assignment of tasks can be properly targeted within the needs and abilities of cities has been fully integrated during the development of conventions and institutional environmental agreements.

Additionally, the valuable work which cities are already carrying out in addressing mitigation and adaptation can only reinforce and improve global policies when there is a sharing of information and encouragement of best practices. The United Nations’ Local Government Climate Roadmap is conducted by the following actors:

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its disincentives.

The role of local authorities is crucial to successful implementation of the京都议定书

Strengthened local action and the adoption of adaptation measures can result in concrete outcomes. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), as a member of the UNFCCC and the World Bank’s Potential for the Role of Cities in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation.

Local government has a central role to play in the process of local adaptation. Local governments play a key role in building resilience against climate change. The role of local government in climate change mitigation and adaptation is crucial to the success of national policies and international agreements.

The Local Government Climate Roadmap

Started in December 2007, the Local Government Climate Roadmap is a comprehensive, multi-year, multi-dimensional initiative to support local governments in their efforts to address climate change. The Local Government Climate Roadmap has four main objectives:

- To promote local government participation in the international policy process.
- To support local governments in developing and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- To contribute to the global debate on climate change.
- To support local governments in their efforts to advance climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.

The Local Government Climate Roadmap is a joint initiative of UN-HABITAT, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is supported by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Local Government Climate Roadmap is being implemented by an international secretariat, the Local Government Climate Roadmap Secretariat, located in Nairobi, Kenya.

For further information, please contact

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Global climate change and cities
Climate change is a global phenomenon, affecting both rural and urban areas. Extreme weather conditions threaten human health and property, as well as critical global infrastructure such as food production, fishing, and energy generation. Cities are also more vulnerable to extreme weather conditions, such as flooding, wildfires, and cyclones becoming more frequent.

Industry is responsible for 43 per cent of the global carbon pollution problems through the emission of carbon monoxide. Motor vehicles will be found in non-OECD countries, mostly in the form of light-duty vehicles, contributing 74 per cent of total carbon dioxide emissions, of which 74 per cent is due to passenger cars. Industry is responsible for 40 per cent of global carbon dioxide emissions, of which 72 per cent is due to passenger cars. Urban areas are responsible for 71 per cent of global carbon dioxide emissions.

Climate change has severe impacts worldwide, both on rural and urban areas. Extreme weather conditions threaten human health and property, as well as critical global infrastructure such as food production, fishing, and energy generation. Cities are also more vulnerable to extreme weather conditions, such as flooding, wildfires, and cyclones becoming more frequent.

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Urban climate change
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