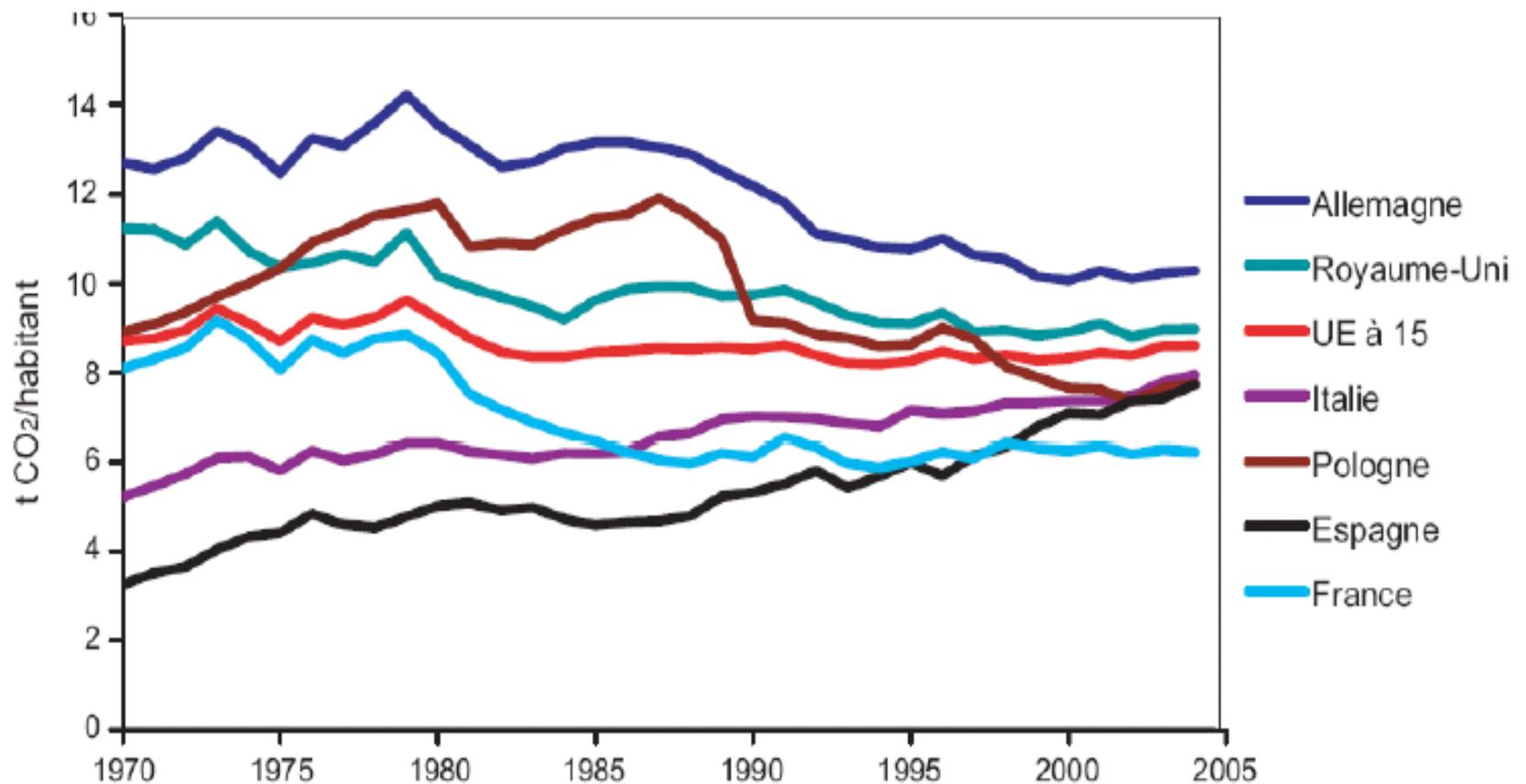


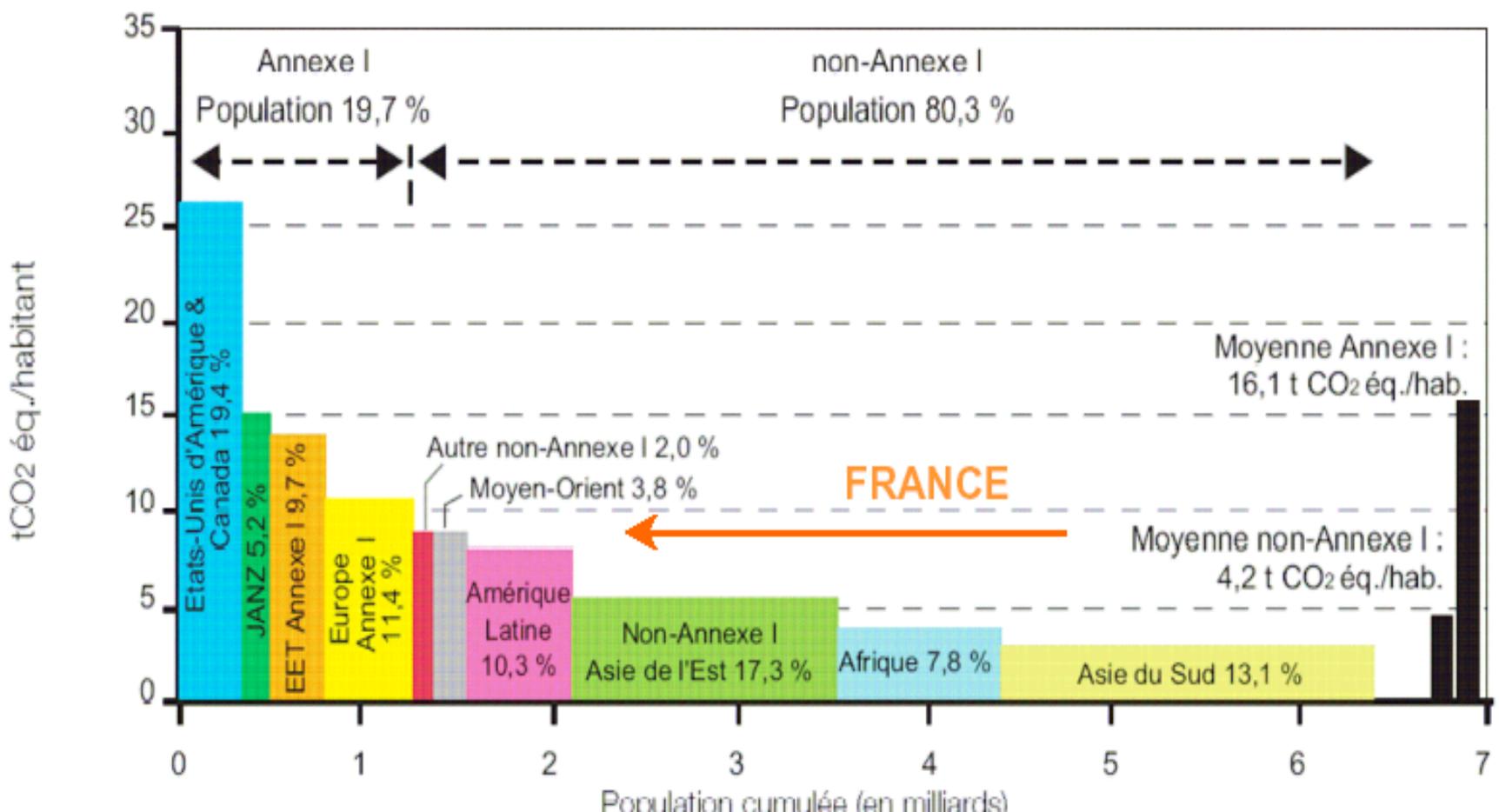
# ***Policy, Stakeholder and Governance Challenges to achieving sustainability***

***Raymond NYER RNC Conseil-([raymond.nyer@free.fr](mailto:raymond.nyer@free.fr))***

## per capital CO<sub>2</sub> power related emissions in the EU

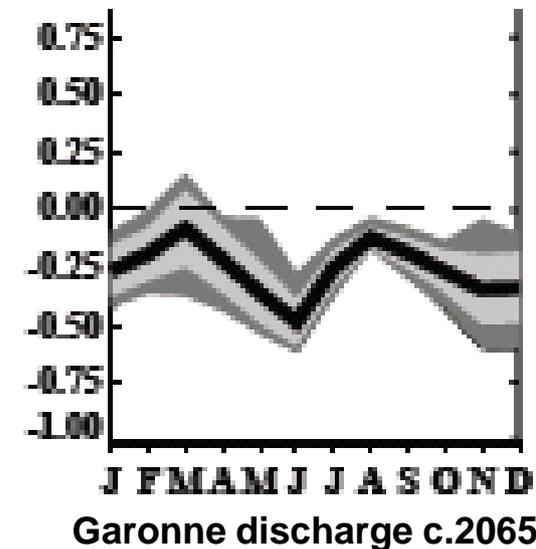
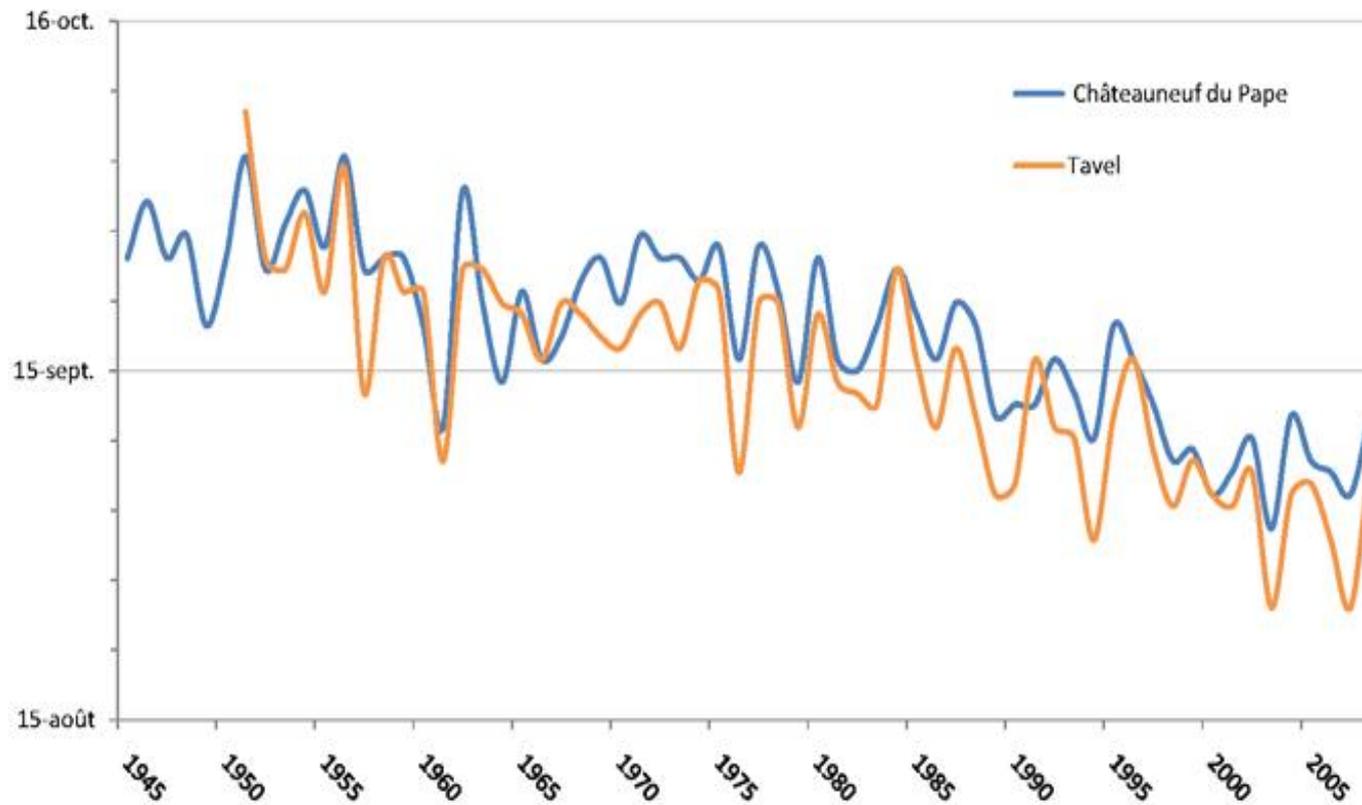


# regional distribution of per capita GHG emissions



# Climate evolution in France : tendencies and future

- French climate is getting **warmer** : +1°C since 1900



- Emblematic **natural shifts** today : earlier grape harvesting
- Dramatic death toll during the **heat wave** in 2003 : 14 800 victims
- Latest studies announce an increase in **drought frequency and intensity** in the next decades and lower river discharge in summer (Boé, 2007)

# ***Approach in France***

***2001 : Creation of ONERC (National Observatory for the impacts of Global warming) :***

***- reporting to the Prime Minister***

***-to bring public authorities and elected officials the necessary bases for strategic choices and for steering political decisions***

- ✓ 2004 : coordination and publication of the “ Plan Climat “ for France, updated in 2006 and 2009***
- ✓ 2006 : Development of the National Strategy of Adaptation validated by the government and the Parliament***



le Grenelle  
Environnement

## Showing that sustainable growth is possible

### A. Creation of a Ministry for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Spatial Planning

- brings together ecology, transportation, energy, construction, land-use planning
- all departments geared towards sustainable development : transportation alternatives, positive energy buildings, urban ecology
- the right tools for a change

### B. « Grenelle de l'environnement » : a conference of stakeholders

- An open and constructive debate between central government, NGOs, local authorities, business and unions
- An « ecological *new deal* », to show that another kind of growth is possible



# Le Grenelle Environnement

- A. **GRENELLE** refers to social agreements signed after three days of multipartite , intense negotiations in May 1968 following long social demonstrations and strikes
- B. Stakeholders : government, employers and employees unions representatives
- C. Results : +25% minimum salary increase and +10% for average salaries. Local elected group of union representatives recognized
- D. Agreements signed at the Ministry of Labor located RUE de **GRENELLE** in Paris



le Grenelle  
Environnement

## A democratic process

### A. Workshops

- Energy management and fighting climate change (Sir Nicholas Stern et M. Jean Jouzel)
- Protecting biodiversity and natural resources
- Developing a healthy environment
- Adopting sustainable production and consumption behaviour
- Constructing ecologically-responsible democracy : institutions and governance
- Promoting ecologically-responsible development methods that boost competitiveness and create jobs

→ **350 active participants, 50 meetings**



# le Grenelle Environnement

## A democratic process

### A. Public debate

- Meetings in French provinces
- Internet
- Consultation with scientific and institutional bodies
- Consultation with Parliament



- Meetings in 19 cities : more than 15 000 participants
- 14 000 comments online, and 350 000 visits to the web site



# le Grenelle Environnement

## A democratic process

### A. Round table discussions

- Fighting climate change
- Protecting and managing biodiversity and natural environments
- Protecting health and the environment whilst promoting economic growth
- Developing ecologically-responsible democracy



→ **Statement of conclusions by the French President**

→ **... in the presence of Al Gore et the president of the European Commission**



# Le Grenelle Environnement

- A. **GRENELLE 1 framework LAW adopted on July 23 rd 2009 with an quasi unanimous consensus by the 2 chambers: 53 articles covering all the recommendations from the conference stakeholders**
  
- B. **GRENELLE 2 operational LAW adopted on May 15th. 2010**
  
- C. **Today 140 decrees have been ( almost all) promulgated and are the legal basis for the implementation of the nation commitments.**

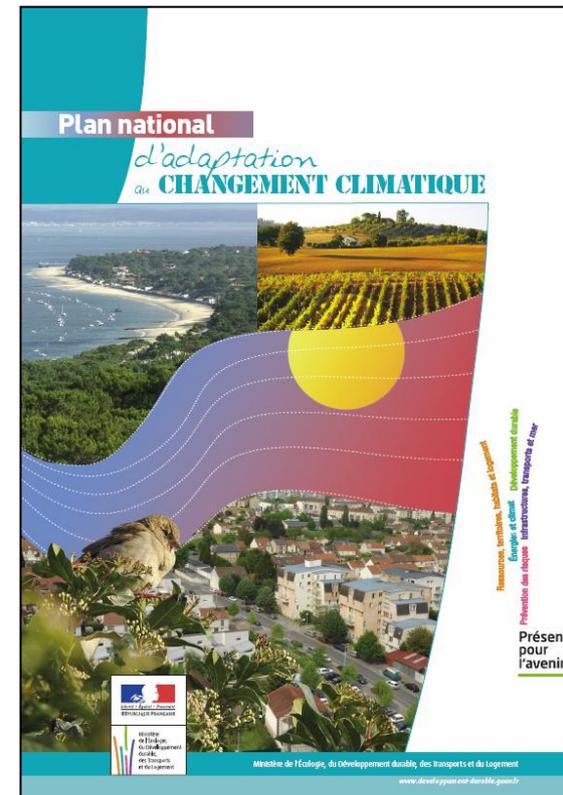
# 13 Fields of New Policies

- Buildings
- Town Planning
- Transport
- Energy
- Biodiversity
- Water
- Agriculture
- Research
- Risks, health and the environment
- Waste
- State exemplarity
- Governance, information and training
- Clauses relating specifically to French overseas territories

# The 15 KEY SD Indices

- →Resources productivity and material consumption/hab
- →Drop out from school of the youngsters 18-24 yr (without a secondary cycle diploma)
- →Ratio of Country R&D spending versus GNP
- →Participation of women to instances of governance
- →Aggregated emissions of the 6 GHG
- →Carbone foot print
- →Percentage of Renewable Energy versus total energy consumption
- →Energy consumption for transport versus GNP
- →Index of common birds population
- →Ground Artificialisation
- →Life expectancy and life expectancy in good health at birth
- →Monetary Poverty rate after social transfert
- →Employment rate of citizens aged from 55 to 64
- →Insertion of young people (16t o 25 ) without job and with out basic diploma/training
- →Public development aid
- →+ 4 contextual indices (unemployment rate, fecondity, income/GNP...)

# 1<sup>st</sup> National adaptation plan of France

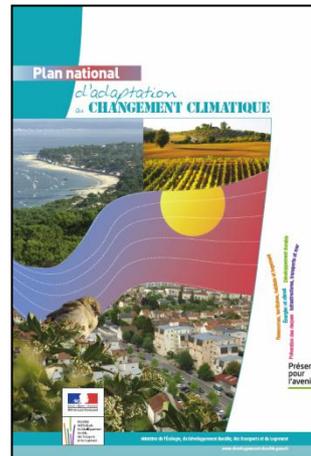


# The legally binding framework of the NAP : a key step

- The Grenelle **Law** voted in 2009 ask the Government **to release a NAP in 2011**
- A 10-month **participatory process** took place, involving adaptation national stakeholders
- In January, the French community of climate science released data and maps to point out the **state of the knowledge** and useful climate indicators for adaptation planning
- The Government published in July **the first NAP**, closing a step by step approach of adaptation planning (impact & vulnerability assessment, concertation, action plan)

# Translate recommendations into an action plan

- After the impact assessment, the concertation process and the release of climate index, the following step has translated recommendations into authority actions.
- Every recommendation has been considered and the actions of the plan stem from these initial proposals
- Translating recommendations into concrete measures was carried out through public expertise and **cross-ministerial coordination**
- **230** concrete measures have been designed and will be implemented in the **next five years**. The first action plan has been released on 20 July.2011



The action plan

# Governance, monitoring & review

- To cope with **uncertainty**, this plan covers a **5 year period**
- The plan **mainstreams** adaptation into existing public policies to trigger an immediate implementation and to be more efficient. Every action is carried out by a specific ministerial department. Ministry of ecology coordinates the NAP but several other ministries are responsible for many actions. It is thus a genuine **cross sectoral policy**.
- An annual progress report will gather every implementation indicator
- The plan will be **reviewed at mid term and in 2015**. The monitoring and review outputs will fuel the next adaptation action plan.

# NAP : country specific but common stakes

- Adaptation is a very national and local specific issue. Indeed, this first NAP will be **complemented with local adaptation actions** (required by law by the end of 2012)
- Nevertheless the adaptation planning developed in France is an illustration of **how to** develop an innovative policy through a **participatory approach**
- Concrete actions developed in France are context specific but the multistep methodology adopted to identify these actions could be **shared and potentially adapted** to other adaptation planning process
- Monitoring and review will be a significant challenge in the next few years and we're willing to **compare** our approach to other planning processes in order to improve it.