

Local Government Climate Roadmap

Strong and Comprehensive
Post-2012 Global
Climate Agreement

Copenhagen 2009
UNFCCC COP 15

Poznan 2008
UNFCCC COP 14

Bali 2007
UNFCCC COP 13

LOCAL ACTION FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION AND ADAPTATION – A SERIES OF LOCAL STORIES

Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation, India Fighting poverty while reducing the carbon footprint

STORY IN SHORT: Bhubaneswar was the first city in India to adopt a city level renewable energy and energy efficiency policy in 2007. The city has a strong commitment to becoming energy efficient, green and clean. As one means of increasing public awareness of energy efficiency, Bhubaneswar has mandated that street vendors install energy efficient lights such as Compact Fluorescent Lights (CFLs). CFLs provide more light, save energy and reduce GHG emissions. Vendors have now replaced their 40w, 100w, and 200w light bulbs with 18w CFLs.

Energy Efficient Lighting in vending zones

For the urban poor, street vending is one way to earn a livelihood, as it requires minor financial input and low skill levels. Street vendors have the right to trade on street pavements, providing a service to the general public. However, street vending should be organized at suitable places such as vending zones where traders can run their businesses without fear of eviction. In Bhubaneswar city, a total of 50 vending zones have been established. The vendors are provided with small cabins and an area of approximately 4.6 m².

Street vendors operating in Bhubaneswar vending zones are now required to adopt CFLs in order to get a license from the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation. Out of the 50 vending zones, 45 have incorporated energy saving light fixtures, representing approximately 3500 vendors.

Before the switch to energy efficient lighting the vending zones were consuming 3500 kWh of electricity per day. Today it has been reduced to 630 kWh per day, saving 82% of daily electricity usage. The vending zones therefore save 492.34 tonnes of CO₂ per year. Not only does the street vendors lighting project reduce emissions, it also involves many local residents in the process of saving energy and thus mitigating climate change.



Vending zone with incandescent bulb

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Local Renewables Model Communities Network Project

In the last three years, the city participated in the Local Renewables Model Communities Network Project in cooperation with ICLEI South Asia. This project encourages and supports renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes. It is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development through GTZ. Through ICLEI's Local Renewables Model Communities Network, Bhubaneswar has made great strides towards becoming an energy efficient city with the cooperation of various city stakeholders. The city established a renewable energy and energy efficiency resource centre, formulated energy policies, held energy related workshops, implemented pilot projects and raised awareness in the city about climate change.

Addressing Bhubaneswar's energy challenge

Bhubaneswar is the capital city of the State of Orissa. Orissa was once an electric energy surplus state. However, due to recent climatic fluctuations and erratic rain falls in the last two years, the water catchments of Hydel Projects have been drastically reduced and thus, some turbines have been shut down. This has led to electrical energy crisis in the state in general and Bhubaneswar city particular, combined with a decline in thermal power generation. In addition, growing energy needs over the last eight years have created a vacuum in energy production and utilization in Bhubaneswar city. This has also caused a drastic increase in Bhubaneswar's GHG emissions.

The first step to address this challenge is its assessment. To assess the local level of carbon emissions and energy consumption, Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) collected energy consumption data from sectors including street lighting, transportation, water pumping system, residential, commercial and industrial. This data was then analyzed and published in a Carbon Emission Inventory and a City Energy Status Report, indicating Bhubaneswar's level of carbon emissions and energy consumption. The project was implemented in Bhubaneswar and 51 other South Asian cities within the framework of the Roadmap of South Asian Cities and Local Governments for the post-2012 global climate agreement and actions project, facilitated by ICLEI.

Involvement in international climate initiatives

As an active ICLEI member, the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) participates on the regional scale in projects with South Asian partner cities as well as internationally as a member of ICLEI's Local Renewables Model Communities Network (see page 1). Within this framework, the city specifically addresses the energy crisis in the urban health sector by implementing renewable energy and energy efficiency measures in BMC's hospital. This initiative, supported by WISIONS, Germany, involves the pilot installation of renewable energy and energy efficiency technology and also provides incentives to municipal health care staff to use renewable energy sources in their private lives. www.iclei.org/local-renewables



Bhubaneswar, as a state capital, serves as an important economic and religious center.

City profile & contacts

The City of Bhubaneswar, also known as "Temple City of India", is located on the eastern coast of India. It is the capital of the State of Orissa and a bustling regional centre for commerce and religious activity. Bhubaneswar has a population of over one million people and maintains a high rate of population growth. The Orissa government is keen on developing the city as an IT hub.

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