

carbonn[®]

November 2012 Update

Cities Climate Registry



Raising the global level of ambition
through local climate action

www.citiesclimateregistry.org

An aerial, long-exposure photograph of a busy city intersection at night, likely in Japan. The image shows a large number of people crossing the street, creating a blurred motion effect. There are several cars and brightly lit buildings with large digital billboards in the background. The scene is illuminated by streetlights and building lights, creating a vibrant urban atmosphere.

232 cities
25 countries
235 million inhabitants
1.5 GtCO₂e/yr
557 GHG inventories
561 commitments
2092 actions

1 GLOBAL GOAL

Non-verified data reported to cCCR as of 26 November 2012.
GHG figures are calculated based on the latest available
inventories and rounded up.

Overview

In its second year of operation, the carbonn Cities Climate Registry (cCCR) has already become the world's largest global database of local climate action.

This remarkable accomplishment has been achieved through 3 main drivers:

1. Voluntary reporting pursuant to a global political commitment

Article 4 of the Global Cities Covenant on Climate (The Mexico City Pact) aims to enhance measurable, reportable and verifiable local climate action. The number of Mexico City Pact Signatory Cities reporting to the cCCR increased by 40% in 2012.

2. Capacity building at the national level

Local Government Climate Registry Japan is a good example of what can be achieved when national and local stakeholders partner to leverage reporting capacity directly tied to a global initiative. Japanese local governments reporting to the cCCR represent approximately 84% of the population and close to 74% of Japan's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

3. Creating incentives

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Earth Hour City Challenge acts as a powerful incentive to motivate local governments to openly share their progress in climate actions and highlights the value of stakeholder involvement. With only 6 countries participating as of 2012, Earth Hour City Challenge (EHCC) Candidates already make up 29% of the total number of cCCR Reporting Cities, as well as 68% of the reported mitigation and adaptation actions.

The cCCR clearly highlights the importance of local governments in raising the global level of ambition to reduce GHG emissions, increase climate risk adaptation preparedness and move towards low-emissions development. This immense potential can be rapidly mobilized if the global climate community engages with local governments and scales up direct technical and financial support.

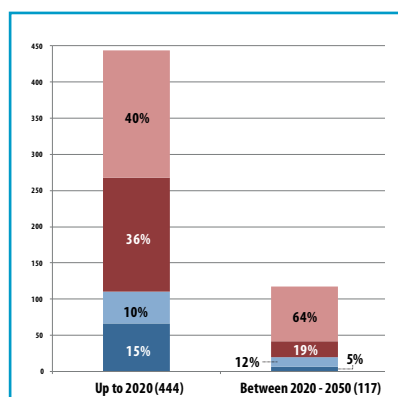
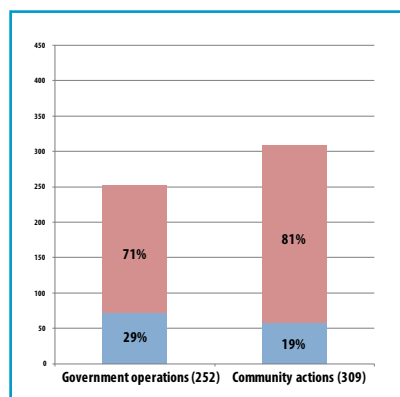
cCCR 2011-2012 figures*

Total number of reporting cities and local governments	232 (355% increase from 2011)
Number of Mexico City Pact Signatory Cities	49
Number of Japanese cities and prefectures	124
Number of WWF Earth Hour City Challenge Candidates	66
Number of ICLEI Member Cities	82
Total number of population represented	235 million
Number of climate and energy commitments	561
Number of government and community GHG inventories	557
Number of mitigation and adaptation actions/ action plans	2092
Reported community GHG emissions	1.5 GtCO ₂ e/yr
Reported government GHG emissions	31 MtCO ₂ e/yr

* Non-verified data reported to cCCR as of 26 November 2012. GHG figures are calculated based on the latest available inventories and rounded up.

Analysis

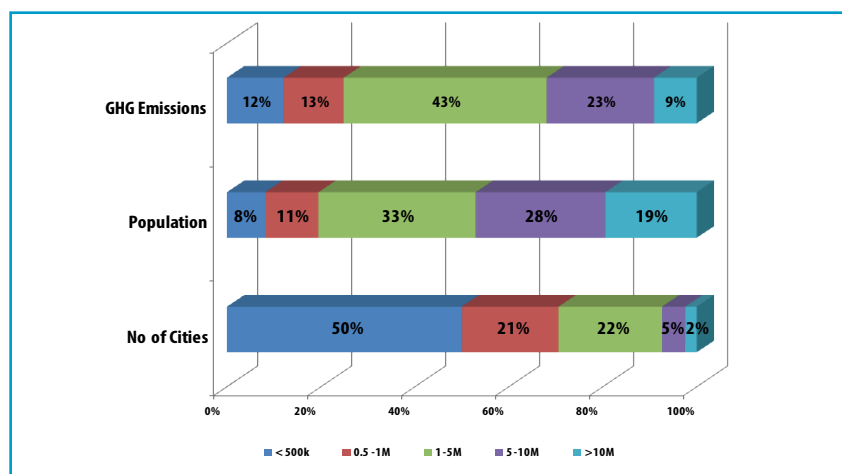
Commitments



Breakdown of 561 commitments by focus area and target year

- 79% of the commitments go up to the year 2020 and the cCCR facilitates monitoring this progress.
- 40% of the community climate commitments by 2020 aim to ensure a GHG reduction of 1%/yr.
- By making more aggressive energy commitments, local governments can actually scale-up overall climate targets.

Performance

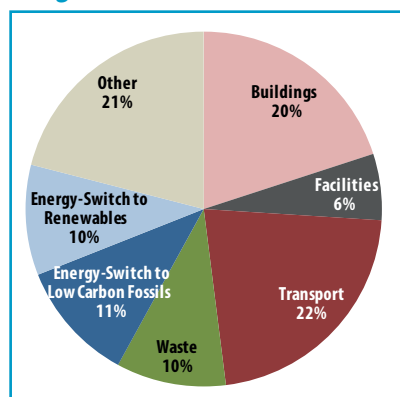


Breakdown of reporting cities, population and community GHG emissions by size of urban agglomeration (based on the annual community GHG emissions of 203 cities)

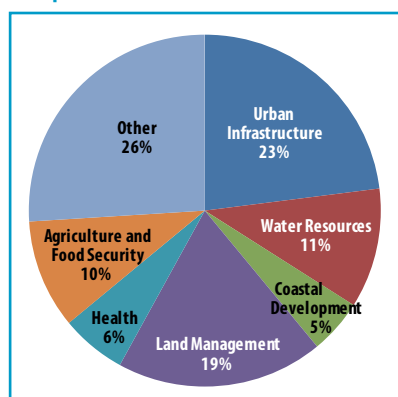
- 88% of the cities reported at least one community greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory.
- The reported 300 community GHG inventories indicate a total of 1.5 GtCO₂e/yr. This is close to the combined total of annual GHG emissions of Germany and France in 2010.
- 86% of GHG inventories are reported by cities from Annex-I countries; this accounts for 79% of the reported community GHG emissions.
- 51% of the GHG inventories were conducted for the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.
- Cities with a population of 0.5-5.0 million inhabitants account for 56% of the total community GHG emissions reported.

Actions

Mitigation



Adaptation



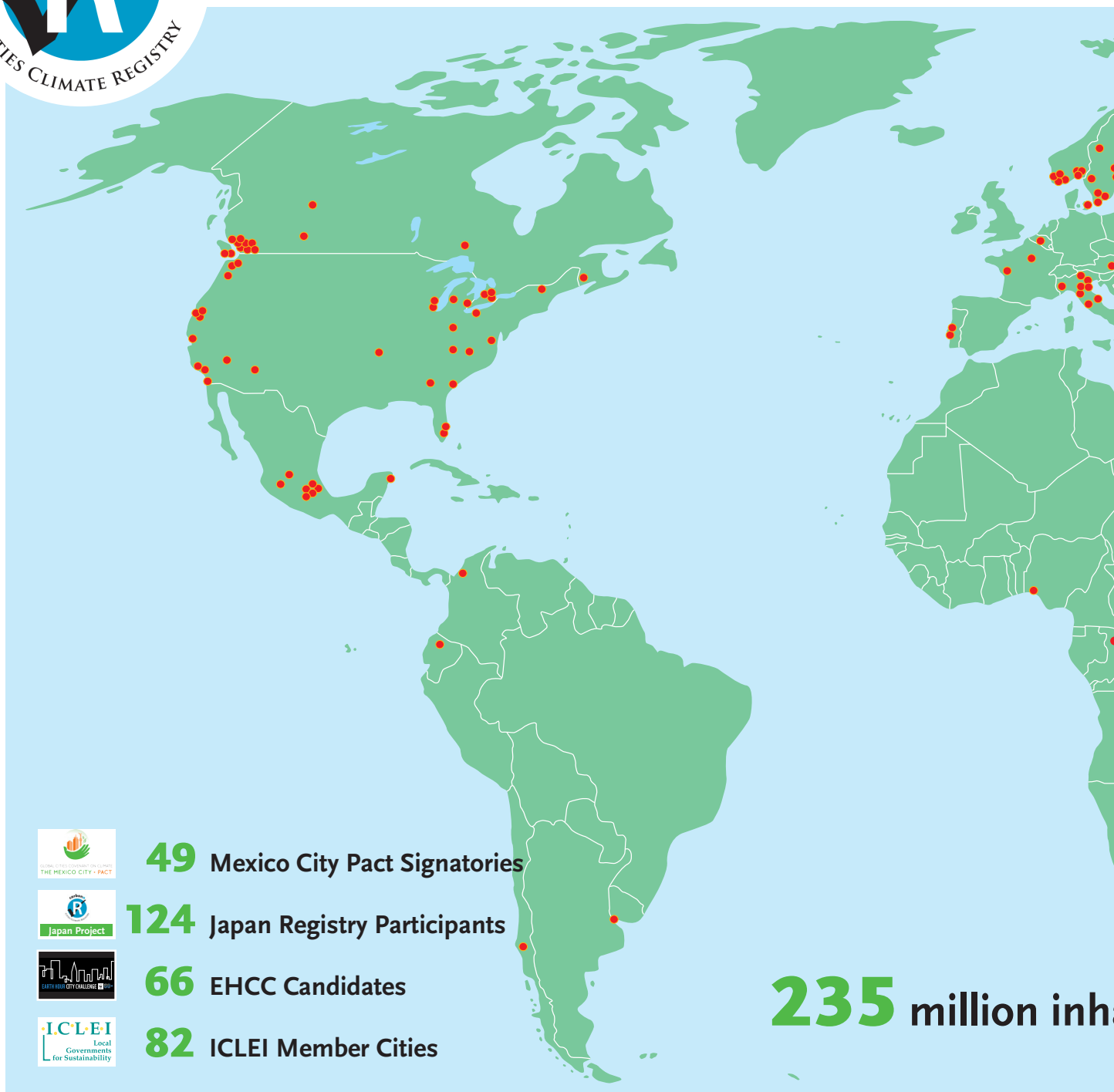
Portfolio of 1,420 mitigation and 359 adaptation actions

- 85% of all entries for local climate action focus on sector-specific (mitigation/adaptation) measures, whereas 15% represent holistic action plans.
- 46% of the mitigation actions reported provided information on co-benefits of local sustainable development. This illustrates how local governments and the cCCR can support national governments in the implementation of paragraph 46(h) of Dec.2/CP17 on the global NAMA* Registry.
- 45% of adaptation actions are reported by cities from Non-Annex-I countries.

* NAMA: Nationally appropriate mitigation action



cCCR 2012 – The world's largest global



49 Mexico City Pact Signatories



124 Japan Registry Participants



66 EHCC Candidates



82 ICLEI Member Cities

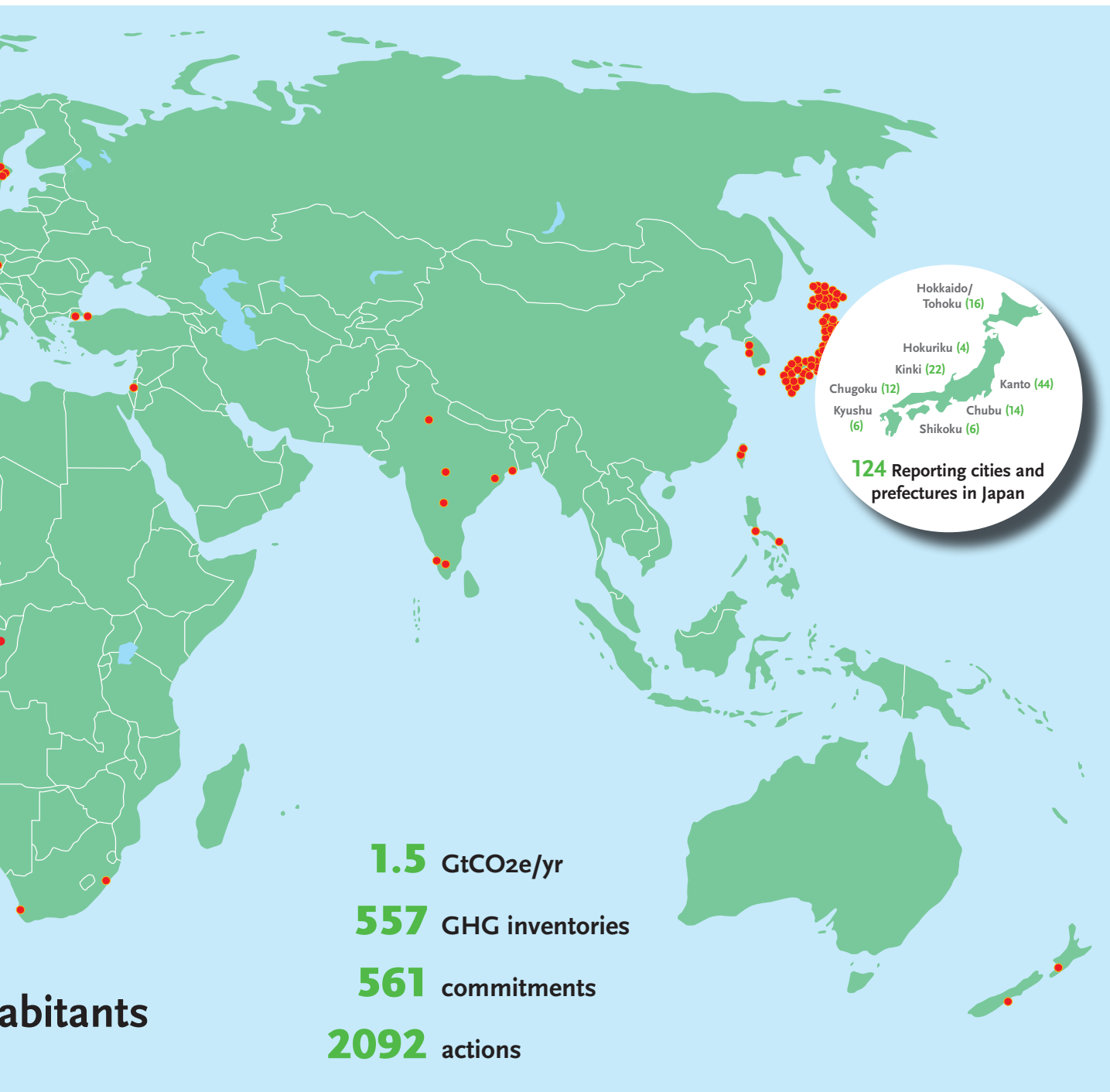
235 million inhabitants

cCCR Reporting Cities as of November 2012 – 232 cities listed in alphabetical order

- Adachi City
- Aguascalientes Municipality
- Aichi Prefecture
- Akashi City
- Akita Prefecture
- Almada
- Amami City
- Amuwo Odofin Local Gov. Lagos
- Aomori City
- Aomori Prefecture
- Arendal
- Asahikawa City
- Atlanta
- Atsugi Shiyakusyo
- Bhubaneswar
- Broward County
- Bruxelles
- Buenos Aires
- Burlington, VT
- Calgary
- Cape Town
- Charleston
- Chiba Prefecture
- Chicago
- Chigasaki City
- Chiyoda City
- Chuo City
- City of Antioch
- City of Asheville
- City of Beaverton
- City of Chula Vista
- City of Cincinnati
- City of Colwood
- City of Edmonton
- City of Fredericton
- City of Grand Rapids
- City of Greater Sudbury
- City of Hakodate
- City of Hawthorne
- City of Kawasaki
- City of Kita
- City of Kristianstadt
- City of Las Vegas
- City of Ligao
- City of Martinez
- City of Nagoya
- City of North Little Rock
- City of North Vancouver
- City of Okazaki
- City of Paris
- City of Richmond
- City of Richmond, Virginia
- City of Rome
- City of San Francisco
- City of Sapporo
- City of Shimonoseki
- City of Southfield
- City of Stockholm
- City of Surrey
- City of Tucson
- City of Uppsala
- City of Vancouver
- City of Vaxjo
- City of Venice
- City of Victoria
- City of Yokohama
- Cleveland, OH
- Coimbatore
- Comune di Forli
- Comune di Villa di Serio
- Copenhagen
- Corporation of Cochin
- Cozumel Island
- Delta
- District of West Vancouver
- Durban
- Edogawa City
- Ehime Prefectural Government
- Evanston
- Flagstaff
- Florence municipality
- Fuji City
- Fujinomiya City
- Fujisawa City
- Fukui Prefectural Government
- Fukushima Prefectural Government
- Funabashi City
- Gifu Prefecture
- Graz
- Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation
- Greater Vancouver Regional District
- Guadalajara
- Gunma Prefectural Government
- Hamamatsu City
- Hamilton
- Haninge Municipality
- Himeji City
- Hirakata City
- Hiroshima City
- Hiroshima Prefectural Government
- Hokkaido Government
- Hokuto City
- Hyogo Prefecture
- Iida City
- Ishikawa Prefectural Government
- Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality
- Itabashi city
- Jaipur
- Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
- Jerusalem
- Kadikoy Municipality
- Kagawa Prefectural

Global database of local climate action

www.citiesclimaterestory.org



* Non-verified data reported to cCCR as of 26 November 2012. GHG figures are calculated based on the latest available inventories and rounded up.

Government	Kochi-konan City	Meguro City	Nagahama City	Oita Prefecture	Saffle municipality	Shimokawa Town	The Municipality of Östersund	Utsunomiya City
Kakogawa City	Kofu City	Metropolitan District of Quito	Nagareyama City	Okayama City	Sagamihara City	Shinjuku City	Tlalnepantla de Baz	Wakayama Prefecture
Kanagawa Prefectural Government	Koriyama City	Mexico City	Nagasaki Prefecture	Osaka Prefectural Government	Saitama City	Shizuoka City	Tokorozawa City	Wellington City Council
Kaohsiung City Government	Koto City	Miami	Nagpur	Oslo	Saitama Prefectural Government	Shizuoka Prefecture	Tokushima City	Xalapa
Kasumigaura City	Kristiansand	Mie Prefectural Government	Nakano City	Ota City	Sakai City	Stavanger	Tokyo Metropolitan Government	Yamagata Prefecture
Kawagoe City	Kumamoto City	Minato City	Nantes Metropole	Otsu City	Sandnes	Suita City	Toluca	Yamaguchi City
Kawaguchi City	Kurashiki City	Mito City	Nashville	Palmerston North City Council	Seattle	Sumida City	Tottori City	Yamanashi Prefecture
Kitakyushu City	Kushiro City	Miyagi Prefectural Government	Nerima City	Province of Siene	Sendai City	Suwon	Tottori Prefecture Government	Yamanashi Prefectural Government
Kitamoto City	Kyoto City	Miyazaki City	New Delhi	Province of Torino	Seoul metropolitan government	Tacoma	Toyama City	Yao City
Knoxville	Kyoto Prefecture	Miyoshi City	Nihonmatsu City	Puebla	Setagaya City	Taipei	Toyama Prefecture	Yokosuka City
Kobe City	Lautaro	Monteria	Niigata City	Quezon City Government	Settsu City	Taito City	Toyonaka City	
Kochi Prefectural Government	Lorenskog	Municipality of Ancona	Niigata Prefecture	Region of Waterloo	Shibuya City	Takarazuka City	Tsukuba City	
	Maebashi City		Nishinomiya	Ringerike	Shiga Prefecture	Takatsuki City	Ube City	
	Malmö		Oakland, CA		Shimane Prefecture	The District of Maple Ridge		
	Matsuyama City		Odawara City					
			Oeiras					

Partnerships

Global Cities Covenant on Climate (The Mexico City Pact)



GLOBAL CITIES COVENANT ON CLIMATE
THE MEXICO CITY • PACT

www.mexicocitypact.org

The Global Cities Covenant on Climate (The Mexico City Pact) was adopted at the World Mayors Summit on Climate in Mexico City on 21 November 2010, with the carbonn Cities Climate Registry (cCCR) as the reporting platform pursuant to Article 4 of the Pact. In 2012, the number of Mexico City Pact Signatory Cities reporting to the cCCR reached 49, a 40% increase from 2011. These reporting cities represent 48% of the population of all Mexico City Pact Signatories, with an aggregate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 464 million tCO₂e annually. Since 2011, Fundación Pensar has been releasing annual progress reports as the Secretariat of the Mexico City Pact.

Local Government Climate Registry Japan



Japan Project

www.registry-japan.org

Local Government Climate Registry Japan was launched on 9 February 2012 as the first national supplement of the cCCR. The Japan Registry is operated by the ICLEI Japan Office with the support of the Japanese Ministry of the Environment and the British Embassy in Tokyo. The Japan Registry captures information from 33 prefectures and 91 cities. This represents 84% of the country's population and 74% of its reported GHG emissions. Japan Registry participants constitute 60% of the total global community emissions reported to the cCCR.

WWF Earth Hour City Challenge



citiesclimateregistry.org/cities/earth-hour-city-challenge/

www.panda.org/citychallenge

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Earth Hour City Challenge (EHCC) aims to reward the pioneering cities that are leading the way towards a sustainable future. The EHCC was piloted in 2012 in Canada, India, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the USA. ICLEI supported the EHCC by facilitating outreach and supporting cities with their reporting challenges. As of 19 November 2012, 66 cities are recognized as EHCC Candidates. After the evaluation by Accenture and an international jury, six National and one Global Earth Hour Capitals will be announced in March 2013. The EHCC Candidates represent 29% of the cCCR Reporting Cities, and 68% of all reported actions.



Next steps

New national supplements

- The Japan Registry demonstrates how crucial collaborating with national and regional processes is in order to get more cities involved in global efforts.
- A similar model will be developed for Mexican cities through *El Plan de Acción Climática Municipal (PACMUN)*, a project that is being implemented by the ICLEI Mexico, Central America and Caribbean Secretariat in collaboration with the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INE) and the British Embassy in Mexico. PACMUN has already mobilized 6 new Mexican cities in the cCCR in 2012.
- Additional national programs will be introduced in Brazil, India, Indonesia and South Africa through the project *Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies in Emerging Economy Countries*, implemented by ICLEI and UN-HABITAT with support from the European Commission.
- The expansion of the partnership with the WWF Earth Hour City Challenge to additional countries is presently under consideration for 2013.

Enhancing the quality of information

- On 14 May 2012, the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability and the World Resources Institute (WRI) launched a pilot version of the Global Protocol for Community-scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GPC). Once the GPC moves out of the testing phase, the cCCR will be updated in order to be in unison with the new protocol.
- Globally acceptable and nationally appropriate verification models will be utilized to ensure there is follow through on commitments and to verify the information provided.
- Political commitments, national capacity building and rewards programs are typically successful at obtaining information from past events. But in order to spur the reporting of future actions, innovative financing mechanisms are needed and ICLEI's partnership with Global Energy Basel will connect cCCR Reporting Cities to such solutions.

Contributing in the design of new climate regime

- As the focal point of the Local Government and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), ICLEI will contribute to global climate negotiations by communicating the cCCR findings in international forums.
- The cCCR will continue to support global initiatives like the Mexico City Pact and the Durban Adaptation Charter as the global reporting platform of local governments.



Local climate action the world can count on



- The world's largest global database of local climate action
- Online scorecards, City Climate Reports, statistics, and searchable databases
- Enhanced global transparency, accountability, accessibility and harmonization
- Partnership opportunities with the global climate community

www.citiesclimateregistry.org

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The views expressed in this document can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of partner and supporting institutions.

**carbonn – Bonn Center for Local
Climate Action and Reporting**

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