

Master Tool for Urban and Local Climate Action

Flagship 3

RISE UP:
Resilient Settlements for the Urban Poor



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Climate Change Team, UN-Habitat
Version: January 2022



Background & Purpose of the Master Tool

- Over recent years, UN-Habitat has developed various guides and tools in the context of climate change and urban/human settlements development, however a stocktaking and managing mechanism was lacking.
- To efficiently and effectively utilize the guides and tools and to maximize the use of limited resources, the importance of a master tool has been pointed out.
- The master tool is a living document, and it will be updated with the latest information.
- The scope of this master tool will be the guides and tools related to the Flagship Programme Resilient Settlements for the Urban Poor (RISE UP).
- In the January 2022 version, 18 guides and tools have been targeted and analyzed.



How to Use the Master Tool

- **Easy format** – starting from carefully selected information related to each tool/guide (Part 1).
- **Detailed analysis on gaps** (target group, phase, geography and language) and **instructions** on when to apply which tool based on a questionnaire format (Part 2).
- **Summarizes the essential points** revealed from this master tool in the end.
- **Flexible use** - could be used in order from the beginning or from Part 2 (slide no. 57) to respond to actual needs of the user.
- There are enough and useful tools in particular target groups, phases, geographic location and major language. However, due to limited resource and capacity of UN-Habitat, tools seriously lack in certain parts.

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Developing Local Climate Change Plans: A Guide for Cities in Developing Countries

Guidance for local planners and local governments of simple planning process based on understanding long-term climate change impacts, urban development challenges, and the needs of citizens. Developed jointly with IIED, this guide and training focuses on developing countries and enables any city to get started no matter how limited its resources are. Among other elements, it describes “quick win” activities that address both climate and urban issues simultaneously.

- Published in 2012 / English
- Duration: Several months
- Partner: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- Marcus Mayr / marcus.mayr@un.org
- https://mirror.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/11463_1_594564.pdf

Guide

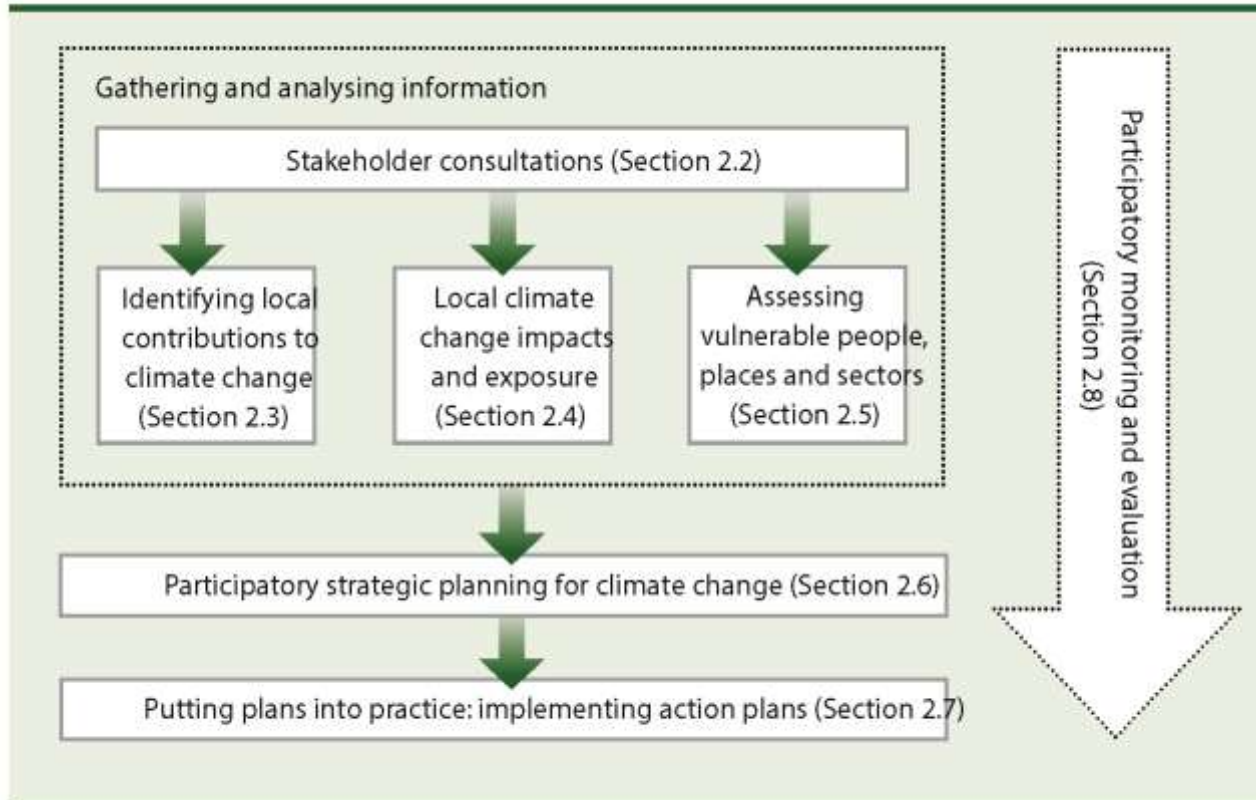
Secondary City

Phases 1 - 4



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Step 1: Gathering and Analysing Information

- Organizing the core team & stakeholder analysis
- Identifying potential climate impacts
- Assessing vulnerable people, places and sectors as well as their adaptive capacity

Step 2: Participatory Strategic Planning for Climate Change

- Mainstreaming climate change into existing plans
- Developing strategic, stand-alone climate change plans
- Municipal adaptation plan

Step 3: Implementing Action Plans

- City-based, community-based and sector specific adaption plans

Step 4: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation matrix
- Cost/benefit analysis for adaptation actions

Further Information

- **Application:** This Guide has been used in various trainings and the Cities and Climate Change Academy.
- **Time frame:** Several months
- **Delivery Modality:** This introductory Guide is best used in city-level capacity-development and training for local officials and technical and substantive personnel, guiding the familiarization with further tools and methodologies.
- **Limitations:** The Guide is limited to sensitization and orientation, as a 'first-step' in the process to develop local leadership in climate action.
- **Case Studies:** Mentions 12 case studies with 4 in-depth case studies
- **Unique Elements:** The Guide contains further resources and a good overview of additional opportunities.

Case study of applying this tool

- **Application:** Cities & Climate Change Academy online training for city leaders
- **Main Outcome:** sensitization and understanding of potential next steps in city-level climate action process



Planning for Climate Change:

A strategic, values-based approach for urban planners Volume 1 (Guide) & Volume 2 (Toolkit)

A tool for city planners to better understand, assess and take action on climate change at the local level. It is specifically targeted to the needs of planners and allied professionals in cities in low and middle-income countries where the challenges of planning for climate change are particularly high. It provides an approach that allows local decision-makers to develop climate action plans that reflect local values.

- Published in 2014 / English
- Duration: 6 – 18 Months
- Partners: Ecoplan International, Inc.
- Bernhard Barth / bernhard.barth@un.org
- <https://unhabitat.org/planning-for-climate-change-a-strategic-values-based-approach-for-urban-planners>
- <https://unhabitat.org/planning-for-climate-change-a-strategic-values-based-approach-for-urban-planners-toolkit>
- <https://youtu.be/vAoorDDRkoY>

Guide & Toolkit

City Level

Phases 1 - 4



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Module A: What is happening?

- Preparation & stakeholder analysis
- Vulnerability assessment

Module B: What matters most?

- Identify issues and objectives based on community values

Module C: What can we do about it?

- Options identification
- Options assessment
- Action plan and implement plan

Module D: Are we doing it?

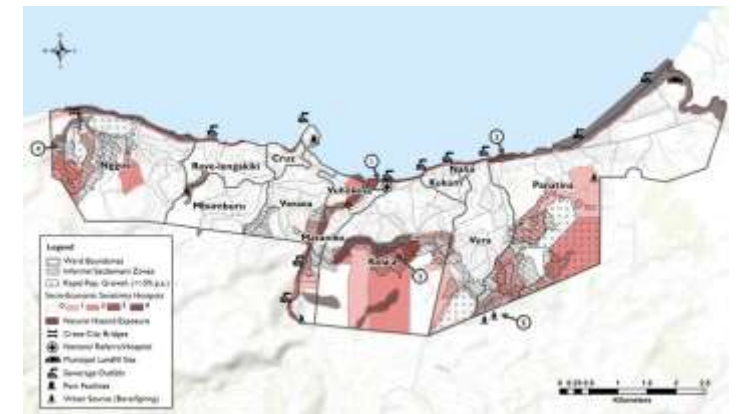
- Monitoring & evaluation
- Adjust and modify

Further Information

- **Application:** The tool has been applied in more than 50 cities, primarily in Asia and the Pacific region. It has also been used as local government training tool and in tertiary education.
- **Time frame:** 6 months to 18 months; local governments with planning capacity can apply the tool without additional resources; depending on size of city costs can exceed USD 100,000.
- **Limitation:** Local capacity can be a barrier; often limited national framework limits application.
- **Tools included:** The toolkit follows a 4-module, 9-step approach, and 48 tools.

Case study of applying this tool

- Honiara, Solomon Islands, Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan, 2016
- UN-Habitat provided support for the development of a comprehensive climate change vulnerability assessment in 2014. Based on an extreme flood event the Action Plan was developed. It provided comprehensive enough to attract international climate finance of USD 4.4M supporting the development of resilience building infrastructure across 5 informal settlements areas that are identified as climate change hotspots.



Quick Guide for Policy Makers on Pro-poor Urban Climate Resilience in Asia and the Pacific

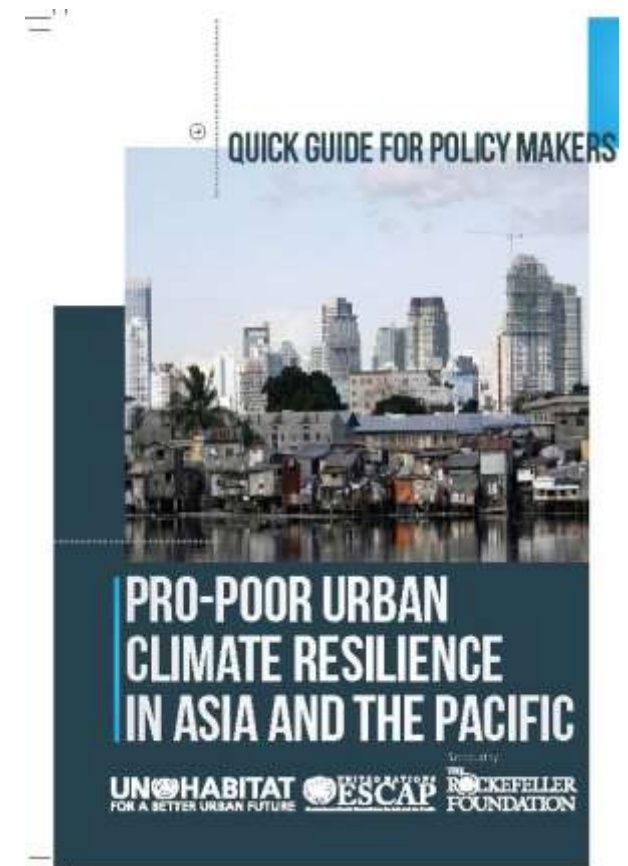
This Quick Guide aims to contribute to transformations by introducing approaches to urban climate resilience which are pro-poor and which result in benefits for both the city, and its most vulnerable. It has been developed for local government officials and policy-makers across Asia and the Pacific who need to enhance their understanding of climate change, appreciate how it affects their cities and decide on what actions they can take to make their populations - and especially their urban poor communities - more resilient to climate change impacts.

- Published in 2014 / English
- Duration: N/A
- Partner: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)
- Bernhard Barth / bernhard.barth@un.org
- <https://www.unescap.org/resources/quick-guide-policy-makers-pro-poor-urban-climate-resilience-asia-and-pacific>

Guide

Subnational, Major City,
Secondary City

Phases 1 - 3



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes

Comprehensive Planning and Governance

- Vertical coordination
- Horizontal collaboration
- Lesson Learning
- Whole-of-system thinking

Citywide Resilience Strategy

- Identifying climate vulnerability
- Developing and sustaining multi-stakeholder partnerships
- Promoting awareness and knowledge sharing
- Creating a supportive and empowering governance framework
- Strengthening the capacity of urban stakeholders

Finance for Resilience

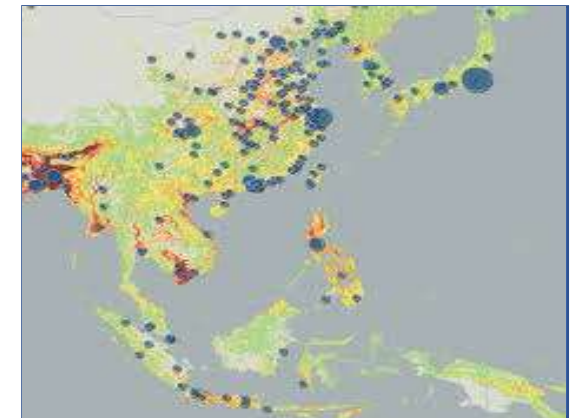
- Finding the funds
- A new approach to financing urban adaptation
- Six opportunities for funding urban resilience
- Insuring against climate change
- Realizing the benefits of insurance for your city: some final points

Further Information

- **Application:** There was no pilot for this. In Asia and the Pacific region, we use this as additional reference and guide as we do City Climate Action Planning using the Planning for Climate Change: A strategic, values-based approach for urban planners Volume 1 (Guide) & Volume 2 (Toolkit).
- **Delivery modality:** Using an easy-to-read format and showcasing experiences from across the region, discussing a number of entry points and holistic strategies.
- **Opportunities:** Includes 6 opportunities for funding urban resilience
- **Case studies:** 5 case studies
- **Unique elements of the guide:** developed for local government officials and policy-makers to enhance their understanding of climate change, appreciate how it affects their cities and decide on what actions they can take to make their populations more resilient to climate change impacts.

Case study of applying this tool

- Surabaya, Indonesia, 2012 & Manila, Philippines, April 2014
- **Main Outcome:** to pro-actively integrate poverty reduction efforts with climate change related interventions
- **Lessons Learnt:** pro-poor approaches to urban climate resilience that are holistic, flexible and participatory are also an effective way to foster inclusive and sustainable urban development.



Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning

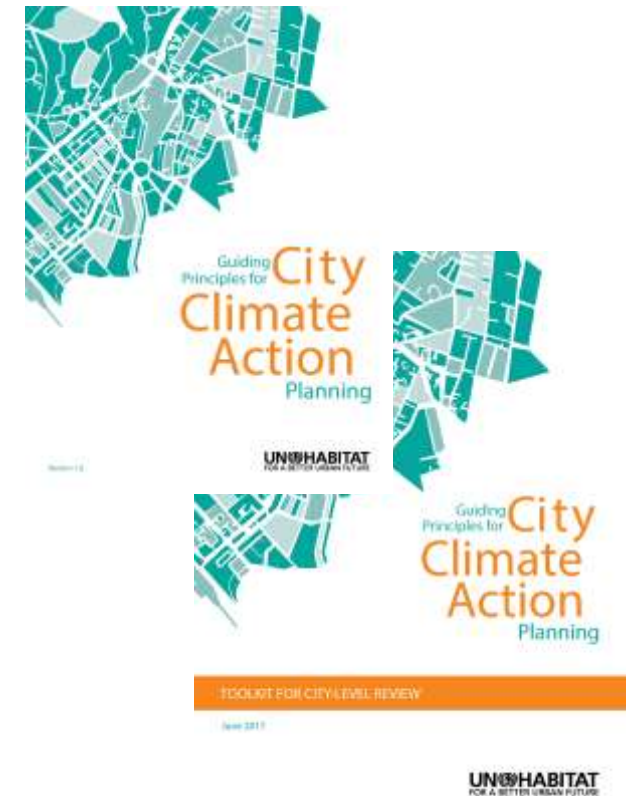
The Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning reviews typical steps in the city-level climate action planning process in light of a proposed set of globally applicable principles. These principles developed through a robust and open multi-stakeholder process, support local officials, planners and stakeholders in climate action planning. The Guiding Principles are aimed primarily at city-level actors.

- Published in 2015 (Guide) & 2017 (Tool) / English, Spanish & Arabic
- Duration: 12 months
- Partners: 48 endorsing partner organizations
- Climate Change Team / Marcus Mayr
- <https://unhabitat.org/the-guiding-principles>

Guide & Tool

City Level

N/A



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes

Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning

City climate action planning should be:



Ambitious

Setting goals and implementing actions that evolve iteratively towards an ambitious vision



Inclusive

Involving multiple city government departments, stakeholders and communities (with particular attention to marginalized groups), in all phases of planning and implementation



Fair

Seeking solutions that equitably address the risks of climate change and share the costs and benefits of action across the city



Comprehensive and integrated

Coherently undertaking adaptation and mitigation actions across a range of sectors within the city, as well as supporting broader regional initiatives and the realization of priorities of higher levels of government when possible and appropriate



Relevant

Delivering local benefits and supporting local development priorities



Actionable

Proposing cost-effective actions that can realistically be implemented by the actors involved, given local mandates, finances, and capacities



Evidence-based

Reflecting scientific knowledge and local understanding, and using assessments of vulnerability and emissions and other empirical inputs to inform decision-making



Transparent and verifiable

Following an open decision-making process, and setting goals that can be measured, reported, independently verified, and evaluated

Guiding Principles:

- A. Ambitious
- B. Inclusive
- C. Fair
- D. Comprehensive and integrated
- E. Relevant
- F. Actionable
- G. Evidence-based
- H. Transparent and verifiable

The toolkit includes indicators to assess whether the cities plans comply with the guiding principles. This is achieved with worksheets and assessments.

Further Information

- **Application:** Guide & tool applied to numerous cities in Latin America, Africa and Asia-Pacific.
- **Delivery Modality:** Guiding Principles help structure city-level climate action process and can be a self-assessment framework. Ideal application is through a continuous self-assessment at critical points in the local CCAP process with 1-2 'accompanied reviews' typically requiring 3-5 days expert support.
- **Tools/ Recommendations/ Opportunities:** The Guiding Principles contain several references to further resources and opportunities for 'deeper' studies, and various case studies showing practical application.
- **Unique Elements:** Give guidance and impetus to city leaders and city planners to help achieve the global 2-degree target, provides strategic insights and new ideas, and are backed by a community of practice to help cities address climate change while meeting their other long-term goals

Case study of applying this tool

- **Application:** Bolivia, Colombia, Comoros, India Mozambique, and Philippines (2017-2019)
- **Main Outcome:** Multidimensional recommendations to strengthen city climate action planning processes
- **Lessons Learnt:** Tool/Indicators need light modification to national context



Integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies (CDS)

This publication attempts to provide a modest input into the effort of unifying both thematic areas, climate change and city development strategies. This attempt of climate proofing city development strategies is an ongoing process and requires additional effort by governments, academia, and city development partners worldwide.

This guide is intended to be a benefit for planners working in local governments cities in low and middle-income countries that have no previous experience in developing a city development strategy and are developing/have developed a city development strategy.

- Published in 2015 / English
- Duration:12-18 months
- Partners: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Bank, Cities Alliance, Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS)
- Marcus Mayr / marcus.mayr@un.org
- <https://citiesalliance.org/resources/knowledge/cities-alliance-knowledge/integrating-climate-change-city-development>

Guide

Major City

Phases 1 - 4

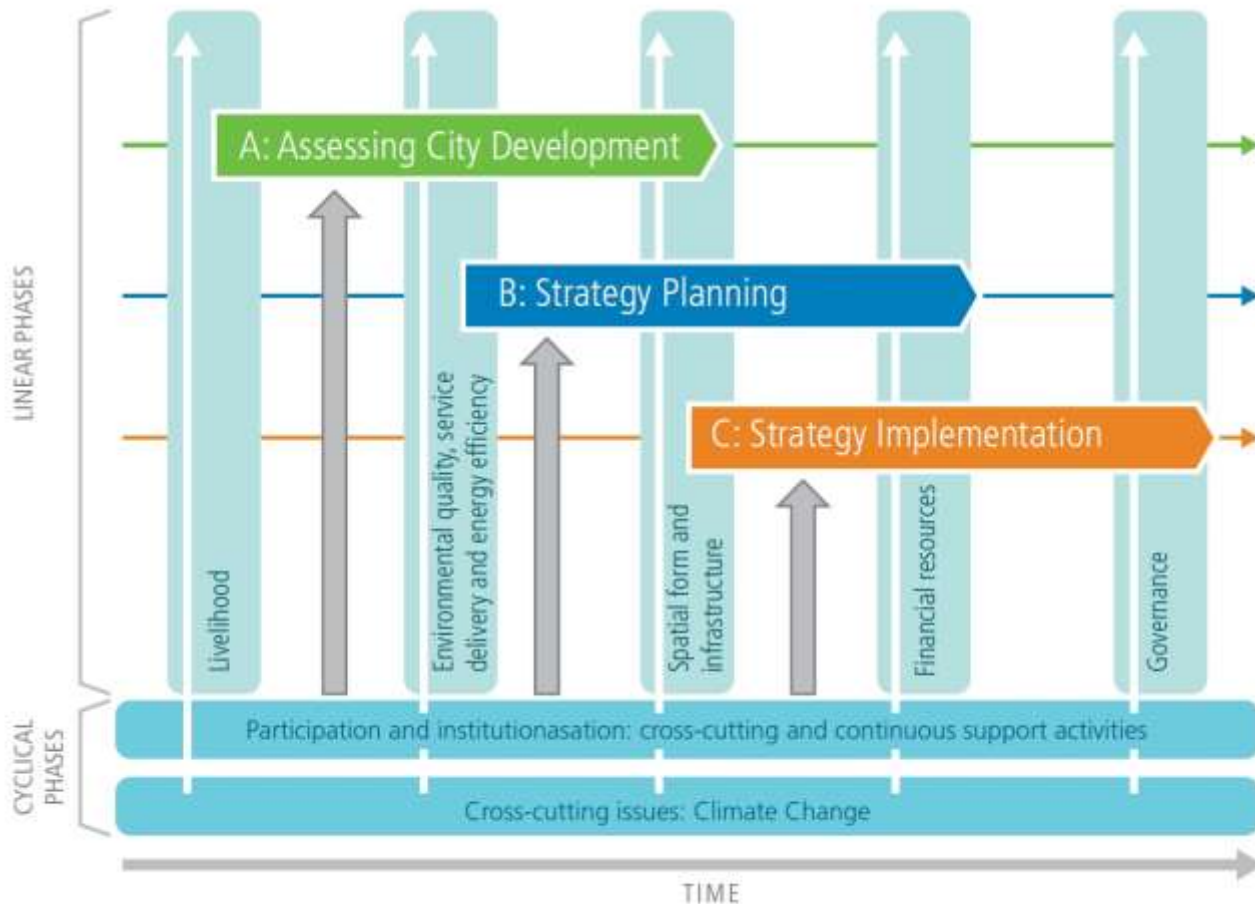


Integrating
Climate Change
into City Development Strategies (CDS)



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Further Information

- **Application:** Kampala (Uganda), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Da Nang (Vietnam), Cape Town (South Africa), Sorsogon (as primary focus in the Philippines and complemented with a quick assessment of Olongapo), Santa Tecla (El Salvador) and Esmeraldas (Ecuador).
- **Delivery Modality:** Self-learning guide and Climate change resource for city practitioners developing a city development strategy focused on integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies.
- **Limitations:** In many cities, climate change was not yet recognized as an urban concern
- **Recommendations:** 9 recommendations
- **Case studies:** 8 case study cities
- **Unique elements:** Guidance on the whole value-chain from analysis, planning, strategy development, financing and implementation, closely aligned to the Cities Alliance CDS methodology

Case study of applying this tool

- **City/ Region:** Kampala, Ouagadougou, Da Nang, Cape Town, Sorsogon, Santa Tecla and Esmeraldas
- **Main Outcome:** Integrating climate change in City Development Strategies
- **Lessons Learnt:** Integrating climate change into existing city development processes yields considerable co-benefits



Gender and Urban Climate Policy

This guide indicates ways for local governments to integrate the gender dimensions of climate change into the various stages of policy-making. The focus is on low- and middle-income countries. The handbook is not meant to be exhaustive, but rather a starting point which introduces gender concepts and gender dimensions of climate change as well as resources, tools and ideas for action to climate policy decision-makers, consultants and practitioners in local governments.

- Published in 2015 (Guide) & 2017 (Tool) / English
- Partners: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit & Gender into Urban Climate Change Initiative
- Marcus Mayr / Climate Change Team
- <https://ndcpartnership.org/toolbox/gender-and-urban-climate-policy>

Guide

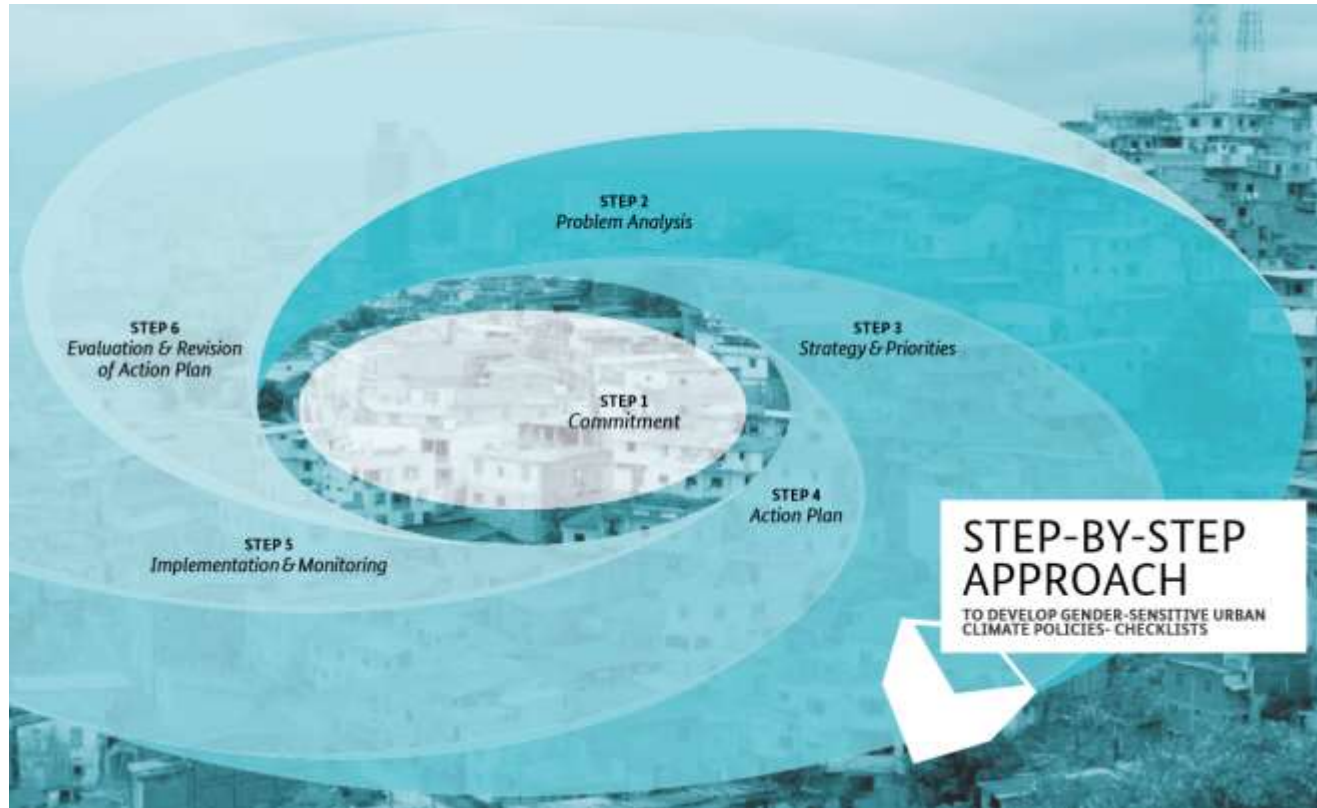
City Level

N/A



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Step-by-step approach to develop gender-sensitive urban climate policies

Step 1: Commitment

- Local governments declare commitment
- Awareness raising

Step 2: Problem Analysis

- Vulnerability assessment with sex-disaggregated data

Step 3: Strategy & Priorities

- Identify key areas of action

Step 4: Action Plan

- Step Action plan & Gender Impact Assessments
- Establishment of gender units and regular gender training

Step 5: Implementation & Monitoring

Step 6: Evaluation & Revision of Action Plan

These steps are complemented with resources, checklists and tools.

Further Information

- **Application:** UN-Habitat did not track application of this tool.
- **Time Frame and Delivery Modality:** an orientation and training guide could take as few time as 1-2 days training, but deeper engagement in city-level climate and gender policy is a long-term commitment.
- **Opportunities:** Deep-dive on a specific thematic: gender and climate policy
- **Tools:** The guide offers a list of resources and tools covering specific as well as more general background information and generic tools.
- **Case Studies:** Includes case studies from cities across six countries

Case study of applying this tool

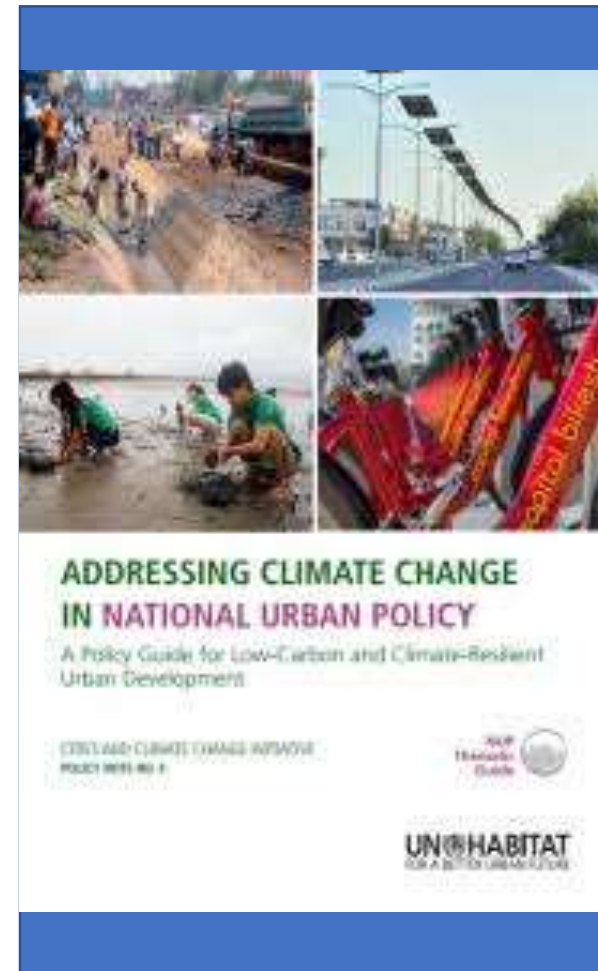
- **City/Region:** Kampala, Semarang City, Can Tho, Da Nang and Quy Nhon, Bangladesh, Bogotá, Manizales, Tiruchirapalli, Delhi, Potchefstroom
- **Main Outcome:** comprehensively address gender in climate policy
- **Lesson Learnt:** The gaps in gender dimensions need to be addressed, as most local governments do not pay attention to the diverse impacts of climate policies on women and men.



Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policies

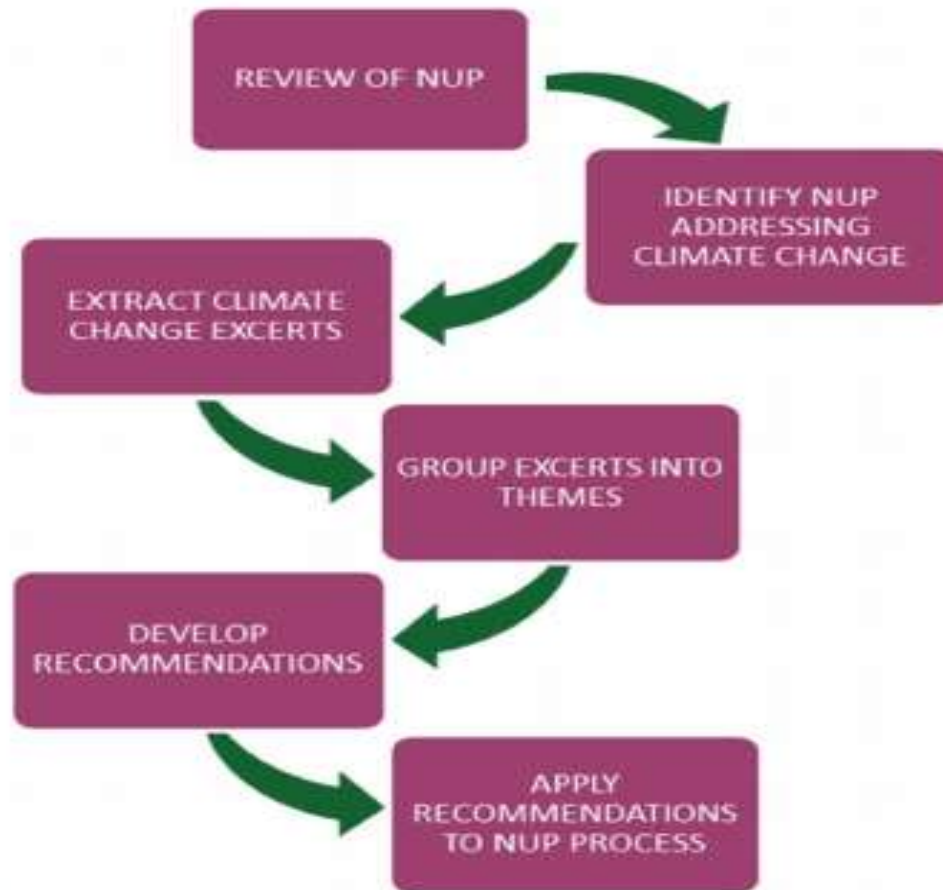
This Guide recommends how to mainstream such considerations into National Urban Policy, thus helping to empower national governments, local governments, and other stakeholders to effectively address climate change.

- Published in 2016 / English
- Time Frame for usage: N/A
- Partners: N/A
- Remy Sietchiping / remy.sietchiping@un.org; Marcus Mayr / marcus.mayr@un.org
- https://www.uncclean.org/sites/default/files/inventory/addressing_climate_change_in_national_urban_policy.pdf



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Recommendations:

- Promote Low Carbon Urban Development (Mitigation)- 5 Recommendations
- Build Change Resilience (Adaptation)- 7 Recommendations
- Address Urban Climate Governance – 4 Recommendations

Figure 2: Methodology

Further Information

- **Application:** Jordan, Tanzania
- **Delivery Modality:** The Policy Guide is best used sensitizing the personnel driving a NUP process, typically in 2-3 day trainings, and then self-application during the NUP development.
- **Tools / recommendations / opportunities:** Provides 16 recommendations to promote Low-Carbon Urban Development ('Mitigation'), Build Climate Resilience ('Adaptation') and address Urban Climate Governance
- **Case studies:** The guide includes 8 case studies.
- **Unique elements:** Provides recommendations and actions propose ways in which national urban policy can be used as a vehicle to combat the effects of climate change in urban areas

Case study of applying this tool

- **City/Region:** Jordan, Tanzania (2019)
- **Main Outcome:** Integration of CC into NUP, close(er) alignment between Climate Change and Urbanization Policies and Strategies
- **Lessons Learnt:** Need for designing policy advisory services



Pro-Poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements

Guide

National, Subnational,
Major City, Secondary City
Community

Phases 1 - 3

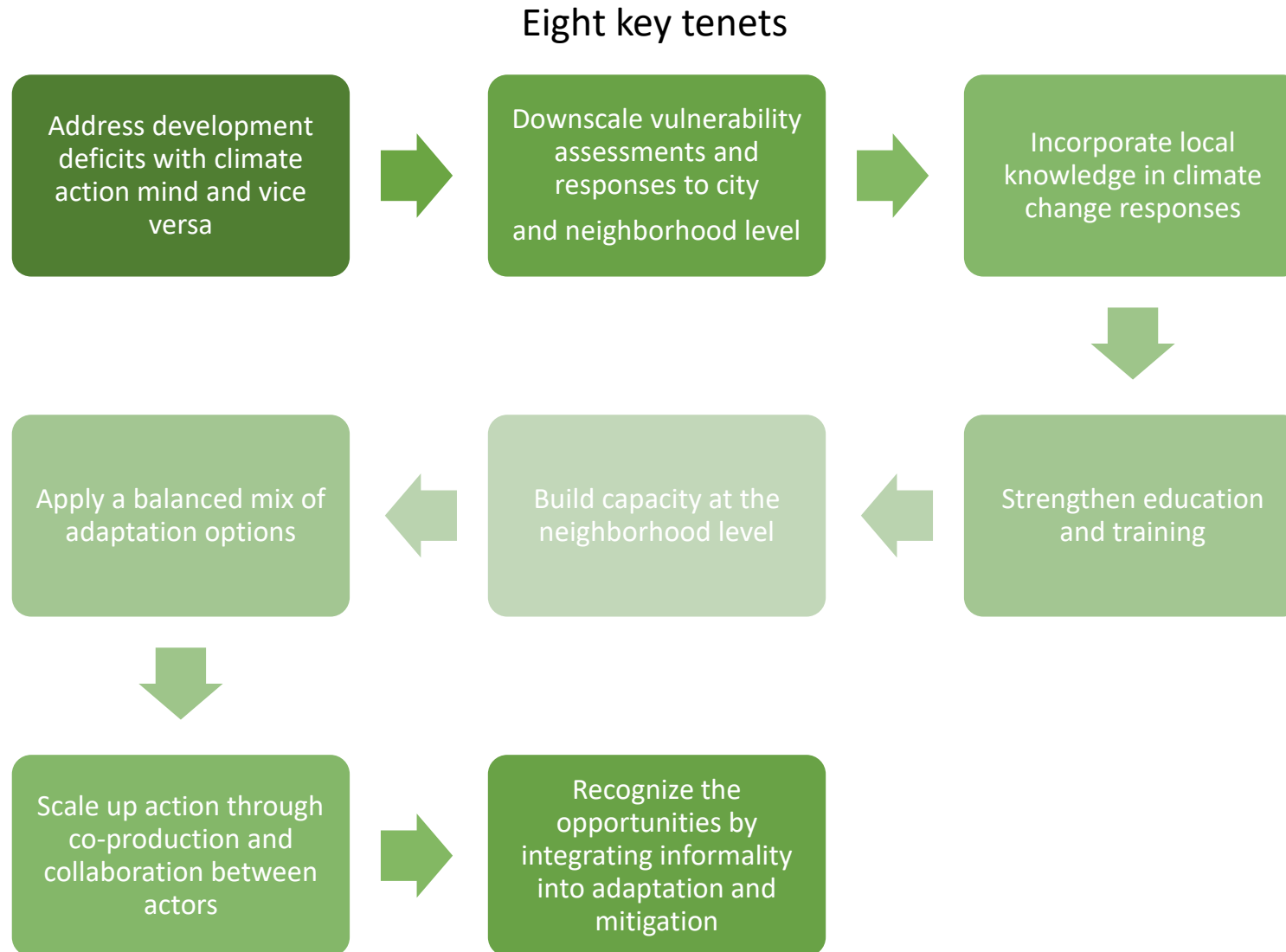
The focus of the guide is on the 'additional' risks posed by climate change to low-income and informal settlements and their residents, with the aim of helping the process of reducing risks and building resilience.

- Published in 2018 / English
- Duration: N/A
- Partners: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), European Commission (EC), Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP Secretariat), Cities Alliance, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- Marcus Mayr / marcus.mayr@un.org
- <https://unhabitat.org/pro-poor-climate-action-in-informal-settlement>



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Further Information

- **Application:** Based on work in at least 5 cities, plus PSUP and CCCI work in multiple others.
- **Delivery Modality:** Typically such thematic guides could inform training and capacity development activities up to 1 week, preparing more detailed work utilizing further tools and methodologies.
- **Tools/recommendations/Opportunities:** Need to be complimented by 'how-to' tools, like the vulnerability and action planning tool, several of which are showcased in the guide. It showcases 7 tools
- **Case Studies:** 9 case studies and references highlighted throughout the Guide motivate further reading and sharing of best practices.

Case study of applying this tool

- **City/Region:** Based on 5 pilot cities proposed by CCCI/PSUP
- **Main Outcome:** Starting point for climate investment planning in informal settlements, and work with communities
- **Lessons Learnt:** Valuable lessons learned from our joint efforts highlight vulnerabilities of the urban poor to climate change, and the transformative role that climate action can have in improving living conditions in slums.



City Resilience Action Planning (RAP) Tool

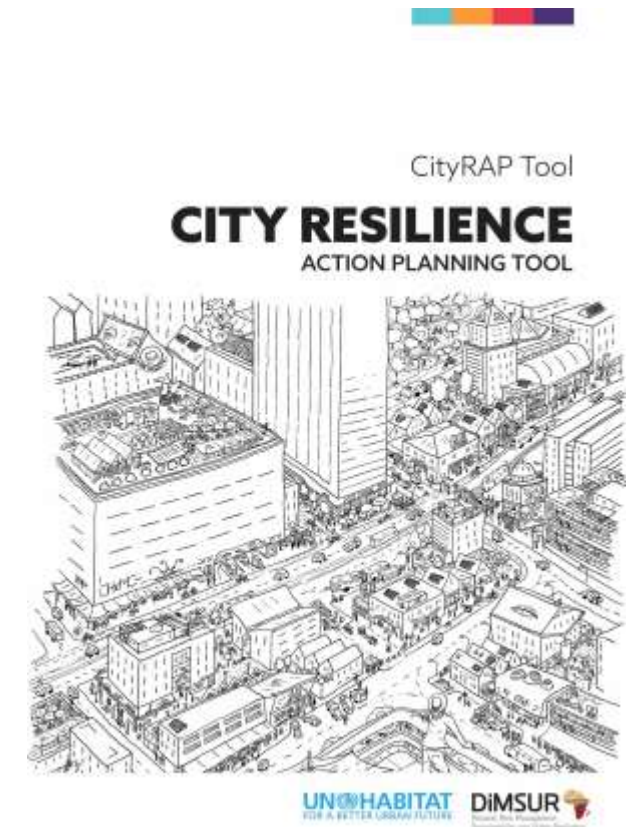
The City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) Tool aims to enable **local governments of small to intermediate sized cities**, or neighbourhoods / districts of bigger cities or metropolitan areas, to plan and undertake practical actions to **strengthen the resilience** of their cities.

- Published in 2018 / English
- Duration: 12 – 14 Weeks
- Partner: Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR)
- Regional Office for Africa / Mathias Spaliviero
- <https://unhabitat.org/node/142817>

Tool

Secondary City

Phases 1 - 3



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Preparatory Phase

- Preparatory meeting with the Mayor and city management
- Selection of Municipal Focal Points
- Preliminary stakeholder analysis and completion of the preparatory questionnaire to contextualize better the CityRAP Tool process

Phase 1: Understanding Urban Resilience

- Delivery of a crash course targeting municipal and local stakeholders to:
 - > Reach a common basic understanding of urban risk and resilience concepts
 - > Illustrate the logic of the CityRAP Tool process
 - > Identify the most vulnerable neighbourhood through a participatory risk mapping of the city.
- Training of Municipal Focal Points to autonomously lead Phase Two

Phase 2: Data Collection & Organization

- Data gathering including the municipal self-assessment questionnaire
- Engagement of at least two vulnerable neighbourhoods through participatory planning
- Compilation of all collected information in the Results Matrix and as a list of priority issues per neighbourhood

Phase 3: Data Analysis & Prioritization

- Organisation of five focus group discussions
- Prioritization Workshop and selection of maximum six priority issues
- Training of Municipal Focal Points to carry out Phase Four

Phase 4: Development of the city Resilience Framework for Action (RFA)

- Baseline assessment of the identified priority issues
- RFA formulation workshop to validate a list of priority actions, breaking them into activities in the short-, medium- and long-term for the City RFA
- Set-up of a monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- Compilation, validation, and endorsement of the final City RFA document

Further Information

- **Application:** Carried out in 34 locations in 13 countries.
- **Time frame, cost and delivery modality:** 3-4 months; delivered as a face-to-face 5-day Training of Trainers. The estimated cost is USD 50,000.00.
- **Limits and/or barriers:** The current COVID-19 pandemic, given the highly participatory nature of the process.
- **Opportunities:** Triggering community self-mobilisation, encouraging local authorities to mobilise funds
- **Case studies:** Carried out in 13 countries
- **Unique elements:** has a bottom-up approach aiming at empowering local administration and communities and is a powerful instrument to raise funds for the practical implementation of the activities.

Case study of applying this tool

- **City, Region & Year:** Chokwe, Mozambique, 2015.
- **Main Outcome:** Resettled the community located in a flood risk area; Improved two neighbourhoods by opening and widening streets which will also serve as evacuation routes during emergency; Mapped out and opened natural drainage channels
- **Lessons Learnt:** The need for participatory bottom-up approaches in building resilience in cities



City Resilience Profiling Tool

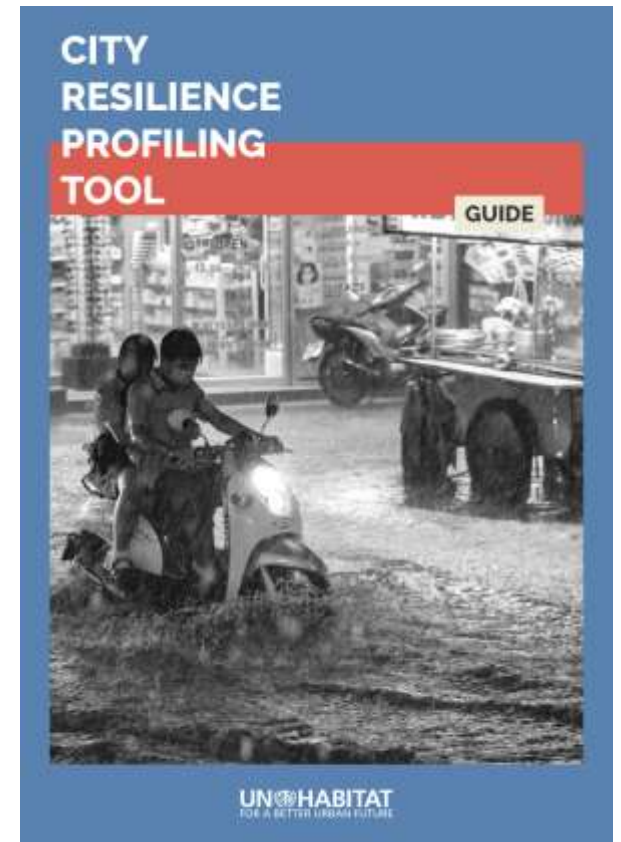
The City Resilience Profiling Tool provides a transversal diagnosis and pathway to resilience-based sustainable urban development. Following a multi-hazard, multi-sectorial and multi-scale approach, the CRPT considers multiple shocks and stresses within the urban system. The CRPT can be implemented in all cities, regardless of their size, culture, location, economy and/or political environment.

- Published in 2018 / English
- Duration: From 6 months to several years
- Partner: European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (EC DEVCO)
- Esteban Leon / esteban.leon@un.org
- <http://urbanresiliencehub.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CRPT-Guide.pdf>

Tool

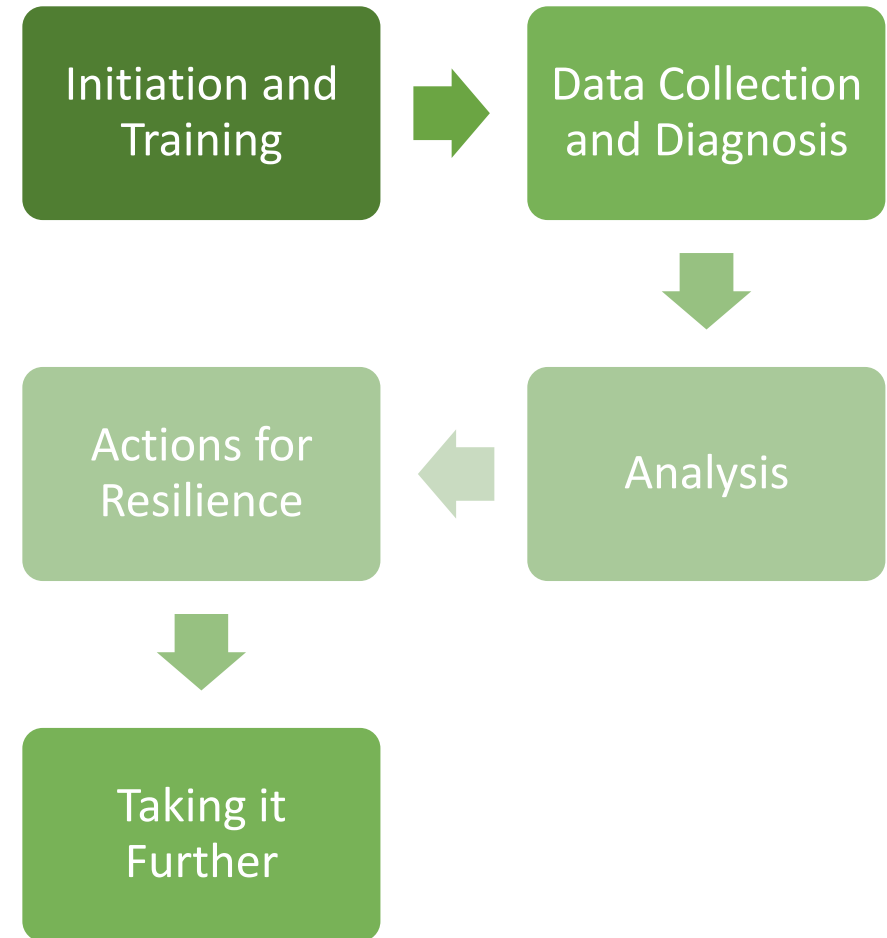
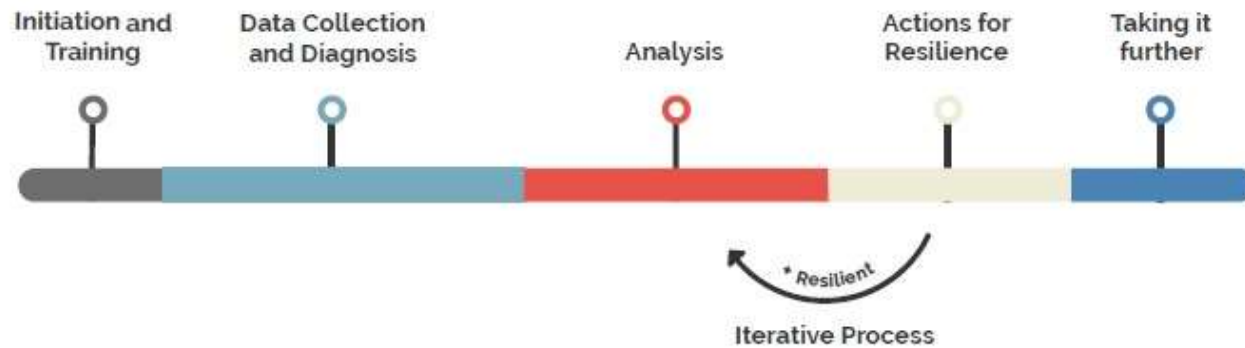
Major City, Secondary City

Phases 1 - 4



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Further Information

- **Application:** Implementation took place in island countries (Port Vila/Vanuatu) as well as in landlocked countries (Asuncion/Paraguay).
- **Time frame, cost and delivery modality:** 6 months to several years; Cost varies depending the size, context of the city; Delivery modality is in form of reports, city profiles, diagnosis and recommendations for action
- **Limits and/or barriers:** It needs the buy-in of local government.
- **Recommendations/Opportunities:** access to data from all departments of the local council and from external sources where necessary, willingness to share this data for the purpose of Tool implementation and data should always be disaggregated by sex and age-group
- **Case studies:** over 70 countries
- **Unique elements:** the ability to connect departments of the local government and various stakeholder groups around a common project.

Case study of applying this tool

- **City, Region & Year:** Yakutsk/Siberia; Teresina/Brasil
- **Main Outcome:** A roadmap including short, medium and longterm actions with a description sheet per action; generation of a complete map of stakeholders and planning tools, including key local stakeholders, processes and actions to be engaged and data assessment conclusions map and document of current databases and their existing gaps
- **Lessons Learnt:** the need for a roadmap for local governments to initiate positive change through preventive actions based on verifiable evidence about stresses, shocks, challenges



Addressing Urban and Human Settlement Issues in National Adaptation Plans

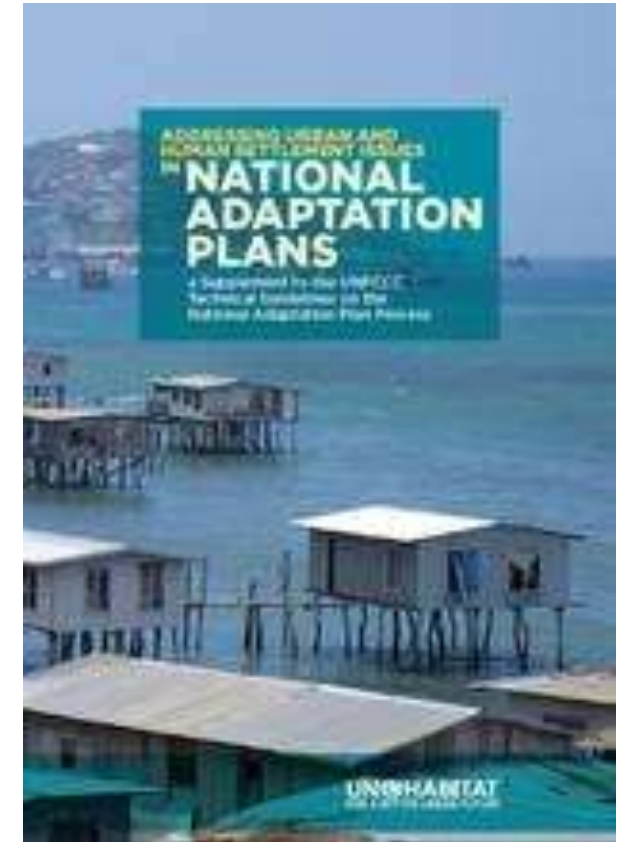
The main objective of this publication is to reduce the vulnerability of people living in urban areas to climate change related impacts. It aims to achieve this through two supporting objectives: which are i) to support countries to effectively address human settlement issues in the formulation and implementation of NAPs by building their capacity and ii) To enhance, more broadly, the position of adaptation in human settlements in other development policies, programmes and plans.

- Published in 2019 / English
- Duration: 1 year
- Partners: Government of Norway, Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Members of Nairobi Work Programme, Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), The Adaptation Committee, The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Expo, Arcadis
- Marcus Mayr / marcus.mayr@un.org
- <https://unhabitat.org/nap-human-settlement>

Guide & Tool

National, Subnational

Phases 1 - 4



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes

Element A - Lay the groundwork

- Initializing and launching of the NAP Process
- Stocktaking
- Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP Process
- Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

Element B – Preparatory elements

- Analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios
- Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
- Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
- Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans
- Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning

Element C – Implementation strategies

- Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
- Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
- Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation
- Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

Element D – Reporting, monitoring & review

- Monitoring the NAP Process
- Reviewing the NAP Process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
- Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
- Outreach on the NAP Process and reporting on progress and effectiveness

Further Information

- **Application:** integrating urban in National Adaptation Plans processes, and Green Climate Fund National Adaptation Plans proposals in Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia and Laos
- **Time frame /Delivery Modality:** process can take more than a year, also useful for trainings, technical assistance and policy advisory
- **Limits and/or barriers:** Lack of technical capacities, policy support, financial instruments and resources; Uncertainty of climate change impacts, gaps between research output and operational needs of users
- **Tools/ Recommendations/ Opportunities:** Mentions 26 tools and guides and can be used as a resource to identify best practices and contains numerous case studies and further readings.
- **Case studies:** Includes 9 case studies
- **Unique elements:** Uniquely suited for National Adaptation Planning, a core process under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Case study of applying this tool

- **City, Region & Year:** Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia. Laos and ongoing 2018/2019
- **Main Outcome:** Strengthened Urban content in National Adaptation Planning
- **Lessons Learnt:** strengthening governmental stakeholder capacities and ensuring transparent processes are prerequisites for improved access to international climate finance by national governments is of critical importance to financing the urban priorities of NAPs.



Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk

A guide for Community Assessments, Action Planning and Implementation

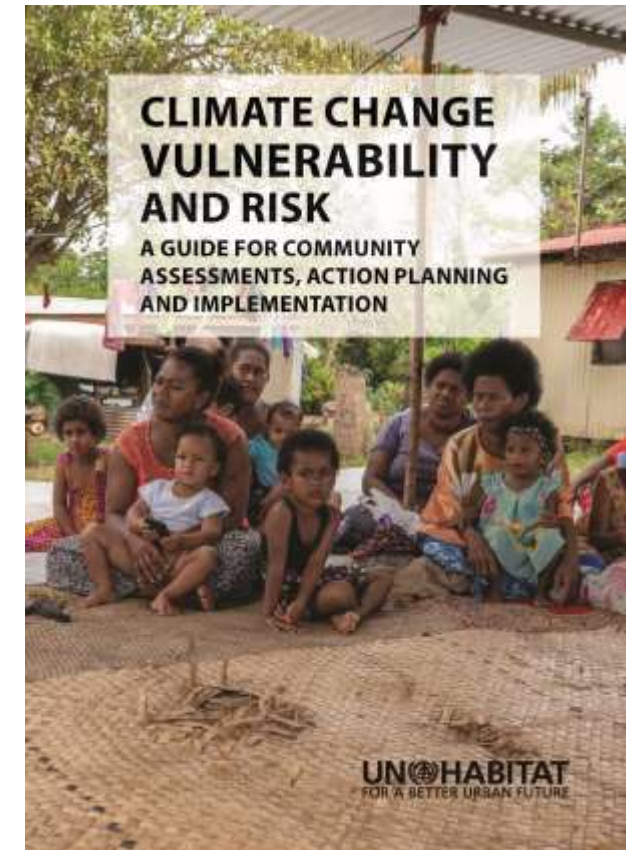
This tool provides guidance for teams tasked with facilitating Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (VRA) and climate change Action Planning (AP) processes at the **community-level**, with emphasis on the **household level** and on the vulnerabilities and resilience needs of specific groups such as women, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples or minorities.

- Published in 2020 / English
- Duration: 2 – 3 months
- Piloted in Lao PDR, Fiji & the Solomon Islands
- Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific / Bernhard Barth
- <https://unhabitat.org/climate-change-vulnerability-and-risk-%E2%80%93-a-guide-for-community-assessments-action-planning-and>

Guide

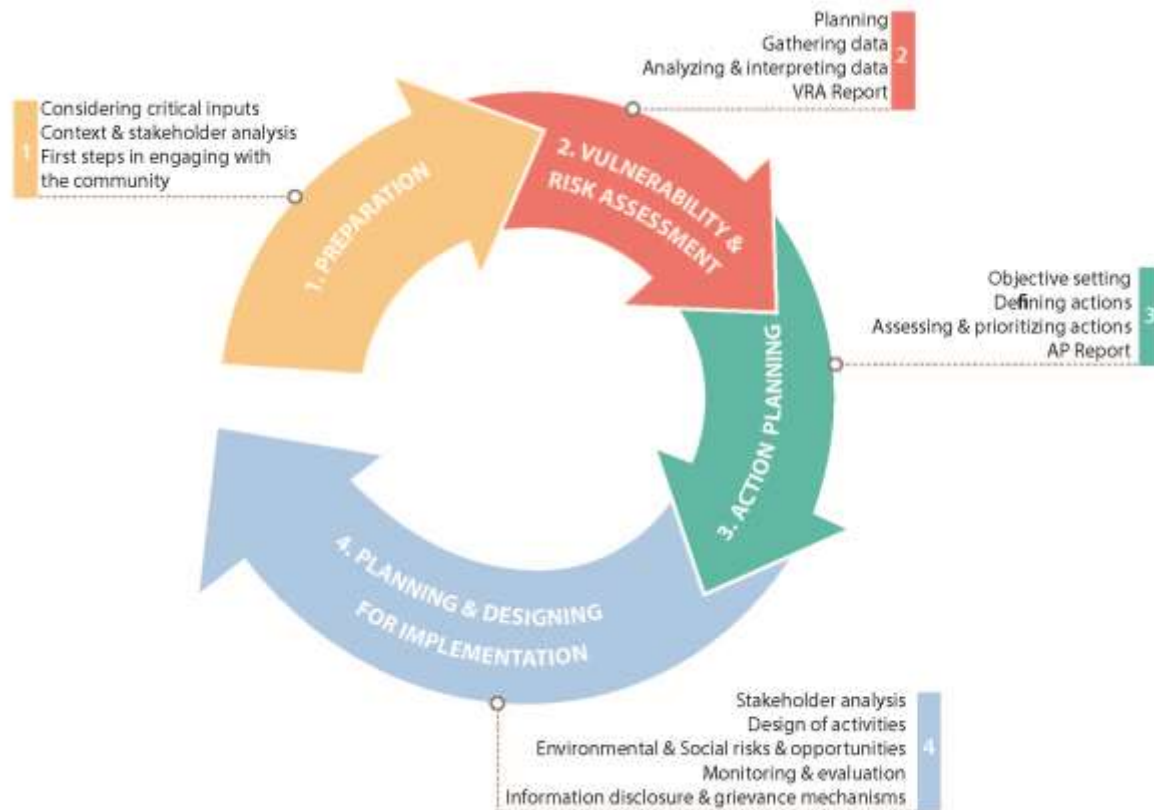
Community Level

Phases 1 - 4



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes



Step 1: Preparation

- Critical inputs
- Context and stakeholder analysis
- First engagement with community & consent

Step 2: Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

- Planning
- Gathering data
- Analyzing and interpreting the data
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment Report

Step 3: Action Planning

- Objective setting
- Defining actions
- Assessing and prioritizing actions
- Action Planning Report

Step 4: Planning & Designing for Implementation

- Project design
- Monitoring & evaluation

Further Information

- **Application:** Lao PDR, Fiji: Lautoka City (6 settlements); Lami Town (6 settlements); Sigatoka Town (2 settlements); and Nadi Town (2 settlements).; Solomon Islands: Honiara (6 settlements)
- **Time frame, cost and delivery modality:** 2 - 3 months per community (depending on the available data).
- **Limits and/or barriers:** The guide presents a methodology that has been applied in different countries. However, it may need to be adapted to the specificities of each context.
- **Tools / recommendations / opportunities:** The guide is divided in 4 phases, which include: Phase 1 – 6 tools; Phase 2 - 14 tools; Phase 3 – 6 tools; Phase 4 – includes guidelines
- **Case studies:** 10 case studies (3 from Fiji, 2 from Solomon Islands, 1 Myanmar, 1 Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire, 1 Haiti and 2 Lao PDR).
- **Unique elements:** Responds to the needs of integrating climate change and slum upgrading processes; Provides a step-by-step guidance on how to conduct community-based Vulnerability Assessments and Climate Action Plans; People-driven information and participatory approaches for equity focused interventions.

Case study of applying this tool

- **City, Region & Year:** Nasoata settlement, Fiji 2020
- **Main Outcome:** Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Action Plan that has: Increased the understanding of underlying causes of vulnerability; Identified key perceptions on climate change and disaster risks; Gathered information on the spatial dimensions of key assets and hazard exposure
- **Lessons Learnt:** Importance of being flexible in the approaches; Need to adapt to each context (e.g., how you communicate with communities); Importance of establishing/strengthening existing governance structures at the community-level



Nasoata (Fiji Islands) (2020). Begonya Peiro



Nasoata (Fiji Islands), Validation Workshop (2020). Sara Vargues

Enhancing National Determined Contributions through Urban Climate Action

The guide aims to provide practical and succinct opportunities for incorporating urban climate action and human settlement issues into the current future NDC revision and enhancement process, drawing on existing knowledge and networks. It is primarily targeted at national governments, specifically NDC coordinators and their teams, but also provides insight for sub-national stakeholders aiming to engage with the NDC process more effectively.

- Published in 2020 / English
- Duration: N/A
- Partners: Arup, the Coalition for Urban Transitions, C40, the Environment, Forest & Climate Change Commission of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy, Global Green Growth Institute, Go Green for Climate, Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership, Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the University of Southern Denmark
- Marcus Mayr / marcus.mayr@un.org
- <https://unhabitat.org/enhancing-nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs-through-urban-climate-action>

Guide

National, Subnational

Phases 3 - 4



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes

Key
Opportunity
#A

- Engage a diverse range of urban stakeholders in NDC planning.

Key
Opportunity
#B

- Identify concrete policies and actions for integrating human settlements in the NDC, by applying an urban lens.

Further Information

- **Application:** This tool is brand-new, application currently starting in interested countries
- **Time frame, cost and Delivery Modality:** Used in sensitization and training, and in review of NDC processes and drafts
- **Limits and/or barriers:** Only around 20 countries have NDCs that speak to climate mitigation in urban areas
- **Tools / recommendations / Opportunities:** Suited for NDC review processes
- **Case studies:** Mentions 5 case studies
- **Unique elements:** Guide can be used as a resource containing numerous case studies, references, including case studies of best practices.

Case study of applying this tool

- *Just published.*



Climate Change and National Urban Policies in Asia and the Pacific

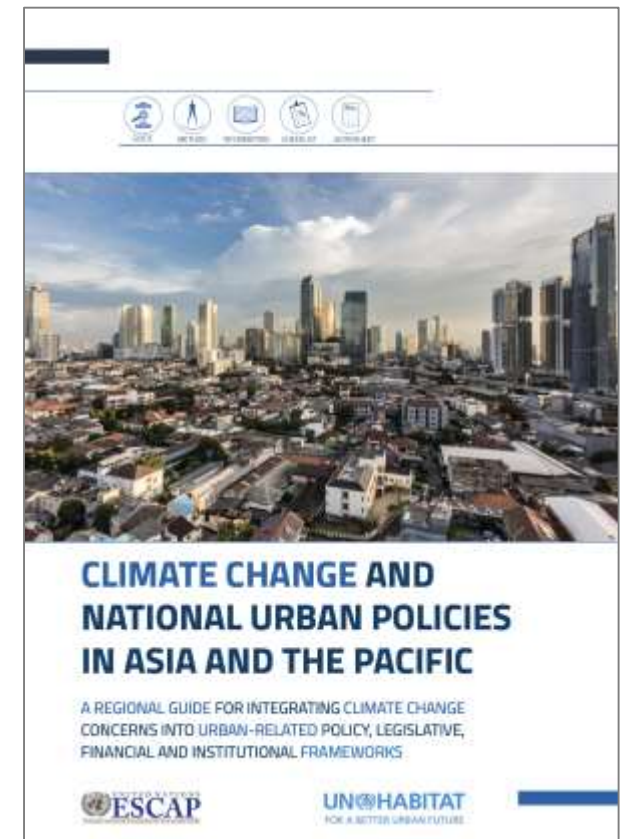
This Guide has been developed as a call for action to mainstream climate change into national-level urban-related policy frameworks in Asia and the Pacific. Applying a flexible and non-prescriptive approach, national urban ministries and other urban stakeholders can apply suggested steps for mainstreaming based on their respective circumstances, under a Framework composed of “Phases” and “Elements” that serve as the building blocks of the mainstreaming process. Implemented in Bangladesh, the Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

- Published in 2018 / English
- Duration: minimum 6 months
- Partners: UN ESCAP
- Bernhard Barth / bernhard.barth@un.org
- https://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/cc_nup

Guide

National

Phases 1 - 4



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes

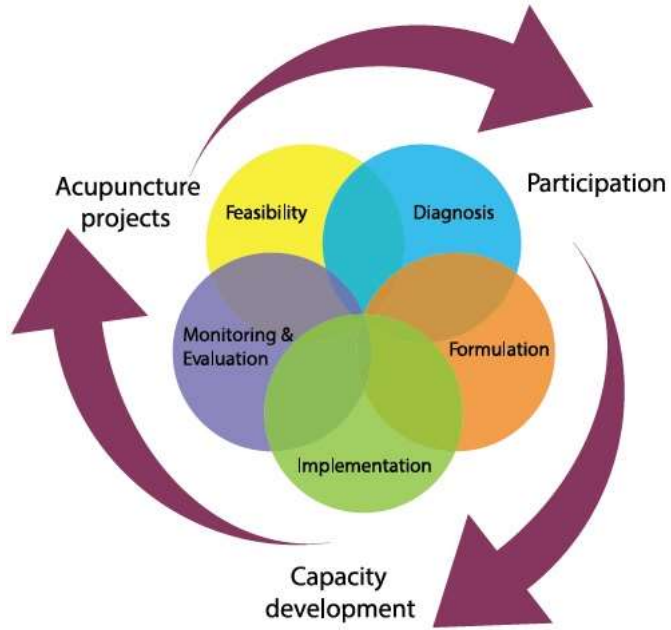


Figure 1: The tool is fully aligned with UN-Habitat's National Urban Policy tools following the five phases: Feasibility, Diagnosis, Formulation, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

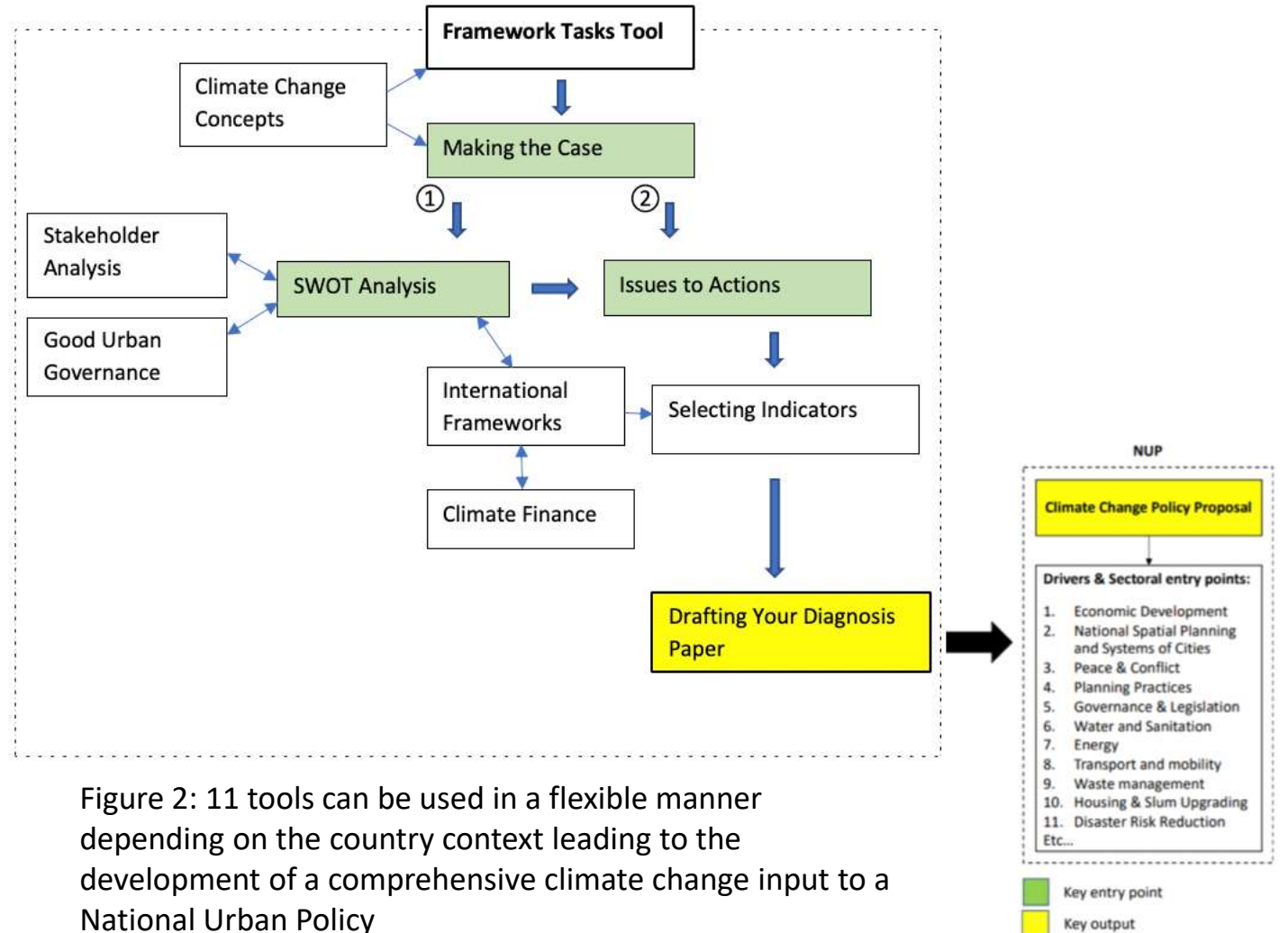


Figure 2: 11 tools can be used in a flexible manner depending on the country context leading to the development of a comprehensive climate change input to a National Urban Policy

Further Information

- **Application:** The tool was piloted and applied in six countries: Bangladesh, Myanmar, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. The tool has since been partially applied in India, Kiribati and Pakistan and has been shared with the UN-Habitat Regional Office for Arab States for replication.
- **Time frame, cost and Delivery Modality:** This is a specialized tool which is applied when developing a National Urban Policy or when mainstreaming climate change into the NUP.
- **Tools / recommendations / Opportunities:** The tool consist of 11 tools
- **Case studies:** The tool is supported by six case studies.
- **Unique Elements:** The tool is flexible and requires that the user establishes the right entry point of the country in question.

Case study of applying this tool

- The Phillipines National Urban Development and Housing Framework was up for renewal and it was agreed to mainstream climate change into the document.
- Involving key national and local government partners a complete revision took over 2 years.



Building Climate Resilience through Urban Plans and Designs Project

It is developed for use in the Philippines as a reference guide for local government units, practitioners, communities, and institutions working in local planning and development. It aims to equip technical staff, decision-makers, and stakeholders with information, approaches, and current tools that support the use of climate resilience and sustainability principles as the fundamental basis for urban plans and designs. It guides users on the use of urban design elements in various scale as means to urban resilience building.

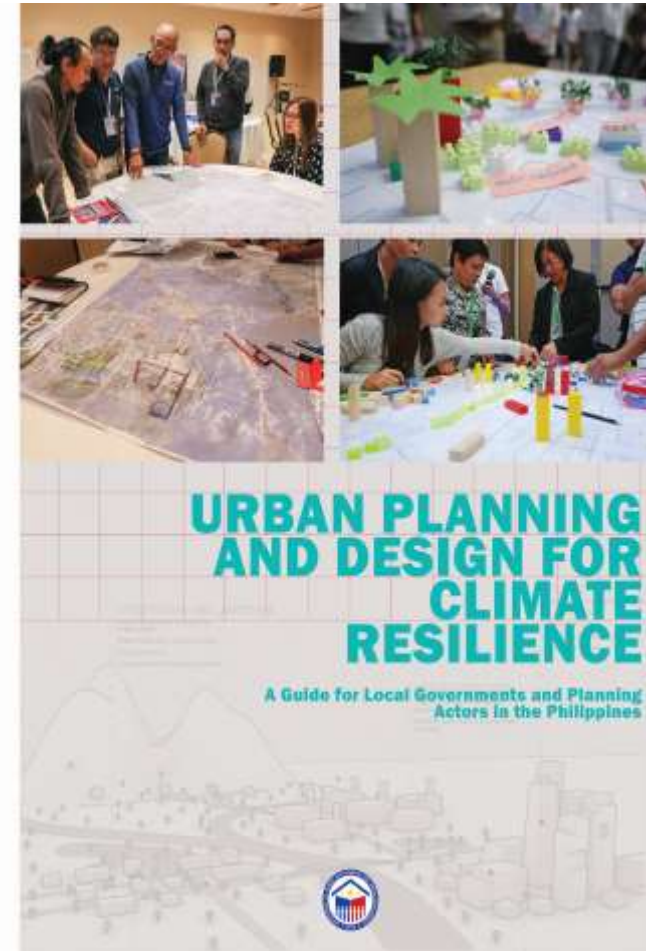
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- Published in English / 2020
- Duration: 6 months to 1 year
- Partners: BMU- International Climate Initiative, Philippines Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
- Bernhard Barth / Laidis Mias-Cea
- Link of the tool

Guide

Target Group: National, Sub-national and cities

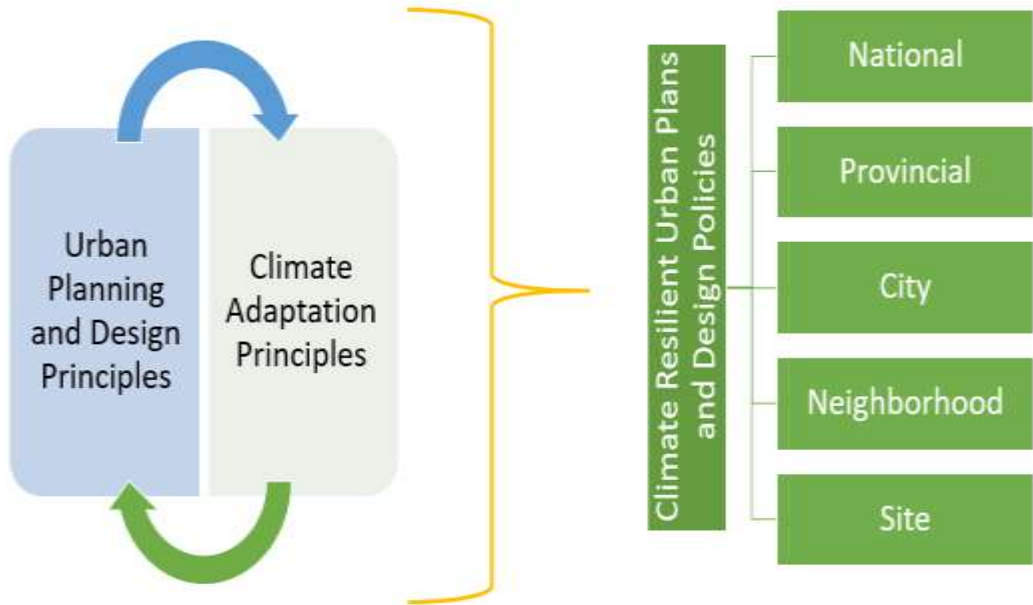
Phases 1-5



How to use this tool

General Framework to Act in UPD Scale and Steps in developing resilient designs at City Scale

Convergence of Principles ⇒ *Policies* ⇒ *Actions in Scale*



Developing climate-resilient urban designs

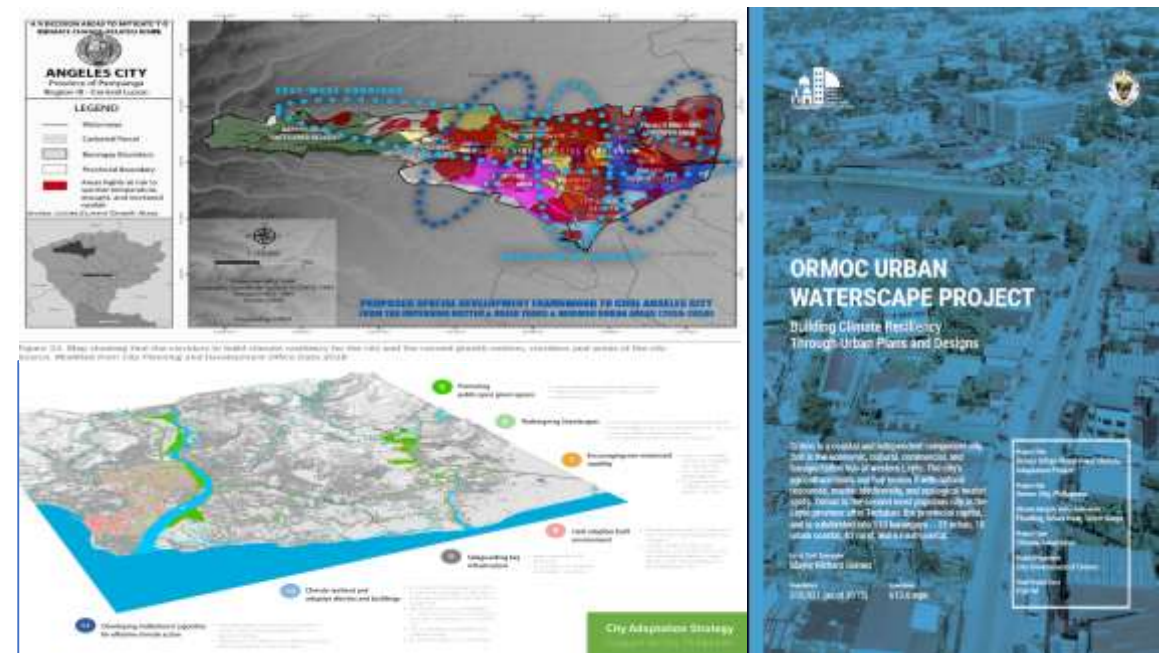


Further Information

- **Application:** The Guide was developed from the experiences in 5 pilot cities in the Philippines. It also offers insights from international climate action guidelines and global practices on urban planning and design that builds resilience from climate impacts as linked to sustainable urban development.
- **Delivery Modality:** The guide can be used as part of the Technical Assistance provided to city teams tasked to developed Land Use and Sectoral Plans that integrates climate resilience considerations. The timeframe can be varied depending on planning process and capacities of city technical teams.
- **Limitations:** As the Guide serves to supplement existing government policies, statutory guides, and national legislation, it is bound by the current limitations and standards of these. To address such limitations, the Guide encourages non-statutory means to promote UPD for climate change resilience and advance transformative climate actions where and when no legal or national regulations exist to anchor the local resilient design initiative.
- **Unique element:** It advances the use of urban planning and design as a means for localities to achieve climate resilience. It supports planning with uncertainties through adaptive management in UPD for robust and flexible climate strategies to identify and implement actions that can be modified once new insights research and experiences become available- avoiding “locking-in” cities to risk conditions. Key feature is also the guide to cities in addressing climate hazards with slow-onset (e.g. increasing temperature) and permanent (e.g. land inundation due to sea level rise) impacts that are often missed in the climate action plans of Philippines cities.

Case study of applying this tool

- **City, Region & Year:** The guide used the experiences and process of developing Climate Resilient Urban Plans and Designs for Angeles City, Legaspi City, Cagayan De Oro City, Ormoc City, and Tagum City in the Philippines
- **Main Outcome:** The 5 Philippine Cities gained increased capacity on UPD development with climate resilience as a base principle leading to enhancement of their spatial and sectoral strategies and Statutory Plans. It also led to the development of city-wide adaptation strategy, specific adaptation projects, and City Design Guidelines (non-statutory) towards building the cities’ resilience to climate impacts through design elements (e.g. urban structure, grain, streetscape, building façade, materials, etc).



Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Manual

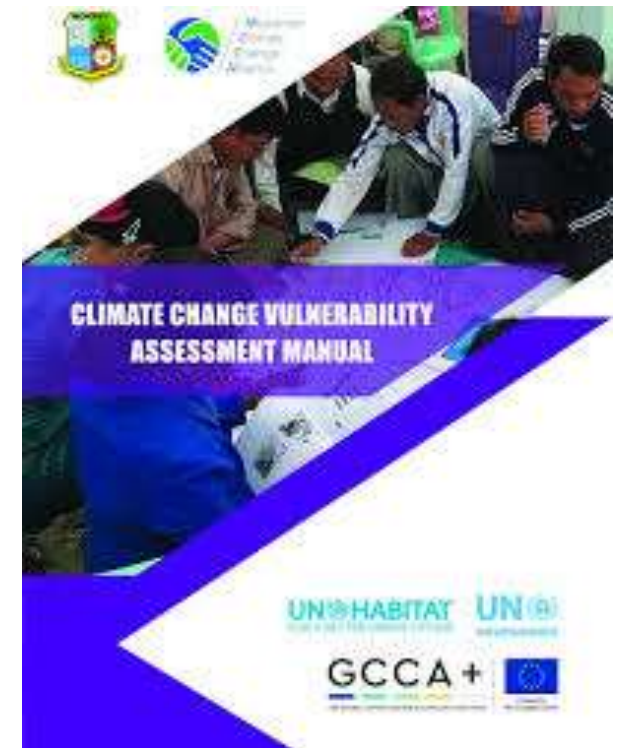
The manual is intended to serve as a guide for national and local government officials on how to assess vulnerability of townships of Myanmar to climate change and hazards. The assessment framework presented herein captures a wide array of issues related to climate change and its impacts townships and communities. Those are grouped into environmental, socio-economic and infrastructure components. Furthermore, the analytical approach allows for exploring current and future vulnerability, and carrying out a complex spatial analysis. Importantly, the proposed methodological framework is designed for use throughout Myanmar. The tool is based on real approaches used in the case studies of Labutta (Ayeyarwady Region, Delta ecosystem) and Pakokku (Magway Region, Dry Zone ecosystem) Townships.

- Published in English, 2017 (a Myanmar language version can be requested)
- Duration: 3-6 months
- Partners: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+), European Union (EU), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation Myanmar
- Bernhard Barth / bernhard.barth@un.org
- <https://unhabitat.org.mm/publications/climate-change-vulnerability-assessment-manual/>

Guide

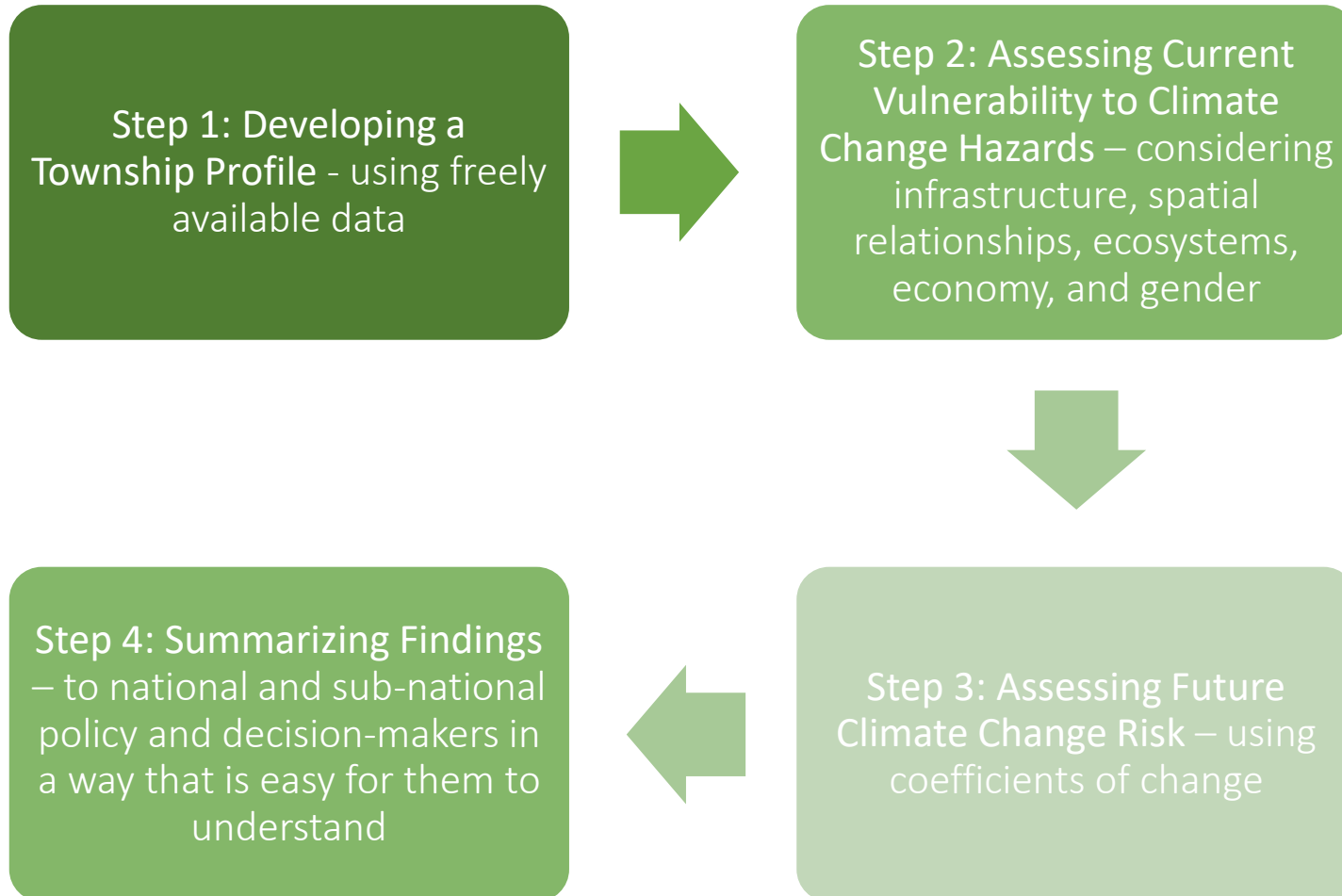
Subnational,
Major City, Secondary
City

Phases 2 - 4



How to use this tool

Steps with key outcomes

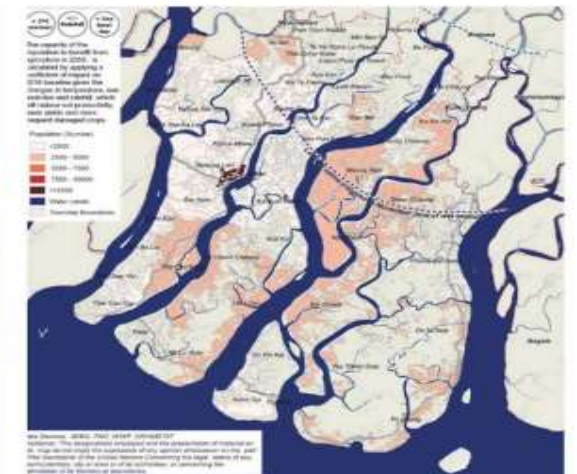
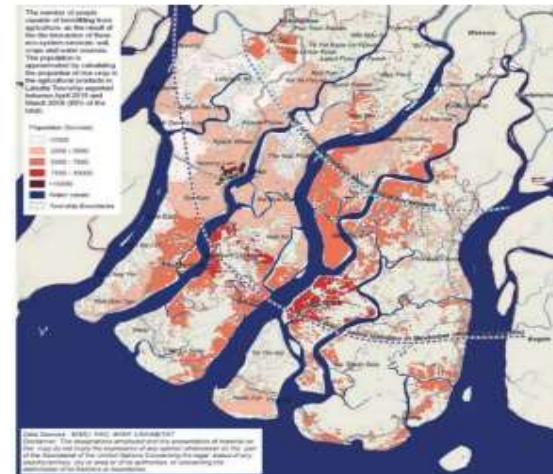


Further Information

- **Application:** This tool was developed based on the experience of undertaking a comprehensive vulnerability assessment and action planning process in Labutta and Pakokku Townships. It emphasizes environmental/ecosystem, spatial and socio-economic dimensions of vulnerability
- **Time Frame:** The original work in Labutta and Pakokku took around 8 months to complete, but the guide proposes that work can be completed in 3-6 months, assuming that the team and stakeholder agreement is in place.
- **Limitations:** The tool requires expertise – ideally a spatial planner, environmental/ecosystem expert and socio-economic specialist. Without this expertise it would be difficult to follow the guide. The guide also makes extensive use of community consultations. In the original example these were paper-based, but new technologies more widely available than when the original work was done would allow for a more efficient approach
- **Unique Elements:** This tool goes into more detail on ecosystems and spatial planning elements than other tools (especially the more generic regional and global tools). It examines how exposure in one given area can create vulnerability in another through ecosystem and spatial linkages. It should also be noted that the two case studies consider 'Townships' (equivalent to districts in other countries), which contain an urban area of between 30,000-100,000 people and a surrounding rural area

Case study of applying this tool

- **City, Region & Year:** Labutta Township, Myanmar. 2015-16
- **Main outcome:** sea-level rise is combining with reduced water volume in the Ayeyarwady River to move the permanent and seasonal 'salt lines' - the point at which agriculture is impossible and ground water becomes unsuitable for drinking further north, away from the sea. The map below shows that if this trend continues at present levels, agriculture – the main source of livelihoods in the Township – will not be feasible by 2050.



Addressing Urban Issues in National Climate Change Policies

The present Note is addressed primarily to decision-makers and stakeholders in the Global South engaged in developing national climate change policies. This Note seeks to help teams to address a relatively narrow topic in the context of those policies: how their countries should deal with climate change in urban areas, and to empower local authorities as key actors in that effort.

- Published in 2013 / English
- Time Frame for usage: N/A
- Partners: N/A
- Robert Kehew / robert.kehew@un.org
- <https://www.uncclearn.org/sites/default/files/inventory/un-habitat205.pdf>
- More information in “Addressing Urban and Human Settlement Issues in National Adaptation Plans”

Note, Recommendation

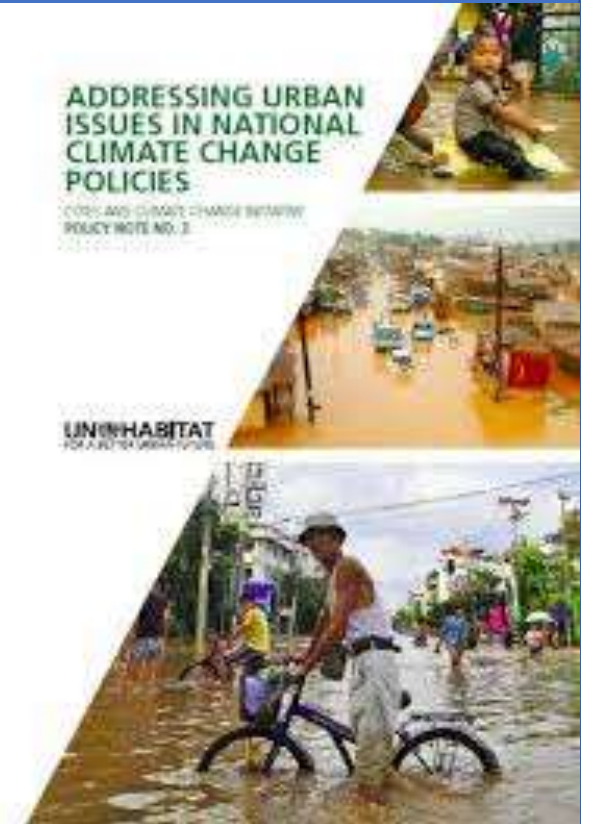
National

N/A

ADDRESSING URBAN
ISSUES IN NATIONAL
CLIMATE CHANGE
POLICIES

URBAN AND CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE
POLICY NOTE NO. 2

UN HABITAT
FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



Law and Climate Change Toolkit

The Law and Climate Change Toolkit is an online and open database being developed by a partnership among the UN Climate Change secretariat, UN Environment, and the Commonwealth Secretariat working in close collaboration with partner countries, other international organizations and research institutions. The toolkit aims to provide a global resource to help countries put in place the legal frameworks necessary for effective domestic implementation of the Paris Agreement and their nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

- Published in 2020 / English
- Duration: N/A
- Partners: The Commonwealth, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Gianluca Crispi / gianluca.crispi@un.org
- <https://climatelawtoolkit.org/>

Tool

Global, Regional, National

Phases 1 - 3



Further Information

- The tool has been used in Colombia, Rajasthan (India) and Tajikistan.
- The implementation of the toolkit can be done on-line and off-line. The implementation can also be supported by UN-Habitat facilitating the background research, the discussion of the findings with national experts and presenting the producing a final summary report. This exercise would require at least 6 months and USD 50,000 but depending on the context more time and resources might be required.
- The tool assesses the legal framework. To assess the implementation of the laws and the broader environment, the results of the tool need to be discussed and validated with country/city experts.
- The assessment questionnaire has more than 100 questions in the 5 areas of: Governance, urban planning instruments, planning for adaptation, planning for mitigation and financial instruments.
- It includes hundreds of examples of legal provisions from many countries in the world.
- Unique elements of the tool: (1) database with provision level search functionality (not just laws but provisions within laws), (2) assessment questionnaire with immediate feedback on the areas for improvement and examples to help countries and cities to implement the recommendations, (3) it covers and assesses a variety of climate related urban laws based on UN-Habitat core principles related to climate action, governance, urban planning, land and security of tenure and municipal finance.

1

Developing Local Climate Change Plans

2

Planning for Climate Change

3

Quick Guide for Policy Makers on Pro-poor Urban Climate Resilience

4

Guiding principles for City Climate Action Planning

5

Integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies

6

Gender and Urban Climate Policy

7

Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policies

8

Pro-poor Climate Action in National Urban Policies

9

City Resilience Action Planning (RAP) Tool

10

City Resilience Profiling Tool (CRPT)

11

Addressing Urban and Human Settlements Issues in NAPs

12

Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk

13

Enhancing Nationally Determined Contributions through urban climate action

14

Climate Change and National Urban Policies in Asia and the Pacific

15

Building Climate Resilience through Urban Plans and Design Projects

16

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Manual

17

Addressing Urban Issues in National Climate Change Policies

18

Law and Climate Change Toolkit



Publication language

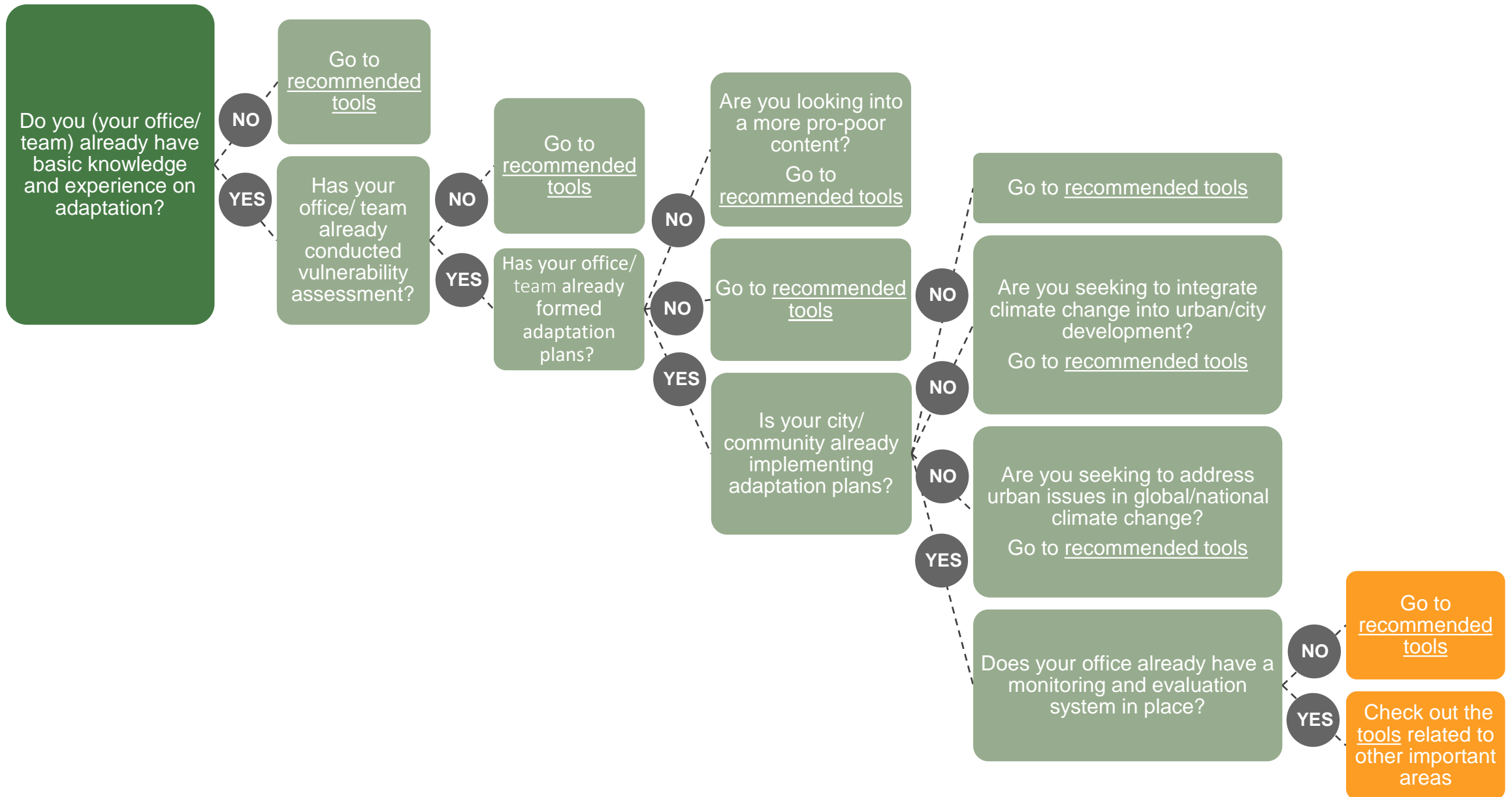
	NAME OF GUIDE AND TOOL	ARABIC	CHINESE	ENGLISH	FRENCH	RUSSIAN	SPANISH
1	<u>Developing Local Climate Change Plans: A Guide for Cities in Developing Countries</u>			✓			
2	<u>Planning for Climate Change: A strategic, values-based approach for urban planners Volume 1 (Guide) & Volume 2 (Toolkit)</u>			✓			
3	<u>Quick Guide for Policy Makers on Pro-poor Urban Climate Resilience in Asia and the Pacific</u>			✓			
4	<u>Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning</u>	✓		✓			✓
5	<u>Integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies (CDS)</u>			✓			
6	<u>Gender and Urban Climate Policy</u>			✓			
7	<u>Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policies</u>			✓			
8	<u>Pro-Poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements</u>			✓			
9	<u>City Resilience Action Planning (RAP) Tool</u>			✓			
10	<u>City Resilience Profiling Tool</u>			✓			



Publication language

	NAME OF GUIDE AND TOOL	ARABIC	CHINESE	ENGLISH	FRENCH	RUSSIAN	SPANISH
11	<u>Addressing Urban and Human Settlement Issues in National Adaptation Plans</u>			✓			
12	<u>Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk: A Guide for Community Assessments, Action Planning and Implementation</u>			✓			
13	<u>Enhancing National Determined Contributions through Urban Climate Action</u>			✓			✓
14	<u>Climate Change and National Urban Policies in Asia and the Pacific</u>			✓			
15	<u>Building Climate Resilience through Urban Plans and Designs Project</u>			✓			
16	<u>Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Manual</u>			✓			
17	<u>Addressing Urban Issues in National Climate Change Policies</u>			✓			
18	<u>Law and Climate Change Toolkit</u>			✓			

WHEN TO APPLY WHICH TOOL?



GUIDES/TOOLS BY TARGET

Policy-makers & decision-makers	National government	City (local government)	Urban planners	Stakeholders working at community level
(3) Quick Guide for Policy Makers on Pro-poor Urban Climate Resilience in Asia and the Pacific		(1) Developing Local Climate Change Plans: A Guide for Cities in Developing Countries		(12) Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk
(7) Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policies			(2) Planning for Climate Change_ A strategic, values-based approach for urban planners (Guide & toolkit)	
(11) Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policies		(4) Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning		
(13) Addressing Urban and Human Settlements Issues in National Adaptation Plans		(5) Integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies (CDS)		
(14) Climate Change and National Urban Policies in Asia and the Pacific		(6) Gender and Urban Climate Change Policy		
(17) Addressing Urban Issues in National Climate Change Policies		(9) City RAP Tool		
	(8) Pro-poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements			(8) Pro-poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements
		(10) City Resilience Profiling Tool		
		(15) Building Climate Resilience through Urban Plans and Design Projects		
		(16) Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Manual		

* The table above organizes the publications based on the key target audience they address. However, this does not mean that they cannot be consulted by other stakeholders.

Planning for Climate Change



These two publications were designed as complementary documents.

Planning for Climate Change (2): A strategic values-based approach for urban planners was developed for city planners and other professionals to better understand, assess and take action on climate change at the local level.

The *Toolkit (2)* is a companion document for *Planning for Climate Change: A strategic values-based approach for urban planners*, which can be used in support of this guide or as a stand-alone document.



[Planning for Climate Change:
A strategic, values-based approach for
urban planners](#)



[Developing Local Climate Change Plans
Toolkit](#)

Building climate resilience in informal settlements



Pro-poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements (8) presents risks posed by climate change to low-income and **informal settlements** and their residents, aiming to support the process of **reducing risks and building resilience**. It is not intended as a step-by-step planning approach.

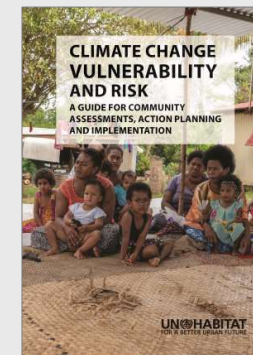
Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk (12) on the other hand, provides a **step-by-step** methodology for **engaging communities** throughout the climate change vulnerability assessment and action planning process up to the development of concrete adaptation Projects, and supplements *Pro-poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements*.

This guide mainly supports the development of community-based VRAs and CAPs.



8

[Pro-poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements](#)



12

[Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk: A Guide for Community Assessments, Action Planning and Implementation](#)

Tools to enhance social inclusion

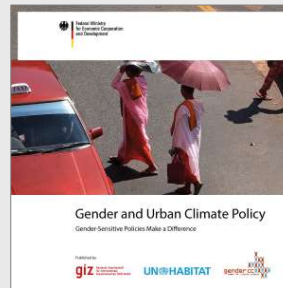


These publications focus strongly on the role of **participatory approaches** to planning and policy-making to promote social inclusion of **vulnerable and marginalized groups**.



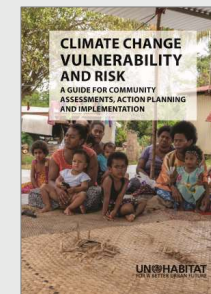
8

Pro-poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements



6

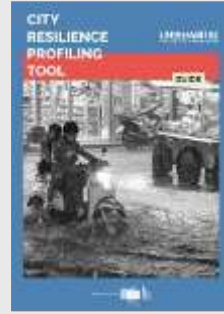
Gender and Urban Climate Policy



12

Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk: A Guide for Community Assessments, Action Planning and Implementation

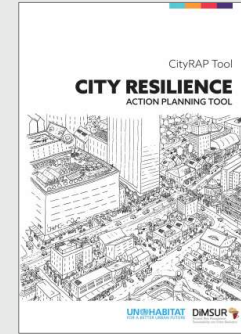
City profiling and city-wide assessments



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CRPT

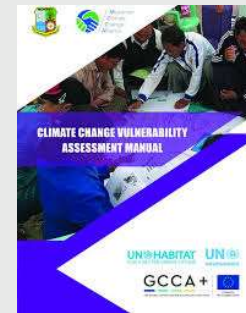
Focus: Resilience
> City resilience profiling



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City RAP

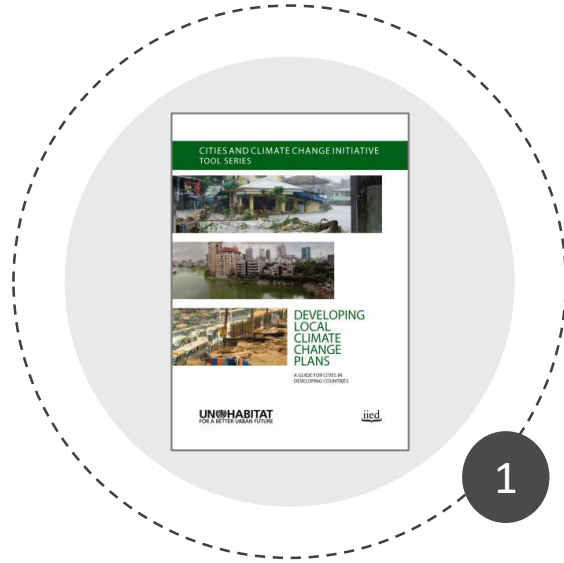
Focus: Risk & DRR
> Risk profiling



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Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Manual
Focus: CC vulnerability
> Vulnerability profile

City action planning & strategies



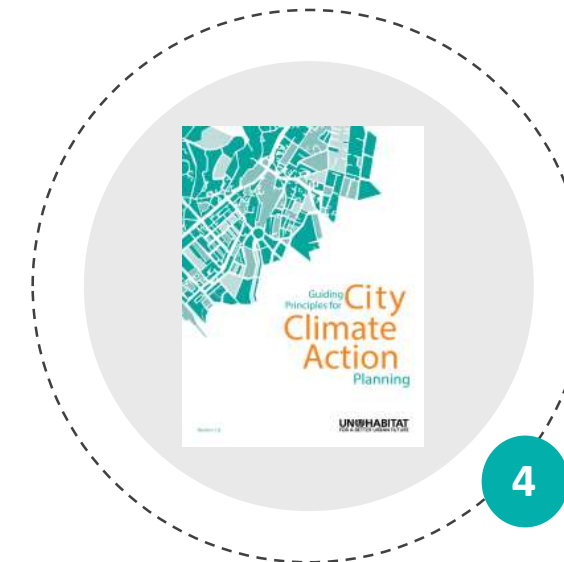
1

Developing Local Climate Change Plans



2

Planning for Climate Change



4

City Climate Action



5

Integrating climate Change into CDS

Climate change & urban policies



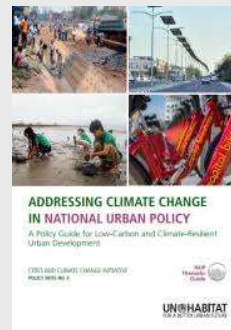
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Gender and Urban Climate Policy



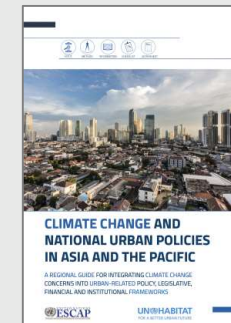
7

Addressing Urban Issues in National Climate Change Policies



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Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policy



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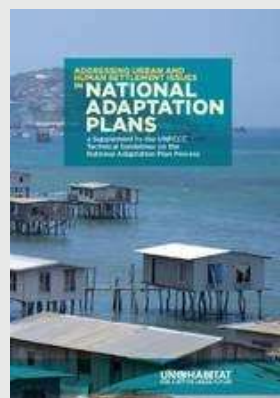
Climate Change and National Urban Policies in Asia & the Pacific

NDCs & NAPs and human settlements

These guides support the integration of urban considerations into **NDCs** and **NAPs**, which are complementary processes and should ideally be aligned to strengthen national climate change adaptation.

Addressing Urban and Human Settlement issues in NAPs (11) is a supplement to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) Technical Guidelines on the NAP process.

Enhancing NDCs through Urban Climate Action (13) supports member states to enhance the ambition of their NDCs, harnessing the potential of human settlements and urban climate action to deliver a high quality of life while reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.



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[Addressing Urban and Human Settlement Issues in National Adaptation Plans](#)



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[Enhancing NDCs through Urban Climate Action](#)

Enhancing National Determined Contributions through Urban Climate Action

Addressing Urban and Human Settlement Issues in National Adaptation Plans

Addressing Urban Issues in National Climate Change Policies

Building Climate Resilience through Urban Plans and Designs Project

UNFCCC Process

Urban -> Global/National Climate Change

Law and Climate Change Toolkit

Gender and Urban Climate Policy

Climate Change and Other Areas

Climate Change and National Urban Policies in Asia and the Pacific

Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policies

Integrating Climate Change into City Development Strategies (CDS)

Climate Change -> Urban/City Development

Quick Guide for Policy Makers on Pro-poor Urban Climate Resilience in Asia and the Pacific

Pro-Poor Climate Action in Informal Settlements

Climate Change and Pro-poor

Planning for Climate Change: A strategic, values-based approach for urban planners

Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning

Developing Local Climate Change Plans: A Guide for Cities in Developing Countries

City Resilience Action Planning (RAP) Tool

City Resilience Profiling Tool

Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk: A Guide for Community Assessments, Action Planning and Implementation

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Manual

Climate Change Planning for Cities

Gaps/issues identified

- There is a need to agree on common **terminology** – terms are not aligned across tools/guides. Where do we use own definitions and where do we use other definitions (e.g., IPCC)
- Other aspects that would also need to be **aligned**: urban systems (categories), hazard taxonomy, etc.
- Some of these tools provide guidance on how to develop CAPs. However, one of the challenges that is raised often is how to select the projects that will be implemented. There is limited guidance and tools to support this (e.g., CBA, CEA, MCA, etc.) -> **decision making support tools**.
- **Sectoral Guides** (e.g. climate proofing infrastructure, under development)
- **Guide on Ecosystems-based Adaptation / NBS** (under development)
- New version of **Planning for Climate Change (as umbrella tool)**
- Technical guidelines on how to carry out **spatial** analysis (including GIS guidance)
- **Alignment of framework and indicators**: some of the guidance and methodologies use indicators. However, there is limited alignment/sharing of these framework and indicators across the agency.



Opportunities

- **Ongoing & planned publications:** potential to address gaps (previous slide)
- **Conceiving new tools**
- Opportunities for **alignment with partner tools** and processes (e.g. GCoM working group) only partially pursued.
- Establishing UN-Habitat and external **peer review** mechanisms
- Increasing awareness on tools that are available, which can also enhance their **dissemination**



For comments, new tools and case studies on the use of tools:

Let's keep in touch...

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