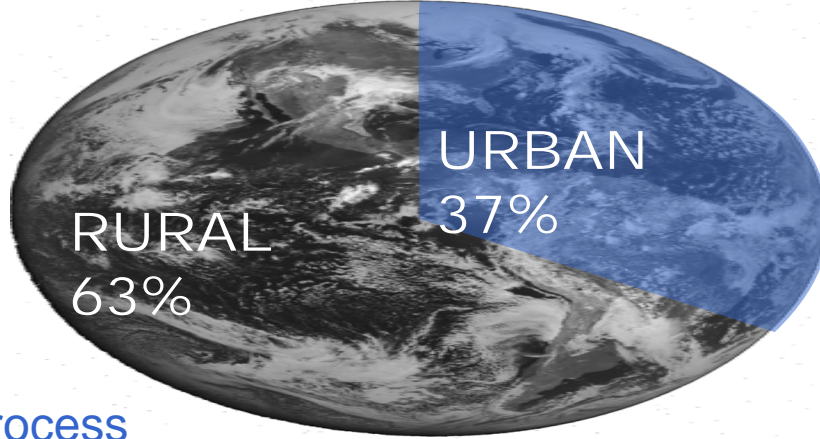


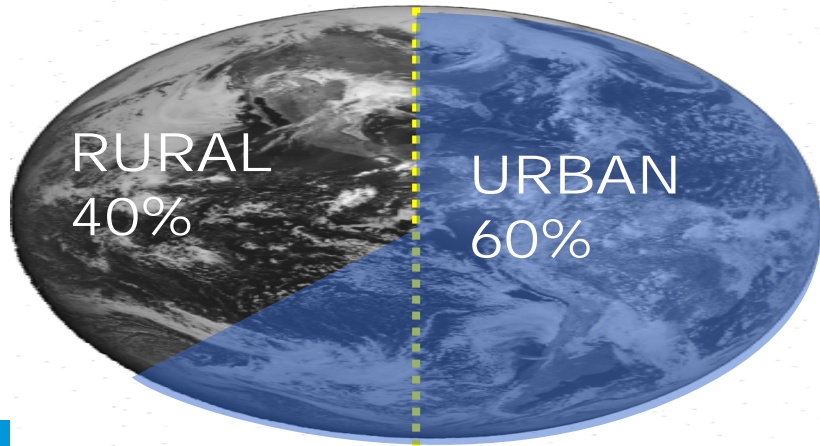
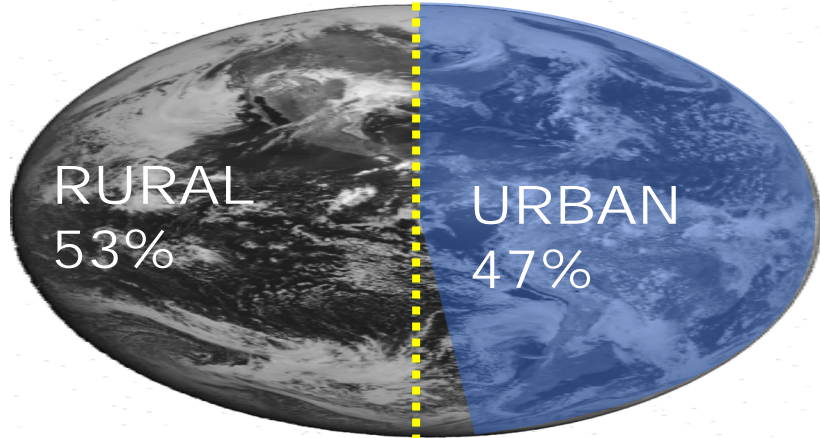


# Urbanisation-Climate Change Nexus

Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction – Nairobi  
May 5-7 2009



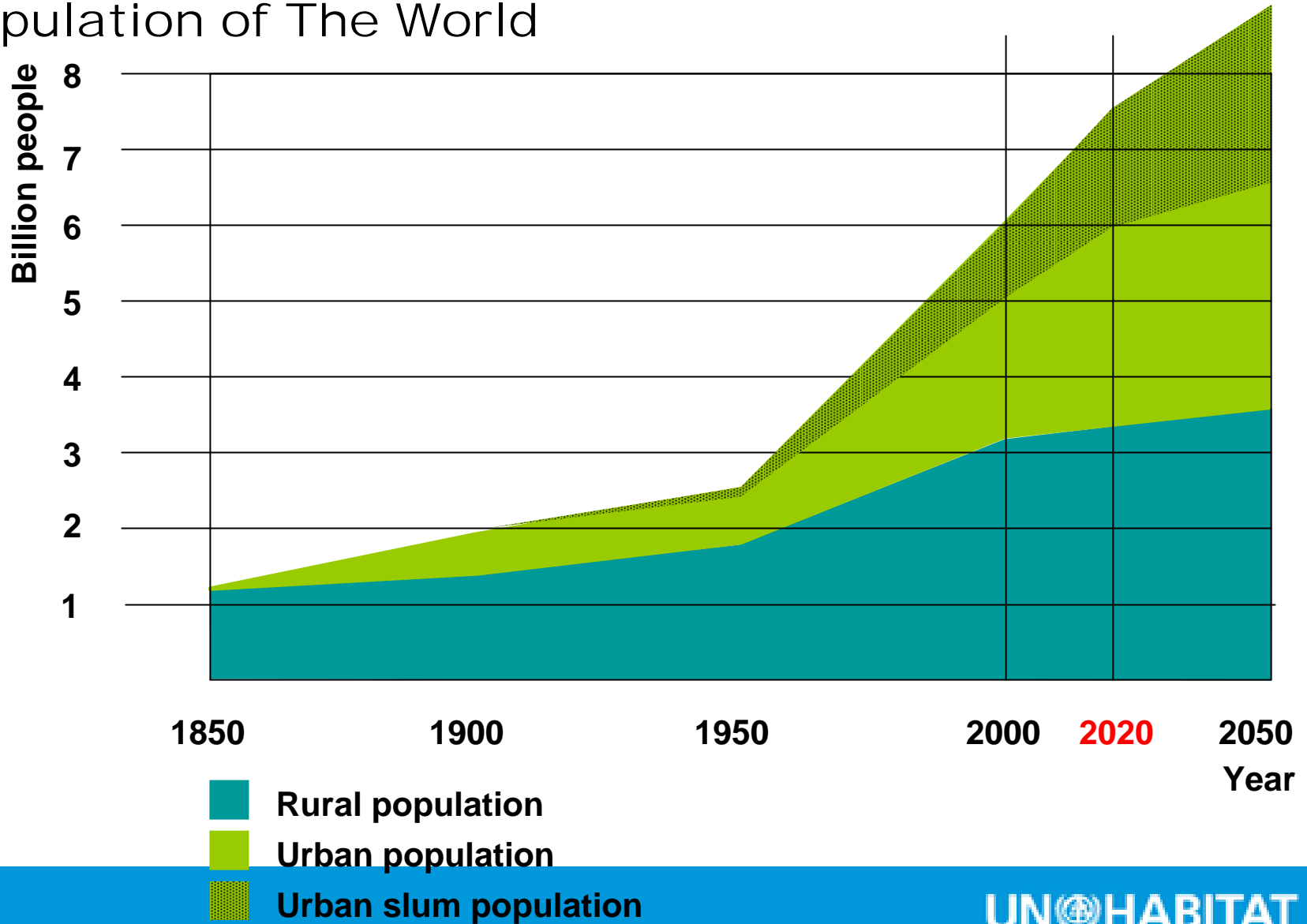
## The Urbanisation Process



# Sustainable Urbanisation

1 out of 3 urban residents in the world are slum dwellers

## Population of The World



# Climate change will lead to a rise in sea level in coming decades with devastating impact on coastal cities and urban population

- ✓ 3,351 cities in low elevation coastal zones
- ✓ Nearly 634 million people (10% of the global population)
  - ✓ 384 million people at risk mostly developing world
- ✓ Asia alone will account for more than half of the most vulnerable cities
  - ✓ LAC = 27% / **Africa = 15%**
  - ✓ Developed world: 35 of the largest cities are coastal or along a river banks

# The Impacts of Climate Change

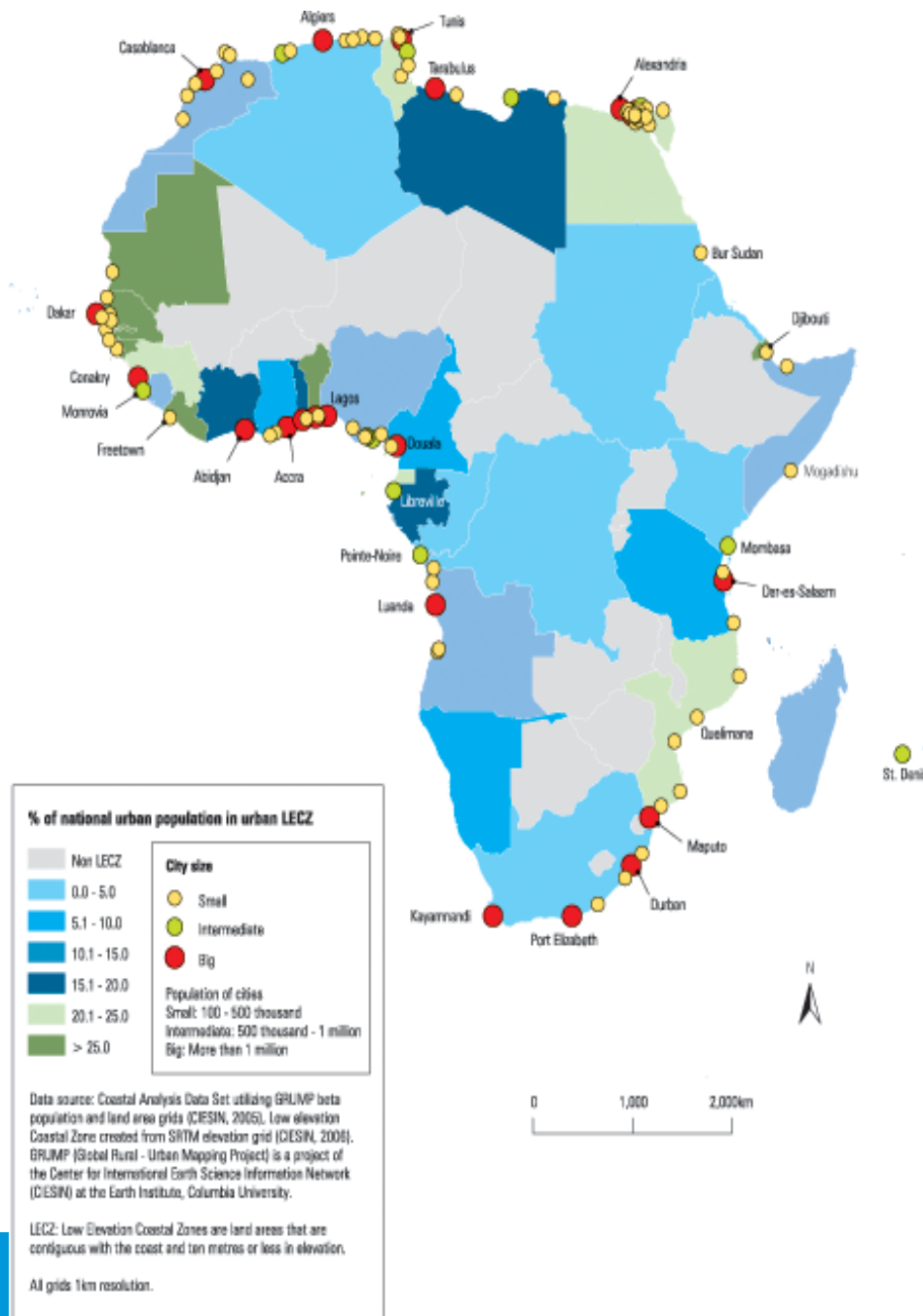
## on African Cities

- Extreme weather events damage buildings and urban infrastructure
- Coastal cities and small island states affected by sea level rise; Coastal erosion
- Water resources stress: floods and droughts
- Human Health – malaria; waterborne diseases; polluted water
- Food Security – Livelihoods – Tourism
- Climate refugees move to urban slums

# Climate change vulnerability in Africa



# Major and Capital Cities of Africa at risk due to sea level rise



- Alexandria
- Mombasa
- Dar es Salaam
- Maputo
- Durban
- Port Elizabeth
- Cape Town
- Luanda
- Douala
- Lagos
- Accra
- Cotonou
- Lome
- Abidjan
- Monrovia
- Conakry
- Banjul
- Dakar
- Casablanca
- Algiers
- Tunis

# What do we have?

- Cities in the developing world growing faster than cities in the developed world;
- Increase on risk and vulnerabilities due to unplanned urbanisation;
- Climate Change and Sea Level Rise;
- Local capacities overwhelmed by a rapid unplanned urbanisation;



# Adaptation & Mitigation

- **Adaptation** = To manage the un-avoidable  
*Local and long term*
  - **Mitigation** = To avoid the un-manageable  
*Global and short term*
- Closely interconnected;
  - Indispensable for poverty alleviation agenda;
  - Potential for global economic recovery.

# Adaptation Options

- Climate proofing of urban infrastructure, e.g. seawalls and storm surge barriers
- Investing in storm water drainage
- Early warning systems
- Enhance community resilience
- Upgrading of slums; Relocation of extremely vulnerable settlements and infrastructure
- Avoiding Slum formations, especially in risk prone areas due to unequal land access

# Adaptation Options

- Reinforce building codes and regulations;
- Strengthen local and National authorities in order to deal with this inevitable urbanisation process;
- Emphasise our work in small and medium size cities (due to the important part of urban growth and limited human and financial resources)
- Access financing mechanisms such as the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund
- Insurance schemes

# Mitigation Options

- Energy efficiency in local government facilities, e.g. street lighting and water pumps
- Foresighted transport and infrastructure planning
- Compact and dense urban patterns to reduce travel distances and infrastructure networks
- Promote energy efficient building materials
- Landfill methane recovery
- Protect forests and watersheds
- Finance: Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

# Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI)

## Key Concern:

Urbanization affects climate change, resulting in impacts to cities, ecosystems and livelihoods. The severest burden is born by **urban poor in slums**. Local initiatives are often disconnected from national action plans.

## Objective of CCCI:

To enhance climate change **mitigation and adaptation capacity** of cities in developing & least developed countries.

# Key Activities CCCI

(\*started; \*\* ongoing; \*\*\* advanced)

- ❑ Assessing conditions, identifying challenges and opportunities for cities \*\*\*
- ❑ Enhancing CC policy dialogues \*\*
- ❑ Developing tools for awareness, education & capacity building to support CC strategies \*\*
- ❑ Mobilizing and promoting CC networks \*\*
- ❑ Stimulating learning, knowledge sharing and exchange of good practices \*
- ❑ Supporting cities by designing innovative and pro-poor pilot initiatives \*

# Geographical Scope CCCI

- **First group of pilot cities (2008)**
  - Sorsogon (Philippines)
  - Esmeraldas (Ecuador)
  - Maputo (Mozambique)
  - Kampala (Uganda)
- **Additional cities (planned 2009-2010)**
  - Sub-Saharan Anglophone Africa (5 – DevAcc)
  - Southeast Asia (20 – WB/CA)
  - South Pacific SIDS (5 – AusAid tbc)
  - Caribbean (5 – being explored)

# Capacity Development Levels

- ❑ **In the pilot cities:** Decision makers, urban planners, neighbourhood organizations (strengthening assets and response capacity of the urban poor)
- ❑ **At the national level:** Integrating urban issues into national climate change debates; strengthening networks.
- ❑ **Local Government Training Institutes & Universities:** : Curriculum Development, rolling out of CC courses; Research and training in support of pilot cities





**Thank you!**