If countries adopted these policies at the national level, they would reduce 2020 emissions by 1 gigaton.

1 gigaton equals:

- The entire 2012 emissions of Germany
- The annual emissions of 263 coal-fired power plants
- A year’s emissions from the global coal mining sector

SCALING UP

SUB-NATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION

Cities and regions in some of the world’s most carbon-emitting countries are leading the way towards more ambitious climate action.

Since its adoption of a carbon tax, British Columbia’s fuel consumption has decreased, even as its GDP grew faster than the national GDP.

California’s Advanced Clean Cars Program is expected to reduce California’s greenhouse gas emissions by 289 million metric tons of CO2e in the year 2020.

Rajasthan, a renewable energy leader, supplies approximately 3% of India’s total installed solar capacity.

Shenzhen’s climate goals are more ambitious than China’s national targets, resulting in the lowest carbon intensity of major Chinese cities. Shenzhen has pledged to:

- Reduce deforestation in the state of Acre, the third smallest of Brazil’s 27 states, has led to a reduction of 62 million tons of CO2, equivalent to Finland’s entire CO2 emissions in 2012.
- Reduce its carbon intensity by 28% in 2022, lowering its carbon intensity by 21% in 2015, going 16% beyond the national target.

That’s a nearly 65 percent reduction in the state’s total passenger vehicle emissions in 2013.

If countries adopted these policies at the national level, they would reduce 2020 emissions by 1 gigaton.

1 gigaton equals:

- The entire 2012 emissions of Germany
- The annual emissions of 263 coal-fired power plants
- A year’s emissions from the global coal mining sector


Designed by Michelle Lee, Yale-NUS College