

CITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

Regional Roll-Out Strategy for Africa 2012-2021



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1. Introduction: African cities and the challenge of climate change

Since the dawn of the industrial era, increasing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) due to human activities have led to a marked increase in atmospheric GHG concentrations¹. This increase is predicted to affect the global climate which in turn will have adverse impacts on our ecosystems. Researchers project that by the end of the century there will be a sea level rise of half a metre or more, causing many coastlines to retreat by up to hundreds of metres². Furthermore areas prone to cyclones will face more frequent and severe events, while some inland areas will suffer extended floods and droughts. Heat waves will become more frequent. Extreme weather events such as persistent torrential rains will cause landslides and flash floods, killing people, destroying properties and damaging the environment. These climate change impacts will be felt locally by the majority of the world's population who live in cities, towns, and human settlements in rural areas. These primary impacts will lead to secondary impacts such as water scarcity, groundwater salinization and pollution from overflowing sewage, crop insecurity, an increase in health problems (for example, highland malaria), and a broad range of subsequent unprecedented challenges for peace and quality-of-life.

Looking into the causes of global warming, Africa's contribution through greenhouse gas emissions (with the possible exception of South Africa) is relatively insignificant³. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) 4th *Assessment Report*, Africa contributes no more than 4-5% of global greenhouse gas emissions – and yet it is a continent that will suffer the most in terms of severe climatic events and consequently dramatic losses in agricultural productivity, increase in hunger and as a result increased migration towards cities. Africa is the fastest urbanizing continent, currently 40% of the African population (over 1 billion inhabitant) lives in urban areas and by 2050 this will increase to 60% (reaching the 2 billion mark). This circumstance is putting its cities, where more people are concentrated hence increasing the overall vulnerability, at greater risk from climate change as well as further intensifying existing environmental, economic and social problems. The impact of climate change on Africa will also affect the achievement of the water and sanitation and the slum upgrading targets, Targets 10 and 11 respectively, of the Millennium Development Goals. It is imperative therefore, that climate change not be treated as an additional challenge but integrated into existing development policies and plans.

To date, cities and climate change related policies and programmes in Africa have been undertaken on an *ad hoc* basis at either city or national levels. No programmes have been designed on an Africa-wide scale. Although large programmes of the World Bank (such as the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience) and other bilateral agencies are financing climate

¹ The United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s Working Group III's ; Summary for policy makers 2007.

² Climate Change 2007: Working Group II: Impacts, Adaption and Vulnerability. IPCC report

³ Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 4.0 (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2008).

change, the focus on urban areas is weak or non-existent and the capacity for institutions to implement these projects is lacking. Moreover most African governments are unable to address climate change for similar reasons, namely: the lack of city policies and action plans, few regulations on urban planning and environment adjusted to address climate change, slow response because of lack of capacity and resources in times of climatic disaster, insufficient information and knowledge on climate change in Africa, and lack of public awareness on climate variability and climate change-induced hazard mitigation. The need for a regional approach is evident and one which would benefit greatly from economies of scale.

While some commonalities are thus apparent, any analysis of vulnerability of African cities to climate change needs to look at how the projected impacts of climate change *vary* across the region and within countries. Climatic change in Africa is not homogeneous with the broader tropical region appearing to be particularly vulnerable to climate change⁴: this includes semi-arid tropical and sub-tropical regions i.e. the area between the Sahara desert and north of South Africa⁵ as per Figure 1. This is because the climate in these zones will be influenced by the changes in i) the cold ocean current along the southwestern coast and over the Kalahari Desert and ii) by the prevailing north-easterly winds from Asia as a result of rising temperatures in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. This in turn will have different impacts on a sub-regional scale and African countries will be vulnerable to: droughts, flooding, cyclones, sea level rise, availability of freshwater, increased temperatures of oceans and thus loss of marine life, loss of forest quality and more.

There are similarities between cities per geographical region that can be strategically used to address climate impact, these are: i) the location and climatic characteristics of cities (continental/coastal, latitude, altitude, flooding, landslides, desertification) and ii) the similarities in socio and economic activity, some cities are congested, rely on transport for food or a dependent on high-carbon energy consumption as opposed to renewal energy, some are fresh produce market centres. All these similarities between cities make transferability and scaling up of interventions more applicable.

Taking into consideration the differences and similarities in climate, geography and the social economy, it is proposed that the Strategy be implemented in four (4) geographic sub-regions; Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa and Southern Africa in order to design appropriate climate responsive adaptation and mitigation strategies which can be easily transferred and up-scaled.

⁴ In Africa there are 3 Regional Climate Centres; ACMAD in Niamey - Niger, ICPAC in Nairobi Kenya and SADC in Harare Zimbabwe.

⁵ Poverty and climate change: assessing impacts in developing countries and the initiatives of the international community By Claire McGuigan, Rebecca Reynolds and Daniel Wiedmer. The Overseas Development Institute, London School of Economics May 2002.

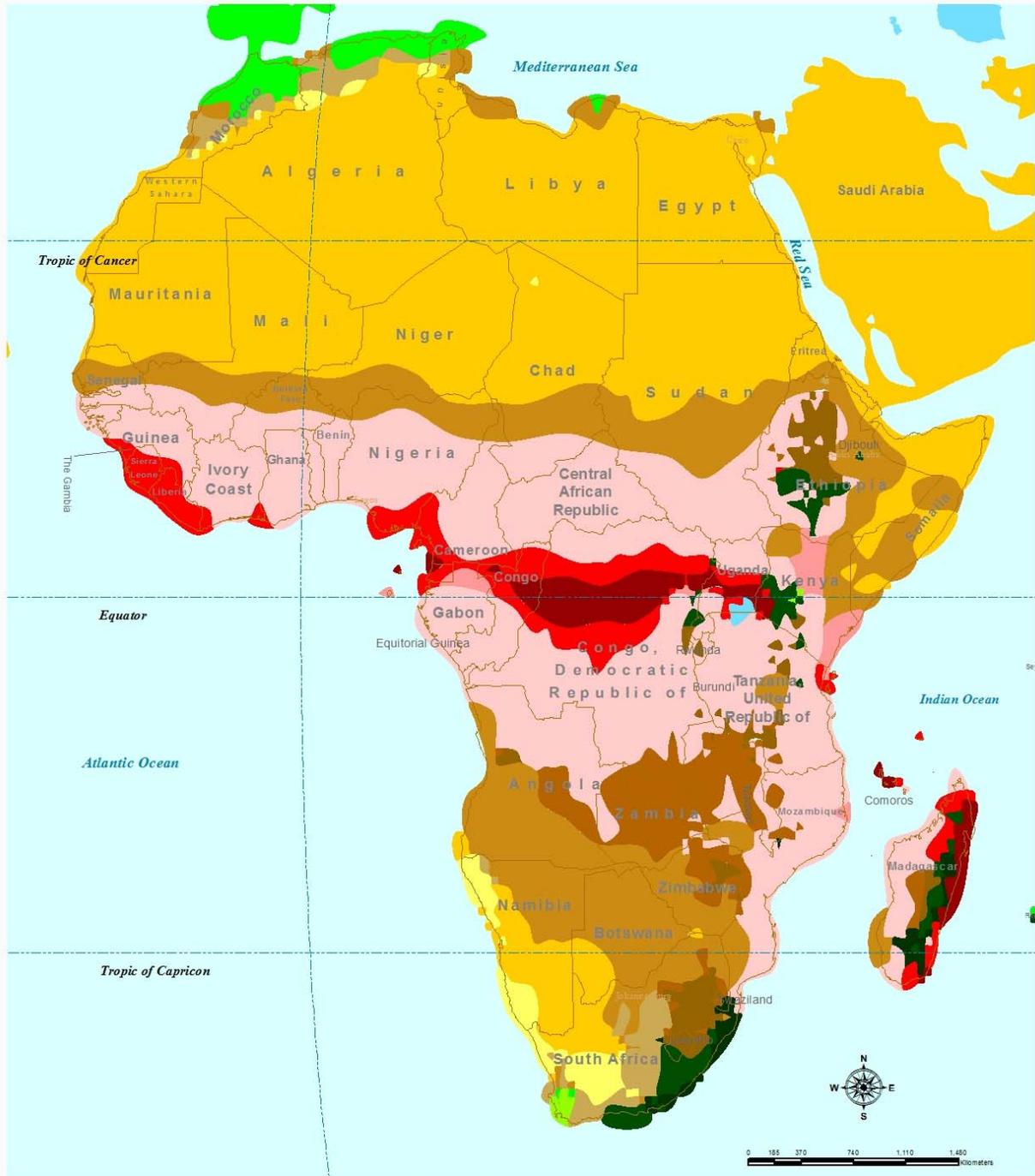


Figure 1: Climatic map of Africa illustrating the particular characteristics in the region.

2. UN-HABITAT and the Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI)

2.1. A global perspective

The overarching and long-term goal of UN-HABITAT is sustainable urbanisation in cities that provides citizens with adequate shelter, services, security and employment opportunities while limiting their ecological footprint⁶. Over the last few years, UN-HABITAT has made progress in mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation and has gained considerable experience in addressing climate change as a cross-cutting issue for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. As a lead agency within the UN System to address cities & climate change, UN-HABITAT has adopted a Climate Change Strategy in 2008 with strategic priorities for action related to cities and climate change including: (a) policy dialogue and advocacy, (b) capacity development and institutional strengthening, (c) promoting innovative implementation partnerships, (d) awareness, education and networking, and (e) corporate mainstreaming and pursuing climate neutrality.

In addition to this cross-cutting work, also since 2008 UN-HABITAT has been implementing its Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI). Initially four pilot cities were selected to assess vulnerability to climate change. Initial assessments carried out in Esmeraldas (Ecuador), Kampala (Uganda), Maputo (Mozambique) and Sorsogon (Philippines) provided important insights on the challenges that the cities have to face regarding to climate change in different contexts. Currently, CCCI is working in over 20 cities in developing countries, including 7 cities in Africa, as well as more than 10 in Asia and 1 in Latin America (see Figure 2).

CCCI has carried out climate change assessments, and has begun to support follow-on action planning in a number of those cities. The applied process model emphasises national-local policy dialogue, capacity building and selected demonstration projects (see Figure 3).

⁶ The Medium Term Strategic and Institutional Plan (MTSIP) at a Glance, UN-HABITAT's Institutional Response to Meeting the Urban Challenge, Norway, 8-9 March 2007



Figure 2: CCCI Cities in the world

CCCI is also developing capacity-building tools that address cities and climate change from the perspective of different groups such as the role of urban planners, local leadership for climate change action, developing local climate action plans and carbon finance for cities. In partnership with World Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), with funding from Cities Alliance, UN-HABITAT is promoting a common standard for methodologies for city-level inventories of GHG emissions, developing a comparative risk assessment methodology for cities and undertaking other initiatives. UN-HABITAT also hosts events and contributes to the debate on cities and climate change through presentations made in various fora as well as articles in professional publications.

UN-HABITAT's Global Report on Human Settlements 2011 focused on "Cities and Climate Change", this publication has been considered a significant document in highlighting the urban dimension of climate change. The agency is also actively engaged in ICLEI's Resilient Cities Congress, and is providing input to the Human Settlements related chapters of Working Group II on adaptation and Working Group III on mitigation, in the IPCC's forthcoming *5th Assessment Report*.

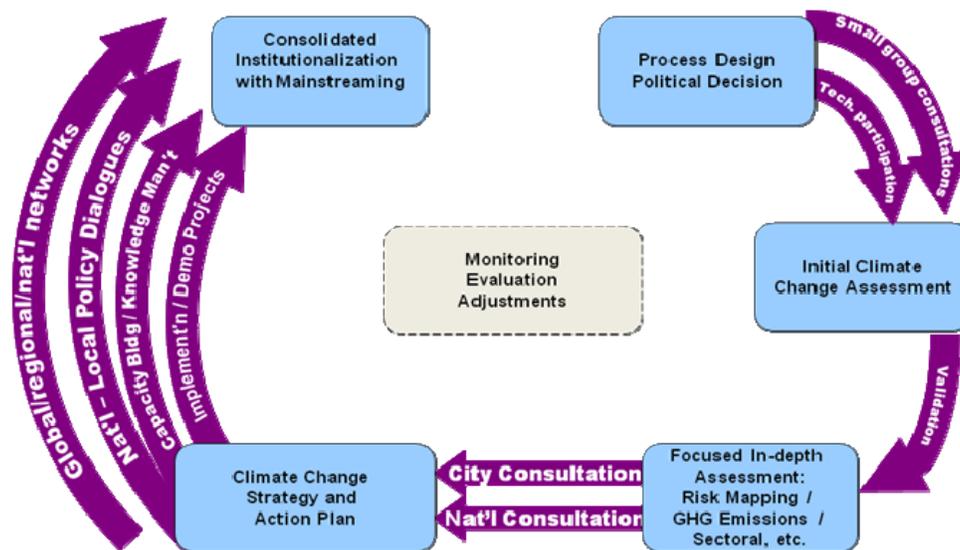


Figure 3: CCCI process model diagramme

2.2. Current CCCI activities in Africa

The two initial pilot cities of the CCCI in Africa, Kampala in Uganda and Maputo in Mozambique, are benefitting from a *higher* level of investment. Activities are following the Process Model (Figure 3) and several of the stages have been completed (see Annex A). In **Kampala**, as a result of the initial assessment, key stakeholders have been sensitized and an action plan for adaptation and mitigation measures has been developed. The Kampala City Capital Authority (KCCA) is working towards including climate change into its 5 year development agenda and budget. KCCA and the Makerere University, with the financial assistance of UN-HABITAT, are creating a Local Urban Knowledge Arena (LUKA) within the university, which will inform local and national policy through the National Urban Forum on various issues including those related to climate change. A detailed city-wide flood risk mapping exercise will help to further integrate climate change in urban planning by the city of Kampala. In **Maputo**, as a result of an in-depth assessment on climate change adaptation and mitigation and with technical assistance from UN-HABITAT, a Local Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation plan (LCCAMP) is being developed by the municipality. The municipality, with UN-HABITAT, is currently developing an Environmental Management Information System (EMIS) which will provide further information and systematic monitoring of vulnerable areas. A demonstration project on the conservation of a mangrove site in Costa do Sol neighbourhood has also been launched; results from this exercise should be highly relevant to other coastal cities.

There is a *lower* level of investment in the other five cities (Figure 4) and the activities are very much dependent on the specific needs of the city and the available resources required in implementing the activities. Therefore only some steps of the Process Model are being

undertaken in the cities of **St. Louis, Bobo Dioulasso, Kigali, Walvis Bay and Mombasa** (Annex A). These activities are primarily focusing on vulnerability assessments and targeted capacity building. The strengthening of capacities of local authorities has assisted them to integrate climate change concerns in local and city wide planning and to understand the budgeting for cost-effective policy responses. Targeted capacity will particularly be strengthened in the cities of **Bobo Dioulasso** (climate change awareness of technical staff in municipal council), **Kigali** (in disaster preparedness and response) and **St. Louis** (water). In the future, capacity building at the technical and policy making levels will remain a priority in terms of developing strategies for climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience as well as on climate change legislation and advocacy.

Enhanced policy dialogue between local and national governments on addressing climate change can be noted for most of the cities (**Kampala, Maputo, St. Louis, Walvis Bay and Kigali**). In **Kigali** a national local forum was held on climate change to adopt a Declaration on Climate Change by Rwandan Local Governments, to present to the official Government delegation attending the climate change summit at the 15th Conference of the Parties (CoP15) in Copenhagen 2010. Furthermore, it was recognized that citizens do not sufficiently understand and acknowledge the potential problems associated with climate change in their city. Therefore, publicity campaigns/ public awareness raising campaigns have been another effort intensively undertaken by UN-HABITAT in 5 of the 7 cities (**Bobo Dioulasso, Mombasa, Maputo, St. Louis, Walvis Bay**). Engagement in local and national networks can be found in 6 of the 7 cities. Particularly local government organizations (such as the Local Governments Association ANNAM in Mozambique and RALGA in Rwanda) are seen as an opportunity to convince other local bodies about the importance of taking climate change into consideration as well as providing forums for local governments to guide the development of national local government policies in regard to climate change.

Other components such as youth and gender have been mainstreamed/considered in climate change-related decisions with support of UN-HABITAT in the cities of **Mombasa, Kampala, St. Louis** and **Kigali**. A gender mainstreaming checklist has been developed and pilot tested in **Kampala**, this checklist ensures that gender issues at the community are captured in city and country level climate change assessments. Awareness raising amongst youth through workshops have taken place in **Mombasa, Kampala, St. Louis** and **Kigali** and action plans prepared by youth groups have been developed from which demonstration projects are now being implemented.

Additionally, a new area of interest expressed by **Kampala** is urban agriculture as part of the city's climate change adaptation measures; Kampala also has an Urban Agriculture Ordinance. Exploratory climate change activities are being undertaken by UN-HABITAT in **Dar Es Salaam** as a continuation of UN-HABITAT's Sustainable Cities Programme and **Addis Ababa** as part of the C40 initiative.

2.3 Other relevant activities

In Africa, UN-HABITAT has been involved in a number of other related activities which directly support the agency's niche involving cities and climate change. These activities (some of which are also shown in Figure 4) are as follow:

African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD): UN-HABITAT was instrumental in the creation of the African ministerial conference on housing and urban development (AMCHUD) as a significant high level consultative platform to discuss strategies for addressing the challenges of urbanization in Africa. Formed in 2005, AMCHUD has held three highly successful sessions modeled around core and important themes on urbanisation. Climate Change is seen as a continuing and evident challenge for the African continent, and the upcoming sessions of AMCHUD potentially offer a unique high-level platform to seek common solutions and specific ideas for action towards reducing African cities' vulnerability to climate change. According to the Durban Declaration which established AMCHUD, the AMCHUD will, among other things, '*Serve as a forum to discuss the urban challenge at the continental level and regional level as a basis for national and city level strategies and as a focus for the discussion of the Habitat Agenda and the relevant Millennium Development Goals and Targets*'; and '*Support relief and rehabilitation of shelter and human settlements development in post-conflict and post-disaster situations*'. AMCHUD convenes every two years.

Strengthening the role and contribution of Local Authorities in regional and Global Climate change debates: Key stakeholders of CCCI cities have participated in the workshop on "Building the capacity of local authorities for adaptation to climate change and strategies of risk reduction in African Cities" held in Bamako, Mali, in November 2010.

In the last few years UN-HABITAT has partnered with ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability) to strengthen the voice of local authorities in Africa in the international negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Leading up to the 15th Conference of Parties (CoP 15), representatives of CCCI cities were actively involved at the Africa Local Government Climate Roadmap Pre-Copenhagen Summit held in July 2009, meant to join efforts **towards a strong global post 2012 climate agreement that addresses the urban and local government dimensions of climate change**. This resulted in an agreed African Local Government Declaration on Climate Change which was utilised at CoP 15 to influence and position delegations during the negotiations. A similar roadmap process is now under way, which should lead to a mobilisation of local government prior to CoP 17, due to be held in Durban, South Africa in December 2011. As part of this process, UN-HABITAT collaborated with ICLEI in the organisation of the Local Climate Solution Conference in February/March 2011, which resulted in the Africa Mayors' Declaration (Annex B).

Support for Green building in Africa: CCCI also has supported the green building movement in Africa. In May 2010 builders and professionals from 19 countries in Africa attended a conference to explore green building rating. It consists of a voluntary and incentive-based means for encouraging builders and developers to build so as to reduce GHG emissions and increase the efficiency of resource use. Green building rating also can promote education and transformation in the building sector. Immediately following the conference, participants from three countries

(Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya) contacted the World Green Building Council to embark on setting up their own Councils, to use such rating tools and more generally to promote green building practices.

Southern Africa Disaster Mitigation and Sustainable Recovery Centre: Representatives of the disaster management departments of several countries (Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique) expressed their willingness to establish a Sub-Regional Centre for Disaster Mitigation and Sustainable Recovery (DIMSUR). The goal of this project is to carry out ground work activities and lay the foundations of a sub-regional facility for disaster risk management. Once established, this facility will institutionalise technical and substantive support to national Governments and partners in the sub-region in order to deliver more adequate and sustainable Disaster Risk Reduction activities at the level of vulnerable communities. UN-HABITAT is the principal facilitator in the initial phase, in partnership with United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).

UN-HABITAT is currently conducting studies on “**Climate Change Vulnerability and Infrastructure Investment Assessment and Analysis for Small Water Utilities**” in Kisii (Kenya), Masaka (Uganda) and Bukoba (Tanzania). The aim is to identify the possible impacts of climate change on the small-scale water utilities in these three cities, and to define what is required to climate-proof essential infrastructure.

A joint UN-HABITAT/UNEP Global Environment Facility (GEF) **project on Sustainable Transport** is being implemented in Addis Ababa, Nairobi and Kampala. Demonstration transport corridors for Bus Rapid Transport Systems shall be developed in each of the cities. The long-term vision of the project is to strengthen the role of public transport and non-motorised transport based on strategies that these cities will develop with UN-HABITAT support. Another UN-HABITAT/UNEP GEF project focusing on **Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings** in East Africa, aims to mainstream energy efficiency measures into housing policies, building codes, municipal bylaws and building practices in East Africa and to achieve considerable avoidance of GHG emissions as a result of improved buildings and building practices. The project is focusing geographically on Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.



Legend

- CCCI
- International Boundary
- LDCs-Africa
- ENOF Countries
- Capital Cities
- Water Body
- Major River

CCCI: Cities in Climate Change Initiative
 LDCs: Least Developed Countries.
 ENOF: Enhanced Normative and Operational Framework

Additional Information:

UN-HABITAT, UNEP/GEF Sustainable Urban Transport Projects (Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Kampala)
 UN-HABITAT, UNEP/GEF Energy Efficient Buildings (Kenya Uganda, Tanzania)
 Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Project: Kisii (Kenya), Masaka (Uganda), Bukoba (Tanzania)

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown on the map are illustrative only and do not imply endorsement by the UN

Figure 4: Map of Africa indicating relevant UN-Habitat activities on climate change

3. CCCI Strategy for Africa (2012 – 2021)

3.1 Defining the objectives and results

The overall objective of the strategy is to support African cities to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into their urban development agendas, with a specific focus on the poor.

Specifically, the strategy aims at supporting towns and cities in Africa of population size varying between 50,000 to 5 million. As explained in section 1 a sub-regional implementation mode will be followed which will include a focus on disaster risk reduction in poor urban areas, as it is anticipated that Africa will be prone to the most severe climatic events in the future and that the poor will be most vulnerable.

The strategy will draw on UN-HABITAT's comparative advantage and niche in climate change, namely: integrating climate change into urban planning and management, focusing on the urban poverty aspects of climate change, supporting national–local policy dialogues, and channelling lessons learnt into global policy reform on cities and climate change. With this solid base, it is expected that the roll-out strategy for Africa will contribute to the following results:

- 1) **Strengthened local capacity** at the municipal and district levels to put in place strategic tools and action plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- 2) **Improved urban governance frameworks** by strengthening national and local linkages and increasing awareness of climate change issues at all levels.
- 3) **Climate change mitigation and adaptation provisions mainstreamed** in urban plans with special attention to reducing the vulnerability of the poor.
- 4) **Increased financial resources** allocated to climate related initiatives targeting urban areas.
- 5) Appropriate climate change policies, plans and solutions **implemented** in urban areas and good practices **shared and disseminated** at national and regional levels.

The Strategy will be implemented by local and national governments, NGOs/CBOs, communities, academia and private sector, with UN-HABITAT support. Furthermore the involvement of a wide range of Habitat Agenda Partners will allow expanding and deepening the achievements in addressing climate change to more cities in Africa.

The Strategy will be coordinated among different departments and regional offices in UN-HABITAT Headquarters, drawing on technical expertise from urban and environmental planning, training and capacity building, transport, energy and disaster management.

3.2 Main lines of intervention

The Strategy will be implemented in phases over 10 years (2012-2021) and will target to reach *at least 36 cities distributed in 12 countries, with at least 2 countries in each of the 4 following sub-regions: Northern Africa, Southern Africa, Eastern Africa and Western Africa*. In each country typically a small, medium and large size city will be selected, in order to get a representative overview of the climate change challenges facing cities at country level, and to facilitate informed national-local policy dialogue. Priority will be given to sub-regions which are currently underrepresented in the CCCI.

Modalities of implementation: This Strategy acknowledges the fact that international, national and local climate change frameworks are changing consistently and new concepts in sustainable urbanization are also being introduced such as, the green economy and new approaches to urban planning and management. Therefore it will facilitate these new areas and frameworks by encouraging demand driven, city-led programmes, while providing for robust information exchanges between participating cities and the broader CCCI network. The CCCI process model presented in Figure 3 will serve a general methodological reference when implementing activities.

Some of the planned activities in the five results areas are as follows:

Result 1: Strengthened local capacity at the municipal and district levels to put in place strategic tools and action plans for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

- Support the strengthening of local authorities as a key public institution for ensuring local climate change resilience, by assessing the institutional and organisational gaps and developing the needed institutional structure and capacity to respond to the identified needs and climate change challenges at the municipal and district levels.
- Disseminate existing CCCI and other tools developed by UN-HABITAT at the local level (such as: “planning for climate change”, “developing local climate change action plans”, “making carbon markets work for your city”, “methods for undertaking a vulnerability assessment”, and “developing city-wide greenhouse gas emission index”, among others), and develop new tools adapted to the local context as required; in particular, these tools should be applied by the local authorities to develop action plans and strategies addressing climate change at city/district level.
- Channel capacity building efforts through national and regional training institutions to anchor capacity and knowledge on climate change both locally and regionally and to facilitate scaling-up of the CCCI to reach new cities and towns; this will be done through a Training of Trainers modality using partnerships between international, regional and/or national institutions; this approach, in particular, should allow integrating climate change issues into existing curricula of urban and environmental planning in universities.

Result 2: Improved urban governance frameworks by strengthening national and local linkages and increasing awareness of climate change issues at all levels.

- Carry out specific climate change (CC) assessments in small, medium and large-sized cities in each CCCI country, and derive national CC urban profiles
- Based on the national profiles and on-going CCCI activities, support the development and/or operationalisation of related urban policies, laws, regulations and bylaws, taking stock of the positive experiences developed in Sri Lanka and in the Philippines under CCCI.
- Disseminate the recommendations included in assessments and studies undertaken to sensitise and mobilise communities, local authorities, relevant line ministries and other key stakeholders to take action on climate related issues with focus on urban matters; develop ad-hoc tools and materials to be disseminated through awareness campaigns.
- Advocate for mainstreaming climate change issues into urban development and promote more policy dialogue, especially local-national and local-to-local dialogues by organising national, sub-regional and regional workshops, as well as exchange of experiences; the use of the National Urban Forum for promoting these dialogues, as it was done in Uganda, should be repeated in other countries.
- Establish regional and sub-regional groups to ensure follow-up of international commitments (e.g. Mayors Declaration in Durban and Mayors Declaration to the Nairobi Action Plan).

Result 3: Climate change mitigation and adaptation provisions mainstreamed in urban plans with special attention to reducing the vulnerability of the poor

- Carry out vulnerability assessments too better inform urban and environmental planning, and identify needed mitigation and adaptation measures to be carried out; during the assessments, use the gender mainstreaming checklist and, when appropriate, carry out in-depth sectoral (energy, water, food etc...) and climatic (flooding, landslides, drought etc..) risk assessments; develop city-wide greenhouse gas indexes for cities and work with local authorities to set GHG emission reduction targets; disaggregate data into youth and gender related indicators.
- Support units within local authorities to build capacity and know-how on climate change and where possible to integrate climate change into existing urban and environmental plans; establish/reinforce responsible units to deal with climate change and disaster risk reduction at the city level.
- Integrate climatic change adaptation elements in slum upgrading and urban development interventions by adopting appropriate architectural solutions and installing climate proofing infrastructure; include proper land use strategies in urban planning to reduce the impacts of climate change; mainstream participatory planning approach; work with local communities, targeting the urban poor, to implement climate change adaptation projects (e.g. urban agriculture for food security and income generation; disaster-resistant construction works, etc.) and mitigation projects (e.g. low-cost energy efficient cooking stoves, biogas latrines and non-motorized transport).

Results 4: Increased financial resources allocated to climate related initiatives targeting urban areas. (see also Section 5).

- Build national and local capacity to access climate change adaptation and mitigation funding for urban areas; this will imply the development of city investment plans including adaptation/mitigation measures and revising the National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA's) and National Mitigation Plans of Action (NAMA's).
- Work with city and national authorities to identify and develop projects on climate change urban adaptation and mitigation.
- Ensure that climate change issues in urban areas are reflected in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which can permit funding from bi/multilateral development agencies at country level.
- Work with city and national authorities to mobilise counterpart funding and leverage additional resources in projects that will act to increase community resilience, or decrease GHG emissions.

Result 5: Appropriate climate change policies, plans and solutions implemented in urban areas and good practices shared and disseminated at national and regional levels.

- Implement demonstration climate change urban adaptation and mitigation projects, such as: urban agriculture, disaster-resistant construction, climate proofing infrastructure, among others; stimulate, in particular, the development of city green building rating standards.
- Promote strategic partnerships between cities and exchange of experiences on CCCI, even between different regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America). Also work with academic and research institutions to publish articles on data and findings related to cities and climate change.
- Re-evaluate the CCCI process model and disseminate the lessons learnt to partner cities in Asia and Latin America.

3.3 Potential countries for CCCI expansion and roll-out

In response to the current demand, the CCCI will expand its activities to two additional cities in the seven countries in Africa where it is being implemented today, namely: *Uganda, Mozambique, Kenya, Rwanda, Namibia, Burkina Faso and Senegal*. The aim is to work on one small, one medium and one large city in each country which will be reached by this initiative. This will allow achieving a more robust national-local policy dialogue, as a multi-city programme will have more impact and will be more representative of the urban reality at country level. In fact, this approach ensures that the problems faced by different types of cities are covered in terms of policy formulation, financing and implementation of actions, enabling the replication of the lessons learnt at the national scale.

Additionally, this strategy recommends to expand the CCCI activities in *new* countries of the 4 geographical sub-regions (Western Africa, Eastern Africa, Northern Africa and Southern Africa) where the initiative is currently underrepresented. Candidate countries for new expansion will reflect certain factors/criteria such as the following:

- Countries highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- Countries belonging to a geographical sub-region which is currently under-represented in the CCCI.
- Countries hosting relevant UN-HABITAT programmes dealing with climate change.
- Countries considered as UN-HABITAT priority under the Enhanced Normative and Operative Framework (ENOF); a framework which bridges UN-HABITAT's normative and operational work. (see Figure 4).
- Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

3.4 Strategic partnerships

Strategic partnerships will be sought with some United Nations agencies, among others:

- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), on activities related to adaptation of urban ecosystems, greenhouse gas emissions indexes for cities and the green economy;
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) on urban agriculture;
- United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) on adaptation and risk management for urban areas, in particular through the Resilient Cities campaign; and
- The World Bank on urban risk assessment and carbon financing.

Some of these partnerships have already been established and need to be strengthened, such as:

- The UN-HABITAT/World Bank/UNEP joint project on Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards for Cities, which needs to be pilot tested through the city network;
- The partnership with ICLEI in several countries focusing on adaptation issues and awareness raising and targeting local governments;
- The partnership with UNISDR for establishing the DIMSUR facility in Southern Africa;

New partnerships will be sought with organisations that can work in more than one country, e.g., by sub-region. An example is with the universities collaborating under the European Commission funded project Climate Change and Urban Vulnerability in Africa (CLUVA).

3.5 Monitoring and Results-Based Management

At present (June 2011) CCCI is undertaking a number of steps to strengthen its results-based management and reporting. Measures include:

- ✓ An improved **monitoring system** that includes: (i) organized database of documentary evidence that supports logframe performance indicators, (ii) detailed table of indicators that summarizes the database, (iii) disaggregated summary table that provides for better reporting on and management for results, (iv) assignment of a dedicated and continuous monitoring role to a team member, and (v) a mini-guide on performance monitoring.
- ✓ Strengthened synthetic **interpretation of indicator results**, with implications for next steps.
- ✓ Improved **capture of lessons** on CCCI implementation via our inter-divisional Technical Support Team, with periodic notes that summarize lessons.
- ✓ Strengthened internal **work planning**, with greater emphasis on planning for outcomes and impacts, addressing lags in performance and reassigning resources to the most promising activities.
- ✓ Launch of a periodic (four times yearly) **CCCI Newsletter** in electronic and hardcopy.
- ✓ Relaunch of an improved CCCI **webpage** (see www.unhabitat.org/ccci).
- ✓ The presence of CCCI on the newly-launched **Urban Gateway** knowledge platform is expected soon.

4. Towards a Resource Mobilisation Strategy

Countries have pledged significant levels of resources to support climate change related activities. For 2010-2012 alone, at the CoP15 to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2009, countries pledged nearly US\$ 30 billion for climate change-related activities. A stock-taking exercise in late 2010 showed that countries had followed through on those commitments to the extent of requesting or committing US\$ 6.8 billion for 2010 and 2011 (with 2012 pending)⁷. Countries are distributing those resources through various channels, including via specialised multilateral facilities as well as bilaterally. Some of the pledged resources are available to support urban activities. Furthermore, bearing in mind the process model shown in Figure 3, resources are available for either *core*, *project* or *specialised* activities, a distinction that is reflected in the resource mobilisation strategy as follows:

4.1 Core Funding

One lesson which has been learned from CCCI's regional strategy in Asia is that, for Africa, it will be important to build the roll-out strategy on a solid base of *core resources*. Therefore UN-HABITAT will seek to identify 1-2 core funding sources upon which to base further resource mobilisation. These core resources will support certain parts of the CCCI process model (Figure 3), as follows:

- ✓ to fund initial city-level assessment work that engages a broad range of stakeholders in the topic and builds support for an overall strategy; and
- ✓ to help address governance issues, capacity-building, local level bylaw and national-local policy dialogue activities that emerge from initial assessments and strategy development.

Here, in addition to discussions with the Government of Norway, the original core CCCI donor, discussions will be held with other multilateral and bilateral agencies, as well as with private non profit foundations that prioritise the topic of climate change but that do not have an exclusive focus on project investments. One potential multilateral donor is the **European Commission (EC)**, which has released a Strategy Paper and indicative programme for 2011-2013 entitled the Environmental and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENTRP), with 517 million Euro in programmed funding. This Paper provides for funds for both mitigation and (particularly in LDCs) adaptation activities. Additionally UN-HABITAT where possible will apply to UN resources that periodically become available, to further support core activities.

4.2 Project funding

Resources for specific climate change-related projects generally target investments that address either adaptation or mitigation (but not both). Projecting and then reporting on the additional

⁷ World Resources Institute, "Summary of Developed Country Fast-Start Climate Finance Pledges", Nov 2010.

benefits that these projects will confer (e.g., in terms of GHG emissions reduced over time compared to a ‘business as usual’ scenario) often becomes crucial for these funding sources.

As with potential core funders, these sources of project funding include both multilateral and bilateral funds, as well as private foundations. Sources that are the most promising to fund the adaptation and mitigation projects that are being identified and developed by CCCI cities in Africa include the following⁸:

- **Adaptation Fund.** The recently established Adaptation Fund is replenished automatically, from two percent of resources mobilised for projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM); therefore resources in this Fund should grow substantially over time. In the *short term* UN-HABITAT intends to submit an application to the Adaptation Fund to become a Multi-lateral Implementing Entity; development of this application is under way, with submittal expected before the end of 2011. Success with this application should allow UN-HABITAT to help cities to mobilise *substantial* resources from this fund in the *medium- to long-term*.
- **Bilateral funds.** Of the nearly US\$ 30 billion noted above that countries have pledged for climate change, roughly one-third have come from Europe. Part of Germany’s response, for example, has been to set up their *International Climate Initiative (ICI)*. Similarly the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) has announced a thematic focus on renewable energy as well as climate adaptation, and indicated a strong focus on nine countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The Norwegian government has issued a White Paper from which Norway will specifically finance adaptation and ecosystems focused interventions. In the future the Green Climate Fund under the UNFCCC is expected to channel a large proportion of climate change-related funds. UN-HABITAT will continue to monitor the evolution of this framework, with particular attention to increasing the access of cities to such resources as well as implications for the present Africa Strategy.

4.3 Specialized activities

Partners and associated donors interested in supporting specialized activities related to CCCI, including in Africa, include the following (by topic):

- **Urban agriculture and climate change.** Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF) is interested in reaching out to their donor base to support collaboration with CCCI on this topic.
- **Gender and climate change.** CCCI has had some initial discussions with the Huairou Commission on addressing the gender aspects of climate change. CCCI has

⁸ This does not include all such funding sources. For example, to date the **Clean Development Mechanism** has not had a strong urban focus; nor has it had outstanding success in Africa. Moreover, where the CDM *has* funded city-based projects, because of relatively high transaction costs and the nature of approved CDM methodologies nearly all of those projects have been in cities of much larger size than those in which CCCI works. Therefore at present CDM is not a major funding priority for CCCI. Similarly, while UN-HABITAT has had a limited amount of success with projects funded by the **Global Environment Facility**, to date an application to become a GEF Agency (first submitted in November 2009) has not yet been approved; this circumstance limits our access to those resources.

developed and tested (in Kampala) a specialized gender assessment tool related to vulnerability.

- ***Other specialized activities.*** The Cities Alliance is currently supporting collaboration between UN-HABITAT, UNEP and the World Bank on selected activities related to cities and climate change. Follow on support could support testing of particular tools developed during the initial phase of work, e.g., a Global Standard on city-wide greenhouse gas emissions, or a revised City Development Strategy methodology that more clearly addresses climate change.

5. Budget proposal for financing the Africa Strategy

| | Total budget (in USD\$) | % of total |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|
| Project Personnel | 2,040,000 | 17% |
| Project Staff at both country and regional level | | |
| Sub contracts/Grants: | 8,160,000 | 68% |
| Assessments and in-depth studies | | |
| Advocacy | | |
| Demonstration projects | | |
| Policy advisory services | | |
| Preparation of CC adaptation/mitigation in urban plans | | |
| Institutions for sub- regional capacity building | | |
| Awareness raising and knowledge management | | |
| Support to specialized partnerships | | |
| National/local dialogues | | |
| Mission costs | 600,000 | 5% |
| Equipment | 480,000 | 4% |
| Information and reporting | 480,000 | 4% |
| Monitoring and evaluation | 240,000 | 2% |
| Programme Total | 12,000,000 | 100% |
| Programme Support Costs (10%) | 1,200,000 | |
| Grand Total | 13,200,000 | |

Notes on budget:

- 1) The budget has been prepared on the basis of achieving the target of working in 12 countries reaching at least 36 cities over 10 years.
- 2) In each country the aim is to work in three cities and the proposed budget to follow the full CCCI process model will be on average for a: large size city USD \$500,000, a medium size city USD \$300,000, and a small size city USD \$ 200,000). The duration of the complete CCCI process is 4 years.
- 3) In year 1, the activities in the existing seven cities will continue. In years 2 to 4 , three to four new cities will be added each year (comprising of at least a large, medium and small city per year). The total budget after the first 4 years is estimated at USD \$ 6 million, after which the budget will be reviewed.

Annexes

Annex A: Matrix of CCCI cities and process model

Annex B: African Mayors Declaration on Climate Change in Durban (ICLEI event, March 2011)

Annex C: Summary proceedings of the International Forum on Climate Change, Saint Louis, Senegal (December 2010)