CDKN Phase II – Sub-national Learning Programme on Climate Compatible Development: Moving From Sub-National Planning to Implementation

CDKN-ICLEI First Learning Workshop | 27-31 July 2015 | Quito, Ecuador

Report

[ICLEI European Secretariat, 25 September 2015]

## Contents

1. Introduction

This report summarises the outcomes of the First Learning Workshop, which took place in Quito, Ecuador, from 27 to 31 July 2015 to kick-off the second phase of the CDKN-ICLEI sub-national learning programme on climate compatible development titled "Moving from sub-national planning to implementation".

This report focuses on those outcomes of the First Learning Workshop that are relevant for the further collaboration with the learning partners. It only represents the projects selected for Phase II of this programme. A complementary more detailed report of the LAC regional meeting was authored by CDKN LAC, who are also holding a webinar titled "Cities are moving ahead on climate compatible development" to present the results of this meeting on 30 September 2015.

CDKN and ICLEI chose to hold the First Learning Workshop in Quito as the CDKN representation for Latin America and the Caribbean (CDKN LAC) offered to support the organisation locally. At the same time CDKN LAC decided to avail of the synergies and take the lead in an embedded Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) regional meeting for which additional CDKN-sponsored sub-national projects from Latin America and the Caribbean were invited. This also led to the organisation of a parallel regional meeting for the Asian project partners.

Overall 51 participants coming from across South and Southeast Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean as well as from Quito's municipal government and a number of local organisations attended all or some of the sessions of the workshop. The participants represented 15 CDKN-sponsored projects and 1 project of interest to CDKN's work – six of them from South and Southeast Asia, nine from Central and South America and one from the Caribbean.

This week-long workshop was composed of a number of different sub-events as this diagram explains:
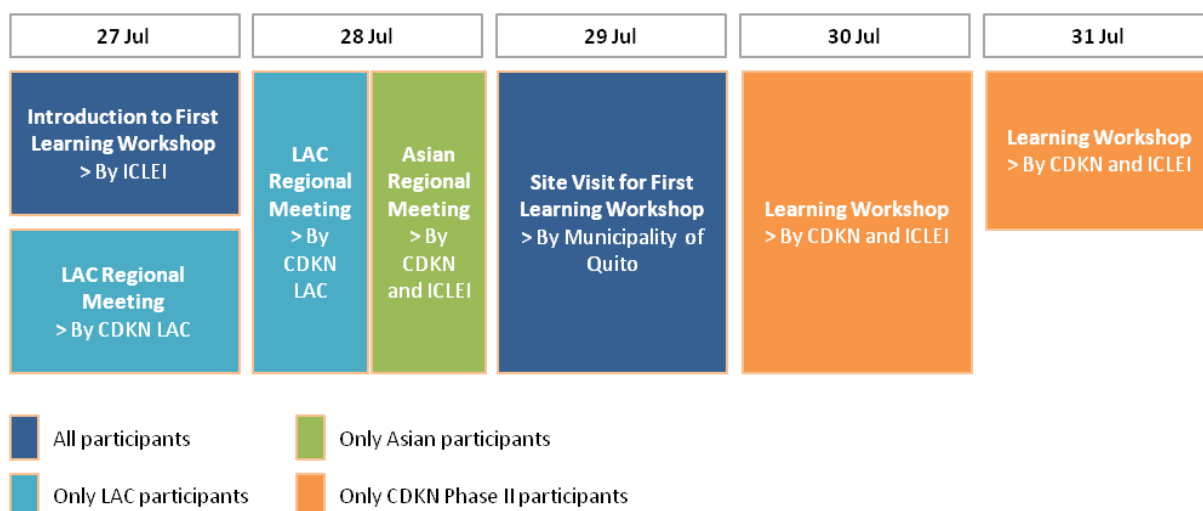
On the first day, the First Learning Workshop was opened with an introductory session for all participants, followed by the LAC Regional Meeting for all project partners from that region in the afternoon. This regional meeting was continued on the second day, with an Asia Regional Meeting running in parallel for all Asian project partners. On the third day, all participants went on a site visit in Quito to get a better idea of what kind of projects the municipality is coordinating or supporting to develop the city in a climate compatible manner. On the fourth and fifth day the Learning Workshop catered specifically for the project partners of Phase II of the CDKN-ICLEI sub-national learning programme.

2. Background of Phase II of the CDKN-ICLEI sub-national learning programme

CDKN is an alliance of six organisations spread across four regions with the common goal of supporting decision-makers in delivering 'climate compatible development'[1]. CDKN has partnered with ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability for a second time with the aim of capturing and disseminating key lessons from CDKN project partners' experience on the drivers and barriers of sub-national climate compatible development with a particular focus on the (successful) ways and challenges of *implementing* CCD (mainly in urban areas) and 'filling in' on still existing knowledge gaps linked thereto.

This second phase of the CDKN-ICLEI sub-national learning programme on CCD is foreseen to run from March 2015 until March 2017 (subject of complementary funding for second part of Phase II programme). Ten CDKN-sponsored projects across Southeast and South Asia as well as Latin America and the Caribbean as well as one project (Urban LEDS) sponsored by the European Commission and also of interest for CDKN, are participating (see Annex 1).

This week-long international workshop has been a key component of the second phase of this learning programme as it provided the participating projects with an opportunity to discuss and share information and experience on the practicalities of planning for and implementing CCD. These discussions will help inform and inspire the project participants for the upcoming activities that are to be carried out in this phase of the learning programme – most notably the development of the project-specific 'Inside Stories'.

3. Objectives of the First Learning Workshop

The First Learning Workshop brought together the learning partners of the Phase II sub-national learning programme and - for some parts of the programme - six additional CDKN project partners from South America. The workshop methodology was designed to achieve these objectives in an interactive way and encourage the exchange of ideas, information and experience on enablers of and approaches to climate compatible development (CCD) between participants to arrive at joint conclusions.

More specifically, the objectives of the First Learning Workshop were as follows:

> To familiarise project partners with each other and their work and prepare the ground for the learning programme's peer-to-peer interactions.
> To identify the gaps in understanding the enabling factors for effective CCD.
> To define and agree on the specific learning questions for Phase II of the learning programme.
> To get project partners prepared for the development of Inside Stories on their projects.

4. Preparations requested from participants

Prior to the workshop, participants were asked to prepare the following inputs to be shared with all others during the workshop:

- To send a photograph of themselves to be displayed on the world map of all projects present at the workshop.
- To write down their expectations towards the workshop (only Phase II project partners).
- To develop a poster containing an overview of the project they were representing.

---

[1] Defined by CDKN as *'Development that minimises the harm caused by climate impacts, while maximising the many human development opportunities presented by a low emissions, more resilient, future'*.

- To write up a factsheet describing their project in more detail.

These inputs were used in different workshop sessions to inform each other about what the projects selected for Phase II of the sub-national programme are all about and to further trigger discussions and share experiences of project partners on sub-national CCD.

5. Participants and implementing CDKN and ICLEI teams

11 participants from 8 different organisations represented the following 11 projects, which are participating in Phase II of the sub-national learning programme at the workshop:

1) [Strengthening Climate Change Policies in Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Sao Paulo](#) (represented by FARN - Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales)
2) [Identifying opportunities for climate compatible tourism](#) (represented by WWF Central America)
3) [Payments for watershed services – A driver of climate compatible development](#) (represented by Natura Bolivia)
4) [Assessing Quito's vulnerability to climate change](#) (represented by the Municipality of Quito and CDKN LAC)
5) [Future Proofing Indian Cities](#) (represented by the Dhan Foundation)
6) [Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to Support Implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change in Uttarakhand, India](#) (represented by CDKN India)
7) [Indonesia Energy Sector NAMA Coordination](#) (represented by CDKN Indonesia)
8) [Climate change and inland flooding in Jamaica](#): Risk and adaptation measures for vulnerable communities (represented by the University of West Indies)
9) [Scaling out climate smart agriculture in Nepal](#): From pilot to wide-scale change (represented by LI-BIRD - Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development)
10) [Renewable Energy Solutions for Punjab's Industrial Sector: Evaluating the NAMA Approach in Sialkot City](#) (represented by LEAD Pakistan/ CDKN Asia)
11) [Urban LEDS – Case of Bogor, Indonesia](#) (represented by ICLEI SEAS – ICLEI Southeast Asia Secretariat)

In addition, 6 additional CDKN project partners from South America were invited to the first three days of the workshop. They presented the following projects:

12) Pilot adaptation measures in the Metropolitan District of Quito (represented by the Municipality of Quito)
13) [Carbon and water footprint in three Andean cities](#): La Paz, Lima and Quito (represented by SASA - Servicios Ambientales Bolivia, the Municipality of La Paz, the Municipality of Lima and the Municipality of Quito)
14) [Disruptinng urban 'risk traps'](#): Bridging finance and knowledge for climate resilient infrastructural planning in Lima (represented by CENCA - Carlos Estrada Escalante at Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano)
15) Green Growth and climate compatible development: A territorial plan for Antioquia, Colombia (represented by CORNARE – Corporación Autónoma Regional De Las Cuencas De Los Ríos Negro y Nare)
16) [Plan 4C: Competitive and Climate Compatible Cartagena](#) (represented by Secretaria Planeación Cartagena de Indias)

The organisation of the First Learning Workshop was a joint effort between all CDKN and ICLEI teams involved. The LAC Regional Meeting was led by CDKN LAC, the site visit by the Municipality of Quito.

The ICLEI team included staff of the European (ICLEI ES), South Asia (ICLEI SAS), South America (ICLEI SAMS) as well as the Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Secretariat (ICLEI MECS). CDKN LAC was represented by Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano (FFLA) and supported by CDKN Global.

The full list of participants and facilitators can be found in Annex 2.

6. Outcomes of the First Learning Workshop

The five-day agenda of the workshop was implemented through a range of sessions most of which required the active engagement of all participants. The key messages and outcomes are summarised in the following sub-chapters.

6.1 Presentation of projects participating in workshop

To familiarise all participants with the projects attending the workshop all project representatives were asked to briefly showcase what their project is about. These presentations were to highlight whether the respective project focuses on development and adaptation and/or mitigation and/or disaster risk reduction, which climate-related problem(s) it tries to tackle and which target group(s) are expected to benefit from the project. In a 'journey around the world' the project partners thus briefly presented their approach towards planning for and/or implementing CCD.

Fig. 1-4: Impressions from the project presentations

More information on each of the projects participating in Phase II of the learning programme can be found in the project factsheets in Annex 3.

6.2 Asia Regional Meeting: Understanding more about enabling factors for CCD at sub-national level in Asia

The objectives of the one day Asian regional meeting were:

> To review the application of the CCD concept in the Asian context
> To identify enabling factors for CCD at sub-national level in Asian context (to prepare for the discussion on the assumptions)
> To identify opportunities for selected learning programme projects in Asia to connect with national policies/programmes/initiatives to strengthen uptake
> To investigate links between sub-national CCD activities and current major policy developments at global level (Conference of Parties (COP) 15 of the United Nations Framework Convention Climate Change (UNFCCC), Urban Agenda)

The first task of the day was to put the general CDKN definition of CCD into the Asian context. This helped establish whether the definition was adequate for the Asian region and to find a shared understanding of the concept for the region.

CDKN defines CCD as "*development that minimises the harm caused by climate impacts, while maximising the many human development opportunities presented by a low emissions, more resilient, future"*. The participants of the regional meeting brought up the following aspects, which they feel need to be emphasised more and/or that they use in communicating CCD to their target audience in order to align their work with the local context and existing social aspirations. Some of the points coming out of this discussion have been:

- CCD terminology is often replaced by locally more common terms such as climate-smart, climate-friendly or climate-sensitive development.
- CCD is often mainly understood as the integration of climate change concerns into local/national land use and development plans – or mainstreaming CCD into institutional systems and processes more generally.
- CCD activities at national level provide evidence for shaping the understanding of climate change and related policies at national level.
- CCD is about applying selected components of the concept, not of the entire concept
- It is key to link CCD with gender issues and poverty alleviation.
- CCD needs to build on social capital.
- CCD needs to be aligned with donor mandates, esp. in the area of infrastructure.
- Co-benefits need to be emphasised more strongly; 'proxy interests' can help.
- Questions of ownership and responsibilities are often difficult to solve; little progress can be observed if there is no 'enabler' or 'connector'
- An enabling policy environment is often still missing; lack of capacities and resources are major barriers for CCD.

Having come to a better shared understanding of what CCD means and entails in the Asian context, a list of enabling factors and conditions which support and strengthen CCD efforts was developed. As a starting point for discussion and to prompt conclusions from own experience, participants were first watching the newly released documentary "For a Safer Future" from the Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group, project partner in Phase I of the sub-national learning programme.

Enabling factors and conditions named by participants were the following:

For **'scaling out'**:

- Rely on live interaction and reflection (e.g. travelling seminars)
- Develop and use good communication strategies
- Create a movement
- Involve good multiplier(s) for communication, offer further training and capacity building
- Promote institutionalisation

Applicable for **both 'scaling out'** and **'scaling up'**:

- Build and nurture relationships
- Promote peer-to-peer learning across stakeholders
- Involve organisations/ institutions that have an outreach mandate (this supports awareness raising and capacity building and facilitates implementation)
- Develop and use communication products in line with a communication strategy
- Use 'official' data and resources (from local governments) to initiate the process, which strengthens ownership, instead of using 'foreign, outside' data
- Align plans for implementation to work of donors if financing is to be ensured on a more long-term basis

For **'scaling up'**:

- Target legislators/ bureaucrats
- Improve top-down approach (i.e. if topic is best addressed from top-down) and have bottom-up initiatives accompany it
- Develop issue-based, climate 'sensitive' strategies to promote scaling-up
- Engage others through pilot demonstration on multiple levels and with many stakeholders (e.g., travelling seminars)

The discussants came to the conclusion that 'scaling out' and 'scaling up' are closely linked to each other: 'Scaling up' is essential for triggering the development of suitable policies/ frameworks/ financing mechanisms etc. for CCD. The latter in turn then provide a fertile environment for 'scaling out'.

Keeping in mind these more general enablers to advance CCD from the view point of the Asian participants, these were asked to pinpoint already existing frameworks that supported CCD in their countries as well as instruments or factors lacking and/or hindering such endeavours. Many participants already had ideas of how to overcome such subsequent less favourable conditions in each country (in some cases with a focus on the respective project), whilst identifying links to sub-national and national policies developments and trends in their countries:

Tab. 1: Opportunities to link up to national policies in each project country

India	
What is lacking to promote 'scaling out' and 'scaling up':	- Lack of relevant data and information to support policy making - Lack of process documentation and evaluation and monitoring for making it a national movement - Lack of ideas and concepts being test run or piloted to provide evidence on which basis policies can be informed - Need for institutionalised mechanisms to make policies and actions more sustainable (and provide overarching framework to contextualise and start local actions)
Ways of going about 'scaling out' and 'scaling up' in India by making use of:	- Smart city guidelines - National Urban Sanitation Policy - City Development Plan (CDP) preparation - City Mobility Plan - State Action Plans for Climate Change (SAPCC) and National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) (Missions)
Indonesia	
What is lacking to promote 'scaling out' and 'scaling up' (or what are the challenges for 'scaling up/out')?	- Buy-in of local policy makers/ national level - Issues of reporting too technical - Lack of sufficient intermediaries - Language barriers - Cultural issues - Engagement with several actors 'too' sectoral

Ways of going about 'scaling out' and 'scaling up' in Indonesia by making use of:	▪ Making use of existing enabling policy framework at national level such as the National Climate Action Plan and the Climate Action Plan to Reduce Emissions ▪ Mobilising key university representatives and civil society representatives to act as coordinators-messengers-link to make technical content appealing to policy makers ▪ Finding "champions" within the system
Nepal	
What is lacking to promote 'scaling out' and 'scaling up':	▪ Sufficient evidence on CS technologies and practices ▪ Mechanism to scale up through specific pathways and implementation plan (e.g. project advisory committee)
Ways of going about 'scaling out' and 'scaling up' in Nepal by making use of:	▪ Climate Change Policy (adaptation/ mitigation focus) ▪ NAPA (adaptation/ mitigation focus) ▪ Agricultural Development Strategy (specific to CSA, R&D) ▪ Low Carbon Development Strategy (specific to CSA, R&D) ▪ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (specific to CSA, R&D)
Pakistan	
What is lacking to promote 'scaling out' and 'scaling up' of project:	*Already aligned with national and sub-national approach*
Ways of going about 'scaling out' and 'scaling up' in Pakistan by making use of:	▪ Defining benefits for the private sector ▪ Mobilising private sector finance

In addition to sub-national and national policies, legislations and activities, there are also international initiatives which the project partners may want to link up to.

ICLEI SAS and ICLEI SEAS gave an overview of what the current developments are on the international stage, which are relevant for CCD initiatives:

- Linking up to policies to support CCD initiatives: The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) are currently being developed and it may be worth exploring how CCD projects could be aligned with them and or could help achieve INDCs
- Linking up to other actors in CCD: The Transformative Action Programme (TAP) provides – amongst other – the opportunity to showcase ambitious, cross-cutting, multi-sectorial, inclusive and innovative mitigation and/or adaptation actions led by local and subnational governments.
- Linking up to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): CCD initiatives may want to align their aims to the SDGs, particularly the Urban SDG (Goal 11, Target II b), and/or make use of potential financing as a result of the SDGs.
- Linking up to the Conference of Parties (COP) 21, Paris, France, December 2015: Results from COP 21 may promote and provide financing of projects working on CCD.
- Network and share experience with CCD community:
  - The 6th Asian-Pacific Urban Forum (APUF-6) in Jakarta, Indonesia, October 2015, provides the opportunity to exchange with practitioners and researchers on approaches to and experiences of implementing CCD initiatives.
  - The Resilient Cities Asia Pacific 2016 in Melaka, Malaysia, March 2016 also allows for exchange and discussions on resilience-related research work and projects at city level.

6.3 Commonalities and differences in implementing CCD within and across Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean
The outcomes of each regional meeting were summarised by CDKN LAC as well ICLEI SAS in a plenary session on Wednesday to allow all participants to grasp some of the commonalities as well as

differences of concept(s) and approaches for implementing CCD within and across Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

CDKN presented the findings of the LAC regional meeting as follows:

Tab. 2: Summary from LAC regional meeting

Challenges when implementing CCD projects in LAC	▪ Ensuring sustainability of the process beyond the life of the project (incl. appropriation of the government and civil society) ▪ Moving from planning to implementation, ensuring resources and generating public policies. ▪ Fostering and maintaining political will and continuity of processes despite political and technical changes.
Lessons learned from CDKN LAC projects	1. Local framing: Linking project to local issues is a key factor to advance in the climate agenda at the city level. 2. Capacity building: Building and strengthening capacities and tools in local governments are keys to ensuring technical mentoring to make sustainability of the project possible and to expand it to other cities. 3. Powerful and attractive ideas: Higher potential to align partners, resolve conflicts and draw public and political attention.
Key ingredients of CCD in LAC	▪ Political will ▪ Participation ▪ Local framing ▪ Scientific information and appropriate scale ▪ Territorial planning

ICLEI SAS (ICLEI Southeast Asia Secretariat) presented the results from the Asian regional meeting as explicated in chapter 6.2.

6.4 Taking a look at Quito's activities towards CCD: Presentation by Environment Secretary of Council of Quito and site visits

Being in Quito the Municipality of Quito gave insight into their activities related to CCD through a presentation by the Environment Secretary, Veronica Arias, a lunch meeting with Ms Arias as well as Cristian Espinosa, Director for International Relations of the Municipality of Quito, and a full day site visit for all workshop participants to different projects across the city. Amongst the sites visited were a storm water protection facility in a low income neighbourhood, the Rumipampa Archaeological Park and an urban agriculture project as examples for the city's green network and citizen participation as well as a LED lighting project in the old part of the city. A blog on the CDKN website describes the stops of the site visit in detail here.

Fig. 5: Flood protection construction with clearance of sludge

Fig. 6: Rumipamba Archeological Park as part of city's green network

Fig. 7: Urban agriculture project on outskirts of Quito

Fig. 8: Results of project to exchange conventional for LED lighting in old part of city

6.5 Revision of assumptions linked to CCD

Throughout the community researching, working on and implementing CCD there are many assumptions on how CCD can best be planned for, implemented and thus achieved. ICLEI developed a set of draft assumptions for the workshop to establish – together with the participants – what can be regarded as already known on effective actions for CCD. . The idea behind this was to consolidate the common understanding of enabling factors for CCD, which would allow moving on further with the analysis of sub-national CCD and arriving at insights which are not yet mainstreamed in the global CCD debate.

CDKN and ICLEI agreed to investigate enabling factors in the following prime spheres of interest:

   (1) Putting strategies and plans successfully into practice at sub-national level

   (2) Scaling up policy making supportive of CCD across different levels of governance

   (3) Fostering replication of good practices in CCD at sub-national level

Each of these three spheres included a number of assumptions related to CCD plans and strategies, multi-governance for scaling up, sharing of experiences and uptake of actions by targeted actors.

Upon revision in three groups the following assumptions were discussed further and/or added for the following reasons (*stated in italics*):

Tab. 3: List of assumptions selected for discussion

For **(1) Putting strategies and plans successfully into practice at sub-national level**

CCD strategies/plans …:
• have a long-term perspective with defined short and medium-term actions
    > back actions by strong monitoring and evaluation; strengthen research
• are well informed (i.e. can draw from a comprehensive, easily accessible, ideally scientifically supported knowledge base)
    > being well-informed is good but not necessary; knowledge does not have to be complete as it may lead to in-action
• are politically binding beyond election periods
• coincide with interests of powerful stakeholders and are strongly backed by them
    > ethically questionable; better to 'invite' stakeholders
• *Added*: coincide with interests of beneficiaries with power to implement

For **(2) Scaling up policy making supportive of CCD across different levels of governance**
Multi-level governance works best if ...: • knowledge management is coordinated systematically and centrally, while fed by and accessible to institutions at all levels of governance   *> difficult as knowledge is power; better to 'safeguard' knowledge*
For **(3) Fostering replication of good practices in CCD at sub-national level**

Sharing of practices/experiences works best if …:
• it addresses common problems
    > incl. current and anticipated problems
• it is mainly driven by the benefitting institutions
    > 'mainly driven' is not necessary; add 'individuals' and 'groups'
• a common language is in place
    > definition of 'common language' unclear; redefine as 'common need'

Uptake by the targeted actors works best if…:
• the institutional, legal, financial etc. frameworks are similar on both sides (i.e. where the 'good practice' as already been implemented and where it is meant to be adopted)
    > having similar frameworks might not be possible; better to delete this assumption
• there is continuous support and guidance
    > through development of skills and competencies; add 'and plans and actions are not hindered by/and can also be assisted by higher levels'

By discussing these assumptions some of the 'gaps' in understanding enabling factors for (accelerating) CCD emerged, which were subsequently further elaborated (cf. chapter 6.6).

6.6 Identification of main gaps in understanding how CCD can be accelerated at sub-national level

With the revised list of assumptions at hand and a better understanding of which enabling factors and conditions all participants are already aware of, the issues that were still rather unclear on how to achieve CCD in practice – i.e. 'knowledge' gaps – were identified. The findings of the group works as well as a collective discussion led to the identification of a number of issues. These issues were compiled based on the project partners experience as a whole as well as in relation to their CDKN-sponsored projects and are factors or conditions that are either not yet understood well enough by local and regional (and in some cases national) policy makers, planners and decision makers as well as stakeholders whose cooperation and engagement is needed for effective implementation and/or were controversial:

'Gaps' in terms of the **CCD concept**:

• Clear distinction and difference between CCD approaches and development approaches, i.e. what is the difference between climate compatible development projects as opposed to standard development projects integrating climate issues
• Definition of components/ elements of CCD (projects), i.e. which topics, approaches and outcomes make a CCD project a CCD project

- Impact of CCD on improving conditions of those most vulnerable to climate change impacts, i.e. how can CCD implementers measure whether their approaches and projects have or will contribute to improving the lives of those most vulnerable to climate change impacts

'Gaps' in terms of **planning**:

- Local and social contextualisation of CCD plans/strategies (incl. consultation of sub-national actors)
- Need to understand social, economic and environmental impacts of CCD plans/ strategies (e.g., trade-offs, exclusion and inclusion of societal groups)
- Implementation of adaptive management approaches (both financially and administrative)
- Consideration of amortisation of investments

'Gaps' in terms of **scaling 'up' or 'down'**:

- Disconnection between sub-national and national initiatives
  - o Lack of local action despite national plans
  - o Insufficient knowledge on conditions under which sub-national initiatives affect national policies and vice versa (i.e. enabling policies)
- Need for development of city typologies for CCD to identify appropriate CDD approach(es) and action more easily
- Insufficient vertical integration (both financially and programmatically) and availability of successful examples thereof
- Effective integration into disaster risk management policies, plans and processes
- Lack of institutionalisation of pilot approaches to CCD
- Lack of exit strategies for projects and documentation thereof
- Lack of coordination of projects/ inputs/ approaches by recipient (plus coordination and efficiency of donor investments)

'Gaps' in terms of **scaling 'out'**:

- Effective documentation of approaches for sharing
- Integration of project lesson learnt/ concepts into organisational programmes and mandates
- Lack of knowledge on realising co-benefits of CCD initiatives in other places and contexts
- Availability of precise climate information to inform decision-makers
- Intermediaries for putting science into practice (e.g., investment into local champions)

With these gaps in mind, the participants developed possible learning questions for Phase II of the CDKN-ICLEI sub-national learning programme (cf. chapter 6.7)

6.7 Consolidation of learning questions for Phase II of the sub-national learning programme

The lists of revised assumptions and collected 'gaps' were the basis on which each participant wrote down ideas for learning questions, which she/he wanted to look into more deeply throughout the second phase of this sub-national learning programme – in light of her/his experience working on CCD and/or specific to the CDKN-sponsored project represented.

After the questions were submitted, these eight overarching topics for potential learning questions surfaced:

1. Qualification of projects as CCD projects
2. Sharing benefits
3. Inclusiveness
4. Integration
5. Long-term viability
6. Sound knowledge basis
7. Financing of CCD (projects)
8. Effective communication

Fig. 9: Roundup of ideas for learning questions

While the learning questions could not be fully finalised at the workshop in Quito, ICLEI and CDKN finalised them in the follow-up to the event. The questions proposed by the participants at the workshop were clustered and further elaborated.

The finalised seven main learning questions to which there are a number of more detailed sub-questions are the following:

(1)   **General -** What are the specific CCD features in your project which clearly make it a *climate compatible* development initiative and distinguish it from a more '*conventional*' development approach?

(2)   **On knowledge generation and management -** Which approaches for knowledge generation and management have proven most useful for sub-national decision-makers in CCD in your project?

(3)   **On fostering implementation -** What have been the key enabling factors and strategies in your project for ensuring that plans are being - or will be - put into practice?

(4)   **On equitable outcomes of CCD -** Has your project revealed any insights on how the benefits and drawbacks of CCD at sub-national level can be shared amongst different stakeholders in a fair manner – especially in terms of sufficiently considering the needs and interests of the poor?

(5)   **On long-term viability** – Does your project demonstrate in any way how CCD activities that have been initiated in a project context can be sustained beyond the end of the project?

(6)   **Scaling up** – Does your project include a strategy that can strengthen the contribution of sub-national actors to the coordination and integration of policies and programmes with and by higher levels of government - and is there any indication that this strategy has achieved (or will achieve) its purpose?

(7)   **Scaling out -** Which kind of communications (incl. communication tools), partnerships and other engagement strategies have proven most effective to make relevant decision-makers in other cities, provinces or states consider and/or adopt the CCD lessons, tools, processes etc. that you have developed and/or implemented?

The participants may select all or a number of these learning questions to reflect on and answer in their Inside Story they will develop over the course of this sub-national learning programme.

6.8 Introduction to developing an Inside Story

One of the most important tasks for all project partners taking part in this learning programme is the development of an Inside Story for each project.

During the workshop, Mairi Dupar from CDKN Global gave an introduction into what an Inside Story is, how it differs from a typical case study by focusing on the learning process, what its objectives and target audience are. In line with this, the main objective of CDKN Inside Stories is to analyse lessons learned from cases of CCD planning and practice at the sub-national level across a range of different countries and regions. The analysis provided is to be quality-assured, evidence-based and authored in a clear and compelling manner in order to make it easily accessible for policy makers and practitioners in developing countries.

To give the participants a better idea of what it is like writing an Inside Story, Miguel Rodriguez from SASA Bolivia and participant in the first phase of the learning programme gave insight into the writing process of his team, its benefits and challenges for the project as such as well as the authors. He emphasised that the writing process was highly beneficial to him and his team as it gave them time and space to reflect on which factors had actually contributed to planning and implementing CCD. This reflection process which accompanied the actual writing of the Inside Stories is hardly done in 'real life', but is highly necessary to bring ones efforts for CCD forward and support others in doing so. Aditi Paul from CDKN India also mentioned that the Inside Story "Addressing heat-related health risks in urban India: Ahmedabad's Heat Action Plan", which was developed in the first phase of the CDKN-ICLEI partnership has already been used numerous times within India as part of the efforts to scale out the approach of this project. Mairi Dupar from CDKN Global remarked that CDKN has found that writing down and showcasing the CCD actions that are being planned and implemented around the world are an important part of the solution as the Inside Stories help document and spread the word of local successes – a common gap in 'scaling out' and 'scaling up' as the participants identified earlier on in the workshop (cf. chapter 6.6). Barbara Anton from ICLEI as coordinator of the Inside Stories from the first phase as well as Ranell Dedicatoria as ICLEI staff supporting authors also briefly summarised their experience.

The Inside Stories from the first phase of the CDKN-ICLEI sub-national learning programme on CCD can be found here.

Once it was clearer what an Inside Story is and what it entails, ICLEI ES presented the timeline for the development of the Inside Stories.

7. Next steps of the sub-national learning programme

Before ending the event with a workshop evaluation, ICLEI and CDKN informed the participants on the way forward for the second phase of the learning programme and the immediate next steps, which include the development of the Inside Stories as well as the Second Learning Workshop in spring 2016.

Annexes

Annex 1 - Project list and responsible organisations

#	Project	Project Partner	Country
1	**Strengthening Climate Change Policies in Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Sao Paulo**	Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)	Argentina (Buenos Aires)
2	**Identifying opportunities for climate compatible tourism**	WWF Central America	Belize (Belize City)
3	**Payments for watershed services – A driver of climate compatible development**	Natura Bolivia	Bolivia (Santa Cruz)
4	**Assessing Quito's vulnerability to climate change**	Municipality of Quito	Ecuador (Quito)
5	**Future Proofing Indian Cities**	Dhan Foundation	India (Madurai)
6	**Representing: Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to Support Implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change in Uttarakhand, India**	CDKN India	India (New Delhi)
7	**Representing: Indonesia Energy Sector NAMA Coordination**	CDKN Indonesia	Indonesia (Jakarta)
8	**Climate change and inland flooding in Jamaica: Risk and adaptation measures for vulnerable communities**	University of West Indies	Jamaica (Kingston)
9	**Scaling out climate smart agriculture in Nepal: From pilot to wide-scale change**	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD)	Nepal (Phokara)
10	**Representing: Renewable Energy Solutions for Punjab's Industrial Sector – Evaluating the NAMA Approach in Sialkot City**	PITCO LEAD Pakistan/ CDKN Asia	Pakistan (Lahore and Islamabad)
11	**Urban LEDS (Bogor, Indonesia)**	ICLEI SEAS	Philippines (Manila) Indonesia (Bogor)

Contacts for ICLEI	Contacts for CDKN
▪ Barbara Anton and Alice Reil, ICLEI European Secretariat ▪ Sunandan TIwari, ICLEI South Asia Secretariat ▪ Igor Albuquerque, ICLEI South America Secretariat ▪ Raquel Jimenéz Acosta, ICLEI Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean Secretariat	▪ Mairi Dupar, CDKN Global Public Affairs Coordinator

CDKN-ICLEI Learning Workshop
[Quito, Ecuador]
27-31 July 2015

Participants List

#	Surname	Name	Organisation	Country
1	Abdo	**Alfonso**	Conquito	Quito, Ecuador
2	Aguirre	**María Belén**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
3	Aguirre	**Nikolay**	ECOPAR	Quito, Ecuador
4	Albuquerque	**Igor**	ICLEI SAMS	Sao Paolo, Brazil
5	Anton	**Barbara**	ICLEI ES	Freiburg, Germany
6	Argudo	**María Cristina**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
7	Azurduy	**Huascar**	Natura Bolivia	Santa Cruz, Bolivia
8	Bonilla	**Daniel**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
9	Bood	**Nadia**	WWF Central America	Belize City, Belize
10	Castro	**Wilfrido**	IMP	Quito, Ecuador
11	Cerqueira	**Bruna**	ICLEI SAMS	Sao Paolo, Brazil
12	Contreras	**Daniela**	CDKN LAC	Quito, Ecuador
13	Correa	**Fernando**	Consejo Ecuatoriano Edificación Sustentable	Quito, Ecuador
14	Curi	**Marianela**	FFLA	Quito, Ecuador
15	Daza Von Boeck	**Mariana**	Municipality of La Paz	La Paz, Bolivia
16	Dedicatoria	**Ranell**	ICLEI SEAS	Manila, Philippines
17	De La Torre	**Wladimir**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
18	De La Vega	**Diana**	Secretaría Planeación Cartagena de Indias	Cartagena, Colombia
19	Dupar	**Mairi**	CDKN Global	London, UK
20	Enriquez	**Diego**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
21	Escalante	**Carlos**	CENCA	Lima, Peru
22	Espinosa	**Consuelo**	CDKN LAC	Quito, Ecuador
23	Galindo	**Gustavo**	FONAG	Quito, Ecuador
24	Huarca	**Israel Jorge**	Municipality of Lima	Lima, Peru
25	Indrawan	**Mochamad**	CDKN Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia
26	Jiménez Acosta	**Raquel**	ICLEI MECS	Mexico City, Mexico
27	Kumar	**Madhan**	Dhan Foundation	Madurai, India
28	Lascano	**Mónica**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
29	Leppert	**Michelle**	CDKN LAC	Quito, Ecuador
30	López	**Juan Fernando**	CORNARE	Antioquia, Colombia
31	López	**Leila**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador

#	Surname	Name	Organisation	Country
32	Mandal	**Arpita**	University of West Indies	Kingston, Jamaica
33	Mangini	**José Antonio**	CIDAP	Lima, Peru
34	Pacha	**Maria José**	CDKN LAC	Buenos Aires, Argentina
35	Paul	**Aditi**	CDKN India	New Delhi, India
36	Proaño	**Carolina**	CDKN LAC	Quito, Ecuador
37	Raza	**Hammad**	LEAD Pakistan/ CDKN Asia	Islamabad, Pakistan
38	Reil	**Alice**	ICLEI ES	Freiburg, Germany
39	Revilla	**Valeria**	SASA	La Paz, Bolivia
40	Rodriguez	**Miguel**	Servicios Ambientales Bolivia (SASA)	La Paz, Bolivia
41	Romo	**Marco**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
42	Ryan	**Daniel**	Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)	Buenos Aires, Argentina
43	Salvador	**David**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
44	Terán	**Alejandro**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador
45	Thapa	**Keshab**	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD)	Phokara, Nepal
46	Tiwari	**Sunandan**	ICLEI SAS	Delhi, India
47	Torres	**Jonathan**	ECOPAR	Quito, Ecuador
48	Ulloa	**Gisela**	SASA	La Paz, Bolivia
49	Utreras	**José**	USFQ	Quito, Ecuador
50	Velasco	**Patricia**	CDKN LAC	Quito, Ecuador
51	Vélez Haller	**Susana**	WWF Colombia	Bogotá, Colombia
52	Villamarín	**Gabriela**	CDKN LAC	Quito, Ecuador
53	Villanueva	**Jorge**	CDKN LAC	Lima, Peru
54	Zamora	**Anny Paola**	INVEMAR	Cartagena, Colombia
55	Zapata	**Pablo**	Municipality of Quito	Quito, Ecuador

Project Factsheet

Strengthening Climate Change policies in Buenos Aires, Mexico City and Sao Paulo

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	research, urban politics, climate policy
Project location(s)	Buenos Aires, México DF, Sao Paulo
Project duration	Feb 2013 – March 2015
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	Fundacion Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN) Tucuman 255, 6to B Buenos Aires (Argentina) Contact: Daniel Ryan, dryan@farn.org.ar
Partner(s)	• Instituto de Biologia; Universidad Autonoma de Mexico. Mexico. Contact person: Luis Zambrano • Rachel Biderman, Research group from Brazil
Objective(s)	1. Promoting political analysis of factors affecting the development of the CCD agenda and policies in Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo and Mexico DF 2. Improved quality of research on CCD issues generated by researchers and research institutions based in Latin America
Key achievements so far	• The research papers produced by the project develop analytical frameworks to study CCD issues that can be applied to different type of cases. • The research papers produced by the project were published in international peer review journals
Project website *(or other link)*	http://www.farn.org.ar/

Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	English • Ryan, Daniel (2015). "From Commitments to Action: A literature review on climate policy implementation at city level". Climatic Change Journal. Volume 131; Issue 4. 519-529. • Zambrano, Luis, Rodrigo Pacheco-Muñoz, Daniel Manzur and Tania Fernández. "Natural areas reducing climate change vulnerability on water infiltration and flood risk in Mexico City, Sao Paulo and Buenos Aires". Submitted to the Journal of Hidrology. • Zambrano, Luis, Tania Fernández, Rodrigo Pacheco-Muñoz, Daniel Manzur-Trujillo (2014). The role of natural areas in climate change vulnerability for floods and water scarcity in Sao Paulo, Mexico City and Buenos Aires. Policy Brief. FARN/Institutuo de Biologia UNAM. Spanish • Ryan, Daniel (2015). "Del discurso a la acción: Factores que afectan la implementación de políticas climáticas a nivel de las ciudades". In FARN Annual Environmenta Report • A special number on climate change and cities at the Revista Pulso Ambiental. This publication is available online at: http://farn.org.ar/pulso-ambiental-suplemento-cambio-climatico-y-ciudades
Other important information	

Project Factsheet

Identifying Opportunities for Climate-Compatible Tourism Development in Belize

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	Climate-compatible Tourism Development
Project location(s)	Belize
Project duration	18 months
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	World Wildlife Fund Belize Office 1154 Sunrise Avenue Apt 102 Belize City, Belize Tel: +5012237680
Partner(s)	• CARIBSAVE • Belize Ministry of Tourism and Culture • Belize Tourism Board • Coastal Zone management Authority and Institute • University of Belize's Environmental Research Institute • Belize Tourism Industry Association
Objective(s)	The overarching research question addressed by this project is 'how can we achieve sustainable growth of Belize's coastal tourism market while maintaining healthy resilient coastal-marine ecosystems?' More specifically we aimed at addressing the following: 1. Which tourism areas are most and least vulnerable to the impacts of climate change? 2. What are the key policy instruments that are supporting or hindering Belize's ability to make progress in achieving climate-compatible coastal tourism development, and where are the gaps in existing policy? 3. What are the key strategies necessary for enhancing Belize's potential for climate-compatible tourism development based on healthy coastal ecosystems?

Key achievements so far	• Vulnerability analysis was completed with 45-70% of the tourism sector is found to be vulnerable to the effects of climate change due to the nature of the destinations and attractions; highly dependent on natural and cultural assets. Medium –high vulnerability was found to temperature, sea level rise, storms and precipitation. • Analysis of policy instruments was completed during which a total of 39 documents (ranging from 1927 to 2014) were reviewed. Very few consider climate change, adaptation to climate change or building resilience to climate change. Of the 39 documents, only 15% considered impacts from climate effects and basic options to address them. • Varied adaptation options identified, including incorporation of green/soft adaptation practices into existing management plans for coastal and wetland attractions (especially marine protected areas); flags the need to seek alternatives to coastal tourism; call for upgrading EIA procedures to incorporate hazard risk and climate change, and building capacity of national agencies to monitor CC effects on coastal resources (e.g. natural systems beneficial to tourism and natural attractions: beaches, reefs, mangroves, wetlands); and designing and implementation of standards/measures for flood resistance in coastal and floodplains.
Project website *(or other link)*	http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/mesoamerican_reef/occtdb/
Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	Brochures, presentation posters, technical reports, video documentary, online interactive web map, journal article (submitted to journal).
Other important information	The vulnerability assessment, policy analysis and adaptation options identified for the tourism sector directly support coastal planners and policy makers in selecting appropriate policies and adaptation strategies for Belize's coastal zone. Adaptation options proposed for inclusion within national level initiatives via Belize's National Climate Change Office. This office is currently finalizing the national climate change policy and will include adaptation planning. WWF and partners will continue to lobby to ensure that the outputs of this project are incorporated within the large national effort.

Project Factsheet

Payments for Environmental Services as a driver of Climate Compatible Development: what works and why?

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	Watershed based adaptation
Project location(s)	Bolivia, Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador
Project duration	February 2012---May 2014
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	Rare Conservation, Arlington, USA and Fundacion Natura Bolivia, Av. Roque Aguilera, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Contacts: Huascar Azurduy (huascarazurduy@naturabolivia.org) Nigel Asquith (nigelasquith@naturabolivia.org)
Partner(s)	Fundacion Natura Regional, Ecuador Public Utilities of Heredia, Costa Rica Working for Water, South Africa
Objective(s)	We analyzed the effectiveness of Payments for Watershed Services (PWS) strategies as drivers of climate compatible development – in other words, of promoting solutions to climate change mitigation, climate adaptation, and human development. We undertook 1,177 interviews at sites across 6 countries (Mexico, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia) where projects of various types are currently in implementation. We sought to identify the extent to which PWS strategies broadly can deliver mitigation, adaptation and development outcomes, as well as which characteristics of those strategies are most conducive to scaling climate compatible development across Latin America and beyond.

Key achievements so far	Our data suggest that: • Success in PWS appears to be strongest when local initiatives are nested within a larger strategy that is supported by national or regional policies: this implies that leveraging synergies amongst the various scheme types and sizes will drive the most significant contributions to climate compatible development. • Locally led, bottom---up schemes built upon social capital and norms of reciprocity offer perhaps the most sustainable solution to climate compatible development. Such schemes—Reciprocal Watershed Agreements (RWA) appear more efficient—and perhaps more sustainable—than neoclassical economics---driven PWS. • PWS participants tend to conserve their forests for the economic benefits they receive and to comply with their contracts, while RWA participants tend to conserve for future generations and for watershed protection. • PWS payments tend to be used to cover immediate household costs, while RWA promote long---term investment in watershed conservation, capacity building/learning and future income generation. • RWA replication is fast, economical and leverages social networks whereas local PWS replication is much slower.
Project website *(or other link)*	www.naturabolivia.org www.rare.org/es/watersheds#.VbEe8EWW---RA
Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	R. Martinez, K. M. Green & A. DeWan, 2013 Establishing reciprocal agreements for water and biodiversity conservation through a social marketing campaign in Quanda Watershed, Peru Conservation Evidence 42---47. K.M. Green, A.DeWan, A.B. Arias & D. Hayden, 2013. Driving adoption of payments for ecosystem services through social marketing, Veracruz. Conservation Evidence 48---52. N.M. Asquith, 2013. Investing in Latin America's Water Factories: Incentives and Institutions for Climate Compatible Development. Harvard Review of Latin America 1: 21—4. N.M. Asquith, 2011. Reciprocal Agreements for Water: An Environmental Management Revolution in the Santa Cruz Valleys. Harvard Review of Latin America 3: 58---60.
Other important information	

Annex 3-4 – Factsheet "Future Proofing Indian Cities (Madurai)"

Project Factsheet

Future Proofing Cities: Risks and Opportunities for Inclusive Urban Growth

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	Blue Green Infrastructure, Urban development, Economic Development
Project location(s)	Madurai and Bangalore, India
Project duration	Feb 2013 – Oct 2014
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	ATKINS EUSTON TOWER 286, EUSTON ROAD LONDON, NW1 3AT UNITED KINGDOM
Partner(s)	• Development Planning Unit, University of London • Dhan Foundation, Madurai • Indian Institute for Human Settlements
Objective(s)	1. Demonstrate to other cities approaches and lessons for future proofing their urban development 2. Inform the scaling up and deployment of international financing for climate change
Key achievements so far	• Building capacities of stakeholders to strengthen the Blue green infrastructure • Creating a cell at district and corporation level with all stakeholders to address the issues raised out of this study • Documentation of existing data base on blue green infrastructure at Madurai
Project website *(or other link)*	http://cdkn.org/project/future-proofing-indian-cities/
Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	• Urban diagnostic Report • Future Proofing Indian Cities: Towards an approach to spatial and social analysis for sustainable development of Madurai
Other important information	

Annex 3-5 – Factsheet "Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to Support Implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change in Uttarakhand, India"

Project Factsheet

Vulnerability and Risk Assessment to Support Implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change – Uttarakhand, India

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	Vulnerability and Risk Assessment, Participatory Rural Assessment, Policy Advocacy and Mainstreaming
Project location(s)	State of Uttarakhand, India
Project duration	Phase I – 6 months, Phase II – 2 years
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	Uttarakhand State Government The Department of Forest and Environment Mr. Rajiv Bhartari and Mr. Jai Raj Mr. Jai Raj – Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Planning and Financial Management) – ccfpfmua@gmail.com Mr. Rajiv Bhartari – Chief Conservator of Forest, and Nodal Officer for State Action Plan on Climate Change - rajivbhartari@gmail.com,
Partner(s)	Phase I: ICF International, and other consortium members – IIT Delhi,, IISc Bangalore and CHEA (a State based NGO) Phase II: • IIT Delhi and IISc Bangalore for delivering evidence based science piece • New Partner (still being discussed) for policy focus research, advocacy and mainstreaming CCD • John Firth (from Acclimatize) as an advisory to the project and bringing in the international experiences
Objective(s)	1. Review and assess the plans detailed in Uttarakhand Action Plan for Climate Change (UAPCC) in light of the assessment, for identified sectors – Water (including hydro power), Agriculture and allied sectors, Forest, Human Health, Tourism and Infrastructure (limited to roads and bridges, roads and bridges, health infrastructure providing essential services and hydro power plants). 2. Facilitate refining of the UAPCC in particular to add detail and prioritize where necessary the adaptation actions for the selected sectors; 3. Facilitate capacity development within State planning machinery to mainstream and institutionalize the adaptation actions within the UAPCC.

Key achievements so far	• Designed conceptual approaches to carrying out a vulnerability assessment, including needs and priorities of the Government and important political economy issues and questions which need to be considered • Identified sources of data which are available, and any gaps which exist, and implications for the effectiveness of the approach • Created ownership and demand across the Government of Uttarakhand and beyond for carrying out a vulnerability assessment, i.e. exactly where and how the vulnerability assessment can be utilized by the Government and mainstreamed within the development planning process
Project website *(or other link)*	http://cdkn.org/project/vulnerability-and-risk-assessment-to-support-implementation-of-the-uttarakhand-action-plan-on-climate-change/
Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/ICF-Desk-Review-Report-TAAS0036-3.pdf http://cdkn.org/resource/uttarakhand-development-and-ecological-sustainability/ http://cdkn.org/resource/empowering-rural-women-of-alaknanda-valley-uttarakhand-through-farmers-cooperative/ http://cdkn.org/2013/06/opinion-how-did-indias-monsoon-produce-a-disaster/?loclang=en_gb http://cdkn.org/2013/07/opinion-where-twain-shall-meet-drm-and-climate-adaptation-in-india/?loclang=en_gb
Other important information	

Annex 3-6 – Factsheet "Indonesia Energy Sector NAMA Coordination"

Project Factsheet

Pilot NAMA in Renewable Energy in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	NAMA, Renewable Energy, Indonesia
Project location(s)	Island of Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia
Project duration	2012-2015
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	Mitigation Momentum - Energy Center of The Netherlands. Contact: Lachlan Cameron, cameron@ecn.nl
Partner(s)	Indonesia: ESDM – Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, BAPPENAS – Ministry of Planning, and Universitas Mataram. Contact: Rosmaliati Muchtar
Objective(s)	This project aims to demonstrate how central and local governments of Indonesia may work together and synergize to attain the national NAMA goals. The project emphasized on increasing the Indonesian energy supplies from small- and medium-scale (less than 10 MW) renewable energy.
Key achievements so far	• Improved awareness and skills especially of stakeholders and actors in the regions, such as emerging IPP interest, more modest renewable energy resources and lower levels of infrastructure and grid-connection. • The research yielded analysis of barriers range from technical and organisational skills, to availability of project finance and confidence from the banking sector, thus prompting exploration of multiple solutions, covering capacity building, certainty of revenues, and financing conditions • Design for clearing house for independent power producers (CHIPP) including off-grid renewables in remoter regions lacking in infrastructure
Project website *(or other link)*	Muchtar, R., Cameron, L, Indrawan, M. (2014). http://cdkn.org/2014/03/feature-taking-action-to-cut-emissions-and-boost-development/

Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	Cameron, L., Tilburg, X., Hekkenberg, M. (2014). NAMA for small and medium scale renewable energy generation in Indonesia. Concept note (final draft for review), Mitigation Momentum Project.
	Hekkenberg, M. and Cameron, L. (2014) Scoping paper: Promoting off-grid renewable energy in Indonesia, Mitigation Momentum project.
	Muchtar, R., Citarsa, F., Natsir, A. (2013a) Renewable Energy Action Plan of West Nusa Tenggara Province 2013-2025, Mitigation Momentum project.
	Muchtar, R., Citarsa, F., Natsir, A. (2013b) Assessment of renewable energy resources and Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in West Nusa Tenggara: Hydropower - Biomass - Solar, Mitigation Momentum project.

Project Factsheet

Climate Change and Inland Flooding in Jamaica – Risk and Adaptation for Vulnerable Communities

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	Climate Change, Flood Risk, Jamaica, Caribbean
Project location(s)	Jamaica, Caribbean
Project duration	18 months
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Department of Geography and Geology Project contact: ARPITA MANDAL, Lecturer arpita.mandal@uwimona.edu.jm, 18769272728
Partner(s)	• Dr Matthew Wilson, Head, Department of Geography, University of the West Indies, St Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. Contact: matthew.wilson@gmx.com • Prof Michael Taylor, Head, Dept of Physics, Climate Studies Group Mona, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica. Contact: michael.taylor@uwimona.edu.jm • Dr David Smith, Institute of Sustainable Development, UWI MONA. Contact: david.smith02@uwimona.edu.jm • Dr Susan Otuokon, Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust • Dr Arpita Nandi, Associate Professor, Dept of Geosciences, East Tennessee State University, Tennessee. Contact: arpitanandi@hotmail.com
Objective(s)	1. Flood and rainfall analysis for Jamaica 2. Hydrological and Hydraulic modelling (Flood Inundation Model) for the watersheds of Yallahs and Negril in Jamaica 3. Downscaled climate model for the above 4. Community surveys and awareness, sensitization for climate change and flood risk
Key achievements so far	• Flood plain maps for present and future climate projections for the two watersheds. • Sensitization workshops and community meetings for vulnerable communities of the watersheds under study. • Capacity building between UWI and local stakeholders, workshop conducted to train staff from stakeholder organisations in Jamaica for watershed modelling.
Project website *(or other link)*	http://cdkn.org/project/climate-change-and-inland-flooding-in-jamaica-risk-and-adaptation/

Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	Submitted for publication: A. Nandi, A. Mandal, M. Wilson and D. Smith: Integrated Flood Hazard Mapping using Principal Component Analysis and Logistic Regression, case study for Jamaica: Small Island Developing State of the Caribbean (Environmental Earth Sciences) Papers presented at WCRP Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean on "Developing linking and applying climate knowledge" (March 17-21, 2014, Montevideo, Uruguay): A. Mandal, M. Wilson, A. Maharaj, D. Smith and L. Barrett: "Hydrological Simulation of Extreme Events in Jamaica: Case studies of Hope, Yallahs and Outram river watershed". M. Wilson, A. Mandal, M. Taylor, C. Burgess, J. Campbell and T. Stephenson: " Flood Risk and Climate Change in Negril, Jamaica - An assessment of combined terrestrial and coastal flood risk driven by projections of future climate."
Other important information	- First project in Jamaica to show the impact of climate models on hydrological models and estimate future flood risk. - New knowledge on application of climate models and resolution. - Training of stakeholders on modelling techniques - Community awareness to future climate variability and understanding of challenges in knowledge transfer. Scale and resolution of models Data inadequacy: Significant challenge as detail data on vulnerability does not exist and hence could not be conducted in the time frame

Annex 3-8 – Factsheet "Scaling out climate smart agriculture in Nepal: From pilot to wide-scale change"

<div align="center">Project Factsheet</div>

Scaling-Up Climate Smart Agriculture in Nepal

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	Climate-smart, Agriculture, Scaling-up
Project location(s)	Nawalparasi, Kaski, and Lamjung Districts of Nepal
Project duration	Feb 2015 – Mar 2017
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD) P.O. Box 324, Pokhara-4, Kaski, Nepal Telephone: +977 61 535357 Email: info@libird.org Email of contact person for this project: kthapa@libird.org
Partner(s)	CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
Objective(s)	1. To identify, test and screen climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices suitable for different geographic, agro-ecological and socio-economic contexts of Nepal by involving farmers, researchers, and extension agencies. 2. Develop scaling up pathways and implementation plans for champion CSA practices in the country with active participation of local communities and government stakeholders. 3. Enhance capacity of government stakeholders to effectively implement CSA practices in the country in the long run.
Key achievements so far	• Villages selected for piloting of the CSA technologies. These villages represent three agro-ecology namely – terai, mid-hill, and high-hill of Nepal. Consultations are organized with farmers and local stakeholders at village level, and stakeholders at district level. • CSA pool preparation that includes list of technologies for screening potential CSA technology through review of literatures, and consultation with key stakeholders • Project M&E framework prepared, project's GESI outcomes identified, and methodology of screening technology from the CSA pool is drafted.
Project website *(or other link)*	http://tinyurl.com/q4mzpdl
Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	Project inception report (draft)
Other important information	The project supports government of Nepal by providing decision making tools for promoting CSA in Nepal. In the process, the project will engage with and receive inputs from the Ministry of Agricultural Development, Department of Agriculture, Nepal Agriculture Research Council, District Development Committees, District Agriculture Development Office, and VDC council.

Annex 3-9 – Factsheet "Renewable Energy Solutions for Punjab's Industrial Sector; Evaluating the NAMA Approach in Sialkot City (Pakistan)"

Project Factsheet

Renewable Energy Solutions for Punjab's Industrial Sector: Evaluating the NAMA Approach in Sialkot City

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	NAMA, Renewable Energy, Low Carbon Development
Project location(s)	Sialkot, Pakistan
Project duration	6 months
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) Project Manager: Khizer Omer Email: komer@lead.org.pk
Partner(s)	ECOFYS PITCO
Objective(s)	Enhancing understanding of the public and private sectors in Punjab regarding the potential role of renewable energy based solutions in meeting industrial energy needs
Key achievements so far	• Stakeholders have a business case available for understanding how RE solutions can be used in industrial process and the costs and benefits associated with such practices. • There is substantial participation from key stakeholders from public and private sector in project workshops, dialogues, and outreach events. • There is demand and interest registered from stakeholders in taking up project results (NAMA options) and/or engaging further with the RE discussion and learning.
Project website *(or other link)*	http://cdkn.org/project/renewable-energy-solutions-punjabs-industrial-sector-evaluating-nama-approach-sialkot-city/
Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	• Technical Report • Blog Post (http://cdkn.org/2015/04/punjabs-sme-challenge/)
Other important information	

Annex 3-10 – Factsheet "Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies in Emerging Economy Countries" (Urban LEDS – Bogor, Indonesia)

Project Factsheet

Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies in Emerging Economy Countries (Urban LEDS)

Key words *(max. 3 describing your project)*	Local climate action, GHG accounting, MRV process
Project location(s)	This is a global project implemented in four countries namely Brazil, Indonesia, India, South Africa. For the purposes of this CDKN-ICLEI project, the focus will be Bogor, Indonesia.
Project duration	March 2012 - Aug 2015
Main implementing organisation *(+ contact details)*	Mr. Victorino Aquitania / Mr. Ranell Martin Dedicatoria Regional Director / Regional Program Manager ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability Southeast Asia Secretariat Units 3 and 4 Manila Observatory Building, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City, 1108, Philippines +632 426 0851 Mr. Irvan Pulungan Country Manager Indonesia Project Office ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability Southeast Asia Rasuna Office Park III, WO 06 - 09 Kompleks Rasuna Epicentrum Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kuningan Jakarta - 12960 telp. +62-21 8370 4703 fax. +62-21 8370 4733
Partner(s)	• Bogor City Government • United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) • Funder: European Union
Objective(s)	To enhance the transition to low emission urban development in emerging economy countries. In each country, two model cities are assisted in formulating and adopting their Urban-LEDS, and share their experiences with satellite cities, which observe, learn, and share their own experiences. Experienced European cities support the process, sharing their own experiences and know-how.

Key achievements so far	• Bogor has developed a City Strategic Environmental Assessment in April 2104. The Document is being incorporated Mitigation, Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction to Climate Change as the city strategic issue. Last November 2014, Bogor City Council approved a budget of 12 million USD for sustainable transport. Bogor is also in the process of setting up a 5-year development plan (RPJMD) with LEDS strategy as basis, guiding strategic decisions until 2019. • Bogor is advancing in adopting the green building concept for buildings to be constructed 2015 onwards. It also has Bogor Walkability Campaign, where 22.5 kilometres of pedestrian paths will be built until 2020 with first phases concluded. • Bogor City completed its second GHG inventory in July 2015 with baseline emissions analysis for 2010 and projection of emissions to 2020. This document has stated that LEDS priorities at Bogor city will be sustainable transport, green building focusing on building code and technology as well as waste to energy focusing on used cooking oil for BRT system, renewable energy use focusing in fossil fuel base conversion to natural gas (CNG) Bogor experience in URBAN LEDS Program inspired 12 other cities in Indonesia to take action on climate change mitigation and adaptation as well as disaster risk reduction. This kind of leadership helped facilitate the conduct of 1st Indonesian Mayor's Forum that committed to: 1. Develop sufficiently robust and rigorous action on mitigation 2. Develop adaptation commitment 3. Plan to reduce vulnerability or enhance resilience to climate change.
Project website *(or other link)*	http://urbanleds.iclei.org/
Project publications already available *(or other documentation)*	• Urban-LEDS 8 Model Cities Status Update 2014 http://urbanleds.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/publications/Urban_LEDS_CitiesinAction_Brochure.pdf • Urban-LEDS newsletter (four issues since 2013) • Factsheets: Solutions Gateway http://urbanleds.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Resources/Urban_LEDS_Solutions_Gateway_Factsheet.pdf • Pool of Experts http://urbanleds.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Resources/Urban_LEDS_Pool_of_Experts_Factsheet.pdf • District Energy in Cities: Unlocking the Potential of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy http://urbanleds.iclei.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Resources/District_Energy_in_Cities_Executive_Summary.pdf
Other important information	Bogor City has been participating in other climate change mitigation initiatives such as the Earth Hour City Challenge (EHCC). The city is also reporting in the carbonn Climate Registry (www.carbonn.org). The cCR is a global mechanism which enables local governments to publicly and regularly report their local climate action developments.