# A PLATFORM ON CITY-TO-CITY COOPERATION IN MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE IN URBAN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION



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# CITYNET celebrates its 25 Anniversary this year

☐ Established in 1987 to support member countries of UNESCAP (as initial objective)

□A unique network due to diversification of its members (60% local governments, 40% represents other key players in local development; \*reason behind CITYNET's engagement with the community)



AFTER 25 YEARS
(What have worked? Haven't?)



Assessment &
Revisioning CITYNET
(supported by World Bank)
To be presented in
Surabaya, 9-12 July 2012

#### **Development of CITYNET**

1987

CITYNET was created in response to the needs of Local Governments and local actors in the Asia-Pacific region (with support from UNESCAP, UNDP and UNHABITAT) - only 24 members

Recognised as an international NGO with UN-ECOSOC Status

1995 Bangladesh National Chapter was formed

Sri Lanka National Chapter was established

1998

2001 Nepal National Chapter was

formed

Indonesian National Chapter was established

2002

2007

countries +

1 region

2003

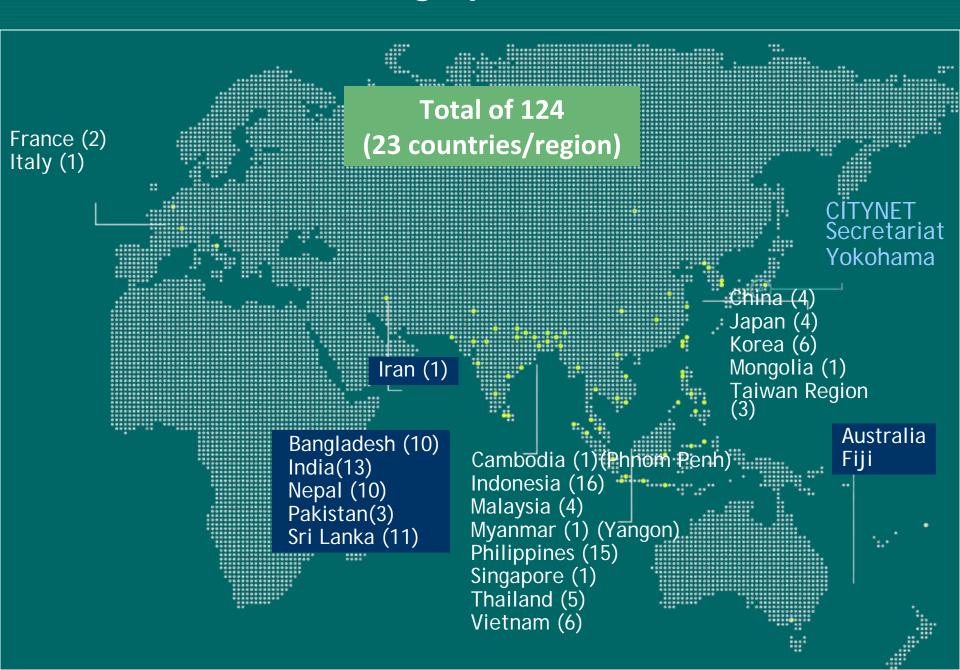
Current members
124 from 23

Kuala Lumpur Regional Training Centre was established (in collaboration with UNITAR, Kuala Lumpur & Veolia Environnement)

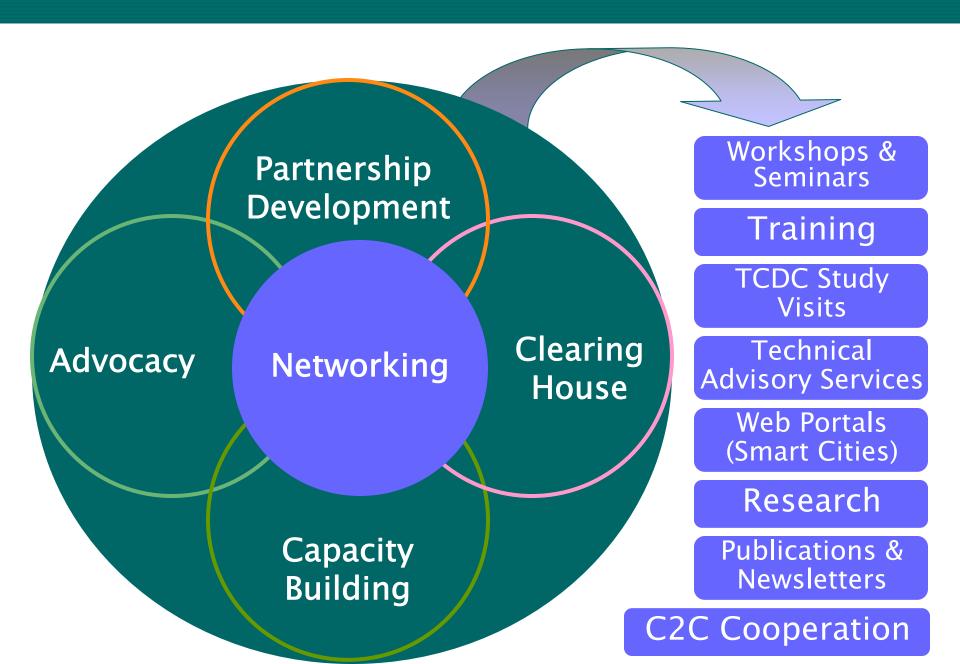
United Nations Home in Settlement: Programme

CITYNET received the UN-HABITAT Scroll of Honour for its role in facilitating City-to-City Cooperation

#### **Geographical Distribution**



#### Approaches and Methods



#### **Cluster System**





Governance
including
e-governance,
and
Gender
empowerment
are being
mainstreamed

Millennium
Development
Goals (MDGs)



Goal: **People-Friendly Cities** that are socially just, ecologically sustainable, politically participatory, economically productive, culturally vibrant, and globally connected.

#### Improved Training & Capacity Building

#### **Institutions/ Organisers**













#### Kuala Lumpur Regional Training Centre /CIFAL Kuala Lumpur



In 2012:

KLRTC 24 – Urban Transport (May 24-26) KLRTC 25 – Financing Urban Infrastructure (August)

KLRTC 26 – Integrated Urban Planning (November)





## Improved Training & C2C Cooperation on Water Supply



Main resource city:
Yokohama Water works
\* First modern water supply
system in Japan (1887)

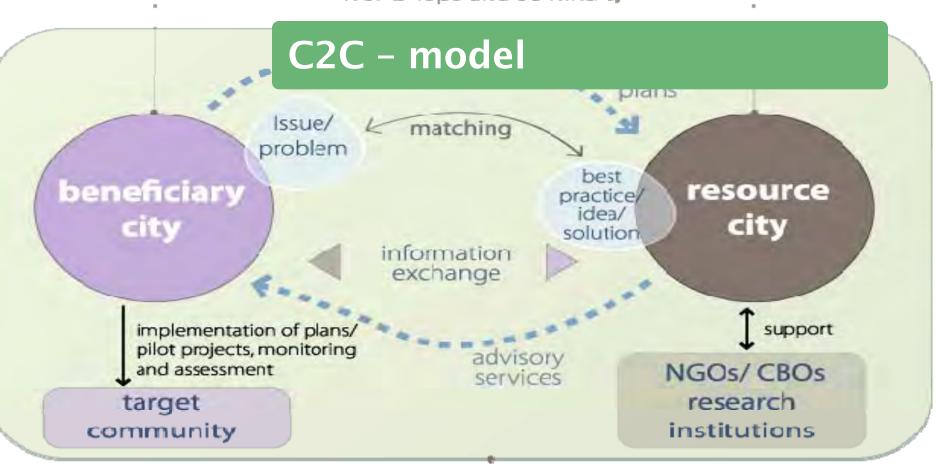
Annual Training in Yokohama since 1998

\* Customer Service Quality
Improvement
\* Pipe distribution
\* NRW (non-revenue water)
\* Water Quality Improvement

\* Disaster Prevention

#### **C2C** Cooperation Model

awareness raising (information exchange, workshops and seminars)

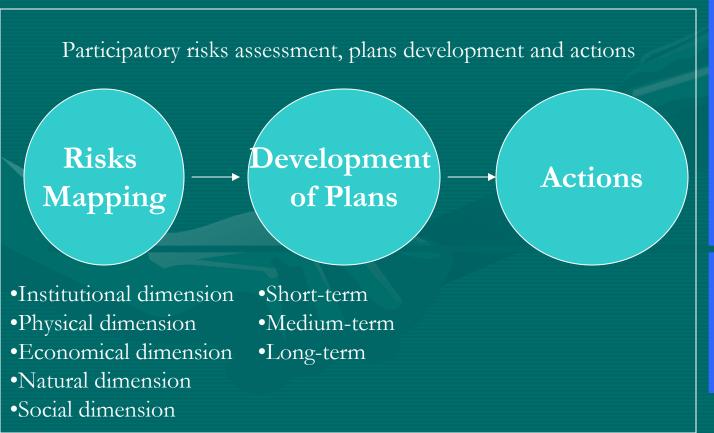


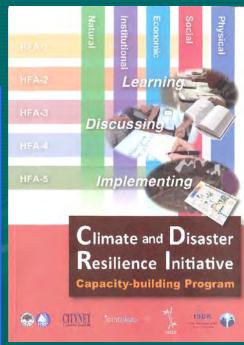
evaluation/monitoring/ upscaling/replication Developing C2C Guidebook

#### Mainstreaming Climate Change

### CDRI (Climate Disaster Resilience Initiative) targets 100 cities (2010-2016)

8 cities completed: Chennai (non member), Colombo, Dhaka, Hue, Kuala Lumpur, Makati, Sukabumi and Suwon





#### **Knowledge Sharing**



2007 - 2008

CITYNET: The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements

#### Conclusion

- Only a few cities in Asia have climate change plans – Asian cities need to find more innovative ways to plan their cities;
- EAS model cities can be replicated through the city networks such as CITYNET;
- ·City-to-City cooperation has much greater potential to capacitate cities multilateral donors or development agencies should use this tool in greater ways to ensure continuous learning.

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#### Thank You



Together we can do more!

....The cities that make the best investments in their future will be the best positioned to attract private investment and create jobs.....

Michael R. Bloomberg, Mayor of New York

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