

**C40
CITIES**

**Climate Action
Planning**

C40 City Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Examples Annex

**Guidance for climate action planning teams.
Examples from around the world**

Supported by:

 **UK Government**



C40 CITIES CLIMATE LEADERSHIP GROUP

The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, now in its 14th year, connects 90+ of the world's greatest cities which have committed to tackling climate change. We bring Mayors from around the world together to learn from each other in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and creating resilient, sustainable and inclusive cities. C40 cities represent more than 700 million urban citizens and their economies account for 25% of global GDP. Our '[Deadline 2020](#)' report sets out the critical role that the world's major cities have to play in delivering the historic Paris Agreement to prevent catastrophic climate change.

AUTHORS

Jeremy Doyle (Doyle Consulting)
Inés Lockhart (C40)
Guido Folchi (C40)

With thanks to the valuable contributions from the C40 team

Max Jamieson
Isabel Fernandez

CONTACT FOR THIS REPORT

planning@c40.org

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	4
Purpose of the document	
2. MER GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	5
City examples on governance structure	
3. INTERVENTION LOGIC & INDICATORS	7
City examples on intervention logic & indicators	
4. MONITOR: COLLECTING MEANINGFUL DATA	10
City examples on monitoring the progress of climate actions	
5. EVALUATE	12
City examples on the evaluation of progress towards climate goals	
6. REPORT	14
City examples on internal and external reporting	

INTRODUCTION

In addition to the many examples in the C40 City Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Guidance, this document provides more examples from over 20 C40 cities that have recently proposed or implemented climate action planning MER systems.

This document includes new city MER examples from recently launched city Climate Action Plans, presented together with the examples included in the C40 MER Guidance.

The examples are listed according to the different core areas in sections 3 and 4 of the C40 City Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Guidance.

You will find examples of how cities have formalised interaction with other levels of government, defined indicators and adjusted their existing monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems.

The examples may be relevant to help other cities decide appropriate ways of taking forward climate action planning MER in other city contexts, where similar objectives and approaches to meeting climate objectives are being considered and agreed.

Web-links to relevant online resources of each city are embedded in each example.

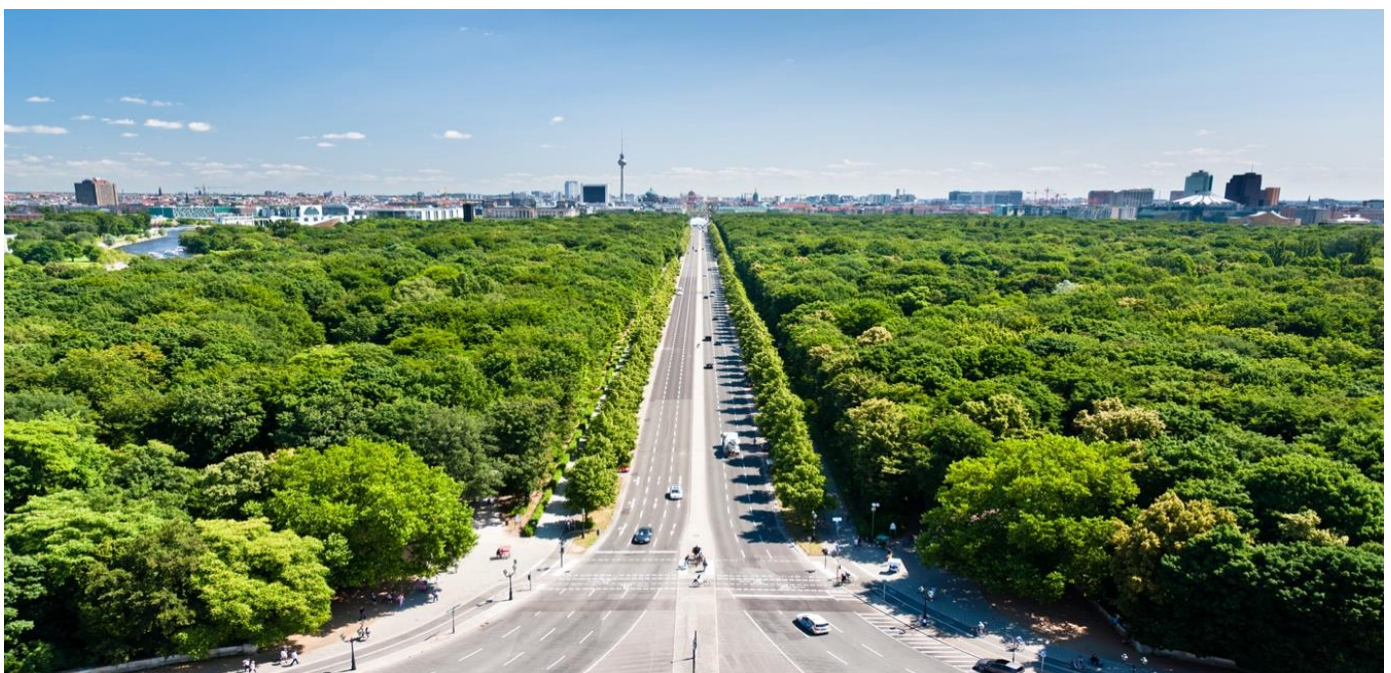
Please also refer to:

C40 City Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Guidance (the examples below marked * are also embedded in this document, providing more context).

C40 City Climate Action Planning MER Indicator Matrix and User Guide.

C40's Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (CCA MER) Framework.

Resources are available in [C40 Knowledge Hub](#).



GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

This section shows how cities have developed governance and structure for the city Climate Action Planning MER systems.

The development and operation of the MER system involves city departments, regional and national policy makers as well as other actors outside the coordination team.

ACCRA

Vertical Integration: The [Accra Climate Action Plan](#) sets out 20 priority actions. Delivery is the responsibility of the Metro Planning and Coordination Unit (MPCU) in the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA). CAP performance will be evaluated using the existing MPCU monitoring and reporting framework, the Medium-Term Development Plan. MPCU will organise quarterly review meetings with the extended metro planning coordinating team, quarterly field visits and quarterly /annual progress reports. AMA will also report to the national level using the Ghana Climate Finance Tracking Tool as CAP projects are funded. The CAP will contribute to achieving Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions, which is monitored through the Ghana Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). AMA also reports GHG emissions annually to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).

GUADALAJARA

MER co-ordination: The Plan de [Acción Climática del Área Metropolitana de Guadalajara](#) (PACmetro) is unique in the region to date in having a metropolitan level MER system, integrating the municipal level (nine metropolitan municipalities, including Guadalajara) as well as the state level (the latter, through the Inter-institutional Commission for Climate Change (CICC)). It establishes a Management Board which will be responsible for governance. This new body is embedded within existing structures and includes citizen representation. It will set up procedures for verifying progress, generating reports for decision-making and communicating to different actors involved. Lead agencies implementing PACmetro actions will report to the board twice a year. The Board will also strategically assess risks of non-implementation of the PACmetro.

MEDELLIN

Vertical Integration: Medellin has developed a [CAP](#) with clear regional and national links and is based on the operation of the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA). The Environmental Secretariat, through the Medellin Environmental Management System – [SIGAM](#), leads coordination of the administrative, technical/operational and verification/ control of the PAC, promoting communication and integrated scenarios with different agencies and institutions. This scheme will allow joint efforts for the development of ambitious measures, monitoring and reporting on local goals, consistent with the regional government of Antioquia systems and the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System of mitigation actions at the national level – National Environment System [SINA](#) (Also see MER Guidance page 13 for an example of Colombian cities working with the National Government on mobility projects).

QUITO

Agreeing MER structure, resources and budget: In its [Climate Action Plan](#) (PACQ), Quito has set out a very clear MER description with organisational structure, and responsibilities of different entities. Quito has noted the need to allocate suitable resources to the MER system, including human capacity, particularly in the PACQ co-ordination unit. Skills most needed for data collection and processing include: Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and analytical/evaluation skills. The Committee on Climate Change of the Metropolitan District of Quito is the main strategic and political actor for PACQ implementation. Beyond the administrative units involved, a city “Citizen Commission” on climate change is planned to be set up, to ensure inclusivity and accountability to the people of Quito. The MER scheme is to be implemented in the first year of PACQ execution and will aim to include binding procedures for the relevant institutions.

ROTTERDAM

Stakeholder-led Implementation: To maximise participation, Rotterdam launched a new Climate Alliance, a partnership with more than 100 private companies including petrochemical companies, energy infrastructure providers, private banks, social housing corporations, universities among others and social organisations. Their main task was to write a [Rotterdam Climate Agreement](#). This included 5 climate roundtables for the port-industry, the built environment, mobility, clean energy and consumption. Through 50 meetings, more than 1000 “Rotterdamers” were involved in agreeing 49 climate “deals” that will boost the reduction of GHG emissions and stimulate a CO₂ economy. The digital platform [Energieswitch](#) helps monitor implementation of these deals, boosting participation in the Climate Alliance, accelerating initiatives in the energy transition. To monitor and report progress on implementation, each climate “deal” will be examined against a list of evaluation questions and indicators.

WASHINGTON DC*

Community engagement: In Washington DC to jump start its [Sustainable DC initiative](#) in order to get real action going with a wide range of partners, the city set out specific governance tasks which included an annual ‘Budget Challenge’ competition for the District Government. Through various projects such as energy saving and restoring tree canopy, the city aimed to involve local experts and stakeholders in the process.



INTERVENTION LOGIC & INDICATORS

The following examples show how cities select indicators to provide a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, to reflect the changes connected to a climate action, or to help assess performance. They include indicators that reflect equity and inclusivity - the social, environmental and economic benefits expected and distribution across the population.

AMSTERDAM*

Strategic framework: In April 2020, the City of Amsterdam became the first municipality in the world to publish a 'City Doughnut' a strategic framework and policymaking tool based on the economic 'Doughnut model', and a vision to emerge from the COVID-19 crisis as a city that ensures a good life for everyone, within the Earth's natural boundaries. Released alongside the Circular Strategy, the [Amsterdam City Doughnut](#) is a tool to drive transformative action. The vision is to transition Amsterdam into a circular city, adopting a smarter approach to managing scarce raw materials, production and consumption, and creating jobs for everyone. The approach applies 4 lenses: local, global, social and ecological, to help city stakeholders explore interdependencies between these. The aim is to foster co-creation of ideas, collaboration, community-led action, and local outcomes and benefits.

AUCKLAND

Indicator methodology: Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: [Auckland's Climate Plan](#) sets out a detailed series of indicators which will be used to measure success. The intervention logic is set out in the [Implementation Summary](#), with descriptions of each climate action, sub-action, measurable targets, indicators, additional benefits and level of resources required. Lead agencies, partners, including community and voluntary groups, are all also identified for each sub-action. The indicators identified within the Plan include data series provided by partner agencies as well as data that will be collated by the city's administration. For example, the "percentage and number of electric vehicles and hybrid light and heavy vehicles in fleet" - one of eleven transport indicators for eight transport sector actions - is a monthly data series reported by the Ministry of Transport. The trends in these indicators will be reported publicly online. Indicators will be reviewed during implementation and further ones added as necessary.

BARCELONA*

Community target setting: Barcelona understands that the climate emergency requires everyone's effort and involvement. In 2015 the signatories to the [More Sustainable Barcelona Network](#) asked the City Council to provide a roadmap to face the climate crisis. Hence, the origin of the [Barcelona Commitment to Climate](#), where the Network's organizations and the City Council set different targets and initiatives, including the drafting of the [Climate Plan](#). The drafting of the Plan took into account the public's contributions, as well as the [Climate Emergency Declaration](#), where many different sectors were involved. Both the Commitment and the Plan have included projects coproduced by citizen organizations and groups with the municipal support of human and financial resources. Barcelona aims to reduce 50% of GHG emissions by 2030, compared to 1992 levels. The city's inventory series currently covers the period from 1992 to 2017. The city updates the GHG Inventory annually. Action Plan and the Climate Emergency Declaration are monitored every 6 months - follow up progress [here](#).

COPENHAGEN*

Benefits analysis: The city of Copenhagen used the [C40 Benefits of Building Energy Retrofits: Analysis Tool](#) to assess the economic benefits of a deep retrofit pilot project in municipal school buildings to make the case for scaled up action. The city found that expanding the retrofit to 40 schools (50% of schools in the city) would save DKK 8.55m (USD 1.1 million) in energy costs and create around 274 full time jobs.

PARIS*

Stakeholder participation: [Paris has created new forums](#) for all Parisians to participate in climate actions. For instance, in 2018, Paris created a new governance of its Climate Action Plan called “Agora” gathering citizens, companies, NGOs and administrations. The Agora Climate Action progress is published every year in ‘[Bleu Climat](#)’. Tackling energy poverty is one of the main priorities. Paris aims to reduce the estimated 77,000 households who suffer from fuel poverty, with subsidies, retrofits, and better home energy management. Reducing fuel poverty will help low-income communities and improve access to more affordable energy and energy efficient homes.

PITTSBURGH*

Equity Indicators: The Pittsburgh Division of Sustainability and Resilience in the Department of City Planning developed the [Pittsburgh Equity Indicators](#) to measure progress against key objectives in the ‘OnePGH Resilience Strategy’ tracking impacts across the city’s diverse population. The Equity Indicators represent the first step in the city’s larger effort to measure and track progress on resilience and wellbeing, inform current and future planning efforts, and support better communication and engagement with city residents.

RIO DE JANEIRO*

Real-time public data: Monitoring systems and participation platforms – The city of Rio de Janeiro developed the [Rio Painel](#), an integrated dashboard of spatial data to monitor indicators of territorial, socio-economic and governance dynamics in real time, as part of the city’s Sustainable Development Plan. The [Participa.Rio](#) platform was developed to invite people to be a part of the city’s sustainability and climate action planning processes.



SAO PAULO

Indicators selection: For the PlanClima-SP (the city's CAP), SVMA cross-checked and proposed relevant indicators to the inter-departmental team, based on a) existing city systems- especially those systems that could enhance transparency and that can be accessed by citizens, like the city's [Open Data Portal](#). b) C40 cities climate action planning guidance and c) SDG mapping indicators. The plan benefits from linking indicators, where appropriate, to other relevant policies and supporting ways to strengthen existing monitoring systems. São Paulo plans to integrate climate indicators to a new, cross-departmental platform called the Plataforma Geoambiental. This will monitor PlanClima-SP progress, assess impact including wider benefits- especially for the most vulnerable- and include PlanClima-SP priorities in the city's main strategic and financial instruments.

SEATTLE

Defining Indicators: The City of Seattle's [Climate Action Plan](#) aims to achieve zero net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. Buildings were found to make up more than 20% of the City's core emissions. A benchmarking policy supports the goal of reducing energy use and GHGs from existing buildings. Annual benchmarking, reporting and building performance disclosure using standard metrics aims to create more market value in energy efficiency. Detailed building performance data is available through the City of Seattle's [Open Data portal](#) where users can download, sort or filter the data. The portal has building information like address, floor area, age, and building use as well as energy performance metrics like energy use intensity (EUI), ENERGY STAR score, and GHG emissions. Outcome indicators for all climate actions are tracked annually and reported every other year in [summary](#) and sector-specific progress reports such as Drive Clean Seattle, Building Energy Benchmarking and the recently updated [performance monitoring dashboard](#).

VANCOUVER

Intervention logic and equity: Vancouver's comprehensive – Climate Emergency Action Plan – ([summary](#) – [full version](#)) introduces climate action as one of the key priorities in the City's mid to long-term capital planning processes. This includes development of the next 10-year Capital Strategic Outlook and 4-year Capital plan. CEAP has 4 “Big Move” targets, for example to cut carbon pollution from buildings in half by 2030. CEAP indicators have three logically dependent levels. Each indicator level contributes to the next and each action ties to its specific milestone(s) and indicator(s), the responsible City department, and projected/actual Big Move GHG reductions. Initial “Equity Milestones” are set e.g. for the buildings Big Move, rental, non-market housing and small commercial buildings are exempt from carbon pollution limits. The [Climate Emergency Indicators Framework](#) tracks how actions will cut carbon pollution, benefit the economy and improve equity.



MONITOR: COLLECT MEANINGFUL DATA

Cities use and build on existing city data capabilities for the city Climate Action Planning MER system.

The following examples show how monitoring can be done to be able to make timely decisions to adjust and improve progress towards climate targets.

HELSINKI*

Open data: For the [Helsinki 2035 Action Plan](#), the open decision-making policy involves the openness of data and participation, meaning that all data will be available to all interested parties, and interest groups are constantly encouraged to participate. The City Council provides an annual overview of the progress of the Action Plan, including progress on emissions and action implementation.

HOUSTON

Approach on data and KPIs: Houston's [Climate Action Plan](#) has 4 focus areas, with 12 goals to be achieved by strategies and actions. It highlights specific targets together with the corresponding co-benefits. Goals, strategies and actions will be undertaken either by the City of Houston and City Council, implementation partners, or the community at large. Several actions in the CAP are linked to action #44 in [Resilient Houston](#), which aims to advance open data policies. The City will analyse and expand its Open Data Portal, including converting data sets to map formats to make it easier for the public to engage with it. The City will also convene working groups as needed to help select key performance indicators, including wider, inclusive benefits, to track progress and prioritise community-driven actions. The City and progress report on key performance indicators will be updated every five years, starting in 2025.

KAMPALA*

Risk mapping: The [Kampala Climate Change Action](#) strategy highlights that severe climate change shocks and stresses such as flooding and heatwaves will impact the livelihoods of the vulnerable urban poor in particular. City-wide climate risk mapping has provided a basis for integrated landscape policy and assessing community risk with the aim to mitigate these risks.

LOS ANGELES*

Employment data: Los Angeles' [Green New Deal](#) aims to transform the building stock, transportation network, electricity grid, and waste management of the city. This is expected to create and support 300,000 green jobs by 2035 and 400,000 by 2050. Targets include increasing private sector green investment to USD 750 million by 2025 and to USD 2 billion by 2035.

MEXICO CITY*

Data collection: Starting in 2019 and following a rapid increase in the public offer of dock less scooters and bikes, Mexico City started to define an efficient and comprehensive urban mobility policy based on improved data analysis. The city required participating companies to provide the city with [access to data in real time](#). This included all units and weekly data of system operation including trips, routes, time, etc.

MILAN

Monitoring strategy: The Piano Aria e Clima del Comune di Milano (PAC) aims to limit the concentrations of atmospheric pollutants, reduce CO_{2e} emissions by 45% by 2030 and limit local city temperatures by cooling and reducing heat island effects. It will put in place a comprehensive monitoring strategy, coordinated by the Climate and Energy department of the Municipality's Environmental Transition Directorate, in collaboration with the Resilient Cities Project Directorate on climate adaptation; this comprehensive monitoring strategy will be drafted by December 2021 (approximately six months after the approval). Monitoring is at 5 levels: 1. Progress of the plan; 2. Effectiveness of policy measures; 3. Overall effectiveness of PAC measures; 4. Costs and financial resources; and 5. Inclusiveness and equity. Monitoring will draw on information from the Municipal Directorates and departments involved in action implementation. Importantly, procedures and rules will be set up in order to guide the use of monitoring results for future revision of the PAC. The Piano Aria e Clima del Comune di Milano will be available after June 2021 in the following link: <https://www.comune.milano.it/piano-aria-clima>.

MONTREAL

Climate screening: Montreal's [Plan Climat](#) (PC) applies a climate screening approach through the planning process. The City's significant financial capacity will be used to leverage ecological and climate transition in future. The PC requires each important City decision to include GHG emissions and climate adaptation analyses. For example, infrastructure project approvals will have to show the climate benefits of the chosen option. Montreal will also add climate criteria to tenders to stimulate progress amongst City suppliers. The ambitious climate test will be implemented in stages, over three years. Initially, it will focus on high impact projects such as large infrastructure. This is a comprehensive, integrated way to monitor city planning and collect important data. Climate screening complements other measures such as the City carbon budget, a new chapter on climate in the City's annual budget and financial statements, and the other priority climate actions.

RIO DE JANEIRO*

Employment data: For example, the City of [Rio de Janeiro](#) developed a pioneering initiative based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines. It found that 9% of jobs in the city are considered green and that 76 activities out of the total 675 in the national classification codes were identified as green.

STOCKHOLM*

Target setting: The [Strategy for a fossil-fuel free Stockholm by 2040](#) set key targets by calculating and analysing climate emissions. Stockholm focuses on the long-term goal and continually renews its analyses of potential emissions reductions. The instrument that governs this is the Environment Programme, revised every four years with targets to reduce tCO_{2e} per capita from 2.3 in 2019 to 0.4 in 2039.



EVALUATE

In this section, cities show how evaluation can help city officials – and other stakeholders - understand changes identified over time.

The ability to demonstrate clear progress and quantify the benefits of climate action can lead to greater access to national and international climate funding and secure more support from key stakeholder groups in the city.

BOSTON

Evaluation of equity impacts: Boston updated its [Climate Action Plan](#) in 2019. The [Climate Ready Boston Progress Tool](#) shows a summary graphic and progress table for each initiative. Accessible to the public, this shows how the impact of mitigation actions in building, transportation, waste and energy are evaluated. The city also releases regular [progress reports and summary tables](#) presenting the status at a strategy level. The 2019 update derives KPIs and metrics for success from [Carbon Free Boston](#), which used a criteria-based framework. It evaluated how actions to reduce emissions intersect with social equity. To do this, a Social Equity Advisory Group tested climate actions to reduce GHGs against equity impacts, such as air quality improvements, health benefits, reductions in energy expenditures, and other lowered/avoided costs. The 2019 CAP update was shaped by a community working group of over 60 organisations across Boston.

DAKAR

Evaluation criteria: The City of Dakar has a strong focus on data for evaluation in its [Plan Climat Énergie Territorial](#) (PCET). Indicators and information sources specific to each adaptation and mitigation actions have been identified and linked to the relevant strategic axis. A planned online platform, to be available to city stakeholders, will manage and automate data collection. Through this platform the city will share information on the dashboard, archive strategic climate information and track the progress of actions implementation and their impact. The City plans to use free, open-source tools that allow data collection using mobile devices and data submission to an online server, even without an Internet connection or mobile carrier service at the time of data collection. Evaluation criteria, used to adjust plans, are to include results-based impact of actions, public perception of the actions and performance of the actions, through quantitative assessment.

MELBOURNE*

Evaluation In Melbourne together 1.5°C: The city developed a comprehensive measurement and evaluation plan to accompany their [Climate Change Mitigation Strategy](#) to 2050:

- Self-assessment once per year, to adjust the five-year rolling Implementation Plan. The city will conduct a comprehensive evaluation after five years of Implementation in 2023.
- Report emissions inventory each year. Evaluate and report on the implementation of emissions reductions by 2025 and report residual emissions. Reports will be publicly available.
- Collaborate with stakeholders throughout the process to create a long-term agenda and improvements.

PORTLAND*

Evaluation capacity: The [Portland and Multnomah County Climate Action Plan](#) recognises that building the capacity of staff and the community to implement and evaluate actions to reduce carbon emissions and prepare for climate change is critical to achieving the vision and goals outlined in the plan. The City and County staff will follow an adaptive management approach to allow continual improvements and key findings and actions of this strategy will be re-examined and updated every five years.

TORONTO

Evaluating health impacts: [TransformTO](#) is Toronto's climate action strategy. It aims to reduce local GHGs, and improve health, grow the economy, and improve social equity. There is a pathway to the 2050 target that helps set a city carbon budget. With each new term of City Council there are key performance indicator updates, including city-wide GHG emissions, the co-benefits of low-carbon actions, public engagement and financial/other resources mobilised. There is a progress report on low-carbon leadership goals and a revision of short-term strategies and the implementation plan. To understand linkages on health and health equity co-benefits, the city's Environment and Energy Division commissioned the ['Benefits of Climate Action Research'](#). This found that improved outdoor and indoor air quality, increased physical activity, reduced traffic noise, and decreased traffic frequently improve physical and mental health. It suggested it is worthwhile to fully quantify the potential impacts and establish a baseline for reporting progress on TransformTO. The City developed as well the [Climate Resilience Framework](#) (CRF) to guide climate resilience planning and action at the City. The framework is designed to be relevant over planning cycles as action plans are implemented and monitored.



REPORT

Public reporting is important to show transparency and accountability. Internal reporting informs city, regional and national departments/agencies to improve collaboration.

The examples in this section illustrate how cities present climate data and analysis for different purposes.

BERLIN

Monitoring and reporting structure: Implementation of Berlin's Energy and Climate Action Plan (Berliner Energie- und Klimaschutzprogramm 2030, [BEK 2030](#)) is subject to an annual monitoring report (2020 Monitoring report available [here](#)). It covers the implementation status of the individual measures within five different fields of action (energy supply, buildings and urban development, economy, transport, private households and consumption), also showing costs, timelines and milestones. The report is submitted to the Berlin House of Representatives and published online. The delivery status, the effectiveness of the climate mitigation and adaptation measures as well as the development of global warming-related changes in Berlin are also being mapped with a digital information and monitoring system – [diBEK](#) for short. The diBEK works as an IT infrastructure node and is meant to inform publicly at any time. It gathers data from different lead agencies with standardised interfaces. This creates the basis for public information, for political decision-makers, businesses and administration through different information components.

BUENOS AIRES

Transparent public reporting: Buenos Aires has developed a public climate reporting system, the "[Plataforma BA Cambio Climático](#)." It shows targets and progress on the city's priority climate actions. The openly available platform has over 400 datasets supporting, for example, noise mapping, air quality, precipitation and GHG inventory, which is updated annually. Its "[data stories](#)" shows many different types of analysis and visualisations which support awareness and action implementation. The city will continue to reflect [CAP](#) progress and impacts in this platform, showcasing the climate variables, future scenarios and CAP progress. Buenos Aires identified an initial set of indicators, with a target for each action. These will be reflected in the public CAP and make impact evaluation easier. The city's public data management process relies on the coordination between different departments, and it's being shared to other entities too, as the City's Legislature.

CAPE TOWN

Reporting and Learning cycle: The City of Cape Town's Climate Change Strategy outlines a monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting (MELR) plan that will be developed to ensure that the City is able to track progress of the Strategy and the Climate Change Action Plan. Monitoring of progress and evaluation of outcomes is an important step in ensuring that the Plan remains a "living plan". The process focuses on identifying areas for continued learning and ensuring that results of learning processes are provided to stakeholders to support more effective future action. Where learning opportunities are identified, the City will work with partner organisations to promote learning, and to disseminate the results from learning processes to promote more effective future action. The City acknowledges that climate change response is a fast-moving field so regular review is necessary to ensure that the strategy remains up to date. The Strategy will be updated every five years at a minimum, and the Climate Change Action Plan will be updated with regular reviews that track action status, high-level progress and flag the need for re-planning or adjustments. The Strategy and Action Plan are currently in the City's approval processes and will available soon.

DURBAN*

Reporting plan: For Durban's [Climate Action Plan](#), the city plans to produce a "State of Climate Change Report" every two years. This will inform updates of the Plan every five years, including review of:

- Strategy and Direction: to adjust progress on current actions, and to take account of technological, scientific and ambition changes
 - Learning and Communication: so that relevant sectors have the necessary skills and resources
 - Governance and Management: mainstreaming monitoring and evaluation, defining timelines and responsibilities and requiring departments to submit data. The Governance plan aims to engage community stakeholders - an important part of monitoring.
-

LIMA

Reporting plan: The Lima Metropolitan Municipality (MML) appointed the Assistant Manager for Environmental Strategy and Climate Change as the MER coordinator for its Plan Local de Cambio Climático de la Provincia de Lima 2021-2030 (PLCC). The plan will be reported annually on its high-level objectives with specific indicators, and the level of compliance (high, medium or low) to help adjust priorities. Actions will also be reported based on their targets for each year from 2021 to 2030. The PLCC also establishes who the city will be reporting to at a local (e.g. City Council, Metropolitan Environmental Commission, youth organizations), national (e.g. Ministry of Environment) and international level (e.g. CDP) in order to present progress and hear proposals on PLCC implementation. For example, annual meetings will be held between Lima's youth, children, specialists and the city Mayor to present progress and hear proposals on PLCC implementation. The Plan Local de Cambio Climático de la Provincia de Lima 2021-2030 (PLCC) will be available later this year in the following link: <http://www.descubrelima.pe/plan-local-cambio-climatico>.

LISBON

Reporting tools: The Plano de Ação Climática Lisboa 2030 sets out a specific capacity priority to ensure "Intelligent information management." This will promote integrated information management, including collecting city data and making it available to those who need it. To do this, the [Lisbon Observatories](#) provides quantified data on energy consumption, water consumption, wastewater treatment, solid waste collection and treatment and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The Lisbon City Council and Lisbon E-Nova (the city's Energy and Environment Agency) consider the Lisbon Observatories as a crucial element of the city's sustainability policies as a performance monitoring and reporting tool.

MEDELLIN, CALI, MONTERIA & PEREIRA*

Greenhouse gas reporting: In Colombia, the cities of Medellín, Cali, Montería and Pereira are working together with the National Ministry of Environment and the Hydrology, Meteorological and Environmental Studies Institute (IDEAM), with the support of C40, WWF Colombia and the British Embassy (UK PACT programme) to develop a MER system for current mobility projects. The project includes estimated GHG emission reductions to be included in the National Registry for Colombian GHG reductions (RENARE), to support Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - more information are available publicly [here](#).

MEXICO CITY*

Reporting structure: Mexico City's 2014 Climate Action Program - The Mexico City Government started a [Monitoring System of Mexico City's Climate Action Program](#) (SSPACCM), in which government agencies report progress on their actions. The SSPACCM enables the development of reports for every climate action, by city agency or priority axis, which guides climate change policy decisions. Trained users report progress corresponding to 14 city agencies every two months. Reported progress is publicly available online.

TOKYO

Reporting cycle: The [Zero Emission Tokyo Strategy](#) (ZETS) has 6 strategic pillars: Energy, Buildings, Transport, Resource/Industrial, Adaptation and Engagement/Inclusion. It describes how the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) will continually work to make the strategy more effective by identifying specific progress indicators and options to implement new initiatives. ZETS has a Plan, Do, Check, Act (PDCA) cycle which highlights the focus on performance, reporting and updating. Impact of the actions is reported in an annual White Paper. The Tokyo Environmental Council is a guide for policy development each year. New scientific knowledge, progress of the initiatives, trends in technological development, Tokyo's residents and businesses, will all contribute to upgrading goals and initiatives in future.