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**Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change**

### **Initiatives in the area of human settlements and adaptation**

#### **Summary report by the secretariat**

##### *Summary*

Global and regional initiatives supporting adaptation or climate resilience in urban settlements offer national and subnational governments five opportunities for action on adaptation to climate change: learning, accessing technical support, committing to action, financing, and uniting with a wide variety of stakeholders for climate-resilient urban development. This document provides concise descriptions of such global and regional initiatives and groups them according to these five opportunities for adaptation action. The findings in this document draw on a literature review and inputs from partners of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. The initiatives are listed in the annex and are also available via the adaptation knowledge portal.

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## Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction .....	1–13	3
A. Human settlements are critical to adaptation .....	1–4	3
B. The mandate of the Nairobi work programme in the area of human settlements .....	5–6	4
C. Scope and approach of the summary .....	7–13	5
II. Overview of global and regional initiatives on urban settlements.....	14–31	6
A. Historical evolution of the landscape of initiatives.....	14	6
B. Learn: initiatives facilitating access to knowledge, knowledge exchange and providing technical guidance .....	15–17	9
C. Access technical support: initiatives offering capacity-building and technical assistance for urban planning .....	18–20	12
D. Commit: initiatives facilitating commitment to adaptation or climate resilience, and reporting on actions.....	21–25	16
E. Finance: initiatives focusing on pledges, innovative financial mechanisms and providing access to dedicated funds.....	26–30	19
F. Unite: initiatives aimed at building coalitions to scale up action.....	31	22
III. Examples of initiatives at the national and subnational level on rural and remote settlements .....	32–33	24
IV. Conclusions .....	34–36	25
Annex		
Global and regional initiatives in the area of human settlements and adaptation.....		27

## I. Introduction

### A. Human settlements are critical to adaptation

1. By 2050, the world's urban population is expected to nearly double, and over 90 per cent of this growth will take place in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.<sup>1</sup> Rapid urbanization could make the world's society and economy increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. As highlighted in the New Urban Agenda adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development in Quito, Ecuador, in October 2016, "urban centers worldwide, especially in developing countries, often have characteristics that make them and their inhabitants especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and other natural and man-made hazards". Such hazards particularly affect coastal areas, delta regions and small island developing States (SIDS).<sup>2</sup>

2. Sustainable climate-resilient development in villages, towns and cities of all sizes is crucial to adapting to climate change, improving the well-being of billions of people and increasing the life opportunities of future generations. Numerous initiatives at the global, regional, national and subnational levels are already under way to address the adaptation<sup>3</sup> challenges in the area of human settlements.<sup>4</sup> Such initiatives consist of adaptation-specific policies, programmes, projects and actions, or are part of a broader resilience<sup>5</sup> or sustainable development agenda that includes climate change mitigation and other environmental, economic, social and cultural objectives in a holistic manner.

3. Adaptation actions in human settlements can range from nature-based to infrastructure-based solutions. Nature-based solutions include vegetal cover expansion, coastal resource management, and mangrove and natural reef ecosystem protection. Infrastructure-based solutions comprise climate-proofing infrastructure, including storm drainage systems, water supply and treatment plants, as well as the protection or relocation of energy or solid waste management facilities. Some coastal cities may also need to plan for infrastructure development, protection and/or relocation related to a rise in sea level.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <https://unhabitat.org/about-us/un-habitat-at-a-glance/>.

<sup>2</sup> See paragraph 64 of the New Urban Agenda. Available at <https://www2.habitat3.org/bitcache/97ced11dcecef85d41f74043195e5472836f6291?vid=588897&disposition=inline&op=view>. See also paragraphs 63 and 65–80.

<sup>3</sup> Adaptation is defined as "the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects. In human systems, adaptation seeks to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In some natural systems, human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects." See the glossary of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change at [http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-AnnexII\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/WGIIAR5-AnnexII_FINAL.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> According to the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, human settlements can be defined as the totality of the human community – whether city, town or village – with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustain it. See: <https://unhabitat.org/the-vancouver-declaration-on-human-settlements-from-the-report-of-habitat-united-nations-conference-on-human-settlements-vancouver-canada-31-may-to-11-june-1976/>.

<sup>5</sup> Resilience is defined as "the capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation". See the summary for policymakers in the contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, page 5. Available at [http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/ar5\\_wgII\\_spm\\_en.pdf](http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg2/ar5_wgII_spm_en.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> <https://unhabitat.org/urban-themes/climate-change/>.

4. Human settlements are also likely to form administrative and/or political units led by local governments and/or municipal authorities. Such subnational governments play a major part in the planning and implementation of adaptation measures, in collaboration with national governments and other stakeholders, such as the private sector, civil society, academia and local communities. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>7</sup> the Paris Agreement<sup>8</sup> and the New Urban Agenda<sup>9</sup> recognize the key role of subnational governments as well as the importance of local-level action in transitioning towards a more climate-resilient world.

## **B. The mandate of the Nairobi work programme in the area of human settlements**

5. At the forty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), Parties requested the secretariat to prepare a document concisely summarizing initiatives in the area of human settlements, within the context of the mandate of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) for consideration at SBSTA 46.<sup>10</sup>

6. This summary of initiatives belongs to a set of activities leading to a synthesis report that will be considered at SBSTA 48 (May 2018). The activities form part of a coherent approach to supporting enhanced action on adaptation, as illustrated in figure 1, and contribute to strengthening the NWP as a knowledge-for-action network for climate resilience. They also aim to provide opportunities to develop or reinforce linkages with global frameworks such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including Sustainable Development Goal 9 (“Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”) and Goal 11 (“Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”).

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<sup>7</sup> The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, paragraphs 8, 18(e), 19(e) and (f) and 20. Available at [http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291\\_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf](http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> See Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement. Available at [http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/convention/application/pdf/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> The New Urban Agenda, paragraphs 15(b), 21, 29, 79 and 81. Available at <http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/New-Urban-Agenda-GA-Adopted-68th-Plenary-N1646655-E.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15(b)(i).

Figure 1  
**The 7-step approach of the Nairobi work programme to maximize knowledge support to Parties and stakeholder engagement**



*Abbreviations:* NWP = Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, SBSTA = Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

## C. Scope and approach of the summary

7. This document was prepared on the basis of a literature review carried out by the secretariat, in collaboration with the following expert institutions working in the field of human settlements: ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN).

### 1. Scope of the summary

8. This document contains concise descriptions of **global and regional initiatives** that could provide relevant resources for policymakers (at the national and subnational levels), practitioners and individuals to plan and implement adaptation actions in human settlements. Such resources include information and knowledge, technical support, recognition/visibility of actions, (facilitated access to) financing and collaboration-building opportunities.

9. This document does not provide an exhaustive list of initiatives, owing to the significant number of initiatives in the field of human settlements and adaptation taking place at different governance levels in various countries worldwide. The initiatives described in this document, including relevant hyperlinks, can be found in the annex. The key findings will also be made available on the adaptation knowledge portal.<sup>11</sup>

10. The document does not cover sector-specific and theme-specific initiatives that may be relevant to human settlements (e.g. initiatives in relation to the transport sector, or ecosystem-based adaptation) but instead focuses on **settlement-wide and cross-sectoral issues**, such as urban planning, climate-resilient infrastructure, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness. Owing to the limited number of global and regional initiatives addressing adaptation in rural and remote settlements<sup>12</sup> (including in SIDS),<sup>13</sup> it also focuses on **urban initiatives** (i.e. initiatives in towns and cities)<sup>14</sup> (see chapter II below).

<sup>11</sup> See <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwp/Pages/HS-page.aspx>.

<sup>12</sup> The definition seems to vary from nation to nation, depending on “interplays between distance, history, people, environment and economies,” which “constantly realign the spheres of periphery and

11. Given the limited number of global and regional initiatives in the area of rural and remote settlements, the document also includes examples of national- and subnational-level initiatives carried out with the support of UN-Habitat and ICLEI in **rural and remote settlements** (see chapter III below).

## 2. Categorizing global and regional initiatives on urban settlements

12. In order to better navigate the landscape of existing global and regional initiatives that support climate-resilient development and adaptation in urban settlements, the initiatives in this document have been categorized according to the following five opportunities for action that they offer to policymakers, practitioners, individuals and other relevant stakeholders:

(a) **Learn:** this includes initiatives facilitating access to knowledge, sharing of knowledge and technical guidance on adaptation or climate resilience;

(b) **Access technical support:** this includes initiatives providing capacity-building as well as technical assistance and support to help to develop local adaptation plans, and/or mainstream adaptation into all planning processes related to urban settlements. It does not include technical support for financing, which is addressed as part of “finance”;

(c) **Commit:** this includes initiatives facilitating cities’ and regions’ commitments to climate action, raising the visibility of active cities and providing access to reporting and other progress-tracking tools to members of those initiatives;

(d) **Finance:** this includes initiatives providing direct financing or facilitating access to financing for adaptation action in urban settlements, as well as initiatives aimed at developing innovative financial mechanisms and pledging funding for adaptation or climate resilience in urban settlements;

(e) **Unite:** this includes broad-based multisectoral and multi-stakeholder alliances aimed at advancing action on one particular theme in urban settlements.

13. Some initiatives offer several of the above-mentioned five opportunities and are therefore mentioned in the most relevant sections of this document. Networking, partnerships and collaboration-building will be addressed as a cross-cutting theme.

## II. Overview of global and regional initiatives on urban settlements

### A. Historical evolution of the landscape of initiatives

14. As illustrated in figure 2, current global and regional initiatives supporting resilience in human settlements at the local and regional levels largely fall under two successive phases:<sup>15</sup>

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marginality”. Source: Taylor A, Carson DB, Ensign PC, Huskey L, Rasmussen RO and Saxinger G. (eds.). 2016. *Settlements at the Edge: Remote Human Settlements in Developed Nations*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.

<sup>13</sup> This observation is based on a review of ‘grey’ literature available on the Internet.

<sup>14</sup> For definitions and figures related to towns and cities worldwide, see [http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/the\\_worlds\\_cities\\_in\\_2016\\_data\\_booklet](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/urbanization/the_worlds_cities_in_2016_data_booklet).

<sup>15</sup> The two phases are based on a presentation delivered by ICLEI at the twenty-second session of the

(a) From 2005 to 2014, a number of initiatives were launched to raise awareness of the issue of urban resilience, and provide knowledge and technical support to facilitate adaptation planning in urban settlements as well as the mainstreaming of adaptation plans into urban policies, projects and programmes. A range of tools for risk assessment and adaptation planning were then developed within the framework of regional and global initiatives that provided technical assistance and, in some cases, project financing (e.g. 100 Resilient Cities<sup>16</sup> and the World Bank Resilient Cities Program<sup>17</sup>). In parallel, global initiatives such as the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40)<sup>18</sup> and the Durban Adaptation Charter<sup>19</sup> have contributed to promoting commitments on adaptation action from cities and other stakeholders;

(b) From 2014 to 2016, propelled in part by the United Nations Climate Summit 2014 held in New York in September 2014,<sup>20</sup> new initiatives emerged to accelerate climate-resilient action in human settlements. Such initiatives focused on coalition-building (e.g. the Medellín Collaboration on Urban Resilience (MCUR)<sup>21</sup>) and the standardization of indicators and other reporting tools for cities (e.g. the Compact of Mayors<sup>22</sup>), as well as addressing financial barriers to the implementation of climate action (e.g. the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA)<sup>23</sup>). The most recent initiatives have fostered multisectoral and multi-stakeholder alliances on specific issues such as health, water and clean air.

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Conference of the Parties within the framework of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action. For further information, see <http://www.iclei.org/activities/cop22/marrakech-partnership.html>.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.100resilientcities.org/>.

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/resilient-cities-program>.

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.c40.org/>.

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.durbanadaptationcharter.org/>.

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.un.org/climatechange/climate-summit-2014/>.

<sup>21</sup> <http://unhabitat.org/new-global-collaboration-for-urban-resilience-announced-at-wuf7/>.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.compactofmayors.org/history/>.

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/>.

Figure 2  
 Evolution of the landscape of existing global and regional initiatives on human settlements



*Note:* The figure illustrates trends only and does not provide an exhaustive list of current global and regional initiatives. The position of initiatives in the figure roughly indicates the timing of the launch of the initiatives.



## B. Learn: initiatives facilitating access to knowledge, knowledge exchange and providing technical guidance

15. A number of global and regional initiatives are aimed at facilitating access to knowledge, knowledge-sharing and the provision of technical guidance to help to understand adaptation and climate resilience challenges, as well as opportunities for action, including through the use of a variety of tools. Such initiatives are undertaken by diverse actors, such as foundations and universities, networks of cities, United Nations organizations and international donors, as well as by coalitions of these actors. Each initiative provides different types of knowledge support to subnational- and national-level governments, as well as to other stakeholders involved in climate-resilient and adaptation action in human settlements.

16. **At the global level**, several networks of researchers, cities and partners, including networks of cities, United Nations organizations, multilateral and bilateral donors, and universities, have launched initiatives to **facilitate access to existing knowledge (including tools), exchange information and build collaboration**, as follows:

(a) Coordinated by Columbia University, **UCCRN**<sup>24</sup> was established in 2007 to enhance climate science based policymaking and support non-governmental organizations (NGOs), non-profit organizations, private companies, such as private-sector city planning and engineering firms, and other stakeholders concerned with the long-term development of cities. The network currently includes over 700 researchers and experts. Its major achievements include two assessment reports on climate change and cities (the ARC3 series, published in 2011 and 2017<sup>25</sup>) and the creation of a case study docking station, with information on 115 case studies, displaying empirical evidence on action taken by cities on the ground to mitigate and adapt to climate change. UCCRN has also developed city projects and collaborations to develop linkages between city decision makers and researchers, has established regional hubs and has engaged with students and scholars. The establishment of regional hubs at the continental level has played a major role in the transition of UCCRN from a report-focused network to a network focused on strengthening collaboration and knowledge exchange both in and between cities;

(b) In 2008, **UN-Habitat** launched its **Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI)**<sup>26</sup> to enhance climate action in secondary cities<sup>27</sup> in developing countries, with an emphasis on ‘pro-poor’ participatory planning. The initiative has been active at both the normative and the operational level. At the normative level, CCCI has developed a series of tools (e.g. participatory climate change assessments), a policy note series (e.g. *Adaptation Finance: Are Cities in Developing Countries Slipping Through the Cracks?*) and a multi-

<sup>24</sup> <http://uccrn.org/>.

<sup>25</sup> <http://uccrn.org/what-we-do/arc3-report/>.

<sup>26</sup> <http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/cities-and-climate-change-initiative/>.

<sup>27</sup> A secondary city is largely determined by population, size, function and economic status. Commonly, secondary cities are geographically defined urban jurisdictions or centres performing vital governance, logistical and production functions at a subnational or sub-metropolitan regional level within a system of cities in a country. In some cases, their role and functions may expand to a geographic region or the global level. The population of secondary cities ranges between 10 and 50 per cent of a country’s largest city, although some can be smaller than this. They are likely to constitute a subnational or sub-metropolitan second-tier level of government, acting as: centres for public administration and the delivery of education, knowledge, health, community and security services; an industrial centre or development growth pole; a new national capital; or a large city making up a cluster of smaller cities in a large metropolitan region. For further information, see [http://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CIVIS%20SECONDARY%20CITIES\\_Final.pdf](http://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/CIVIS%20SECONDARY%20CITIES_Final.pdf).

stakeholder knowledge product (**Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning**), while also engaging in global processes related to human settlements and/or climate change;

(c) **ICLEI**, as a network of more than 1,500 cities, towns and regions from 100 countries, representing over 25 per cent of the global urban population, has developed a **Resilient Cities Agenda**<sup>28</sup> in order to mobilize, guide and support its network of local governments to assess risks, define resilience measures and embed appropriate strategies in local development plans and processes. On an annual basis since 2010, it has organized **Resilient Cities**,<sup>29</sup> a global forum on urban resilience and adaptation, in Bonn, Germany, which serves as a global meeting point for climate change experts, local government leaders and practitioners to discuss adaptation challenges facing human settlements around the world. It also has a resilience resource point, which is an online knowledge platform, in addition to 17 offices and global centres that provide diverse technical support services, including capacity-building, located in all continents;

(d) Established in 2005, **C40**<sup>30</sup> has launched three networks that are relevant to adaptation in human settlements. Those networks have been developed to facilitate dialogue among the city officials of the 90 megacities that compose the group of C40 cities, so as to enable cities to tailor their actions to their unique situations:

(i) The **Climate Change Risk Assessment Network**<sup>31</sup> concentrates on the assessment of urban resilience to climate change through the prioritization and assessment of climate change risks to inform short- and long-term planning. Its focus areas include risk data and reporting, community engagement, private sector engagement and governance coordination;

(ii) The **Connecting Delta Cities Network**<sup>32</sup> supports the efforts of coastal delta cities to address climate change related to spatial development, water management and adaptation. Its focus areas include systematic adaptation, sustainable urban drainage, monitoring and evaluation, and cost–benefit and co-benefit assessments;

(iii) The **Cool Cities Network**<sup>33</sup> supports cities' efforts to reduce the impact of urban heat island effects, in partnership with the Global Cool Cities Alliance (GCCA). Its focus areas include urban heat island data monitoring and measurement, heat health vulnerability, integrating heat into long-term planning, and green and cool solutions;

(e) **MCUR**, established at the 7<sup>th</sup> World Urban Forum in 2014, brought together key institutions in the field of human settlements to facilitate the flow of knowledge and financial resources necessary to help cities to become more resilient to disruptions related to climate change, disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards, and other systemic shocks and stresses, including the socioeconomic challenges associated with rapid urbanization. Collectively, MCUR members support 4,000 cities globally and commit more than USD 2 billion annually towards advancing resilient urban development. Its members include UN-Habitat; the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR); the World Bank Group; the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR); the Inter-American Development Bank; the Rockefeller Foundation; 100 Resilient Cities (pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation); C40; ICLEI; and Cities Alliance. MCUR has

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<sup>28</sup> <http://www.iclei.org/activities/agendas/resilient-city.html>.

<sup>29</sup> <http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/>.

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.c40.org>.

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.c40.org/networks/climate\\_change\\_risk\\_assessment](http://www.c40.org/networks/climate_change_risk_assessment).

<sup>32</sup> <http://www.deltacities.com/cities>.

<sup>33</sup> [http://www.c40.org/networks/cool\\_cities](http://www.c40.org/networks/cool_cities).

published a guidebook titled *Local Governments' Pocket Guide to Resilience*<sup>34</sup> to illustrate how cities are responding to current and future challenges by thinking strategically about design, planning and management, in order to build resilience. In addition, MCUR has developed a platform that provides information and guidance on a wide range of urban resilience tools;<sup>35</sup>

(f) Through the **Cities Alliance Joint Work Programme on Resilient Cities**, 20 partners and Cities Alliance members are pursuing the objective of facilitating the flow of knowledge and resources to enhance city resilience tools, approaches and capacity development interventions within long-term urban planning processes that also address informal settlements<sup>36</sup> and the working urban poor. It was launched in 2015 at the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), held in Paris. The joint work programme has two focus areas: (i) integrated city resilience knowledge products and resources that facilitate the flow of knowledge and resources at the global level to help cities become more resilient; and (ii) leveraging international-standard products for developing cities to promote city-level resilience. Specific implementation activities include: developing information products and resources that leverage member and partner knowledge for city-wide resilience planning; developing urban energy management plans; and conducting vulnerability assessments. The programme's first deliverables included support for the development of the MCUR resilience tools platform and the accompanying *Local Governments' Pocket Guide to Resilience*.

17. **At the regional level**, some European initiatives focus on facilitating access to existing knowledge (including tools), exchange of information and collaboration-building. However, a number of regional initiatives providing capacity-building and technical support in other regions, presented in chapter II.C below, also have a knowledge support component:

(a) **Mayors Adapt**<sup>37</sup> was set up by the European Commission in 2014 as a parallel initiative to the Covenant of Mayors (which focused on mitigation), in order to engage cities in taking action to adapt to climate change. In 2015, the European Commission merged the two initiatives into the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, in an effort to promote an integrated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Since 2017, the European Union Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy has been integrated into the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy.<sup>38</sup> However, the global initiative continues to provide the knowledge support and technical guidance services of the former Mayors Adapt initiative, including: informing decision makers about adaptation; mobilizing cities to act; supporting cities through a help desk for quick access to existing expertise; facilitating action through comprehensive city profiles;

<sup>34</sup> <http://www.citiesalliance.org/node/5654>.

<sup>35</sup> <http://resiliencetools.org/>.

<sup>36</sup> Informal settlements are residential areas where: (1) inhabitants have no security of tenure vis-à-vis the land or dwellings they inhabit, with modalities ranging from squatting to informal rental housing; (2) the neighbourhoods usually lack, or are cut off from, basic services and city infrastructure; and (3) the housing may not comply with current planning and building regulations, and is often situated in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas. In addition, informal settlements can be a form of real estate speculation for all income levels of urban residents, both affluent and poor. Slums are the most deprived and excluded form of informal settlements characterized by poverty and large agglomerations of dilapidated housing often located in the most hazardous urban land. In addition to tenure insecurity, slum dwellers lack a formal supply of basic infrastructure and services, public space and green areas, and are constantly exposed to eviction, disease and violence. For more information, see <https://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Habitat-III-Issue-Paper-22- Informal-Settlements.pdf>.

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/Adaptation.html>.

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/>.

and showcasing the activities of signatory cities. The main outputs of the project are planned to be included in the European Climate Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT,<sup>39</sup> a partnership between the European Commission and the European Environment Agency (EEA). The platform includes a database of over 2,000 reference materials, adaptation city profile factsheets, and the Urban Adaptation Support Tool, which serves as a step-by-step guide for cities. **Mayors Adapt** also offered a **twinning programme on adaptation to climate change** between European cities, in order to connect ‘learning’ municipalities that are beginning to implement adaptation actions with ‘mentor’ municipalities that have already developed successful strategies to make their territories more resilient. The city twinning programme involved 31 cities in 13 visits in 2015 and 2016, tackling issues such as flooding, urban heat islands, water scarcity, sea level rise and awareness-raising;<sup>40</sup>

(b) The **Open European Day**,<sup>41</sup> established in 2013 through a collaboration between EEA and ICLEI, is organized each year at the Resilient Cities conference held in Bonn. It hosts around 125 participants comprising policymakers from a wide range of cities at various stages of adaptation development, as well as adaptation and climate experts. It includes interactive workshops and discussions around real-life challenges faced by European cities. In 2017, the event will address three main challenges: transforming infrastructure and the local economy; innovating through high- and low-technology solutions, as well as forward-thinking public-private governance models; and involving citizens, communities and businesses in local action.

### C. Access technical support: initiatives offering capacity-building and technical assistance for urban planning

18. A number of global and regional initiatives undertaken by NGOs, United Nations organizations, and multilateral and bilateral donors support various capacity-building initiatives and provide technical support to develop and implement adaptation and/or climate resilience plans, programmes or projects in urban settlements. Such activities facilitate the empirical testing of new tools and approaches that subsequently become available as knowledge resources and could be applied in other contexts.

19. **At the global level**, UN-Habitat and the World Bank have launched a range of initiatives, in addition to the Rockefeller Foundation’s 100 Resilient Cities, as follows:

(a) **Launched in 2008**, CCCI aims at enhancing climate action in secondary cities in developing countries, including at the operational level. CCCI has assisted more than 40 cities in developing countries in various aspects of climate action planning, including assessing vulnerability and adaptive capacity as an input to climate action planning. Such cities are located in: (i) SIDS that are also least developed countries (LDCs) (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu); (ii) other SIDS (Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa); (iii) other LDCs (Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Haiti, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal and Uganda); and (iv) other developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Regarding support in the LDCs, UN-Habitat has started to provide support to 2 of the 25 cities in the LDCs that have signed up to the Compact of Mayors, Moroni (Comoros) and Nacala (Mozambique), to comply with their commitments under the Compact of Mayors. UN-Habitat has also implemented a project funded by the Adaptation Fund, titled “Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable rural and emerging urban human settlements”, in

<sup>39</sup> <http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>.

<sup>40</sup> [http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/news\\_en.html?id\\_news=811](http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/news_en.html?id_news=811) and [http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/IMG/pdf/CoM\\_TwinningProgramme\\_infographic\\_final-HQ.pdf](http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/IMG/pdf/CoM_TwinningProgramme_infographic_final-HQ.pdf).

<sup>41</sup> <http://resilientcities2017.iclei.org/open-european-day/>.

the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Lastly, UN-Habitat has developed and begun to apply its **City Resilience Action Planning (City-RAP) Tool**<sup>42</sup> to support resilience action planning in sub-Saharan Africa;

(b) The **Urban Resilience Programme**<sup>43</sup> is UN-Habitat's global initiative supporting governments to build more resilient cities. It offers training, promotes research and innovation in urban resilience, and coordinates partner networks, including public, private and academic organizations, across all levels, from international to local stakeholders. Among several other projects, the **City Resilience Profiling Programme (CRPP)**<sup>44</sup> provides the necessary tools and knowledge for cities to become more resilient. CRPP delivers a multisectoral, multi-hazard, multi-stakeholder urban systems model for building urban resilience that recognizes the complexities and unique value of cities, and the inherent interdependencies of each element of an urban system.<sup>45</sup> The model covers all components – physical, spatial, organizational, functional and temporal – attributed with various “plausible hazards”, and is a universal tool applicable to any human settlement in any context. The foundation of CRPP is the **City Resilience Profiling Tool**<sup>46</sup> – a universal diagnostic framework that allows the input of context-based, auditable data that generate metrics for urban resilience and produce baselines or ‘City Profiles’. Based on the unique City Profiles, City Resilience Action Plans are developed and incorporated into urban planning, development and governance processes and strategies. The diagnostic tool aims to reduce ambiguity in local government decision-making and contribute to long-term, resilience-based sustainable urban development. The City Resilience Profiles and Action Plans are fully integrated with the New Urban Agenda by creating entry points through: improved urban design and plans; the identification of demand for enhanced or new regulatory frameworks; justification for strategic new investment opportunities; and transforming the manner in which cities develop;

(c) As part of the **World Bank Resilient Cities Programme** launched in 2013 with the support of GFDRR, the **City Strength Diagnostic tool**<sup>47</sup> was developed as a rapid diagnostic methodology to help cities to improve their understanding of risk and the performance of urban systems, and to identify priority actions and investments that will enhance city resilience. The first diagnostics under the new methodology were conducted in Can Tho, Viet Nam, in June 2014 and in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in July 2015. Additional diagnostics were planned, including in Lahore, Pakistan, in late 2015;

(d) Implemented by the **World Bank** in partnership with the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the **Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC)**<sup>48</sup> is the foundation of the wider sustainable cities initiative of the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** called the **Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (SC-IAP)**.<sup>49</sup> Launched in 2016, GPSC is expected to mobilize up to USD 1.5 billion over five years on the basis of a USD 28 million GEF grant to cover around 30 cities across 11 pilot countries: Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, South Africa and Viet Nam. GPSC focuses on urban sustainability indicators,

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.dimsur.org/tools-2/>.

<sup>43</sup> <https://unhabitat.org/urban-themes/resilience/>.

<sup>44</sup> <https://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-resilience-profiling-programme/>.

<sup>45</sup> For further information, see <http://www.urban-response.org/directory/25>.

<sup>46</sup> <http://cityresilience.org/CRPT>.

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/citystrength>.

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/global-platform-for-sustainable-cities>.

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.thegef.org/project/cities-iap-sustainable-cities-integrated-approach-pilot-iap-program>.

planning and financing, and works on both adaptation and mitigation. It supports the following activities: using geospatial data and tools to support integrated urban planning; developing GPSC national platforms to enable public access to reliable and accurate location-based information; establishing and enhancing urban sustainability indicators in close alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 11; implementing a diagnostic process to assess cities' sustainability status; preparing and implementing action plans to facilitate planning for sustainable urban growth; providing capacity-building opportunities to improve municipal finances and city creditworthiness, as well as to identify priorities for urban investment; and delivering workshops and training sessions at the regional and national levels to share knowledge and experience among client cities. As a core component of the programme, an **Urban Sustainability Framework (USF)**<sup>50</sup> is being developed to streamline existing indicators and enable cities to select indicators suitable for achieving their policy objectives. Serving as an overarching guidance document for supporting cities to pursue an integrated approach, USF will facilitate the implementation of existing SC-IAP programmes as well as action from all other stakeholders willing to pursue a holistic approach to sustainable urban development;

(e) In 2013, the Rockefeller Foundation launched the **100 Resilient Cities** global initiative, through which 100 selected cities are provided with the resources necessary to develop a road map to resilience along four main pathways: (i) financial and logistical guidance for establishing an innovative new position in city government, a chief resilience officer, to lead the city's resilience efforts; (ii) expert support for the development of a robust resilience strategy; (iii) access to solutions, service providers and partners from the private and public sectors, as well as NGOs, which can help them to develop and implement their resilience strategies; and (iv) membership of a global network of member cities that can learn from and help each other. The results of the initiative in terms of good practices and lessons learned will be instrumental for other towns and cities willing to develop climate-resilient and adaptation action.

20. **At the regional level**, the Rockefeller Foundation, the European Commission and the ICLEI network of regional secretariats have launched numerous initiatives, including:

(a) The **Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN)**<sup>51</sup> was launched in 2008 by the Rockefeller Foundation. The initiative initially focused on strengthening the capacities to plan, finance and implement urban climate change resilience strategies and actions in 10 cities across India, Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam. Early experience has helped to support the development of models that have now been expanded to over 40 additional cities, including in Bangladesh and the Philippines. Based on this experience, the ACCCRN website provides a range of resources including resilience strategies, city study policy briefs, technical documents and reports. It also provides relevant information through multimedia in the form of videos, audio recordings and infographics;

(b) Launched in 2014, the **Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA)**<sup>52</sup> is funded by the European Commission to support African cities with regard to low-carbon climate-resilient development by increasing their planning capacities and providing them with a platform to share knowledge and best practices. CoM SSA is inspired by the success of the European Union Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (see para. 17 above). The Covenant of Mayors Office for Sub-Saharan Africa (CoMO SSA) is a four-year project with the goal of increasing the capacities of cities to implement CoM SSA. CoMO SSA provides overall coordination and network animation, as well as guidance to

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<sup>50</sup> <https://collaboration.worldbank.org/docs/DOC-22187>.

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.acccrn.net/>.

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.ccre.org/en/activites/view/40>.

interested cities; supports international, regional and national associations of local governments through training materials and specifically tailored training/workshops; coordinates with local civil society organizations and provides support for participatory local governance of projects; provides support to signatories in the preparation of grant applications; provides support for drafting Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans; and provides action-related technical support to cities in sub-Saharan Africa;

(c) **ICLEI** also has a number of regional secretariats that support various initiatives and projects on urban resilience, as follows:

(i) ICLEI Africa<sup>53</sup> launched the ICLEI Africa Resilient City Project.<sup>54</sup> As part of this project, ICLEI supports African local governments with holistic resilience planning through a range of activities and resources including the Future Resilience for African Cities and Lands (FRACTAL)<sup>55</sup> project and the interactive adaptation participatory process tool. FRACTAL is a project involving seven countries. Its overarching aim is to advance scientific knowledge on regional climate responses to global change; enhance knowledge on how to integrate this information into decision-making at the city-regional scale; and contribute responsibly to decisions for resilient development pathways. This aim will be achieved through iterative, trans-disciplinary co-exploration/co-production processes. Cities included in this project are Windhoek (Namibia), Lusaka (Zambia), Maputo (Mozambique), Durban and Cape Town (South Africa), Blantyre (Malawi), Gaborone (Botswana) and Harare (Zimbabwe);

(ii) ICLEI Europe<sup>56</sup> offers a range of climate change adaptation activities and services to support European member cities, towns and urban regions in their efforts to develop adaptation strategies and action plans and guide them through a systematic process of implementation and management. Further, ICLEI Europe supports a number of initiatives, including: (i) **Smart Mature Resilience**,<sup>57</sup> a multidisciplinary research project working to enhance the resilience of cities. The project will develop “Resilience Management Guidelines” to help cities to resist, absorb and recover from shocks and stresses caused by climate change, social dynamics and critical infrastructure vulnerability, with the goal of strengthening Europe’s nexus of resilient cities; (ii) **RESIN**,<sup>58</sup> an interdisciplinary practice-based research project funded by the European Union, which investigates climate resilience in European cities. The project works with cities and research institutions to develop tools to support cities in designing and implementing climate adaptation strategies for the local contexts; and (iii) **RAMSES**,<sup>59</sup> a European Union research project quantifying the impact of climate change on cities and developing criteria to prioritize adaptation options. By understanding city characteristics and climate change impacts at the urban level, the project assesses risks and vulnerabilities, and the costs and benefits of respective adaptation measures;

(iii) ICLEI Oceania<sup>60</sup> serves local governments in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Island nations by supporting the development and implementation of resilience and disaster risk reduction planning through training, online resources and

<sup>53</sup> <http://africa.iclei.org/>.

<sup>54</sup> <http://africa.iclei.org/our-activities/project-programmes/integrated-climate-programme/projects-programmes/resilient-africa.html>.

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.fractal.org.za/>.

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.iclei-europe.org/>.

<sup>57</sup> <http://smr-project.eu/home/home/>.

<sup>58</sup> <http://www.resin-cities.eu/home/>.

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.ramses-cities.eu/home/>.

<sup>60</sup> <http://oceania.iclei.org/>.

knowledge exchange activities with regional and global partners. ICLEI Oceania leads the **ICLEI Community for Towns, Cities and Provinces of Small Islands Developing States**,<sup>61</sup> a group of interested and concerned representatives of towns and provinces of SIDS that supports communication, exchange and cooperation on resilient and sustainable urban development among SIDS;

(iv) ICLEI South Asia<sup>62</sup> works towards increasing the urban resilience of cities through local adaptation planning, the integration of climate science, policy and practice, the exchange of information among cities in the region and beyond, and the provision of tools enabling cities to devise and implement resilience strategies that respond to their specific needs and identified vulnerabilities;

(v) ICLEI Southeast Asia<sup>63</sup> works directly with local governments and several regional adaptation networks to support informed resilience-building at the local level;

(vi) ICLEI East Asia, including the ICLEI Kaohsiung Capacity Center,<sup>64</sup> supports local governments in East Asia and China with climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction;

(vii) ICLEI Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean<sup>65</sup> and ICLEI South America<sup>66</sup> support local governments with integrated low-carbon, resilient planning as well as waste management through online projects and targeted support.

#### **D. Commit: initiatives facilitating commitment to adaptation or climate resilience, and reporting on actions**

21. By joining a group, campaign or ‘compact’ on climate action, subnational governments (and/or other stakeholders) gain access to a network of committed actors, to share information, knowledge and build collaboration. According to the experience of the Compact of Mayors, those commitments and reporting platforms also increase the visibility of member cities as climate action leaders, build a consistent and robust body of data on the impact of action at the local level, and can encourage direct public and private sector investments by meeting transparent standards that are similar to those followed by national governments.<sup>67</sup> As such, the initiatives discussed below offer **peer-to-peer exchange opportunities, visibility and transparency that can facilitate the implementation of climate-resilient and adaptation actions**.

22. The following two initiatives offer internationally recognized commitment and reporting tools:

(a) Led and created by cities in 2005, **C40** is a network of 90 megacities representing 8 per cent of the world’s population and 25 per cent of the global economy. C40 focuses on driving urban action that reduces greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks, while increasing the health, well-being and economic opportunities of urban citizens. In addition to helping city staff to discuss critical mitigation and adaptation issues across

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<sup>61</sup> <http://www.iclei.org/activities/agendas/resilient-city/community-for-towns-cities-and-provinces-of-small-islands-developing-states.html>.

<sup>62</sup> <http://southasia.iclei.org/>.

<sup>63</sup> <http://seas.iclei.org/>.

<sup>64</sup> <http://kcc.iclei.org/>.

<sup>65</sup> <http://www.iclei.org.mx/>.

<sup>66</sup> <http://sams.iclei.org/>.

<sup>67</sup> <https://www.compactofmayors.org/history/>.



cities, the C40 Cities Awards and the *Climate Action in Megacities* publication<sup>68</sup> provide a significant amount of visibility both to climate action in urban areas and to the pioneering cities that take action. The latest edition of *Climate Action in Megacities*, which was launched immediately prior to COP 21, provides quantitative reporting on the 9,831 actions implemented by C40 cities since 2011, quantifies the cost of climate action and the carbon savings accrued, and analyses both the types of climate actions undertaken and the conditions under which such actions took place. The publication also highlighted that 30 per cent of climate actions undertaken by C40 cities were delivered through city-to-city cooperation, which suggests that networking can strongly catalyse action. The C40 group is open to other megacities;

(b) The **Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**, which is a merger (effective 1 January 2017) between the European Union Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and the Compact of Mayors, is the largest global coalition of cities committed to climate leadership. It builds on the commitments of more than 7,100 cities from 119 countries and 6 continents, representing over 8 per cent of the global population. It covers three areas: climate change mitigation; adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change; and universal access to secure, clean and affordable energy:

(i) The **Compact of Mayors** provides a space to publicly recognize the impact of cities' collective actions through the standardized measurement of emissions and climate risk, as well as consistent and public reporting of their efforts. Any city or town in the world can commit to the Compact of Mayors, regardless of their size or location. A city has up to three years to meet a series of requirements and fully comply, culminating in the creation of a full climate action and adaptation plan. The Compact of Mayors is now being fully integrated into the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy so that existing commitments will be honoured until the end of 2018, and a new commitment regime is in the process of being defined. As the central repository of the Compact of Mayors, the **carbons@ Climate Registry**<sup>69</sup> is a reporting platform designed for local and other subnational governments to enhance global transparency, accountability and credibility of climate action, following the measurement, reporting and verification principles;

(ii) The **European Union Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy** will remain a regional covenant under the umbrella of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and will adopt principles as defined in the Charter of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, while adjusting them to the regional or national context. With regard to cities that are part of the European Union Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, commitments will remain unchanged until the end of 2018. Currently, a city joining the European Union Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy commits to: at least a 40 per cent reduction in energy emissions by 2030 through improved energy efficiency and greater use of renewable energy sources; increased resilience to the impacts of climate change; increased resilience with fellow local and regional authorities within the European Union and beyond; a baseline review (i.e. a baseline emissions inventory, and a climate risks and vulnerability assessment); the submission of a sustainability energy and climate action plan, and mainstreaming of mitigation/adaptation considerations into relevant plans within two years following the formal signing of the Covenant; and the submission of a progress report every two years following the submission of the action plan.

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<sup>68</sup> <http://www.cam3.c40.org/images/C40ClimateActionInMegacities3.pdf>.

<sup>69</sup> For more information on the carbons@ Climate Registry, see [http://e-lib.iclei.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/cCR2015\\_5Year\\_Report.pdf](http://e-lib.iclei.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/cCR2015_5Year_Report.pdf).

23. In addition to the above-mentioned global initiatives for cities to commit to and report on their actions, **RegionsAdapt**<sup>70</sup> was launched at COP 21 in 2015, as a new global commitment to support and report on adaptation efforts at the state and regional levels. RegionsAdapt is open to all governments situated between the local and the national level from across the world,<sup>71</sup> regardless of their size and the stage of implementation of their climate policy. Governments joining the RegionsAdapt initiative express their intention to: (i) adopt a strategic approach to adaptation and prioritize adaptation actions (e.g. through adopting or reviewing a regional plan or strategy on climate change adaptation within two years of joining the initiative); (ii) take concrete action on adaptation in at least one of the key priority areas identified by the regions, including water resources and management; resilience and disaster risk reduction; agriculture and zootechnics; forestry, protected areas and biodiversity; infrastructure (including transport and the energy sector) and territorial planning; economic impacts and opportunities; and social adaptation and impacts; and (iii) report data on the progress of the adaptation actions on an annual basis through the Compact of States and Regions reporting platform. The Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD)<sup>72</sup> serves as RegionsAdapt's secretariat, while the **Carbon Disclosure Project**<sup>73</sup> provides the global reporting system.

24. The commitments of cities and regions to climate action, including through C40 and the Compact of Mayors, are available on the UNFCCC **Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action**<sup>74</sup> (NAZCA) portal, which aims to track the mobilization and action that are helping countries to achieve and exceed their national commitments to address climate change. As at 7 April 2017, the NAZCA portal had captured the commitments of 2,508 cities and 209 regions.

25. Additional initiatives under United Nations processes provide platforms through which a wide variety of stakeholders can network and make commitments, in order to carry out adaptation or actions for climate resilience in human settlements, as follows:

(a) Launched in 2010, the **Making Cities Resilient**<sup>75</sup> campaign led by UNISDR is a voluntary partnership and city-driven campaign which aims to raise awareness of resilience and disaster risk reduction among local governments and urban communities worldwide. Beyond the platform to commit to achieving resilience, the campaign aims at: raising awareness of citizens and governments at all levels of the benefits of reducing urban risks; identifying budget allocations within local government funding plans to invest in disaster risk reduction activities; including disaster risk reduction in participatory urban development planning processes; and protecting critical infrastructure;

(b) Launched at COP 17 in 2011, the **Durban Adaptation Charter** was signed by 114 signatories, representing 950 local government organizations from 27 countries, and builds on the recognition of local governments as government stakeholders in the Cancun Agreements. The charter primarily fosters peer-to-peer cooperation through its 'hub and compact' approach, which consists of a network of networks engaging in collaborative climate change adaptation action. Current compacts include the South East Florida Compact (United States of America) and the Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Change Compact (South Africa). This compact approach started with a series of city-to-city exchanges that enhanced peer-to-peer learning outcomes within areas of adaptation that were of mutual interest.

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<sup>70</sup> <http://www.nrg4sd.org/climate-change/regionsadapt/>.

<sup>71</sup> RegionsAdapt members include Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Quebec (Canada), Lombardy (Italy), Brittany (France), Saint Louis (Senegal) and Lusaka Province (Zambia).

<sup>72</sup> <http://www.nrg4sd.org/>.

<sup>73</sup> For further information, see <https://www.cdp.net/en/info/about-us>.

<sup>74</sup> <http://climateaction.unfccc.int/>.

<sup>75</sup> <https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/home/index>.

## E. Finance: initiatives focusing on pledges, innovative financial mechanisms and providing access to dedicated funds

26. Global and regional initiatives described below aim to address the challenge of access to financing for adaptation or actions for climate resilience in urban settlements through financial commitments and pledges, innovative programmes and mechanisms, and dedicated facilities and funds.

27. These commitments and pledges contribute to addressing the issue of financing while supporting members to lead by example and build collaboration for action. Related initiatives include the following:

(a) Launched in April 2014 at the 7<sup>th</sup> World Urban Forum, **MCUR** brought together key institutions in the field of human settlements to facilitate the flow of knowledge and financial resources necessary to help cities to become more resilient. Collectively, MCUR members commit more than USD 2 billion annually towards advancing resilient urban development. To scale up adaptation, MCUR is also committed to supporting urban areas to achieve good-quality, comprehensive city data; develop plans for safer buildings and infrastructure; preserve productive and protective ecosystems; and build local government capacity to respond to shocks and stresses;

(b) The **Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative**<sup>76</sup> was launched during the United Nations Climate Summit in September 2014, with a commitment to raise USD 2 billion for cities at risk from extreme weather events due to climate change. Supported by partners of MCUR, the initiative's objectives are to: double the number of cities and partners committed to building resilience by the end of 2015; assist 500 local governments to develop resilience action plans by 2020 through partners' respective resilience initiatives, and, where possible, connect these plans to support commitments made by national governments, as well as those commitments made through the Compact of Mayors; use the estimated USD 2 billion annual urban resilience investment valued through MCUR as a benchmark, and catalyse an equal amount of in-kind and direct support for cities' resilience plans by 2020; manage an online 'marketplace' or similar platform, including to help cities to connect with new partners; and include and support the development of capacity and the enhancement of the resilience of communities and community-based organizations in all city and urban-related initiatives and programmes;

(c) Announced at COP 21 in December 2015, the **100 Resilient Cities 10% resilience pledge**<sup>77</sup> urges the mayors of the cities selected as part of the 100 Resilient Cities initiatives to promise 10 per cent of their city's annual budgets towards resilience-building and resilience-related goals and projects, without raising additional funds or taxes.

28. Several innovative programmes and actions have also been developed to facilitate access to financing from both public and private sources for climate-resilient and adaptation actions in urban settlements:

(a) A component of the **World Bank Resilient Cities Programme**, launched in 2013, focuses on financing resilience. The programme consists of developing innovative financing mechanisms with the private sector and other development partners to support investment in resilient infrastructure, and in designing a methodology to mainstream low-carbon and resilient capital investment planning in cities. Cities participating in the City Creditworthiness Academies<sup>78</sup> benefit from training, including on **climate-smart**

<sup>76</sup> <http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/09/RESILIENCE-Resilient-Cities-Acceleration-Initiative.pdf>.

<sup>77</sup> <http://www.100resilientcities.org/blog/entry/10percent-resilience-pledge#/-/-/>.

<sup>78</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/city-creditworthiness-initiative>.

**investment planning.** The climate-smart investment planning methodology developed by the World Bank is designed to help cities to prioritize municipal financing towards low-carbon, resilient and cost-effective infrastructure investments. Governments can evaluate alternatives for each proposed project through climate-smart and cost-effectiveness criteria, helping them to understand how a project can have a lower carbon output compared with those designed through conventional methods. A well-designed plan may also help local governments to obtain better bond ratings and lower interest rates on debt;

(b) **CCFLA** was created in 2014 as a multi-stakeholder and multilevel coalition of networks of cities and regions, private investor coalitions, development banks, central governments, research centres, foundations and civil society organizations<sup>79</sup> that have come together to propose a set of measures designed to catalyse and accelerate investment in low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure in urban areas. Its mission is to catalyse and accelerate additional capital flows to cities, maximize investments in climate-smart infrastructure and close the investment gap in urban areas. Its objectives are to leverage the work, knowledge and expertise of its members; contribute to raising visibility; scale up successful financial products; grow pipelines of bankable projects; create enabling environments; catalyse and broker partnerships; and coordinate and manage research and knowledge. In 2015, CCFLA launched *The State of City Climate Finance 2015*<sup>80</sup> and in 2016 it released an analytical mapping of its members' activities, which provides some initial information on financing opportunities in the field;

(c) The **Transformative Actions Program (TAP)**<sup>81</sup> was launched in 2015 by a network of subnational governments and is managed by ICLEI, with the aim of catalysing and improving capital flows to cities, towns and regions and strengthening the capacity of local and subnational governments to access climate finance and attract investment for adaptation and mitigation projects. The TAP Project Pipeline serves as a project preparation and certification facility, which includes evaluation, feedback and quality assurance for projects in the pipeline and delivers high-quality projects bearing the 'TAPapproval' seal. The online platform displays 'TAPapplications' in the pipeline in a centralized, uniform format that optimizes visibility to potential investors and funders. Partners also engage in capacity development, technical support, relationship-building and knowledge exchange opportunities. Through advocacy and events, TAP amplifies the message that local and subnational governments need effective financing mechanisms to achieve progress towards local, national and global climate goals;

(d) Launched at COP 21 in December 2015, **SuRe® – The Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure**,<sup>82</sup> was developed by Global Infrastructure Basel (GIB) as a global voluntary standard that integrates key criteria for sustainability and resilience into infrastructure development through 14 themes covering criteria across environmental, social and governance factors. The standard aims to establish a common understanding of resilient infrastructure projects between project developers, financiers and local authorities; and provide guidance on how to manage those aspects from both a risk management and a benefit creation perspective. SuRe® applies to infrastructure projects across different types of infrastructure and relies on independent verification and certification by third parties. It builds on existing work advancing sustainability standards and is based on the GIB grading tool for sustainable infrastructure projects, which has been used since 2012 as a self-assessment tool for over 150 infrastructure projects.

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<sup>79</sup> The full list of members is available at <http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/about/members/>.

<sup>80</sup> <http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/2015/12/the-state-of-city-climate-finance-2015-2/>.

<sup>81</sup> <http://tap-potential.org/>.

<sup>82</sup> <http://www.gib-foundation.org/sure-standard/>.

29. In addition, a number of global and regional facilities, funds and programmes have been created specifically to either facilitate access to finance or provide financing for sustainable and climate-resilient urban projects. The latter include:

(a) The **C40 Cities Finance Facility (CFF)**<sup>83</sup> supports C40 cities in accessing climate finance, both for mitigation and adaptation. It supports: project preparation of urban climate change projects for sustainable financing; capacity development of city administrations to mobilize and access a broad range of financing instruments; knowledge-sharing beyond CFF partner cities via peer-to-peer learning and through other CFF stakeholders; and partnerships between cities and investors/financiers. The first two pilot projects were announced in September 2016. CFF will help to transform cycling in Bogotá, Colombia, through the development of new cycling infrastructure, and will support the development of a green transportation corridor with a fleet of clean electric buses in Mexico City. CFF is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the United States Agency for International Development, with additional in-kind assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit and C40 together serve as implementing agencies;

(b) Two funds under the **Asian Development Bank** can also help to finance investments for climate change mitigation and adaptation in urban areas. The **Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund**<sup>84</sup> was established in December 2009 under the Urban Financing Partnership Facility. The fund provides grants for technical assistance and investments focused on providing ‘pro-poor’ or environmental benefits. Priorities include climate change mitigation and adaptation; urban environmental transportation services; urban environmental water and wastewater services; urban environmental solid waste management services; district heating and cooling services; and urban renewal. The **Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund (UCCRTF)**<sup>85</sup> was established in 2013 with the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Its purpose is to help to build resilience to the effects of climate variability and climate change by mainstreaming climate change resilience into urban planning. UCCRTF helps to build resilience to the effects of climate variability and climate change within medium-sized cities in Asia, particularly to reduce the vulnerability of the urban poor. UCCRTF uses a systems-centred approach linked to the implementation of infrastructure and policy or institutional interventions, as well as strong knowledge, capacity-building and networking components. The countries eligible to receive support from the fund are Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines and Viet Nam;

(c) Under the **Inter-American Development Bank**, the **Emerging and Sustainable Cities (ESC)**<sup>86</sup> programme is a technical assistance programme providing direct support to national and subnational governments in the development and execution of city action plans. ESC employs a multidisciplinary approach to identify, organize and prioritize urban interventions to tackle the main roadblocks that prevent the sustainable growth of emerging cities in Latin America and the Caribbean. This transversal approach is based on three pillars: (i) environmental and climate change sustainability; (ii) urban sustainability; and (iii) fiscal sustainability and governance;

(d) Launched in 2016, the GEF-funded **SC-IAP** is implemented by the **World Bank** in partnership with the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank,

<sup>83</sup> <http://www.c40.org/programmes/c40-cities-finance-facility>.

<sup>84</sup> <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/urban-environmental-infrastructure-fund>.

<sup>85</sup> <https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/urban-climate-change-resilience-trust-fund>.

<sup>86</sup> <http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/emerging-and-sustainable-cities/responding-to-urban-development-challenges-in-emerging-cities,6690.html>.

the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Inter-American Development Bank, UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. With a USD 28 million grant from the GEF, SC-IAP is expected to mobilize up to USD 1.5 billion over five years to support various urban sustainability projects in around 30 cities across 11 pilot countries. Following the pilot, another round of participation from countries appears to be planned.

30. There is also a global initiative focusing specifically on facilitating access to finance for adaptation to rural local governments at the lowest or second lowest tiers and small towns with populations under 600,000. Operating primarily in the LDCs, the **Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL)**<sup>87</sup> of the United Nations Capital Development Fund was first piloted in Bhutan and Cambodia in 2011–2013, and then expanded to Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, Ghana, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger and Tuvalu. The LoCAL initiative serves as a mechanism to integrate climate change adaptation into local governments’ planning and budgeting systems, increase the awareness of and response to climate change at the local level, and augment the amount of finance available to local governments for climate change adaptation. The initiative combines performance-based climate resilience grants, which ensure programming and verification of climate change expenditures at the local level, with technical and capacity-building support. It is designed to reinforce existing national and subnational financial and fiscal delivery systems, and it uses the demonstration effect to trigger further flows for local adaptation – including national fiscal transfers and global climate finance for local authorities – through their central governments. In 2015, grants totalling USD 2.29 million were delivered to LoCAL countries. The LoCAL initiative aims at covering all the LDCs within its five-year planned duration (2013–2018).<sup>88</sup>

## F. Unite: initiatives aimed at building coalitions to scale up action

31. National and subnational governments, as well as various other actors playing an active part in the planning and implementation of climate-resilient and adaptation policies, projects and programmes in human settlements, have the possibility to join global multi-stakeholder and multisectoral initiatives that will provide them with additional resources for action. Such initiatives are as follows:

(a) **GCCA**<sup>89</sup> was launched in 2010 to accelerate a worldwide transition to cooler, healthier cities. Its mission is to advance urban heat island mitigation policies and programmes to promote more efficient and comfortable buildings, and healthier and more resilient cities, and cancel some of the warming effects of climate change through global cooling. The GCCA approach is to cultivate partnerships with cities and other stakeholders to provide them with the tools and support they need to identify successful policies and programmes, adapt them to each city’s unique characteristics, and connect with experts and partners to help with implementation. For that purpose, GCCA partners with cities, regions, national governments, networks and companies across the world to pursue cool roofs and pavements programmes; raises awareness of GCCA to ensure that research on urban heat islands is widely disseminated; incorporates cool surfaces into the building, energy and green codes of key states in the United States of America and other countries; supports new research to further understand the impacts of cool surfaces on energy use, the response to global climate change, urban resilience, health and other areas; and promotes supportive market conditions to spur the installation of cool surfaces in the United States of America and other countries;

<sup>87</sup> <http://www.local-uncdf.org/>.

<sup>88</sup> [http://www.local-uncdf.org/uploads/2/4/0/3/24030503/local\\_annual\\_report\\_2015-english-web\\_3.pdf](http://www.local-uncdf.org/uploads/2/4/0/3/24030503/local_annual_report_2015-english-web_3.pdf).

<sup>89</sup> <http://www.globalcoolcities.org/>.

(b) The **Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate – helping cities adapt to water shortages**<sup>90</sup> was launched during the Eaumege 2015 conference by its organizers, the International Hydrological Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, ARCEAU-IdF (the Alliance of Water Stakeholders from the Paris Region) and ICLEI. The three partners for Eaumege 2015 announced the establishment within two years of an international platform for cooperation to facilitate a dialogue on water, with the aim of helping megacities adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. It aims to facilitate experience-sharing between the academic community and water operators in improving adaptation through best practices assessments, and to identify means and mechanisms for funding the adaptation of megacities to the impacts of climate change on urban water;

(c) The **Global Alliance for Urban Crises**,<sup>91</sup> launched at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2015, has emerged to address the trends and challenges that are at the intersection of urbanization, conflicts, displacement and climate change. As at 2016, more than 65 organizations, including local authorities, and humanitarian development and urban actors, had joined the alliance. The objectives of the alliance are to: work to achieve an improved understanding of, and commitment to, effective humanitarian action in urban settings; manage a repository of knowledge on current initiatives in agencies and organizations; identify gaps in evidence, capacity, tools and approaches; promote the uptake of urban-specific tools and approaches to ensure that stakeholders are better equipped to work effectively in towns and cities affected by crisis; support members to contribute to shared goals of improved preparedness and response through their own individual or joint initiatives; advocate for and mobilize appropriate financing mechanisms and funding windows to support such initiatives; advocate for the inclusion of an urban crisis focus in other relevant communities of practice, for example those addressing the impacts of climate change, forced displacement and migration, and global health risks; and work to increase the availability and inclusion of urban expertise in humanitarian response;

(d) The **Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)** has developed an **Urban Health Initiative**<sup>92</sup> to help to empower cities to take effective action on air quality, in collaboration with the health, environment and development sectors. The CCAC initiative is led by the World Health Organization, UNEP, the World Bank, the Governments of Norway and the United States of America, as well as urban and civil society stakeholders, such as ICLEI and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development. The Urban Health Initiative aims to harness the energies of existing sustainability initiatives, focusing on synergies among health, air quality and the environment, and development leaders. Traditional practitioners will play a particularly important role in reaching high-risk and vulnerable populations. The initiative will link with other related CCAC initiatives such as those promoting cleaner heavy-duty diesel vehicles, better management of municipal solid waste, and cleaner brick production and domestic cookstoves to improve people's health in the near term and for future generations. Lessons learned in urban areas will be used to support action in rural areas.

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<sup>90</sup> <https://eaumege.org/about-us>.

<sup>91</sup> <http://agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3851>.

<sup>92</sup> <http://www.ccacoalition.org/ru/initiatives/health>.

### III. Examples of initiatives at the national and subnational level on rural and remote settlements

32. Owing to the apparent limited number of global and regional initiatives addressing adaptation for **rural settlements**, this document includes one example of a national initiative. In January 2017, UN-Habitat, through CCCI, began to help to build the adaptive capacity and climate change resilience of provincial, district and local governments and communities in southern Lao People's Democratic Republic. The initiative, entitled "**Enhancing the climate and disaster resilience of the most vulnerable rural and emerging urban human settlements in Lao PDR**",<sup>93</sup> will be executed in partnership with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, with support from provincial authorities and relevant local stakeholders. The project's USD 4.5 million budget is funded by the Adaptation Fund, and is expected to run for four years. The initiative focuses on 189 villages in the vulnerable southern provinces of Attapeu, Salavan and Sekong, which are acutely affected by natural disasters. In recent years, a change in climate in the region has led to more frequent, unpredictable and destructive flooding during the wet season, and increasing drought during the dry season. These hazards are likely to increase in frequency and ferocity in the future. UN-Habitat will help to enhance the climate and disaster resilience of these vulnerable remote rural villages and emerging urban settlements by increasing sustainable access to basic infrastructure systems and services, emphasizing resilience to storms, floods, droughts, landslides and disease outbreaks. The project combines a number of horizontally and vertically interrelated policy, planning and capacity development initiatives, and has at its core the delivery of resilient infrastructure and services in target settlements that are characterized by high exposure to climate hazards. Project start-up activities are under way, and comprehensive vulnerability assessments at the provincial and district levels are scheduled to be conducted over the next few months. Capacity development and resilience planning support at the provincial, district and local levels has begun. Community resilience plans will be locally developed and implemented.

33. With reference to initiatives in **remote settlements**, the findings from the literature review were limited to initiatives on urban settlements in remote SIDS:

(a) Since 2012, UN-Habitat has assisted the city of Honiara in the Solomon Islands with adaptation planning in both formal and informal urban areas. A participatory analysis of vulnerability and adaptive capacity was carried out in 2014. The same year, floods devastated Honiara and destroyed one highly vulnerable settlement. This destruction provided added impetus to adaptation planning. After the floodwaters receded, UN-Habitat supported Honiara to undertake climate action planning. From the outset, the planning process was undertaken jointly by the Honiara City Council and the Solomon Islands Government. This joint effort led to the development in 2016 of the **Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan**.<sup>94</sup> This plan provides for concrete actions to reduce the multitude of risks that the city faces, with adaptation actions at the city, ward and community levels. Further planning and implementation support continues to be provided in Honiara. The support provided by UN-Habitat is currently being expanded to community-based adaptation in three highly vulnerable informal communities: Koa Hill, Ontong Java and Vara Creek. UN-Habitat has trained local officials, community representatives and partners in the use of tablets, drones and geographic information systems to prepare geo-referenced, ortho-rectified maps of these communities. In addition, more detailed assessments of environmental risks and ecosystem-based approaches to

<sup>93</sup> <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/enhancing-climate-disaster-resilience-vulnerable-rural-emerging-urban-human-settlements-lao-pdr/>.

<sup>94</sup> [http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/programmes/ccci/pdf/HURCAP\\_final\\_Endorsed.pdf](http://www.fukuoka.unhabitat.org/programmes/ccci/pdf/HURCAP_final_Endorsed.pdf).



adaptation are under way. Community-based adaptation will be fully integrated into city-wide planning;

(b) As part of its **Pacific Islands Disaster Risk Reduction Program** in partnership with UNISDR launched in 2015, ICLEI Oceania is supporting Port Vila, (Vanuatu) and Honiara to assess their disaster risk reduction capacity and develop action plans to build greater disaster resilience. The initial workshop stage has been completed and ICLEI is currently providing support to Port Vila and Honiara to implement selected actions. Discussions are under way to expand the work to other municipalities through the Community for Towns, Cities and Provinces of Small Islands Developing States.

## IV. Conclusions

34. The overview provided in this document of global and regional initiatives addressing adaptation or climate resilience in urban settlements suggests the following observations:

(a) **Large cities, including megacities, are the targets of numerous initiatives, with few regional and global initiatives catering to the needs of secondary cities and towns.** A limited number of global or regional initiatives appear to address the adaptation challenges of rural settlements. The specific challenges associated with adaptation in informal settlements were rarely mentioned in the literature available on global and regional initiatives;

(b) **In terms of regional coverage, the initiatives appear to focus more on Europe and Asia than on other regions.** Only one regional initiative focusing on SIDS and one focusing specifically on the LDCs were identified in the research undertaken for the purpose of this report;

(c) **The majority of global and regional initiatives appear to provide knowledge and technical support, including through city-to-city dialogues, in order to assess the vulnerability of urban settlements and plan for adaptation or climate resilience.** Initiatives facilitating or providing access to financing for adaptation or climate resilience urban projects are more recent and less numerous compared with initiatives offering knowledge and technical support. Since 2005, global and regional initiatives have grown to cater to the various support needs of national and subnational governments, which range from learning about adaptation opportunities to adaptation planning and implementation of actions. They have progressively become more inclusive of relevant actors in the field of urban climate resilience, such as NGOs, universities, private sector companies and financial institutions. The holistic approach to sustainable low-carbon climate-resilient urban development, which addresses disaster risk reduction, adaptation and mitigation to climate change in a synergetic manner, is also becoming more prevalent, and could enhance climate-resilient action on the ground;

(d) **The majority of the initiatives offering knowledge and technical support as well as the opportunity to commit and report appear to be designed by and for governments at the subnational level.** This highlights the lead role that subnational governments play in pioneering concrete adaptation action at the local level. However, the global and regional funds, facilities and programmes providing direct financing for adaptation or climate resilience in urban and rural settlements, which are included in this document, are only accessible to national governments. In this regard, issues related to the vertical integration of adaptation or actions for climate resilience in human settlements within national adaptation planning processes may warrant further consideration.

35. The invitation by the SBSTA<sup>95</sup> for submissions on human settlements and adaptation will provide the opportunity for Parties, subnational governments and relevant organizations to share information addressing the question of vertical integration, among other challenges. In their submissions, Parties, subnational governments and relevant organizations are also invited to provide information on the latest outcomes of global, regional, national and subnational initiatives supporting adaptation or climate resilience in human settlements. These inputs will contribute to a better understanding of the initiatives and actions taking place at the national and subnational levels.

36. **The secretariat will continue to collaborate with expert institutions and build new partnership in delivering human settlements and adaptation activities mandated at SBSTA 44.**<sup>96</sup> More particularly, expert organizations have been invited to contribute to, through submissions, and to participate in the 11<sup>th</sup> NWP Focal Point Forum, focusing on human settlements and adaptation, at COP 23 (November 2017).<sup>97</sup>

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<sup>95</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15(b)(ii).

<sup>96</sup> See paragraphs 5 and 6 and figure 1 above.

<sup>97</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 15(b).

## Annex

### Global and regional initiatives in the area of human settlements and adaptation

Table 1  
Global initiatives

<i>Name of initiative</i>	<i>Learn</i>	<i>Access technical support</i>	<i>Commit</i>	<i>Finance</i>	<i>Unite</i>	<i>Further information</i>
100 Resilient Cities	✓	✓				<a href="http://www.100resilientcities.org/">http://www.100resilientcities.org/</a>
100 Resilient Cities 10% resilience pledge			✓	✓		<a href="http://www.100resilientcities.org/blog/entry/10percent-resilience-pledge#/-/">http://www.100resilientcities.org/blog/entry/10percent-resilience-pledge#/-/</a>
C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group			✓			<a href="http://www.c40.org/">http://www.c40.org/</a>
C40 Cities Finance Facility				✓		<a href="http://www.c40.org/programmes/c40-cities-finance-facility">http://www.c40.org/programmes/c40-cities-finance-facility</a>
C40 Climate Change Risk Assessment Network	✓					<a href="http://www.c40.org/networks/climate_change_risk_assessment">http://www.c40.org/networks/climate_change_risk_assessment</a>
C40 Connecting Delta Cities Network	✓					<a href="http://www.deltacities.com/cities">http://www.deltacities.com/cities</a>
C40 Cool Cities Network	✓					<a href="http://www.c40.org/networks/cool_cities">http://www.c40.org/networks/cool_cities</a>
Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance			✓	✓		<a href="http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/">http://www.citiesclimatefinance.org/</a>
Climate and Clean Air Coalition Urban Health Initiative					✓	<a href="http://www.ccacoalition.org/ru/initiatives/health">http://www.ccacoalition.org/ru/initiatives/health</a>
Compact of Mayors			✓			<a href="https://www.compactofmayors.org/history/">https://www.compactofmayors.org/history/</a>
Durban Adaptation Charter	✓	✓	✓			<a href="http://www.durbanadaptationcharter.org/">http://www.durbanadaptationcharter.org/</a>
Global Alliance for Urban Crises					✓	<a href="http://agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3851">http://agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3851</a>
Global Cool Cities Alliance					✓	<a href="http://www.globalcoolcities.org/">http://www.globalcoolcities.org/</a>
Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy			✓			<a href="http://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/">http://www.globalcovenantofmayors.org/</a>
Global Platform for Sustainable Cities	✓	✓		✓		<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/global-platform-for-sustainable-cities">http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/global-platform-for-sustainable-cities</a>
ICLEI Resilient Cities Agenda	✓					<a href="http://www.iclei.org/activities/agendas/resilient-">http://www.iclei.org/activities/agendas/resilient-</a>

<i>Name of initiative</i>	<i>Learn</i>	<i>Access technical support</i>	<i>Commit</i>	<i>Finance</i>	<i>Unite</i>	<i>Further information</i>
						<a href="#">city.html</a>
Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility		✓		✓		<a href="http://www.local-uncdf.org/">http://www.local-uncdf.org/</a>
Making Cities Resilient			✓			<a href="https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/home/index">https://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/home/index</a>
Medellín Collaboration on Urban Resilience	✓			✓		<a href="http://unhabitat.org/new-global-collaboration-for-urban-resilience-announced-at-wuf7/">http://unhabitat.org/new-global-collaboration-for-urban-resilience-announced-at-wuf7/</a>
Cities Alliance Joint Work Programme on Resilient Cities	✓					<a href="http://www.citiesalliance.org/JWP-ResilientCities">http://www.citiesalliance.org/JWP-ResilientCities</a>
Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate – helping cities adapt to water shortages					✓	<a href="https://eaumeqa.org/about-us">https://eaumeqa.org/about-us</a>
RegionsAdapt			✓			<a href="http://www.nrg4sd.org/climate-change/regionsadapt/">http://www.nrg4sd.org/climate-change/regionsadapt/</a>
resiliencetools.org	✓					<a href="http://resiliencetools.org/">http://resiliencetools.org/</a>
Resilient Cities (congress series)	✓					<a href="http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/resilient-cities-hub-site/about-the-global-forum/">http://resilient-cities.iclei.org/resilient-cities-hub-site/about-the-global-forum/</a>
Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative			✓	✓		<a href="http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/act-ion-areas/resilience-resilient-cities-acceleration-initiative/">http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/act-ion-areas/resilience-resilient-cities-acceleration-initiative/</a>
Resilient Cities Program		✓		✓		<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/resilient-cities-program">http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/urbandevelopment/brief/resilient-cities-program</a>
Transformative Actions Program				✓		<a href="http://tap-potential.org/">http://tap-potential.org/</a>
United Nations Human Settlements Programme Cities and Climate Change Initiative	✓	✓				<a href="http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/cities-and-climate-change-initiative/">http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/cities-and-climate-change-initiative/</a>
United Nations Human Settlements Programme City Resilience Profiling Programme	✓	✓				<a href="https://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-resilience-profiling-programme/">https://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-resilience-profiling-programme/</a>
Urban Climate Change Research Network	✓					<a href="http://uccrn.org/">http://uccrn.org/</a>

Table 2  
Regional initiatives

<i>Region</i>	<i>Name of initiative</i>	<i>Learn</i>	<i>Access technical support</i>	<i>Commit</i>	<i>Finance</i>	<i>Unite</i>	<i>Further information</i>
Africa	Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓		<a href="http://www.ccre.org/en/activites/view/40">http://www.ccre.org/en/activites/view/40</a>
	ICLEI Africa Resilient City Project	✓	✓				<a href="http://africa.iclei.org/our-activities/project-programmes/integrated-climate-programme/projects-programmes/resilient-africa.html">http://africa.iclei.org/our-activities/project-programmes/integrated-climate-programme/projects-programmes/resilient-africa.html</a>
Asia	Asian Development Bank Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund				✓		<a href="https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/urban-climate-change-resilience-trust-fund">https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/urban-climate-change-resilience-trust-fund</a>
	Asian Development Bank Urban Environmental Infrastructure Fund				✓		<a href="https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/urban-environmental-infrastructure-fund">https://www.adb.org/site/funds/funds/urban-environmental-infrastructure-fund</a>
	Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network	✓					<a href="https://www.acccrn.net/">https://www.acccrn.net/</a>
Europe	European Union Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy			✓			<a href="http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/covenant-of-mayors_en.html">http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/about/covenant-of-mayors_en.html</a>
	Mayors Adapt	✓					<a href="http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/Adaptation.html">http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/Adaptation.html</a>
	Open European Day	✓					<a href="http://resilientcities2017.iclei.org/open-european-day/">http://resilientcities2017.iclei.org/open-european-day/</a>
South America	Inter-American Development Bank Emerging and Sustainable Cities	✓	✓		✓		<a href="http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/emerging-and-sustainable-cities/responding-to-urban-development-challenges-in-emerging-cities,6690.html">http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/emerging-and-sustainable-cities/responding-to-urban-development-challenges-in-emerging-cities,6690.html</a>
Pacific-Oceania	ICLEI Community for Towns, Cities and Provinces of Small Islands Developing States	✓	✓				<a href="http://www.iclei.org/activities/agendas/resilient-city/community-for-towns-cities-and-provinces-of-small-islands-developing-states.html">http://www.iclei.org/activities/agendas/resilient-city/community-for-towns-cities-and-provinces-of-small-islands-developing-states.html</a>