



**CNCA**  
CARBON NEUTRAL CITIES ALLIANCE

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# 2021 MEMBER SURVEY RESULTS

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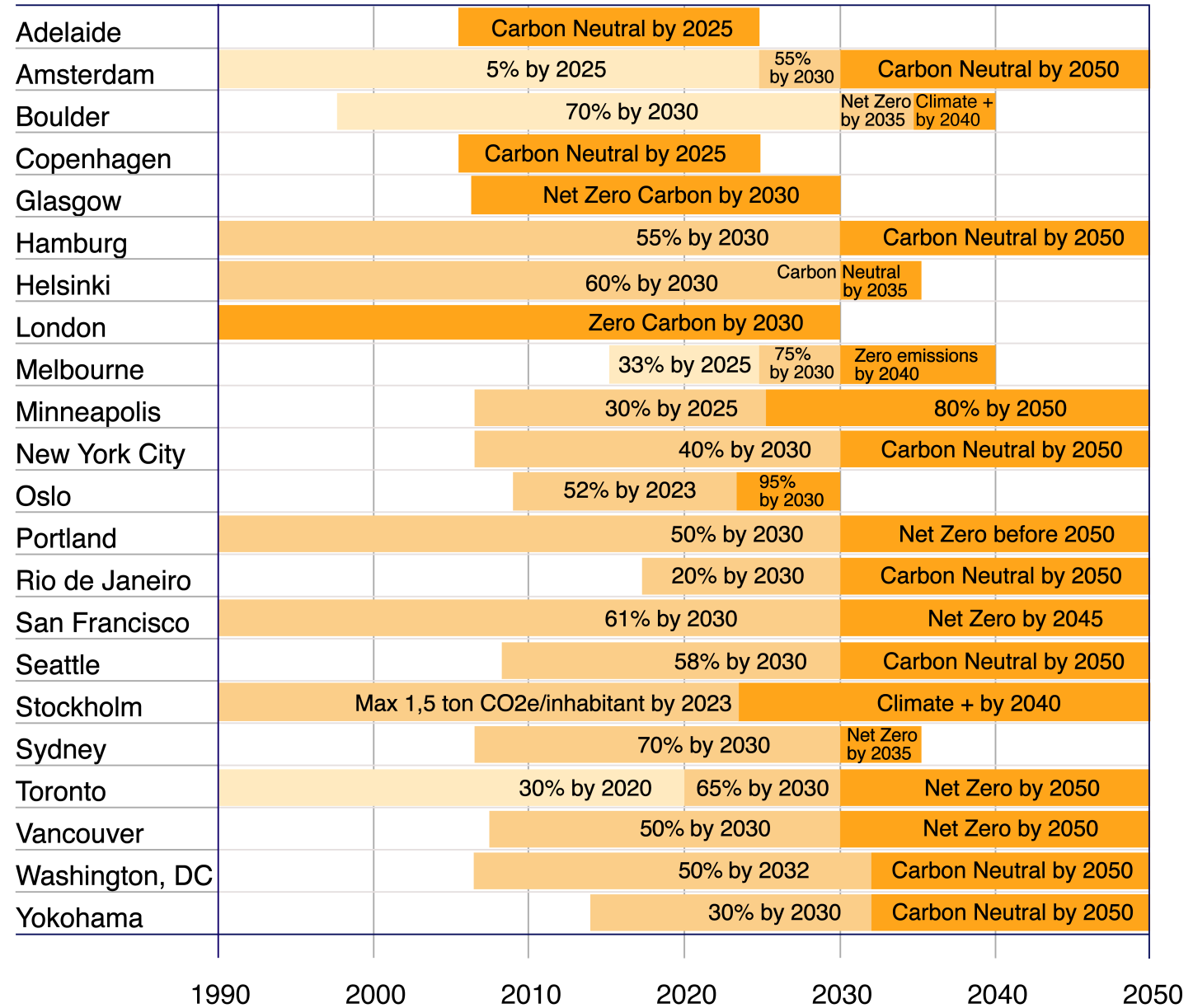
**CNCA**  
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# **GHG REDUCTION TARGET SETTING & PLANNING**

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# Current & Interim Emissions Reduction Targets





# How Member Cities Define Carbon Neutrality

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City	Definition	Are offsets “allowed” in this definition?
Adelaide	Net-zero emissions. However, a claim of carbon neutrality in Australia must be certified by the Australian Government Climate Active program for an event, service, organisation or precinct.	Yes. The Australian Government Climate Active program for certification of carbon neutrality allows for offsetting, however the city focus is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions rather than rely on offsets.
Amsterdam	We do not have a specific definition, it's about total reduction of scope 1 and 2 GHG emission equivalents.	We do not have any specific definitions on carbon offsets. However, we do introduce carbon capture storage/ carbon capture usage as part of the road to carbon neutrality.
Boulder	To achieve climate neutrality by 2035, all human-caused GHG emissions produced by the community must be vastly eliminated, while residual emissions will be balanced out by removing GHGs from the atmosphere through nature-based carbon sequestration. Climate Positive means that an activity goes beyond achieving net zero carbon emissions to actually create an environmental benefit by removing additional carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.	No

# How Member Cities Define Carbon Neutrality

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City	Definition	Are offsets “allowed” in this definition?
Copenhagen	<p>Copenhagen calculates the city’s GHG emissions by using the carbon calculator. In 2008, this was developed jointly by Kommunernes Landsforening (Local government in Denmark) and the Ministry for Climate and energy and is based on the methods applied by the nations subscribing to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).</p> <p>The municipal carbon calculator can deduct power generation based on renewables from consumption in Copenhagen.</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>Power consumption in Copenhagen is carbon neutral when the production of renewable energy power equals the quantity used by the city. In the event of renewable energy power production exceeding the demands of Copenhagen, the amount will displace coal-based power production elsewhere and may be off-set against CO2 emissions from traffic, for example.</p>
Glasgow	<p>Carbon Neutrality refers to the point at which carbon dioxide emissions emitted by the city are negated by the amount of carbon stored, offset, or sequestered by natural means.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Projects to improve the city’s sense of place, citizens' quality of life, and enhance biodiversity, will potentially provide an additional benefit through offsetting carbon emissions, thus contributing to carbon neutrality. That said, we have not set a target for offsetting as we are focused on reducing emissions first. We do not have plans to use offsetting as an outright strategy in reaching carbon neutrality, i.e. we do not plan to buy up land and plant trees to account for our emissions, though we do plan to plant trees for the reasons set out above.</p>

# How Member Cities Define Carbon Neutrality

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City	Definition	Are offsets “allowed” in this definition?
Hamburg	GHG reduction of at least 95 %	Yes
Helsinki	80 % emission reduction and rest will be compensated.	Yes
Melbourne	Being carbon neutral means that the net greenhouse gas emissions associated with an organisation’s or city’s activities are equal to zero. It is achieved through a combination of measuring and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and purchasing carbon offsets.	Yes. The zero emissions trajectory outlined in the city’s Climate Action Plan align with international efforts to stay below 1.5C and includes offsetting of residual emissions.
Minneapolis	The annual amount of carbon is balanced between production and natural sequestration.	Still working out the details.

# How Member Cities Define Carbon Neutrality

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City	Definition	Are offsets “allowed” in this definition?
New York City	NYC is committed to achieving carbon neutrality — which means a 100 percent reduction in net GHG emissions — by 2050. This will require a radical shift to end our reliance on fossil fuels and ensure 100 percent clean electricity resources, and to transform the city’s buildings, energy, transportation, and waste sectors to fully electrify the city. It will also require major shifts in our own lives — to more sustainable lifestyles — and smart urban planning to prioritize sustainable modes of transit in dense neighborhoods.	Yes. We will reduce our emissions as much as possible and offset our “irreducible emissions,” — those that are not feasible to eliminate — with projects that create negative emissions outside New York City.
Oslo	Since our climate target in practice is a zero emission target, we haven't had the same need to define carbon neutrality. Our climate strategy includes both an emission reduction target and aims to increase sinks /sequestration of carbon, through carbon capture and storage at our waste incineration plant, increasing natural carbon sinks in forest and land, and working towards negative emissions through bio-CCS provided it is done sustainably with regard to biodiversity.	No. Our primary goal is to become zero emission. Oslo aims to become a carbon negative city after 2030, through CCS and natural climate solutions. The carbon accounting system for this has not been fully developed. We have separate goals for conserving and enhancing carbon sinks in the climate strategy.

# How Member Cities Define Carbon Neutrality

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City	Definition	Are offsets “allowed” in this definition?
Portland	We have yet not defined carbon neutrality. It will be publicly contentious. This is something we will need to address through future CAP update processes and inclusive public dialogue.	Yes. This question is at the heart of the contention in defining carbon neutrality. Community stakeholders do not support offsets. We think there may be a path forward if we can develop a verifiable local offset program that ensures reductions and investments stay within our City.
Rio de Janeiro	Neutralization of emissions, through the implementation of mitigation and compensation strategies.	Yes. Even with the projections of the ambitious scenario of reductions, we will still have residual emissions that total 6.5 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e in 2050. The City of Rio has a strong history of reforestation actions, at the same time as the important presence of steel industries in the territory brings a great challenge to neutrality.
San Francisco	90% reduction of baseline.	No. We cannot purchase offset due to CA Law, but will depend on carbon sequestration to eliminate the last 10% of emissions.
Seattle	To the City of Seattle, carbon neutrality represents a stage where we have eliminated the overwhelming majority of emissions in the City while offsetting or balancing the remainder through carbon-positive activities such as sequestration, planting trees, and purchasing offsets. (listen to Seattle residents describing what carbon neutrality means to them).	Yes. The majority of the electricity that our municipal utility, Seattle City Light, provides comes from carbon-free hydroelectricity. They offset all of their operations and were the first carbon-neutral utility in the nation. These are the only offsets we currently consider when measuring our progress towards our emissions reduction targets.



# How Member Cities Define Carbon Neutrality

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City	Definition	Are offsets “allowed” in this definition?
Stockholm	The city of Stockholm have the goal to become fossil-free and climate positive in 2040. For the residual emissions, compensatory measures such as local carbon sinks will be used. Hence, carbon neutrality is defined as when the residual emissions is compensated by negative emission. To become climate positive the city will, in addition to compensate for the residual emission, use carbon sinks to achieve more negative emissions.	Yes. Residual emission will be compensated by local carbon sinks, for example through biochar production or by bio-CCS (BECCS). The city will not cancel out the residual GHG emissions by carbon credit projects that avoid or sequester GHG emissions outside of the City GHG accounting boundary.
Sydney	In line with the Australian Government Climate Active carbon neutral certification (boundary setting, data validation, emissions reductions, offsets) to be net zero emissions.	Yes. Our modelling indicates that most emissions reductions will come from greening of the electricity grid, however some offsets will be needed to achieve a carbon neutral local government area by 2035. Carbon offsets are also needed to remain within our city's fair share of a global carbon budget. Also, we know that negative emissions (drawdown) projects are necessary and there are a multitude of benefits from projects that restore nature, especially when involving Indigenous land and practices etc. It is therefore important to monetise this via the sale of carbon offsets to enable these projects.

# How Member Cities Define Carbon Neutrality

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City	Definition	Are offsets “allowed” in this definition?
Vancouver	95%+ reduction in GHG's produced but some remaining amount offset locally.	Yes. Only local offsets, for example we may work with local partners to plant trees, protect soil or rehabilitate wetlands to count toward these offsets.
Washington, DC	The definition in our draft carbon neutrality strategy is: "Achieving net-zero carbon means that each year, the emissions produced from our buildings, energy supply, transportation and waste are equal to the emissions we capture locally or offset."	Our strategy is still a draft and subject to change. Residual emissions in 2050 are those that we cannot reasonably claim control over or the ability to eliminate - largely grid emissions from electricity since we are connected to a large regional grid. Offsets would only be allowed after we exhausted all other options. We are working on criteria for what would be acceptable to offset these emissions.
Yokohama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy saving and electrification</li> <li>• Conversion of electricity to renewable energy</li> <li>• Decarbonization of non-electricity</li> <li>• Promotion of innovation</li> </ul>	Yes. We promote "Yokohama Carbon Offset Project" and "Yokohama Blue Carbon Project"

# Growth & Progress

City	Baseline	Change in Emissions	Change in Population	Change in Economy	Indicator
Adelaide	2007	↓ 21% as of 2020	↑ 33% as of 2019	↑ 33% as of 2019	GDP of city
Amsterdam	1990	↑ 12% as of 2020	↑ 25% as of 2020	↑ 100% as of 2018	GDP of city
Boulder	2005	↓ 21% as of 2019	↑ 3% as of 2019	↑ 6% as of 2020	GDP of city
Copenhagen	2005	↓ 54% as of 2019	↑ 26% as of 2019	↑ 51% as of 2019	GDP per capita
Glasgow	2006	↓ 37% as of 2019	↑ 8% as of 2020	↑ 29.6% as of 2018	GDP of city
Hamburg	1990	↓ 21% as of 2017	↑ 12% as of 2019	↑ 135% as of 2019	GDP of city
Helsinki	1990	↓ 26% as of 2019	↑ 30% as of 2019	↑ 100% as of 2019	GDP per capita
Melbourne	2015	↓ 2% as of 2019	↑ 30% as of 2019	↑ 5% as of 2019	GDP of city
Minneapolis	2006	↓ 19% as of 2019	↑ 4% as of 2019	↑ 20% as of 2019	GDP of city
New York City	2005	↓ 15% as of 2019	↑ 3% as of 2020	↑ 74% as of 2018	GDP of city
Oslo	2009	↓ 16% as of 2019	↑ 21% as of 2020	↑ 3% as of 2018	GDP of city
Portland	2009	↓ 19% as of 2018	↑ 39% as of 2018	↑ 36% as of 2018	Total jobs
Rio de Janeiro	2017	↓ 7% as of 2017	↑ 3% as of 2017	↑ 5% as of 2019	GDP per capita
San Francisco	1990	↓ 41% as of 2019	↑ 22% as of 2019	↑ 199% as of 2019	GDP of city
Seattle	2008	↓ 5 % as of 2018	↑ 25% as of 2018	↑ 41% as of 2018	GDP of city
Stockholm	1990	↓ 49% as of 2019	↑ 44% as of 2019	↑ 100% as of 2019	GDP of city
Sydney	2006	↓ 22% as of 2019	↑ 46% as of 2018	↑ 62% as of 2019	GDP of city
Vancouver	2007	↓ 9% as of 2019	↑ 17% as of 2020	↑ 29% as of 2019	PDP of region
Washington, DC	2006	↓ 31% as of 2019	↑ 17% as of 2017	↑ 44% as of 2017	GDP of city
Yokohama	2013	↓ 22% as of 2018	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

# Primary Drivers of GHG Reductions

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City	Primary Driver of GHG Reductions
Adelaide	The main driver for emissions reduction is the transition of South Australia's electricity grid to over 50% renewable electricity generation, which has significantly decreased emissions from stationary energy. This is through an increase in both large-scale (predominantly wind but increasingly solar) and small-scale (roof-top solar) renewables generation.
Amsterdam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Corona crises</li><li>• More renewable energy in the national electricity mix</li><li>• Reduction of energy consumption in housing (through extension of heating grid network) and business</li></ul>
Boulder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Decarbonization of the electricity grid</li><li>• Strong fuel switching from gas as part of overall electrification effort</li><li>• Significant downward trend in commercial and industrial energy consumption</li></ul>
Copenhagen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• From coal to sustainable biomass and wind</li><li>• Focus on carbon neutral public transport</li><li>• Energy efficiency in buildings</li></ul>
Glasgow	Decarbonisation of the electricity supply has played a significant role, together with energy efficiency measures.

# Primary Drivers of GHG Reductions

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City	Primary Driver of GHG Reductions
Hamburg	The reduction in CO2 emissions is mainly due to the increased share of renewable energies. Further CO2 reductions are due to a slight reduction in consumption of various energy sources, particularly in the industrial and commercial sectors.
Helsinki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the district heating process, the coal has been replaced by natural gas and renewable energy (heat pumps and bioenergy)</li><li>• National electricity emissions have reduced significantly</li><li>• In transportation sustainable transport is priority (e.g. electrical buses and expansion of the rail network and bicycle lanes)</li></ul>
Melbourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• MREP1 and MREP2 Power Purchase Agreements</li><li>• Continuing decarbonisation of electricity grid with new solar and wind generation entering the system. This has been driven by State Government policy and investment, corporate PPAs, and residential and commercial uptake of rooftop solar.</li></ul>
Minneapolis	The main driver was the decarbonization of the electric grid. Some economic drivers and a warming winter season temporarily showed a decline in emissions year-over-year. There has been significant investment in energy efficiency programs for both homes and businesses. We have also seen a small decrease in VMT and transportation emissions.



# Primary Drivers of GHG Reductions

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City	Primary Driver of GHG Reductions
New York City	<p>The City has been actively working to reduce GHG emissions. The City has committed billions of dollars to energy-efficiency measures in municipal buildings, resulting in more than \$60 million per year in recurring annual savings. To date, these measures are in place in more than 1,600 municipal buildings. Our Retrofit Accelerator and Community Retrofit NYC programs have also helped more than 5,000 privately-owned buildings complete energy retrofits. The City also operates the largest electric municipal fleet in the nation, with more than 1,750 electric vehicles (EV), and are on track to meet our Clean Fleet goal of 2,000 EVs by 2025. And we have expanded the bicycle network, adding 244 miles of bike lanes since 2015, installed 550 EV charging stations for the City’s municipal fleet, and provided incentives to replace or upgrade 500 old, dirty trucks with clean new models through the Hunts Point Clean Truck Program. New York City has also experienced significant growth in solar power. Since the beginning of 2014, installed solar capacity has increased sevenfold, and we now have enough solar installed across the city to meet the needs of nearly 50,000 households. Installation and equipment costs also continue to go down and have dropped by 25 percent since that start of 2014 — thanks, in part, to the City’s solar property tax abatement of up to 20 percent off system costs — making solar more affordable and more accessible than ever.</p>
Oslo	<p>Progress is due to policy changes. This is a mix of city level policies and national policies. Reduced emissions from transport are due to electrification of buses, cars and service vehicles (waste trucks, etc.). Policy drivers are strong economic incentives at the national level, plus investment in charging at city level, and regulations. Oslo has also introduced higher road pricing (increased fees in the toll road) for fossil-fueled vehicles, which has helped drive a significantly higher share of e-vehicles in Oslo compared to other parts of Norway. Reduced emissions from heating due to phasing out oil as a fuel. This is now a national regulation. Oslo started to drive this change earlier, using positive incentives for changing from fossil fuel heating to other solutions.</p>
Portland	<p>Reductions to date remain primarily the result of continued grid and transportation fuel decarbonization, and energy efficiency investments.</p>

# Primary Drivers of GHG Reductions

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City	Primary Driver of GHG Reductions
Rio de Janeiro	The comparison was made between the first inventory (2012) and the last (2017). The trajectory of GHG emissions in the city of Rio de Janeiro between the years 2012 to 2017 presents a picture of stability, with a slight decrease in emissions resulting from external and internal factors (post-Olympic period with a decrease in construction and implementation activities BRT corridors).
San Francisco	A cleaner electricity grid; progressive green building codes; cleaner transportation fuels and a switch to renewable diesel.
Seattle	Combination of factors: Our buildings are getting more efficient thanks to benchmarking, tune-ups, and an improving energy code. Based on modeled transportation data we know that our vehicles are getting more efficient, and Seattleites are driving less vehicle miles on a per-capita basis. Heating Degree days have dropped by about 20% from 2008 to 2018, meaning we have had to use less energy in the winters. However, we continue to lag behind our goals because we are a growing city and we continue to burn fossil fuels both in our buildings and on our roads. Significant progress will only be made if we eliminate fossil fuel use in the city.
Stockholm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Replacing fossil energy with renewables in the district heating system</li><li>• Greener electricity mix in the Nordic grid mix</li><li>• Blending of biofuels in petrol and diesel</li><li>• Congestion pricing</li><li>• Extensive public transport</li><li>• Strong energy efficiency requirements in new buildings</li></ul>

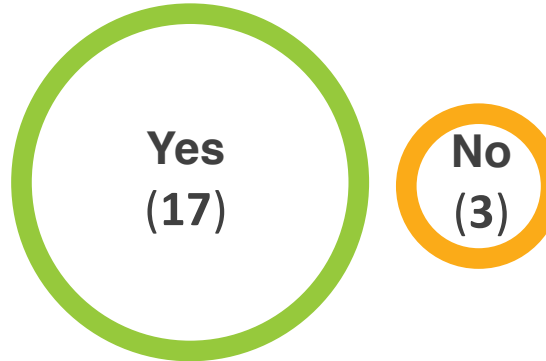
# Primary Drivers of GHG Reductions

(slide 5 of 5)

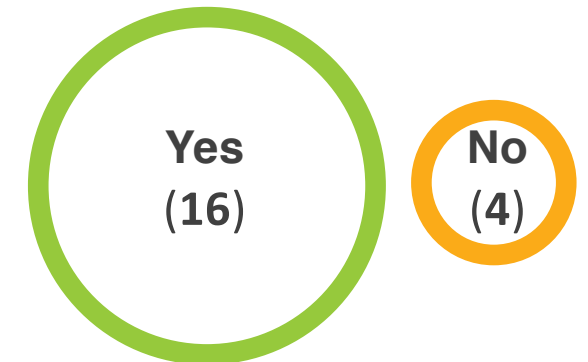
City	Primary Driver of GHG Reductions
Sydney	The single greatest change is due to a rapidly greening electricity grid as renewables replace coal power. Improved performance of new buildings via changes to the building code also played a role.
Vancouver	All gains have been in green buildings, reducing fossil gas use. While most split continues to improve that is being offset by more and bigger vehicles so transportation emissions have not changed.
Washington, DC	<p>The key drivers of emissions reductions between 2006 and 2019 have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The greening of the region's electric grid (68%)</li><li>• Decreased energy use intensity in commercial buildings (48%)</li><li>• Improvements in vehicle fuel economy combined with fewer miles driven per resident (15%)</li></ul> <p>These changes have allowed the city's emissions to fall even as other factors have put upward pressure on emissions, including the increase in square feet of building space (15%), population growth (12%) and a warmer summer in 2019 compared to 2006 (15%).</p>
Yokohama	Decrease in energy consumption due to energy conservation efforts and decrease in emission factor for electricity.

# Does your city...

Measure per capita GHG emissions?



Report to Global Protocol for Community-scale GHG Emission Inventories?



**Other or Additional Protocols Specified:**

- Carbon Disclosure Project/CDP (5)
- Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (3)
- British Columbia Provincial GHG Inventory (1)

Use a standardized GHG measurement / modeling tool?



**Tools Specified:**

- C40 Pathways
- GPC CIRIS
- ICLEI Clear Path
- Kinesis CCAP City
- Local city tools or calculation methods based on national and international standards

# Climate Action Plans & Projected Update Schedule

Current Plan	Update Pending 2021	Update Planned 2022	Update Planned 2023	Update Planned 2024	Update Planned 2025	Update Planned 2026
<a href="#">Adelaide</a>		🕒				
<a href="#">Amsterdam</a>					🕒	
<a href="#">Boulder</a>	🕒					
<a href="#">Copenhagen</a>	🕒					
<a href="#">Glasgow</a>	🕒					
<a href="#">Hamburg</a>			🕒			
<a href="#">Helsinki</a>	🕒					
<a href="#">London</a>						
<a href="#">Melbourne</a>	🕒					
<a href="#">Minneapolis</a>		🕒				
<a href="#">New York City</a>			🕒			
<a href="#">Oslo</a>			🕒			
<a href="#">Portland</a>						
<a href="#">Rio de Janeiro</a>	🕒					
<a href="#">San Francisco</a>						🕒
<a href="#">Seattle</a>						
<a href="#">Stockholm</a>				🕒		
<a href="#">Sydney</a>	🕒					
<a href="#">Toronto</a>						
<a href="#">Vancouver</a>					🕒	
<a href="#">Washington, DC</a>	🕒					
<a href="#">Yokohama</a>						



# What was your team's biggest climate action...

(slide 1 of 7)

City	... success accomplished this year?	... challenge faced this year?
Adelaide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A submission to the Australian Government's Future Fuel Strategy advocating stronger action on driving the transition to electric vehicles.</li> <li>• Achievement of carbon neutral certification for the City of Adelaide as an organization.</li> <li>• Completion of a Corporate Climate Risk Assessment for the City of Adelaide and commencement of a new climate change adaptation action plan for the Council.</li> <li>• Continued management of the Sustainability Incentive Scheme and provision of rebates for 42 projects in 2020 calendar year with 31 solar installations with an estimated GHG savings of 577 tonnes through installation 723.40kW solar capacity.</li> <li>• Commencement of updated Emissions Reduction Analysis modelling and reporting • Launch of a new Energy Assessment Program for small business • Engagement with Carbon Neutral Adelaide partners and the broader community including a series 3 of webinars in August-September 2020, a celebration of achievements event in February 2021, completion and sharing of inspirational stories by video, articles and monthly e-news and growing of our Partner network to over 190 organisations.</li> <li>• Provision of information and advocacy on carbon neutral ambition has helped to drive an increase in the number of carbon neutral certified partners from 7 to 12 in the last year.</li> </ul>	<p>The COVID-19 pandemic has both presented challenges and opportunities. The challenge has been that government, business and community interest and momentum on climate change was diverted to this important issue. Specific to the City of Adelaide an organisational re-structure and resultant reduction in number and turnover of staff has resulted in considerable loss of corporate knowledge and skills.</p>

# What was your team's biggest climate action...

(slide 2 of 7)

City	... success accomplished this year?	... challenge faced this year?
Boulder	<p>Recalibrating our locally-based climate efforts to prioritize systems-based approaches, centering on resilience and equity. Our Most significant accomplishment has been in the reframing the role of local government, and expanding our areas of work. Our Climate Mobilization Action Plan is a community-centered process will result in a new climate strategy in response to renewed climate urgency. The city sees equity and resilience as core considerations of climate programs and policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Systems</li> <li>• Regenerative Ecosystems</li> <li>• Circular Materials Economy</li> <li>• Land Use</li> <li>• Financial Systems</li> </ul>	<p>Inability to effectively mobilize our community in the traditional sense. We had just kicked off our early CMAP work prior to COVID, and had to slow the process considerably.</p>
Copenhagen	<p>Working with our Roadmap 2021-2025 and the Mid-term supplement and additional initiatives on mobility, carbon capture and new initiatives related to energy efficiency in buildings.</p>	<p>Political discussions on new additional initiatives on mobility</p>
Glasgow	<p>In no particular order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of a draft Climate Emergency Implementation Plan</li> <li>• Drafting of a Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the city-region</li> <li>• Completion of a draft Glasgow Food Plan</li> <li>• Publication of a circular economy route map</li> </ul>	<p>Ensuring a green recovery from Covid and that the city continues its focus on the climate emergency once the immediate crisis of the pandemic has been addressed.</p>

# What was your team's biggest climate action...

(slide 3 of 7)

City	... success accomplished this year?	... challenge faced this year?
Helsinki	<p>Energy Renaissance, Helsinki Energy Challenge competition  <a href="https://energychallenge.hel.fi/">https://energychallenge.hel.fi/</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• COVID-19</li> </ul>
Melbourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MREP2 and replication of MREP model in market</li> <li>• Initiation of C376 Planning Scheme Amendment process</li> <li>• Council endorsement of Climate and Biodiversity Emergency Response and commitment to zero emissions by 2040</li> <li>• Increased ambition of newly elected Council and Lord Mayor</li> <li>• Success of 5 year Emissions Reduction Plan (2016-2021) and corporate emissions reduction program (48% reduction from 2019 to 2020, 76% since 2012)</li> <li>• Targeted advocacy to state and federal government (e.g. Parliamentary Inquiry, Climate Change Bill)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fed Gov lack of policy framework to deliver Paris targets.</li> <li>• COVID-19 response and leading to pause of projects that could increase costs on community / businesses.</li> <li>• Federal COVID recovery funding provides little to accelerate clean energy transition, increased financial support for fossil fuel industry (particularly natural gas and oil refineries).</li> </ul>

# What was your team's biggest climate action...

(slide 4 of 7)

City	... success accomplished this year?	... challenge faced this year?
Minneapolis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff learning, training and planning for how to center Equity and Environmental Justice in our work</li> <li>• Successful implementation of the Trust in Sale of Housing (TISH) energy reports that resulted in 6500 energy evaluations of Minneapolis homes prior to sale.</li> </ul>	<p>Passing state level legislation. We have a split legislature with Dems in the house and Reps in the senate. Unfortunately, this means that we have grid lock.</p>
New York City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable Energy: continued work with NY State to bring offshore wind to NYC; a letter of intent committing to a joint purchase of large-scale RE (that could include Canadian hydropower), which would power City gov with 100% RE by 2025.</li> <li>• Cycling Infrastructure: "Bridges for the People," plan to transform car lanes on the BK &amp; Queensboro Bridges into 2-way bike-only lanes.</li> <li>• Congestion Pricing: DOT continued to support the MTA in its implementation of the Central Business District Tolling Program</li> <li>• Electric Vehicles: In April 2021, Mayor de Blasio signed an executive order requiring all school buses be electric by 2040, including a commitment to purchase &gt;50 over the next two years.</li> <li>• Fossil Fuel Divestment from Pension Funds: Three pensions each adopted fossil fuel reserve owner divestment plans. Execution of the divestments will begin in '21 and complete no later than the end of '22.</li> <li>• Climate Investment: the pension funds approved over \$6B of investments to climate change solutions across the portfolio of all five pension funds, and committed to increase to \$50B by 2035 and move funds to net zero GHG emissions by 2040.</li> </ul>	<p>Supporting New Yorkers through the health and economic crisis, while also in the midst of a budgetary crisis. For example, we had to pivot our cooling strategy and shift resources to support New Yorkers while they were home social distancing during extreme heat.</p>

# What was your team's biggest climate action...

(slide 5 of 7)

City	... success accomplished this year?	... challenge faced this year?
Oslo	Establishing requirements for fossil-free, subsequently emission-free construction, for new building projects in Oslo. This introduces the same requirements for private contractors as the city has practiced for our own projects. The measure is introduced through zoning permits.	New policy at national level means that our use of biofuels to phase out fossil fuels, will have no additional climate effect because it will not be accounted for in addition to the national sales standard. Also, Oslo's policy proposal to increase toll road fees further for fossil vehicles has been rejected by national authorities.
Portland	Adopting an internal cost of carbon, and getting the first round of the Portland Clean Energy Fund launched was a success. Additional successes include launching the Climate Justice Initiative with environmental justice CBOs. Multiple frontline community-led and people of color organizations continued to convene virtually to move work forward on climate justice and net zero carbon buildings policy. Council also passed a climate and justice-oriented COVID 19 Response framework.	The near term and intersecting crises of COVID 19, racial justice, economic inequality, homelessness and increases in gun violence have made it difficult for leadership to focus on the climate challenge.
Rio de Janeiro	In the last year, our efforts were focused on developing the Sustainable Development and Climate Action Plan - PDS. We also launched our first program related to solar farms, which is becoming reality his year with the construction of a 5MWp solar farm plan on a deactivated landfill.	The last year was a planning year, with the construction of the climate action plan. The most challenging in this process was the definition of a climate governance in a electoral year.



# What was your team's biggest climate action...

(slide 6 of 7)

City	... success accomplished this year?	... challenge faced this year?
San Francisco	The elimination of natural gas from new construction and the introduction of Chapter Nine of the Environment Code.	Funding and COVID-19 impacts.
Seattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated our Seattle energy code to significantly reduce the amount of fossil fuel end uses in large commercial and multi-family buildings.</li> <li>• Released a Transportation Electrification blueprint to outline strategies to decarbonize our transportation system.</li> <li>• Staffed up our Equity &amp; Environment team to build better partnerships with communities and center their needs in climate justice work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding to varying community needs as a result of the pandemic, and prioritizing these needs over climate issues.</li> <li>• Delays in launching our Green New Deal work as a result of the pandemic.</li> <li>• Freezes on hiring impacting our ability to build staff capacity .</li> <li>• Continuing mobilization and spending by the fossil fuel industry (especially fossil gas) to lobby and position themselves as a solution to climate problems.</li> </ul>
Stockholm	The closure of the last coal fired CHP plant.	The large volumes of fossil plastic in household waste that goes to energy recovery through incineration.
Sydney	Members of the Better Buildings Partnership (who represent 59 per cent of commercial floor space in our city centre) have collectively reduced property emissions by 66 per cent since 2006 with 16 buildings carbon neutral.	Impacts of COVID-19 (more support payments out, less income coming in) means reduced staff and budget to work toward climate programs.

# What was your team's biggest climate action...

(slide 7 of 7)

City	... success accomplished this year?	... challenge faced this year?
Vancouver	New transportation plans approved, specifically city-wide parking permits with a pollution surcharge plus Transport Pricing (local road tolls).	Society using Covid and poor economy as an excuse not to tackle climate issues.
Washington, DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our Carbon Free DC strategy adopts a people-centered approach and is grounded in broader values of equity, health, prosperity, and opportunity. It builds on extensive community engagement conducted to update Sustainable DC, our comprehensive sustainability plan.</li> <li>• We have also maintained progress on the implementation of the Clean Energy DC Act, our landmark climate legislation, despite challenges and political pressure resulting from the Covid 19 epidemic.</li> <li>• Finally, we were one of the first 4 "states" to join the groundbreaking Transportation &amp; Climate Initiative - a program to regionally cap emissions from the transportation sector and invest in clean and equitable transportation solutions.</li> </ul>	COVID 19 has presented a number of challenges related to our budget, staff capacity, and ability to engage with communities.
Yokohama	RE100 at City Hall.	Promotion of introducing renewable energy facility & low carbon electricity for citizens and companies.

# Opportunities for Climate Action

(slide 1 of 4)

City	Where do you see the biggest opportunities for you and your team in the coming year?
Adelaide	Engagement with key stakeholders and the broader community in the development of a new climate action strategy and action plan to reinvigorate and priorities climate action for the city.
Amsterdam	Regaining public support and going from planning to action. Sustainable recovery engines (recovery plan topics) as major drivers for green investments in the post covid period.
Boulder	In addition to the climate science evoking a need for cities to recalculate their mitigation goals and targets to limit warming, it also highlighted the fact that cities will not be able to achieve climate neutrality alone, nor will the success of a few cities alone be enough. To address the systemic nature of these issues, cities must collaborate with private partners, other municipalities, and state and federal agencies to achieve impact at a larger scale that extends impact beyond boundaries. It is not sufficient for only a few cities to achieve climate neutrality. Given that some communities are better resourced and have greater political will to engage in such work, there will be a need for more cross-city collaboration, work outside of boundaries and utilization of economies of scale to create the type of systemic change needed while bringing everyone along in the process.
Copenhagen	A new post 2025 climate plan and working with scope 3 emissions.
Glasgow	There are enormous opportunities to accelerate our climate ambitions arising from our host city status for COP26.

# Opportunities for Climate Action

(slide 2 of 4)

City	Where do you see the biggest opportunities for you and your team in the coming year?
Helsinki	A new location in the organization and an increasingly important role for climate work.
Melbourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• COP26 and opportunity for coordinated advocacy by cities</li><li>• Electric vehicle infrastructure, policy, advocacy</li><li>• Green recovery from COVID-19</li></ul>
Minneapolis	Centering Equity and Environmental Justice, Securing PUC approval of a Tariff On Bill or Inclusive Utility Investment, and launching the Time of Rent Energy disclosure.
New York City	In April, the City released its Recovery Budget, a stimulus-driven investment in our comeback to drive economic growth, lift up small businesses, and ensure a clean and safe city for all. This investment in working families invests in a cleaner and greener future and reimagines public space with Open Streets, Open Restaurants, and new bike lanes and greenways. In the coming months and years, we are ramping up investments to build the foundation for a stronger and fairer New York City, prioritizing investments in public health, neighborhoods, small businesses, infrastructure, and clean energy. In addition to investing in a green and just recovery, our team is working to close out our climate goals through the remaining months of the administration. This includes completing an assessment of environmental justice in the city, securing hydropower to run City operations on 100% clean energy, developing a roadmap for our pensions to achieve net-zero emissions, and build new cycling infrastructure across the city.

# Opportunities for Climate Action

(slide 3 of 4)

City	Where do you see the biggest opportunities for you and your team in the coming year?
Oslo	Continue to scale up fossil-free and emission-free construction, and introduce a target to reduce the carbon intensity of materials. Strengthen public transport in the recovery after corona. This will also be a challenge.
Portland	Getting a significantly larger PCEF funding round out in the community, implementing a community-wide green tariff (enabled by 100% clean state legislation), updating the renewable transportation fuels standard, embodied carbon standards for new construction, EV ready code updates, are all significant opportunities.
Rio de Janeiro	With the Sustainable Development and Climate Action Plan, I see many opportunities concerning energy and buildings, as We're launching a energy benchmarking program (PRO Rio Energy) and a new sustainable code for buildings.
San Francisco	Existing buildings and electrification and workforce development.
Seattle	Partnering with our communities (via the Green New Deal Oversight Board and Interdepartmental Team) to co-develop equitable solutions for climate justice in the City.
Stockholm	The strong electrification of transport.

# Opportunities for Climate Action

(slide 4 of 4)

City	Where do you see the biggest opportunities for you and your team in the coming year?
Sydney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Electricity is still 80% of our emissions due to coal fired electricity - so renewable energy is the biggest opportunity.</li><li>• Inextricably linked are opportunities for capital markets and financial systems to transform and new technologies to emerge as we transition to a zero-carbon future with full resource recovery.</li><li>• There is considerable investment required in green infrastructure, business transformation and new business development. As the city economy is the centre of Australia's financial and professional services sectors, much of the capital raising and management and support services will be located here. There is also opportunity for Sydney to be the centre for carbon or other trading systems.</li></ul>
Vancouver	Embodied emissions, transport pricing, complete walkable communities.
Washington, DC	The Biden Administration's potential investments in infrastructure present an opportunity for game changing investments especially in building decarbonization (especially in affordable housing) and transportation.
Yokohama	Cooperation with various stake holders (ex. companies, NPOs, youth etc.).

# Current Work / Request to Learn More

(slide 1 of 6)

City	Current work that may be of interest to members	Other member's work that is of interest
Adelaide	As part of the FY2019/20, a new methodology to incorporate domestic aviation and refrigerants as part of CoA community-scale emissions inventory was developed.	The City of Adelaide is keen to keep up to date with community power purchase agreements, incentivising the replacement of high GWP refrigerants, zero emissions zones and methods to quantify and address consumption-based emissions.
Amsterdam	We are in the process of making 'sustainability' mainstream, going from targeted programs to larger public administration departments. Challenge/ topic is: How to tackle integrated tasks and how to position them in the organization?	Topics we need to work on and want to learn from others: greening electricity grid locally, large scale housing renovations, project with businesses.
Boulder	The role of cities should be clearly defined based on what is within their control and influence. Boulder cannot on its own achieve the scale of emissions reduction now called for without the larger society-scale/system-scale shifts that can only come through changing the carbon intensity of grid-scale electricity, increasing the availability of electric vehicles and vehicle charging, eliminating carbon intense consumer and building products and other actions requiring levels of control beyond a local jurisdiction.	All!!
Copenhagen	Fossil-free non-road machines and scope 3 emissions.	Fossil-free non-road machines and scope 3 emissions.

# Current Work / Request to Learn More

(slide 2 of 6)

City	Current work that may be of interest to members	Other member's work that is of interest
Glasgow	The areas where we think we are particularly making progress include the circular economy, climate change adaptation and climate justice.	We are keen to enhance our current involvement in discussions with other peer cities around climate justice.
Helsinki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Renaissance</li> <li>• <a href="#">Helsinki Energy Challenge competition</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumption based emissions (Copenhagen)</li> <li>• Biochar (Boulder, Minneapolis, Stockholm)</li> </ul>
Melbourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributed battery demonstration project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• London Power retail electricity purchasing</li> <li>• Other examples of city-supported renewable purchasing</li> <li>• Aboriginal/First Nations stories/communication methods which link climate action to land custodianship/sense of place/community</li> </ul>
Minneapolis	Centering Equity and Environmental Justice, Securing PUC approval of a Tariff On Bill or Inclusive Utility Investment, and launching the Time of Rent Energy disclosure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon accounting</li> <li>• Launching a Green Fund</li> </ul>



# Current Work / Request to Learn More

(slide 3 of 6)

City	Current work that may be of interest to members	Other member's work that is of interest
New York City	<p>This year, three NYC pension funds made historic moves to divest from the fossil fuel industry while also making significant investments in green technology. NYC is now working towards the strongest decarbonization commitments of any major pension fund in the nation, aiming to increase investments in climate solutions to \$50 billion by 2035 and move our funds to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040.</p> <p>NYC is also implementing the <a href="#">Climate Mobilization Act</a>, a slate of climate laws designed to dramatically cut carbon in the city through building efficiency and retrofit requirements (including attn to urban heat, efficiency grades for public display, and clean energy financing).</p>	<p>We are interested in connecting with other cities that are developing Environmental Justice plans or have an Environmental Justice lead/team (e.g., Seattle).</p> <p>We're also interested in supporting/connecting with cities that have indicated an interest in divestment or investment.</p>
Oslo	<p>Zero emission zones for transport, i.e. zones where only zero emission vehicles would be allowed.</p>	<p>Copenhagen's work on piloting zero emission neighbourhoods. Our understanding is that one of the things Copenhagen is doing, is to take a geographical area and work through all zero emission solutions. Very interesting to learn how this is done.</p>

# Current Work / Request to Learn More

(slide 4 of 6)

City	Current work that may be of interest to members	Other member's work that is of interest
Portland	The Climate Justice Collaborative is a space to co-create intersectional and innovative climate justice solutions that center the experiences and voices of frontline communities. We are using a design process to identify and prioritize key climate justice approaches that can be led by government, community and/or jointly.	Building decarbonization efforts, pathways and analysis in San Francisco.
Rio de Janeiro	We're working now on 4 initiatives: Solário Carioca - solar farms on deactivated landfills; PRO Rio Energy benchmarking program; Sustainable Building Code; and a Downtown Carbon Neutral District.	The Oslo doughnut model for constructions and buildings.
San Francisco	Climate action plan and equity approach.	Funding mechanisms and workforce development.

# Current Work / Request to Learn More

(slide 5 of 6)

City	Current work that may be of interest to members	Other member's work that is of interest
Seattle	<p>The concept of a Green New Deal framework might be new to other members. Happy to share more information about how we set this up, and how the various bodies (Oversight Board etc.) will interact with decision-making. The charge for this work is to design and action programs, policies, etc. that eliminate climate pollution, advance climate justice and invest in an equitable transition to a clean energy economy.</p> <p>We utilize a Racial Equity Toolkit on many of our projects and policies as an intentional mechanism for uncovering unintended impacts that might cause undue burden to communities of color, people with disabilities, etc. If this tool and process is of interest, we would be glad to walk other members through this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We would like to be able to link up with other cities that are working on local Green New Deals (or local initiatives to better center racial justice in climate work). Cities that we know of include LA and NYC and would be glad to learn of others.</li> <li>• We would like to hear more about the challenges that other cities like Berkley faced in the process of passing their new gas infrastructure ban.</li> <li>• As mentioned earlier, gas companies are mobilizing with campaigns sowing confusion around the perceived benefits and harm of gas. We'd like to know if (and how) other members are responding to this.</li> <li>• Successful road pricing strategies.</li> <li>• Has any member made significant progress on electrifying their on-road freight vehicles?</li> <li>• Learning more about Portland and Amsterdam's Circular Economy framework.</li> </ul>
Stockholm	<p>Climate contract between the city and the national government. Plant for automatic sorting of plastic in the household waste that otherwise would go to incineration.</p>	<p>Mobility as a service like hubs and car sharing.</p>

# Current Work / Request to Learn More

(slide 6 of 6)

City	Current work that may be of interest to members	Other member's work that is of interest
Sydney	<p>At the local area scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing a market for carbon credits from Indigenous land management (subject to CNCA Game Changing application).</li> <li>Introducing net zero performance standards for new buildings and major refurbishments via our planning system</li> </ul> <p>At the organisation scale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Achieving 76% reduction in our total emissions since 2006 through efficiency and renewable electricity</li> <li>looking to renewable gas to make next main reductions as an interim measure until it is cost-effective to electrify.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrification of heavy fleet</li> <li>Circular economy</li> </ul>
Vancouver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Citywide parking w/ pollution surcharge</li> <li>Embodied emissions</li> </ul>	Transport pricing in North America.
Washington, DC	As part of the implementation of our building performance standard we have been developing a targeted approach to providing financial and technical assistance to affordable housing and other under-resourced buildings.	The nexus between transportation, land use planning, affordability, and climate action continues to be an area where we see opportunity to broaden political support for climate action while at the same time crafting strategies that advance equity. We'd be interested in how other cities, especially those facing affordability crisis, are approaching this.



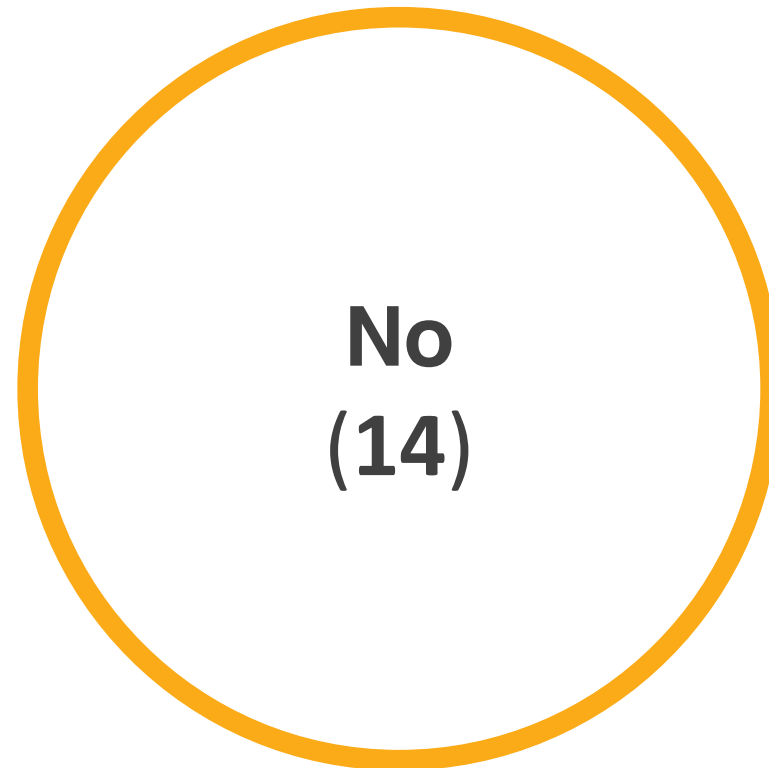
**CNCA**  
CARBON NEUTRAL CITIES ALLIANCE

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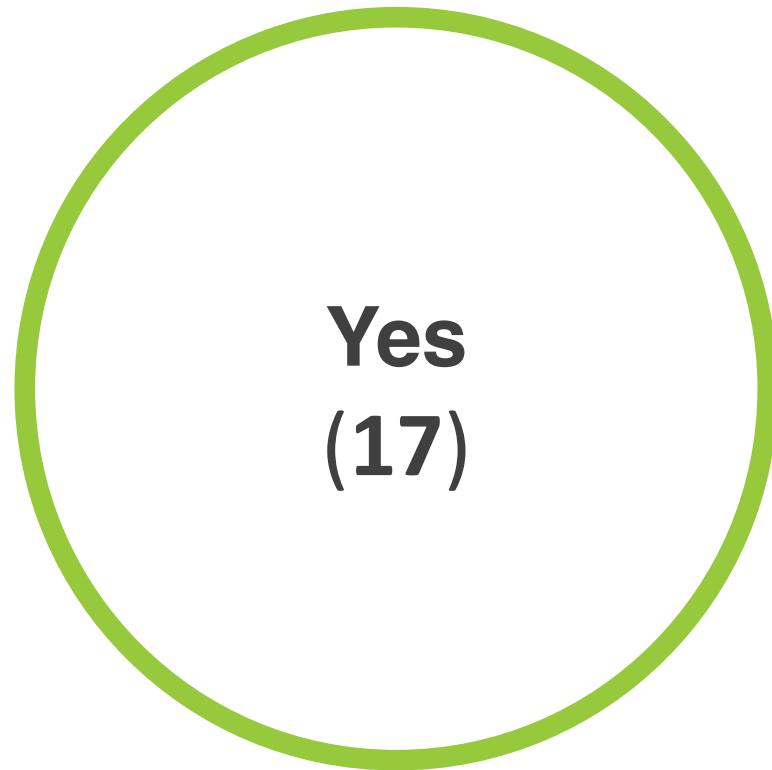
# PROGRAMMING, PLANNING & IMPACT

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# Do you report directly to the Office of the Mayor or Deputy Mayor?



**Are you planning to increase your climate justice/equity work in the next year?**



# Details of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work

(slide 1 of 5)

City	Description of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work
Adelaide	We do not have anything planned however climate justice/equity work may come out as part of the new action planning process.
Amsterdam	Equity and diversity of perspectives becomes an increasingly important topic and will gain more attention. However, we do not have a separate program at the moment. Strong focus on employment and education as part of the recovery plans. Energy advise and financial support to prevent energy-poverty, program lacking behind in 2020 because of covid. Donut strategy with strong equity focus.



# Details of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work

(slide 2 of 5)

City	Description of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work
Boulder	<p>Over the past several years, the city has worked to advance equity and, specifically, racial justice across the entire organization, including Climate Initiatives. In February 2021, City Council unanimously adopted the city’s first Racial Equity Plan. During the plan’s development, City of Boulder employees and leadership have been working to understand the role institutional racism has played in perpetuating current racial inequities and to develop a vision to advance racial equity through education, programs, policies and budget decisions. There are many intersections between the city’s Racial Equity Plan and its climate work, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The city’s climate action plans must now be aligned with the Racial Equity Plan: The Racial Equity Plan, like the Sustainability and Resilience Framework and the Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan, guides department master plans as well as existing and future city projects, programs, plans and policies. The Climate Initiatives Department will incorporate this guidance into future updates of the city’s climate action plans.</li> <li>• Reconsideration of climate and energy targets’ unintended impact on equity: The Racial Equity Plan states, “Anecdotaly, Boulder’s high design expectations, energy efficiency and climate goals, limited vacant land for development, high proportion of jobs to homes, and numerous other polices all have an indirect impact on housing costs. Combined with the historic federal policies and the lack of opportunity to build generational wealth, high housing costs continue to impact who can afford to live in Boulder.” The Climate Initiatives team is exploring opportunities to bring into balance community values of environmental protection, quality of life and racial and socioeconomic equity.</li> <li>• Staff training: All city staff are participating in Bias and Microaggression trainings, and the Climate Initiatives Department is committed to ensuring all staff also take part in the Advancing Racial Equity: The Role of Government and Racial Equity Instrument Trainings to better incorporate racial equity into climate work. The Climate Initiatives Department is also building its capacity in this space by reading the 2020 One Book One Boulder selection, So You Want to Talk About Race, by Ijeoma Oluo.</li> <li>• Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) Training: Like all boards and commissions, the EAB will also take part in Bias and Microaggression trainings. This step will be completed by the end of 2021.</li> <li>• Creation of a department racial equity team: The Climate Initiatives Department has initiated a racial equity team and will develop department-specific plans to analyze, enact and assess pathways to advance racial equity through climate work. This group is also responsible for ensuring that staff utilize the racial equity instrument in key decisions, integrating racial equity into the department’s strategic plans and creating inclusive decision-making processes.</li> </ul>

# Details of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work

(slide 3 of 5)

City	Description of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work
Glasgow	Further work with local schools, colleges and employers on practical ways of implementing a Just Transition for the current and future workforce of the city.
Helsinki	Energy Renaissance promotes the climate justice in neighbourhoods.
Melbourne	Yes, through the “Power Melbourne” initiative and any advocacy work on going off gas. Both of these projects will need to consider and address a just transition to all electric, renewable powered homes and small business.
Minneapolis	Updating the Climate Action Plan to Prioritize Equity. Weekly staff training and developing an equity practice toolkit. Advocating for dedicated funding for Environmental Justice with the community having decision making over how it is invested.

# Details of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work

(slide 4 of 5)

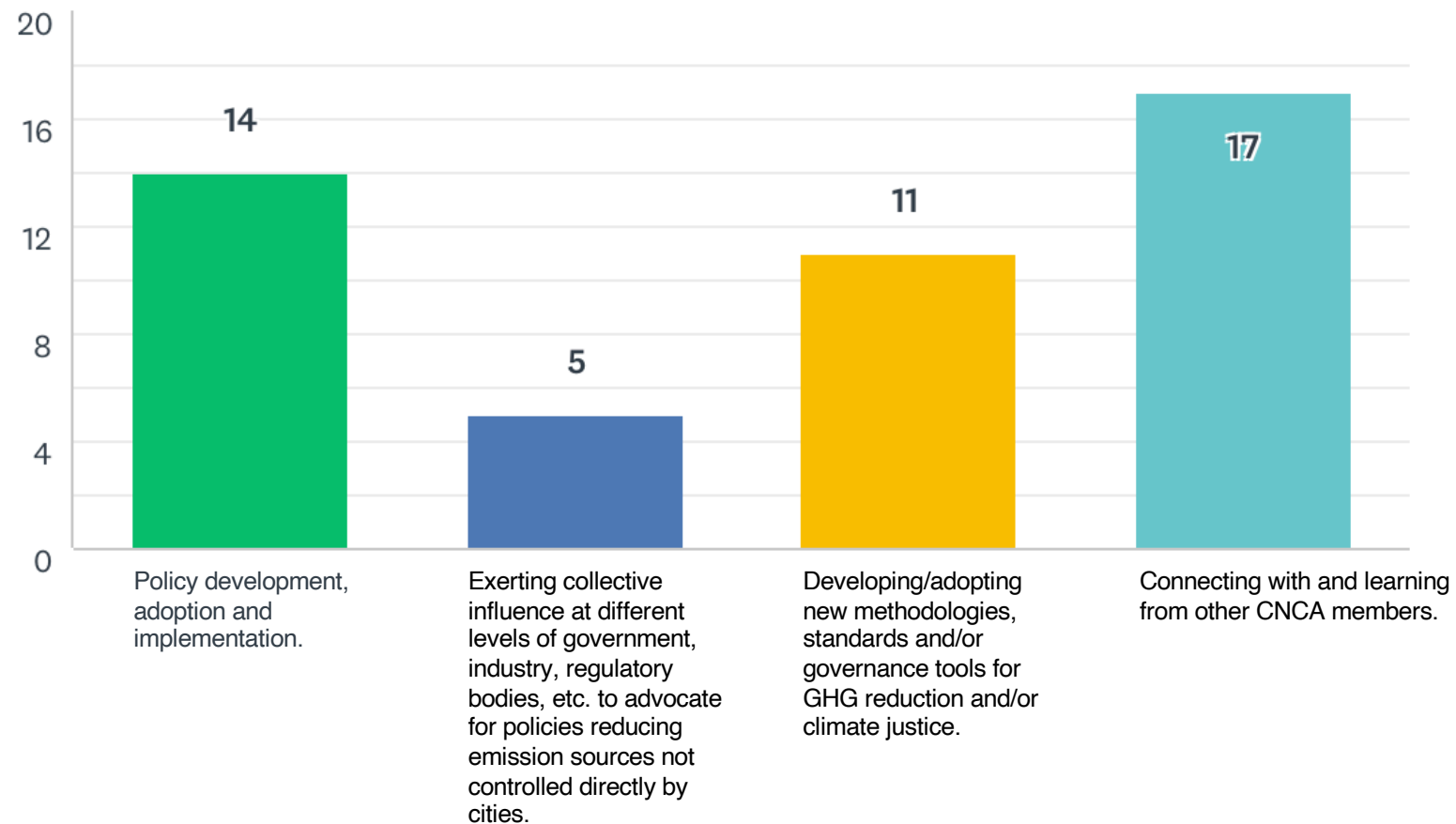
City	Description of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work
New York City	NYC is publishing the first Environmental Justice for All report at the end of this year. Combatting the climate crisis is deeply intertwined with New York City’s mission to drive a long-term recovery and overcome racial and class disparities. This spring, New York City launched a citywide engagement effort, led by the NYC Environmental Justice Advisory Board, to publish the first-ever NYC Environmental Justice For All report. This unprecedented comprehensive study of environmental justice issues will engage the low-income communities and communities of color that have borne the brunt of environmental degradation, the climate crisis and America’s fossil fuel economy. The study will go on to inform future policies, programs and procedures to ensure future administrations also work to close environmental and health disparities, and at the same time, distribute the benefits on the City’s Green New Deal equitably to frontline communities.
Oslo	Introducing new guidelines for assessing social and economic consequences of climate policies, developed by the department of Finance.
Portland	The ongoing work of the Climate Justice Collaborative will inform the next iteration of climate policy in Portland. Also, the PCEF deployment directly centers BIPOC and low income communities in project implementation.
Rio de Janeiro	The city of Rio is part of the CNCA climate justice committee and a new member of C40 ICA Forum.
San Francisco	It will depend on funding, but the department is implementing Phase I of its Racial Equity Action Plan and will begin to implement phase II.

# Details of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work

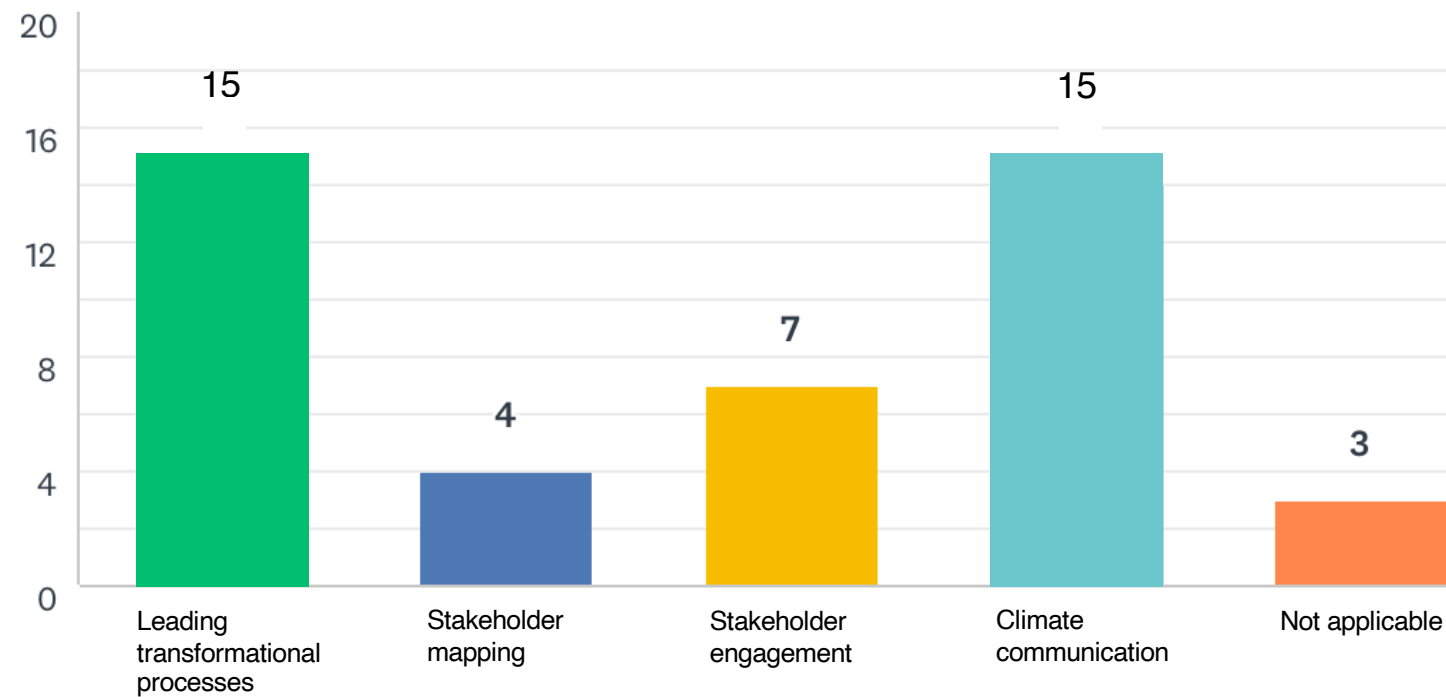
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City	Description of Upcoming Climate Justice and Equity Work
Seattle	By standing up a Green New Deal Oversight Board and Interdepartmental team to work collaboratively to develop policies and programs that will eliminate climate pollution, prioritize climate justice and invest in an equitable transition to a clean energy economy.
Stockholm	Study on how NGOs could contribute to fulfilling the SDGs.
Sydney	Better involvement with Indigenous groups in steering and implementing carbon projects.
Vancouver	New Climate and Equity Working Group, plus new Climate Justice Charter.
Washington, DC	As part of our commitment to the Transportation & Climate Initiative we will be creating a Transportation Equity Advisory Board that will help to define which communities are overburdened by pollution and climate change and underserved by the current transportation system, and recommend investments in these communities.

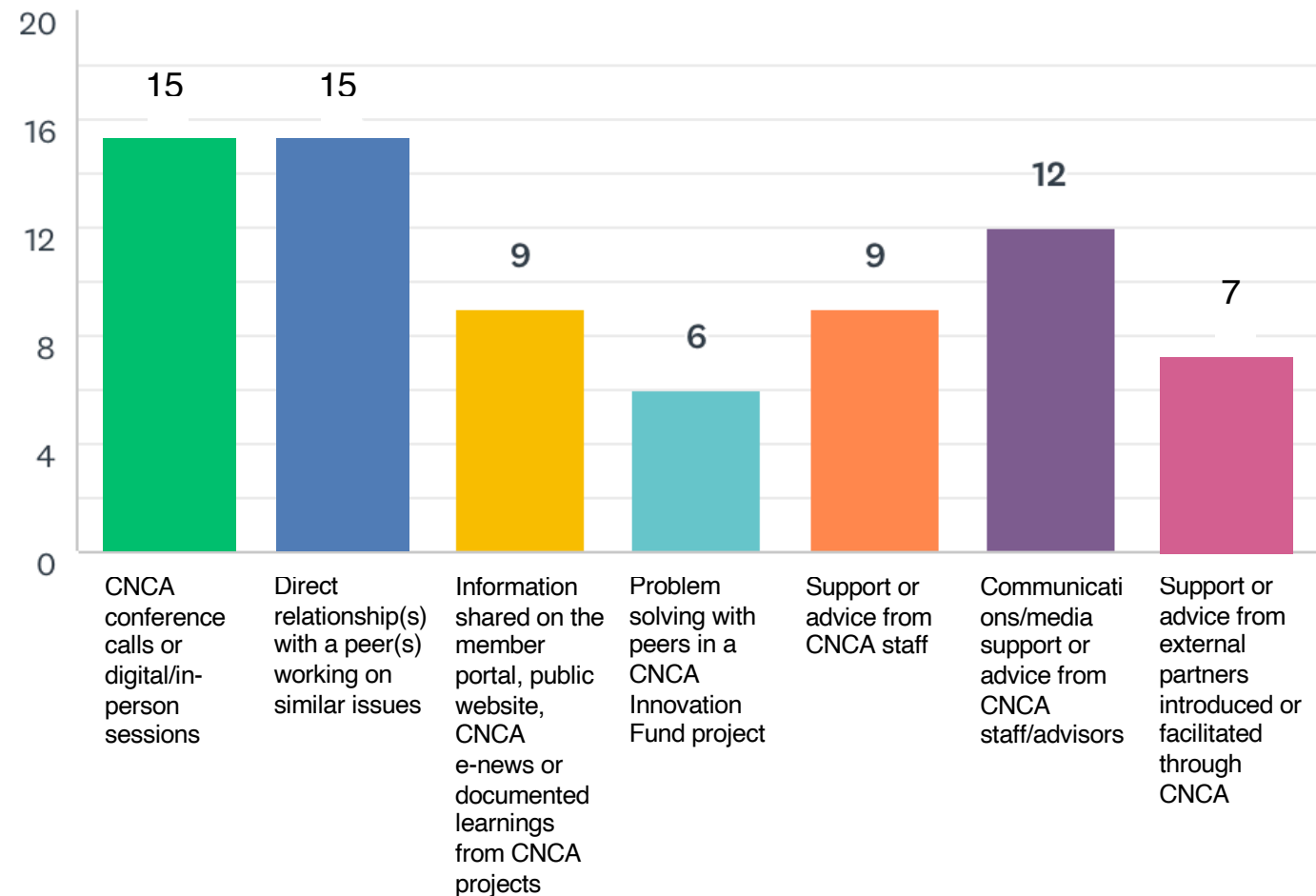
# Has participation in CNCA supported your work in any of the following ways?



# Has participation in CNCA supported your gaining any of the following skills?



# Has participation in any of the following CNCA activities inspired new ideas for your work?



# Have you participated in a CNCA Innovation Fund project? If so, please describe any benefit

(slide 1 of 3)

City	Description of Benefit
Amsterdam	CCS/ CCU Innovation fund project contributed largely to forming our own strategy and goals on that topic.
Boulder	CNCA funding for Boulder's electrification efforts (PKA "thermal decarbonization") dramatically accelerated both our understanding and our programmatic strategy development. It directly resulted in the development of a multi-city initiative which is now a national effort called the Building Electrification Institute. Funding from CNCA also enabled the development of a city-wide energy analysis tool which is now in use in cities across the US and has been adopted by New York State to help guide its energy transition strategy.
Copenhagen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project on Carbon Capture with Helsinki, Stockholm, Oslo and Amsterdam</li><li>• Project on Fossil and emission free non-road machines together with Stockholm and Oslo</li></ul>
Helsinki	Embodied carbon and Cities Aim at Zero Emissions -projects: both reports have been very useful for us
Melbourne	Previous innovation fund supported development of a renewable energy purchasing guide and PPA replication. The project has been hugely beneficial to the city and changing the market, enabling us to deliver training and replication guide which has led to strong engagement and action from large energy users.



# Have you participated in a CNCA Innovation Fund project? If so, please describe any benefit

(slide 2 of 3)

City	Description of Benefit
NYC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building Electrification Primer for Cities and Utilities (2019) Served as a springboard for New York City to understand the role of utilities in building electrification efforts, as well as key barriers and case studies for potential pathways forward.</li> <li>• Thermal Decarbonization Initiative for Cities – Phase 2 (2019) Through this CNCA grant and cost-shares from program partners, New York City’s Mayor’s Office of Sustainability (MOS) developed critical knowledge through market research that will support pilot program implementation, including: contractor research, technical research, and customer market research. These research scopes have prepared MOS with the information and direction to design an ASHP pilot program for 1-4 family homes.</li> </ul>
Rio de Janeiro	<p>PRO Rio Energy benchmarking program - we're running the pilot project with the municipal buildings, expecting a considerable resources savings. After that, we'll open the program to the public.</p> <p>IMPROVe urban environmental impacts tool - we're disseminating the tool between all the projects departments in the municipality</p>
San Francisco	Game Changer - Zero Emission building taskforce
Seattle	Energy Performance Standards for Existing Buildings, connection with other cities, funding, technical expertise.
Stockholm	Peer learning. The international support could create more attention around the project.

# Have you participated in a CNCA Innovation Fund project? If so, please describe any benefit

(slide 3 of 3)

City	Description of Benefit
Sydney	The City of Sydney has received four grants to date: net zero high rise, hydrogen refueling, community of practice, and better buildings cup. For each, the funding enabled projects which otherwise may not have been funded/prioritised internally. In addition, being part of an international cohort of leading cities gave these programs more legitimacy which helped to engage external partners and for internal support.
Vancouver	Allows us to get funding for pilots or projects that might be considered too risky for city funds, therefore allows more innovation.
Washington, DC	We haven't participated in a project in the last year. The building performance standard project we participated in with other North American cities has helped us think about the next steps with our program, especially as we are required to study shifting from an energy performance metric to a GHG metric.
Yokohama	It was very important to develop the platform of the PV introduction support and to consider about the local production of power for local consumption in a post-FIT through the Yokohama City Renewable Energy Promotion Project.

# How has CNCA impacted your work?

(slide 1 of 4)

City	Examples
Adelaide	Our involvement in CNCA has informed our emissions reduction planning and action.
Amsterdam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CCS/ CCU innovation fund project,</li><li>• In general: perspective on how other cities approach topics/ challenges.</li></ul>
Boulder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CNCA funding for Boulder’s electrification efforts (PKA “thermal decarbonization”) dramatically accelerated both our understanding and our programmatic strategy development. It directly resulted in the development of a multi-city initiative which is now a national effort called the Building Electrification Institute. Funding from CNCA also enabled the development of a city-wide energy analysis tool which is now in use in cities across the US and has been adopted by New York State to help guide its energy transition strategy.</li><li>• CNCA supported Boulder’s effort to further the exploration of urban carbon drawdown opportunities which has now led to a four city collaboration between Stockholm, Helsinki, Minneapolis and Boulder. As a result of this convening and collaboration support each of these cities is now developing a bioenergy-biochar strategy. This effort also positioned Boulder to be selected as one of 10 cities internationally to be selected to compete for a Bloomberg Philanthropies biochar development grant.</li></ul>
Copenhagen	New initiative on Carbon Capture in Copenhagen is underway and program for fossil-free non-road machines in our own projects in City of Copenhagen
Glasgow	Gaining membership of CNCA was a commitment in our Council Strategic Plan so its prestige has added weight and value to local work as well as the city's new draft international strategy.

# How has CNCA impacted your work?

(slide 2 of 4)

City	Examples
Helsinki	Working in projects has given us a lot of useful information. Co-operation with the Northern European Cities has increased. The possibility of holding the CNCA annual meeting in Helsinki also further increased the city's own commitment to climate work.
Melbourne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Innovation funding which supported renewable energy purchasing and replication</li><li>• Sharing international examples of getting off gas at annual general meeting, and practical insights from members peers</li></ul>
Minneapolis	The Innovation fund helped us launch a collective effort with cities around biochar which led to a \$500,000 grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies' to establish a pilot a bio-char facility.
NYC	The research funded through phase 2 of the Thermal Decarbonization Initiative for Cities was essential in designing ElectrifySI, a clean heating & cooling program funded through NYSERDA to promote equitable workforce development and adoption of electrification technologies on Staten Island.
Oslo	CNCA embodied carbon project helps us in developing a target for reduced carbon intensity of building materials.
Portland	CNCA was one of the first organizations to put zero emissions standards for buildings on our radar, through the Game Changers series. Participation in the Transformational Leadership cohort and it has been very thought-provoking and enjoyable. Participation in embodied carbon workgroups has furthered our work in that area as well.

# How has CNCA impacted your work?

(slide 3 of 4)

City	Examples
Rio de Janeiro	The CNCA Innovation Fund was fundamental for the launching of our energy benchmarking program. Through the PRO Rio will be also possible to extend the new Code for the existing buildings.
San Francisco	Game Changer - Zero Emission building taskforce led to the all electric new construction ordinance (AKA natural gas ban). We are looking at funding mechanism - such as ones in Portland and Vancouver.
Seattle	<p>Although the pandemic impacted our timelines and our current Mayor is not running for re-election making this her last year in the Executive Office, this work has informed and contributed to our ongoing work to shape a Building Performance Standard. Based on City projections, adopting Seattle's building performance standards and retrofitting commercial and larger multifamily buildings to operate on clean efficient electricity will reduce building-related climate emissions more than 50 percent by 2050. We have been meeting with building owners, managers, tenants, service providers, labor groups, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders to advance a collaborative process that creates a policy that works for all.</p> <p>We are developing plans to help building owners with coaching and technical assistance, as well as connecting them with financing, upfront rebates, and incentives to make the upgrades feasible.</p>
Stockholm	The innovation fund project Food and Energy in the Circular economy was successful and is now scaled up. The learnings from Oslo on climate budgets was used in our new action plan. The inspiration from the annual meetings is very important.

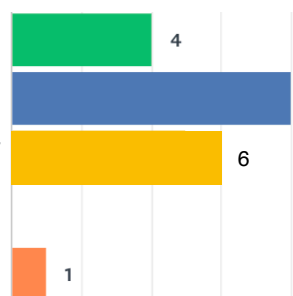
# How has CNCA impacted your work?

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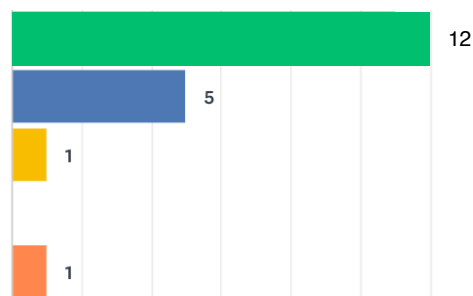
City	Examples
Sydney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The net zero high rise work was an early catalyst which has now led to the introduction of net zero performance standards for our planning controls.</li><li>• Reporting back to staff of highlights from annual events results in significant inspiration and uplift to ambition.</li><li>• Being part of CNCA motivates me to do better, to keep up with my international peers. It creates connections which makes it easy to reach out to colleagues on relevant issues as they arise (e.g. Vancouver on phasing out gas, London on renewable electricity and EnergiSprong)</li></ul>
Vancouver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allowed us to move quickly on embodied carbon policy after learning from other cities.</li><li>• Contacts from Stockholm allowed us to bring a congestion pricing expert from their city to speak to our council and get policy approved.</li><li>• Equity program has helped shape Vancouver's equity work.</li></ul>
Washington, DC	Inspiration from members & the 2019 annual meeting was a key driver in adoption of a people-centered approach to Carbon Free DC.
Yokohama	Through the Innovation Fund, we have organized and posted the information necessary for adopting solar power generating equipment by referencing the other cities' action and by utilizing tools of private companies. In addition, we have speculated about effective policies for consuming post-FIT energy within the city by incorporating different viewpoints. Furthermore, we have researched some plans that seemed most effective. We have then created a specific scheme and identified possible challenges to be faced during the implementation.

# How well do you feel CNCA is delivering on these value propositions for you?

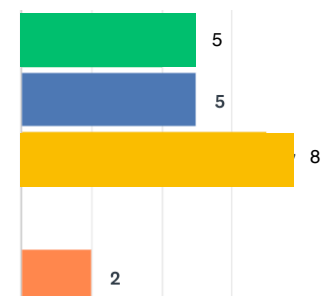
Offers other staff in my organization learning opportunities and/or professional development that they can't get elsewhere



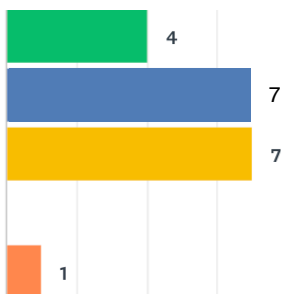
Keeps me on top of the latest best practices, future trends and other big picture field information to help me evaluate my priorities and practices



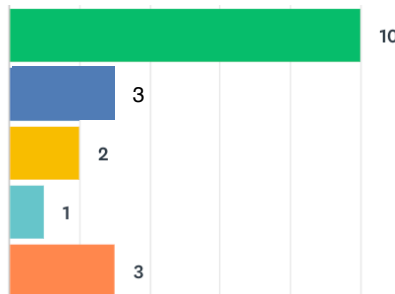
Helps me align my priorities and interests with other communities to collectively influence decision makers (i.e. metro, regional, state, federal, utility, etc.)



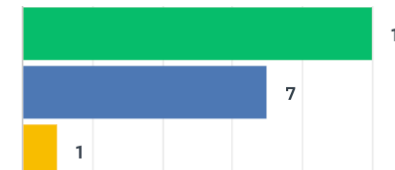
Offers me access to technical experts and field leaders to give me coaching or guidance on specific needs



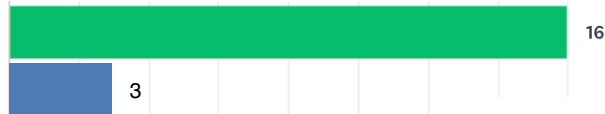
Offers me professional development that I can't receive elsewhere



Helps me learn from and collaborate with peers on specific solutions and challenges



Offers space for me to learn from and share with peers in other communities

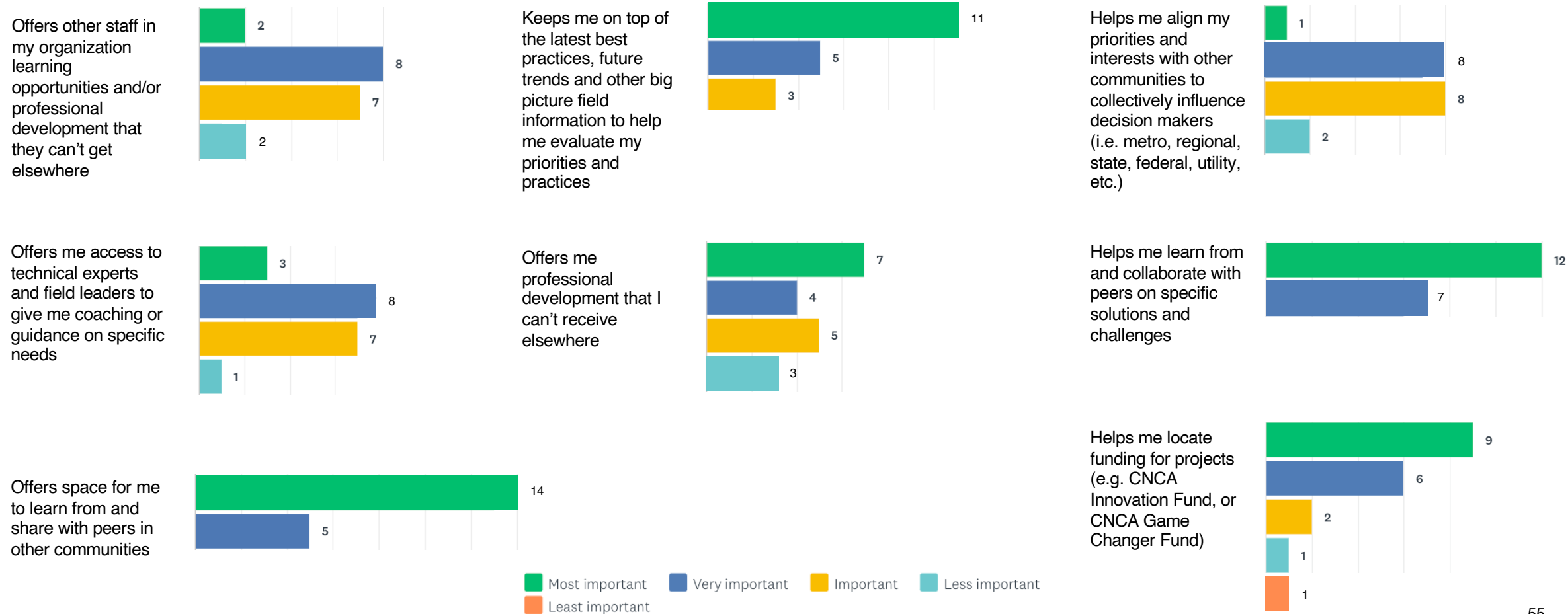


Helps me locate funding for projects (e.g. CNCA Innovation Fund, or CNCA Game Changer Fund)



■ Delivering very well for me   
 ■ Delivering for me, but could be improved  
■ I see opportunity, but I am not using it   
 ■ Not delivering at all for me  
■ I don't know

# Which of these values are most important to you (that you hope participation in CNCA will provide)?





# What would be different without CNCA?

- Without CNCA our thinking would be more insular and we would be less aware of leading climate change action, policies and opportunities. There would be less peer to peer learning and ability to connect and learn readily. Being across action in other cities has assisted to advocate locally.
- Our perspective would be more EU centered, less global, less inspired. We would feel more as individual city, not as part of a global movement working on the same goals around the world.
- Life without CNCA would be awful... Seriously, though, CNCA provides the critical linkage between our jurisdictions on this vital issue. We all participate in countless "best practice sharing" coalitions which vary in terms of actual value. CNCA prioritizes the actionable components of our cross cutting efforts, and besides...you are all wicked cool.
- Focus on implementing new additional initiatives to reach our targets.
- We would still wish to reach out to other ambitious peer cities, but would not have the convening role of CNCA to draw us together and give us a collective agenda and focus.
- We wouldn't have as good peer support to our climate work.
- It would be more difficult to connect with cities leading on climate action. We'd have less knowledge of leading actions cities can take to act on climate.
- My vision of what is possible? It's hard to be told no all day long and be confident in a carbon free future. CNCA staff and members inspire me!
- Through CNCA, NYC has gained critical information on the market for residential electrification as well as the robust network of stakeholders working to advance electrification.

# What would be different without CNCA?

- Missing a good, knowledgeable and very professional network to share information and learn from.
- We would not be able to implement some important programs, mostly considering energy and buildings. Our benchmarking program, for example, was a conceptual idea for many years, and only became true due to the CNCA support.
- We would be less informed about what other Cities are doing around the world, we have made great use of the funding opportunities and enjoy the special topic webinars.
- We would lose a layer of coordination amongst cities, miss out on funding and technical assistance.
- I would not be connected with my counterparts in other cities.
- The annual 'recharge' of my batteries and motivations which comes from the annual event. The currency of international connections which the CNCA maintains with staff changeovers etc. The funding of important programs.
- I would have limited access to other leading cities. It would be difficult to keep up with leaders in EU and difficult to explain to our politicians what's possible. Professional development would be curtailed.
- I don't think we'd have the depth of relationships that we have with other leading cities without CNCA.
- It's a good opportunity to exchange information with other CNCA members and CNCA staff.
- While there are other networks that have similar focus, CNCA provides critical connections to a long term vision and collaborative learning. There are some topics (for instance related to building decarbonization) where CNCA shares very relevant research and messaging, and where without the network, we would not be as aware of opportunities for policy changes.

# What cities would you like to add as new CNCA members?

## Africa

Cape Town

## Asia

Beijing

New Delhi

Tokyo

## Australia

Australian Capital Territory

## Central and South America

Buenos Aires

Medellín

Mexico City

## Europe

Aarhus

Barcelona

Berlin

Bristol

Dortmund

Edinburg

Paris

Rotterdam

## US

Ann Arbor

Austin

Cincinnati

Denver

Honolulu

Houston

Pittsburgh

# How could CNCA make the monthly e-newsletter more valuable to you?

- Maybe to send an e-mail in advance with a request for news to be included. It is easy to forget to send news.
- Continue with good quality case studies of other city work
- Through practical examples.
- Shorter and more digestible. 30 seconds to read headlines with links to more info.
- Updates on federal legislation around climate topics. Members news and successes.
- Perhaps have thematic issues.
- It would be better if it's in few languages when more cities become the member
- More highlights of the social and racial equity impacts of policy actions in different member cities.
- The re-focused members only e-news is great!
- Great resource – no suggestions
- I like the newsletter! I found the the game changer themed series valuable, especially in sharing with colleagues
- Ok as is
- I think it's already very useful
- Right now it's working just fine
- It is fine as is. I can glean it for key highlights. It is just a challenge to get through all of the content from multiple sources (which is not a reflection on CNCA).

# How could CNCA make the private member portal on the CNCA website more valuable to you?

- Easily accessible facts on programmes and policies in member cities, in different sectors.
- I think it 'd be interesting to have a section with all the projects supported by the CNCA funds
- More project reports structured thematically
- I find that I do not have the time to engage with the many member portals we have access to. I primarily use it when I have a question or opportunity to pose, but not proactively. Using the newsletter is an effective way to draw me into using it more.
- No suggestions
- No opinion
- No recommendations at this moment
- OK as is
- No feedback on this really.
- New to the member portal but so far so good!
- I honestly think its a great resource! thanks!



**CNCA**  
CARBON NEUTRAL CITIES ALLIANCE

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**THANK YOU!**

If you have any questions, please contact:  
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