Lyon in July 2015, ahead of COP 21. It is facilitated by several networks of French and European local and regional governments (AFCCRE, CUF, and CEMR / PLAT-FORMA) as well as the non-governmental organisation ENDA Energie. It is also supported by the Délégation pour l'Action extérieure des collectivités territoriales (DAECT - Delegation for External Action by Local and Regional Governments) of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs.

Coalition partners have set themselves the main aim of highlighting the contribution of cooperation between local and regional governments as an effective, relevant, and complementary way of implementing commitments in matters of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions and adapting to the effects of climate change. In that regard, partners wish to ensure that consideration is given to that dimension as part of the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA), as well as more widely in mechanisms that aim at making the Paris Agreement operational. It is also a matter of building the capacity of local authorities and ensuring that those partnerships have access to international, European, and national financial mechanisms, as well as fostering the multiterritorial, multi-partner approach of that cooperation, which also contributes to implementing international sustainable-development objectives adopted in 2015.

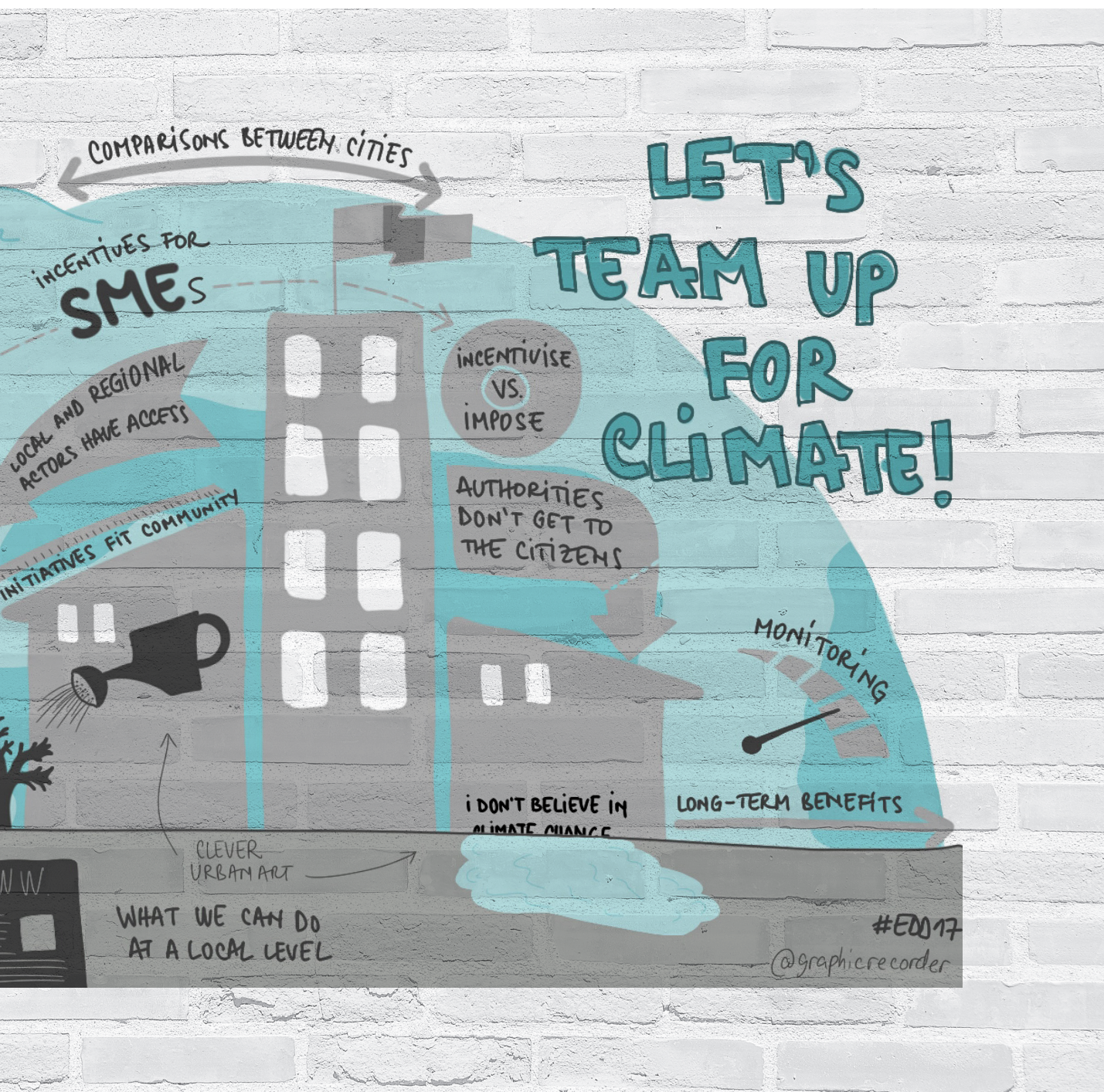
A roadmap⁶⁶ setting out the operational aims of the coalition was adopted at the 1st Climate Chance summit, the world summit of non-state actors engaged in climate, held in Nantes (France) in September 2016. It is intended that the roadmap should develop and be added to over time.

Coalition partners have taken part in several conferences to highlight climate cooperation and uphold its messages. A session on financing climate cooperation was held during the European Development Days held in Brussels in June 2017. A climate session was held at the European Assizes on Decentralised Cooperation in Brussels in July 2017. They met again at the 2nd World Climate Chance Summit in Agadir (Morocco) in September 2017. The challenges of financing climate cooperation, raising awareness amongst citizens, and building capacity were discussed there.



Live drawing done during the session dedicated to financing of climate cooperation held at the European Development Days 2017 (EDD17) in Brussels.

⁶⁶ <http://www.climatechance2016.com/uploads/media/57f3af5a6a63e.pdf>

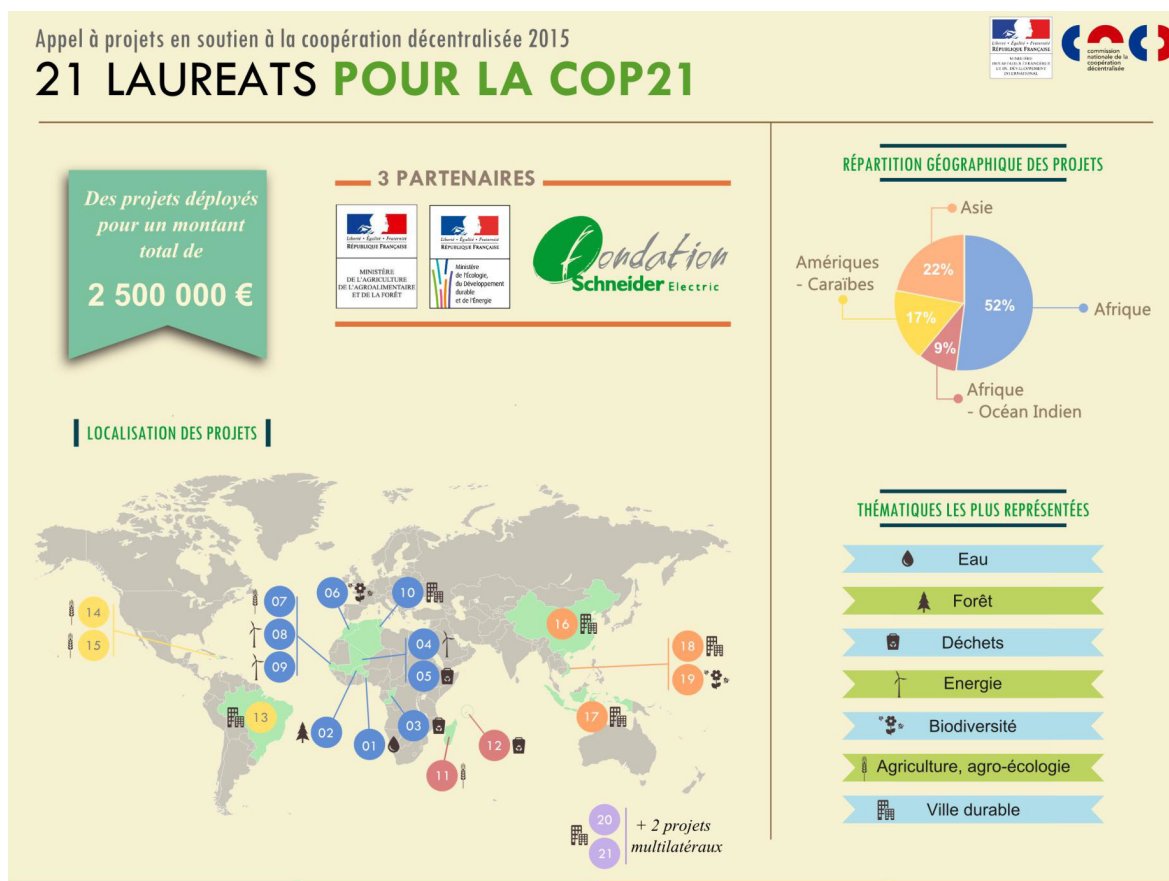


2 CALLS FOR CLIMATE PROJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE DELEGATION FOR EXTERNAL ACTION BY LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS (DAECT) – FRANCE

Looking to COP 21 in Paris, then COP 22 in Marrakech, the Délégation pour l'Action Extérieure des Collectivités Territoriales of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, in association with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Ecology, wished to support and highlight the cooperation carried out by local and regional governments in climate matters, and thus demonstrate the contribution of that cooperation in the response to climate challenges in attenuating greenhouse-gas emissions as well as in adaptation, as well as that cooperation's contribution to building the capacity of partners, which constitutes a significant dimension of the Paris Climate Agreement.

Two calls for projects were launched, in 2014 and 2016. They enabled support to be given to 21 projects amounting to € 2 688 151 for the first ⁶⁷ call, and 15 projects amounting to € 2 500 000 for the second call ⁶⁸.

The projects selected, initiated by communes, intermunicipal cooperation bodies, département councils, and regional councils (see map below) involve, for example, support for defining a local and regional climate strategy, support for rolling out renewable energies, managing and recycling waste, protecting natural areas, urban planning, and support for agro-ecological practices. Cf. graphics below.



⁶⁷ http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Laureats_de_1_tableau_cle4b4666.pdf

⁶⁸ http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/tableau_laureats_aap_c2_cle861421-2.pdf

Appel à projets en soutien à la coopération décentralisée 2015

21 LAUREATS POUR LA COP21



01	Agglomération de Seine-Eure - Ville de Bohicon Gestion des eaux du bassin-versant du Zou	BENIN
02	Ville de Seclin - Ville de Méguet Protection de la forêt	BURKINA FASO
03	Ville de Paris - Ville de Brazzaville Gestion des déchets	CONGO REP.
04	Département de l'Ille-et-Vilaine - Région de Mopti Energies renouvelables (énergie solaire et biogaz)	MALI
05	Ville de Quetigny - Ville de Koulikoro Gestion des déchets et valorisation agricole	MALI
06	Région Champagne-Ardenne - Région de l'Oriental Protection de la biodiversité	MAROC
07	Ville de Cergy-Pontoise - Ville de Thiès Agro-écologie	SENEGAL
08	Ville d'Herouville-Saint-Clair - Ville d'Agnam Biodigesteur et gestion des déchets	SENEGAL
09	Ville de Lille - Ville de Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal Biogaz	SENEGAL
10	Dép. de Seine Maritime - Gouvernorat du Kef Mise en place d'un plan climat énergie territorial	TUNISIE
11	Reg. Ile-de-France - Agglo. Antananarivo Agriculture urbaine	MADAGASCAR
12	Ville de La Possession - Ville de Victoria Gestion des déchets	SEYCHELLES
13	Reg. Nord-Pas-de-Calais - Province de Minas Gerais Mise en place un d'observatoire climatique	BRESIL
14	Dep. Côtes d'Armor - Asso. des Maires de la Gr. Anse Ecotourisme	HAÏTI
15	Région Aquitaine - Quatre villes du Bas Limbé Agro-écologie	HAÏTI
16	Issy-les-Moulineaux - Ville de Leshan Expertise ville durable	CHINE
17	Agglo. de La Rochelle - Ville de Kendari Diagnostic environnemental et urbain	INDONESIE
18	Toulouse - Comité Populaire de Hanoï Expertise développement urbain durable	VIETNAM
19	Brest métropole océane - Ville de Haiphong Biodiversité et milieux maritimes	VIETNAM
20	Ville de Dunkerque - Villes d'Annaba et de Bizerte Projet CLIMED	ALGERIE TUNISIE
21	Dép. de l'Essonne - Diéma, Douentza, Nioro-du-Sahel, Wuhan, Aquin, Saint-Louis du Sud, Fond des Nègres	CHINE MALI HAÏTI

● Afrique ● Amériques - caraïbes ● Projets multilatéraux
● Afrique - océan indien ● Asie

Appel à projets en soutien à la coopération décentralisée 2016

15 LAUREATS - CLIMAT II



01	Département de l'Ille-et-Vilaine - Région de Mopti Schéma régional des énergies renouvelables	MALI
02	Dép. de Seine Maritime - Gouvernorat du Kef Mise en place d'un plan climat énergie territorial	TUNISIE
03	Ville de Juvisy sur Orge - Commune de Tillabéri Récupération de terres dégradées	NIGER
04	Région Midi-Pyrénées - Dép. de Tivaouane Protection des terres agricoles	SENEGAL
05	Ville de Seclin - Ville de Méguet Protection des forêts	BURKINA FASO
06	Ville de Lille - Ville de Saint-Louis Filière biogaz	SENEGAL
07	Ville d'Allonnes - Villes d'Iréli, Tiréli, Com. de Sangha Sécurité alimentaire	MALI
08	Ville de Châtelleraut - Commune de Kaya Gestion des déchets	BURKINA FASO
09	Reg. de la Réunion - Com. de Morondava Aménagement du littoral côtier	MADAGASCAR
10	Agglo. du territoire de la Côte Ouest (Réunion) - Commune de Sainte-Marie Jeunesse en action pour un développement responsable	MADAGASCAR
11	Département de la Drôme - Département de Kanel Gestion de l'eau	SENEGAL
12	Ville de Chambéry - Ville de Ouahigouya Gestion des déchets	BURKINA FASO
13	Dep. Alpes-Maritimes - "Alpi-Maritime-Mercantour" Candidature UNESCO "Les Alpes de la Méditerranée"	ITALIE
14	Ville de Paris - Ville de Medellín Mobilité durable	COLOMBIE
15	Nantes Métropole - Commune de Kindia - Association des Maires de la Grand' Anse (AMAGA) Gestion des déchets, eau et assainissement	CAMEROUN GUINEE HAÏTI

● Afrique - océan indien ● Europe ● Amériques - caraïbes
● Projets multilatéraux

Appel à projets inscrit dans le cadre du **Global Climate Action Agenda**, de l'**Accord de Paris**, dans l'optique du **nouveau consensus européen**, et des coalitions **Climate Chance**.



Example of a project supported as part of the Climate I call for projects “CLIMED”

The project is based on a long-standing relationship between the industrial and port territories of Dunkirk (Urban Community), An-naba (Algeria), and Bizerte (Tunisia), to which are associated the city of Grande-Synthe (France) and the Dunkirk Environment agency (France). It is also based on the commitments given by **Dunkirk Urban Community and the City of Grande-Synthe** in matters of tackling climate change on their own territories, as well as the culture of recovery and reparation that is beneficial to climate and that exists amongst the partners of the south. Implemented with financial support from DAECT and Nord Pas-de-Calais Regional Council⁶⁹, the CLIMED project has set itself the objective of identifying and highlighting the local practices in the three territories that are of interest in the fight against global warming, as well fostering and multiplying partnerships between the actors of the three territories mobilised on those matters.

It has enabled the setting up of three platforms of institutional, technical, and citizen exchanges..

- **Institutional** : enable elected officials and decision makers from the three territories to hold exchanges on the subject
- **Technical** : lay the technical groundwork for energy diagnosis / carbon audit – seeking solutions and pathways for improvement – identify best practices in each of the territories
- **Citizen** : allow meetings between local associations to foster common educational actions relating to climate.

The CLIMED project illustrates the value of working on an international scale on questions relating to the fight against global warming, insofar as that type of partnership enables exchanges of best practices, training, and taking account of local particularities. It has also allowed actions to be initiated that are aimed at the population and at other actors of the territory, by putting in place financial support and by networking. It also contributes to acknowledging the determining role of territories in the fight against climate change.

For more information

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⁶⁹ Old denomination before regions' merging



They are involved in the CLIMED project to face together the global challenge of climate change to:

- ✓ Apprehend globally the consequences of climate change
- ✓ Establish technical relationships to seek solutions and identify good practices in the fight against climate change
- ✓ Allow meetings between local associations to promote joint action around climate

3 COMMUNE-BASED PARTNERSHIPS FOR CLIMATE - GERMANY

The initiative was launched in 2011 with the support of the German government, especially the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Its aim is to develop and support long-lasting partnerships between German communes and those on other continents, based on putting together joint action programmes in matters of mitigating and of adapting to climate change. The programme is facilitated on a mandate from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Servicestelle Kommunen in der Einen Welt (SKEW – Service Agency Communities in One World) of the non-profit organisation “Engagement Global”⁷⁰, and the Agenda 21 North Rhine-Westphalia Working Group (LAG 21 NRW), a network that brings together and supports local and regional governments and organisations engaged in implementing actions relating to sustainable development.

The project is developed as part of various annual phases that have enabled German municipalities to enter into partnerships on the various continents. The first phase enabled nine German municipalities to enter into partnerships with cities in South Africa, Ghana, and Tanzania. The second phase enabled 14 municipalities to enter into cooperation with their opposite numbers in Latin America and the Caribbean. The third phase enabled the setting up of 10 new partnerships in six African countries. The fourth phase widened the initiative to 10 new partnerships in Latin America. The phase that started in 2016 enabled five new partnerships to be set up in the Philippines and Vietnam. A new phase is expected to begin in October 2017, and it should involve nearly fifteen municipalities. Cf. appendix for the list of partnerships entered into.



Partnerships for climate are based on existing links between two municipalities, or on municipalities' desire to develop a new partnership focused on climate challenges and implement it over the long term. They are mainly based on regular exchanges between officials from partner local authorities and on taking part in work seminars as well as national or even international exchanges. Once collaboration has begun, partners, with financial, methodological, and technical support from Engagement Global and LAG 21NRW, will draw up a programme of joint action over an 18-month period. That programme is defined in a participatory manner and in conjunction with local actors. It is characterised by the description of strategic objectives and joint actions to be implemented in matters of mitigation and adaptation as part of the partnership. It takes account of the situation of partners and

existing policies, as well their expertise. It identifies the means (human, financial, etc.) needed for implementation, and the timescale. It constitutes a framework for development and for continuous improvement of medium- and long-term cooperation. In addition, methodological tools to support the drafting of the action programme and its implementation are available to partners.

For more information

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⁷⁰ This service accompanies the actions and projects of cooperation carried out by the municipalities. It is financially supported by funds from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Länder of Baden-Württemberg, Bremen, Hamburg, North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate.
<https://skew.engagement-global.de/municipal-climate-partnerships.html>

LIST OF PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED

1ST PHASE :

Aachen	Cape town (Afrique du Sud)
Bonn	Cape Coast (Ghana)
Bremen	Durban (Afrique du Sud)
Dortmund	Kumasi (Ghana)
Enzkreis	District de Masasi (Tanzanie)
Hamburg	Dar es Salaam (Tanzanie)
Kiel	Distrcit rural de Moshi (Tanzanie)
Potsdam	Zanzibar (Tanzanie)
Tübingen	Moshi (Tanzanie)
Würzburg	Mwanza (Tanzanie)

2ND PHASE :

Bielefeld	Estelí (Nicaragua)
Jena	San Marcos (Nicaragua)
Cologne	Corinto, El Realejo (Nicaragua)
Nuremberg	San Carlos (Nicaragua)
Wuppertal	Matagalpa (Nicaragua)
Cologne	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
Rhein-Sieg-Kreis	Santarém (Brazil)
Oldenburg	Solano (Colombia)
Hannover	Belén de los Andaquíes (Colombia)
Bonn	La Paz (Bolivia), Linares (Chile)
Lahr	Alajuela (Costa Rica)
Berlin	Buenos Aires (Argentina)
Hagen	Portmore (Jamaica)

3 RD PHASE :	
Horb am Neckar	Belo (Cameroon)
Geestland	Leribe District (Lesotho)
Ludwigsburg	Kongoussi (Burkina Faso)
Marburg	Sfax (Tunisia)
Munich	Le Cap (South Africa)
Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz	Drakenstein (South Africa)
Oldenburg	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality (South Africa)
Rastatt	Saint-Louis (Senegal)
Solingen	Thiès (Senegal)
Unterschleißheim	Ho (Ghana)

4 TH PHASE :	
Greifswald	Pomerode (Brazil)
District de Karlsruhe	Brusque (Brazil)
Weingarten	Blumenau (Brazil)
Goldkronach	Falán (Colombia)
Markt Tettau	Acevedo (Colombia)
Schondorf am Ammersee	Leguizamo (Colombia)
Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg District, Berlin	San Rafael del Sur (Nicaragua)
Gottingen	San Carlos (Costa Rica)
Rhein-Pfalz District	San Miguel de los Bancos (Ecuador)
Karlsruhe	Portmore (Jamaica)

5 TH PHASE :	
Herdecke	Dumangas (Philippines)
Ebhausen	Lubang (Philippines)
Marburg	Muñoz (Philippines)
Wernigerode	Hoi An (Vietnam)
Lichtenberg District de Berlin	Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi (Vietnam)



ANNEXE

ANNEXE

INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ALA	Association of Local Authorities
AFCCRE	<i>Association Française du Conseil des Communes et Régions d'Europe</i> (French Association of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions)
ANCI	<i>Associazione Nazionale dei Comuni Italiani</i> (National Association of Italian Municipalities)
AU	African Union
CAMENA	Climate Action in the Middle East and North America
CEMR	Council of European Municipalities and Regions
CoM SSA	Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa
COP	Conference of the Parties
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CoM SSA	Convention des Maires pour l'Afrique subsaharienne
CSO-LA	Civil Society Organisation-Local Authority
CUF	<i>Cités unies France</i>
DAECT	<i>Délégation pour l'action extérieure des collectivités territoriales</i> (Delegation for External Action by Local and Regional Governments)
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DEAR	<i>Development Education and Awareness-Raising</i>
DG DEVC0	European Commission Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development
DG REGIO	European Commission Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENP	European Neighbourhood Partnership
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
ESIFs	European Structural and Investment Funds
ETS	Emissions Trading System
EU	European Union
FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership
GCAA	Global Climate Action Agenda
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IUC	International Urban Cooperation Programme
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LDC	Least-Developed Countries
LGMA	Local Governments and Municipal Authorities
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive-Living Facility
MAE	<i>Ministère des Affaires étrangères</i> (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – France)
MPGCA	Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action
NAZCA	Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NRG4SD	Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEAP	Sustainable Energy Action Plan
SKEW	<i>Servicestelle Kommunen in der Einen Welt</i> (Service Agency Communities in One World)
TO	Thematic Objective
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

AFCCRE

AFCCRE was established in 1951. It fosters the construction of a united, citizens' Europe based on local and regional liberties. AFCCRE is a pluralist organisation that currently brings together over one thousand local and regional governments, regions, départements, metropolises, cities, and their groupings, which it supports in implementing their European policies and cooperation.

It is currently chaired by Philippe Laurent, Mayor of Sceaux, who succeeded Alain Juppé, Mayor of Bordeaux and former Prime Minister, in July 2017.

AFCCRE was responsible for developing the twinning movement in the aftermath of the Second World War, and it has gradually diversified its actions. Its area of expertise currently covers all European policies and financing that directly or indirectly concern French local and regional governments: territorial cohesion, competition, the environment and sustainable development, local public services, youth, twinnings and partnerships, equality between women and men, and development cooperation. As part of a dedicated commission on "the environment and sustainable development" chaired by Ronan Dantec, Senator and Nantes Municipal Councillor, AFCCRE ensures that local and regional gov-

ernments contribute to European legislative elections as well as to European arrangements and financing in relation to energy, climate, and the environment. AFCCRE's priorities also include pursuing partnerships and commitments borne by local and regional governments as part of the Climate Agreement signed in Paris during COP 21. Following COP 22 and looking forward to COP 23, organised by Fiji in Bonn (Germany) from 6 to 17 November 2017, it is a matter of fostering the participation of local and regional governments in operationalising the Paris Agreement, especially the Global Climate Action Plan.

AFCCRE is the French section of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR), a European organisation that brings together over 150 000 local and regional governments in Europe and that is chaired by Stefano Bonaccini, President of Emilia Romagna Region (Italy).

In addition, it is a founder member of PLATFORMA, the European platform of local and regional authorities for development. Finally, it is a member of the world organisation of local and regional governments, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), founded at the Paris Congress held in May 2004.

www.afccre.org



PLATFORMA

Since it was established in 2008, PLATFORMA has represented over 100 000 local and regional authorities that are active in development cooperation from city to city and region to region. An approach that is as close as possible to citizens and that is more effective, called “decentralised cooperation”.

PLATFORMA is a pan-European network that brings together thirty local and regional governments, as well as the associations that represent them at national, European, and international level. All are key actors in international cooperation for sustainable development.

PLATFORMA reflects the diversity of the reality of local and regional governments in Europe and the world: sharing experiences and actions to build capacity strengthen the basis on which the network’s advocacy work is designed and carried out.

PLATFORMA brings together practitioners from local and regional authorities with their national, pan-European, and world associations, and it is based on two essential pillars:

- facilitate the exchange of knowledge and mutual learning,
- organise effective advocacy at European level to strengthen the

specific role of local and regional governments in development policies.

The activities implemented by the coalition of partners are focused on:

- take on various partners from all over Europe,
- examine the role of local, national, and European governments in the specific geographical or thematic area,
- enrich the network’s objectives in relation to policies and advocacy.

In 2015, PLATFORMA signed a Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) with the European Commission via the Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO). Its signatories commit themselves to take measures based on common values and objectives to fight poverty and inequality in the world, whilst encouraging local democracy and sustainable development.

PLATFORMA’s Secretariat is hosted by the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR).

www.platforma-dev.eu

This “Overview of European tools” aims at highlighting the contribution of partnerships and of cooperation between local and regional governments to implement the 2015 Paris Agreement. It begins by going over the content of agreement signed at COP 21 and the main elements that concern local and regional governments.

The second part covers the main European programmes and the arrangement that can support cooperation projects involving local and regional governments in tackling and adapting to climate change. The last part goes over some initiatives that aim at supporting cooperation between local and regional governments in that area.



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