

# Anchor urban climate actions at national level

## Potential Climate/ Disaster Impacts addressed and Justification for this Approach

This framework will support cities in identification of their existing status with respect to preparedness against climate change. The indicators in the CSCAF identifies actions for cities to be undertaken based on their existing level and thus preparing themselves towards climate mitigation and adaptation. This is an annual assessment and this will also help cities in analyzing their status every year and improve upon it.

## Process of Implementation

1. Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF): The project supported in developing indicators for the first phase of CSCAF which was launched for 100 smart cities. Consultations were held with various stakeholders and indicators were developed. 30 indicators were developed in 5 thematic areas of energy & green building, urban planning, biodiversity and green cover, water management, waste management and mobility and air quality in consultation with participants from more than 26 organizations.

2: C-Cube: development of climate centre for cities at national think tank, NIUA, with funding from MoHUA. A helpdesk was formed to support cities on their queries. C-Cube took the lead for CSCAF and GIZ continued as strategic partners with funding. Now it's the third phase of CSCAF.

3. Trainings: 4 training events were conducted with support of implementing partners (DIFU & NIUA). All the modules were developed based on the CSCAF indicators and these are now uploaded in the NULP. The training was then further upscaled by the regional training institutes and they conducted around 10 training events for 500 + stakeholders.

4. The Climate Smart Cities – Self Assessment Tool (CSC-SA Tool) was applied to provide cities with quantifiable, emission-based evidence to prioritize climate actions. The tool also provides cities with emission reduction “potential” of its intervention using assessment data for relevant Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework indicators

5: Climate alliance: National and city level climate alliances were formed which support the cities in implementing their climate measures. The climate alliance at national level is hosted at C-Cube.

6: Institutionalizing study: an institutional assessment of the existing system was undertaken to mainstream climate action at national level. German experience was also shared by DIFU.

7. Municipal budget analysis: Review of the municipal budget was conducted for 14 upscaling cities with regards to the CSCAF indicators

### Project Title

Climate Smart Cities Project

### Project Number

2019.15.9

### Results and Impacts

1. 500 cities are now monitored on their climate preparedness
2. Sustainability of the CSCAF even after exit of the project
3. Self assessment tool for cities to measure their GHG emission and thus taking an informed decision.



#### TYPE OF APPROACH

Planning approach & decision support tools



#### COUNTRY

India



#### LEVEL OF INTERVENTION

(inter-)national, subnational/regional, city



#### TYPE OF RISK MANAGEMENT

prevention, resistance, transformation



#### MAIN HAZARDS ADDRESSED

all



#### URBAN FUNCTION PROTECTED

all



#### SPHERE OF INTERVENTION

socio-political sphere/ governance, economy, environment



#### RESOURCES REQUIRED

Stakeholders from 26 organizations participated and consultation were done for development of the indicators



#### COOPERATION PARTNERS

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

#### LINKS

<https://niua.in/csc/index.html>

[https://urban-industrial.in/csc/resources/training\\_and\\_capacity\\_building/index\\_eng.html](https://urban-industrial.in/csc/resources/training_and_capacity_building/index_eng.html)

[https://niua.in/intranet/sites/default/files/ANNUALREPORT\\_21-22\\_english.pdf](https://niua.in/intranet/sites/default/files/ANNUALREPORT_21-22_english.pdf)

