From disclosure to action

Strengthening climate and economic resilience in UK communities

May 2025

CDP

Contents

Executive Summary

As the impacts of climate change intensify across the UK, local authorities are stepping up to lead the charge towards an Earth-positive future. Through CDP-ICLEI Track, local authorities are disclosing their environmental data, enabling transparency, accountability and action. This report highlights the significant progress made by UK local authorities in 2024, the challenges they face, and the critical role of disclosure in driving effective climate action.

Key Findings

Committing to transparency

In 2024, a record number of local authorities disclosed through CDP-ICLEI Track, demonstrating a strong commitment to environmental transparency and data-driven climate action at the local level across the UK. 104 UK local authorities disclosed in total, marking a staggering 52% increase from the previous year. These local authorities represent over half of the UK's population and half of its emissions.

Driving ambitious climate action

Every local authority that disclosed has set an area-wide emissions reduction target, with the majority of them (96%) also having an accompanying climate action plan. The average number of climate actions reported by local authorities nearly doubled from 7.5 in 2018 to 14.9 in 2024, reflecting a growing commitment and ambition among local authorities to tackle the climate crisis.

Boosting resilience in local communities and economies

Local authorities report a range of benefits resulting from climate action. This includes reduced costs, improved air quality, job creation, reduced energy poverty and enhanced biodiversity. These co-benefits demonstrate that climate action can lay the groundwork for resilient economies and thriving local communities.

Identifying gaps and challenges

Despite progress, 48% of local authorities cite budgetary constraints as a significant barrier to climate adaptation. On top of this, a third (32%) have yet to conduct climate risk assessments, and 30% lack adaptation strategies. Disclosure is enabling local authorities to highlight their climate risks, project needs, and funding gaps – providing valuable insights that can help attract new sources of investment and direct support to where it's needed most.

This analysis demonstrates the pivotal role local authorities play in shaping the UK's response to climate change. While significant strides have been made, continued support, funding and policy alignment are essential to empower local governments to progress towards their climate ambitions, contribute effectively to national goals and foster a resilient future for their communities.

UK local authorities reporting through CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024

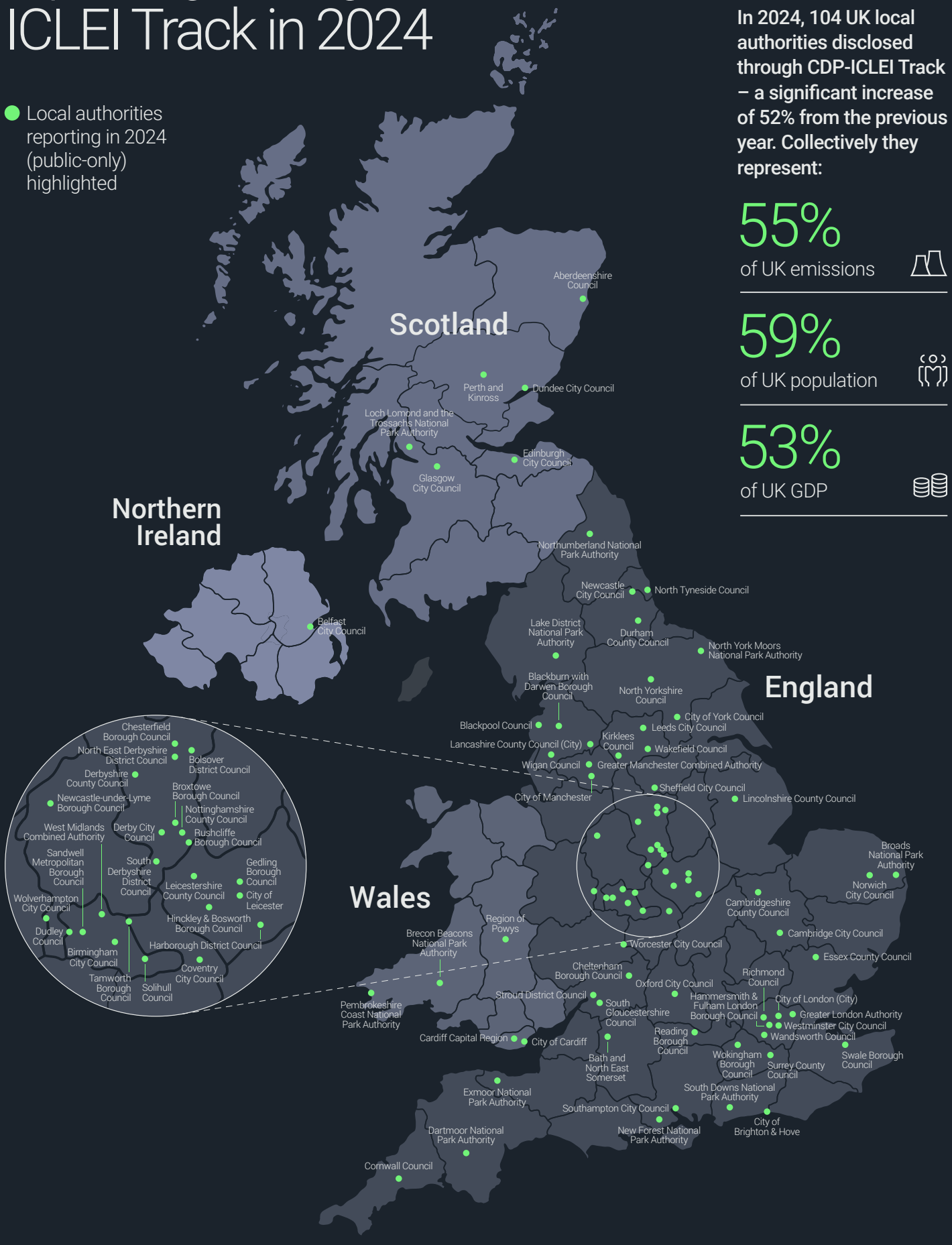
Local authorities reporting in 2024 (public-only) highlighted

In 2024, 104 UK local authorities disclosed through CDP-ICLEI Track – a significant increase of 52% from the previous year. Collectively they represent:

55% of UK emissions

59% of UK population

53% of UK GDP



Snapshot of UK local authorities' climate action

Climate change in the UK: Local action to meet national goals

The need for urgent climate action has never been clearer. Science shows unequivocally that human activities are causing rapid global warming and increasing climate risks across the globe.[1] The economic costs are also mounting – without immediate and effective climate action, the UK could face over £8 billion in damages every year by 2050, with its GDP shrinking by more than 7% due to climate-related disruptions.[2,3]

2023 was the second warmest year on record in the UK. At the same time, extreme weather events, from flooding to heatwaves, are increasing in both frequency and intensity. These trends serve as a stark reminder that the escalating impacts of climate change are already affecting local economies and communities across the UK. Investing in climate adaptation at the local level will be critical to building economic resilience and ensuring a future where people and planet can thrive.

Cities and local authorities are a pivotal piece of the puzzle in tackling climate change. Without them, action simply won't be effective. Local authorities have the power to influence approximately 82% of the UK's emissions, making them indispensable for the UK to meet its national carbon budgets.[4]

Recognising the vital role local authorities play in achieving the UK's legally binding net-zero target by 2050, this report analyzes the environmental reporting and action undertaken by UK local authorities as disclosed through CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024. It provides insights into how local transparency and action is boosting resilience and contributing to national goals, and highlights opportunities for greater ambition and impact.

The disclosure of environmental data is critical to ensuring action and accountability at all levels. Transparent reporting from local authorities helps to track progress at the local level, identify areas needing greater attention, and fosters accountability among local authorities and their communities[5]. By reporting their environmental data and climate impacts, local authorities are also providing crucial insights that can inform the progress assessments and policy adjustments needed to ensure that the UK stays on track to meet its national climate goals.

Understanding climate risks in UK Cities

Climate hazards such as flooding, heatwaves, and storms can have severe consequences for local communities, damaging homes, disrupting transport networks, and endangering public health — particularly for vulnerable groups. Local authorities have identified these groups as particularly at risk:

- **Elderly people** (identified by **89%** of local authorities)
- **Groups with vulnerable health** (identified by **87%**)
- **Low-income households** (identified by **86%**)
- **Outdoor workers** (identified by **72%**)

These events can also strain or shut down essential services and sectors, most notably human health and social work (identified by 83% of local authorities), leading to social and economic disruption across entire regions.

1 Climate Change 2023 Synthesis Report – IPCC - 2023
2 https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/news/new-study-finds-cutting-greenhouse-gas-emissions-to-net-zero-will-save-significant-damage-to-the-uk-economy/
3 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/61e54d8f8fa8f505985ef3c7/climate-change-risk-assessment-2022.pdf
4 DESNZ (2021) Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/net-zero-strategy
5 2024-25 Sustainability Reporting Guidance – HM Treasury – 2024

Ambition and action in UK local authorities

With a significant portion of UK emissions falling within their influence, the commitment and action of local authorities are vital for a successful transition to a resilient and Earth-positive future. Environmental disclosure, such as through CDP-ICLEI Track, is a cornerstone of effective climate action, enabling transparency, facilitating progress tracking and driving more ambitious sustainability initiatives at the local level.

However, local authorities face significant obstacles in their efforts, notably substantial budgetary pressures due to rising costs and ongoing constraints on government funding, which make it challenging to maintain necessary investment.[6,7,8,9]

5 most commonly reported climate hazards

- Extreme heat
- River flooding
- Urban flooding
- Heavy precipitation
- Drought

Despite these challenges, ambition remains high. Environmental disclosure amongst UK local authorities is at an unprecedented level, with more local authorities than ever before choosing to measure, manage and report their environmental impacts through CDP-ICLEI Track.

Of the more than 300 UK local authorities who have declared a climate emergency, 104 reported through CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024. This increase of over 52% since 2023 reflects the continued commitment by local authorities to take a leading role in the UK's work to manage environmental impacts. This data is central to informing policy and Earth-positive decision-making for local and national governments.

Every one of these 104 local authorities has an areawide emissions reduction target, up from 67% in 2018; while 96% have climate action plans compared with just 58% in 2018.

Climate actions reported by local authorities in 2024 nearly doubled (14.9 average) compared to 2018 (7.5 average), with many local authorities noting the additional benefits of climate action beyond mitigation and adaptation alone. Benefits reported through CDP-ICLEI Track include reduced costs, improved air quality, enhanced energy security, biodiversity conservation, job creation and improved mental well-being.

Local government climate action has also fostered community engagement, more accessible transport and green space, fuel poverty reduction, and has contributed to a more just and equal delivery of services across communities. For UK local authorities, proactively addressing climate change has yielded substantial additional advantages that strengthen local economies, enhance quality of life, and create more resilient and equitable societies.

6 Local government financial sustainability - National Audit Office - 2025
7 Sustainability Survey 2024 - Local Government Association - 2024
8 Progress towards reaching Net Zero in the UK - Climate Change Committee - 2024
9 The Seventh Carbon Budget - Climate Change Committee - 2025

Most commonly reported co-benefits

1. Reduced fuel and energy poverty
2. Reduced costs
3. Increased energy security
4. Job creation
5. Reduced health impacts from extreme heat or cold weather

Most common mitigation actions

1. Energy efficiency and retrofit measures
2. EV charging points and infrastructure
3. On-site renewable energy generation
4. Improve walking, cycling and integrated transit access
5. Green space and/or biodiversity preservation and expansion

Most common adaptation actions

1. Flood defence
2. Community engagement/education
3. Ecological restoration (including wetland and floodplain conservation and restoration)
4. Green infrastructure
5. Afforestation and reforestation

In focus: Midlands

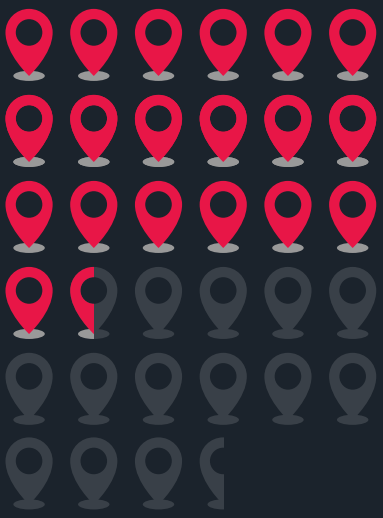
When cities come together as communities of practice, they create valuable spaces to share knowledge, align methods, and build collective capacity for reporting consistent environmental data. This collaboration helps ensure that data is comparable and reliable, which is critical for tracking progress, identifying best practices and making informed policy decisions.

2024 saw a significant increase in the number of local authorities from the Midlands reporting environmental data via CDP-ICLEI Track. A joint project between CDP, Midlands Net Zero Hub and Sustainability West Midlands involved a comprehensive analysis of the environmental information from more than half of the 71 local authorities in the region. The data allowed the project team to provide a unique insight into climate action in the Midlands to policy makers as well as supporting the work of the individual local authorities.

By learning from each other's successes and challenges, this cohort of local authorities will be able to accelerate effective climate action, avoid duplication of effort and strengthen their collective impact on reducing emissions and building climate resilience.

39 of 71

local authorities provided environmental information for analysis



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UK National Park Authorities disclosed through CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024

In focus: National Parks

Measuring and reporting their climate data and greenhouse gas emissions is essential for UK National Park Authorities to understand and manage their contribution to climate change. Accurate data enables informed decision-making, helping authorities track progress toward net-zero targets and identify effective strategies for carbon reduction. It also ensures transparency and accountability, fostering public trust and encouraging collaboration with local communities and stakeholders in safeguarding these protected landscapes for future generations.

Of the 15 National Park Authorities in the UK, 11 disclosed through CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024, nine of which have set targets to reach net-zero.

National Park Authorities also have a unique role to play in national climate action. With careful management of nature-based projects, these areas have the potential to become much needed carbon sinks, facilitating the UK's progress towards net-zero carbon emissions.

Driving local action

Accessing climate finance

The lack of consistent and sufficient funding poses a significant challenge for local authorities across the UK. Local authorities are on the frontline when it comes to delivering many of the initiatives needed to reduce emissions, improve resilience and support communities. They are often tasked with ambitious climate responsibilities but lack the stable, long-term financial support needed to plan and deliver projects at the necessary scale.

Many local authorities are dealing with stretched budgets due to wider economic pressures, competing statutory responsibilities, and a patchwork of short-term funding schemes that can be time-consuming to apply for. Much of the available funding also often favours 'shovel-ready' mitigation projects over the longer-term or more complex adaptation work necessary to build resilience to climate-related risks. Without secure and predictable financial support, local authorities struggle to develop the capacity and partnerships needed to deliver climate projects at the scale and pace required to meet national and local net-zero goals.

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Despite these barriers, there are numerous examples of local authorities that have shown real leadership and creativity in accessing and utilising funding for climate action. Some have successfully leveraged central government grants, such as the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme or the Green Homes Grant Local Authority Delivery scheme, to retrofit buildings, decarbonise heating systems, and improve energy efficiency across public estates. Others have formed partnerships with private investors, secured funding through city-region devolution deals, or joined consortia to strengthen bids for competitive funding pots. A growing number of local authorities are disclosing their climate projects and investment needs, and this transparency helps to attract new sources of public and private finance.

48%

of local authorities reported that **budgetary capacity** is the most challenging factor in adapting to the effects of climate change

69

local authorities disclosed

333

projects for which they are seeking funding

These projects are collectively worth

£67bn

And seeking investment of up to

£27bn

(It is likely that this self-reported investment figure represents a significant underestimate of actual need.)

Beyond securing finance, many local authorities have also demonstrated strong governance and delivery models. This includes embedding climate considerations into procurement processes, working closely with communities, and ensuring that funding leads to measurable carbon savings and co-benefits.

Manchester City Council

Public & Residential Building Retrofits

Estimated Impact

Annual savings of approximately 3,000 tonnes CO2e and 3,000 MWh of energy; increased energy efficiency, reductions in operational costs, and progress toward the city's 2038 net-zero target.

Manchester City Council has directed funding from multiple sources, including the Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund and the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme, towards the retrofitting of both residential and commercial buildings. The retrofitting of 700 council-owned social housing units is projected to reduce the city of Manchester's carbon emissions by up to 2,000 tonnes annually.

Additional public sector buildings have undergone similar upgrades including the incorporation of efficient lighting, renewable energy installations and advanced heating systems. Strategic planning is also underway to implement energy efficiency improvements across 21 schools across the city, funded by the Low Carbon Skills Fund.

2,000

tonnes of carbon emissions projected to be reduced annually

Brighton & Hove City Council

Energy Efficiency in Public Infrastructure

Since 2017, Brighton & Hove has implemented a large-scale LED replacement program under its Invest to Save initiative. More than 18,000 streetlights have been upgraded, resulting in a 48.1% reduction in electricity usage and a 78.1% decrease in emissions by April 2024. Additional retrofits include LED installations at sports facilities and municipal buildings, supported by the council's Carbon Neutral Fund and developer contributions (Section 106). Materials used in the upgrades of public infrastructure amount to over 80% recycled by weight, contributing to Brighton & Hove's circular economy goals.

78.1%

decrease in emissions by April 2024

Estimated Impact

Substantial operational cost savings, increased road safety, emission reductions of at least 93 tonnes CO2e by 2030, and improved resilience of lighting systems during infrastructure stress events.

Co-benefits of climate action and adaptation

Climate action offers a range of valuable co-benefits for UK local authorities and their communities. For example, by investing in adaptation measures — such as enhancing green infrastructure, improving flood defences, or upgrading drainage systems — local authorities not only reduce the risks and costs associated with extreme weather events, but also improve air quality, support biodiversity and create attractive public spaces that encourage physical activity and social connection.

Taking early and proactive action also brings economic benefits by protecting local economies and services from the growing financial strain of climate impacts. Strengthening the resilience of public infrastructure, from roads and energy systems to schools and healthcare facilities, reduces the risk of costly disruptions and ensures that essential services can continue to function during extreme weather events.

At the same time, many adaptation projects create skilled local jobs and stimulate innovation in industries like construction, engineering and environmental management. For local authorities, this means climate resilience measures are not just about managing risks, but also about unlocking wider social, economic and environmental benefits that enhance community wellbeing and prosperity in the long-term.

Taking early and proactive action also brings economic benefits by protecting local economies and services from the growing financial strain of climate impacts.

Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council

Peatland Restoration

This council-led environmental restoration initiative aims to rehabilitate approximately 225 hectares of degraded upland peatland. The initiative includes interventions such as blocking historic drainage ditches, eliminating sub-surface agricultural drainage, and replanting native bog species. These actions are intended to raise the water table, sequester carbon more effectively, reduce wildfire risk and promote biodiversity.

225

hectares of peatland to be rehabilitated

The aims of this initiative align with the council's broader climate adaptation objectives by improving the hydrological and ecological function of natural landscapes.

Estimated Impact

Increased climate resilience across 31–40% of local ecosystems, improved carbon storage capacity, enhanced biodiversity, and better water regulation.

Birmingham City Council

Tyseley Energy Park (TEP)

Credit: Tyseley Energy Park

Birmingham City Council is spearheading a multifaceted decarbonisation initiative through the development of Tyseley Energy Park (TEP) which forms part of the Tyseley Environmental Enterprise District (TEED) located in East Birmingham. The project integrates low and zero-carbon technologies to tackle key urban challenges related to power generation, heating, transportation, and waste management. By leveraging assets such as the Energy Recovery Facility, regional transport infrastructure and a network of 230 local businesses, the park is designed to support a sustainable, integrated energy ecosystem. Central to the site is the UK's largest green hydrogen refuelling station, which services hydrogen-powered public transit and waste collection fleets.

The hydrogen is produced via a Proton Exchange Membrane electrolyser, ensuring a low-emission energy source. The initiative also prioritises workforce development and inclusive growth by embedding opportunities for training and employment in clean energy sectors. Academic institutions, businesses, public agencies, and local communities collaboratively support and co-develop the initiative.

Estimated Impact

Enhanced energy resilience, technological innovation, job creation, emissions reduction, and strengthened climate adaptation strategies.

Greater London Authority (GLA)

Business Climate Challenge (BCC)

The GLA expanded its Business Climate Challenge in 2023, inviting over 200 workplaces to reduce their energy usage by 10%. Participants received targeted support including on-site energy audits, costed energy reduction plans, and workshops focused on increasing sustainability practices. Early data from the Challenge shows that participants achieved an average 7% energy reduction and 1.6 tonnes CO2e savings, with an average cost saving of £2,840. The program encouraged peer learning and long-term commitment to decarbonisation across participating sectors.

£2,840

average cost saving from reducing energy usage

Estimated Impact

Aggregate emissions reductions of 325 tonnes CO2e, widespread behavioural change and institutional momentum for sustained carbon reduction initiatives.

Leeds City Council

Woodland Creation Initiative

Leeds has committed to planting 5.8 million trees on council-owned land over a 20-year period as part of the White Rose Forest strategy. The objective is to expand urban canopy cover from 17% to 33% by 2050, whilst also enhancing ecological connectivity, mitigating flood risks, and sequestering carbon. In the initiative's first year, 200,000 trees were planted across more than 130 hectares, with a delivery cost of £350,000, partially funded through external contributions. The project is positioned as both a climate mitigation and adaptation measure, encouraging community participation and increasing natural capital across the city.

200,000

trees were planted in the initiative's first year

Estimated Impact

Long-term carbon sequestration of approximately 250,000 tonnes CO2e over 50 years; improved flood resilience, expanded habitat provision, and enhanced urban green infrastructure.

Further challenges to deepening action

UK local authorities face a range of significant challenges when it comes to taking effective action on climate change, many of which are rooted in limited funding, fragmented policy frameworks and capacity constraints.

Alongside funding pressures, local authorities also face policy and structural barriers that complicate climate action, particularly when it comes to adaptation. While mitigation — reducing greenhouse gas emissions through measures like energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable transport — is often more visible and supported by clearer national targets, adaptation tends to be less well-defined and harder to prioritise.

A third (32%) of local authorities have yet to conduct a climate risk and vulnerability assessment and 30% have not developed an adaptation strategy or action plan.

The benefits of adaptation projects, such as flood defences or green infrastructure, are often long-term, preventative and diffuse; making them harder to justify within annual budget cycles and traditional cost-benefit models. This can leave local authorities struggling to invest in measures that would reduce risks from extreme weather events and build community resilience, despite the growing urgency of climate impacts.

On average, local authorities reported half the number of adaptation actions compared to mitigation actions.

Both mitigation and adaptation efforts are often hampered by a lack of clear coordination and leadership at the national level. Local authorities need coherent policy signals and supportive regulatory frameworks to drive systemic change, whether that's in housing standards, planning policy or infrastructure investment.

Without this, they are left to act within a fragmented system, frequently duplicating efforts, and navigating overlapping or conflicting responsibilities between local, regional, and national bodies. While many local authorities are finding ways to lead despite these obstacles, sustained and meaningful progress will require better alignment between local ambition and national policy, along with consistent funding and support for both mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Many local authorities have identified factors that affect progress on emissions reductions which are beyond their direct control.

78
local authorities reported complete implementation of regulation or policy set by a higher level of government

73
local authorities reported decarbonisation of the electricity grid

76
local authorities reported mitigation in emissions sources controlled by higher levels of government

71
local authorities reported mitigation in emissions sources controlled by private entities

74
local authorities reported provision of national funding for infrastructure

71
local authorities reported additional regional/national regulation and/or policy

Conclusion

Despite the many challenges they face, UK local authorities continue to embrace environmental transparency and demonstrate leadership in driving climate action at the local level. Local authorities are uniquely placed to understand the needs of their communities and the specific climate risks facing their areas, and many have shown real ambition in setting net-zero targets, developing climate action plans and embedding sustainability into everyday decision-making processes.

By transparently reporting their environmental data, cities are able to understand, deliver and track the tangible actions needed to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Whether through forging creative partnerships, unlocking new sources of funding, or implementing impactful projects that reduce emissions and enhance climate resilience, local authorities are finding ways to put their disclosure data to use to drive change — often stepping up where national frameworks have fallen short.

While the funding landscape remains fragmented and often insufficient, proactive local authorities have still managed to make meaningful progress on climate action. The lessons from these successes underscore the need for a more strategic and sustained approach to funding from central government — one that empowers all local authorities to plan confidently, collaborate effectively and scale up their climate ambitions.

The ongoing commitment and efforts from local authorities highlight the vital role that sub-national government plays in the UK's transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient future. Local authorities have proven time and again that, given the right resources and policy support, they can deliver real impact — cutting emissions, protecting communities from climate risks, and improving quality of life. Supporting and scaling up these local successes will be essential if the UK is to meet its climate targets and ensure a fair, sustainable and Earth-positive future for all.

Local authorities are finding ways to put their disclosure data to use to drive change — often stepping up where national frameworks have fallen short.

Next steps for local authorities

Enhance the measurement and reporting of carbon emissions and the impacts of climate actions to better track progress and inform future strategies.

Develop and implement comprehensive climate action plans that include both mitigation and adaptation strategies with clear targets and mechanisms for regular reporting and progress tracking.

Address the challenges of limited funding and capacity by developing robust business cases for projects and exploring diverse funding sources, while also building internal expertise.

Mainstream climate change considerations into all local authority plans, policies, and decision-making processes, fostering cross-departmental collaboration.

Actively engage with local communities, businesses, and other levels of government to foster partnerships and gain valuable insights for climate action.

Next steps for national government

Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of local authorities in contributing to the UK's national net-zero target and provide a stable framework for collaboration between central and local government.

Establish a statutory duty for local authorities to develop climate action plans and deliver emissions reductions aligned with government carbon budgets.

Provide longer-term, more predictable funding to enable local authorities to develop and implement climate action plans.

Streamline and simplify the landscape of funding opportunities for local authority climate action, providing clear guidance and reducing the administrative burden associated with bidding for multiple short-term grants.

Enhance the provision of national funding and support for infrastructure projects that are crucial for achieving net-zero at the local level.

Provide standard guidance, training and shared resources to build local authorities' in-house capacity and skills to assess climate risks, develop effective action plans, measure impact, and access funding.

Annex

List of local authority disclosers (public only)

A further 20 local authorities, not listed here, have contributed data non-publicly to this report via CDP-ICLEI Track.

- Aberdeenshire Council
- Bath and North East Somerset
- Belfast City Council
- Birmingham City Council
- Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council
- Blackpool Council
- Bolsover District Council
- Brecon Beacons National Park Authority
- Broads National Park Authority
- Broxtowe Borough Council
- Cambridge City Council
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cardiff Capital Region
- Cheltenham Borough Council
- Chesterfield Borough Council
- City of Brighton & Hove
- City of Cardiff
- City of Gibraltar
- City of Leicester
- City of London (City)
- City of Manchester
- City of York Council
- Cornwall Council
- Coventry City Council
- Dartmoor National Park Authority
- Derby City Council
- Derbyshire County Council
- Dudley Council
- Dundee City Council
- Durham County Council
- Edinburgh City Council
- Essex County Council
- Exmoor National Park Authority
- Gedling Borough Council
- Glasgow City Council
- Greater London Authority
- Greater Manchester Combined Authority
- Hammersmith and Fulham London Borough Council
- Harborough District Council
- Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
- Kirklees Council
- Lake District National Park Authority
- Lancashire County Council (City)
- Leeds City Council
- Leicestershire County Council
- Lincolnshire County Council
- Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority
- New Forest National Park Authority
- Newcastle City Council
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council
- North East Derbyshire District Council
- North Tyneside Council
- North York Moors National Park Authority
- North Yorkshire Council
- Northumberland National Park Authority
- Norwich City Council
- Nottinghamshire County Council
- Oxford City Council
- Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority
- Perth and Kinross
- Reading Borough Council
- Region of Powys
- Richmond Council
- Rushcliffe Borough Council
- Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council
- Sheffield City Council
- Solihull Council
- South Derbyshire District Council
- South Downs National Park Authority
- South Gloucestershire Council
- Southampton City Council
- Stroud District Council
- Sunderland City Council
- Surrey County Council
- Swale Borough Council
- Tamworth Borough Council
- Wakefield Council
- Wandsworth Council
- West Midlands Combined Authority
- Westminster City Council
- Wigan Council
- Wokingham Borough Council
- Wolverhampton City Council
- Worcester City Council

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About CDP

CDP is a global non-profit that runs the world's only independent environmental disclosure system. As the founder of environmental reporting, we believe in transparency and the power of data to drive change. Partnering with leaders in enterprise, capital, policy and science, we surface the information needed to enable Earth-positive decisions. We helped more than 24,800 companies and almost 1,000 cities, states and regions disclose their environmental impacts in 2024. Our team is truly global, united by our shared desire to build a world where people, planet and profit are truly balanced. Visit cdp.net or follow us @CDP to find out more.

This report was created using the data reported by 104 UK local and national park authorities through CDP-ICLEI Track in 2024. Our open-source cities, states and regions datasets can be downloaded for free from our Open Data Portal.

For more information about annual disclosure, please email citiesemea@cdp.net.