Why did we develop BA Climate Change?

In 2016 Buenos Aires committed to the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2017 it became **one of the first 25 cities in the world to make a commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050**. That is, to reduce its emissions as much as possible and offset the rest.

As part of these international commitments, we created BA Climate Change, a platform that provides **open data and graphics** on Buenos Aires' goals and initiatives, and offers **proposals for participation, collaboration and cooperation to achieve a resilient, carbon neutral and inclusive city.**

The city government cannot meet these goals alone. To find innovative, impactful and effective solutions, the city needs to draw on the collective action of citizens, civil society and organizations, academia and the private sector.

An open government tool

As part of the open government agenda, Buenos Aires has opened up and put into graphic form **more than 30 datasets** that can be downloaded and reused. BA Climate Change gives access to the **city's emission reduction goals for 2030 and 2050** and information on clean energy generation, existing infrastructure to promote sustainable mobility and comprehensive waste management, which contribute 14% to CO2 emissions in Argentina.

In addition, it contains **interactive graphics** on **greenhouse gas inventories**, emissions by sector, subsector, source and scope, evolution of temperature and precipitation, and **air quality**.

At the same time, the platform contains latest news and information on the city's leading climate initiatives, as well as **proposals for the different city stakeholders to themselves contribute** to climate action. The platform ensures that all collaborative work with local residents, civil society organizations and the private sector is **visible** and recorded.

It also presents existing collaboration and cooperation initiatives with **international organizations** and describes the different spaces for dialogue with civil society. This last section also includes leading initiatives from organizations such as Seamos Bosques, Eco House, FINCA and Agenda Ambiental.

How did we develop this platform?

The BA Climate Change platform is an initiative that **combines the opening up of environmental information with citizen activation to bring citizens together in a collective action for cultural change to ultimately mitigate climate change.**

The site is the result of a co-creation process together with the organization Democracia en Red whereby experts, civil society organizations and local citizens worked together to develop ideas for the types of citizen participation proposed by the platform. The process contained the following:

> Interviews with experts. In this exploratory stage, interviews were conducted to gather information on: prioritization of sub-themes within climate action; topics considered relevant and that should be displayed on the platform; type of citizen activations that could be done with the platform as an anchor.

> Ideathon on Innovative Federal Cities in Times of Covid-19. A challenge on climate change was proposed and work was carried out on citizen involvement and the mitigation of CO2 emissions.

> Roundtables to brainstorm citizen activation initiatives. With the aim of designing a citizen activation programme, different co-creation spaces were designed in which more than 600 people participated.

> Meetings on the design of the platform and on citizen activation initiatives with the **Advisory Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development** made up of civil society organizations who specialize in the environmental agenda.

1. **15** expert **interviews**
2. **8** roundtables with **+600 residents**
3. **38** members from **20 CSOs**
4. **1 ideathon +15** participants

Why did we develop BA Climate Change in an open source format?

Like Buenos Aires' other sites BA Data and BA Obras, BA Climate Change was developed in open source. **Any person or government can download the data and adapt it to the characteristics of their project or administration to build their own climate change site.**

The replicability of Buenos Aires' sites is a collaborative initiative that aims to share experiences between governments. It is also an opportunity to extend data opening policies, without the need for large investments for the initial development of projects.

The Buenos Aires city government is actively working to make this happen. It does so by fostering spaces to share experiences with other governments, and also by making technical assistance and follow-up in the implementation of the platforms possible.

Among other benefits, the development of open source sites **allows the different users that replicate it to improve development with new functionalities.**

What are the next steps?

BA Climate Change is an evolving platform that will incorporate new data, information and initiatives from Buenos Aires in the medium and long term to continue responding to the demands of organizations, citizens and experts in the field, and to provide accurate and truthful information.

Through this site, it will be possible to monitor the implementation of the Climate Action Plan 2050 that will be launched in December of this year. In addition, new functionalities and instances of civic activation will be incorporated over time so that we can work together, effectively, for strong climate action.

Datasets generated and published in an open and accessible way

> Urban agriculture: list of urban gardens created under the framework of the urban agriculture programme of the Environmental Protection Agency (APrA).

> Public transport API: real-time information on trains, buses, subways and traffic in Buenos Aires city.

> Public tree layouts: information corresponding to the layout of public trees in the city.

> Pedestrian priority areas: areas that favour pedestrian mobility.

> Public bicycles: information on origin, destination, time, gender and age of users corresponding to the trips made on the public bicycle-share system

> Air quality: daily information on the average levels of carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide and respirable particulate matter less than 10 microns measured at the air control stations located in La Boca, Córdoba, Palermo and Parque Centenario.

> Green campaigns: list with geographical location of the different green "points" in the city where citizens can leave recyclable materials.

> City recycling centre: information on the treatment of waste in different treatment plants.

> Waste classification centres: geographical location of green centres for the integral management of urban solid waste (zero waste)

> Bicycle lanes: geographical location of the city's bicycle lanes.

> Air Pollutants: (Annual) record of air pollutant measurements.

> Green spaces: limits and geographical location of the city's green spaces (gardens, parks, recreational patios, squares and plazas, flower beds and sports centres).

> Vehicle flow: number of vehicles detected by the city's traffic sensors. Information available in the Transport API of the Government of the City of Buenos Aires.

> Greenhouse gas inventory: quantifies the emissions associated with different anthropogenic activities, during a given period. In the case of Buenos Aires, it was carried out taking a calendar year for the period 2000-2016.

> Noise map: information on estimates of daytime and nighttime noise levels in Buenos Aires. Refers to 2018 data.

> Map of solar roofs: geolocated survey of solar installations (photovoltaic and thermal) and green roofs (or vegetated) existing in the City.

> Map of green roofs: geolocated survey of the green roofs (or vegetated) in the city.

> 2050 Transport Emission Reduction Goals: record of pollutant emission reduction goals from different types of transport for the years 2020, 2030 and 2050.

> Pollutant emission reduction goals for 2050: projected pollutant emission reduction goals for the years 2015, 2030 and 2050.

> Metrobus: stations and routes with geographical location of the exclusive lane system for city buses, known as the Metrobus.

> Automotive fleet: historical record since 2010 of the number of vehicles accumulated in Buenos Aires.

> Pasate a LED Program: information about the "Pasate a LED" program designed to encourage residents of the city to change their traditional lamps for low consumption LEDs.

> Green points: information and geographical location on the reception centres for recyclable materials.

> Collection of dry solid waste: geographical location of the areas assigned to each cooperative of urban waste collectors for the collection of dry solid waste.

> Precipitation record: historical record of rainfall in the city.

> Temperature record: historical record of temperature in the city.

> Wet waste collection routes: wet waste collection routes, with geographical location, by commune, neighborhood and company.

> Subway: number of passengers per turnstile and per station for all stations of the subway network.

> Maximum wind speed: historical record of maximum wind speed in the city (1991 to 2020).

> Wet waste collection areas: locations of wet waste collection areas with information about the company, the commune and the number of containers per area.