



**SOMMET
MONDIAL
DES RÉGIONS**

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Changement
climatique :
LES RÉGIONS
EN ACTION

Session 5:

Post Kyoto Challenges

The role of Regions after 2012

Main conclusions of the session

Frederic Ximeno

DG Environmental Policies and Sustainability

Government of Catalonia

Open questions of the session 5

- What are the regions' expectations for the next generations of agreements?
- What role do they intend to play and what political responsibility and commitments they are ready to assume to combat climate change?
- Is there room for a genuinely regional standpoint in negotiations which for the moment have only favoured states/countries?
- What initiatives can take the regions, and networks of the regions, to create the conditions of the involvement of regions in the negotiations?

Key role of regional governance

The territorial, administrative and political scale of the regions is the optimum level to address the various aspects of climate change in the context of sustainability, on the base of:

- the competence of the Regions (government of the territory, air, water, waste, energy, etc.)
- their ability to strategic programming based on environmental, productive and social knowledge of the territory,
- their capability to promote the environmental governance involving the public and private sectors at a local level,

Added value of the regional dimension:

a scale for the maximisation of interactions

Climate change policies



Sustainable development
policies

Bali Action Plan:

recommends the adoption of win - win strategies in the actions of mitigation and adaptation; in this sense, only the capillary knowledge of the territory permits an all-round evaluation of the impacts of actions taken.

State of the art: regions in action

Regions are already playing an in important role in tackling climate change (mitigation actions, adoption of best practices, energy saving policies,.....).

Regions are also already very advanced in the setting up of tools and methodologies for the monitoring of the state of environment, the impacts of climate change and for the verification and quantification of results of mitigation/adaptation actions;

The importance of investing in “environment” is unquestionable for regional administration as well as for the local productive systems.

Regional engagement

- Leadership in actions
 - Setting targets
 - Developing sectorial policies
 - Monitoring, information and research
- Citizen participation
- Promote prevention and adaptation in post-kyoto period
- Promote efficiency in a low carbon economy

These context must be interpreted in the framework of the international economic crisis: to be seen as a unique opportunity to start a new approach to global problems

What is missing?

These efforts are carried on in the absence of a coordinated and concerted framework and the lack of a specific role for regional administrations in international negotiations

Weakness of inter-linkages between Regional and National Administration

Networking between regions for climate change policies

Take into account equity issues (technology transfer; capacity building; poverty reduction)

St Malo Declaration

Ask for a clear commitment of the regions in mitigation and adaptation policies and strategies, and calls for a clear recognition of regional governments in the negotiations of the post-kyoto agreements