



**Draft Report**

**Expert Group Meeting**

**Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Urban  
Policies**

United Nations Conference Centre, Bangkok, Thailand  
17–18 March 2015

# Contents

- Executive summary** **Page 3**
  
- 1 Introduction** **Page 4**
  - 1.1 Context and problem analyses
  - 1.2 Project background
  
- 2 What are the underlying challenges?** **Page 8**
  - 2.1 Rapid urbanization
  - 2.2 Climate change and urban poverty
  - 2.3 Governance and institutional limitations
  
- 3 What has been the response?** **Page 11**
  - 3.1 Examples of good practices
  
- 4 Project implementation needs and focus** **Page 13**
  - 4.1 Information gaps
  - 4.2 Methods to review policies
  - 4.3 Policy focus
  
- 5 Outcomes of the Expert Group Meeting** **Page 17**
  - 5.1 Objectives and set up of the EGM
  - 5.2 Country analysis and work plans: main challenges & opportunities, policy priorities and proposed activities
    - 5.2.1 Bangladesh Page 19
    - 5.2.2 Nepal Page 22
    - 5.2.3 Philippines Page 25
    - 5.2.4 Sri Lanka Page 32
    - 5.2.5 Viet Nam Page 35
    - 5.2.6 Indonesia Page 38
    - 5.2.7 Mongolia Page 42
    - 5.2.8 Myanmar Page 45
  - 5.3 Conclusions and next steps Page 48
    - Summary of group work discussions and outcomes
    - Next steps/agreed follow up actions
  
- Appendices** **Page 50**
  - 1. EGM Agenda
  - 2. EGM list of participants
  - 3. EGM group work materials
  - 4. EGM Preparation guidelines (for country presentations)

## Executive summary

This report provides an overview of the outcomes and conclusions of- and next steps to be taken after the Expert Group Meeting on mainstreaming climate change into national urban policies. Besides that it provides information about the background of the EGM and the related development account project.

Per country a listing is given of the main climate change and urbanization related problems (summary from EGM preparation presentation), policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work), the main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation), and a basic implementation plan for the project (from EGM group work).

As of April 2015 (also the publication date of this report) countries have been in the process of prioritizing policies for mainstreaming and with finalizing project implementation plans. Therefore, some country specific information may be lacking in this report.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Context and problem analyses

### Background

In the face of a changing global climate, the future of millions of people in Asia and the Pacific will be determined by decisions taken on adaptation and mitigation, and efforts to create more resilient cities.<sup>1</sup> Climate change will provide great challenges for environmental sustainability, the structure of economies, patterns of settlements, livelihoods and employment. This overlays existing unmet needs and challenges in many cities with about one third of the region's urban population now estimated to live in slums. It is these communities that are most vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

Both city planning and climate change are addressed in the Rio+20 outcome document (The Future We Want<sup>2</sup>). Rio +20 emphasized a holistic approach to urban development, highlighting the importance of addressing negative impacts of climate change. At Rio climate changes was seen as undermining the ability of all countries, in particular, developing countries, to achieve sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals.

### The problem

Neither sufficient climate change resilience nor significant greenhouse gas emission reductions can be achieved without local governments playing a more central role. However, local governments can only meet this need with the support and guidance of central governments.

There are important emerging actions at the urban level from which to learn, and build upon. Cities in the Asia and Pacific region have started to respond to climate change by exploring low carbon development paths and by building up their resilience through, for instance, integrating climate change concerns into their planning (e.g. climate change action plans) and policy framework.

Related to these efforts, some national governments have started working with local governments in their response to climate change with supporting policies, budgets and capacity development assistance. Global efforts (e.g. COP21<sup>3</sup>, the SDGs<sup>4</sup> and Habitat III<sup>5</sup>) are also emerging to recognize the role of local governments and urban stakeholders

Yet, all these efforts remain inadequate in the face of one of the biggest challenges to sustainable development: climate change. Much more needs to be done, especially in closing governance gaps. Some key bottlenecks for change include:

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<sup>1</sup> 'Resilient cities' refers to the capacity of cities (individuals, communities, institutions, businesses and systems) to survive, adapt, and thrive in the face of stress and shocks, and even transform when conditions require it.

<sup>2</sup> Rio+20 was the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012.

The Rio+20 outcome document 'the future we want' can be found online:

[http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/rio20\\_outcome\\_document\\_complete.pdf](http://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/rio20_outcome_document_complete.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> In 2015 COP21 (Conference of Parties) will aim to achieve a legally binding and universal agreement on climate, with the aim of keeping global warming below 2°C. COP21 website: <http://www.cop21paris.org/>

<sup>4</sup> The SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) are targets relating to future international development. They will replace the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) once they expire in 2015.

SDG website: <http://www.sustainabledevelopment2015.org/>

<sup>5</sup> Habitat III is the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development. It will take place in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016. Habitat III website: <http://unhabitat.org/habitat-iii/>

1. Limited local and national capacities to address climate change challenges, aggravated by limited documentation and dissemination of good practices and regional support;
2. Limited funding for climate change responses, particularly at the local level;
3. Lack of political will since climate change is still seen as a threat well beyond the electoral cycle; and
4. National urban policy and legal frameworks that do not anticipate and manage rapid urban growth and climate change.

**Bottlenecks to be urgently addressed**

‘National policy frameworks’ could play a critical role in addressing these gaps, and support the implementation of local climate change actions. These frameworks, which may include policies, laws, financial mechanisms and cooperation mechanisms, are needed to 1) clearly spell out the roles and responsibilities regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation of government actors at all levels and 2) facilitate local access to national and international climate change funds. The problem tree below illustrates these challenges and the existing gaps.

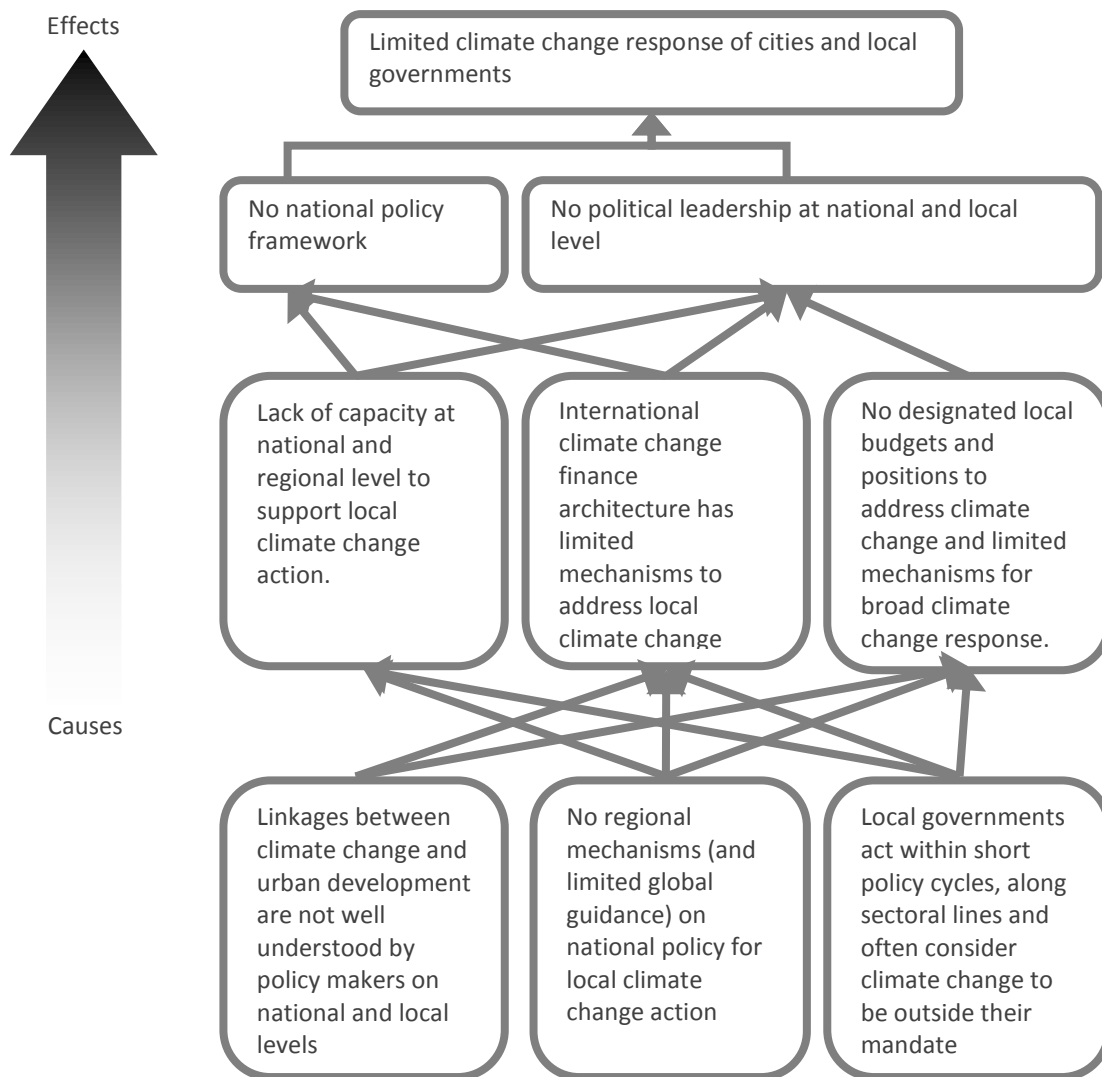


Figure 1: Problem tree showing the causes and effects



## 1.2 Project background

### **Strategy to address the problem**

This project focuses on supporting local and national governments in strengthening national and multilevel governance climate change frameworks for cities, recognizing that climate change frameworks need to incorporate the local and urban dimensions, and urban frameworks need to recognize climate change.

The emphasis of this project is on climate change adaptation, including ecosystems-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction through integrating climate change concerns into national urban policies and planning processes. These priorities were identified by city representatives from the Asia and Pacific Region at a UN-Habitat-organized conference on cities and climate change governance in Sri Lanka in 2012 as the most strategic entry points to leverage support needed to address the bottlenecks mentioned above, in particular climate change finance.

### **Key Objective**

The overarching key objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of national governments and urban stakeholders in the Asian and Pacific region to integrate climate change concerns into national urban policies and planning processes.

### **Expected accomplishments (EA)**

There are two key expected accomplishments for the project, which will be supported through a number of activities:

1. Enhanced capacity of national governments in 5 selected countries to address the urban dimension of climate change through national urban policies/legislative reform.
2. Enhanced commitment of national and local governments and other stakeholders in the Asia and Pacific Region to incorporate climate change concerns into national urban policies.

### **Activities (A)**

- 1.1. Organize regional Expert Group Meeting;
- 1.2. Conduct in-depth (country) assessments of national urban related policies and legislation;
- 1.3. Provide advisory services and build national government capacities (through national workshops) in support of the policy and legislative review process;
- 1.4. Provide assistance to build local capacities in support of multi-sectoral and broad based pilot city intervention to inform national urban policy and legislative review;

***Above activities from 1.1. to 1.4. are most relevant for country representatives.***

- 2.1. Draft regional guidelines for national policy and legislative review on how to enhance urban related policies and legislation;
- 2.2. Organize two sub-regional workshops to review/validate the draft guidelines and to adapt them to specific sub-regional realities/needs as appropriate;
- 2.3. Conduct training workshop on national urban policy and legislative reform processes;
- 2.4. Provide comprehensive training package available online.

## Timeframe

Expected Accomplishment	Main activity	Timeframe activities								
		2015			2016			2017		
EA1	A1.1									
	A1.2									
	A1.3									
	A1.4									
EA2	A2.1									
	A2.2									
	A2.3									
	A2.4									
	Evaluation									

## Key partners and possible implementation partners

**UN-Habitat's Cities and Climate Change Initiative** is actively engaging with local and national governments in more than 15 countries in the Asia and Pacific region. **UNEP** has conducted reviews of national laws to mainstream climate change, and also recognizes the need to prioritize the urban dimension. **UNESCAP**, through its convening power, provides regional platforms to support legislative and policy reform.

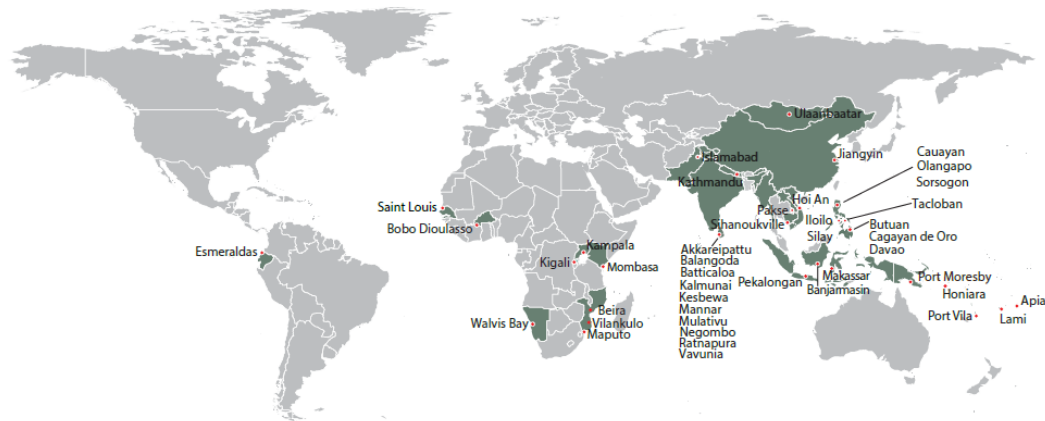


Figure 2: UN-Habitat Cities and Countries

For the project participating countries have been identified. These include: Bangladesh, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Mongolia and Myanmar. Partners at national level include key National Government Ministries / Departments, primarily those with urban and local governance mandates as well as Climate Change Commissions and other national stakeholders with climate change mandates. Partners at the local level include Local Governments and their associations and local government-training providers.

## More information

- See presentation of Bernhard Barth given during the Expert Group Meeting: [http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20A-UN-Habitat\\_ProjectStrategy\\_Barth.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20A-UN-Habitat_ProjectStrategy_Barth.pdf)

*The project strategy: Mainstreaming climate change into urban policies (in the context of the global climate change and development agenda)*

## 2 What are the underlying challenges?

### 2.1 Rapid urbanization

#### **Why is urbanization especially relevant to the Asia-Pacific region?**

The Asia-Pacific region is in the midst of the largest and most consequential urban transformation in human history. Between 1980 and 2010 Asian cities grew by around one billion people and according to projections will grow by another billion by 2040. By 2050, nearly two out of three people in the Asia-Pacific region will live in urban areas.

This population growth has gone hand in hand with economic transformation and for many countries urbanization has been an important driver of national development. But it has also put tremendous pressure on infrastructure, services, livelihoods and the environment.

Climate change is increasingly exacerbating existing challenges. Sea-level rise, and extreme events, such as storms, floods or droughts are interacting with human impacts, such as degraded and altered biophysical environments. This creates complex and distinctly urban patterns of risk and impact, to which cities and their populations need to respond. Although precise projections are difficult, it is likely that future impacts will be significant.

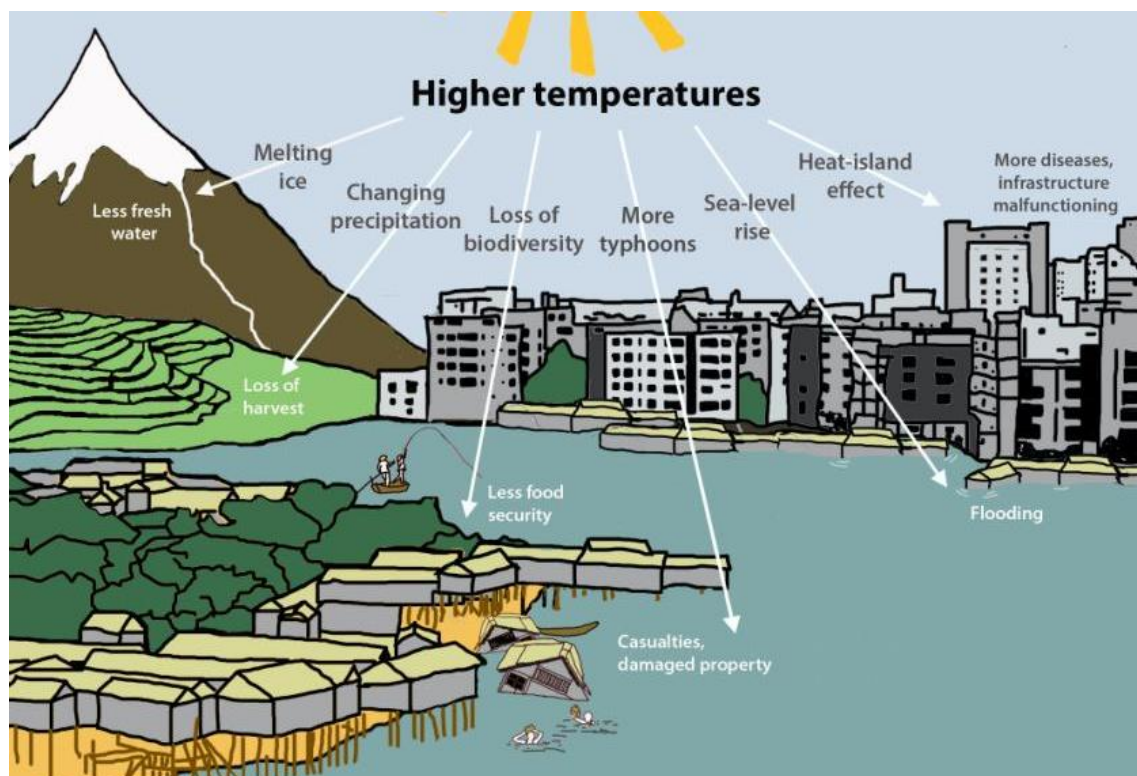


Figure 3: Climate change and cities: understanding the risks. Illustration by Daphna Beerdsen and Joris Oele.

#### **More information**

- See video on problems of and solutions for rapid urbanization: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wxHszAP-lqY>



## 2.2 Climate change

### **Why is climate change especially relevant to the Asia-Pacific region?**

Asia and the Pacific is the most disaster-prone and climate change-affected region in the world. Between 2000 and 2010, 8 out of the 12 largest disasters impacting on cities took place in Asia and the Pacific. Today more than half of the region's urban population lives in cities and towns that are located in low-lying, coastal or riparian areas on the frontline of climate change.

### **The interaction of climate change, poverty and vulnerability**

High urbanization rates and scarcity of land (leading to high land prices), leave newcomers (and poor people) with little choice but to reside on 'at risk' land: along waterways, on slopes, areas without drainage systems, poorly constructed houses, etc., making them especially vulnerable to climate change. Their limited capacity and limited official recognition to prepare for and respond to climate related hazards, such as flooding, contribute to this. As a result, the cost of a major disaster frequently affects poor communities far more severely. In the Philippines, poor urban households suffered 90 per cent of the US \$ 4.3 billion in damage caused by Typhoon Ketsana in 2009.

Slums reflect what people can do given their limited choices and income. While they constitute a broader urban development challenge, they also are the outcome of many independent strategies where formal alternatives have failed to meet needs. In many cases governments can work effectively with urban poor communities, taking their settlements, living and working arrangements as a starting point. In some instances people need to move out of harm's way - but often, significant improvements can be achieved on-site at less cost and with less disruption to social networks and bonds. To achieve this, a shift in mindsets is required where urban poor communities are considered as integral partners in development, enabling them to contribute to solutions.<sup>6</sup>

### **More information**

- See Quick Guide for policy makers: Pro-poor urban climate resilience in Asia and the Pacific (by UN-Habitat, UNESCAP and the Rockefeller Foundation (2014): <http://www.unescap.org/resources/quick-guide-policy-makers-pro-poor-urban-climate-resilience-asia-and-pacific-0>

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<sup>6</sup> UN-Habitat, UNESCAP and the Rockefeller Foundation (2014, p.12 ) *Quick Guide for policy makers. Pro-poor urban climate resilience in Asia and the Pacific.*

## 2.3 Governance and institutional limitations

There are significant challenges in harmonizing institutional responses to the many and complex challenges of climate change. Overall there is a need for greater synergies between national and local government policies and strategies, but often these links are missing. Though such challenges are important to a lesser or greater extent across the region, regulatory frameworks, finance, human and other resources all play an important role.

One of the key opportunities for the project is to identify governance challenges, and what can and should be done to effectively close governance gaps where they exist. These gaps may be vertical (with regard to different 'levels' of government) or horizontal (regarding sectoral divides). In responding to climate change there is a great opportunity to first identify the problems, then demonstrate opportunities and the benefits of 'closing the loop' with regards to governance.



Source of figure: <http://www.oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/wp-content/uploads/Mind-the-Gap.jpg>

### More information

- See presentation of Donovan Storey given during the Expert Group Meeting: [http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20A-ESCAP\\_PurposeOfEGM\\_Storey.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20A-ESCAP_PurposeOfEGM_Storey.pdf)  
*Mainstreaming climate change into urban policies: urban transformation, climate change and governance*

## 3 What has been the response?

### 3.1 Examples of good practices

#### **Germany's National Climate Initiative (NCI)**

Since its launch in 2009, *'Germany's National Climate Initiative'* has successfully promoted and advanced local climate action throughout Germany. This has been done by using financial incentives (direct budget support) and by advising municipalities. One of the main accomplishments is the development and implementation of local climate action plans, including concrete climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, which have been financed through the so-called *'municipal guidelines'* - a national funding instrument for municipalities. In addition to the financial incentives, the National Climate Initiative promotes multilevel governance, which includes the strengthening of vertical and horizontal policy coordination and sharing of good practices among municipalities.

#### **The Philippines: efforts to rationalize and streamline requirements for local planning**

In early 2009, the Philippines passed its groundbreaking Climate Change Act into law. This law carves out a substantial role for local authorities in adapting to and mitigating climate change. One of its provisions is for local government units to prepare and regularly update Local Climate Change Action Plans. Initial implementation of this provision took place within the context of a multi-year process to consolidate a disparate group of local-level planning requirements that had accumulated over time. Officials consolidated these requirements into two major planning tools: the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and the Comprehensive Development Plan. Bearing in mind this effort, the Department of the Interior and Local Government developed guidelines to mainstream climate change planning into those two principal tools, rather than require a new stand-alone plan. In 2011 and 2012, the Department of the Interior and Local Government undertook training of trainers, tested the new requirements in three pilot Local Government Units, and then rolled them out to more than 50 Local Government Units.<sup>7</sup>

#### **Brazil: a building code that promotes energy efficiency in São Paulo (mitigation)**

In São Paulo, water heating is estimated to account for 40 per cent of the city's electricity consumption. In 2007 an ordinance was included in the municipal building code that requires new residential, commercial and industrial buildings to install solar hot water heating systems to cover at least 40 per cent of the energy used for heating water. The regulation applies to all new buildings with four or more bathrooms and buildings (new or existing) that have large additional hot water needs such as swimming pools or industrial uses. Small residential buildings are not required to install solar hot water but are required to have the infrastructure in place to enable future installation. Noncompliance with the regulation can lead to the withdrawal of the building permit.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Kehew, R., Kolisa, M., Rollo, C., Callejas, A., Alber, G., & Ricci, L. (2013). Formulating and Implementing Climate Change Laws and Policies in the Philippines, Mexico (Chiapas) and South Africa: A local government perspective. *Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability*, 18(6), 305-315.

<sup>8</sup> ICLEI. (2013). Local Government Regulation, Ordinances and Laws to Promote Renewable Energy. [http://www.irena.org/Publications/RE\\_Policy\\_Cities\\_CaseStudies/IRENA%20cities%20case%206%20Sao%20Paulo.pdf](http://www.irena.org/Publications/RE_Policy_Cities_CaseStudies/IRENA%20cities%20case%206%20Sao%20Paulo.pdf)

**Malaysia: National Urban Policy (NUP), the creation of a conducive liveable urban environment with identity**

The National government in Malaysia developed a national policy for urban development. This policy includes one main principle stating that: ‘a sustainable and environmentally friendly development shall form the basis of environmental conservation and improve the urban quality of life.’ Measures to accomplish this include:

1. Ensure that urban development is given emphasis to reduce air, noise and water pollution and is compatible with rivers.
2. Enforce legislation, guidelines and standards relating to environmental conservation.
3. Encourage development that reduces the impact of urban heat islands.
4. Review guidelines and standards relating to environment.

**Disaster management in Bangladesh: the role of local government**

Bangladesh’s draft National Plan for Disaster Management 2008–2015 recognizes that ‘climate change adds a new dimension to community risk and vulnerability. Although the magnitude of these changes may appear to be small, they could substantially increase the frequency and intensity of existing climatic events (floods, droughts, cyclones etc.). Current indications are that not only will floods and cyclones become more severe, they will also start to occur outside of their “established seasons”. Events, such as drought, may not have previously occurred in some areas and may now be experienced.

The Plan calls for the establishment of Disaster Management Committees at all sub-national levels (Districts, Upazilas, UPs, Pourashavas and City Corporations), charged with developing Disaster Management Plans (DMPs) for their respective jurisdictions. DMPs are expected to include provisions for: (i) reducing and mitigating disasters; (ii) disaster response; (iii) post-disaster recovery; and (iv) costings for each. The nested hierarchy of DMPs is intended to use local knowledge to build a bottom-up approach to disaster mitigation and response and to ensure higher levels of overall coordination at the local levels.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh (2008).

## 4 Project implementation needs and focus

### 4.1 Information Gaps

In order to mainstream climate change into national urban policies, there is a need to identify what barriers need to be overcome for national governments. To do this, the following guidance questions can be helpful:

#### **Problems:**

- What are the main problems related to climate change and urbanization in the country and in cities?

#### **Policy directives**

- What are the most important national policies that promote or hinder climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in cities? These could include laws, regulations and plans.
- What are the main opportunities for better integrating climate change into policies in the coming years (e.g. through sectoral entry points)?

#### **Financing**

- What are the roles and responsibilities regarding climate change financing are at all government levels (national, regional, local)?
- What are the best options for funding local climate change action from the national level?

#### **Capacities**

- What capacities are lacking to respond to climate change at all government levels (national, regional, local)
- What support can national governments offer in building the capacity of local governments?

#### **Institutional arrangements**

- Who are the main actors (from government, business and community, but especially from the national government) influencing (driving or blocking) climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. In particular, how do they influence processes? What are the barriers (e.g. roles and responsibilities) and opportunities for collaboration between different key actors or for the national government to support local governments?
- What main national level actors are influencing urban development? In particular, how could climate change (adaptation and mitigation) become more important in their agenda?

National governments can acquire this information with a policy, legislative and capacity review. Methodologies (i.e. tools) to do this are discussed below.



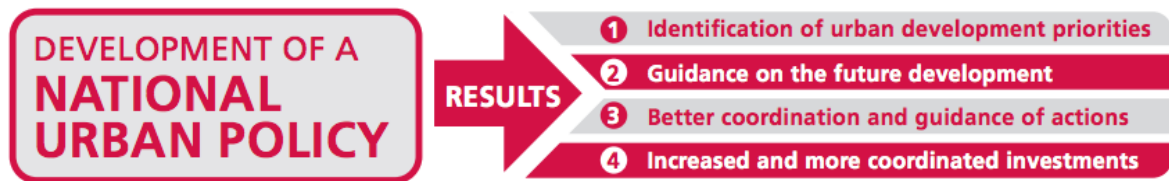
## 4.2 Methods to review policies

### Policy Assessment framework options

There are many methods to review / assess policies. However, only a few methods are relevant for reviewing national urban policies and city related climate change policies. These include:

- 1 UN-Habitat's National Urban policy framework
- 2 UNEP's climate change policy assessment framework
- 3 UN-Habitat's Cities and Climate Change Initiative framework

#### 1. UN-Habitat's National Urban policy framework



The development of a national urban policy is vital in providing the needed direction and course of action to support urban development. The Policy provides an overarching coordinating framework to deal with the most pressing issues related to rapid urban development.

Approved at the highest level, a national urban policy should provide the general framework to orient public interventions in urban areas and be a reference for sectoral ministries and service providers. It should also be the key reference for legislative institutional reform. The Policy is also a good instrument for public and political awareness of the gains to be obtained from sustainable urban development, as well as an opportunity to promote consultation with urban stakeholders.<sup>10</sup>

While the NUP is context specific, there are three main thematic areas that receive particular attention: (1) urban legislation with focus on buildability or development rights, building code, plotting regulations, and protection of public space; (2) urban economy with particular reference to job creation, land value sharing, municipal finance; and (3) urban planning and design with emphasis on planned city extension, infill, public space, adequate ratio for street -open space-built-up. Sectoral issues such as housing, basic services, infrastructure and multi-level governance ought to be addressed throughout the NUP process as well.<sup>11</sup>

- Link to 'National Urban Policy (NUP) Framework for a rapid diagnostic':  
<http://unhabitat.org/national-urban-policy-framework-for-a-rapid-diagnostic/>

#### 2. UNEP's climate change policy assessment framework

UNEP's 'Guidebook on National Legislation for Adaptation to Climate Change' is 'intended to serve as a tool to help decision-makers and legal drafters to incorporate measures for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change into their national sustainable development policies, plans and programmes by creating the necessary legal, regulatory and institutional framework for such action. It provides a series of draft legal provisions, founded on the collective suggestions emerging from national experiences of Viet Nam, Laos People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia, which are expected to underpin and support national actions to identify possible adverse impacts of climate change on seventeen key sectors of national economic, social and

<sup>10</sup> UN-Habitat website : <http://unhabitat.org/initiatives-programmes/national-urban-policies/>

<sup>11</sup> UN-Habitat (2014) New generation of national urban policy

environmental activities and to develop and implement appropriate adaptation measures to respond to the anticipated consequences.’<sup>12</sup>

- Link to UNEP’s ‘Guidebook on National legislation for adaptation to climate change:’  
[http://www.imh.ac.vn/c\\_tt\\_chuyen\\_nganh/ab6-.2010-10-28.0527654508/GUIDEBOOK%20ON%20NATIONAL%20LEGISLATION%20FOR%20ADAPTATION%20TO%20CLIMATE%20CHANGE.pdf](http://www.imh.ac.vn/c_tt_chuyen_nganh/ab6-.2010-10-28.0527654508/GUIDEBOOK%20ON%20NATIONAL%20LEGISLATION%20FOR%20ADAPTATION%20TO%20CLIMATE%20CHANGE.pdf)  
[http://www.unep.org/delc/Portals/119/publications/Role\\_Legal\\_Instruments\\_Climate\\_Resilient.pdf](http://www.unep.org/delc/Portals/119/publications/Role_Legal_Instruments_Climate_Resilient.pdf)

### 3. UN-Habitat’s Cities and Climate Change Initiative framework

Other than above two frameworks, this framework focuses on local climate change mitigation and adaptation. As shown in the figure below, the focus is on policies, financing, capacities and institutional arrangements, both at the local and national level (enabling framework for local level). In other words, the national framework supports local sustainable, climate change resilient and competitive development.

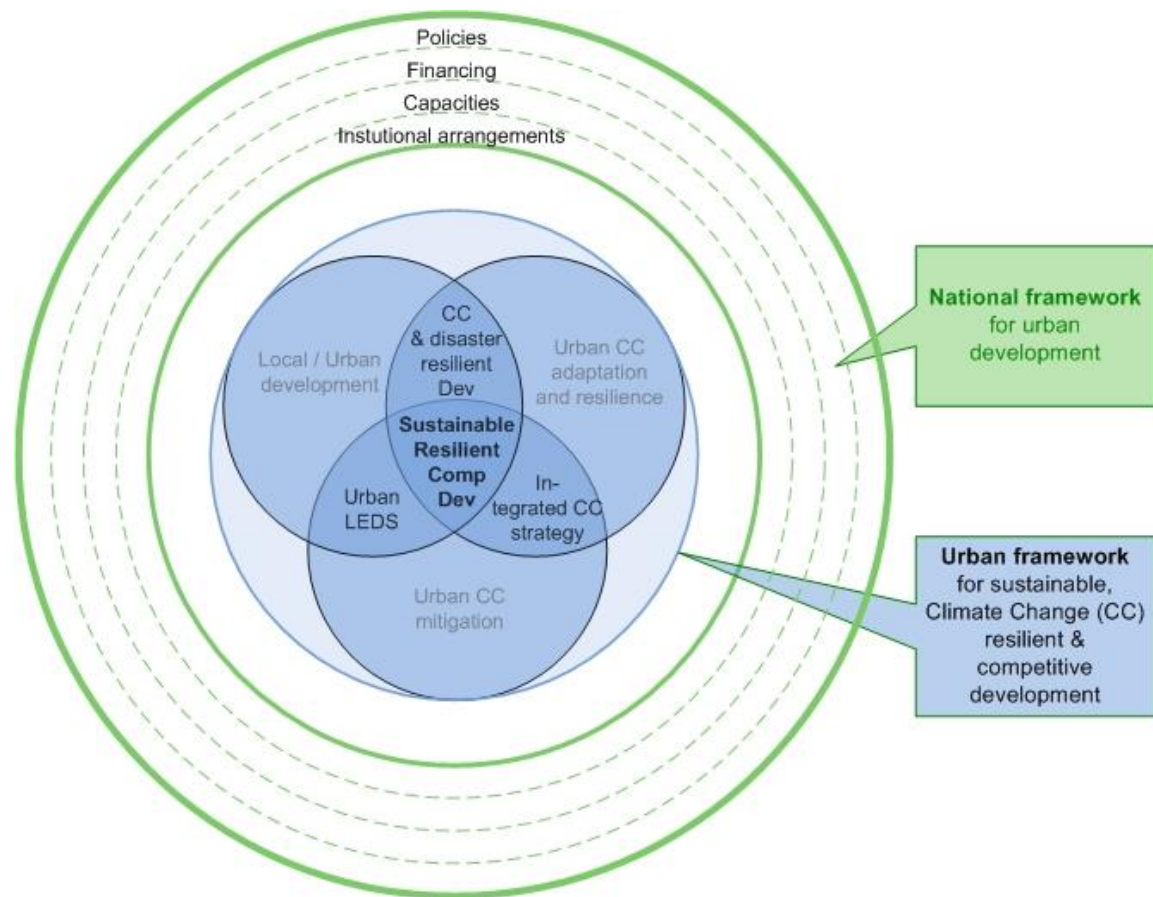


Figure 5: UN-Habitat’s Cities and Climate Change Initiative framework

- Link to CCCI policy note ‘addressing Urban Issues in National Climate Change Policies’ with recommendations for addressing urban issues in national climate change policies  
<http://unhabitat.org/?wpdmact=process&did=Mzc5LmhvdGxpbnMs=>

<sup>12</sup> UNEP (2011, p2). Guidebook on National legislation for adapting to climate change .

### 4.3 Policy focus

Challenges and opportunities for integrating climate change into policies may differ per country, depending on the existence of a national urban policy/national urbanization framework, decentralization efforts and the relevance of climate change per sector. However, in general the policy focus includes:

- National urban policy / national urbanization framework
- Multi-level governance / decentralization policies
- Spatial / urban planning, incl. building codes
- Housing policy, incl. building codes
- Urban infrastructure policies
- Local role environmental / energy / climate change policies

#### **Recommendations for addressing urban issues in national climate change policies**

How can countries deal with climate change in urban areas? Together with 20 countries that developed national climate change policies within the past several years, UN-Habitat sublimated a set of recommendations for addressing urban issues in national climate change policies. These recommendations basically show what options national governments have in reducing the risk of national disaster in cities (in other words: how national governments can assist cities with adapting to climate change) and how national governments can help reducing greenhouse gas in cities. For the list of recommendations, please see the policy note below:

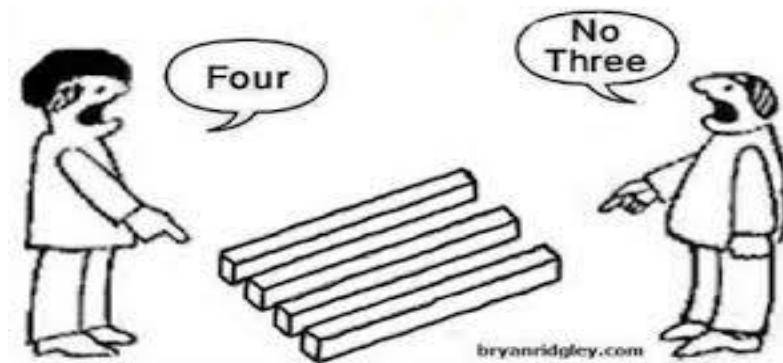
- UN-Habitat Cities and Climate Change policy note no. 3: addressing urban issues in national climate change policies.  
<http://unhabitat.org/?wpdmact=process&did=Mzc5LmhvdGxpbnms>

## 5 Outcomes of the Expert Group Meeting

### 5.1 Objectives and set up of the EGM

#### Purpose

The EGM was organized with the purpose to kick-off the project and to ensure that the proposed country-level activities and implementation modalities of the project are fully agreed upon with the country representatives (country teams) and UN-Habitat, UNESCAP and UNEP.



#### Objectives

- Share most effective practices on national enabling policy frameworks for local climate change action;
- Agree on a framework to assess national-level urban policies, housing policies, urban planning policies and climate change policies;
- Draft 'basic' country-specific work plans

#### Expected outcomes

- Agreed upon assessment framework per country
- Draft 'basic' country-specific work plans

#### More information

- See presentation of Joris Oele given during the Expert Group Meeting: [http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20A-UN-Habitat\\_PurposeObjectivesOutputs\\_Oele.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20A-UN-Habitat_PurposeObjectivesOutputs_Oele.pdf)

*The EGM: purpose, objectives and expected outcomes*

#### Set up of the EGM

The Expert Group Meeting was held on 17 and 18 March 2015 in Bangkok. Eight countries from the Asian region were represented, together with experts and UN-Habitat, UNESCAP and UNEP staff (see list of participants in the appendices).

The first day was designed to 'set the scene' with (1) an introduction about the project and its objectives, (2) an experts discussion on key issues related to mainstreaming climate change in national urban policies, (3) options for reviewing policies with a view to identify opportunities for mainstreaming climate change into national urban policies and (4) country presentations on challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming climate change in national urban policies (see agenda in the appendices).

The second day was set up to discuss how to review and prioritize policies (i.e. assessment framework) for this project and to develop a basic project implementation plan per country. This was done through group work (see agenda and group work materials in the appendices).

The assessment framework and work plans are needed for the next activity (A1.2) under the project: ‘to conduct in-depth assessments, including broad-based stakeholder consultations, of national urban related policies and legislation to enhance climate change responsiveness in the selected countries in the Asian and Pacific regions with the purpose to identify policy and legislative gaps and opportunities to address these.’ UN-Habitat will assist country teams with the policy review. National workshops will be organized to do so, together with finalizing detailed project implementation plans.

During the Expert Group Meeting, country teams were asked to present on country specific challenges and opportunities for mainstreaming climate change in national urban policies. For this purpose, preparation guidelines (see appendices) were distributed prior to the EGM. Topics discussed in the presentations include:

1. Climate change and urbanization related problems
2. Policies and policy opportunities
3. Financing challenges and opportunities
4. Capacity challenges and opportunities
5. Institutional challenges and opportunities
6. Proposed activities for the project

The presentations have been uploaded on the UNESCAP website. A short summary of these presentations is provided per country in the next section, together with group work outcomes (policy priorities and proposed activities).

#### **More information**

- See presentations of the Expert Group Meeting:  
<http://www.unescap.org/resources/presentations-expert-group-meeting-mainstreaming-climate-change-national-urban-policies>



## 5.2 Country analysis and work plans: main challenges & opportunities, policy priorities and proposed activities

### 5.2.1 Bangladesh

#### More info

- See country presentation given during the Expert Group Meeting <http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20D-Bangladesh%20Report.pdf>

#### Climate change and urbanization related problems

In Bangladesh, climate change severely challenges economic growth and frequent disasters disrupt life and the economy (with direct annual costs being 0.5% to 1% of GDP). At the national level, the primary sector (agriculture) and livelihoods are especially vulnerable to climate change; at the city level, the tertiary sector (housing, infrastructure) and livelihoods are especially vulnerable.

<b>Climate change hazards and impacts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Floods <input type="checkbox"/> Cyclones and storm surges <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> River bank erosion <input type="checkbox"/> Salinity intrusion <input type="checkbox"/> Land slides
<b>Climate change vulnerabilities:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> (Poor) people <input type="checkbox"/> Land <input type="checkbox"/> Economy (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary) <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Air
<b>Urbanization related problems</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Sprawl/Lack of buildable land <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Housing and Access to Services <input type="checkbox"/> Poor Environmental Condition <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme Poverty

Table based on information presented during EGM

#### Policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work)

1. National urban sector policy (2014)
2. Urban and regional planning act (2014)
3. National disaster management plan
4. National housing policy (1993 revised on 2008)
5. Municipality Act (2009) which covers municipal finance (with a link to National urban sector policy)

#### Additional relevant policies/plans

- National Comprehensive Development Plan for the Whole Country (Pipeline Project)
- Seventh Five Year Plan-FY 2016-FY2020 (upcoming)
- National Land Use Policy, 2001
- The Delta Plan 2100

**Main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation)**

	<b>Barriers</b>	<b>Opportunities (and priorities)</b>
<b>Policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Policies missing (and or climate change missing):               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Urban Policy;</li> <li>- Urban and Regional Planning Act</li> <li>- National Disaster Management Policy;</li> <li>- National Comprehensive Land Use Plan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming climate change into (pipeline) policies:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Urban Sector Policy 2014, (draft)</li> <li>- Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2014 (draft)</li> <li>- National Comprehensive Development Plan for the Whole Country (Pipeline Project)</li> <li>- Seventh Five Year Plan-FY 2016-FY2020 (upcoming)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Climate change is massive burden on National budget</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increase newly established climate change fund (from US\$45 million to US\$100 million)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Build capacity of government (and civil society and business) to access/negotiate for international climate change funding</li> </ul>
<b>Capacities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrated approach is missing (involving different ministries, civil society and business)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lacking capacity of government (and civil society and business) to plan and implement (climate change related) development programs;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Key government ministries can/should:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist local governments with reviewing and revising all government policies to ensure full account of climate change;</li> <li>- Mainstream climate change in national, sectoral and spatial development planning</li> <li>- Prioritize vulnerable groups and women in plans</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Build capacity to access/negotiate for climate change funding</li> </ul>
<b>Institutions</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen the climate Change Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forests</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen climate change focal points at all relevant ministries and at city level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use civil society's experience and capacity to develop innovative approaches to adaptation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Use experience with community-based approaches</li> </ul>

**Project planning (from EGM group work)**

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES		RESPONSIBLE	2015										2016					
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
<b>A1.2: (Policy Review)</b> National Urban Sector Policy, 2014 Urban and Regional Planning Act 2014	Inter-agency meetings and consultation	UDD and LGD																
	Form inter-ministerial body	UDD and LGD																
	Form Technical team to do the rapid scanning	UDD and LGD																
<b>A1.3: (Mainstreaming CC into the policy/policies)</b>	Research, workshop and training	UDD and LGD																
	Inputs drafting	UDD and LGD																
	Institutional development	UDD and LGD																
<b>A1.4: (City level Pilot)</b> In Mymensingh	Conduct local Policy review and gap analysis	UDD and Municipality																
	Mainstreaming CC into CLUMP	UDD and Municipality																

## 5.2.2 Nepal

### More info

- See country presentation given during the Expert Group Meeting  
<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20D-Nepal%20Report.pdf>

### Climate change and urbanization related problems

In Nepal, climate change especially threatens poor people due to food, water and livelihood security issues. With a trend of increased urban poverty (opposite of national trend) policies are needed to protect the urban poor from negative climate change impacts (on fresh water & food supply, energy production, sewage systems, roads and bridges).

<b>Climate change hazards and impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Siltation and floods reduce power generation efficiency</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Rainfall and floods affecting sewage systems, roads and bridges</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Changing weather patterns and melting ice reduces fresh water supply</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Increased temperature and prolonged drought changes food production patterns (and forces people to migrate to cities)</li></ul>
<b>Climate change vulnerabilities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Poor people (due to water, food and livelihood security issues)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods depending on agriculture</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Urban water supply</li></ul>
<b>Urbanization related problems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Increase of urban poverty (opposite trend of Nepal as a whole)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Very rapid urban growth</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited land availability and land use change issues</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Growth of informal settlement areas</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Waste management</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water quality and availability</li></ul>

Table based on information presented during EGM

### Policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work)

1. National Urban Development Strategy, 2015
2. EPA and EPR (legal documents)

## Main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation)

	Barriers	Opportunities (and priorities)
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>Climate change policy</b> (2011) doesn't specifically address urban climate change issues (e.g. urban water security)</li> <li>❑ <b>EPA and EPR</b> (legal documents) don't address aspects of climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Implement the <b>National Urban Development Strategy</b>, 2015, that promotes multi-hazard approach in dealing with disaster with special attention to climate change</li> <li>❑ The <b>National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)</b>, 2010, focuses on urban settlements and infrastructure as one of six major sectors</li> <li>❑ The <b>Local Adaptation Plans for Action (LAPA)</b>, 2011, helps to integrate climate adaptation and resilience aspects in local and national plans</li> <li>❑ <b>Environment Friendly Local Governance</b>, 2013, assists in linking national policies to local action plans</li> <li>❑ Need to revise <b>EPA and EPR</b> (legal documents) to address aspects of climate change</li> </ul>
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Lack of fund for nationwide implementation of <b>Environment Friendly Local Governance</b>, 2013</li> <li>❑ <b>Environment Special Fund</b> in MoSTE is the major source of funding for climate change projects for the government – but is not enough</li> <li>❑ <b>Local fund</b> for climate change adaptation is provided through District Development Committee to Village Development Committees – but is not enough</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Climate Change Policy demands the establishment of a <b>Climate Change Fund</b></li> <li>❑ Increase in <b>Inter Government Fiscal Transfer</b> from the government to municipalities, also to cater to climate change initiatives</li> <li>❑ <b>Earmarking budgets</b> in the government plans and programs for climate change</li> </ul>
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Lack of <b>technical capacity</b> at local level is hindrance for implementation of plans</li> <li>❑ Need of <b>legislative support</b> for climate change initiative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Capacity building requires <b>tool kits</b> that are instructive and can be practiced and operationalized at the ground level.</li> <li>❑ Need to increase technical capacity at local level through trainings</li> </ul>
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>National Urban Development Strategy, 2015</b> stresses the creation of a robust database on climate change trend and impact in urban areas</li> <li>❑ <b>Micro/local level information and data</b> regarding changing precipitation pattern, and temperature change is lacking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>The Multi-Stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Coordination Committee (MCCICC)</b>, 2010, aims to foster a unified and coordinated climate change response in Nepal</li> <li>❑ Mobilize <b>community based organizations</b> such as Ward Citizen Forums, Citizen Awareness Center in all local bodies to implement plans at local level.</li> <li>❑ Integrate climate change issues in <b>Annual Measurement of Minimum Condition</b> and Performance Measure of the municipalities that mandates them to address the issue of climate change in annual plans and programs</li> </ul>



**Project planning (from EGM group work)**

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES		RESPONSIBLE	2015										2016					
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
<b>A1.2: (Policy Review)</b>																		
<b>A1.3: (Mainstreaming CC into the policy/policies)</b>																		
<b>A1.4: (City level Pilot)</b>																		

## 5.2.3 Philippines

### More info

- See country presentation given during the Expert Group Meeting  
<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20D-Philippines%20Report.pdf>

### Climate change and urbanization related problems

The Philippines is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its location – within Pacific typhoon belt area. Cities and towns are especially vulnerable to flooding and storm surges because most (70%) are located in coastal areas. The mountainous areas (with steep slopes) are especially susceptible to landslides/mudslides.

<b>Climate change hazards and impacts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Intense rainfall leading to flood events and landslides/mudslides <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased rainfall/drought leading to water stress <input type="checkbox"/> Sea level rise leading to inundation of coastal areas and islands and salt water intrusion
<b>Climate change vulnerabilities:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban systems (human settlements and infrastructure) <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, livelihoods, health, energy supply <input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands and mangroves
<b>Urbanization related problems</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Poverty (unemployment) <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate housing/overcrowding and congestion <input type="checkbox"/> Large scale urban development eating up food production & protection areas <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease green areas and water supply and increase GHG emissions <input type="checkbox"/> Increase risk of disasters, health risks and decrease of quality of life

Table based on information presented during EGM

### Policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work)

1. The National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF) (urban regulations and housing policies and regulations)

Additional relevant policies/plans:

- Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) (urban regulations and urban planning/zoning ordinances)
- National Building Code (urban regulations)
- Local Government Code of 1991 (urban economy and municipal finances)
- National Land Use Act (urban legislation and urban regulations)

## Main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation)

	Barriers	Opportunities (and priorities)
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In the current form the <b>National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF)</b> has very limited consideration of CCA and DRRM. Urban Competitiveness.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>National building code</b> is outdated and not mindful of climate changed and DRRM</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No CCA/DRRM dimensions in <b>Local Government Code, 1991</b></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Most LGUs have no updated <b>Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs)</b> due to limited capacities to mainstream CCA and DRRM</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> There is no land use policy to govern local level land use planning in the <b>National Land Use Act</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Updating (<b>currently done</b>) of the <b>NUDHF</b> to mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Review <b>National Building Code (currently done)</b> with LGUs already being highly aware of updating of local building ordinances</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> With the <b>Local Government code</b> undergoing its 4<sup>th</sup> review CCA/DRRM can be considered</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop a supplemental CC mainstreaming guide for <b>CLUPs</b> officially endorsed and rolled out to LGUs (incl. e.g. zoning ordinances that are resilient to climate changes and other natural hazards)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> There is an on-going discussions and pending legislation related to <b>National Land Use Act</b></li> </ul>
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Limited financial</b> capacity of cities to mainstream adaptation and mitigation actions</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Short political term</b> is barrier for long term climate change financing</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Not enough resources to protect <b>coastal areas/cities</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Pending Bills</b> in Congress (e.g. NALUA) opens opportunities for mainstreaming CC</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Peoples Survival Fund</b> (RA 10179) can be used to implement CCA and mitigations projects</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM)</b> can support INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions)</li> </ul>
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Limited technical</b> capacity of cities to mainstream adaptation and mitigation actions (e.g. lack of understanding and use of local hazard maps, climate projections and data in plans)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Build capacity at <b>LGU level</b> on analytics for evidence-based planning and decision-making (e.g. use and interpretation of hazard maps, climate data, trends, scenarios)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Support <b>DILG, HUDCC/HLURB and DENR</b> in mainstreaming climate change in national urban policies</li> </ul>
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Limited incentives</b> for business to comply with CC laws</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change not considered as a priority for <b>national urban policies</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>National government</b> are mandated to support local government with CCA and DRRM according to existing laws</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Link economic, environmental and social indicators</b> to climate change indicators</li> </ul>

**Project planning (from EGM group work)**

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES		RESPONSIBLE	2015										2016						
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	
<b>A1.2: (Policy Review)</b>	Updating of NUDPH (agree with relevant agencies on outline)	National consultant; NUDHF team to provide technical and policy directions																	
	Low hanging fruits: support to fast tracking the review of Section 18 of UDHA for possible policy recommendation towards incorporating climate change into mandatory MRBs for ISFs	See above																	
	Review and amend Executive Order No. 72 (structure and parameters for review of CLUP in the context of CCA and DRRM)	See above																	
	Review Section 20 of the LGC of 1991 on reclassification and conversion-policy recommendation towards rationalization of land reclassification before conversion	See above																	
<b>A1.3: (Mainstreaming CC into the</b>	Generation of climate change-responsive policies and strategies that will consist the updated NUDHF (referring to UN-H NUP rapid	Steering Committee, TWG and UN-H consultant/s																	

<b>policy/policies)</b>	components, plus Urban LEDS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data generation: GHG Profiling mainstreamed in the NUDHF (drafting a chapter or section in the NUDHF on how to profile GHG ; how urban activities affect the whole region (to be drafted by the Consultant and validated with agencies concerned)</li> <li>- Provide advisory services, technical support in policy and legislative review processes</li> </ul>																		
	Writing of the NUDHF Provide grants to HLURB for national workshops to be conducted in support of policy reform and to further support the understanding of key national government actors on mainstreaming urban LEDS into national urban policies	NUDHF team and UN-H consultant/s																	
	Validation, finalization	NUDHF team and Consultant																	
	Publication, printing and through official websites	UN-H and NUDHF Team																	
	National launch, forging with agencies, AoC with UN and MOUs with NGAs (for implementation of the updated NUDHF)	HUDCC/HLURB and other concerned agencies																	
Capacity building for national and regional trainers on NUDHF (agencies concerned with urban LEDS and	HUDCC/HLURB and other concerned																		

	planning), academe, resource institutes- trainings, workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build national government capacities on low carbon development strategies</li> <li>- Engaging LTRFB in development work, discussions toward LEDS</li> </ul> Case studies of in-depth assessment of legislation	agencies																
	Build LGU capacities (newly elected LCEs) on importance of mainstreaming CCA/DRRM into CLUP and CDP Preparation (NEO program-after 2016 election)	UN-Habitat consultant; DILG to facilitate																
	Build capacities of LGU technical team on process of mainstreaming climate change into the NUDHF and into the CLUP and CDP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modules preparation and technical workshops</li> </ul>	HLURB and DILG with UN-H consultant																
	Learning Exchanges, EGMs (A/P and other areas)	NUDHF Team																
	Selection of pilot cities (initial Mandaue and San Fernando Pampanga) <p>Indicators for selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LDRRM Council set up</li> <li>- Development oriented LCE</li> <li>- Relationship with the Metropolis</li> <li>- Urbanized and urbanizing</li> </ul>	NUDHF Team																

A1.4: (City level Pilot) (metropolitan area, within an ecosystem)	City level pilot (metropolitan area, within an ecosystem) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formalization of agreements</li> <li>• MoU with the city</li> </ul>	NUDHF Steering and TWG																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal organization of City-level TWG</li> </ul>	Mayor																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide assistance to build local capacities in linking multi-sectoral and broad based pilot city interventions to national urban policy and legislative reviews (parallel with A1.3 on advisory services for legislative reviews and national workshops)</li> <li>• Develop recommendations for national and global policy measures</li> </ul>	NUDHF Team and LGU																
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the policy: Building the capacities of the LGU</li> </ul> Provide assistance to build local capacities in support of multi-sectoral and broad based pilot city interventions to inform national urban policy and legislative review to better understand the legal, policy, capacity and financial challenges of responding to climate change and to identify local options to overcome these.	NUDHF team and pilot LGU																
	Documentation	Pilot LGUs and consultants NUDHF team																



	Monitoring and assessment	Pilot LGU, NUDHF team and UN-H																
	Learning exchanges (for possible replication)	Pilot LGU, NUDHF team																

## 5.2.4 Sri Lanka

### More info

- See country presentation given during the Expert Group Meeting  
<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20D-Sri%20Lanka%20Report.pdf>

### Climate change and urbanization related problems

With cyclones, floods, landslides droughts and heat waves occurring more frequent, Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to climate change. Although Sri Lanka is still very rural, the urban population is growing in contrast with the rural population.

<b>Climate change hazards and impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intense rainfall leading to flood events and landslides</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drought and heat waves leading to water stress, food security issues and health risks</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sea level rise leading to inundation of coastal areas and islands and salt water intrusion</li> </ul>
<b>Climate change vulnerabilities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Coastal areas/settlements</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Housing</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The urban poor</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture sector</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Tourism sector and ecosystems</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Industries and export development</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Energy transportation and infrastructure</li> </ul>
<b>Urbanization related problems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Can economic infrastructures (industries, roads, public buildings, ports, airports, railways) keep up and be build sustainable?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Housing: Shanty houses, relocation for construction</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Multidimensional Poverty and inequality</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Space/land: land acquisition and displacements (land titles, compensations), land reclamation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Environment: Bio-diversity, damage to ecosystems, PES, EGSs.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cost of disaster relief: during hazardous events</li> </ul>

Table based on information presented during EGM

### Policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work)

1. National physical policy & plan (annual)
2. National policy on local government and national policy on local government action plan
3. Urban development plan for declared areas under UDA
4. National housing policy action plan
5. National road master plan

## Main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation)

	Barriers	Opportunities (and priorities)
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National urban policy (national physical policy &amp; plan) only focuses on conservation of central fragile areas</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National policy on local government only focuses on identifying disaster prone areas</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Only DRR is integrated in the Urban development plan for declared areas under UDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify climate change as a multi-sectoral impact area in the national physical policy &amp; plan</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mainstream climate change into National policy on local government with focus on provincial and local level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Also integrate climate change into the Urban development plan for declared areas under UDA/building code</li> </ul>
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Not enough resources for climate change projects/programmes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enabling environment for investors is lacking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identify climate change actions within local budget</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhance banking facilities (DFCC, HSBC), CSR initiatives, CDMs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Introduced incentives for the projects for incorporation of adoptive and mitigation components (subsidies, Tax holidays from BOI, Certifications for hotel sector)</li> </ul>
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of <b>information availability</b> about adaptation options at local/community level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited <b>technical capacity</b> to implement climate change projects/programmes at local/community level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Make information about adaptation options available at community level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Engage existing institutional and community-based mechanisms for coordination</li> </ul>
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Short political term</b> is barrier for sustainable climate change policies</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Poor inter-ministerial/organizational coordination and ministerial priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Formulate institutional mechanism to allocate, manage, &amp; monitor local and international climate change related resources/funds</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrate policy making and Implementation authorities</li> </ul>

**Project planning (from EGM group work)**

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES		RESPONSIBLE	2015										2016						
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	
<b>A1.2: (Policy Review)</b>	Broad based consultative workshops	ministry of urban development and water supply	■	■	■	■													
<b>A1.3: (Mainstreaming CC into the policy/policies)</b>	Research	Urban development authority under MUDW					■	■											
	Workshops	Urban development authority under MUDW					■	■											
	Training	Urban development authority under MUDW					■	■											
<b>A1.4: (City level Pilot)</b>	Select pilot area and draft the new policy/plans. Options: Ampara, Anuradhapura, Batticaloa, Colombo, Dambulla, Hambantota, Jaffna, Polonnaruwa, and Trincomalee	Urban development authority under MUDW							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

## 5.2.5 Viet Nam

### More info

- See country presentation given during the Expert Group Meeting  
<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20D-Viet%20Nam%20Report.pdf>

### Climate change and urbanization related problems

Viet Nam ranks among the top countries most affected by climate change. Natural disasters, floods and droughts are increasing and cause risks to urban development, including infrastructure, and national and local GDP.

<b>Climate change hazards and impacts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sea level rise and flooding leading to salt water intrusion which in turn affects clean water supply in urban areas and agriculture production
	<input type="checkbox"/> More frequent storm surges/extreme rainfall leading to flooding and landslides
	<input type="checkbox"/> Prolonged hot weather conditions affecting agriculture production
<b>Climate change vulnerabilities:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> People/settlements along the coast and in delta area
	<input type="checkbox"/> People settlements in mountainous areas
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves along the coastal provinces
<b>Urbanization related problems</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Southern Delta faces the risk of wide-scale flooding (especially in the Mekong Delta and Ho Chi Minh city)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban infrastructure is incomplete or not available. Main drainage axis are too narrow and not sufficient during the rainy season
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport routes have been raised and became “dikes” which in turn causes flooding

Table based on information presented during EGM

### Policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work)

1. Land law 2014
2. Orientations on Water supply, sewerage and solid waste management
3. Law on Energy Saving 2010
4. Construction Law 2014
5. Construction codes, norms, standards systems
6. Urban planning law, 2010
7. Urban Development and Management Law, 2016
8. National Urban Development orientation to 2025, Vision to 2050”
9. Urban Development Program for 2012-2020”
10. Development of Urban Viet Nam responding with climate change period 2013 – 2020
11. National Housing Development Strategy, 2013
12. Housing Law 2014

## Main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation)

	Barriers	Opportunities (and priorities)
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Climate change sensitive policies are needed in the urban development and construction sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> An Action Plan in response to CC of the Construction Sector in 2012-2015 is being developed</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning Law 2010 and related documents will be revised in 2016</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intention of government to review the planned projects that have been approved, taking flooding and landslides into consideration.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intention of government to promulgate regulations on urban governance towards nature conservation, dredging and leveling restriction.</li> </ul>
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of climate change funding from international sources and the private sector</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Funding is needed for the development of technical criteria, policies and mechanisms on evaluation, monitoring and adjustment of climate change adaption solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Funding for CC adaptation activities from 2009 to 2015 implemented by ministries is about 110 mill USD.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intention of government to strengthen the state budget for responding to climate change</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intention of government to invest in the synchronous transport system, particularly urban drainage systems</li> </ul>
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of capacity to conduct climate change impact assessments or out-of-date standards are used</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Poor awareness and management capacity of protection areas, flood drainage corridors and urban water storage system.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> A library to store and share information on status quo and solutions for CC adaption is needed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Government intention to actively participate in international programs on climate change adaptation in order to take advantage of the support of finance, technology, capacity building programs implemented projects</li> </ul>
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of coordination on climate change and translating research into practice has been shown to be difficult</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intention to establish a Steering Committee of the action plan in response to CC of the Construction sector; Establish an Office of CC response</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrated programs and projects related to climate change will be in the annual plan and five years from 2016 to 2020 of the ministries, branches and localities of the country</li> </ul>

**Project planning (from EGM group work)**

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES		RESPONSIBLE	2015										2016					
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
<b>A1.2: (Policy Review)</b>	Urban Planning Law Review and Proposed content of CC issues to integrate into the law	MOC-VUDA,MONRE, AMCC and others related agencies, Selected cities ACVN, UN-Habitat, VUF																
<b>A1.3: (Mainstreaming CC into the policy/policies)</b>	A1.1:Mainstreaming CC into Urban Policies and Laws (including dialogues and sector policy review and formulation)	MOC-VUDA,MONRE, AMCC and others related agencies, Selected cities ACVN, UN-Habitat, VUF																
<b>A1.4: (City level Pilot)</b>	National – Regional – City Dialogues to Review and Exchange experiences and synthesize the issues, opportunities to address in urban policy / legal framework	MOC-VUDA,MONRE, AMCC and others related agencies, Selected cities ACVN, UN-Habitat, VUF																
	Develop City Preparedness Index and facilitate the cities to assess their preparedness on CC adaptation / mitigation plan (including the capacity building)	MOC-VUDA,MONRE, AMCC and others related agencies, Selected cities ACVN, UN-Habitat, VUF																



## 5.2.6 Indonesia

### More info

- See country presentation given during the Expert Group Meeting  
<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20D-Indonesia%20Report.pdf>

### Climate change and urbanization related problems

In Indonesia, climate change is leading to increased events of flooding, water scarcity and health issues. With most cities located in coastal areas, 82 per cent of the cities are at risk of climate change. Combined with a rapid urbanization trend, climate change need to be considered in national urban related policies

<b>Climate change hazards and impacts</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sea level rise and flooding leading to salt water intrusion which in turn affects clean water supply
	<input type="checkbox"/> More frequent storm surges/extreme rainfall leading to flooding and landslides
	<input type="checkbox"/> GHG emissions leading to health issues
<b>Climate change vulnerabilities:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal settlements and population
	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban infrastructure and land
<b>Urbanization related problems</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Large number population lives in cities and number is increasing rapidly
	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and housing is at risk of flooding

Table based on information presented during EGM

### Policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work)

1. Guidelines for National Urban Policy implementation
2. Guidelines for climate change for cities
3. Spatial Planning Policy and guidelines (legislation)
4. Land banking for sustainable cities (being developed)
5. Local development Plan
6. Regulations on public space, building codes and green buildings
7. Slum upgrading and policies on providing decent and affordable housing for low income communities
8. Regulation of Minimum Standard for Urban Basic Services
9. Law of Solid Waste Management
10. Law of Water Resources (has been revoked and needs to be redrafted)

## Main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation)

	Barriers	Opportunities (and priorities)
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of climate change and DRR consideration in national urban related policies:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Urban Policy (2015-2045) to achieve sustainable cities (5 pillars: livable, green and resilient, smart, local social culture, rural urban linkages)</li> <li>- Medium term development plan (2015-2019)</li> <li>- Broken down into 5 year plans (aligned with National (Every 5 years evaluation of the Policy)</li> <li>- Sustainable City Index (6 indicators)</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Development of Guidelines for climate change for cities has been delayed</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Law of Water Resources has been revoked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Guidelines for implementing national urban policy (and related plans) are being developed and provide an opportunity for mainstreaming climate change</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to engage with development of Guidelines for climate change for cities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intention of government to decrease greenhouse gas emissions in 5 priority sectors: forestry and peat lands, energy &amp; transport, agriculture, industry and waste as much as 26% by 2019</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Law of Water Resources needs to be redrafted</li> </ul>
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No Budget allocation due to limited information about climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund in place</li> </ul>
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of capacity to respond to climate change at the local level</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Developing regulation for local government to create climate change program can be challenging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Intention of government to increase community resilience to climate change</li> </ul>
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Overlapping program and activity between institution and ministry</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Impact of decentralization: program depend on local government policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Map tasks and authority of institutions to avoid overlapping programs</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Optimize existing institutions</li> </ul>

**Project planning (from EGM group work)**

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES		RESPONSIBLE	2015										2016					
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
<b>A1.2: (Policy Review)</b>	Developing National Guideline for Climate Change Adaptation including mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national/local policy	Ministry of Environment and Forestry																
	Integration Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction	Ministry of Environment and Forestry																
	Risk and impact analysis of climate change including vulnerability analysis and developing climate data projection	Ministry of Environment and Forestry																
<b>A1.3: (Mainstreaming CC into the policy/policies)</b>	Development data base management to monitoring and evaluation indicator resilience cities	National Development Plan Agency																
	Public awareness, campaign and education	National Development Plan Agency																
	Training	National Development Plan Agency																
<b>A1.4: (City level)</b>	Selected cities for piloting	Ministry of Public Works and Housing																

<b>Pilot)</b>	Review vulnerability assessment and planning program	Ministry of Public Works and Housing																
	Review investment program	Ministry of Public Works and Housing																
	Training	Ministry of Public Works and Housing																
	Identification related Local Climate change Institution (working group/task forced	Ministry of Public Works and Housing																
	Developing law of water resources and other regulations below;	Ministry of Public Works and Housing																

## 5.2.7 Mongolia

### More info

- See country presentation given during the Expert Group Meeting  
<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Session%20D-Mongolia%20Report.pdf>

### Climate change and urbanization related problems

In Mongolia, climate change especially leads to an increase in annual mean temperature, more droughts and more extreme weather. Economic losses are mostly related to harsh winters (Dzud) and forest and steppe fires. Besides that, the number of earthquakes is increasing rapidly. Although Mongolia is one of the least dense countries in the world, 68 per cent of the population lives in urban areas of which most in Ulaanbaatar.

<b>Climate change hazards and impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increase of mean temperature and drought leading to desertification/decrease forest area (because of fires)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Changing temperatures leading to more extreme weather events/storms and harsh winters</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Extreme rainfall leading to flooding in Ulaanbaatar</li> </ul>
<b>Climate change vulnerabilities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rural people (who migrate to Ulaanbaatar)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> People living in ger areas</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> People living flood prone areas</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Energy supply</li> </ul>
<b>Urbanization related problems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Service delivery cannot keep up with rapid urbanization, also leading to informal settlement</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Transition from ger areas to built up areas is challenging</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Burning raw coal for stoves/heating in ger areas leads to extreme air pollution (90 %)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of sewage system in ger area leading to groundwater pollution and soil contamination</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Shortage of energy supply and traffic congestion</li> </ul>

Table based on information presented during EGM

### Policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work)

1. The MDG-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia
  - Urban development national policy (drafting)
  - General development project on human settlement (prepared rapid assessment)
2. The state policy on population (need revision)
3. General development project on human settlement (need to develop)
4. Law on urban development
5. Guidelines for preparing regional plans and master plans
6. Housing state policy

There is also a strong interest in further developing a national urban policy (of which the development stagnated in 2013).

## Main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation)

	Barriers	Opportunities (and priorities)
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate structure of urban planning system (no consideration flooding and climate change)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The MDG-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia (2008) lacks climate change consideration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Need to update and revise following components of The MDG-based Comprehensive National Development Strategy of Mongolia               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban development national policy (drafting)</li> <li>- General development project on human settlement (prepared rapid assessment)</li> </ul> </li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Amend and implement the Master plans of cities and regional pillar centers for up to 2020; draft Master plan for up to 2030 considering the land management, housing, earthquake zones, and rationalized public transport network</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Make the state, regional, aimag and soum land management plan consistent with other relevant policy documents, develop environmentally friendly, cost effective land management plans that accelerate economic development and ensure compliance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop and implement new land management plan for ger districts of Ulaanbaatar city;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Revise and develop legislation, regulation, norms and normative, standards required for implementation of urban development and planning policies;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Housing policy: 100.000 houses to be developed</li> </ul>
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of climate change finance and budget</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Uncoordinated activities between the financial and construction sectors</li> </ul>	
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of measuring and controlling of disaster risk and climate change</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of urban planning and construction specialists</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of educational, training and advertisements about climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National mitigation and adaptation capacities are being strengthened under NAPA programme</li> </ul>
Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of cohesion and regulation between related ministries and institutions</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Bottom-up approach with high professional participation is needed in the sector</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Unstable government situation, changing policy and loss of continuity state policy, lay aside of policies, laws and etc.;</li> </ul>	

**Project planning (from EGM group work)**

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES		RESPONSIBLE	2015										2016					
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
<b>A1.2: (Policy Review)</b>																		
<b>A1.3: (Mainstreaming CC into the policy/policies)</b>																		
<b>A1.4: (City level Pilot)</b>																		



## 5.2.8 Myanmar

### Climate change and urbanization related problems

In Myanmar, climate change

<b>Climate change hazards and impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Drought impacting agriculture, water, energy and public health impacting</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Cyclone/strong winds impacting agriculture (crops and livestock), fisheries (marine), water, energy and public health</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Intense rain impacting agriculture, water, and public health</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Flood/storm surge impacting agriculture (crop and livestock), water, infrastructure, energy and public health.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Extreme high temperatures impacting agriculture (livestock and crops), fisheries, water, energy and industry, and public health</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Sea level rise impacting agriculture, water, public health, and infrastructure.</li></ul>
<b>Climate change vulnerabilities:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Coastal areas including human settlements</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Catchment areas and low-lying areas</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, water supply, fisheries, energy, health and infrastructure</li></ul>
<b>Urbanization related problems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Rapid urbanization and need for infrastructure and services</li></ul>

Table based on information presented during EGM

### Policy priorities for climate change mainstreaming (from EGM group work)

1. .

**Main barriers and opportunities for addressing climate change (summary from EGM preparation presentation)**

	<b>Barriers</b>	<b>Opportunities (and priorities)</b>
<b>Policies</b>		
Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited climate change finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Extending Financial Sources available for awareness raising</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited Capacity and Quantity of Human Resource for climate change and urbanization policy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited awareness on climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building through internal, regional and international approaches</li> </ul>
Institutions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National CC Adaptation and Mitigation Working Committee</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar climate change alliance</li> </ul>

**Project planning (from EGM group work)**

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES		RESPONSIBLE	2015										2016					
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J
<b>A1.2: (Policy Review)</b>																		
<b>A1.3: (Mainstreaming CC into the policy/policies)</b>																		
<b>A1.4: (City level Pilot)</b>																		

## 5.3 Conclusions and next steps

### Summary of group work discussions and outcomes

As shown in above section, each country has come up with an initial priority list of policies to review and a basic implementation plan (during group work). Below table provides a summary of participants' inputs on what to focus on during this project regarding content and process.

Participants' inputs on focus of the project

Content	Process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus, bounds and controls in discussing “urban area” as CC is mainstreamed</li> <li>• ‘Responsibility’ assessment/Stakeholder assessment</li> <li>• CC scenario and impact assessment including mapping (spatial representation)</li> <li>• Both adaptation and mitigation considerations: consider country priorities! Creating apt balance</li> <li>• LCD options and methodologies</li> <li>• Cost-benefit and co-benefits! (esp. urban energy)– CBAU</li> <li>• Land management; land banking</li> <li>• Social impact assessment</li> <li>• Link of DRR and CC Actions (e.g IEC and advocacy)</li> <li>• Plan and Implementation linkage– Governance system</li> <li>• Technology scanning (applicable and sustainable?)</li> <li>• CC in education in the context of sustainability of actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National– inter agency</li> <li>• Vertical linkage!</li> <li>• Local level (bottom up process)</li> <li>• Participative; community awareness and involvement</li> <li>• Consider resource availability and how such is shared (national-local)</li> <li>• Use existing and available research and studies</li> <li>• Engage Knowledge/Research centers in country</li> </ul>

Analyzing above table and group/plenary discussions there is a need to:

- Focus on emerging policies (to mainstream climate change into) and develop guidelines on how to this (moving forward a national enabling environment for local action)
- Have a multi-level governance/bottom up system and feedback mechanism in place
- Have clear focus/boundaries and responsibilities (e.g. focal points)
- Have a strong information base about climate change (e.g. scenario's; impact assessments) and engage knowledge/research centers in countries
- Focus on both mitigation and adaptation (although the focus in currently very much on adaptation)
- Link the project to other activities/projects/sectors (e.g. LCD; DRR; technology; education)
- Identify cost- and co-benefits (e.g. urban energy)
- Focus on land management/planning and regulating the private sector

### **Next steps/agreed follow up actions**

- Collect initial country presentations/work plans (3 April 2015)
- Make a request for the organization of a national workshop (date) (3 April 2015)
- Support further development of work plans per country – initial discussion on first draft, then development of work programme in each country (during national workshops) (April/May 2015)
- Ensure in-country agreement of activities on all levels needed (April/May 2015)
- Establish a possible feedback loop from local pilots/bring cities together with already experience in national workshop

## Appendices

### 1. EGM AGENDA

Tuesday 17 March 2015

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 08.30-09.00 | <b>Registration</b>   |
| 09.00-09.20 | <b>Opening remarks</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rae Kwon Chung, Chief, Environment and Development Division<br/>UNESCAP</li></ul>  |
| 09.20-10.00 | <b>(a) Introduction and objectives of the meeting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The project strategy: Mainstreaming climate change into urban policies (in the context of the global climate change and development agenda) (15 min) - Bernhard Barth, UN-Habitat</li><li>- Mainstreaming climate change into urban policies: urban transformation, climate change and governance (15 min) - Donovan Storey, UNESCAP</li><li>- The EGM: purpose, objectives and expected outcomes (10 min) - Joris Oele, UN-Habitat</li></ul> |
| 10.00-10.30 | <b>Coffee break &amp; Group Photo</b>   |
| 10.30-12.30 | <b>(b) Mainstreaming Climate Change into National Urban Policies: Key issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Emma Porio, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines (20 min)</li><li>- Richard Friend, ISET, Thailand(20 min)</li><li>- Johara Bellali, Adelphi, Germany (20 min)</li><li>- Plenary discussion</li></ul>  |
| 12.30-13.30 | <b>Lunch</b>  |
| 13.30-14.45 | <b>(c) Assessment framework options for national urban policies</b><br>(facilitated by Donovan Storey) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- UN-Habitat's National Urban Policy framework (20 min)<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Themba Phakathi, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat, Nairobi</li></ul></li><li>- UNEP's climate change policy assessment framework (20 min) – Jonathan Gilman, Regional Coordinator, UNEP, Bangkok</li><li>- Plenary discussion (on key points on assessment framework)</li></ul>     |
| 14.45-15.30 | <b>(d) Country presentations: challenges and opportunities</b><br>(facilitated by Bernhard Barth) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Philippines (20 min)</li><li>- Viet Nam (20 min)</li></ul>  |
| 15.30-15.45 | <b>Coffee break</b>   |
| 15.45-17.00 | <b>(d) Country presentations, continued</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Nepal (20 min)</li><li>- Sri Lanka (20 min)</li></ul>   |

- Bangladesh (20 min)
- Discuss presentation key points (15 min)

17.00-17.15 **Conclusions of the day and wrap-up (ESCAP)**

### Wednesday 18 March 2015

- 09.00-10.15 **(d) Country presentations, continued**  
(facilitated by Liam Fee)
- Indonesia (20 min)
  - Mongolia (20 min)
  - Myanmar (20 min)
  - Discuss presentation key points (15 min)
- 10.15-10.20 **(f) Introduction to group work on policy assessment methods**  
(facilitated by Laidis Cea and Joris Oele)
- Presentation by UN-Habitat on group work (purpose, what to do and expected outputs)
- 10.20-10.30 **Coffee break**
- 10.30-12.00 **(f) Agree on policy assessment methods**
- Breakout groups to review assessment framework options
  - Groups feedback
- 12.00-13.00 **Lunch**
- 13.00-14.00 **(f) Agree on policy assessment method, continued**  
(facilitated by Emma Porio)
- Plenary discussion to agree on assessment framework
- 14.00-14.15 **(g) Introduction to group work on developing national work plans**  
(facilitated by Laidis Cea and Joris Oele)
- Presentation on group work (purpose, what to do and expected outputs)
- 14.15-15.00 **(g) Developing national work plans**
- Breakout groups to develop national work plans (in country teams)
- 15.00-15.15 **Coffee break**
- 15.15-16.15 **(g) Developing national work plans, continued**
- Breakout groups to develop national work plans
- 16.15-17.00 **(g) Developing national work plans, continued**
- Plenary discussion on national work plans and next steps (moderated by Donovan Storey)
- 17.00-17.15 **Conclusions of the EGM, next steps and wrap-up (UN-Habitat)**



## 2. EGM LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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### 3. EGM PREPARATION GUIDELINES (FOR COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS)

*“As cities and national governments cannot act alone to effectively tackle climate change, a framework for understanding the linkages across multiple levels of government and with the private sector and non-governmental stakeholders is needed.”*

OECD (2010, p171). *Cities and Climate Change*

#### Introduction

In the face of the changing global climate, the future of millions of people in the Asia and Pacific Region will be determined by the pace and quality of adaptation and mitigation undertaken by its cities. Climate change will provide challenges to environmental sustainability, the structure of economies, patterns of human settlements, livelihoods and employment. Despite considerable economic transformation poverty and inequality remain key challenges for the cities in Asia and the Pacific with about one third of the region’s urban population now estimated to live in slums.

Local governments and urban stakeholders, have started to address climate change throughout the Asia and Pacific region by exploring low carbon development paths and addressing resilience. However, very often these efforts remain local and depend on the initiative of individual cities, often with the (limited) support of external partners. The key bottlenecks for a broader urban sector response to climate change are: (i) limited local and national capacities to address climate change challenges; (ii) limited funding for climate change responses, particularly at the local level; (iii) a combination of a lack of political will and prioritisation; and (iv) national urban policy and legal frameworks that do not anticipate and manage rapid urban growth nor climate change.

National policy frameworks can stimulate the development and implementation of local climate change actions. These frameworks may include policies, laws, capacity development and financial mechanisms. In order to support national governments in their efforts to address climate change at the city or local government level, UN-Habitat, ESCAP and UNEP are jointly implementing the project: “Strengthening capacities of member states in the Asian and Pacific region to mainstream climate change concerns into national urban related policies”.

#### Why this preparation?

In order to enhance the effectiveness of national policy frameworks for reacting to climate change at the local level, countries need to know what the challenges and opportunities are for developing such a framework. This requires an understanding of (i) the main problems related to climate change in the country and in cities and of (ii) the most important (driving and inhibiting) conditions (policies, laws, financing, capacities, institutional arrangements) for national governments to support local governments to react to climate change. To get a better understanding of this, an in-depth analysis will be conducted in countries. However, to start-off the project effectively at the Expert Group Meeting, some information gathering and basic analysis is needed. Guidance on what information is needed is provided below. **Please note that, besides this document, country representatives also need to prepare a power point presentation** (1 presentation per country) in which the same information is summarized in 12 slides (maximum 20 minutes per country). A power point with a standard structure will be provided for this purpose.

The organizers would be grateful if you could kindly complete this form and bring it to the Expert Group Meeting on 17-18 March. This will serve as the basis for discussions during the exercise segment of the programme on the second day.

## 1. COUNTRY PROFILE

Country name	
Land area in km <sup>2</sup>	
Population number and growth/year	
Urban population (per cent) and growth/year	
Name and population of largest city	
Population density per km <sup>2</sup>	
GDP per capita in US dollars	
Geographical setting (climate)	

## 2. CLIMATE CHANGE AND URBANIZATION RELATED PROBLEMS

<p>2.1. Describe the main problems related to climate change in the country and in cities.</p> <p>Please consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hazards: trends and projections of drought, precipitation, heat waves, sea level rise and floods);</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Vulnerabilities: economic impacts/losses (US\$), social/poor, infrastructure (e.g housing), and;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Difference between impacts and vulnerabilities on the country and city level</li> </ul>	
<p>2.2. Please list hazards and vulnerabilities separately from most to less critical</p>	<p>Hazards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ...</li> <li>2. ...</li> <li>3. ...</li> <li>4. ...</li> <li>5. ...</li> </ol> <p>Vulnerabilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ...</li> <li>2. ...</li> <li>3. ...</li> <li>4. ...</li> <li>5. ...</li> </ol>
<p>2.3. Describe the main problems related to rapid</p>	

## urbanization

Please consider:

- Urban sprawl / availability of space
- Housing and access to services
- Environment
- Poverty/inequality

### 3. POLICIES

3.1. What are the most important policies that promote or inhibit climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in cities? What policies are missing?

Please consider laws, regulations, strategies and plans at the local, regional and national levels

3.2. What are the main opportunities for better integrating climate change into the above identified policies over the next years?

Please consider what national level (pipeline) policies (also related to urban development) could be candidates for integrating / strengthening climate change into these policies.

3.3. Provide a policy overview in the table below

Please consider:

- National urban policy / national urbanization framework
- Multi-level governance / decentralization policies
- Spatial / urban planning, incl. building codes
- Housing policy, incl. land?
- Urban infrastructure policies
- Local role environmental / energy / climate change policies

See below

### 3.3. POLICY OVERVIEW

Urban/local Policy (law, national strategy etc.)	Is there such a policy in your country y/n	Official name of Policy (with year)	How is climate change integrated (provide citation for any cross-reference of climate change policies)	How does this policy support and/or impede urban/local climate change action?	Other comments
National Urban Policy / National Urbanization Framework					
Multi-level governance, Decentralization (please list specific policies separately)					
Spatial / urban planning, incl. building codes (please list specific policies separately)					
Housing policy, incl. building codes (please list specific policies separately)					
Urban infrastructure policies, e.g. roads, water, waste, energy (please list specific policies separately)					
Provide brief summary of local role policies and laws related to climate change energy / environment / urban development					



## 4. FINANCING

4.1. What are the roles and responsibilities regarding climate change financing?

Please consider roles and responsibilities at all government levels (national, regional, local)

4.2. What are the options /opportunities for increasing the funding of local climate change action from the national level?

## 5. CAPACITIES

5.1. What capacities are lacking to respond to climate change?

Please consider capacities at all government levels (national, regional, local)

5.2. What most effective support can national governments offer in building the capacity of local governments to respond to climate change? You may include finance, data, decentralization policies etc

## 6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

<p>6.1. What are the key actors influencing (driving or blocking) climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. What are the barriers and opportunities for collaboration between different actors or for the national government to support local governments?</p> <p>Please consider government, business and community and how they influence processes.</p>	
<p>6.2. What are the key national level actors influencing urban development. How could climate change (adaptation and mitigation) become more important in their agenda's?</p>	

## 7. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

<p>Related to this project, what activities would you propose in your country?</p> <p>Please consider activities related to integrating climate change into policies and capacity development support for local governments</p>	
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### 4. EGM GROUP WORK MATERIALS

#### When to use these group work materials?

These materials will be used during the EGM group work, sessions:

- (f) Agree on assessment method
- (g) Developing national work plans

After the EGM, the filled exercises can be used to further develop de national work plans

#### 1. (F) AGREE ON ASSESSMENT METHOD

The exercise is intended to help identify what components of the National Urban Policy (NUP) framework are relevant for an in-country policy review. Besides the NUP framework there are other frameworks/methods which could be used to review policies but as the NUP is quite broad already

this exercise only focuses on the NUP. For more information about the NUP and other assessment framework/methods see the background paper.

**1.1. IDENTIFY GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE INTO PRIORITY POLICIES**

- ❖ **RELATED TO AGENDA**  
18/03/2015 11.00-12.30u (f) Agree on assessment framework
- ❖ **SUGGESTED TIME**  
30 minutes
- ❖ **CLARIFICATION AND COMMENTS**  
Country teams need to know what policies and ‘policy opportunities’ they want to focus on for this project and how these will be reviewed/assessed with the aim to mainstream climate change. An initial listing of possible policies and policy opportunities has been made by country teams during preparation (preparation guidelines section 3 and slides 4, 5 and 12 of your country presentation. Use this information for this exercise. Information in below table will be used as a basis for the plenary discussion related to this session and for the next step: develop national work plans (especially 2.2. country specific activities).
- ❖ **PROCEDURE**  
List the priority policies (i.e. the policies the country team wants to focus on during this project) in the left column below. Then ‘list’ what the gaps and opportunities are for mainstreaming climate change into these policies in the right column. In other words: answer how climate change can become relevant in these policies?

<b>Policy (or policy opportunity) to be reviewed</b>	<b>What are the gaps and opportunities for mainstreaming climate change in these policies?</b>
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	


## 1.2. LINK PRIORITY POLICIES TO NUP POLICY ASSESSMENT COMPONENTS

- ❖ **RELATED TO AGENDA**  
18/03/2015 11.00-12.30 (f) Agree on assessment framework
- ❖ **SUGGESTED TIME**  
30 minutes
- ❖ **CLARIFICATION AND COMMENTS**  
To assess / review national policies vis-à-vis their relevance for climate change, country teams need to agree what components of policy assessment methods could be used to do this. This can be country-specific. Use the information in above column for this exercise. Information in below table will be used as a basis for the plenary discussion related to this session and for the next step: develop national work plans (especially 2.2. country specific activities).
- ❖ **PROCEDURE**  
Link the priority policies from the former exercise to components of the National Urban Planning (NUP) framework. The information from the gaps and opportunities analysis can help to link the policies. After listing the policies in the second column, Rank (1-5) what components of assessment methods you consider most relevant (and doable) for reviewing policies (being 1 most important). After that, discuss if the NUP components which are not linked to a policy are relevant or not and if assessment components are missing.

Specific NUP components	Link priority policies	RANK
<u>Urbanization overview: Drivers, Trends and Projections</u> (population; projects; urban pattern)		
<u>Urban Legislation</u> (land regulations; local authorities, functions and responsibilities)		
<u>Urban regulations</u> (public space; buildability & urban development rights; plotting; building codes)		
<u>Urban Planning: Implementation tools and enforceability</u> (urban fabric, open spaces; street pattern; buildable plots; extension and infill)		

<u>Housing Policies and Regulations</u> (needs / demands rights to adequate housing; accessibility and affordability; role private sector)		
<u>Infrastructure and Basic Services</u> (water & sanitation; energy; transport and mobility; drainage; urban waste management; telecommunications)		
<u>Urban Economy and Municipal Finances</u> (municipal financing; local economic development/job creation; land value sharing system)		
<u>Proposal For the System of Cities</u> (main cities; intermediate cities; market towns, villages and other settlements)		
<u>Other Issues of Strategic Importance</u> (tourism; cultural heritage etc)		

## 2. (G) DEVELOP A NATIONAL WORK PLAN

Each country team will develop a country-specific work plan to implement the project. During the EGM a basic work plan will be developed to kick-start the project in each country. The basic work plan will highlight:

- Who will take the lead in the project
- Agreed upon country activities
- Agreed upon timeframe for implementing activities

### 2.1. PROJECT PLANNING AND RISK ASSESSMENT

- ❖ RELATED TO AGENDA  
18/03/2015 14.15-16.45u (g) Development of national work plans
- ❖ SUGGESTED TIME  
30 minutes
- ❖ CLARIFICATION AND COMMENTS  
Be clear about the project scope. Focus on main challenges and opportunities and recognize limitations
- ❖ PROCEDURE  
Determine answers to these questions

QUESTIONS	RESPONSES
- What is the overall goal of the project	

<b>in your country</b>	
<p>- <b>What are the possible challenges/risks?</b>  Consider the following issues in your analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Political risks (please list)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Organizational risks (please list)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental risks (please list)</li> <li>Etc.</li> </ul>	
<p>- <b>What are possible risk mitigation measures?</b>  Consider the following issues in your analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Political risks mitigation measures</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Organizational risks mitigation measures</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental risks mitigation measures</li> <li>Etc.</li> </ul>	

## 2.2. GET ORGANIZED AND SECURE COMMITMENT

- ❖ **RELATED TO AGENDA**  
18/03/2015 14.15-16.15u (g) Develop national work plans
- ❖ **SUGGESTED TIME**  
30 minutes
- ❖ **CLARIFICATION AND COMMENTS**  
A planning process should be well prepared. This means that it should be clear who will lead the process, who will keep the process going, what resources are needed and available and where the process will focus on.
- ❖ **PROCEDURE**  
Determine answers to these questions. Commit the leading players identified. When the table below is completed, write out a process, and a schedule (or action calendar), as to when each task is expected to be completed, whose responsibility it will be and an estimate of how much it should cost.

PROJECT COMPONENT	ACTION PLAN	RESPONSES (including timeline if applicable)
<p><b>Activity A1.2</b>  Conduct in-depth assessments, including broad-based stakeholder consultations, of national urban policy and urban-related legislation to enhance climate change responsiveness to identify policy and legislative gaps and opportunities to address these. This activity will build on the EGM (A1.1) and the framework developed under it.</p>	<p>Scope (Group Work 1)  What is the target for the review?  Who is overall lead? Key partners?  How to deliver the target?  <i>What process will be used?</i>  <i>Who should be part of the process?</i></p>	

<p><b>Activity A1.3</b> Build national government capacities in support of the policy and legislative review process. Building on Activity A1.2, grants will be provided to key stakeholders and national workshops conducted in support of policy reform.</p>	<p>Who is overall lead? Key partners? What Technical Advisory support is/are needed? (Research? Workshop? Trainings? Policy drafting? Insti Dev? etc)</p>	
<p><b>Activity A1.4</b> Build local capacities in support of multi-sectoral and broad based pilot city intervention to inform national urban policy and legislative review. This activity will go hand-in-hand with activity A1.3. Focusing on the local government level, reviews will be conducted in order to better understand the legal, policy, capacity and financial challenges of responding to climate change and to identify local options to overcome these. Recommendations for national and global policy measures would also be developed.</p>	<p>Who is overall lead? Key partners? Key Activities: City selection ? ? ?</p>	

TASKS RELATED TO ACTIVITES	RESPO NSIBILI TY	BUDG ET	2015												2016							
			M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J				
A1.2: Policy review																						
A1.3: Mainstreaming CC into policies																						
A1.4: City level pilot																						
...																						