

the ICLEI ACCCRN Process: Insights from Indonesian and Philippine Cities

Marvin T. Lagonera
ICLEI Southeast Asia Secretariat

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About ACCCRN



- The Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) was launched in 2008, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, as a US\$59 million 9-year initiative aimed at building climate change resilience of cities in Asia.
- The first stage involved working with 10 cities in India, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam.
- From 2011, several grants were awarded to ICLEI to extend this program.
- ICLEI's task was "to scale up demand and capacity of new cities in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and the Philippines to plan, finance and execute measures across a range of critical Urban Climate Change Resilience (UCCR) actions."





ICLEI SEAS' work with cities in Indonesia and the Philippines



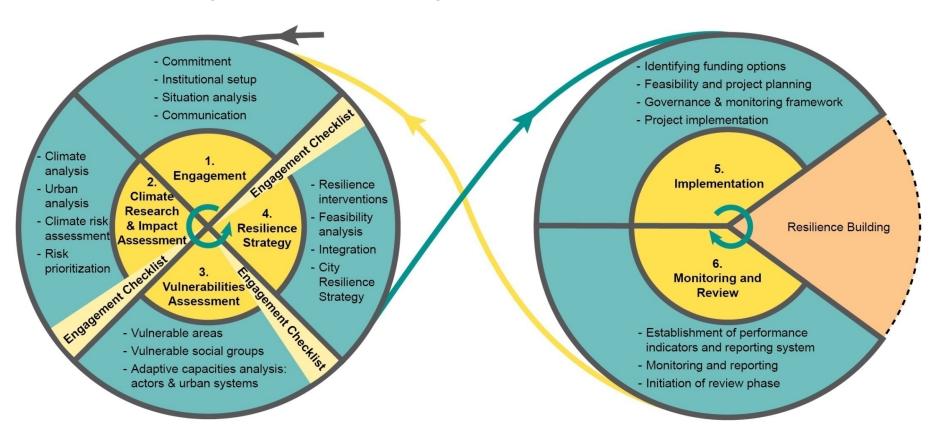


Since 2011, ICLEI Southeast Asia Secretariat (SEAS) has been assisting 15 cities in the Philippines and six Indonesian local governments in developing their local climate change resilience strategies using the ICLEI-ACCCRN process, a collaborative methodology for building local climate resilience.

The ICLEI ACCCRN Process



 Consists of a tested Guide and Toolkit to help cities develop local climate change resilience strategies



Set of 16 tools, refined through trial as well as internal and external review

ICLEI ACCCRN Process: The Case of Bogor, Indonesia



- Some key outcomes:
 - 1. Future climate considerations integrated into City Disaster Risk Reduction Management Master Plan
 - 2. Comprehensive Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change developed
 - 3. Innovative community-driven initiative to reduce flood risk, both now and in the future, implemented (flood mitigation "eco-drain" project)

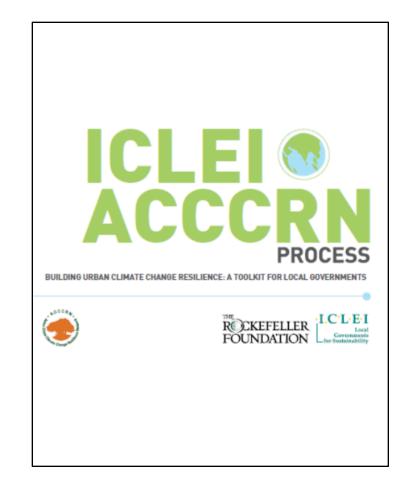


Construction of the "Eco-drain" in Bogor

The ICLEI ACCCRN Process



- The toolkit enables local governments to assess their climate risks in the context of urbanization, poverty and vulnerability and formulate corresponding resilience strategies.
- It provides a streamlined process that is simple and yet rigorous, and which can be implemented by the cities themselves, with only minimal need for external support.





- The role of the "clustering approach" in Philippine cities. In the
 other participating countries, the phases of the ACCCRN project were
 delivered on a per-city basis; the Philippines was unique in regularly
 bringing cities together in specific clusters.
- Clustering extended the reach of the ACCCRN project. Originally, only 10 Philippine LGUs were targeted to participate in the ACCCRN project. Clustering enabled an additional 5 LGUs to participate.
- Importance of focal points (lead contacts from the LGUs), mayor's support and a local "Core Climate Team" (project working group), leading to cross-departmental buy-in.

"The environment office is now being placed in the centre stage, because climate change is connected to everything". (Monitoring Workshop Participant, August 2016)



- Recognition of the interdependence and holistic nature of climate change impacts. For many LGUs climate change is seen as an "environmental problem", something for the environment department to deal with.
- Accelerated learning through sharing with other LGUs including site visits.

"[There is] value hearing other people's experience – it might be applicable to us". (Monitoring Workshop participant, August 2016)





Knowledge exchange among local governments: Site visit to a gym that will be repurposed as a shelter during times of disaster, powered by solar panels, battery storage and rainwater harvesting tanks. (Tuguegarao City, August 2016)



- Continue to build on knowledge foundations. Ongoing engagement with the city over several years and several programs helps to reinforce learnings, as well as engage a cross-section of staff over time (example: Bogor City)
- Timing is everything. Ensuring the project is delivered within one Mayoral electoral term is important. Aligning the production of the Local Climate Change Action Plans (LCCAP) with the the local development plan and land use plan review cycles facilitates implementation.
- Finally, for implementation to be effective, it needs to be supported by a Mayor that officially endorses and champions the importance of planning for climate change impacts.



- The Small Grants Project aims to:
 - Provide tangible financial support for citycommunity collaboration and initiatives, and encouraging local stakeholders to become fully involved in the urban climate change resilience process
 - Encourage the formation of genuine, sustained partnerships between the ACCCRN participating cities and their key external stakeholders, the grant is delivered directly to the cities' partners.
 - Nine projects granted to cities from Indonesia and the Philippines



- City: Sukabumi City, Indonesia
- Project Title: Development of Healthy Water Management with Rain Water Reservoir
- Key result: Rain water harvesting facility was installed in Al-Muhajirin mosque with significant participation of religious community



Sukabumi Mayor Mohammad Muraz: "Through this [ACCCRN] program, ICLEI has opened the door for Sukabumi to the outside world and to meet with many people from different nations. We wish this can be continued in the future."



- City: Tuguegarao City, Philippines
- Project outcomes: Hybrid Solar
 Power System with Integrated Water
 Harvesting Facility at the People's
 Gymnasium
- Objective: Address power failure and water contamination during extreme weather events (such as typhoons)
- Result: Installation and integration of a crystalline silicon PV system, and water harvesting system, into the existing Peoples' Gymnasium.









- City: Baguio City, Philippines
- Project Title: Engaging Communities and the City Government in Addressing Water Security, Sanitation, and Urban Resilience Challenges
- Objective: Analysis of the domestic water use of Baguio City's households with an aim to understand water access and utilization

"Now that we are moving on to the next level and deciding on actions to take [based on the study], may I just say that for us at the health department, more than water security is the concern for the impact of water on health. (City Health Office Representative, December 2015)"

Thank you for listening!



Marvin T. Lagonera
Project Officer - Climate Change Mitigation
marvin.lagonera@iclei.org