C40 Expands to 75 Members with Addition of Five New Cities Worldwide

London, UK (March 12, 2015) – The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40) today welcomed five new members to its global network of cities committed to tackling climate change and increasing urban resilience. The addition of Amman, Durban, Jaipur, Quito, and Salvador brings C40's overall membership to 75 cities, a key milestone in the organisation’s expansion efforts and a testament to the success of city-to-city collaboration on climate change.

“By taking bold action and collaborating, mayors around the world are driving the climate change agenda on a global scale toward lower emissions and greater resilience,” said C40 Chair and Rio de Janeiro Mayor Eduardo Paes. “These five cities truly represent the diversity and ethos of the C40 – they span three continents but are united in their desire to increase the health, well-being and economic opportunities of urban citizens.”

“The C40 network keeps growing because more and more cities are finding opportunities to confront climate change in ways that improve people’s lives today,” said U.N. Special Envoy for Cities and Climate Change and President of the C40 Board Michael R. Bloomberg. "For the U.N. climate treaty negotiations this December to be successful, nations will have to commit to doing more and acting faster to shrink their carbon footprints – and cities, including the five new members of C40, are helping point the way forward."

The five new member cities represent an estimated 21 million people and have each demonstrated strong leadership in climate action in their regions.

Notes to the Editor

Amman, Jordan, has identified transport, solid waste management and greenhouse gas emissions measurement as key action areas over the next three years. Amman is also fostering energy efficiency in buildings through active participation in the Jordan Green Building Council, and the city will host a C40 workshop on creditworthiness in May.

Durban, South Africa, is addressing climate change through the implementation of its Durban Climate Change Strategy, which covers the areas of water distribution, sea level rise, biodiversity, food security, waste and pollution, transport and transition to a low carbon economy. As a host city of UN COP17 in 2011, Durban actively mobilised other local authorities to develop the Durban Adaptation Charter, which was signed by 107 mayors and local government officials worldwide and set out to intensify action and accelerate local adaptation
efforts. The City of Durban has also developed a strong climate change measurement competency.

**Jaipur, India**, has a number of transportation initiatives underway to accommodate a rapidly growing population, including a partnership with EMBARQ India and the World Resources Institute’s Center for Sustainable Transport to help manage the reorganisation of bus services. Jaipur City Transport Services Limited (JCTSL) expanded its fleet from 200 buses in 2010 to 400 in 2014 and the Jaipur Municipal Corporation is working on an eco-friendly Public Bicycle Sharing (PBS) project to place between 200-1,000 shared bicycles in the city. Jaipur is also integrated into the Rajasthan State Action Plan on Climate Change, with a strong focus on adaptation.

**Quito, Ecuador**, aims to reduce GHG emissions by 10% using 2012 as a base year. The city has a number of sustainability measures in place through a climate action plan, including an integrated transport system that carries more than 772,000 passengers per day, a public bicycle share system, BICI-Quito, more than 64 kilometers of bike paths, and the first line of a metro system. The city has also promoted green roofs and projects connecting natural urban areas, and has stepped up conservation measures of the city’s essential watersheds. The Municipality’s adaptation measures focus on the following themes: water availability, consumption reduction, flood control and urban drainage optimisation, climate risk management and forest conservation in rural areas.

**Salvador, Brazil**, began work on a GHG emissions inventory in early 2015 in order to prepare a Climate Change Policy with GHG emission reduction targets. The city is also in the process of establishing an incentive for citizens to increase bicycle use, and has built rental stations for public bicycles and aims to have 90 kilometers of bike paths by 2016. The ongoing construction of Salvador’s first BRT lane and the creation of the Municipal Observatory of Sustainability, aimed at improving citizen participation in sustainability efforts, and the “Verde Perto”, aimed at increasing the city’s vegetation cover, are a few of the exemplary actions underway in Brazil’s third most populous city.

Amman, Jaipur, and Salvador join C40 as Megacities, with a population of 3 million or more, while Durban and Quito join as Innovator Cities, a membership category for cities with smaller populations that have shown clear leadership in environmental and climate change work.

**About C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40)**
The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40) is a network of large and engaged cities from around the world committed to implementing meaningful and sustainable climate-related actions locally that will help address climate change globally. C40 was established in 2005 and expanded via a partnership in 2006 with President William J. Clinton’s Climate Initiative (CCI). The current chair of the C40 is Rio de Janeiro Mayor Eduardo Paes; the 108th Mayor of New York City Michael R. Bloomberg serves as President of the Board. To learn more about the work
of C40 and our Cities, please visit www.c40.org, follow us on Twitter @c40cities and like us on Facebook at http://www.facebook.com/C40Cities

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