

ICLEI INTERNATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

Cities for Climate Protection



“ICLEI has provided us vision on climate change and how to combat it through local actions.”

MIHIR K. MOHANTY
MAYOR OF BHUBANESWAR, INDIA



On the cover (clockwise from top): Marrakesh, Morocco. Tokyo, Japan. San Francisco, USA. Basel, Germany.
On the back cover (clockwise from top): Chigago, USA. Havana, Cuba. Mexico City, Mexico. Minneapolis, USA.

Local Action Moves the World

The largest sources of human-generated greenhouse gas emissions come from cities, primarily via vehicular transport and energy use. Consequently, the direct impact cities can have on advancing climate protection is substantial. If effectively harnessed and supported, city-led actions can positively shift the current path of global warming.

Through ICLEI’s International Cities for Climate Protection® (CCP) Campaign, **546 local governments—home to 243 million people in 27 countries**—are laying the foundation for reversing the trends toward cataclysmic climate change. Together these local government leaders are driving worldwide action on climate protection while improving air quality, protecting public health, and benefiting financially.

CITIES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION

546 local governments in 27 countries



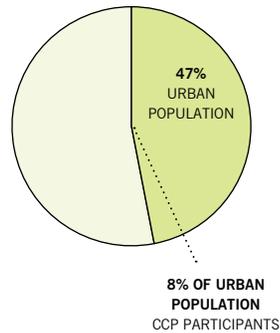
The Big Numbers

Demographics

World Population: 6 Billion
World Urban Population: 2.8 Billion
Urban Population to World Population: 47%

Population of CCP Participants: 243.2 Million
Urban Population represented by CCP
Participants: 8%
Number of CCP Countries: 27
Number of CCP Participants: 546

WORLD POPULATION

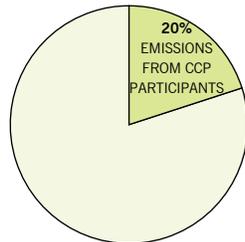


Emissions & Savings

Annual World Urban Emissions:
 9.15 Billion tons of eCO₂*
Annual Emissions from CCP Participants:
 1.85 Billion tons of eCO₂*
Percentage of World Urban Emissions from CCP
Participants: 20%

Estimated Annual Emissions Reduced by CCP
Participants: 60 Million tons of eCO₂
Estimated Annual USD Saved by CCP
Participants: \$2.1 Billion*

ANNUAL WORLD URBAN EMISSIONS



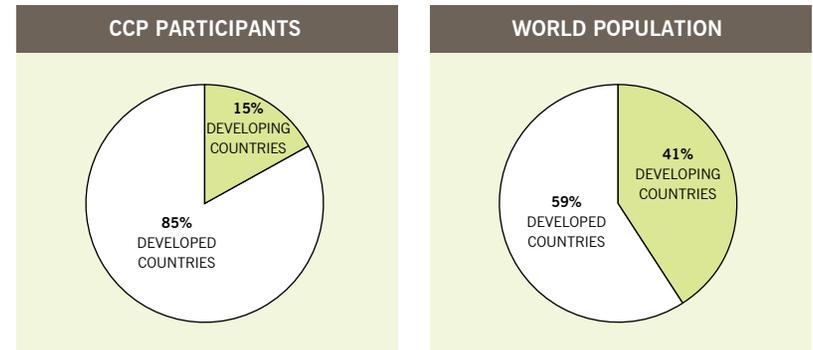
*Statistics primarily derived from the International Energy Agency www.iea.org and the US Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration www.eia.doe.gov

Note: eCO₂ is a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based on their global warming potential.

What Do These Numbers Mean?

Even though only 8 percent of the world's urban population is represented by Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign participants, 20 percent of all urban greenhouse gas emissions are concentrated in CCP jurisdictions. This is because the CCP network includes some of the world's most influential areas—large developed cities like New York, London, Berlin, and Rome as well as some of the fastest developing cities like Mexico City, San Paulo, Kolkata, and Johannesburg.

Additionally, the split between activity in developed and developing countries may seem unbalanced, with roughly 85 percent of CCP participants being located in developed countries. Yet in terms of population, the CCP campaign is nearing equal representation in the developed and developing world given the population density of many large developing cities. For example, the 161 local governments in the US CCP represent 55 million people while the 17 local governments in India's CCP represent nearly 23 million people.



As more cities join the CCP, the opportunities for shifting the trends of climate change grow substantially. The good news is: cities recognize climate change impacts as threats to public health, security, and local economies. According to Michelle Wyman, Executive Director of ICLEI USA, "The business case for implementing actions that measurably reduce greenhouse gas emissions has been proven by cities through the CCP since 1995. Politics and science are no longer barriers to cities taking action on climate change, rather resources and capacity are."

The Results

Over the last ten years Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign participants have implemented thousands of mitigation projects and made operational and policy changes that are altering the way cities use energy. These changes have yielded annual reductions in greenhouse emissions of approximately 60 million tons.

SUMMARY BY ICLEI REGION

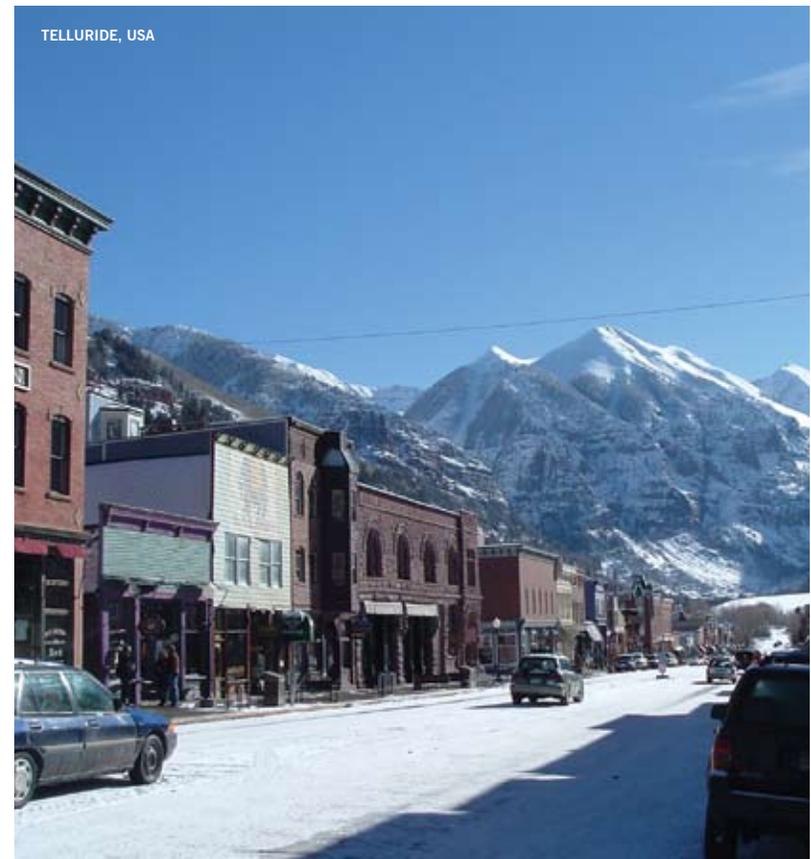
ICLEI Region	Annual Emission Reductions (Million Tons eCO ₂ *)
North America Number of CCP Participants: 290 Population: 73.6 million	27.5
Europe Number of CCP Participants: 156 Population: 38.2 million	23.5
South and South East Asia Number of CCP Participants: 47 Population: 39.7 million	0.5
East Asia Number of CCP Participants: 22 Population: 31.8 million	7.0
Africa Number of CCP Participants: 11 Population: 16.6 million	0.5
Latin America Number of CCP Participants: 20 Population: 43.2 million	1.0
Total	60.0

*Estimated from a sample of the global network of CCP communities tracked by ICLEI.

Both developed and developing cities are making substantial investments in climate protection measures and their investments are paying off. Together CCP Campaign participants annually save an estimated USD \$2.1 billion in associated fuel costs. These savings do not take into account other community benefits—like improved air quality and public health, new product markets and job opportunities.

“The City of Cape Town has enjoyed a long and fruitful relationship with ICLEI, in particular through its Local Agenda 21 and Cities for Climate Protection Campaign. I believe that this relationship has helped to position Cape Town as a continent leader in committing itself to sustainable strategies.”

NOMAINDIA MFEKETO
EXECUTIVE MAYOR OF CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA



“ICLEI provides a great network of solidly united and committed people and many useful tools to build local sustainability.”

PATRICIA KRANZ
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL



Case Studies

Community Benefits from Climate Protection in a Carbon Constrained World

Decreasing energy consumption, replacing carbon intensive fuels, and converting waste to energy are the primary ways local governments are reducing emissions. Some are making advances within existing systems, such as improving energy efficiency, promoting public transportation, and capturing methane from landfills. Others are creating new markets and job opportunities by employing alternative solutions like using renewable energy, building non-motorized transportation options, and creating ways to reduce solid waste.

The following examples demonstrate climate protection measures being implemented by CCP cities around the world. They focus on energy, transportation, and waste sector initiatives and offer insights into ways of working within existing systems and ways of employing new technologies and driving behavior change. In every instance, these measures are helping build more sustainable communities.

Energy



Erkuhuleni Metropolitan Municipal Building target of the retrofitting project.



Solar panels in Barcelona.

Ekurhuleni, South Africa

Lights, Timers, and Water Boilers Boost Energy Efficiency

Action: Small measures can have significant outcomes in reducing energy use and emissions. In the City of Ekurhuleni, the Metropolitan Municipality utilized CCP Campaign catalyst funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and South Africa's Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) to implement various cost-saving and energy-saving measures—more efficient lights, efficient water boilers, and timers—in three municipal headquarters buildings in 2005.

Result: The city cut energy consumption in half by reducing from 623,000 kilowatt hours to 293,000 kilowatt hours in a year, saving in excess of USD \$50,000 annually. This retrofit project shows Ekurhuleni's leadership in reducing greenhouse gas emissions (307 tons per year) and other air pollutants, such as SO_x (3 tons per year) and NO_x (1 ton per year) that are known to increase the incidence of respiratory illness and are the major precursors to acid rain. Engaging an interdepartmental taskforce within the city government proved to be one of the keys for successful project implementation and provides insights for its replicability in other South African municipalities.

Barcelona, Spain

Solar Energy Mandate Sets a National Example

Action: Barcelona, Spain has a unique municipal solar ordinance that is influencing other cities and other levels of government. The law requires all new buildings in Barcelona (and all the integrally retrofitted buildings) to have solar thermal water systems to cover 60 percent of the buildings' sanitary water heating needs. In July 1999, the law was adopted by the plenary session of the city council and has been mandatory since August 1, 2000. Political will, political commitment, technical ability (solar potential in Barcelona), and public participation are the four main reasons the law was successfully adopted.

Result: In 2005, the Government of Catalonia adopted the law, after its implementation by other cities in the province including Esplugues de Llobregat, Terrassa, and Sant Cugat del Vallès. Larger cities like Sevilla, Valladolid, and Madrid have also followed Barcelona's example and the Government of Spain is currently considering making the solar ordinance a national policy.

Transportation



Ride the Wind in Calgary.

Buenos Aires Bicycle System.

Bus service in Downtown Ann Arbor.

Calgary, Canada

Wind Powered Commuter System Carries 189,000 Passengers a Day

Action: Within the Canadian transportation sector, and throughout the world, the City of Calgary is a pioneer in the use of renewable energy. A light rail system, Ride the Wind (colloquially called C Train), once a system powered by coal and natural gas has been powered by wind since 2001. The project includes a long-term contract to annually purchase energy from twelve windmills in southern Alberta. The turbines are located on hilltops facing the Rockies where strong westerly winds pour through mountain passes.

Result: Currently, Ride the Wind avoids 26,000 tons of eCO₂ emissions a year, carries 189,000 passengers daily, and has 116 light rail vehicles. Plans are in place for expanding the lines.

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Bicycle System Solves Transportation Problems and Improves Health

Action: Every day in Buenos Aires 700,000 vehicles enter the metropolitan area. When added to the cities' own vehicle population, the number can reach 1.6 million cars a day. In combination with an old public bus system, this level of motorized transportation results in heavy traffic congestion and high levels of pollution. Since 2003, the city has been building a bicycle network of 164

km exclusive lanes, 132 km preferential lanes and 255 km slow traffic roads (share lanes), which allows cyclists to commute to the city and gets considerable motorized transportation off the road.

Result: In 2003 roughly 240,000 bicycles trips were registered, most of which would have otherwise been made by private car or public transport. The city annually avoids approximately 4,000 tons of eCO₂ and significant amounts of other air pollutants including CO, SO₂, and NO_x. Other community benefits resulting from the bicycle system are improvements in public space, reduced noise levels in historical centers, and in addition to getting exercise, cyclists have lower emissions exposure in general since they cover more ground faster.

Ann Arbor, USA

Bus Pass Program Reduces Car Use 10 Percent

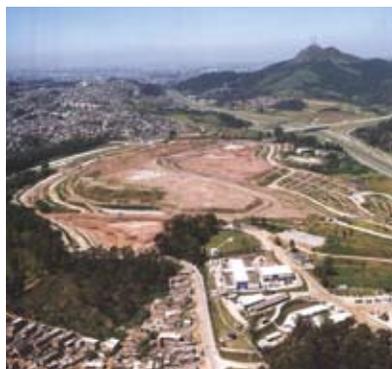
Action: As is true for many US cities, downtown real estate in Ann Arbor, Michigan is expensive, and it's increasingly expensive to dedicate parking space to cars. This fact, combined with significant growth in traffic congestion in the downtown area, led the city of Ann Arbor to establish a bus pass program that would transform the problem into a lucrative opportunity. In 1999, in partnership with the Ann Arbor Downtown Development Authority, Ann Arbor Area Chamber of Commerce, and Ann Arbor Transportation Authority, the city launched the getDowntown program. During the first two years, getDowntown offered free unlimited use bus passes, called go!passes, for all downtown employees. The pilot program was funded through a Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement program grant.

Result: The pilot program showed a 10 percent reduction in downtown car use, annual savings of USD \$200,000 in fuel costs, and an annual greenhouse gas emission reduction of 734 tons. The getDowntown program now offers go!passes to all downtown businesses at the cost of USD \$5 per employee, and requires employers to provide all full-time employees go!passes. (The remaining cost per pass is subsidized by the Downtown Development Authority.) Currently over 300 businesses in downtown Ann Arbor provide go!passes to almost 5,000 employees.

Waste



Naga's MRF is a first of its kind in the Philippines.



São Paulo's Bandeirantes Landfill.

Naga, Phillipines

Making Fertilizer from Waste Diverts 60 Tons of Solid Waste Daily

Action: In the Philippines the average percentage of waste that is recycled and reused is 12 percent and the amount composted is roughly 10 percent. The city of Naga has demonstrated important leadership by building a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in an area that was once a dumpsite and is now a controlled landfill. The MRF enables the city to effectively reuse, recycle, and compost the 60 tons of municipal waste generated in the city every day.

Result: The city is reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 16,000 tons a year and providing an important service to its 150,000 inhabitants. Since the MRF began operating, recycling and composting yields the city USD \$168,000 a year and provides jobs for the community. Approximately 40 percent of the recycled materials are sold, and the facilities' composting system produces organic fertilizers, in the form of soil enhancers, which are given to residents for agricultural use.

São Paulo, Brazil

Waste to Energy Facility Produces Enough Power Daily to Light a Neighborhood

Action: The city of São Paulo, one of the largest cities in the world, home to more than 10 million people, has managed to turn an environmental hazard into a benefit for its population by capturing the methane being emitted from an active landfill. The Bandeirantes Landfill Gas Thermal Plant has been operational since January 2004. It has a generation capacity installed of 20 megawatts and receives an average 7,000 tons of waste a day from the city of São Paulo.

Result: The biogas generated at the landfill (resulting from the decomposition of organic waste) is piped into generators that provide a constant source of electricity (24 hours a day, 365 days a year), avoiding emitting 730,000 tons of greenhouse gases a year. This thermal plant, the first of its kind in Brazil, is a result of a partnership between the Environment Secretariat and the Consortium Biogas Energia Ambiental S.A., led by Unibanco. The landfill gas recovery project has also been proposed to receive carbon credits under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

How the Cities for Climate Protection Campaign Works

Local governments participating in the Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign are consistently rated among the most livable, the most walkable, the safest, and the most desirable places to live. They and their citizens reap these benefits along with many others by using ICLEI's proven milestone methodology.

ICLEI'S MILESTONE METHODOLOGY

Milestone 1: Conduct a baseline inventory and emissions forecast

Milestone 2: Adopt an emissions reduction goal

Milestone 3: Develop a local action plan

Milestone 4: Implement emission reduction measures and policies

Milestone 5: Monitor and verify results

ICLEI assists CCP Campaign participants in achieving their goals by providing: technical support, quantification tools, fact sheets, best practice examples, policy templates, training workshops, regional and national events, and access to a thriving global network of local government leaders taking action on climate protection.

To learn more about ICLEI's CCP Campaign and join with more than 546 communities around the world in advancing climate protection visit www.iclei.org/ccp, or contact ICLEI USA, International CCP Coordinator, at +1 510 844 0699 or internationalccp@iclei.org.

Magnifying Many Voices

Since its inception, ICLEI has amplified the voice of local governments worldwide and unified the influence their activities have on environmental protection.

In 1990 ICLEI was established with support from the United Nations (UN) Environment Programme and the International Union of Local Authorities to, in part, represent local governments in UN policy making. For example, at the annual UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP) ICLEI holds Special Observer status and is expected to organize, in collaboration with partner local government associations, official policy input to UN climate negotiations.

Through international declarations, recurring global events, and representative status with authorities like the UN, local governments engaged with ICLEI are speaking in concert, much louder than they could on their own.

Looking Ahead

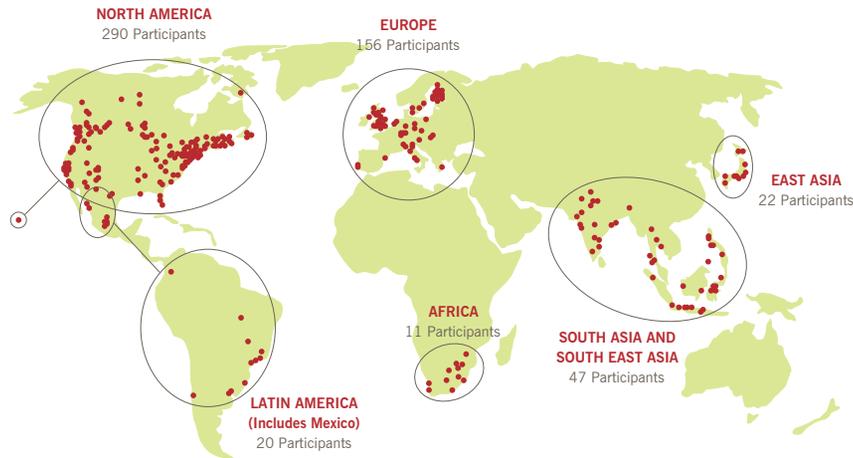
The future of the planet's health lies with cities. Urbanization and demands driven by burgeoning cities create the imperative to act. Given the scope of the problem before us, and the increasing impacts of global warming, more cities must actively engage in the CCP Campaign to effectively diminish the upward trend of climate change.

To that end, in the coming years, ICLEI will strengthen its capacity and programs to drive a spike in growth in the CCP Campaign, create more resilient cities through climate adaptation work, seed new markets for sustainable technologies through local action, and engage new leadership to increase the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. ICLEI will ensure that we speak even louder, to influence other levels of government and to continue to prove: *Local action moves the world.*

Cities for Climate Protection Participants*

CITIES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION

546 local governments in 27 countries



NORTH AMERICA

CANADA

Number of CCP Participants: 129
Population: 18.6 million

Alberta

Banff
Calgary
Canmore
Cochrane
Cold Lake
Edmonton
Grand Prairie
Okotoks
Rimby
Strathcona County
Spruce Grove

British Columbia

Abbotsford
Anmore
Belcarra
Bowen Island
Burnaby

Central Kootenay Regional District
Central Okanagan Regional District
Coquitlam
Dawson Creek
Delta
Greater Vancouver Regional District
Hudson's Hope
Invermere
Kamloops
Kelowna
Langley (City of)
Langley (Township of)
Lions Bay
Maple Ridge
Mission (District of)
Nanaimo (City)
Nanaimo (Regional District)
New Westminster
North Vancouver (City of)
North Vancouver (District of)
Pitt Meadows

Port Alberni
Port Coquitlam
Port Moody
Prince George
Quesnel
Richmond
Saanich
Surrey
Vancouver
Victoria
West Vancouver
Whistler
White Rock

Manitoba

Brandon
Dauphin
Morden
Swan River
The Pas
Virde
Winkler
Winnipeg

New Brunswick

Bathurst
Dorchester

Fredericton
Hampton
Miramichi
Moncton
Quispamsis
Sackville
Saint Andrews
St. Stephen
Woodstock
Edmundston

Newfoundland

Conception Bay South
Gander
Mount Pearl
Marystown
Saint John's

North West Territories

Fort Simpson
Fort Smith
Yellowknife

Nova Scotia

Annapolis Royal
Canso
District of Lunenburg

Halifax
Mulgrave
Municipality of Clare
New Glasgow
Pictou

Nunavut

Iqaluit

Ontario

Barrie
Brantford
Burlington
Caledon
Collingwood
Guelph
Halton Hills
Halton Region
Hamilton
Kingston
Kitchener
London
Markham
Mississauga
Newmarket
Oakville
Ottawa
Peel
Perth
Perth South
Peterborough
Pickering
Port Hope
Richmond Hill
Scugog
South Frontenac
Stratford
Sudbury
Thunder Bay
Toronto
Welland
Windsor
York Region

Prince Edward Island

Charlottetown

Quebec

Chelsea
Laval
Montreal
Quebec City
Sainte-Adèle

Saskatchewan

Regina
Saskatoon

Yukon

Whitehorse

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Number of CCP Participants: 161
Population: 55 million

Little Rock, AR
Mesa, AZ
Tucson, AZ
Arcata, CA
Berkeley, CA
Chula Vista, CA
Cloverdale, CA
Cotati, CA
Davis, CA
Fairfax, CA
Healdsburg, CA
Irvine, CA
Los Angeles, CA
Marin Co., CA
Marin Co. Water Utility, CA
Novato, CA
Oakland, CA
Petaluma, CA
Rohnert Park, CA
Sacramento, CA
San Anselmo, CA
San Diego, CA
San Francisco, CA
San Jose, CA
San Rafael, CA
Santa Clara Co., CA
Santa Cruz, CA
Santa Monica, CA
Santa Rosa, CA
Sausalito, CA
Sebastapol, CA
Sonoma City, CA
Sonoma Co., CA
West Hollywood, CA
Windsor, CA
Aspen, CO
Boulder, CO
Carbondale, CO
Denver, CO
Fort Collins, CO
Bridgeport, CT
Central CT Regional Planning Agency, CT
Fairfield, CT
Hamden, CT
Hartford, CT
New Britain, CT
New Haven, CT
Plainville, CT
Stamford, CT
Weston, CT

Windham, CT
Windsor, CT
Alachua Co., FL
Broward Co., FL
Gainesville, FL
Hillsborough Co., FL
Miami Beach, FL
Miami-Dade Co., FL
Orange Co., FL
Riviera Beach, FL
Tampa, FL
Atlanta, GA
Decatur, GA
Honolulu, HI
Chicago, IL
Fort Wayne, IN
Muncie, IN
Overland Park, KS
Louisville Metro, KY
New Orleans, LA
Amherst, MA
Arlington, MA
Barnstable, MA
Boston, MA
Brookline, MA
Cambridge, MA
Falmouth, MA
Gloucester, MA
Lenox, MA
Lynn, MA
Medford, MA
Natick, MA
Newton, MA
Northampton, MA
Salem, MA
Shutesbury, MA
Somerville, MA
Springfield, MA
Watertown, MA
Williamstown, MA
Worcester, MA
Annapolis, MD
College Park, MD
Montgomery Co., MD
Mount Rainier, MD
Prince George's Co., MD
Takoma Park, MD
Augusta, ME
Farmington, ME
Portland, ME
Ann Arbor, MI
Delta Co., MI
Washtenaw Co., MI
Duluth, MN
Hennepin Co., MN
Minneapolis, MN
Saint Paul, MN
Missoula, MT
Carrboro, NC
Chapel Hill, NC
Durham, NC
Orange Co., NC
Keene, NH
Nashua, NH
Hamilton, NJ
Maplewood, NJ
Newark, NJ
Albuquerque, NM
Santa Fe, NM
Saratoga Springs, NY
Buffalo, NY
Cooperstown, NY
Huntington, NY
Ithaca, NY
Mount Vernon, NY
New Rochelle, NY
New York, NY
Oneonta, NY
Schenectady Co., NY
Suffolk Co., NY
Syracuse, NY
Tompkins Co., NY
Westchester Co., NY
Toledo, OH
Ashland, OR
Corvallis, OR
Multnomah Co., OR
Portland, OR
Philadelphia, PA
West Chester, PA
Pawtucket, RI
Charleston, SC
Georgetown, SC
Memphis, TN
Austin, TX
San Antonio, TX
Salt Lake City, UT
Arlington Co., VA
Brattleboro, VT
Burlington, VT
Chittenden Co., VT
Middlebury, VT
Bellingham, WA
Burien, WA
King Co., WA
Olympia, WA
Seattle, WA
Spokane Co., WA
Spokane, WA
Tacoma, WA
Dane Co., WI
Madison, WI
Milwaukee, WI

CITIES FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION PARTICIPANTS

LATIN AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

Number of CCP

Participants: 11

Population:

29.4 million

COLOMBIA

Bogotá

ARGENTINA

Avellaneda

Buenos Aires

BRAZIL

Betim

Goiânia

Palmas

Porto Alegre

Rio de Janeiro

São Paulo

Volta Redonda

CHILE

Tomé

MEXICO

Number of CCP

Participants: 9

Population:

13.8 million

Ciudad Juárez

Cuautitlán Izcalli

Culiacán

Guasave

Mexico City

Queretaro

San Luis de Potosí

Tijuana

Toluca

EUROPE

EUROPE

Number of CCP

Participants: 156

Population:

38.2 million

AUSTRIA

Graz

CZECH REPUBLIC

Krnov

DENMARK

Copenhagen

FINLAND

Anjalankoski

Espoo

Hälikko

Hämeenliitto Area

Harjavalta

Helsinki

Helsinki Metropolitan Area (YTV)

Joensuu

Jyväskylä

Kaarina

Kajaani

Kauniaiainen

Kiiminki

Kiukainen

Kotka

Kouvola

Kuopio

Kuusankoski

Lahti

Laitila

Lappeenranta

Lieto

Litti

Lohja

Masku

Mietoinen

Mikkeli

Muurla

Mynämäki

Naantali

Nousiainen

Oulu

Paimio

Pertteli

Pietarsaari

Pori

Raisio

Rauma

Renko

Riihimäki

Salo

Tampere

Toijala

Turku

Uusikaupunki

Vantaa

Vihti

GERMANY

Berlin

Berlin-Köpenick

Dresden

Freiburg

Hannover

Heidelberg

Saarbrücken

Viernheim

GREECE

Kallithea

HUNGARY

Budapest

Miskolc

ITALY

Bologna

Livorno

Milan

Napoli

Roma

Torino

Venice

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Rotterdam

POLAND

Gdansk

PORTUGAL

Almada

Lisboa

SPAIN

Barcelona

SWEDEN

Göteborg

Stockholm

Växjö

UNITED KINGDOM

Aberdeen City Council

Belfast City Council

Birmingham City

Council

Bristol City Council

Buckinghamshire

County Council

Bury Metropolitan

Borough Council

Caerphilly County

Borough Council

Calderdale Council

Canterbury City Council

Charwood Borough

Council

Chesterfield Borough

Council

Crawley Borough

Council

Daventry District

Council

Dorset County Council

Durham County Council

Eastleigh Borough

Council

East Sussex County

Council

East Riding of Yorkshire
Council

Exeter City Council

Fife Council

Hampshire County

Council Winchester

Herefordshire Council

Kent County Council

Kirklees Metropolitan

Borough Council

Huddersfield

Lancashire County

Council Preston

Leeds City Council

Leicester

London Boroughs

Barnet

Camden

Croydon

Greenwich

Haringey

Havering

Hillingdon

Islington

Lewisham

Southwark

Tower Hamlets

Manchester City

Council

Medway Council

Middlesbrough Council

Milton Keynes Council

Neath Port Talbot

County Borough

Council

Newark & Sherwood

District Council

North Yorkshire County

Council

Northamptonshire

County Council

Norwich City Council

Nottingham City

Council

Nottinghamshire

County Council

Nottinghamshire

County Council

Oldham Metropolitan

Borough Council

Oxford City Council

Portsmouth City

Council

Renfrewshire City

Council

Rochdale Metropolitan

Borough Council

Rotherham Council

Sandwell Metropolitan
Borough Council

Oldbury

Sefton Council

Shropshire County

Council

Slough Borough Council

Spelthorne Borough

Council

Southampton City

Council

Stockport Council

South Tyneside Council

Suffolk County Council

Surrey County Council

Tameside Council

The Highland Council

Vale of Glamorgan

Council

Warwickshire County

Council

West Sussex County

Council

Wiltshire County

Council

Winchester City Council

Wirral Borough Council

Worcestershire County

Council

Wycombe District

Council

SOUTH ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

INDIA

Number of CCP

Participants: 17

Population:

22.8 million

Agra

Amby Valley Sahara

Lake City

Bhubneshwar

Coimbatore

Dehradun

Guntur

Guwahati

Gwalior

Hyderabad

Jabalpur

Kolkata

Ludhiana

Madurai

Sangli

Shimla

Udaipur

Vadodara

THAILAND

Number of CCP

Participants: 6

Population: 624,540

Chiang Mai

Muangklang

Nonthaburi

Phuket

Rayong

Tungsoeng

THE PHILIPPINES

Number of CCP

Participants: 14

Population: 4.8 million

Baguio

Batangas

Bohol Palace

Butuan City

Cagayan de Oro

Cebu City

Dagupan City

Iloilo City

Makati City

Mandaue

Naga City

Puerto Princesa

San Fernando, La

Union

Tagbilaran City

EAST ASIA

JAPAN

Number of CCP

Participants: 22

Population:

31.8 million

Aichi Prefecture

Itabashi City

Ube City

Osaka City

Kanagawa Prefecture

Kawagoe City

Kawasaki City

Kitakyushu City

Kyoto City

Kushiro City

Kumamoto City

Kobe City

Sapporo City

Shiga Prefecture

Sumida City

Sendai City

Nagoya City

Hiroshima City

Fujisawa City

Musashino City

Yamanashi Prefecture

Yokosuka City

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

Number of CCP

Participants: 11

Population:

16.6 million

Cape Town

eThekweni (Durban)

East London

Ekurhuleni

Johannesburg

Medan

Polokwane

Potchefstroom

Saldanha Day

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