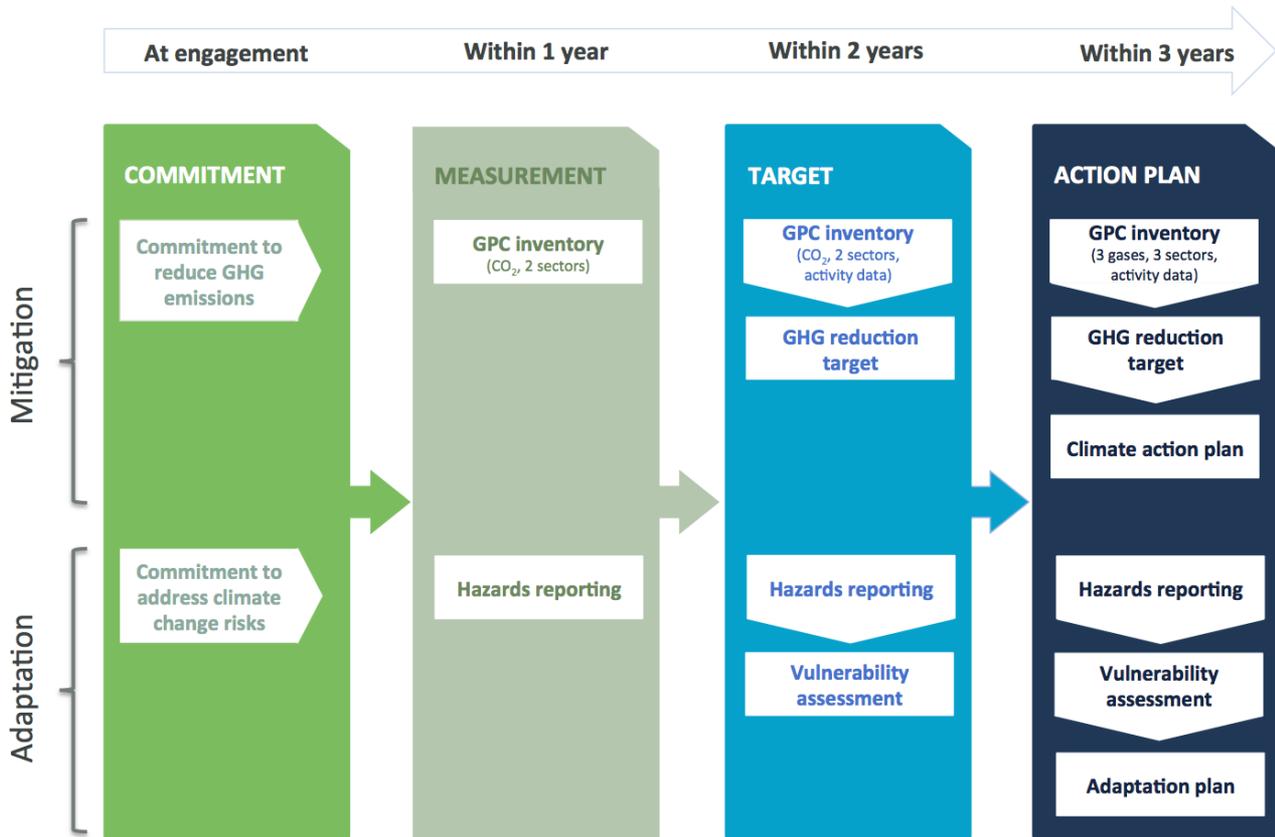


COMPACT OF MAYORS: DEFINITION OF COMPLIANCE

The Compact of Mayors offers cities¹ the opportunity to be recognized as leaders in local climate change. In order to do so, they must comply with the reporting requirements set out below:



This document provides further detail on the Compact of Mayors compliance requirements, with regards to mitigation (Part I) and adaptation (Part II).

Part I – Mitigation compliance requirements

1. GPC inventory

City-wide GHG emission inventories need to meet the reporting requirements set out in the Global Protocol for Community-scale GHG emissions (GPC). Cities are recommended to submit their inventory data either on the CDP and carbonn platforms (available guidance and resources will soon be available for download from compactofmayors.org). The following data needs to be provided:

City information:

- Inventory year (defined as a continuous 12-month period)
- Geographic boundary (spatial dimension or physical perimeter)
- Land area (in km²)
- Population
- City GDP (in US\$)

¹ Cities and towns of any size are invited to report to the Compact of Mayors. The term “city” is used throughout this document to refer to geographically discernable subnational entities of any size, such as communities, townships, cities, and neighborhoods. In this document, “city” is also used to indicate all levels of subnational jurisdiction as well as local government as legal entities of public administration.

Emissions data:

- Emission data needs to be reported by sub-sector and scope, and in metric tonnes of CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalents) as set out in the GPC Emissions Report table². Reporting by individual GHG is recommended.
- Within 1 year, cities must report emissions from stationary energy and inboundary travel and within 3 years they must also include emissions from waste. Cities are, however, strongly encouraged to report emissions from all three sectors as soon as they are able to. Additional activities are optional: transboundary travel, industrial processes and product use (IPPU) and agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU).
- Similarly, within 1 year, cities report emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and within 3 years they must also report include methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Cities are, however, strongly encouraged to report emissions of all three GHGs as soon as they are able to. Additional GHGs are optional: HFCs, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃.

	Activities	Gases
Within 1 year	Stationary energy, inboundary travel	CO ₂
Within 3 years	Stationary energy, inboundary travel, waste	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O

- Notation keys may to be used to accommodate limitations in data availability and differences in emission sources between cities. The notation Key “NE”, not estimated, however, will not be accepted for any mandatory emission sources.
- A data quality assessment (for activity data and emissions factors) should be conducted. Where incomplete, a default value of “low” will be applied.
- A short description of each methodologies used needs to be provided, as well as reasons for using any notation keys.
- Emissions should be summed and reported according to the GPC GHG Emissions Summary table³:

Table 1: GHG Emissions Summary Table

Sector		Total by scope (tCO ₂ e)				Total by city-induced emissions (tCO ₂ e)	
		Scope 1 (territorial)	Scope 2	Scope 3 (included in BASIC/BASIC+)	Other Scope 3	BASIC	BASIC+
Stationary Energy	Energy use	Required for BASIC and territorial	Required for BASIC	Required for BASIC+	Optional		
	Energy generation	Required for Territorial					
Transportation		Required for BASIC and territorial	Required for BASIC	Required for BASIC+	Optional		
Waste	Generated in the city	Required for BASIC and territorial		Required for BASIC	Optional		
	Generated outside city	Required for Territorial					
IPPU		Required for BASIC+			Optional		
AFOLU		Required for BASIC+			Optional		
Total		All territorial emissions				All BASIC emissions	All BASIC & BASIC+ emissions

² http://ghgprotocol.org/files/ghgp/GHGP_GPC.pdf (Chapter 4: Reporting Requirements, Table 4.3)

³ http://ghgprotocol.org/files/ghgp/GHGP_GPC.pdf (Chapter 4: Reporting Requirements, Table 4.2)

Activity data

- Within 2 years, the activity data underpinning the GHG inventory must be disclosed and reported.

Reporting frequency

For inventory updating / monitoring: A complete updated inventory shall be required every four years, and the inventory year may be no more than four years prior to the reporting year. Table 2 shows the acceptable inventory range for a given year; i.e. in 2017 inventories must be dated between 2014 and 2016. Over time, the Compact of Mayors would like cities to update their inventories on a more frequent / annual basis to improve monitoring and reporting of city-wide GHG emissions.

Table 2: Acceptable inventory date range

Inventory Year	Reporting year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					

In between years when inventories are updated, 'off-year reporting', cities shall report a list of⁴:

- Improvements made to the quality of their inventory, focusing both on data availability and data quality, and
- Areas where outstanding data challenges exist.

2. GHG emissions reduction target

All cities must register a city-wide target to reduce local GHG reductions within 2 years. Targets may be in any of the following formats (as defined in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Mitigation Goals Standard⁵):

- Base Year Reduction Targets
- Fixed-level Reduction Targets
- Baseline Scenario Reduction Targets
- Intensity Reduction Targets

All targets must identify:

- Baseline year (year from which progress will be measured) and emissions (or emissions intensity) in the baseline year

⁴ A template for off-year reporting will be made available in 2016. Submitted reports will be used to identify good practice regarding data quality and/or access to data, as well as issues common to a specific country or region, with the view to developing solutions where possible

⁵ www.wri.org/publication/mitigation-goal-standard

- Target year (when the target will be achieved) and reduction to be achieved

3. Climate Action Plan

A climate action plan needs to be submitted within 3 years. A climate action plan shows how a city will deliver on its commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To be compliant, the climate action plan must have been completed or updated within 5 years of the reporting year and meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 3: Climate action plan minimum requirements

Minimum requirements ⁶
• Political commitment
• Vision describing city’s overall ambition and clear objectives
• Context
• Baseline GHG emissions
• Business-as-usual GHG emissions forecast
• GHG emissions reduction target(s)
• Implementation plan
• Monitoring plan

Part II – Adaptation compliance requirements

Compact of Mayors compliance for adaptation requires that participating cities undertake a program of climate change risk and vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning within a three year period of joining the compact.

1. Hazards reporting

Within the first year cities must report on both the current and future climate hazards that they face.

The CDP and Carbonn reporting platforms include questions that allow cities to nominate the current and future hazard they face using the terminology of the City Climate Hazard Taxonomy.

2. Vulnerability assessment

Cities must conduct a climate change risk and/or vulnerability assessment within two years of joining the Compact of Mayors.

A **climate change risk assessment** is a qualitative and/or quantitative scientific estimation of risks due to climate change. Climate change risks are usually defined as The potential for consequences where something of human value (including humans themselves) is at stake and where the outcomes is uncertain. Climate risk is often represented as the probability of occurrence of hazardous climate events, or trends multiplied by the consequence of these events occur.

A **climate change vulnerability assessment** is a qualitative and/or quantitative assessment of the

⁶ Draft minimum requirements

degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity.

To be compliant a city climate change risk and/or vulnerability assessment must consider both current and future climate conditions.

3. Climate Adaptation Plan

Cities must have a plan that considers climate change adaptation within 3 years of joining the Compact of Mayors.

A plan that considers climate change adaptation will outline the intended alterations to the city's systems in response to actual or anticipated climate change. It should cover the services and departments directly managed by the city government and may also consider the actions required by other stakeholders. The aim of such a plan is to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities from expected climate change and its effects

To be compliant, the plan must meet the following minimum requirements:

Table 3: Climate action plan minimum requirements

Minimum requirements⁷
• Political Commitment
• Actions to reduce the harm or exploit the benefits of expected climate change
• Cross-departmental engagement
• Mechanism for review

⁷ Draft minimum requirements