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CapaCITIES
LOW CARBON • CLIMATE RESILIENT • CITY DEVELOPMENT

Capacity Building for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient City Development (CapaCITIES) Project

Contents

1. Climate Resilient Development: A Necessity in Urban India

India has unique geo-climatic and socio-economic conditions, and is vulnerable, in varying degrees, to rising sea levels, floods, droughts, cyclones, landslides, avalanches, storms, and heat waves. It is the seventh-most vulnerable country with respect to climate extremes, hazards and risks. The country is the 3rd largest emitter of GHG globally, of which more than 70% of total emissions are generated from urban areas. By 2030, the urban population of India is expected to rise to 600 million, and cities would contribute to two-thirds of the country's total GDP. If the current business model continues, it would imply a carbon intensive growth. Indian cities are especially susceptible to the effects of climate change due to limited access to basic services, infrastructure, livelihood, and health. At present, 43 Indian cities are listed in the world's 100 most vulnerable cities to environmental and climate hazards. This necessitates immediate climate action in urban India, especially in a country like India where urban growth is unplanned.

(Statistical figures sourced from (i) Government of India's "National Mission for Sustainable Habitat 2021-30 Guidelines, 2021" and (ii) McKinsey Global Institute's "India's Urban Awakening Report, 2010")

The governing bodies in India face this formidable and complex challenge of bridging the urban development gaps while at the same time reducing the carbon footprint. Efforts in this regard have been made by the National and the State Governments through schemes like Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation; Housing for all (Urban), Smart Cities Mission, and Swachh Bharat Mission. All these schemes are aimed at contributing to India's target of achieving net neutrality by 2070, stated as per the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to UNFCCC in August 2022. India has further committed to reducing emissions intensity of its GDP by 45 per cent by 2030. India will also target about 50 per cent of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

Through the CapaCITIES Project, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's Global Programme Climate Change is supporting and accelerating the efforts of the Government of India, the states of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu and eight cities in India, towards climate resilient urbanization by addressing multiple challenges related to governance, system design, technology, implementation, finance and monitoring.

Key Figures at a Glance

- 900 sq.km. urban area (or equivalent to ten Zurich) needs to be built every year until 2030
- 7th most vulnerable country to climate risks and hazards
- 3rd largest emitter of GHG globally
- 43 Indian cities ranked among top hundred vulnerable cities worldwide
- 75% emissions from urban areas
- 2% to 6% decline in GDP by 2050 due to carbon intensive growth

Impact on India's NDC

Actions implemented under CapCITIES project contribute to India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by:

Enabling a 'Lifestyle for Environment', ensuring a climate friendly and cleaner path, contributing to a reduction in emissions intensity of GDP, enhancing renewable energy capacity, creating additional carbon sinks, enhancing investments in key vulnerable sectors such as water resources, health and disaster management, mobilizing domestic and international funds for climate action and building capacities and frameworks for quick diffusion of cutting edge climate technology in India

2. CapaCITIES Objectives & Timeline

The goal of CapaCITIES is to strengthen the ability of Indian cities to identify, plan and implement measures for achieving a lower greenhouse gas emissions growth path and enhancing resilience to climate change in an integrated manner. The project is on track to achieve these objectives through its approach of:

- Supporting integrated climate action planning and related capacity building
- Designing and supporting implementation of demonstration projects (quick-win and co-finance projects)
- Ensuring scale-up of climate actions (technical assistance, bankability assessments, financial structuring and procurement support) process.

This project in articulation of its objectives responds to the Government of India's new policies and programmes on sustainable urban development and promoting low carbon and climate resilient development in cities.

The CapaCITIES project was rolled out in India, in two phases across 8 cities.

Figure 1: Blue and Green Spaces in Coimbatore

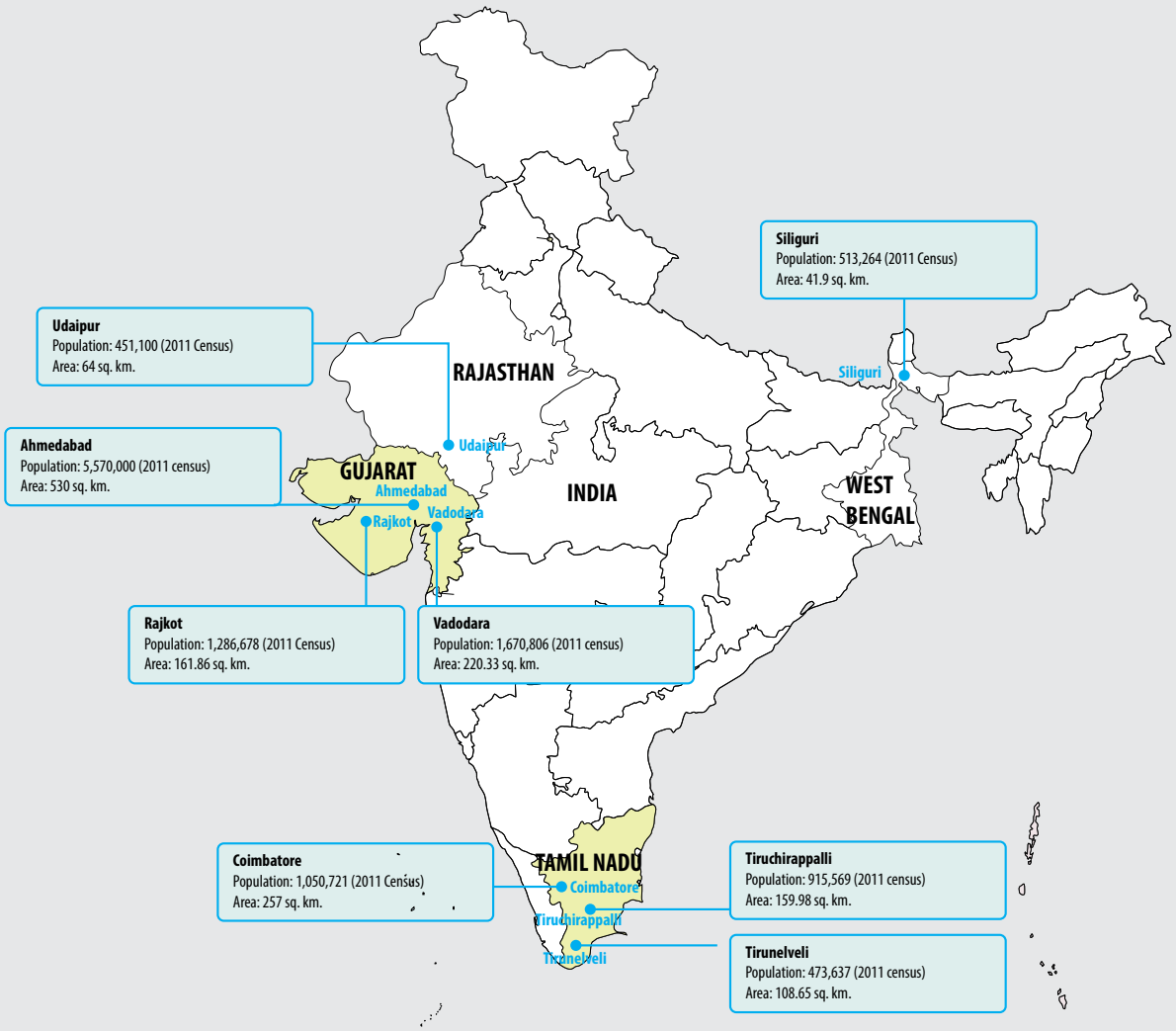


Figure 2: CapaCITIES Project Cities in India

Phase 1 (2016-2019)

Objectives

- Capacities of city authorities in four partner cities to plan and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures enhanced.
- City-level climate change mitigation measures for priority sectors initiated.
- City-level climate change adaptation measures for priority sectors initiated.
- Awareness on low carbon and climate resilient city development increased in India and other countries.

Phase 2 (2019-2023)

Objectives

- City and state governments integrate climate change aspects (adaptation and mitigation) into urban planning and implementation.
- Enhanced capacities of city and state governments to access finance for scaled up urban climate action.
- Enhanced knowledge on accelerating city climate action at the national and global level.

The project addresses various urban sectors that are either vulnerable to climate change impacts and/or contribute significantly to GHG emissions from cities. Key priority sectors for the project include buildings, transport & E-mobility, energy, sewage and solid waste, water and biodiversity.

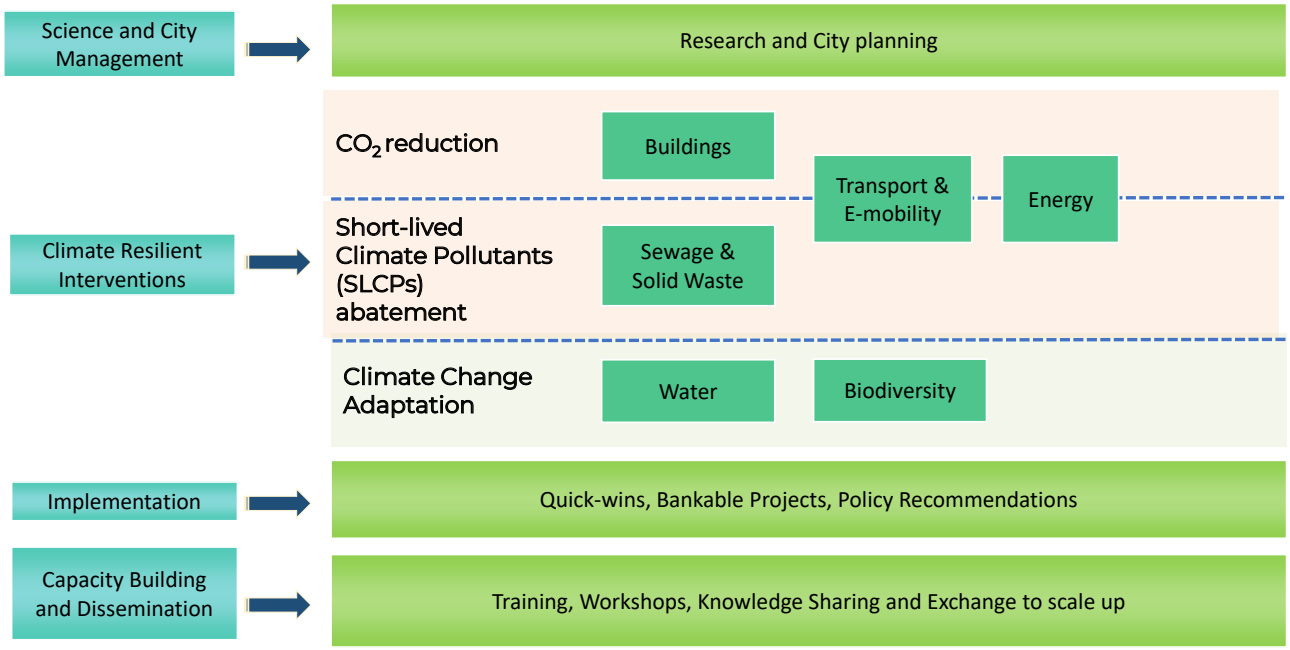


Figure 3: CapaCITIES Project Framework

Responding to the need for intensive engagement at all three levels of government and with an aim to transfer Swiss know-how to India, the project is implemented through an integrated team comprising staff from two Swiss entities, South Pole and econcept and the Indian counterpart, ICLEI South Asia. This team works closely at the national level with the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), to meet the knowledge capture and dissemination objectives of the project.

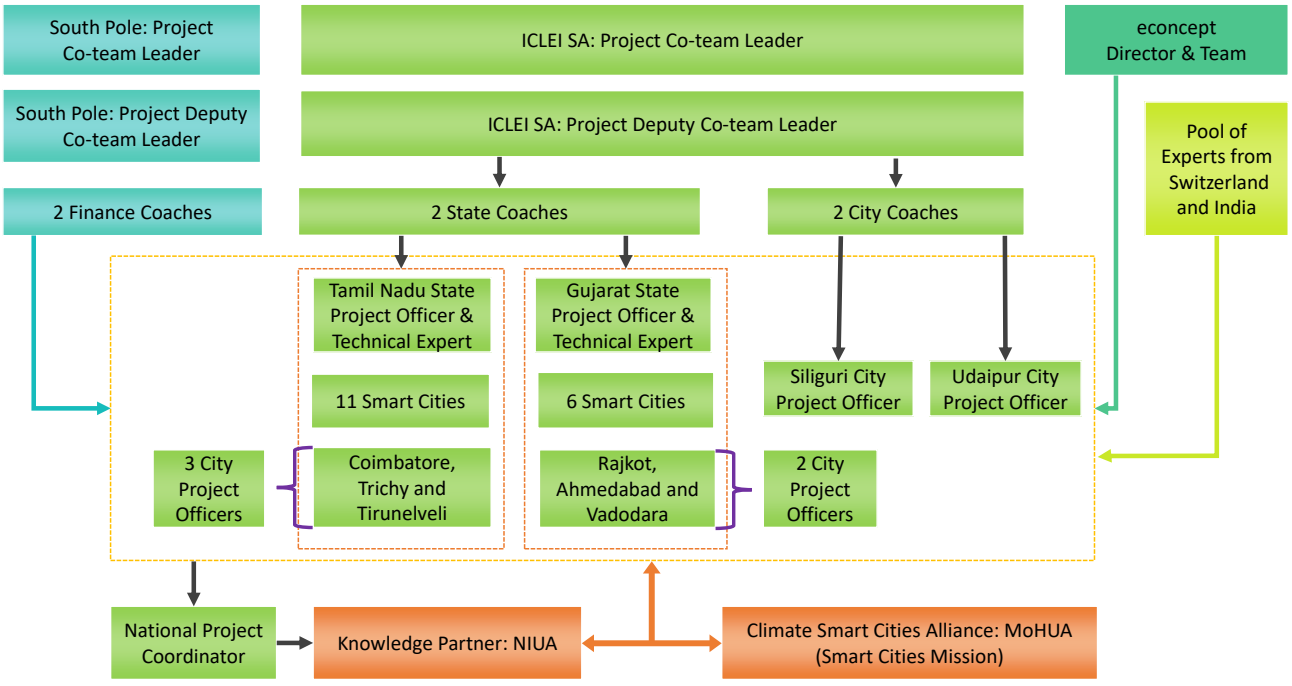


Figure 4: CapaCITIES Institutional Framework

Figure 5: Solar Rooftop in Trichy Municipal Corporation Main Office

2.1. CapaCITIES Project Design

The CapaCITIES project is designed to facilitate the transition cities towards a low carbon resilient pathway. A holistic climate resilient city action plan is at the core of the project and builds on incremental and scaling climate mitigation and adaptation actions that build towards reduced GHG emission footprint in cities.

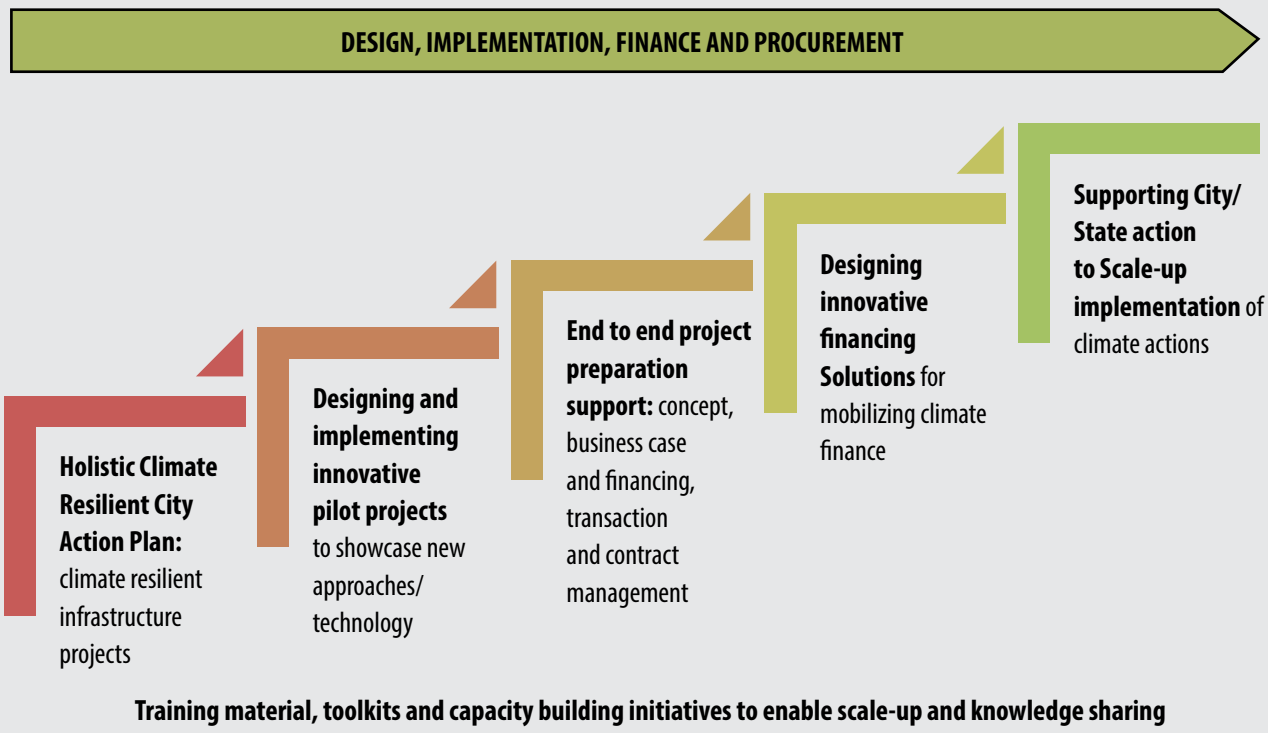


Figure 6: CapaCITIES Project Design

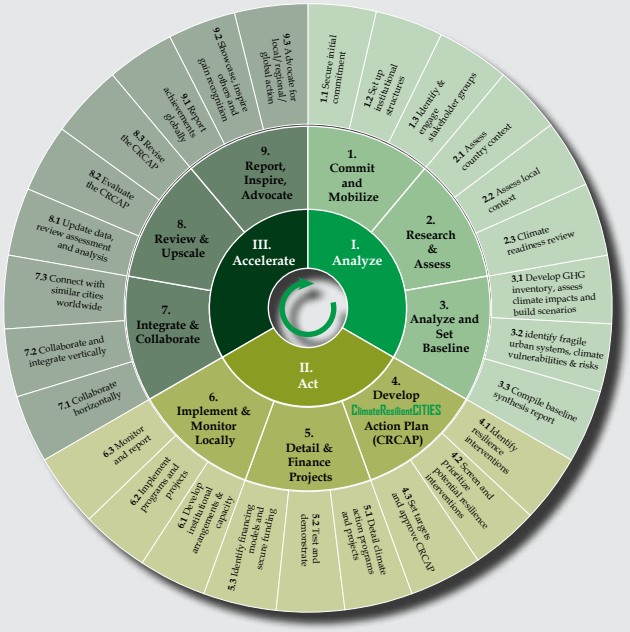
3. Climate Planning Approach

The Climate Action Plan developed under the CapCITIES project for the various cities serves as a detailed and strategic framework for measuring, planning, and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and related climatic impacts.

The CapaCITIES project, in both phases worked with the officials of the cities and enabled an understanding of the climate action planning process.

3.1. Comprehensive Climate Action Planning Approach

In Phase 1 CapaCITIES refined the ClimateResilientCITIES Action Plan Process, tailor made for Local Governments (LGs), providing step by step guidance for the development of a climate resilient city action plan that addresses both, climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation (jointly called climate resilience. The process is built on ICLEI's Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign, ICLEI's flagship mitigation program; the GreenClimateCities (GCC) program and ICLEI's adaptation toolkit, the ICLEI Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN) Process or IAP toolkit.



Phase I: ClimateResilientCITIES Methodology: 9-step process in 3 Phases - **Analyze**, **Act** and **Accelerate** - each unfolding into three steps

Climate Resilient City Action Plans

- City Profile and Urban System Gap Analysis
- GHG Emissions Inventory
- Vulnerability and Risk Assessment for all cities
- Identification of Mitigation and Adaptation actions
- Preparation of Simplified Climate Action Plan in Phase II cities
- Updating of CRCAP for Phase I cities

Figure 7: Comprehensive Climate Resilient City Action Plan Methodology

The four Phase 1 cities of Coimbatore, Rajkot, Siliguri and Udaipur prepared their Climate Resilient City Action Plans using the comprehensive CRCAP planning process. Each action plan took close to one year to prepare and seek ratification from the City Council.

CRCAP Targets of 4 Phase 1 Cities that used the Comprehensive Planning Approach

Coimbatore	Rajkot	Siliguri	Udaipur
33% (over 2015-16 baseline)	**14%** (over 2015-16 baseline)	**14.8%** (over 2015-16 baseline)	**19.6%** (over 2016-17 baseline)
1,369,060 tCO_2e	**263,823 tCO_2e**	**154,174 tCO_2e**	**225,195 tCO_2e**

Figure 8: CRCAP Targets of 4 Cities

In Phase II of the project, all 8 cities have prepared GHG emissions inventories until financial year 2021-22. All cities are in the process of preparing their Climate Resilient City Action Plans (CRCAP).

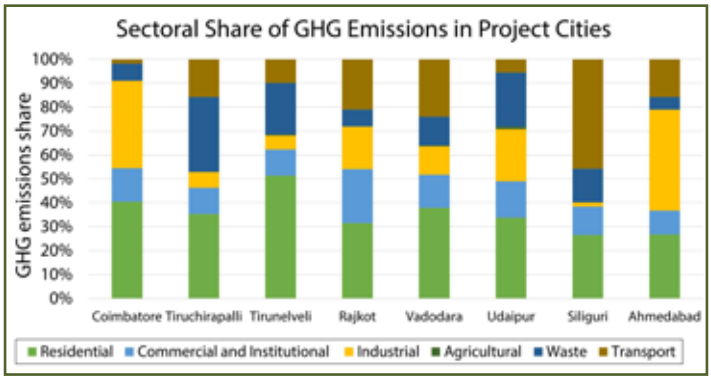


Figure 9: Sectoral Share of GHG Emissions in Project Cities (2020-21)

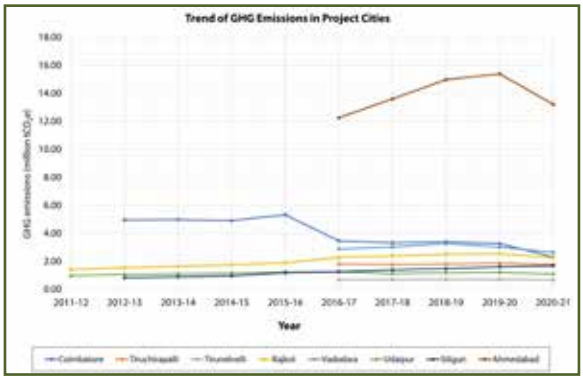


Figure 10: Trend of GHG Emissions in Project Cities

3.2. Simplified Climate Action Planning

Towards the end of Phase I, the need for a faster, more efficient climate planning process was recognised, which would help cities develop a quick climate action plan within 3 to 4 months. This simplified methodology consists of 7 tools that guide the Local Governments (LGs) through the 5 steps. The tools support LGs in setting up institutional mechanisms to undertake a baseline climate assessment, identify climate actions, define targets, allocate budget for implementation, monitor implementation of climate actions and assess climate performance annually.

The "heart" of this methodology is the "Basket of Solutions" (BoS) tool, which is an adaptation of the Swiss "energiestadt" label. 'The Basket of Solutions tool consists of a set of 38 climate actions, across 9 areas/sectors. The BoS allows cities the flexibility to choose relevant climate actions and define the action plan accordingly. As a monitoring tool, the city can benchmark itself against its own targeted performance. By using the Simplified CRC Methodology, cities need not wait to prepare a GHG emissions inventory and conduct a climate risk and vulnerability assessment in order to embark on implementation of climate actions, which are usually time intensive processes.

Phase II: Simplified ClimateResilientCITIES Methodology: 5-step process in 3 Phases - **Analyze**, **Act** and **Accelerate** - each unfolding into two steps

Figure 11: Simplified Climate Resilient City Action Plan Methodology

With 7 Tools

- Tool 1: City Commitment Announcement
- Tool 2: Climate Core Team and Stakeholder Consultation
- Tool 3: City Profile
- Tool 4: Basket of Solutions
- Tool 5: Identification of Climate Actions and Budget Allocation
- Tool 6: Approval for Climate Actions
- Tool 7: Implementing and Monitoring Framework

The cities of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Thiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli have already prepared simplified climate action plans and are in the process of implementing them.

Responding to the need for immediate and urgent climate action, Cities are encouraged to begin their climate journey by adopting the Simplified CRC methodology, and adopt the Comprehensive planning approach for the preparation of their second generation action plans.

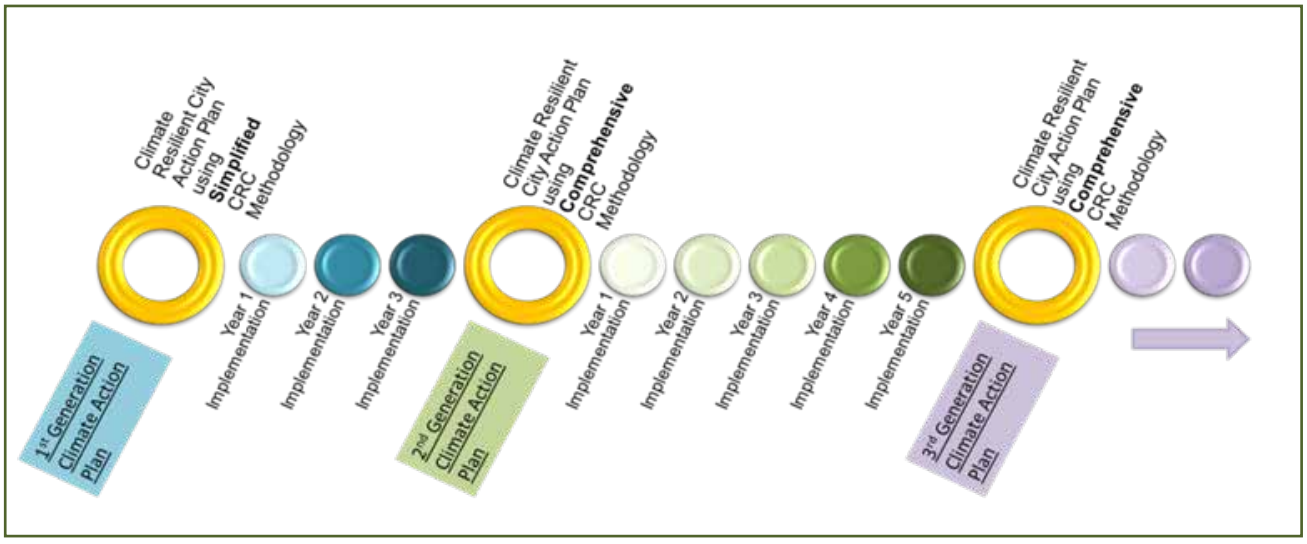


Figure 12: Step-wise Mechanism

Figure 13: Landfill Gas Assessment in Coimbatore

Figure 14: Urban Park in Trichy

4. Guidance and Tools to Structure "Bankable" Climate Resilient Infrastructure Projects

The CapaCITIES project in Phase II is working closely with city and state officials to understand the implementation challenges and barriers related to climate action projects. Based on the needs assessment and reflecting on the project learnings, the CapaCITIES project developed the Climate Action Implementation Guidance Resource Pack including two modules.

1. Guidance and tools to structure "bankable" climate resilient infrastructure projects

The module provides actionable guidance to city and state officials to design bankable innovative low carbon and climate resilient urban solutions using lessons and experiences drawn from the CapaCITIES project in Indian cities and experience of national and Swiss experts. The module is accompanied with a set of tools to enable city and state officials to independently structure climate action projects.

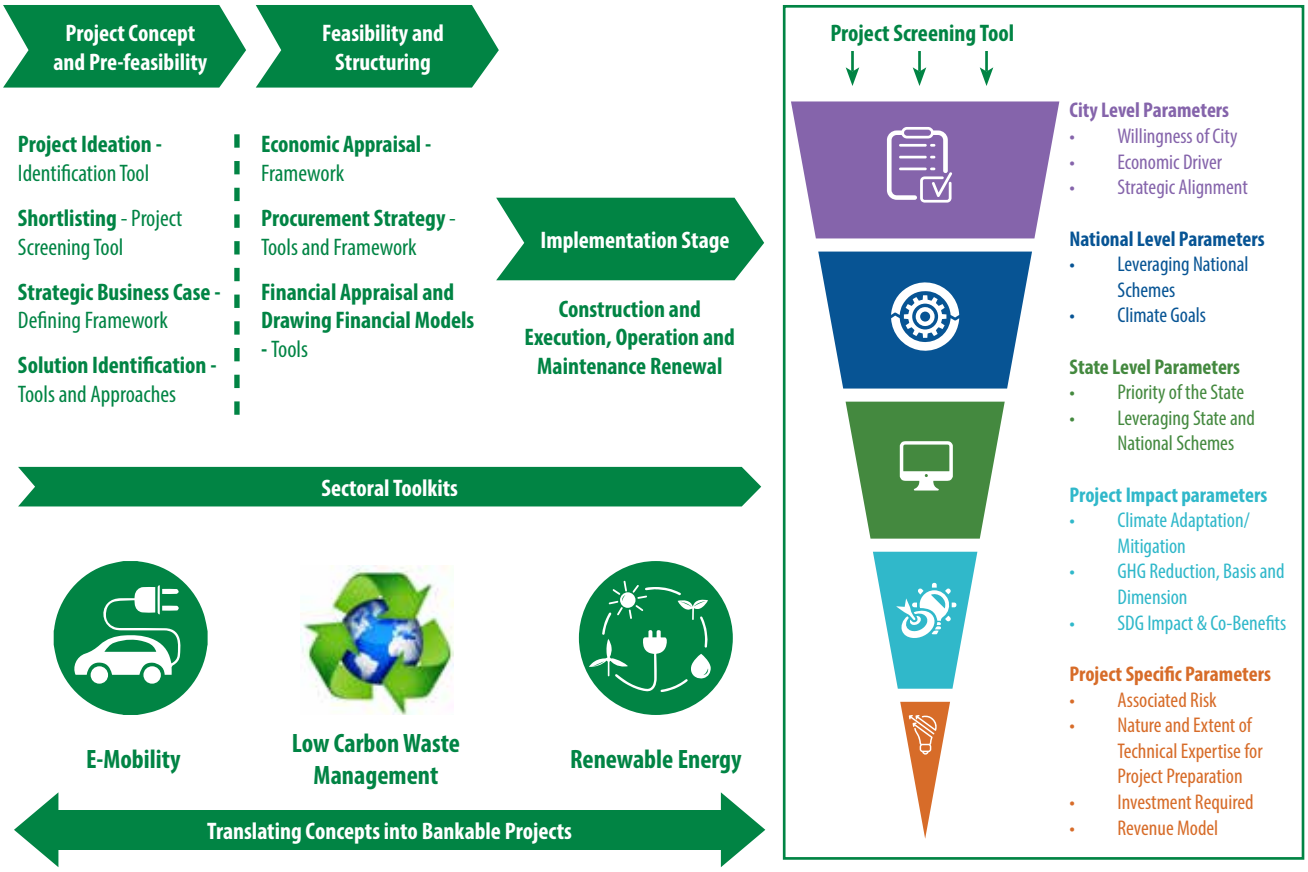
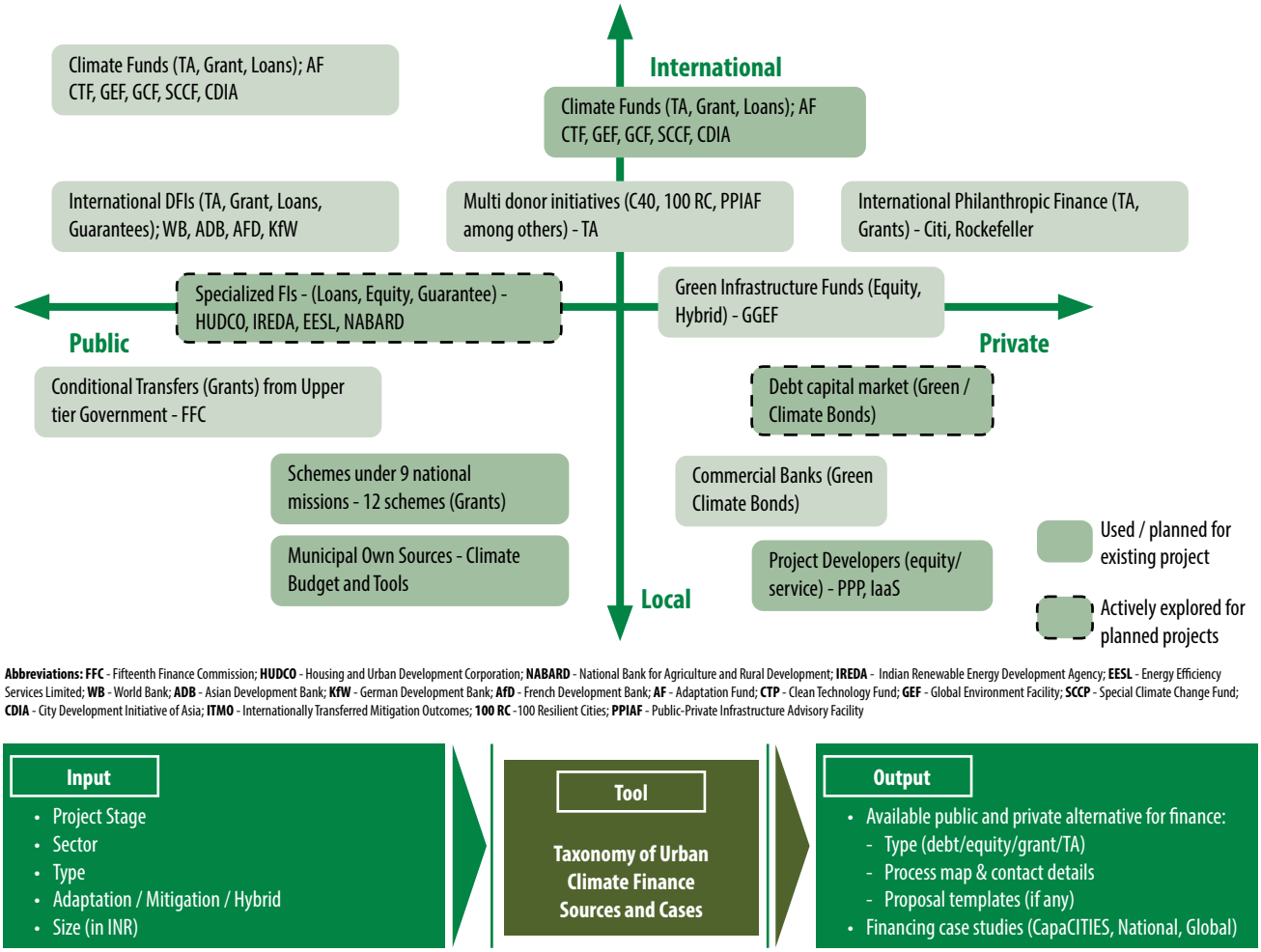


Figure 15: Methodology and toolkit to structure the Bankable climate resilient Infrastructure Projects

2. Guidance and tool to identify potential sources of finance for a climate action project

The module provides a taxonomy of climate finance sources, instruments and funding mechanisms available to Indian cities which can be used for low carbon and climate resilient infrastructure project at various stages. The module is accompanied with a tool to enable city and state officials to identify potential funding sources based on the project type, sector and size.



Abbreviations: FFC - Fifteenth Finance Commission; **HUDCO** - Housing and Urban Development Corporation; **NABARD** - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development; **IREDA** - Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency; **EESL** - Energy Efficiency Services Limited; **WB** - World Bank; **ADB** - Asian Development Bank; **KfW** - German Development Bank; **AfD** - French Development Bank; **AF** - Adaptation Fund; **CTP** - Clean Technology Fund; **GEF** - Global Environment Facility; **SCCP** - Special Climate Change Fund; **CDIA** - City Development Initiative of Asia; **ITMO** - Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes; **100 RC** -100 Resilient Cities; **PPIAF** - Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility

Figure 16: Framework for the Tool to Enable City and State Officials to Identify Potential Funding Sources based on the Project Type, Sector and Size

5. Municipal Budget Allocation for CRCAP Implementation

The CapaCITIES project trains city officials in identifying priorities for climate action each year, based on the ratified climate action plans. These actions are then funded through municipal budgets and other sources of funding available to the Cities. Details of allocated municipal budget are given below.

2021

Rajkot: CHF 53 million (INR 4,510 million) municipal budget allocated by Rajkot for the implementation of Climate Resilient Cities Adaptation Plans (CRCAP), including 4 MW captive solar PV plants, 150 electric buses procurement, urban forests, improving NMT infrastructure).
CHF 2.1 million (INR 180 million) earmarked for Rajkot captive solar project based on bankability assessment.

2022

CHF 60.9 million (INR 5,176.8 million) municipal budget allocated by Rajkot to support climate actions based on the Climate Resilient Cities Action Plans (CRCAP) in 2022.

Phase I

In phase I, Siliguri allocated a budget of CHF 4.5 million (INR 382.5 million) for the financial year 2019-20, Coimbatore allocated a budget of CHF 30.3 (INR 2,575 Million) million for the financial year 2018-19 and Rajkot a budget of CHF 70.9 million (INR 6026.5 million) for the financial year 2018-19, to implement actions included in the climate resilient city action plans.

Note: *Conversion rate 1 CHF = 85 INR is considered*

6. CapaCITIES Action in Project Cities

The CapaCITIES project has intervened and demonstrated significant impact across thematic areas (in both the phases) in cities to achieve a low carbon resilient pathway. These projects are a mix of technical assistance, pilot/demonstration projects (quick-win and co-financed projects) and projects that can be implemented through innovative financing mechanisms. Quick-win projects are implemented through a grant from the CapaCITIES project fund and co-financed projects are implemented with funds from both the project and the local authority/private sector finance.

Figure 17: Electric Buses in Rajkot

Figure 18: Solar Rooftop in Social Housing in Rajkot

6.1. Clean Mobility

Design

- Junction improvement plan for Siliguri
- City Level Low Carbon Intermediate Para Transit (IPT) Action Plan and Financing Proposal for Udaipur
- Prefeasibility report on operationalising rail based public transport system in Siliguri
- EoI preparation for inviting bidders to install EV charging points in the city area - Rajkot
- Green Mobility Zone for Rajkot
- Synthesis: Role of E-rickshaws for Low Carbon IPT in Indian Cities

Implementation

- 18 e-rickshaws of varied technology tested; beneficiaries are low-income group households in Udaipur
- Implementation of 'No Vehicular Zone' pilot in old city area of Udaipur
- 100 electric autos co-financed for first-mile and last-mile connectivity to BRTS/RMTS public buses as part of Green Mobility Programme in Rajkot

Scale-up

- Green Mobility Zone for Udaipur
- Carbon Credit Project Design for Ahmedabad e-bus project

Integrated Planning for Clean Mobility: Planning and implementation of Green Mobility Zone in Udaipur

- Design of a public private partnership (PPP) program "Green Mobility Zone" program to convert walled city into EV only zone in a phased manner- contributing towards city pledge to reduce GHG emission by 19.7% by 2023 (CRCAP)
- Catalyzing transition to electric for 2w and 3w in walled city & promotion of NMT
- Powering EVs in the walled city through Renewable Energy
- Impacting 100000 people, including more than 8,000 tourist

Carbon Credit Project Design Document completed for Ahmedabad e-bus project: To be first electric bus project to be registered from India and obtain carbon credits under voluntary markets- learning shared with GIZ and CESL for scaling up at national level for 50,000 buses planned to be ordered by Government of India

6.2. Solid Waste Management

Design

- Estimation of methane capture potential from open landfill of Siliguri
- Scientific management plan for open landfill in Siliguri
- Solid waste characterisation and quantification assessment in Siliguri
- Solutions and Recommendations for the Scientific Closure of Tithardi Dumpsite (with Landfill Gas Estimation and Guidance on Tender Preparation) in Udaipur
- Vellalore (Coimbatore) landfill management strategy
- City-wide waste management action plan in Tirunelveli

Implementation

- SUNYA (Towards zero waste) implemented in two pilot wards of Siliguri, Coimbatore and Udaipur
- 1.5 TPD Bio-Methanation Plant in Coimbatore
- 2 TPD biomethanation Facility installed in Udaipur; SUNYA
- 1 TPD automated organic waste processing facility commissioned in Siliguri
- Awareness and IEC Program to Move towards Zero Waste – SUNYA – in one ward in Vadodara

Procurement, Finance & Scale-up

- 20 TPD Bio CNG facility in Udaipur through Smart City, municipal funds and private funds - technical assistance from the project
- 200 TPD BioCNG facility in Coimbatore through municipal funds and private financing - technical assistance and bankability support
- Technical assistance for scaleup of "SUNYA – Towards Zero Waste" approach in all the wards of Udaipur and Siliguri
- Eligibility assessment for plastic credit collection project in Ahmedabad- 200 TPD
- Undertaken pre feasibility study for plastic credit eligibility for Rajkot City
- Undertaken concept note preparation for 50 ton organic waste to Bio CNG project at Vadodara

6.3. Water and Sewage Design

Design

- Strategy for sewage treatment capacity augmentation in Coimbatore
- Watershed management Study for Rajkot
- Leak detection in water supply network and estimation of Non-Revenue Water in eight pilot wards of Siliguri
- Wastewater and fecal sludge management assessment and support for tender document preparation for new sewage treatment plants and fecal sludge treatment plants in Udaipur
- Technical assistance to Udaipur for AMRUT 2.0 for preparation of City water action plan and City water balance plan in Udaipur

Implementation

- Five groundwater recharge systems for urban flood abatement implemented in Rajkot
- Watershed management assessment & early flood warning sensor systems in Tirunelveli
- Watershed management assessment and groundwater recharge through nature based solutions in Tiruchirappalli
- Acoustic water leak detection machines deployed in Siliguri

Scale-up

- CHF 0.18 million allocated in Rajkot city budget to convert 200 dry borewells to groundwater recharge systems - technical and procurement support by the project

6.4. Biodiversity

Design	Implementation
• Guidelines for development of Urban Forests through Miyawaki technique • Carbon sequestration impact assessment Urban Forestry by Miyawaki Method in Tiruchirappalli • Preparation of Green cover analysis map through satellite image for Vadodara city • Preparation of a City Biodiversity Index, Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) and Supporting Geo-tagging of Trees in Rajkot • Preparation for City Biodiversity Index for Chennai, Siliguri • Preparation of a LBSAP in Udaipur • Concept note preparation for Tree Fund for urban forests at Rajkot.	• Design and Development of a Miyawaki Method Based Pilot Urban Forest in Vadodara, Siliguri, Udaipur

6.5. Clean Air

Design	Scale-up
• Air Quality Monitoring in 4 City Locations in Coimbatore, Udaipur, Rajkot and Siliguri • Technical support for preparation of micro action plan for clean air under 15th Finance Commission Grant in Rajkot and Vadodara • Technical support for preparation of Clean Air Action Plan and Micro action plan for clean air, updating information on PRANA portal under National Clean Air Programme in Udaipur, based on monitoring results from CapaCITIES supported air quality monitoring sensors	• Implementation of 30 air quality monitoring stations in Coimbatore

6.6. Energy & Energy Infrastructure

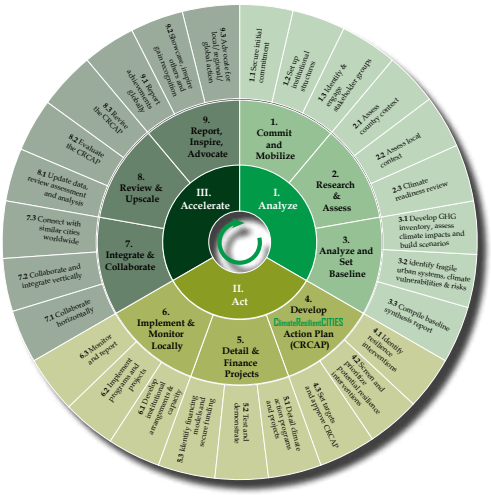
Design	Implementation	Scale-up
• Sustainable Energy Action Plan for Coimbatore and Ahmedabad • Design and bankability report for 10 MW floating solar PV plant in Coimbatore • Pre-feasibility assessment for 2MW Floating Solar power plant at Ajwa Sarovar (Vadodara) • Bankability report for Development of a 4 MW captive solar power plant for municipal institutional consumption in Rajkot • Bankability report for development of 1 MW captive solar plant for institutional municipal consumption in Udaipur • Technical support for conversion of traditional street lights to LEDs in Siliguri	• 145 kWp solar PV plant at a water treatment plant in Rajkot (co-financed by CapaCITIES and Rajkot City) • 140 kWp Floating Solar PV project in Coimbatore (upcoming) • Renewable energy based electric charging stations for opportunity charging of public buses and other privately owned vehicles in Ahmedabad	• 1 MWp solar PV installation in Rajkot for municipal facilities (installed) • 110 kW solar PV systems in municipal buildings of Siliguri (ongoing) • 10 MW Floating Solar PV project in Coimbatore (proposed)

6.7. Buildings

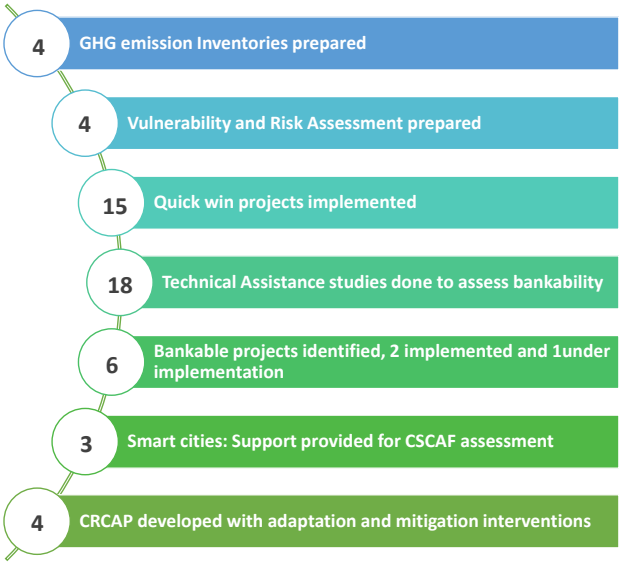
Green Building Implementation & IGBC Certification in Tiruchirapalli	Green Building Design Guidelines for Tamil Nadu

7. CapaCITIES Phase I Outcomes

The CapaCITIES project in Phase I has already made significant impact across all the outcome areas in the four cities, namely, preparation and ratification of Climate Action Plans, implementation of Quick win projects, creation of bankable projects and support for other Government of India missions.



ClimateResilientCITIES (CRC) Methodology (CRC+ACCCRN)



Quick-win Pilot Implementation

1,02,200 m³/year
Biogas Generation

2,57,060 kWh/year
renewable energy generated

6,000 tCO_2e/year
GHG emission reduced

Potential of Climate Resilient City Action Plan

Cost of Climate Interventions
CHF 705.9 Million (INR 60,000 million)

CHF 219.6 Million (INR 18,670 million) secured under Municipal Budgets (during Phase I & II)

2 million tCO_2e
Annual GHG emission reduction

Figure 19: CapaCITIES Phase I Impact

Note: *Conversion rate 1 CHF = 85 INR is considered*

8. CapaCITIES - Scaling Impact at State and National Level

The learnings from CapaCITIES project have been mainstreamed, scaled and replicated at state level across thematic areas both at project level and policy level.

Enlarging CapaCITIES' Impact at the State level

Scale-up of climate actions

- State level policy for aggregate offsite captive solar for apartment households in Gujarat, India. On approval, over 100,000 households to be covered in 1st phase resulting in development of ~260 MW of solar plant leveraging investments of ~ CHF 100 million. The policy would enable apartment households to seek benefits of solar power by setting up collective offsite captive solar plants.
- Assessment and bankability report for adoption of biomethanation plants in 1 1 cities of Tamil Nadu
- Replication of biomethanation plant in Chennai (e.g. at Koyambedu market yard in Chennai)
- Guidelines for development of Urban Forests through Miyawaki technique
- Green building design guidelines for integrating into government policies
- Supporting cities access carbon finance: 6 projects supported Renewable Energy, waste management, e-mobility sectors
- Innovative financing at state level: (a) Gujarat state carbon and climate finance brief (b) Policy brief for using innovative plastic credits as an effective Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) tool.

Support to Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of Tamil Nadu

- Support to Tamil Nadu Green Climate Company to support implementation of three missions:
- Tamil Nadu Climate Change Mission (TNCCM) – focuses on the climate change adaptation and mitigation activities with a total outlay of INR 500 Crores (approx. USD 67 Million).
- Tamil Nadu Wetlands Mission – aims to identify and map 100 wetlands in 5 years and restore the ecological balance with a focus on livelihood options at a cost of INR 150 Crores (Approx. USD 20 Million).
- Green Tamil Nadu Mission – aims to increase the total area under forest and tree cover from 23.27% to 33% of the total land area by enriching the tree density in forests and also through restoration of barren lands over a period of 10 years.

Influencing Climate Policy and Action at the National Level

- National Urban Disaster and Climate Resilience (Planning and Management) Guidelines for over 4,000 Indian cities/towns India under preparation: Guidelines development supported by CapaCITIES project in partnership with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO), National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA).
- CapaCITIES project is providing inputs to the Inter-Departmental Steering Committee (IDSC) for preparation of India's Long-Term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategy for submission to UNFCCC. CapaCITIES is represented through ICLEI South Asia in the MoEF&CC's thematic Task Group 3, advising the IDSC on promoting energy and material efficient buildings and low carbon urbanisation.

8.1. CapaCITIES Support to National Missions, and National & Global Reporting

The CapaCITIES project offers additional support to other missions of Government of India (GoI) like Smart Cities, AMRUT, GCM etc. and also assists in showcasing the climate goals achieved by various cities in various global reporting platforms like CDP, GCOM etc.

Additional Support for Developing Sustainable and Climate Smart Cities

- Technical and finance expertise for projects being implemented by cities under various missions like Smart Cities Mission, Jal Jeevan & AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Missions, Nirmal Bangla Mission and Green Cities Mission
- Technical support for reporting to the 2022 Urban Outcomes Framework and Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF) in all the project cities
- Preparation of IEC material for COVID19, National Clean Air Programme, Safai Suraksha Mitra, Swachh Bharat Mission, AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission documentation in all cities
- Technical assistance and supervision for implementation of various national level challenges related to sustainable development; e.g. Cycles4Change, Street4People, Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, Nurturing neighborhood, Transport4All and EatSmart cities challenge in all cities

National and Global Reporting

- Regular reporting to international platforms like CDP, GCOM, One Planet City Challenge (WWF)
- Regular reporting to national government, state government and National Green Tribunal portals on status of climate and environment actions undertaken

CSCAF Status

- Highest 4 star ranking awarded to 3 CapaCITIES partner cities Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Rajkot for their performance in the Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework 2.0 (CSCAF 2.0) by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).

National Awards

- National award for Ahmedabad, Vadodara, and Rajkot for their performance in the ministry's Climate-Smart Cities Assessment Framework, CSCAF2.0 at the Smart Cities; Smart Urbanization in Surat, Gujarat.

Figure 20: SUNYA: Awareness Program in Vadodara

9. Outreach and Dissemination – City, State, National & International

The CapaCITIES project aims to create internal capacity at city, state and national level for climate action planning and climate finance. To this effect numerous workshops are organized at city, state and national level to showcase best practices and build capacity.

Over 500 national and international participants were trained on the CapaCITIES climate action planning and implementation methodologies. Over 200 city staff were trained on climate planning, implementation and monitoring.

CapaCITIES II project learnings were disseminated at several global forums:

- 26th and 27th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26 and COP 27), Glasgow and Sharm-el-Sheikh, Asia-Pacific Climate Week 2021 ,Daring Cities - 2021, Infrastructure Investment Summit, Berlin.
- 11th edition of the World Urban Forum (WUF11) in Katowice, Poland in a session titled "Transforming Our Cities for a Climate Resilient Future" organized jointly with National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA). The session brought project impact as well as Rajkot city's climate actions into focus.
- Launch of 'TERI - SP Knowledge Product on Enabling Cities to Implement Innovative Sustainable Urban Solutions', including best practices from CapaCITIES, at WUF11.
- International Cooperation Forum (ICF) in Geneva, Switzerland: In a session titled "Cities: Pioneers in Tackling Climate Change" representatives from the Cities of Coimbatore and Rajkot shared their experiences and learnings and the State Government of Tamil Nadu showcased their innovative governance structure, the Tamil Nadu Green Climate Company, for initiating and implementing economy wide climate action. Experts and scholars in the field of environment and climate change, as well as journalists and prominent world leaders , participated in the event.

Figure 21: Training Programs Conducted on Climate Planning and Action

Best Practice Workshop Tamil Nadu

Dr. V. Irai Anbu, Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu, inaugurated the 1st National Level Best Practices Workshop organised by the CapaCITIES project in partnership with Tamil Nadu Government's Department of Environment, Climate Change & Forests and the Department of Municipal Administration and Water Supply along with C40 and World Resources Institute on 29th – 30th April 2022 in Chennai. Officials from 16 Indian cities, including from the partner states of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, national and international experts shared insights and exchanged experiences on city level challenges in mainstreaming climate change aspects, climate action planning, designing bankable climate projects and accessing climate finance. The chief secretary along with other dignitaries also released the brochure of Tamil Nadu Green Climate Company at the workshop.

City Level Training of Municipal Officials at Udaipur

On October 18, 2022, the CapaCITIES Team, including co-team leader from South Pole, organised a city level training program for Udaipur Municipal Officials. The training was focussed on sources of climate finance and structuring bankable projects to obtain climate finance. About 15 engineers from the city attended. The training focused on climate action planning, sources of climate finance and gave hands-on training to city officials via CapaCITIES cities case studies. The training program was well received and officials said such exercises do help them while working on projects.

Figure 22: Best Practice Workshop Tamil Nadu

Figure 23: City Level Training of Municipal Officials at Udaipur

9.1. International Impact of Outreach

- The Comprehensive ClimateResilientCities Action Planning process is disseminated to Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Malaysia
- Sarapang (Bhutan), Kurunegala (Sri Lanka) and Kota Kinabalu (Malaysia) used the methodology to prepare their climate action plans – implementation is funded by bi-lateral/multi-lateral agencies
- Global Covenant of Mayors mentioned the Kota Kinabalu action plan as a good practice example for Southeast Asia
- Government of India showcased the Rajkot climate action plan as a good practice document
- 14 cities in Malaysia, over the next 5 years, will be using this methodology

Figure 24: Water leak detection at Siliguri

Implementation Agency

Funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the project consortium consists of South Pole (Switzerland), ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability, South Asia, and econcept (Switzerland). The Consortium works in close collaboration with several other partner organisations/international experts, together forming the project Implementation Agency (IA).

Implementing Partners

south pole

ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability SOUTH ASIA

econcept Research / Consulting / Evaluation

Knowledge Partner

NIUA National Institute of Urban Affairs

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