

Annual Report 2022

STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE CLIMATE



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Project synopsis

Project title	Strengthened Institutions for a Sustainable Climate (SISC)
Case number	NV-08586-17
Project partners	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA), Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), Statistics Sweden (SCB), Swedish Energy Agency (STEM), National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket), Blekinge Institute of Technology (BTH).
Overall objective (ultimate outcome)	Improved implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in partner countries by enhancement of effective governance and transparency frameworks that integrate climate efforts made at national, subnational and local levels.
Programme objective (programme outcome)	Programme partner organisations have contributed to further implemented and developed national processes in NDC implementation through enhanced use of climate related data for mitigation, adaptation, urban planning and governance measures.
Medium -term objectives (intermediate outcomes)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced production and analysis of reliable data by partner organisations to inform further strengthened national/subnational/local climate action. 2. Improved transparency practices and promotion by partner organisations to make data available and accessible. 3. Better coordinated and integrated approaches established by partner organisations to ensure effective use of climate related data to operationalize climate actions in respective country.
Main target group	Partner organisations in selected countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe)
Project start	January 2019
Project end date	December 2024

Introduction

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA) has in close collaboration with several Swedish agencies, as well as national and international organisations, developed a capacity building programme - *Strengthened Institutions for a Sustainable Climate (SISC)*- addressing challenges of climate change and unsustainable urbanisation. The programme is funded by Sida and its implementation runs for a 4-year period. In 2022 a no-cost extension was granted until December 2024 given that many activities were unable to be conducted during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.

This annual status report has been prepared by the Swedish EPA in accordance with the contract¹ between Sida and the Agency to implement the programme.

The report covers the period between January 2022-December 2022, and contains a review of programme activities, indicative results achieved, lessons learned and the way forward.

This report will be followed by a discussion between Sida and the programme to keep it adaptive and flexible and able to respond to programmatic issues and continuously improve the potential for achieving overall goals and objectives.

Background

In May 2016, the Swedish EPA applied for a Sida-contribution to design an International Training Programme (ITP) addressing climate change. The design of the programme also included a proposal on how a resource base of selected Swedish agencies could coordinate efforts in this regard.

Based on the design the Agency developed a proposal for a pilot-programme, finalised in January 2018, with two sub-programmes – one on climate change and one on sustainable urbanisation.

An inception phase was conducted between March-December 2018, and based on consultation and insights, one important outcome was to merge the two subprogrammes into one. During the inception phase, a first selection was also made of different so-called change-projects based on applications and concept notes. When the programme started in January 2019, the programme contained 12 projects (1 in Kenya, 9 in Uganda, and 2 in Zimbabwe).

The report from the Inception Phase constitutes the programme document for the implementation period of 2019-2022 and an evaluation/reporting period for three months in 2023.

Update on the SISC approach

¹ Agreement between Sida and the Swedish EPA, 11786A01, No. 17/001320

Statement of the overall “problem” that SISC seeks to address

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are actions that Parties to the Paris Agreement plan to undertake to address climate change.

That the contribution is nationally determined means that the contribution is based on national circumstances and priorities (as opposed to a globally determined approach). A country’s NDC shall include information on mitigation, and should include information on adaptation, finance, technology transfer, capacity building, and transparency if applicable (Article 3). The collective actions contained in all NDCs will determine if the world will achieve the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement to “(hold) the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels” (Article 2.1.a).

However, reports on NDC implementation (e.g. UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2022²) finds that we are on a course for a 2.8°C temperature rise by the end of the century in spite of new or updated NDCs and announced pledges for 2030 – thus there is a need for both enhanced implementation and raised ambitions.

Reported barriers (according to e.g. NDC Outlook Report 2019³) to accelerate NDC implementation includes access to reliable information and data, linking NDC targets to existing policies, strategies, plans and budgets as well as access and availability of funding.

The latter is also a reported bottleneck to raising ambition together with political will and mobilizing society where there is a need to build broader buy-in (awareness raising and understanding) from key ministries and stakeholders.

Statement of main challenges that SISC seeks to address

The main challenges related to the overall problem, which the programme seeks to address are threefold.

- A key bottleneck to NDC implementation includes limited access to reliable data and information. This lack of reliable data and information, which are foundational to national mitigation and adaptation measures, also means that analysis is not always possible to conduct properly. The causes of the problem include lack of technical inventory capacity, institutional arrangements for data collection and analysis, financing, and engagement by key stakeholders/ministries/sectors.
- Transparency and access to information are key principles of good governance and play a key role for improved environmental outcomes in general. Making data and information available and accessible are foundational in taking well informed decisions and appropriate actions. It is also an important foundation to get needed buy-in from key stakeholders.

For international reporting under the Paris Agreement, transparency is also a requirement according to the TACCC-principles (data production and reporting should be Transparent, Accurate, Complete, Consistent and

² <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>

³ https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/climate_change/ndc-global-outlook-report-2019.html

Comparable). The problem we seek to address includes that data management and action by one actor needs to be actively shared and understood by other actors. The causes of the problem include lack of communication capacity and/or mandate.

- The process to facilitate actions to tackle climate change issues (including rapid and unplanned urbanisation) tend to lack coordination and a holistic approach. Sub-causes to the problem include weak integration of climate change issues in planning and budgeting frameworks (both at national, regional and local level), lack of awareness among key stakeholders of benefits and opportunities related to an effective NDC implementation as well as a lack of capacity to access climate finance.

Short description of the SISC programme approach

The programme is a capacity-building initiative spearheaded by the Swedish EPA in close cooperation with several Swedish agencies as well as other national and international stakeholders.

Through dialogue and criteria, project ideas related to expected programme outcomes were selected in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe.



The core approach is to provide targeted support to the above-mentioned partner countries and participating organisations in order to strengthen capacities with a focus on 1) enhanced data production and analysis; 2) enhanced transparency practices and; 3) further coordinated and integrated approaches to ensure effective use of climate related data.

In addition, through the capacity development support, we also to some extent help identify needs for necessary technology transfer and financial support.

The programme activities are set out in three parallel tracks:

- Continuous technical support (including tailored training) and advice to individual projects (designated coaches and co-coaches are appointed from the project group as focal points for individual projects). Technical experts from the Swedish pool of agencies are also engaged on a need's basis in programme implementation.
- A series of regional workshops on cross-cutting themes relevant to the participating countries' ongoing processes and projects (peer-to-peer).
- Participation in international and national workshops and other relevant activities.

The added value of SISC vis-à-vis other interventions/support in this area and the 'essence' of the approach, as a capacity strengthening intervention, is that it's built around long-term support, peer-to-peer advisory and collaboration through different methods/activities and support to initiating partner driven initiatives/projects in line with the programme's objectives.

In addition, the long-term support allows for a close dialogue with the projects and provides opportunities to be adaptive to specific needs.

Moreover, the programme contributes to Sida's *Strategy for capacity development, partnerships and methods to support Agenda 2030 and sustainable development (2018–2022)*⁴ and its goals on capacity development, partnerships and a broad Swedish resource base.

Implementation of activities 2022

2022 was characterised by rebuilding momentum in the program after serious constraints imposed on project activities as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The most obvious example of such is that travel became once again an option in the project, which led to various country visits and even a delegation from Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe visiting Sweden for a regional workshop. These changed circumstances meant that digital webinars were not the focus during 2022.

Another important event was the approval of a no-cost extension for the program until December 2024. This meant that funds not previously used on account of cancelled or delayed activities due to travel restrictions would be able to be used during just under two additional activity years. Subsequent changes in SIDA's budget during 2022 on account of a reprioritization of aid towards humanitarian aid in connection with Russians war of aggression against Ukraine, mean however that the full original budget reserved for SISC will no longer be available. Regardless, some of these original funds will be made available during the nearly two additional activities years 2023 and 2024. The Swedish national election and change of government in September 2022

⁴ <https://www.government.se/4ada8a/contentassets/58611e8b1bf2414199908252d49efc59/strategy-for-capacity-development-partnership-and-methods-that-support-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development.pdf>

has also led to the announcement of a reduced budget for SIDA in 2023 which will have additional effects on access to financing.

Institutional arrangements and partner countries

The programme mobilises 7 Swedish agencies, namely:

- The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Swedish EPA)
- The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket)
- Blekinge Institute of Technology (BTH)
- The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)
- The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI)
- Statistics Sweden (SCB)
- The Swedish Energy Agency (STEM).

See Annex 1.

The programme is managed and administrated by the Swedish EPA. All the agencies are represented in the steering group committee and project group (programme implementation unit). Designated coaches and co-coaches are appointed from the project group as focal points for individual projects. Technical experts from the Swedish pool of agencies are also engaged on a need's basis in programme implementation.

During 2021, many projects were either completed, terminated, or merged together, including the finalisation of all projects in Ethiopia. In 2022, no new projects were commenced, nor existing projects completed, terminated, or merged. As such, seven projects remain active in the following 5 countries:

- Kenya (2)
- Mocambique (1)
- Rwanda (1)
- Uganda (2)
- Zimbabwe (1)

Brief project descriptions and the typology of change projects can be found in *Annex 3*.

Providing support to partner countries

This section describes the main activities that have been conducted during 2022 to provide support to partner countries. See below section “Indicative results” for further information regarding the resulting outputs and outcomes.

Continuous coaching between Swedish mentors and projects

- In general, strong efforts have been made to keep contact and uphold communication with the respective partner organisation and project – mainly online throughout the year with the main purpose to keep momentum, ensure commitment to the projects and further development of the projects through e.g. planning workshops, tracking progress. The

time spent on the projects by partner organisations has varied significantly between the different projects.

Coaching and workshops in the respective country

- With the lifting of travel bans, it was possible in 2022 to conduct coaching and workshops in the partner countries, reducing the previous reliance on webinars.
- In March 2022 the group of coaches visited Rwanda to plan and assess the possibilities to involve Rwanda Environment Management Agency (REMA) in the project together with the project group at the Environment and Climate Change (Ministry of Environment). As a result of the visit, it became apparent that the ministry was not the appropriate organisation to continue collaborating with and that this should instead be REMA. The project was scaled down to focus more on the greenhouse gas inventories and related issues (see also below: Make necessary adjustments of programme activities)
- In September 2022 two coaches planned to visit Mozambique for planning together with the project group at University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) and Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development in Mozambique (MITADER). Unfortunately, one of the coaches (Abraham) did not travel because a positive Covid test. The aims of the visit were to plan the project activities with institutions involved in the project and clarify their role and responsibilities. The visit resulted in a better involvement of partner institutions that is facilitating the overall implementation of the project.
- In October 2022, a ToT-1 week-seminar was successfully conducted in Kisumu, Kenya during which 22 employees of Migori Dept of Env received training on climate change adaptation and mitigation (scientific background, causes, impact, IPCC) and different analysis tools to be used in finding needs for climate adaptation. The aim of ToT Migori is to enhance the capacity of Migori Department of Environment (MDE) and Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPC) in Migori county on climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. The participants were assigned different wards for arranging dissemination seminars and conveying their climate knowledge to WCCPC members. Further, the participants together with facilitators develop the schedule for dissemination seminars. The week included also one-day study visit to climate adaptation sites, -tree planting, afforestation and climate smart agriculture.

Thematic regional workshops

A workshop was organized in Karlskrona and Stockholm, Sweden in August 2022 for the three ongoing urban projects. The aim of the workshop was to discuss synergies, exchanges and cooperation on a regional level and including the three pilot projects actually ongoing in Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The themes for a more joint regional approach to resilience were urban transition, capacity building and higher education in the area of climate change and its impacts. To provide a common knowledge-base and increase quality of the

workshop sessions, CSUDP produced a number of reports in preparation of the workshop (see below: Coordination of activities with other organisations).

The outcome of the workshop was knowledge exchange, relationship building, finding common ground, enriching each other, and opening new perspectives. The workshop enabled participants to have a good understanding of the projects from the three countries. The participants got to know each other and the contexts they work within which provides good conditions for the work going forward. Synergies were built and shared interest emerged in undertaking a social planning and urban resilience regional project. It also emerged that all diverse stakeholders in the processes - the civil society organizations, the government and practitioners and the academy; all positioned to undertake different yet complementary roles in strengthening institutions to catalyze contribution to national and regional Determined Contributions.

Coordination of activities with other organisations

In 2022, a greater focus was placed on project implementation to re-gain momentum after the height of the pandemic. As a result, the programme focused on the coordination with Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP, see below). Since SISC project coaches did not hold workshops that they considered would benefit from inclusion of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA)/ The German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and no invitations for collaboration were received from other relevant organisations and partners, cooperation between the programme and PATPA/GIZ and other networking was not sustained during the reporting year.

CSUDP coordination

- CSUDP has continuously coordinated the social planning consortium, established in 2021, with representatives from BTH, Kenyatta university, Nairobi university, Tangaza university, the NGO Pamoja trust and State Department of Housing and Urban Development. In 2022, CSUDP has taken lead in organizing the three SISC East African urban projects to achieve synergies with the aim to form a regional network for urban resilience focusing on cooperation on curriculum for education, exchange and capacity building and thirdly, developing practical the methods (ASPM).
- CSUDP planned and coordinated the regional workshop in Karlskrona and Stockholm August in 2022 in cooperation with BTH and Boverket. In preparation for the workshop CSUDP produced the following reports:
 - Review of the existing Urban and Regional Planning academic programs. Mapping of prerequisites, situation and need for social physical planning in Kenya. Data gathering and dialogue in workshops
 - Needs Assessment, Situation Analysis and Market Survey. An overview of existing university planning education in Kenya. Professions, job market, knowledge gaps.
- The partnerships are critical for the long term capacity building and future development of methods and practice in the region. The ongoing dialogue has set the successful conditions for the workshop in Karlskrona

which gave the prerequisites for an alignment of activities aiming at a forceful long term cooperation beyond SISC.

Monitoring and evaluation

Develop results framework and performance indicators

- During the implementation of the programme, the Swedish EPA identified a need to adjust the results framework with refined outcome definitions, problem definitions and relevant indicators with clear links to the expected and achieved results of the program. NIRAS Indevelop assisted with this under the RBM framework agreement with Sida. The results framework was implemented at the end of Q2, 2021, which was slightly later than was reported in the Status report for 2020 and was due to additionally needed discussions among the participating agencies in the programme.

Monitoring and evaluation of relevant indicators

- The programme has developed a Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (PMEL) approach with support from NIRAS Indevelop. The approach reflects the SISC results framework and provides a structure for planning, monitoring, evaluating and learning throughout the implementation of the programme.

Make necessary adjustments of programme activities

- One of the key conclusions and learnings from 2019 was to put greater focus on the national and the project level and less on regional peer-to-peer learning. Mainly because of the perceived need for more thematic and technical capacity development to build a strong foundation to achieve the programme outcomes.
- To ensure commitment and plan activities at project level, the programme started parts of the PMEL approach in October 2020 with some structured partner project dialogues and documentation. Given challenges arising from the Covid-19 pandemic as well as budget changes, PMEL has not been fully implemented in 2022.

Regarding specific projects, in Mozambique, the original project is the same. However, during the close interaction between the Swedish group of coaches and the local project group, including an assessment of the national circumstances and the achievements of other initiatives, some of the expected outcomes and related activities have been refined. In 2022, considerable time was again dedicated to clarify and strengthen the mandate of the project group. Formally, the project group has a clear mandate since their participation in the SISC programme was approved by the University Eduardo Mondlane UEM and the Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development in Mozambique. However, the project has still suffered some operational constraints due to the time it takes to take decisions. During 2022, project partners worked actively to

find solutions to this. The visit was useful in this regard and since then activities are moving slightly better.

In Rwanda, the project group at the Environment and Climate Change Unit (Ministry of Environment) joined SISC long after the other projects. For that reason the project in Rwanda did not have similar opportunity as the other projects to further develop their project proposal and receive training in several components such as problem analyses and definitions, setup measurable objectives, tracking progress, stakeholder involvement and other relevant aspect for the project. The original project group was very dynamic and managed in a very short time to make significant progress. Unfortunately, changes in the local project group in combination with the pandemic strongly slowed down the progress. Most of the later interaction was related to the forms of cooperation with very little progress in the original project. After the visit in March 2022, it became clear that the will to continue to run the project was relatively low and it was agreed to continue discussions after the local project group have an internal assessment of the project. Since the project group have not expressed a will to continue, the project was set on hold. In the same visit, we have had very constructive meetings with REMA and a preliminary proposal on areas of support were identified. During the second half of 2022 we have been working closely with the group and a full activity plan was developed aimed to be implemented in 2023- 2024.

No major changes were made to other programme activities during 2022.

Programme management

Clarify roles and responsibilities within programme team

- To provide a basis for management response led by the Swedish EPA that informs the continuous programme planning, the PMEL approach helps clarify roles and responsibilities. The programme management and coaches have defined roles to monitor activities and provide quick and regular feedback and learning loops. This is done to ensure that all activities, in particular those related to the SISC partner projects and peer-to-peer support, are selected, designed, and adapted purposefully, and that activities are relevant, timely, and in line with the partner organisations available time/resources at a given time. The clarity in role definitions was particularly important during 2022 as some prioritization was needed when the programme was informed on the budget restrictions by Sida.

Develop and support the role of mentor/coach

- To enable simultaneous co-production as well as a more effective way of sharing of documents, a SharePoint-platform is used for the experts from the participating Swedish authorities.

Programme team meetings

- To plan activities in the work plan and to follow up on projects, the project team initially met on a monthly basis. After the Corona outbreak, this became every second week. Experiences from completed activities were also shared during project group meetings.

Steering committee meetings

- Overall decisions regarding the programme's work plan and budget have been made by the steering committee, which consists of representatives from the participating authorities, primarily the unit heads or bosses of the project team members. One meeting was held during the reporting period. Its purpose was to present the draft annual report for 2021 and the activity plan and budget for 2022.

Communication

Develop a communication strategy and plan for the programme

- The focus is still on internal communication in terms of coach/project dialogues and programme management/project team dialogues. External communication was strengthened in 2020 in terms of an updated description of the programme's theory of change, approach, and results framework, which constitutes the foundation in the development of a programme communication strategy and plan. See also "communication" in "Lessons learned and adjustment of setup"

Maintain and develop programme webpage

- The programme website⁵ is continually updated with adjusted information about the programme.

Risk management

Conduct in-depth country analysis

- As regards to risk management according to activity 6 in the agreement, the main work is done within the projects and includes support within the organisation, including a clear mandate from management. By developing robust project plans that include the involvement of relevant actors, the ambition is to ensure long-term commitment with broad institutional support.

Continuous contacts with partners and embassies

- Regarding developments in our partner countries, contact with the respective embassies and the project participants are on-going where needed. The projects are also discussed and evaluated on a regular basis –

⁵ <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/international/cooperation/multilateral/institutions-for-a-sustainable-climate/>

especially in conjunction with project group meetings and planned reoccurring reporting exercises.

Anti-corruption, sexual harassment and discrimination

- The Swedish EPA is committed to creating an open, inclusive, and nonthreatening environment for both the participating agencies as well as the programme participants throughout the implementation of Programme activities. The SISC programme is implemented in accordance with the Swedish Work Environment Act and the Swedish Discrimination Act which requires to work preventively when it comes to working environment and discrimination. The law also obliges employers to investigate when any form of victimization or harassment comes to the employer's attention. Risk of sexual harassment, abuse or other forms of unfair or unlawful behavior connected with the Programme will hence be addressed under these laws. All activities will furthermore be implemented in line with the Swedish EPA's plan for gender mainstreaming 2022-2025. The Swedish EPA and its Swedish partner agencies also have routines for whistle blowing should anyone detect corruption or unlawful activity connected to the Programme.

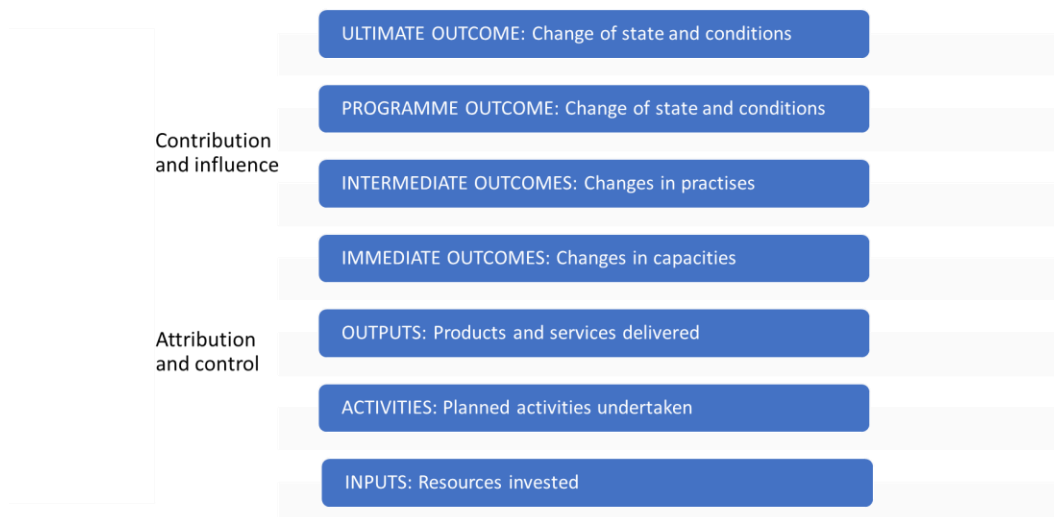
Indicative results

Following the height of the pandemic, physical activities have been resumed allowing for a recentred focus on achieving particular outputs.

The input, mainly in the form of funds to cover fees and remuneration for staff from the Swedish side, as well as the activities carried out are included in the implementation (*see Financial reporting in separate file*).

Since the implementation of the activities are contributing to outputs and subsequently outcomes (results) at different levels of the programme, results are difficult to verify at this stage.

The figure below shows simplified definitions of the distinct changes expected at each level of the results chain.



Steps taken 2022

Outcome 1: Enhanced production and analysis of reliable data by partner organisations to inform further strengthened national/subnational/local climate action.

In Mozambique (*Strengthening the technical capacity of local institutions for tracking progress of mitigation and adaptation actions in Mozambique NDC*), despite numerous of barriers in implementation, the project has:

- created awareness about the needs for improvement in communication with and between sector stakeholders
 - on the need for implementation of NDC,
 - in institutional arrangements and Quality Assurance/Quality Control on data for mitigation and adaptation,
 - in implementation of the existing MRV system (including measurement) at different levels of implementation of NDC in Mozambique),
- has more solid understanding on the nature of the existing gaps in the issues listed above,
- defined and proposed activities for strengthening UEM and MITADER capacities in accordance with the project's immediate outcomes, through mentoring, consultations and providing technical training to technical staff at University Eduardo Mondlane and the Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development.

In Rwanda, a strengthened technical capacity of REMA to respond to the requirement in reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework has been carried out by mentoring and providing the technical capacity to the in-house technical staff in charge of reporting to the UNFCCC in terms of preparing the greenhouse gas inventory and communicating the progress of mitigation actions. Despite the short time of implementation, the project has managed to create awareness about the needs for improvement (in terms of data production, analyses, quality control), understand the nature of the existing gaps (in the issues listed above) and define a road map for strengthening REMA's capacity in some key areas (the project's immediate outcomes).

In Migori County, Kenya, 22 staff from MDE have received training to use Climate Information Platform <https://climateinformation.org/> as well as IPCC Atlas. These platforms give them easy access to many pre-calculated climate indicators, based on state-of-the-art in climate science, of the past, present and future for any site on the globe including Migori County.

In the urban projects, concrete climate related problems have been identified which are being studied in three different pilot projects. In Kenya, the introduction of university training in Eco settlement social planning will improve the capacity of the next generation of community planners and physical planners to identify, produce and analyze reliable data linked to urban planning and climate adaptation. In Zimbabwe, the pilot project will in a first step aim at gathering data related to urban mobility and its impact on the environment. It is also expected to provide data on the built form and the distribution of services, housing and other nodes and urban spaces of importance to climate change and urban resilience.

Outcome 2: Improved transparency practices and promotion by partner organisations to make data available and accessible.

In Migori county, Kenya, MDE staff were introduced to weADAPT data platform. weADAPT is an online ‘open space’ on climate adaptation issues (including the synergies between adaptation and mitigation) which allows practitioners, researchers and policy makers to access credible, high quality information and to share experiences and lessons learnt with the weADAPT community. 22 MDE staff have now registered and have weADAPT accounts.

In the Kenyan urban project, the adaptive social planning model (ASPM), which is developed and tested by the project partner and will be taught at university level, aims at involving and educating community members in sustainable community planning. Participation of the affected populations and other stakeholders provides data that is useful for specific and integrated planning into the zonal and county development plans. The data collected through social enumeration and GIS mapping is translated into spatial form representation. In Zimbabwe, the data gathered and analyzed will be open to partner organization and concerned authorities at local, regional and national levels

Outcome 3: Better coordinated and integrated approaches established by partner organisations to ensure effective use of climate related data to operationalise climate actions in respective country.

In Migori county, Kenya, 22 women and men from Migori Dept of Env have been trained to be trainers in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Up to now the end of March 2023, about 350 members of WCCPCs in Migori County (30 wards) have gained knowledge about climate change adaptation and mitigation. There is an enhanced capacity in Migori Dept of Env to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into planning and decision-making.

In the urban projects, a strong network of stakeholders representing universities, planning and building authorities, NGOs and association from three African countries has been built. Links to Swedish embassies, international

organizations for cooperation, research and innovation in Africa have also been established. These organizations are interested in joining our network. A strong platform of partners in Africa has been established to prepare a regional proposal for further cooperation, and assure the continuity of the ongoing cooperation. Specifically, in Kenya, the project is enhancing advocacy and linkage processes of social planning with government and development agencies to realize the inclusion of settlement plans of informal settlements into municipality plans in which there is a need to influence rules, policies and standards. The settlement plans that are generated through the ASPM, with the community at the center, provide communities with negotiation tools in line with the Urban Integrated Development Planning regimes as envisioned through the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA, 2011) and also as envisioned in the second schedule of the Physical Planning Act with regard to matters which may be dealt in local physical development plan. In Zimbabwe, the expected design guidelines will be the product of participatory based work, to which authorities and institutions provide support and engage in the implementation and evaluations processes.

Lessons learned and adjustment of setup

Providing support to partner countries

When the preparatory work for the programme started in 2018, and with its subsequent launch in 2019, it was agreed that the partner organisations should provide a project or a project idea that was in line with already on-going initiatives and of high relevance for the organisation in question. This was coupled with further assumptions e.g. that the project participants were mandated to put in necessary working hours for the project, that the project targeted a critical mass in the organisation, and that relevant stakeholder groups were to be engaged.

This agreement and assumptions have worked well in some projects. However, in other projects, this has been a challenge. As a result, numerous projects were excluded during 2020-2021 due to lack of communication and deliveries. The project in Uganda, *Enhancement of Uganda's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory*, has struggled with ensuring that local project participants are able to put in the necessary working hours for the project. Methods for employing a local consultant have been considered in order for the project to be undertaken in the local country. Despite these other challenges, such as maintaining regular contact with local partners also exist in this project.

The other 6 projects of the remaining 7 projects in the programme have a strong potential to meet programme outcomes (and contribute to national goals and policies) – however, to bring about change in practices and behavior considering the complexities and implementation gaps that exist in respective countries – there will be a need for more in-depth support for an extended period which is why a no-cost extension was sought and granted.

Unsurprisingly, Covid-19 has had a major impact on the programme in making it impossible to organise physical events and meetings. This has necessitated a complete shift towards digital means, which has been challenging mainly due to unreliable internet access. Nonetheless, digital meetings, seminars and other

events have been held successfully, sometimes with the need for the programme to fund internet reimbursements for participating parties. In 2022, physical meetings have again become possible, although regular digital contact has been maintained.

Moreover, another reported bottleneck (from the Project Partner Dialogues) includes insufficient development of necessary human resource support. More support is needed since national reporting obligations and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) needs are increasing within all the sectors, yet the number of staff handling the issues has not seen a corresponding increase by the national administrations.

Adjustments/planned response:

- Continued focus on national, thematic and project specific support.
- Continue implementing activities in parallel with project plan development.
- Continued support to develop project specific baselines where needed.
- Support digital communication and events where needed
- Support projects with extra local staff/consultants working and supporting extra assignments that the programme is creating. This will be under the assumption that we ensure that the extra person is assisting the project and that the project leader and organisation takes responsibility that capacity achieved becomes an institutional matter and builds long-term capacity. This input is expected to help ensure more effective implementation and results.

Coordination of activities in programme with other activities

Since the content of the projects have developed during the reporting year together with a deeper understanding of the context, it is expected that the coordination – and participation in possible external events – will be even more targeted and relevant based on specifically expressed needs of the change projects. This is apparent in the deepened coordination and collaboration with CSUDP.

Through contacts and the participation in webinars with actors such as the NDC Partnership, UN-Habitat and PATPA, it is also clear that our programme and approach is very relevant – especially in terms of actually trying to implement global and national policies and subsequent requirements.

Despite this, limited coordination of activities with actors other than CSUDP has occurred during 2022. It is important to continually assess the possibilities for external coordination even now with a greater focus on post-pandemic project implementation.

Adjustments/planned response:

- Continue to have links to NDCP in each respective country for coordination and support in implementation.
- Continue to inform and explore possibilities to coordinate implementation with Swedish Embassies in each respective country.

- Continue to collaborate with PATPA and participate with relevant projects where possible.

Monitoring and evaluation

Based on the experiences of implementation to date, our ambition is to shift monitoring from a primary focus on progress of activities planned under the partner projects towards a greater emphasis on monitoring the projects' relevance, sustainability and quality vis-à-vis the SISC outcomes. Whereas project owners will need to demonstrate that activities are underway, the programme will (also) solicit information/monitor information that is of use for adapting the projects' contents and approaches, as well as the continued roll-out of SISC at a programme level.

The implementation of the PMEL approach is contributing to getting relevant information to the relevant actors, at the right time, as input to decision-making and adaptation. This will help strengthen the results orientation of SISC, as well as accountability vis-à-vis both Sida and collaboration partners. The SISC programme team, specifically the SISC coaches, support the learning and adaptive approach, for the achievement of the programme's overall objectives.

Adjustments/planned response:

- Implement the PMEL approach in full.

Programme management

In March of 2022, a new programme manager, Sara Berggren, and deputy programme manager, Aaron Tuckey were appointed to replace Stina Jansson who had ended her employment at the Swedish EPA. In October a new deputy programme manager Rebecca Hunt was appointed to replace Aaron Tuckey. It is unfortunate that the programme management was unstable during the year since it affected the dynamic of the group and steering of the programme.

The project team has had regular online meeting (usually every two weeks) . In September 2022, a physical meeting was held at the Swedish EPA for the project group to reignite momentum within and collaboration between the SISC projects. Monitoring and evaluation was also discussed. The frequency for undertaking project partner dialogues was considered too ambitious and a lower reporting frequency (every 3 months) was decided to ensure that reporting actually takes place. Specific meetings have also been held continuously for urban and climate projects respectively.

The characteristics of projects with an urban focus differ from the projects with clearer links to the more established NDC-process. However, urban challenges are clearly linked to climate action and this is also becoming more reflected in updated NDCs (e.g. by focusing on urban planning, buildings, and transportation) as well as in the programme's results framework.

Adjustments/planned response:

- More focus on results and implementation of the PMEL-approach

- Continued support of coaches/mentors
- Regular programme team meetings
- Steering committee meetings as needed

Communication

With a focus in 2022 on reestablishing the project post-pandemic, alongside administrative challenges such as program leadership and budget changes, little emphasis has been placed on communication.

An external website remains available at <https://www.naturvardsverket.se/om-miljoarbetet/internationellt-miljoarbete/multilateralt-miljosamarbete/klimatprogrammet>

Adjustments/planned response:

- Map out current communication needs in the program, both internally and externally. This could include to
 - Maintain and develop programme webpage
 - Continue to develop communication support material for the programme
 - Continue to communicate the pre-conditions of the programme

Risk management/exit strategy

The programme needs to continue to strengthen, develop, and ensure continued commitment to ongoing projects. The project group is continuously discussing individual projects and strategies in this regard.

Furthermore, the Covid-19 pandemic has also negatively impacted the projects and made some of them more at risk of not achieving their planned results as physical events have been postponed, digital events made difficult with weak internet connections, and national- and subnational administrations shifting resources away from the project to cover other needs.

Adjustments/planned response:

- Monitoring activities will provide quick and regular feedback and learning loops to ensure that all activities, in particular those related to the SISC partner projects and peer-to-peer support, are selected, designed and adapted purposefully, and that activities are relevant, timely and in line with the partner organisations available time/resources at a given time.

Planned activities 2023

Activity 1. Provide support to partner countries

- Continuous coaching between Swedish mentors and projects
- Coaching and workshops in the respective country

- Thematic regional workshops (on-line and/or face-to-face)

Specific activities, e.g.:

- Two workshops are planned in Mozambique in 2023
 - Workshop 1: Stakeholders workshop (3 days) the aims are: 1) Understanding benefits and needs involved of a proper NDC implementation and 2) highlight existing barriers/concerns for proper NDC implementation among key stakeholders
 - Workshop 2: Training workshop (3 days) for data providers at national and district level on MRV system
- In Migori country, training of trainers (ToT) seminars will be conducted in March and October for employees of Migori Dept of Env. The March seminar will focus on analysis tools to identify and prioritize needs for climate change adaptation. The October seminar will include a presentation of participants final reports, a workshop about Implementation Phase and a workshop on Follow Up & Evaluation Phase. Following the March seminar, dissemination seminars will take place in all 40 wards of Migori County. The content of these seminars mirrors the content of ToT-2.
- In Rwanda, the planned activities will be mainly targeting the intermediate outcome “Enhance the development and implementation of Quality control for GHG inventory, uncertainty analysis and reporting using Common Reporting Tables (CRT)” through four training workshops:
 - Workshop 1. Technical capacity for undertaking QA/QC activities in the emissions calculation and NIR preparation
 - Workshop 2. Key category and uncertainty analysis
 - Workshop 3. Implementation of the reporting such as in the UNCCC portal.
 - Workshop 4. Conducting Inventory Improvement Plan
- A team visit to Uganda took place in February to follow the work with the pilot on site. During the visit, meetings were held with decision-makers and officers at Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development with government official ministries and with Makerere University with the academic teams as the principal and teacher from the urban program. In these meetings challenges and future developments etc were discussed. There was also a meeting with Kampala Capital City Authority Officials (Kawempe Division) and meeting and tour of Bwaise vulnerable community in Kawempe Division in Kampala city. In Masaka city the team visited the vulnerable communities in Nyendo informal settlement in Masaka city. Problems and possibilities were discussed, with community leaders and vulnerable groups.
- The Swedish-based urban group will in cooperation with the African partners organize a workshop in Zimbabwe, September 18th- 22nd, 2023. The purpose is to share experience from the pilots in Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe, assess the final reports and decide on the steps ahead. The workshop will also allow for a broader cooperation with both private and public organizations and facilitate exchange and shared learnings.

Activity 2. Coordinate activities in programme with other activities

- CSUDP/PATPA/GIZ/NDCP coordination
- Networking

Activity 3. Monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation of relevant indicators (PMEL)
- Make necessary adjustments of the programme activities

Activity 4. Programme management

- Continued support for the role of mentor/coach
- Monthly or bi-monthly programme team meetings
- Steering committee meetings as needed (at least once a year)

Activity 5. Communication

- Maintain and develop programme webpage
- Develop communication support material for the programme

Activity 6. Implement an exit strategy

- Conduct in-depth country analysis
- Continuous contacts with partners and embassies

Conclusions

- The implementation rate has recovered after the Covid-19 outbreak and its associated challenges such as restricted contacts with partners, travel restrictions, national lockdowns and weak access to internet. This has renewed activity planning especially in terms of planned support for the projects
- 2022 was characterised by re-establishing physical meetings and workshops and reassessing project possibilities in the remaining time. Critically, a no-cost extension was sought and granted in order to meet expected programme outcomes with an adjusted timeframe but with the remaining budget due to an inability to undertake activities during the height of the pandemic
- The programme will continue to focus on national, thematic and project specific support. In general, the remaining projects deal with greater complexities than anticipated in the inception phase and expected programme outcomes need in-depth support.
- The reduced number of projects has provided an opportunity to work with projects that are focusing on the NDC-related issues at national or regional level.
- The priority is still to ensure that the projects operate according to the directions set out in their respective project plans.
- Supporting relevant projects with staff assisting with the extra assignments that the programme is creating has been explored and thoroughly designed to be in line with programme’s intention to build institutional capacity in its partner countries. This has been approved by

Sida in April 2022 with the submission of an activity plan describing the planned activities and needed budget.

- The programme is aware that 2023 may still be characterised by budgetary challenges, which will impact the effectiveness of capacity building activities.
- Changes in personnel in both program management and coaches/co-coaches continues to present considerable challenges not least in the form of institutional memory

Annex 1: Participating Swedish agencies 2022

Agency	Name	Role
The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)	Stina Jansson (until March 2022) Sara Berggren (from March 2022) Aaron Tuckey (from March 2022) Rebecca Hunt (from October 2022) Malin Kanth Mats Kulberg Marie Öhlund Janet Jeppson	Programme Manager Programme Manager Deputy programme Manager Deputy programme Manager Expert, Coach Expert, Coach Administration Financial follow-up and revision
Blekinge Institute of Technology (BTH)	Peter Schlyter Abdellah Abarkan	Expert Expert
National Board of Housing, Building and Planning	Sofie Adolfsson- Jörby Therese Byheden Magnus Jakobsson Viveka Zetterberg Madeleine Hjortsberg	Expert, Coach Expert, Coach Expert, Coach Expert, Coach Expert, Coach
The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)	Abraham Joel Ioannis Dimitriou	Expert, Coach Back-up
The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI)	Ghasem Alavi Karin Lundgren Kownacki, SMHI Susanne Skyllerstedt, SMHI	Expert, Coach Expert, Co-coach Expert, Co-coach
Statistics Sweden (SCB)	Carina Ortiz	Expert, Co-coach
Swedish Energy Agency (STEM)	Marina Ädel	Expert

Annex 2: Results framework

ULTIMATE OUTCOME		
Improved implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in partner countries <i>by enhancement of effective governance and transparency frameworks that integrate climate efforts made at national, subnational and local levels.</i>		
PROGRAMME OUTCOME		
<i>Programme partner organisations have contributed to further implemented and developed national processes in NDC implementation through enhanced use of climate related data for mitigation, adaptation, urban planning and governance measures.</i>		
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 2	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 3
1. Enhanced production and analysis of reliable data by partner organisations to inform further strengthened national/subnational/local climate action.	2. Improved transparency practices and promotion by partner organisations to make data available and accessible.	3. Better coordinated and integrated approaches established by partner organisations to ensure effective use of climate related data to operationalize climate actions in respective country.
IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES
1.1 Strengthened skills of participants to identify, produce and interpret reliable data.	2.1 Increased ability of participating organisations to present transparent (available and accessible) data related to data management and processes.	3.1 Strengthened capacities of participants to establish links between change projects implementation and results to relevant policies, strategies and planning frameworks.
1.2 Strengthened capacities of participants to enhance necessary stakeholder engagement in data production and analysis.	2.2 Strengthened capacities of participants to ensure compliance with national and international reporting requirements.	3.2 Increased understanding and awareness among of participants of opportunities and needs involved in NDC implementation.
1.3 Improved capacities of participants to establish relevant system for data flow and data storage to monitor progress.	2.3 Increased ability among participants to ensure that available data is actively shared and communicated (made accessible) “beyond compliance” to inform relevant stakeholders.	3.3 Improved capacity of participating organisations to increase access to climate finance (<i>by development of bankable projects</i>) for NDC implementation.

Annex 3: Participating countries 2022 and status of change projects

Kenya

Project 1	Development and Implementation of County Climate Change Adaptation Plan
Organisation	Migori County.
Project leader	Albertina Mercy Achapa.
Swedish coach	Ghasem Alavi, SMHI. Karin Lundgren Kownacki, SMHI Susanne Skyllerstedt, SMHI
Summary of project	This project aims at defining a vision and an action strategy to mainstream climate change issues in the County. It determines county-level vulnerabilities against identified hazards to enhance long term resilience and adaptive capacity. It will develop and implement adaptation actions that cover the period up to 2028. The project will also provide the background of the county's socio-economic circumstances and expected climate scenarios to be considered in planning and budgetary processes.
Objectives	To enhance climate change adaptation, increase resilience, and strengthen capacities for disaster risk reduction in Migori County.
Indicative results 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPC) in Wards of Migori county. •
Activities 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of trainers on Climate Change Adaptation initiative (ToT Migori) to enhance the capacity of Migori Department of Environment (MDE) and Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (WCCPC) in Migori county on climate change mitigation and adaptation measures including production of a manual for dissemination seminars (Modules and Syllabus) •
Potential 2023, including motivation	High A critical mass of people in Migori county consisting of; 22 staff (trainers) from Migori Dept of Env, all members of Ward Climate Change Planning Committees (ca 500) and Kenyan coaches will be equipped with knowledge, ideas and inspiration to contribute to adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
Project contribution to the programme goals (which programme goals does the project contribute to and how?)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced production and analysis of reliable data by partner organisations to inform further strengthened national/subnational/local climate action. 22 staff from MDE have received training to use Climate Information Platform https://climateinformation.org/ as well as IPCC Atlas. These platforms give them easy access to many pre-calculated climate indicators, based on state-of-the-art in climate science, of the past, present and future for any site on the globe including Migori County. 2. Improved transparency practices and promotion by partner organisations to make data available and accessible. MDE staff were introduced to weADAPT data platform. weADAPT is an online 'open space' on climate adaptation issues (including the synergies between adaptation and mitigation) which allows practitioners, researchers and policy makers to access credible, high quality information and to share experiences and lessons learnt with the weADAPT community. 22 MDE staff have now registered and have weADAPT accounts. 3. Better coordinated and integrated approaches established by partner organisations to ensure effective use of climate related data to operationalize climate actions in respective country. – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 22 women and men from Migori Dept of Env have been trained to be trainers in climate change adaptation and mitigation. - Up to now (end of March 2023) about 350 members of WCCPCs in Migori County (30 wards) have gained knowledge

	<p>about climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>enhanced capacity in Migori Dept of Env to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into planning and decision-making.</p>
<p>Project motivation/pitch (<i>why should this project continue to receive funding/resources as part of the programme? 2-4 sentences</i>)</p>	<p>The ToT has been very well received by local partners who have expressed a desire for further collaboration</p> <p>The project's objectives are in line with the programme goals as: 1- it enhance the capacity of Migori County in climate change mitigation and adaptation, 2- it strengthens MDE's position as the foremost actor in climate mitigation and adaptation in Migori County.</p> <p>Synergies between this project and SMHI's hybrid ITP in southern Africa. The planned Training of Trainers program can serve as a role model for the future county-based ITPs.</p>

Project 2	ECO-Settlement Social Planning Model for informal urban neighbourhoods
Organisation	The Civil Society Urban Development Platform (CSUDP)
Project leader	Robai Naliaka
Swedish coach	Viveka Zetterberg, Boverket. The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning
Summary of project	The project aims to develop and strengthen the urban planning processes in Kenya/developing countries, with a focus on urban development in informal settlements (slums). To achieve this, the project uses the planning tool called Adaptive Settlement Planning Model (ASPM). The tool is developed by the Civil Society Urban Development Platform (CSUDP). Important parts of the project focus on data collection, development of the planning curriculum and participatory planning processes. Climate adaptation in informal settlements is a central theme in the project.
Objectives	<p><u>Overall objective</u>: to promote the inclusion of social planning approaches into the planning practices, policies, and training for the ecological wellbeing of the vulnerable urban communities.</p> <p><u>Specific objective 1</u>: to influence the inclusion of social planning approaches in conventional planning as a means of meeting the aspirations of the communities.</p> <p><u>Specific objective 2</u>: to provide an authentic, credible knowledge base and promote the authoritative references for social planning and ecological wellbeing in training, policy and professional practices.</p> <p><u>Specific objective 3</u>: to strengthen community self-organizing and leadership in settlement ideals and priorities in the negotiation process for sustainable development interventions with the authorities and other stakeholders.</p>
Activities 2022	<p>Project focus in 2022 has initially been to finalize the curriculum for a Master course in social planning at Kenyatta university for the university senate to approve. Simultaneously, the CSUDP have been engaged in separate projects related to climate and poverty, for example in waste management, practicing the Adaptive settlement planning model (ASPM).</p> <p>Coaching on a regular basis with project leader Robai Naliaka and coach Viveka Zetterberg q1-q3. Due to absence of financing the project leader could not engage in the project q4 but the urban group has close contact with the project partner's manager and</p>

	<p>staff. The coaching has aimed at focus on both managing the group in the social planning consortium to finalize a curriculum on Social Planning at Kenyatta university and to prepare for managing the regional project in urban resilience including the projects in Uganda and Zimbabwe.</p> <p>CSUDP has continuously coordinated the social planning consortium, established in 2021, with representatives from BTH, Kenyatta university, Nairobi university, Tangaza university, the NGO Pamoja trust and State Department of Housing and Urban Development. In 2022, CSUDP has taken lead in organizing the three SISC East African urban projects to achieve synergies with the aim to form a regional network for urban resilience focusing on cooperation on curriculum for education, exchange and capacity building and thirdly, developing practical the methods (ASPM).</p> <p>Workshop in Karlskrona and Stockholm August 2022. CSUDP planned and coordinated the regional workshop in cooperation with BTH and Boverket. In preparation for the workshop CSUDP produced the following reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the existing Urban and Regional Planning academic programs. Mapping of prerequisites, situation and need for social physical planning in Kenya. Data gathering and dialogue in workshops • Needs Assessment, Situation Analysis and Market Survey. An overview of existing university planning education in Kenya. Professions, job market, knowledge gaps.
Indicative results 2022	<p>Synergies has been built and shared interest has emerged in undertaking a social planning and urban resilience regional project. It also emerged that diverse stakeholders in the processes - the Civil society organizations, the government and Practitioners and the Academy; all positioned to undertake different yet complementary roles in strengthening institutions to catalyze contribution to national and regional Determined Contributions.</p>
Potential 2023, including motivation	
Project contribution to the programme goals (which programme goals does the project contribute to and how?)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced production and analysis of reliable data by partner organisations to inform further strengthened national/subnational/local climate action. 2. Improved transparency practices and promotion by partner organisations to make data available and accessible. 3. Better coordinated and integrated approaches established by partner organisations to ensure effective use of climate related data to operationalize climate actions in respective country. <p><i>How is the project contributing to these goals?</i></p> <p>The introduction of university training in Eco settlement social planning will improve the capacity of the next generation of community planners and physical planners to identify, produce and analyze reliable data linked to urban planning and climate adaption</p> <p>The adaptive social planning model (ASPM), which is developed and tested by the project partner and will be taught at university level, aims at involving and educating community members in sustainable community planning. Participation of the affected populations and other stakeholders provides data that is useful for specific and integrated planning into the zonal and county</p>

	<p>development plans. The data collected through social enumeration and GIS mapping is translated into spatial form representation.</p> <p>The project is enhancing advocacy and linkage processes of social planning with government and development agencies to realize the inclusion of settlement plans of informal settlements into municipality plans in which there is a need to influence rules, policies and standards. The settlement plans that are generated through the ASPM, with the community at the center, provide communities with negotiation tools in line with the Urban Integrated Development Planning regimes as envisioned through the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA, 2011) and also as envisioned in the second schedule of the Physical Planning Act with regard to matters which may be dealt in local physical development plan.</p>
<p>Project motivation/pitch (<i>why should this project continue to receive funding/resources as part of the programme? 2-4 sentences</i>)</p>	<p>High.</p> <p>The project supports the goals of Agenda 2030 in enabling informal settlements to evolve with sustainable and climate adapted social services, and local economic growth with community members' participation at the center.</p> <p>The project organization, CSUDP, has shown endurance, capacity and flexibility and kept the focus on overall aim with the program and the project in Kenya, and, during the last year, the regional partnership for long term capacity building. The organization, CSUDP, possesses a high level of experience, networks with significant partners and know-how in the field of urban planning and development projects.</p>

Mozambique

Project 3	Strengthening the technical capacity of local institutions for tracking progress of mitigation and adaptation actions in Mozambique NDC
Organisation	University Eduardo Mondlane, Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering and The National Directorate of Climate Change, Ministry of Land and Environment
Project leader	Rosta Simão Mate Munjovo
Swedish coach	Abraham Joel, SLU (coach), Mats Kullberg and Malin Kanth, SEPA (co-coaches)
Summary of project	This project will contribute to enhancing institutions at different levels of implementation of NDC in Mozambique. The institutions need technical support to better prepare the different reporting sectors to be able to develop tools, methodologies, guidelines, and protocols for reliable data collection. This will enhance the transparency for tracking of progress of NDC implementation and improvement of technical capacity to elaborate the national communications. The focus is on the Agriculture, Forestry and Energy sectors.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of the capacity of the sector stakeholders to communicate and raise awareness on the need for implementation of NDC • Set up a data management system & dataflow and storage of data for mitigation and adaptation actions • Strengthening capacity on MRV system (including measurement) at different level of implementation of NDC in Mozambique • Strengthening sectors capacity to develop bankable projects.
Indicative results 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial concept and target of the project is following the same direction, but better definitions of the existing problem and targets was done. • A number of meetings were carried out in order to further develop the project plan and related activities. • Some meetings were carried out to discuss the role and mandate of the project group. In general, everyone is positive, but we still have some issues to solve.
Activities 2022	<p>The project maintain continued communication through emails and zoom web meetings complemented by special meetings to coordinate and handle specific issues such as existing challenges of the project, the need of special training, understanding of national circumstances, assessing existing capacity gaps and defining activities to enhance existing capacity. We have also developed the RBM of the project in order to better visualise and track progress in the project. The project carried out a national stakeholders mapping of actors in climate related activities. At the end of the year we started the planning of a workshop with the relevant key stakeholders, the aim is to improve communication with and between sector stakeholders on the need for implementation of NDC</p> <p>Most of the work is carry out by the working group at the University Eduardo Mondlane (UEM). Therefore, much time was dedicated to increase the participation of the Department of Climate Change- National Directorate of Environment at the Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) in the project.</p> <p>-</p> <p>- In September 2022 two coaches planned to visit Mozambique for planning together with the project group at UEM and MITADER. The aims of the visit were to plan the project activities with institutions involved in the project and clarify their role and responsibilities. Unfortunately, one of the coaches (Abraham) did not travel because a positive Covid test.</p> <p>-</p>
Indicative results 2022	<p>- September 2022 visit resulted in a better involvement of partner institutions that is facilitating the overall implementation of the project</p> <p>-</p>

<p>Potential 2023, including motivation</p>	<p>Potential is high in 2023</p> <p>The planned activities will be mainly targeting the intermediate outcome 1. “Improved communication with and between sector stakeholders on the need for implementation of NDC” and outcome 3 “Enhanced implementation of the existing MRV system (including measurement) at different levels of implementation of NDC in Mozambique”. Two workshops are planned in the following thematic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop 1; Stakeholders workshop (3 days) the aims are: 1) Understanding benefits and needs involved of a proper NDC implementation and 2) highlight existing barriers/concerns for proper NDC implementation among key stakeholders - Workshop 2. Training workshop (3 days) for data providers at national and district level on MRV system <p>In addition to the above activities, we are planning to support the project groups with other activities related to the outcomes 1 and 3. This will be carried out mainly by consultations with the Swedish pool of experts and webinars. The areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deep analyses of existing barriers for each of the sectors - Identify management strategy for each of the sectors - Support the development of National guidelines for implementing MRV system at different levels - Support the development of training packages for maintaining/developing capacity on MRV - Support implementation of the strengthened capacities of UEM and MITADER to compliance with national and international reporting requirements
<p>Project contribution to the programme goals (which programme goals does the project contribute to and how?)</p>	<p>The expected outcome of the project is to contribute to enhancing institutions capacities at different level of implementation of NDC in Mozambique, primary at UEM and MITADER. This will be carried out by mentoring/consultations and by providing technical training to the technical staff at UEM and MITADER but even at other institution when suitable. The intermediate outcome of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved communication with and between sector stakeholders on the need for implementation of NDC 2. Improved institutional arrangements and Quality Assurance/Quality Control on data for mitigation and adaptation 3. Enhanced implementation of the existing MRV system (including measurement) at different levels of implementation of NDC in Mozambique 4. Enhanced capacity and institutional arrangement for establishing a Center of Excellent in Climate Change at UEM <p>The four intermediate outcomes are well in line with the three intermediate outcomes of the programme.</p> <p>Despite the big number of barriers in the implementation, the project has created awareness about the needs for improvement, has more solid understanding on the nature of the existing gaps, defined and proposed activities for strengthening UEM and MITADER capacities in selected key areas.</p>
<p>Project motivation/pitch (<i>why should this project continue to receive funding/resources as part of the programme? 2-4 sentences</i>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is strongly in line with the “Ultimate Outcome” and the four “Intermediate Outcomes” of the SISC programme. Therefore, we believe that it has high potential to contribute with results that are highly relevant for the cooperating institutions in Mozambique and SISC. - Despite the various limitations the project is fully implementing the working approach defined in the programme by continued transparent dialogues, information sharing, etc. This has helped to create awareness, better understanding for all involved partners and creating a common platform. Therefore, the preparedness in the project is much stronger today to carry out many of the planned activities. This does not mean that everything is fine but the project has better capacity to manage potential constraints.

Rwanda

Project 4	Strengthening national capacity for NDC implementation, tracking the progress and reporting
Organisation	Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Environment – Rwanda
Project leader	Theophile Dusengimana
Swedish coach	Abraham Joel, SLU (coach), Mats Kullberg and Malin Kanth SEPA (co-coaches)
Summary of project	<p>Rwanda submitted its first NDC in 2015 and it is finalizing the revision of its second NDC. The assessment made under the above revision process revealed that there is inadequate capacity both at national and subnational levels to implement NDC priorities and track the progress as well as be able to report in accordance with the Enhanced Transparency Framework. This project will provide additional support to strengthen the national capacity to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor NDC through improved data collection, storage, processing, analysis and quality assurance 2. Improve national capacity for the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory 3. Mainstream NDC priorities into national planning and budgeting framework 4. Mobilize resources through bankable projects for NDC implementation <p>This project will involve all NDC sectors including energy, transport, waste, industry, agriculture, land, forestry, water, health, disaster management, urbanisation & human settlement. It will also include CSOs and private sector.</p>
Objectives	<p>The overall objective of this project is to increase national capacity to implement and report on NDC. Specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance national capacity to monitor and evaluate the progress of NDC implementation • Improve national capacity for the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory • Strengthen national capacity to mainstream NDC priorities into planning and budgeting framework • Increase national capacity to mobilize resources through bankable projects for NDC implementation
Indicative results 2020	<p>Rwanda joined the SISC programme almost two years after the other projects, the acceptance of the project concept was in May 2020. That means the project did not have the same opportunity as the other projects to develop their project proposal and receive training on several components such as problem analyses and definitions, setup measurable objectives, tracking progress, stakeholder involvement and other relevant aspect.</p> <p>The project group was very dynamic and managed in a very short time to do significant progress. Unfortunately, after changes in the local project group the progress was slowed down. At the end of 2020 we initiated the work of introducing the new project group to the programme.</p>
Activities 2022	<p>The project maintained continuous communication through emails and zoom web meetings complemented by special meetings to coordinate and handle specific issues such as existing challenges of the project, the need of special training, understanding national circumstance, assessing existing capacity gaps and defining activities to enhance existing capacity.</p> <p>In March 2022 the group of coaches visit Rwanda for planning together with the project group at the Environment and Climate Change (Ministry of Environment) and assess the possibilities to involve Rwanda Environment Management Agency (REMA) in the project.</p>
Indicative results 2022	<p>The main results of the project was achieved in 2020-2021 and was mainly identification of capacity gaps. However, with the new project in Rwanda we have being able to move forward with the capacity gaps related to GHG inventory and agree on in a number of training/mentoring activities that will start the implementation phase from April 2023.</p> <p>The actual project plan that include concrete activities was developed in a workshop with participation of the local project group and the Swedish group of experts. During the workshop national circumstance and different way of dealing with the gaps were discussed. Finally, we agree on of the activities that are well anchored in both sides.</p>
Potential 2023, including motivation	<p>Potential for 2023 is high.</p> <p>The planned activities will be mainly targeting the intermediate outcome “Enhance the development and implementation of Quality</p>

	<p>control for GHG inventory, uncertainty analysis and reporting using Common Reporting Tables (CRT)". In the plan, we defined four training workshops in the following thematic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop 1. Technical capacity for undertaking QA/QC activities in the emissions calculation and NIR preparation - Workshop 2. Key category and uncertainty analysis - Workshop 3. Implementation of the reporting such as in the UNCCC portal. - Workshop 4. Conducting Inventory Improvement Plan <p>Before each of the workshop the group of expert will have continues interaction with the project group in order to give basic concepts and for preparing the material that will be used during the workshop. The interaction will be through emails, web meetings and webinars. After the workshop, the Swedish expert groups will continue the interaction and give support to the local project group in the implementation of the new acquired knowledge in their work. Currently we are in the process of repacking the workshop to only two because the budget reduction.</p> <p>In addition to the above activities, we are planning to support the project groups with other activities that are part of the intermediate outcome "Improve the institutional capacity to quantify the emissions reduction from mitigation actions implementation" and partly to other two intermediate outcomes. This will be carried out mainly by consultations with the Swedish pool of experts and webinars.</p> <p>The areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methodologies and assumptions for estimating emission reductions for mitigation actions (AFOLU and Energy Sector) - Methodologies and assumptions for estimating emission reductions for wetland - Methodologies and assumptions for estimating emission reductions for mitigation of hydro-power and solar-power - Methodologies and assumptions for estimating carbon sequestration for soil and forest - Supervision during the preparation of Annual GHG Emission Status Report
<p>Project contribution to the programme goals (which programme goals does the project contribute to and how?)</p>	<p>The expected outcome of the project is strengthened technical capacity of REMA to respond to the requirement in reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework focusing. This will be carried out by Mentor and provide the technical capacity to the in-house technical staff in charge of reporting to the UNFCCC in terms of preparing the greenhouse gas inventory and communicating the progress of mitigation actions. The intermediate outcome of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved capacity at REMA to quantify the emission reduction from mitigation actions implementation 2. Enhanced the development and implementation of Quality control for GHG inventory, uncertainty analysis and reporting in Common Reporting Tables (CRT) format 3. Improved sustainable GHG inventory management system 4. Enhanced emission estimation in 4 sectors (AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors) by reporting to the higher tier (2&3) <p>The four intermediate outcomes are well in line with the first two intermediate outcomes of the programme and partly touching the third intermediate outcome.</p> <p>Despite the short time of implementation of the project the project has managed create awareness about the needs for improvement, understand the nature of the existing gaps and define a road map for strengthening REMA's capacity in some key areas</p>
<p>Project motivation/pitch (<i>why should this project continue to receive funding/resources as part of the programme? 2-4 sentences</i>)</p>	<p>The project is targeting the three main objectives of the programme and is focusing on many of the existing capacity gaps related to NDC production, but also its implementation. The project leader and the group have a clear national mandate and need support in terms of capacity in many areas. The capacity training activities are planned to be close related to the production of Rwanda second bi-annual report</p>

Uganda

Project 5	Enhancement of Uganda's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory
Organisation	CCD, The Ministry of Water and Environment
Project leader	Derick Senyonga
Swedish coach	Malin Kanth, Swedish EPA (coach) and Carina Ortiz, Statistics Sweden (co-coach)
Summary of project	Inventory and data management systems are critical for developing and regularly updating national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories that, in turn, are foundational to national and international GHG mitigation efforts.
Objectives	The overall objective aims at enhancing the management and maintenance of the National GHG Inventory and to be able to regularly produce a GHG inventory. Another main objective is to maintain the institutional arrangements that will be set-up and by this also enhance the institutional memory.
Activities 2022	<p>During 2022 we had several meetings to try to find out how to continue with the implementation of the QA/QC plan at the first, but we also had discussions about the emission factor project.</p> <p>At the end of 2022 there was a outbreak of Ebola in Uganda and even in Kampala. We decided that we didn't want to travel so the trip was delayed</p>
Indicative results 2022	<p>2022 was a result poor year when it comes to workshops and support.</p> <p>It was hard to find time for CCD to interact since they had a very busy time with a lot of national work. The project leader was out in the country, and this made it even wors since the internet connection was really bad.</p> <p>During 2022 it was a shift in the project leadership in Uganda that SISC didn't really realize before 2023. We also had a misunderstanding about MoU but we solved this issue during COP in Sharm-el Sheikh. After this we had some more meetings where we discussed how to implement the QA/QC process/plan and by that also what kind of MoU we should need to have.</p>
Potential 2023, including motivation	<p>Low.</p> <p>Despite clear plan and strategy, change in project leader in partner country has caused a loss of momentum in the project and raised other uncertainties about its feasibility</p>
Project contribution to the programme goals (which programme goals does the project contribute to and how?)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced production and analysis of reliable data by partner organisations to inform further strengthened national/subnational/local climate action. 2. Improved transparency practices and promotion by partner organisations to make data available and accessible. 3. Better coordinated and integrated approaches established by partner organisations to ensure effective use of climate related data to operationalize climate actions in respective country. <p><i>How is the project contributing to these goals?</i></p> <p>2022 was a lost year since we did misunderstand each other between CCD and SISC. We also waited for answers from Sida, on the topic to hire a local person in Kampala to support CCD in the implementation of the QA/QC plan. We did loos time here.</p>
Project motivation/pitch (why should this project)	Update March 2023: We have decided to put this project on hold since the program don't have enough money for a part time employee at CCD for coordinating the QA/QC process implementation. There has also been problems with the MoU writing and other coordination with the project partner

<i>continue to receive funding/resources as part of the programme? 2-4 sentences)</i>	
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Project 6	Training Programme in Social Planning for inclusive and Resilient Urban Development. (Propagating Climate Change in urban planning; a capacity development for practicing urban planners and Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Change Shocks in Informal Settlements)
Organisation	Makerere University, Department of Architecture and Physical Planning, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) and Department of Urban development, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD)
Project leader	Ms Martha Mugarura, Dr. Revocatus Twinomuhangi and Mr Stephen Bogere
Swedish coach	Sofie Adolfsson Jörby, the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning. Abdellah Abarkan, Blekinge Tekniska Högskola (university contact)
Summary of project	<p>What started as two separate projects, “Propagating Climate Change in urban planning; a capacity development for practicing urban planners” and “Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Change Shocks in Informal Settlements” has during 2021 merged into one project. The project is now called “Training Programme in Social Planning for inclusive and Resilient Urban Development”.</p> <p>Environmental and socio-economic risks and vulnerabilities are increasing due to climate change. These challenges need to be addressed through social planning approaches that are inclusive and incorporate innovation solutions that build urban resilience. The project proposes this to be taught through a training programme. The training programme emphasises a community driven approach with a focus on community initiatives of climate change resilience using the local leaders as trainers on both community resilience to climate change as well as inclusive/social planning of the neighborhoods. This will be done through Municipal Development Forums (MDF) as channels to ensure integrated and inclusive climate change mitigation and adaptation and resilience at local level.</p>
Objectives	The overarching objective of the proposed training programme is to strengthen the capacity of national, city and community level urban and social planning. An expected result is development of professionals, decision makers and practitioners in Uganda to better prepare and implement plans that promote social inclusion, economic and ecological well-being, and climate change resilience of poor and marginalised communities. With good planning capacity and processes, planning becomes an important tool to the find proper land use measures which enhance the possibilities to reduce GHG emissions.
Activities 2022	<p>During the spring, the work involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Getting the go-ahead from Sida to use money to support the pilot - Draw up an agreement with Makerere university on funding the pilot - Planning of the workshop in Sweden that took place in August - Reconciliation meeting in May regarding the implementation of the agreement <p>During the autumn, meetings were held every month to agree plans and start up the pilot.</p>
Indicative results 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An agreement with Makerere University on accounting etc was made - The pilot project could start - The data collecting phase was progressing successfully. <p>Uganda took part in the workshop on social planning and regional cooperation, arranged by BTH and CSUDP, Kenya in August</p>
Potential 2023, including motivation	The pilot will be completed, and the final report of the results will be delivered. The report will include a situational analysis (or baseline survey), an analysis of the existing social planning capacity and capacity challenges, as well as gaps and design of a training strategy to foster social planning approaches that strengthen inclusive and resilient city

	<p>development in Uganda. The implementation phase will start during 2023, based on the results of the pilot, including forming the basis of an educational strategy with the aim of promoting the use of "social planning" processes in the development of societies more resilient to climate change. The results from the pilot project will be further analysed in 2023 and will serve as a starting point for the development of educational programmes for both students and professionals.</p> <p>–</p>
<p>Project contribution to the programme goals (which programme goals does the project contribute to and how?)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced production and analysis of reliable data by partner organisations to inform further strengthened national/subnational/local climate action. 2. Improved transparency practices and promotion by partner organisations to make data available and accessible. 3. Better coordinated and integrated approaches established by partner organisations to ensure effective use of climate related data to operationalize climate actions in respective country. <p><i>How is the project contributing to these goals?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data collecting phase in the pilot has been completed successfully. 2. The collection of data has been made with new practice involving different groups of society and with the aim both to enhance their knowledge about their own society and to pinpoint possible actions to improve its resilience. 3. The results from 1 and 2 will be used in the development of new curriculums at universities in Uganda, Kenya and Zimbabwe. Some new findings from 1 and 2 are already implemented at Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda.
<p>Project motivation/pitch (why should this project continue to receive funding/resources as part of the programme? 2-4 sentences)</p>	<p><i>Now when the pilot phase is completed, the implementation phase is crucial to get results in the urban planning in Uganda concerning knowledge and skills in social planning for increased urban resilience.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training programme developed will be used to train and retool existing workforce in urban planning and development in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD), target cities (municipalities) and equip them with knowledge and skills in social planning for increased urban resilience for application in their world of work and organizations. The main outcome of this will be a core of trained trainers and trained workforce in social planning for increased urban resilience. - The training programme developed will be adopted and used in the training of undergraduate students offering the Bachelor of Urban and Regional Planning at Makerere University and those offering a diploma in physical planning at Institute of Surveys and Land Management. - In the medium to longer-term, the training content developed under the project will be incorporated in university urban planning curricula to produce graduates in social planning for urban resilience on a continuous and sustainable basis. <p>The designed training programme, including the manual and toolkits (and the trained trainers) will be available in the public domain beyond the expiry of the project to be used in social planning for improved urban resilience training and retooling on a continuous basis.</p>

Zimbabwe

Project 7	Understanding the Interplay between Mobility, Climate Change and Design in Search of Urban Resilience Solutions in Harare
Organisation	University of Zimbabwe: Department of Architecture and Real Estate. The project is co-operated by the Department of Rural and Urban Planning, University of Zimbabwe, Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate and Harare City Council.
Project leader	Dr Charles Chavunduka,
Swedish coach	Professor Abdellah Abarkan, BTH
Summary of project	<p>The project can roughly be divided in two parts; one part that aims to enhance data collection of traffic patterns and related emissions in Harare, Zimbabwe. The other part focus on the development of policy for sustainable urban design in Harare. To a large degree, the latter part builds upon the gathered knowledge and statistics from the first part.</p> <p>The first phase is to realise the pilot - collecting and processing data on movement patterns in relation to land use and urban form in Harare. The information is gathered by land use mapping and classification, quantifying the levels of pollution in relation to movement and land uses, analysis of patterns of vehicular mobility in relation to urban form/land use, accessibility, and connectivity among other things. The data gathered this way will be completed by local and national strategies and policies related to traffic planning and urban development. The analysis of these data will support and inform the conception of national urban design guidelines. The national urban design guidelines are a powerful tool which is expected to inform and guide towards more sustainable urban development.</p>
Objectives	The main objective of this study is to reduce the impact of climate change, support and inform policy for integrated urban development and increase accessibility to affordable housing and services. By studying mobility in relation to urban form the gaps, problems and misfit can be identified. A more dispersed distribution of activities, services and mixed use increase accessibility, reduce the use of energy and the use of cars, allow and ease walkability and create a socially integrated urban environment (i. e. such urban form contribute to a resilient urban development).
Activities 2022	<p>The main focus has been on the compilation of a proposal to a pilot study of the existing physical context and conditions that lays at the ground of a possible urban transition. The pilot is therefore conceptualized as a first step towards the development of design guidelines, which aim at guide and support the building of resilient urban communities. The implementation of the pilot required some financial support, which also took some time to secure. The pilot started in Februari 2023 and is planned to go on until June 2023.</p> <p>A workshop was organized in Sweden for the three on going urban project, including the one in Zimbabwe. Th aim of the workshop was to discuss synergies, exchanges and cooperation on a regional level and including the three pilot projects actually ongoing in Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The themes for a more joint regional approach to resilience were urban transition, capacity building and higher education in the area of climate change and its impacts.</p> <p>No meetings took place in the partner countries during 2022. A workshop is planned in to take place in Zimbabwe, Harare, in September 2023</p>

<p>Indicative results 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A pilot has started and is expected to provide a good insight into the conditions and the context in which urban transition will take place. The pilot will provide the base line to the development of design guidelines which is expected to inform and guide the transformation needed to adaptation and mitigation of the impacts of climate change in Harare. - A joint workshop for all urban projects is planned for September 2023, and which is expected to strengthen a regional approach to urban transition. The workshop is expected to attract both public and private organizations, to constitute a consortium of stakeholders committed to engage and contribute the building of resilient urban communities. - The three urban projects have joint bi-weekly meeting and engaged in consolidating and acting for a partnership to batter face regional challenges as climate changes, urbanization and migration.
<p>Potential 2023, including motivation</p>	<p>There is an extensive interest in the ongoing urban projects including Zimbabwe. There are already established contacts with local and regional authorities, private organizations and NGOs, with different faculties at the university of Zimbabwe, and Swedish Embassies in the region, which are expected to provide support and engage in the development implementation of the urban design guidelines.</p>
<p>Project contribution to the programme goals (which programme goals does the project contribute to and how?)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced production and analysis of reliable data by partner organisations to inform further strengthened national/subnational/local climate action. 2. Improved transparency practices and promotion by partner organisations to make data available and accessible. 3. Better coordinated and integrated approaches established by partner organisations to ensure effective use of climate related data to operationalize climate actions in respective country. <p><i>How is the project contributing to these goals?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pilot project will in a first step aim at gathering data related to urban mobility and its impact on the environment. It is also expected to provide data on the built form and the distribution of services, housing and other nodes and urban spaces of importance to climate change and urban resilience • The data gathered and analyzed will be open to partner organization and concerned authorities at local, regional and national levels • The expected design guidelines will be the product of participatory based work, to which authorities and institution provide support and engage in the implementation and evaluations processes.
<p>Project motivation/pitch (<i>why should this project continue to receive funding/resources as part of the programme? 2-4 sentences</i>)</p>	<p>This project has gained interest and strong support among academia and planning and building organizations. The implementation of the design guidelines will largely contribute an urban transition with focus on climate mitigation and adaptation.</p>