



PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE: TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING SDG11 AND NEW URBAN AGENDA

Urban Management Tools for Climate Change
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A hand-drawn diagram of an 'ACTION PLAN' table. The title 'ACTION PLAN' is written in large blue capital letters at the top. Below the title is a table with four columns: 'WHO', 'WHAT', 'WHEN', and 'HOW', all written in red capital letters. The table has a green border and is divided into four empty cells for data entry. The entire diagram is drawn on a white background with green circular fasteners at the top corners.

WHO	WHAT	WHEN	HOW

Introduction of UN HABITAT



The United Nations agency for cities with the mandate emanated from the Habitat Agenda (1996) and various resolutions of the UN General Assembly

1. Sustainable urban development
2. Adequate shelter for all



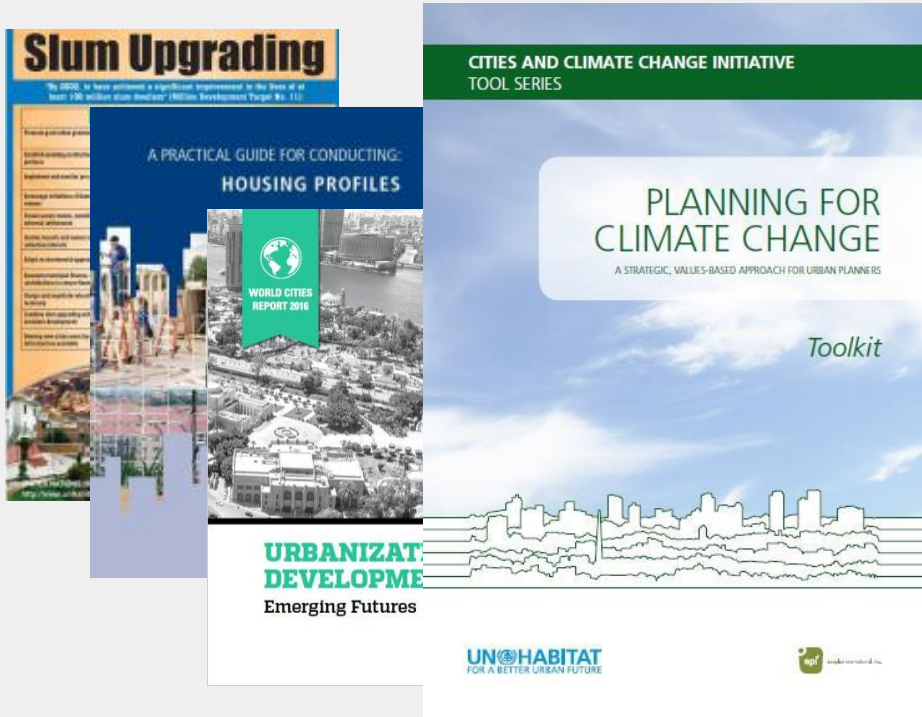
Normative Mandate

Making Knowledge,
Evidences, Guidelines and
Recommendations

UN-Habitat, the United Nations agency for **human settlements**, helps the **urban poor** by **transforming cities into safer, healthier, greener places** with better opportunities where everyone can live in dignity.

UN-Habitat works with **organizations at every level**, including all spheres of government, civil society and the private sector to **help build, manage, plan and finance sustainable urban development**. Our vision is **cities without slums** that are liveable places for all, which do not pollute the environment and deplete natural resources.

UN-Habitat's seven focus areas



UN-Habitat addresses its mandate through the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan. The plan outlines seven focus areas

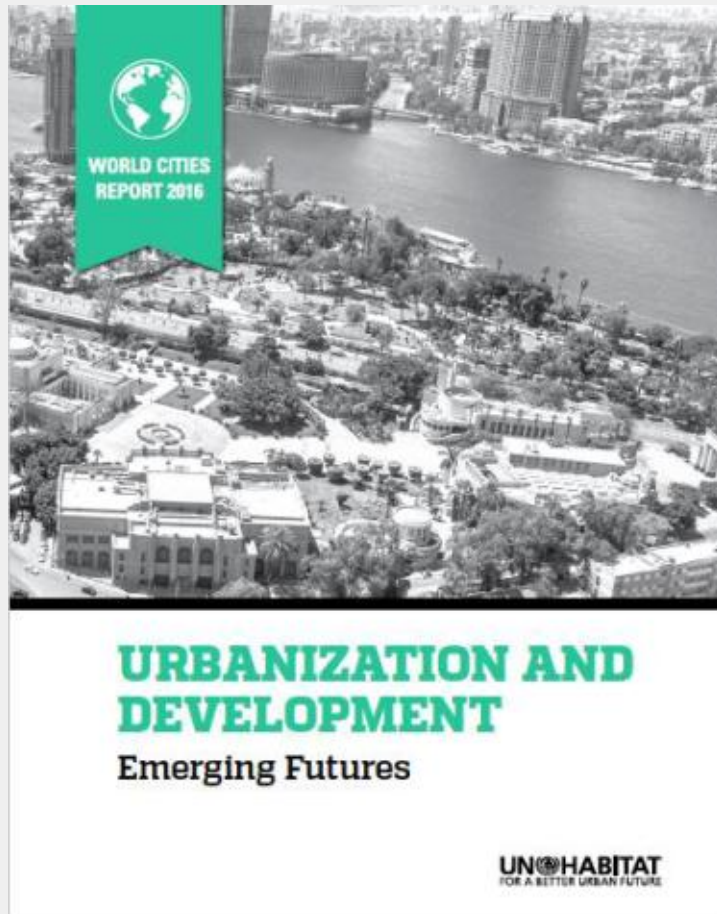




Global and regional challenges/opportunities of Urbanization

São Paulo

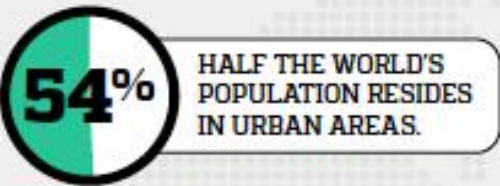
World Cities Reports 2016



A Global Sample of Cities made of 200 cities



Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory



Cities create **wealth**, generate **employment** and **drive human progress** by harnessing the forces of agglomeration and industrialization.



The decline in infant mortality and high fertility has resulted in a relatively young population. Children and youth **aged below 24** account for

40% of global population.

This represents a great opportunity in terms of labor force.



The world population is aging. Globally, the population **aged 60 or over** is the fastest growing at the rate of

3.26% per year.

In 2015, there were **901 million** people aged 60 or over, comprising

12% of the world's population. This represents a tremendous challenge.



Cities **70%** are responsible for more than of global carbon dioxide emissions.

In 2014, the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) was jointly established by the World Resources Institute (WRI), C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), with the support of World Bank, UNEP, and UN-Habitat. Incorporating experiences from the Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool plus (HEAT+) the GPC provides guidelines for reporting and auditing principles; quantifying city emissions in different sectors; and long term monitoring of local specific objectives.

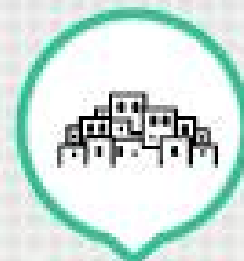
Urban Development: facts and challenges



URBAN GROWTH



CHANGE IN FAMILY PATTERNS



INCREASED RESIDENCY IN SLUMS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS



CHALLENGES IN PROVIDING URBAN SERVICES



CLIMATE CHANGE



EXCLUSION AND RISING INEQUALITY



INSECURITY



UPSURGE IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Source: World City Report 2016

Major challenges of urbanization

- Extreme urban poverty,
- Poor living conditions for slum dwellers,
- Constraints on productivity due to inadequate infrastructure, and
- Risks due to natural disasters and climate change



Rising inequality is one of the challenges of urbanization that has confined many people to poor living conditions. Kibera slum, Nairobi, Kenya.
Source: Julius Mwelu /UN-Habitat

Source: World City Report 2016

Urbanization as an opportunity for sustainable development

Cities offer various opportunities for sustainable development

Job Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Starting point of virtuous cycle of employment, income, improved labor power and more job opportunities → Reduce inequalities
Economies of Scale in Infrastructure Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public transportation• Water and sewerage system• Electricity and internet connection• Serviced land and public rental housing• Education and healthcare facilities
Suitability of System-Based Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local planning and community participation• Financing infrastructure and housing for the urban poor

Urbanization as a Transformative Force

“Urbanization has helped millions escape poverty through increased productivity, employment opportunities, improved quality of life and large-scale investment in infrastructure and services”

Figure 2: Share of GDP and national population in selected cities (developed countries)

Source: UN-Habitat, 2011.

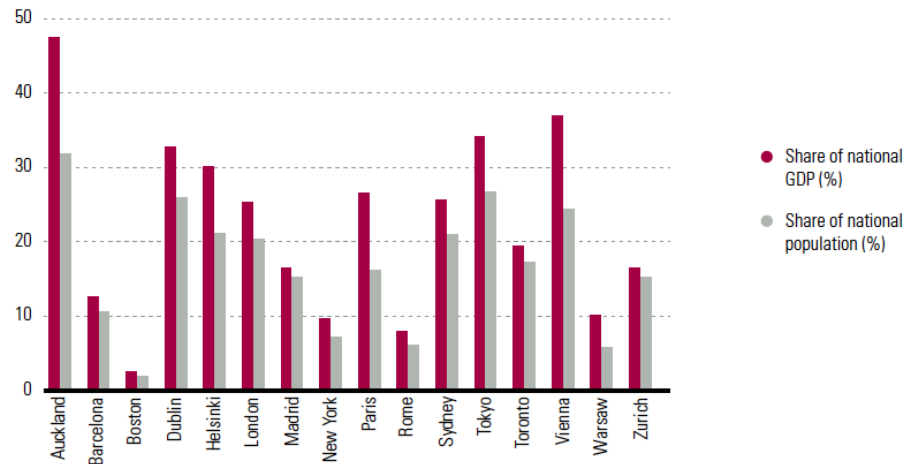
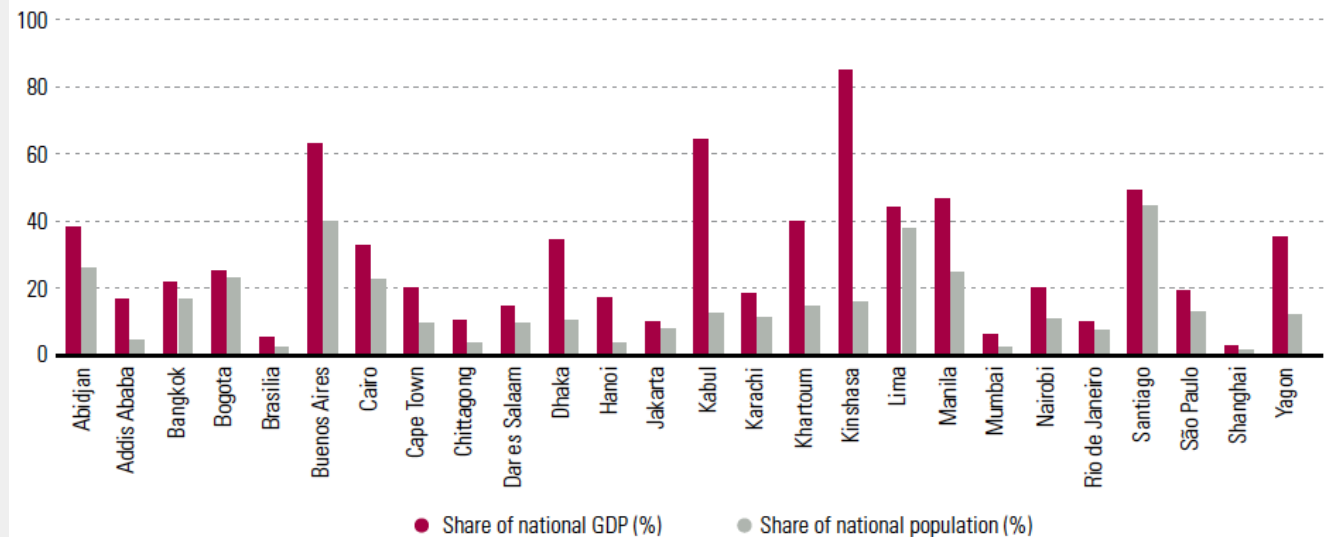


Figure 3: Share of national population and GDP in selected cities (developing countries)

Source: UN-Habitat, 2011.



An aerial photograph of a city. In the center, there is a large, modern building complex with a grid-like layout of green spaces and trees. To the left, there are older, more densely packed buildings with red-tiled roofs. In the bottom right corner, there is a semi-circular green field, possibly a sports field or park, with some surrounding infrastructure. The text "Trend Analysis" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Trend Analysis

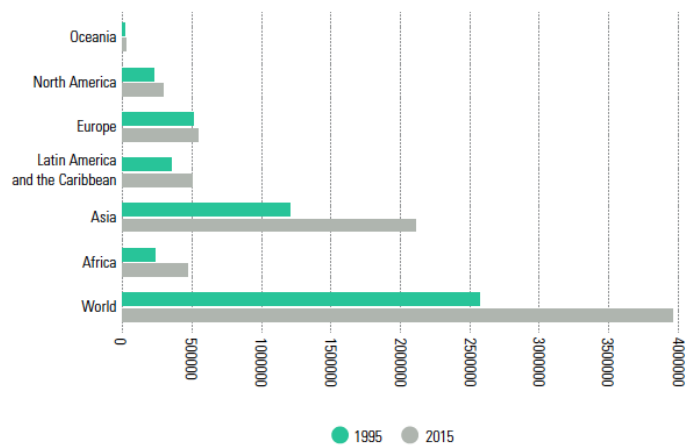
World Urbanization Prospects

- World's urban population is projected to increase from 3.9 billion in 2014 to 6.3 billion by 2050, adding 2.4 billion people to the cities.
- World's urbanization rate will increase from 54% to 66% between 2014 and 2050.

Urban population at mid-year 1995-2015

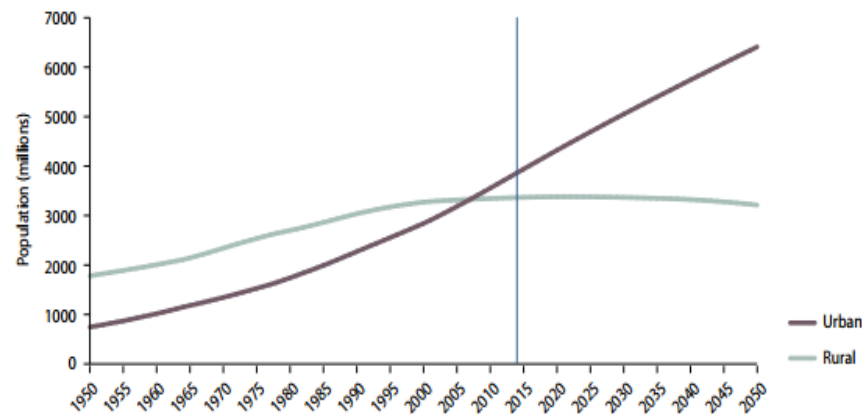
Figure 1: Urban population at mid-year (1995-2015)

Source: Based on United Nations, 2014.



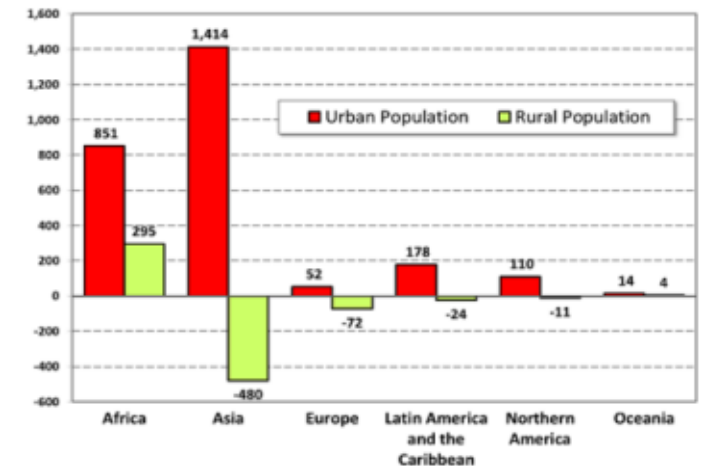
Source: World City Report 2016

Urban and rural population of the world 1950 and 2050




Source: World Urbanization
Prospects (United Nations, 2014)

Projected Changes in urban and rural population by major regions between 2011 and 2050 (millions)



Source: World Urbanization
Prospects (United Nations, 2012)

Four features of the global urbanization trends

- 
- A decorative green dotted line starts at the top left, curves around the list, and ends at the bottom right. To the right of the list, there are four green footprint graphics arranged in a path that follows the curve of the dotted line.
- 1. Demographic growth**
 - 2. Inequality**
 - 3. Low density growth and**
 - 4. Urban informality (slum formation)**



Housing accounts for more than

70%

of land use in most cities and determines urban form and densities, also providing employment and contributing to growth.



With the
“Housing at the Centre”
approach, UN-Habitat seeks to re-establish housing problems and opportunities in the international development agenda in an increasingly strategic manner and in relation to the future of urbanization.

The Fate of Housing

Housing shortfalls represent a challenge:

- **980 million** urban households lacked decent housing in 2010
- **600 million** will be added between 2010 and 2030
- **One billion** new homes needed worldwide by **2025**, cost **\$650 billion** per year
- Qualitative deficiency is even greater

Number of urban residents living in slums



This represents an increase of

28% over the past 24 years.

- Still, in 2014, **30%** of urban population of developing countries resided in slums compared to **39 %** in the year 2000.

The Widening Urban Divide

75%



of the world's cities have higher levels of income inequalities than two decades ago.

The world is not only divided by differentiated access to opportunities, consumption, public spaces and services, education, technology and employment, but more and more by access to income.



OVER

46%

are in vulnerable employment accounting for 1.5 billion people globally

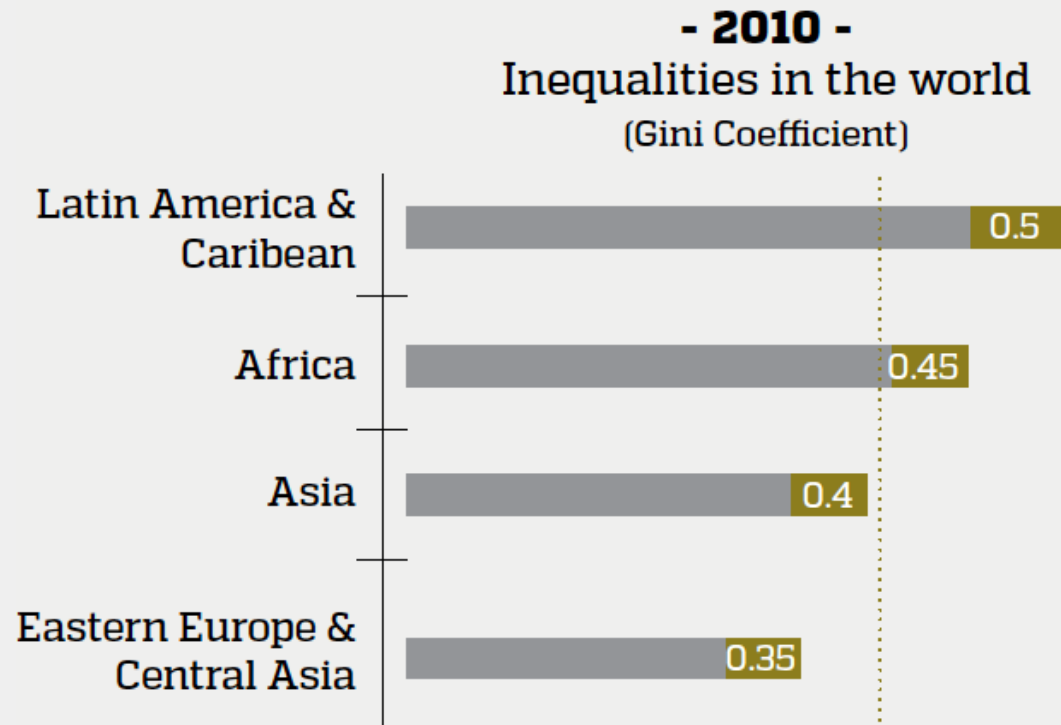
There is an urgent need at this juncture for new planning visions, strategies, policies and tools that can transform our planet of cities into a planet of inclusive cities.

63%

Africa's labour force is trapped in vulnerable employment

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

The Widening Urban Divide



Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

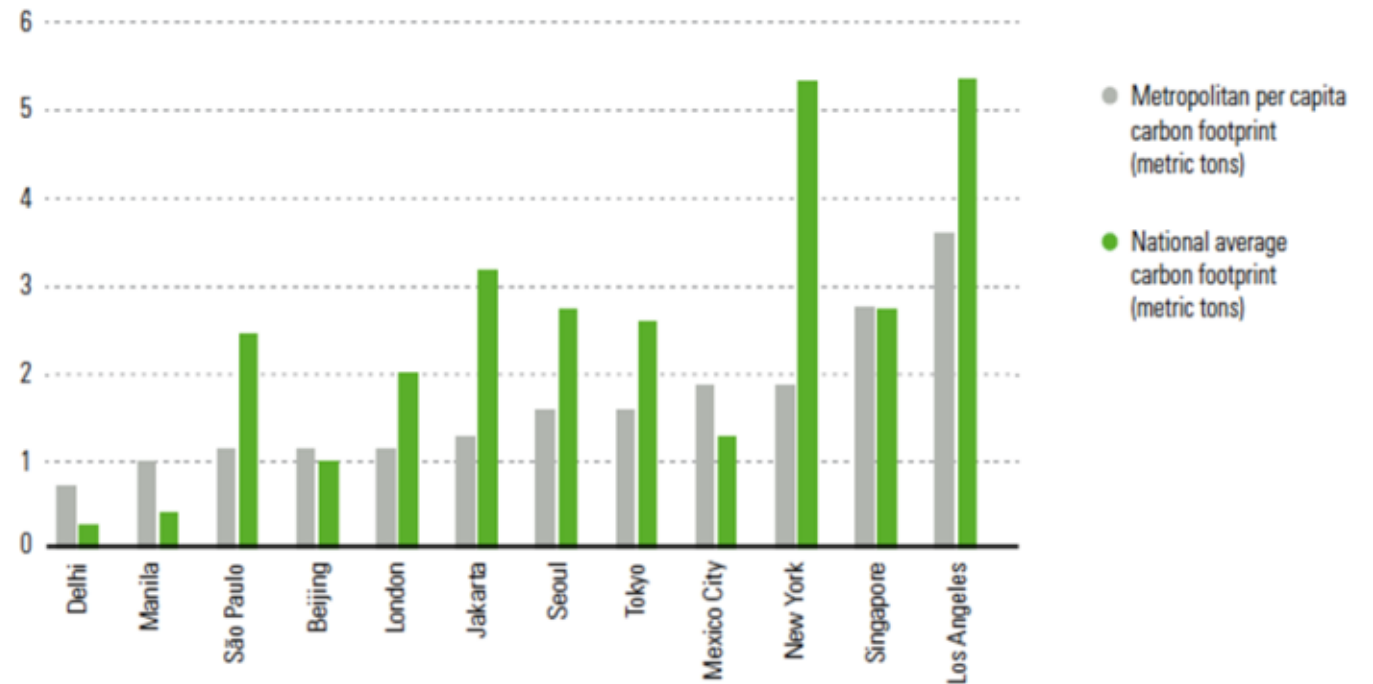
“Just” Environmental Sustainability

QUICK FACTS

1. By 2030, **energy and water demand increased by 40 and 50% respectively**
2. **Solid waste management shares of 30 to 50% of municipal budgets** (in less developed countries)
3. In urban areas, **climate change impacts** can compound one another, making **disaster risk management** more complex.
4. Innovative ways are called for to **build resilience**, in the process contributing to a more equitable environment

Figure 5: Comparison between individual city and national carbon footprints per capita

Source: Sovacool and Brown, 2010.



“Just” Environmental Sustainability

Environmental planning and management are essential to the advent of sustainable cities. This must include planning for resilience in the face of disasters.

Table 2: National and local environmental planning and management

Source: Adapted from UN-Habitat, 2014; Cities Alliance, 2007.

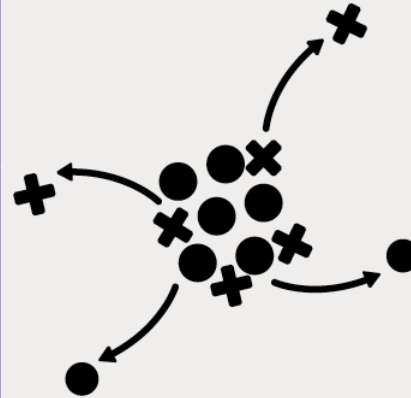
Environmental challenges	National level policies	Local level policies
Resource use	Diversification of energy resources Water pricing reform	Infrastructure planning Local environmental education
Environmental risks	Adaptive social protection programmes Public health programmes	Air quality management
Land and related issues	Diversification of agriculture Land management policies and property rights	Physical planning, zoning Infill and brownfield incentives Restrictions on development of vulnerable land Green space zoning Greenbelt boundaries
Decarbonization imperatives	Energy pricing, taxes and subsidies Sustainability and diversification of economic sectors Low-carbon policies	Incentives to increase density Education campaigns

Rules of the Game: Urban Governance and Legislation

QUICK FACTS

1. Inefficient or impracticable legislative reforms
2. Planning regulations in developing and transition countries are often **too detailed, and inflexible**
3. Genuine accountability and administrative capacity to implement public policies

Decentralization



1. Administrative Decentralization > PLANNING +MANAGING is transferred from Central Government to Local (Delegation)

2. Political Decentralization > Delegation of political power, authority and resources

3. Fiscal Decentralization > Redistribution of resource form central to subnational government

4. Devolution > Political and fiscal decentralization

5. Deconcentration > Territorial redistribution of central power

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

Rules of the Game: Urban Governance and Legislation



Urban Law provides rules to
MEDIATE and **BALANCE**
competing interest



Urban governance
delivers **sustainable development** when it is:

- > environment-friendly
- > participatory
- > accountable
- > transparent
- > effective and efficient
- > equitable and inclusive
- > abiding by the rule of law



Ineffective decentralization
reasons:

- > weak legal framework
- > lack of political will
- > poor capacity for implementation
- > under-resourced local authorities
- > poorly trained personnel
- > inadequate political representation

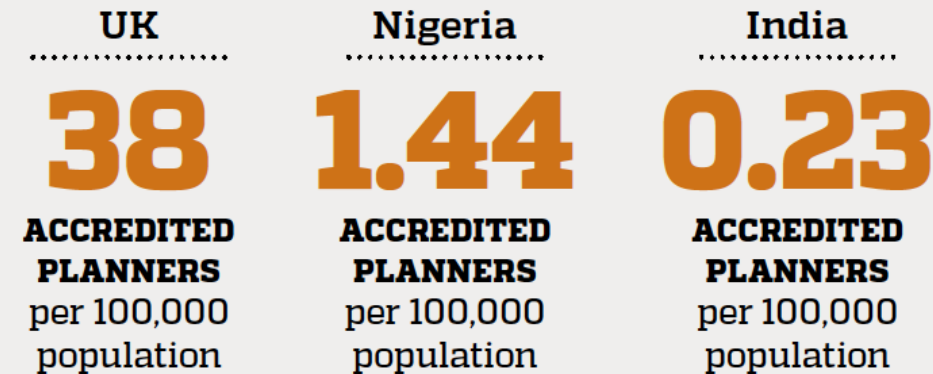
Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

A City that Plans: Reinventing Urban Planning

QUICK FACTS

1. Mostly rely on **outdated modes of planning**
2. **Cities are sprawling**, and as such, densities are dramatically declining. In developing countries, a one percent decline in densities per year between 2000 and 2050 would quadruple the urban land area.
3. **Not gender-sensitive**; consequently, women are often left outside of the planning process and decisions.
4. **Planning capacity** is grossly **inadequate** in much of the developing world.

Planning capacity varies greatly across the world



The Planned City

- > reflects only the views of national leadership
- > no local input
- > favouritism and nepotism
- > distorted priorities

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

Changing Dynamics of Urban Economies

QUICK FACTS

1. **Megacities and metropolitan regions** have **benefited more**
2. **Inadequate urban infrastructure and services** hamper economic growth and activities
3. The **benefits of agglomeration** tend to **outweigh the drawbacks**
4. **Formal employment has not catch up** with the rapid urbanization of cities, thus exacerbating urban social and economic inequality.

Changes impacting cities' economies since Habitat II include:

1. global economic conditions
2. ageing and (mainly in developing countries) rapidly growing populations
3. technological innovations particularly in transport, communications and data processing
4. sharper policy focus on environmental sustainability and climate change



Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

Changing Dynamics of Urban Economies

1990 • 2013

The United Nations Human Development Index increased globally by almost

18%

37%

Reduction in the global population of people living in extreme poverty from **1,959 million** in 1990 to around **900 million** in 2012.



10%

Estimated decline to **702 million** expected in 2015, largely due to massive efforts by China and India.

Urban populations in **low-income** countries are projected almost to triple, increasing by over **500 million**.



Property tax, as an efficient source of local revenues, represents less than

3-4%

of local revenues in most developing countries, compared with

40-50%

in cities in Australia, Canada, France, UK and US.

In various cities in developing countries, the **informal economy** is the main area of **production, employment** and **income generation**. It ranges from

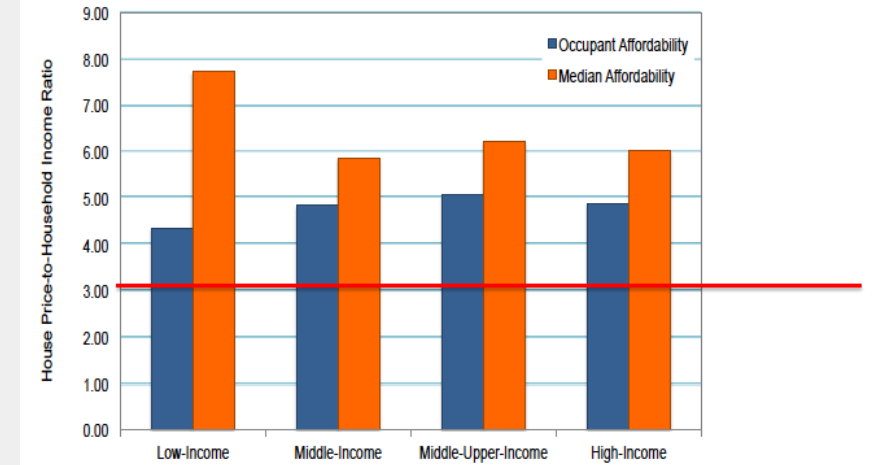
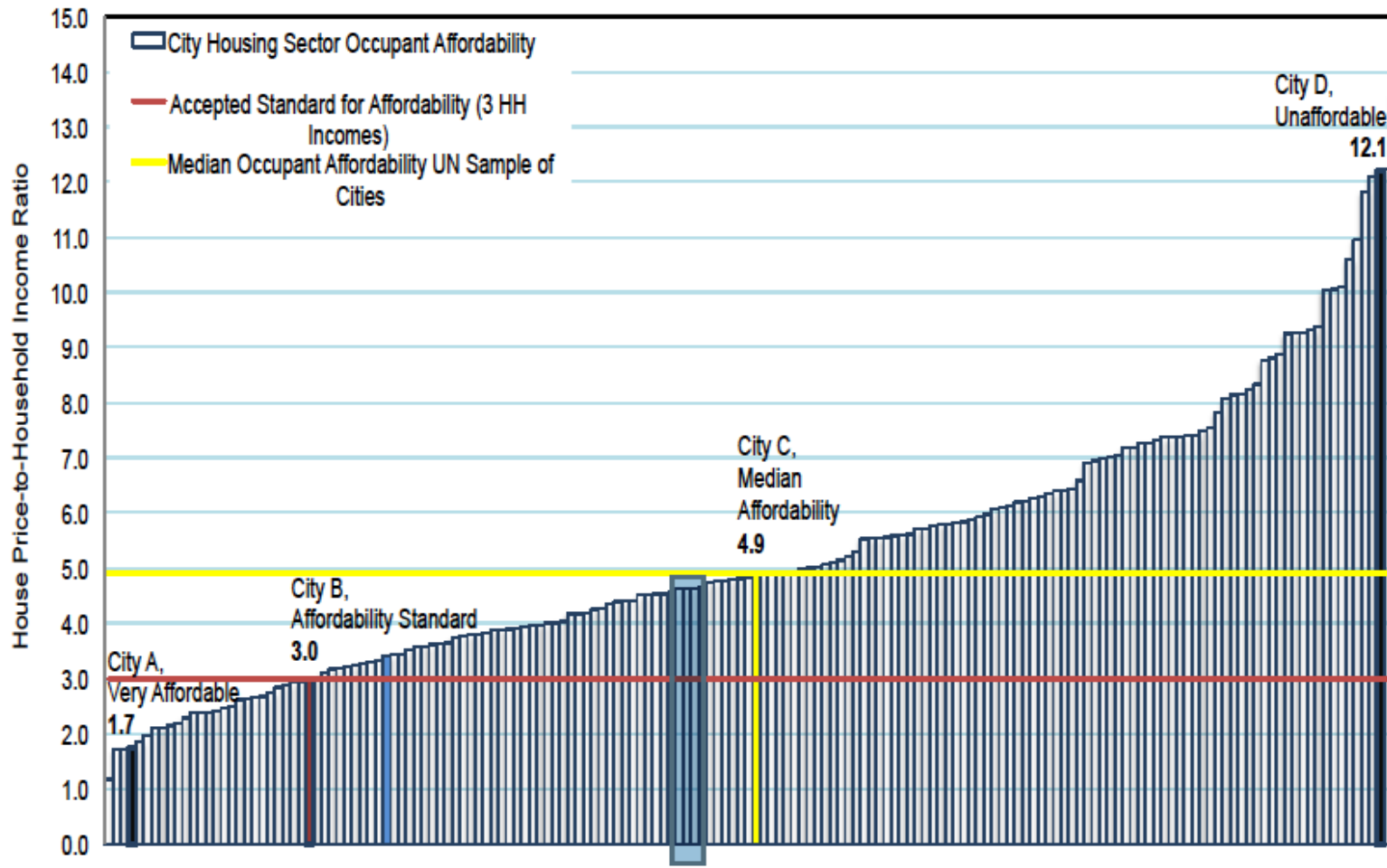
25-40%

of GDP in developing economies in Asia and Africa, with the share in non-agricultural employment between

20-80%

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

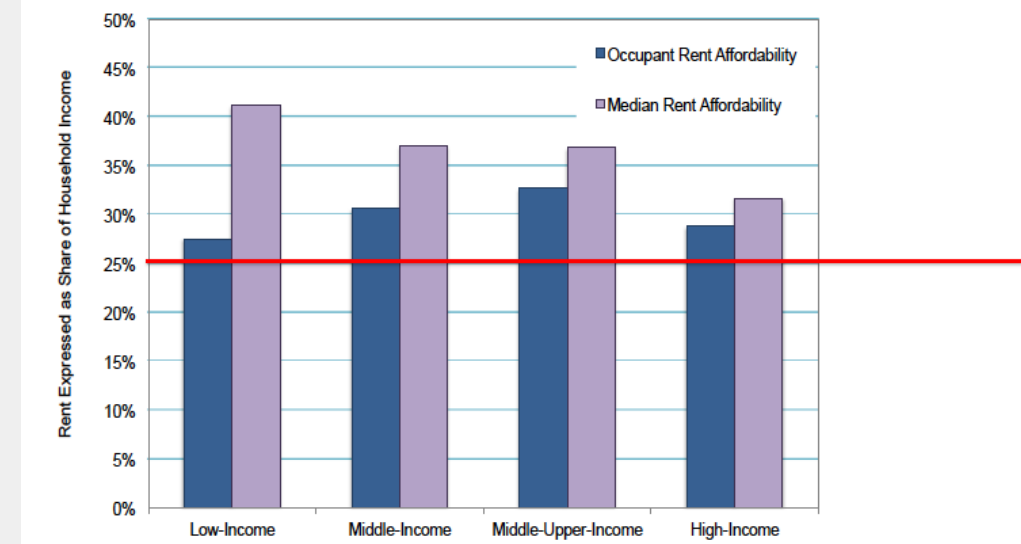
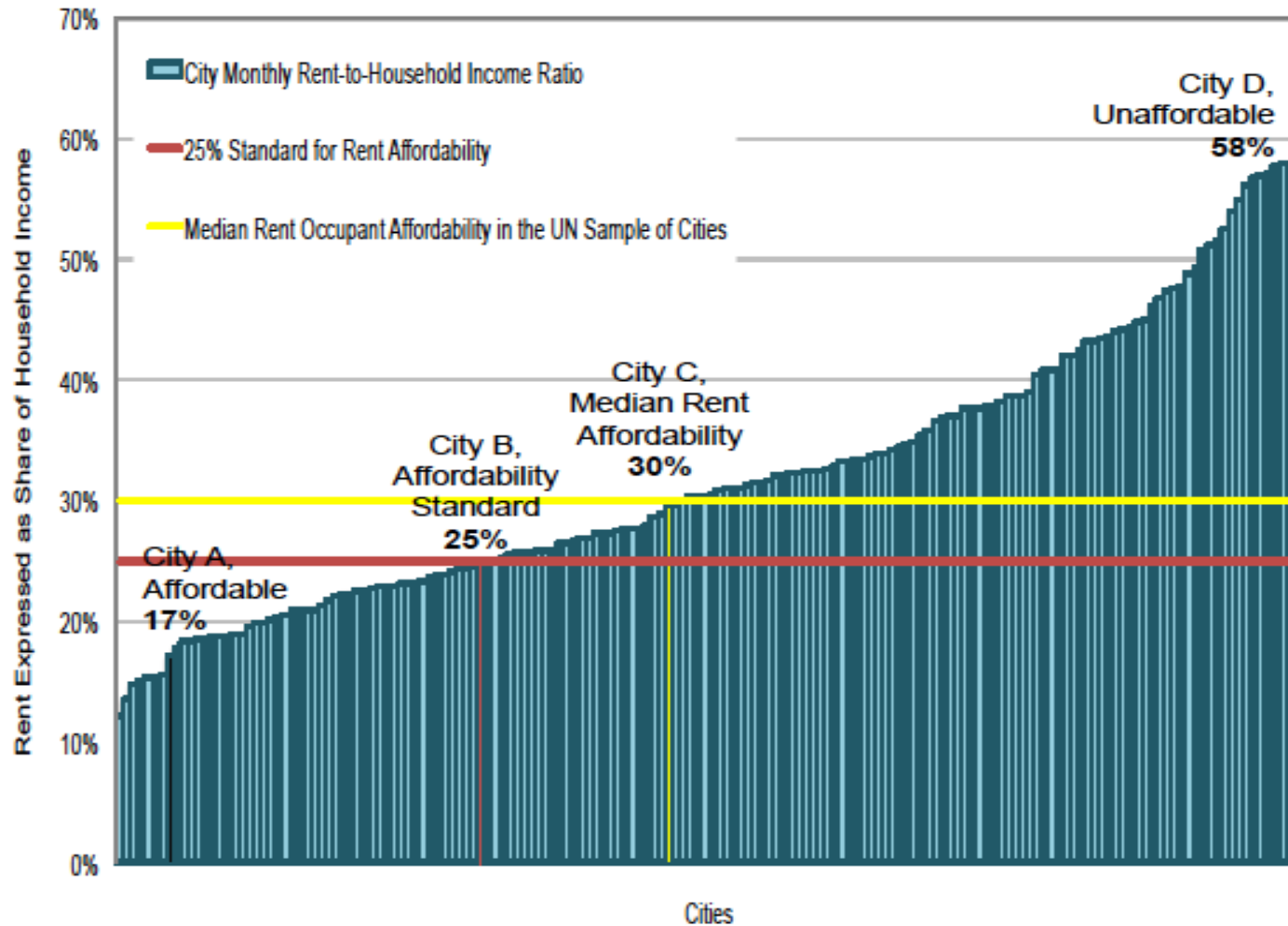
Access to housing through onwership is largely unaffordable (in the Global Sample of Cities)



A housing unit in any city regardless of GDP is **UNAFFORDABLE** (more than a ratio of 3.0)

Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory

Accessing to housing through rental is also largely unaffordable



Rental housing in any city regardless of GDP is **UNAFFORDABLE** (more than 25% threshold)

Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory



Urbanization as an opportunity for sustainable development

Cities offer various opportunities for sustainable development:

Job Opportunities

- Starting point of virtuous cycle of employment, income, improved labor power and more job opportunities → Reduce inequalities

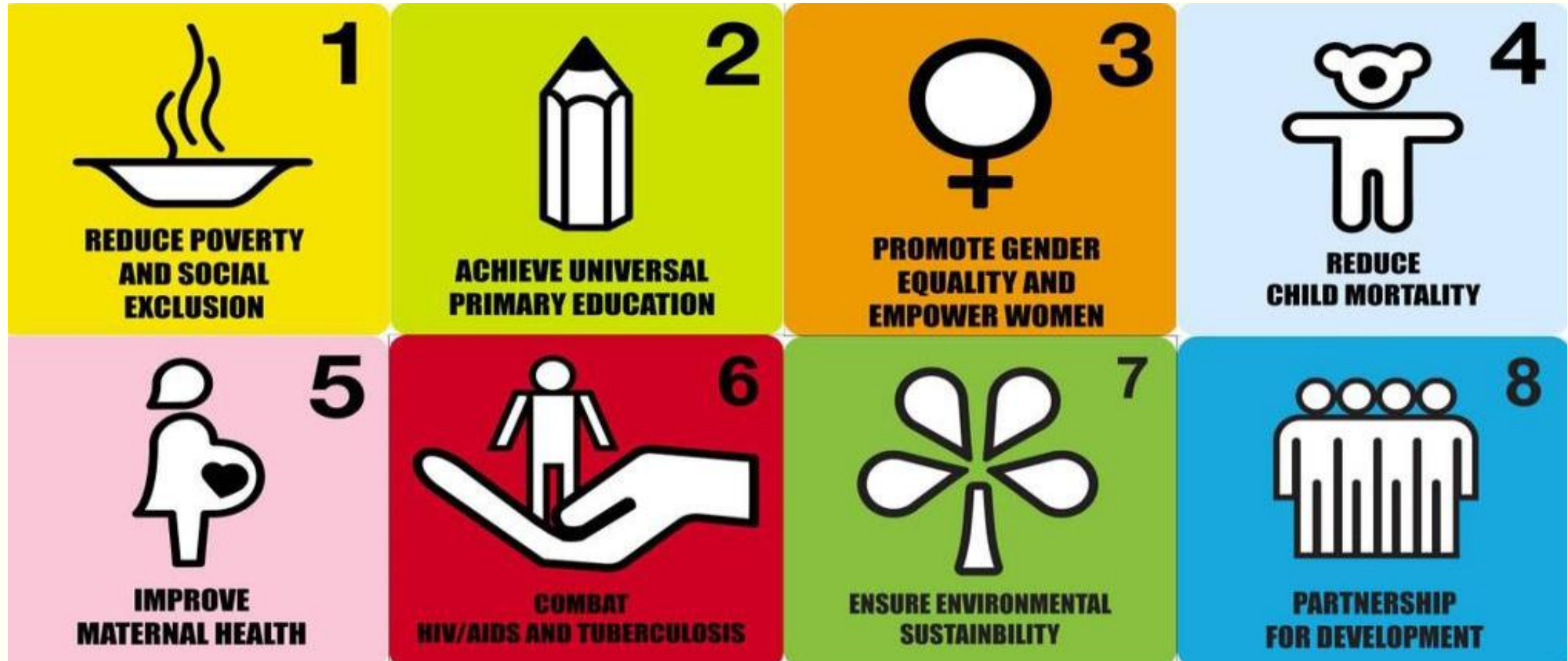
Economies of Scale in Infrastructure Provision

- Public transportation
- Water and sewerage system
- Electricity and internet connection
- Serviced land and public rental housing
- Education and healthcare facilities

Suitability of System-Based Approaches

- Local planning and community participation
- Financing infrastructure and housing for the urban poor

Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015)



Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015)



Vision: “spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty”

Adopted in 2000 by 189 UN member states

8 goals, supported by 21 specific targets and 60 indicators.

MDGs impacts by 2015

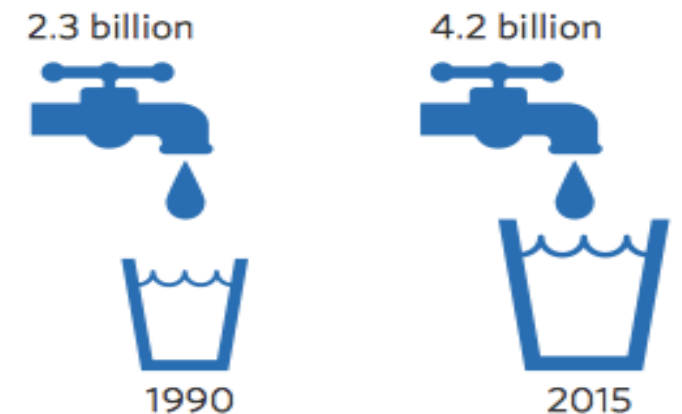
Global number of deaths of children under five



Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



1.9 billion people have gained access to piped drinking water since 1990



MDGs limitations

The MDGs were largely determined by OECD countries and international donor agencies in a top-down method

The MDGs provide limited list of goals, with targets that applied primarily to least developed and poor countries

The MDGs failed to consider the root causes of poverty and the interconnectedness of these causes

Just 1 MDG (MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development) focused on high-income countries

Progress across all MDGs has been limited and uneven across countries

Sustainable Development Goals (2015 – 2030)



**United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015,
25 - 27 September 2015, New York**



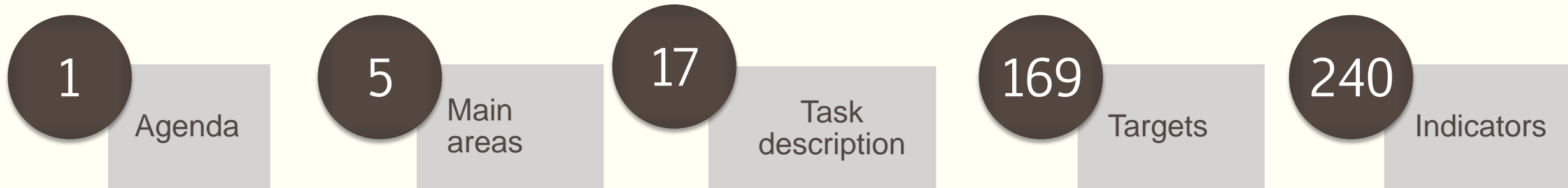
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a **universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet** and ensure that all people enjoy **peace and prosperity**



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The “**Agenda 2030**” reinforces the **Future We Want** (agreed in Rio+20 Summit in 2012)



SDG 11



Make cities and human settlements

- ✓ Inclusive
- ✓ Safe
- ✓ Resilient
- ✓ Sustainable

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives a prominent role to urbanization and cities with the inclusion of a stand-alone goal for cities and human settlements.

- Recognition that cities are a string that connects all other goals together
- Interactions are important to formulate integrated policies that enhance the transformative role of urbanization

SDG11 – Ten targets

Outcome-oriented targets and indicators



11.1 Housing and slums



11.2 Sustainable transport



11.3 Participatory planning



11.4 Cultural heritage



11.5 Disaster reduction



11.6 Air quality and waste management



11.7 Public spaces

Process-oriented targets and indicators



11.a Urban-rural linkages



**11.b Implementation of mitigation and
adaptation plans and policies**



11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings

SDG11 – The process



2 global consultations about indicators – once targets were decided (Member States/ Stakeholders / UN Agencies)

2 platform for online comments

2 ratings of proposed indicators (Tiers 1 to 3 – color codes)

3 Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IA-EG) (New York, Bangkok, Mexico City)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



SDG 11 Explained by Raf Tuts Director, Programme Division UN-Habitat October 1, 2015



NEW URBAN AGENDA

UN Conferences on Human Settlements

The *United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development* to “reinvigorate” the global political commitment to sustainable urban development



UN Conference on
Human Settlements,
1976
Vancouver



Habitat II,
1996
Istanbul



Habitat III,
2016
Quito

Habitat III: The need for a New Urban Agenda

COMPARISON OF UNSUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVES



Unsustainable Urban Development



SPRAWLING

Creates large and low-density blocks that make trips longer.



EXCLUSIVE

Separates places, peoples, and activities from each other.



SEGREGATED

Disjointed road network with no clear hierarchy.



VULNERABLE

Marginalizes, constricts, & fragments water, farmland, & parks.



Sustainable Urban Development

COMPACT

Builds smaller, walkable, and densified blocks.



INCLUSIVE

Diversifies peoples and uses within the district, block, and building.



CONNECTED

Interconnects roads and streets with a clear hierarchy.



RESILIENT

Makes room for water through public spaces & conserves farmland.



INFOGRAPHIC DRAWN BY
David Jonathan C. Garcia

What is in the New Urban Agenda?

- Action-oriented document rethinking the way we build, manage and live in cities
- 175 commitments that 190 nations have signed on
- Largely be cities rather than nations that first define, innovate, then implement them



TOWARDS A NEW
URBAN AGENDA

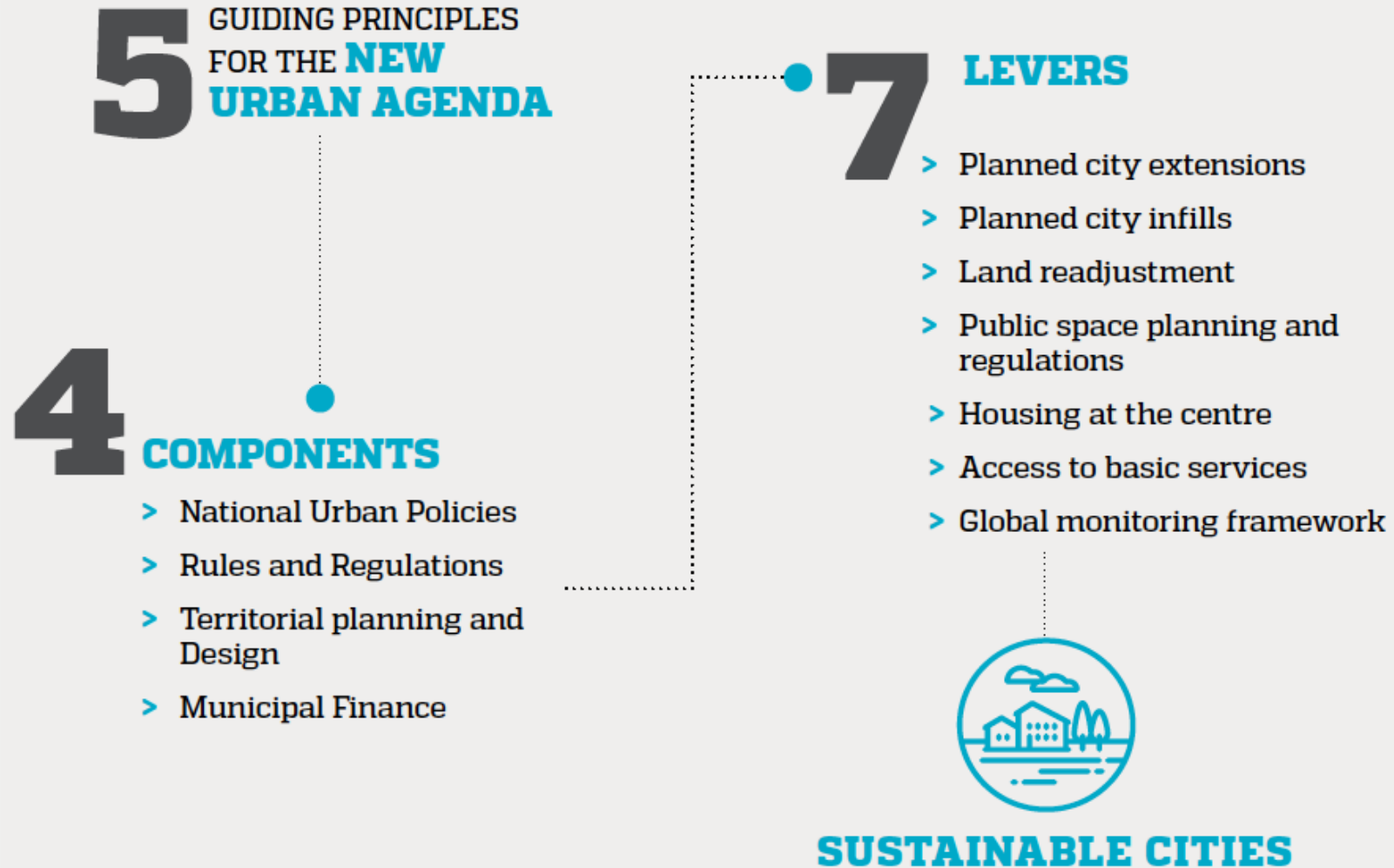
The New Urban Agenda



Build on **ACTION PLANS,**
STRATEGIC GOALS of 2030
Development Agenda

- ✓ Must be **BOLD**, forward thinking and tightly focused on problem solving
- ✓ It should have clear means of **implementation**
- ✓ Adopt a **city-wide** approach
- ✓ Propose **concrete** strategies and actions
- ✓ Create a **mutually reinforcing** relationship between urbanization and development
- ✓ **Support** a paradigm shift
- ✓ Devise **well-activated** set of strategies
- ✓ Transform **urbanization** into a tool of **development**
- ✓ Constitute a framework of **cooperation**
- ✓ Convey a **SENSE OF URGENCY**

The New Urban Agenda



New Urban Agenda: **Equity**

“ We share a vision of cities **for all**, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote **inclusivity** and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, **safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable** cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all ”



New Urban Agenda: **Inclusivity**



**I'M A CITY
CHANGER**

New!

participatory
planning
bottom up
approaches

Each city dweller can be an activist for change

New Urban Agenda: **Sustainability**

New!

Focus on urban
resilience and
environmental
sustainability



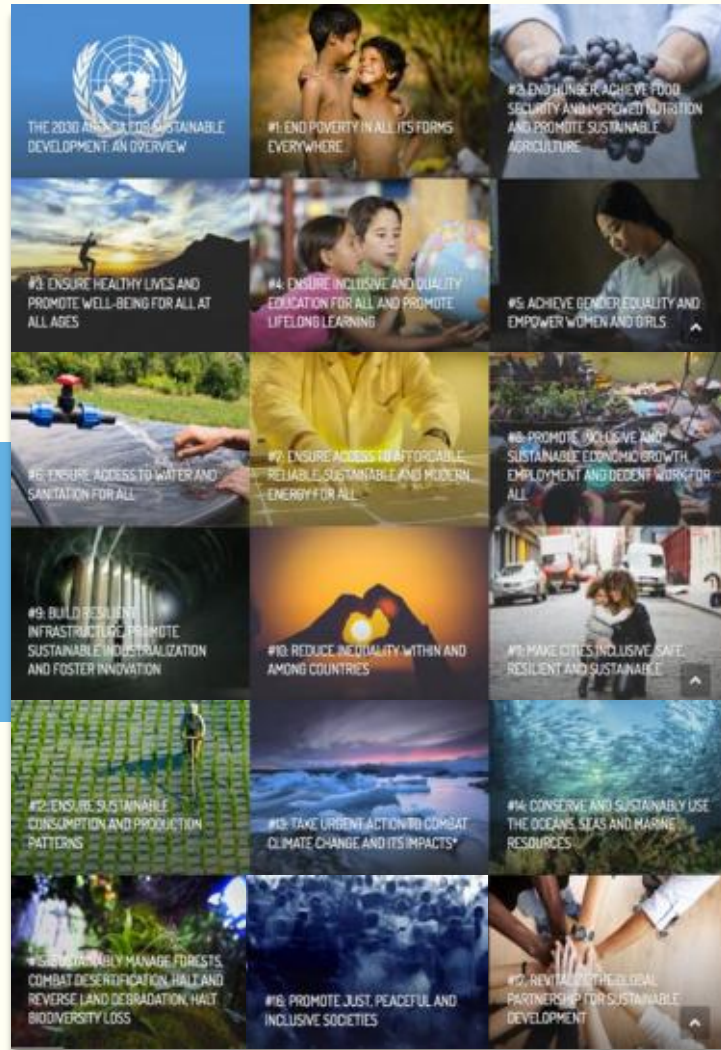
NEW URBAN AGENDA

Three Transformative Commitments

- A. Equity:** Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty (18 points)
 - land tenure, the value of public space, and the sustainable leverage of natural and cultural heritage
- B. Inclusiveness:** Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All (20 points)
 - Access to affordable housing, access to knowledge, skills, and education, and the promotion of investments, innovations and entrepreneurship
- C. Sustainability:** Resilient Urban Development (18 points)
 - Climate change, unsustainable consumption, slum upgrading, energy efficiency and the social and ecological function of land

New Urban Agenda – Policy points

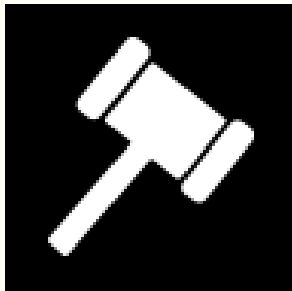
1. **Forward looking** and **problem solving**;
2. Adopt a **city-wide approach (strong integration)** to development
3. Clear funding mechanisms and effective means of monitoring
4. A **sense of urgency** in the implementation but also **clear and well-defined implementation plans**
5. Seek **mutually reinforcing relationship** between urbanization and development
6. Establish **links to other global agreements and agendas**
7. Induce transformative change promoting a **new urbanization model that is universal** and **adaptable to different national circumstances**



IMPLEMENTATING THE NUA

Implementing the New Urban Agenda

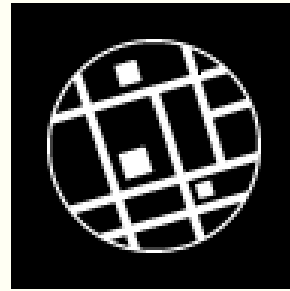
- An urbanization **action blueprint** for UN-Habitat and partners in support of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development; especially SDG 11 - making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



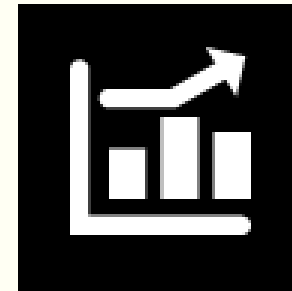
Governance
structure



Social
inclusion



Spatial
development



Urban
prosperity



Environmental
sustainability



PARIS2015 COP21

Paris Agreement



Paris Agreement

1. A goal of preventing global temperatures rising 2°C or more above pre-industrial levels, with a stretch goal of 1.5°C
2. 150/197 parties have ratified to the Convention
3. Enters into force on 4 November 2016
4. Milestone for low-carbon economy, innovative technology, energy, finance, conservation (climate justice), and gender&climate change
5. Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
6. SDM

Paris Agreement and cities

1. Welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities;
2. Agreeing to uphold and promote regional and international cooperation in order to mobilize stronger and more ambitious **climate action** by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, local communities and indigenous peoples;



ROLE

UN HABITAT roles

Implementation

- Country Implementation Plans
- Localize Action at city level
- Defining Habitat Strategic Interventions

Monitoring

- National targets, benchmark and standards
- Disaggregation of information
- City Prosperity Initiative

Reporting

- National aggregated values
- National/local reports
- Action Plans (CPI/3 Legged Approach)

UN HABITAT ongoing portfolio



1. **Refining Urban SDGs Indicators:** propose to the Secretariat (UNSD) methodological information and/or data support to change indicators
2. **Expert Group Meetings:** discuss and agree on the approach, methodology and ways of computation of specific indicators with outstanding challenges related to the monitoring of the SDGs at local levels, particularly spatial indicators
3. **SDG Goal 11 Indicators - Definitions and Metadata:**
 - A Global Monitoring Tool that serves as a guide to assist national and local governments in their efforts to collect, analyze, validate data and information in view of the preparation of country-based reports.
 - The Metadata provides necessary definitions, method of computation and technics to estimate indicators, including spatial indicators

UN HABITAT ongoing portfolio (cont)



4. [UN-Habitat SDGs Webpage](#): A website dedicated to UN-Habitat approach, involvement and support to SDGs, with a particular focus on Goal 11
5. [SDGs Report](#): joint with other UN agencies to develop the global progress report on the SDGs
6. [City Prosperity Initiative](#)
 - The new CPI framework is integrating all the indicators of Goal 11 and a selected number of other SDG indicators that have an urban component
 - Countries that decide to use the CPI will be able to identify, quantify, evaluate, monitor and report on progress made by cities and countries, towards SDG Goal 11 in a more structured manner

Key climate change projects and publications



- Cities and Climate Change Initiative
- City Resilience Profiling Programme
- Mainstreamed climate change into sustainable urban management projects
- Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (Bogota, Kampala, Sorsogon, Maputo, Hoi An, Honiara, Lami town, Islamabad, Kathmandu etc.)
- UN-Habitat Climate Change Strategy 2014 - 2019
- Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning (2015)
- Resource Guide for Advanced Learning on Cities and Climate Change (2016)



ACTION PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

Strategic planning



- Efficiency (time & resources)
- Opportunities
- Orientation
- Creating an enabling environment

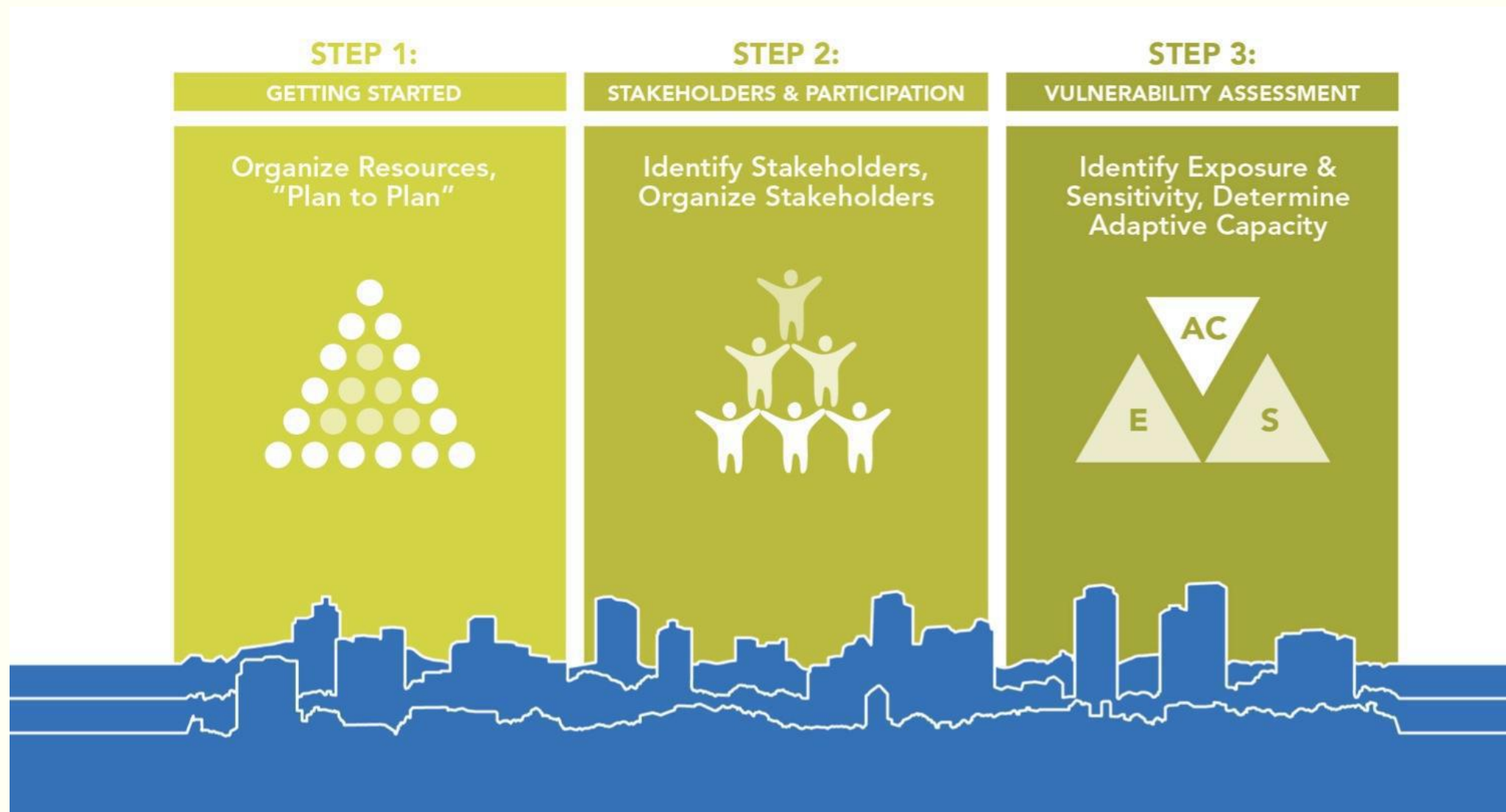
Other values



- Value-based
- Participatory
- Integration



Module A: What's happening (assessment)





Module A: What's happening (assessment)

Step 1: Getting started

- *Are we ready to undertake a climate change planning process?*

Step 2: Stakeholders & participation

- *Who needs to be involved in climate change planning and how do we engage them?*

Step 3: Vulnerability assessment

- *How is climate change affecting our city and who is most vulnerable to these changes?*



Module A: what's happening (assessment)

Suggested tools

1. *Getting started*

- Framing the challenge questionnaire
- External assistance assessment

2. *Stakeholder analysis*

- Stakeholder matrix/list/diagrams
- Stakeholder TOR s



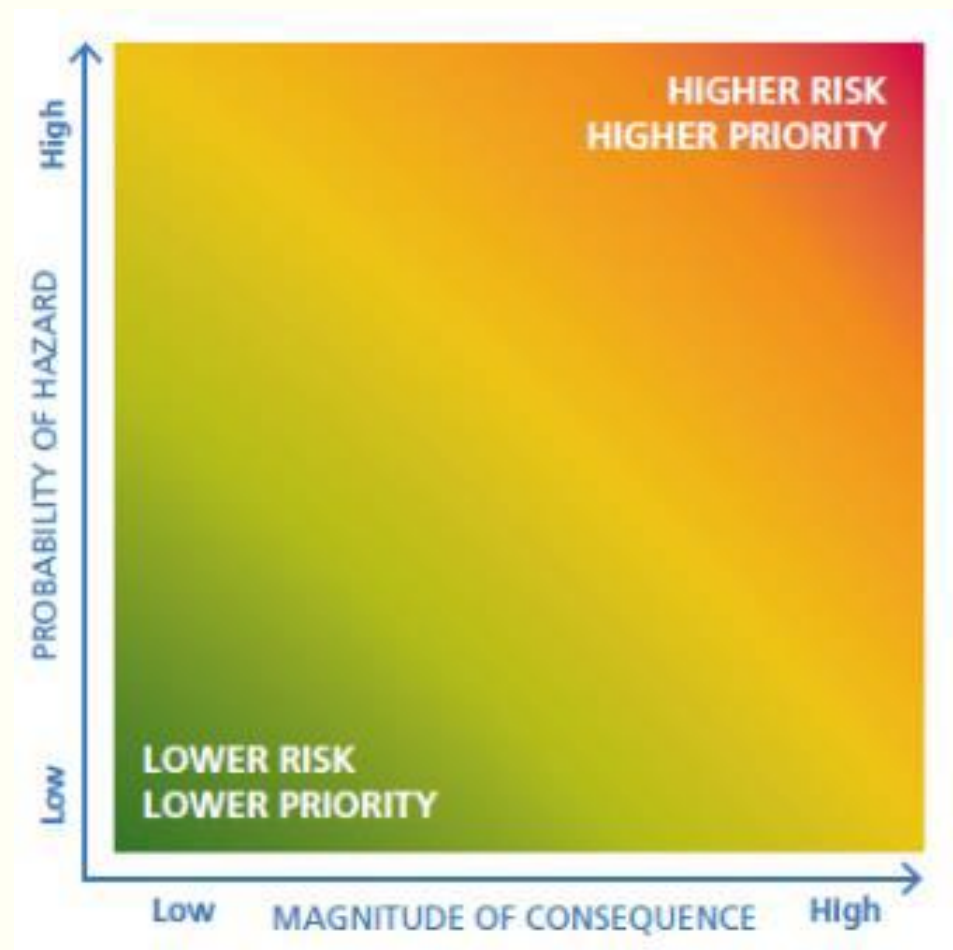


Module A: what's happening (assessment)

Suggested tools

3. Vulnerability assessment

- Weather and climate –related issues summary,
- (time serial)data,
- flood/drought mapping, socio-economic and infrastructure mapping,
- climate threat plotting





Module A: what's happening (assessment)

After completing Module A, the city project team should:

- ✓ Have a shared, clear awareness of the need to address climate change (mitigation and adaptation) in their city
- ✓ Know which stakeholders to involve in the planning effort and how best to engage them
- ✓ Understand what is happening with climate change in their city and how it is impacting it today and could further impact it in the future

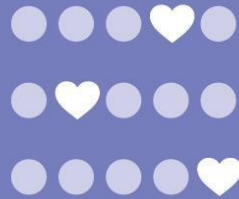


Module B: What's matter the most?

STEP 4:

ISSUES & OBJECTIVES

Identify Issues



Convert Issues to Objectives



Identify Objective Indicators





Module B: What's matter the most?

Step 4a: issues

- *What issues must be considered when assessing and prioritizing climate change actions*
- *How can we identify them?*

Situation assessment

Strength

Opportunities

Weaknesses

Threats

Where to start?

Need/Gap/Problem

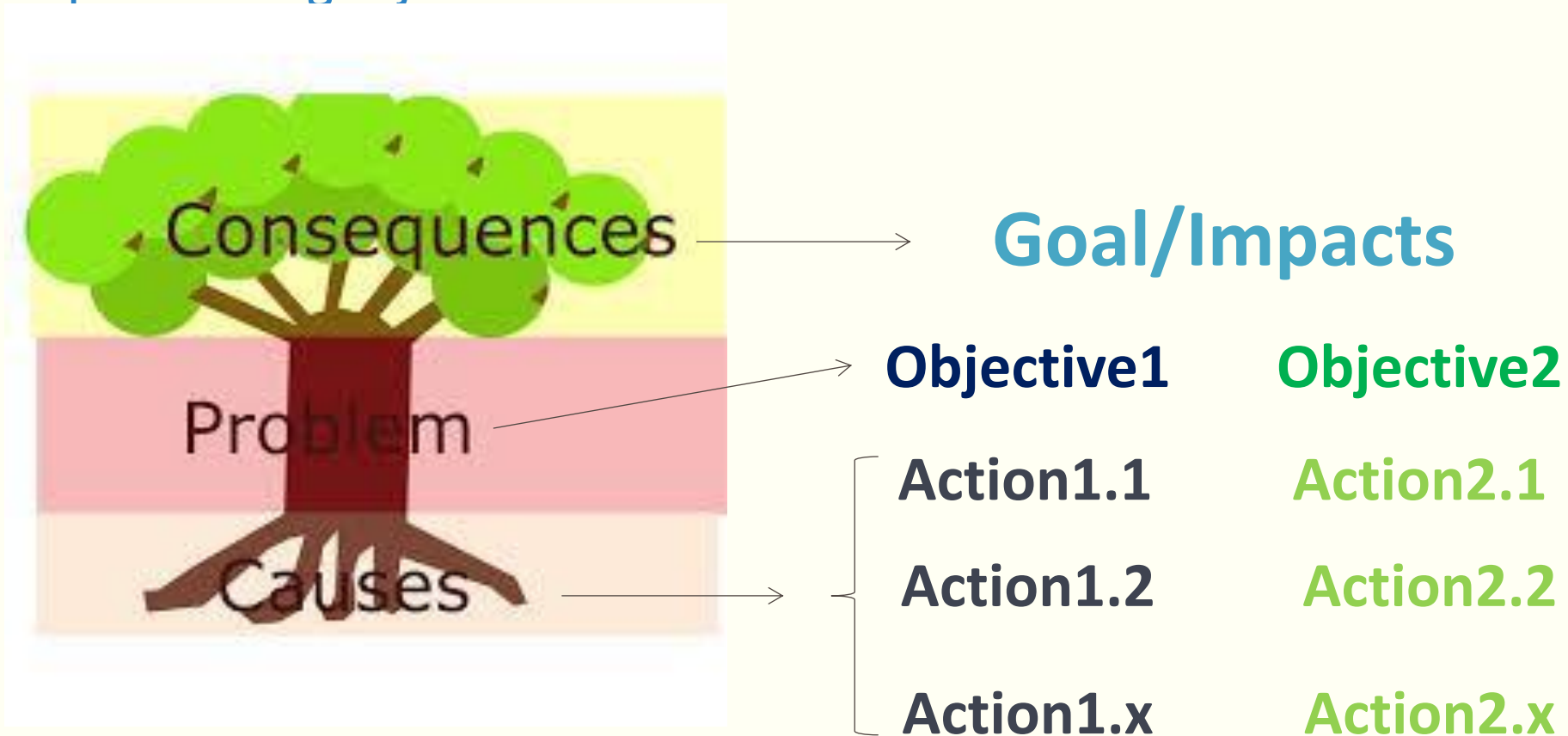


And other tools



Module B: What's matter the most?

Step 4b: Setting objectives





Module B: What's matter the most?

Step 4c: Objective analysis – relevance to climate change

	Related to CC	
	Yes	No
Objective 1	√	
Objective 2		√
Objective 3	√	

Step 4d: Identify objective indicators



Module B: What's matter the most?

After completing Module B, the project team should have:

- ✓ A clear understanding of the local issues and the ones which matter most to the community (e.g., “urban poverty”)
- ✓ A clear list of these issues restated as objectives (i.e., a goal that indicates the preferred direction of change for , like “*reduce* urban poverty”)
- ✓ A clear understanding of which of the objectives are most affected by, and relevant to, planning for climate change
- ✓ Developed indicators to compare and measure the objectives so they can be used to assess climate change adaptation options



Module C – What can we do about it?

Step 5: Option Identification

–What options are there to respond to climate change in our city?

Step 6: Option Assessment

–How to assess, screen and choose the best options to ensure resources, time and capacity are used most effectively and efficiently?

Step 7: Implementation

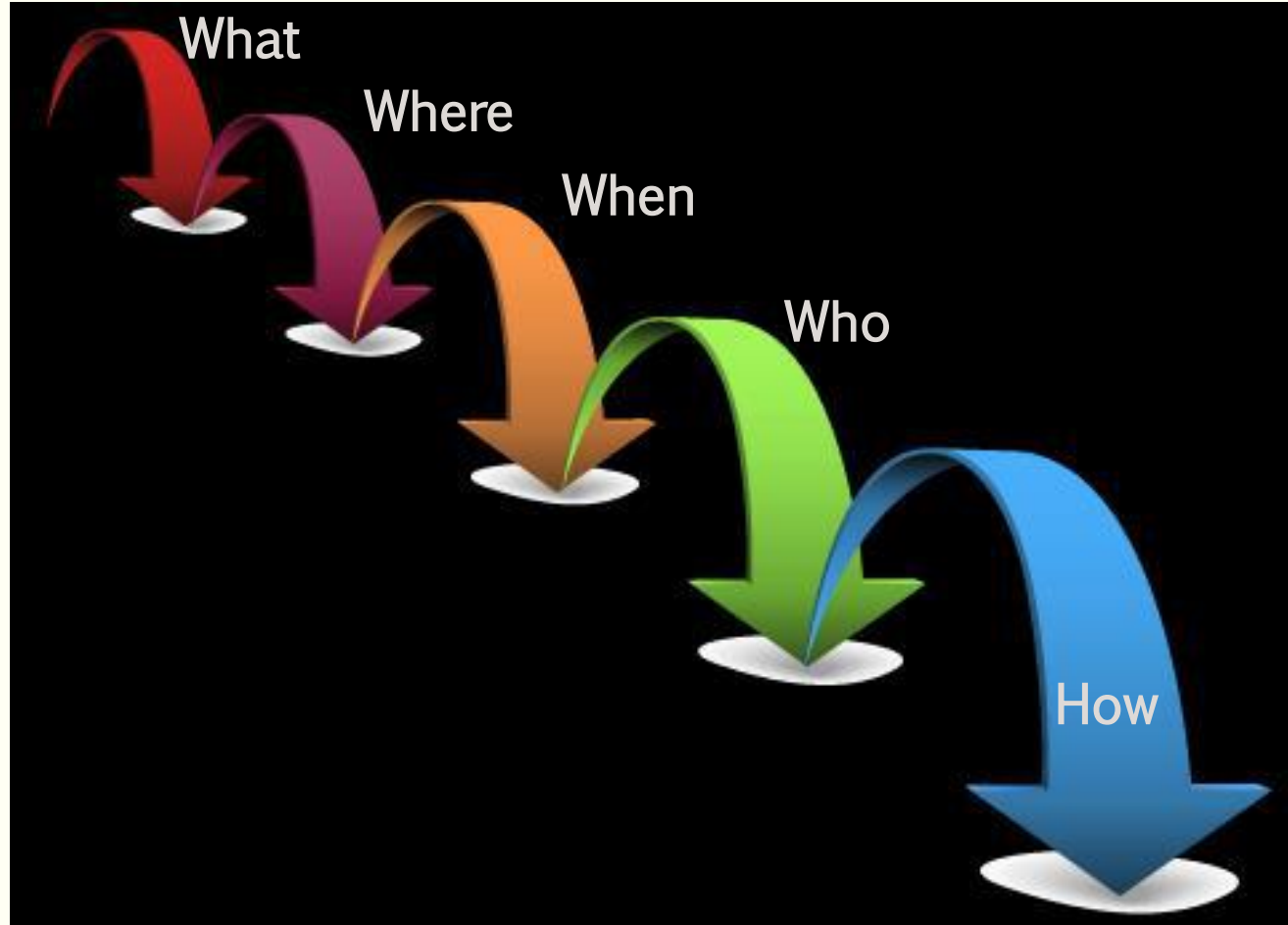
–How can selected options be best implemented or put into action?



Module C – What can we do about it?



4Ws and 1H



Drawing the plan

Title				
Overall goal				
Specific goal 1				
	Description	Timeline	Responsible by	Resources
Activity 1				
Activity 2				
Activity 3				
Specific goal 2				
Activity 1				
Activity 2				

Cautions !

Visions + practicality

Integration + clarity

Coordination + transparent

Collaboration + agreement/consensus

Co-benefit



Structure of the plan

- Executive summary
- Introduction/Context/Vulnerability/Economic activities and GHG inventory
- Supportive legislation framework (optional)
- Key problems
- Vision/Goal/Objectives
- Description of components/activities/timelines
- Financial feasibility analysis
- Stakeholder analysis/gender analysis
- Reference list
- Annexes



Module C – What can we do about it?

After completing Module C, the project team should have:

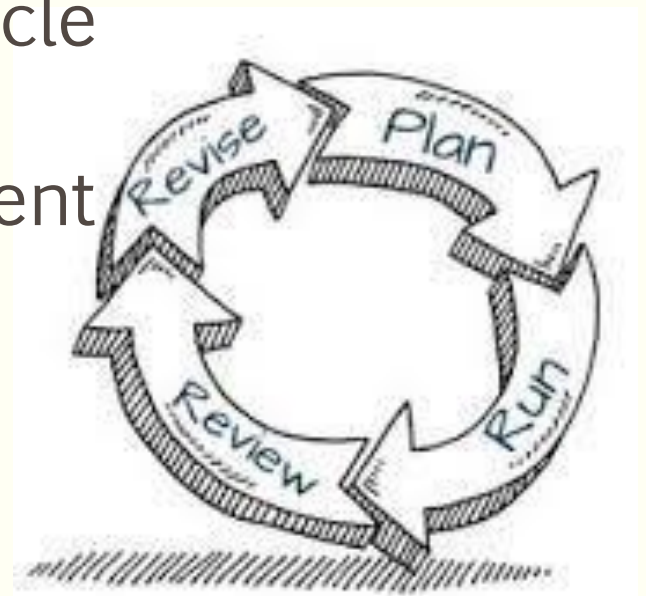
- ✓ Identified, screened, assessed and prioritized climate change options (i.e., projects, policies, programs, actions) according to local objectives and vulnerabilities
- ✓ Developed a stand-alone *Climate Change Action Plan* with a clear implementation framework to integrate and mainstream climate actions into existing policy instruments, plans and programs (where practical and feasible)

That's IT????

No, it's only the BEGINNING



- Implementation
 - Monitoring
 - Mid term Review/
Evaluation
 - Revision
 - New Planning cycle
-
- Impact assessment





Module D – Are we doing it?

Step 8: Monitoring & Evaluation

- How the progress of a Climate Change Action Plan be tracked to ensure that it is having the anticipated results?*
- How can we check to see that stakeholders are doing what they agreed to do?*

Step 9: Adjust & Modify

- When and why should a Climate Change Action Plan be adjusted and revised?*



Module D – Are we doing it?



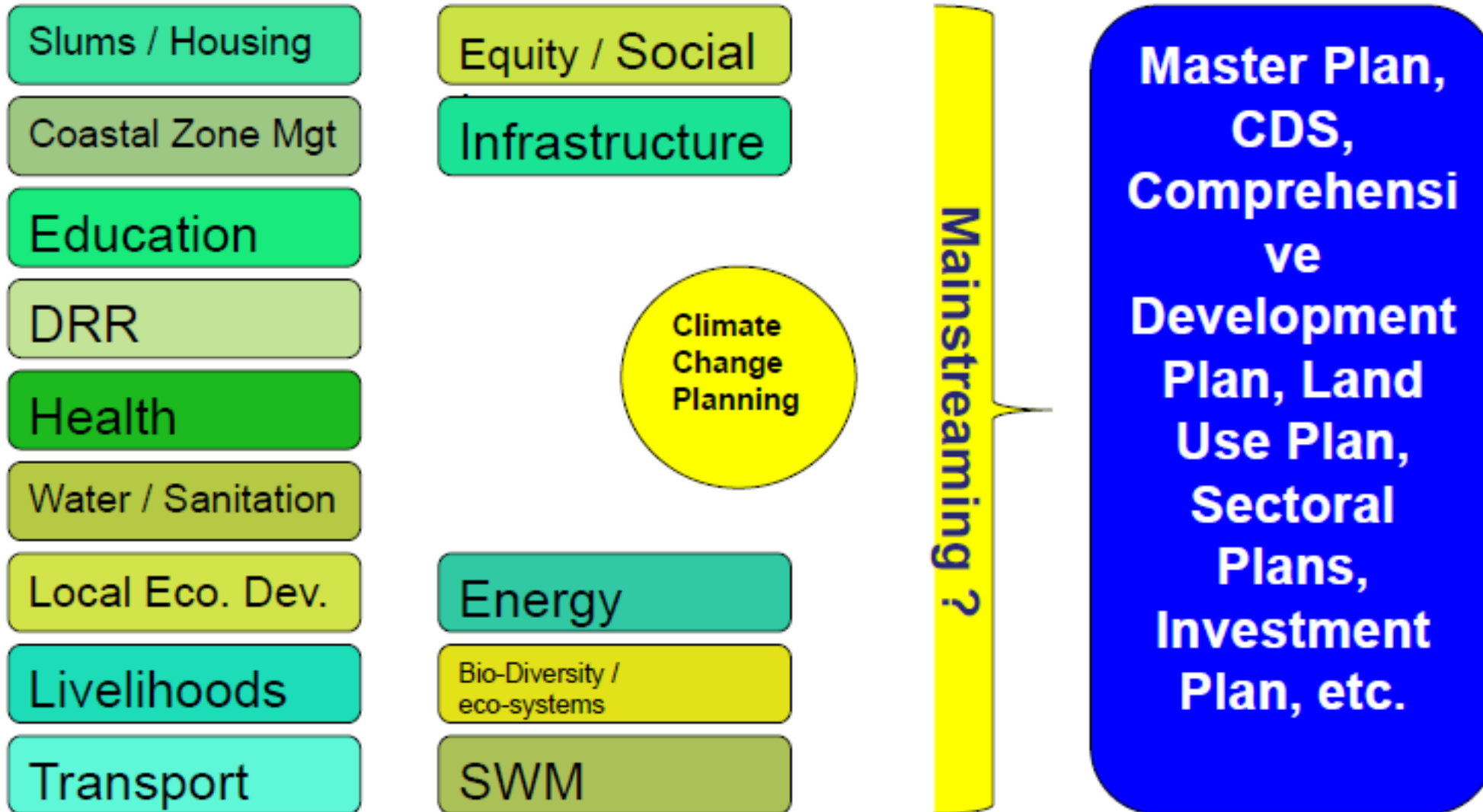


Module D – Are we doing it?

After completing Module D, the project team should have:

- ✓ A clear understanding of what monitoring and evaluation are and why they are critical to the successful implementation of any *Climate Change Action Plan*
- ✓ Developed a monitoring and evaluation program for the *Climate Change Action Plan* to monitor implementation progress, evaluate actions against plan objectives (i.e., is it making a difference?), and share results with stakeholders
- ✓ Developed a clear timeline for formal reviews of the *Climate Change Action Plan*

Key issues



Keep in mind !

“The SDGs, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement — these are really important policy bricks that we’re going to use to build the cities of the 21st century. But ultimately it’s going to be local people, local governments and local ecosystems that are the cement that bind them together in a lasting way.”



The United Nations flag, featuring a light blue field with a white emblem of a world map surrounded by olive branches, is shown waving on a flagpole. A semi-transparent dark grey horizontal band is superimposed across the middle of the image.

THANK YOU