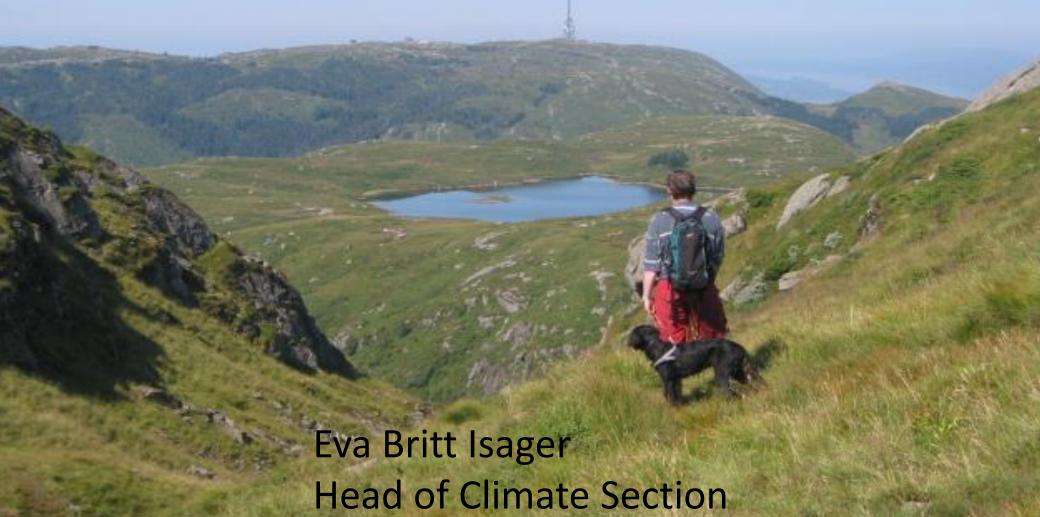
# Reducing the carbon footprint from Bergen kommune



## POLITICAL PLATFORM

#### Bergen is to be Norway's GREENEST CITY

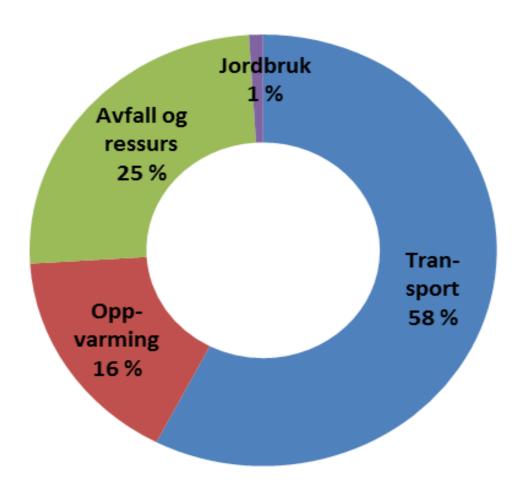
- More sustainable and energy-efficient buildings
- Better balance between residential and commercial buildings in the city districts
- 10% reduction in car traffic by 2020
- Transport, including walking, cycling and public transport, shall take priority in planning
- Sheltered bicycle parking facilities will be built
- More efficient recycling and environmentally friendly waste handling



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## **Emissions 2013**





## A FOSSIL-FREE CITY



**Fossil-free transport** 



Fossil-free port



**Fossil-free heating** 



Fossil-free waste handling

#### Goals for a fossil-free Bergen in 2030

To be achieved in accordance with the following plan:

2020: Bergen will reverse the trend and reduce direct greenhouse gas emissions by 30% compared with 1991

2030: Bergen will be fossil-free, meaning that no oil, coal or gas is used in Bergen

2050: Bergen will be a 1.5-degree city. The goal is for the people of Bergen to limit their climate footprint in line with the UN agreement on climate change

#### **Climate** budget

- The City Government will launch climate budget for 2018 as a part of the Financial Budget
- "We'll count carbon dioxide the same way we count money"
- The climate budget will consist of several measures distributed across different sectors, mainly Energy/buildings and Transport

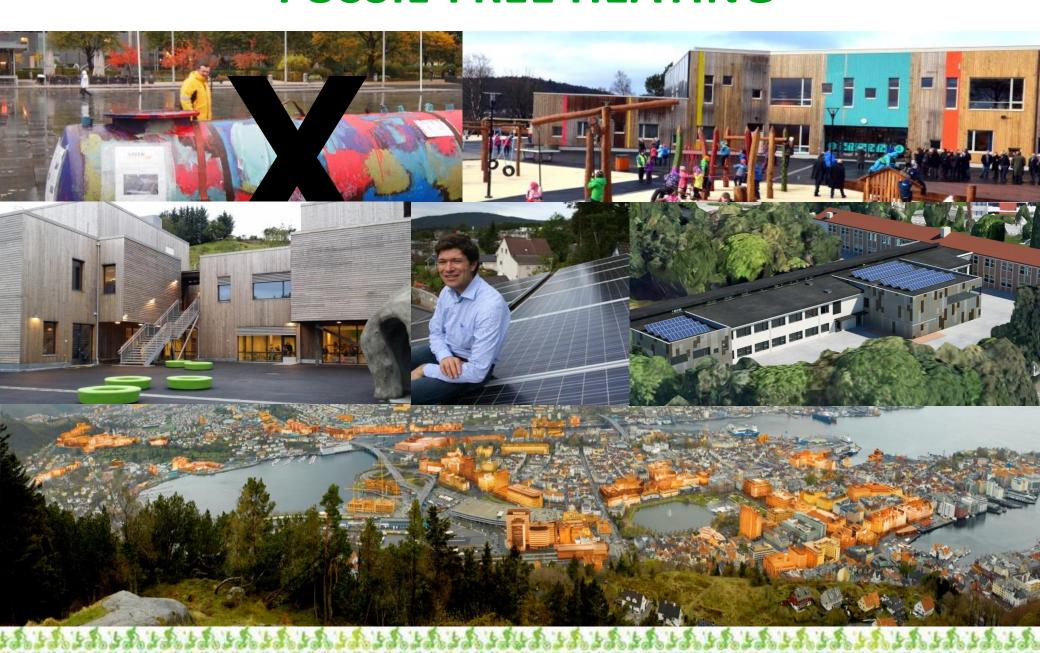
## **Fossil-free transportation**



#### Four strategies for the transport area

- 1. Coordinated and climate-friendly area and transport planning
- 2. Climate-friendly travel habits
- 3. Shared mobility mobility culture changes
- 4. Transition to low-emission technology phase-out of fossil fuels

### **FOSSIL-FREE HEATING**



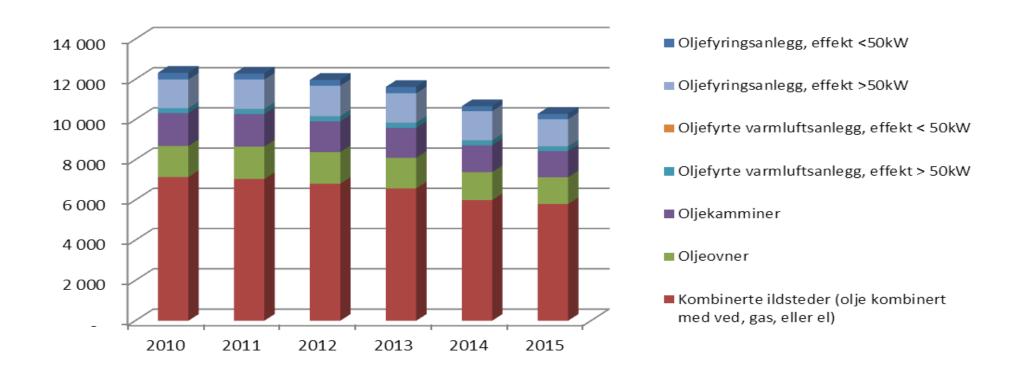
#### Three strategies for buildings

- 1. From fossil to renewable energy
- 2. Energy efficiency
- 3. Energy and environmental qualities in buildings and areas



### A 17% reduction in oil-fired heating systems

The number of oil-fired heating systems in Bergen is steadily decreasing. There has been a continuous reduction since 2010, which is the year that most existing systems are assumed to have been registered. Every year, we find some systems that have not previously been registered, which means that the reduction is actually greater than shown in the figure



## Fossil-free waste management



## Three strategies for consumption pattern, waste and resources

- 1. Reduce the climate impact of consumption
- 2. Reduce the amount of waste and increase reuse
- 3. Use waste as a resource

## Adaptation to climate change

The City of Bergen's main strategy is to include work on adaptation to climate change in the municipality's work on risk and vulnerability and in other municipal planning

#### Increased precipitation

#### Rising sea levels

#### More wind









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## Risk and vulnerability – extreme weather

## City masterplan

Bergen must achieve sustainable growth that protects the climate and environment

Bergen must promote green architecture and renewable energy

Bergen must encourage smart, green mobility that makes better use of the transport network's capacity

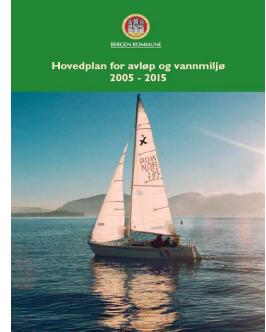
The city authorities must promote joint use and a sharing culture so that resources are used more efficiently

Bergen must facilitate, and support, a green transition in the research and business communities

# City Masterplan for sewerage adresses urban water possibilities

#### Water in the City

- Water planners, urban planners and gardeners should talk more together
- Storm water should be considered a positive element and make the city more beautiful
- Clean Storm water is a valued resource and should be used as a positive element in urban planning





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