

THE IMPORTANCE OF CITIES IN GHG MITIGATION

Seminar on Cities and GHG Mitigation

18th January 2018

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Introduction to C40

Why cities matter

Implications of the Paris Agreement

The benefits of inventory development

Inventory principles and the GPC



INTRODUCTION TO C40

C40: founded by Mayors, for Mayors



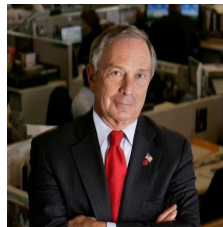
C40 was founded in 2005 by then Mayor of London Ken Livingstone, together with representatives from 18 cities.

2006

2005



In 2006, C40 formalized a delivery partnership with the Clinton Climate Initiative.



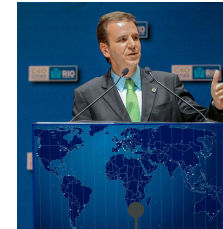
In 2010, Mayor Michael Bloomberg became Chair and set C40 on a course to become the preeminent city-focused climate organization.

2008

2010



David Miller, then Mayor of Toronto chaired C40 2008-2010 and created new ambitious visions for the organization.



Rio de Janeiro Mayor Eduardo Paes began his tenure as Chair in 2013 and oversaw a rapid expansion of the C40, including new efforts related to City Diplomacy.

2013

2015



Anne Hidalgo, Mayor of Paris, took over as Chair in November 2016.

2016

INTRODUCTION TO C40

92 of the world's leading cities working together to tackle climate change



92
megacities &
innovators

650+
million people

>25%
of global GDP

- Drive innovation with data
- Provide tools, training, technical assistance
- Catalyze market transformation
- Share trusted advice among peers
- Replicate good ideas

INTRODUCTION TO C40

Southeast Asia



Seoul
Changwon
Tokyo
Yokohama

Hanoi
Quezon City
Bangkok
Ho Chi Minh City
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Jakarta



Pushing subnational climate action forward

- 1 Engage mayoral leadership
- 2 Support cities to prepare robust inventories, targets and plans
- 3 Accelerate action through peer-to-peer exchange and direct support
- 4 Remove barriers to city climate action
- 5 Provide global thought leadership via research, agenda-setting communications and world class events to inspire and transfer knowledge to non-C40 cities

INTRODUCTION TO C40

Global Covenant of Mayors for Energy & Climate



INTRODUCTION TO C40

Opportunity for Significant Global Impact





Compact of Mayors Compliance Steps



By joining the Compact, a city leader engages in four phases over a three-year period:



- Commitment
- GHG Inventory & Risk Assessment
- Target Setting
- Planning



Each phase has a two-step process: **Mitigation and Adaptation.**



The Covenant Step by Step



Step 1: Signature of the Covenant of Mayors

- Creation of adequate structures
- Development of a Baseline Emissions Inventory, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Action Plan

Step 2: Submission of Your Action

- Sharing experience and promoting your local actions

Step 3: Regular Submissions of Implementation Reports



INTRODUCTION TO C40

Reporting and Further Information



Carbonn Climate Registry



CDP Cities



Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy

My Covenant/Covenant
Extranet
(EU COM's platform)

www.globalcovenantofmayors.org

info@globalcovenantofmayors.org

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WHY CITIES MATTER



**CITIES HAVE THE
POWER TO
CHANGE THE
WORLD**

**CLIMATE CHANGE
CAUSES
FINANCIAL
DAMAGE TOO**

**BUT CITIES ARE
AS VULNERABLE
AS THEY ARE
POWERFUL**

**URBAN GROWTH
SHOWS NO SIGNS
OF STOPPING**

WHY CITIES MATTER

Building Better Cities



WHY CITIES MATTER

Climate Change Impacts





Paris Agreement

International agreement signed by 195 countries to fight climate change

Agreement to keep global temperature rise below

1.5°C

Nationally Determined Contributions

Each countries has supplied NDCs outlining the emissions reductions they are aiming for

To meet national emission reduction targets cities must reduce their emissions

Cities are fundamental

WHY CITIES MATTER



More than half the world's population lives in cities

>50%

70% of cities are already dealing with the effect of climate change
of global CO₂ emissions come from cities

Cities use **2/3** of the world's energy

**Local
action**

can have immediate impact and add up to create global effects

Climate change brings challenges and opportunities

**Cities are
the Future**



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**C40 IS WORKING
TO TURN THE PARIS
AGREEMENT FROM
ASPIRATION TO ACTION**



IMPLICATIONS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENTS

The first significant roadmap for turning the aspirations of the Paris Agreement into action



IMPLICATIONS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Deadline2020: How cities will get the job done

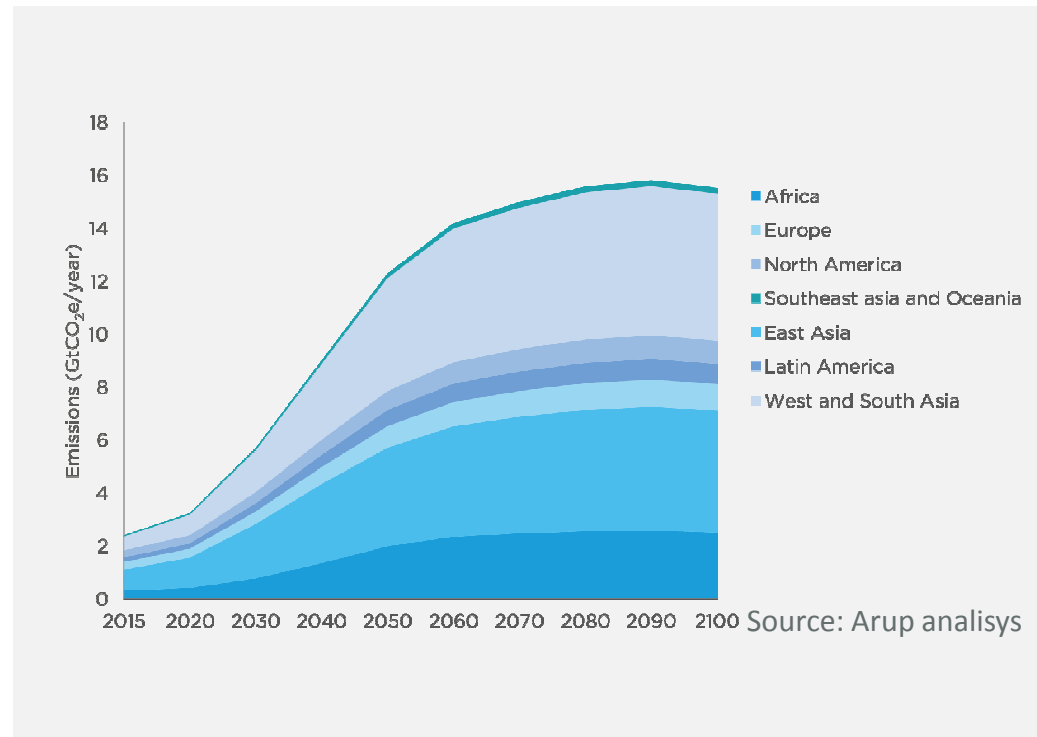
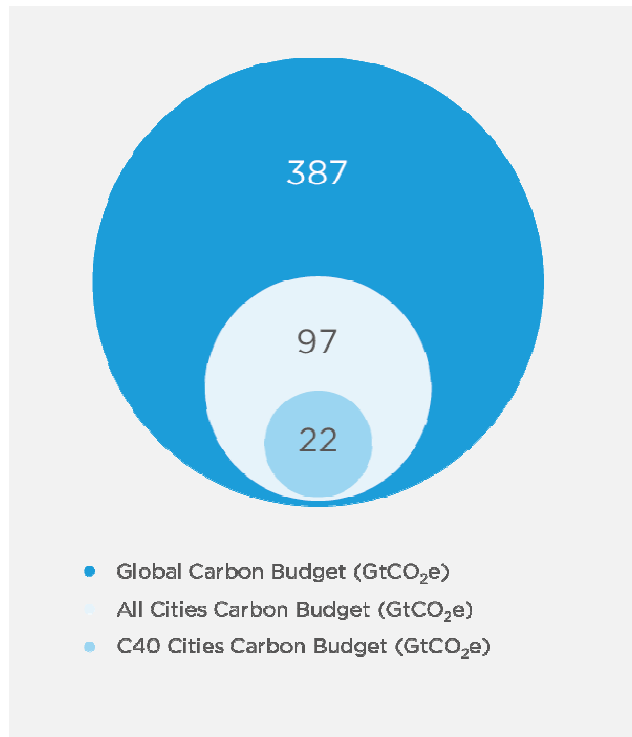


2020: Emissions have to peak **2030:** Decline to an average of 3 metric tons CO₂e per capita **2050:** Hit zero

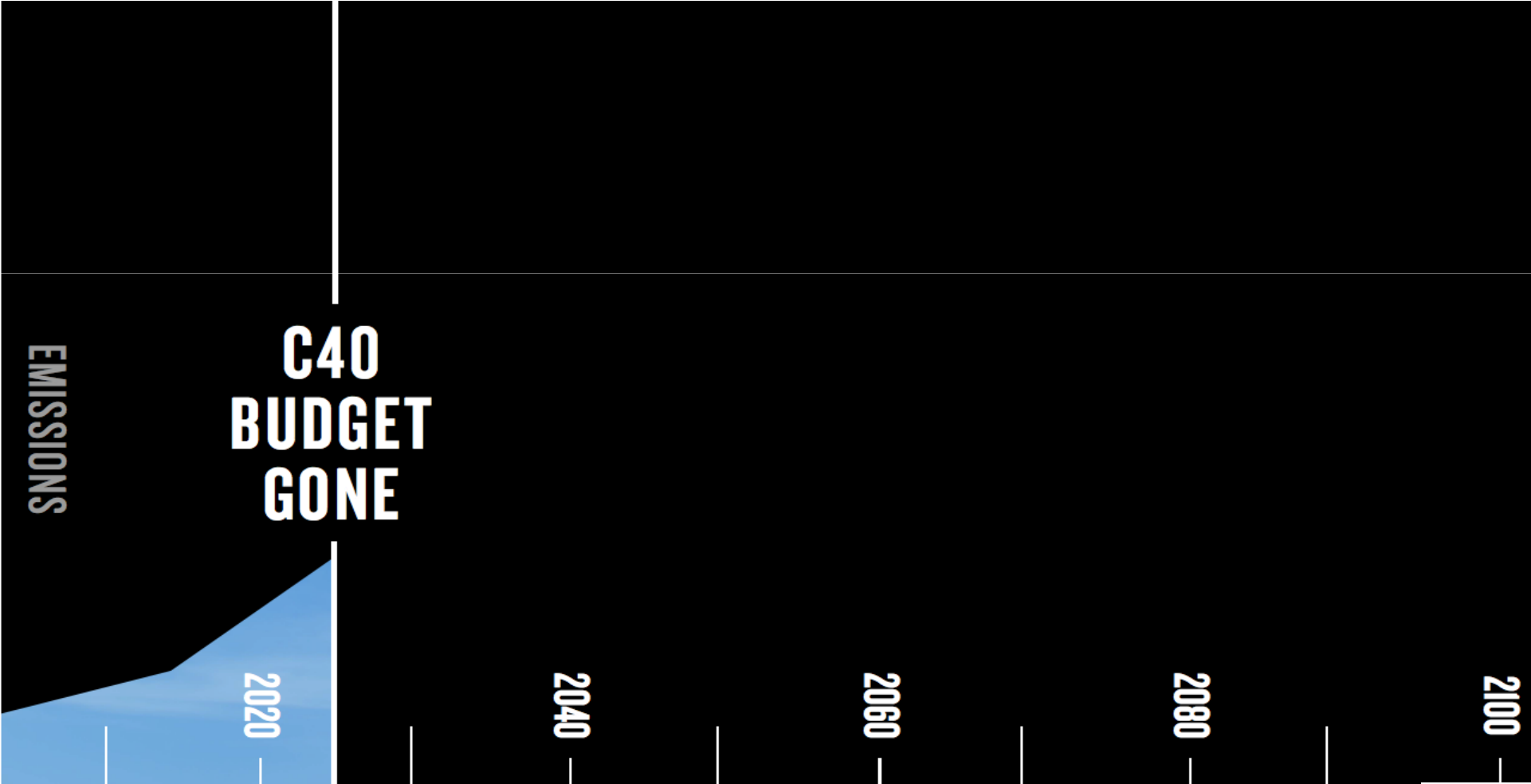
Every city in C40 must publish a plan, deliver on commitments related to mitigation and adaptation

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Taking stock: The total amount of emissions we can risk putting in the atmosphere



The next four years are critical



IMPLICATIONS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

By 2060, C40 cities will have used up not just their own budget, but the entire world's carbon budget for the whole of the century



IMPLICATIONS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

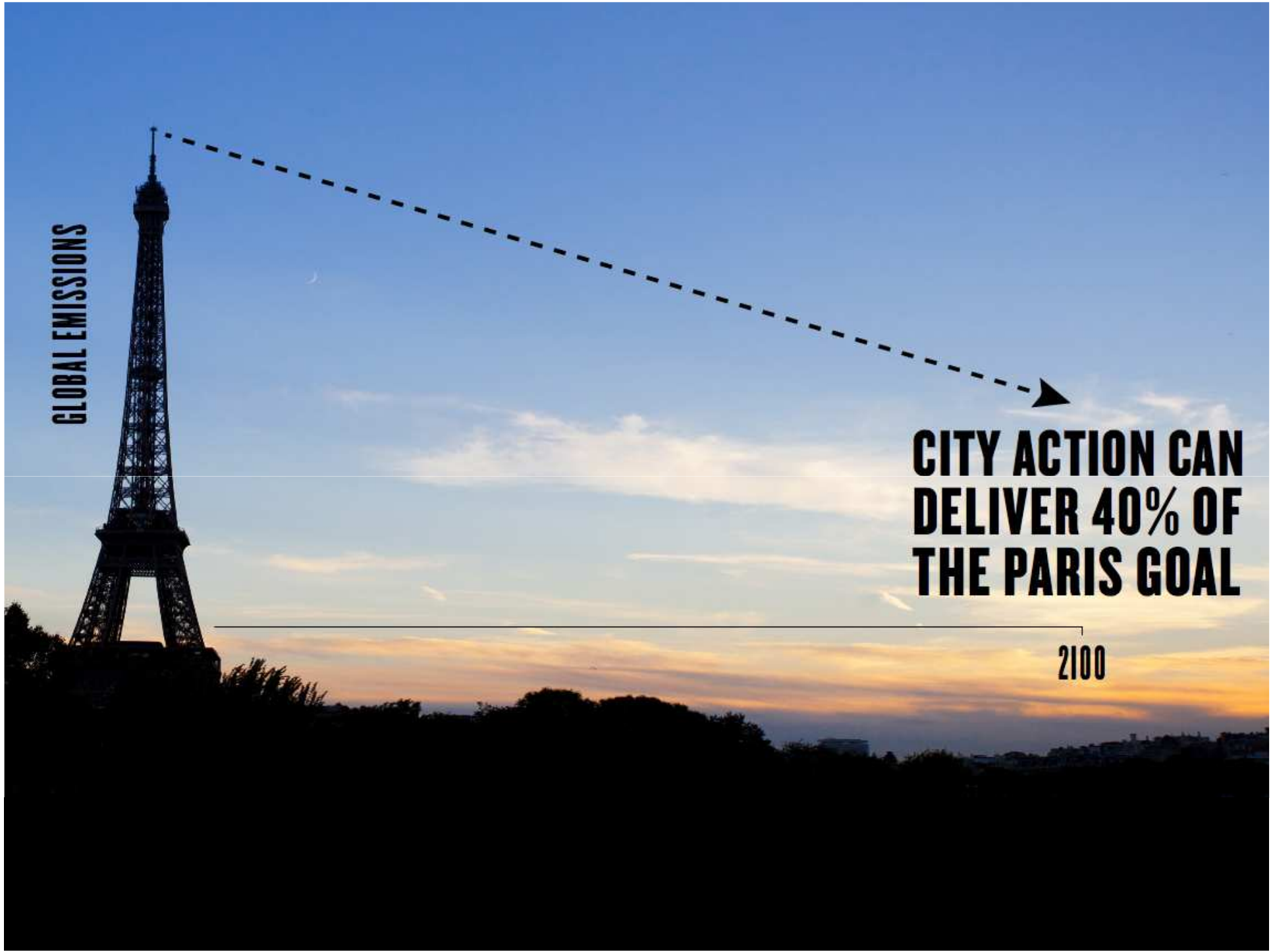
By 2030, the average CO₂ emissions per capita in C40 cities needs to fall to 3 tonnes



GLOBAL EMISSIONS

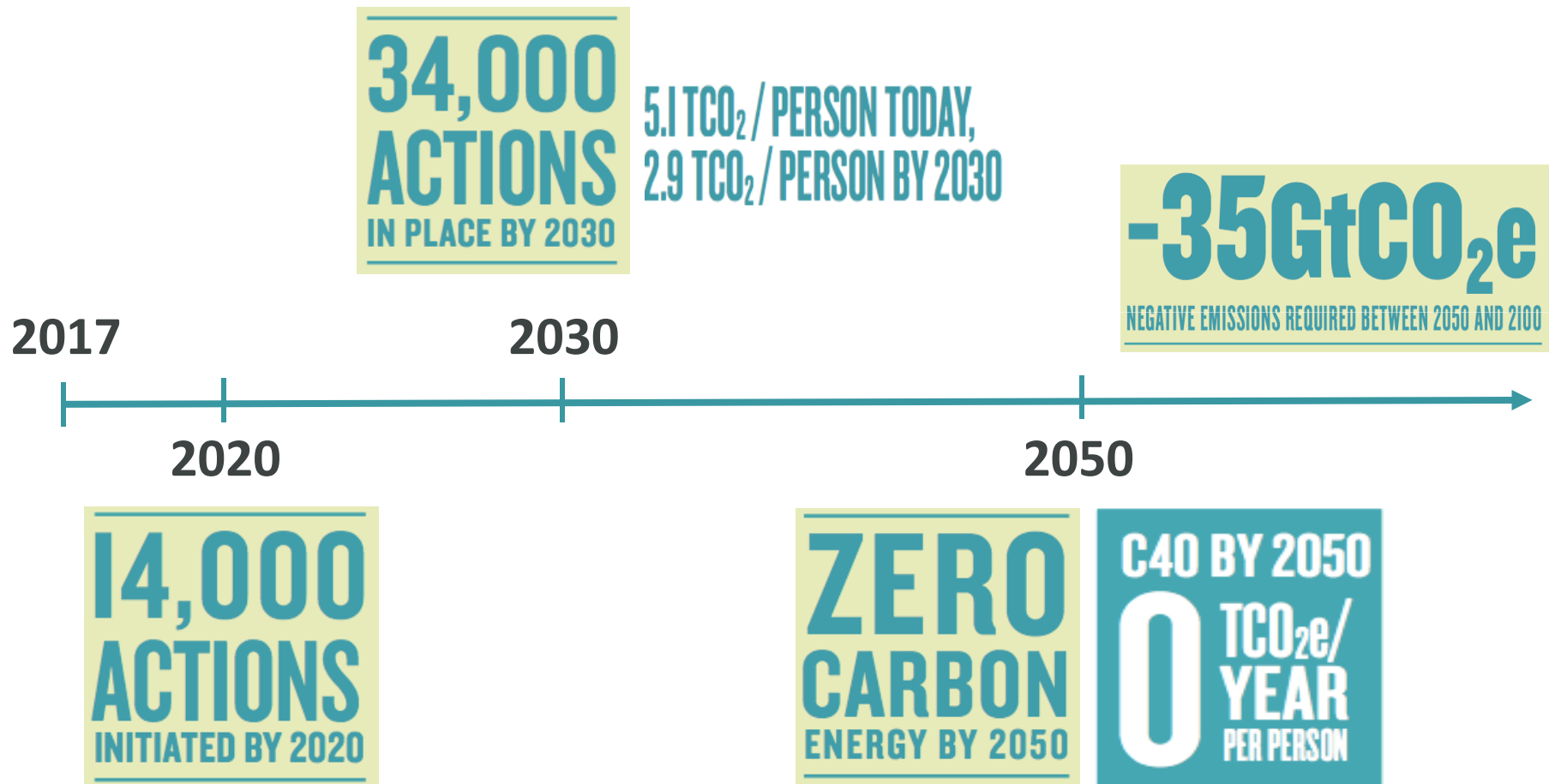
**CITY ACTION CAN
DELIVER 40% OF
THE PARIS GOAL**

2100



IMPLICATIONS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

We now know what cities need to do



Introduction to C40

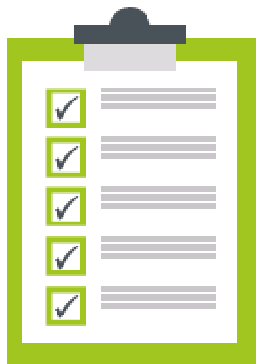
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Support evidence-based climate action planning



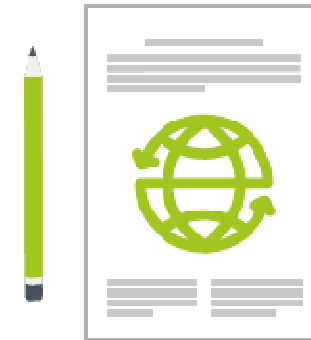
1. INVENTORY

Acting on climate change begins with a thorough understanding of greenhouse gas emissions, through a robust inventory developed in line with international best practice (by applying the Global Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories - GPC)



2. TARGETS

A strategic analysis of the current and future emissions under different scenarios and intervention options, allows a city to set the right targets for cutting emissions.



3. ACTION PLAN

Building on this evidence base, a climate action plan is developed to detail precisely how the city will deliver the emission reduction targets it has set.

Climate action plan definition



A climate action plan will:

1. Develop a pathway to deliver a **net zero carbon city by 2050** at the latest, and set an appropriate interim target for 2030.
2. Demonstrate how the city will **adapt and improve its resilience to climate hazards** that may impact the city now, and in future climate change scenarios.
3. Outline the **wider social, environmental and economic benefits** derived from implementing the plan, and improve the distribution of these benefits throughout the city's population.
4. Outline the **city's governance, powers and partners** who need to be engaged to fulfil the city's mitigation targets and resilience goals.

Climate action plan definition



The plan will do this by:

- A. Considering adaptation and mitigation in an **integrated** way, identifying interdependencies to minimise investment risk, leverage complementarity and maximise efficiencies.
- B. Setting an **evidence-based, inclusive, deliverable and timely** plan for achieving mitigation and adaptation based on an understanding of the city's powers, influence and wider context.
- C. Establishing processes to **monitor progress**, evaluate achievements and refresh climate action planning in line with (city) governance and reporting systems.

Why measure emissions at the city level?

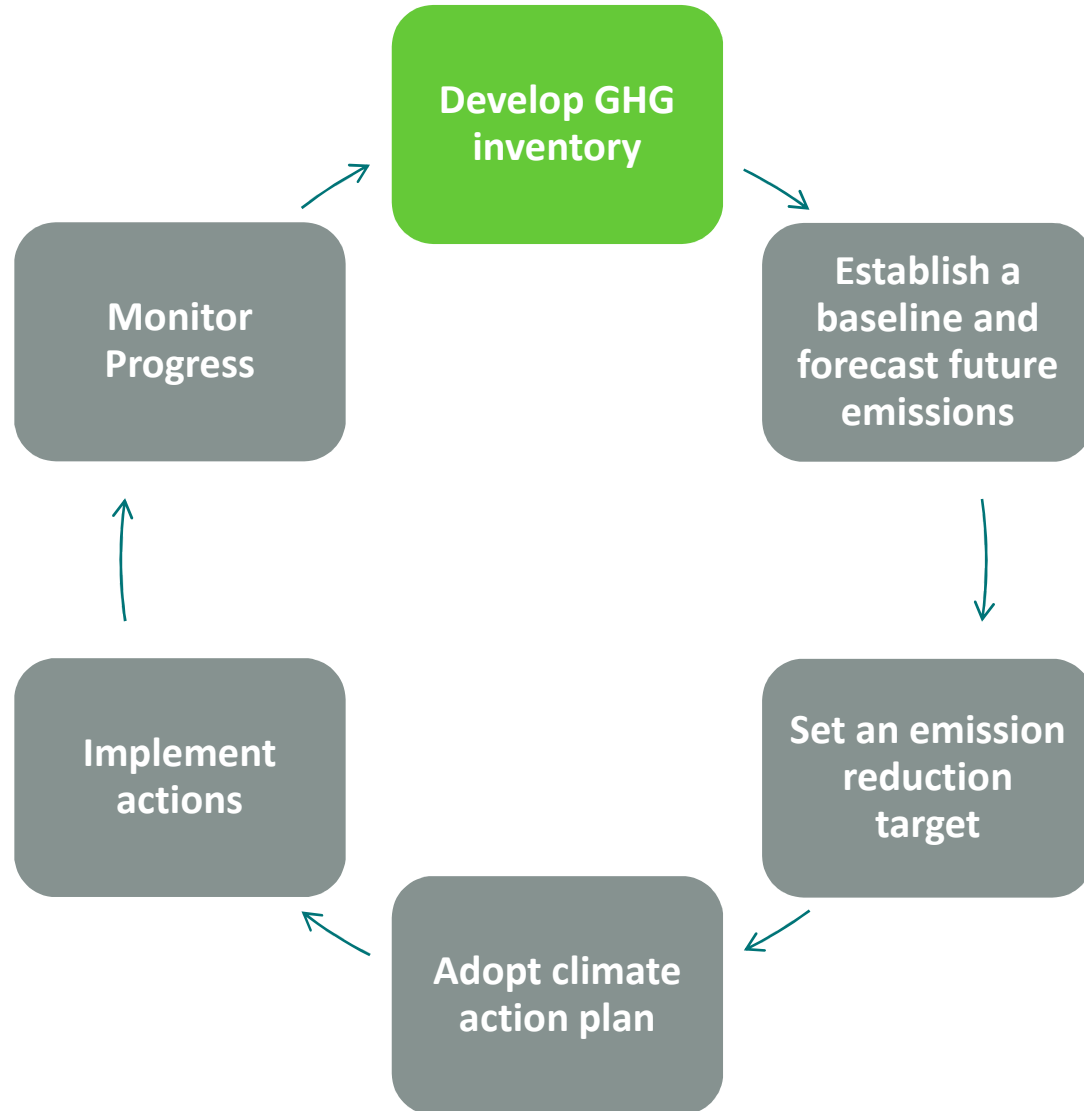


Planning for climate action begins with a GHG inventory:

- Strategic policy, planning and target setting
- Project development and support
- Co-benefits
- External commitments
- City leadership and reputation
- Facilitates international collaboration
- Improve inter departmental and agency cooperation

Why measure emissions at the city level?

- A key tool for decision making
- Starting point for planning mitigation actions and assessing policy impacts



Inventory Reporting Software



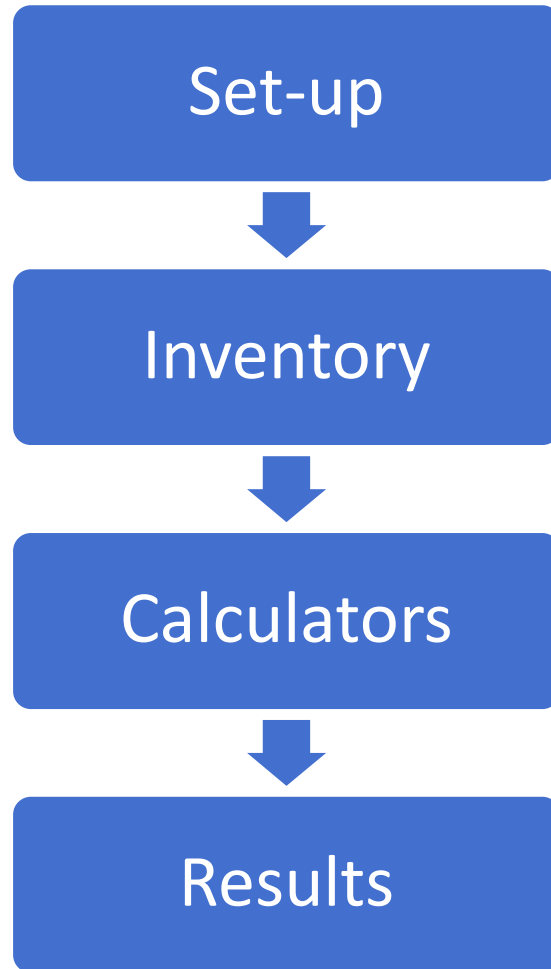
City Inventory Reporting and Information System

- Excel-based reporting template and calculators
- Captures all required data for a GPC compliant inventory
- Available on www.c40.org/programmes/ciris and via CDP

CIRIS is:

- Accessible
- Easy to use
- Flexible
- Transparent
- Able to combine reporting and analytics

Features



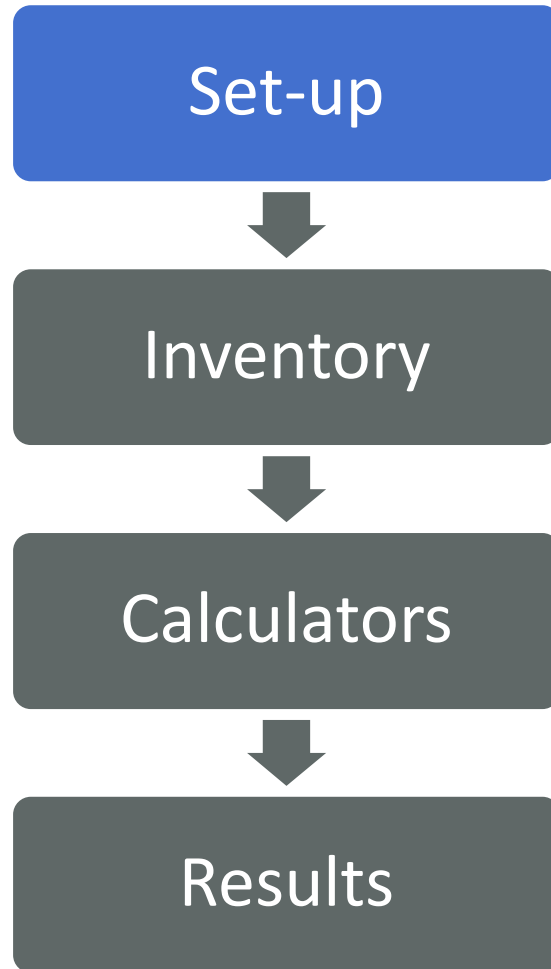
Slide 36

MW4

Analysis module do not currently exist.

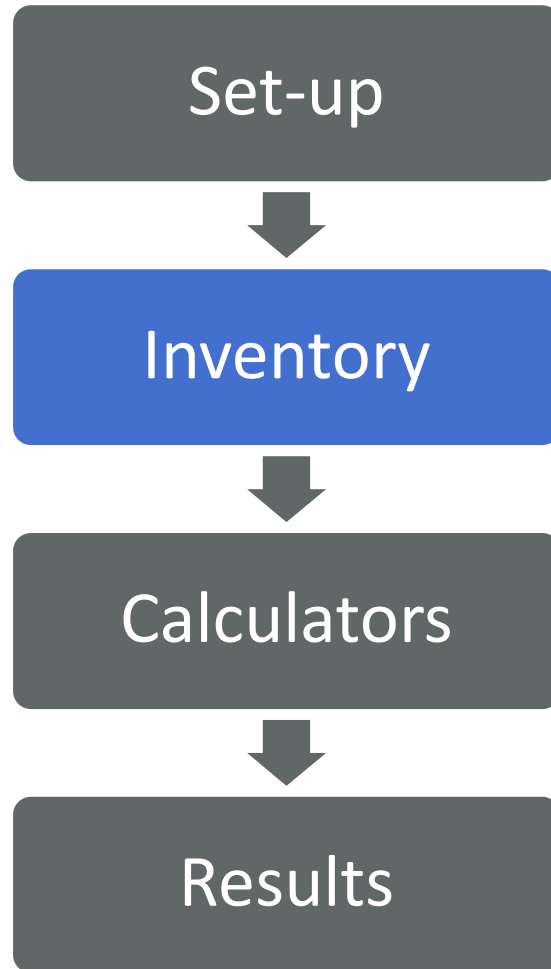
Molly Wang, 27/3/2560

Features



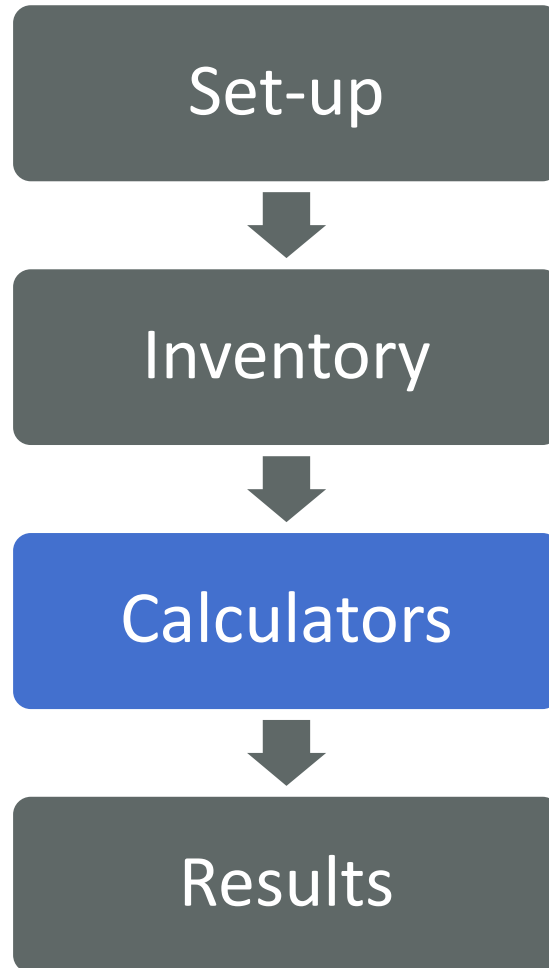
- Define the inventory boundary
- Provide supporting background information, such as population and land area
- Record all data sources and emission factors to be used in the inventory

Features



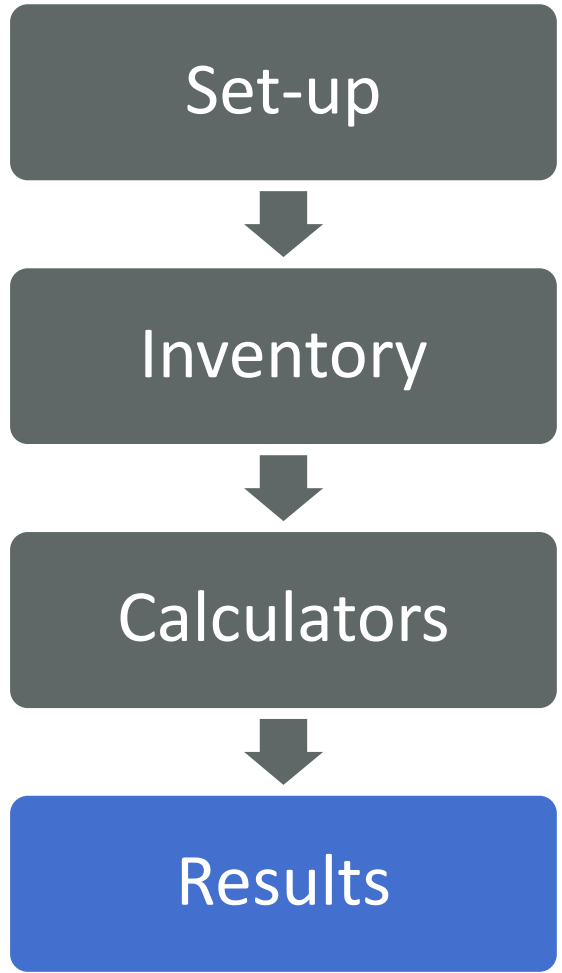
- Record activity data.
- Using the emission factors defined in the Set-up, emissions are calculated according to the GPC reporting framework.
- Stationary energy, Transportation and Waste must be completed for a BASIC inventory. IPPU and AFOLU are additional required for a BASIC+ inventory.

Features



- Five calculators are included:
 - Fugitive losses from gas distribution
 - Solid waste landfill
 - Biological treatment of waste
 - Waste incineration
 - Wastewater
- Calculations are based on IPPC Guidance and use default factors.
- Should only be used if no other data is available.

Features

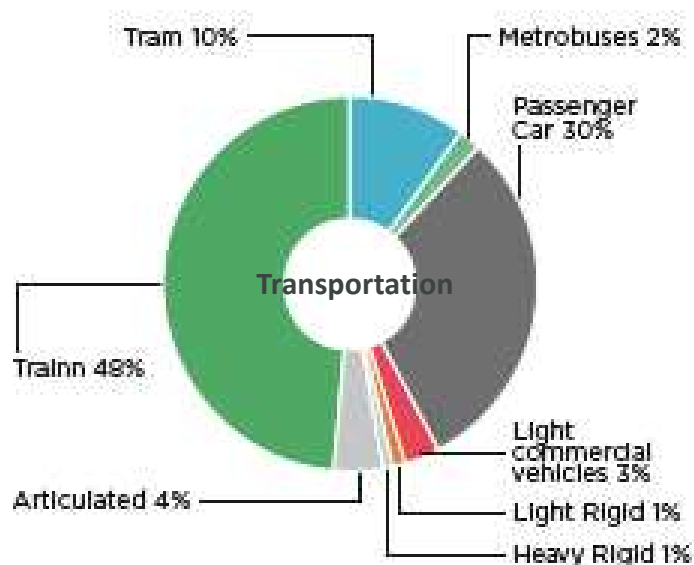
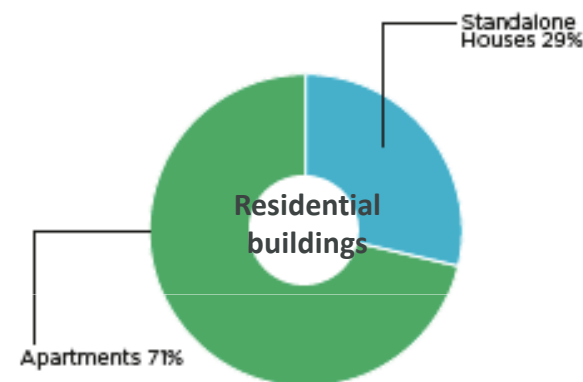
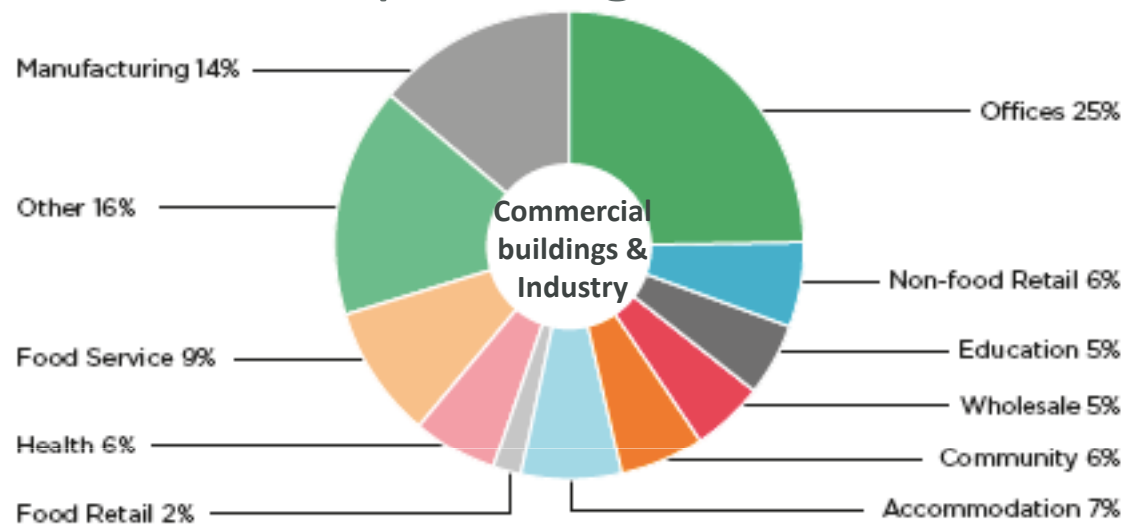


- This section shows the inventory results and presents total emissions in various ways
- Historical emissions data for benchmarking
- Option to record emission credits to estimate a city's net emissions

BENEFITS OF DEVELOPING A ROBUST INVENTORY



Detailed analysis of emission sources to support climate action planning



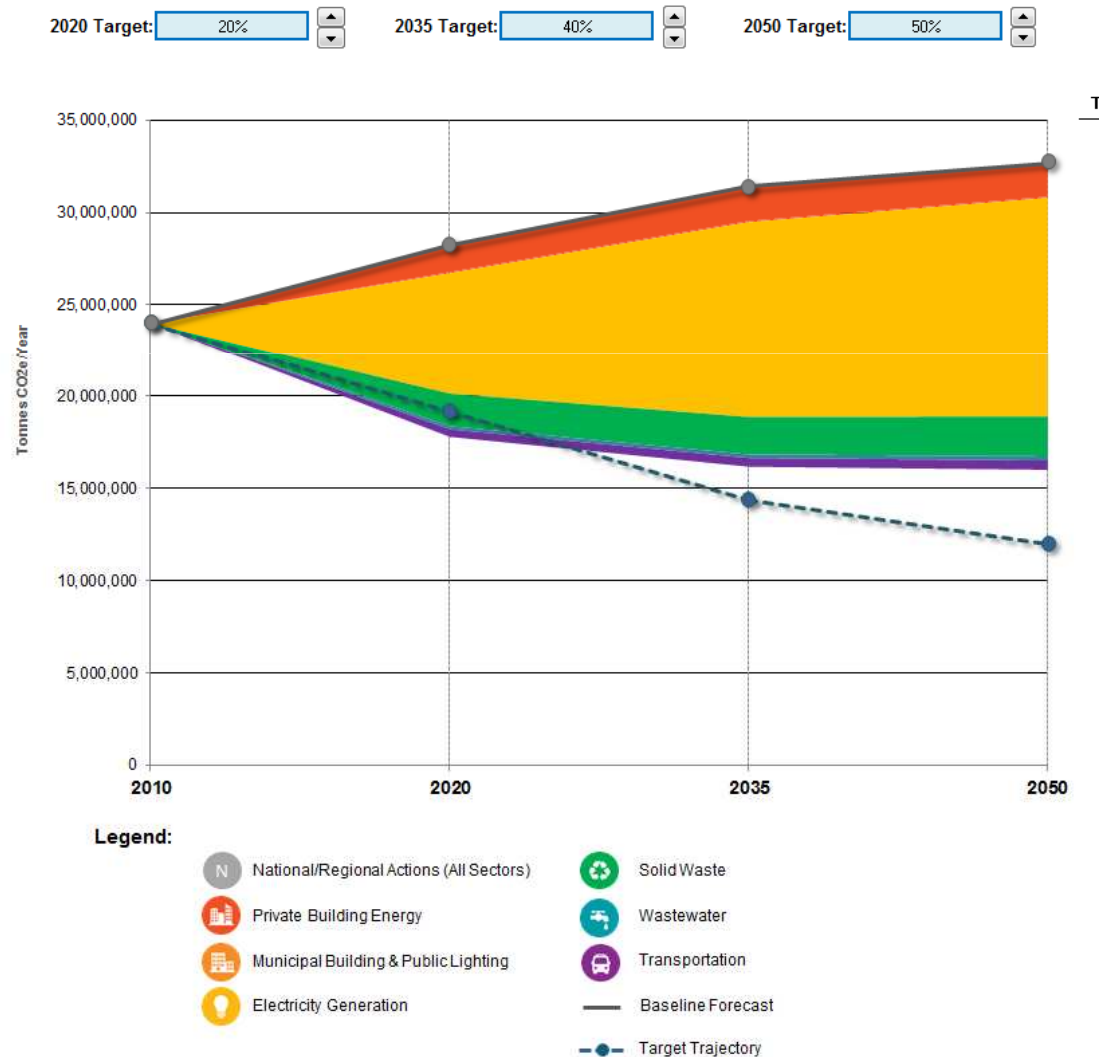
BENEFITS OF DEVELOPING A ROBUST INVENTORY

GHG inventory as the basis for scenario planning



Emission Reduction Performance of Selected Actions

The chart below shows the greenhouse gas reduction potential per sector of the City's selected actions for the years 2020, 2035, and 2050. Note they will adjust the values in the Target Setting page in the Inventory Module.



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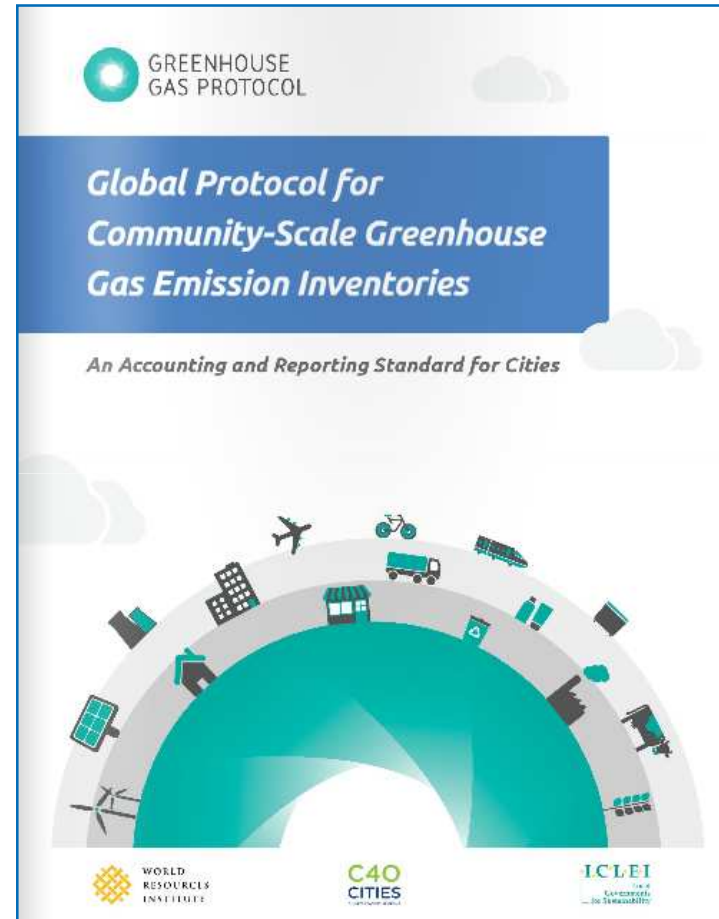
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INVENTORY PRINCIPLES AND THE GPC

What is the GPC?

- The Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) is an **accounting and reporting standard** for cities.
- Offers cities a robust, transparent, consistent and globally-accepted framework to identify, calculate and report on city-wide GHG emissions.



Before and after the GPC



Different types of measurements



One measurement

Account for only a portion of emissions



Consistently account for all emissions

Unable to relate to national climate action



Can measure city's contribution to national climate efforts

GPC accounting principles



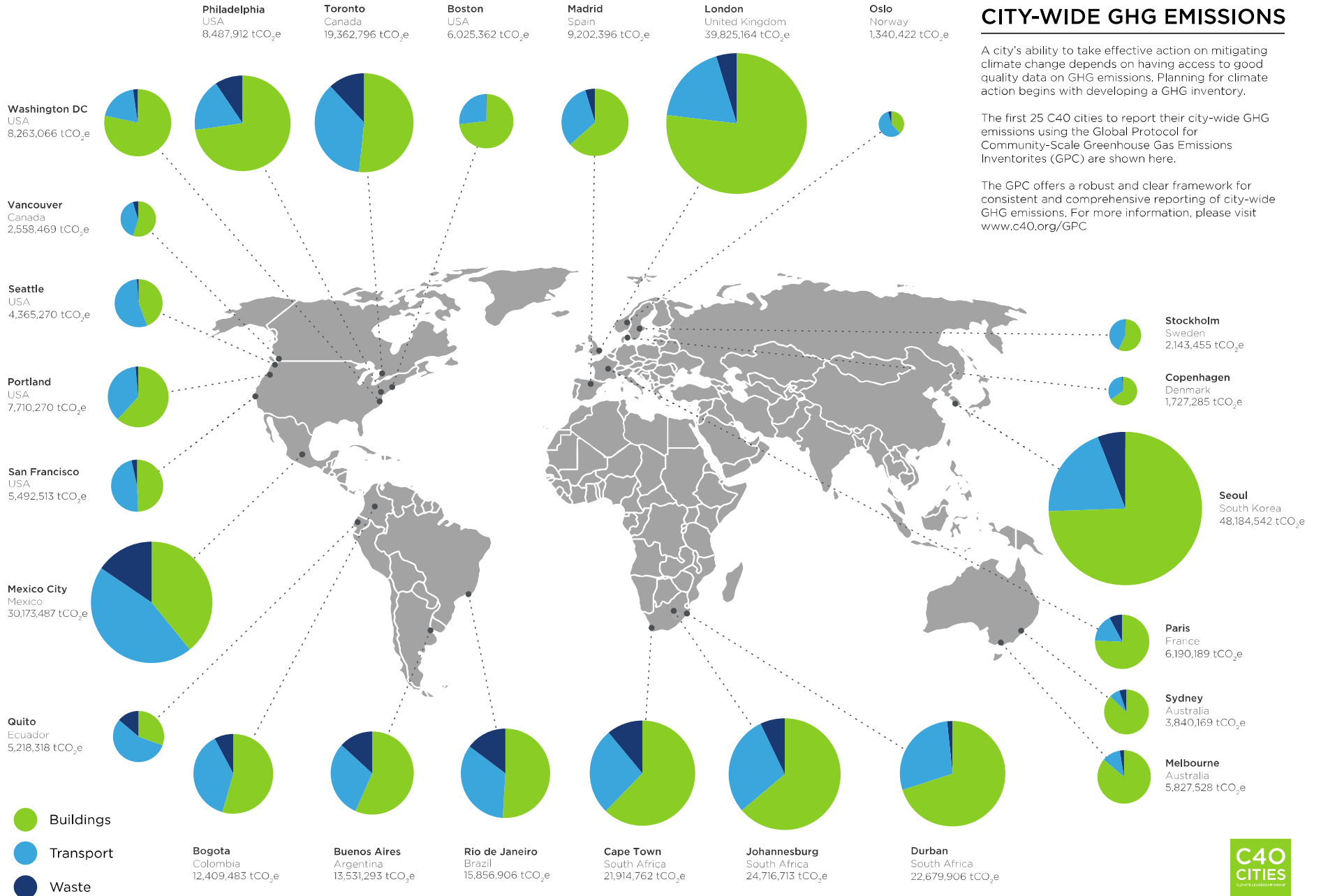
Principle	Description
Relevance	Prioritisation of activity data and reported emissions to the activities and priorities in the city
Completeness	Ensuring all sectors and sources are included, or explained if not
Consistency	Ensuring consistency in approach, boundaries, data sources, assumptions and methodologies, with the GPC, and within and between years
Transparency	Clear documentation and disclosure of data sources, assumptions and methodologies
Accuracy	Ensuring integrity of data, assumptions, and calculations, so results are neither under- or over-stated

CITY-WIDE GHG EMISSIONS

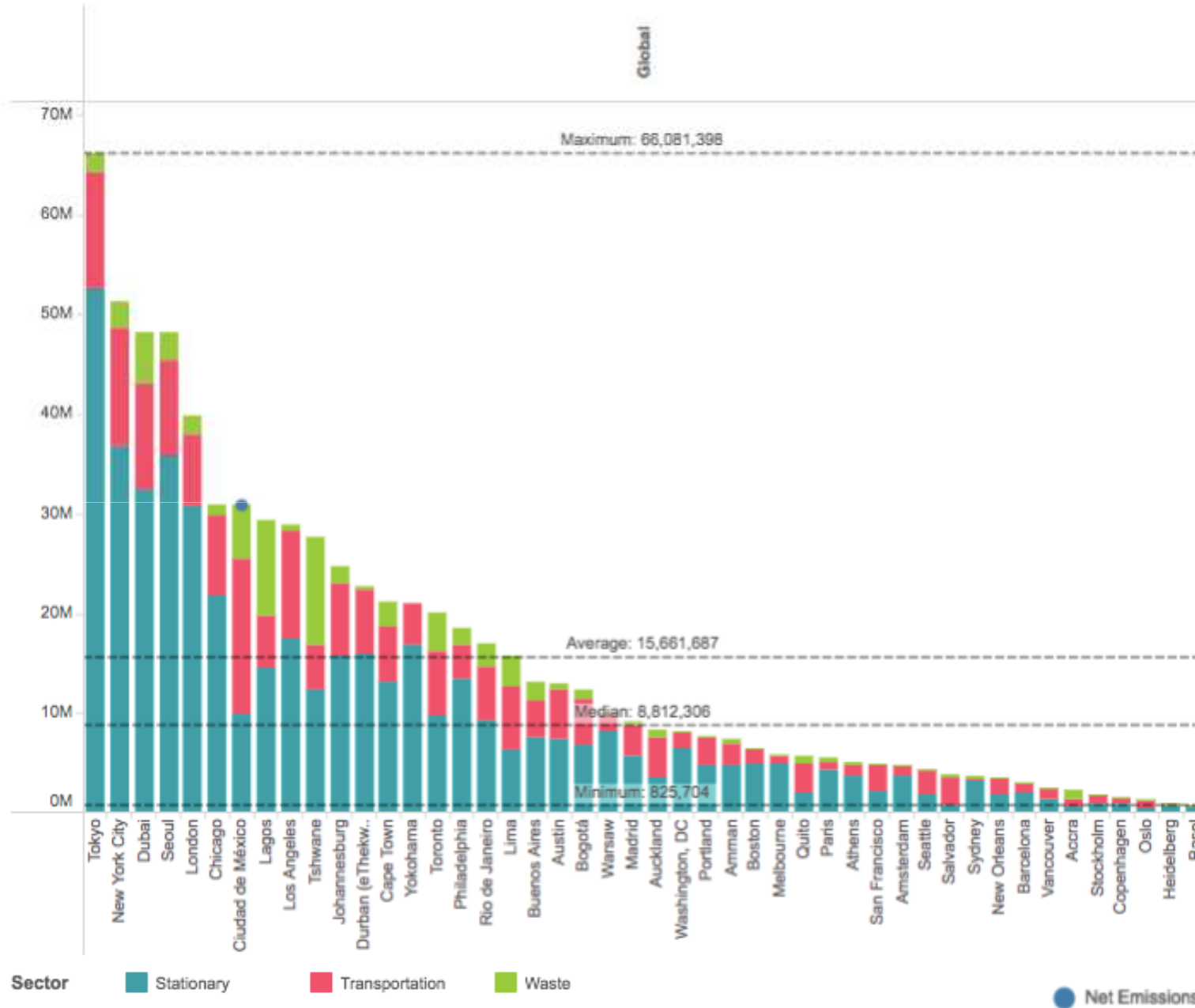
A city's ability to take effective action on mitigating climate change depends on having access to good quality data on GHG emissions. Planning for climate action begins with developing a GHG inventory.

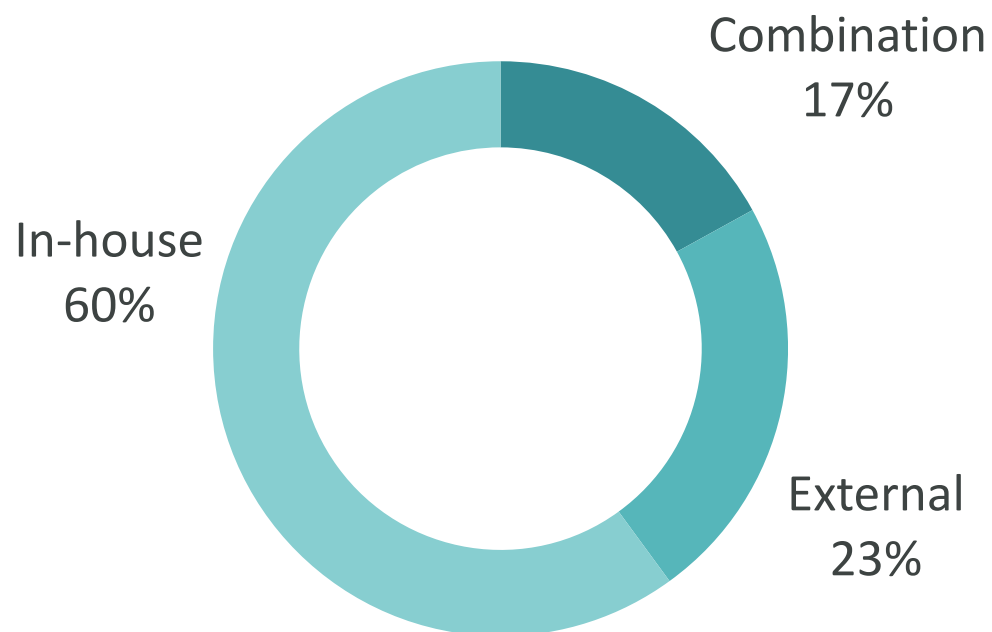
The first 25 C40 cities to report their city-wide GHG emissions using the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (GPC) are shown here.

The GPC offers a robust and clear framework for consistent and comprehensive reporting of city-wide GHG emissions. For more information, please visit www.c40.org/GPC



INVENTORY PRINCIPLES AND THE GPC

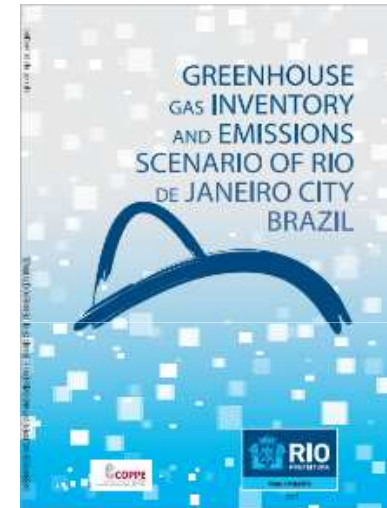
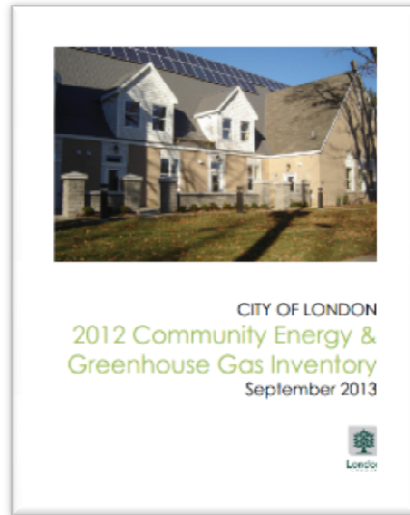
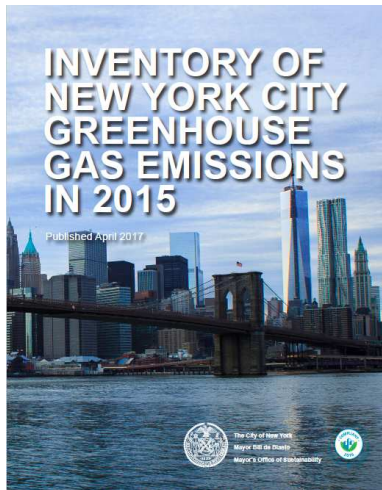




- Cities are increasingly developing inventories in-house
- A better understanding of the data and results will help to develop more effective actions
- Ensure consistency and transparency in data sources and methodologies
- Over time the cost of data collection and processing should decline

The city team is always at the heart of inventory development

INVENTORY PRINCIPLES AND THE GPC



Annually

Biennially

Every 4 years

GPC recommends to update annually



Work closely with data providers

Engage early and establish a working group

Be clear about the **intended use** of the data when requesting

Identify **co-benefits** for data suppliers

Present results and impacts of collective efforts and give credit

Understand the data provided and how they are compiled

Establish **contracts or agreements** for regular data supply

Confidential agreement if needed

Develop **templates for data** and agree on process and frequency

Offering an initial estimate and **inviting collaboration** to improve estimates

Scientific or statistical workshops on the inventory inputs and outputs



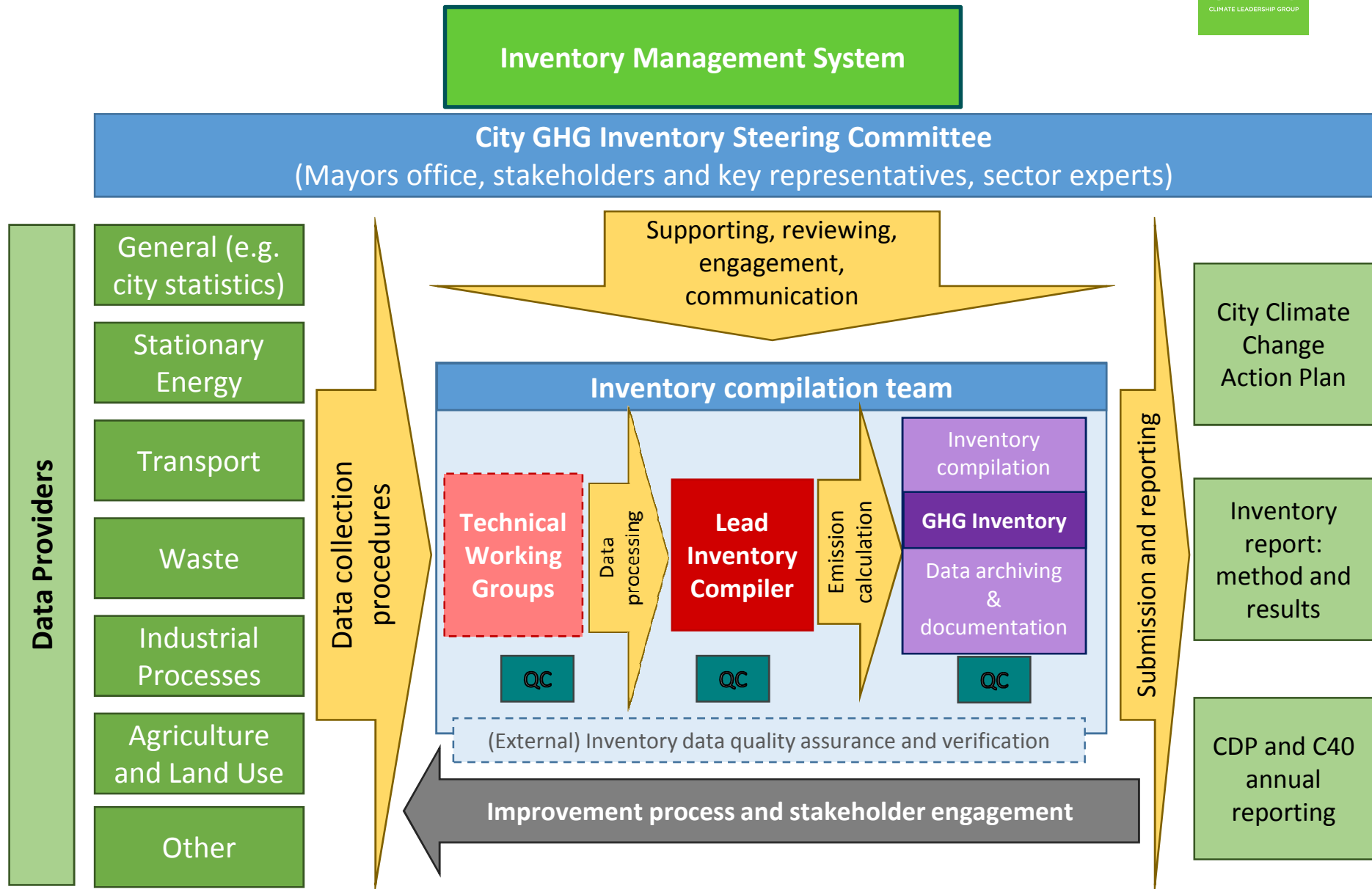
Make the most of limited data

Trade-offs between completeness and accuracy

Use **gap filling** techniques and default/proxy data

Prioritise resources for key categories

Understand and **document** the issue and aim to **improve overtime**





ขอขอบคุณ

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