



carbonn Cities Climate Registry 2013 Annual Report

Local Response to
Measurable, **R**eportable, **V**erifiable
Global Climate Action

www.citiesclimateregistry.org

Imprint

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The information contained in this publication is based on non-verified data reported to the cCCR as of 31 March 2014. GHG emissions figures are calculated based on latest available inventories and rounded up.

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About the cCCR

The carbonn Cities Climate Registry (cCCR) is the leading global reporting platform of local climate action (mitigation and adaptation), enabling cities and Local Governments to demonstrate their power and potential to reduce climate risks and move towards global low-emission and climate resilient development.

Launched at the World Mayors Summit on Climate in Mexico City on 21 November 2010, the cCCR is the global response of local governments to measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) climate action.

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04 Executive Summary

This 2013 Annual Report of the carbonn Cities Climate Registry reflects the growing number of local and subnational governments worldwide committed to pursuing climate policies and actions with transparency and accountability.

The Report follows the progress of the 51 pioneer cities that started reporting their climate data in 2011. In a span of three years, this number increased to 422 diverse and action-oriented local and subnational governments from 44 countries.

In this document, the cCCR actors share with the global climate community their contributions to measurable, reportable and verifiable climate action. The report does not claim to be an exhaustive compilation but rather a snapshot of what cities have accomplished so far and an indication of where cCCR-reporting actors are headed in terms of local climate action.

12% of the world's urban population is on track to trustworthiness through global transparency and accountability.

Key messages

The scope and pace of local climate action is accelerating. The cCCR reporting actors connect 12% of the world's urban population to local climate action as of 31 March 2014.

1. Cities and regions are raising the level of their climate commitments, performance and actions

Cities and regions have reported a total of 830 climate and energy commitments (showing their targets), 771 GHG inventories covering 2.25 GtCO₂e/yr (showing they are monitoring progress) and 3870 mitigation and adaptation actions (showing they are acting).

54% of the reduction commitments towards 2020 are above 1% per year, exceeding the value of even the most ambitious national governments under the Kyoto Protocol.

2. Active collaboration and partnerships are driving the cCCR reporting process

More and more organizations, political commitments and projects have teamed up with the cCCR.

3. Cities and regions can inspire action at the global level

The cCCR annual reports are officially submitted to the Conference of the Parties through the Local Government Climate Roadmap. With it, local and subnational governments showcase leadership and bring the much-needed momentum to those national and global efforts.

Cities and regions reporting in the cCCR are serving



	Cities and local governments	Actions mitigation & adaptation	Commitments energy & climate	Emissions in GtCO ₂ e/yr
Nov 2011	51	555	107	0.5
Mar 2013	302	2471	561	1.5
Mar 2014	422	3870	830	2.25

Local Climate Action raising the Global level of ambition

Drivers of reporting

Political Commitments



Capacity Building



Creating Incentives





06 Highlights

ICLEI President David Cadman
with R20 President Michèle Sabban

2013 - 2014 Partnerships

Engaging partners to scale up climate action

Launched in November 2010 at the World Mayors Summit on Climate in Mexico City as the official reporting platform of the Global Cities Covenant on Climate (Mexico City Pact), the cCCR is regularly expanding. As of 31 March 2014, 8 partnerships support the reporting in the cCCR.

Mexico City Pact

The Global Cities Covenant on Climate (Mexico City Pact) scales up the cities' role and efforts in combating climate change globally. Signatories voluntarily commit to report local climate action on the Registry as of Art. 4 of the Mexico City Pact.

Earth Hour City Challenge

The cCCR is the official reporting platform of the Earth Hour City Challenge (EHCC), a competition organised by WWF that aims to mobilize action and support from cities in the global transition towards a climate friendly, sustainable future with a focus on shifting from fossil to renewable energy solutions. 163 cities from 14 countries joined the EHCC in 2013. The next edition will run from 12 June to 5 September 2014.

Urban-LEDS

Sixteen Urban-LEDS cities have registered in the cCCR. The project, funded by the European Commission, and jointly implemented by UN-Habitat and ICLEI aims to enhance the transition to low emission urban development in four emerging economy countries.

PACMUN

The Climate Action Plan for Municipalities Programme (PACMUN) aims to find innovative and low cost solutions to environmental management problems in order to reduce emissions and build the resilience of Mexican municipalities.

Japan Registry

The Japan Registry, including 124 Japanese cities and prefectures, is the first national supplement to the cCCR. The reporting cities agreed to implement the Local Governments Climate Change Registry, a system to actively report and publicize their actions and commitments.

New in 2014

R20 – Regions of Climate Action

The new partnership with R20 facilitates the reporting of its members to the Registry. Soon, the Registry will offer the option to vertically integrate commitments and reporting (from the local to the sub-national level).

EcoMobility Alliance

The Registry is also taking a new sectoral approach by supporting the reporting of commitments and actions focusing on integrated, socially inclusive, and environmentally-friendly transport options.

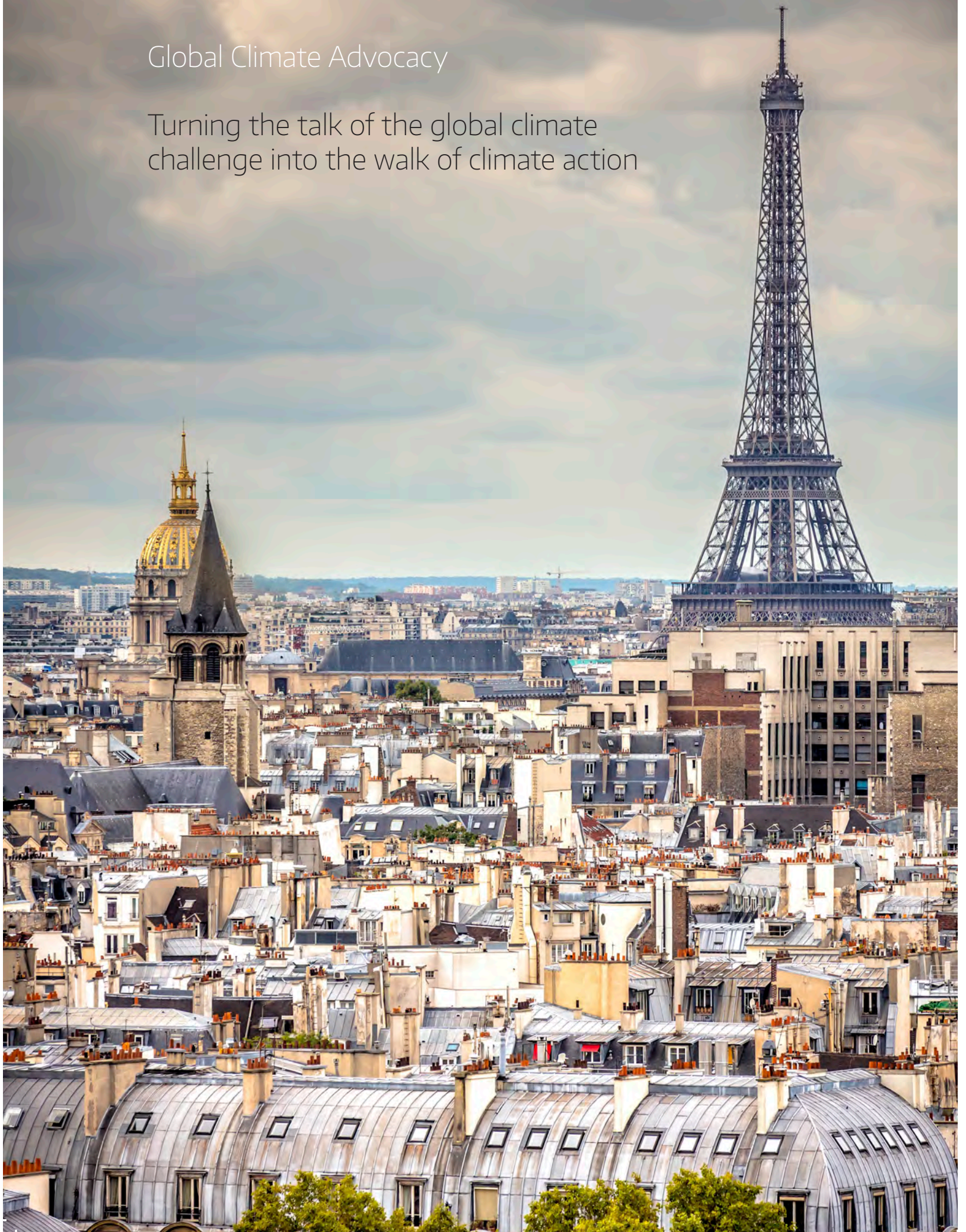
Durban Adaptation Charter

With climate change adaptation in focus, cities around the globe are called to commit and act. The signatories of the Durban Adaptation Charter (DAC) can now report their local climate adaptation actions on the Registry.



Global Climate Advocacy

Turning the talk of the global climate
challenge into the walk of climate action



The cCCR, in support of the Local Government Climate Roadmap, enables local governments to provide regular input and engagement in ongoing negotiations and processes related to design and implementation of a global climate regime.

On the road to Paris 2015

As an key advocacy instrument of the Local Government Climate Roadmap, data analysis reports from the cCCR supported numerous presentations of the Roadmap at strategic events in 2013 and early 2014 including :

- UN Bonn Climate Conference 2013, Germany
- World Mayors Summit on Climate Change Nantes 2013, France
- UN International Climate Conference in Warsaw (COP19/CMP9)

On The Horizon

In the lead up to COP21 in Paris in 2015, the messages in this annual report will support the work of the Local Government Climate Roadmap throughout 2014 such as at the Bonn Climate Talks in June, at the UN Climate Summit in September in New York and at the Climate Conference in Lima in December 2014 (COP20).



Local Government Climate Roadmap

Recognize • Engage • Empower

The Local Government Climate Roadmap is an advocacy process that began in 2007. Aimed at voicing local authorities worldwide, it mirrors the launch of the United Nations Climate Change Conference Climate Roadmap, designed for nations, in determining a global action plan towards a post-Kyoto framework on climate change for the period after 2012. The first Roadmap success achieved was obtaining formal recognition of local and subnational governments as governmental stakeholders in the international climate negotiations process. The next phase of the process is to secure collaboration with nations, and enabling framework through which local governments' can implement ambitious climate actions.

10 The cCCR

carbonn Cities Climate Registry



Strategic values of the cCCR

By reporting in the cCCR, local and subnational governments not only create momentum for accelerating local climate action, they also benefit from reporting in a variety of ways.

1. Credibility

The cCCR promotes **transparency, accountability and comparability** of local climate action and participates in the improvements of the creditworthiness of local and subnational governments through **Measurable, Reportable and Verifiable** local climate action.

2. Visibility and recognition

Publicly sharing progress on commitments, performance and climate actions allows reporting actors to take credit for their leadership.

3. Vertical integration

The cCCR also supports horizontal (same level governance) Integration and aggregation of local climate action with other levels of governments (multi-governance levels) to ensure optimization of climate action.

4. Information sharing and access to solutions

Containing thousands of climate data entries, the cCCR can link local governments to potential solutions, good practice cases, and prospective solution providers.

5. Standardized technical framework

The Bonn Center for Local Climate Action and Reporting (carbonn Center) ensures that the cCCR remains compliant with the international GHG accounting and reporting frameworks such as the **Global Protocol for Community-scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions** (GPC 1.0)

6. Global climate advocacy

The cCCR is an instrument for climate advocacy, actively seeking to **engage cities and sub-national governments from the Global North and South** through partnership with organizations & political agreements.

7. Driver of green economy

The cCCR supports the **acceleration of the green economy and creation of local jobs**.

8. Co-benefits of local climate action

Increasing access to sustainable housing, water and sanitation, improvement of public health, the cCCR allows the tracking of the multiple benefits of implementing local climate action

Carina Borgström-
Hansson

Lead of WWF's
Earth Hour City
Challenge

“ The EHCC initiative has once more shown how cities from across the world are willing to lead the transition to a renewable energy-based, sustainable future, and that such a transition can also help them meet other development challenges. We look forward to continuing rewarding progressive cities in this fruitful collaboration with cCCR and all the members of our international expert jury. ”



Profile of Reporting Local And Subnational Governments



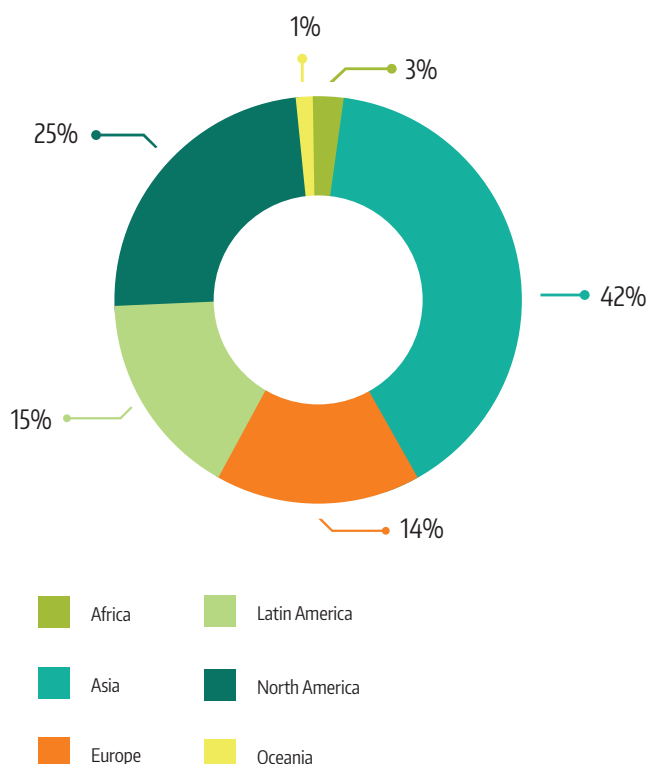
Quick facts :

- 422 local & subnational governments from 44 countries report to the cCCR
- 256 (61%) of cCCR reporting actors have a population lower than 0.5 million
- 153 million people live in 83 cities and regions with population between 1 and 5 million

Mellac, France is the smallest reporting entity with 2603 inhabitants while Seoul Metropolitan Government (South Korea) is the largest with 25 million.

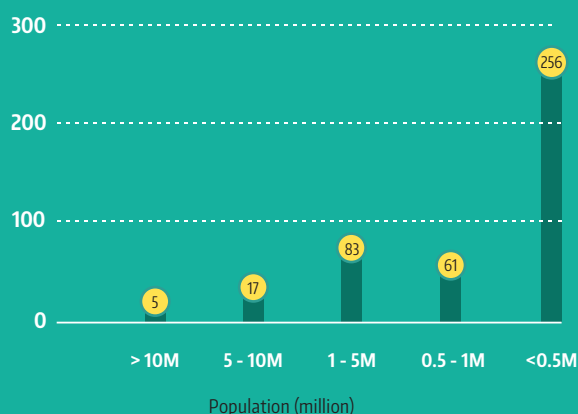
The city of Vancouver (Canada) and the city of Benicia (USA) have reported 108 and 98 actions respectively.

Geographical coverage



For a full overview of reporting cities and regions, go to page 23.

Number of reporting actors per population group



422 Total number of reporting actors

Cape Town Winner of EHCC 2014

At the end of a comprehensive evaluation process, Cape Town, South Africa was awarded Global Earth Hour Capital 2014 for being a role model for other cities in the Global South with a showcase of replicable programmes and actions.

Cape Town has long provided inspiring examples of climate actions and ambitions needed to drive forward global climate mitigation and adaptation efforts. Spearheading climate action locally and beyond, Cape Town is drastically transforming itself into a low-emission, livable city.

Since 2009, it has led innovative projects such as retrofitting over 43,000 streetlights, replacing 1328 traffic intersections with light emitting diodes (LEDs), installing solar water heaters in all 23 nature reserve buildings and 44 clinics, and holding strict standards on smart meters and sustainable procurement and financing.



14 Data Analysis

March 2013 - March 2014

Information provided in this section are non-verified data reported by the local and subnational governments registered on the cCCR as of 31.03.2014.

Individual profiles of the reporting actors are available at www.citiesclimateregistry.org/data



Compiled data from cCCR reporting actors reveal how local climate action is implemented, how ambitious it is and what the challenges are to accelerate it.

Commitments

Climate and energy targets from cCCR actors contribute to the fulfillment of national targets

Quick facts :

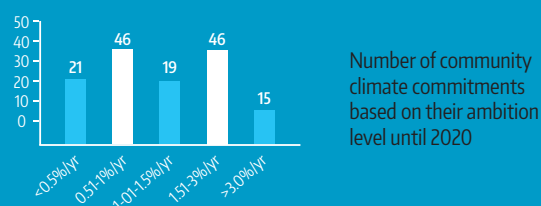
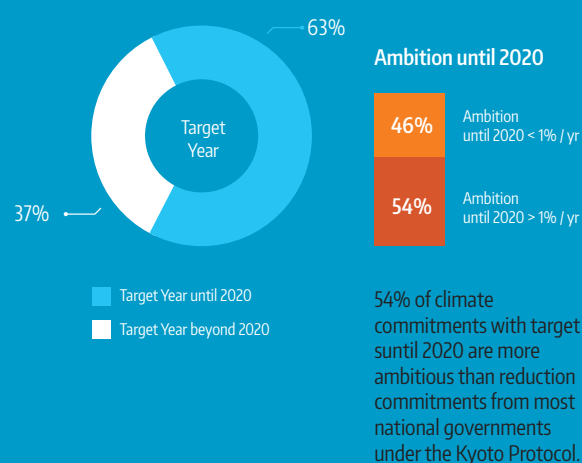
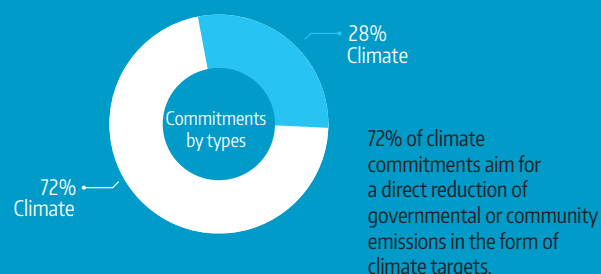
- As of March 2014, 830 government and community commitments were reported
- 72% of cCCR actors reported at least one government or community commitment
- 10 actors reported 100% emission reduction commitments and 13 reported 100% renewable energy targets

100% emission reduction targets

- Antwerp (BEL)
- Copenhagen (DNK)
- Province of Siena (ITA)
- Kristianstad (NOR)
- Eskilstuna, Oslo, Östersund, Vaxjö (SWE)
- Palmerston North, Seattle (USA)

100% renewable energy targets

- Province of Siena (ITA)
- Copenhagen (DNK)
- Kristianstad, Oslo (NOR)
- Malmö, Saffle, Stockholm (SWE)
- Cincinnati, Grand Rapids, Hillsboro Oregon, Palmerston North, San Francisco, Santa Cruz County (USA)

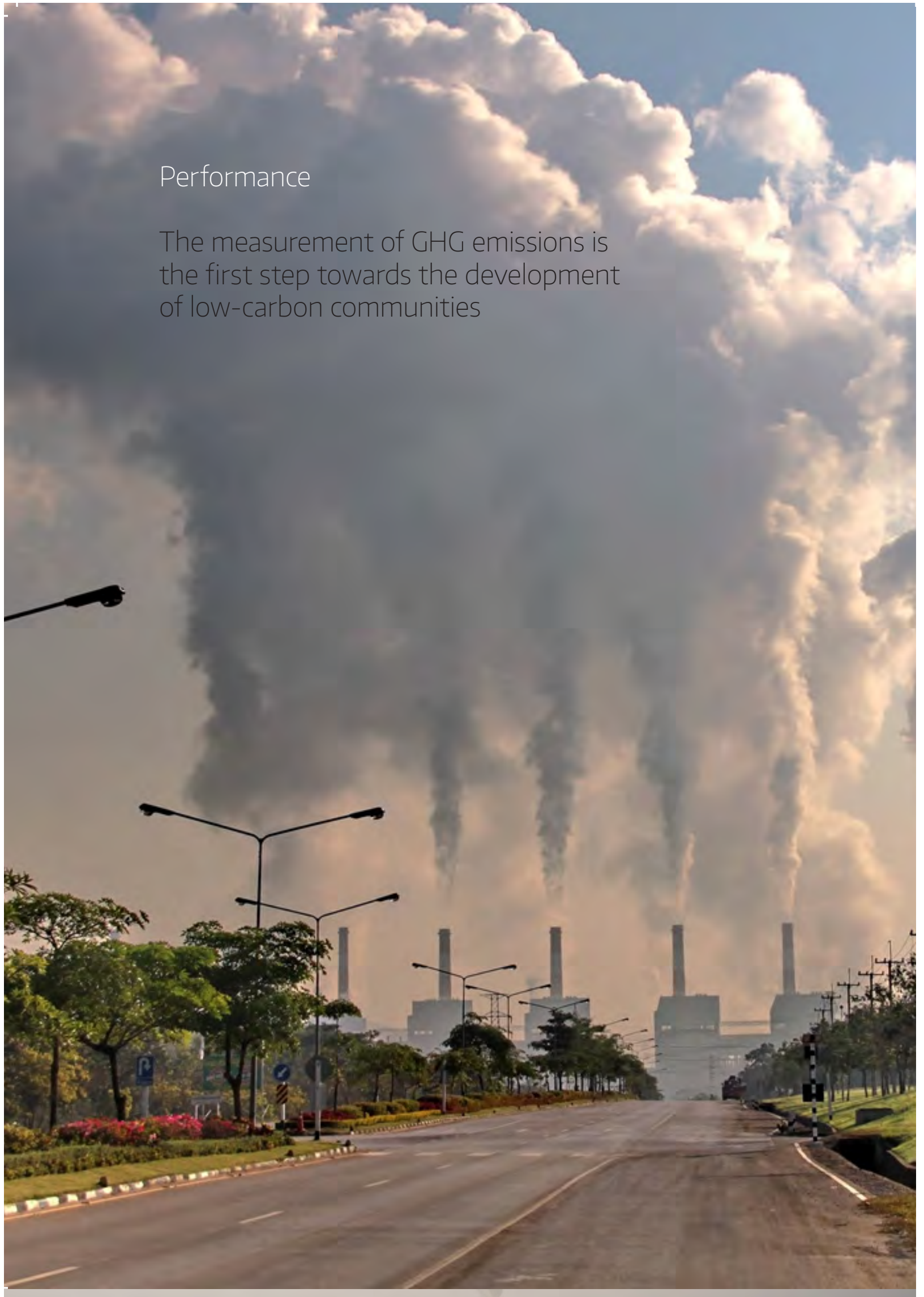


Marcio Lacerda
Prefeito de Belo Horizonte

“ Being a part of cCCR 2013 showed us the importance to manage carbon footprint as an opportunity to seek more efficient and economical processes from a financial, social and environmental point of view, suggesting paths like energy efficiency, investing in green technologies, transform risks in opportunities and change life style and consumption patterns. The cCCR helps cities to promote and show leadership in climate actions. ”

Performance

The measurement of GHG emissions is the first step towards the development of low-carbon communities



Quick facts :

- Since November 2010, a total of 771 community and government GHG inventories were reported
- 61% of cCCR actors reported at least one government or one community inventory
- As of March 2014, reported emissions amount to 2.25 Gigatons of CO₂ equivalent per year (GtCO₂e/year) *

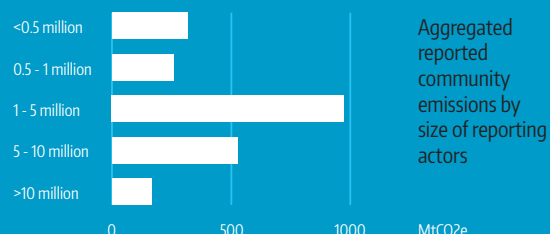
*The challenge of double counting of data

Reporting local and subnational governments with overlapping jurisdictions report data that, without a proper framework, would be counted twice in the analysis report. This can be the case of population and GHG emissions that can belong to more than one entity such as the population of a city or its emissions that also belong to and can be reported by the regional government.

To address this issue, the carbonn Center developed a reporting framework allowing to neutralize the effect of overlapping jurisdiction on the dataset known as “double counting effect” while still acknowledging the reporting effort of each entity.

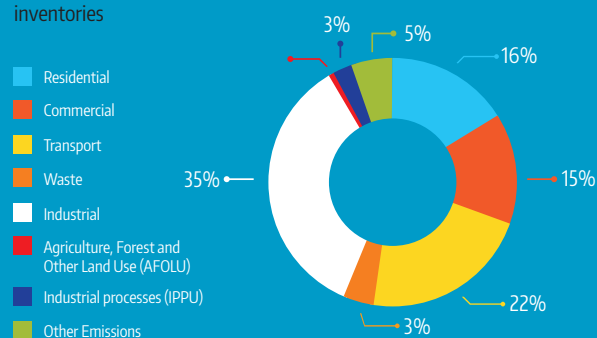
This is the case of Tokyo Metropolitan Government where emissions and population data are also reported in the cCCR by several of the municipalities located on its territory. In such a case, population and emission data covering Tokyo Metro area would appear twice in the database of the cCCR, however the methodology used ensures that the effect is neutralized in this analysis report and thus counted once.

Emissions from entities with overlapping jurisdictions account for 12% (270 MtCO₂e) of the latest reported GHG emissions in the cCCR. Similarly, 43 million people are reported by more than one entity in the cCCR, representing 9.5% of the reported population of 449 million. This has been identified and is addressed in the methodology used



137 cities and subnational governments with a population of less than half a million reported emissions of 310 MtCO₂e. Most GHG emissions were reported by 59 entities with population between 1 to 5 million for a total of 973 MtCO₂e.

Sectoral breakdown of latest community GHG emission inventories



When analyzing the latest inventory of each actors, the largest emitting sectors appear to be transport and industrial sectors which when combined account for 57% of community emissions.



Mayor De Lille –
Cape Town,
South Africa,

Winner of the
Earth Hour
City Challenge
2013-2014

“ It’s important for Cape Town to show that it is committed to and part of a global network of cities taking action to improve local quality of life and reduce harmful global emissions. By reporting to the cCCR, we can showcase our proudest achievements, such as our electricity savings campaign and solar water heater accreditation programme, compare our efforts with other cities, and demonstrate the power of our actions to our citizens, to South Africa, and to the world. ”

Actions

Implementing local climate action
for low-carbon communities



Quick facts :

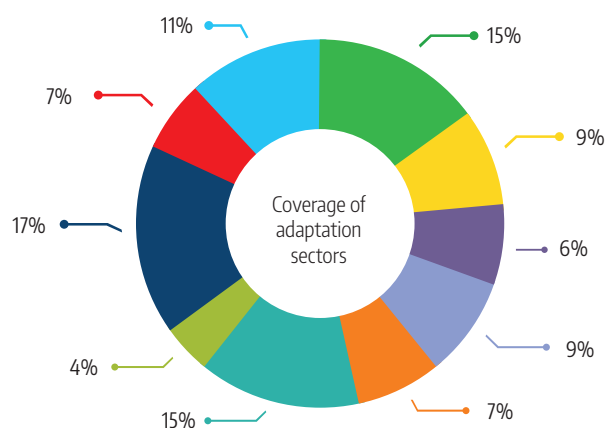
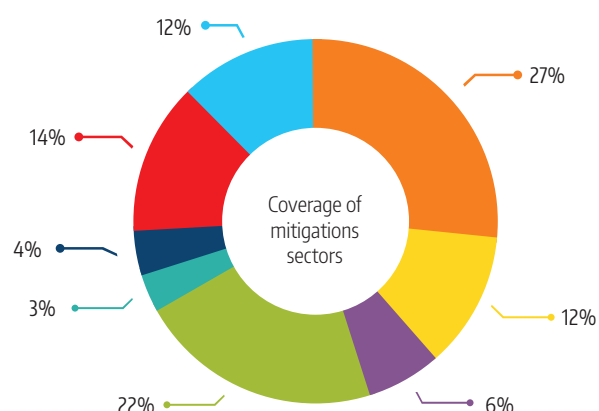
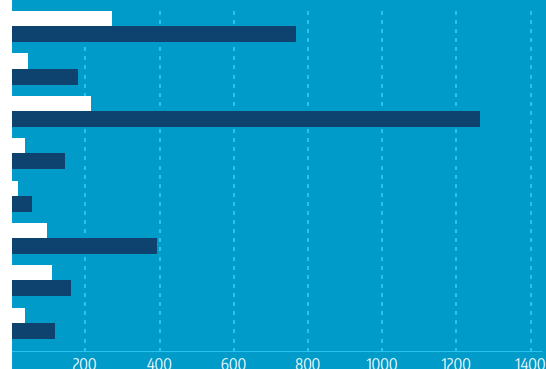
- 3092 mitigation and 788 adaptation actions were reported in the cCCR as of 31 March 2014
- 76% of cCCR actors have reported at least one mitigation or one adaptation action
- US\$ 145 billion worth of investments have so far been reported in the cCCR
- 57% of all local climate actions were implemented with local governments as the main financial driver

Breakdown by type of actions

80% of all reported actions focus on mitigation. A significant share of adaptation actions were reported as policy/strategies and action plans while technical and infrastructure investments were identified as main types of mitigation actions.

□ Adaptation
■ Mitigation

Policy / Strategy / Action Plans
Regulatory
Technical / Infrastructure Investment
Fiscal / Financial Mechanism
Organizational / Governance
Education / Awareness Raising
Assessment / Research
Public Participation / Stakeholder engagement



The full lists of actions undertaken by reporting local and subnational governments to lower their emissions can be found at citiesclimateregistry.org/data

Commercial
Residential
Industrial
Transport
IPPU
AFOLU
Waste
Other emissions

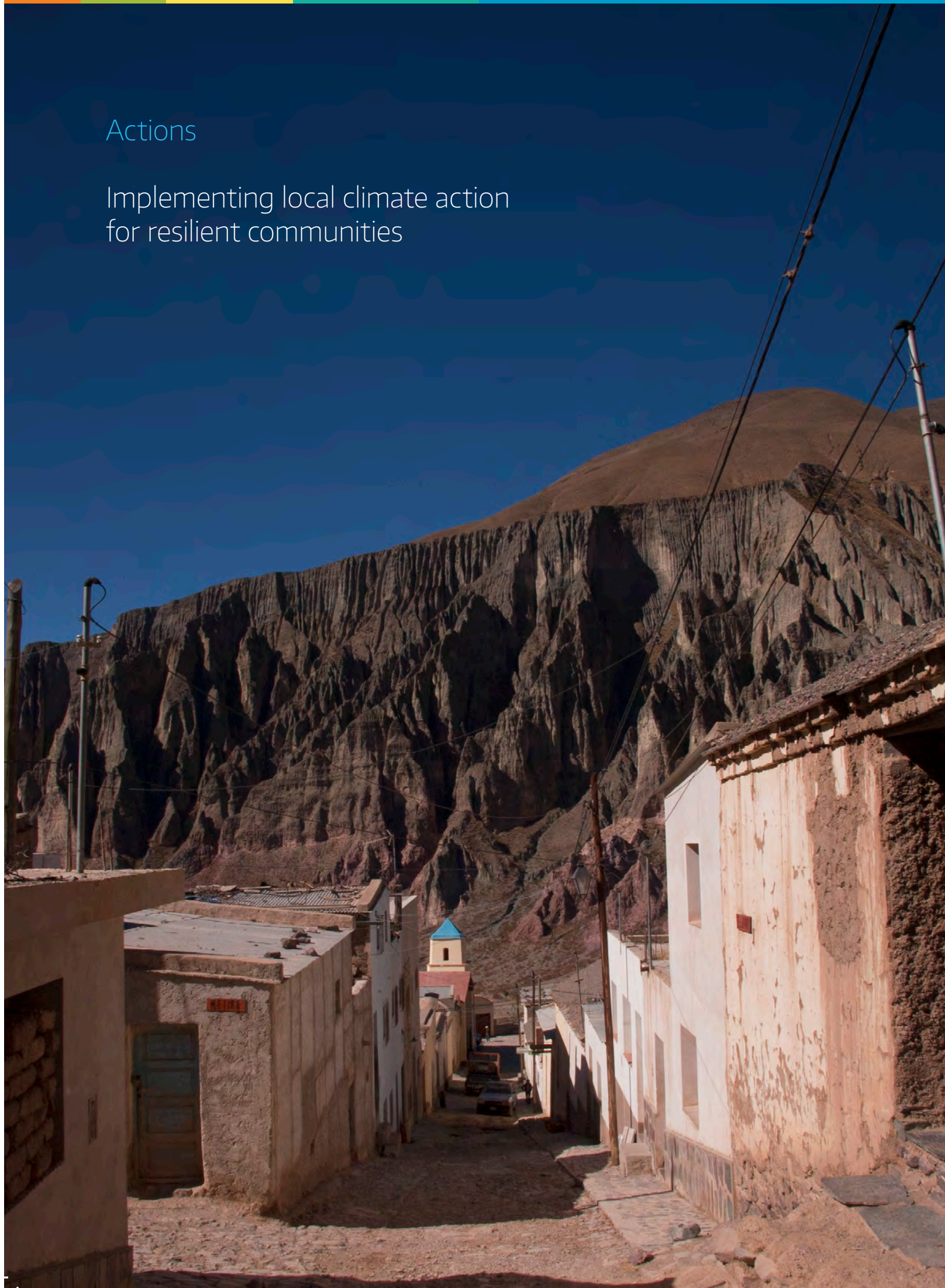
A sectoral analysis shows that the commercial sector is the focus of 27% of all mitigation actions followed by transport with 22%.

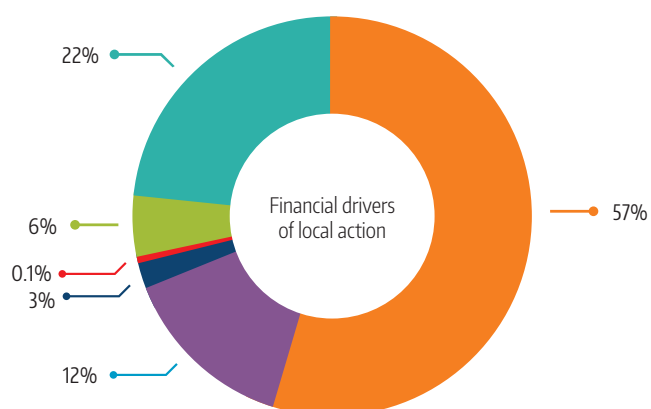
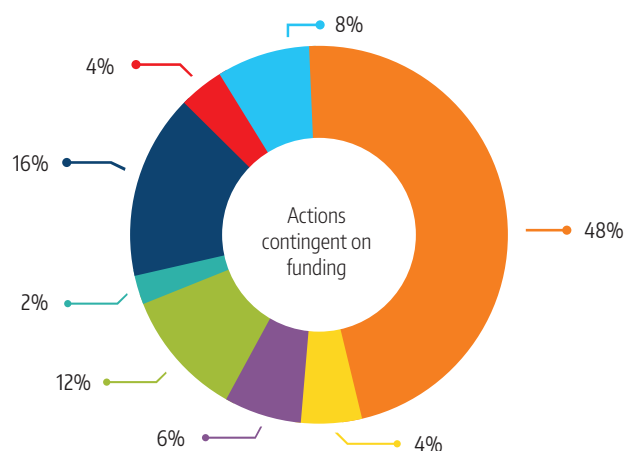
Water
Food
Coastal Zones
Early Warning
Energy
Infrastructure
Insurance
Terrestrial Ecosystems
Tourism
Health

Most commonly reported adaptation actions focus on the protection of terrestrial ecosystems (17%), infrastructure (15%) and water resources (15%).

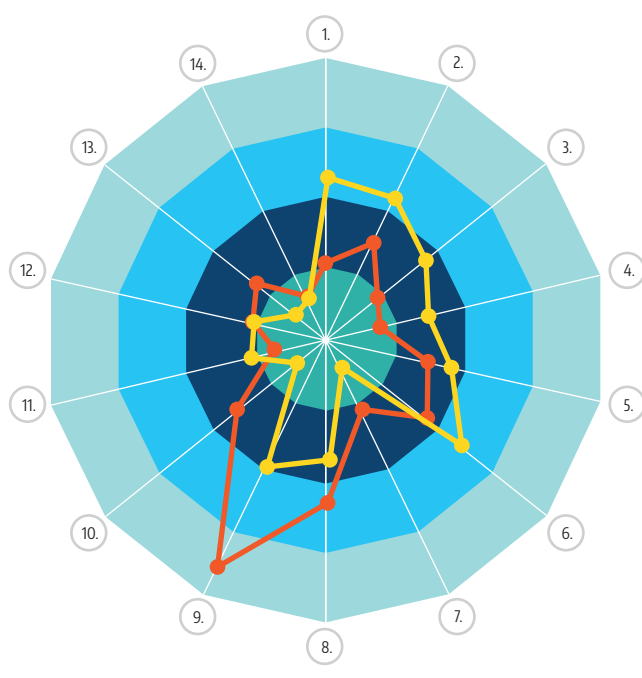
Actions

Implementing local climate action
for resilient communities





Co-benefits of local climate action



188 mitigation and adaptation actions are still looking for US\$ 341 million.

- Policy / Strategy / Action Plans
- Regulatory
- Technical / Infrastructure Investment
- Fiscal / Financial Mechanism
- Organizational / Governance
- Education / Awareness Raising
- Assessment / Research
- Public Participation / Stakeholder engagement

US\$ 145 billion worth of investments have so far been reported in the cCCR with local government as main financial driver of implementation.

- Local
- (Sub) National
- International (ODA)
- Climate Financing (UNFCCC & Kyoto)
- Public Private Partnership
- N/A

In support of paragraph 46(h) of decision 2 adopted at COP17 (Dec.2/CP.17) in Durban on the co-benefits of nationally appropriate mitigation actions, a new reporting section was opened to capture such information on mitigation but also on adaptation actions. Current data reveal that supporting the green urban economy and improving urban air quality are the most common co-benefits of mitigation actions while improving public health is seen as a co-benefit for 18% of adaptation actions.

- 0% - 5%
- 5% - 10%
- 10% - 15%
- 15% - 20%
- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- 1. Urban air quality
- 2. Urban livelihoods
- 3. Safe and resilient energy supply
- 4. Access to energy
- 5. Local jobs
- 6. Green urban economy
- 7. Gender equality
- 8. Healthy ecosystems
- 9. Public health
- 10. Water/sanitation
- 11. Sustainable mobility
- 12. Sustainable housing
- 13. Sustainable food
- 14. Other

Lima, Peru

will host the UN Climate Conference (COP20/CMP10) this year. Lima is also among the first signatories of the Mexico City Pact.



This report has been FOR, and – most importantly – BY cities. Without the dedication and leadership of these 422 local governments, we would not be able to share their progress and performance with the global community. We wish to congratulate these cities; thank their political leaders for having the courage to position their cities at the leading edge of this movement; and recognize the hard work that their staff contributed throughout the reporting process.

#	Participant name	Country
1	Buenos Aires	Argentina
2	Rosario	Argentina
3	Santa Fe de la Vera Cruz	Argentina
4	Lake Macquarie	Australia
5	Melbourne	Australia
6	Subiaco	Australia
7	Graz	Austria
8	Antwerp	Belgium
9	Brussels-Capital Region	Belgium
10	City of Mechelen	Belgium
11	City of Mouscron	Belgium
12	City of Namur	Belgium
13	Ghent	Belgium
14	Belmopan	Belize
15	La Paz	Bolivia
16	Betim	Brazil
17	City of Belo Horizonte	Brazil
18	Contagem	Brazil
19	Curitiba City	Brazil
20	Diadema	Brazil
21	Fortaleza	Brazil
22	Manaus	Brazil
23	Municipality of São Paulo	Brazil
24	Porto Alegre	Brazil
25	Prefeitura Recife	Brazil
26	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
27	Sao Carlos	Brazil
28	Sorocaba	Brazil
29	Thimphu	Bhutan
30	Calgary	Canada
31	City of Colwood	Canada
32	City of Edmonton	Canada
33	City of Fredericton	Canada
34	City of Greater Sudbury	Canada
35	City of North Vancouver	Canada
36	City of Pickering	Canada
37	City of Richmond	Canada
38	City of Surrey	Canada
39	City of Vancouver	Canada
40	City of Victoria	Canada

#	Participant name	Country
41	Delta	Canada
42	District of Maple Ridge	Canada
43	District of Saanich	Canada
44	District of West Vancouver	Canada
45	Metro Vancouver	Canada
46	Montreal	Canada
47	North Cowichan	Canada
48	Region of Waterloo	Canada
49	Town of Ajax	Canada
50	Lautaro	Chile
51	Quilpue	Chile
52	Santiago Metro Area	Chile
53	Santiago Municipality	Chile
54	Bogota	Colombia
55	Mayor Municipality of Santiago de Cali	Colombia
56	Municipality of Medellín	Colombia
57	Municipality of Puerto Leguizamo	Colombia
58	San Jerónimo de Montería	Colombia
59	San Jose	Costa Rica
60	San Rafael de Heredia	Costa Rica
61	Doettingen	Germany
62	Freiburg	Germany
63	Copenhagen	Denmark
64	Cuenca	Ecuador
65	Metropolitan District of Quito	Ecuador
66	Pichincha	Ecuador
67	Barcelona	Spain
68	Barcelona Metro-Area Authority (DIBA)	Spain
69	Malaga	Spain
70	City of Lahti	Finland
71	City of Lappeenranta	Finland
72	Brest Metropole	France
73	City of Paris	France
74	Grenoble	France
75	Mellac	France
76	Nantes Metropole	France
77	Orleans	France

Bhubaneswar, India

has reported 16 GHG inventories and
9 climate adaptation and mitigation
actions.



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#	Participant name	Country
78	Plaine Commune	France
79	Guatemala	Guatemala
80	Koprivnica	Croatia
81	Bogor City	Indonesia
82	Semarang City	Indonesia
83	Panaji	India
84	Pune	India
85	Shimla	India
86	Ahmadabad City	India
87	Bhubaneswar	India
88	Coimbatore	India
89	Corporation of Cochin	India
90	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	India
91	Jaipur	India
92	Kota	India
93	Nagpur	India
94	New Delhi	India
95	Jerusalem	Israel
96	City of Rome	Italy
97	City of Venice	Italy
98	Comune di Forlì	Italy
99	Comune di Villa di Serio	Italy
100	Florence municipality	Italy
101	Municipality of Ancona	Italy
102	Province of Siena	Italy
103	Province of Torino	Italy
104	Adachi City	Japan
105	Aichi Prefecture	Japan
106	Akashi City	Japan
107	Akita City	Japan
108	Akita Prefecture	Japan
109	Amami City	Japan
110	Aomori City	Japan
111	Aomori Prefecture	Japan
112	Asahikawa City	Japan
113	Atsugi Shiyakusyo	Japan
114	Chiba Prefecture	Japan
115	Chigasaki City	Japan
116	Chiyoda City	Japan

#	Participant name	Country
117	Chuo City	Japan
118	City of Hakodate	Japan
119	City of Kawasaki	Japan
120	City of Kita	Japan
121	city of Nagoya	Japan
122	City of Okazaki	Japan
123	City of Sapporo	Japan
124	City of Shimonoseki	Japan
125	City of Yokohama	Japan
126	Edogawa City	Japan
127	Ehime Prefectural Government	Japan
128	Fuji City	Japan
129	Fujinomiya City	Japan
130	Fujisawa City	Japan
131	Fukui Prefectural Government	Japan
132	Fukuoka City	Japan
133	Fukushima Prefecture	Japan
134	Funabashi City	Japan
135	Gifu Prefecture	Japan
136	Gunma Prefectural Government	Japan
137	Hamamatsu City	Japan
138	Himeji City	Japan
139	Hirakata City	Japan
140	Hiroshima City	Japan
141	Hiroshima Prefecture	Japan
142	Odawara City	Japan
143	Oita Prefecture	Japan
144	Okayama City	Japan
145	Okinawa Prefecture	Japan
146	Osaka Prefectural Government	Japan
147	Ota City	Japan
148	Otsu City	Japan
149	Sagamihara City	Japan
150	Saitama City	Japan
151	Saitama Prefectural Government	Japan
152	Sakai City	Japan

List of reporting cities (as of March 2014)

#	Participant name	Country
153	Sasebo City	Japan
154	Sendai City	Japan
155	Setagaya City	Japan
156	Settsu City	Japan
157	Shibuya City	Japan
158	Shiga Prefecture	Japan
159	Shimane Prefecture	Japan
160	Shimokawa Town	Japan
161	Shinjuku City	Japan
162	Shizuoka City	Japan
163	Shizuoka Prefecture	Japan
164	Suita City	Japan
165	Sumida City	Japan
166	Taito City	Japan
167	Takarazuka City	Japan
168	Takatsuki City	Japan
169	Tokorozawa City	Japan
170	Tokushima City	Japan
171	Tokyo Metropolitan Gov- ernment	Japan
172	Tottori City	Japan
173	Tottori Prefecture Govern- ment	Japan
174	Toyama City	Japan
175	Toyama Prefecture	Japan
176	Toyonaka City	Japan
177	Tsukuba City	Japan
178	Ube City	Japan
179	Utsunomiya City	Japan
180	Wakayama Prefecture	Japan
181	Yamagata Prefecture	Japan
182	Yamaguchi City	Japan
183	Yamaguchi Prefecture	Japan
184	Yamanashi Prefecture	Japan
185	Yao City	Japan
186	Yokosuka City	Japan
187	Hokkaido Government	Japan
188	Hokuto City	Japan
189	Hyogo Prefecture	Japan
190	Iida City	Japan

#	Participant name	Country
191	Ishikawa Prefectural Gov- ernment	Japan
192	Itabashi city	Japan
193	Iwaki City	Japan
194	Kagawa Prefectural Gov- ernment	Japan
195	Kakogawa City	Japan
196	Kanagawa Prefectural Government	Japan
197	Kasumigaura City	Japan
198	Kawagoe City	Japan
199	Kawaguchi City	Japan
200	Kitakyushu City	Japan
201	Kitamoto City	Japan
202	Kobe City	Japan
203	Kochi Prefectural Govern- ment	Japan
204	Kochi-konan City	Japan
205	Kofu City	Japan
206	Komoro City	Japan
207	Koriyama City	Japan
208	Koto City	Japan
209	Kumamoto City	Japan
210	Kurashiki City	Japan
211	Kurume City	Japan
212	Kushiro City	Japan
213	Kyoto City	Japan
214	Kyoto Prefecture	Japan
215	Maebashi City	Japan
216	Matsuyama City	Japan
217	Meguro City	Japan
218	Mie Prefectural Govern- ment	Japan
219	Minato City	Japan
220	Mito City	Japan
221	Miyagi Prefectural Govern- ment	Japan
222	Miyazaki City	Japan
223	Miyoshi City	Japan
224	Musashino City	Japan
225	Nagahama City	Japan

This report has been FOR, and – most importantly – BY cities. Without the dedication and leadership of these 422 local governments, we would not be able to share their progress and performance with the global community. We wish to congratulate these cities; thank their political leaders for having the courage to position their cities at the leading edge of this movement; and recognize the hard work that their staff contributed throughout the reporting process.

#	Participant name	Country
226	Nagareyama City	Japan
227	Nagasaki Prefecture	Japan
228	Naha City	Japan
229	Nakano City	Japan
230	Nara City	Japan
231	Nerima City	Japan
232	Neyagawa City	Japan
233	Nihonmatsu City	Japan
234	Niigata City	Japan
235	Niigata Prefecture	Japan
236	Nishinomiya	Japan
237	Anyang	Korea
238	Dobong-gu	Korea
239	Gangneung	Korea
240	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	Korea
241	Osan	Korea
242	Pyeongchang	Korea
243	Seonbuk-gu Seoul	Korea
244	Seoul Metropolitan Government	Korea
245	Suwon	Korea
246	Wanju	Korea
247	Yeosu City	Korea
248	Chihuahua	Mexico
249	City Council of Toluca	Mexico
250	Cozumel Island	Mexico
251	Cuatro Cienegas	Mexico
252	Guadalajara	Mexico
253	León	Mexico
254	Mexico City	Mexico
255	Municipality of Aguascalientes	Mexico
256	Municipio de San Luis Rio Colorado, Sono	Mexico
257	Naucalpan	Mexico
258	Oaxaca	Mexico
259	Puebla	Mexico
260	San Cristobal de las Casas	Mexico
261	San Jose de Garcia	Mexico
262	Sierra Mojada	Mexico

#	Participant name	Country
263	Tecalitlan	Mexico
264	Tlacotepec de Benito Juarez	Mexico
265	Tlalnepantla de Baz	Mexico
266	Villa de Zaachila	Mexico
267	Villaflores, Chiapas	Mexico
268	Xalapa	Mexico
269	Yurecuaro	Mexico
270	Zapopan	Mexico
271	Zihuatanejo, Guerrero	Mexico
272	Amuwo Odofin Local Government Lagos	Nigeria
273	Delta State Ministry of Environment	Nigeria
274	Arendal	Norway
275	Kristiansand	Norway
276	Lørenskog	Norway
277	Oslo	Norway
278	Ringerike	Norway
279	Sandnes	Norway
280	Stavanger	Norway
281	Palmerston North City Council	New-Zealand
282	Wellington City Council	New-Zealand
283	Chaclacayo	Peru
284	Chancay	Peru
285	Lima	Peru
286	City of Ligao	Philippines
287	Quezon City Government	Philippines
288	Almada	Portugal
289	Lisbon	Portugal
290	Oeiras	Portugal
291	Pitesti	Romania
292	San Salvador	Salvador
293	Santa Ana	Salvador
294	Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality	South Africa
295	Cape Town	South Africa
296	City of Tshwane	South Africa

List of reporting cities (as of March 2014)

#	Participant name	Country
297	Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	South Africa
298	eThekweni Municipality (Durban)	South Africa
299	Johannesburg	South Africa
300	Nelson Mandela Bay	South Africa
301	Sol Plaatje	South Africa
302	City of Gothenburg	Sweden
303	City of Kristianstad	Sweden
304	City of Stockholm	Sweden
305	City of Uppsala	Sweden
306	City of Vaxjo	Sweden
307	Eskilstuna Municipality	Sweden
308	Haninge Municipality	Sweden
309	Malmö	Sweden
310	Saffle municipality	Sweden
311	The municipality of Östersund	Sweden
312	Umeå	Sweden
313	Västerås	Sweden
314	Bangkok	Thailand
315	Chiang Mai Municipality	Thailand
316	Chiangrai	Thailand
317	Khunhan Municipal District	Thailand
318	Phichit	Thailand
319	Rayong (Muang Klang)	Thailand
320	Rong Kwang	Thailand
321	Sikhio Municipality	Thailand
322	Sisaket Municipality	Thailand
323	thung-song Municipality	Thailand
324	Udonthani (Nongsamrong Municipality)	Thailand
325	Yasothon Municipality	Thailand
326	Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality	Turkey
327	Kadikoy Municipality	Turkey
328	Nevsehir	Turkey
329	Yalova	Turkey
330	Kaohsiung City Government	Taiwan

#	Participant name	Country
331	New Taipei City Government	Taiwan
332	Tainan	Taiwan
333	taipei	Taiwan
334	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
335	San Carlos	Uruguay
336	Albany	USA
337	Ann Arbor	USA
338	Asheboro	USA
339	Asheville NC	USA
340	Atlanta	USA
341	Berkeley	USA
342	Boston	USA
343	Boulder, Colorado	USA
344	Broward County	USA
345	Buffalo	USA
346	Burlington, VT	USA
347	Burnsville	USA
348	Carson City, Nevada	USA
349	Charleston	USA
350	Miami	USA
351	Morristown	USA
352	Nashville	USA
353	New Orleans	USA
354	New Rochelle	USA
355	Oakland, CA	USA
356	Richmond Hill	USA
357	Rock Hill	USA
358	Santa Cruz County	USA
359	Santa Fe, NM	USA
360	Santa Monica	USA
361	Seattle	USA
362	Simsbury	USA
363	Tacoma	USA
364	The City of Pittsburgh	USA
365	Town of Taos	USA
366	Village of Oak Park	USA
367	Village of Park Forest	USA
368	Village of Pinecrest	USA
369	Waukesha	USA

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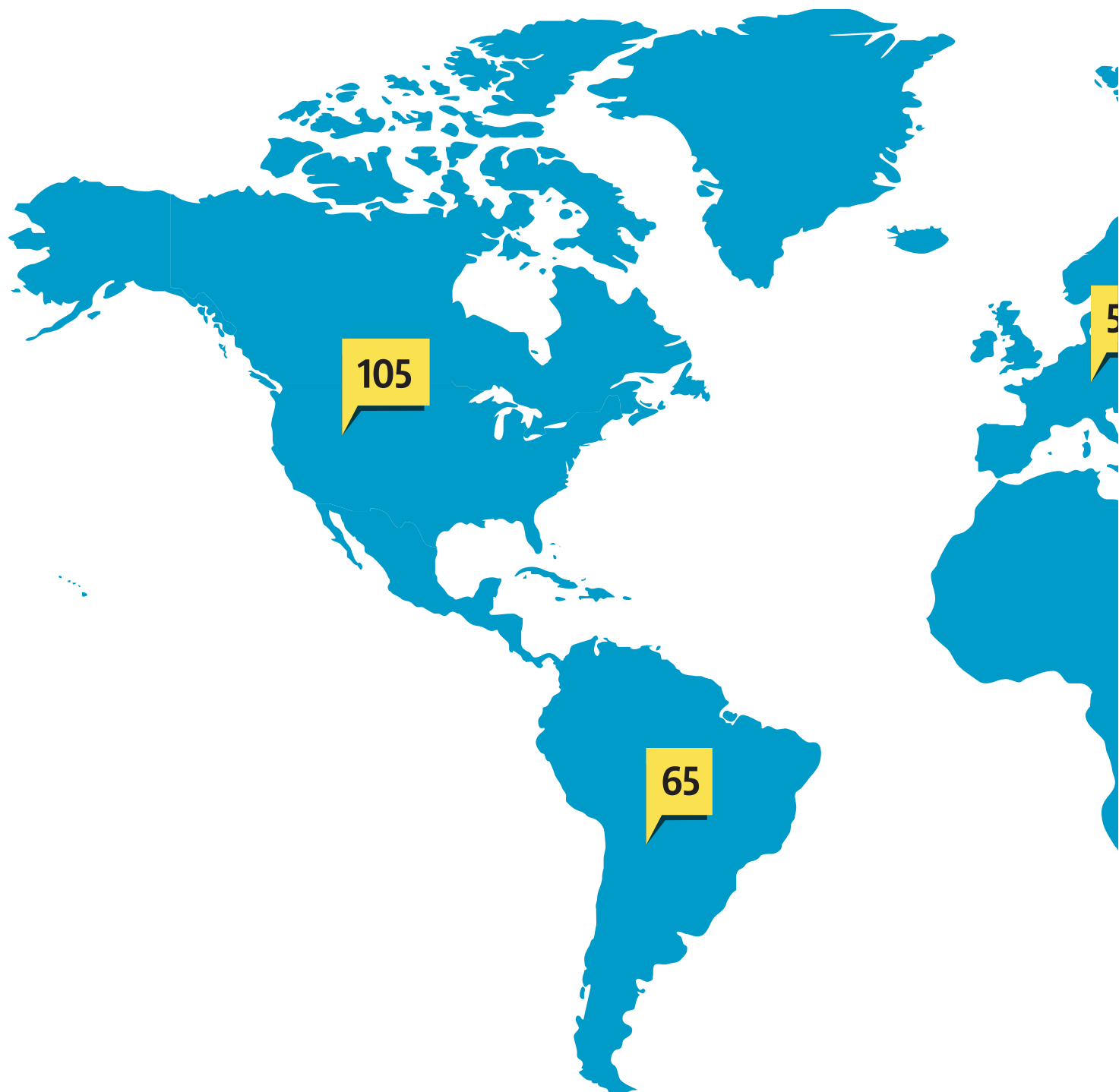
#	Participant name	Country
370	Ypsilanti, Michigan	USA
371	Chicago	USA
372	City of Antioch	USA
373	City of Baltimore	USA
374	City of Beaverton	USA
375	City of Benicia	USA
376	City of Charlottesville	USA
377	City of Chula Vista	USA
378	City of Cincinnati	USA
379	City of Coconut Creek	USA
380	City of Columbus	USA
381	City of Doral	USA
382	City of Grand Rapids	USA
383	City of Hawthorne	USA
384	City of Hayward	USA
385	City of Janesville, WI	USA
386	City of Kenosha	USA
387	City of Las Cruces	USA
388	City of Martinez	USA
389	City of North Little Rock	USA
390	City of Portland	USA
391	City of Providence RI	USA
392	City of Richmond, Virginia	USA
393	City of San Francisco	USA
394	City of San Rafael	USA
395	City of Southfield	USA
396	City of Southgate	USA
397	City of Sunnyvale	USA
398	City of Tamarac	USA
399	City of Tucson	USA
400	City of University City	USA
401	Cleveland, OH	USA
402	Dedham	USA
403	Duluth Minnesota	USA
404	El Cerrito	USA
405	Evanston	USA
406	Flagstaff	USA
407	Flint	USA
408	Fort Walton Beach	USA
409	Foster City	USA

#	Participant name	Country
410	Fremont, California	USA
411	Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, NJ	USA
412	Hillsboro Oregon	USA
413	Houston	USA
414	Knoxville	USA
415	Las Vegas	USA
416	Lexington	USA
417	Long Beach, California	USA
418	Los Angeles	USA
419	Lynn	USA
420	Manhattan Beach	USA
421	Caracas	Venezuela
422	Chacao Municipality	Venezuela

Geographical Coverage

12% of the world's urban population is on track to trustworthiness through global transparency and accountability.

For a full overview of reporting cities and regions, go to page 23.

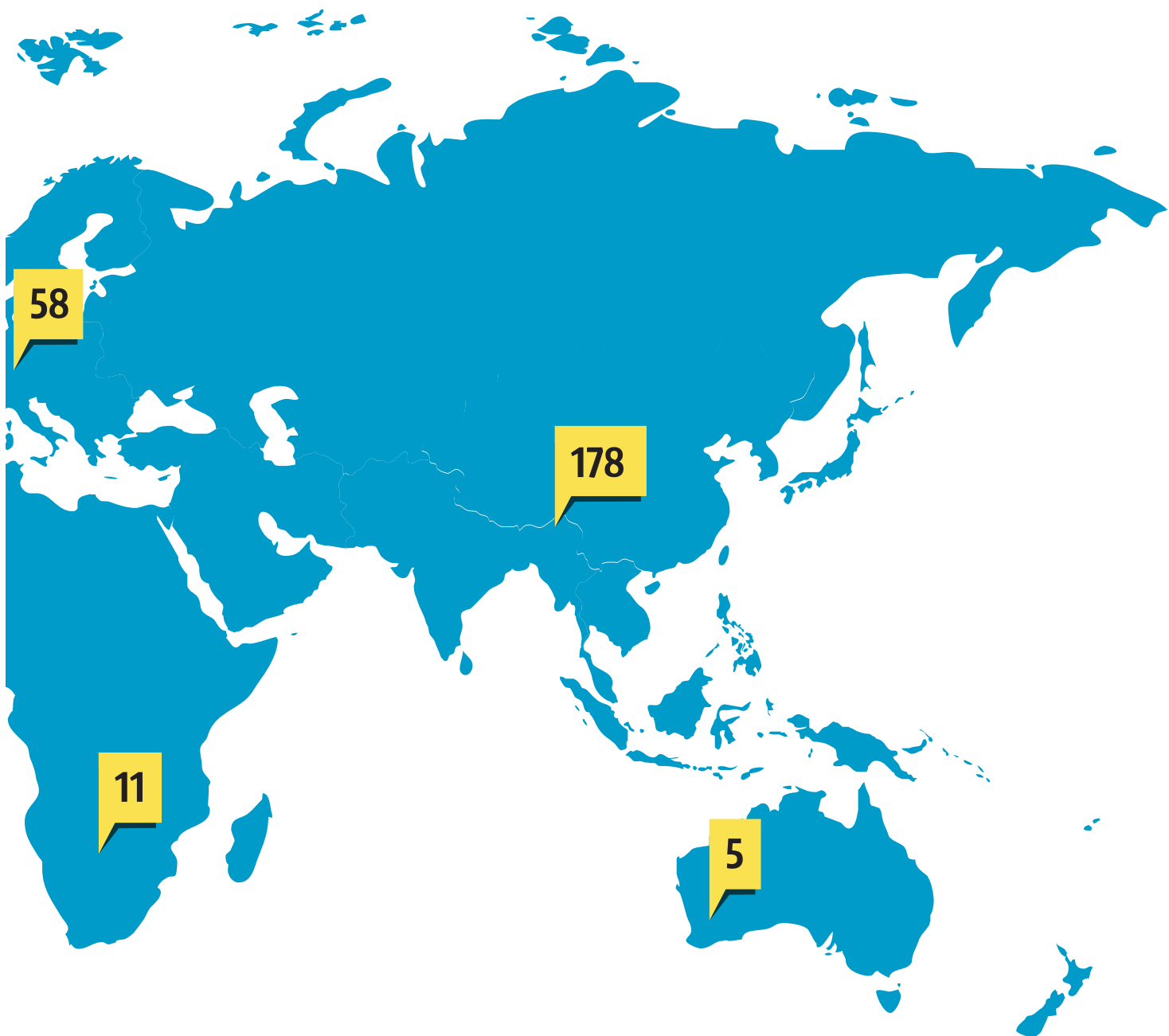


In Support of



**Local Government
Climate Roadmap**

Operated by



Durban, South Africa

The host city of the Durban Adaptation Charter Secretariat has reported 2 commitments, 6 GHG inventories, and 65 adaptation and mitigation actions.



The cCCR in numbers



Number of reporting cities & local governments



Countries



Population (million)



Climate & Energy Commitments



Mitigation and Adaptation Actions



Reported GHG Emissions (GtCO₂e/yr)

Conclusion

Global voluntary reporting of local and subnational governments need to be backed up with innovative mechanisms

- As of March 2014, there is no legally binding global framework that mandates or enforces local and subnational governments to report their climate actions. This creates difficulties in convincing political leaders to commit to reporting and equipping their technical staff with additional tasks, time and resources. In the past four years, the cCCR responded to this challenge by embarking on partnerships that focus on voluntary political commitments, capacity building projects and creating incentives. Expansion of such partnerships will strengthen the cCCR

Evidence-based information on climate action of local and subnational governments strengthens global climate advocacy

- Since 2010, the information and analysis contained in the cCCR is presented regularly as the global input of local governments to the global climate negotiations through the formal channel via the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities Constituency (LGMA) to the UNFCCC or informally via other fora as appropriate. The vision, the process and as well as the diversity and depth of the information compiled within the cCCR has played a key role in historical decisions adopted in Cancun in 2010 and in Warsaw 2013. Continuation of this strong link between global compilation of information and advocacy can contribute to the success of the new global climate regime and ensure engagement of local and subnational governments as governmental stakeholders.

Global transparency builds trust in local and subnational governments, which facilitates their access to finance and engagement of citizens.

- As local and subnational governments get more responsibility in the global efforts on climate change, there will definitely be more resources to be mobilized in this sphere of governments. By ensuring a public database of local and subnational climate action, the cCCR may help trigger the confidence of the donor and investment community, thereby increasing availability and access to new and additional financing to local and subnational governments from national and international climate funds. Such information may also bring citizens and stakeholders closer to their local and subnational governments and increase engagement of communities in taking a more active role in global climate efforts.

Operated by



In Support of



**Local Government
Climate Roadmap**

Drivers of Reporting

Initiatives that actively encourage reporting of their local and sub-national governments



Partners

Local and sub-national governments and city networks that recommend and use the platform



Financially Supported by

(In order of funding timeframe)



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Endorsers

Organizations that support the cCCR through a range of activities

