

Presentation prepared for the July 28, 2015 event:

Climate Change Adaptation and Population Dynamics in Latin America and Caribbean: Key Issues for Policy Dynamics



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<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/climate-change-adaptation-and-population-dynamics-latin-america-and-the-caribbean-key-issues>

Climate Change Adaptation and Population Dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean: Key Issues for Policy Makers

New Initiatives for Urban Investing in Climate Change Adaptation

Jessica Jacob

July 28, 2015

Wilson Center, Washington D.C.



EMERGING and SUSTAINABLE CITIES Initiative

2011

5 pilot cities

- Goiânia, BR
- Montevideo, UR
- Port of Spain, TT
- Trujillo, PE
- Santa Ana, SV

2012

11 new cities

- Cochabamba, BO
- Managua, NI
- Mar del Plata, AR
- Montego Bay, JA
- Barranquilla, CO
- Bucaramanga, CO
- Manizales, CO
- Pereira, CO
- La Paz, MX
- Salta, AR
- Valdivia, CH

2013

10 new cities

- Cuenca, EC
- Xalapa, MX
- Xela, GU
- Asunción, PY
- Northern Dev. Corridor, HA
- João Pessoa, BR
- Montería, CO
- Pasto, CO
- Paraná, AR
- Campeche, MX

2014

14 new cities

- Cumaná, VE
- Bridgetown, BA
- Tegucigalpa, HO
- San José, CR
- Santiago de los Caballeros, RD
- Palmas, BR
- Vitoria, BR
- Florianópolis, BR
- Cartagena, BR
- Valledupar, CO
- Añelo, AR
- Las Heras, AR
- Huancayo, PE
- Cuzco, PE

2015

15 new cities

- Georgetown, GY
- La Serena - Coquimbo, CH
- Paramaribo, SU
- Nassau, BH
- Belize City, BE
- Ciudad de Panamá, PA
- Toluca, MX
- Puebla, MX
- Villavicencio, CO
- Armenia, CO
- Pelotas, BR
- Uberlandia, BR
- Puerto Montt - Puerto Varas, CH
- Goya, AR
- Bariloche, AR

5

16

26

40

55

4.7

16.5

28.6

40.7

52.8

Regular program:
26 citiesAdditional program:
29 citiesBenefited population
(million people)



INTERMEDIATE
URBAN AREAS



SUSTAINED POPULATION
GROWTH



CONTINUING ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT



SOCIAL STABILITY AND
GOVERNABILITY



OFFERS A GOOD QUALITY OF LIFE TO ITS CITIZENS



MINIMIZES ITS IMPACT ON THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



PRESERVES ITS ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL ASSETS



PROMOTES ITS COMPETITIVENESS



HAS A LOCAL GOVERNMENT WITH FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY



THE CITIZENS PARTICIPATE ACTIVELY



Phases of a city

in the

**EMERGING and
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES**
Initiative

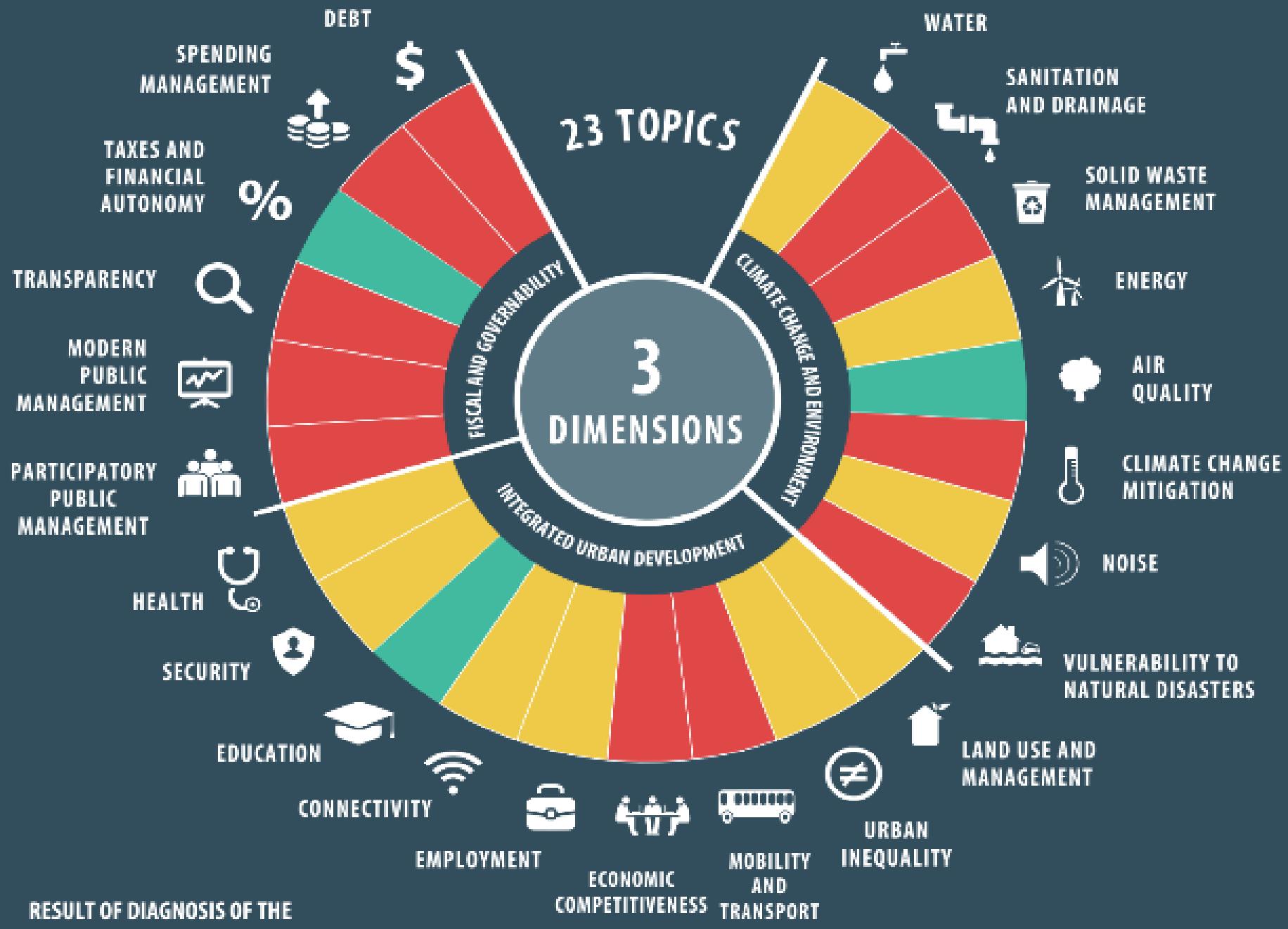


CORE OF THE METHODOLOGY

Development of the Action Plan - 1 year

PRE-INVESTMENT + MONITORING

Action Plan Execution - 3 years





PUBLIC OPINION

CITIZEN'S PERCEPTION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED



CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK

GHG EMISSIONS
DISASTER RISK AND
EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE



ECONOMIC IMPACT

SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE OBTAINED BY SOLVING THE PROBLEMS OF EACH TOPIC



MULTI-SECTORALITY

INTEGRALITY OF THE PROJECTS THROUGH THE IMPACT OF EACH TOPIC ON OTHER SECTORS



PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY BY AREA
23 TOPICS



TOPIC INTERRELATION MATRIX

PRIORITIZATION OF STRATEGIC TOPICS



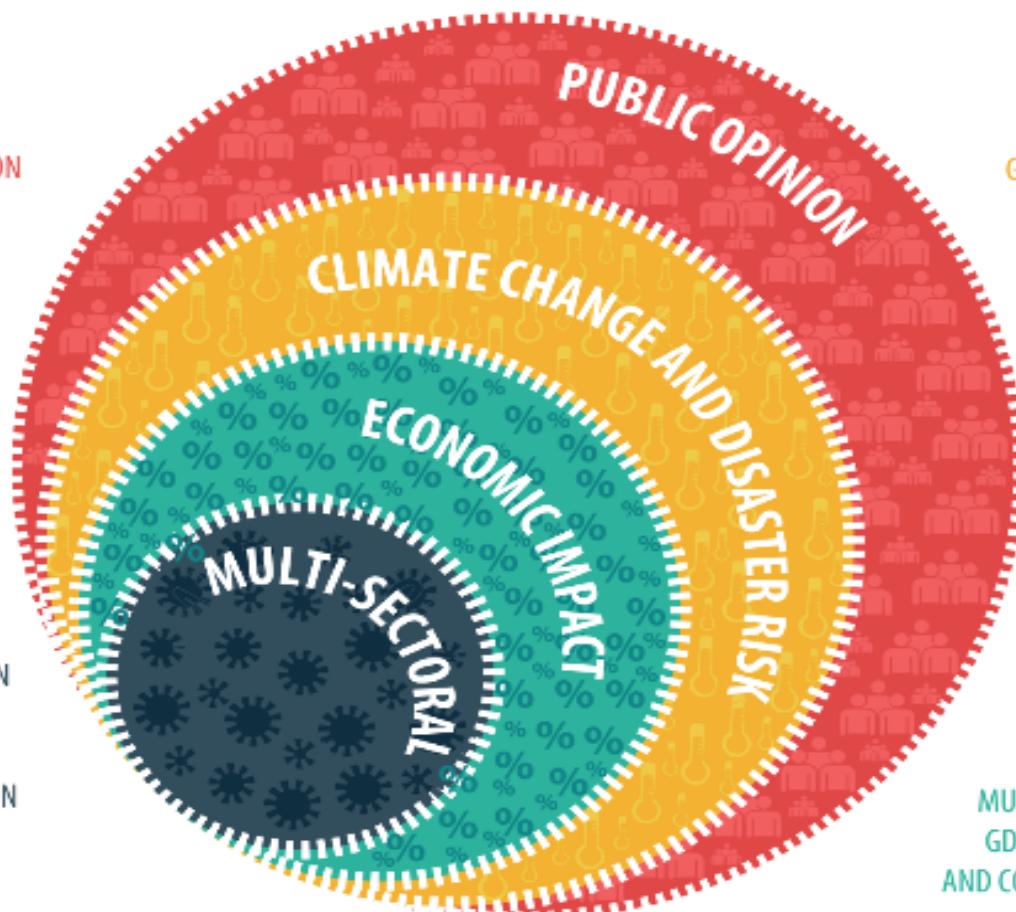
GHG MITIGATION
RISK OF NATURAL DISASTERS



%
COSTS OF CURRENT INACTION



MULTIPLE CRITERIA:
GDP, EMPLOYMENT AND COMPETITIVENESS



Steps in the application of the climate change and disaster risk filter

0. Selection of subtopics for application in each subfilter

MITIGATION SUBFILTER

Does the topic have a high potential for reducing GHG emissions?

1. Calculation of the potential for mitigation in each sector
2. Prioritization of subtopics
3. Prioritization of topics from the point of view of mitigation

NATURAL DISASTER RISK SUBFILTER

Does the topic have a high potential for reducing the vulnerability of the city?

1. Calculation of the city's vulnerability to each threat
2. Prioritization of subtopics from the point of view of disaster risk
3. Prioritization of topics from the point of view of disaster risk

Basic mitigation study

ESCI indicators

Basic study of natural risks

4. Prioritization of topics from the integrated point of view



WHAT DOES AN ACTION PLAN CONTAIN?

HISTORY AND PROFILE OF THE CITY

ACTION PLAN

DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODOLOGY ESCI

PRIORITIZED INTERVENTIONS

ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS

PRE-INVESTMENT AND
LONG-TERM FINANCING

BASIC STUDIES OF RISKS, VULNERABILITY
AND URBAN GROWTH

CITIZEN MONITORING

DEFINITION OF PRIORITIES

MAIN FINDINGS

PLAN DE
ACCION



PLAN DE
ACCION



PLAN DE
ACCION



PLAN DE
ACCION





MONITORING IS LED BY THE CITY'S MAIN STAKEHOLDERS



CIVIL
SOCIETY



UNIVERSITIES



RESEARCH
CENTERS



CHAMBERS
OF COMMERCE

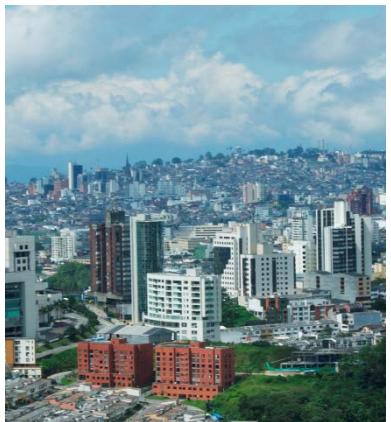
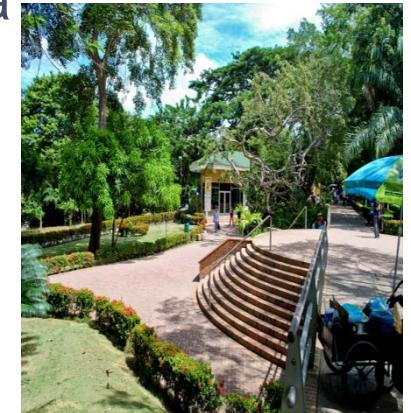
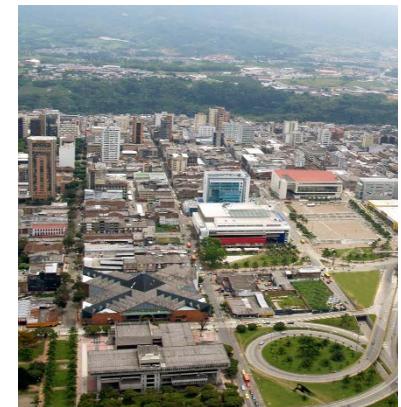


COMMUNICATIONS
SECTOR



PRIVATE
SECTOR

Sustainable Cities

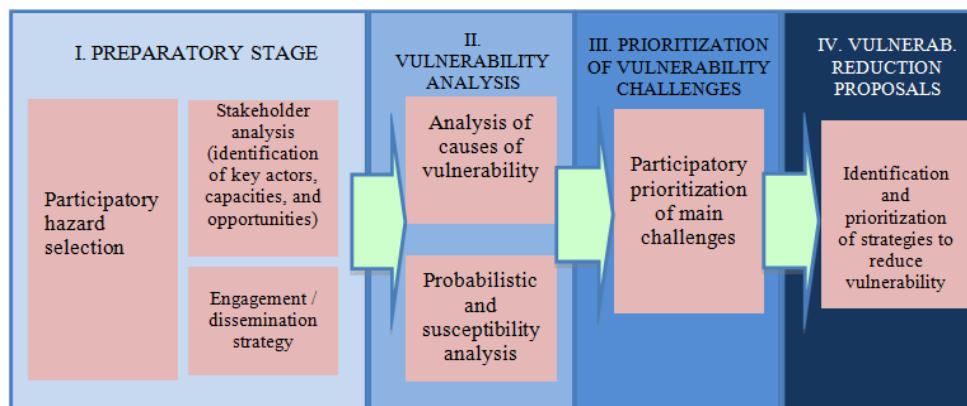
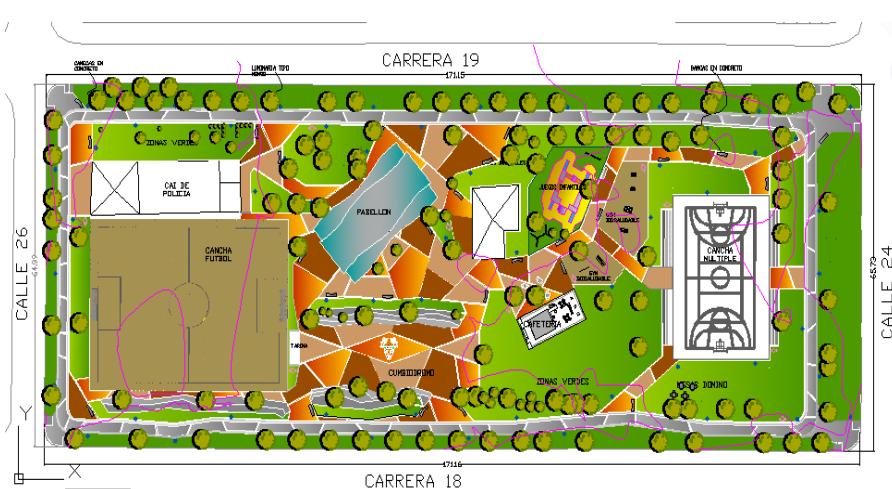
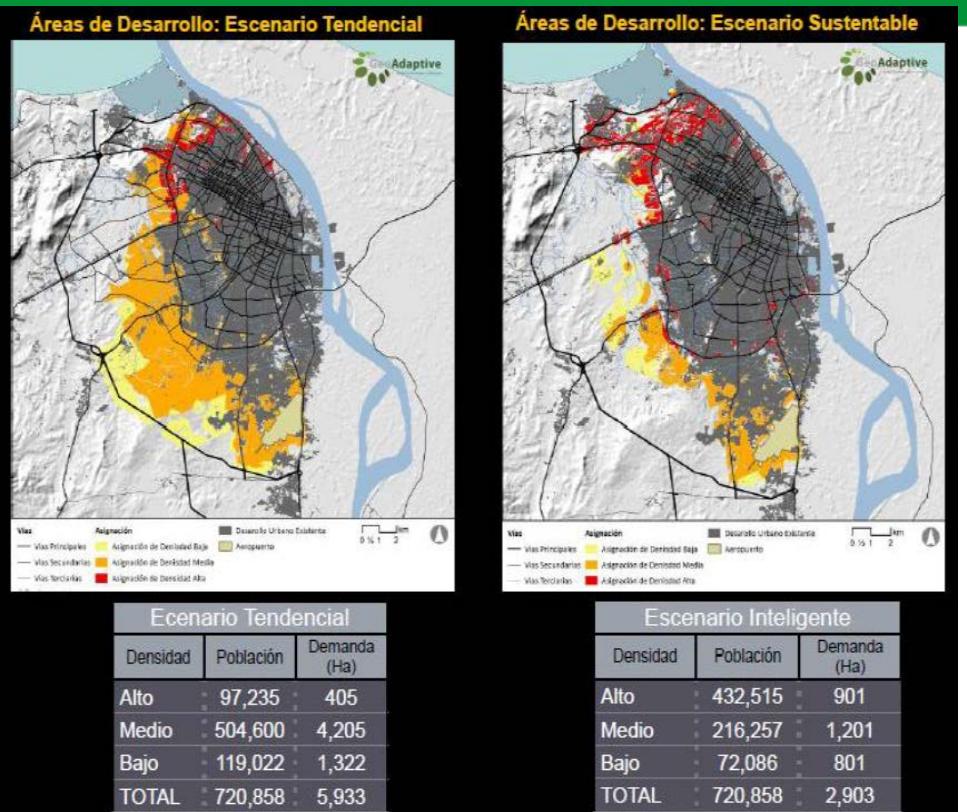


BARRAQUILLA

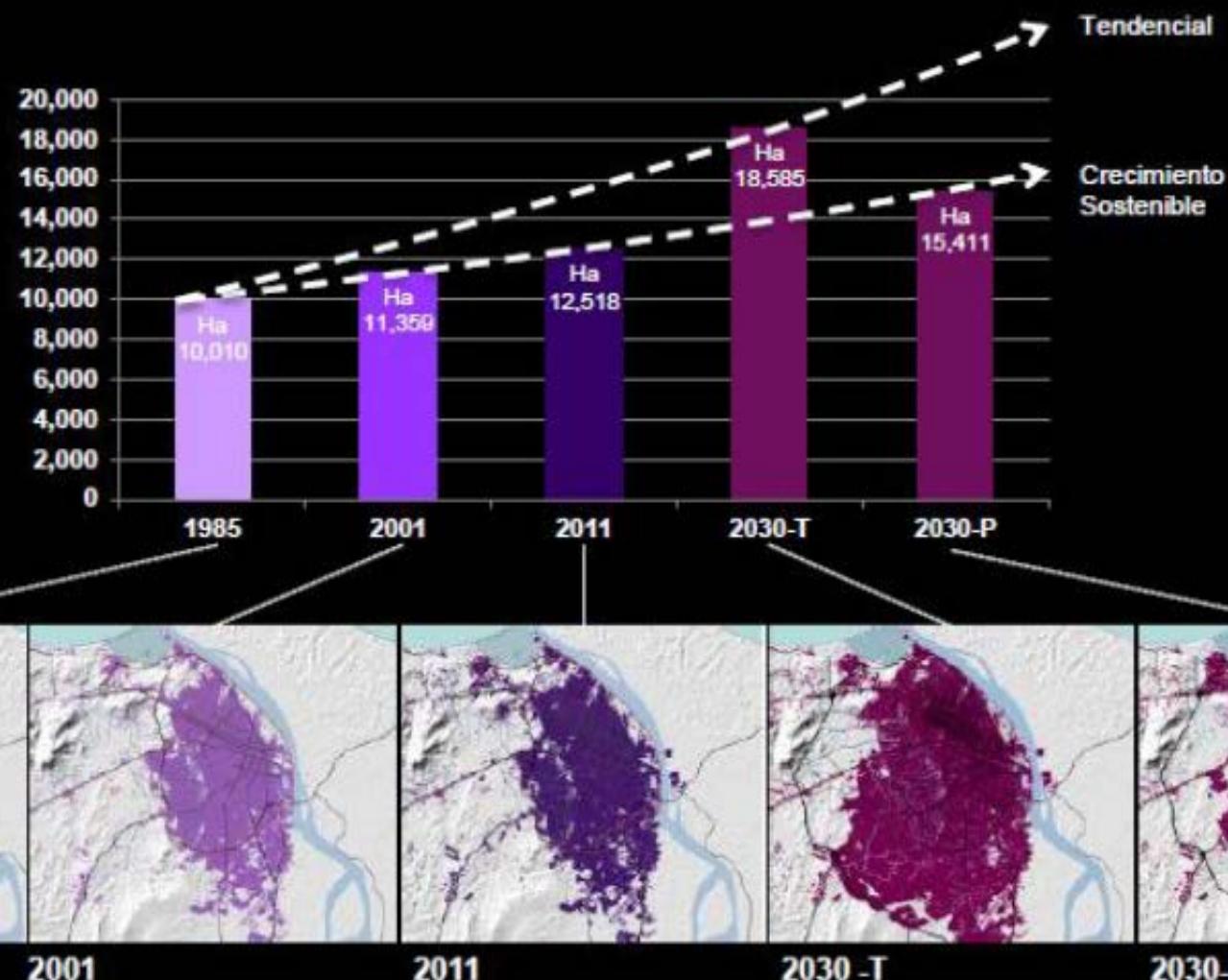


Environmental

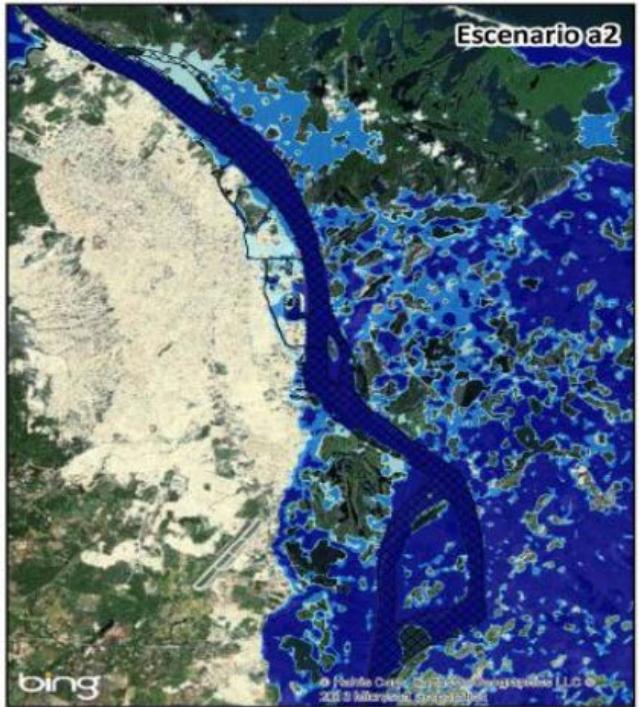
Sustainable parks



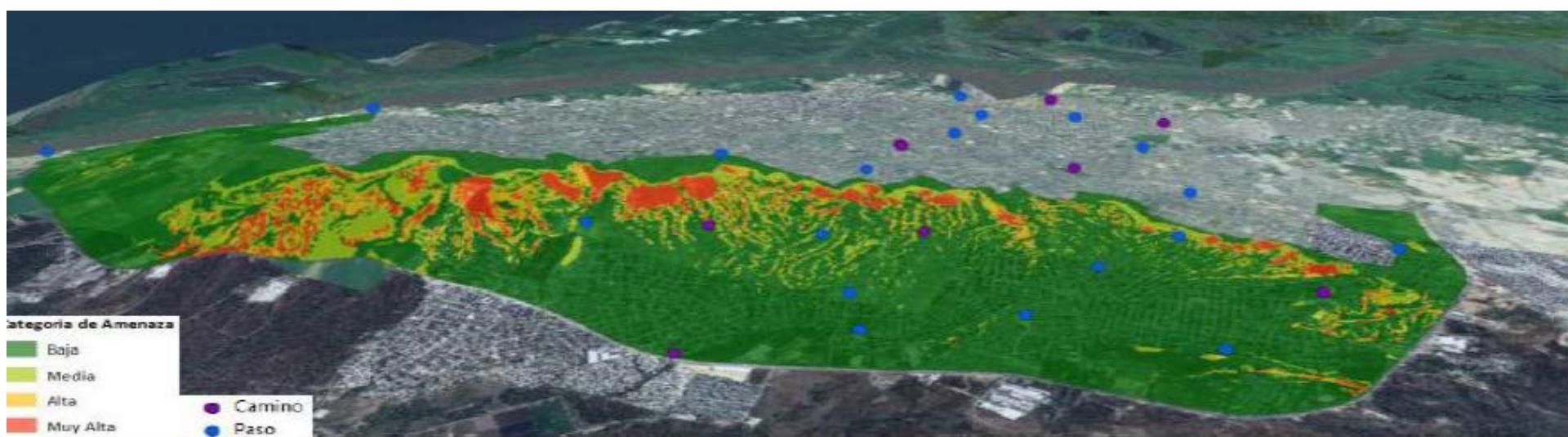
Huella Urbana



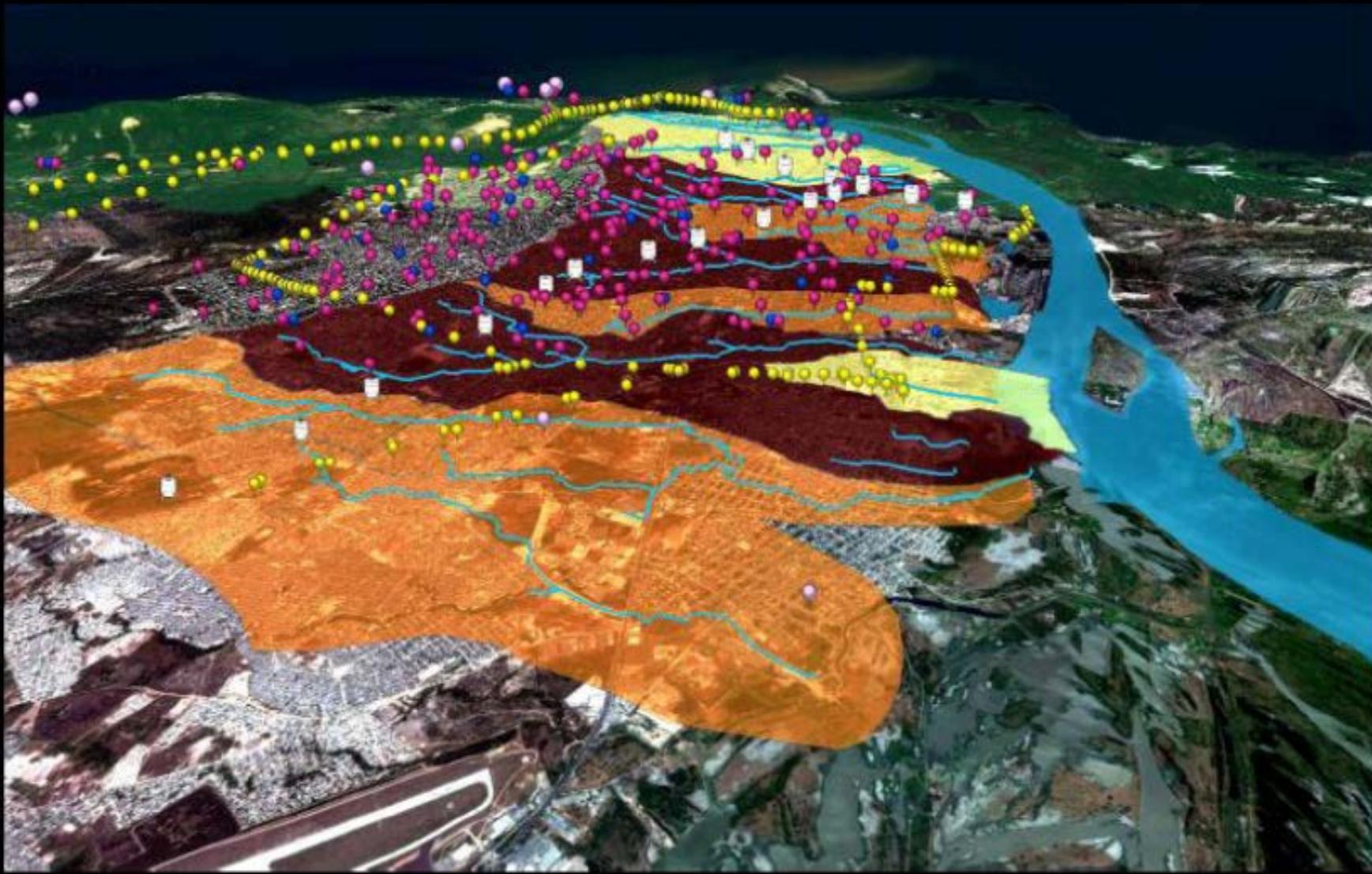
Barranquilla: Inundación de Río Magdalena



Cuencas más vulnerables (infraestructura)



Infraestructura



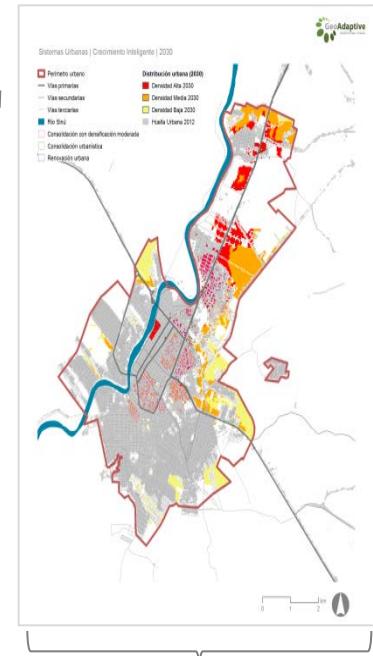
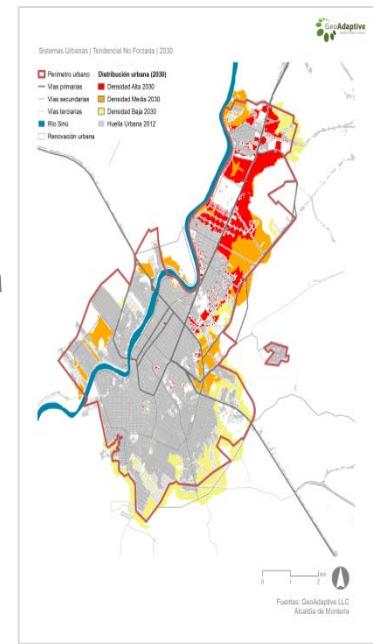
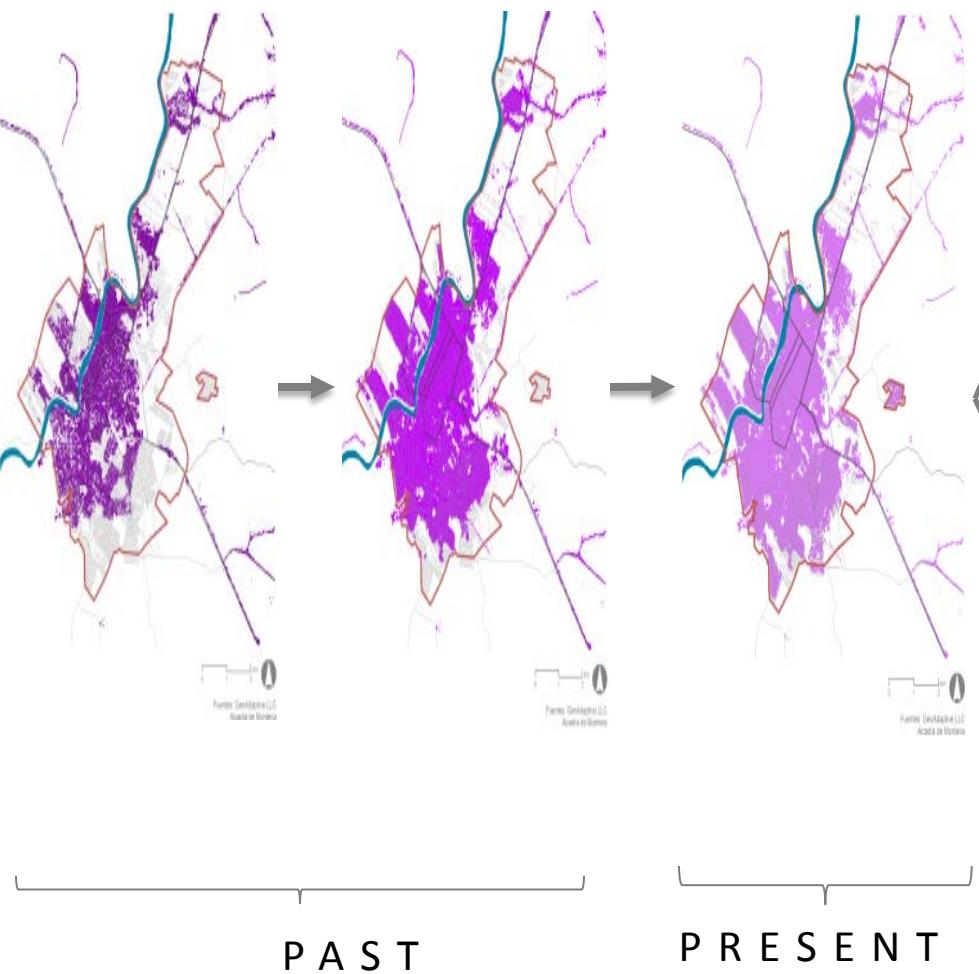
MONTERÍA



1985

2001

2014



F U T U R E

- i.Hazard analysis
- ii.Exposure value calculation
- iii.Description and identification of vulnerability functions
- iv.Risk estimation
- v.Develop maps



MINHACIENDA

Findeter
Financiera del Desarrollo

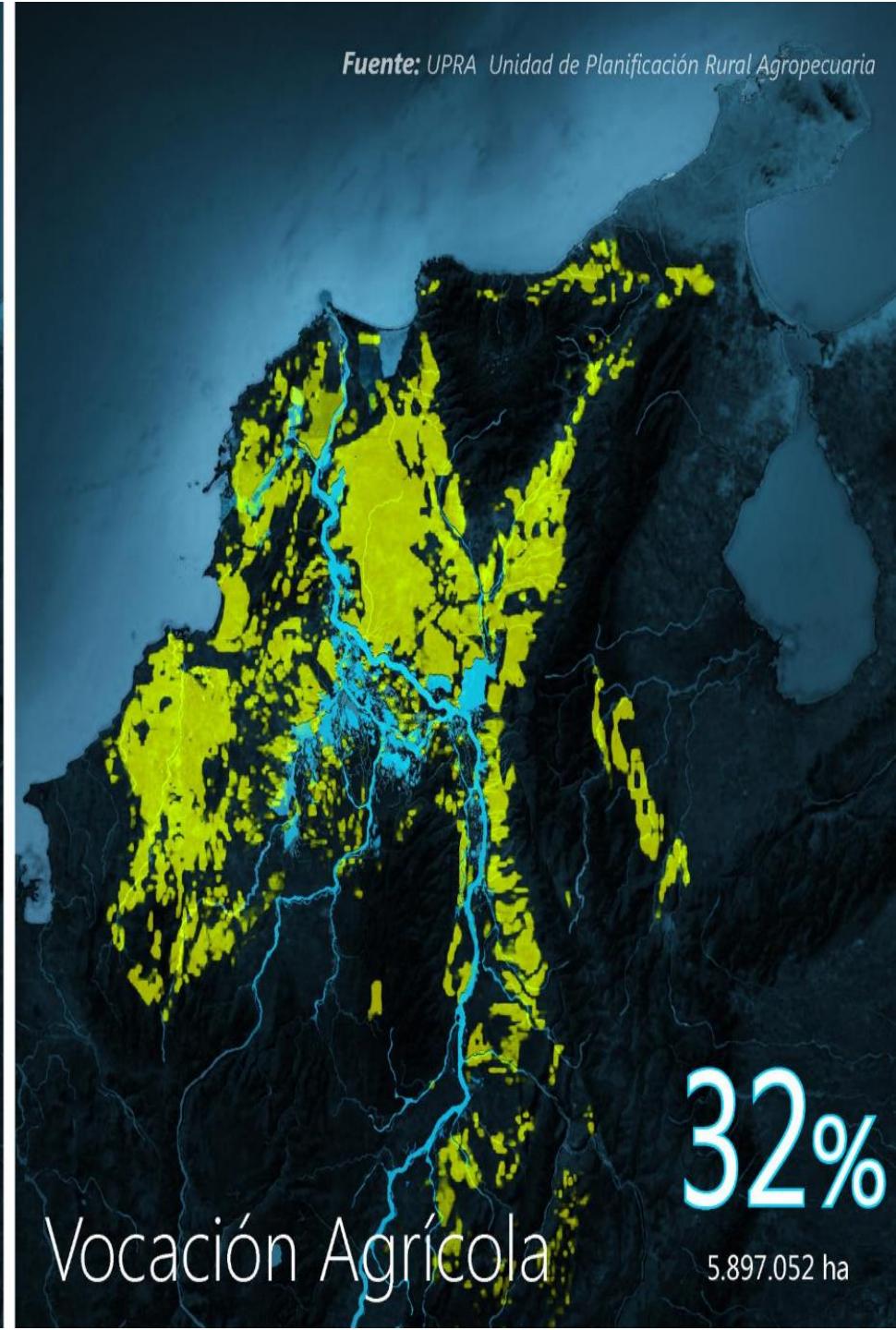
TODOS POR UN
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN
NUEVO PAÍS

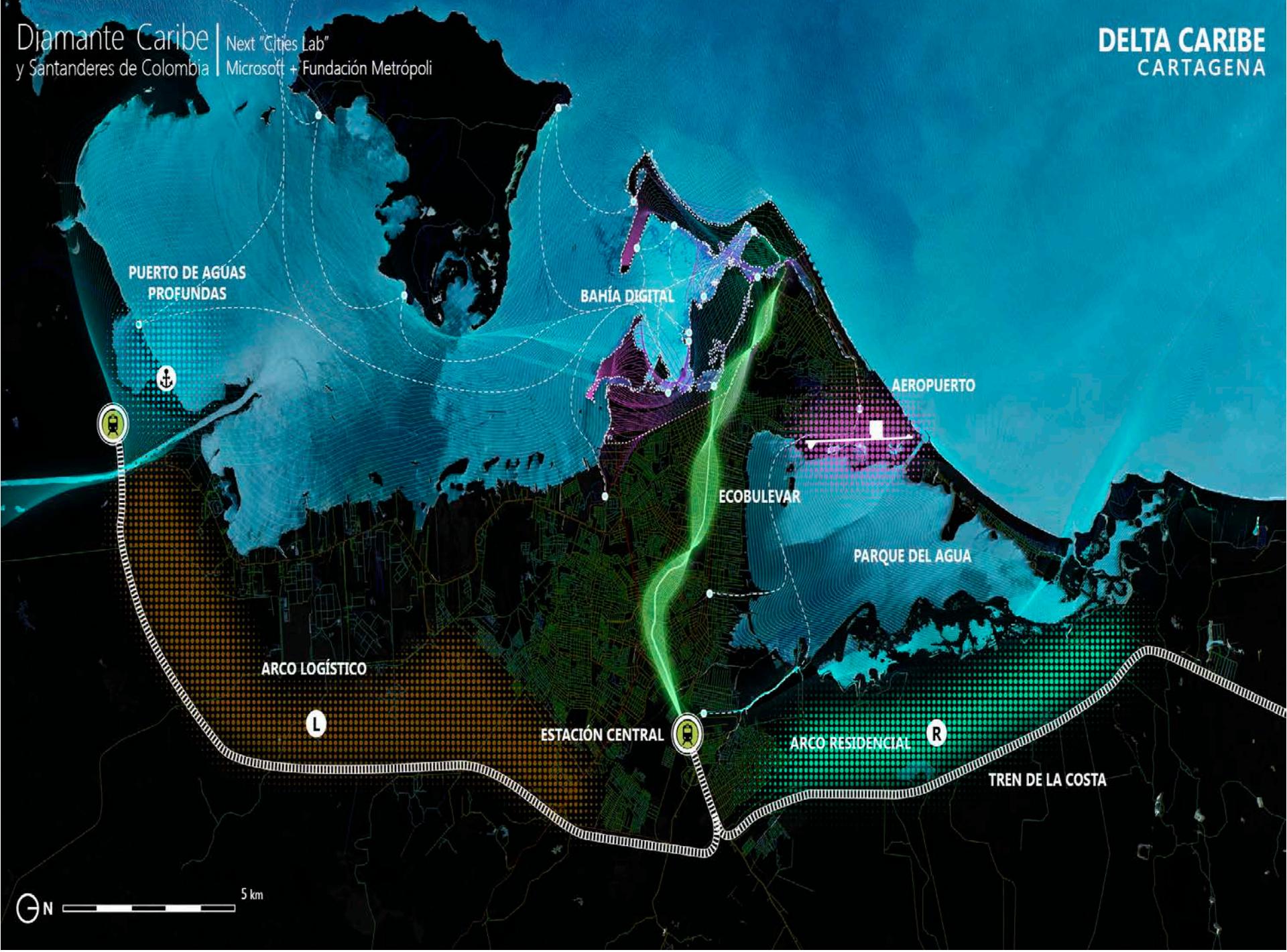
Next Cities Lab

Microsoft

FUNDACION METROPOLI

UNIVERSIDAD
DEL NORTE







**TODOS POR UN
NUEVO PAÍS**
PAZ EQUIDAD EDUCACIÓN



Departamentos

Atlántico	Magdalena
Bolívar	Norte de Santander
Caldas	San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina
Cesar	Santander
Córdoba	Sucre
La Guajira	Antioquia



Municipios

Barrancabermeja	Riohacha
Barranquilla	San Andrés
Bucaramanga	Santa Marta
Cartagena	Sincelejo
Cúcuta	Valledupar
La Dorada	Apartadó-Turbo
Montería	



Sociedad Civil