

## **CLIMATE METROPOLE+ Initiative**

	<b>Workshop ‘Climate Change Adaptation: Strategies, Actions and Challenges’, 8–9 February 2016, Lyon</b>  <b>INTRODUCTION</b> <b>PARTICIPANTS</b> <b>AGENDA</b>
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## INTRODUCTION

Climate Metropole+ is an initiative of Barcelona Metropolitan Area (BMA) and Metropolis in cooperation with its partners Berlin, Liverpool City Region and Grand Lyon. The aim of the initiative is to exchange experiences and generate knowledge regarding climate change adaptation. The project started in June 2015 and will finish by December 2016. It involves four workshops in each of the partner cities (Berlin, Lyon, Liverpool and Barcelona).

The second workshop of the Climate Metropole+ initiative was held in Lyon on 8-9 February 2016. The first day included presentations on Lyon's climate and energy plan, the climate change adaptation plan, the local climate observatory and the Tree Charter. In the afternoon, the field trip involved three visits: a visit to the Garibaldi road, as an example of road requalification where green and blue elements were combined; the second visit to the park Kaplan and the water management department which focused on the use of rainwater and the strategy of "permeable city" and finally, the visit to the local information centre of the Confluence district (House of The Confluence) where the urban project was explained and discussed. The second day focused on the preliminary analysis of the No Regrets Charter and the climate change adaptation actions undertaken by Berlin, Barcelona Metropolitan Area, Grand Lyon and Liverpool City Region. A brief presentation was given of other on-going initiatives at global and EU level, particularly, the new Integrated Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy.

## PARTICIPANTS

The participants at the workshop were:

City	Name and position
Berlin	Carsten Walther Postdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (AMB)	Ana Romero Head of the Section on Sustainability and Environmental Education, Environmental Services Direction
AMB	Meritxell Martell Consultant to AMB for Climate Metropole+ initiative
Grand Lyon	Luce Ponsar Climate Plan Manager, Grand Lyon
Grand Lyon	Frederic Segur Roads Department, Grand Lyon
Grand Lyon	Didier Soto Researcher in geography, Université de Lyon
Grand Lyon	Juliette Cantau International Relations, Grand Lyon
Liverpool	Vicki O'Kelly Green Blue Skies Limited, Consultant to Liverpool City Region

## AGENDA

### Monday February 8

9:00	Welcome and background of the Grand Lyon adaptation initiative	Ms. Luce Ponsar, project manager of Grand Lyon's Plan Climat
10:15	<i>Coffee break</i>	
10:30	Talk from a researcher: a local Climate Observatory gathering researchers and professionals.	Mr. Didier Soto, PhD, University of Geography - Lyon 3
11:30	Talk from Grand Lyon on the greening strategy and the Tree Charter.	Mr. Frederic Segur, Roads department, in charge of the 'trees and landscape' service.
12:00	Brief field trip on "Garibaldi" road (5 min walk).	With Mr. Frederic Segur: a concrete example of a road re-qualification where green and blue elements were combined
12:30	<i>Lunch at the municipal restaurant</i>	
14:00	Field Trip with local Experts: Climate Change Adaptation - Implementation Measures in Lyon (zero carbon fieldtrip) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>14:00h: Water management: "Parc Kaplan"</b> (10 mn walk), talk from Grand Lyon water department (Mr. Hervé Caltran) on "permeable city" strategy and realizations, field trip on a small park using rainwater.</li> <li>- <b>16:00h: "Confluence"</b> innovative building, urban heat island strategy (20 mn tramway)</li> </ul>	
18:00	<i>End of Day 1</i>	
20:00	<i>Dinner - Invitation by Lyon Métropole at «Brasserie Paul Bocuse – Le Nord » 18 rue Neuve 69002 Lyon</i>	

### Tuesday February 9

9:00	<b>Workshop:</b> Analysis of the each of the principles in practice of the No Regrets Charter compared to the adaptation actions in each city (4 x 7 principles) <i>(a template was distributed among the partners to analyse how the principles and recommendations of the No Regrets Charter are translated into actions for each partner city)</i>	Ms. Luce Ponsar, Chef the Project Plan Climat Grand Lyon  Ms Ana Romero, Head of Section (Barcelona Metropolitan Area)  Ms Vicki O'Kelly, Liverpool City Region  Mr. Carsten Walther, Postdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
10:30	<i>Coffee Break</i>	
11:00	Doubts on the New Integrated Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	Call to Ms. Claire Baffert, Eurocities
12:00	Next steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cooperation with other initiatives</li> <li>- next workshop in Liverpool</li> </ul>	All
13:00	<i>End of the workshop</i>	

## MAIN POINTS RAISED ON DAY 1

- The Plan Climat of Grand Lyon is a local strategy to fight against the increase of greenhouse emissions (GHE). According to the diagnosis undertaken in the first phase of the Plan Climat in 2009, Grand Lyon is responsible for 5% of the GHE although it can influence 20% of the emissions. Therefore, it is important to follow a partnership approach in order to address the remaining 75% of the emissions. For this, after defining different scenarios for reducing emissions, la Metropole organised workshops with stakeholders to agree on the parameters to be included in the models and to define 26 action plans that partners can implement in their field of expertise. Grand Lyon and the partners have committed to a 20% reduction by 2020 compared to 2000.
- In Lyon the housing sector is the one, which has most potential to improve GHE whereas the tertiary sector is the most difficult.
- 55 organisations initially signed the climate plan with the mayor, but new partners are welcome (83 partners in 2015). Progress is reviewed every 2 years.
- GHE have diminished by 11% between 2000 and 2013 despite the fact that population (+10%) and GDP (+17%) have increased. Therefore, mitigation efforts are well underway but need to be reinforced by 2030.
- The law on energy transition for green growth gives more power to the local level and enables them to take actions on energy (heating network, electrical and gas grids).
- The project AMICA allowed Grand Lyon to start working on adaptation and to identify heat peaks as one of the main risks to be addressed. The adaptation strategy will be formalised by summer 2016, after having had discussions with all the different services of the Metropole.
- The EPOC project (2014-2016) aims to promote a multidisciplinary local climate observatory as a tool to assist the local adaptation policy through a partnership between researchers and local authorities. The EPOC project calls for a global approach of heat-related risk combining the four components of risk: hazard, impacts, vulnerabilities and resilience. Based on the pooling of local skills, three main studies are undertaken: local urban microclimates characterisations, assessment of territorial vulnerabilities and diagnosis of local adaptive capacities. The observatory still needs to be consolidated with scientific deliverables, an established budget and a staff to animate the network.
- Grand Lyon has a “Tree Charter” from 2000, which was updated in 2011, acknowledging the climate role of trees in cities and the potential impact of climate change on trees. The three main research areas of the tree charter include: 1) preservation and enhancement of fertile soil 2) relationship between landscape and water cycle management 3) link with urban nature and climate change.

## **FIELD TRIP**

A field trip was organised with local experts to visit the following facilities:

- **Garibaldi Road:** redevelopment of the boulevard by restoring a single level carriageway and removing road underpasses (demolition and reuse to store rainwater used in irrigation and washing), a dedicated lane for pedestrians and cyclists and a separate lane for public transport services.
- **Park Kaplan:** the park was built as part of the French land planning process in 2007 in a very dense neighbourhood. It includes rainwater retention and infiltration devices to manage rainwater. The layout and the trees in the park also help to address extreme events (storms and heat waves).
- **House of the Confluence:** the land between the rivers Rhone and Saone is being regenerated taking into account sustainability and climate change aspects. The project covers an area of 150 hectares of which 70 hectares are reclaimed land. The first phase was completed in summer 2014. The project is now in its second phase.

## **MAIN POINTS RAISED ON DAY 2**

- Some of the on-going initiatives at European and global level (Mayors Adapt, Covenant of Mayors, C40, and ICLEI, etc.) were briefly presented (see Annex).
- A number of email exchanges with Ms. Claire Baffert (EUROCITIES/Integrated Covenant of Mayors) solved some of the questions raised by participants regarding the New Integrated Covenant of Mayors:
  - There is no deadline for joining the new Covenant, but local authorities have to submit a Sustainable Energy and Climate action Plan (including mitigation) based on a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and the Baseline Emission Inventory within 2 years after signature.
  - The No Regrets Charter provides a very holistic view of adaptation by showing the links with economic models, culture and governance models. Thus, it goes much further than the Covenant's political commitment. It is very ambitious as it proposes a drastic shift of the economic paradigm, which may be too radical for some cities and may be considered too prescriptive. Nevertheless, they seem complementary.
- The analysis of the No Regrets Charter showed that in most of the countries, the economic and cultural dimensions are weakly considered, compared with the environmental dimension.
- In some of the principles in practice, mitigation and adaptation seem to be mixed up. The charter does not make it clear adaptation is considered and more clarification on this aspect would help in the analysis (e.g. considering a permeable city strategy in principle 1.5.; including a principle on sustainable

rainwater; describing how adaptation is taken into account in urban planning). Considering the recommendations (Annex I) of the No Regrets Charters could also help to better analyse the extent to which adaptation actions are being considered from a sustainability perspective.

## WAY FORWARD

- Next workshop: Liverpool, during the week of 20<sup>th</sup> June in parallel with the International Festival for Business 2016, possibly on Monday 20<sup>th</sup> and Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> or Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> and Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup>. Possible topics to be addressed include green infrastructure strategy, red tape pilot and CLASP programmes.
- Final seminar in Barcelona: the week of 17<sup>th</sup> October. It will include a one-day workshop and a final seminar to present the executive summary of the project. The suitability to have political representatives on the second day will be considered as well as the need to sign the current version of the No Regrets Charter.
- The final report will include: a summary for policy makers (short one standing document) and a longer 20-page report (approximately), which could include a paragraph for each principle in practice or recommendation for each city.
- There is an interest to look at opportunities to work together at European level (e.g. on European observatories for climate change; co-production of knowledge on climate change adaptation).
- Questions for Metropolis: how will the charter be promoted regarding the Metropolis network and are we expected to sign it ? If so, it might be quite a long process for cities, and they might suggest changes in the content (i.e. for Lyon and BMA, the reference to the Carbon Registry on preamble 5 is not part of adaptation, it is purely mitigation). An option would be that they accept to sign the preamble and the basic principles, which seem more general, although still some changes would be needed (as suggested below with the Carbon Registry).

## **ANNEX. OVERVIEW OF EUROPEAN and GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES**

There are various initiatives (these could be charters, declarations or sets of principles) on climate change (see related declarations for further information: <http://www.circlesofclimate.org/related-charters>). We outline in the Table below those initiatives which pay particular attention to sub-national governments and which tackle adaptation to climate change. It would be important to ensure that the current commitments of the partners in Climate Metropole + and the elements of these initiatives are complementary with the No Regrets Charter.

<b>Name of initiative</b>	<b>Objectives / scope</b>	<b>Type of commitment</b>	<b>Promoter</b>	<b>Target audience</b>	<b>Website</b>	<b>Observations</b>
No Regrets Charter	Actions on adaptation should be considered around the basic domains of sustainability taking a precautionary version of the no regrets approach (ecology, economics, policy and culture)	Integrated, collaborative and holistic sustainability approach. Proposes “qualitative” principles of action.	Metropolis and Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment	Cities around the world	<a href="http://www.circlesofclimate.org">http://www.circlesofclimate.org</a>	Comprehensive approach considering action across all domains of social life. Flexible and interdisciplinary approach. Allows comparison.
New integrated Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (integrates Mayors Adapt	Proposes a <b>European</b> political commitment to a framework for action for local authorities to translate <b>mitigation</b> and <b>adaptation</b> ambitions into reality. <sup>1</sup>	Commitment to develop a <b>Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP)</b> in 3 steps: 1) initiation and baseline review, 2) strategic target setting and planning and 3) implementation, monitoring and reporting. The	EC - DG Climate Action since March 2014. The new initiative was launched on 15 October 2015 at the joint Covenant	European local authorities of all sizes (147 local authorities officially signed the Mayors Adapt, January 2016; 6738 signatories of	<a href="http://mayors-adapt.eu">http://mayors-adapt.eu</a> <a href="http://www.conventionofmayors.eu">www.conventionofmayors.eu</a>	Aims to become a global initiative. The new Covenant does not yet

<sup>1</sup> No regret (adaptation) options are defined in Annex III Glossary as “activities providing immediate economic and environmental benefits. They are worthwhile under all plausible climate scenarios”.



and Covenant of Mayors), 2015		adaptation strategy should be part of the SECAP and/or developed and mainstreamed in a separate document (up to 2 years to submit the SECAP). A climate risk and vulnerability assessment must be conducted within these 2 years. Report progress every second year in the initiative's platform.	of Mayors and Mayors Adapt Ceremony	the Covenant of Mayors in January 2016)		provide a template for the SECAP nor for the progress report.
Compact of Mayors, 2014	Global coalition of mayors and city officials committing to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience to climate change and track their progress transparently. The Compact of Mayors launched the cCR (carbon climate Registry) as the world's platform to enhance transparency, accountability and credibility of climate action of local and subnational governments.	Develop a <b>full climate action and adaptation plan</b> action in 4 phases (register commitment, take inventory, create targets and metrics and establish an action plan). There are resources and tools available to cities at each phase of the process. Report annually on progress, using standards established through City Networks. Disclose information publicly through a recognised city platform. Up to 3 years to meet a series of requirements and fully comply. Evaluation of the data reported.	UN General Secretary and Michel R. Bloomberg and under the leadership of C40, ICLEI and UCLG and with support from UN Habitat	Any city or town of any size or location. (451 cities, January 2016).	<a href="http://www.compactofmayors.org">http://www.compactofmayors.org</a>	Complex calculation of the standards that require high level of human resources.
Bonn Declaration of the Mayors Adaptation Forum, 2013 (renewed from	<b>Road map</b> for the World Mayors Council confirming a commitment to globally coordinated local climate action and enhancing global	General statements. Commitment to disseminate the Declaration globally and provide an annual review of progress.	City of Bonn and ICLEI in May 2010 and renewed in June 2013 at the Resilient Cities	Local governments	<a href="http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/fileadmin/MayorsAdaptation">http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/fileadmin/MayorsAdaptation</a>	

the 2010 Declaration)	advocacy to improve the resilience of local governments to climate change. List of 10 action points declared to the global climate community.		Congress.		<a href="#">Forum Bonn Declaration Final 20100530.pdf</a>	
Nantes Declaration of Mayors and Subnational Leaders, 2013	It marks a new phase for the Local Government Climate Roadmap, an advocacy process aimed at recognizing, engaging and empowering local governments within the global climate regime.	Commitment to engage with other bodies and with civil society to create a strong and effective global climate community and to mobilise municipal budgets to scale up local climate action.	Adopted at the Worlds Mayors Summit on Climate Change in Nantes (28 September 2013) and developed through the partnership of the Local Government Climate Roadmap and facilitated by ICLEI.	Adopted with the support of over 50 mayors from 30 countries, and more than 20 regional and global networks of local and subnational governments (September 2013).	<a href="http://www.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ICLEI_WS/Documents/advocacy/LGRoadmap/2013_Nantes_Declaration_of_Mayors_and_Subnational_Leaders_on_Climate_Change.pdf">http://www.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ICLEI_WS/Documents/advocacy/LGRoadmap/2013_Nantes_Declaration_of_Mayors_and_Subnational_Leaders_on_Climate_Change.pdf</a>	
Durban Adaptation Charter for Local Government, 2011	Call upon local and sub-national governments to commit and upscale action to accelerate their adaptation efforts.	10 commitments (mainstream adaptation in development planning; conduct impact and vulnerability assessments; integrated, inclusive and long-term local adaptation strategies; align adaptation and mitigation; community based adaptation; ecosystem based adaptation; direct access to funding opportunities; measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) register; multi-	Launched at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference (COP 17) in Durban.	Local governments of the world (1082 cities, January 2016).	<a href="http://www.durbanadaptationcharter.org">http://www.durbanadaptationcharter.org</a>	Taken as a standpoint for the No Regrets Charter.

		level and integrated governance and partnerships and knowledge exchange.				
Mexico City Pact, 2010	Voluntary initiative of mayors and local authority representatives that aims to advance climate actions.	Commit to 10 action points, including the reduction of emissions, adaptation to the impacts of climate change and fostering city-to-city cooperation. By signing this Pact, the signatories agree to enter their climate actions on the cCR and to submit their official documentation as a part of a regular reporting system on their greenhouse gas reduction commitments, on the performance of their GHG emissions and their portfolio of mitigation and adaptation actions through the online infrastructure of carbonn.	World Mayors Summit on Climate held in Mexico on 21 November 2010.	Cities worldwide (338 cities by December 2015).	<a href="http://carbonn.org/partnerships/mexico-city-pact/">http://carbonn.org/partnerships/mexico-city-pact/</a>	
C40, 2005	Global network of large cities committed to climate change, connecting city officials to share knowledge and drive action on <b>climate change</b> .	General commitment to reduce greenhouse emissions and climate risks and to share information.	Created and led by cities: Mayor of London (Livingstone) promoted the initiative in 2005 and Clinton Climate Initiative became its delivery partner in 2006. <sup>2</sup>	Megacities all over the world. (83 affiliated cities, January 2016)	<a href="http://www.c40.org">http://www.c40.org</a>	

<sup>2</sup> Strategic funders are Bloomberg Philanthropies, Children’s Investment Fund Foundation and Realdania.

**Other related initiatives** (not necessarily focused on local authorities or climate change adaptation or setting principles)<sup>3</sup>.

Name of initiative	Objectives / scope	Type of commitment	Promoter	Target audience	Website
NAZCA (Non State Actor Zone for Climate Action)	Registers commitments to climate action by companies, cities, subnational regions, and investors to address <b>climate change</b> .	Individual and cooperative commitments to action on climate change	Launched by the Peruvian Presidency of COP20/CMP10 alongside the Lima Paris Action Agenda in 2014.	Companies, cities, subnational regions and investors	<a href="http://climateaction.unfccc.int">http://climateaction.unfccc.int</a>
European Climate Adaptation Platform (Climate-ADAPT)	A platform to access and share information on national and transnational adaptation strategies, adaptation case studies, tools that support adaptation planning, etc. Includes the Urban Adaptation Support Tool to provide guidance for urban areas.	No commitment foreseen.	EU launched this platform in March 2012, as a partnership between the EC (DG Clima and JRC) and the EEA	Countries, regions, cities	Climate-adapt-eea.europa.eu

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<sup>3</sup> The African Mayors Climate Change Declaration is not included here as it recognises the particular vulnerability of the African continent and for the purpose of this exercise, we particularly address big cities and European territories.