GOVERNANCE AND CLIMATE CHANGE: ASSESSING AND LEARNING FROM CANADIAN CITIES

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National and municipal context

- National (2006): 22% above 1990 levels, 29.1% above Kyoto target
- National strategies
- Breadth of municipal action
  - Early actors
  - 65% of population
  - Global recognition

Assessing and learning

Given national context, ***why*** have Canadian municipalities acted; ***how*** might their actions be ***characterized***; and, what ***lessons*** do they offer?

Approach

- Evaluate municipal action in relation to three dimensions: governance, land-use planning and institutions
  - Initiative, output, outcome
- Eight cities of 300,000 to 2.5 million

Municipality	Province	Population 2006	Population increase (2001 to 2006)	PCP Member Date Joined	Corporate Milestones	Community Milestones
Toronto	Ontario	2,503,281	0.9%	1990	3	3
Montreal	Quebec	1,620,693	2.3%	September 1998	0	0
Calgary	Alberta	988,193	12.4%	1994	5	4
Ottawa	Ontario	812,129	4.9%	February 1997	4	4
Edmonton	Alberta	730,372	9.6%	1995	5	5
Winnipeg	Manitoba	633,451	2.2%	November 2006	4	1
Vancouver	British Columbia	578,041	5.9%	1995	4	4
Halifax	Nova Scotia	372,679	3.8%	February 1997	4	3

Results: institutional technical action

- Institutions
  - Independent technical actions
  - Inter-municipal (national and int'l action)
  - Intergovernmental weak
- Land-use planning
  - Transportation and intensification
- Governance
  - Engagement; education; awareness
- Emission reductions: technical vs. integrated

Consequences: Policy and Research

- Independent, prolonged commitment
- Outcomes in presence of intergovernmental coordination and collaboration?
- Climate-related financing tools are significant
  - Green Municipal Fund; parallels with GEF; new facility?
- Action in spite of inaction – tangible local and global benefits
  - Barriers to action; facilitating networks