C40CITIES

CLIMATE LEADERSHIP GROUP

Urban Resilience Solutions

Roma Resiliente Water Management Workshop Rome, March 16th, 2015



Megacities and CLIMATE CHANGE



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Cities in the New Climate Economy

- Between now and 2030 a group of less than 500 key cities (including all 70 C40 members) will be responsible for 60% of GDP growth and 50% of carbon emission growth
- ✓ By 2030 60% of the population will be Urban
- Roughly "one Stockholm" x week moves into a city 1.4 million people
- City administrations are often acutely influential, with sharper local powers than national policy-makers



City adaptation challenge

- Annual extreme weather events gradually increasing since 1980s.
- In 2013 alone, the world saw 41 weather disasters that each caused \$1bn+ damages (IPCC AR5.0).
- 2 billion people affected by weather related hazards 2000-2009
- / Big cities on the frontline





The 70 C40 CITIES



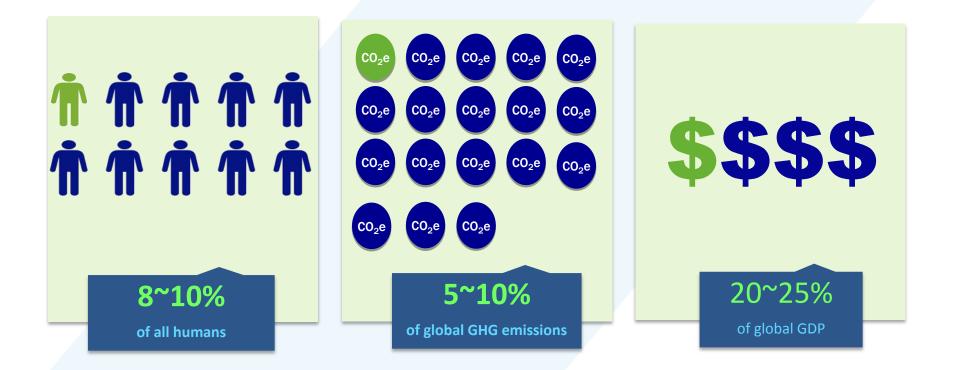


Membership of Mayors & Governors





The Power of C40





C40 Network concept: city-to-city sharing





C40 Initiatives and Networks





Cities are prioritising adaptation



75% of reporting cities have assessed risk from climate impacts to their city.



C40 Network: Climate Change Risk Assessment

- Forward-thinking cities share best practices for assessing their climate risks. Peer support results:
 - Toronto and London shared innovative approaches engaging community in risk discussions
 - Sao Paulo has redesigned its risk governance
 - Barcelona and Rio are working together to collect and use city data for effective risk management



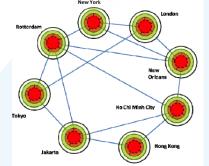


+ ROME

C40 Network: Connecting Delta Cities

The vanguard of delta cities active in climate change related spatial development, water management and adaptation. Peer support results:

- Ho Chi Minh City has city governance models and assistance in setting up a climate bureau in their city government.
 Peer reviewed adaptation strategy and implementation.
- Copenhagen was able to make the case to their city council for climate *preparedness in advance* of their recent Cloudburst events.
- Tokyo is piloting public education on rainfall, river levels and climate risks





Water management best practice example **New York:** Green Infrastructure Plan



Released in 2010, the NYC Green Infrastructure Plan presents an alternative approach to improving water quality that integrates "green infrastructure," such as Right-of-way Bioswales and green roofs, with investments to optimize the existing system and to build targeted, costeffective "grey" or traditional infrastructure. Goal=>1 inch of rain managed with impervious surfaces

Results so far:

- Grants to private property owners (USD 11.5 million since 2011)
- Updated green infrastructure designs
- Community training and tools
- 3 neighborhood demonstration sites
- Stormwater flow monitoring



Water management best practice example **Tokyo:** World Leader in Stopping Water Leakage



Tokyo has one of the most efficient water systems in the world with the lowest leakage rates using a method of **real time leak detection and same day leak repair, w**hich greatly reduces damages such as road subsidence and muddy and polluted water.

Results so far:

- Leakage rate reduced from 20% (1956) to 3.6% (in 2006)
- Water wasted has been halved over the past 10 years from 150 million m³ water to 68 million m³ water
- carbon dioxide emissions reduced by about 73,000 t CO₂ annually



Jakarta: Socially-Inclusive Coastal Protection



Jakarta is working to limit the impact that flooding will have on its citizens, restoring water systems and increasing capacity of rivers and canals.

Actions to involve stakeholders include:

- Engaging local community leaders in discussions with Jakarta's Governor
- Securing NGOs to support people during the resettlement process
- Asking private sector companies to support the projects by donating goods and services.



Melbourne: Urban Landscapes Climate Adaptation Program



By increasing green space to 7.6% of municipal space and doubling the tree canopy, Melbourne is aiming to reduce drought vulnerability and cool the city by 4°C.

The city's actions have already led to the planting of 12,000 new trees and the addition of 10,000 square meters of green space. The program includes citizen engagement initiatives, which together with other actions provide benefits including improved air quality and city resilience, reduced energy demand, and reduced heatrelated deaths.



New Orleans: Urban Water Plan



The Greater New Orleans Urban Water Plan provides a roadmap for mitigating flood risk, limiting subsidence, and improving the quality of water.

The plan follows the innovative "slow, store & use, and drain" model borrowed from the Dutch:

- using bio-retention and infiltration strategies, including rain gardens and bio swales
- storing it in the landscape longer by retrofitting canals and finding space for new canals and ponds
- draining it only when necessary.



Supporting Rome Resilience





C40 International Diplomacy – Compact of Mayors

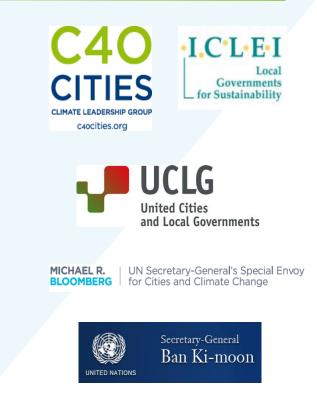
The Pledge

- The Compact of Mayors is an agreement between city networks to support our city members to:
 - Register "City Climate Commitments" (targets for GHG emissions reduction and plans to adapt to climate change);
 - Report annually on progress towards achieving GHG emissions reduction targets and assessing climate hazards, using standards established through City Networks; and
 - Disclose this information publicly by reporting through a recognized city platform

http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/09/CITIES-Mayors-compact.pdf

The Intention

 Direct more resources to Cities to appropriately address mitigation and adaptation local climate action







Global Aggregation of City Climate Commitments

Key Findings

- Significant commitments towards greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction have already been made by cities around the world:
 - 228 global cities, representing 436 million people, have already set GHG reduction goals and targets.
 - The greatest impact of these cumulative commitments will be felt in the period 2030 2050.
- The cumulative savings in 2050 are equivalent to the combined current annual emissions of China and India, while the annual savings are equivalent to the current annual emissions of South Africa

Annual Results 454 MtCO₂e/yr in 2020 402 MtCO₂e/yr in 2030 430 MtCO₂e/yr in 2050 emissions saved vs. business as usual

Cumulative Results 2.8 GtCO₂e by 2020 6.1 GtCO₂e by 2030 13.0 GtCO₂e by 2050 emissions saved vs. business as usual



C40 has REACH



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CDC Mobile Application – Delta City App



Grazie infinite Roma!

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