



UNITED NATIONS

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ESCWA

Expert Group Meeting on Mainstreaming Climate  
Action into National Development Planning in the  
Arab Region



# Entry points for inclusive climate action in Cities

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# Why is the local scale important for CC ?

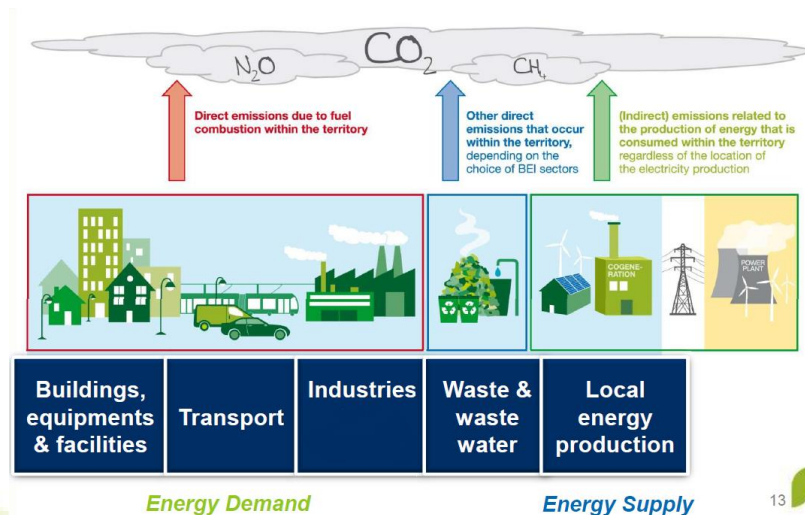
- The majority of the population lives in cities and this trend is increasing
- 60% of global energy consumption and 30-50% of global GHG emissions are generated locally
- Decisions made by municipalities can influence vulnerability to climate change
- Climate Impacts Affect Community Health and Economy
- Local community has a better (direct) perception of the vulnerability and CC impacts
- Specific actions and measures for CC adaptation can be developed locally

# Entries for climate change mainstreaming

- **Adaptation** to climate change impacts (extreme events, agriculture, infrastructures, ...)
- **Mitigation** of GHG (energy, transport, waste,...)
- **Local economy** (labor market, investments, ..)
- **Education and Awareness**

# Cities are laboratories for the integrated approach (system)

- Each local government has a unique set of geographical, environmental, economic and social circumstances, the effects and risks of climate change will differ.
- Early planning and preparation can minimise long-term economic, social and environmental costs to communities.
- Information to help residents understand, prepare for and minimise the impacts of extreme events and hazards caused by climate change.



# The planning process

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- Identify stakeholders
- Form steering committees and working groups
- Hold public consultations
- Develop a climate plan (Local Development Plan)

# Stakeholders engagement

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1. Building a shared vision,
2. Defining the objectives and targets,
3. Setting the priorities

# Stakeholders engagement

Raising awareness of local population, stakeholders, policy makers, etc.

<b>Approach</b>	<b>Level of participation</b>	<b>Tools</b>
<b>(least to greatest involvement)</b>		
Provide information and education	Informing	Brochures, newsletters, advertisement, exhibitions, site visits
Provide information and feedback	Consultation	Website, public meetings, teleconferences, surveys and questionnaires, staffed exhibitions
Involvement	Partnership	Workshops, focus groups, forums
Extended involvement	Delegated power	Community advisory committees

# ClimaMed project (South Mediterranean countries)

- Supporting sustainable climate and energy policies and strategies at local levels in ten cities per country;
- Development of local Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plans (SEACAPs);
- Identifying pilot actions to be implemented by local authorities;



# Lessons learned (CES-MED & ClimaMed)

- Many mitigation actions designed in CES-MED are implemented (energy efficiency and renewable energy)
- Integrating climate action plan within the local development plan
- Adaptation to Climate Change is a very challenging issue: a priority (water, agriculture, infrastructures,.. )
- Mitigation of GHG emission is cost-efficient (energy, waste, transport,..)
- Education and Awareness of local authorities, stakeholders and civil society

# Difficulties and barriers for municipalities

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- Sustainability of the process at local level (Mayors, Deputies)
- Capacity building and human resources
- Local environmental Policy
- Institutional and legal frameworks
- Financial resources
- Private sector involvement
- Private Public partnership

# Ambitious NDCs

## Vertical Integration:

National governments build on local action to develop more ambitious NDCs

## Tracking and quantifying local action:

Setting a national MRV system for GHG mitigation reporting



**Thank you for your attention**

