

CALIFORNIAN ENERGY PLANNING AND POLICIES AS MODEL OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE AT LOCAL LEVEL

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We regard the recent science –based consensual reports that climate change is, to a large extent, caused by human activities that emit greenhouses as tenable. Such activities range from air traffic, with a global reach over industrial belts and urban conglomerations to local small, scale energy use for heating homes and mowing lawns. This means that effective climate strategies inevitably also require action all the way from global to local levels. Since the majority of those activities originate at the local level and involve individual action, however, climate strategies must literally begin at home to hit home. By Lennart J Lundaqvist and Anders Biel. From Rio convention, Kyoto and more recently Paris, International agreements on environment and on global warming issue in particular have been mainly a deal of states nations. Countries have been responsible and accountable for their emission on the international platform of negotiations. However, the inspiration from the coalition of European Union during the climate negotiation, the raise and the development of new public mechanism of governance including delegation, self-administration, financial autonomy, decentralization and federalism demonstrated that Local authorities can play a role in the formulation and implementation of politics related to climate change. According to the Council of European Municipalities and Regions, many activities through which the policies against global warming are implemented are decided at local level; Public authorities in the [European Union] are major consumers. When using their purchasing power to choose environmentally friendly goods, services and works, they are making a major contribution to sustainable consumption and production and reducing emissions of CO₂ including energy efficiency, use of renewable energy, land use and transport measures, waste management and a range of other measures. Thus, through some decision making especially in procurement, urban planning and other activities of territory repartition local authorities can contribute to the implementation of the green economy firstly at their level, secondary at the national level, thirdly and finally at global level. California State in United States is reputed to be one of local authorities in world where policies against global warming are developed. In fact, the much known Bill 32 is focused on increasing renewable energy, double energy efficiency on public building especially academic institution. Our contribution aims at exploring how this policy is effective and efficient and how it can constitute a model of local authorities when they are implementing the global agenda on climate change.

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