

Activity 1. Identifying Climate Change Issues

1. METHOD DESCRIPTION

Objective

This tool aids in identifying your country’s urban-related climate change issues together with key stakeholders, in a group setting. It also helps in understanding the cause and effect relationships of the identified climate change issues.

When to use

This activity supports the following tasks:

Phase/Element	Element I: Substantive Process	Element II: Resources and Capacities	Element III: Policies	Element IV: Institutions and Stakeholders
Phase A: Feasibility and Diagnosis	✓ Identify urban-related climate change issues, mainstreaming objectives and climate actions			
Phase B: Formulation				
Phase C: Implementation				
Phase D: Monitoring and Evaluation				

Table IA 1.1: Climate Change Issues, Objectives and Actions by Sector, which is part of the tool **Climate Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET** serves as a briefing on possible *entry points* for climate change mainstreaming, allowing users to familiarize themselves with common climate change issues and actions prior to embarking on the mainstreaming process.

Spatial Set-up

Group settings, with flip charts or a wall visible to the entire larger group to organize issues and objectives that were written on note cards

Group Size

Stakeholder consultations for issues identification can be conducted in small groups (e.g. 4 – 6 persons) or in a larger plenary setting (e.g. 20 – 30 persons)

Time

- 1 hour for each stakeholder group – if one urban sub-sector (for example Housing) is addressed. 10-30 minutes each for feedback session.
- In a plenary setting, significant time is needed to discuss all climate change impacts across urban sub-sectors.
- If parts of the table are pre-filled by experts based on city-level climate change assessments, less time would be needed.

Materials

- **Climate Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET**
- **Climate Issues to Actions TEMPLATE**
- Note cards and flip charts
- Markers
- Masking tape or pins

Instructions

In consultation with a wide variety of urban stakeholders, as well as through review of existing climate change studies (e.g. climate change vulnerability assessments), identify the priority climate change issues in your country. Stakeholder consultations for issues identification can be conducted in small groups (e.g. 4 – 6 persons) or in a larger plenary setting (e.g. 20 – 30 persons)

- **Step 1:** Distribute a stack of ten note cards to each group member. Using **Table IA 2.1: Climate Change Issues, Objectives and Actions by Sector** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET** as reference, ask them to write down one urban-climate change issue, concern or challenge that they are encountering in their local area or urban sector, per card. Participants can ask for additional cards if necessary. Give participants about five or ten minutes to fill out the cards.
- **Step 2:** Get each participant to read out their note cards to the group. Note any similarities or common themes that may have emerged.
- **Step 3:** Collect the note cards and, using tape or pins, stick them to a wall or flip chart so that everyone can see. While posting up note cards, create groups so that similar issues are grouped together.
- **Step 4:** Review the groupings with your group and begin to organize them into higher and lower levels according to their cause and effect relationships. For example, “Damage to transportation infrastructure, including roads and bridges” might be a cause for the issue: “Reduced connectivity, disruption of trade and consequent loss of income”. The desired outcome of this step is a simplified hierarchy of issues. Once the hierarchy is in place, the issues can be connected with cause-effect arrows, clearly showing key links. An example of this exercise is provided in **Figure IA 2.1: Problem Tree** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET**.
- **Step 5:** Review the re-organized issues with your group and discuss. Are the groupings and hierarchies correct? Are there any obvious issues that are missing? Which are the most significant issues, in terms of number of note cards? List the priority issues by sector in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions TEMPLATE**.

Activity 2. Determining Mainstreaming Objectives

1. METHOD DESCRIPTION

Objective

Working together with key stakeholders in group settings, this tool helps to convert the key climate change issues identified in **Activity 1. Identifying climate change issues** into mainstreaming objectives for your new or to-be-revised national-level urban-related policies.

When to use

This activity supports the following tasks:

Phase/Element	Element I: Substantive Process	Element II: Resources and Capacities	Element III: Policies	Element IV: Institutions and Stakeholders
Phase A: Feasibility and Diagnosis	✓ Identify urban-related climate change issues, mainstreaming objectives and climate actions			
Phase B: Formulation				
Phase C: Implementation				
Phase D: Monitoring and Evaluation				

Spatial Set-up

Group settings, with flip charts or a wall visible to the entire larger group to organize issues and objectives that were written on note cards

Group Size

Small groups (4-6 persons), e.g. one group per urban sector

Time

2-3 hours, or as needed

Materials

- Climate Change Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET
- Climate Change Issues to Actions TEMPLATE

- Note cards and flip charts
- Markers
- Masking tape or pins

Instructions

With your core team and reference group, using **Table IA 2.1: Climate Change Issues, Objectives and Actions by Sector** in the tool: **Climate Change Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET** for reference as needed, convert the urban climate change issues identified in the exercise above into a succinct statement that indicates how you would like to manage, minimize or mitigate the issue. For instance, the climate change issue “Loss/damage of houses and assets due to cyclones and strong storms” might be converted into the statement: “Build climate- and disaster-resilient homes and communities”. These statements will be your mainstreaming objectives.

- **Step 1:** Review the issues identified in **Activity 1. Identifying Climate Change Issues** and convert them into objectives. Write each on its own note card.
- **Step 2:** Collect the note cards and, using masking tape or pins, stick them to a wall or flip chart that everyone can see. Look for themes while posting up the cards and rearrange them with larger group so that similar objectives are grouped together. Objectives may be grouped by urban sector.
- **Step 3:** Review groupings with the larger group and begin to organize them into higher and lower levels, as was done with the issues. In this case, the lower level objectives will become sub-objectives (i.e. supporting objectives). For example, the objective “Stable supply and pricing of water and energy in the face of climate-related disasters” might be a sub-objective of: “Climate and disaster-resilient urban economy”. The desired outcome of this step is a simplified hierarchy of objectives, with arrows to demonstrate linkages (in the case where for example, a single supporting objective corresponds to several objectives). An example is provided in **Figure IA 2.2: Objective Analysis** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET**.
- **Step 4:** Review reorganized objectives with your group and discuss. Are the groupings and hierarchies correct? Are there any obvious objectives or linkages that are missing? Write down the final mainstreaming objectives corresponding to each of the climate change issues in **Table IA 4.1. Climate Change Issues, Objectives and Actions** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions TEMPLATE**.

Activity 3. Identifying and Prioritizing Climate Actions

1. METHOD DESCRIPTION

Objective

Once your mainstreaming objectives have been determined in **Activity 2. Determining mainstreaming Objectives**, this tool can be used to assist in identifying and prioritizing possible climate change actions that would contribute to achieving your mainstreaming objectives by addressing climate change issues identified in your country. This exercise is also designed to be carried out in group settings together with key stakeholders.

When to use

This activity supports the following task:

Phase/Element	Element I: Substantive Process	Element II: Resources and Capacities	Element III: Policies	Element IV: Institutions and Stakeholders
Phase A: Feasibility and Diagnosis	✓ Identify urban-related climate change issues, mainstreaming objectives and climate actions			
Phase B: Formulation				
Phase C: Implementation				
Phase D: Monitoring and Evaluation				

Spatial Set-up

Group settings, with flip charts or a wall visible to the entire larger group to organize issues and objectives that were written on note cards

Group Size

Small groups (4-6 persons), e.g. one group per urban sector

Time

1-2 hours, or as needed

Materials

- Climate Change Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET

- **Climate Change Issues to Actions TEMPLATE**
- Note cards and flip charts
- Markers
- Masking tape or pins

Instructions

Together with your core team and reference group, use **Table IA 4.2: Climate Action Prioritization Scorecard** provided in the tool: **Climate Change Issues to Actions TEMPLATE** to long-list and prioritize climate actions for each of the mainstreaming objectives.

- **Step 1:** Use **Table IA 2.1: Climate Change Issues, Objectives and Actions by Sector** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions INFORMATION SHEET**, as well as other resources (best practices in the Asia Pacific region or your country, etc.) as reference to identify and long-list climate actions that are suitable in your country context, that will help to achieve each of the corresponding mainstreaming objectives. List them alongside the corresponding issues and objectives in **Table IA 4.1. Climate Change Issues, Objectives and Actions** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions TEMPLATE**.
- **Step 2:** Use **Table IA 4.2 Climate Action Prioritization Scorecard** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions TEMPLATE** to prioritize the long-listed climate actions, by assigning a score to each of the criteria to be considered for prioritization. You can assign different weights to the criteria or add other factors for consideration as you find appropriate. The ranking can then be determined using the total score for each of the actions (highest to lowest). Risks associated with the policy solution, which is one the scoring criteria, can be considered using **Table IA 4.3: Risk Assessment Questions** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions TEMPLATE**.
- **Step 3:** List the priority scores alongside each of the long-listed actions in **Table IA 4.1 Climate Change Issues, Objectives and Actions** in the tool: **Climate Issues to Actions TEMPLATE**. Which actions have been identified as the highest priority actions for mainstreaming, against each of the mainstreaming objectives? Transfer the priority actions to **Table IA 4.4. Instruments for Implementation**, and fill in potential policy, legal and regulatory instruments to support implementation, along with other considerations regarding implementation of each of the prioritized climate actions.

Climate Change Issues to Actions (IA)

2. INFORMATION SHEET

Table IA 2.1: Climate Change Issues, Objectives and Actions by Sector

The table below can serve to identify possible **entry points** for mainstreaming, allowing users to familiarize themselves with common climate change issues and actions prior to embarking on the mainstreaming process. It can also be used as reference when identifying urban-related climate change issues in your country, converting the issues into mainstreaming objectives, and identifying climate actions that are appropriate to your country context.

Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Spatial Planning and Zoning	Increased risk of landslides /mudslides on hazard slopes	Increased resilience of communities against climate-related hazards in terms of lives, health, assets and livelihoods	Encourage regional planning, or integrated river basin/watershed management plans (including land use planning) as a means to account for hazards, or loss of functions or services in a given area that will impact another area (e.g. interventions, or loss of functions upstream resulting in downstream impacts).
	Increased flash floods		
	Sea-level rise, and increased storm surge hazards	Increased resilience of urban infrastructure and physical assets in cities against climate-related hazards	Adopt climate-sensitive land use planning, which systemically considers locations, siting, and orientation of settlement; through a values-based approach, accounting for the values of people and what they aspire for their city/town.
	Increased coastal / riparian flooding and erosion		
	Exaggerated urban heat island effect	Alleviate urban heat island effect through urban planning and public space initiatives	Promote adequate networks of public green space and urban ventilation corridors to alleviate urban heat island effect, promote walkability and contribute to carbon sequestration.
	Greenhouse gas emissions from reliance on private vehicle transportation in urban areas	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions through urban planning and transportation planning-related initiatives	Promote compact development and mixed use, and design neighborhoods in terms of human scale and

	Greenhouse gas emissions due to land use change	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions through urban planning and land use planning-related initiatives	walkability to reduce reliance on private vehicle transportation.
	Greenhouse gas emissions due to increased transmission costs (energy, water pumping)	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from energy and water-related transmission costs	Promote densification and optimize use of existing structures through urban infill and urban redevelopment. Provide incentives to promote urban densification. Promote planned urban extensions to control urban sprawl. Promote district energy plants (using renewable energy sources if possible) to reduce transmission costs
Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Housing	Damage to housing not designed to withstand climate change impacts	Increased resilience of housing against climate-related hazards	Adopt climate/disaster resilient design in housing construction. Upgrade slums and informal settlements to build resilience to climate change impacts.
	Displacement and population movement from informal settlements vulnerable to climate change impacts	Provision of adequate and affordable housing for all	Provide affordable housing in urban areas with consideration to climate migrants. Support vulnerable sectors and minimize displacement due to climate change impacts.

	Distress migration to cities/towns due to climate change impacts in rural areas		
	Increased energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from the housing sector	Promote sustainable design, building materials, production processes for new buildings and encourage retrofitting of existing building with emphasis on reducing embedded energy as well as energy consumption.
Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Infrastructure and Basic Services (Water, Sanitation, Waste, Energy)	Increased energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from infrastructure and basic services sectors	Promote low-carbon and renewable energy generation, and measures for energy efficiency in urban areas. Adopt sustainable and climate-resilient design and construction of new buildings and retrofitting of existing buildings. Promote sustainable management of solid and liquid wastes by municipalities (3Rs, methane capture).
	Reduced water availability, including groundwater depletion and saltwater intrusion into groundwater supplies in coastal areas	Increased water availability	Improve water management and maintenance of water infrastructure for increased water efficiency.
	Damage to infrastructure not designed to withstand climate change impacts	Increased resilience of infrastructure and basic services against climate-related hazards	Support financing for climate and disaster resilient water and sanitation infrastructure. Apply local climate change projections in the design of urban drainage networks and infrastructure. Discourage future planning in climate change at-risk areas, to prevent damage to infrastructure. Integrate and coordinate all infrastructure policies and interventions, preventing projects from being developed in silos.

	Increase in water- and vector-borne diseases, due to flooding and heat impacts coupled with inadequate waste management raise	Improved waste management practices to reduce human health impacts in the face of climate-related disasters	Promote effective waste management practices including collection, transport, treatment and disposal of solid and liquid waste together with monitoring and regulation.
Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Transport	Increased greenhouse gas emissions due to private vehicle use and traffic congestion	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from transportation sector	<p>Integrate mobility and transport planning into land use planning, minimizing travel distances and improving linkage between land use and transportation systems.</p> <p>Promote sustainable modes of transportation (including public transit and non-motorized transport) that enhance energy efficiency while providing high levels of mobility.</p> <p>Reduce or remove subsidies for fossil fuels or introduce higher motor fuel taxes and introduce subsidies for cleaner energy sources (e.g. electricity driven transport)</p> <p>Promote bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure and programmes</p> <p>Ensure local governments have power to introduce tolls and fees (including road use charges and zoning)</p> <p>Alleviate traffic congestion through transportation planning.</p>

			<p>Promote clean vehicles and fuels (e.g., public bus fleets, EV/alternative fuel refueling infrastructure)</p> <p>Introduce ICT (big data) services, such as online bill payment, to minimize physical travel time and traffic congestion, and in turn reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Expand the communication network to support distance learning/working to reduce commutes.</p> <p>Promote E-development and SMART Cities (urban areas that use different types of electronic data collection sensors to supply information and manage assets and resources efficiently). For example, introduce e-ports for the sharing of information, to reduce air- and sea-transport and in turn reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Improve traffic system operations/flow improvements/ ITS infrastructure</p> <p>Promote national policy road maps, and development-based studies for development of an intermodal transportation network.</p>
	<p>Loss or damage of assets such as vehicles, equipment and machinery due to extreme climate events</p>	<p>Enhanced safety of vehicles, equipment and machinery in general</p>	<p>Improve road-based transport through advances in engineering and education.</p> <p>Provide safe transportation options for evacuation including infrastructure to get out of harm's way, public transport / first responders integration of evacuation support.</p>

	Inadequate transport infrastructure for evacuation	Provision of adequate evacuation transport, including ensuring that emergency services are fully operational	
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Sources: <http://mobiliseyourcity.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/06/GIZ-Climate-Finance-Report-2017.pdf>

Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Land Administration	Households dislocated due to climate change impacts	Improved land tenure security to reduce vulnerability of households against climate change impacts	Strengthen land tenure regulations to protect against land grabbing.
Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Urban Economy	Traditional economic promotion of cities (infrastructure, industrialization) results in increased energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from industry and consumption	Promote and support green industries, incorporating appropriate performance standards for business enterprises (requirements and guidelines on energy and water use, employment, as well sustainable building design and construction).
	Vulnerable households lose their source of income during extreme weather events	Reduced vulnerability of livelihoods against climate change impacts	Provide vocational and skills training and apprenticeships to diversify livelihoods, and reduce people's vulnerability (households relying solely on primary economic sectors risk losing their livelihoods due to extreme weather events). Introduce job guarantee schemes that provide labor sources and sponsor daily wages for at-risk people during times like floods or after cyclones. Promote urban agriculture to diversify income and increase food security.
Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues		Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Urban Ecosystems	Increased risk of landslides or mudslides on hazard slopes	Increased resilience of urban ecosystems against climate hazards	Enhance forest cover on hazard slopes for landslide prevention.

	<p>Increased flash floods</p> <p>Sea-level rise, and increased storm surge hazards</p> <p>Increased coastal/riparian flooding and erosion</p> <hr/> <p>Reduced water availability, including groundwater depletion and saltwater intrusion</p> <hr/> <p>Land use change (deforestation etc.) generally contributes to GHG emissions</p>	<p>Increased water availability</p> <hr/> <p>Reduced greenhouse gas emissions due to ecosystems destruction</p>	<p>Promote the protection and restoration of coastal and riparian ecosystems to provide natural buffers against climate change impacts.</p> <hr/> <p>Implement measures to promote quality and recharge of groundwater, including enhancing urban forestry and vegetation cover, and promoting health of wetlands.</p> <p>Implement urban watershed management for water quality and quantity control.</p> <hr/> <p>Through land use planning and zoning, enforce delineation of special areas such as Protected Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas, to protect biodiversity and enhance carbon sequestration in urban areas.</p> <p>Provide public green space, and promote urban forestry and agriculture to contribute to carbon sequestration.</p>
Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Governance & Legislation	<p>All of the above-mentioned hazards</p> <p>All of the above-mentioned mitigation-opportunities</p>	Harmonization of urban- and climate-related policies, legislation and initiatives	<p>Ensure that national urban policies, laws, regulations are fully consistent with national climate change policies.</p> <p>Ensure that national and local-level urban policies have been aligned with urban- and climate-related international framework targets and indicators</p>

		<p>Increased capacity of sub-national government institutions to prepare for, deal with and recover from climate-related hazards</p> <p>Strengthened multi-level governance and clear division of mandates and access to means of implementation, esp. finance, information and expertise</p> <p>Strengthened institutional capacities on the national and sub-national levels</p>	<p>Put in place a clear framework for multi-level governance in response to climate change.</p> <p>While encouraging local autonomy, coordinate national and local action in addressing climate change in urban areas. Undertake collaborative action when appropriate.</p> <p>Ensure horizontal coordination between local agents of national institutions (in particular disaster risk reduction offices, environment and climate change offices, public works, utilities).</p> <p>Ensure that linkages between urban and rural areas are accounted for.</p> <p>Provide resources for, and build the institutional capacity for implementation of urban climate change actions.</p> <p>Provide capacity development to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation actions at the local level.</p>
		<p>Strengthen participation in addressing climate change issues</p>	<p>Conduct public information campaign to highlight the urban-climate change nexus.</p> <p>Ensure that gender, youth, and concerns of people in vulnerable situations is addressed.</p>
Urban Sector	Climate Change Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Potential CC Actions for Mainstreaming
Planning for Adaptation, Mitigation and	All of the above-mentioned hazards	Improved national-level climate change adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk	Promote the mapping of present climate-related hazards, and potential future hazards associated with climatic changes.

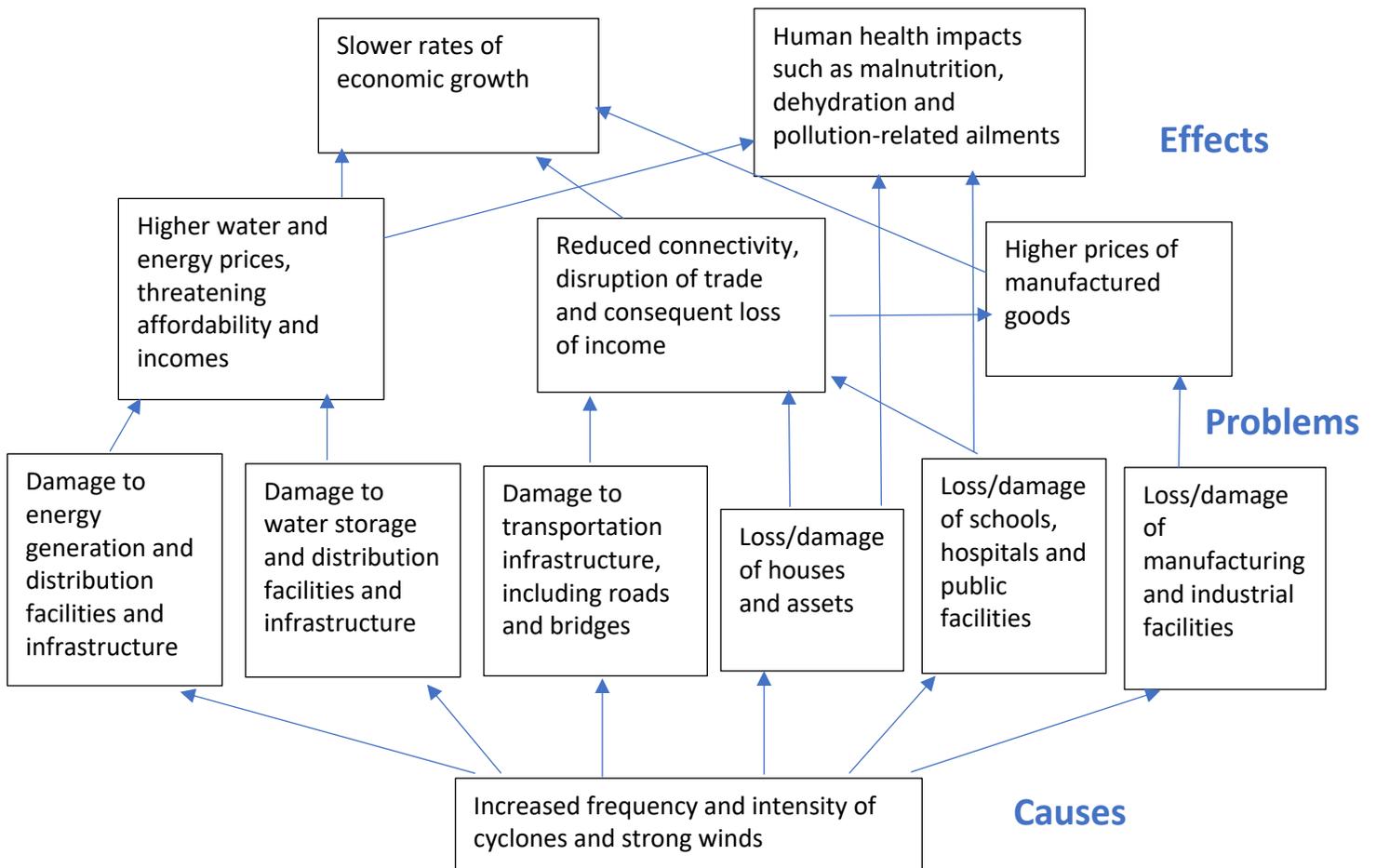
Disaster Risk Reduction	All of the above-mentioned mitigation-opportunities	<p>reduction and management as well as loss and damages planning</p> <hr/> <p>Improved local climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction planning</p>	<p>Promote the mapping of greenhouse gas emissions on a regular basis and encourage reporting.</p> <hr/> <p>Encourage local level plans and strategies to build climate resilience, and reduce disaster risk, while also adopting measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
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Problem Tree and Objective Analysis

As described in the **METHOD DESCRIPTION** for **Activity 1. Identifying Climate Change Issues**, once the key climate change issues are identified they should be organized into a hierarchy that demonstrates the cause and effect relationships of the identified issues, using arrows to show the links.

This is often referred to as a “Problem Tree”, as shown in Figure IA 2.1 below. For the example below, the problems and effects stemming from a single climate-related hazard: “increased frequency and intensity of cyclones and strong winds” on urban infrastructure in Labutta Township in Myanmar is used. The “roots” (bottom layer) of the tree show the root cause of the issues, the stem (middle layers) are dedicated to the issues themselves and the crown (top layer) show the ultimate consequences of these issues.

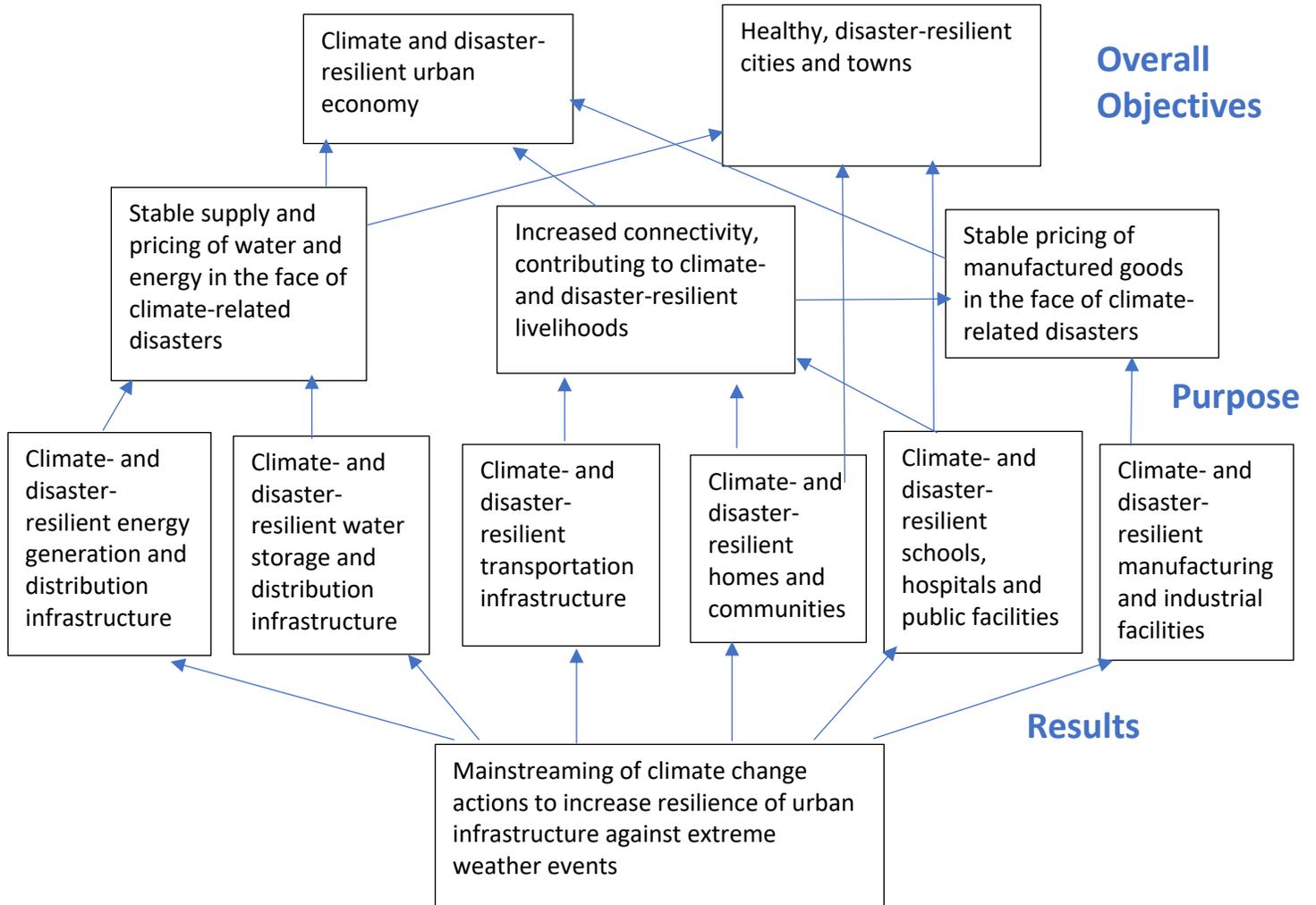
Figure IA 2.1. Problem Tree



The next step, as described in the **METHOD DESCRIPTION** for **Activity 2. Determining Mainstreaming Objectives** will be to convert the identified climate change issues into succinct statements that indicate how you would like to manage, minimize or mitigate the issue. The example below shows the objectives directly derived from the issues in the Problem Tree presented above. For example, the issue “Slower rates of economic growth” on the top left has been converted into the objective “Climate and disaster-resilient urban economy”.

As described in the **METHOD DESCRIPTION**, participating stakeholders will write their objectives on note cards and group them (e.g. by urban sector). They will then create a hierarchy of objectives, linking objectives and sub-objectives with arrows, as shown below.

Figure IA 2.2. Objective Analysis



Climate Change Issues to Actions (IA)

3. CHECKLIST

Climate Actions Prioritization Scorecard

Long-listed CC Action for Mainstreaming	Alignment with policy and sectoral goals	Alignment with international framework targets and indicators	Impact of action on stakeholders	Acceptance by stakeholders	Administrative and legislative ease of implementation	Cost of Non-action (human, social, economic, environmental)	Sectoral Cross-Benefits	Risks *use questions below if needed	Total Score
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	5 – Low 1 - High	0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 35

Prioritization criteria aligned with NUP Guiding Framework, pp.33-34

Additional factors that may be considered in determining priority actions are listed below (excerpt from **Planning for Climate Change, Step 5, p. 107**):

- **Common actions:** When combining actions or mainstreaming them into existing planning processes or initiatives, some actions may need to be a part of every strategy (e.g. public outreach and information). These options should be prioritized for further future analysis.
- **Quick starts options:** Some options might be obvious, simple ones that are easily implementable, have broad stakeholder support, and could be put into action relatively quickly to help put visible results of your climate planning work “on the ground”. These so called “quick start” options still require more detailed evaluation, but are well suited for pilot projects or just simple projects that help to generate trust, motivation and momentum. Quick start actions should be prioritized for more analysis.
- **“Low regret” options:** So-called “low regret” adaptation options are planning projects and investments that both contribute directly to larger community development goals (e.g. improving storm and sanitary sewers, water supply upgrades, etc.) and support the objectives developed. See text box “A Low Regrets Approach to Taking Action” in Task 3.5 (of Planning for Climate Change).

- **Multi-sector options:** After using the tool below for several sectors, some options will begin to emerge as “multi-sector” actions – those that score well across multiple sectors. These actions should be highlighted for further analysis as they can provide benefits in multiple areas.
- **Options that can be screened out:** Some options may have received very low scores, or may be deemed by the planning team to be completely unfeasible.

Risk Assessment Questions

Use the questions below to help determine the risks associated with each of the long-listed climate actions.

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
<p>What are the possible challenges/risks associated with the policy option? Consider the following issues in your analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political risks (please list) <input type="checkbox"/> Organizational risks (please list) <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental risks (please list) <p>Etc.</p>	
<p>What are possible risk mitigation measures? Consider the following issues in your analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political risks mitigation measures <input type="checkbox"/> Organizational risks mitigation measures <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental risks mitigation measures <p>Etc.</p>	

Climate Issues to Actions (IA)

4. TEMPLATE

Table IA 4.1: Issues, Objectives and Actions

Urban Sector	Priority CC Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Long-list of Climate Actions	Priority Score
<i>Housing</i>	<i>(Example) Damage to housing not designed to withstand intensifying cyclones and storms</i>	<i>(Example) Increased resilience of housing against cyclones and strong storms</i>	<i>(Example)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adopt climate/disaster resilient design in housing construction.</i> • <i>Upgrade slums and informal settlements to build resilience to climate change impacts.</i> 	

Urban Sector	Priority CC Issues	Mainstreaming Objectives	Long-list of Climate Actions	Priority Score

Table IA 4.2: Climate Actions Prioritization Scorecard

Long-listed CC Action for Mainstreaming	Alignment with policy and sectoral goals	Alignment with international framework targets and indicators	Impact of action on stakeholders	Acceptance by stakeholders	Administrative and legislative ease of implementation	Cost of Non-action (human, social, economic, environmental)	Sectoral Cross-Benefits	Risks *use questions below if needed	Total Score
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	5 – Low 1 - High	0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 40
	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5	1 - 5		0 - 35

Prioritization criteria in this table has been aligned with NUP Guiding Framework, pp.33-34. Countries should select criteria that align with their country circumstances.

Table IA 4.3: Risk Assessment Questions

Use the questions below to consider the degree of risk associated with each of the long-listed climate actions.

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
<p>What are the possible challenges/risks associated with the policy option? Consider the following issues in your analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Political risks <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>A lack of political will to act and implement the EbA interventions.</i> ✓ <i>changes in organizational or political leadership just prior to implementation.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Organizational risks <p><i>Example:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>committed resources and funding failing to come through.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental risks <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>threat to biodiversity.</i> ✓ <i>threats to air, soil, water (causing pollution).</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Social risks <p><i>Examples:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>threats to women or youth.</i> ✓ <i>threat to the rights of indigenous people.</i> ✓ <i>risk of involuntary resettlement / forced eviction.</i> 	

What are possible risk mitigation measures?

Consider the following issues in your analysis:

- Political risk mitigation measures
- Organizational risk mitigation measures
- Environmental and social risk mitigation measures

Table IA 4.4. Instruments for Implementation

Priority Climate Action	Potential Policy Instrument	Other Considerations for Implementation
	<p><i>(Examples)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Legal and regulatory instruments (such as limits on emissions)</i> • <i>Financial incentives (such as energy taxes)</i> • <i>Budgetary support (such as subsidized public transportation)</i> • <i>Public information campaigns</i> • <i>Capacity development of government officials/ employees with a role in the implementation process</i> 	

Priority Climate Action	Potential Policy Instrument	Other Considerations for Implementation