

ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

宜可城—地方可持续发展协会

Meeting challenges Cooperation between local governments and systematic actions

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城市在全球发展中的地位 CITIES ON THE GLOBE

75%

全球能源消耗和 温室气体排放来自城市 of Global Energy Consumption

and GHG Emissions

80% 全球经济动能来自城市 of Global GDP

54% 全球人口居于城市 of the World's Population 63% 全球创业投资集中在城市 of the World's Venture Capital Investment

地方行动 应对全球挑战 LOCAL SOLUTIONS TO GLOBAL CHALLENGES

在 1990 年联合国地方可持续发展大会期间,来自全球 **200** 多个地方政府共同发起成立 **宜可城—地方可持续发展协会。**目前,宜可城已发展为全球最具影响力的地方政府合作网络,有超过 **1500个**城市会员。

Found in 1990 by **200+** local governments at the UN sustainable local development conference, **ICLEI** is the leading global network of **1500+** cities, towns and regions committed to building a sustainable future.



ICLEI 的工作影响 ICLEI'S WORK IMPACT

25+%

全球城镇人口 OF THE WORLD'S URBAN POPULATION

可持续发展目标 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





























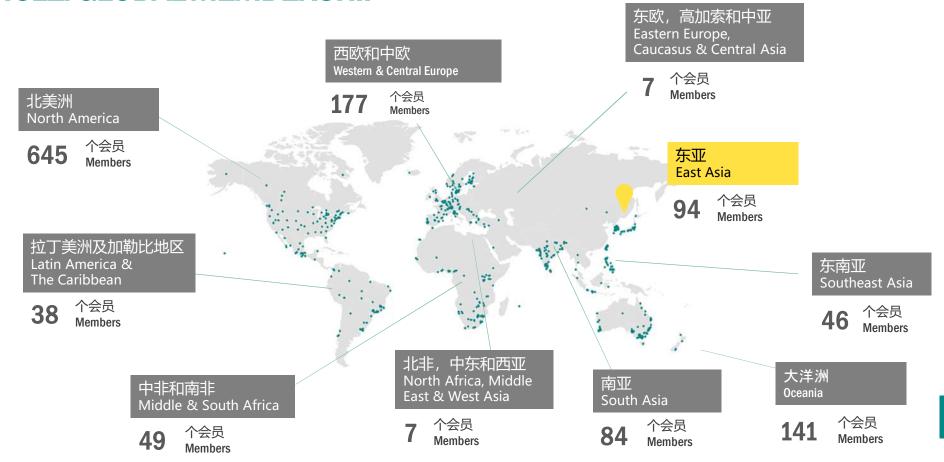




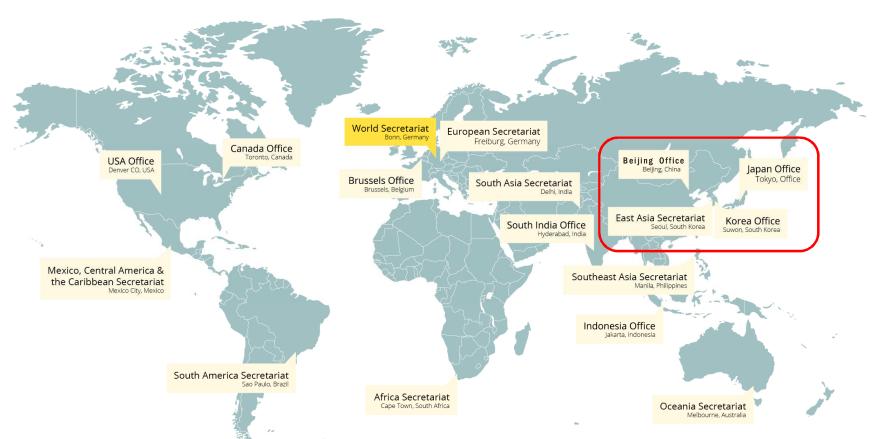




直可城全球会员分布 ICLEI GLOBAL MEMBERSHIP



直可城全球办公室 ICLEI WORLDWIDE



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URBAN AGENDAS 十大城市议程



资源高效 和生产力城市 Resource-efficient & Productive City



可持续城市 Sustainable City 低碳城市 Low-carbon City



绿色出行 EcoMobile City



生物多样性城市 BiodiverCity

可持续城市-地区合作 Sustainable City-region Cooperation



可持续地方经济和采购 Sustainable Local Economy & Procurement



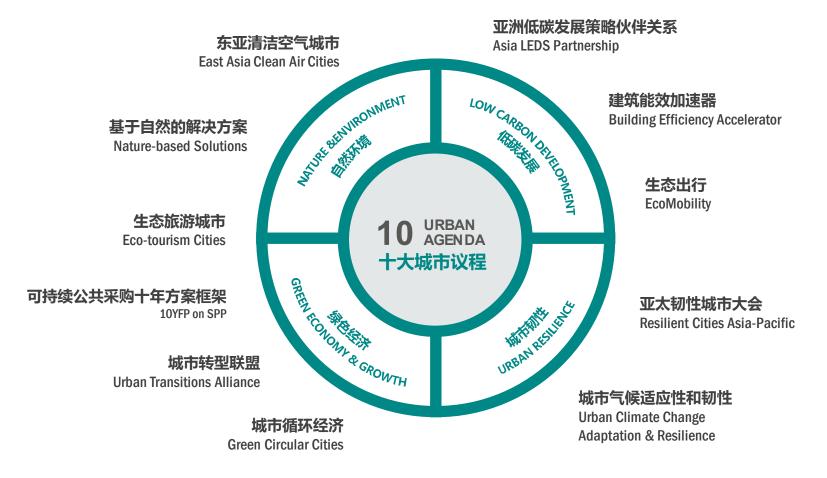
幸福,健康和包容社区 Happy, Healthy & Inclusive Communities



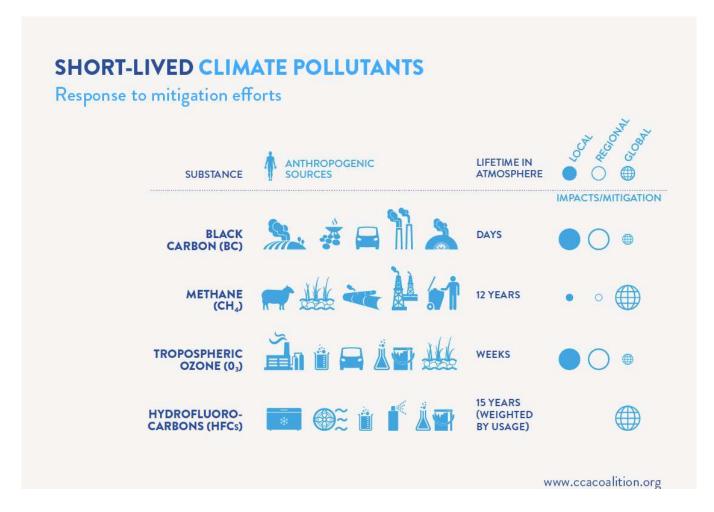
智慧城市 Smart City



项目与活动 PROGRAMS&ACTIVITIES



大气及气候污染物的关系 CONNECTION BETWEEN AIR AND CLIMATE POLLUTANTS



城市面对的挑战 WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES?

The good thing is there is a growth of political willingness, however there are still challenges

- 1. Lack of effective and consistent, integrated approach
- 2. The difficulty to quantify success
- 3. Complexity of cooperation
- 4. Missing connection to green growth
- 5. Finding appropriate finance channels

好的方面是政治意愿开始增长,但仍然有一定挑战

- 1. 缺乏有效,一致的总体规划方法
- 2. 难以量化行动及项目的成功
- 3. 国际与区域合作的复杂性
- 4. 城市未能将低碳发展与绿色增长的关系连接起来
- 5. 城市难以寻找适当的财务渠道

例子1: **宜可城低碳城市项目** Example 1: ICLEI's Low Carbon Cities Program

We aim to address:

- 1. Systematic and integrated approach for cities to refer to
- 2. Core: Measure, Report & Verification
- 3. Benchmarking between cities
- 4. Wide-range of solutions and cases
- 5. Visibility of cities projects for finance

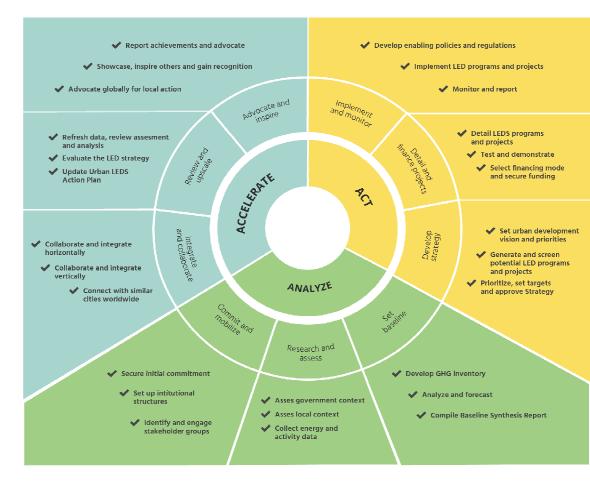
我们旨在解决:

- 1. 系统和综合的方法供城市参考
- 2. 核心内容: 测量,报告和验证
- 3. 让城市之间进行对标
- 4. 广泛的解决方案和案例
- 5. 城市项目融资的可见性

绿色城市方法学

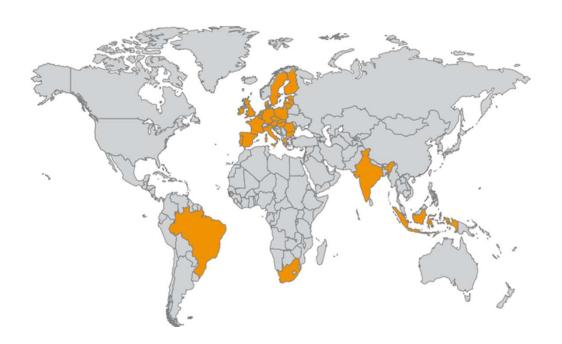
GreenClimateCities Process Methodology

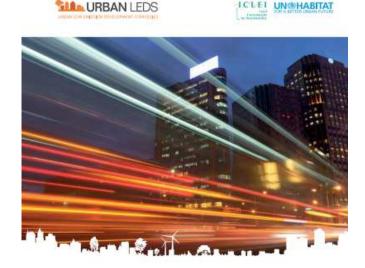
- 指引城市迈向可持续发展与应对气候变化 ICLEI's methodology for local governments to guide sustainable development and tackling climate change
- **三大步九大法**: 精准定位发展阶段和需求 Identify development stages and needs defined in 3 phases and 9 stages
- 每阶段提供具体分析、指导、评估
 Provide evaluation, support, and analysis at every phases and stage



城市低排放发展策略 Urban Low Emission Development Strategies

Contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by the promotion of Urban Low Emission Development Strategies (Urban LEDS) in in emerging economies (Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia and South Africa), and Least Developed Countries (Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Rwanda)





Urban-LEDS: Cities in Action

Low Emission Development in Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa 2012-2016 Final Report

The Univer-LEDS project to funded by the European Union





Support transparency, accountability and credibility 为全球气候行动提升透明、可问责、可信赖的基础

carbonn Climate Registry

The global reporting platform for cities, towns and regions tackling climate change - created to support transparency, accountability and credibility



828 9% of the world population represented



1031
Number of entities registered to the cCR



87 Countries



1985



7131
Mitigation and Adaptation



Committed GHG emission reductions by 2020



26.8 Committed GHG emission reductions by





气候展示平台 carbon n Climate Registry

Basic reporting requirement: Background info+ any other one element

注册基础要求: 城市基本资料 + 任一项其他信息(例如: 行动、行动方案、成效、目标)

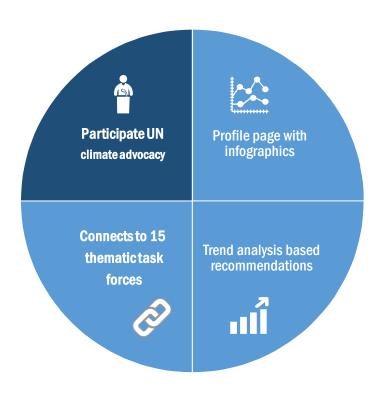




Benefits of Reporting 参与的好处

- 参予并支持联合国气候行动
- Participate UN climate advocacy
- 连结15个主题工作小组
- Connects to 15 thematic task forces
- 清楚明确的信息图表
- Profile page with infographics
- 提供具有科学数据支持的政策建议与排放路径分析
- Trend analysis based recommendations







以建筑领域为例 Building Sector as An Example



148 entities made 312 mitigation targets relating activities in the building sector. Among them 126 are direct GHG reduction targets, 139 energy efficiency targets and 47 renewable energy targets.

226 entities reported 947 actions relating activities in the building sector, among them 119 have adaptation as main focus and 828 mitigation.

48





ABOUT 🗸 RESOURCES V CONTACT LOGIN



Low Carbon Solutions for Urban Development Challenges



Solutions

Processes which Local Governments can implement to enhance low emissions development in their communities



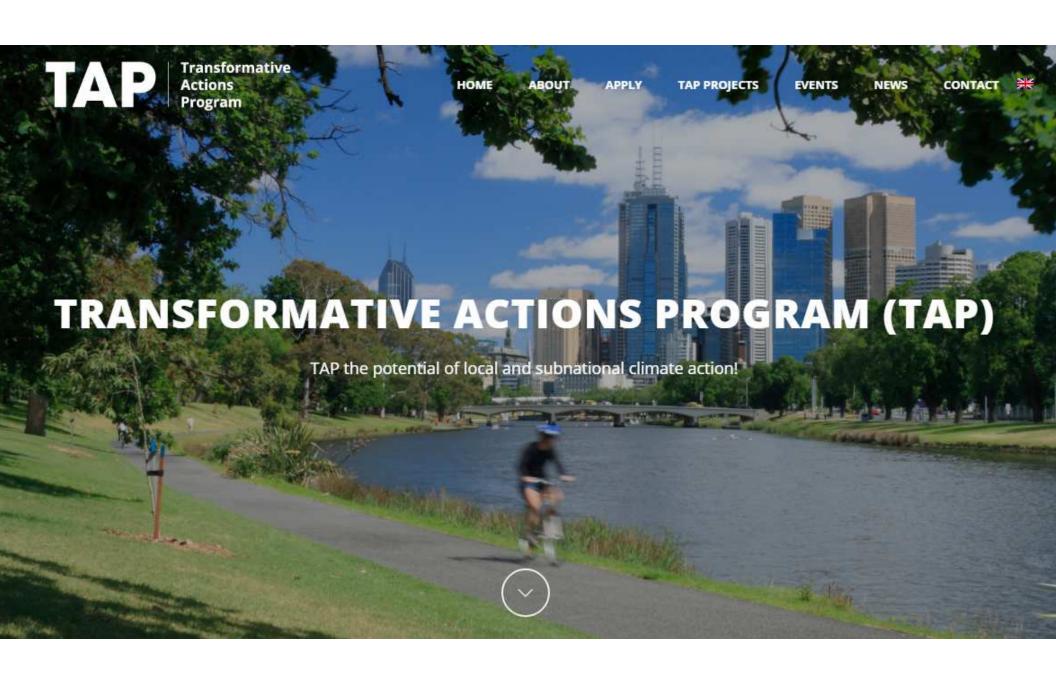
Solution Packages

A group of Solutions under a given theme, clustered to generate synergies and optimize impacts



Case Studies

Examples of the implementation of Solutions and/or Solutions Packages by cities



转型行动计划 - 协助气候融资

Transformative Action Program



HOME

ABOUT

APPLY

TAP PROJECTS

EVENTS

NEWS

CONTACT



Ulaanbatar, Mongolia

THERMO-TECHNICAL REHABILITATION OF PRECAST PANEL BUILDINGS IN ULAANBAATAR CITY

Focus: Mitigation

Sector(s): Carbon reduction / Low-carbon transition

Ulaanbaatar's housing stock is dominated by pre-cast concrete panel buildings from the 1970s, 1980s and early 1990s. The buildings are in poor condition because of their age, poor or nonexistent maintenance and lack of insulation. Ulaanbatar's harsh climate and the panel buildings' decaying state lead to severe problems affecting the health and well-being of residents. Rehabilitation will not only improve the residents' well-being but also prevent an important part of Ulaanbaatar's housing stock from decaying and turning into slums. Substantial energy savings can also be achieved as heat loss will be reduced. This will contribute to climate change mitigation and free up energy capacity for the city's future growth.

Name of government:	Ulaanbaatar City
Country:	Mongolia
Population:	1.314.500 (2014)
Area:	4704.4 km ²

例子2: 东亚清洁空气城市 Example 2: East Asia Clean Air Cities

We aim to address:

- Easing complexity of international and regional cooperation in the field of air quality
- 2. Peer-to-peer learning as driving force on air quality improvement





致力于改善区域空气质量的东亚城市协作网络

A long-term multi-lateral collaboration network for East Asian cities committed to tackling air pollution.

北京 BEIJING 首尔 SEOUL 东京 TOKYO 乌兰巴托 ULAANBAATAR 深圳 SHENZHEN 贵阳 GUIYANG 济南 JINAN 四川 SICHUAN 北九州 KITAKYUSHU



EACAC.NET



项目宗旨

Objectives

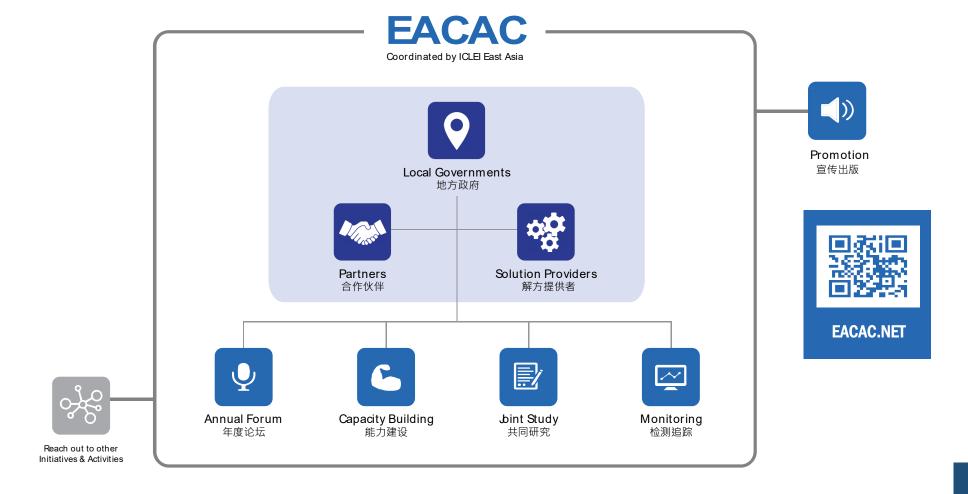
- ▶ 建立城市空气质量交流合作机制
 Establish a city cooperation mechanism for knowledge exchange on air quality improvement
- 协助东亚城市取得最新空气污染解决方案, 建设地方能力

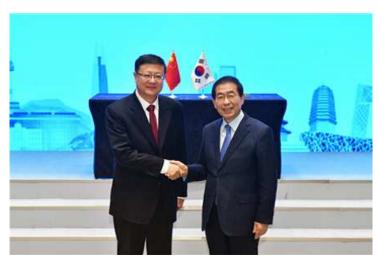
Assist East Asian cities to access solutions and build local capacity to address air pollution

提供最佳实务政策,让城市一同做出贡献、 追踪进展、获得支持

Provide best practice policies towards which cities may contribute, track progress, and receive support







The 3rd meeting of Seoul-Beljing Joint Committee

Beljing-Seoul workshop on ways to reduce fine dust and volatile organic compounds





地方政府 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

承诺通过多变合作齐力提升区域空气质量的东亚城市。

East Asian cities committed to taking actions for air quality improvement through cooperation with other cities.





合作伙伴 PARTNERS

能够提供地方政府提升空气质量相关活动、项目支援的政府机构、民间单位、国际组织和研究机构等。

Governmental agencies, NGOs, international organizations and research institutes specializing in air quality improvement activities and programs that support cities.













Seoul Research Institute of Public Health and Environment









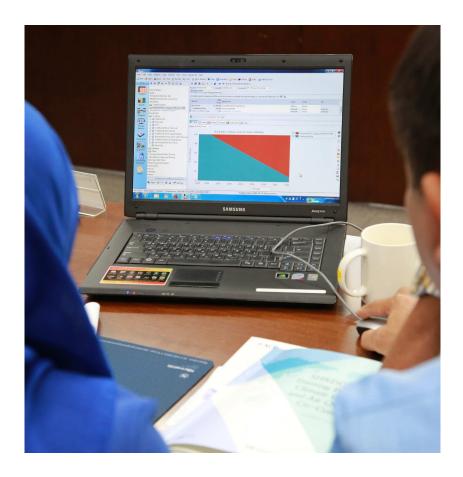




解方提供者 SOLUTION PROVIDERS

能够针对改善空气质量提供地方政府专业技术、知识、工具和指南的专家、学者和私营机构等。

Experts, researchers, and private sector stakeholders that are able to provide cities with innovative technologies, expertise, tools and guidelines for air quality improvement.







年度论坛 ANNUAL FORUM

第七届东北亚空气质量提升论坛 7th Northeast Asia Forum on Air Quality Improvement

2017.6.1 ► 6.2 | Seoul, Korea







年度论坛 ANNUAL FORUM

第七届东北亚空气质量提升论坛 7th Northeast Asia Forum on Air Quality Improvement

东亚城市行动—EACAC 地方行动与区域协作 East Asian Cities in Action Local Practice & Regional Synergy through EACAC

2017.6.1 | Seoul, Korea























空气污染协和气候变化同控制培训 **Training Program on Climate Change and Air Pollution Co-Control**

2017.4.24-27 | Seoul, Korea













Waste Management

废弃物管理



能力建设 CAPACITY BUILDING

城市空气污染解决之道: 东亚城市最佳实践 Tacking Urban Air Pollution: Best Practices in East Asia

2017.5.31 | Seoul, Korea





















能力建设 CAPACITY BUILDING

中国城市赴日技术交流 Japan Study Tourfor Chinese Cities

2017. 9.11 ► 9.15 | Tokyo, Japan









北京市 Beijing City | 深圳市 Shenzhen City | 湖南省 Hunan Province | 山西省 Shanxi Province | 贵阳市 Guiyang City | 长沙市 Changsha City | 青海市 Qinghai City | 朔州市 Shuozhou City | 盐城市 Yancheng City



共同研究 JOINT STUDY

"净化乌兰巴托"项目

"Green Lung" Research & Urban Greening Project in Ulaanbaatar Ger Areas

2017.6 ▶ 2018.6 | Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia











- 学术研究机构 Academia for research & technology
- 市民参与 Citizen engagement







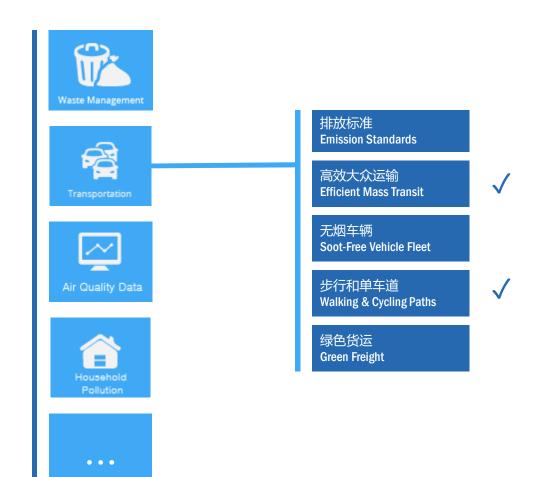




长期目标 in the long-term

针对空气质量相关领域制定 **最佳实践配套政策**

Develop a air quality-related **best practice policy package across key areas**



未来前瞻 **Looking Forward**

- Continuing to understand well the linkage on reducing climate pollutants (carbon peaking) and air pollutants (achieving air quality standards)
- While many actions are effective, the challenge remains more on air pollution than climate change considering its complexity: weather conditions, dispersion, secondary reactions ...
- Integrating policies difficulty but necessary; awareness & capacity building
- 继续深入了解减少气候污染物(碳峰值)和空气污染物(达到空气质量标准)的关联;
- 虽然许多减排行动都是有效的,但空气污染的量化及改善面临的挑战更多,因其有很高的复杂性, 天气条件,分散模式,二次反应等......
- 整合的政策 困难但必须推行; 需提高意识和能力建设





















