



The role of regional and local governments in Catalonia towards sustainable development

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TABLE 1: THE ROLE OF PUBLIC STAKEHOLDERS IN CATALYSING
TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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One of the very encouraging effects of the international climate change negotiations is that we are seeing ever increasing actions on both adaptation and mitigation **undertaken at the national, subnational and local levels**. We have learned over the past few years that the path forward cannot be either a **top down** (intergovernmental regulation) or a **bottom up** exercise (domestic policies, business action, public engagement). The path forward has to be the **result of concurrent, mutually reinforcing efforts** that help us to spiral up toward the tipping point of transformation.

Climate Change: Why We Need a Multilateral Solution

S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies. Singapore, 18 October 2012

Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

➤ Different levels of governance

The objectives of the EU (and UNFCCC) for the non ETS sectors are binding only on the level of countries

The relationships between the federal and the regional government are of great importance.

Objectives

Responsibilities

Resources

At regional level

Countries are built in different organizational levels, and a large part of the responsibilities on climate policy, specially in non ETS sectors, are in the hands of regional and local governments.

COMPACT OF STATES AND REGIONS

HOW STATE AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS ARE DRIVING CLIMATE ACTION AROUND THE WORLD

BROUGHT TO YOU BY **THE CLIMATE GROUP**
STATES & REGIONS

DATA POWERED BY **CDP**

The Compact of States and Regions is the first-ever reporting mechanism for states, provinces and regions to showcase and analyze their climate efforts. In 2015, 44 governments reported their commitments and GHG inventories.

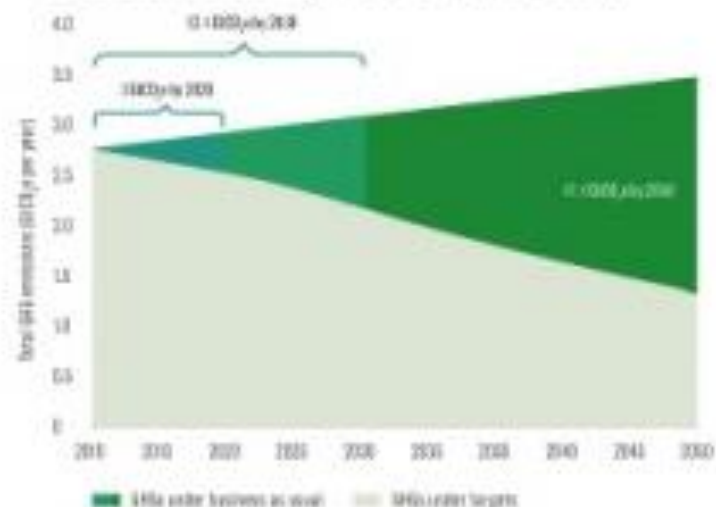


*Observers to the Compact of States and Regions.

Through reported GHG emissions reduction commitments, the projected cumulative savings are equivalent to:

Annual savings of	Cumulative savings of
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.6 GtCO₂e/ year in 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 GtCO₂e by 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2 GtCO₂e/ year in 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4 GtCO₂e by 2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.2 GtCO₂e/ year in 2050 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47.4 GtCO₂e by 2050

GHG emissions savings versus BAU (2010-2050)



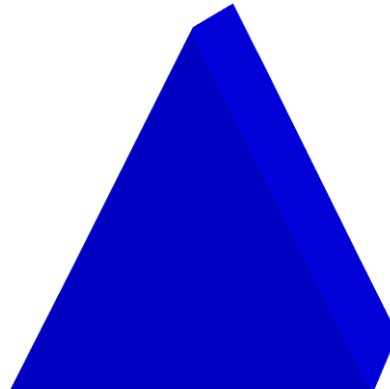
By 2050, these governments will have reduced their annual emissions from 2.81 GtCO₂e to 1.28 GtCO₂e, which equals an average absolute reduction of 55%. This constitutes a 63% reduction compared to a business as usual scenario, which would see emissions rise to 3.5 GtCO₂e.

The light green area represents the annual emissions of the reporting governments, both forecast and reported, which reduce toward 2050 based on their targets. The dark green areas represent the BAU scenario that is linked to state and regional population projections.

Federal Administration

Regional Administration

Local Administration



Spanish objective 2020



Competences / jurisdiction

- Decoupling between the reduction targets established at the Spanish level and the other levels of government.
- Difficulties to include the regional or local action in the state sectorial plans.
- If the goals do not come down to territorial scale, an autonomous region or a municipality has no obligation to reduction (mitigation) or to act (adaptation). Neither a legally binding obligation, nor a reference to what should be done.

Roadmap towards a low-carbon society in Catalonia

➤ Main Catalan Actions

2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1st report on Climate Change in Catalonia
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Catalan Office for Climate Change
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate Change Convention: 1.000 proposals; 800 participants• KP Mitigation Framework Plan 2008-2012 (voluntarily commitment)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring & Evaluation: annually since 2009
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carbon Expo / BCN talks (UNFCCC)
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2nd report on Climate Change in Catalonia• Voluntary Agreement Program (160 organizations joined)
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carbon Expo• Kick off Climate Change Observatory of Pyrenees
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy & Climate Plan 2020• Catalan Strategy for adapting to climate change 2013-2020

Roadmap towards a low-carbon society in Catalonia

➤ Main Catalan Actions

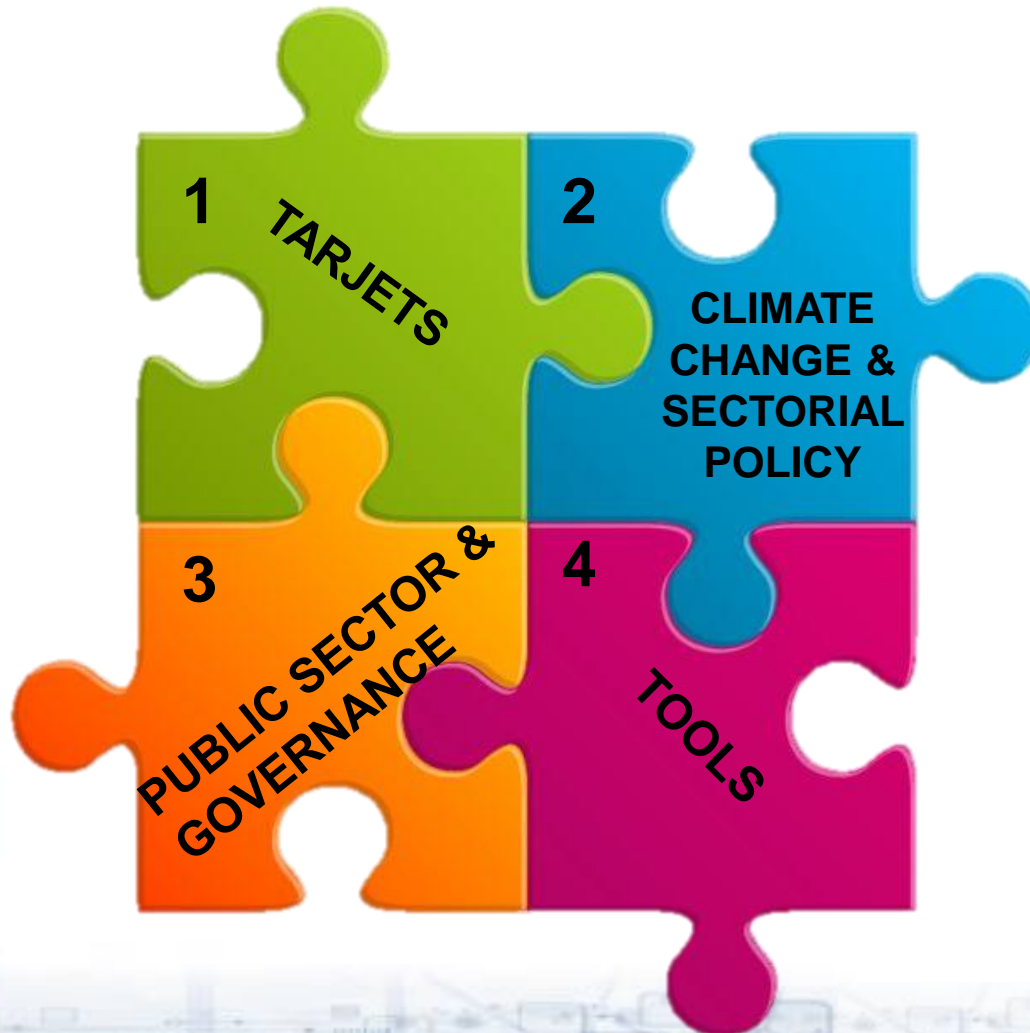
2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carbon Expo• Climate Change Act: Kick off• Life project on Adaptation MEDACC: forest, agriculture and water (5 y)
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate Change Act: proposal approved by Government• “INDC” (2030 targets) COP21 Paris• Adaptation indicators• Launch: CO2eq Offsetting program• Life project on Adaptation ADMICLIM: tourism, agriculture, water, fisheries (4 y)
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First tender CO2eq Offsetting program• Climate Change Act: discussion in the Parliament• ForEsmap: Evaluation and mapping of ecosystem services of forests• Evaluation & Monitoring Catalan Strategy for adapting to climate change• Life project on Adaptation CLINOMICS: tourism, agriculture, forest (5 y)• Study of vulnerability and building capacity for local Adaptation Plans• 3rd report on Climate Change in Catalonia
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Life project on mitigation CLIMARKT: Markets and forest management (4 y)• Roadmap 2020• Innovate for Climate

The different programmes that have been described before, are actions that the Government of Catalonia has decided to develop in order to fulfil its commitment towards the Catalan society and also towards the objectives set up in the EU, as a developed region.

But the Government of Catalonia has decided to go further and it is engaged in the elaboration of a Climate Change Act. This initiative will boost a political and social debate in the Catalan society that ultimately will make the Catalan climate action stronger to face future challenges

Roadmap towards a low-carbon society in Catalonia

➤ Climate Change Act



Current situation (2015)

➤ GHG emissions



31.200 MT CO₂
(WEO2012).
50.000 MT CO₂eq
(IPPC/AR5 -2010)

<0,1%

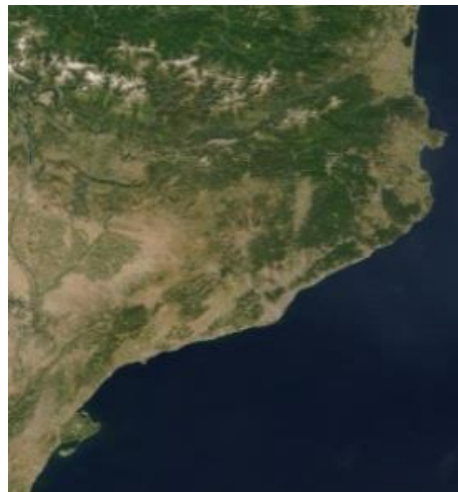


335,7 MT CO₂ eq.

13%



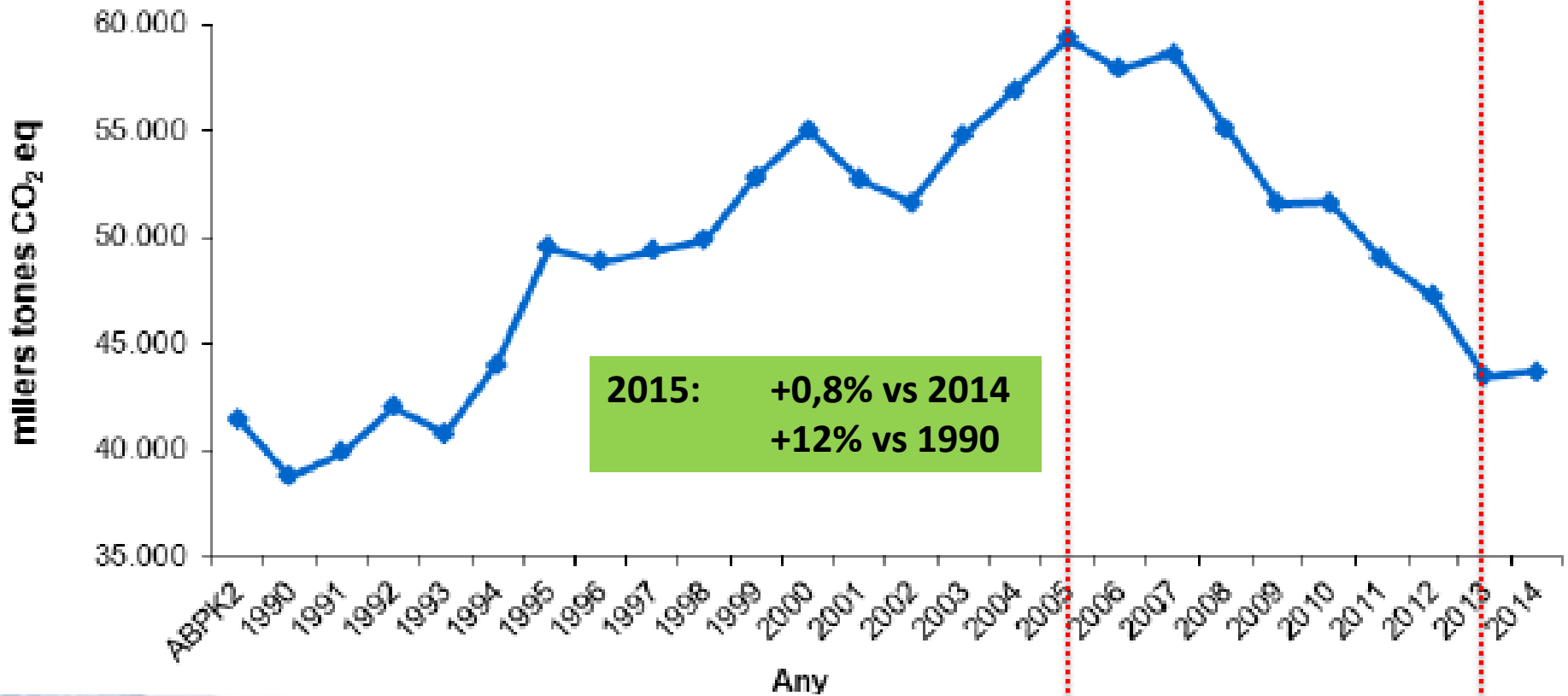
1%



43,5 MT CO₂ eq.

4.306,7 MT CO₂ eq.

Tendència d'emissions totals a Catalunya



2020

2030

Government agreement 20.10.2015

EFICIENCY &
RENEWALS

25%

20%

40%

INCREASE



REDUCTION
GHG vs 2005

REDUCTION
GHG vs 2005



Target ETS emissions reduction

39% vs 2005

51% vs 2005

Target non ETS emissions reduction

15% vs 2005

28% vs 2005

Thank you very much !!

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<http://territori.gencat.cat/ca/inici/>
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