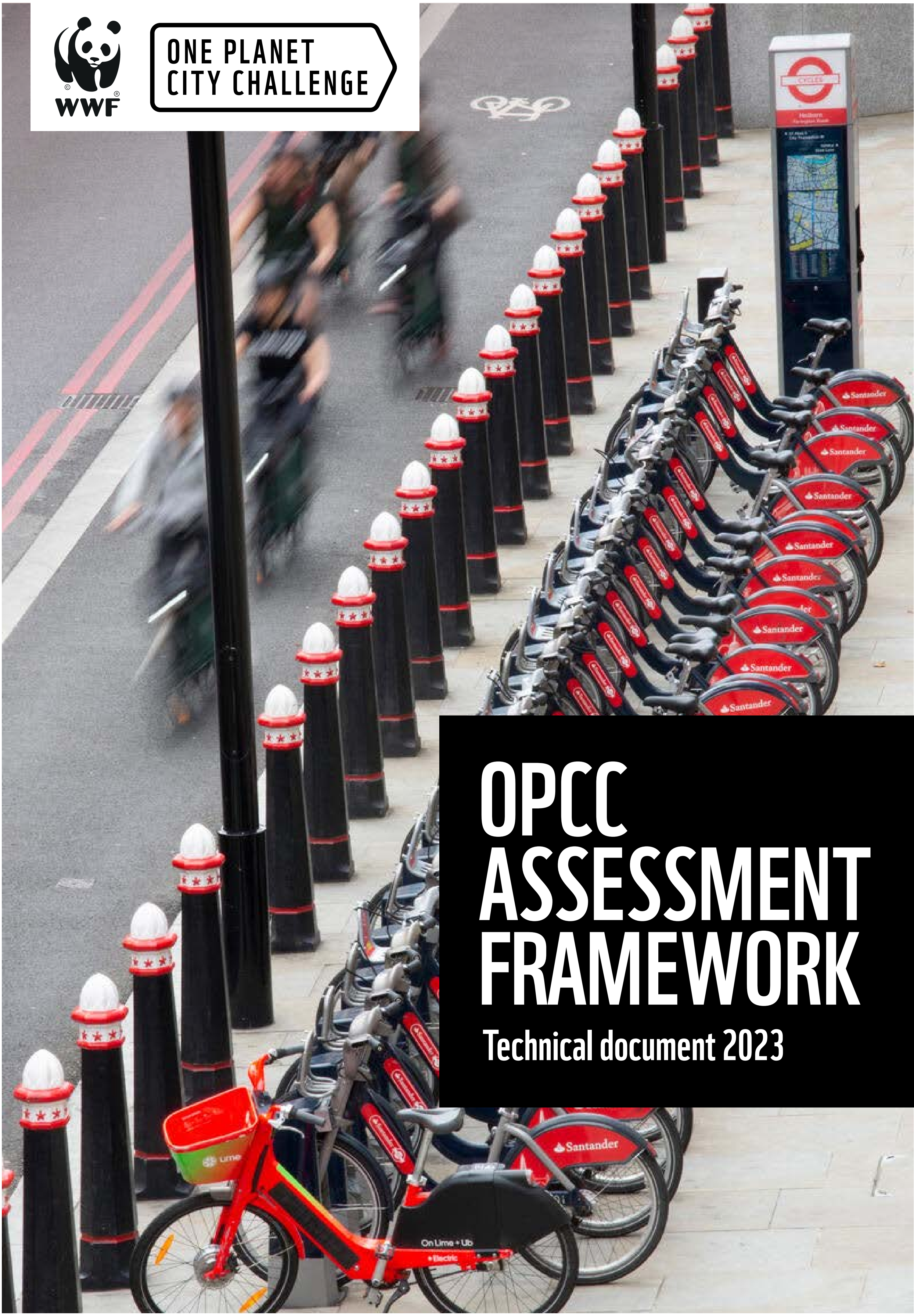
ONE PLANET
CITY CHALLENGE



OPCC ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

Technical document 2023

THE OPCC IN A NUTSHELL

The **One Planet City Challenge** (OPCC) is a biennial competition organised by WWF to guide cities towards effective climate action while publicly recognising and celebrating the most ambitious and innovative ideas, actions, people, and policies.

The OPCC aims to help cities develop the most effective climate mitigation and adaptation practices[1] and to disseminate this practice globally. As part of the challenge process, WWF reviews cities' plans against good practice climate action planning criteria and assesses whether their targets align with the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting global warming to a maximum of 1.5 °C. This review takes into account cities' differing capacities and responsibilities by modulating expectations using the Human Development Index. We also provide high level guidance on the most effective actions needed to meet cities' necessary targets.

Additionally, best-performing cities are put forward to an international jury of experts that choose national and global winners according to criteria set by the OPCC. These winners are rewarded with public recognition and supported in promoting their actions and plans to their citizens, as well as gathering citizen suggestions to further accelerate change. In a new pilot program, rejoining national winners from the previous cycle will be separately assessed by the jury. These cities will be recognised as "OPCC All Stars" and compete for a global award that recognises progress made since their win.

We invite OPCC cities to report their climate actions on CDP-ICLEI Track using the 2023 Cities Questionnaire. CDP-ICLEI Track is the world's leading climate progress accountability mechanism for cities – tracking over 1,000 cities' climate action in 2022 – supported by partnerships with other global organisations such as C40, the Global Covenant of Mayors, and WWF.

In the platform, we encourage OPCC participants to report in alignment with the Common Reporting Framework (CRF) of the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM). This includes a set of global recommendations to ensure robust climate action planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting procedures. This kind of public disclosure promotes transparency and accountability, and through international reporting, your city adds its voice to global support for advancing the climate agenda, both nationally and globally.

The OPCC has grown steadily since its inception in 2011. At this point, over 700 cities from nearly 70 countries on 6 continents have taken part at least once in the OPCC.

1 As well as good practices in secure, sustainable and affordable energy access and energy poverty alleviation.

CONTENTS

ONE PLANET CITY CHALLENGE

This document is designed to provide in-depth methodological information on the 2023 version of the One Planet City Challenge's (OPCC) Assessment Framework to OPCC participants. It also provides guidance that complements the instructions found in the OPCC's Participants Booklet (see Participants Documents here), and on the CDP-ICLEI webpage (www.cdp.net/en/cities).

Note that this document is a draft version, particularly with regards to the adaptation table, which will be included in the final version. This will be available from May 2023.

Contributors

Author: Gara Trujillo Ferreres (WWF-Sweden)

Editor in chief: Tabaré A. Currás (WWF-Sweden)

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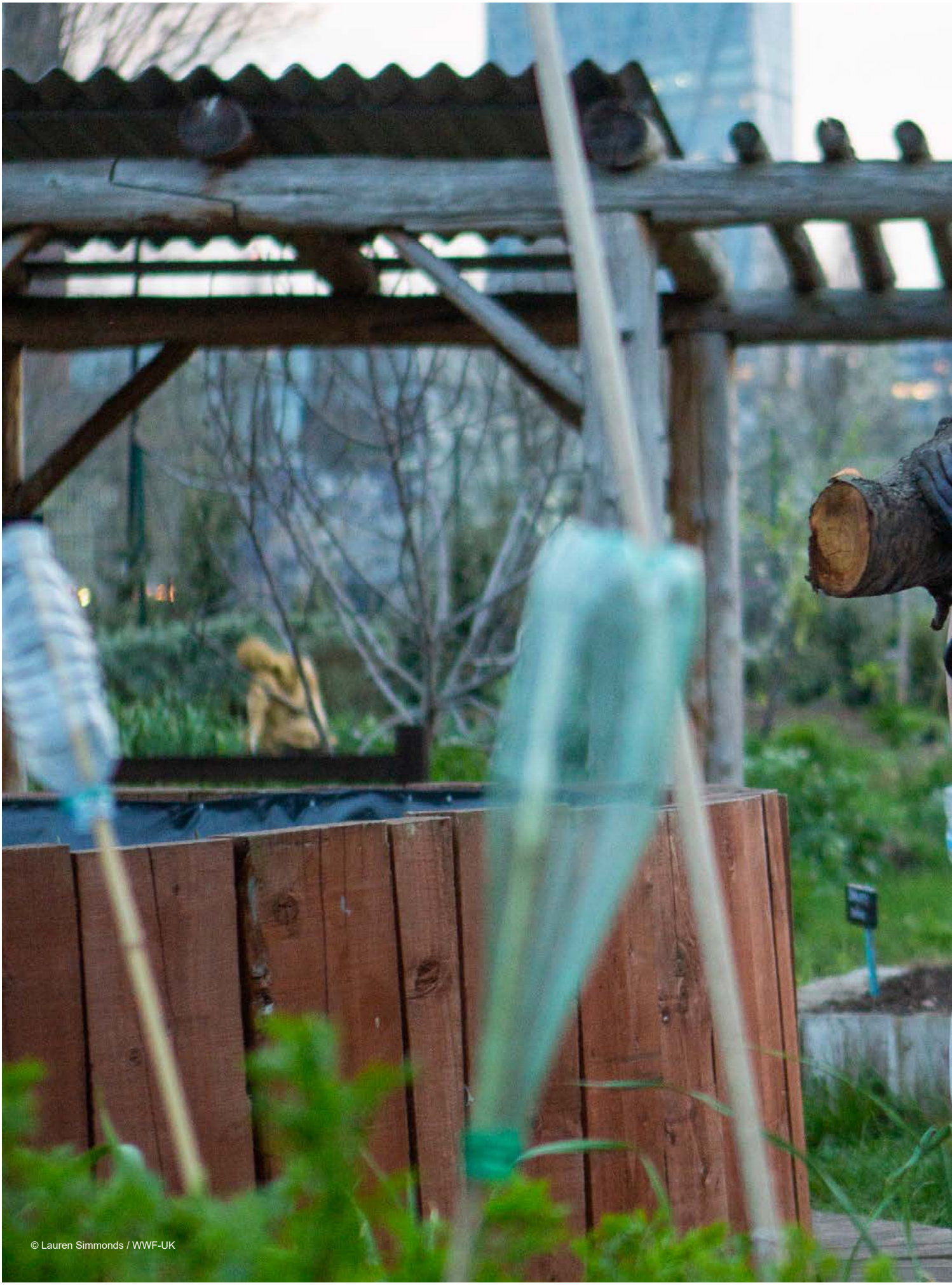
Contact information

Please contact your national WWF office or WWF's international OPCC Technical Helpdesk (at opcc-helpdesk@wwf.se) for specific questions about OPCC's Assessment Framework.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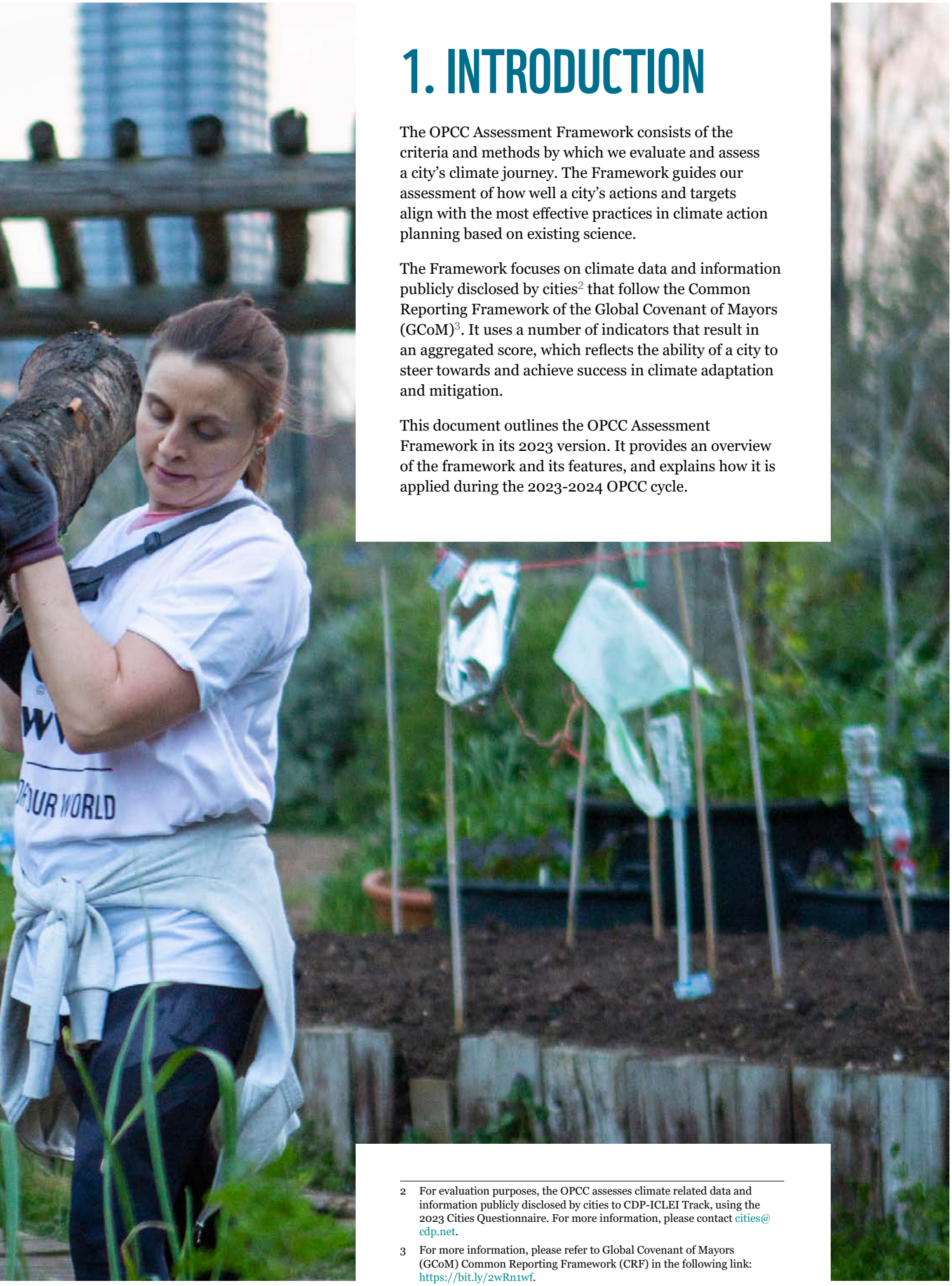
1. INTRODUCTION

The OPCC Assessment Framework consists of the criteria and methods by which we evaluate and assess a city's climate journey. The Framework guides our assessment of how well a city's actions and targets align with the most effective practices in climate action planning based on existing science.

The Framework focuses on climate data and information publicly disclosed by cities[2] that follow the Common Reporting Framework of the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM)[3]. It uses a number of indicators that result in an aggregated score, which reflects the ability of a city to steer towards and achieve success in climate adaptation and mitigation.

This document outlines the OPCC Assessment Framework in its 2023 version. It provides an overview of the framework and its features, and explains how it is applied during the 2023-2024 OPCC cycle.



2 For evaluation purposes, the OPCC assesses climate related data and information publicly disclosed by cities to CDP-ICLEI Track, using the 2023 Cities Questionnaire. For more information, please contact cities@cdp.net.

3 For more information, please refer to Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM) Common Reporting Framework (CRF) in the following link: https://bit.ly/2wRn1wf.

2. SCORING CRITERIA

The data submitted by cities participating in the OPCC is assessed against a set of s*coring criteria* composed of 36 indicators, which are combined into 5 themes covering the following areas:

- Assessed GHG emissions and risks from climate change
- Mitigation targets and adaptation goals (inclusive, integrated, and science-based)
- Climate action plans
- Implementation of strategies and/ or actions
- Results-based monitoring

The indicators have been designed to identify good climate practices, but the scores can also serve as a current situation analysis to further develop a city's climate ambition and action.

The OPCC Scoring aggregates indicators in two high level dimensions: 'Vision' and 'Impact':

- *'Vision'* represents a city's commitment and ability to drive change (i.e., assessment of impacts and risks, emissions inventories, climate targets, and monitoring and reporting).
- *'Impact'* represents the reduction potential of a city's current climate action (i.e., mitigation and adaptation action plans and their implementation).

The following tables (Tables 1, 2 and 3) list the indicators along with corresponding maximum scores, i.e., the weighting assigned to each category.

Table 1: OPCC total aggregated scores (maximum).

THEME	MAXIMUM SCORE
Assessed GHG emissions and risks from climate change	28
Mitigation targets and adaptation goals	22.5
Climate action plans	35.5
Implementation of climate strategies and/or actions	41.5
Results-based monitoring	22.5
Max total score	**150**

Table 2: OPCC scoring criteria for the *Vision* dimension.

THEME	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	SCORING CRITERIA	MAXIMUM SCORE	CITIES QUESTIONNAIRE 2023 QUESTION
Assessed GHG emissions and risks from climate change	Presence of Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	Checks whether the city has named and attached a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	Assessment status: no but intending (0.5 pts), in progress (1 pt), yes (1.5 pts)	1.5	1.1
	Boundary of assessment	Checks for the boundary of the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	Boundary of assessment relative to jurisdiction boundary: smaller (1 pt), partial (1.5 pts), same or larger (3 pts) than city boundary	3	1.1a
	Factors covered	Checks the number of factors considered in the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	Factors: between one and five (1.5 pt), between six and nine (2.5 pts), all factors covered/ considered (3.5 pts)	3.5	1.1a
	Completeness of hazards	Checks for the completeness of hazards covered by the Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment	One fully reported hazard (4 pts), additional fully reported hazards (1 pt); capped to 6 pts. One partially reported hazard (2 pts), additional partially reported hazards (0.5 pts); capped to 4 pts. No reported hazards (0 pts)	6	1.2
	Inventory status	Checks for the presence of an emissions inventory	Attachment and/ or unrestricted access provided (1.5 pts)	1.5	2.1a
	Up-to-date emissions inventory	Checks for the date of creation of the emissions inventory	Emissions inventory within last year (0.5 pts), within last 6 years (0.4 pts), older than 6 years (0.2 pts), no inventory (0 pts)	0.5	2.1a
	Scope of emissions	Checks for 3 sectors of scope 1 emissions, and 2 sectors each of scope 2 and scope 3 emissions	Scopes: one scope considered (1 pt), two scopes considered (2 pts), three scopes considered (3 pts)	3	2.1 (b/ c/ d)
	Sectors of inventory	Checks to what extent all sectors are considered under the chosen framework *[where notation key 'Not Occuring' is used in the reporting, the total number of sectors will change]*	Sectors: 20% of sectors considered (0.6 pts), 40% of sectors considered (1.2 pts), 60% + of sectors considered (1.8 pts), all sectors considered (3 pts)	3	2.1 (b/ c/ d)
	Level of confidence	Checks the quality of data for "Activity data" and "Emissions factors"	Additive score capped to 2 points. High data quality (1 pt), medium data quality (0.5 pts), low data quality (0.3 pts)	2	2.1a
	Boundary of emissions inventory	Checks for the boundary of the emissions inventory	Boundary of inventory relative to jurisdiction boundary: smaller (0.5 pts), partial (1 pt), same or larger (2 pts) than city boundary	2	2.1a
	Gases covered	Checks for the number of GHG covered by the emissions inventory	Gases: 1 option (0.4 pts), 2 options (0.6 pts), 3 options (1.2 pts), all options (1.5 pts)	1.5	2.1a
	Consumption-based emissions inventory (CBE)	Checks whether the city has a CBE inventory	Response: "No, but intending to develop and report in the next 2 years" (0.2 pts), "No, but development in progress and report in the next year" (0.4 pts), "Yes" (0.5 pts)	0.5	2.2

THEME	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	SCORING CRITERIA	MAXIMUM SCORE	CITIES QUESTIONNAIRE 2023 QUESTION
Targets and goals	Boundary of mitigation target	Checks for the boundary of the (city-wide/ sectoral) targets	Boundary of target relative to jurisdiction (city-wide/ sectoral): government operations only (0.25 pts/ 0.1 pts), smaller or partial (0.5 pts/ 0.2 pts), same or larger (1 pt/ 0.4 pts) than city boundary	1	5.1a
	SBT alignment	Checks whether the emissions (city-wide/ sectoral) targets are considered Science-Based Targets (SBT)	SBT alignment (city-wide/ sectoral): the city considers its target to be an SBT but it does not align to an SBT methodology (0.5 pts/ 0.2 pts), the city considers its target to be an SBT and a specific methodology is selected (1 pt/ 0.4 pts)	1	5.1a
	GHG targets aligned with a trajectory based on fair-share budget	Checks for long-term achievement of net-zero emissions (city-wide)	Net-zero emissions target: after 2050 (1.8 pts), by 2050 (2.5 pts), by 2040 (3 pts), within the next 10 years (3.5 pts)	3.5	5.1a
		Checks for the presence of a short-term target in line with a fair share of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C (city-wide) *[based on the OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method]*	Target options: Target not aligned with a 1.5 °C trajectory for any year (0.5 pts), target aligned with a 1.5 °C trajectory after 2040 (1 pt), target aligned with a 1.5 °C trajectory by 2040 (1.5 pts), target aligned with a 1.5 °C trajectory by 2030 (2 pts)	2	5.1a
		Checks for sectoral targets (energy, transport, and waste)	Additive score capped to 1.5 points. Every sector covered by a sectoral target with target year > current year (0.5 pts)	1.5	5.1a
	Renewable energy/ electricity targets towards neutrality	Checks for renewable energy/ electricity target(s) as a percentage of total in the target year	Score is proportional to the percentage of renewable energy in the target year compared to the base year levels (same or larger/ smaller or partial or government operations only): All energy types (1.25 pts/ 0.75 pts), renewable electricity (0.625 pts/ 0.375 pts), renewable heating and/ or cooling (0.375 pts/ 0.225 pts)	1.25	6.1
	Energy efficiency targets	Checks for energy efficiency target(s) as a percentage of total in the target year	Score is proportional to the percentage change in target year compared to the base year levels (same or larger/ smaller or partial or government operations only): Reduce energy consumption jurisdiction-wide (1.25 pts/ 0.75 pts), increase energy efficiency jurisdiction-wide or all buildings (0.625 pts/ 0.375 pts), any other energy efficiency target (0.375 pts/ 0.225 pts)	1.25	6.1
	Adaptation goals and milestones towards a climate resilient city	Checks for the presence of adaptation targets and their timeline	Additive score capped to 5.5 points. Target period is: 6 years or older (0 pts), older than present time but no older than 5 years (1.1 pts), between present and 2030 (2.2 pts), between 2031 and 2040 (3.3 pts), for 2041 onwards (5.5 pts)	5.5	4.1a
		Checks whether the city's adaptation goal(s) cover the most significant hazards faced by the jurisdiction	Proportional score capped to 5.5 points for alignment of hazards covered by adaptation goal(s) with most significant hazards reported by the jurisdiction	5.5	4.1a

THEME	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	SCORING CRITERIA	MAXIMUM SCORE	CITIES QUESTIONNAIRE 2023 QUESTION
Monitoring and reporting	Overseeing mechanisms	Checks whether the city actively oversees climate-related risks and opportunities	Additive score capped to 5.5 points based on mechanisms to inform, consider, and assign responsibilities on climate related issues	5.5	0.2
	Processes for the mitigation plan	Checks whether processes for monitoring, evaluation and updating have been established	Additive score capped to 8.5 points. Monitoring, evaluation and updating processes: every 5 years (1 pt), every 3 years (2 pts), annually (3.5 pts)	8.5	7.1a
	Processes for the adaptation plan	Checks whether processes for monitoring, evaluation and updating have been established	Additive score capped to 8.5 points. Monitoring, evaluation and updating processes: every 5 years (1 pt), every 3 years (2 pts), annually (3.5 pts)	8.5	7.1a

Table 3: OPCC scoring criteria for the *Impact* dimension.

THEME	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	SCORING CRITERIA	MAXIMUM SCORE	CITIES QUESTIONNAIRE 2023 QUESTION
Climate mitigation and adaptation strategy	Climate change mitigation plan	Checks whether the city has attached a climate change mitigation plan	Plan status: no but intending (0.5 pts), in progress (1 pt), yes (2 pts)	2	7.1
	Areas covered by action plan	Checks the alignment of action plan sectors with emissions inventory sectors and IPCC strategies[4]	Proportional score capped to 6 pts for alignment of action plan sectors with inventory sectors and 2 pts for alignment with IPCC strategies	8	9.1
	Completeness of mitigation actions	Checks for the data completeness of mitigation actions reported	One fully reported action (3 pts), one partially reported action (2 pts), no reported actions (0 pts). For every additional fully/ partial reported actions (0.8/ 0.6 pts)	8	9.1
	Co-benefits of mitigation actions	Checks whether the city has identified co-benefits against its mitigation actions	Identified more than 1 co-benefit for at least half of reported actions (0.75 pts), for all actions (1.5 pts)	1.5	9.1
	Climate adaptation plan	Checks whether the city has attached a climate adaptation plan	Plan status: no but intending in the next 2 years (0.5 pts), in progress (1 pt), yes (2 pts)	2	7.1
	Boundary of climate adaptation plan	Checks for boundary of plan	Boundary of adaptation plan relative to jurisdiction boundary: smaller (1 pt), partial (2 pts), same or larger (3 pts) than city boundary	3	7.1a
	Alignment with hazards	Checks the alignment of adaptation actions with reported hazards	Proportional score for every hazard covered by adaptation actions. Capped to 9 points	9	8.1
	Co-benefits of adaptation actions	Checks whether the city has identified co-benefits against its adaptation actions	Identified more than 1 co-benefit for at least half of reported actions (1 pt), for all actions (2 pts)	2	8.1
Implementation of strategies and/or actions	Distribution of opportunities and benefits	Checks whether the city actively ensures the equitable distribution of climate action opportunities and benefits	Proportional score capped to 8.5 pts based on the assessment of opportunities, the collection of data, the engagement with community, the design/ implementation of actions addressing the needs of frontline communities, and the assessment of wider benefits and/or equity for its climate actions	8.5	0.3
	Stakeholder engagement	Checks whether the city actively collaborates on climate-related issues	Engagement: collaboration with at least 1 stakeholder (3.5 pts), collaboration with at least 3 stakeholders (7 pts)	7	0.5
	Status of climate mitigation actions	Checks the implementation status of the mitigation actions reported	Between 1 and 3 actions in implementation stages (5 pts), between 4 and 7 actions in implementation stages (10 pts), more than 8 actions in implementation stages (13 pts)	13	9.1
	Status of climate adaptation actions	Checks the implementation status of the adaptation actions reported	Between 1 and 3 actions in implementation stages (5 pts), between 4 and 7 actions in implementation stages (10 pts), more than 8 actions in implementation stages (13 pts)	13	8.1

4 For more information on IPCC strategies, see section 3.2.1, including Box 2, in this document.

3. OPCC COMPLEMENTARY FEEDBACK FORECASTING

The One Planet City Challenge (OPCC) provides each participant with strategic guidance on how their climate targets align to 1.5 °C and what big-win actions are needed to ensure an effective climate action package. Since 2018, the OPCC has followed a complementary forecasting methodology to achieve this purpose. The methodology comprises three methods:

- OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method
- OPCC High Impact Mitigation Actions Method
- OPCC High Potential Adaptation Actions Method

The first assesses whether a city's emissions reduction target aligns with a fair share of limiting global warming to 1.5 ˚C in the mid-term, or net-zero (by 2050 at the latest). The other two methods are used to review the alignment of cities' reported action plans with an evidence-based assessment of what the most effective climate action planning would be, given their characteristics.

3.1 OPCC 1.5 °C ALIGNMENT METHOD

The OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method is based on data from IPCC's Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C (2018). The approach integrates considerations of the fair emissions budget allocation that is compatible with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 °C. The method is suitable for any type of city that reports in line with GCoM's Common Reporting Framework. The method has been applied to 280 cities participating in OPCC's 2021-2022 cycle.

3.1.1 Description

Building on the regional models presented in the IPCC Special Report, the OPCC requires cities to have city-wide[5] mid-term and long term targets for Scope 1 and 2 emissions:

- 2030: Reduce per capita GHG emissions in line with a global reduction of 50 %; and,
- 2050: Reduce total GHG emissions to net-zero.

Since the IPCC models are applied on a regional scale, the OPCC adds an additional layer of equity and fairness by applying the Human Development Index (HDI). This national adjustment is used to require faster decarbonization from cities in more developed countries. The HDI factor does this by modifying the midterm target, providing per capita emission reduction targets ranging between 25-65 %.

5 I.e., covering the entire city and nothing else.

3.1.2 Data points required

The method uses the following key data points:

- National HDI / Global average HDI
- City-wide (total Scope 1 and 2) emissions baseline in 2018[6]
- Population data for year 2018
- Population prognosis for year 2030

3.1.3 Calculation

The following steps are required to calculate the level of emissions reduction a target should achieve to comply with the OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method's 2030 interim target:

1. Gather 2018 Scope 1 and Scope 2 city-wide GHG emissions and divide by 2018 population to obtain baseline per capita emissions. We recommend estimating baseline emissions using the Global Protocol for Community-Scale GHG Emissions Inventory (GPC), but other methods can also be used[7].

2. Use the Human Development Index (HDI) to estimate a reduction target, from 2018 levels that reflects a fair share[8] of the 50 % global emissions' reduction by 2030 identified in the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C. Find a country's HDI here[9]. Use the following formula:

   $$Reduction\ target = 0.5 \times (HDI\ correction\ factor)$$

   where

   $$HDI\ correction\ factor = \frac{HDI_{Country}}{HDI_{Global\ average}}$$

3. Translate the 2030 reduction target (Step 2) to a reduced per capita emissions value using baseline emissions (Step 1). Use the following formula:

   $$Emissions\ in\ 2030_{Per\ capita} =$$
   $$(1\text{-}Reduction\ target) \times Baseline\ emissions\ in\ 2018_{Per\ capita}$$

4. To estimate the absolute emissions level to be reached by 2030 in line with the OPCC 1.5 °C Alignment Method, multiply the emissions per capita estimated in Step 3 by the forecasted population by 2030 of the city.

6 For methodological coherence, we recommend using documented or estimated emissions data for 2018. However, emissions from other years can be used as a proxy. Note that the closer the emissions baseline is to 2018, the more methodologically coherent the estimates will be.

7 It is recommended that, regardless of the method used, emissions inventories are verified in accordance with recognized verification standards.

8 Climate fair-share refers to the approach taken to define the level of emissions reduction effort that should be embraced based on historical responsibilities, capacities and intergenerational justice. For more information, see SBTN's Guide for Cities (November 2020).

9 An alternative to the use of national level HDI is the use of sub-national level HDI. Using the latter can better reflect the structural conditions of cities and thus make the target calculation more representative. The Global Data Lab (GDL) publishes a list of estimated sub-national HDIs for various countries and regions that can be used as an alternative to national HDI. For more information on sub-national HDI and its limitations, visit the GDL's website here: https://globaldatalab.org/methods/.

3.2 OPCC HIGH IMPACT MITIGATION ACTIONS METHOD

The OPCC High Impact Mitigation[10] Actions Method offers strategic mitigation feedback tailored to each participating city based on their urban form and growth profiles. The method identifies a city's most impactful actions based on overarching mitigation strategies that have the largest potential to decrease current -and avoid future- emissions while ensuring the largest positive cascading effects[11] (IPCC, 2022b). This 'forward-looking' advice can enable climate innovation in design, planning, and implementation, as it points out the action-oriented opportunities a city may consider for a steeper emissions' reduction.

3.2.1 Description

The IPCC has identified four overarching strategies for efficient climate mitigation to reduce the amount and speed of future climate change (by reducing greenhouse gases (GHG) or by increasing their removal from the atmosphere). The selection of actions suggested to cities is based on cities' urban form[12], particular urban growth characteristics[13] and geographical context[14], to ensure local relevance (see Box 1). WWF provides action-oriented recommendations to cities based on those strategies (see Box 2).

Box 1. City typologies.

		URBAN GROWTH PROFILES[15]		
		Emerging *(4.35 % or larger)*	**Rapidly growing** *(0.67 % or larger)*	**Established** *(lower than 0.67 %)*
URBAN FORM[16]	**Dispersed and Auto-centric** *(Region 1: < 2,000 Region 2: < 4,000)*	Dispersed emerging	Dispersed growing	Dispersed established
	Compact and Walkable *(Region 1: > 2,000 Region 2: > 4,000)*	Compact emerging	Compact growing	Compact established

The percentages given in the urban growth profiles refer to the annual population growth of a city. The numbers given in the urban form profiles represent the different city densities (residents per km^2). Region 1 includes Latin America, North America, the Middle East and Africa. Region 2 includes Europe, Southeast Asia, South Asia, East Asia and Oceania.

3.2.2 Data points required

The method uses the following key data points:

- Urban growth profile (using population growth as a proxy)
- Urban form profile (using population density as a proxy)

10 In this context, high impact mitigation can be understood as that which enables the greatest positive impacts in terms of emissions reduction and sustainable development.

11 Cascading effects: when a single event generates a sequence of secondary events, and the resulting impact is significantly larger than the initial impact (either positive or negative) (IPCC, 2022a).

12 Urban form refers to the patterns and spatial arrangements of land use, transportation systems, and urban design, i.e., how compact vs. dispersed a city is (IPCC, 2022b).

13 Urban growth characteristics define whether a city is new and emerging, rapidly growing, or established.

14 The geographical context of cities has been validated through surveys in six continents to identify the urgency of different strategies for different geographical contexts.

15 The urban growth profile ranges are defined by calculating the 30th and 90th percentiles of the average annual rate of change of urban population (by country) between 2010 and 2015 (United Nations, 2018).

16 The urban form ranges describe optimal population densities as defined by Litman, T (2017).

3.2.3 Calculation

Mitigation actions (CDP, 2022) are recommended to cities based on their urban profile, as described above. To identify a city's urban form, use a city's population density (residents per square kilometre) and compare it to the ranges given in Box 1. To identify a city's urban growth profile, use the city's annual growth rate and compare it to the ranges given in Box 1. A list of the final mitigation actions per strategy is shown in Box 2.

Box 2. List of the top mitigation actions organised by IPCC strategy (as reportable on CDP-ICLEI Track). Additional explanations are given in square brackets.

IPCC STRATEGY	HIGH IMPACT MITIGATION ACTIONS *(SEE APPENDIX – MITIGATION ACTIONS, CDP, 2022)*
Spatial Planning, Urban Form, and Infrastructure: refers to mitigation approaches such as co-location and mixed land uses, urban infill and densification, and transit-oriented development.	Low-carbon industrial zones
	Policy, zoning, or financial support for local food production (such as farmers markets, community gardens, regional agriculture, etc.)
	Development of zero emission zones [transport emissions]
	Policies to address urban sprawl
	Development of 15/30-minute neighbourhoods (complete neighbourhoods)
Electrification and Net-Zero Emissions Resources: refers to strategies that include the electrification of mobility, heating and cooling, the decarbonization of electricity and energy carriers, and switching to net-zero materials and supply chains.	Install advanced thermal treatment/waste to energy
	Increase use of clean energy sources for heating and cooling buildings
	Purchase of low-carbon electricity, heat, steam or cooling (i.e., power purchase agreement, supply agreement, renewable energy credit or other sourcing method)
	On-site renewable energy generation
	Switching to consumption of low-carbon fuels
	Procurement of zero emissions buses
	Procurement of electric vehicles for government fleet
	Electric vehicle charging points and infrastructure
	Measure that restricts internal combustion engines
	Advancing use of Life Cycle Assessments in planning policy and processes
	Recycling or composting collections and/or facilities
	Action to decarbonise building/construction materials
	Implement practices and policies to promote circular economy
	Action to advance net zero carbon municipal buildings
Urban Green and Blue Infrastructure: refers to actions that conserve existing green and blue assets, the use of greenways, and urban forests, street trees and green space.	Promote conservation efforts for natural areas
	Water recycling and reclamation
	Conversion of natural habitats [nature positive restoration, regeneration and transformation]
	Green space and/ or biodiversity preservation and expansion
	Action to address deforestation within the jurisdiction
	Action to address forest degradation
	Forest restoration

IPCC STRATEGY	HIGH IMPACT MITIGATION ACTIONS *(SEE APPENDIX – MITIGATION ACTIONS, CDP, 2022)*
Socio-Behavioural Aspects: refers to strategies that shape the behaviour and choices that consumers make with regards to residential location, mobility, and the consumption of materials, energy, food, and other resources.	Developing the green economy
	Eco-district development strategy
	LED / CFL / other luminaire technologies
	Waste prevention/recycling policies and programs
	Energy efficiency/ retrofit measures addressing existing commercial, residential and/or municipal buildings
	Requirements which incentivise net zero carbon, *Passivhaus* or other ultra-high-efficiency standards for new buildings
	Improve the efficiency of waste collection
	Water use efficiency projects
	Improve the efficiency of freight systems
	Advance micromobility transportation
	Public-use bicycles/Bike share schemes
	Improve walking, cycling and integrated transit access
	Improve bus infrastructure, services, and operations
	Improve rail, metro, and tram infrastructure, services and operations

3.3 OPCC High Potential Adaptation Actions Method

The OPCC High Potential Adaptation Actions Method offers strategic adaptation feedback tailored to each participating city. The method identifies specific adaptation actions with the highest potential for reducing a city's significant climate risks. This 'forward-looking' advice provides participants with suggestions for common actions to deal with the climate hazards that are most likely to occur in their specific location.

3.3.1 Description

Participating cities report their major climate hazards and associated exposure and vulnerability (magnitude and likelihood) in their data submissions. While climate hazards are certain to vary across cities, the responses to the same climate hazards are likely to be the same or similar. Therefore, by analysing existing adaptation actions in other cities with similar climate hazards, a package of adaptation actions can be allocated to each participating city. This approach does not show which actions are most impactful, but it does suggest which are likely to be achievable.

3.3.2 Estimation

The OPCC provides participants with suggestions for common actions for dealing with climate hazards based on city information. See Table 4 for a complete list. Where a city reports fewer than five climate hazards, additional region-specific hazards and their corresponding top adaptation actions are included. These are taken from the tables published in the IPCC AR5 report (IPCC, 2014).

Note: Table 4 showing the top adaptation actions to the most common climate hazards is currently under revision. It will be included in the final version of this document available from May 2023.

REFERENCES

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