

Training for Urban Policymakers

MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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OVERVIEW

Section 1 Overview of the Regional Guide: Climate Change and National Urban Policies in Asia and the Pacific

Section 2 Introduction to the Tools and Scenarios

Section 3 Next Steps



SECTION 1 – OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL GUIDE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

PURPOSE OF THE GUIDE

1. Mainstream climate change into existing National Urban Policy
2. Develop a new, climate-responsive National Urban Policy
3. Mainstream climate change into other national-level urban-related policies (e.g. national spatial framework, sectoral policies etc.)



REGIONAL GUIDE STRUCTURE



CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATIONAL URBAN POLICIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A REGIONAL GUIDE FOR INTEGRATING CLIMATE CHANGE
CONCERNS INTO URBAN-RELATED POLICY, LEGISLATIVE,
FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Section 1: Context

- 1.1 Urbanization and Climate Change in the Asia Pacific
- 1.2 Mainstreaming Climate Change Concerns
- 1.3 Urban and Climate-related Governance Frameworks
- 1.4 New Global Frameworks for Development Action

Section 2: Climate Change and National Urban Policy – A Mainstreaming Framework

- Four Mainstreaming Phases
- Four ‘Elements’

Section 3: Tools and References specifically prepared to accompany the Guide



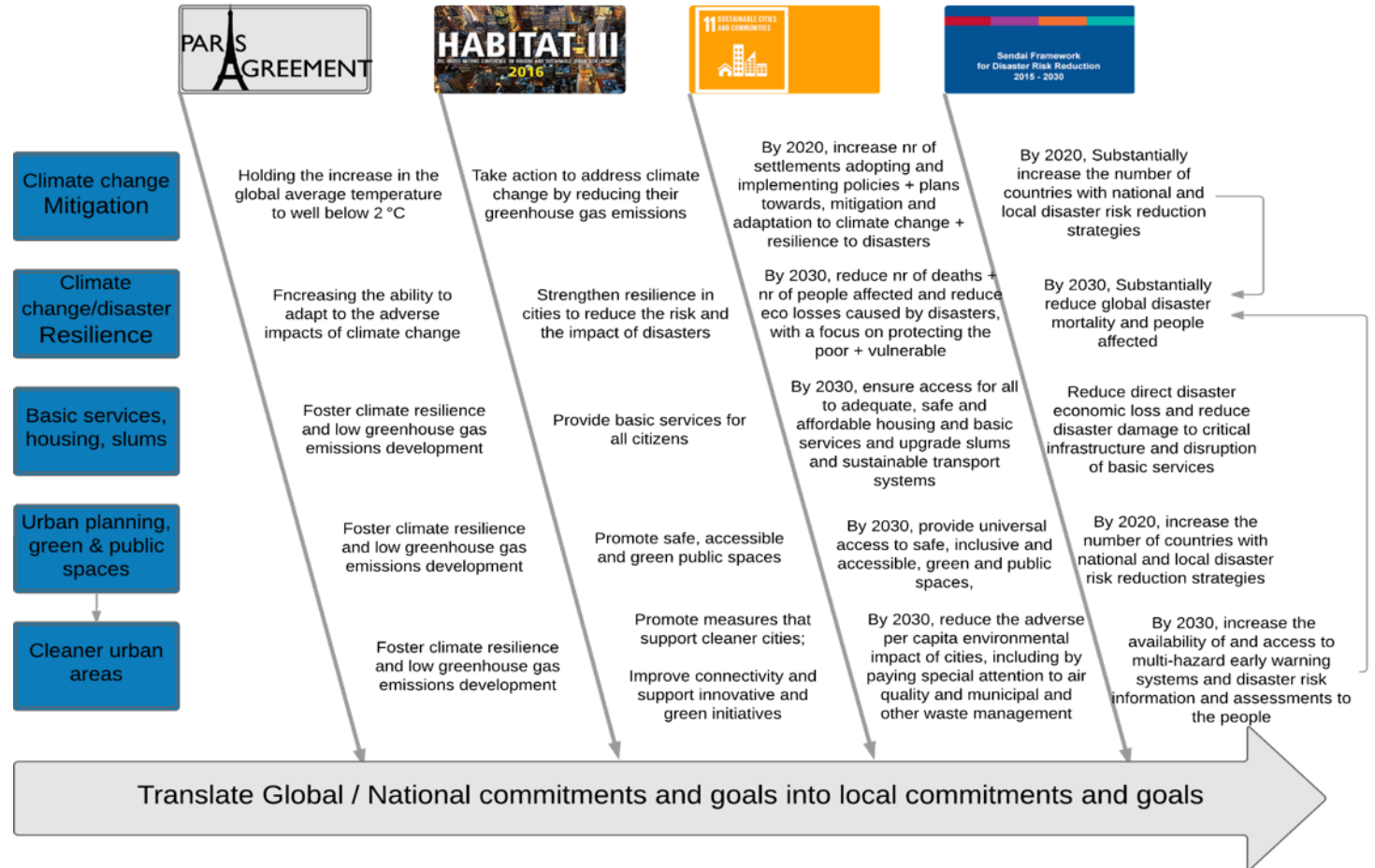
URBANISATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- Climate Change and Urbanization are two of the defining megatrends of our time
- The Asia-Pacific Region is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change
- Cities are increasingly vulnerable to climate change
- Cities / Urbanization significantly contribute to the emission of greenhouse gases (40-80%)

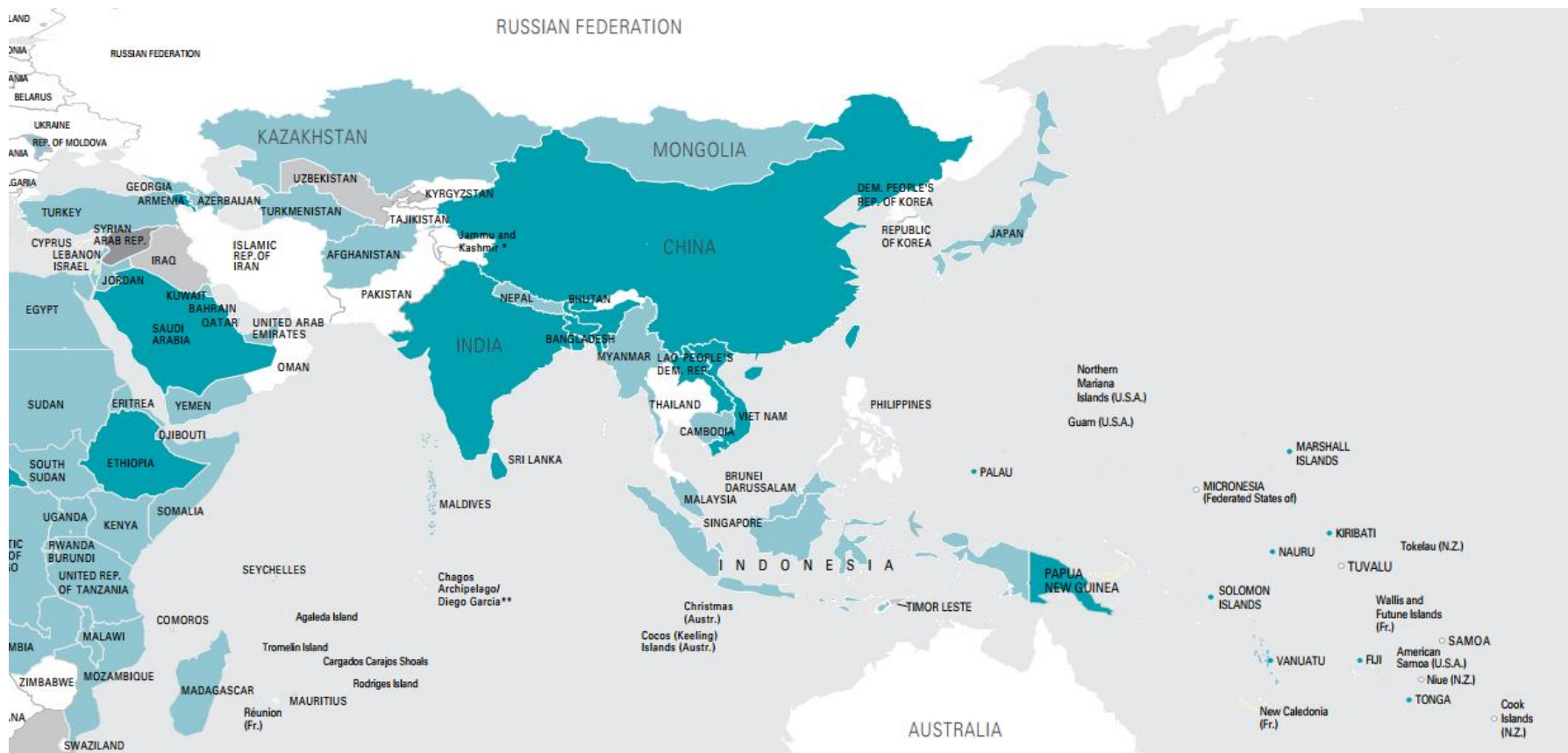


INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

Global frameworks already consider climate change and urbanization together



NDCs WITH URBAN-RELATED TARGETS



GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS AND NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

- Types and state of urban policy development vary widely across the region
- Importance of effective multi-level governance for mainstreaming



DEFINITION OF NATIONAL URBAN POLICY



“a coherent set of decisions derived through a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal that will promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term.” (UN-Habitat)



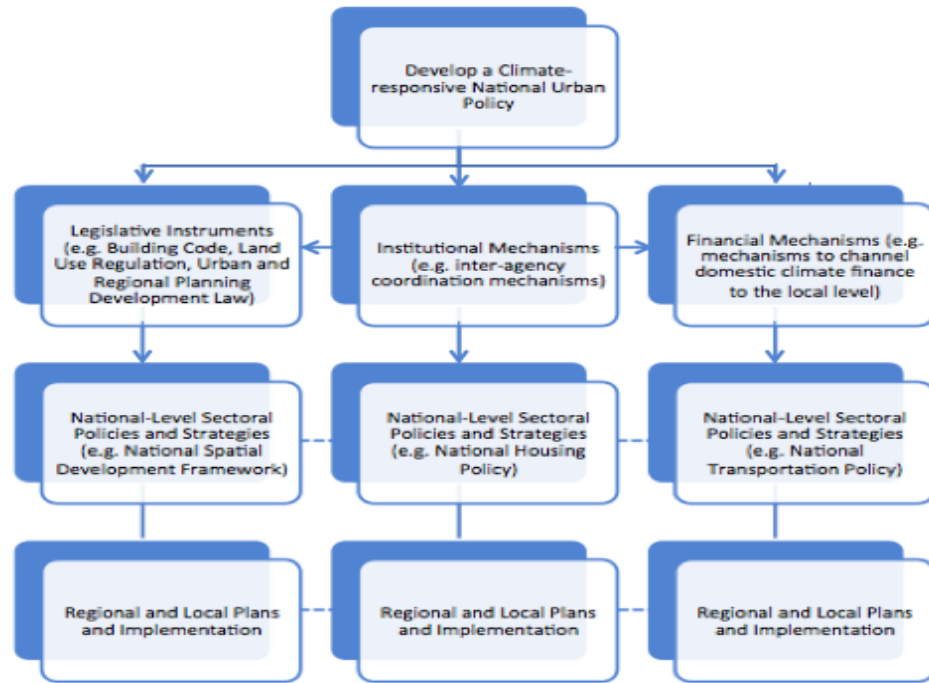
INTEGRATIVE POTENTIAL OF NATIONAL URBAN POLICY

1. Vertical integration
2. Horizontal (sectoral) integration
3. Territorial integration
4. Stakeholder integration
5. Temporal integration

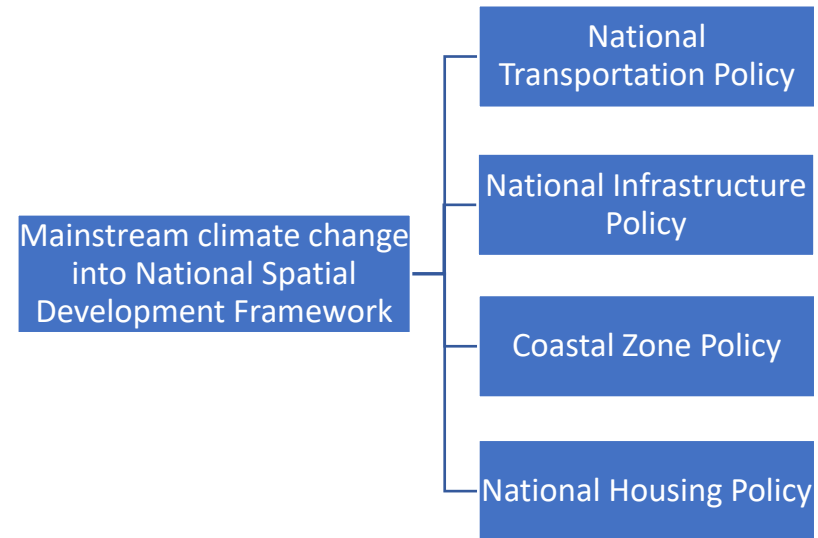


WHAT IS MAINSTREAMING?

Forms of Mainstreaming



Systemic Mainstreaming



Specific Mainstreaming



DEGREES OF MAINSTREAMING

CLIMATE CHANGE MARKER

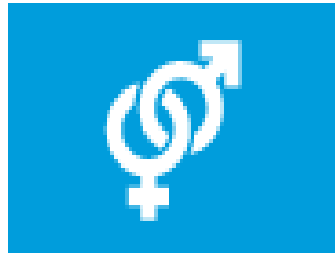
CODE	DESCRIPTION	CRITERIA
0	Climate change negative/blind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × Addressing climate change is <u>not</u> a specific Expected Accomplishment or sub-Expected Accomplishment of the project, <u>and moreover</u> × The concept note or project document under review <u>does not</u> discuss climate change
1	Climate change aware	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ While addressing climate change is <u>not</u> a specific Expected Accomplishment or sub-Expected Accomplishment of the project, ✓ The concept note or project document <u>does</u> provide at least a minimal amount of discussion of climate change considerations
2	Climate change sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Addressing climate change is a sub-Expected Accomplishment of the project, <u>and</u> ✓ The concept note or project document systematically analyses the inter-linkages between the issues addressed by the project and climate change, <u>and</u> ✓ The project contains at least a handful of actions, indicators and/or targets related to the reduction of greenhouse gases and/or adaptation to climate change, e.g., measures to help build the resilience of populations that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, based in part on community engagement
3	Climate change transformative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Addressing climate change is an Expected Accomplishment of the project, with a corresponding set of actions, indicators and/or targets, <u>and</u> ✓ The project contains implementation and monitoring measures related to the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and/or adaptation to climate change that reflect global standards and/or state-of-the-art practices, <u>and</u> ✓ The project seeks to have a transformative effect on how climate change is addressed at either the operational and/or the normative levels, with explicit mechanisms for replicating, upscaling and/or sharing of tools and lessons learned from city-level activities, and evaluating project outcomes



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES



Youth



Gender



Human Rights



MAINSTREAMING FRAMEWORK

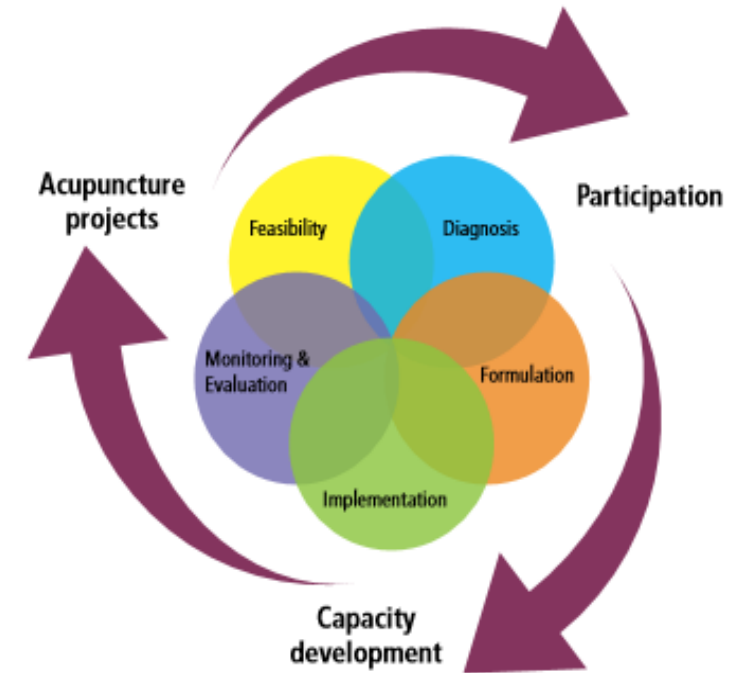
Four “Phases”

Phase A: Feasibility and Diagnosis

Phase B: Formulation

Phase C: Implementation

Phase D: Evaluation



Phases and Pillars of the National Urban Policy Process

Source: *National Urban Policy: A Guiding Framework*, p. 10

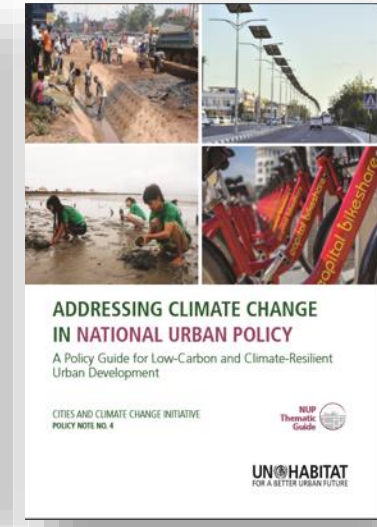
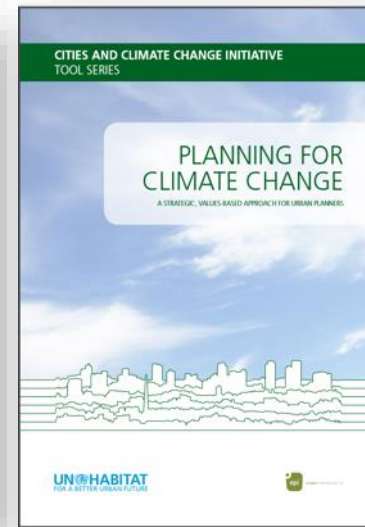
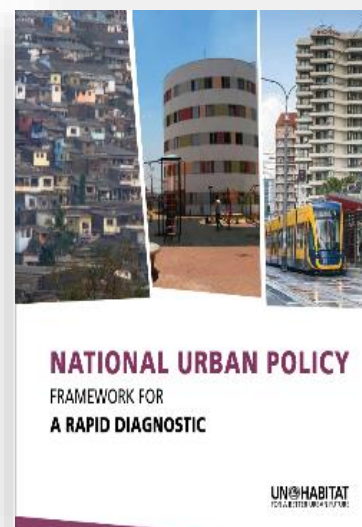
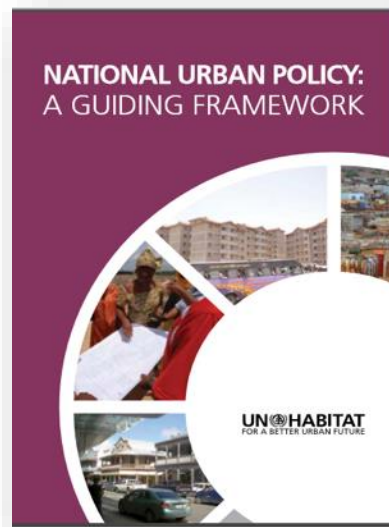


FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW TABLE

Elements				
	1) Substantive process	2) Resource & capacity assessment & development	3) Urban & climate related policy alignment ⁵⁹	4) Institutions & stakeholders
Phase A: Feasibility & Diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Identify drivers (WHY) you want to mainstream climate action into urban policy - make your case for mainstreaming ➔ Identify urban-related climate change issues, mainstreaming objectives & climate actions (WHAT) ➔ Customize your mainstreaming process using this Framework (HOW) – creating process Timeline ➔ Analyze good practices for M&E & draft Plan, including indicators for mainstreaming goal & interim milestones ➔ Compile Diagnosis Paper based on outputs of all tasks from your tailored mainstreaming process Phase A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Identify Core Team for feasibility & diagnosis, formulation, implementation & M&E phases of mainstreaming process (WHO) ➔ Assess availability & gaps in needed human, financial, informational, institutional & other resources for undertaking mainstreaming process & develop Financing & Capacity Development Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Identify relevant national, sectoral & sub-national urban-related documents, including stage of National Urban Policy development, sources of financing & check if climate change mainstreamed ➔ Identify relevant national, sectoral & sub-national climate policies, strategies & frameworks that have relevance in urban context & check if urban-related concerns sufficiently covered ➔ Identify relevant sections in international frameworks linked to urban development &/or climate change with relevance for urban context ➔ Find existing mainstreaming efforts of climate change concerns into national, sectoral or sub-national urban policies from other countries - diagnose if helpful for your context ➔ Identify other cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender) that could be mainstreamed in your policy formulation or revision alongside climate change & existing mainstreaming processes of your country & other countries to learn from ➔ In Diagnosis Paper, undertake comparative analysis of above-mentioned set of country documents (& international frameworks) & identify urban policy document(s) to mainstream climate actions into (WHERE), / or propose using mainstreaming process to drive development of new NUP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Map & analyze relevant parts of country's institutional landscape (government) & identify potential mainstreaming champions ➔ Map & analyze relevant key stakeholders (outside government) & identify potential mainstreaming champions ➔ Determine potential means & level of engagement of relevant institutions & key stakeholders based on capacities & interest (HOW, WHAT) & agree on Participation Strategy for mainstreaming process, including forming a Reference Group (WHO)
	<i>The goals, substance & main steps of the mainstreaming process (including M&E) have been clearly articulated in the Diagnosis Paper</i>	<i>The necessary (human, financial) resources & institutional commitments for the mainstreaming process have been secured</i>	<i>The urban policy document(s) into which to mainstream has/ have been identified & an annotated outline drafted (or a new climate responsive NUP outline drafted) as part of the Diagnosis Paper</i>	<i>Consensus has been reached with institutional partners & other stakeholders on content & process for mainstreaming policy formulation & implementation as proposed in the Diagnosis Paper</i>



PUBLICATIONS THAT SUPPLEMENT THE GUIDE



COUNTRY CASE STUDIES

Country Case Study: Bangladesh Project
On Mainstreaming Climate Change into Urban-Related Policies



Figure 1: View of Dhaka, Bangladesh (Source: Wikimedia Commons)

Bangladesh currently has a population of approximately 163 million people, which is projected to rise to 222 million by 2027. At present, around 70 per cent live in urban areas, growing at an annual rate of approximately 2.6 per cent. Most of Bangladesh's GDP is currently generated through the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors, while up to 75 per cent of total export earnings come from the manufacturing sector. However, poverty in the country is still pervasive, and major challenges include inefficient and unreliable infrastructure systems, access to credit, and inadequate land tenure systems.

Bangladesh, given its unique geographic and physical characteristics, is more impacted by climate change such as meteorological disasters such as cyclones, tsunamis, floods, river erosion, mud slides, and drought. The country consists mostly of flat, low-lying land and accumulates the second-highest river basin in the world, and only around ten per cent of the country lies over 10 m above mean sea level. Bangladesh's climate is mostly influenced by its monsoon season, which is particularly characterized by heavy rain that which often floods up to 70 per cent of the

Guidance Note Comments - Word

Country Case Study: Myanmar
Mainstreaming Climate Change into Urban-Related Policies

Relevant Policies and Legislative Frameworks

Extreme weather events in Myanmar have become more and more frequent in recent years and according to the Climate Risk Index, Myanmar is ranked the third most severely affected country by extreme weather events within the last twenty years. Cyclone Nargis of 2008 alone was responsible for an estimated loss of 142,000 lives as well as the property of approximately 2.4 million people. The country is suffering from increased severe droughts, an increase in intensity and frequency of cyclones and strong winds, rainfall variability including erratic and record-breaking rainfall events, increases in the occurrence of flooding and storm surges, and sea level rise.

The country's urban (total) population increased (slightly) considerably within the past decades from 19.23% (80.77%) in 1960 to 34.63% (65.37%) in 2014, leaving cities like Yangon, Mandalay, or Naypyidaw to cope with an increasing urban population. This in turn makes it increasingly difficult for Myanmar to achieve its national sustainable development strategy, and the

country is highly committed to reduce and playing its role in the global climate change.

Urban and Climate Change Policy

The Myanmar Housing and Urban Dev. Framework and Action Plan with the Balanced Spatial Development (BSD) systems, contributing towards balanced comprehensive urban and regional development green cities which provide adequate infrastructure supporting living standards.

In 2014, UN-Habitat Myanmar prepared Diagnostic Report Myanmar (DRM) submitted to the relevant governments as the annexure general. The Ministry of Urban Planning and Construction is the lead agency for the development of the Revised the BSLDP as well as the

Figure 1: Internal settlement in Yangon (UN-Habitat)

Figure 2: Urban climate risk index (UNEP, UN-Habitat)

Figure 3: Myanmar Housing and Urban Development Framework and Action Plan (UN-Habitat)

Country Case Study: Philippines
Mainstreaming Climate Change into Urban-Related Policies



Figure 1: Modern Metro Manila (UN-Habitat)

The Philippines has a population of 101 million as of 2013. It is projected to increase to 140 million by 2050, making it the 13th most populous country in the world. Currently, urban population is at 40 per cent, which is projected to rise to 54 per cent by 2050, with this steadily growing population, urban areas and cities in the Philippines continue to be centers of economic growth, accounting for 75 to 80 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) since 2002. However, many urban areas and cities are still facing significant challenges and issues associated with the increasing needs of the urban population, especially the poor. Issues seen from gaps and constraints in the following areas:

Due to its archipelagic nature and geographic location, the Philippines is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It is ranked highest in the world in terms of vulnerability to tropical cyclones. The Global Climate Risk Index of 2015 ranked the Philippines third among countries most affected by weather related loss events (e.g. storms, floods, heat waves, etc.) in 2013, due to destruction brought about by Typhoon Haiyan. Sea level rise observation also was highest in the Philippines compared to global averages in the last 150 years. The Philippine sea level rise at 60cm was "three times the global average" of 19cm from 1992 to 2015, brought about by rising sea temperature - projected sea level rise will likely affect 70 per cent of the 145 cities and 1400 municipalities located and situated areas that which, studies revealed that more than 13 million population living in low elevation zones will be directly affected.

The impacts of climate change and risks from other natural hazards are well recognized issues in the Philippines. They

Figure 1: Philippines Housing and Urban Development Framework and Action Plan (UN-Habitat)

Figure 2: Urban climate risk index (UNEP, UN-Habitat)

Figure 3: Philippines Housing and Urban Development Framework and Action Plan (UN-Habitat)

Country Case Study: Solomon Islands
On Mainstreaming Climate Change into the National Urban Policy Framework

The Solomon Islands, an most Small Island Developing State (SIDS) is amongst the most vulnerable nations to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change. The main climate risks facing urban areas in the Solomon Islands are an increased incidence and severity of cyclones, rising atmospheric temperatures and sea level rise. These impacts bring with them a broad range of associated long and short term shocks and stresses, such as increased precipitation, flash and river flooding, extreme heat events and drought, increased severity of storm surges, and coastal inundation. The most severe floods of recent years occurred in April 2014, resulting in the displacement of approximately 10,000 inhabitants of the capital city of Honiara.

In addition to these climate risks, the urban population of the Solomon Islands has grown at unprecedented rates over the last 50 years. While the overall rate of the overall urban population has slowed over time to 4.2% in 2015, per-urban area, around the city have increased to 20 per cent annually. As per the national report on climate change, such as high-magnitude service jobs in the past have resulted in settlements, which of the inhabitants of the off these settlements, effects of climate change and flood-prone areas.

The combined effects of the current and past urban centers.

Figure 1: Settlement in Honiara, Solomon Islands (UN-Habitat)

Figure 2: Settlement in Honiara, Solomon Islands (UN-Habitat)

Figure 3: Settlement in Honiara, Solomon Islands (UN-Habitat)

Country Case Study: Sri Lanka
Mainstreaming Climate Change into Urban-Related Policies



Figure 1: Colombo in Sri Lanka (UN-Habitat)

Sri Lanka has a total population of 21 million people, with only 18.2 per cent of Sri Lankans currently living in urban settlements, according to the 2012 Census. According to the World Urban Prospects, the 2014 revision, Sri Lanka is one of the world's least urbanized countries, and by 2050, the nation's urban population is expected to reach only 38 per cent. Current statistics, however, are encouraging rapid urban growth rates of up to 30 per cent, putting further pressure on the government to meet its national development targets and to ensure the long-term well-being for its citizens.

Moreover, constant changes to legislation that both define urbanization and set the urban policy agenda have contributed to a poor understanding of the implications of urbanization. Successive Sri Lankan governments have accepted the need for re-examining the existing urban definitions and have put forth proposals that better reflect the country's changing socio and urban characteristics, but they are yet to be adopted.

In Sri Lanka urbanization has been confined to few regions, the most prominent being the Western and Southern coastal belt, with low density urban fringes and linear developments adjacent to the main highways along the coastal belt. Sri Lanka's urbanization can be characterized as an urban sprawl rather than planned urban development. As the population and settlement expansion pushes urban boundaries ever wider, the lack of planning has resulted in ecosystem degradation, pollution, compounded by lack of planning, inequitable distribution of resources and lack of infrastructure, has resulted in disproportionate impacts among the poorer and marginalized populations.

Figure 1: Colombo in Sri Lanka (UN-Habitat)

Figure 2: Colombo in Sri Lanka (UN-Habitat)

Figure 3: Colombo in Sri Lanka (UN-Habitat)

Country Case Study: Viet Nam
Mainstreaming Climate Change into Urban-Related Policies

Background of Climate Change and Urbanization in Viet Nam



Figure 1: New urban development in Ho Chi Minh City (UN-Habitat)

Viet Nam is one of the most vulnerable countries affected by climate change. It is experiencing disaster due to flooding, typhoons, droughts and saline water intrusion, as well as an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. The country's population and economic assets will face more risks rising that climate projections for Viet Nam shows an average temperature rise from 1.3 to 1.7°C in middle 21st century and rainfall average increasing by 5.15% in general, with coastal provinces in the North Delta, the North Central, and the Mid Central increasing up to 20% for the same period. Moreover, sea level rise in Vietnam is projected to be higher than the global average. If the sea level would rise up to 100cm and without any adaptation measures, an area of about 16.6% of the Red River Delta, 1.5% of the Central Coast from Thanh Hoa to Binh Thuan, 17.8% of Ho Chi Minh City and 38.8% of the Mekong Delta would be under high risk of inundation (MONRE (MRENV, 2014)). This scenario could

cause massive negative effects to the country's economic and social activities as it may reduce GDP earnings, which in turn may limit the achievement of the long-term growth and development targets.

Further, climate change would create pressure to Viet Nam's urban development and growth prospects. Viet Nam is urbanizing rapidly with urban population increasing from 3.2 per cent to 34.2 per cent for the period 1960 to 2016, and it is expected to reach 50 per cent by 2025. The country's urban areas currently grow at a rate of 3.4 per cent annually with the two economic centers of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City as the main urban destinations. The surging urban population has put immense pressure on the existing housing stock, infrastructure, services and social welfare. Over the past years, infrastructure in the major cities has been strained under the growing demands of the urban population and the private sector (Viet Nam

Figure 1: Viet Nam (UN-Habitat)

Figure 2: Viet Nam (UN-Habitat)

Figure 3: Viet Nam (UN-Habitat)



SECTION 2 – INTRODUCTION TO THE TOOLS AND SCENARIOS

OVERVIEW OF TOOLS

Tool	Type	Description
Framework Tasks (TT)	Planning & reference	Provides a detailed explanation of each task in the framework, guiding questions and other information sources.
Making the Case (MC)	Strategy	Identifies entry points for mainstreaming, the drivers, and motivation for the climate change mainstreaming process.
Climate Change Concepts (CC)	Reference	Summarises and explains the main terminology linked to climate change, disaster risk reduction and management.
Climate Issues to Actions (IA)	Consultation & prioritisation	Identifies climate change issues to be converted into mainstreaming objectives and potential policy solutions against the issues identified.
Climate Finance (CF)	Reference	Outlines the international and domestic sources of and mechanisms for financing climate action and how these can be linked to urban related climate actions.

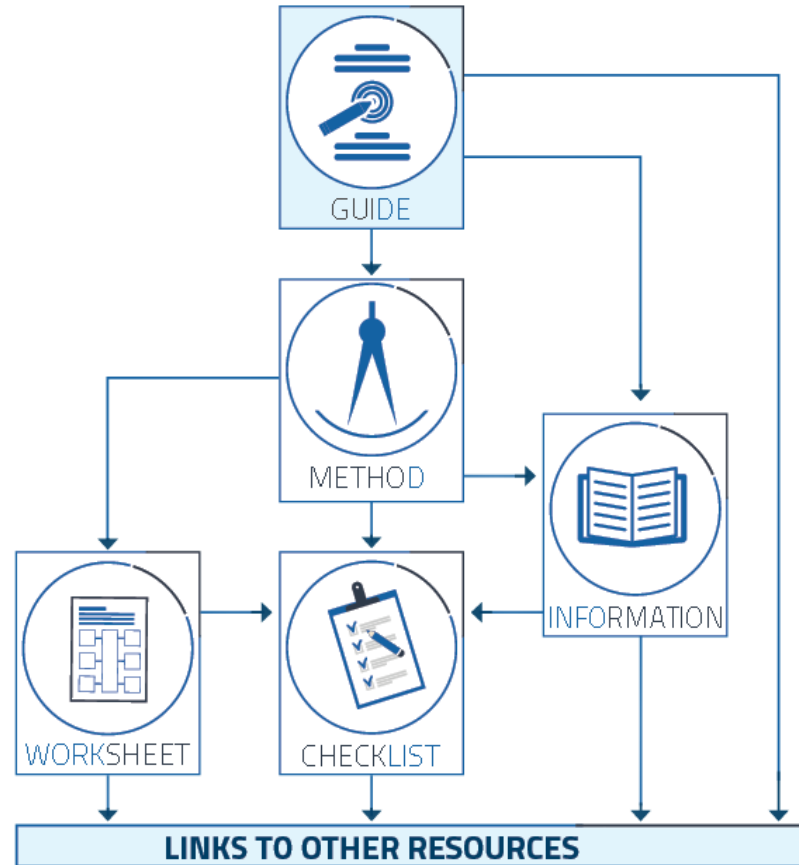


OVERVIEW OF TOOLS

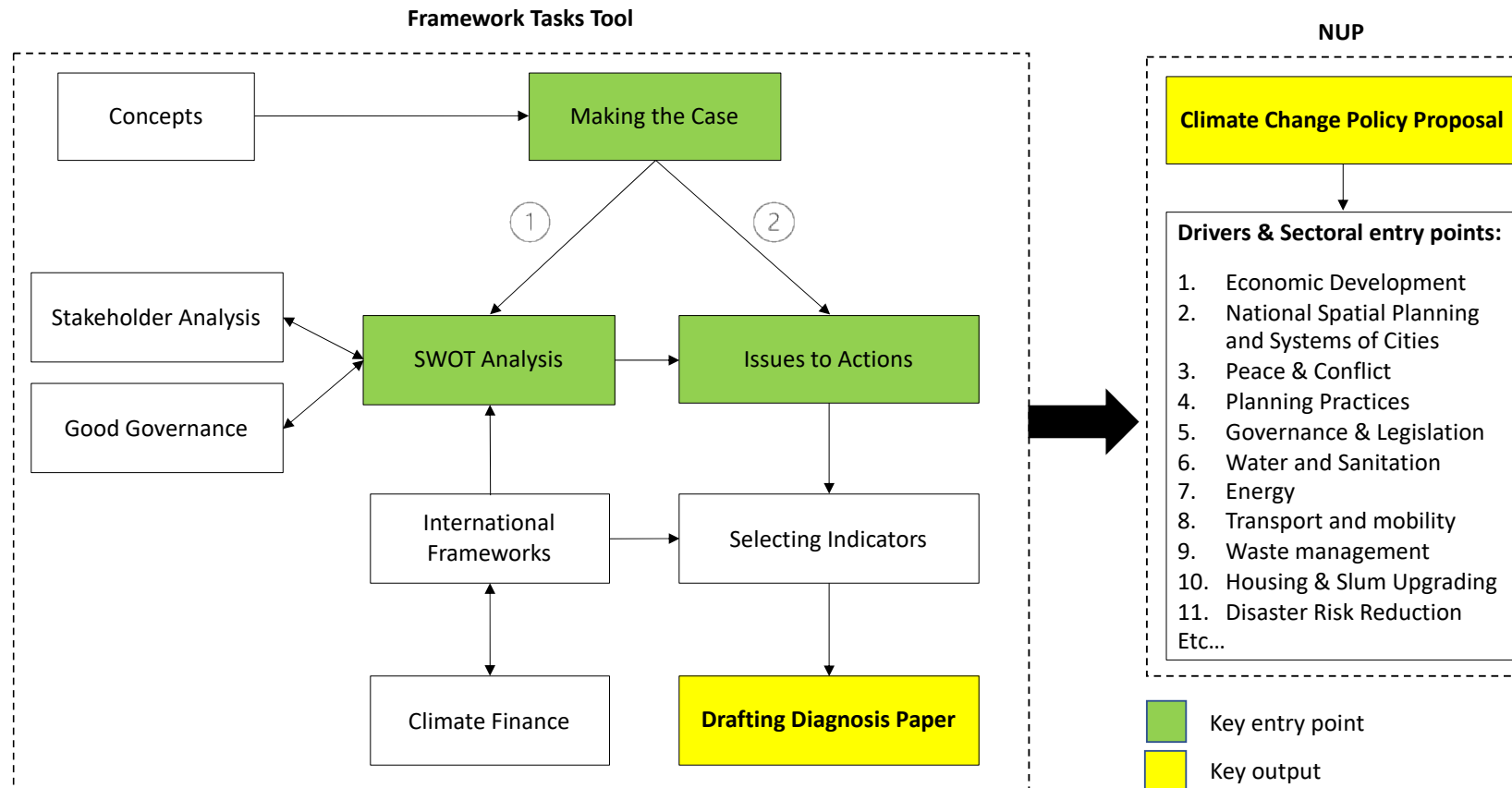
Tool	Type	Description
International Frameworks (IF)	Reference & strategy	Introduces key international frameworks and how they link to urban climate issues.
Good Urban Governance (UG)	Evaluation	Characterises different dimensions of good urban governance and how it can be brought into the formulation of the urban policy.
Stakeholder Analysis (SA)	Evaluation & strategy	Identifies the important government and non-government stakeholders to engage.
SWOT (SW)	Evaluation	Assesses availability and gaps in human, financial, informational, institutional and other resources, along with capacity constraints.
Selecting Indicators (SI)	Evaluation	Defines indicators for the mainstreaming process and helps identify and formulate effective policy mainstreaming objectives and climate actions.
Drafting Your Diagnosis Paper (DP)	Strategy & evaluation	Assists in preparing the structure and content of the Diagnosis Paper and eventually the policy proposal.



OVERVIEW OF TOOLS

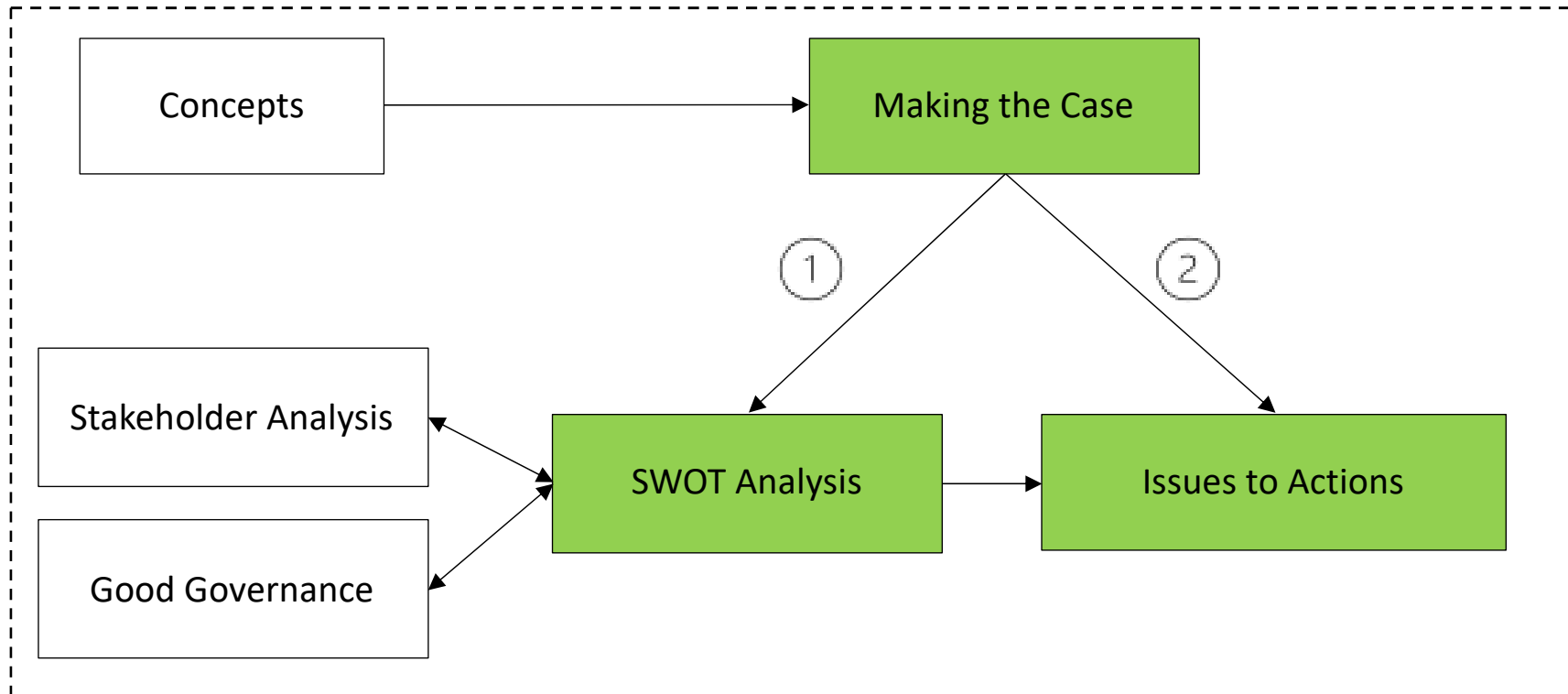


FLOWCHART OF TOOLS AND LINKAGES

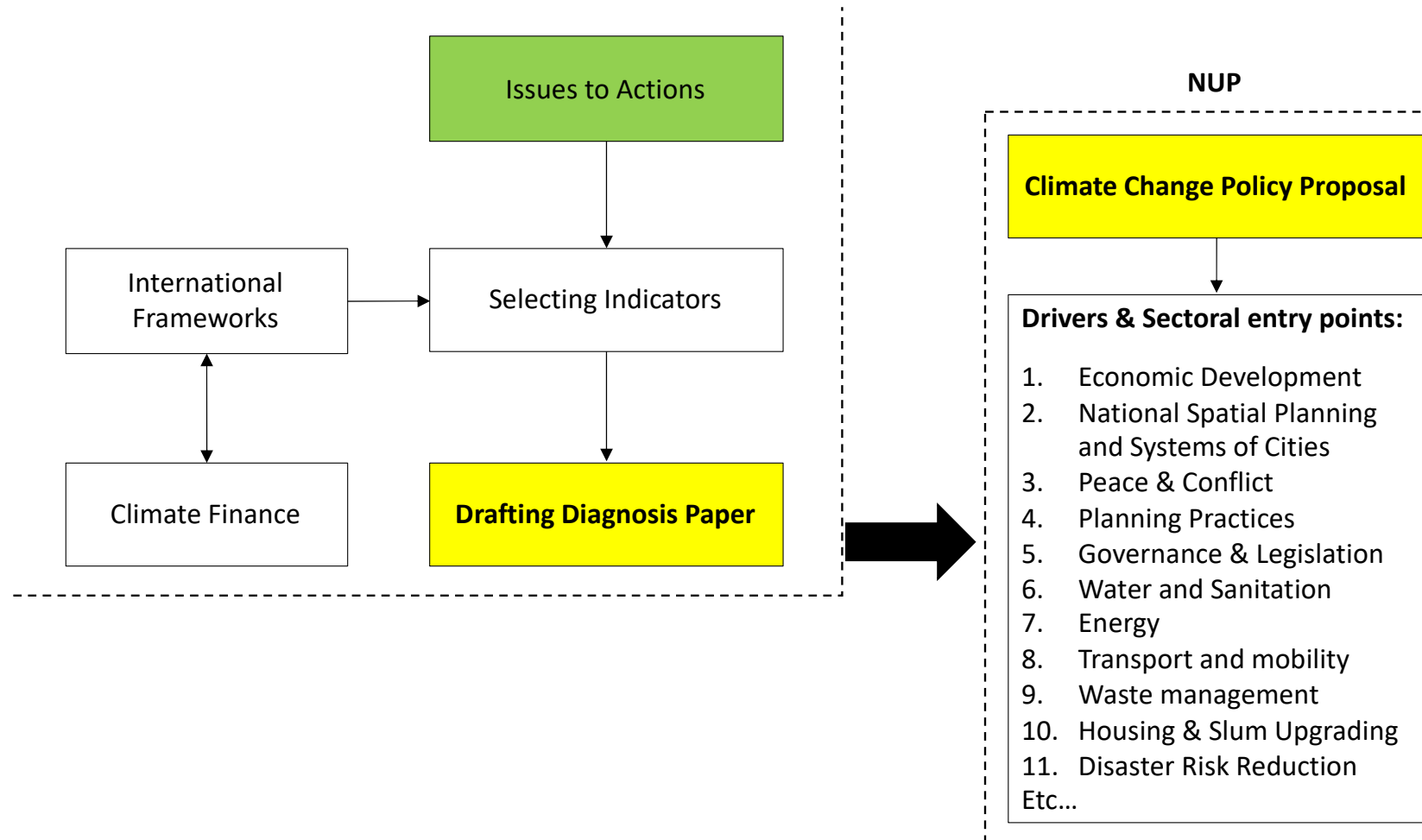


USING THE FLOWCHART

Framework Tasks Tool



USING THE FLOWCHART



EXAMPLE SCENARIOS

1. An existing National Urban Policy is in place but is undergoing revision or updating (c.f. Philippines Country Case Study):

- Reviewing existing national and international climate change policies
- Considering city contexts and vertical integration of concerns
- Encouraging dialogue and exchanges between stakeholders
- Challenging siloes and taking a system rather than a sectoral approach

Tools to use as entry points: Making the Case, SWOT Analysis, Stakeholder Analysis



EXAMPLE SCENARIOS

2. There are urban-related policy documents but no overarching framework to link them together (c.f. Bangladesh Country Case Study):

- Reviewing policy and legislation and conducting analysis of stakeholders
- Importance of capacity building and good governance to improve coordination and integration and clearly define responsibilities
- Climate change can provide an important link and motivation among stakeholders for a comprehensive policy

Tools to use as entry points: Making the Case, SWOT Analysis, Stakeholder Analysis, Good Urban Governance



EXAMPLE SCENARIOS

3. **Local or city-level climate actions are ongoing but with limited or no integration into National Urban Policy (c.f. Solomon Islands Country Case Study):**

- Local level actions such as vulnerability assessments can inform and start the mainstreaming process directly, providing a sense of the issues on the ground which can be incorporated into resilience plans and scaled-up in national policy
- Importance of capacity building of officials and integrating sectoral policies into NUP that can assist with vertical integration

Tools to use as entry points: Making the Case, Issues to Actions, SWOT Analysis, Stakeholder Analysis



EXAMPLE SCENARIOS

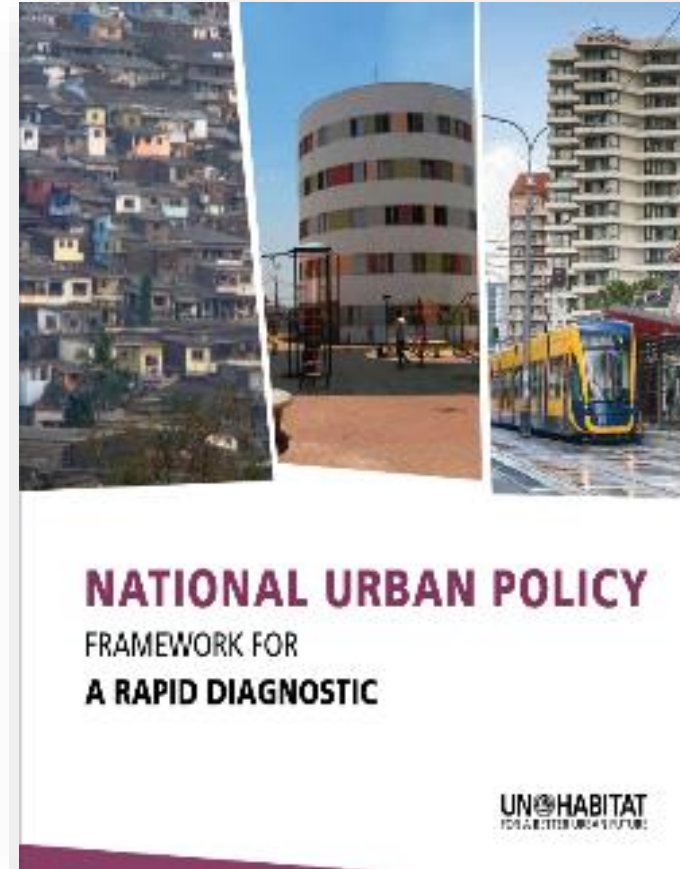
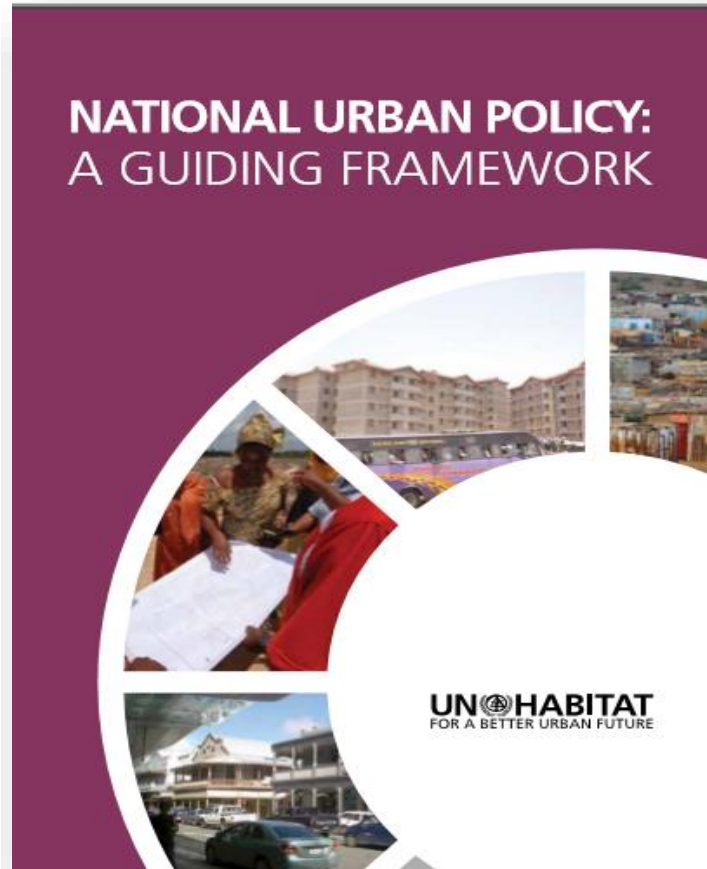
4. There is a strong national level climate focus but little local level action and integration into urban policy (c.f. Sri Lanka, Vietnam Country Case Studies):

- Capitalising on existing stakeholders and mechanisms for cooperation across sectors
- Building the understanding and appreciation of climate impacts on the urban sector through capacity building
- Considering existing good practices/initiatives/plans/policies at the local level and how these could be scaled-up with reference to international frameworks to increase buy-in

Tools to use as entry points: Making the Case, Stakeholder Analysis, Good Urban Governance, International Frameworks



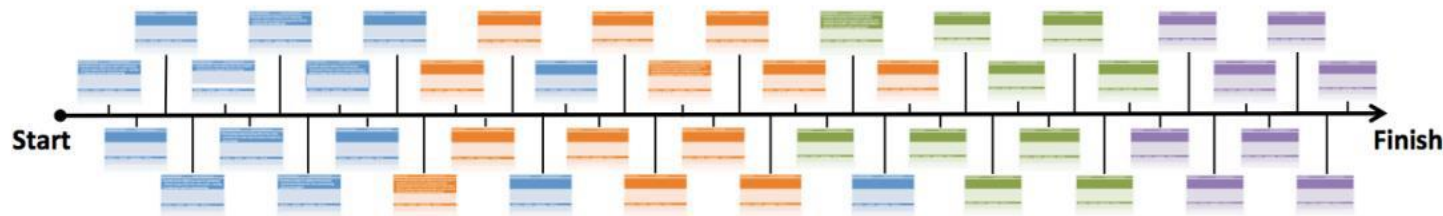
NEW NATIONAL URBAN POLICY



SECTION 3 – NEXT STEPS

NEXT STEPS

- Review the Main Guide and Guidance Note in detail
- Establish your 'Core Team' and begin assigning roles and responsibilities
- Identify your entry point based on the Scenarios and Framework. Begin to plan how the process will proceed
- Consider initial resource and capacity gaps and requirements



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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