



INFORMATION

Country Case Study: Philippines

Mainstreaming Climate Change into Urban-Related Policies



// Image 1. Makati, Metro Manila (c) UN-Habitat

The Philippines has a population of 101 million as of 2015. It is projected to increase to 148 million by 2050, making it then the 13th most populous country in the world¹. Currently, urban population is at 45 per cent², which is projected to rise to 54 per cent by 2050³. With this steadily growing population, urban areas and cities in the Philippines continue to be centres of economic growth, accounting for 75 to 80 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) since 2000. However, many urban areas and cities are still facing significant challenges and issues associated with the increasing needs of the urban population, especially the poor. Issues stem from gaps and constraints in the following areas:

- (i) Capacities in urban planning and design;
- (ii) Investments on basic infrastructure and services;
- (iii) Affordable housing;
- (iv) Employment and underemployment;
- (v) Urban policies and legislation;
- (vi) Urban climate and disaster resilience.

Due to its archipelagic nature and geographic location, the Philippines is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It is ranked highest in the world in terms of vulnerability to tropical cyclones. The Global Climate Risk Index of 2015 ranked the Philippines third among countries most affected by weather-related loss events (e.g. storms, floods, heat waves, etc.) in 2013, due to destruction brought about by Typhoon Haiyan. Sea level rise observation also was highest in the Philippines compared to global averages in the last 110 years. The Philippine sea level rise at 60cm. was "three times the global average" of 19cm from 1901 to 2015 brought about by rising sea temperatures⁴. Projected sea level rise will likely affect 70 per cent of the 145 cities and 1489 municipalities located in coastal areas from which, studies revealed that more than 13 million population living in low elevation zones would be directly affected.

The impacts of climate change and risks from other natural hazards are well recognized issues in the Philippines. They

// ¹ Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*

² Philippine Statistics Authority, 2015 Census of the Philippines

³ UNDESA, Population Division (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, Highlights (ST/ESA/SER.A/352)*. 241 (New York: United Nations, 2014) Annex, Table 1.



// Image 2. Guiuan in the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) © UN-Habitat

are acknowledged as key factors that impede national, local, and community sustainable development. As such, considerations on and integration of climate change and disaster risks in all government policies, plans, and programmes are promoted and pursued.

Relevant Policies and Legislative Framework

The Philippine Development Plan sets the medium-term national strategies and priorities of the government. It stands as the anchor for sectoral programmes, plans, and actions towards achieving the country's development vision. Various laws anchored on the 1987 Philippine Constitution are enacted to provide the legal basis for development actions.

In line with the above, the **Urban Development and Housing Act of 1992** (UDHA) is one of the key policies that provides legal basis for urban development actions. It provides the mandate for the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), under the direction of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC), to formulate the National Urban Development Housing Framework (NUDHF) in coordination with all local government units and other concerned public and private sectors⁵. **The NUDHF serves as the national urban policy**, which enjoins all stakeholders to plan and act on achieving sustainable urbanisation.

The 2017-2023 NUDHF envisions a “Better, Greener, Smarter Urban Systems in a More Inclusive Philippines”. The strategies and action areas identified are consistent with and seek to contribute to the current Philippine Development Plan. The NUDHF was crafted to be in synergy with the Philippine New Urban Agenda submitted to the Third World Conference on Human Settlements or Habitat III. Moreover, the updated policies and strategies of the Framework were driven by the need to consider emerging urban realities and trends and recent legislations and policies relating to including climate change and disaster risk reduction and management.

The Climate Change Act of 2009 and its amending law seek to build national and local resilience to climate change-related disasters and protect and advance the people's right to a healthful ecology. It compels the government to stabilize greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations at a level that prevents dangerous human interference with the climate system. This is to ensure that food production is not threatened and that economic development proceeds in a sustainable manner⁶. Following the Climate Change Act, the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC) as well as National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) have been developed to define country priorities and targets to address climate change impacts.

Meanwhile, Republic Act 10121 or the **Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010**, in response to

// ⁴ World Meteorological Office, Report during the December 2015 UN Climate Change Conference of Parties 21 (COP21) in Paris, France

⁵ Republic Act No. 7279 (1992), Art. III, sec. 6

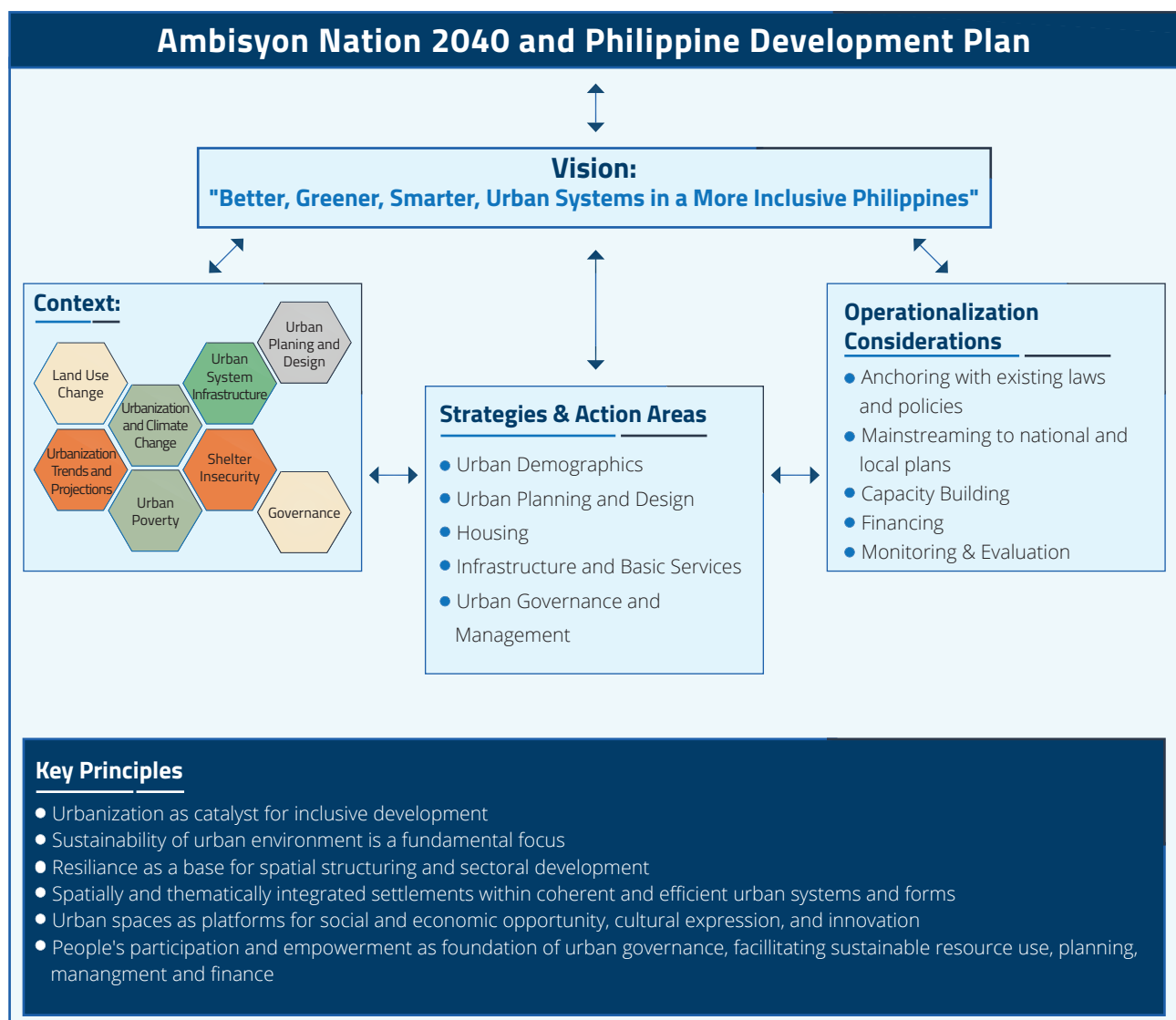
the country's vulnerability to natural disasters as well as climate change impacts, "provides for the development of policies and plans and the implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, including good governance, risk assessment and early warning, knowledge building and awareness raising, reducing underlying risk factors, and preparedness for effective response and early recovery."

With the strong ownership from the stakeholders and having incorporated key issues like climate change and urban development trends, the Philippine government foresees that the NUDHF will positively guide the whole of government in pursuing sustainable urban development in the country.

Project Results

Acknowledging the need to integrate and mainstream climate change in urban development processes and actions, the NUDHF was updated via participatory multi-stakeholder and cross-sector processes, to clearly reflect climate change across the Framework elements. As a result, the 2017-2023 NUDHF is now founded on climate-sensitive and resilience-focused urban development principles and strategies. With a strong of the nexus of climate change and urbanization, strategies and actions for urban development will be guided by the principle of "climate resilience as the basis of spatial structuring and sectoral development" (see Figure1 below).

The Mainstreaming Process



// Figure 1. Flow-chart showing mainstreaming process

The NUDHF was identified as a strategic starting point for mainstreaming climate change in urban development and urban planning. It is a nationally mandated policy framework, with the potential to consolidate and harmonize all urban and climate-related policies, for organized mainstreaming across different levels of government. The updating of the NUDHF document presented an opportunity to enhance collaboration across government agencies and institutions. The Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, given the mandate to formulate the NUDHF, partnered with UN-Habitat to support the updating process, including mainstreaming climate change into the Framework.

To prepare the whole process and ensure the convergence of the typically siloed sectors or themes, the HLURB identified potential members for an inter-agency Technical Working Group responsible for updating the NUDHF. The objective of the updating and mainstreaming process was also agreed at the outset to ensure that the whole process would be effective and efficient.

As a first step of the updating process, the interagency Technical Working Group (IA-TWG) was organized through official communication and assignments from identified key agencies. In this initial stage, a detailed assessment of previous NUDHFs was conducted to identify intended outcomes and long-term goals that have not been achieved, as well as lessons learned. These lessons and unfinished agendas were then used as an entry point for the new NUDHF. The Philippine Institute of Environmental Planners, the national professional organization of licensed environmental planners, was engaged as partner to support this process.

Subsequently, a review of policies and legislations was conducted. It included linking and understanding the global frameworks and recently outlined global commitments and targets, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA). The new urban development paradigm outlined in these global frameworks was mainstreamed into the NUDHF where it was found relevant to the Philippines context. Climate change mainstreaming was also covered in this second step. It involved the review of existing national and international climate change related frameworks, policies, legislations as well as the review of previous and current government initiatives on mainstreaming climate and disaster risks assessments in comprehensive land use planning at the local level. This step also involved parallel work to support Tacloban City in conducting climate change vulnerability and action planning workshops. This city-level project initiative supplemented the HLURB with information on the process and practice on mainstreaming



// Image 3. Climate Change and Vulnerability and Risk planning in Ormoc City © UN-Habitat.

climate change into local plans. It provided an additional “reality-check” of the needs and requirements of local governments from the NUP to converge climate resilience thinking with urban development actions, especially in the aftermath of a disaster.

The third step was the sustained coordination and synergies between government organizations and agencies, whether part of the IA-TWG or not, in developing, discussing, and agreeing on the evidence-based context, appropriate principles, effective strategies and action that will be embodied in the NUDHF. A key part of this step was providing inputs to the agencies to appreciate and learn about the linkages between urban development and climate change actions.

Dialogues or learning exchanges among the practitioners from the two themes were crucial to ensure common understanding of issues to define key convergence points and required joint actions. High-level workshops and vetting of results were facilitated. Local government units and other civil society representatives were also engaged in the process. International practices were also key references used to keep the process of climate change mainstreaming clear and concise. The UN-Habitat policy note on “Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policy” was used to guide and inspire the IA-TWG in the country to consider, in particular: (1) Promoting of Low-Carbon Development (Mitigation), (2) Building Climate Resilience (Adaptation), and (3) Addressing Urban Climate Governance the key elements of each in the new NUDHF.

Impacts of the Project

Capacity Development

The project successfully mainstreamed climate change into the NUDHF. It contributed to the improvement of HLURB's institutional capacity to promote climate change as a key consideration towards achieving sustainable urban development in the country.

More than 30 technical staff at the central and field offices of HLURB gained new knowledge on planning for climate change. 14 Government agencies⁷ engaged in the formulation of the NUDHF and in mainstreaming climate change into the whole framework. The representatives from the 14 agencies acquired additional knowledge through the technical inputs and discussions. Private sector and other professional groups also participated in the consultations and technical sessions; namely the Philippine Institute of Environmental Planners, Chamber of Real Estate and Builders Association, Inc. and private water utility business group representatives.

At the local level, the Tacloban City climate change vulnerability assessment and action plan was developed. More than 25 local technical staff and stakeholders involved in city development planning increased their capacity to mainstream climate change into local urban policies.

Climate Change Considerations in the NUDHF

As a result of capacity development and technical interventions, the government made a conscious decision to imbue the NUDHF with climate change considerations across the whole framework from its vision, to principles and down to the strategies.

In its vision of a "Better, Greener, Smarter Urban Systems in a More Inclusive Philippines," "greener" is further defined as environmentally sustainable, climate resilient, and safe. Furthermore, one of its six key principles explicitly states "climate change resilience as a base for spatial structuring and sectoral development". This principle emphasizes that climate change should be the foundation in planning and decision-making for spaces (neighbourhoods, settlements, development areas, cities, municipalities, provinces, regions); and for addressing sectoral/cross-sectoral challenges (environmental, social, economic, infrastructure-related, institutional, and inclusivity of cultural practices or expression).

Climate change resilience is consequently embedded in the strategies across all sectors and themes of urban

development and housing, including urban planning and design, infrastructure, shelter and urban services, economy, and urban governance. The influence ranges from express strategies like integrating climate change action planning into spatial and sectoral planning, to applied and implicit strategies such as ensuring that public spaces and housing developments are designed to support climate action, or promoting green industries and jobs, in recognition of the opportunities that climate change presents.

Institutionalization and Implementation

The NUDHF has been approved by the HLURB Technical Officers and its Commissioner/s responsible for the project. The final concurrence and approval of the entire Board of Commissioners last 26 November 2017 signalled its official adoption and roll-out. The full Board of Commissioners of HLURB includes four ex-officio Commissioners, namely the Undersecretaries of the Department of Justice, Interior and Local Governments and Public Works and Highways and the Deputy Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority. With such representation in the Board, it could be expected that ownership and roll-out of the updated NUDHF will involve their respective agencies which are important pillars of government to realize the purpose and impact of the Framework.

Further, national government has approved the budget to roll-out the communications of the NUDHF to all national and local stakeholders to ensure its use and impact in urban development and resilience actions in the country. A total of PHP4.6 million (approximately USD92,000) for the NUDHF roll-out was approved by the Department of Budget (DBM) for HLURB during the 2018 budget hearing for the succeeding year's budget. PHP1.8 million of the approved budget was allocated for sub-national and local level orientation and mainstreaming workshops. Portions of the remaining funds will be used for printing and other communications materials. This would aid in further empowering the Regional Land Use Committees (RLUC) at the sub-national level to support this national rollout activity. It is viewed that through the roll-out process of the NUDHF, the communication of the Philippine New Urban Agenda (P-NUA), developed and submitted by the Philippine government to the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in 2016, will likewise be facilitated.

Following the mainstreaming of climate change into the NUDHF, the Climate Change Commission (CCC) partnered UN-Habitat to gather urban stakeholders for a forum and technical discussions in June 2018 to integrate the urban climate change concerns in the NUDHF into the National Climate Change Action Plan, which is now being updated.

// ⁷ Inter-agency Technical Working Group include representatives from: Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, Climate Change Commission, Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Science and Technology, Department

of Transportation, Department of Tourism, Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Trade and Industry, National Commission for Culture and the Arts, National Economic and Development Authority, Office of Civil Defense-Department of National Defense, and the Presidential Commission for the Urban Poor.

HLURB and CCC are now working together to synergize their policies and actions to ensure and promote urban climate resilience and low emission development in view of government targets and priorities.

Key Lessons learned of the project

While climate change and urban development policies and legislations are well established in the Philippines, gaps exist in mainstreaming one to the other. The challenge stems from the still limited technical capacities and appreciation on the importance of understanding the interactions of urban development and climate change. The siloed approach persists when institutions and actors dwell on whether it is climate first or development first. Such thinking and approach hinders implementation of the government accepted principle that climate change is a cross-cutting issue and a key factor in building resilient communities. The project in the Philippines addressed this by providing inputs and facilitating dialogues that climate change actions is compatible with development pathways of the country.

Another lesson learned is that there is still limited climate change data and information that directly or explicitly relates to urbanization and urban development. Most climate change impacts analysis are directed to specific sectors and sub-sectors. This results in sector focused actions that create limits to the opportunities for an integrated approach and systems thinking, where urban climate actions generally fit unless approached spatially. The mainstreaming project in the Philippines ensured that

climate change issues and impacts discussions will lead to improved knowledge on urban systems thinking. Focusing on the NUDHF, which is a comprehensive and integrated policy document, made it easier to convey the systems approach to climate actions.

Mainstreaming climate change into a national-level urban framework policy like the NUDHF requires multi-sector and multi-level participation and engagement. Globally and nationally accepted guiding principles helped ensure that the NUDHF is consistent with overarching principles of climate action in urban development. But also, if not more important, is reflecting sub-national and local realities and concerns on climate change in national urban policies. Climate change impacts are experienced on the ground; hence it is where actions are mostly also done. The needs and realities of local actors to respond to climate change should be a key focus and core concern in addition to high-level principles. Mainstreaming climate change in an NUP will not be effective and viewed relevant if it does not bring results and impacts where it is needed.

Finally, there is a need for a targeted communications plan and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) scheme. Utilization of the previous NUDHFs were not maximized due to weak promotions and communications from national, sub-national and local levels of governance. Adoption of the NUDHF principles and strategies can be further achieved through the promotion of actions and capacity building support around an M&E system for key government agencies that have mandate to direct and regulate urban development and climate resiliency.



// Image 4. Informal Settlements along waterways, as here in Cagayan De Oro are particularly vulnerable to climate change © Bernhard Barth / UN-Habitat.

In the table below, the content of this case study has been applied to the Mainstreaming Framework introduced in the Regional Guide. Red text indicates completed or ongoing actions from the case study that correspond to individual tasks recommended within the Framework. Blue text indicates possible next steps, per the case study content.

	I) Substantive process	II) Resource & Capacity Assessment & Development	III) Urban & Climate Related Policy Alignment [*]	IV) Institutions & Stakeholders
Phase A: Feasibility & Diagnosis	<p>✓ Identify drivers (WHY) you want to mainstream climate action into urban policy - make your case for mainstreaming</p> <p><i>Action Taken - Revision of the National Urban Development and Housing Framework (NUDHF) was identified as the strategic starting point for mainstreaming climate change</i></p> <p>✓ Identify urban-related climate change issues, mainstreaming objectives & climate actions (WHAT)</p> <p><i>Action Taken - Tacloban City vulnerability assessment and action plans were developed</i></p> <p><i>Action Taken - Climate change issues were identified through stakeholder consultations for NUDHF revision</i></p> <p>✓ Customize your mainstreaming process using this Framework (HOW) – creating process Timeline</p> <p>✓ Analyze good practices for Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) & draft Plan, including indicators for mainstreaming goal & interim milestones</p> <p><i>Next Steps - Develop a monitoring and evaluation scheme for key urban agencies that are mandated to implement the NUDHF</i></p> <p>✓ Compile Diagnosis Paper based on outputs of all tasks from your tailored mainstreaming process Phase A</p> <p><i>The goals, substance & main steps of the mainstreaming process (including M&E) have been clearly articulated in the Diagnosis Paper</i></p>	<p>✓ Identify a Core Team for feasibility & diagnosis, formulation, implementation & M&E phases of mainstreaming process (WHO)</p> <p><i>Action Taken - Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) was mandated to formulate the NUDHF</i></p> <p>✓ Assess availability & gaps in needed human, financial, informational, institutional & other resources for undertaking mainstreaming process & develop a Financing & Capacity Development Strategy</p> <p><i>The necessary (human, financial) resources & institutional commitments for the mainstreaming process have been secured</i></p>	<p>✓ Identify relevant national, sectoral & sub-national urban - related documents, including stage of National Urban Policy development, sources of financing & check if climate change mainstreamed</p> <p>✓ Identify relevant national, sectoral & sub-national climate policies, strategies & frameworks that have relevance in urban context & check if urban-related concerns sufficiently covered</p> <p><i>Action Taken - Review of existing national climate change-related frameworks, policies and legislation</i></p> <p><i>Action Taken - Review of current government initiatives on mainstreaming climate change and disaster risk assessments at the local level</i></p> <p>✓ Identify relevant sections in international frameworks linked to urban development &/or climate change with relevance for urban context</p> <p>✓ Review of existing international urban and climate change related frameworks, policies, legislations</p> <p>✓ Find existing mainstreaming efforts of climate change concerns into national, sectoral or sub-national urban policies from other countries - diagnose if helpful for your context</p> <p>✓ Identify other cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender) that could be mainstreamed in your policy formulation or revision alongside climate change & existing mainstreaming processes of your country & other countries to learn from</p> <p>✓ In Diagnosis Paper, undertake comparative analysis of above-mentioned set of country documents (& international frameworks) & identify urban policy document(s) to mainstream climate actions into (WHERE), / or propose using mainstreaming process to drive development of new NUP</p> <p><i>The urban policy document(s) into which to mainstream has/ have been identified & an annotated outline drafted (or a new climate responsive NUP outline drafted) as part of the Diagnosis Paper</i></p>	<p>✓ Map & analyze relevant parts of country's institutional landscape (government) & identify potential mainstreaming champions</p> <p>✓ Map & analyze relevant key stakeholders (outside government) & identify potential mainstreaming champions</p> <p>✓ Determine potential means & level of engagement of relevant institutions & key stakeholders based on capacities & interest (HOW, WHAT) & agree on Participation Strategy for mainstreaming process, including forming a Reference Group (WHO)</p> <p><i>Action Taken - Formulated Inter - Agency Technical Working Group; Participatory multi - stakeholder and cross-sector process for NUDHF revision</i></p> <p><i>Consensus has been reached with institutional partners & other stakeholders on content & process for mainstreaming policy formulation & implementation as proposed in the Diagnosis Paper</i></p>
	<p>Output Phase A: Preparation: DIAGNOSIS PAPER, the content of which has been agreed by key institutions & stakeholders, containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Goal & objectives of the mainstreaming process ● Summary of urban-related climate issues & diagnosis of urban & climate related policies (SWOT, gaps, priorities) ● Annotated outline of content to be mainstreamed into a certain policy or set of policies ● A preliminary strategy for mainstreaming process is outlined in broad terms, including general roles, resources & M&E 			

// ^{*} Policy here is defined as including any policies, strategies, frameworks, legislation, regulations, key programs, initiatives and plans of a normative/ guiding or of a legally binding nature

	I) Substantive process	II) Resource & Capacity Assessment & Development	III) Urban & Climate Related Policy Alignment	IV) Institutions & Stakeholders
Phase B: Formulation	<p>✓ Prepare detailed Formulation Work Plan for Policy Proposal</p> <p>✓ Conduct periodic M&E as per plan developed in Phase A:</p> <p>✓ Undertake Implementation Analysis to understand legislative Institutional & administrative landscape</p> <p><i>The drafting process has been well planned and executed & an Implementation Analysis has been included in the Policy Proposal</i></p>	<p>✓ Undertake capacity development activities of Core Team or reference group if needed</p> <p><i>Action Taken - Assessment of the needs and requirements of local governments</i></p> <p><i>The Core Team & the Reference Group has clear assignments & capacity to complete them in time & with high quality, including periodic M&E</i></p>	<p>✓ Formulate Policy Proposal, including clear indication of what other documents need to be aligned & estimation for budget needs & other resources to implement the mainstreaming objectives</p> <p><i>Action Taken - NUDHF revision is currently in final draft stage</i></p> <p>✓ Align national policy targets with international framework targets & indicators as well as review and reporting requirements as far as possible</p> <p><i>Action Taken - SDGs, New Urban Agenda was mainstreamed into NUDHF where it was found relevant to the Philippines circumstance</i></p> <p><i>Text of policy proposal has been either newly formulated or adapted to include: a) climate responsive language, b) evidence on climate change status quo & trends & impact of planned climate actions, & c) concrete mainstreaming objectives & climate actions – by sectors & at national & sub-national levels</i></p>	<p>✓ Involve relevant institutions & key stakeholders in formulation process & Implementation Analysis</p> <p><i>Action Taken - Multi-stakeholder and multi-level participation were emphasized in the NUDHF revision process</i></p> <p><i>Participating institutions & stakeholders support formulation of changes & are ready to support implementation</i></p>
	<p>Outputs Phase B: Formulation: POLICY PROPOSAL (i.e. mainstreamed national urban policy/ies document), whose content has been agreed by key institutions & stakeholders;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> and if appropriate, draft recommendations for operationalization in follow-on legislation & planning. 			
Phase C: Implementation	<p>✓ Facilitate the process of having the Policy Proposal sanctioned/ adopted or agreed by the respective oversight / decision-making bodies in line with country-specific requirement</p> <p><i>Action Taken - The NUDHF vision, principles, and strategies and actions have been approved by the HLURB Technical Officers and its Commissioner/s responsible for the project, signaling official roll-out of the updated NUDHF</i></p> <p>✓ Continuously monitor process & outcomes of implementation, & create feedback mechanisms to inform future policy cycles (responsibilities defined, clear progress indicators, analysis of downstream policy documents, regular meetings with reference group & key stakeholders)</p> <p><i>The process of adopting and operationalizing the policy has been completed</i></p>	<p>✓ Create detailed implementation work plan on support/ coordination/ oversight by Core Team & Reference Group</p> <p>✓ Support resource mobilization for implementation of mainstreamed climate actions, considering domestic & international, private & public financing sources & mechanisms & support measures to channel financial resources to sectoral & sub-national implementing bodies,</p> <p>✓ Develop capacities of sectoral & sub-national implementing bodies if mandated & needed (including on how to access climate financing) & support institutionalization of capacity building processes where possible</p> <p>Capacity development of local technical staff and stakeholders to mainstream climate change into local-level urban policies;</p> <p><i>All necessary resources & capacity development for successful implementation have been provided to all key implementers</i></p>	<p>✓ Oversee, encourage or assist sectoral ministries or government agencies to align existing policies & plans, or develop new ones in line with implementation objectives of the newly mainstreamed national level urban policy/ies</p> <p>✓ Mandate, encourage or assist local governments to align existing policies & plans, or develop new ones in line with implementation objectives of the newly mainstreamed national level urban policy/ies</p> <p><i>All linked ("downstream") documents have been aligned with new climate responsive national urban policy, enabling actors to start implementation of urban-related climate actions</i></p>	<p>✓ Facilitate delegation of roles & responsibilities to sectoral & sub-national implementation bodies</p> <p>✓ Define roles & responsibilities for stakeholders & facilitate institutionalization of coordination processes (e.g. development of standards & procedures for stakeholders) if possible</p> <p>Sustained coordination and synergies between government organizations and agencies;</p> <p><i>Action Taken - Dialogues and learning exchanges among practitioners</i></p> <p><i>Next Steps - Develop a targeted communications plan for key urban agencies towards adoption of NUDHF principles and strategies</i></p> <p><i>All relevant government bodies & other stakeholders actively & inclusively contributed to policy adoption & operationalization; their roles were clarified & if appropriate institutionalized</i></p>
	<p>Output Phase C: Implementation: POLICY ADOPTION & OPERATIONALISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation plan with clear timelines, tasks & roles, confirmed resources & covering capacity development needs; Mainstreamed National Urban Policy/ies Document has been ratified (if legally binding according to country's legislative process), its directives & recommendations have been transcribed into respective laws & regulations, & operationalized in sectoral and sub-national policy documents, & plans & budgets have been aligned accordingly 			
Phase C: Implementation	<p>✓ Evaluate if mainstreaming process has been effective & inclusive</p> <p>✓ Evaluate if policy proposal sanctioned/ adopted or agreed by the respective oversight / decision-making bodies</p> <p>✓ Evaluate if climate-responsive national urban policy has been operationalized with follow-on policies, legislation, plans etc.</p> <p>✓ Plan or encourage evaluation of whether the mainstreamed/ new national urban policy has enabled implementation of urban-related climate actions</p>	<p>✓ Evaluate if capacity building had desired impact & reached the right people</p> <p>✓ Evaluate if climate responsive national level urban policy aligned with local, national & global financing opportunities</p>	<p>✓ Evaluate if mainstreaming process of national urban policy/ies fully considering existing sectoral & sub-national policies & legislation</p> <p>✓ Evaluate if mainstreamed urban policy/ies aligned with targets, indicators, monitoring & review of international frameworks</p>	<p>✓ Evaluate if institutional roles, responsibilities, coordination clear & process is functioning</p> <p>✓ Evaluate if all key stakeholders were meaningfully involved throughout, their resources were effectively incorporated & their needs met</p>
	<p><i>Evaluation process has been implemented & institutionalized including all relevant government bodies & stakeholders</i></p> <p>Output Phase D: Evaluation: EVALUATION REPORT, whose content has been agreed by key institutions & stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalisation of periodic evaluation & review of policy impacts with feed-in of learnings into subsequent policy processes 			