CLIMATE URGENCY AND CITIES: MADRID - LONDON 2020

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Global Climate Change Targets

- international agreements (Stockholm, Rio, Kyoto, Copenhagen, Paris)
- = political trigger for national and city action
- = awareness raising of general public

ZERO GHG emissions by 2050

COP 25 Madrid 2019 COP 26 Glasgow 2021?



Action - Reaction

- dream: sustainable human settlement
 - eco- city, low carbon city, smart city
- problems:
 - global warming
 - urban energy consumption & pollution
- science (IPCC): tipping points?
 - x3 GHG reduction to reach -2C°
 - x5 GHG reduction to reach -1.5 C^o
- Criteria for solutions:
 - zero carbon emission by 2050
 - city greening
 - circular economy
 - high-tech & design innovation







CO2 emissions & targets

CO2 emissions

overall CO2 emissions	Spain	UK
	332,8 <i>(2018)</i>	435,200 (2019 ONS est.)
mt CO2 equivalent / year	Madrid	Greater London
	10,789 <i>(2017)</i>	38,0 (2014) 30,32 (2017 GLA est.)

CO2 reduction targets

National targets	Spain (base 1990)	UK (base 1990)
	- 70 % by 2030 - 100% GHG by 2050	- 50% by 2030 - 100 % GHG by 2050
City targets	Madrid (base 2004)	Greater London (base 2004)
	- 100% by 2040, preferably by 2035	- 60% by 2025 (for city overall) - 100% by 2050

GHG reduction in city plans

Key strategies

Madrid	London	
 Plan A (2015) for sustainable mobility, urban regeneration, adaptation to climate change and citizen awareness-raising 	London Environment Strategy (2017) Climate Action Plan (2018)	
Central Zero Emissions Area Gran Via reform for traffic reduction	London Plan (2019) • "Good Growth"; energy efficiency and	
 Madrid 360 (2020) Puerta del Sol square pedestrianisation Zero Lines buses: zero emissions + zero cost to move across the Central district. 	resilience • ULEZ (Ultra Low Emission Zone) air pollution reduction • 80% of all trips on foot, cycle, public transport by 2041	

Conclusions

Recent commitments:

- Spain and UK signed up to Paris Agreement zero carbon emission by 2050
- National strategies for practical implementation

BUT:

- Implementation rests on:
 - lower tiers of government cities regions
 - private sector development industry
 - citizens activist groups

Conclusions

Change of attitudes?

- Lower tier government level:
 Madrid and London adopted 0-carbon by 2050
- Private sector: some corporations adopted 'greening'
- Citizens:
 XR (Extinction Rebellion)
 peer pressure, individual adaptation

BUT: climate sceptics

Conclusions

Political consensus?

- At national level: divergence between political parties
 - UK: divergence between four nations
 - Spain: divergence between autonomous regions
- At city level: frequent (opposite) party swings, U-turns
- Citizens:
 circular economy vs technological fix
 very young may lead sustainable change

THE UNEXPECTED: covid-19

- At national-political level: new imperatives
 - health and economic crisis
 - implementation of the 'new normal' discipline
- At city level: new trends
 - transport: return to private car
 - housing: suitable for teleworking and individual confinement
 - production spaces: reduction of office, increase of storage spaces for online commerce
 - public space: invaded by private outdoor activities

BUT: new urgencies

- Impact on urban fabric and climate change?
- the challenge of the climate emergency is still there
- repositioning climate change efforts in the global agenda despite unexpected and far-reaching alternative imperatives is crucial
- ✓ "For the climatic change there is no vaccine: we have to act"

David Waskow, World Resources Institute

