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**Local
Governments
for Sustainability**

Cities for Life
City and Subnational Biodiversity Summit

2012-2013 ICLEI South Asia

annual report

Foreword

By 2050, two-thirds of all humans will be living in cities. Urbanisation, especially in Asian countries, is happening at a rate never seen before. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability's role becomes thus even more crucial. As the world's leading association of cities and local governments dedicated to sustainable development and representing more than 1200 members, we have taken it upon ourselves to enable cities around the world to succeed in laying the path for a more sustainable future.

ICLEI South Asia has positioned itself as the main urban development actor in the region. Covering already several countries, ICLEI South Asia is currently strengthening its ties with Pakistan and Afghanistan, to ensure that we can extend our services to the whole of South Asia. Having myself attended the very successful Cities for Life Summit, organised in parallel to CBD COP 11 in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012, I could witness first-hand the strong convening power that ICLEI South Asia has; the success of the Summit confirmed the strong interest, in South Asia, to go beyond mere talking and shift to concrete actions.

This region is undoubtedly being severely challenged by the negative impacts that climate change has brought about and by the consequences of a rapid and unplanned urbanisation. ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability commits to concretely help cities in South Asia build their resilience, choose a low carbon and more sustainable growth and improve the living conditions of their citizens.

We put our expertise and skills at the services of the local governments in the region, to enable them to tangibly contribute to sustainable urban development – I therefore encourage local governments in the region to join ICLEI and help us shape a better future.

Gino Van Begin
Secretary General
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

From the Chairperson

Reflecting upon the past years, I feel extremely pleased to see that ICLEI South Asia's bond with local and city governments has strengthened even more. There has been a remarkable increase in membership: we are happy to support four State Governments and 40 cities in India and South Asia.

ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability is the world's leading cities network, which aims to find local, recognisable and easily attainable solutions for a sustainable future.

We feel privileged to be providing our services to various innumerable sectors like Biodiversity, Sustainable Management & Smart Urban Infrastructure.

I would like to especially thank the State Governments for recognising our strength in coordinating with cities to advance sustainability.

Warm greetings and best wishes for the year 2014.

Hansa Patel
Chairperson, ICLEI South Asia
Executive Advisor
All India Institute of Local Self Government
Vadodara, India

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A look back into last year

South Asian cities are growing rapidly and will continue to do so for the next few decades. Rapid and often unplanned urbanisation has made South Asian cities very vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

ICLEI South Asia has been helping local governments in the region turn these challenges into an opportunity for a more sustainable growth, supporting cities in six countries: Nepal, India, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives. We have enabled them to contribute to the global need for climate action with a number of local solutions, ranging from developing guidelines on low carbon growth, raising awareness about sustainable sanitation, supporting municipalities in implementing Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency projects, strengthening South-South cooperation and much more.

ICLEI South Asia has kept local governments high in the biodiversity agenda at the national level, by gathering more than 150 city representatives from 44 international cities and 39 Indian cities at the last meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP11) in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012.

Emphasis has been laid upon helping cities improve the living conditions of their citizens, especially the disadvantaged ones, by promoting poverty alleviation through natural resources management and looking at an inclusive approach to waste.

Through our support, several cities in the region have become aware of their vulnerability to climate change impacts and have started the process that will make them more resilient.

We have also worked with local governments to get them ready for a transition to a non motorised transport approach and to sustainable infrastructure.

This was achieved by leveraging expertise, bringing cities together, building the capacity of local officials, developing city specific tools and linking up to the relevant national and international players in the field of urban sustainable development. We have worked with the Government of India, the Government of Bangladesh, the Government of Bhutan and numerous multinational agencies.

The first months of 2013 have already been very promising, with a number of projects having started or being currently developed. After such a successful year, we will continue working with as many local authorities, ministries and agencies as possible, to build capacity and to support and strengthen them, so that we can, jointly, achieve more and more sustainable goals.

Emani Kumar
Executive Director, ICLEI South Asia
Deputy Secretary General, ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability

"Cities around the world are on the cutting edge of innovative sustainable development. The road to global sustainability runs through the world cities and towns. By building sustainable cities and towns you will build global sustainability!"

Mr. Ban Ki-moon
UN Secretary-General, at ICLEI's Rio+20 Global Town Hall

How we work

Share expertise

We use our own expertise to support local governments in advancing sustainable development in several fields:

- Low carbon
- Adaptation
- Transport

and more...

Collaborate

We link up to local, sub-national and national governments in the region and internationally:

- National level
- Sub-national level
- City associations

and more...

Partner with

We work with non-government organisations, research institutions, developers and industries, leveraging expertise and technical solutions:

- Indian Institute of Technology - IIT Delhi, India
- Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Germany
- Australian National University, Australia

and more...

Provide a voice

We give voice to local governments at global negotiations:

- Rio+20, Brazil
- CBD COP 11, India
- UNFCCC COP 18, Qatar

and more...

Reach out

We represent South Asian local governments in international fora:

- World Cities Summit, Singapore
- Financing Adaptation and Mitigation in the Urban Context, Frankfurt
- Asia – Pacific Major Group and Stakeholder Regional Consultation Meeting, Nepal

and more...

Mobilise

We mobilise funds to help local bodies carry out sustainable actions and at the same time support international agencies fulfil their missions:

- European Union
- United Nations bodies
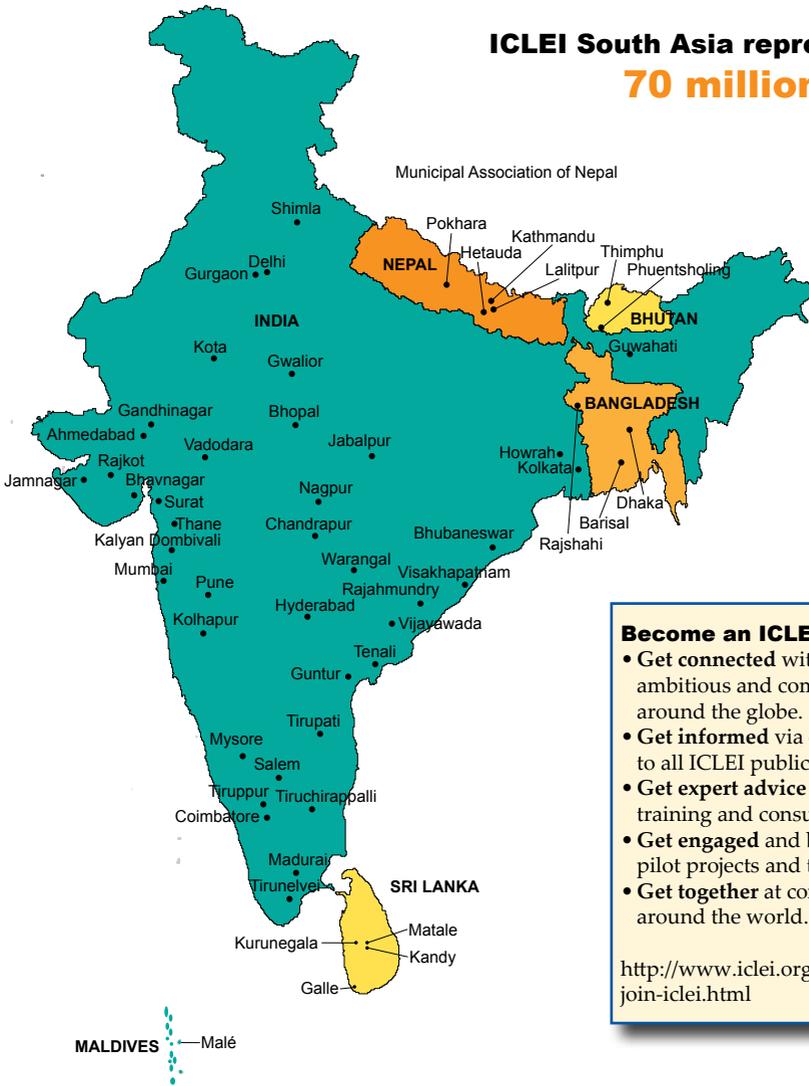- Rockefeller Foundation

and more...

Initiate interaction

We facilitate interaction among cities and enable mutual learning and exchange of best practices:

- ICLEI World Congress, Brazil
- Resilient Cities, Germany
- World Mayors Council, South Korea

and more...

Our member cities

ICLEI South Asia represents over
70 million people

Municipal Association of Nepal

Shimla

Pokhara

Kathmandu
Hetauda   Thimphu
NEPAL   Lalitpur   Phuentsholing

Delhi
Gurgaon

BHUTAN

INDIA

Guwahati

Kota

Gwalior

Gandhinagar

Bhopal

Ahmedabad

Vadodara

Jabalpur

BANGLADESH

Rajkot

Bhavnagar

Jamnagar

Surat

Nagpur

Howrah
Kolkata

Thane

Chandrapur

Kalyan Dombivali

Bhubaneswar

Dhaka

Mumbai

Warangal

Barisal

Pune

Rajahmundry

Visakhapatnam

Rajshahi

Kolhapur

Hyderabad

Vijayawada

Tenali

Guntur

Tirupati

Mysore

Salem

Tiruppur   Tiruchirappalli

Coimbatore

Madurai

Tirunelveli

SRI LANKA

Matale

Kurunegala

Kandy

Galle

MALDIVES — Malé

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- **Get engaged** and be the first to pilot projects and test tools.
- **Get together** at conferences around the world.

http://www.iclei.org/get-involved/join-iclei.html

"Being now a member of ICLEI will enable our municipality to tackle our challenges in an integrated way and to become more sustainable, learning from other cities and from ICLEI's expertise."

Mr. W. Kelum Senevirathna
Acting Mayor, Galle Municipal Council, Sri Lanka

ICLEI's Agendas

ICLEI's initial campaigns and programmes have evolved to cover a broader range of themes, which include Management of global environmental goods; Municipal planning and management; Transformation of infrastructure and Policy innovation. ICLEI's work pursues eight agendas, designed to support Member cities and local governments in their efforts towards sustainability. These agendas contribute towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the emerging Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- **Sustainable city:** A sustainable city is marked by a green economy, a healthy and happy community, smart infrastructure, and is biodiverse, low-carbon, resilient and resource-efficient.

- **Resilient community and city:** Low-risk cities are relatively less vulnerable to climate change, natural and industrial disasters, and economic shocks.

- **Low-carbon city:** Low-carbon, low-emission or even carbon-neutral cities, are signposts to sustainability and global climate change mitigation.

- **Biodiverse city:** A biodiverse city considers its relationship with nature both within and beyond its administrative boundaries, and delivers sustainable solutions to natural risks and urban development challenges.

- **Resource-efficient city:** A resource-efficient city goes beyond minimising the use of natural resources, and is productive, competitive and sustainable.

- **Smart urban infrastructure:** Smart urban infrastructure is eco-efficient, low-carbon and resilient. It is the key to developing greener cities and economies.

- **Green urban economy:** A green urban economy is productive and socially inclusive. It pursues to improve human well-being and local natural resource use, while reducing future costs, ecological scarcities and environmental risks.

- **Healthy and happy community:** A healthy and happy community looks beyond GDP growth and is clean, healthy, inclusive, peaceful and safe. It is where people enjoy quality life and good governance, education, infrastructure and culture.

Sustainable city

ICLEI South Asia contributes to creating sustainable cities in the region by empowering local communities to manage natural resources appropriately and removing barriers to sustainable development, by promoting an understanding of the links between poverty and environment, and by mainstreaming and building capacity on the use of appropriate and environment-sensitive management instruments to achieve poverty alleviation.

Our contribution

- The cities of Thimphu (Bhutan), Rajshahi (Bangladesh) and Guntur (India) **have improved their urban services**, the natural resource management in the city and the living conditions in the slums by adopting the *eco*BUDGET Master Budget and the Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS). Now trained on the use of both tools, the local administrations can continue using natural resources management to alleviate poverty, thus contributing to achieving Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7.

- Local stakeholders groups, and in particular women self-help groups, have been engaged in **poverty alleviation activities** through the mainstreaming of participatory approaches, which have led to an increased awareness - among politicians, decision makers and the general public - on local and regional environmental and socio-economic issues.

- The cities of Guntur, Rajshahi and Thimphu, along with 4 other Indian cities (Gangtok, Guwahati, Malvan and Kozhikode), have been equipped to further tackle the issue of poverty through context-sensitive collaborative learning methods **and Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA).**

- Asian cities from the region have had the opportunity to learn and be **inspired by other cities in Europe and Asia**, through the dissemination of case studies, exchange workshops and city visits.

Facts & figures

- In Thimphu, 40% of households (as opposed to the previous 20%) are receiving potable water supply for 12 hours, thanks to the increase in water sources and regular monitoring of water services achieved through *eco*Budget.

- Guntur has targeted the holistic development of 187 slums. With financial support from the "Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme" (IHSDP) scheme, 48 slums have already been developed aiming at providing a healthy and enabling urban environment.

- As part of their *eco*Budget, the city of Rajshahi has successfully involved 17 communities for solid waste management, increasing the number of communities managing waste sustainably from 8 to 25.

- Inspired by the Italian city of Bologna, and as one of the activities under the *eco*Budget indicator "Education", Guntur has developed an e-library that allows students to prepare for exams and access course books.

"In the future, we will try to make use of the ecoBudget tool to plan our development activities with time bound targets and proper monitoring of actions. I am proud of the achievements of my city and I am really thankful for the great work of my staff as well as our partners in the Realising DReAMS project. Being now able to focus on the specific issue of the protection of buffer zones, through the SUS programme, will allow us to make an even more concrete contribution to the sustainable future of the city of Thimphu."

Mr. Kinlay Dorjee
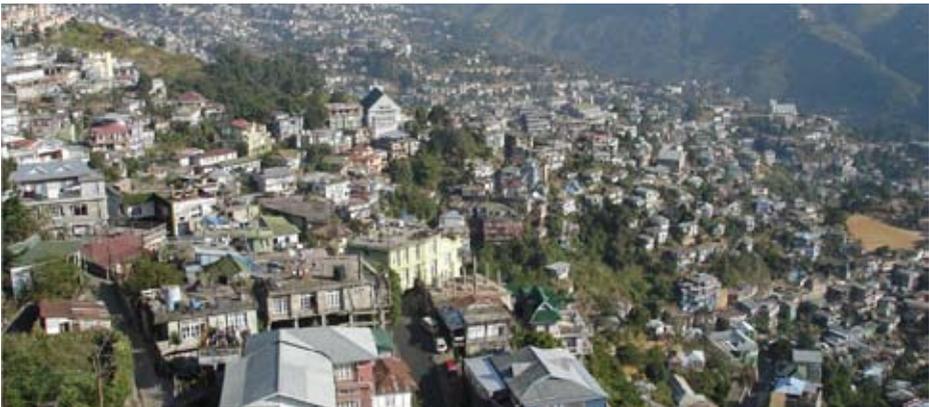Mayor, Thimphu City Corporation, Bhutan

Projects and funders

- [Realising DReAMS](#) - Development of Resources and Access to Municipal Services - for South and Southeast Asian Local Authorities (European Union)

- [Supporting Urban Sustainability - SUS](#) (Swedish International Centre of Education for Sustainable Development - SWEDESD)

What's next?

After having already identified a specific local issue, which has the potential to utilise ecosystem services to alleviate poverty, each Supporting Urban Sustainability (SUS) city will take action to achieve that goal, by involving a broad range of local stakeholders, through consultation meetings and peer to peer knowledge exchanges.

*eco*BUDGET is an environmental management tool specifically designed for local authorities that helps them, with the help of a master budget, assess and prioritise environmental issues in the city, set targets, select appropriate measures to achieve them and monitor actions, in an annual cyclical process. Through *eco*BUDGET, local authorities monitor the implementation of measures to produce a budget balance at the end of the year, on the basis of which the master budget can be modified for the next annual cycle.

The **Poverty Database Monitoring System** (PDMS) is a database software that includes a number of indicators useful to assess the vulnerability and poverty status of different areas in the city, looking at – among others - literacy, electricity, garbage disposal, sanitation, unemployment, water and waste water disposal. Once these areas are identified, specific actions may be taken to alleviate poverty in those areas.

Resilient city

ICLEI South Asia works towards increasing cities' urban resilience through local adaptation planning, the integration of climate science, policy and practice, the exchange of information among cities in the region and beyond, and the provision of tools, enabling cities to devise and implement resilience strategies that respond to their specific needs and identified vulnerabilities.

Our contribution

- The Indian cities of Mysore, Shimla and Bhubaneswar developed a **Climate Resilience Strategy** using the "ICLEI ACCCRN Process" – the first South Asian **Urban Climate Change Resilience toolkit** tailored specifically for local governments.

- 5 Indian coastal cities, 3 in Andhra Pradesh and 2 in Tamil Nadu, have developed **Local Adaptation and Mitigation Guidelines (LAMGs)**.

- Howrah, Madurai, Cochin and Visakhapatnam (India) used a climate adaptation planning process that combines **science**, **policy and practice** to assess their main vulnerabilities and develop a preliminary list of potential resilience actions.

- Panaji in India and Barisal in Bangladesh have tested and applied the new **'Urban Vulnerability Assessment'** methodology developed by ICLEI South Asia, to assess and prioritise their current and expected climate risks.

- Overall, 11 South Asian cities have developed an **improved understanding of potential impacts** of climate hazards on their vulnerable urban systems and are thus now equipped to prioritise necessary actions and develop a resilience strategy, improving their eligibility for international initiatives and funding.

"As a new city who has recently started working with ICLEI South Asia in the field of adaptation, we are eager to work with them and benefit from ICLEI's tools and expertise to help Shillong become more resilient to the impacts of climate change."

Mr. T Lyngwa
CEO, Shillong Municipal Board, India

Facts & figures

- 5 South Asian cities have identified their **vulnerability hotspots**, and are now ready to take corresponding actions:
  - o 2 wards have been identified by Bhubaneswar as susceptible to water logging, water shortage, slums prone to fire, health risks and disruption in power supply;
  - o 6 wards have been identified by Mysore as susceptible to water logging, water shortage, disrupted energy supply and disrupted transportation facilities;
  - o 5 wards have been identified by Shimla as susceptible to disrupted water supply, increased demand for water, disrupted transportation infrastructure and increased stress on urban systems due to increase in tourism;
  - o 3 specific areas in Panaji and 2 in Barisal have been identified as most vulnerable to climate change and susceptible to issues such as siltation of drains, contamination of the river and loss of sand dune (for Panaji); water scarcity, saline water intrusion and health risks (for Barisal).

Projects and funders

- AdaptCap, Climate Proofing Vulnerable Coastal Communities (European Commission)
- AsianCitiesAdapt, Impacts of Climate Change in Target Cities in India and the Philippines and Local Adaptation Strategies (German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety - BMU)
- Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network - ACCCRN (The Rockefeller Foundation)
- Urban Vulnerability Assessment (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH - GIZ)

The "ICLEI ACCCRN Process" (IAP) has been developed by ICLEI South Asia and Oceania offices through involvement with the Rockefeller Foundation supported Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN). The toolkit enables local governments to assess their climate risks in the context of urbanisation, poverty and vulnerability, and formulate corresponding resilience strategies.

What's next?

- Up-scaling of the ACCCRN project to 40 additional cities in Asia, 20 of which are in India and Bangladesh.

- Development of communication strategy guidelines for 4 Indian cities, to help them mainstream climate change adaptation.

> *"The AsianCitiesAdapt project helped us realise what climatic threats Cochin is and will be facing. Through stakeholders' engagement, the involvement of our citizens and the support of ICLEI South Asia, we are working towards making our city more resilient."*
>
> **Mr. Tony Chammany**
> Mayor, City of Cochin, India

Low carbon city

Through capacity building programmes, partnerships with State Governments, expertise and technology transfer, and various tools and guidelines, ICLEI South Asia helps cities measure their energy consumption and assess their carbon emissions, supports the development of low carbon action plans, facilitates the leveraging of finances for low carbon action and encourages the use of sustainable, renewable and efficient energy in the future.

Our contribution

- The online knowledge portal urbanlowcarbonfinance.iclei.org and the 'Urban Low Carbon Growth-Financing Opportunities for Indian Cities' report has, for the first time, provided Indian cities with **access to a complete overview of financing opportunities** for urban low carbon growth.

- Indian cities are now able to **quantify their Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions** through the 'India GHG emissions inventory protocol for local governments' – one of the only two national specific protocols currently existing (the second one being in the United States). In addition, the first 'Framework for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of Low Carbon Actions for Local Governments' published so far allows local governments to **monitor, report and verify their mitigation actions**, thus opening the way for financing from donor agencies.

- Jaipur, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Kota in Rajasthan and Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu have developed their **Energy consumption profile, GHG Emissions Inventory and City Specific Sectoral Low Carbon Action Plans**, in line with the National Mission on Sustainable Habitats (NMSH).

- The Indian States of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are now well positioned to support and foster the implementation of low carbon actions and promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency through the first **State Level Urban Low Carbon Guidelines** ever developed in India.

- **Indian cities** have been the only ones from a developing country to **compete with developed cities** in an international competition (Earth Hour City Challenge).

- Several Indian cities have **reported their mitigation commitments**, activities and action plans on the carbon*n* Cities Climate Registry (cCCCR), the leading global reporting platform on local climate action, in line with the IPCC protocol. In addition to international recognition and visibility, these cities have now access to specific information about local governments in a similar context, being thus able to draw from a number of best practices and examples.

- Cities in South Asia, Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa have been actively using the Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool plus (HEAT +) – a carbon inventory and emission management tool consistent with IPCC methodologies – to assess and inventorise their carbon emissions. The tool has helped them **estimate the benefits of potential mitigation measures**, set specific targets, **develop corresponding actions plans** and report on their efforts towards emissions reductions.

"We are grateful to ICLEI South Asia for having helped us prioritise the issue of low carbon into our state and local administrations, who are often too busy with their daily business to give GHG emissions and their impacts the appropriate relevance."

Mr. Chandrakant B. Kamble, IAS
Commissioner of Municipal Administration, Tamil Nadu, India

Facts & figures

- A series of RE & EE pilot projects and low carbon actions have already started in Indian cities, including solar PV rooftop and Solar Water Heating System (SWHS) installations, waste to energy and bio-methanisation plants, energy auditing of municipal buildings, energy efficient lighting and many more.

- The proposed action plans for Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu will result in almost 1 million (for Rajasthan) and 728 thousand (for Tamil Nadu) tonnes of emissions reductions, with a potential for investment of approximately 26.72 billion Indian rupees and 23.53 billion Indian rupees respectively.

- 14 cities in India, Indonesia and South Africa have been trained on and have actively used HEAT+ to create mitigation action plans.

- 8 Indian cities are now ready to prepare low emission urban development strategies and have identified their priority sectors.

Projects and funders

- Earth Hour City Challenge - EHCC (World Wildlife Fund - WWF India)

- Integrating urban climate guidelines through clean technologies (Renewable energy & Energy efficiency) at the state and city level to build sustainable low-carbon cities (British High Commission)

- Promoting Low Emission Urban Development Strategies in emerging economy countries - Urban LEDS (European Union)

"Thanks to the cooperation with ICLEI South Asia, the city of Kota has managed to advance on the low carbon path and we are eager to continue integrating clean technologies in our development plans."

Dr. Ratna Jain
Mayor, Kota Municipal Corporation, India

What's next?

- ICLEI South Asia will discuss with the Indian Planning Commission, the Ministry of Environment & Forests and the Ministry of Urban Development the possibility to develop low carbon policies for urban India, based on the IPC, MRV framework and policy notes for the two Indian states.

- 8 Urban LEDS Indian cities (Thane, Rajkot, Nagpur, Shimla, Panaji, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Coimbatore and Gwalior) will develop and implement replicable Urban Low Emission Development Strategies (Urban LEDS), by selecting the appropriate technological and policy-related solutions suitable to their local needs, applying knowledge and expertise of European cities, and learning from other municipalities in South Africa, Brazil and Indonesia.

- The Global Protocol for Community scale GHG Emission (GPC) – developed by ICLEI with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and C40 - will be strengthened through the use of GPC compliant HEAT+ and tested by the 8 Urban LEDS cities.

Biodiverse city

ICLEI South Asia has recently started its activities in this field by co-organising the 'Cities for Life: City & Subnational Biodiversity Summit', convened in parallel with the 11th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP11) in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012.

The Summit, organised by ICLEI and the CBD Secretariat, in partnership with the Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD), provided a unique opportunity to share experiences and tools, consult experts, and strengthen multi-level cooperation to implement the CBD, with a view to enhancing management of biodiversity and safeguarding the ecosystem services upon which we so heavily depend.

Cities for Life's highlights

- An assessment of the implementation of the **'Plan of Action on Sub national Governments, Cities and Local Authorities for Biodiversity'**, through the presentation and launching of supporting programmes that have emerged, thus providing a clear direction to coordinate the future implementation of the Plan.

- The formulation of the Hyderabad Declaration, a pledge by mayors and governors of local and sub national authorities to develop and implement local strategies towards the Plan of Action, and to achieve the twenty Aichi biodiversity targets.

> *"It is estimated that half of India's population will also be living in cities by 2045 and I am therefore happy that a parallel summit on Cities for Life has been held on the margins of COP11 bringing together sub national and local authorities. I am very confident that this will go a long way in bringing biodiversity back on top of the agenda."*
>
> **Ms. Jayanthi Natarajan**
> Former Minister of Environment and Forests, Government of India

- The adoption, by the Parties, of Decision XI 8 on "Engagement of other stakeholders, major groups and sub national governments"; part A deals with **"Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity"**.

- The launch of the **"Local Action for Biodiversity in India: Ecosystem-based solutions to urban challenges** (**LAB India**)**"** programme, with 10 South Asian cities signing up.

Some figures from Cities for Life

- More than 500 participants
- 45 countries representing all regions in the world
- Over 150 city representatives from 44 international cities and 39 Indian cities
- 60 city and sub national leaders

"Cities concentrate much of the population and consumption in the world, but cities also concentrate a lot of the capacity to respond to these challenges. There is a tremendous potential because most of the decisions are taken all over the world at a local level."

Mr. Braulio Ferreira Dias
Executive Secretary, Convention on Biological Diversity

Local Action for Biodiversity- India (LAB India)

Ten South Asian cities signed up for the Local Action for Biodiversity - India (LAB India) programme launched at the Cities For Life summit on 16 October 2012.

The LAB India Programme has been developed on the basis of the pioneer Local Action for Biodiversity (LAB) initiative, a global programme run by ICLEI's Cities Biodiversity Centre. Action-oriented and customised for local and regional authorities and their partners, LAB aims to improve biodiversity management at the local level.

LAB India will work with South Asian cities to facilitate access to technical assistance and resources, as well as networking opportunities and learning exchanges. The ten LAB India members are: Leh, Anantpur, Varanasi, Guntur, Rishikesh, Shimla, Thane, Hyderabad from India, Matale and Kurunegala from Sri Lanka.

Resource-efficient city

ICLEI South Asia works with the Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development), local governments, the private sector and civil society groups to plan and promote efficient urban services, such as efficient water and waste water use, sustainable waste management and sustainable sanitation, thus improving health conditions, alleviating poverty and fostering the local economy.

Our contribution

■ The Indian cities of Hosakote, Rajahmundry, Vasai Virar, Vikarabad and Tiruppur have considerably improved their sanitation conditions through the access to international best practices, the **development of a Local Action Plan on sustainable sanitation**, the identification of pilot projects and city-wide and safe sanitation awareness campaigns.

■ The positive results achieved by these cities and the technical expertise they have been empowered with, has led to the **commitment of the local administrations to replicate** successful actions, co-fund the pilot projects and continue applying sustainable sanitation principles in the future.

■ Hosakote, Rajahmundry, Vasai Virar and Vikarabad have prepared **a City Sanitation Plan** in line with the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP), enabling these cities to increase their eligibility for national and international funding lines.

■ 7 cities in South Asia (Shimla and Coimbatore, India; Hetauda and Tansen, Nepal; Dhaka, Bangladesh; Matale, Sri Lanka and Phuentsholing, Bhutan) have **started a path towards a 'zero-waste'** future, by integrating informal waste collectors in the formal waste management system, using the '3R' principle and applying sustainable decentralised waste management practices.

Facts & figures

- 5 Indian cities have developed Local Action Plans; 4 pilot projects on sustainable sanitation have been created and 4 City Sanitation Plans have been finalized and approved.
- Sustainable waste management actions have already started in several cities, such as:
  - o A 100% segregation and collection of segregated waste approach is being piloted in Ward No 23 in Coimbatore, India.
  - o Collection of segregated waste and composting of organic waste from all schools and government institutions is being carried out in Matale, Sri Lanka.
  - o Phuentsholing, Bhutan, has started working towards a target of 100% composting of organic waste generated from the hostel of the College of Science and Technology (CST).

Projects and funders

- ACCESSanitation - Accelerating City to City Exchange for Sustainable Sanitation (EuropeAid)
- SUNYA - Towards zero waste in South Asia (European Union)

What's next?

- The pilot projects designed under ACCESSanitation will be functional in 4 Indian cities.
- The pilot projects identified within SUNYA will be carried out in all seven cities and exchange of best practices among the project cities and European ones will be promoted.

"Hetauda is proud to be linked with SUNYA. The project has motivated us to start source segregation by color of organic (green bins), recyclable (blue bins) and chemical/hazardous waste materials (red bins) and in making our city adopt a more sustainable approach to waste."

Mr. B.K. Maharjan
Urban Management & Development Expert,
Hetauda Sub Metropolitan City, Nepal

Smart urban infrastructure and economy

ICLEI South Asia is helping cities in the region develop and create smarter urban infrastructure through an integrated approach that looks at reducing emissions and increasing the use of local renewables, at raising awareness on the implementation of green building codes, and at laying the ground for a shift to Non Motorised Transport (NMT).

Our contribution

- Cities in Indonesia and in South Africa have drawn from the experience on local renewables of the Indian city of Coimbatore to prepare a GHG emissions inventory, develop a long–term action plan and implement an energy efficiency pilot project, adopting **a South-South cooperation approach.**

- 8 Indian cities have **developed a Solar Master Plan**, as part of the Development of Solar Cities programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. A multi-sectoral assessment has been carried out in each city, leading to the identification of the full potential for RE & EE.

- For the first time, the main stakeholders related to the issue of mobility and access have come together onto one common platform and recognised the **importance of dealing with NMT holistically** and look not only at infrastructures but also at policies, awareness and capacities.

- 28 Indian cities are now **aware of the status of their readiness to implement non motorised transport**, have identified their strengths and gaps in terms of policy, capacity, resources and awareness and have access to a series of recommendations that will help them carry out NMT actions.

- As part of the advisory team for the Ecomobility Readiness Assessment, the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and the Institute of Urban Transport supported the project progress and have now a **comprehensive picture of the readiness to implement NMT o**f several cities in India. The MoUD has been provided with a list of draft recommendations and a draft advisory note on non motorised transport to be sent out to all states.

- Cities in India have now the possibility to **self-assess their gaps to implement NMT** in a comprehensive manner and further identify the necessary interventions, by using the Ecomobility Readiness Assessment tool.

- Three cities in Tamil Nadu are ready to take further steps to **implement the Indian Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC)**, launched by the Government of India under the Energy Conservation Act of 2001 and to soon become mandatory in Tamil Nadu. In response to a need to build specific local capacities – identified as a key pre-condition for the successful implementation of the code – several local officials have attended ECBC awareness workshops, thus acquiring the necessary knowledge for further action.

- The State of Tamil Nadu can now use the information on the need for local capacity building to better **tailor the planned ECBC state-wide awareness raising activities** to the real requirements of the cities.

Facts & figures

- The proposed Solar Action Plans for the cities of Coimbatore, Imphal, Rajkot, Gurgaon and Nagpur can bring a potential reduction of 1.6 billion kWh of conventional energy consumption and cut down 1.3 million tons of GHG emissions, collectively creating opportunities for investments to the tune of 51.82 billion Indian rupees.
- Inspired by the NMT assessment, the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration of Tamil Nadu has initiated efforts to prioritise NMT in on-going transport studies in the cities of Tamil Nadu.
- The first of its kind, the 'Yogyakarta Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Resource Centre' (Indonesia) has been launched, to disseminate knowledge on RE and EE and to raise awareness among the general public. A similar Resource Centre is being planned in Ekhuruleni (South Africa).

Projects and funders

- Local Renewables: South-South cooperation between cities in India, Indonesia and South Africa (Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership – REEEP)
- ECBC capacity building and training needs assessment for Tamil Nadu: a case of Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai (Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation)
- Ecomobility Readiness Assessment: Are cities in India ready for sustainable transportation? A focus on non motorised transport (Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation)
- Development of solar city master plans under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India)

What's next?

- Communication guidelines enabling local administrations to engage all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the ECBC are currently being developed.
- A Solar City Guidebook will be produced for South Africa and Indonesia.
- ICLEI South Asia will support some of the solar cities establish their solar city cells (e.g. Rajkot and Thane) and will contribute to the preparation of the Solar City Master Plan of the city of Cochin.

How ready are Indian cities for NMT?

The Ecomobility Readiness Assessment tool has been designed with the aim of capturing all aspects of readiness for NMT in a comprehensive and structured manner. It includes a series of questions divided into 5 E's: Engineering, Education, Encouragement, Enforcement and Evaluation. Each 'E' in turn has questions pertaining to planning, policy, institutions, finance and implementation. A nation-wide assessment was carried out so as to study the readiness of Indian cities to adopt the NMT tool.

The key findings of the assessment process have shed light upon the status of readiness for NMT in Indian cities, thus laying the ground for a future transition to a more sustainable approach to transport:

- No city has shown more than 50% readiness. Whereas the availability of resources increases the readiness of larger cities, the lack of necessary structures considerably reduces the readiness of smaller ones, where NMT plays a crucial role in citywide mobility.
- Key areas lacking in readiness across the board are encouragement and education.
- The adoption and implementation of NMT is low mainly because of no access to NMT data, no separate budget allocation for NMT, and lack of transport and NMT planners in the city government.

More findings are available in the "Ecomobility readiness assessment report" that can be found on ecomobility-sa.iclei.org

"I congratulate the project team members and thank the city officials who participated in the Non Motorised Transport assessment carried out by ICLEI South Asia. I feel this is only a step in the right direction, I hope that all the actors and stakeholders will use the report and findings to support and promote NMT initiatives in our cities."

Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Lohia
Former Officer on Special Duty (UT),
Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

Highlights 2012-2013

- The **"ICLEI ACCCRN Process" (IAP)**, a toolkit that enables local governments to formulate locally suitable climate resilience strategies.

- Policy recommendations for low carbon urban growth provided in the **State Level Urban Low Carbon Policy Notes** for Tamil Nadu & Rajasthan.

- **Cities for Life: City & Subnational Biodiversity Summit**, in parallel with CBD COP11, bringing more than 500 participants to the core of the global biodiversity deliberations.

- Improvement of sanitation practices in India through capacity building and development of **City Sanitation Plans**.

- Contribution to **poverty alleviation** by mainstreaming the ecoBudget Master Budget and the Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS) and Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA).

- The **Ecomobility Readiness Assessment tool**, allowing cities to assess their preparedness to implement non motorised transport.

- A potential **saving of 1.6 billion kWh of conventional energy** consumption and a **reduction of 1.3 million tons of GHG. emissions** through the proposed Solar Action Plans for 5 Solar cities.

- **1.7 million tonnes of potential emissions reductions** through the low carbon action plans devised for Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

- **Opportunities for investments up to 102.08 billion Indian rupees** created by planning solar and low carbon measures.

Programme watch

Adopting Integrated Urban Water Management in Indian Cities (AdoptIUWM)

The 3.5 year European Commission funded project "Adopting Integrated Urban Water Management in Indian Cities" (AdoptIUWM), started in February 2013, focuses on integrating the planning and management of urban water and allied sectors through capacity building and water sector reforms. AdoptIUWM will be carried out in 4 Indian cities (Jaisalmer and Kishangarh in Rajasthan; Ichalkaranji and Solapur in Maharashtra). The development of a toolkit on Integrated Urban Water Management and the implementation of two pilot projects in each city will also be undertaken.

Local renewables case studies

With the support of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), ICLEI South Asia will develop three case studies and one policy brief that will help policy-makers identify and implement renewable energy and energy efficiency measures in cities. The case studies will focus on Public Private Partnership models, community empowerment and multi-level cooperation.

Status review of efficiency in the urban built environment

ICLEI South Asia will undertake a status review of efficiency in the urban built environment to understand how different programmes and policies in India address the concept of efficiency at the national and sub-national level, to identify gaps and overlaps and to propose a way forward to enable integration.

"We are looking forward to working with ICLEI South Asia and seeing how an Integrated Urban Water Management approach can help Ichalkaranji solve some of our current water challenges."

Mrs. Supriya Gondkar
Former President, Ichalkaranji Municipal Council, India

Nashik's Sustainable Urban Habitat Action Plan (SUHAP)

Nashik Municipal Corporation (India) is all set to become a sustainable city, in line with the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH). With the support of GIZ and ICLEI South Asia, the city is undertaking a climate impact assessment exercise to identify potential risks and adaptation measures to be incorporated in the city's Sustainable Urban Habitat Action Plan (SUHAP), in addition to measures to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.

Revision of India's manual on Solid Waste Management

ICLEI South Asia has been identified for the role of national expert to support the revision of the existing Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) manual on municipal Solid Waste Management, conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India with support from GIZ. The revised version will better support political decision-makers, engineers, managers and service providers in implementing an integrated municipal solid waste management system throughout the country.

Green Pilgrimage Network – Indian Chapter

The Indian Chapter of the Green Pilgrimage Network, launched in Hyderabad (India) in October 2012, is part of the larger Green Pilgrimage Network (GPN) programme, developed by the Alliance of Religions and Conservations (ARC), the WWF and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, a new global network of green pilgrim cities and sacred sites of all faiths. The GPN project aims to transform pilgrim cities, places or routes into a green, sustainable model in keeping with the beliefs of all faiths. The project is being taken forward in 6 Indian pilgrimage sites and towns, namely, Rishikesh and Munni ki Reti, Ujjain, Leh, Old Goa, Nanded and Nizammudin.

Advancing Non Motorised Transport (NMT) in Tamil Nadu

Following a request by the Commissionerate of Municipal Administration of Tamil Nadu, ICLEI South Asia will be assessing the status of NMT in Coimbatore, India. In addition, a framework for a state urban transport policy will be developed, to improve the non motorised transport situation in Tamil Nadu cities.

Earth Hour City Challenge (EHCC) 2014

India will be again one of the participating countries for the 2014 edition of the Earth Hour City Challenge; ICLEI South Asia, supported by WWF India, will target and recruit 11 cities. The mandatory requirement for the bus fleet and auto rickshaws to run on CNG since 2004 and the Delhi Metro Rail have helped Delhi in winning the title of Indian EHCC Capital 2013. Keep a watch out to know who will be the 2014 winner!

> *"We are very happy to have ICLEI as a partner in the Green Pilgrimage Network; their support in carrying out its Indian Chapter will be crucial in transforming Indian pilgrim cities and sites into a greener and more sustainable model."*
>
> **Ms. Allison Hilliard**
> Deputy Director, Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC),
> United Kingdom

ICLEI South Asia's publications

Cities for Life report

The report captures the wealth of ideas, tools, resources and messages emerged during the Cities for Life Summit, that took place in parallel to CBD COP 11, in Hyderabad, India, in October 2012.

State Level Urban Low Carbon Policy Notes: Tamil Nadu & Rajasthan

These policy notes, one for each state, have been prepared under the project "Integrating Urban Climate Guidelines through Clean Technologies (RE & EE) at the State and City level to build sustainable low carbon cities" and provide suitable policy recommendations for low carbon urban growth.

Ecomobility Readiness Assessment

The report is a collection of initiatives, studies and other relevant information of over 28 cities and aims at enabling decision makers to put in place policies, programmes and projects that not only respond to the capacities and conditions of the status of non motorised transport at the local level, but also work towards improving the existing ones.

For more ICLEI South Asia's publications, please check our website under the section "Resources": http://southasia.iclei.org/resources/

Our partners and funders

International

Adelphi

Aiforia - Agency for Sustainability

Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC)

ARGE Müllvermeidung - Association for Waste Prevention

British High Commission (BHC)

Centre for Hindu Studies, Oxford University

Centre for Sustainable Urban Infrastructure, University of Colorado, Denver

Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA)

Department for International Development (DfID)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)

European Union (EU)

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

ICLEI offices worldwide

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

ISEAL Alliance

Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN)

Municipality of Bologna, Italy

Municipality of Växjö, Sweden

Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD)

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research – PIK

Province of Bohol, Philippines

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)

Rockefeller Foundation

Seeconsult (Society-Economy-Ecology-Consulting) GmbH

Swedish International Centre of Education for Sustainable Development (SWEDESD)

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)

UN-HABITAT

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

United States Department of State through the Asia Pacific Partnership

VVSG Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities

WISIONS of Sustainability

Xavier University, Philippines

Indian

Academy of Gandhian Studies - AGS

All India Institute of Local Self Governance (AIILSG)

Anna University – Centre for Human Settlements

AVVAI - Village Welfare Society

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)

Central University of Rajasthan (CURAJ)

Centre for Environment Education (CEE)

Centre for Good Governance

Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

Commissionerate of Municipal Administration (CMA), Government of Tamil Nadu

Ecosan Services Foundation (ESF)

Environmental and Planning Coordination Organization

Government of Andhra Pradesh

India Water Partnership (IWP)

Indian Heritage Cities Network - Foundation (IHCN-F)

Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IIT)

Innovative Transport Solutions (iTrans) Private limited

Local Self Government Department, Directorate Local Bodies, Government of Rajasthan

Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Government of India

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)

Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation/Climate Works Foundation

TARU Leading Edge Pvt. Ltd.

Urban Development & Urban Housing Department, Government of Gujarat

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) India

"We in the European Commission believe that local authorities must be empowered with a set of competencies that have been defined by law. We are keen on supporting them and feel that there is a growing need to address the issue of development at the local level. Local authorities must have a convening role where they can work with all actors in the territory and help bring forward local strategies."

Mr. Antonio Marquez Camacho
Head of Sector Local Authorities, EuropeAid, in the framework of the
ACCESSanitation Project

Our outreach

> *"Because of our location and our surroundings, in Shimla we are very conscious about the environment and take it upon ourselves to make efforts to live in harmony with it. ICLEI South Asia's projects are helping us become more resilient and energy efficient, allowing us to protect our people while respecting the nature around us."*
>
> **Mr. Sanjay Chauhan**
> Mayor, Shimla Municipal Corporation, India

Our team

ICLEI South Asia staff in 2012-2013

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