

LCS-RNet 10th Annual Meeting

Urban Actions to support NDCs implementation

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Yokohama, 17 July 2018

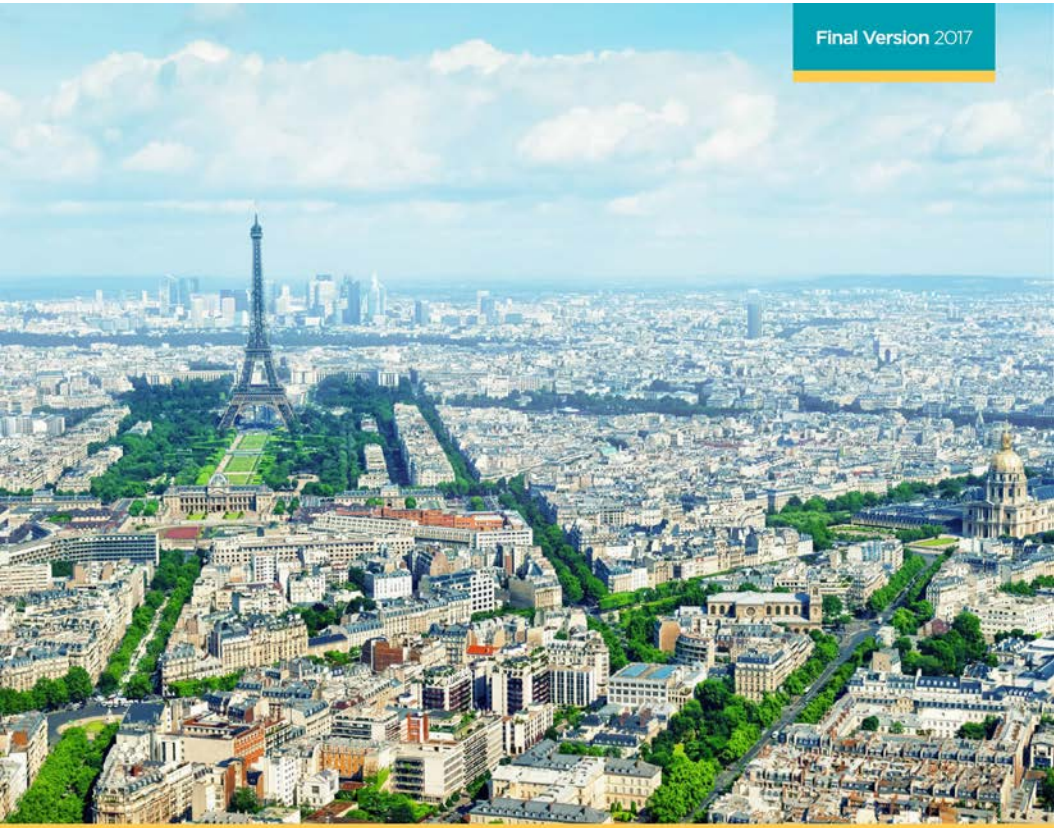


CITIES-IPCC 2018 Conference joint statement

Cities account for over 70% of global energy-related CO2 emissions and are vulnerable hotspots of climate change impacts

The scale of ongoing urban expansion (and associated infrastructure and buildings that are yet to be built) provides a unique opportunity for cities to ‘bend the curve’ to avoid further dangerous climate change. Cities and regions may also be powerhouses of ambitious mitigation and adaptation measures that are hard to legislate and implement at the national level. Cities can play a key role in safeguarding our collective human future





**SUSTAINABLE
URBANIZATION**
IN THE **PARIS
AGREEMENT**

Comparative Review of
Nationally Determined
Contributions for
Urban Content

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Tollin N., Hamhaber J., et al.
Sustainable Urbanization in the Paris Agreement
UN-Habitat
2018



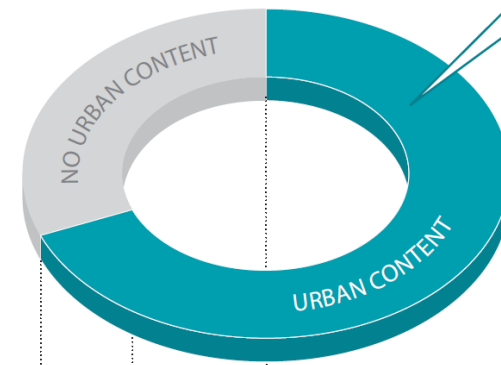
MARRAKECH COP22 | CMP12
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE 2016



KEY FINDINGS

NDCs from Asia and Africa indicate the strongest urban content. These regions are the most rapidly urbanizing areas, presenting a window of opportunity for future sustainable development

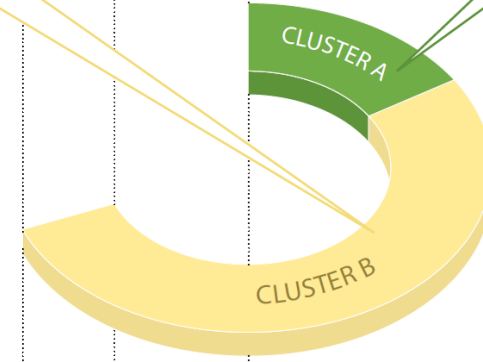
NDCs containing urban key words represent 61% of nationally reported GHG emissions (2011 figures) emitted by 113 countries



113 of 164 NDCs mention urban key words in the context of national priorities and ambitions for reducing emissions

87 NDCs with moderate urban content

26 NDCs with strong urban content



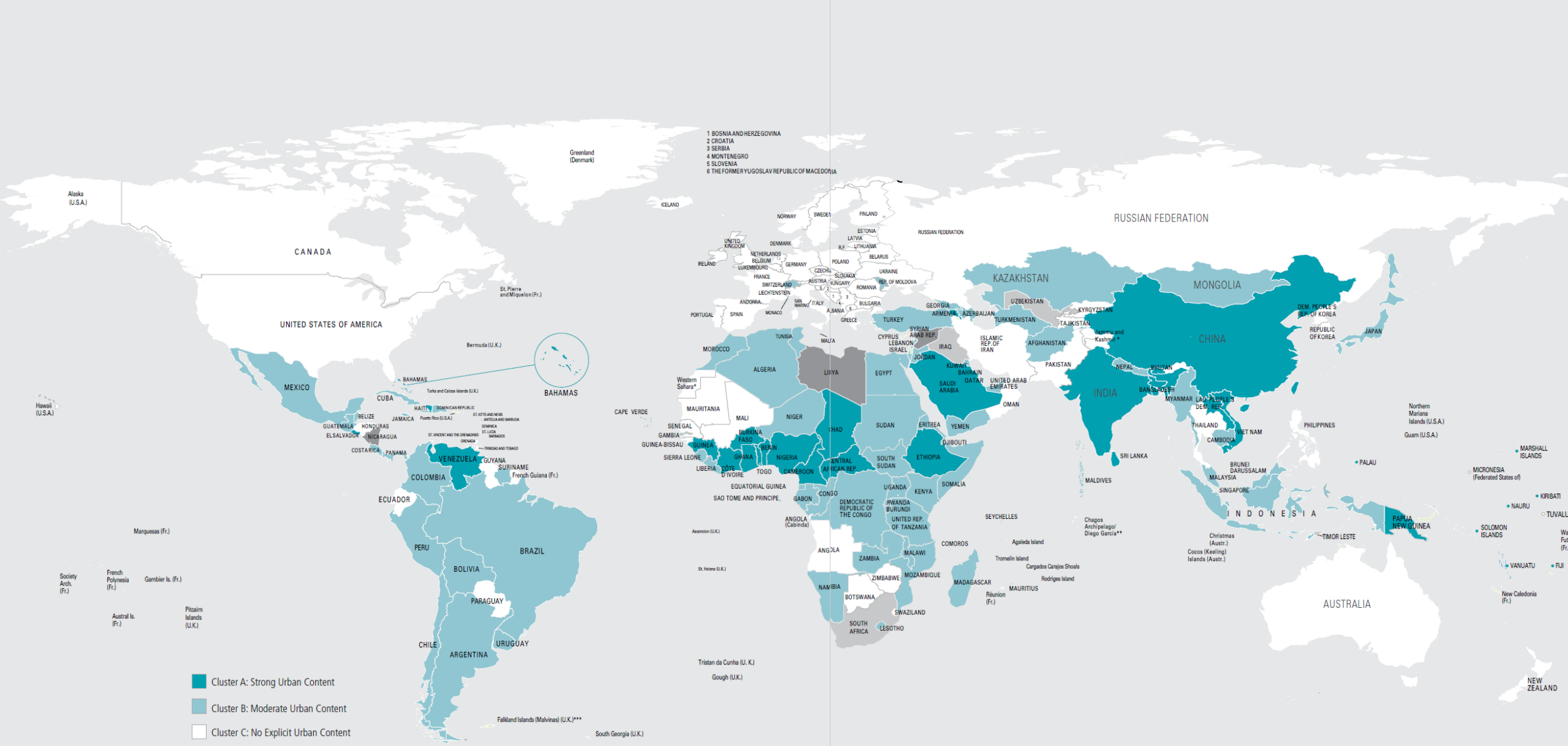
34 countries with urban content in their NDCs mention neither urban adaptation nor mitigation measures

58 countries with urban content in their NDCs focus on urban adaptation measures



4 countries with urban content in their NDCs focus on urban mitigation measures

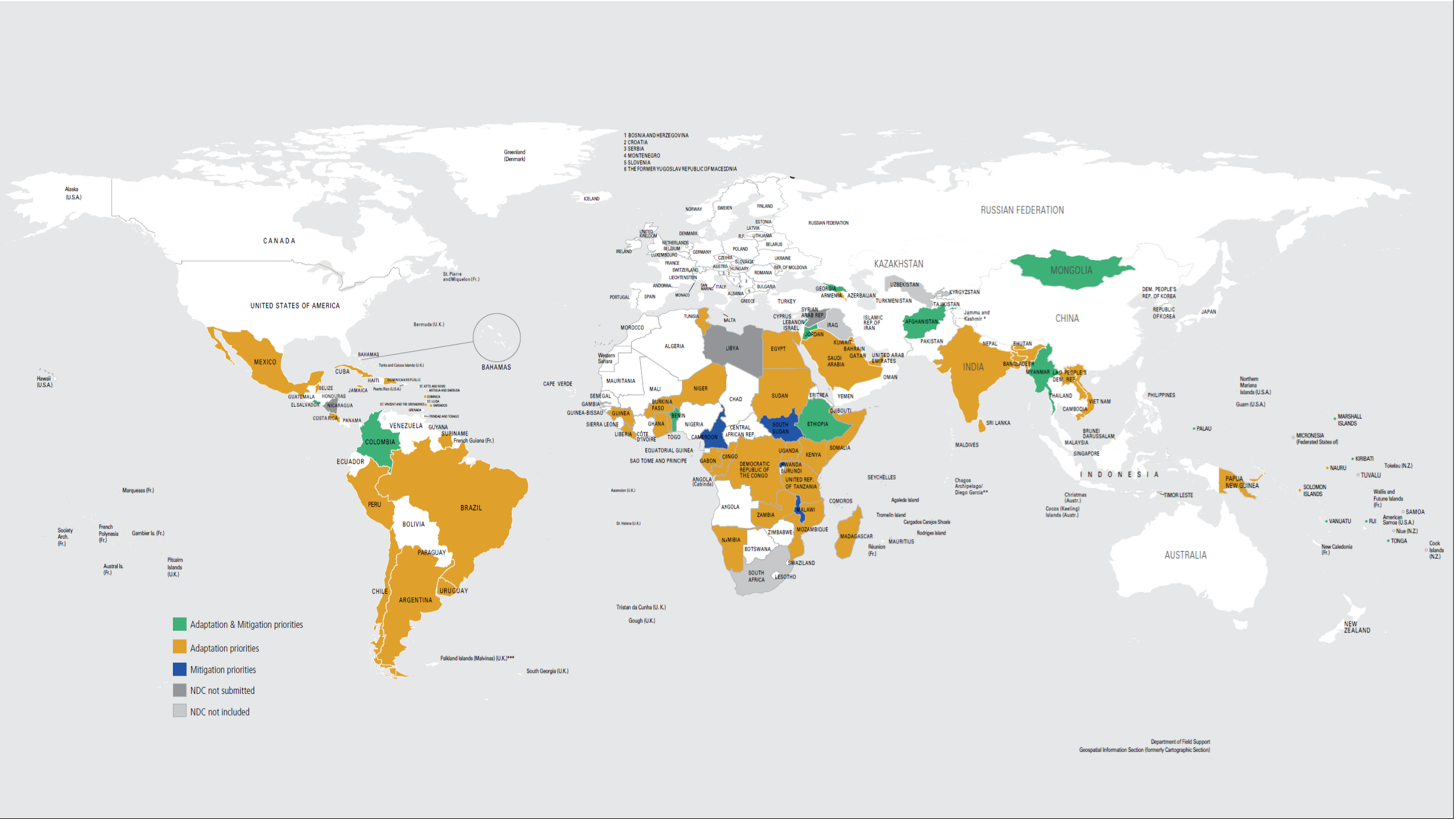
17 countries with urban content in their NDCs focus on urban adaptation and mitigation measures



- Cluster A: Strong Urban Content
- Cluster B: Moderate Urban Content
- Cluster C: No Explicit Urban Content
- NDC not submitted
- NDC not included

Map No. 4170 Rev. 14 UNITED NATIONS
 August 2016

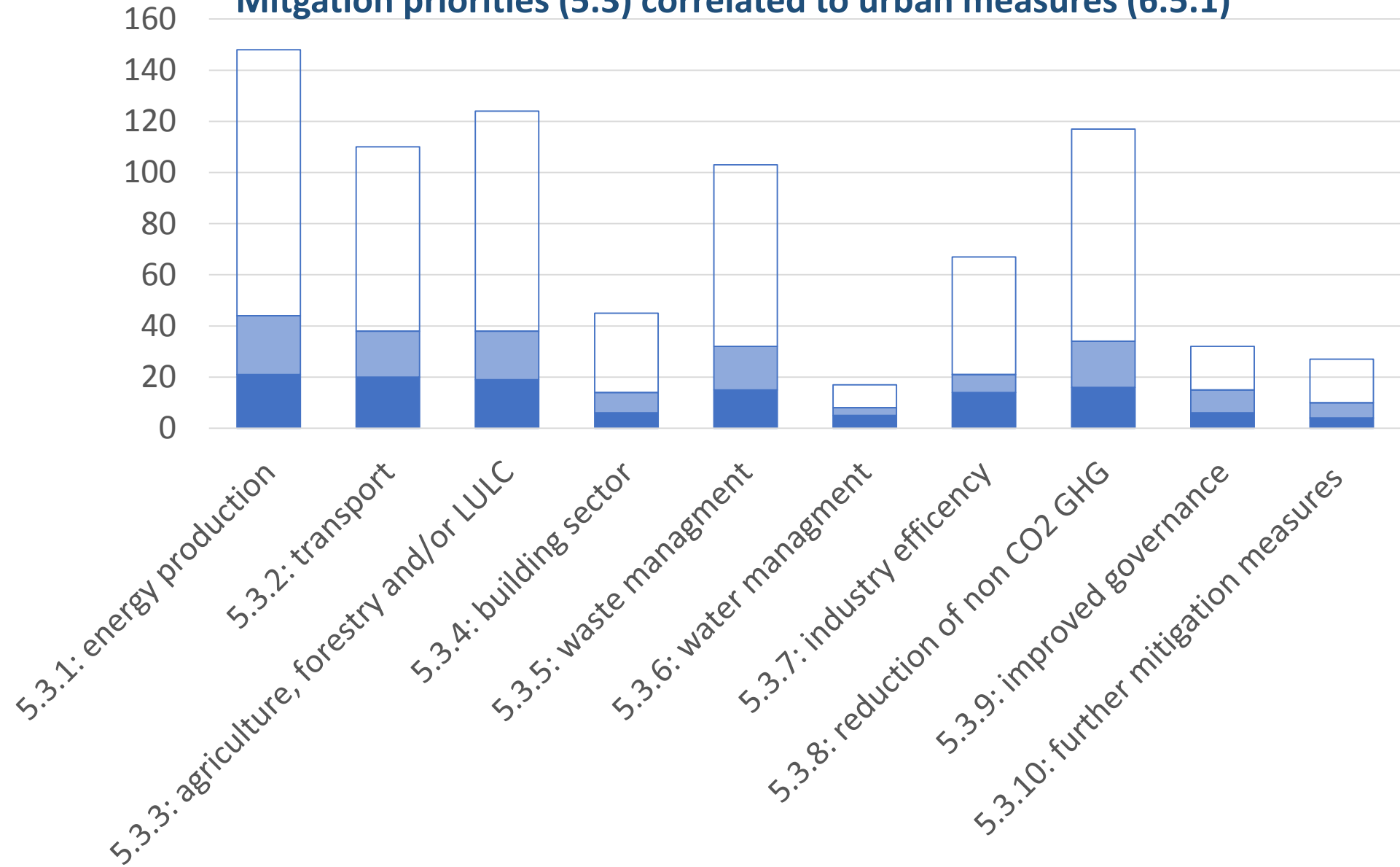
Department of Field Support
 Geospatial Information Section (formerly Cartographic Section)



- 1 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
- 2 CROATIA
- 3 SERBIA
- 4 MONTENEGRO
- 5 SLOVENIA
- 6 THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

- Adaptation & Mitigation priorities
- Adaptation priorities
- Mitigation priorities
- NDC not submitted
- NDC not included

Mitigation priorities (5.3) correlated to urban measures (6.5.1)



□ Countries with mitigation priorities without reference to urban measures of mitigation (6.5.1)

■ Countries with mitigation priorities (5.3) and direct reference to urban measures of mitigation (6.5.1)

MALAWI

Urban Challenges Mitigation (direct)

"Management of municipal solid wastes (MSW) is a big challenge to existing and new urban establishments, resulting in the emission of GHGs" (p.4)

Urban Measures Mitigation (implied)

Because it has been stated that **waste** is a big urban problem (see p.4, see 6.3.2), it can be assumed that at least some of the 4 mitigation/waste measures will be carried out in cities/urban localities. (p.8)

Urban Requests Finance/Technology/Capacity

Request are made, but none specifically for urban projects. (p. 8,10)

CAMEROON

Urban Challenges Mitigation (direct)

The upcycling of urban waste a into a source of energy is seen as an issue and a means to grow the share of renewables in the energy matrix. The issue of urban waste-energy production is thus included in the mitigation section of the document(p.6)

Urban Measures Mitigation (direct/implied)

Revision of **building** codes in order to increase energy efficiency, certification process; Reorganize the value chain associated to low consumption construction/renovation. (p.6)
Limit **mobility** pressure and develop an offer of low-carbon transport. - Integrate the energy/climate dimension in documents related to territorial planning, trying to limit distances and work on mixed functionality development and propose policies for efficient public transport. (p. 7)
Energy will be produced through the recycling of urban (and other) **waste**.(p.6)

Urban Requests Finance/Technology/Capacity

None

EL SALVADOR

Urban Challenges Mitigation (direct)

"Low-carbón development Will not only reduce GHG emissions but also increase economic competitiveness in urban áreas, reducing also urban health issues related to air contamination and heat waves ..." (p. 7)

Urban Measures Mitigation (implied)

"The National Climate Change Plan defines as key priorities the urban and coastal Resilient and low-carbón development" (p. 7)

Urban Requests Finance/Technology/Capacity

El Salvador requires for the implementation of NDCs effective Access to financial resources e.g. through GCF and technological capacity e.g. through CTC-N ..." (p. 14)

MYANMAR

Urban Challenges Mitigation (direct)

"Myanmar recognises a number of important emerging themes which are key to addressing both future emission reductions and adaptation to climate impacts, including the need for sustainable urban development; a more consistent inclusion of civil society perspectives(...)." (p.4)

Urban Measures Mitigation (direct)

Policy area objectives: "To ensure that increasing urbanisation takes place in a sustainable manner." (p. 10)

Urban Requests Finance/Technology/Capacity

"Myanmar requires significant support from the international community for **capacity building, technology** development and transfer and **financial** resources to implement the actions proposed in this NDC." (p.4)

Key challenges for Urban Actions to support NDCs implementation

Lack of focus on small/intermediate cities

Lack of finance and access to national-international finance

Lack of access to appropriate technologies

Lack of institutional and technical capacities

Lack of data availability and data mining capacities (GHG inventory)

Lack of integration of mitigation/adaptation actions (co-benefits)

Lack of vertical integration between national policies and local actions

Lack of horizontal integration at local level



9th SESSION OF THE WORLD URBAN FORUM



Sustainable Urbanization in the Paris Agreement

Multi-level governance and finance for urban adaptation

8 February 17.00-18.00
Room 407



Community-Based Urban Resilience generating co-benefit from integrated action

Side event

13 February 11.00-12.00
Room 402



Supporting National Determined Contributions (NDCs) Implementation in Urban Areas and Vertical Integration of Climate Actions



Wednesday, March 7
13:30-15:00 | Salon 6



CITIES & REGIONS
TALANOA DIALOGUES

The session aims at defining key knowledge and research gaps on:

- the **horizontal integration of national policies** coupling climate change, sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and urban development, in relation to global policies.
- the **horizontal integration of sub-national, regional and local policies and actions** to generate co-benefits and to developed integrated actions; also considering the limitations and needs financial, technological and institutional capacities.
- the **vertical integration of local actions and national policies**, through enhancing the urban content of NDCs and NAPs; also defining how local actions can contribute to the achievements national policies, and how national policies can support local actions.

Identification of challenges and knowledge/research gaps

How NDCs can be used to integrate sectorial approaches at local and national level, also to improve the understanding of sectorial and multi-scale trade-offs?

Challenge 1: foster cross sectorial and multi-level approach

How multilevel governance can be strengthen, integrating local action and national policies, taking into account current governance structures, political cycles and decision making processes?

Challenge 2: improve multi-level governance

What are the key barriers and enablers in providing the necessary financial, technological and institutional capacity at national and local level, also for small and medium sized cities, and small states?

Challenge 3: strength access to finance, technology and institutional capacity

How to empower stakeholders for a/their paradigmatic transition toward systemic, integrated and collaborative actions?

Challenge 4: empower stakeholders' systemic collaborative action

Recommendations

How NDCs and NAPs can be used to monitor the increasing ambitions and progress for both national policies and local actions?

Rec.1: Monitoring urban content of NDCs and NAPs as instrument to assess ambitions and progress of national policies and local actions, and develop guidelines and training to increase urban content of NDCs and NAPs.

How to foster the integration potential of adaptation and mitigation measures, and sectorial actions, of both national policies and local actions, within the NDCs and NAPs?

Rec.2: integrate adaptation and mitigation, and sectorial actions within NDCs and NAPs

How to create and use multi-stakeholder and multi-level governance collaborative platforms to create common (system) understanding, problem-definition?

Rec. 3: create multilevel governance, multi-stakeholder collaborative platforms for NDCs and NAPs development and implementation

Can urban resilience approach be used as an assessment framework that integrates both climate mitigation and adaptation, and that systemically address other global challenges and adapting to specific local and national circumstances?

Rec. 4: the use of urban resilience framework and urban resilience observatories to define common but differentiated assessment framework for specific national/local circumstances.

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