

Best Practices, Insights, Key Learnings and New Tools: A Report on the Southeast Asia Regional Academy 2024

*Mainstreaming Inclusion in Cities: Global South Perspectives
and Experiences in Climate Governance*

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This report on the 2024 Southeast Asia Regional Academy offers insights on Inclusive Climate Action from a Global South perspective, best practices from Quezon City, Jakarta, and Kuala Lumpur, key learnings overcoming challenges to mainstreaming equity and inclusion, and recommendations for the region. New tools from the Academy are also available, for use of other cities.

The Regional Academy built knowledge and capacity on ICA, particularly on concepts, tools, and practical learning through site visits and sector-specific dialogues and panel events. All these activities offered insight to how equity and inclusion can be mainstreamed into urban climate governance.



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About UCAP CAI

Funded by the UK government and delivered in partnership with C40 Cities, the Urban Climate Action Programme's Climate Action Implementation component (UCAP CAI) aims to accelerate progress against the delivery of Climate Action Plans (CAPs) in 15 cities across the Global South.

UCAP CAI is enabling the implementation of two Selected High-Impact Actions (SHIAs) from each city's CAP, providing city teams with technical capacity building and project planning support, with a strong focus on equity, inclusivity, and green job creation. Climate mainstreaming is another core component, with institutional capacity building, policy and process support driving the integration of climate goals into city operations (i.e. systems, processes and institutions).

Evidence generation and knowledge sharing are the third component, enhancing UCAP CAI's potential for scale by sharing evidence of effectiveness with diverse stakeholders and decision-makers within and beyond the cohort of targeted UCAP CAI cities.

This document has a regional focus on the programme's actions in Southeast Asia



UCAP CAI cities in Southeast Asia: Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, and Quezon City. Photo credits: [Wikipedia](#). Colour changes made by C40 Cities

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is a result of the C40 Southeast Asia Regional Academy, held in September 2024, where Quezon City, Jakarta, and Kuala Lumpur came together to learn about mainstreaming inclusive climate action (ICA) in urban climate governance.

There are several parts to this report: Insights framing of ICA in the Global South; best practices from C40's member cities across Southeast Asia, with more examples from Quezon City as host to the Academy; key learnings from the Academy's technical sessions; and new and customised learning tools that account for the local contexts in the region, which may be useful for other Global South cities.

Key learnings show that while cities in Southeast Asia struggle with monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (MER), and some find inclusive engagement challenging, there are also successes and best practices in the region. Notable cases include Jakarta's climate villages, which are replicable and community-based, Quezon City's education and livelihood programmes for persons deprived of liberty, and their urban farming and innovation initiatives in a local university.

This report also offers recommendations for Global South cities to better mainstream equity and inclusion. These include tailored policies and mainstreaming inclusion into budgets and processes; valuing grassroots communities and their inputs; integrating gender and inclusion into MER; and enhancing knowledge management and documentation of inclusive work.

ABOUT THE ACADEMY

C40 Cities' Urban Climate Action Programme (UCAP) Climate Action Implementation (CAI) Programme covered three regions: Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Africa. All regions organised Regional Academies and similar convenings annually throughout the programme, providing an opportunity to bring together member cities to learn about each other's contexts, needs, challenges, and best practices in addressing different sectors and approaches to climate action.

The Southeast Asia Regional Academy, held in Quezon City on 2-6 September 2024, focused on Inclusive Climate Action (ICA), which enables C40 member cities to embed justice, equity, and inclusion into their climate policies and programmes. Inclusive Climate Action approaches promote the equitable sharing and distribution of opportunities and resources in cities. It does this by engaging multiple stakeholders, especially marginalised, underrepresented, and vulnerable communities, in the process. The goal is to make sure that climate action benefits everyone and doesn't worsen existing injustices within the city's neighborhoods and communities.

The theme of the Regional Academy was 'Mainstreaming Inclusion in Cities: Global South Perspectives and Experience in Climate Governance.' This centered on Southeast Asia's strategy on mainstreaming ICA in three cities, Quezon City, Jakarta, and Kuala Lumpur, and explored the experiences of African and Latin American cities, including Johannesburg, Dar es Salaam, Accra, Medellín, Bogotá, and Lima, in implementing ICA.

ABOUT THIS RESOURCE

This knowledge product highlights key messaging about the Global South, as well as insights and best practices on Inclusive Climate Action from Southeast Asia, as featured by member cities in the Regional Academy's plenary sessions. It underscores insights from the Academy's outcome, which includes the challenges, opportunities, and learnings from cities. These were drawn from technical sessions, knowledge sharing, panel discussions, and site visits around Quezon City, which showcased actual implementation of inclusive practices with communities and the private sector.

This report also serves as a resource in creating new ICA tools and modifying existing methods in C40's Playbooks for Inclusive Planning and Community Engagement to account for the context of Global South cities.



C40 Cities Co-Chair and Freetown Mayor Yvonne Aki-Sawyerr delivered the keynote address for the 2024 Southeast Asia Regional Academy

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Climate justice, or the process of ensuring that climate change does not continue to disproportionately harm historically marginalised groups, and that climate actions do not exacerbate injustices, is core to achieving inclusive climate action.^[1]

For ICA to be effective in global practice, learning from the Global South is key. Its regions – Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania – characterised by shared struggles coming from power and resource imbalances,^[2] and long histories of colonisation, oppression, and overexploitation,^[3] are disproportionately impacted by the climate crisis, manifesting in continued slow paces or inaction to address loss and damage,^[4] and perpetuating intersectional, socio-economic, and political inequalities.^[5]

“Women, the elderly people, people with disabilities, and low-income communities often bear the brunt of climate-related disasters and have fewer resources to recover. In many parts of the Global South, these intersecting vulnerabilities are more pronounced.”

**FREETOWN MAYOR
YVONNE AKI-SAWYERR**



Mayor Joy Belmonte welcomed city delegates, international and local guests and stakeholders to Quezon City, host of the Regional Academy.

“It is crucial to recognise that climate change has further exacerbated inequality in our society with our most vulnerable citizens bearing the brunt of this impact. For them, climate change is not merely an environmental issue; it is a matter of survival.”

**QUEZON CITY MAYOR JOSEFINA
'JOY' BELMONTE**

There is no one-size fits all approach to addressing these challenges from the Global South. Making ICA truly effective necessitates intentional understanding and recognition of local and lived realities, active contextualisation^[6] of methods and models that capture the nuances of Global South struggles, and accountability in the rectification of injustices.^[7]

Some examples of practical strategies to act on such include the development and adoption of inclusive policies,^[8] the conduct of equity assessments^[9] and audits in climate policy, targeted funding and investments^[10] to undertake reparative, equitable and inclusive solutions,^[11] engagement and capacity building that takes into account the needs of stakeholders and communities,^[12] and strengthening regional solidarity through South-South and triangular cooperation.^[13] The showcase of Global South innovations, successes, and learnings are crucial in achieving truly inclusive climate action.

All of these underpin the design and conduct of the 2024 Southeast Asia Regional Academy.



QUEZON CITY

DELEGATES

The Quezon City Government was represented by thirteen delegates from eight departments: The Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Department, the Public Employment Service Office, Gender and Development Council Office, Persons with Disability Affairs Office, Barangay and Community Relations Department, Youth Development Office, Health Department, and Department of Sanitation and Cleanup Works.

FEATURED CASE: HANDHOLDING FRAMEWORK



The Public Employment Service Office of Quezon City delivered a plenary presentation that anchored on the city's founding namesake's (the late Philippine President Manuel L. Quezon) vision on social justice and equity for workers. They featured the **Kapitbahayan (Neighborhood) Approach, a handholding framework^[14]** that underscored community-centered principles, and showcased how cultural and equity considerations were used to mainstream existing city programs to support and promote decent work for informal waste workers and their families. The framework resulted from the city's ICA capacity-building sessions and workshop.



Quezon City Public Employment Service Office Officer-in-Charge for the Labor Relations and Standards Division Michael Talana presented the Kapitbahayan Framework.

BEST PRACTICES

Specific intentional actions that recognised and accounted for the local context include:

- Equity considerations were reflected in the programs that prioritise employment, livelihood, health, education, and community programmes for the informal waste workers. Waste workers' **roles in climate action were recognised** in the framework's aim of transitioning various worker functions into resource collectors and eco-leaders as the city continues to provide them support through services.
- The framework drew from 'kapitbahayan', a Filipino concept meaning neighborhood, which refers to space and relations as part of the **local culture**. This guided the city in strengthening communities through the organisation of workers associations, and in recognising and supporting the needs of informal waste workers' families. The integrated programmes were **gendered** by including livelihood opportunities for the women in informal communities, as well as creative activities for children.

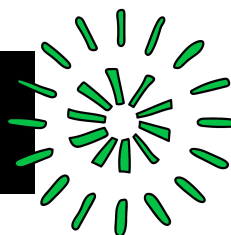


JAKARTA

DELEGATES

The Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta (DKIJ), or Jakarta Capital City Government, was represented by five delegates from four departments: The Regional Development Planning Agency's Development and Environment Division and Public Welfare Sector, the Environmental Agency, the Cooperation Bureau, and the Social Welfare Bureau.

FEATURED CASE: CLIMATE VILLAGES



Bappeda Jakarta showcased the city's equity considerations and concrete action in implementing Indonesia's **Program Kampung Iklim (climate village programme)**,^[15] a national climate change program which synergises mitigation and adaptation actions, and that promotes community-based sustainability and engagement.

As of 2023, Jakarta has included 364 neighborhoods as part of the climate kampung, and reduced 8,946.37 tonnes of carbon emissions from 37 locations. The city has also replicated three of the Lestari (Sustainability)-awarded climate villages.



Jakarta Regional Planning and Development Agency's Head of Development and Environment Subgroup II Mr. Fadly Haley Tanjung delivered a plenary presentation on the city's climate village programme.

BEST PRACTICES

JAKARTA'S INCLUSIVE PROCESS FOR CLIMATE VILLAGES

1. **Identification of potential climate risks and impacts**
2. Conduct of a **needs assessment**
3. **Designation of community leaders** to be responsible for implementing and monitoring activities

Some of the concrete initiatives that demonstrate Jakarta's inclusive approach include:

- The issuance of Governor Instruction Number 127/2017 on the development of PROKLIM locations, ensuring **policy support** to the national directives;
- **Increasing budget allocation** for mentoring and socialisation activities among climate villages;
- **Mainstreaming** of the program across at least 22 departments, including those that focus on environment, women and children, youth, health, tourism, and micro, small and medium enterprises
- **Engagement** with universities, non-government organizations, civil society, and grassroots communities, including Pembinaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK), or women-led family welfare and empowerment groups; and
- Alignment with national government and ensuring there is **recognition** beyond defined administrative boundaries by adjusting the coverage of a kampung to communities instead of neighborhood locations.



KUALA LUMPUR

DELEGATES

The Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL), or city government of Kuala Lumpur, was represented by three delegates from three departments: The Urban Rebranding Unit under the Sustainable Development Division, the Building Control Department, and the Finance Department.

FEATURED CASE: INCLUSIVE MOBILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE



DBKL showcased Kuala Lumpur's **inclusive and sustainable mobility and infrastructure initiatives**, including the GOKL Electric Vehicle (EV) Buses and implementing complete streets throughout the city as part of integrated transport.

Some of the inclusive features of GOKL include free fares for local residents, and minimal charges for non-Malaysians. The programme has generated 1 million Ringgit through fare collections, which the city has used to add more EV buses to their fleet, and to replace old, coal-based charging facilities to electric chargers.

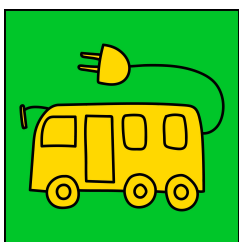
KL's complete streets cater to all users: pedestrians, cyclists, persons with disabilities, and public transport users.



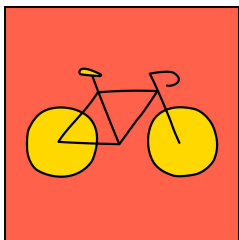
Kuala Lumpur's Finance Department Representative Mr. Iri Azwan Alang Ibrahim shared about the city's inclusive and sustainable infrastructure and mobility initiatives.

BEST PRACTICES

Kuala Lumpur's initiatives for integrated transport and inclusive mobility faced challenges in planning and implementation, such as environmental conflict and land use issues, as well as public resistance and behavioral change, especially coming from private car users.



The city also conducted **community engagement** and ensured public participation in budget engagement sessions, consultations, workshops, and educational campaigns. This enabled Kuala Lumpur to gather input and address public concerns. This also raised awareness about the benefits of sustainable and inclusive mobility and infrastructure.



Kuala Lumpur also **prioritised the development of infrastructure for non-motorised transport** modes, such as walking and cycling, and improved public transport systems. These were promoted through issuing the MY50 RapidKL travel pass, which allows unlimited rides across the transit systems (including RapidKL, LRT, MRT, Monorail, and the BRT) that run in the Klang Valley.

ACADEMY DESIGN AND TOOLS

The Regional Academy featured a variety of learning methods, both for the city delegates representing Quezon City, Jakarta, and Kuala Lumpur, and for the local stakeholders – barangays, non-government organisations, civil society leaders, and women’s groups – who participated in the larger plenary sessions.

Technical Sessions on ICA

All the technical sessions employed active learning: Lectures, interactive activities, and working sessions were mixed to provide delegates knowledge on the foundational concepts of ICA and mainstreaming, and to allow delegates to draw knowledge from case studies and use practical learning from site visits. For example, to teach power, privilege, and inequality, the Power Walk activity,^[16] designed by the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR), was adopted. Some tools from C4O’s Community Engagement Playbook, such as the Self-Assessment and Stakeholder Mapping, were also used.

New tools

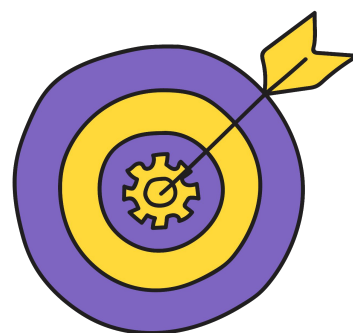
Similarly, the community facility mapping tool was adapted from the Playbook and called ‘Social Facility and Features’ to highlight challenged areas in Southeast Asia, and to capture local nuances with stakeholders. Two new tools were created: ICA City Poster Walk-through, which is regional in scope, and MER Process Mapping, which caters to different departments within a city to deep-dive on mainstreaming, and which underscores the need for MER, which is a shared challenge among Global South cities. These three tools are detailed in the next pages, with instructions, examples, and suggested guide questions for facilitators.

High-level panel, dialogues, and knowledge sharing

A high-level panel themed “Inclusion in the Global South” highlighted mayoral and women leaders’ viewpoints on community-centered approaches, climate resilience strategies, and global equitable solutions. Thematic dialogues on gender and development, youth, and climate financing were conducted with key NGOs and mixed stakeholders. Case studies from African and Latin American cities were shared in plenary sessions during the knowledge sharing.

Site visits

Three site visits around Quezon City were conducted as immersive activities for the delegates: a police district green camp, an urban farm and local university’s innovation center, and a case study on 15-minute cities. Delegates explored the the background of the different initiatives, the processes of establishing programmes, the stakeholders involved, and the benefits generated for marginalised communities and the general public. The site visits are detailed in a following section of this report.



Activity: City Poster Walk-Through

This is ideal for...

A regional group, with at least three cities represented.

What do I need?

- Prepare a **poster** that provides fast facts about your city, top three climate actions and policies that your city prioritises, and best practices in inclusive climate action. You may include challenges that are specific to your city, and solutions that are context-specific. (See Annexes for examples of city posters.)
- Post-its and marker pens

How will this help my city?

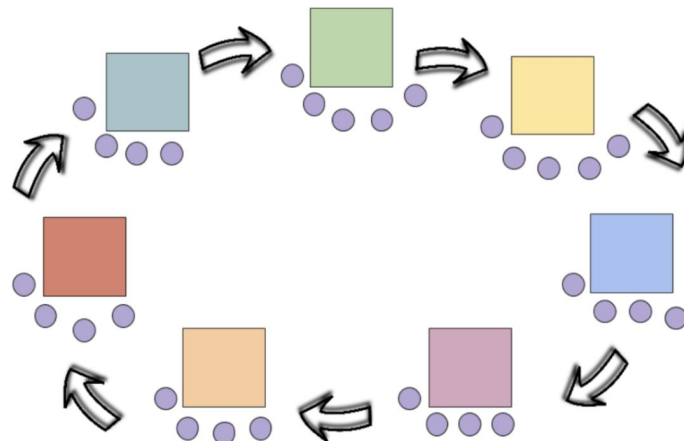
Your city poster will provide an overview to **scope** the inclusive climate actions being implemented within your city. Other posters will **offer key insights into** the priorities, cultures, and inclusive approaches adopted by other cities. This will provide you with **valuable processes that are context-specific** and may be useful for advancing your own ICA initiatives.

How do I run the activity?

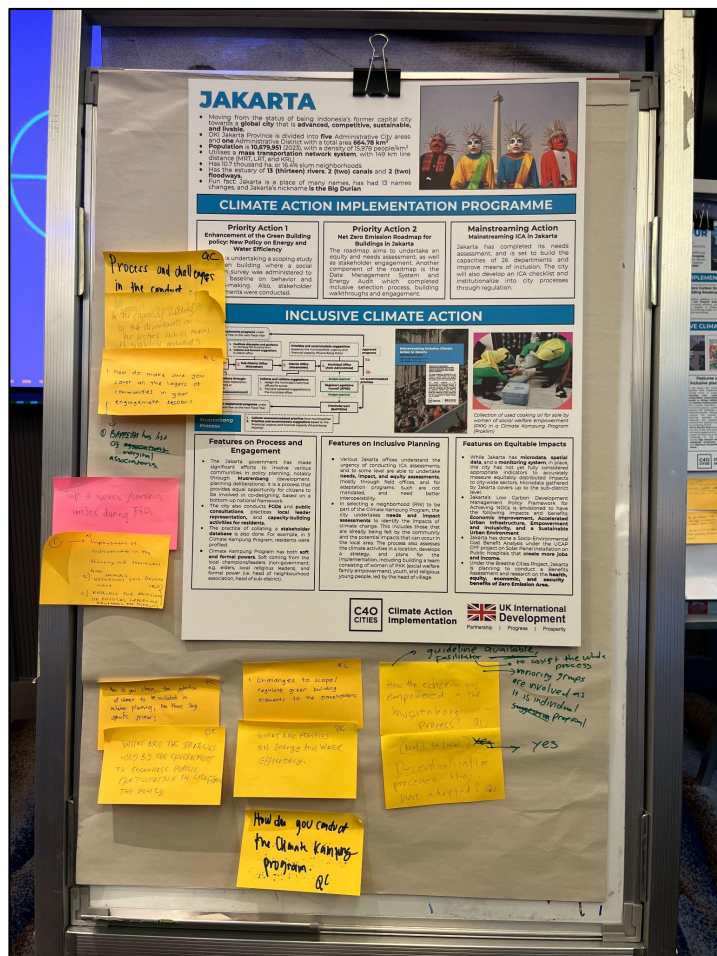
1. Set-up the posters around the room or in a circular arrangement.
2. Participants are given time to read a poster and are encouraged to stick some questions or comments before moving to the next poster.
3. Once all posters have been viewed, participants per group share their thoughts, questions, comments. Other groups may answer and provide feedback or also pose outstanding questions.

What question prompts can guide the participants?

- What activity would you like to learn more about from other cities?
- What are similarities and opportunities for collaboration?
- What are parallel findings with your city?
- What gaps and challenges stand out?
- What are gaps in inclusion that you can work on together?



An ideal set-up for the poster walk-through.



Comments, questions, and requests enable cities to exchange information and pick up best practices. For example, Quezon City posed many questions to Jakarta about the processes for community engagement and ways to ensure thorough inclusion in activities.

**Activity: Social Facility &
Features Mapping**
This is ideal for...

Representatives coming from different departments in a city, working as one group.

What do I need?

- Printed **maps of an informal or marginalised area**, preferably in a figure-ground map with labels of pathways (roads, streets, and waterways), and some key landmarks.
- Stickers** of community facilities that reflect the culture and local contexts, accounting for climate risks and experienced disasters, as well as intersectional considerations: gender, religion, age, migrant status, etc.
- Highlighters, markers, and papers

How will this help my city?

This can test and improve your city's **local spatial and area knowledge**, provide a spatial assessment to **match needs** of communities with existing **social infrastructure, facilities, and features**, or **identify gaps** when these are absent. This also encourages **mainstreaming** exercises across city groups.

How do I run the activity?

- Identify the communities in the selected area, and list them down. Think about their situation, challenges, and needs. Consider the local culture.
- On the map, attach the stickers that are already present in the community. On the paper, list down what are absent, considering the needs you already identified.
- Discuss existing programmes and services that can align with the needs and gaps, and list down considerations and next steps to address these.

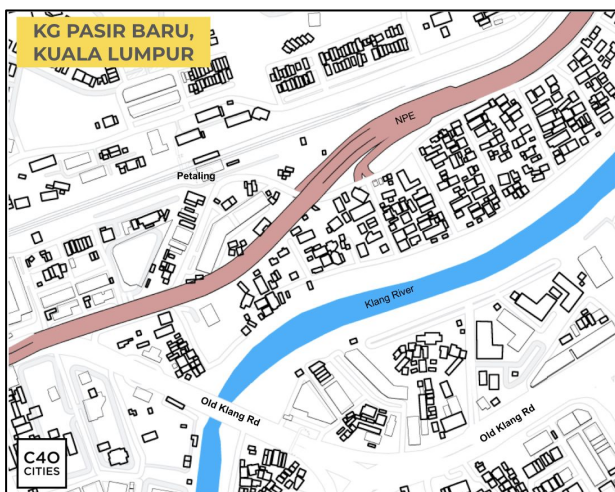
What question prompts can guide the participants?

- How familiar are you with this area of your city? How frequent do you interact with the communities present here?
- Among the departments in your group, who should be addressing the gaps and needs? Consider further engagements and budgets.

Activity design by Ragene Andrea Palma



Stickers of community facilities that reflect local cultures, religion, and community contexts.



Map of a marginalised or informal area in the city. For example, Kampung Pasir Baru is characterised by communities living in a highly flood-prone area.



Participants work as a group and improve their local area knowledge. In this example of examining Brickfields in Kuala Lumpur, participants identified the need for better infrastructure supporting disability, given the presence of blind communities in the area.

Activity: MER Process Mapping

This is ideal for...

Representatives coming from different departments in a city, ideally with strategic roles, working as several groups.

What do I need?

- Large sheets of paper, such as Manila or mahjong papers
- Post-its, markers

How will this help my city?

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (MER) is **essential in mainstreaming** ICA. Mapping out your department's MER process will enable you to **identify the processes, stages, challenges, and gaps** in planning, programming, implementation and/or legislation, as well as analyse **opportunities** to intentionally mainstream initiatives for better inclusion.

How do I run the activity?

1. Draw, sketch, and map out the department's diagrams on monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.
2. Identify and discuss as a group some of the gaps and challenges.
3. Identify resources that can support in strengthening the MER process.
4. Report findings and insights, and listen to other groups' answers.

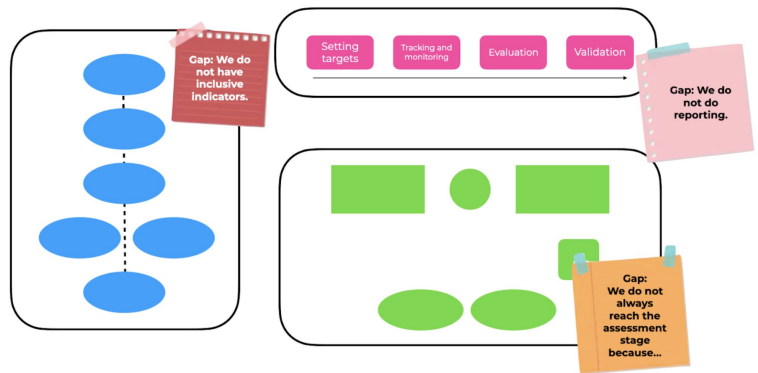
What question prompts can guide the participants?

In identifying gaps:

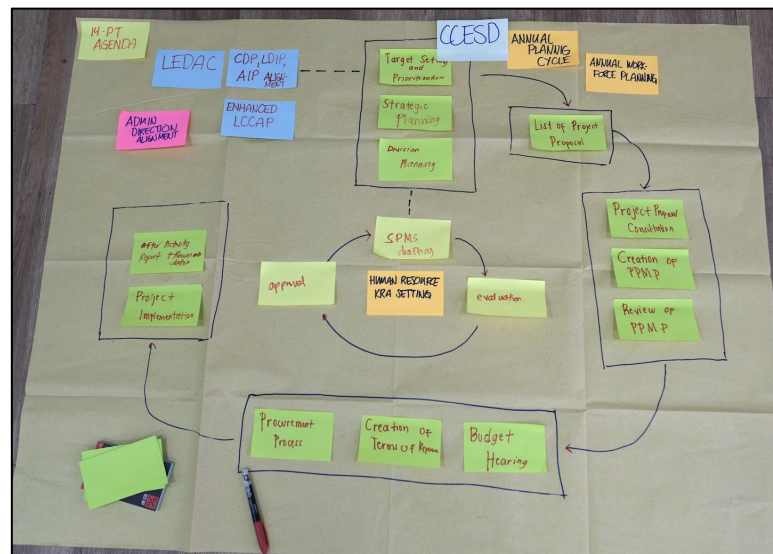
- What are the gaps in between the stages you identified?
- Are there connections between the MER processes across city departments?
- What are opportunities to create alignment?

In identifying resources:

- Do you need staffing, new divisions, committees, and non-formal groups?
- Do you need regular mainstreaming meetings across departments to align on the differences?



Example diagrams of mapping out the MER process.



An example of a full MER cycle, which shows planning, consultation and engagements, alignment with human resources, budgeting and procurement, implementation, and legislation.



Specific gaps (in post-its) are identified in between the stages of the monitoring diagram.



SITE VISIT A: CAMP KARINGAL

In the first site visit track, Quezon City showcased two programs that directly address the **intersection of human rights, women, education, and environmental sustainability**.

The 'No Woman Left Behind' Program **empowers women persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) through livelihood opportunities and education**. Quezon City collaborated with a designer and local groups to pilot to employ women PDLs through sewing tote bags that **upcycle** used tarpaulins.^[17] 19 PDLs have also completed bachelor's degrees at the Quezon City University. These opportunities provide a pathway for PDLs for re-entry to society.^[18]

Another initiative that Quezon City launched is the 'Project Green Camp Karingal,' where the city's police department units' urban gardens, solar lights, waste segregation system, and rainwater harvesting systems are recognised, and where the city police supported tree planting and environmental advocacies and programmes.^[19]



SITE VISIT B: BARANGAY TALIPAPA URBAN FARM & QUEZON CITY UNIVERSITY

Barangay Talipapa

The second track of site visits brought city delegates to Barangay Talipapa, which is multi-awarded for community-based initiatives. Delegates learned how the Barangay championed **waste segregation at the source**, which was key to a **community-based model** sustained in the long-term.

Activities that involve different members of the community are varied, some of which are volunteered for to keep the urban farm sustained: Recyclables trading with point systems for exchange of goods; maintaining a community pantry, adapted from pandemic best practices; an ordinance or **legislation for a barangay-level ecopark** to utilise open spaces for vermicomposting, urban farming, and edible landscaping; the creation of eco bricks from powdered glass, and conversion of coco-waste to eco-uling (environment-friendly charcoal); and **livelihood provision** through crafts sewing coming from textile waste.

Quezon City University

Delegates also learned about QCU's initiatives, such as providing free tuition at the college level and providing education towards persons deprived of liberty (PDLs) (see previous page). Local urban agriculture techniques hosted are taught at the university's **urban farming and innovation center**.^{[20] [21]}



SITE VISIT C: EASTWOOD TOWNSHIP & UP AYALA LAND TECHNOHUB

The third site visit track brought delegates to two sustainable initiatives coming from the private sector.

Megaworld's Eastwood Township employs a **smart city** model and was designed as the first **15-minute city** in the Philippines, with its walkable environments and green spaces, as well as integrated residential, commercial and recreational spaces. A highlight of the township was the Park-Charge-Drive **e-vehicle charging station**, which supports e-bikes, e-jeepneys, e-scooters, and other e-vehicles, and which has resulted in savings of more than PhP 1 million.^[22] Eastwood's management also collaborates with organisations to promote inclusion, and has also undertaken impact assessments with communities in designing some programmes.

UP Ayala Land TechnoHub is one of Quezon City's Green Awardees for its **rain garden development** with a **solar-powered irrigation and aerator system**.^[23] As of 2018, TechnoHub has avoided 15,497 tCO₂e emissions.^[24] A best practice is how **emission monitoring is displayed to the public**, which has potential for replication.



DIALOGUE A: CLIMATE FINANCING

Climate financing enables cities to drive investments for a just transition. Investments on urban infrastructure have a range of sectors, including resilience, clean energy, zero-carbon buildings, waste, and public transport.^[25]

The Climate Finance Dialogue anchored on two discussions: first from the Asian Development Bank, which covered opportunities from multilateral development banks (MDBs) financing for city climate action; and second, from CGIAR Resilient Cities, which looked into building effective partnerships and exploring new finance opportunities.

Challenges, limitations, and opportunities for local governments to access finance for climate action were discussed, and the **role of financial institutions to leverage mechanisms for cities** was highlighted.



DIALOGUE B: WOMEN, GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

Care work disproportionately falls to women and girls. Unpaid, underpaid, and undervalued care work forces women outside of the labor force,^[26] and prevents them from realizing opportunities and fulfilling their rights. This **perpetuates gender inequality**, and points to the need for **investing in care infrastructure**.^[27]

In the Global South, women have significant roles in the care and hospitality sectors and the medical industry,^[28] which are all vital in disaster risk reduction.^[29] This dialogue explored thoughts and issues surrounding women, such as extreme heating, impacts on wellbeing, and **compounded household and professional challenges**, as well as their needs for well-being and empowerment in the face of climate change.

Mayor Joy Belmonte highlighted the importance of **targeted policies**, training programs, **mental health support** networks, and improved working conditions. Mayor Yvonne Aki-Sawyerr stressed that **data on the impact of climate change** is crucial, especially when looking at women's sectors, and shared that data can be used to strengthen solutions and climate action.



DIALOGUE C: YOUTH

Youth are powerful agents of change in climate action.

The Youth Dialogue, themed “Youth Empowerment: Becoming the Climate Champions,” brought together Quezon City’s youth leaders and climate activists to learn about successful youth-led environmental projects, ways to integrate youth perspectives into local, national, and global climate policies, and learn about Quezon City’s initiatives involving youth in urban climate action.

Youth organisations gave short presentations, which looked into the roles of the youth, and the **need for youth groups to be present in climate action planning**. Climate equity experts served as reactors, and provided insights on the impact of youth-led projects and policies, youth participation, and **balancing research and practicality in youth-led programmes**, such as in campus sustainability.

Mayor Yvonne Aki-Sawyerr shared about her experience in engaging the youth in Freetown. The Freetown the Tree Town Campaign, over 3,000 youth have been trained in planting and maintaining trees, and the city also created **job opportunities and skills development** for young people.



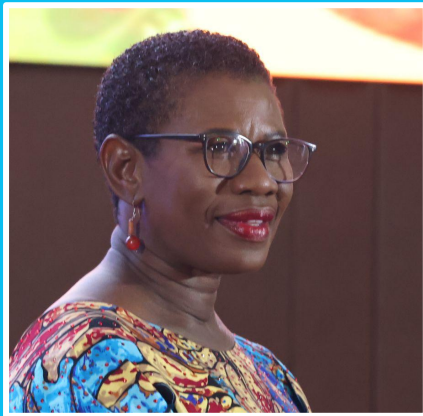
KNOWLEDGE SHARING

At least 500 stakeholders joined in the knowledge sharing. Plenary case presentations from African and Latin American city officials showcased some best practices in their regions on inclusion: Dar es Salaam shared about **co-designing sustainable waste practices**; Accra shared their process and results on undertaking an **equity assessment for the informal waste sector**; Johannesburg featured their initiatives on **low-income energy solutions**, and Bogota shared about La Rolita, where socio-economically disadvantaged **women bus drivers gained access to psychosocial support** and healthy work environments.^[30]

Following a video explaining the three ICA pillars, stakeholders joined groups representing different sectors closest to their area of work and interest: waste and the informal sector, women and gender, youth and education, energy and buildings, transportation and active mobility, and good, green jobs. In relation to their sectors, they discussed motivations on addressing the climate crisis, and shared their general thoughts and ideas about inclusive climate action.



Quezon City Mayor Joy Belmonte



C40 Cities Co-Chair and Freetown Mayor Yvonne Aki-Sawyerr



C40 Managing Director of Regions & Mayoral Engagement Shruti Narayan



British Ambassador to the Philippines and Palau 2021-2025 Laure Beaufile

HIGH-LEVEL PANEL

An all-women leaders panel tackled the theme of “Inclusion in the Global South,” and drew from their experience in leading cities and regions to answer the question, “How do you see the work on addressing the climate emergency as also contributing to addressing inequities in cities and communities?”

Mayor Joy Belmonte answered by underlining **recognition** and **providing decent work** for waste workers: “Our waste pickers play a significant role. Long marginalised, these workers are the backbone of our efforts to maintain a clean and sustainable Quezon City... we are committed to improving their working conditions, ensuring fair wages, and more.”

Mayor Yvonne Aki-Sawyerr framed a response coming from Freetown’s climate resilience strategy, and explained how success and replication of climate work, especially with communities, should be nuanced: “Where things fail is where the design doesn’t **reflect reality on the ground**. It is critical to make sure **what we prioritise resonates with the needs of the people**.”

Ms Shruti Narayan pointed out how organisations, including C40, have a role to play in international collaboration and advancing equitable climate solutions on a global scale. “C40 Cities has a programmatic way of **mainstreaming** inclusive climate action. We have a great focus on issues like migration, loss and damage, and the **intersection of health with climate change**.”

Amb. Laure Beaufile underscored **international support** in making ground realities effective: “The UK government is proud to be contributing to C40 Cities because the organisation is really committed to engaging communities and having a grassroots approach to climate action that complements all the work that needs to be done on mitigation.”

KEY LEARNINGS FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA

This section discusses three areas of key learnings: 1) Best Practices, 2) Challenges and Gaps, 3) Opportunities and Ways Forward. These learnings put together inputs, ideas, and questions of Quezon City, Jakarta, and Kuala Lumpur coming from the technical sessions, site visits, plenary talks, discussions, and reflections, and were processed using thematic coding.

Best Practices

Equity considerations in planning, assessments and audits.

Through the **Musrenbang**,^[31] or Indonesia's participatory development planning system, Jakarta fields village, district, and subdistrict-level proposals through consultations, given its mandatory implementation in government. In evaluating adaptation work, Jakarta also takes strong considerations on gender and disability.

City policies and resourcing that mainstream equity and inclusion.

Quezon City assigns focal point persons on inclusion. For example, every department and barangay has a **focal point on Gender and Development** based on an ordinance.^[32] Quezon City also created the **Bangsamoro Affairs Service**^[33] to provide advice and offer tailored services and programmes for the Bangsamoro peoples, or Filipinos coming from the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM), who are a minority in the city. Another initiative is the city's **Inclusive Employment Program**,^[34] run by four departments (representing health, public services and employment, disability, and senior citizens), to deploy senior citizens, mothers of children with disabilities, and persons with disability through the private sector or the local government.



Jakarta implements the **Ruang Publik Terpadu Ramah Anak** (RPTRA), or child-friendly integrated public spaces, across the city.^[35] RTPRAs are based on a model of encouraging citizen participation in design, and incorporate inclusive features in green spaces, such as playgrounds, breastfeeding spaces, and children's libraries. Women's groups (PKK) help maintain the parks and spaces.

Challenges

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. Across the region, cities face different degrees and types of challenges in MER.

The absence or lack of both general and disaggregated data is a key gap. Kuala Lumpur shared that community inputs are usually overlooked, and that there is still a **lack of inclusive indicators** in tracking projects. All three cities referred to the geographical magnitude of their administrative areas and diversity in populations, which lead to the **need for support on data collection**. Quezon City, despite having frontline staff who work closely with marginalised communities, still identified **data validation** as a challenge.

Assessments of department processes also showed that cities are hindered by inefficient evaluation processes. For example, Quezon City shared that they generally have a **need to assess completed programmes** if they addressed targeted groups' needs. They also shared that in a wider and more long-term perspective, implementation **outcomes are not considered at the beginning of a new planning cycle**. Kuala Lumpur shared that **budget allocations for equity and inclusion are not yet comprehensively evaluated**.

All three cities also share struggles on the inconsistency of **monitoring standards** and challenges in **effective data submission and feedback**. Data repositories were also reported to be separated or not shared, resulting in **fragmented or conflicting data** across departments, as well as low data visibility across platforms.

More inclusive engagements with stakeholders. Kuala Lumpur identified that their city engagements are generally still not very inclusive, especially towards marginalised groups. Jakarta also shared that many of their consultations are with formal groups and can improve by engaging more with informal communities.

SHARED CHALLENGES IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Africa share similar struggles and challenges in implementing inclusive climate action. Coming from the city posters, plenary case presentations, and exchange of inputs and comments, a summary of these challenges would include the following:

- absence of disaggregated data and weaknesses in undertaking MER;
- lack of mechanisms and protocol for the integration of equity assessments;
- resources for capacity building that have to address the need for scaling capacities in large cities;
- clear identification and communication of climate action benefits for communities;
- the need for inclusive spaces;
- recognition and action to address informality;
- complexity of integrating various risk factors in communities; and
- the lack of perceived process traceability in the engagements of communities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Regional Academy yielded four recommendations on how to better mainstream inclusion into urban climate governance.

First is to **tailor policies and mainstream inclusion into the budget processes**. All three cities agreed that **tailoring climate policies to specific stakeholders** is the most effective way to ensure inclusion. For example, Kuala Lumpur pointed out how they can revisit their own city policies and regulatory measures on informal sector participation. Jakarta, on the other hand, identified an opportunity in advocating for policies that encourage or require the participation of the Badan Usaha Milik Daerah (BUMD), or regional-owned enterprises owned by the government, to address socio-economic needs.

Integrating equity assessments into programmes and policy cycles were identified as another mainstreaming opportunity. Budget hearings and decision-making sessions were also recommended to be more proactive in engaging more underrepresented stakeholders.

Second is **concentrating on grassroots communities to strengthen inclusion**. Quezon City emphasised the importance and role of climate education and information dissemination in achieving climate action, and that this is most effective when it reaches grassroots communities. Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta both identified a concrete way to improve on engagement is how they could legitimise grassroots actions and involve more communities in the planning process.

Third is **integrating inclusion into the monitoring, evaluation, and reporting process**, which directly addresses Southeast Asia's biggest challenge. Some pathways for this include intentionally undertaking data analysis and equity assessments for programmes and projects, and properly resourcing across departments for continuity and effective institutionalisation.

POST-ACADEMY SUCCESSES

After the Regional Academy, both Jakarta and Kuala Lumpur produced, tested, and adopted **Inclusive Climate Action Checklists** that integrate equity considerations into their planning and budget cycles.

Cities also shared that **identifying specific gendered needs** in conducting monitoring activities is important. Specifically, Quezon City shared that it is important to monitor and evaluate gender development initiatives that are implemented in low-income areas. They noted that a need was to explore mechanisms that help identify and address gendered struggles in low-income and informal areas, where gender-based violence and sexual harassment are more likely to occur.

The fourth and last recommendation is **enhancing knowledge management and producing evidence of inclusive work**. Quezon City pointed out that knowledge management is crucial in mainstreaming ICA to enhance the synergies across departments and in showcasing impacts to the general public. On the other hand, Kuala Lumpur shared that improving documentation and producing evidence of information to support planning can be a way forward in improving inclusion. Such evidence could be in the form of narratives and stories, which complement quantitative data that is usually gathered in MER activities.



**Tailor policy
and
mainstream
inclusion into
the budget
process**

1



**Concentrate
on grassroots
communities
to strengthen
inclusion**

2



**Integrate
gender and
inclusion into
monitoring,
evaluation,
and reporting**

3



**Enhance
knowledge
management
and document
evidence of
inclusive work**

4

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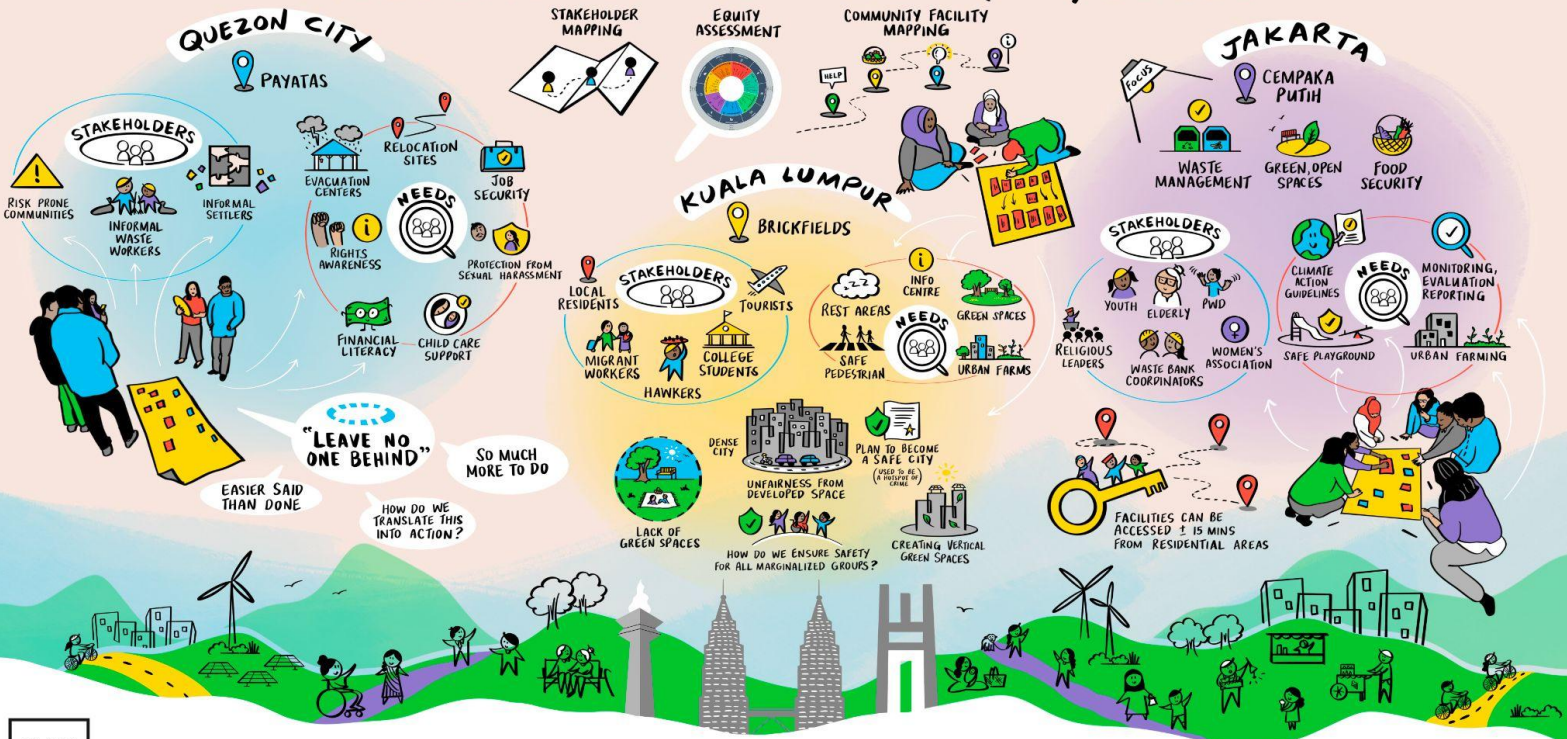
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INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION (ICA) TOOLS

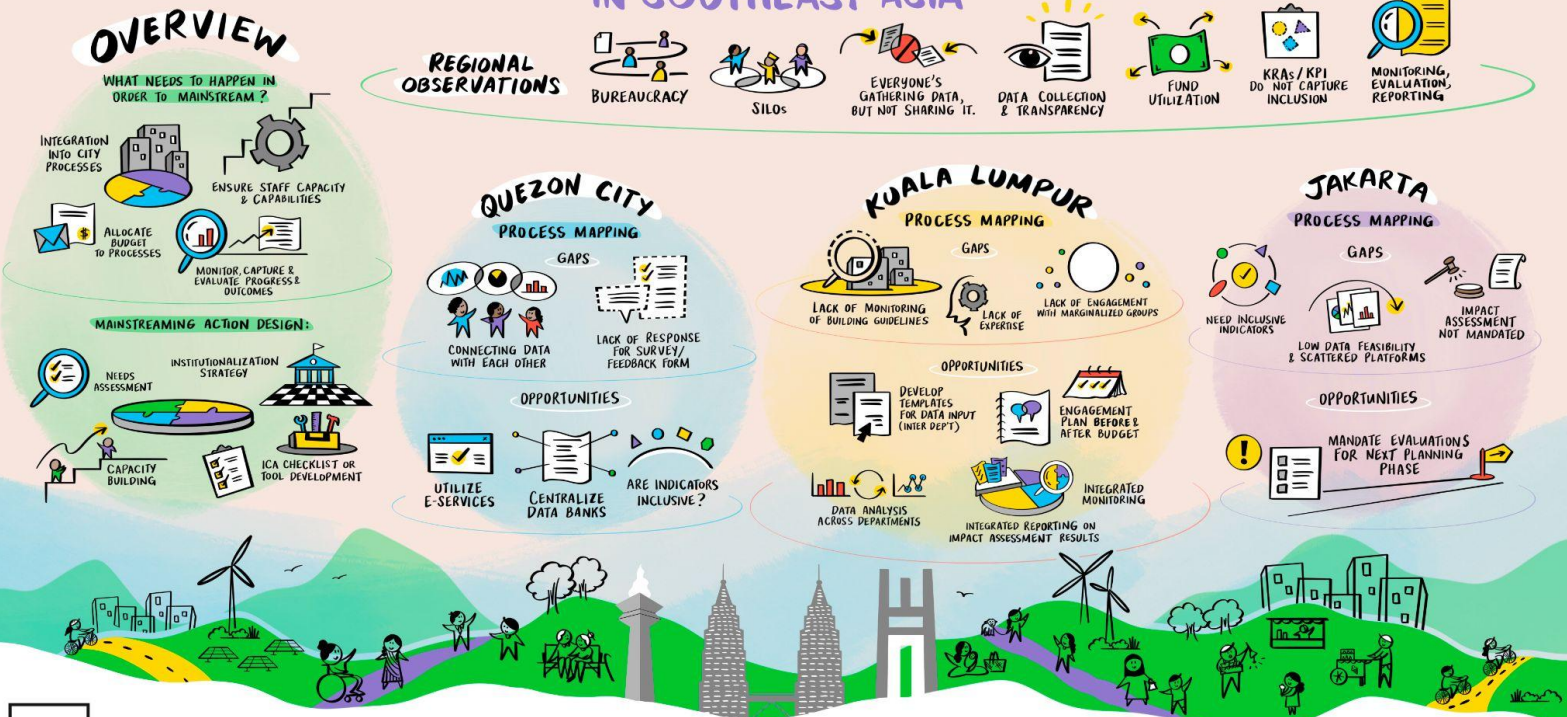
2-6 September, 2024
Quezon City, Philippines



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION (CAI) SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL ACADEMY
Mainstreaming Inclusion in Cities: Global South Perspective and Experience in Climate Governance

MAINSTREAMING INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION WORK IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

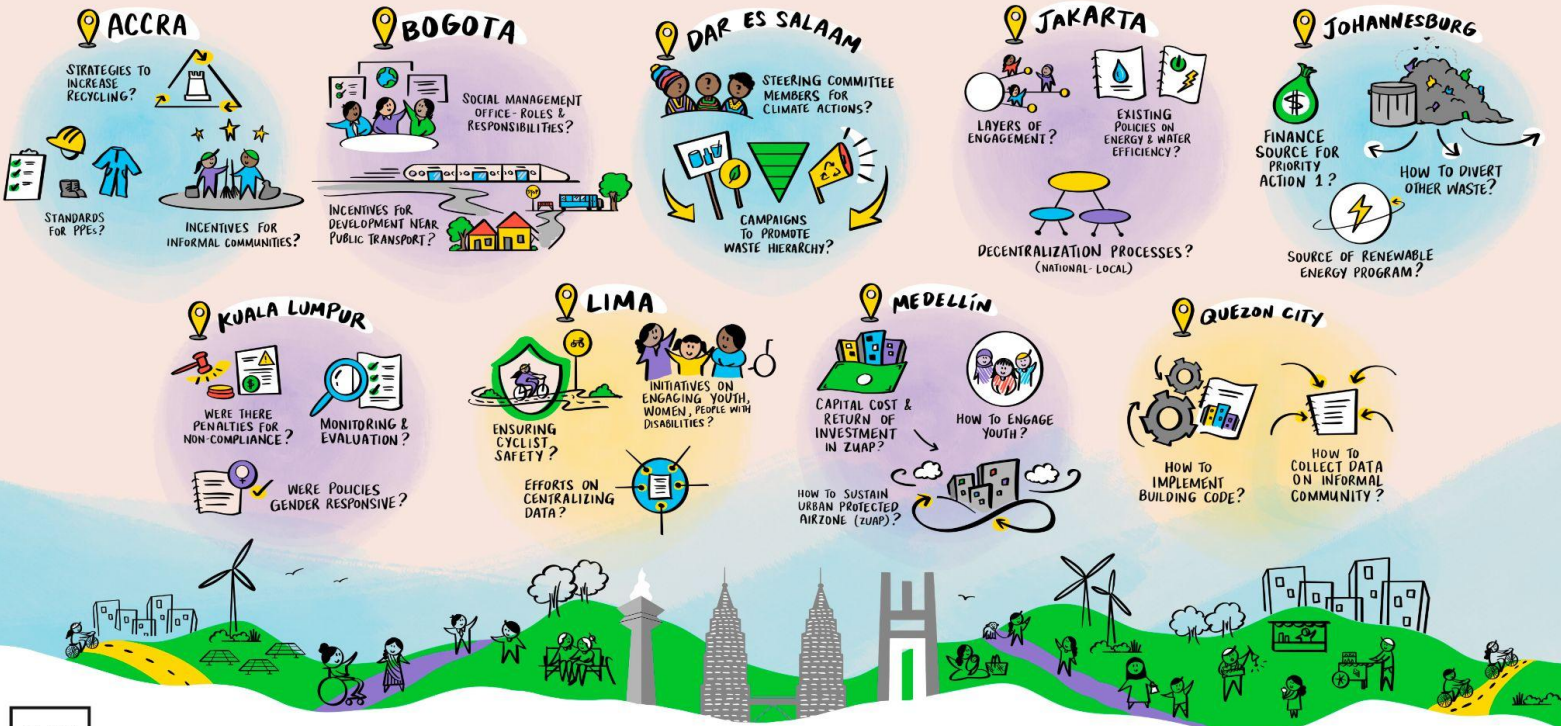
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CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION (CAI) SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL ACADEMY
Mainstreaming Inclusion in Cities: Global South Perspective and Experience in Climate Governance

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION

2-6 September, 2024
Quezon City, Philippines

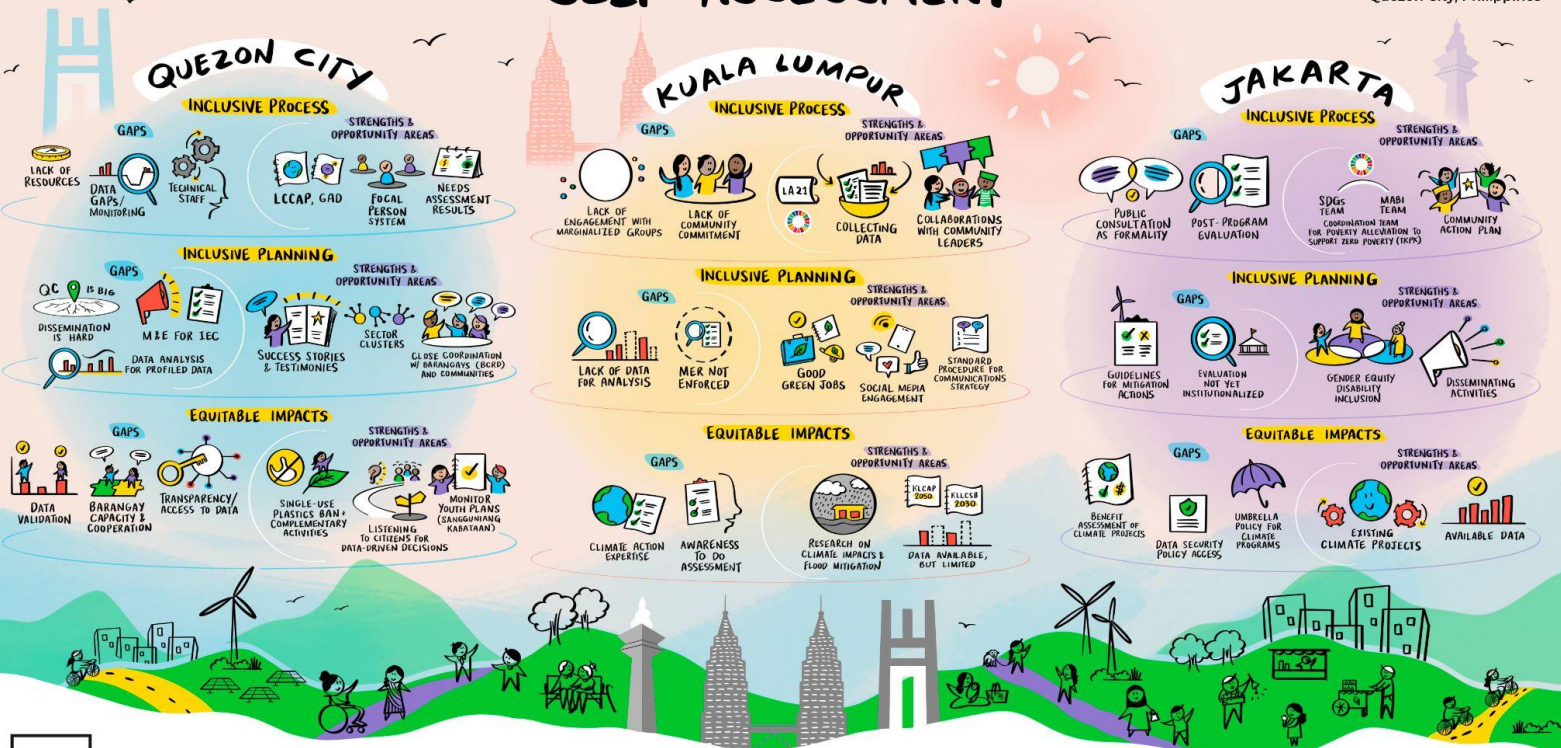


CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION (CAI) SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL ACADEMY
Mainstreaming Inclusion in Cities: Global South Perspective and Experience in Climate Governance

Visual strategy by
TOFOUCREATIVES.COM

SELF-ASSESSMENT

2-6 September, 2024
Quezon City, Philippines



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION (CAI) SOUTHEAST ASIA REGIONAL ACADEMY
Mainstreaming Inclusion in Cities: Global South Perspective and Experience in Climate Governance

Visual strategy by
TOFOUCREATIVES.COM

QUEZON CITY

- The **most populous city** in the Philippines, with a population of **2.9 million people**, and the **largest in terms of land area** in Metropolitan Manila, with **161.11 km²**
- Named after **Manuel L. Quezon**, the second president of the Philippines, and served as the national capital city from 1949-1976
- Is a **university city**: home to the University of the Philippines Diliman, Ateneo de Manila University, and Quezon City University
- Divided into **six congressional districts**
- North QC is home to part of the **Sierra Madre mountain range** and the biggest protected watershed in Metro Manila, **La Mesa Watershed Reservation**



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Priority Action 1 Green Building Code Amendment

Policies and Actions for Energy Efficiency including enhancement of the **Green Building Code** and incentives for energy efficiency and conservation. This included multiple stakeholder engagements with the private sector, communities, the academe, and national government.

Priority Action 2 Adoption of Renewable Energy

Actions to expand **adoption of renewable energy** in government-owned, private, and residential buildings.

Mainstreaming Inclusive Climate Action

Embed **Inclusive Climate Action** in city structures, processes, and programs. This consists of: the conduct of a **needs assessment, capacity-building** which the city adopts into their own competency, and the development of a **mainstreaming tool for inclusion**. The training has resulted in the equitable development of the Informal Waste Workers Program.

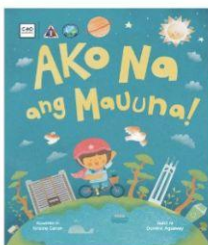
INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Engaging homeowners associations and informal sector to understand green building



Running the equity and mainstreaming exercises across 10 departments



Conducting needs assessments with children and children with learning disabilities to develop the climate book, done in partnership with the Kabahagi Center and various schools



Profiling informal communities

Features on process and engagement

- The Green Building Code amendment and development of incentives has undertaken **ten (10) stakeholder engagements**, including city departments, national government, green building certifiers, developers, the academe, NGOs, CSOs, homeowners associations from low-income or public housing, informal communities, women's groups, and activists. Technical inputs and equity considerations, such as access and affordability, were surfaced from the consultations.
- QC co-designed a **climate book for children with disabilities**. This integrated writing, designs, and disability considerations from the publisher, Adarna House, Kabahagi Center for Children with Disabilities, and 6 elementary schools covering all districts of the city
- Under the Reinventing Cities Minecraft challenge, QC held a **design competition** for elementary, JHS, and SHS private and public students to reinvent select QC city roads to enhance **urban biodiversity**, promote **sustainable mobility**, and improve **public health**.

Features on inclusive planning

- As part of the work on mainstreaming Inclusive Climate Action, QC has undergone ICA capacity-building and run through the equity exercises for the informal waste workers program. The Public Employment and Services Office has **embedded equity considerations into the program development**.
- The city has conducted a **needs assessment report** for the development of the climate book for children with disabilities. This has resulted to a book produced with versions to include learning and sensory disabilities (ie audiobook, textured pages). This baseline will also inform any future plans for enhancement beyond the current age group, expansion and replication of the publication.

Features on equitable impacts

- The Public Employment and Services Office is currently exploring the feasibility of a **Good Green Jobs Division** and revisiting the definitions of informality and GGJ at the city level.
- The Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability Department has installed air quality sensors in strategic spots of the city as part of the Air Quality management plan. The Air Quality Report also measures the **health and economic impacts of GHG emissions** in the city.

C4O
CITIES

Climate Action
Implementation



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JAKARTA

- Moving from the status of being Indonesia's former capital city towards a **global city** that is **advanced, competitive, sustainable, and livable**.
- DKI Jakarta Province is divided into **five** Administrative City areas and **one** Administrative District with a total area **664.78 km²**
- **Population** is **10,679,951** (2023), with a density of 15,978 people/km²
- Utilises a **mass transportation network system**, with 149 km line distance (MRT, LRT, and KRL)
- Has 10.7 thousand ha. or 16.4% slum neighborhoods
- Has the estuary of **13 (thirteen) rivers, 2 (two) canals and 2 (two) floodways**.
- Fun fact: Jakarta is a place of many names, has had 13 names changes, and Jakarta's nickname is **the Big Durian**



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Priority Action 1

Enhancement of the Green Building policy: New Policy on Energy and Water Efficiency

Jakarta is undertaking a scoping study for green building where a social inclusion survey was administered to form a baseline on behavior and decision-making. Also, stakeholder engagements were conducted.

Priority Action 2

Net Zero Emission Roadmap for Buildings in Jakarta

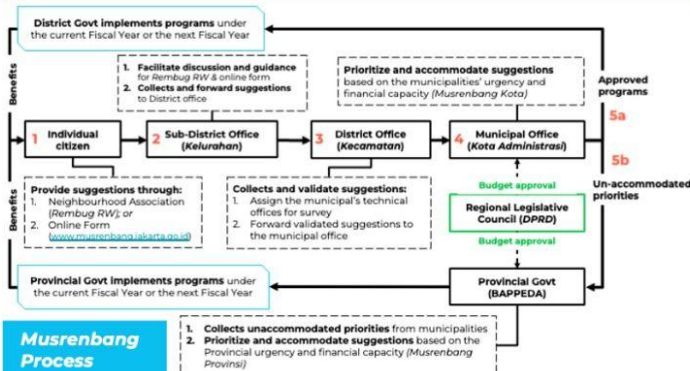
The roadmap aims to undertake an equity and needs assessment, as well as stakeholder engagement. Another component of the roadmap is the Data Management System and Energy Audit which completed inclusive selection process, building walkthroughs and engagement.

Mainstreaming Action

Mainstreaming ICA in Jakarta

Jakarta has completed its needs assessment, and is set to build the capacities of 26 departments and improve means of inclusion. The city will also develop an ICA checklist and institutionalize into city processes through regulation.

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Collection of used cooking oil for sale by women of social welfare empowerment (PKK) in a Climate Kampung Program (Proklam)

Features on Process and Engagement

- The Jakarta government has made significant efforts to involve various communities in policy planning, notably through **Musrenbang** (development planning deliberations). It is a process that provides equal opportunity for citizens to be involved in co-designing, based on a bottom-up national framework.
- The city also conducts **FGDs** and **public consultations**, practices **local leader representation**, and **capacity-building activities for residents**.
- The practice of collating a **stakeholder database** is also done. For example, in 3 Climate Kampung Program, residents were profiled.
- Climate Kampung Program has both **soft and formal powers**. Soft coming from the local champions/leaders (non-government: e.g. elders, local religious leaders), and formal power (i.e. head of neighbourhood association, head of sub-district).

Features on Inclusive Planning

- Various Jakarta offices understand the urgency of conducting ICA assessments, and to some level are able to undertake **needs, impact, and equity assessments**, mostly through field offices, and for adaptation programs. Such are not mandated, and need better interoperability.
- In selecting a neighborhood (RW) to be part of the Climate Kampung Program, the city undertakes **needs and impact assessments** to identify the impacts of climate change. This includes those that are already being felt by the community and the potential impacts that can occur in the local area. The process also assesses the climate activities in a location, develops a strategy, and plans for the implementation, including building a team consisting of women of PKK (social welfare family empowerment), youth, and religious young people, led by the head of village.

Features on Equitable Impacts

- While Jakarta has **microdata, spatial data**, and a **monitoring system**, in place, the city has not yet fully considered appropriate indicators to accurately measure equitably distributed impacts to city-wide sectors. Microdata gathered by Jakarta covers up to the sub-district level.
- Jakarta's Low Carbon Development Management Policy Framework for Achieving NDCs is envisioned to have the following impacts and benefits: **Economic Improvement, Accelerated Urban Infrastructure, Empowerment and Inclusivity, and a Sustainable Urban Environment**
- Jakarta has done a Socio-Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis under the UCAP CFF project on Solar Panel installation on Public Hospitals that **create more jobs and income**.
- Under the Breathe Cities Project, Jakarta is planning to conduct a Benefits Assessment and research on the **health, equity, economic, and security benefits of Zero Emission Area**.

C4O
CITIES

Climate Action
Implementation



UK International
Development

Partnership | Progress | Prosperity

KUALA LUMPUR

- Population of approximately **1.8 million** people
- The **capital city of Malaysia** and serves as the country's political, economic, and cultural center
- The city **has expanded** its Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) and Light Rail Transit (LRT) systems and aims to **integrate more electric buses** into its public transport to reduce car dependency and lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- Committed to achieving carbon neutrality **by 2050**



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Low Carbon Building Checklist (LCBC)

This action will support the implementation of the low carbon building checklist that **incorporates** passive and active design elements and **renewable energy requirements into a mandatory checklist** for new developments and major renovations

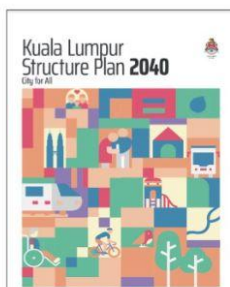
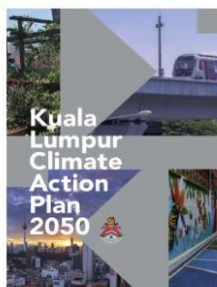
KL Zero Carbon Emissions Building Roadmap 2050

This action's objective is to **accelerate policy and financial instruments** to expand energy efficiency and renewable energy projects to achieve net zero emission buildings target by 2050 for new and existing buildings

Mainstreaming ICA into City's Processes

This action to ensure that **Inclusive Climate Action** is **sustainable** and **transformational** for the city, particularly through **training** modules into the city's competency building unit and institutionalising the usage of **checklist and/or other ICA tools** into city's processes..

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Features on process and engagement

- The city has actively engaged with frontline community leaders, including MPPs appointed by the Federal department. The **KL Low Carbon Society Blueprint 2030** and the **KL Structure Plan 2040** are notable examples of community engagement for the city's blueprint and action plan.
- A key challenge in engaging these communities arises when they are more advanced in handling issues independently.
- The city prefers a multi-faceted approach to engagement, which includes **informing** through the City's Program and social media, **consulting**, **collaborating**, and **co-designing** the city's blueprint (e.g. Pelan Tindakan Kebersihan).
- Starting January 2024, the **TEMU DBKL and Green Tea (TEH HIJAU) Programs** have been successful monthly events, fostering engagement between the Mayor and communities to raise awareness about low carbon emissions.

Features on inclusive planning

- A key equity and inclusion topic to consider when implementing inclusive climate action in Kuala Lumpur is **ensuring that vulnerable and marginalized communities have equal access to climate resilience resources and decision-making processes.**
- This includes addressing the needs of low-income groups, women, elderly and persons with disabilities who are often disproportionately affected by climate impacts. This involved participatory planning, equitable distribution of resources, and targeted support to enhance their capacity to adapt and thrive in a changing climate.
- **GO KL Bus (EV Bus)** exemplifies how the city has utilized socio-economic analyses and equity assessments to determine bus routes that better serve low-income areas. Challenges for this implementation include **high demand for the services, substantial investment requirements, and disjointed connectivity due to land issues.**

Features on equitable impacts

- The city conducts socio-economic analyses and to identify the equitable distribution of benefits and co-benefits as part of its climate action implementation.
- Some of the key challenges are:
 - **Resource Constraints** - Financial and human resource limitations may affect the thoroughness and frequency of assessments.
 - **Community Engagement** - Engaging diverse communities effectively, especially those that are harder to reach or have less trust in governmental processes, is challenging

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BOGOTÁ

- ★ Bogotá is the capital and largest city of Colombia. It is located in the center of the country
- ★ Bogotá faces significant challenges related to traffic congestion and transportation infrastructure. The city has implemented various initiatives to improve public transportation, including the TransMilenio bus rapid transit system, which is one of the largest and most extensive in the world.



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Priority Action 1

Formulation and implementation of a long-term pedestrian mobility strategy.

Bogotá is developing a long-term pedestrian mobility strategy aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. This includes increasing sustainable urban trips and promoting zero-emission micro-mobility options through incentives. **The strategy focuses on reclaiming pedestrian spaces to prioritize walking and cycling, seamlessly integrating with public transport to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance urban mobility.**

Priority Action 2

Training, green jobs and psychosocial support of women e-bus drivers of La Rolita

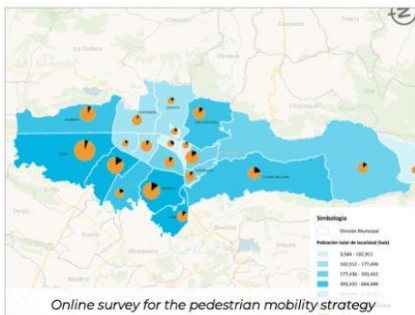
As part of Bogotá's Climate Action Plan, the city is gradually electrifying its public transit fleet and prioritizing low-carbon transportation projects, ensuring equity and inclusion in the public transit system. **This initiative not only addresses environmental goals but also promotes gender equity by empowering women in green jobs within the transportation sector.**

Mainstreaming Action

Development of a conceptual master plan for the San Blas Care Block

Both "Vital Neighborhoods" and "Care Blocks" are strategic programs derived from Bogotá's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (POT). The Master Plan aims to **define a portfolio of projects and actions to be implemented over short, medium, and long-term periods and create a safe, walkable, and accessible public space for caregivers**

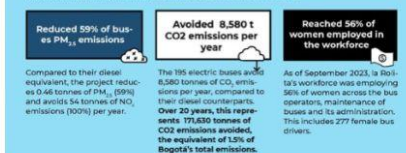
INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Meanwhile, La Rolita emerges as a promising initiative aimed at improving Bogotá's air quality, environmental footprint and social impact. Within the year of operation, this woman-led public transport operator has successfully integrated 195 electric buses into its fleet, serving over 35,000 people on 11 lines in low-income residential neighbourhoods. While bus operations are a mainly male-dominated sector, La Rolita programme is training groups of women to become e-bus drivers, opening new opportunities in the sector and changing perceptions of what mass transit can look like.

Traditional buses emit both particles coming from the combustion of their engine, and from the wear of brakes and tyres on the road. Electric buses do not have an internal combustion engine, which reduces PM_{10} operations emissions by 90%, and NO_x emissions by 100%. This reduces the air pollution for the city residents, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The preliminary analysis estimated that the 195 La Rolita buses have:



Features on engagement

- ★ **Structured Engagement Framework:** Bogotá utilizes a **mandatory public engagement agenda** to ensure stakeholders, including frontline communities, are involved in climate actions and projects. An example is the **public pedestrian policy**, highlighting the city's commitment to inclusive engagement practices.
- ★ **Challenges in Community Engagement:** Despite efforts, Bogotá faces challenges in engaging all communities effectively and sustaining their involvement. Issues such as **unmet needs and tensions in participation spaces** complicate engagement efforts.
- ★ **Preferred Engagement Approaches:** The city employs **social management offices within secretariats to oversee engagement guidelines and integrate inclusion and equity across initiatives**. Each locality is represented by social managers, emphasizing collaboration and co-design in community engagement.

Features on inclusive processes

- ★ **Intersectional Approaches to Equity and Inclusion:** Bogotá emphasizes **differential and intersectional approaches** in inclusive climate action, prioritizing gender equity, vulnerable communities, youth, elderly, and others. This ensures that diverse needs and perspectives are integrated into decision-making processes.
- ★ **Incident Participation:** The city promotes incident participation, **where community input directly influences project design and decisions**. This inclusive approach enhances transparency and responsiveness to local needs and concerns.
- ★ **Challenges in Socio-Economic Analyses:** Bogotá has implemented a new public policy for climate action, **involving a year-long process of citizen participation with a public agenda**. However, conducting socio-economic analyses or equity assessments poses challenges, including the complexity of data gathering and ensuring comprehensive representation across diverse socio-economic groups.

Features on equitable impacts

- ★ **Monitoring of Benefits and Co-Benefits:** Bogotá has established a roadmap for **monitoring the distribution of benefits as part of its climate action policy**. However, beyond inventory measurements, there is a lack of standardized processes for comprehensive assessment to understand equity and inclusion considerations.
- ★ **Challenges in Equitable Assessment:** Key challenges include the fragmentation of data among multiple entities, which complicates holistic analysis. Furthermore, **there is a need for protocols and methodologies to effectively measure and ensure equitable distribution of benefits**, highlighting areas for improvement in monitoring and evaluation frameworks.
- ★ **Implementation of C40's ICA Pillars:** **The city is implementing C40's pillars to define co-benefits** derived from various climate actions. This framework helps in identifying and quantifying the positive impacts across different sectors and communities.

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MEDELLÍN

- ★ **Medellín is Colombia's second largest city by population**, after the capital city of Bogotá. Known in the 90's for its high crime rates and social issues, Medellín has undergone a remarkable transformation over the past few decades.
- ★ **The city has become a hub of innovation and urban development**, known for its initiatives in urban renewal, public transportation systems like the Metrocable, and social integration projects.



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Priority Action 1

Urban Protected Air Zone (ZUAP)

Medellín is enhancing sustainable transport with initiatives like the **Urban Protected Air Zone (ZUAP)**. This includes implementing demand management based on academic and technical evidence and transitioning public service vehicles from fossil fuels to electric power. **These efforts aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2030**, supporting the city's environmental goals.

Priority Action 2

Scaling-up energy efficiency in public buildings

Medellín is targeting decarbonization strategies for public buildings, focusing on identifying energy efficiency measures and **prioritising buildings for implementation using a multi-criteria tool that considers inclusion and equity**. The tool takes into account principles of inclusion and equity, ensuring that the benefits of these sustainability efforts are distributed fairly across all communities.

Mainstreaming Action

Support for the Interinstitutional Climate Change Committee and ICA Training

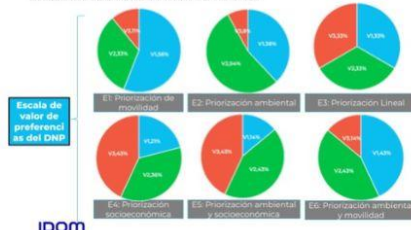
As part of Mainstreaming, an introductory training on inclusive climate action has been conducted, and **C40 also supports the interinstitutional thematic committee on climate change**. This committee facilitates the planning, conceptualization, technical definition of various measures, and coordination of regional and local policies related to climate change management.

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Communication and engagement strategy - ZUAP

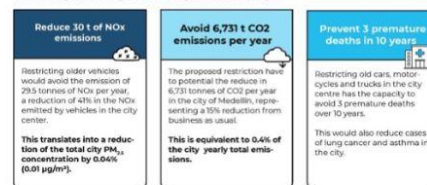
SELECCIÓN DE LA ALTERNATIVA ESCENARIOS DE PONDERACIÓN DE VISIONES



Multicriteria matrix for scenario evaluation (ZUAP)

Harnessing the benefits of alternative 3

The preliminary analysis estimated that Medellín's ZUAP with the alternative 3, banning passenger vehicles older than 10 years and freight older than 15 years has the capacity to:



Preliminary co-benefits assessment

Features on engagement

- ★ **Structured Support for Engagement:** Medellín has the **Secretary of Social Inclusion, Women, and Youth** to support technical secretariats in their engagement efforts with frontline communities for climate actions and projects.
- ★ **Challenges in Engagement:** Key challenges include limited attendance at engagement spaces due to insufficient human capacity and a **lack of perceived process traceability among community members**.
- ★ **Preferred Engagement Approaches:** The city employs socialization strategies such as informative meetings, in-person workshops with communities, educational outreach, and co-design processes like those used in the ZUAP (Low-Emission Zone).
- ★ **Successful Engagement Activities:** Successful activities include collaboration with **community leaders (Junta de Acción Comunal) and participatory budgeting initiatives** such as urban gardens (huertas urbanas), which have enhanced community involvement and project outcomes.

Features on inclusive processes

- ★ **Key Equity and Inclusion Topics:** Medellín prioritizes gender equity and addresses informality, **particularly in informal settlements, as part of its risk management strategies under Inclusive Climate Action**. These topics are critical in fostering resilience and equity within the city.
- ★ **Socio-Economic Analyses and Equity Assessments:** The city has conducted socio-economic analyses, including a study by the **Department of Disaster Risk Management on climate risks (Compound risk CAP)**. These assessments help inform the implementation of climate actions, though challenges remain in ensuring comprehensive data gathering and analysis to address diverse socio-economic needs effectively.
- ★ **Challenges in Conducting Equity Assessments:** Key challenges include **the complexity of integrating various risk factors and ensuring inclusive participation from all communities in the assessment processes**. Efforts are ongoing to enhance these processes and align them with Medellín's climate resilience and equity goals.

Features on equitable impacts

- ★ **Equitable Impact Assessments:** Medellín currently **lacks a standardized protocol for identifying equitable impacts from climate action implementation**. However, the city is leveraging C40's pillars to define and measure co-benefits across various actions.
- ★ **Challenges in Equitable Assessments:** Key challenges include **the absence of segregated data, the lack of established protocols, and the city's relatively new status in climate action implementation**. These factors hinder comprehensive analysis and measurement of equitable distribution of benefits and co-benefits.
- ★ **Implementation Progress:** Despite challenges, Medellín is making strides in aligning with international frameworks like C40 to better understand and enhance equitable impacts of its climate initiatives. Ongoing efforts aim to develop protocols, gather segregated data, and improve methodologies for equitable assessment in future projects.

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LIMA

- ★ Lima is the capital and largest city of Peru, located on the central coast of the country along the Pacific Ocean.
- ★ Lima has a rich colonial history, boasting numerous colonial-era buildings, churches, and plazas, including the Plaza Mayor (Main Square) and the historic district of Lima, which is a UNESCO World Heritage site.



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Priority Action 1 Inclusive Cycling Strategy

Lima is formulating a long-term pedestrian mobility strategy that **prioritizes enhancing cycling infrastructure and promoting inclusive cycling practices**. By 2030, the city plans to add 640 km of bike lanes through short-term cycle paths and a metropolitan cycle lane project. These initiatives aim to improve connectivity and accessibility for cyclists, supporting Lima's goal of sustainable urban mobility.

Priority Action 1 Pedestrianisation of the City Centre

Lima is implementing a Pedestrianization Program for its Historic Centre in alignment with the Master Plan (2019-2029). This initiative is part of a broader vision extending to 2035, which includes gradually **pedestrianizing the Historic Centre, limiting vehicle access, and promoting walking and cycling**. The program aims to enrich public spaces and safeguard historic buildings from climate risks, ensuring the preservation and sustainable development of Lima's cultural heritage.

Mainstreaming Action Development of the GHG emissions inventory

Strengthening the capacity of teams responsible for developing the 2021 GHG emissions inventory (IGE) is a priority. With the programme, city officials **gained knowledge of the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (GPC) and the City Inventory Information and Reporting System (CIRIS)**. While Lima has previously prepared GHG inventories for 2015, 2018, and 2019, the 2021 inventory marks the first completed entirely by MML city officials.

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Community engagement at the Historic City Centre



Communication strategy - Pedestrianisation of the City Centre

RESULTADOS

Potencial de uso de micromovilidad

Total:
1'833,660 personas



Results of the Cycling Potential

Features on engagement

- ★ **Understanding Frontline Communities:** Lima identifies specific frontline communities for engagement in projects and climate actions, **including youth, women, and the elderly for Low-Emission Zones (LEZ), and young women and low-income youth for cycling initiatives.**
- ★ **Challenges in Engagement:** Key challenges include **creating inclusive spaces** for engagement and the **lack of data** to pinpoint the exact locations of these community groups, hindering targeted outreach efforts.
- ★ **Preferred Engagement Approaches:** Lima employs various approaches to engage communities, **such as open forums inviting stakeholders and community members for general initiatives.** Specific strategies include street activations and targeted workshops in the Historic Center, as well as online surveys for cycling initiatives under the UCAP CAI program.

Features on inclusive planning

- ★ **Key Equity and Inclusion Topics:** Lima prioritizes **gender equity, youth inclusion, and addresses informality (incipient)** as crucial aspects when implementing Inclusive Climate Action (ICA). These topics aim to ensure a fair and inclusive approach to climate initiatives.
- ★ **Challenges in Conducting Equity Assessments:** Lima faces challenges in conducting socio-economic analyses or equity assessments to inform ICA. **Despite having guidelines for citizen participation, there is a lack of specific equity assessments**, which hinders comprehensive planning and targeted interventions.
- ★ **Focus on Citizen Participation:** The city emphasizes **citizen participation guidelines as a foundational element for inclusive planning.** These guidelines help engage diverse community voices in shaping climate actions, though further efforts are needed to integrate equity assessments into planning processes effectively.

Features on equitable impacts

- ★ **Equitable Impact Assessments:** Lima currently **lacks a standardized protocol for identifying equitable impacts from climate action implementation.** Despite this, the city is utilizing C40's pillars to define and measure co-benefits across various actions.
- ★ **Challenges in Equitable Assessments:** Key challenges include the **absence of a formal protocol for assessing equitable distribution of benefits and co-benefits.** This poses difficulties in accurately measuring and ensuring equitable outcomes across diverse community groups.
- ★ **Implementation through C40 Framework:** Lima's approach involves aligning with C40's principles to delineate co-benefits, aiming to enhance understanding and integration of equity considerations into future climate initiatives. Continued efforts are essential to develop robust assessment methodologies and foster inclusive outcomes in climate action planning.

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JOHANNESBURG

- ★ The **City of Johannesburg** Metropolitan Municipality is South Africa's largest and fastest-growing city.
- ★ It is the **capital of Gauteng Province**, the smallest and wealthiest of South Africa's nine provinces.
- ★ The City of Johannesburg **launched its ambitious Climate Action Plan in 2021**. The city aims to be a **net-zero emission & climate-resilient city by 2050**.



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Priority Action 1

Development of a sustainable, clean energy solution to address energy access in low-income informal settlement households

The City of Johannesburg Climate Action Plan (CAP 2021) has **prioritised the provision of affordable clean energy to its residents**. The city aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the grid and **eradicate energy poverty**. This project aims to address the CAP energy priority to eradicate energy poverty in informal settlements.

Priority Action 2

Developing a programme to divert green organic waste (garden waste) from landfill

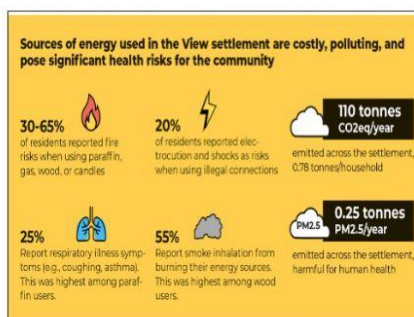
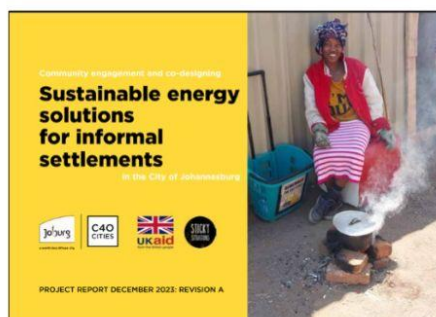
By 2030, 100% of solid waste is diverted from landfill and remaining methane emissions from waste are captured. The project focuses on developing a programme to **divert green organic waste** (garden waste) from landfill.

Mainstreaming Action

To integrate climate change into the city's plan, processes and governance system

The mainstreaming strategy includes working with **internal and external city stakeholders** to integrate climate actions into the city's programmes. The strategy **prioritises climate finance** and working with key stakeholders such as **Youth, private sector and civil society**.

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Features on process and engagement

- The city conducted **intensive community engagement** in an informal settlement to **understand their energy needs** and to **co-create a solution**
- Objective: To develop a sustainable and reliable energy model to address energy access in informal settlements.
- Site: **The View informal settlement**
- Focus: To conduct a community engagement process to interrogate the settlement's community profile, assess community dynamics, audit community skills in relation to energy and alternative energy provision, **solicit community views and perceptions** around service provision, energy and **alternative energy** and **audit current risks and impacts** of current energy solutions.

Features on inclusive planning

- The study used a mix of qualitative and quantitative methods, including:
- community meetings, face-to-face surveys conducted by appointed residents, interviews and focus group discussions.
- The focus on **co-creation** aimed to **empower residents to engage with and understand their challenges, needs and possibilities**.
- **Community members were employed and trained to carry out the surveys**
- 144 households were surveyed within the View settlement.
- 4 **focus groups** were held, involving: Women (9 participants) Youth (12 participants) Business operators (7 participants, majority women)

Features on equitable impacts

- The city has several programs that **prioritises the needs of low-income households**, including:
- The upgrading of informal settlements programme;
- Expanded Social Package; and
- Free basic electricity.

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ACCRA CITY

- ★ **Capital of the Republic of Ghana**, has a population of 2.7 million people, is a commercial, financial, and industrial hub.
- ★ Home to **internal** and **external migrants**.
- ★ Total GHG emission for **205 base year** - 2.4 million tCO₂e, 44% of GHG emissions from waste sector (2015 base year).



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Priority Action 1

Development of a Net Zero Municipal Buildings Roadmap

Accra's CAP stipulates the city's vision of developing a Green & Resilient Municipal Buildings Program (Action 8). **Green Buildings** product by conducting **energy audit** of selected municipal buildings (City Hall, Kaneshie Market, staff residence, school), **Energy Management Systems** (EnMS).

Priority Action 2

Review of waste optimization strategy and review of sanitation by-law

As part of CAIs efforts towards Accra's CAP vision; divert organic waste (composting) from landfill through; Development of **waste optimization strategy** and **review of city sanitation and waste management bylaws** to facilitate city wide implementation of source separation of MSW

Mainstreaming Action

Integration into City's Strategic processes

Based on Accra's CAP Actions 17-19, Accra has prioritized citizen and community engagement, reviving the Climate Change Steering Committee and the development of a Climate Finance Plan. **Priority actions** in the **Climate Action Plan** have been **mainstreamed into the Medium-Term Development Plan** as well as **Annual Action Plans** of the city especially for waste, transport and energy activities.

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Number of informal waste collection service providers increased from 350 to 601

The city of Accra estimates that this type of engagement with informal workers can increase waste collection coverage from 75% to 90%

Waste capture from 53% to 90%

Recycling rate increased from 5% to 18%

Daily collection by informal waste collectors increased from 285 ton to 720

Avoided cost by municipality was US\$460,000

Source: Working with the Informal Service Chain as a Locally Appropriate Strategy for Sustainable Modernization of Municipal Solid Waste Management Systems in Lower-Middle Income Cities: Lessons from Accra, Ghana

Features on process and engagement

- Strengthening of political support for informal waste workers (IWW) including migrants.
- Regional consensus within the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA) achieved to prioritize the integration of the informal waste sector
- Formation of IWW cooperative
- Formation of sanitation committees in four communities
- Provision of PPEs to IWW
- Provision of office space to IWW

Features on inclusive planning

- Inclusive needs assessment conducted with stakeholders including informal workers
- Integration into city waste management system
- Formation of multi stakeholder platform
- Capacity building programmes for IWW on climate change and city laws and regulations
- Facilitate access to social and financial services
- Trust building between city and informal waste sector

Features on equitable impacts

- Formation of multi stakeholder platform to address issues of IWW
- Enrolment of over 300 migrant informal waste workers onto National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
- Provision of childcare centre at Old Fadama informal settlement for informal waste workers (mostly migrants)
- Provision of PPEs to IWW
- Increase in waste collection coverage and recycling rate
- Social insurance pilot for over 200 informal waste workers

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DAR ES SALAAM

- ★ Population of **5.4 million people**, Sixth-largest in Africa and largest city and financial hub of Tanzania.
- ★ A **2022 GHG Inventory** indicated 33% of emission from the stationary sector, 30% waste and 15% from energy sector.
- ★ In 2023, established a **Dar es Salaam Climate Change Steering Committee (DCCSC)**, that works to advocate for climate action mainstreaming throughout the City and municipal councils.
- ★ Committed to achieving **carbon neutrality by 2050**



CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

Priority Action 1

A renewable energy efficient model for cold storage rooms in markets

This action taps on the **Dar es salaam Climate Action Plan (CAP) actions 1, 2, and 17** on **promoting energy security** through renewable energy sources, and **building urban climate resilience** through energy security

Priority Action 2

Organic waste diversion and resources recovery from the Dar es Salaam City markets.

With a focus on **Dar es Salaam (CAP Action 28)**: This action campaigns to **promote the waste hierarchy**, including waste reduction interventions, increase reuse and recycling), The action will **embrace developing a tailor-made organic waste diversion model** from city markets.

Mainstreaming Action

Establishing and operationalising the Dar es Salaam Climate Change Steering Committee (DCCSC)

The action is hinged on **Dar es Salaam CAP Governance** that calls for a **cross departmental collaboration** and other **key local government authorities** on working together to **integrate climate action** in development plans.

INCLUSIVE CLIMATE ACTION



Features on process and engagement

1. The city prioritises the involvement of frontline communities. In the recently supported C40 ICA Fund, the city involved waste pickers, collectors and aggregators to co-design organic waste composting pits, including the use of non-motorised push carts for increased organic waste collection in targeted informal settlements.
2. Limited resources to capacitate them prior co-creation processes has been a major challenge. More capacity building yields better results.
3. The city's preference is on the inclusive and participatory planning and implementation of designed projects. This is conducted via site visits, meetings and dialogues.
4. Through the C40 ICA project, Waste dealers became the centre to design waste technological solutions. The C40 CAI Programme led to co-creation process with city market traders on high impact actions.

Features on inclusive planning

1. The city promotes consideration of gender and inclusion of low-income earners in projects planning and implementation processes.
2. The city has conducted the gaps and needs assessment in city markets for organic waste diversion and installing solar powered cold-rooms in the market facilities. The assessment used unique approach whereby consultation to city market traders involved awareness raising and capacity building followed by co-creation level.
3. Co-creation involved taking insights on applicability, viability and readiness to adopt and action realisation, implementation.

Features on equitable impacts

1. The city prioritise, keeps livelihood improvement at the centre of climate actions. Key concerns lies on city residents improved health, income and resilience. The C40 CAI Programme actions on organic waste diversion and recovery of waste materials priorities increased income of waste dealers.
2. Greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) reduced for better air quality, a healthier environment and an increased QoL for residents
3. Socioeconomic benefits are highly prioritised, with consideration of ecological benefits for community. More important is that the city is limited with funds to scale best practices and outcomes from realised climate actions.

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