

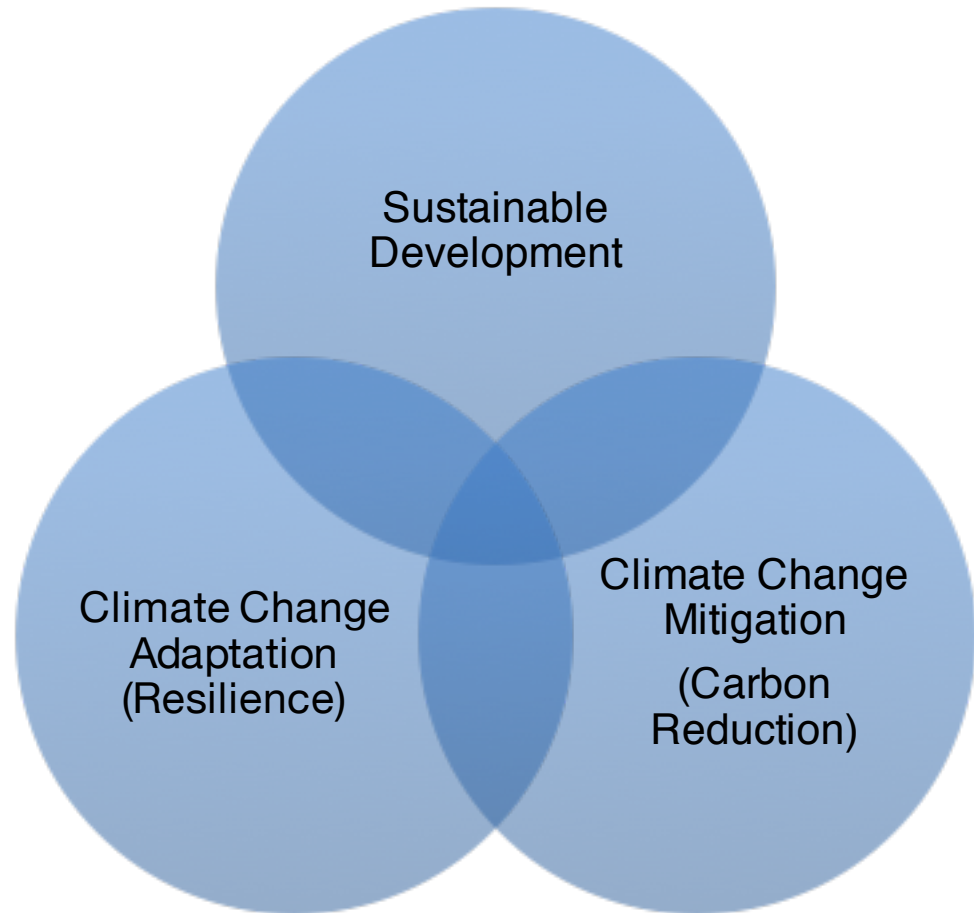
Achieving Sustainable Cities and Communities through Low Emission, Resilient Urban Development

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The concept of “Low Emission Resilient Development”

- Broad policy approach which brings together three policy areas of climate change adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development to find synergies and win-wins
- Cross-cutting, integrated, multidimensional



Susannah Fisher & Neha Rai. 2016. "The Political Economy of Low Carbon Resilient Development"

Intersection between the SDGs and Low Emission Resilient Development



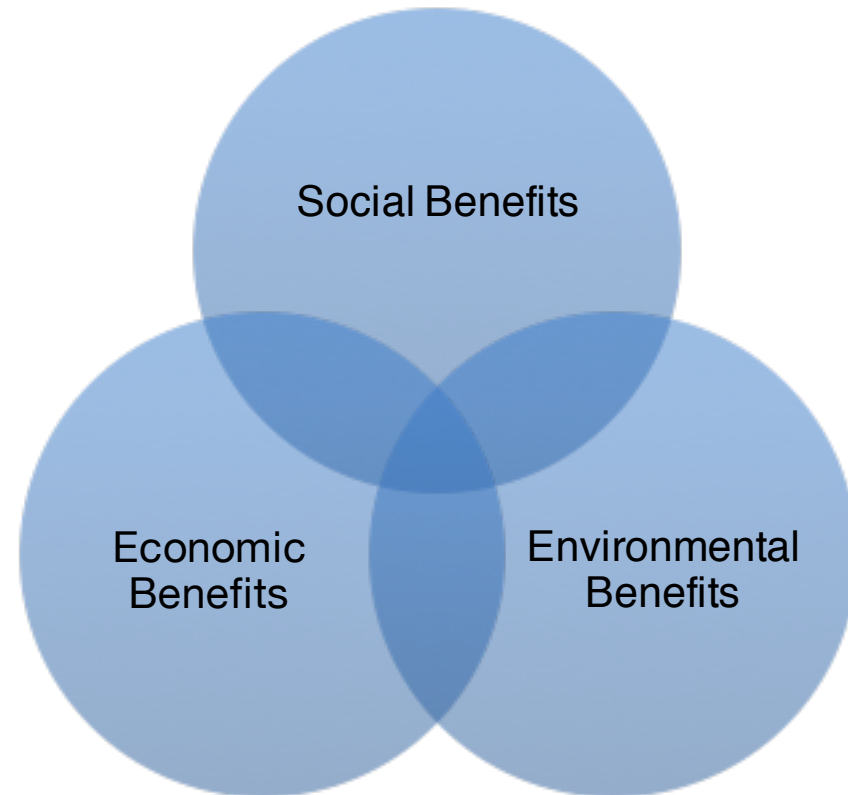
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



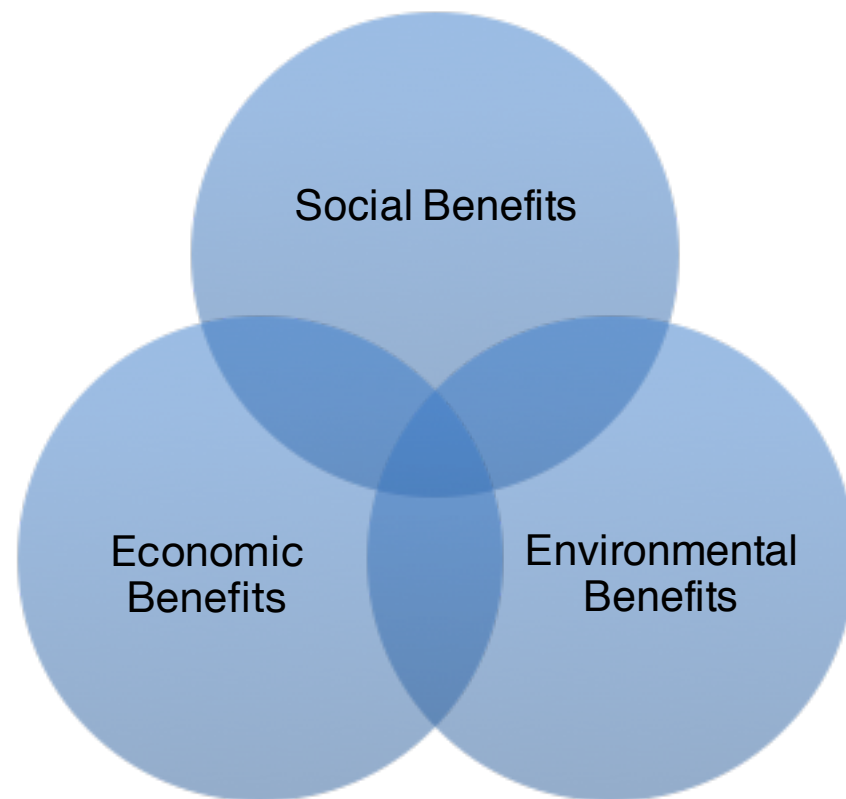
Climate Change Mitigation: Building Low Emission Pathways in Cities

- Integrating **low emission strategies** into all sectors of urban planning and development including local climate action plans, comprehensive land use plans and other local development plans
- Examples: Sustainable energy, sustainable transport



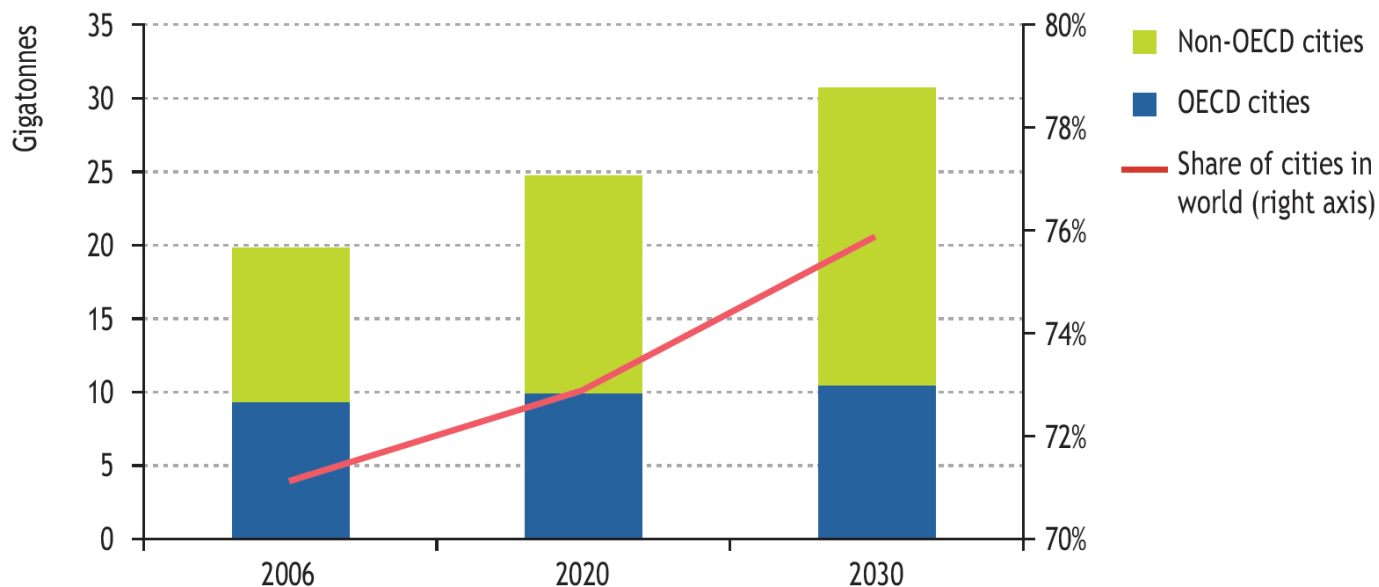
Climate Change Mitigation: Building Low Emission Pathways in Cities

- Synergies between Climate Change Mitigation and Sustainable Development
 - Energy: Increased energy access, security and resilience, energy savings
 - Transport: Increased mobility and transport safety, security, affordability, accessibility
 - Waste: Enhanced air and water quality, public health, biodiversity, and resource conservation
 - Overall improvements in poverty reduction, economic growth and job generation



Climate Change Mitigation: Building Low Emission Pathways in Cities

Cities' Contribution To Global GHG Emissions

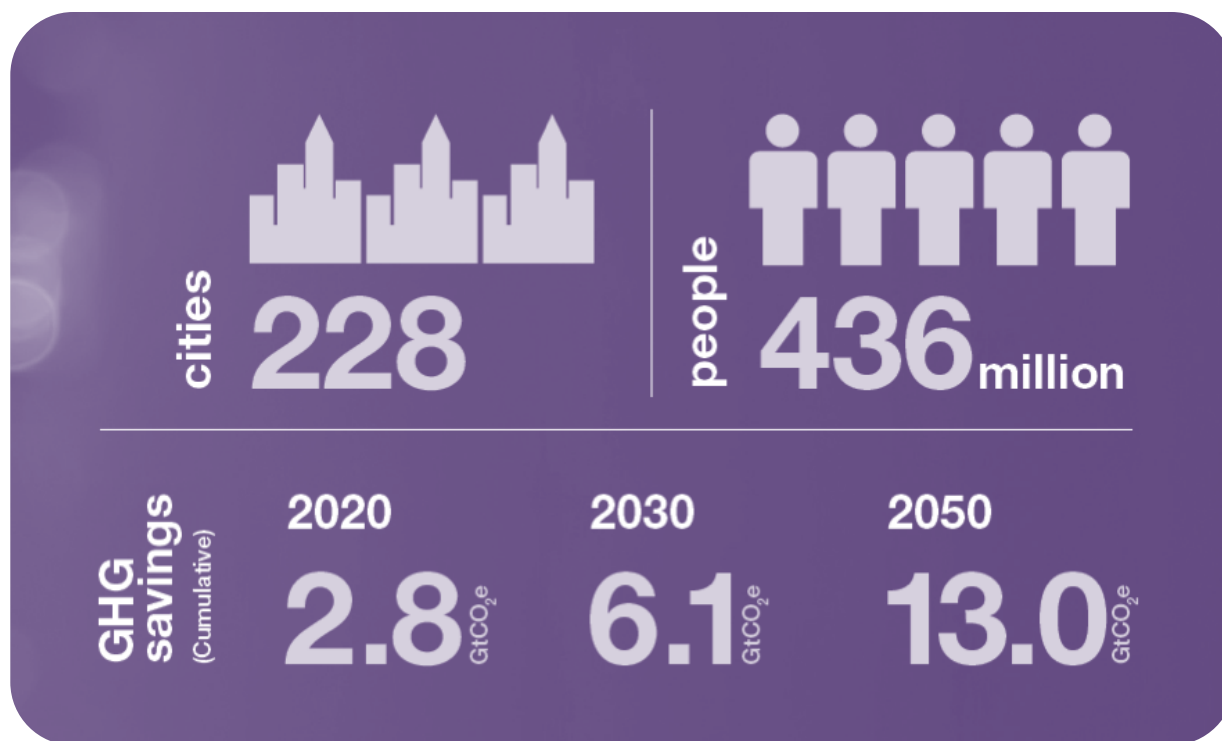


> 70%

of global energy-related
CO₂ emissions are
attributable to cities

Climate Change Mitigation: Building Low Emission Pathways in Cities

Cities Are Leading The Way To Solutions



Global Aggregation of City Climate Commitments

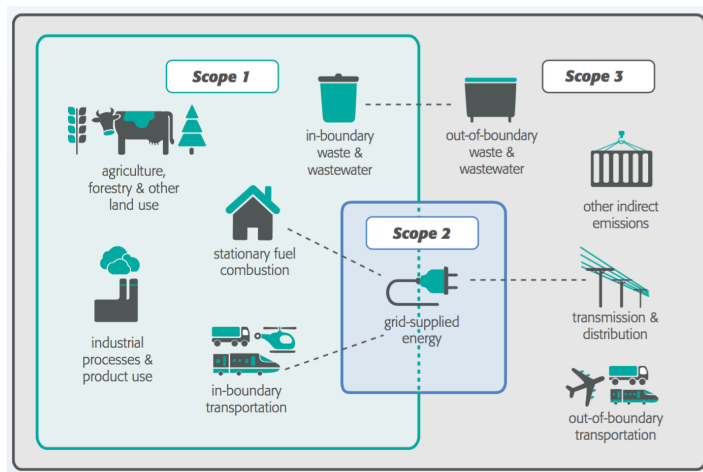
Climate Change Mitigation: Building Low Emission Pathways in Cities

- ICLEI's GreenClimateCities (GCC) Methodology
 - The GCC provides a comprehensive *process methodology and framework* to guide and support local governments in defining, adopting and embedding a Low Emission Development (LED) pathway - helping to bring together people, policy, finance and technology to shape the transition.
 - The GCC methodology is a 9-step process offering access to tools, instruments, best practices and process management support.



Climate Change Mitigation: Building Low Emission Pathways in Cities

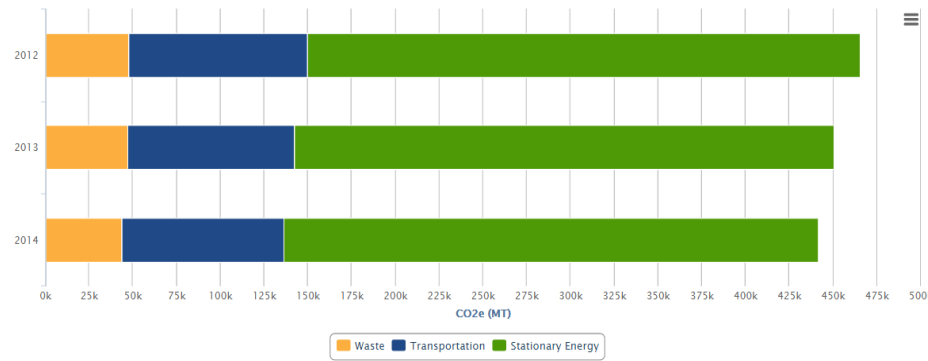
- Some protocols and tools for measuring city-level GHG inventory: GPC and ClearPath



Inventory Comparison By Sector

Comparison of CO₂e by sector and year over all official inventories

year	Stationary Energy	Transportation	Waste
2012	315392	102204	47520
2013	308323	95323	47000
2014	305323	92323	43750



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Key Climate Change Mitigation Initiatives of ICLEI SEAS in Southeast Asian Cities

- Project Title: Urban Low Emissions Development Strategy (Urban-LEDS)
 - Implemented in two Model Cities in Indonesia – Balikpapan and Bogor, and four Satellite Cities (Bontang, Kabupaten Bogor, Tangerang Selatan, Tarakan)
- Project Title: Ambitious City Promises: Commitments for Low-Carbon Urban Development in Southeast Asian Large Cities
 - To support the creation of a “City Promise” in model cities in the Philippines, Indonesia and Viet Nam to enhance the transition to low emission urban development



Climate Change Adaptation: Building Urban Resilience in Southeast Asian Cities

- “Resilience is the **capacity** of individuals, communities and systems to survive, adapt, and grow in the face of **stress** and **shocks**, and even transform when conditions require it.
- It is about making people, communities and systems **better prepared** to withstand catastrophic events—both natural and manmade—and able to **bounce back more quickly** and emerge stronger from these shocks and stresses.” (Rockefeller Foundation)

Building Resilient Cities through the ICLEI ACCCRN Process

- The **Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)** was launched in 2008, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation aimed at building climate change resilience of cities in Asia
- 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."



THE
ROCKEFELLER
FOUNDATION

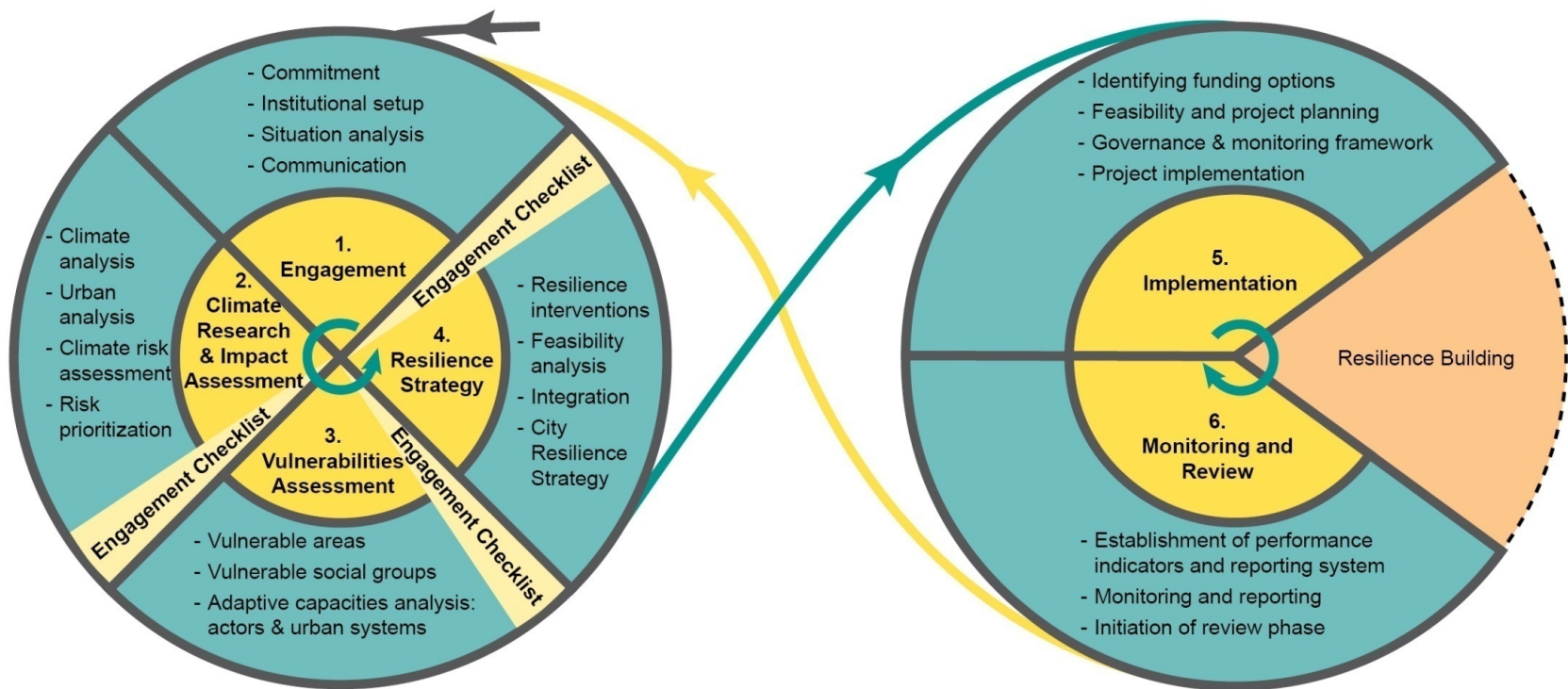
ICLEI SEAS' work in Indonesia and the Philippines



- 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 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

The ICLEI ACCCRN Process

- 10 major urban climate change resilience (UCCR) action areas have emerged from ACCCRN projects



Land use
and planning



Housing and
Transport



Emergency
response and EWS



Ecosystems
services



Education and
capacity building
of citizens



Drainage, flood
and solid waste
management



Water demand
and conservation
systems



Health systems



Livelihoods



Institutional
coordination and
capacity support

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*

ICLEI ACCCRN Process: Philippine Cities

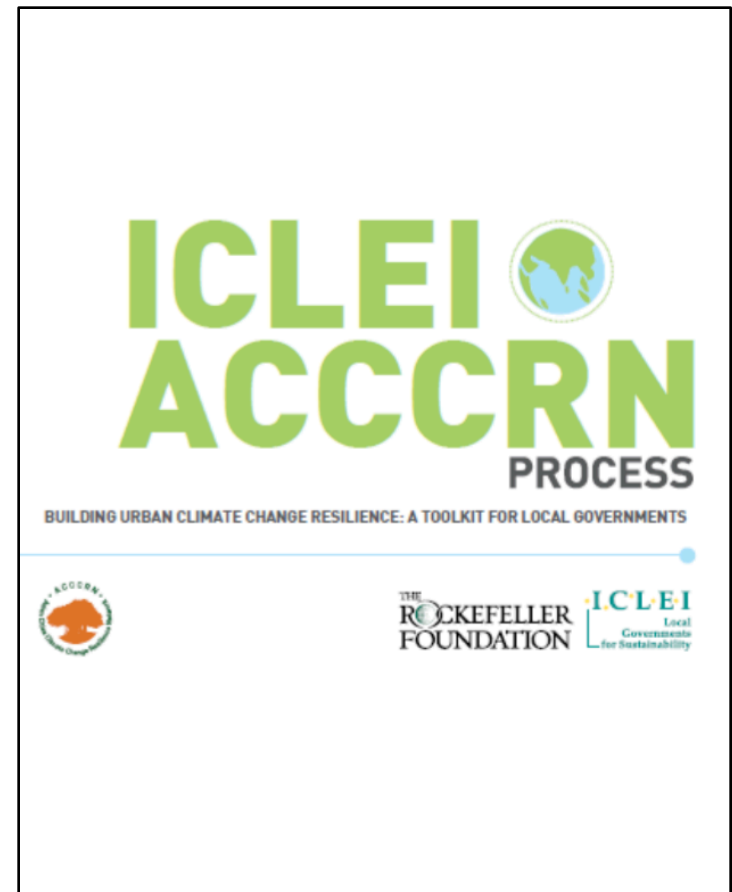
- Some key outcomes:
 1. **Clustering extended the reach of the ACCCRN project.** Originally, only 10 Philippine LGUs were targeted to participate in the ACCCRN project. Clustering enabled an additional 5 LGUs to participate.
 2. **Recognition of the interdependence and holistic nature of climate change impacts.** For many LGUs climate change is seen as an “environmental problem”, something for the environment department to deal with.
 3. **Accelerated learning** through sharing with other LGUs including site visits.



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

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.



Case examples of pilot projects under the Small Grants Component of the ACCCRN



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)

Case examples of pilot projects under the Small Grants Component of the ACCCRN

- 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."

Case examples of pilot projects under the Small Grants Component of the ACCCRN



- City: **Baguio City, Philippines**
- Project Title: Engaging Communities and the City Government in Addressing Water Security, Sanitation, and Urban Resilience Challenges

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, December 2015)



Thank you
for listening!



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