

Climate Change Economics and Policy

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Delivering Transformational Change: What role for city scale partnerships?

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Can-do Cities

Cities Can Do Energy and Carbon

Cities and towns around the UK have major opportunities to address their energy use and reduce their carbon footprints while cutting their energy bills, creating jobs and creating a wide range of other benefits for their area in the process.

To find out more about the opportunities facing your city or community, and what it is doing to unlock those opportunities, click on the map or select from the dropdown menus below:

Select a city	
Select a LEP area	
Select a local authorit	ty



www.candocities.org



- 1. Create buy-in, legitimacy and a sense of shared ownership
- 2. Build a positive, can-do culture and celebrate successes
- 3. Support robust decision-making
- 4. Promote mainstreaming and policy integration
- 5. Enable rescaling and multi-level alignment
- 6. Expand range of policy and governance interventions
- 7. Explore financing options and business models
- 8. Strengthen institutional infrastructures for delivery
- 9. Consider durability and early and later stage transitions
- 10. Monitor progress, evaluate and learn



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Ten Critical Issues for City-level Partnerships

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The Economics of Climate Action in Leeds

We forecast that Leeds could save £277m a year by 2030 by exploiting only the cost-effective or profitable options across the city.

- Transport costs within the city could be reduced by £150 million
- Household energy bills across the city could be cut by £81 million
- Running costs for schools, hospitals, offices etc. could be cut by £31 million
- Business operating costs could be reduced by £14 million
- Doing this would create 4,200 extra years of employment within the city.



The Most Carbon-Effective Options

Carbon Effectiveness	Total area carbon savings	Measure	Sector
Highly effective	1 to 5 Mt CO₂	Insulation (cost-effective insulation: cavity, loft and floor) Heating (boilers, heat pumps, controls)	Domestic Domestic
Very effective	500 to 1000 kt CO2	Cooling in retail buildings Boilers and Steam Piping (cost-effective measures) Demand reduction (minor; heating, lighting and appliances) Insulation (cost-effective fabric improvements) Appliances (refrigeration, cookers, TVs, washing machines)	Commercial Industrial Domestic Commercial Domestic
Effective	10 to 500 kt CO2	Electric vehicles (cars, goods vehicles and buses) Lighting (low energy) Pumps (cost-effective measures)	Transport Domestic Industrial

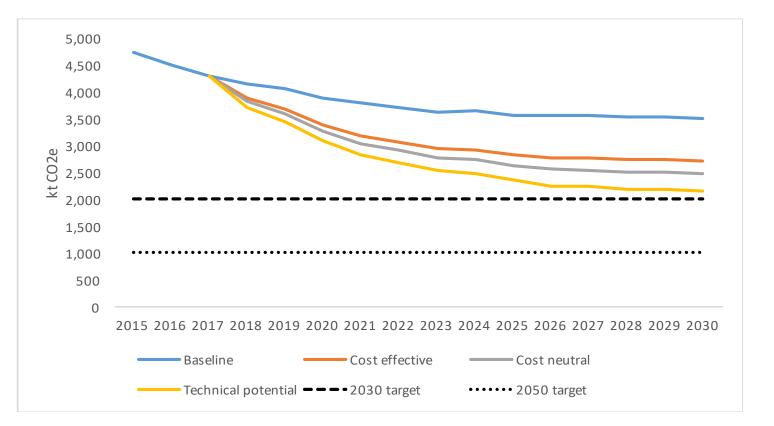


The Most Cost-Effective Options

Cost Effectiveness	Total area cost savings	Measure	Sector
Highly effective	£250 to £500 million	Cooling in retail buildings Insulation (cost-effective insulation: cavity, loft and floor) Hybrid cars (diesel and petrol)	Commercial Domestic Transport
		Appliances (refrigeration, cookers, TVs, washing machines)	Domestic
Very effective	£100 to £250 million	Heating (boilers, heat numps, controls)	
Effective	£25 to £100 million	Pumps (cost-effective measures) Compressed Air Systems (cost-effective measures) Fans (cost-effective measures)	Industrial Industrial Industrial



The Transition to Low Carbon Cities



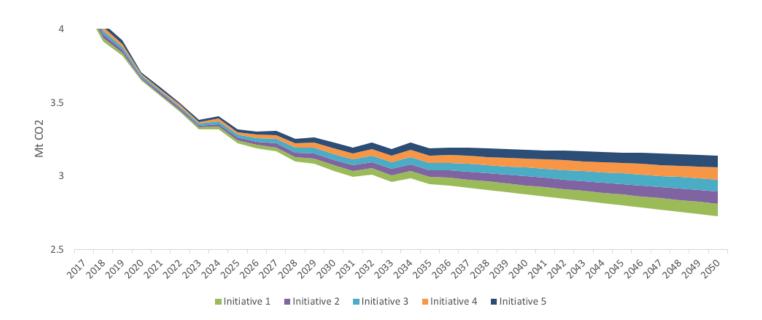


The Different Scenarios

	Cost-Effective	Cost-Neutral	Technical Potential
Investment needs (%GVA pa to 2030)	0.7%	1.8%	4%
Investment needs (total to 2030)	£2.2 billion	£5.8 billion	£12.6 billion
Annual savings (total in 2030)	£277 million	£677 million	£392 million
Annual savings (per person in 2030)	£327	£386	£462
Extra employment (job years to 2030)	4,200	11,400	26,200
Payback period (years)	7.8	10	32
Extra carbon-cut (% in 2030)	22.7	29.5	39.2



Meeting targets: What, where, by who, funded how?





The Leeds Climate Commission

Informed by the work of the UK Committee on Climate Change, the Leeds Climate Commission is an independent voice in the city, connected to the democratic process, but bringing together key actors from across the city to guide and track the transition towards a low carbon, climate resilient future to inform policies, stimulate investment and shape the actions of local stakeholders and decision makers.



Membership

• 24 Commissioners and 40+ members drawn from across the public, private and third sectors.





Partnerships for Transformational Change

- The case frequently still needs to be made for urban climate action
- Presentation of this case can help to mainstream climate action and to build public and private support
- The institutions to deliver on commitments are often weak or absent, as are the indicators to track progress
- City-scale partnerships can help to address these issues
- Getting buy-in is much easier when there are clear co-benefits
- These co-benefits are more apparent in the early stages of transition
- Will partnerships be durable in the later stages of transition?