



Cities and Climate Change Initiative:

Capacity Development Components

Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI)

Key Concern:

Urbanization affects climate change, resulting in impacts to cities, ecosystems and livelihoods. The severest burden is born by urban poor in slums. Local initiatives are often disconnected from national action plans.

Objective of CCCI:

To enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity of cities in developing & least developed countries.

Approach

- Linking local climate change initiatives to national plans and budgets.
- Developing **learning tools and strategies** for enhancing local climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity.
- Promoting participatory environmental planning and management practices to improve urban resilience.

Sorsogon City (Philippines)



Tropical typhoons and storm surges

Most vulnerable groups occupy high risk areas

Public transport and alternative building materials

Local Government capacity linking adaptation/mitigation

Esmeraldas City (Ecuador)



Mudslides and river overflows cause damage
Inappropriate management of natural resources
Participatory land use and reforestation plan
Capacity to move from planning to action

Maputo City (Mozambique)



Sea level rise destroys urban infrastructure

Coastal/urban management problems

Urban assessment as component of NAPA

Strengthening institutional capacity of municipality



Kampala City (Uganda)



Urban sprawl and high risk of flooding

CC disconnected from policy frameworks (e.g. wetlands)

Dependence on wood fuel and reused vehicles

Capacity to integrate city concerns in national CC debates



Key Activities

- ❑ Mobilising and promoting CC networks
- ❑ Enhancing CC policy dialogues
- ❑ Developing tools for awareness, education & capacity building to support CC strategies
- ❑ Designing innovative and pro-poor pilot initiatives
- ❑ Stimulating learning, knowledge sharing and exchange of good practices

Capacity Development Levels

- **In the pilot cities:** Decision makers, urban planners and general public (including arts projects, children's CC programmes, clean up days etc.)
- **Habitat Partner Universities:** Curriculum Development, Research and training in support of pilot cities
- **Local Government Training Institutes:** Curriculum Development, rolling out of CC courses for local governments

Design and Adapt Tools

- ❑ **Needs assessment:** Global and regional level, in-depth assessment in pilot sites
- ❑ **Management and decision making tools:** For city level decision makers (mitigation, adaptation, technology, finance on local level)
- ❑ **User tool kit:** For managers, planners etc: CC for urban planners, localizing climate change plans, CDMs, Micro Insurance and CC

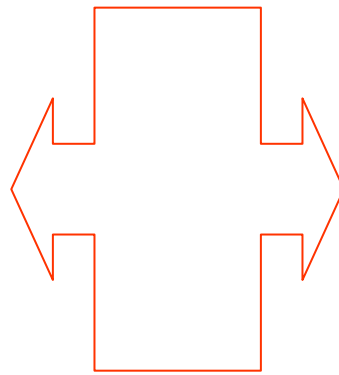
Current Geographical Scope

- **First group of pilot cities (2008)**
 - Sorsogon (Philippines)
 - Esmeraldas (Ecuador)
 - Maputo (Mozambique)
 - Kampala (in Uganda)

- **Additional cities (2009-2010)**
 - South and Southeast Asia (5)
 - South Pacific SIDS (5)
 - Latin America and Caribbean (5)
 - Sub-Saharan Anglophone Africa (5)
 - Francophone West Africa (5)

Potential UN Synergy

UNDP
UNEP
UNICEF
UNITAR
UN-HABITAT



- Geographic scope
- Target groups
- Joint tool design
- Joint capacity development

www.unhabitat.org/sudnet