Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Global Cooperation
Global Programme Climate Change

Promoting low emission and climate resilient urban development

F2F Event 2016: Urban DRR and Urban Resilience, 7. December 2016

SDC Global Progamme Climate Change (GPCC)
Mirjam Macchi Howell

Outline

- Approach and strategic orientation of SDC's Global Program Climate Change and Environment (GPCC&E)
- Why focusing on cities?
- GPCC&E CapaCITIES Project in India
- Niches for collaboration with NGOs

SDC Global Cooperation

Areas of Operations

- 5 Global Programmes:
  - Climate Change
  - Food Security
  - Migration& Development
  - Water
  - Health
- Multilateral Cooperation
- Swiss Development Policy

GPCC&E Draft Strategy 2017-2020

- **GPCC&E contributes to low-emission and climate resilient development promoting access to clean energy for all and sustainable management of natural resources**

- Component 1: Climate and environmental policy and planning
- Component 2: Low-emission development
- Component 3: Climate-resilient development and sustainable resource management
- Transversal component: Climate change and environment in development cooperation (strong collaboration with DRR Network of SDC HA)

SDC Reflexion Group on urban poverty

- **Light mapping** of activities of all domains of SDC & SECO
- **Draft issues paper** on 'Implications of urbanisation on SDC's enagement in fighting poverty'
- **Systemic and integrated urban approach**

  - Urban governance
  - Economic development and decent employment
  - Resilient and low emission urban development

Why focus on cities?

- more than 50% of the world's population; expected to reach 75% by 2050
- 2/3 of global energy use and over 70% of energy-related GHG emissions -> huge emissions reduction potential
- 95% of urbanization today is taking place in developing and emerging countries
- 70% of cities are already dealing with the effects of climate change, and nearly all are at risk.

Why focus on cities?

Estimates of Emissions Reduction Potential

Source: *New Climate Economy, 2015*

HABIAT III: New Urban Agenda (NUA)

- integrates all three dimensions of sustainable development in line with the Agenda 2030 and SDG 11
- is universally valid
- shall guide the efforts around urbanization of a wide range of actors (including governmental and non governmental organisations) for the next 20 years
- Swiss intervention: NUA with a strong focus on **climate change mitigation** (energy efficiency, clean air) and **building resilience**

CapaCITIES Project India

- **Overall goal:** to achieve a lower greenhouse gas emissions growth path and increase the resilience to climate change
- **Primary objectives:**
  - Outcome 1: Capacities of city authorities to plan and implement mitigation and adaptation measures enhanced
  - Outcome 2: City level climate change mitigation measures initiated
  - Outcome 3: City level climate change adaptation measures initiated
  - Outcome 4: Awareness on low carbon and climate resilient city development increased
- **Implementing partners:**

CapaCITIES Project in India

Fields of Engagement

Science and City Management	Research and City Planning		
Sectoral Interventions including Capacity Building	CO_2 reduction	Buildings	Transport / Mobility
	Short-lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs) abatement	Sewage / Solid Waste	
	Climate Resilience	Water	
Support Measures	Knowledge Sharing and Exchange		

CapaCITIES:Outcome 3

Implement city level climate change adaptation measures for key sectors (water, city resilience)

Sectoral adaptation measures identified for priority sectors

- Assessment of city vulnerability status
- Identification of sectoral adaptation actions for implementation
- Consultation with Municipal Corporation for priortisation and categorization
- Implementation of priorised adaptation actions
- Quick-win projects implemented and bankable project prepared for adaptation actions in priority sectors

ICLEI ACCCRN Process (IAP)

- **ICLEI ACCCRN Process (IAP)** developed by ICLEI's South Asia and Oceania offices with support from the Rockefeller Foundation under their **Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network Programme (**ACCCRN)

- Consists of a **tested Guide** and **Toolkit (16 tools)** to help cities develop local climate change resilience strategies

- Definition of **Urban Climate Change Resilience**: The capacity of cities to survive, adapt, thirve in the face of stress and shocks and even transform when conditions require it (by Rockefeller Foundation).

ICLEI ACCCRN Process (IAP)

Framework for building urban climate change resilience

1. How does the city work?

2. What are the direct and indirect impacts of climate change?

3. Who is least able to respond to shocks and stresses?

ICLEI ACCCRN Process (IAP)

IAP consists of 6 Phases

ICLEI ACCCRN Process (IAP)

Climate Resilience Strategy, Mandi City, Himachal Pradesh

Phase 2: identification of impacts of climate change on urban system

Health and Hygiene	Increase in temperature will encourage growth of harmful micro-organisms and production of foul gases from sewage posing a health risk to human health	High
	Decreased precipitation will further deteriorate sanitation and hygiene conditions due to higher concentration of contaminants in soil, and surface and groundwater	Extreme

ICLEI ACCCRN Process (IAP)

CapaCITIES
LOW CARBON • CLIMATE RESILIENT • CITY DEVELOPMENT

Phase 3: Vulnerabilities assessment

Fragile Urban System	Climate Fragility Statements	Area/ ward	Actors	Level of Adaptive Capacity
Health and Hygiene	Increase in temperature will encourage growth of harmful micro-organisms and production of foul gases posing a health risk to human health. Decreased precipitation will further deteriorate sanitation and hygiene conditions due to higher concentration of contaminants in soil, and surface and groundwater	Ward 2, Ward 4, Ward 10, Ward 12, Ward 13	Health Department	Medium
			Municipal Council, Mandi	Low
			District Public Relations Office	Low
			IPH	Low
			Deputy Commissioner Office	Low
			Urban Residents	Low
			Slum Residents	Low
			Women	Low
			Children	Low

ICLEI ACCCRN Process (IAP)

CapaCITIES
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Phase 4: Resilience strategy

Health and Hygiene			
Hard Measures			
Installation of Bio-Digester Toilet System based on anaerobic biodegradation of organic waste by unique microbial consortium at household and community level.	High	Medium	Medium Term
Promotion of user friendly toilets especially to the needs of elderly, physically challenged, pregnant women, and children.	High	High	Medium Term
Surveillance, control and early warning systems for climate-sensitive disease risk considering seasonal forecast.	High	Medium	Medium Term
Improve and supplement water and drainage infrastructure for supply and treatment in order to reduce water stagnation and risk of water borne diseases.	High	Medium	Long Term
Soft Measures			
Increased awareness campaigns to promote hygienic behaviour and counter communicable diseases.	High	High	Long Term

DRAFT

Collaboration with NGOs

- **Project implementation**: E.g. Participatory climate impact assessments, vulnerability assessment, participatory planning, implementation of resilience interventions

- **Tender processes**: Implementing agency of project or consortium partner

- **Backstopping**: Provision of specific expertise in a certain field, supportive research

- **Capacity building** and **awareness rising** among local institutions and communities

Thank you!

LINKS

- **HABITAT III**: https://habitat3.org/
- The **New Urban Agenda** https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda
- **ICLEI: http://www.iclei.org/**
- **ICLEI ACCCRN Process** http://southasia.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/ICLEI_ACCCRN_Workbook_WORKBOOK.pdf
- **SDC Climate and Environment Network** Shareweb: https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Climate-Change-and-Environment/Pages/%C2%B0.aspx