



carbonn Cities Climate Registry

November 2013 Update

Raising the global level of ambition
through measurable, reportable, verifiable local climate action



carbonn Cities Climate Registry (cCCR) was launched at the World Mayors Summit on Climate in Mexico City on 21 November 2010, as the global response of local governments to measurable, reportable and verifiable climate action. 2011 and 2012 Annual Reports of cCCR that were presented at the United Nations Climate Conferences in Durban and Doha respectively, played a key role in the advocacy of local governments in the global climate negotiations.

cCCR is also acknowledged at the 2013 Nantes Declaration of Mayors and Subnational Leaders on Climate Change as one of the most remarkable achievements of local governments under the Local Government Climate Roadmap in its first phase covering the 2007-2012 and prepared to play a key role in the formulations of engagement of local governments in the UN climate negotiations in raising the global emissions in the pre2020 period and beyond.

As of October 2013, 414 cities and local authorities, with a population of 438 million people in 45 countries, representing approximately 1/7 of world's urban population, reported more than 836 climate reduction and energy (renewable/efficiency) commitments, 4,208 mitigation and adaptation actions and 770 greenhouse gas inventories covering municipal operations and community activities that aggregate to an annual GHG emissions of 2.2 Giga tons of CO₂ equivalent.

In 2012-2013, total number of reporting cities increased by 82% a result of synergies through 3 main processes; voluntary reporting pursuant to political commitments (i.e. signatories of Mexico City Pact), capacity building at the national level (e.g. Japan Registry, PACMUN Project in Mexico and Urban-LEDS Project in Brazil, India, Indonesia, S. Africa), and creating incentives (i.e. WWF Earth Hour City Challenge implemented in 15 countries).

These figures enable cCCR to be recognized as the world's largest global database of local climate action and strengthen the global climate advocacy of local governments by proving that the immense ambition and implementation potential at the local level can be rapidly mobilized if the global climate community engages appropriately and scales up direct technical and financial support.

Highlights of the aggregated information available at the cCCR as of October 2013 are summarized below:



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- Commitments:** 74% of the climate reduction commitments aim to 2020 or an earlier date as the target year. Around 63% of these commitments have a reduction ambition of more than 1%/yr, exceeding the value of even most ambitious national governments under the Kyoto Protocol. An aggregate of at least to 123 m tCO₂e/yr GHG reductions can be expected by 2020, based on commitments of 163 cities that are quantified based on their reported community GHG inventories, that represent more than 50% of the reported community GHG emissions.
- Performance:** Community GHG inventories of 254 cities with a population of 327 million people indicate an aggregate annual GHG emissions 2.2 which is comparable to around 40% of European Union, or 30% of USA, or slightly equal to individual emissions of Russia, India, Indonesia or Brazil, or aggregate emissions of Canada, Australia, Japan, Mexico. Around 55% of these emissions are reported by cities with a population of 0.5-5.0 million inhabitants, which are expected to be accommodating the majority of future urbanization globally.
- Actions:** More than 90% of all reported 4,000+ actions are either completed or in progress, more than 50% of which are financed by municipal resources. Policy/strategy development (45%) and technical/infrastructure investments (28%) are the most frequently reported actions in 2013, which indicate a huge potential in scaling-up of national and global finance to boost local climate actions.

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) envisages that signatories commit to report their climate information. Based on the fruitful collaboration with the MXC Pact Secretariat, as of October 2013, the number of MXC Pact Signatories reporting at the cCCR reached to 121 cities which represent around 42% of all signatories of the MXC Pact.

2. Capacity building at the national level

Since 2011, Japan Registry and cCCR captures information by 33 prefectures and 91 cities that represent around 84% of the population, and 74% of the national GHG emissions in Japan. In 2013, additional synergies with other projects like PACMUN in Mexico and Urban-LEDS in Brazil, India, Indonesia and S. Africa are developed in order to support capacities of local governments in reporting at the national, regional and global level.

3. Creating incentives

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Earth Hour City Challenge (EHCC) acts as a powerful incentive to motivate local governments to openly share their progress in climate actions and highlights the value of stakeholder involvement. For the 2012-2013 period, a total of 166 cities from 14 countries joined EHCC which constitute around 50% of the reported actions in the cCCR.