

#### 2016-IP39: Will Cities Lead the Way on GHG reduction?

C40<sup>1</sup> is a network of the world's megacities committed to addressing climate change. C40 supports cities to collaborate effectively, share knowledge and drive meaningful, measurable and sustainable action on climate change. The graphic below nicely summaries the C40 activity.

#### 80+ megacities

C40's global network consists of 80+ megacities, and chair Eduardo Paes is committed to include more cities.

## 10 years

2015 marked the 10-year anniversary of C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group.

### 600 million people

C40 represents more than 600 million urban citizens around the world, and this number is set to grow. By 2050, more than two-thirds of the world's population is expected to live in cities.

25%

The economies of C40 cities account for one-fourth of global GDP.

# 3 times more likely

When it comes to climate change, cities are 3 times more likely to take action if a goal or target has been established.

#### 75%

75% of C40 cities are taking new, better or faster climate actions as a result of participating in C40 networks.

# 10,000 climate actions

Cities are taking concrete action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks. As of 2015, C40 cities have together taken 10,000 climate actions.



#### 16 networks

C40 has 16 networks in 6 initiative areas. 98%

C40 cities take climate change seriously: 98% of cities report that climate change presents risks to their city.

### 3 Gt of CO₂e

C40 cities are taking action that reduces global greenhouse gas emissions - together, C40 cities have already committed to reducing emissions by 3 gigatons of CO2e by 2030.

#### 1.5°C

C40 cities are committed to helping implement the Paris Agreement & pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C. This ambitious target cannot be reached without urgent action in cities ahead of 2020.

Read more about our achievements at: www.c40.org

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://www.c40.org/about



Oslo, which joined the C40 in 2012, has recently announced a raft of measures that aim to halve the city's carbon emissions from 1990 levels by 2020, and to become completely carbon neutral by 2030<sup>2</sup>.

The new plan includes measures for cutting emissions from transportation that include: higher tolls for cars entering the city, the building of more bicycle lanes, cutting 1,300 parking spaces, and shifting the city bus fleet over to renewable energy. It also contains plans to phase out fossil fuel-powered heating in homes and offices by 2020. Uniquely, it also includes a package on CCS, which involves capturing  $CO_2$  from Oslo's main waste incineration plant, Klemestrud. The Norwegian Government recently announced funding to support a FEED study on CCS application at the Klemestrud waste to energy plant as part of a package of measures on industrial CCS in Norway<sup>3</sup>.

Oslo's action forms part of broader goal by Norway to be climate neutral as a country by 2030<sup>4</sup>. Also in that region, Copenhagen is aiming to get to zero net emissions by 2025 and Stockholm is planning to reach the same goal by 2040.

Outside of the Baltic region, New York City in the USA has also recently set out a plan to quicken its pace of decarbonisation in order to meet its emissions reduction target<sup>5</sup>. The city has already lowered its emissions by 14 percent and is set to almost treble this reduction by 2030. The new proposals include plans to: expand renewable energy generation, improve the energy efficiency of buildings, transition to electric vehicles, policies to encourage walking and cycling and improve waste management in order to meet its Climate Plan target of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent by 2050, based on 2005 levels<sup>6</sup>. The inherent concern in New York is sea level rise brought on by climate change which could impact New York severely.

As a backdrop, New York State is closing down its nuclear capacity, which provides a third of New York City's power, requiring a sharp uptake in renewables. Last year the state generated 242 MW of solar electric capacity but that will need to hit 1,000 MW by 2030.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> http://www.reuters.com/article/us-climatechange-oslo-idUSKCN11Y1RK

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> http://bellona.org/news/climate-change/2016-09-norway-breaks-vicious-cycle-of-inaction-on-ccs-deployment-with-concrete-plans-for-industry

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> https://www.thelocal.no/20160607/norway-wants-to-be-climate-neutral-by-2030

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> http://www1.nyc.gov/site/sustainability/codes/80x50.page

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> http://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/80930.html