

UN system-wide side events for UNFCCC COP 16, Cancun, Mexico
Side Event #16

Wednesday 8 December, 18:30 – 20.00, Sandia

Cities and Climate Change: Enhancing mitigation and adaptation action

UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNESCO, ITU, UNITAR, UNFPA, UNDP, ISDR, UNECE, World Bank.

#	Support Modalities	Organizations	Short description of ongoing and proposed support initiatives, approaches, actions and tools	Results, Challenges, Linkages with UNFCCC negotiations	Case studies, References, Web-links
1	Provide tools to assess urban greenhouse gas emissions	World Bank, UNEP, UN-HABITAT	International Standard for Determining Greenhouse Gas Emissions for Cities City mayors, other urban leaders, businesses and civil society all recognize the need to act to reduce the impacts of climate change on cities. While measurement should not delay action, a critical requirement to support policy and access to finances is the establishment of an open, global and harmonized protocol for quantifying the GHG emissions attributable to cities and local regions. Several organizations have established different approaches for inventorying urban GHG emissions	To establish a common standard by which tools to inventory city emissions should be based.	City baseline inventories developed using methodology that is generally consistent with this standard are now available for approximately 50 cities; see http://go.worldbank.org/DIX4QFYH30
2a	Support and undertake risk assessments: threats, vulnerability and adaptive capacity	World Bank, UNEP, UN-HABITAT	Urban Risk Assessment (URA) Methodological approach for an urban risk assessment which seeks to strengthen coherence and consensus in how cities plan for natural disasters and climate change. Through its consultative and collaborative development, the urban risk assessment (URA) seeks to minimize duplicative efforts, and bring convergence to related work undertaken across the World Bank and key partner organizations	The objective is to move towards a common cost effective approach for specifying where and how many people are vulnerable to natural hazards, in addition to identifying susceptible infrastructure that if damaged, would have knock-on detrimental effects on the urban population. The assessment is based upon three principal pillars to improve the understanding of urban risk: institutional assessment, hazards assessment, and socioeconomic assessment. An ancillary objective of the urban risk assessment is to better position cities to absorb and allocate discrete adaptation funds should they be available.	
2b	Support and undertake risk assessments: threats,	UNEP	Training Manual/Methodology for Climate Change Vulnerability and Impact Assessment in Cities (based on the Global Environment	Supporting municipal partners in conducting city-level assessments.	

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	vulnerability and adaptive capacity		<p>Outlook (GEO) approach)</p> <p>Training manual/methodology for city-level VIA, based on the GEO approach for integrated environmental assessment (using the "drivers-pressures-state-impact-responses" framework)</p>	Discuss the degree to which continuing UNEP support will be desirable.	
2c	Support and undertake risk assessments: threats, vulnerability and adaptive capacity	UNISDR	<p>Global Assessment Report</p> <p>UNISDR facilitates the production of the biannual Global Assessment Report which includes trends in disaster risk and in risk reduction capacities based on national self assessments. The report includes new research, models and case studies at global, national and subnational scales.</p>	The findings of this report on hydro-meteorological risks can be used by developing country Parties prioritize adaptation financing for the most vulnerable countries and for the most cost-effective measures for reducing climate risks.	
3	<p>Supporting data collection on population and environment linkages, through census and surveys</p> <p>Integrating urban growth projections into climate change policies and programmes</p>	UNFPA	<p>Special Initiative on the 2010 Census Round http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/datafordevelopment/special-initiative-on-2010-census-round Description of Special Initiative on the 2010 Census Round</p> <p>Manual on the Use of Census Data for Environmental Analysis</p> <p>(2 pictures on 10/11/10 Daniel Schensul)</p>	Knowledge management systems for climate change need to include demographic and socio-economic data derived from censuses, administrative records, and surveys. These systems can build upon information systems already in place, but they need to explicitly collect data and develop an organization to ensure evidence-based planning and policies for climate changes. Building informational systems at different levels with links to population data and projections needs to be included in international negotiations process and budgetary decisions.	<p>http://www.iied.org/pubs/pdfs/10585IIED.pdf</p> <p>Martine, George and Gordon McGranahan. 2010. "Brazil's early urban transition: what can it teach urbanizing countries?" UNFPA and IIED Working Paper.</p> <p>http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/4500</p> <p>Guzman, Jose Miguel, George Martine, Gordon McGranahan, Daniel Schensul and Cecilia Tacoli, eds. 2009. <i>Population Dynamics and Climate Change</i>. New York: UNFPA; London: IIED.</p> <p>http://www.unfpa.org/swp/swpmain.htm</p> <p>2007 <i>State of World Population</i>, "Unleashing the Potential of Urban Growth"</p>
4	Identify and consolidate best practices in effective urban responses to climate change	UN-HABITAT	<p>Global Report on Human Settlements 2011 – Cities and Climate Change</p> <p>The Global Report on Human Settlements 2011, titled <i>Cities and Climate Change</i> aims to improve knowledge, among Governments and Habitat Agenda Partners, on the contribution of cities to climate change, the impacts of climate change on cities and how cities are mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	The report, to be published and launched in April 2011, just before the twenty-third session of the UN-HABITAT Governing Council, will have specific policy recommendations on city level actions for mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, including through green economy strategies, as well as for adaptation to climate change.	

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5a	Offering training and capacity building in the field of cities and climate change, with focus on knowledge management for city-to-city cooperation	UNITAR	CIFAL Network The CIFAL Network is composed of nine regional training centres offering trainings and seminars on sustainable local development themes and identified capacity development needs for local governments. Currently, training themes focus on green growth, urbanization and sustainable basic services (energy, water and sanitation, waste management, mobility, ICT and urban planning). CIFAL Centres build local actor's capacities to implement innovative sustainable development solutions through city-to-city partnerships, and public-private partnerships. Each CIFAL event seeks consolidates current UN-system, civil society and private sector solutions and training materials to offer participants with a repository of best practices and applicable solutions for their local contexts. To learn more about upcoming CIFAL events see: http://www.unitar.org/event/programme-area?area=LDP	In 2009, there were over 4,400 training beneficiaries with over 1,000 participants from local governments. Capacity development activities focus on skills development and needs assessment workshops, knowledge-sharing seminars, and field visits. Each year each CIFAL hosts from three to twelve key workshops and seminars, with over one half focusing on climate change adaptation or mitigation topics. Key challenges are in consolidating all UN experts/materials, maintenance of a repository of best practices from major developing country municipalities on green growth/CCMA, and integrating more private sector institutions with expertise in Green Growth technologies feasible for developing countries.	Nov. 2010: CIFAL Jeju: The Low-Carbon City: Green Growth for Local Governments in the Asia-Pacific Region Nov. 2010: CIFAL Findhorn hosts UK Biodiversity and Climate Change Conference on November 5th Dec. 2010: CIFAL Atlanta: Landfill Gas to Energy in Latin America - Best Practices Workshop
5b	Offering training and capacity development in the field of sustainable local development, green growth/climate change and allow for peer learning by sharing lessons of experience	UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, UN-HABITAT	Territorial Approach to Climate Change The Territorial Approach Initiative is a response to the increasing demand from sub-national authorities for assistance in assessing and managing the physical and socio-economic impact of climate change. One of the main objectives of this initiative is to enhance the capacity of regional and local governments to enact regulatory measures, as well as to take advantage of new sources of environmental finance, in order to implement their climate change responses.	Needs assessment carried out among 100 sub-national authorities in Africa, Asia Pacific, LAC and Europe (indicating low levels of awareness on CC issues in many cases and an urgent need for capacity building and training in this field) and 140 representatives trained through workshops in Uganda, Mexico, Albania and Thailand. Workshops have enhanced the level of awareness of sub-national authorities on UNFCCC negotiations.	Training package to be made available on UN CC:learn
6	Encouraging cities to adopt measures to enhance urban resilience	ISDR	Making Cities Resilient Campaign The ISDR secretariat leads global campaigns on disaster risk reduction for safer schools, safer hospitals and safer cities, including a major campaign currently underway to reach out to local authorities and communities and increase cities resilience to disasters over 2010-2011 is: 'Resilient Cities; My City is Getting Ready'.	Ten-point checklist: 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient 150 cities are part of the campaign Example: Saint Louis, Senegal The campaign caters for knowledge sharing and increased capacities at local level. One important component in this process is to share and document experience and good	http://www.unisdr.org/english/campaigns/campaign2010-2011/

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				practice	
7a	Facilitate policy dialogue on climate change between national and local government Assisting in developing local climate change plans	UN-HABITAT	<p>Cities and Climate Change Initiative The key objectives of the are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote active climate change collaboration of local governments and their associations in global, regional and national networks. 2. To enhance policy dialogue so that climate change is firmly established on the agenda. 3. To support local governments in making these changes. 4. To foster the implementation of awareness, education, and capacity building strategies that supports the implementation of climate change strategies <p>Typical action planning components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of urban planning instruments to enhance urban resilience • Urban disaster risk reduction through flood prevention in vulnerable slum settlements • Urban water sector adaptation • Infrastructure climate proofing combined with ecosystem-based adaptation in coastal cities 	<p>The Philippines / Sorsogon City:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment process leading to vulnerability assessment tool being used in the city, country and region • Integration of climate change concerns in local government plans • Implementation of selection action plans related to most vulnerable populations, settlements and sectors • Integration of local government concerns into national legislation (Climate Change Act) • Regional up-scaling including networking and education approach. 	<p>Four initial pilot cities; Esmeraldas, Ecuador; Kampala, Uganda; Maputo, Mozambique; Sorsogon, Philippines supported by Norwegian funding An additional five African cities joined the initiative in July 2009: Mombasa, Kenya; Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso; Walvis Bay, Namibia; Saint Louis, Senegal; Kigali, Rwanda Cities of 9 Asian countries have joined the initiative in 2010</p> <p>http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=570&cid=6003</p>
7b	Facilitate policy dialogue on climate change between national and local government Assisting in developing local climate change plans	UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, UN-HABITAT	Territorial Approach to Climate Change Policy dialogues facilitated in 4 training workshops for 140 representatives of sub-national authorities, which also included the national UNFCCC focal points.	See above	Training package and workshop summaries to be made available on UN CC:learn
7c	Assisting in developing local climate change adaptation plans	UNESCO-IOC	<p>Coastal cities and adaptation UNESCO and its Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) CC issues are a growing challenge to urbanized coastal areas. Municipalities are at the front line of adaptation and mitigation. Capacity is needed for Municipalities and for National Scientific Institutes</p>	<p>Coastal hazards mitigation/adaptation issues in urban environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overcoming short-term views and concerns to develop a longer-term perspective; • avoiding over-focus on adaptation for single sectors rather than an ICAM approach which considers all coastal activities and 	Mombasa Maputo

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			working on coastal issues. Use of funds should be conceived locally and allow for appropriate longer-term views and intake of traditional knowledge.	<p>their trade-offs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> considering all the potential options when retreat is often seen in negative terms by coastal residents, at least initially; assessing full cost of the management options in order to select a suite of options that would have the maximum benefit for the minimum cost; and assigning management responsibilities and assuring adequate funding. 	
8	Promoting Information and Communication Technologies to support climate action	ITU	<p>ICT for urban climate change mitigation: ICTs can be adopted for actions such as improving waste and water management, achieve new efficiencies in energy consumption (through the use of smart grids) and to improve traffic management many cities are currently looking at in terms of using ICTs to reduce electricity consumption. Reducing energy consumption at the city level is one of the key challenges in the years to come. ICTs can be used embedded in the electricity grid, creating a “smart grid” than improves available information, help consumers to make better decisions and reduces energy losses.</p> <p>Applications: ICT for new efficiencies in energy consumption (smart grids); ICTs for intelligent traffic management; ICTs for smart water and waste management; ICT for smart buildings, intelligent traffic management, new efficiencies in energy consumption and waste management</p>	<p>The use of smart grids will reduce notably the energy consumption at buildings, cutting down significantly GHG emissions. The use of ICTs can make traffic management safer and reduce fuel consumption, cutting down on GHG emissions. Best Practices of World Initiatives in the use of ICTs to improve the life in cities. ITU Focus Group on Smart Grids, work on standards for smart grids. ITU Focus Group on Car Communication. Report on the use of ICTs for smart water management.</p> <p>Although the use of smart grids is still at the level of pilot projects, there are already some cities with interesting examples that could be presented at COP16.</p>	<p>The smart grid project at the city of Jeju Island (Korea).. This is one of the most relevant projects in smart grids currently undergoing, as it is the test to later deploy the solution at the level of the whole country. (http://www.smartgrid.or.kr/eng.htm)</p> <p>Malaga Smart City Project (Spain), pilot project funded by the European Union. http://portalsmartcity.sadiel.es/</p> <p>Other similar initiatives are available for: Australia, Amsterdam</p> <p>Further examples available at www.itu.int/climate</p>
9	Opening channels for accessing finance for mitigation and adaptation action at local level	World Bank, UNDP, UNCDF	<p>Climate Finance in the Urban Context Supporting Cities in accessing various sources of international climate change finance, including GEF 5, with a new focus on reducing the GHG intensity of urban systems; Adaptation Fund with urban applications received by the AF Board; Global Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction; Climate Investment Funds (CIF) including PPCR, CTF and SREP; and Reducing Emissions through Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) including cook stoves in urban areas.</p> <p>In addition, there are opportunities for cities</p>	<p>New approach related to the CDM “Programme of Action” and other innovative activities related to accessing climate finance</p>	<p>Amman Bangkok</p>

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			through insurance schemes and guarantee instruments, as well as market instruments such as carbon finance (CDM) and climate bonds.		
10	Promoting networking between cities and city-to-city cooperation to ensure shared challenges and needs are heard across regions and at the international level	UNEP	<p>Climate Neutral Network</p> <p>UNEP's Climate Neutral Network (CN Net) is a global outreach project that promotes and showcases of strategies and initiatives to reduce carbon footprint, promoting the global transition to low-carbon economies and societies.</p> <p>CN Net is a web-based platform for companies, organizations, cities and states to showcase their climate neutral strategies, and to share information and ideas with other participants.</p>	<p>CN Net currently has 18 city participants, including founding CN Net member and beacon of climate change action in the Scandinavian region, the UN City of Arendal in Norway. Arendal has established the Climate Partners network, which has initiated a radical GHG reduction plan, for cities and companies across the region. The Climate Partners network will feature as one of UNEP's success stories in its '30 ways in 30 days' climate success stories showcasing initiative, which will culminate in Cancun.</p> <p>CN Net will showcase innovative strategies and efforts by its city participants in combating climate change, led by the City of Arendal and its Climate Partners network.</p>	<p>CN Net's city participants are: Aguascalientes, Arendal, Brisbane, Cape Town, Cascais, Copenhagen, Curitiba, Daejeon, Freiburg, Kamikatsu Town, Nagareyama, Niteroi, Rizhao, Slough, Sydney, Vancouver, Växjö, Waitakere</p>
11	Regional approaches to enhancing implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation action	UN-ECE	<p>Release of <i>Green Homes</i> publication containing policy recommendations to accelerate the adoption of green technologies in the building sector.</p> <p>The UNECE Action Plan on Energy Efficiency in Housing adopted by Member States of UNECE to be implemented in the period 2010-2020. Document provides a framework to raise energy efficiency in buildings. It contains 12 goals addressing three policy areas with a focus each on governance, technological upgrades, and affordability. It also contains targets and measures which aim at removing existing barriers to the adoption of green technologies.</p> <p>An upcoming publication on <i>Climate Neutral Cities</i> will address the agenda for spatial planning policy in the UNECE region.</p>	<p>Successful cases in the UNECE region at the city level are described in <i>Green Homes</i> (e.g. Vienna, Austria and Gardsten, Sweden). Two workshops on energy efficiency in the housing sector were held in 2009 organized by the UNECE Committee on Housing and Land Management. They gathered government representatives that provided input for the Action Plan. Another event was held in 2010 organized by the UNECE Real Estate Market Advisory Group that brought together stakeholders from the private sector and academia to discuss current barriers to the adoption of green technologies in the real estate sector.</p>	<p>Publications are accessible online:</p> <p>Green Homes: http://unece.org/hlm/documents/Publications/greenhomes.e.pdf</p> <p>Action Plan on Energy Efficiency in Housing: http://unece.org/hlm/documents/Publications/action.plan.eehousing.pdf</p> <p>Proposed study on Climate Neutral Cities: http://unece.org/hlm/documents/2010/ece.hbp.2010.3.e.pdf</p>