



# 1B Sub-national Governance and Climate





**Objective:** to share experiences, mechanisms and emerging practices towards leveraging the respective strengths of both subnational and national level governments and actors to advance inclusive green growth and low emission development more effectively at all levels.

### **Key outputs of Session 1B will include:**

- Recommendations on new or additional support needed to improve Subnational/ National collaborations on Green Growth and LED strategies.
- Identify examples of Sub-National/ National Green Growth collaboration in the Africa Region
- Identify specific opportunities for Sub-National/ National green growth collaboration.
- New participants in the LEDS GP, SNI WG.





#### 9:30 - 11:15 Moderated Panel Session. Q&A.

- "Lessons from Forest Governance in Burkina Faso" Prof. Edouard Bonkoungou, Centre for Training and Education in Environment and Sustainable Development (CFEDD) and PROFOR.
- "Lessons from Urban Low Emission Development Strategies and GHG inventories in South Africa" — Mr. Steven Bland, ICLEI - Africa.
- "Devolved Governance and Climate Change" Dra. Alice Akinyi Kaudia, Environment Secretary, Republic of Kenya

#### 11:30 -12:15 Part II: Roundtable Discussions

Circle 1: Best Practices and Training. Ms. Cecilia Njenga, UNEP

Circle 2: Financing Inclusive Green Growth. Mr. Harris Andoh, Exec. Director of the Rural Development and Youth Association of Ghana







## **Sub-National Integration Working Group**

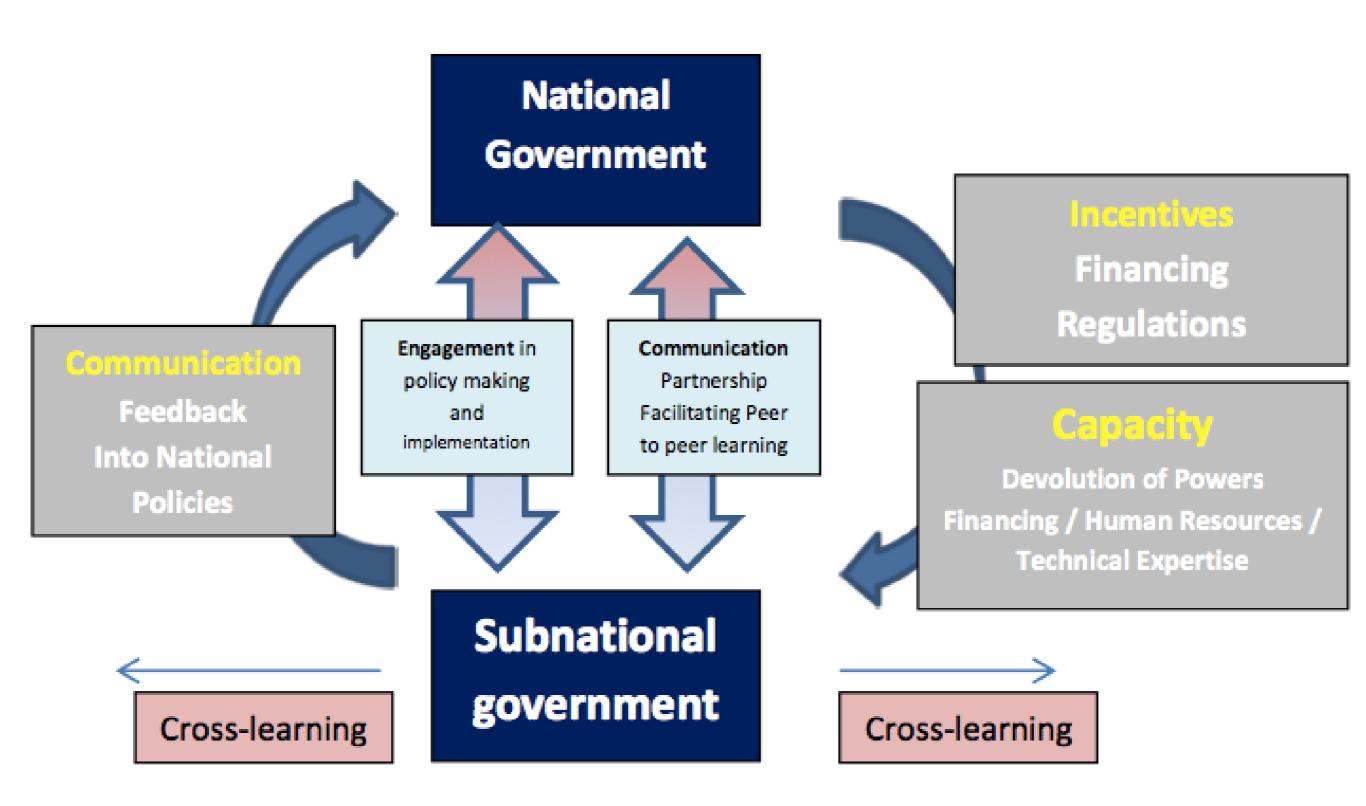
#### Focus:

- Vertical collaboration between national and subnational LEDS and
- Cross-learning between separate subnational LEDS.

http://ledsgp.org/planning/NationalSubnationalLEDS



## **Sub-National Integration**

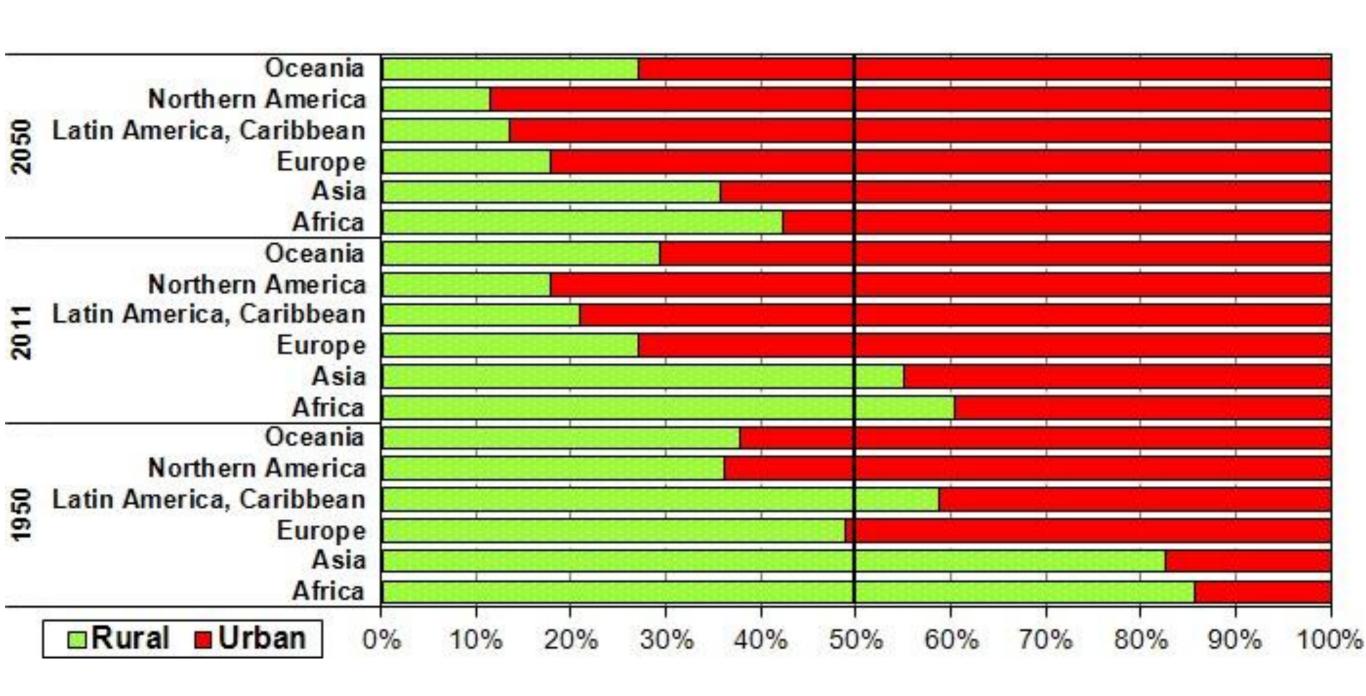






# **Urban & Rural Populations**

(% of total pop.)



**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York, 2012





# **Urban Expansion**

### **Total Urban Population (Thousands)**

COUNTRY	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
Africa	33,004	53,310	86,568	134,220	203,383	288,402	400,651	551,552	744,485
Eastern Africa	3,685	6,328	11,548	21,553	35,104	53,124	77,954	117,761	175,620
Middle Africa	3,657	5,678	10,131	15,476	23,222	34,775	51,861	74,510	102,336
Northern Africa	12,935	20,129	30,925	44,511	63,969	82,079	102,249	125,000	148,941
Southern Africa	5,869	8,277	11,119	14,756	20,544	27,647	33,778	38,372	42,747
Western Africa	6,857	12,897	22,845	37,923	60,544	90,777	134,810	195,879	274,819

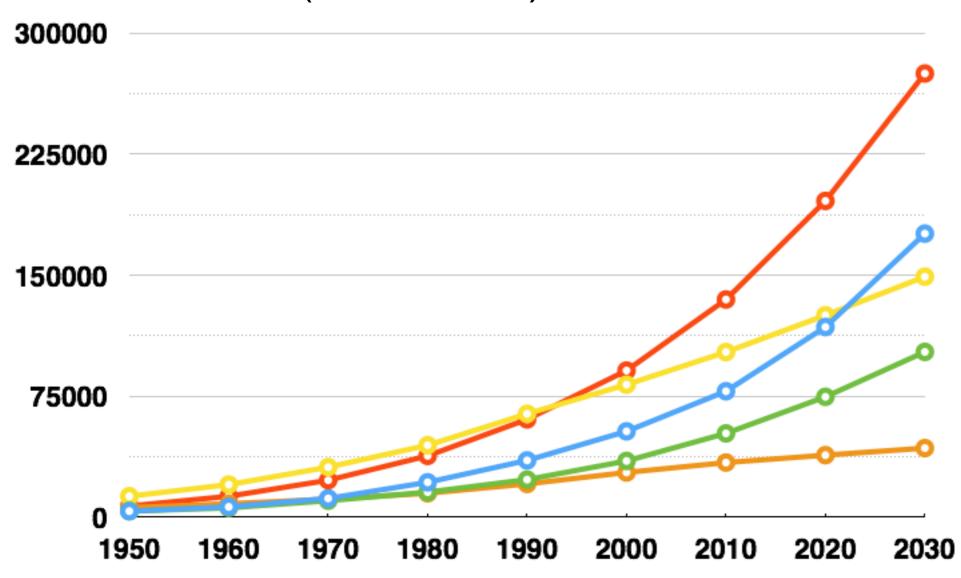
**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York, 2012





# **Urban Populations**

(thousands)



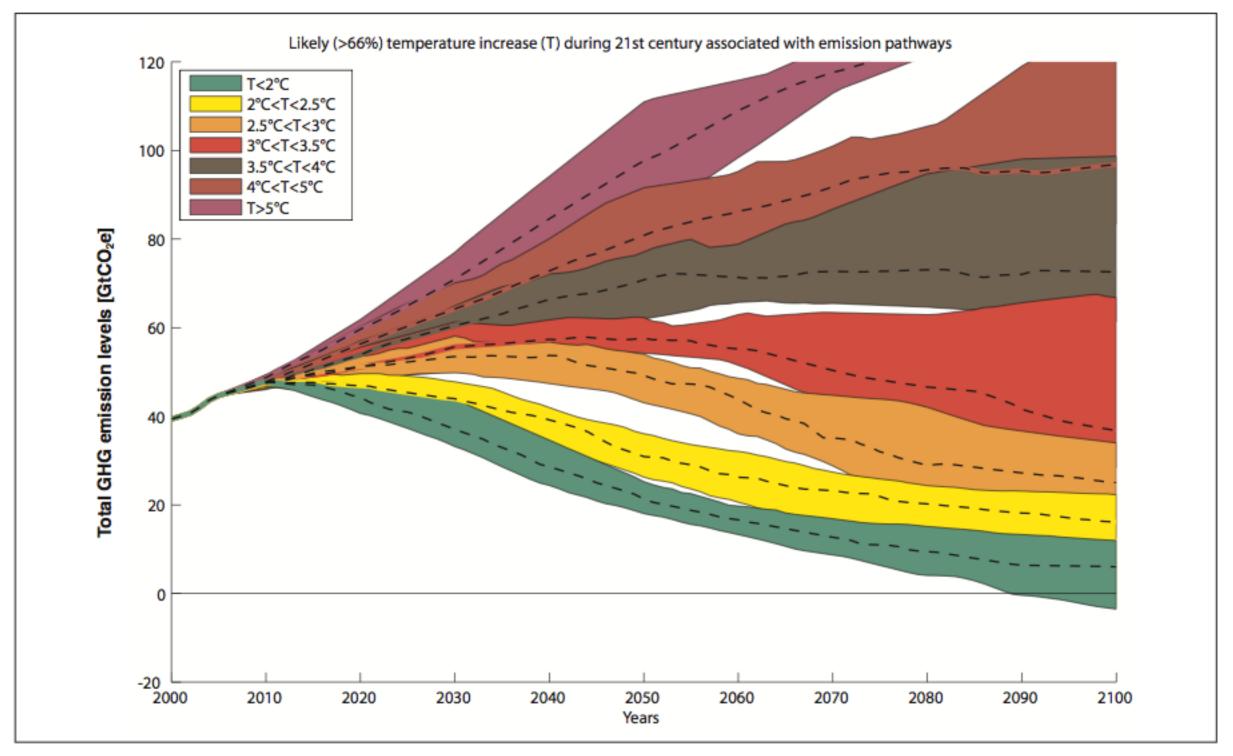
- Eastern Africa
- Middle Africa
- Northern Africa
- Southern Africa
- Western Africa

**Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*. New York, 2012



#### What does a 2° C Stabilization Mean for Cities?

Range of Emission Pathways limiting Global temperature increases



The coloured ranges show the 20 to 80 percentile ranges of the sets of emission pathways, assessed by Integrated Assessment Model, that have approximately the same "likely" avoided temperature increase in the 21st century. Dashed lines show the median transient emission pathways for each temperature level.

Source: UNEP 2012.







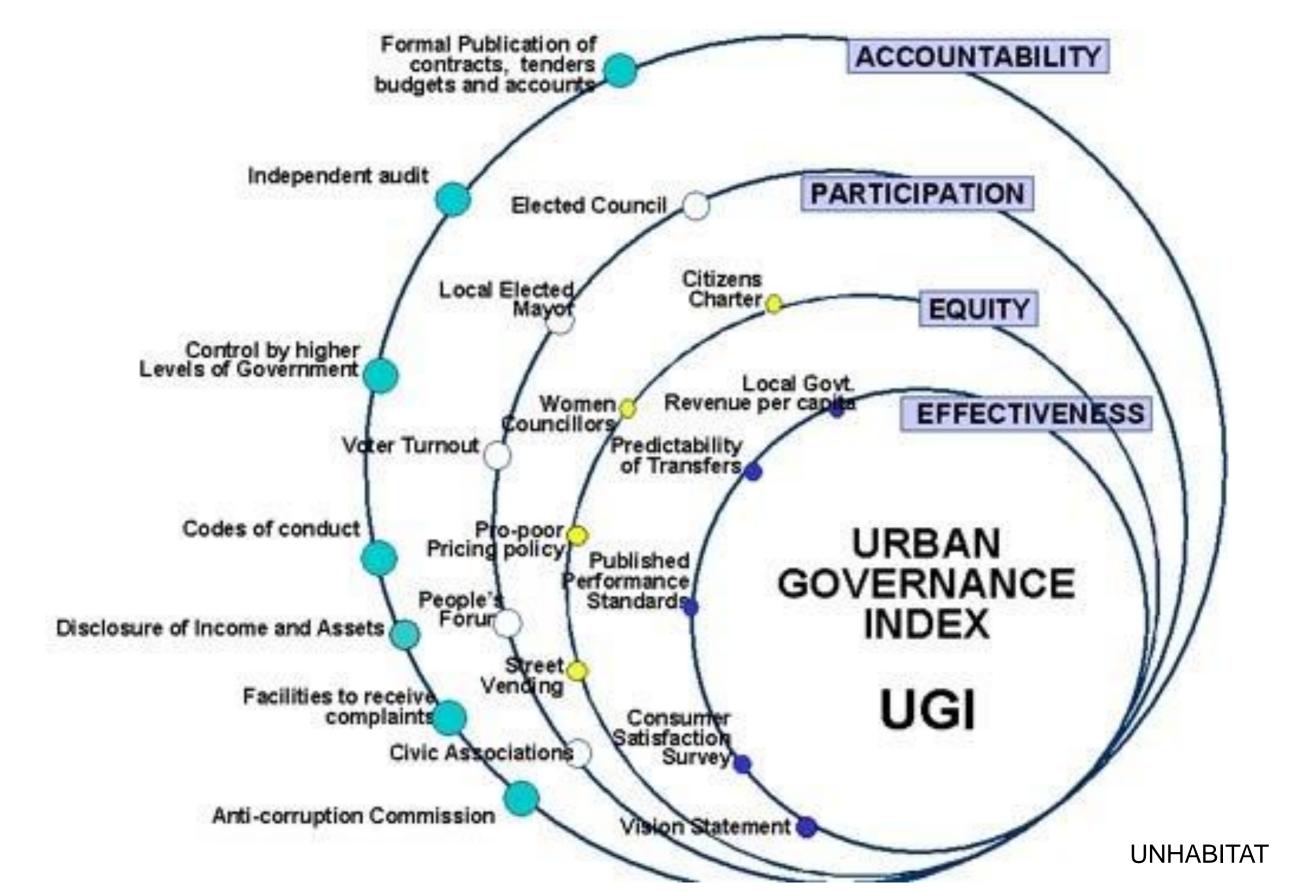








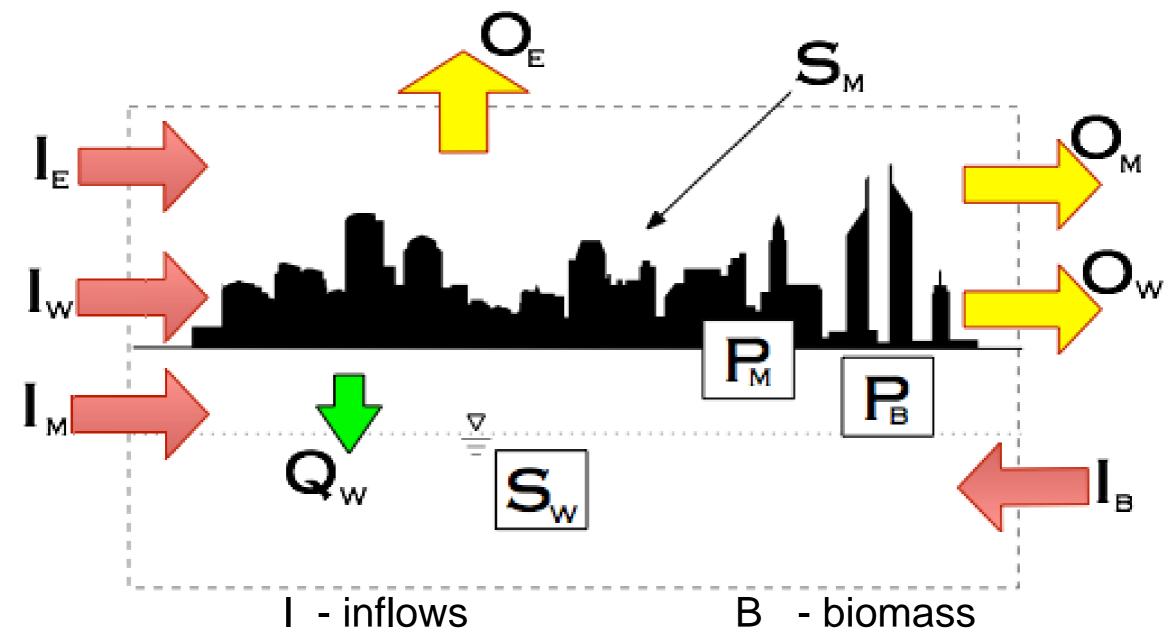
## Governance







## **Urban Metabolism**



O - outflows

Q - internal flows

S - storage

P - production

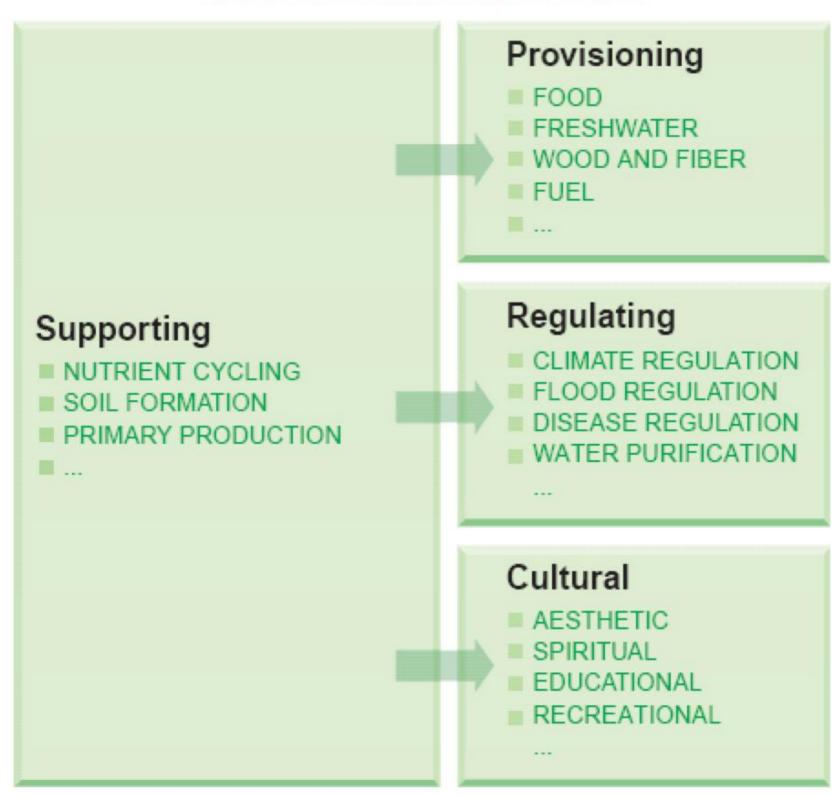
M - minerals

W - water

E - energy

## The Benefits People Obtain from Ecosystems

#### **ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**





# 39 Urban Ecosystem Services





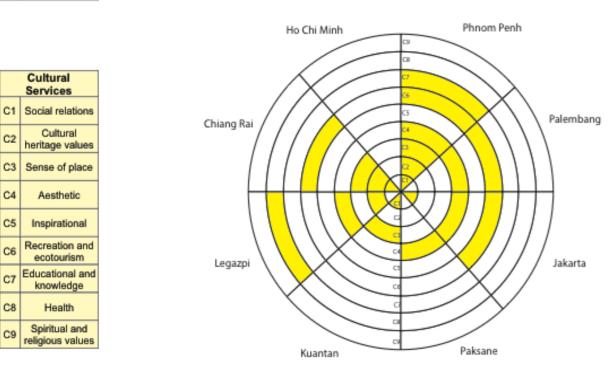
regulation

Priority Urban Ecosystem Services identified by participants at the ASEAN Climate Leadership Academy, Aug 2013

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		Ho Chi Minh	Phnom I
	Regulating Services	Ho Chi Milihi	
R1a	Climate regulation –		
R1b	Climate regulation – global	Chiang Rai	$\searrow$
R2	Air quality regulation		
R3	Water purification and Waste Treatment		$\mathcal{W}$
R4	Water regulation		///
R5	Disease regulation	Legazpi	
R6	Pest regulation	Legazpi as	
R7	Natural hazard regulation		
R8	Erosion regulation – soil retention	Ry R10 Kuantan	Paksane
R9	Pollination (MA 2005)		
R10	Seed dispersal (Daily 1997)	Regulating Servi	ces

Chiang Rai Legazpi	85 85 85 81 81 81 81 81 81 81	Palembang
1	Kuantan	Paksane



Cultural Services



Priority Urban Ecosystem Services identified by participants at the ASEAN Climate Leadership Academy, Aug 2013

Supporting			
Services			
S1	Water cycling		
S2	Soil Formation		
S3a	Nutrient cycling - carbon cycle		
S3b	Nutrient cycling - nitrogen cycle		
S3c	Nutrient cycling - sulfur cycle		
S3d	Nutrient cycling  – phosphorus  cycle		
S4	Primary production (of the biosphere)		
S5	Photosynthesis		
S6	Biodiversity		

Provisioning Services

Food -

agriculture

Food - capture

fisheries Food - wild

Fresh water

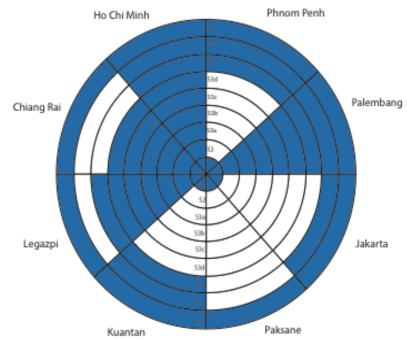
transportation Biochemicals

and genetic

Fiber

Fuel

P4b Water - energy



**Suporting Services** 

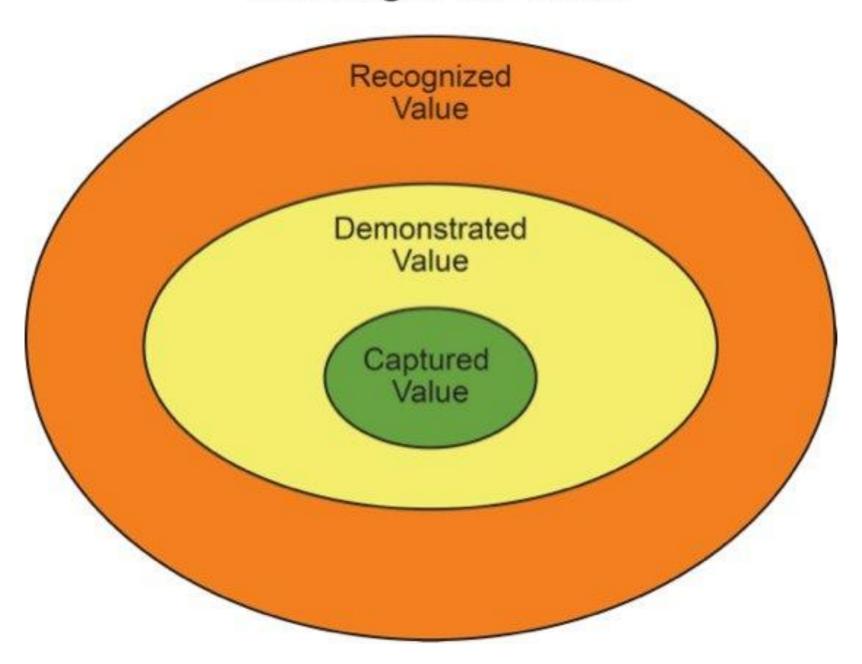


**Provisioning Services** 



## Valorizing Urban Ecosystem Services

## Unrecognized Value











# **Sub-National Integration Working Group**

http://ledsgp.org/planning/NationalSubnationalLEDS

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