Fostering global multi-stakeholder partnerships for strengthened urban resilience

Interactive session on urban resilience and adaptation in Global Agendas

Resilience Congress, ICLEI

26 April 2018, 16:30-18:00
Who We Are

Identity
The global partnership for poverty reduction and the promotion of cities in sustainable development.

Members
35 members from local government associations, multilateral organisations, national governments, international NGOs, foundations, and knowledge institutions.

Platform
A United Nations Multi-Donor Fund supported by an efficient, flexible grant-making mechanism with global reach, hosted by UNOPS.
Vision, Mission and Strategic Objective

**Vision**

- Provide **technical support and grants** to local and national actors to deliver policies and programmes that directly address urban poverty and gender inequality in cities;
- Be a leading agent for **new approaches to urban transformation** with a clear focus on **secondary cities** in rapidly urbanising economies; and
- Consistently leverage the collective expertise of our partnership to **catalyse new urban thinking and solutions** at a global level.

**Mission**

To improve the lives of urban populations by delivering **integrated, citywide and innovative solutions** to urban poverty in the cities where it matters most.

**Objective**

To improve the lives of **20 million** of the world’s urban poor and empower women in more than **60 cities** across seven or more countries by **2021** as part of global efforts to implement the SDGs.
Cities Alliance: The Global Partnership for Cities

Local Authorities
CLGF ICLEI Metropolis UCLG C40

Governments
Brazil Chile Ethiopia France Germany Ghana Philippines South Africa Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom United States

Non-Governmental Organisations
The AVSI Foundation HFFI SDI WIEGO

Multi-lateral Organisations
The World Bank UNCDF UN Environment UN-Habitat

Private Sector/Foundations
Omidyar Network Ford Foundation

Universities, Research Centres and Knowledge Networks
IHS IIED SDSN

Associate Members
Avina Foundation IADB UNDP UNISDR

Hosted by UNOPS
The Cities Alliance manages and delivers its work programme through two distinct funding windows: an operational country/city window, and a normative global window.

Country Programmes: 70%
Global Programmes: 30%
## National Level
1. National Urban Forum (stakeholder engagement and awareness raising)
3. Slum-Upgrading and Affordable Housing Framework

## City Level
1. Municipal Forums
2. City Development Strategies
3. City-to-city learning/exchange
4. City Information Systems

## Community Level
1. Settlement profiling
2. Strengthening Petty Traders Associations
3. Community Development Funds
4. Small infrastructure projects such as solid waste collection

### Crosscutting: Long-Term Institutional Capacity Building
Curricula development and training on strategic urban planning, slum upgrading, inclusive national policies, gender-responsive public services, revenue management, solid waste management, and climate change planning with the support of national and international universities and think tanks.
4 Thematic Lenses and Joint Work Programmes

- Growth
- Gender
- Resilience
- Migration

Type of Products

- **Knowledge products and tools** derived from in-country lessons learned and based on demand
- **Advocacy and policy** on emerging topics
- **Dialogues** to share learnings and catalyse urban development at the global level
**Joint Work Programme: Resilient Cities**

**JWP Vision:** Strong global partnerships and local initiatives mainstream resilience in long-term urban planning and guide investment in strategies than enhance urban inclusion and equity that place informality and the working urban poor at the center of city-wide solutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th>Observers</th>
<th>Knowledge Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICLEI C40 Climate Leadership Group</td>
<td>100 Resilient Cities</td>
<td>ARUP UCCRN</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Habitat UN Environment (UNEP)</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)</td>
<td>OECD Overseas Development Institute (ODI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>World Bank Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)</td>
<td>Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organising (WIEGO)</td>
<td>SECO</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIZ Slum Dwellers International (SDI)</td>
<td>Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID)</td>
<td>Rockefeller Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>TEST World Resources Institute (WRI)</td>
<td>International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)</td>
<td>AECOM</td>
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<td>PVFT IHS</td>
<td>Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)</td>
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Joint Work Programme: Resilient Cities Projects

Facilitating investment in transformative and inclusive urban resilience actions

ICLEI
- Transformative Action Programs (TAP)
- Building capacity of cities to develop feasible, inclusive and bankable resilience projects
- Connected projects with potential funders and implementation partners

Technical Assistance for City-Level Climate Action Planning

C40
- Further development and application of the Climate Action for Sustainability (CURB) Tool
- Cities develop their capacity to meet commitments for GHG reductions and develop city climate action reports
- Application in Accra, Dakar, Dhaka, Quezon City, Quito and Santiago

Scaling the Urban Community Resilience Assessment (UCRA) in Informal Settlements

WRI with 100RC
- Neighborhood level resilience assessments carried out in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Surat, India; Semarang, Indonesia
- Identification of project ideas for neighbourhood resilience and integrating into city-wide resilience strategies
- Lessons learned publication forthcoming

Implementing Paris and SDG11: the case for urban resilience and adaptation

C40, ICLEI and Slum Dwellers International
- Building the business case for adaptation in cities
- Advocacy for adaptation that benefits all inhabitants, especially the most vulnerable
- Regional Forum held in Africa; one forthcoming in Asia
Established in 2014 to elaborate and deliver a common set of priority messages to inform and influence the Post-2015 Agenda in preparation for Habitat III.

Joint Work Programme: Cities in the Global Agendas

Knowledge products & tools
Derived from in-country lessons learned and based on needs of the intergovernmental process and of JWP members’ engagement in it

Advocacy and Policy
A stand alone SDG for cities
Value of multi-level governance and multi-stakeholder partnerships
Attention to informality

Dialogue
Increased coordination in support of a common agenda
Active engagement in major events along the processes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda (date of agreement)</th>
<th>Scope of agreement</th>
<th>Key relevance for urban development and governance</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (March 2015)</strong></td>
<td>Global agreement for reducing disaster risks in all countries and at all levels</td>
<td>Rapid urbanisation identified as a key underlying risk factor for disasters. Promotes shift from disaster response to disaster risk reduction among national and local governments. Strong on importance of local governments for this – but weak on local governance for DRR including civil society.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Addis Ababa Action Agenda (July 2015)</strong></td>
<td>Global agreement arising from the International Conference on Financing for Development</td>
<td>General comments on importance of local actors and recognises the need for strengthening capacities of municipal and local governments. Commitment to “support” local governments to “mobilize revenues as appropriate”. But little on how to get finance to support local governments addressing these commitments.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (September 2015)</strong></td>
<td>Global agreement adopted by 193 governments that includes the universal and indivisible 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</td>
<td>SDG11 speaks explicitly to making cities “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. Extensive reference to universal provision of basic services in other SDGs which will require substantial efforts in cities. Equality and governance are also stressed. Focus on national goals and national monitoring with insufficient recognition of key roles of local government and urban civil society in addressing most of the SDGs, despite the sustained engagement of both local government networks and associations and civil society representatives throughout the inter-governmental negotiation process.</td>
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<td><strong>The Paris Agreement (December 2015)</strong></td>
<td>Global agreement under UN Framework Convention on Climate Change: signed by 195 and ratified by 170 member states</td>
<td>“Cities and subnational authorities” as one among many non-Party stakeholders with no reference to their specific roles, responsibilities, capacities and need for support. But it has encouraged cities to develop specific agendas for action.</td>
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<td><strong>The World Humanitarian Summit (May 2016)</strong></td>
<td>Not an agreement, but a summit attended by representatives of 180 member states; with more than 3,500 commitments to action generated</td>
<td>Each of the five agreed ‘core responsibilities’ has relevance for urban areas, and commitments were made by professional associations, NGOs and networks of local authorities to address these in towns and cities. But urban governments were not well represented, and their key roles were not discussed extensively.</td>
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<td><strong>The New Urban Agenda (October 2016)</strong></td>
<td>Global agenda adopted at UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)</td>
<td>Intended as the global guideline for sustainable urban development for 20 years. But little coherence with the other agreements and little buy-in from the organisations seeking to implement them. Limited recognition of local governments or civil society driving change. Extensive mention of sub-national and local governments but mainly as implementers of national policies.</td>
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Recommendations

- Use existing reporting systems (HLPF/Talanoa)
- Support scale up efforts to harmonize indicators and methodologies
- Data collection: analyse, recording, learning
- Enabling Environment: Evidence based policy changes
- Institutionalise the engagement of urban stakeholders
- Quito implementation Plan - 70 initiatives / 23 1. million USD
- Synergetic follow up and Review: NUA QR – VNRs? Urban SDGs?
Call for best practices, beyond SDG11

Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums

- Local reporting feeds into regional, national and global FuR processes of one or more of the global sustainability agendas.
- Integrated approach by informing the FuR progress of not just one, but two or more global sustainability agendas.
- Emphasis on partnership between different local actors and local and regional governments.
- Monitoring system in place on how its FuR engagement will influence and improve decision- and policy-making.
- How to institutionalise its approach.
- Approach can be replicated and/or scaled up.
Regional commissions

- Crucial link between the global level and national and sub-national levels
- Regional Forums
- Peer learning
- Guidelines
**NDC-SDG Linkages**

Identify potential alignment between the targets, actions, policy measures and needs in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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<tr>
<th>No poverty</th>
<th>Zero hunger</th>
<th>Good health and well-being</th>
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<tr>
<th>Quality education</th>
<th>Gender equality</th>
<th>Clean water and sanitation</th>
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<th>Affordable and clean energy</th>
<th>Decent work and economic growth</th>
<th>Industry, innovation and infrastructure</th>
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<tr>
<th>Reduced inequalities</th>
<th>Sustainable cities and communities</th>
<th>Responsible consumption and production</th>
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<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
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<th>Climate action</th>
<th>Life below water</th>
<th>Life on land</th>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
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Ghana’s emission reduction goal is to unconditionally lower its GHG emissions by 15 percent relative to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario emission of 73.95 MtCO2e by 2030.

### Mitigation contribution

**Baseline scenario target**

- GHG Target
- Non-GHG Target

**Target year**

- 2030

**Time of implementation of emission reduction programmes is up to 2030 subject to review in 2025.**

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<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>INDC Policy Actions</th>
<th>No. of Programme of Actions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>Scale up renewable energy penetration by 10% by 2030</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Promote clean rural household lighting</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Expand the adoption of market-based cleaner cooking solutions</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Double energy efficiency improvement to 20% in power plants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td><strong>Scale up sustainable mass transportation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>AFOLU</td>
<td>Promote Sustainable utilization of forest resources through REDD+</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td><strong>Adopt alternative urban solid waste management</strong></td>
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<td>Industry</td>
<td>Double energy efficiency improvement to 20% in industrial facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Cooling Africa Initiative</td>
<td>Double energy efficiency improvement to 20% in industrial facilities</td>
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