



Country Case Study: Solomon Islands

On Mainstreaming Climate Change Into the National Urban Policy Framework

The Solomon Islands, as most Small Island Developing State (SIDS), is amongst the most vulnerable nations to the direct and indirect impacts of climate change. The main climatic risks facing urban areas in the Solomon Islands are an increased incidence and severity of cyclones, rising atmospheric temperatures and sea level rise. These impacts bring with them a broad range of associated long and short-term shocks and stresses, such as increased precipitation, flash and ravine flooding, extreme heat events and drought, increased severity of storm surges, and coastal inundation. The most severe floods of recent years occurred in April 2014, resulting in the displacement of approximately 10,000 inhabitants of the capital city of Honiara.

In addition to these climatic risks, the urban population of the Solomon Islands has grown at unprecedented

rates over the last 50 years. While the growth rate of the overall urban population has slowed over time to 4.3% in 2015, peri-urban areas around the city have continued to grow rapidly. At present, approximately 12% (73,000) of the nation's population reside in the capital city of Honiara. Such a high rate of urbanization accompanied by inadequate service provision and poor planning strategies in the past have resulted in the proliferation of informal settlements, which are estimated to house 35-40% of the inhabitants of the capital city. The residents of many of these settlements are also most at risk to the adverse effects of climate change due to their locations in landslide and flood prone areas.

The combined effects of an increasingly urban population and the current and projected impacts of climate change place urban centres across the Solomon Islands in an



// Image 1. Settlement in Honiara, Solomon Islands © UN-Habitat

extremely vulnerable position. As a result, it has been widely recognized that it is necessary to embed both considerations firmly within the national (urban) policy agenda of the Solomon Islands.

Relevant Policies and Legislative Frameworks

The Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (NDS) (2016-2035) has been taken up as the country's overarching policy framework, setting out the strategic direction and framework for future development policies, programmes and priorities in the Solomon Islands. Exhibiting strong urban and climate change dimensions as well as a coherent alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, this strategic framework stresses the need for cross-sectoral cooperation in addressing the main issues facing the country.

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) acts as a rolling five-year plan comprised of development programmes and projects and is the means by which the Government implements the NDS. Within the current MTDP (2017-2021), there is a clear recognition of the mounting risks across the Solomon Islands as a result of climate change, specifically those relating to the increasing frequency of storm surges and floods. From the outset, the MTDP insists that the immediate national priorities must encompass efforts relating to disaster risk reduction and response as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Within the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) dating back to 2008, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology (MECCDMM) identified human settlements and human health as one of the top national priorities under the objective of enhancing climate resilience. Since this, the Ministry has commissioned the Solomon Islands National Climate Change Policy (2012-2017), which provides a strategic framework at the national level for implementing both adaptation and mitigation actions. The MECCDMM, particularly the climate change division, are responsible for climate related policy formulation, implementation and monitoring at the national level. At the local level, provisions have been made for mainstreaming climate change into community action and local organisations.

The national policy agenda in the Solomon Islands has long championed the cause of encouraging rural development. However, in recent years there has been a shift to incorporate a focus on towns and cities, addressing questions on urban development. Accordingly, a draft National Urban Policy (NUP) is currently being formulated which will provide an overarching framework



// Image 2. Typical neighbourhood in Honiara, Solomon Islands © UN-Habitat

for addressing both current and future urban challenges. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (MLHS), the ministry responsible for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of all urban-related policies, aims to provide a roadmap which all future strategies for urban development must follow the Climate Change Policy within the National Urban Policy Framework.

One of the six guiding principles of the NUP is the aim of achieving “environmentally sustainable and resilient towns and cities”. Moreover, of the seven goals at the forefront of the NUP, Goal 5 best exemplifies the effectiveness of the mainstreaming process, focused on achieving “Enhanced Environmental Sustainability and Resilience”. The objectives accompanying the goal of achieving “Enhanced Environmental Sustainability and Resilience” embeds the MLHS’ commitment to the prevention of unsustainable and non-climate resilient urban development into policy. Additionally, this goal will ensure mandatory adherence to Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Adaptation Plan (HURCAP) at the government level.

Additionally, the NUP has been aligned with targets and indicators of recent global commitments and frameworks that address urban issues and climate change, namely the 2030 Development Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda.

Policy Goal	Climate Change Related Actions
Goal 1: Planned Urbanization across the country and within towns and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of climate change into Local Planning Schemes • Stand-alone local climate resilience action plans where beneficial • Protection of water catchment areas in local spatial plans • Strengthened rural-urban linkages emphasizes importance of resilient (road) infrastructure
Goal 2: Enhanced local finance, urban productivity and sustainable livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal and informal Sector Development in support of climate resilient livelihoods
Goal 3: Sustainable Urban Infrastructure and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More resilient infrastructure • Better drainage and solid waste management to reduce flooding
Goal 4: Improved Urban Housing for all	
Goal 5: Enhanced Urban Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Climate Change and other Natural Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising programs and environmental education at all levels • Formulation and implementation of climate change action plans in all provincial urban centers • Funding for environmental and ecosystems improvements
Goal 6: Enhanced Urban Governance, Capacity and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities for climate change related planning • Standard Operating Procedures for Local Planning • Schemes to include Climate Change considerations • Support to evidence-based urban decision making includes climate change concerns • Global Partnership includes support for climate change projects

// Table 1. *Climate Change Actions Mainstreamed into the National Urban Policy*

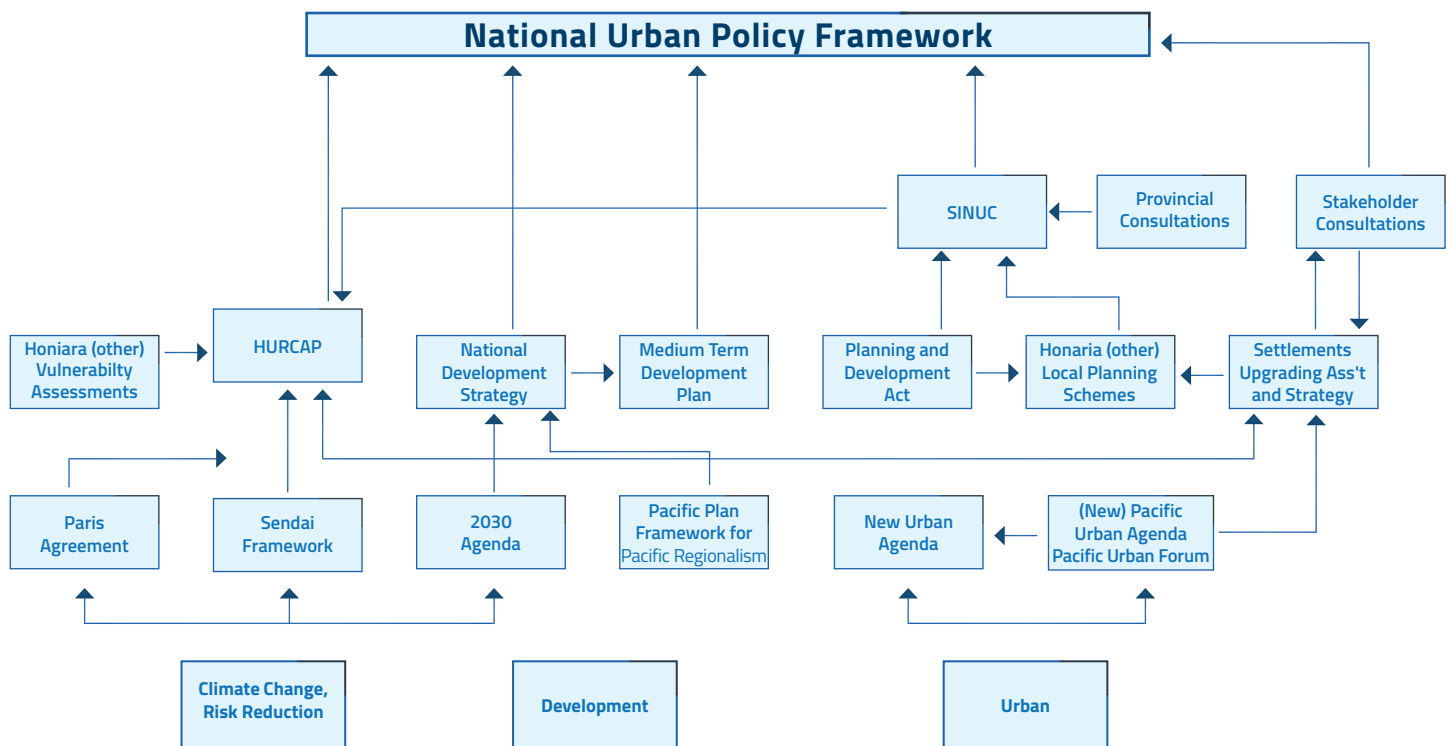
The Mainstreaming Process

The process of mainstreaming climate change into the NUP of the Solomon Islands has been gradual and multifaceted, benefitting from the cumulative efforts of a diverse range of stakeholders including the aforementioned national government ministries, local authorities, UN-Habitat, universities and civil society. As of March 2018, the NUP is pending a final review and cabinet endorsement.

A key milestone in the process was the development of four urban profiles of the city of Honiara, the towns of Gizo and Auki, and at the national level (2011-13). Following this profiling process, which subsequently prompted a thorough Policy and Legislative Review and a comprehensive climate change vulnerability assessment for Honiara, which highlighted the increasing risks facing people and settlements. Building on this vulnerability

assessment, the Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Adaptation Plan (HURCAP) was developed and endorsed by Honiara's Mayor and the Ministers of both the MLHS and the MECCDMM in November 2016 and has provided the impetus for the development of local climate change adaptation plans in urban centres across the nation.

Furthermore, Local Planning Schemes (LPSs) have been developed for the city of Honiara, the towns of Gizo and Auki, and the Choiseul Bay Township, which exhibit a clear focus on the vulnerabilities of many human settlements across urban areas to the effects of climate change. The Honiara LPS builds on the aim of Honiara City Council's Strategic Plan (2014-2018), of developing cities that are "clean, safe, harmonious, environmentally responsible, prosperous and resilient". A number of workshops with



// Figure 1. Flow-chart showing mainstreaming process

stakeholders were held to develop 6 'visions' to guide the LPS. Of these, number 6 envisions a 'City of Resilience', and highlights the need to adapt land use practices and urban planning decision-making to recognize and address

vulnerabilities to climate change. The draft Honiara Informal Settlements Upgrading Strategy (2016), recognizes the climate change vulnerability of informal settlements and calls for an integrated upgrading and resilience approach.

Significant Stages in the Mainstreaming Process

● Recognizing the Urgency of Current Climate Change Impacts

The urban profiles and vulnerability assessment outlined the projected risks of future climate change, but most significantly they stressed the current impacts of climate related shocks and stresses on urban centres across the Solomon Islands, highlighting the need for timely and appropriate policy intervention at the national level. Subsequently, it was recognized by both the MLHS and the MECDM, that in many areas urban space had become increasingly hazardous, a trend most visible in housing constructed on steep slopes, river banks, swampy areas and gullies. Both local and national authorities have committed to ensuring that towns, settlements and their residents are protected from the risks pertaining to climate change. To do so, incorporating the principles of environmental risk reduction and climate change considerations at all stages of urban planning was deemed necessary.

● Committing to the Development of the National Urban Policy

With the intention of providing a coherent rubric for formulating plans and policies to address the myriad of urban challenges facing urban centres across the Solomon Islands, in 2014 the MLHS committed to the development of an NUP. In doing so, the Ministry set out to develop a policy that insists on the importance of enhancing and promoting prosperous, peaceful cities whilst reducing poverty and building urban resilience at the national level. The process of formulating the NUP has been embedded within a sustainable development approach, which recognizes the severity and multidimensional nature of the challenges facing urban inhabitants. The MLHS intends to maintain a strong link between the urban and the rural, simultaneously putting in place systems and incentives for stronger economic and population growth of provincial centres. This also helps to mitigate the unsustainable population growth of Honiara.



// Image 3. Damaged buildings along Mataniko river, Honiara, post-2014 floods ©UN-Habitat

Participatory, Multi-Stakeholder Approach

The commitment to developing an NUP for the Solomon Islands has its roots in the Strong Commitment to the **Pacific Urban Agenda** (2006) and the development of National Urban(ization) Policies in other Pacific Island States, most notably Papua New Guinea (2012). During the period of urban profiling supported by UN-Habitat under the first phase of the Participatory Settlements Upgrading Programme, the approach has, from the outset, been deliberately designed to be stakeholder-led. Consequentially, the outputs have benefited from a diverse range of valuable contributions. Insisting on the involvement of particular sections of society allowed for more detailed information regarding urban challenges, whilst contextualising such challenges in terms of how they impact the daily lives of urban inhabitants.

Most recently, as part of the **Solomon Islands National Urban Conference (SINUC)**, consultations on climate change, informal settlements upgrading and the NUP were held with stakeholders from all provinces. The event facilitated the feedback from those in attendance. It further allowed for a more holistic approach to the design of the policy, and facilitated dialogue on the variable nature of the stresses and shocks which affect the population of the Solomon Islands.

Stakeholder involvement and vertical integration into the decision-making process has been evident throughout this mainstreaming process. Urban profiling, the vulnerability assessment process, the formulation of HURCAP and more recently the SINUC and the development of the NUP have all contributed to the development of a broader strategic urbanization framework in which stakeholder involvement is regarded as imperative.

The MLHS has worked in partnership with UN-Habitat since the beginning of the mainstreaming process, which has benefitted from the inputs of the Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) and the Participatory Settlements Upgrading Programme. UN-Habitat's National Urban Policy group has provided technical assistance and guidance at a number of key stages throughout.

Impacts

The mainstreaming process in the Solomon Islands has been effective in recognising the multidimensional and scalar implications of climate change at the national urban policy level. This is evidenced by the embrace of both adaptation and mitigation actions as national priorities and a focus on integrating climate change into both

immediate and long-term policy requirements. In addition, mainstreaming at the national level has also influenced a similar recognition of climate change concerns at the provincial and local policy and planning levels. This is exemplified within the LPSs mentioned. Each of the four LPSs developed exhibit an embedding of climate change considerations within their broader urban priorities. Choiseul Bay's LPS is particularly noteworthy, as the process of its formulation has been underpinned by the Integrated Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Assessment for the township, published in 2014. This LPS has been heavily influenced by the results of this assessment, particularly evident in the guidelines set out for urban development which directly reflect the pressing risks associated with coastal inundation.

Lessons from Solomon Islands

The MLHS realized early on that a “perfect template” for formulating an effective NUP does not exist, nor is the process effortless or straightforward.

The recognition by the new cabinet (2014) of the urgency of addressing urban issues has led to the commitment to produce the NUP, and thus is seen as having had a significant impact on the trajectory of mainstreaming climate change into urban related policy in the Solomon Islands.

The widescale negative perception of urbanization in the Solomon Islands has been difficult to overcome. However, a slight shift in this perception has sparked the drafting of the NUP. Although funding remains largely focused towards rural development, there is a recognition that urban issues are becoming more prominent and urgent, particularly those associated with the current and projected impacts of climate change.

A particular climatic event can be a driver for policy change. The floods of 2014 affected in particular urban poor communities of Honiara. Since then climate change is more strongly perceived as an urban challenge paving the way for mainstreaming.

The somewhat organic evolution of the NUP and the parallel process of recognizing of climate change as an urban issue resulted in a start-up phase that was not well-coordinated. Clear stakeholder roles and timeframes were not identified.

Later on, when consultations and coordination were sought, this process has slowed down the development of NUP, as well as the mainstreaming process. Many of these lessons were identified through stakeholder consultations, such as those held during SINUC and throughout the process of developing the HURCAP and subsequent LPSs.



// Image 4. Stakeholder Consultation - SINUC © UN-Habitat

Going Forward

Stakeholder consensus building is regarded as an imperative facet of NUP development, and the draft NUP is to be subject to final consultations prior to its launch. The draft Framework has already been circulated to 2,000 people for comments, but feedback has so far been limited. The final stakeholder meeting that took place in April 2018 included a wide range of stakeholders, including MLHS, all Provincial governments and the Honiara City Council, MECDM, Ministry of Planning and Aid Coordination, Ministry of Infrastructure and Development, Ministry of Provincial Government and Institutional Strengthening, Development Partners, NGOs, community representatives including informal settlements, and public utility service providers such as Solomon Water, Solomon Power, and Telecom. Importantly, ownership over the policy and process needs to be built among stakeholders, and a positive message for urbanization needs to be conveyed through these processes - as a driver for development, and important for rural development as well as for the development of all provinces.

Climate change has already been relatively strongly integrated into the NUP. The integration of urban development and climate change concerns across all ministries and sectors is needed to make an impact. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Environment is best placed to oversee this political harmonization process.

Alongside climate change, informal settlements have also been identified as a key issue for review. A critical component of the review process will be to identify entry points for mainstreaming these key issues into the National Development Strategy.

In the case of the Solomon Islands, it is intended that climate change vulnerability assessments and action plans will be

produced for all urban centres, and that environmental and climate change concerns will continue to be at the forefront of the development of local planning schemes for all remaining urban centres. The MLHS has agreed to take an integrated approach of adding a Climate Change Action Plan and an Informal Sector Upgrading Strategy to the next LPSs to be developed, on an experimental basis.

Developing the capacities of local governments is crucial in order to effectively undertake these processes, as well as successful implementation of the LPSs. To this end, there is a need to determine the party responsible for local-level capacity building at MLHS. For Honiara City Council, the Resilience Officer, who supports HURCAP implementation is being considered for this role. A project funded by the Adaptation Fund will support this function as well as other components of the HURCAP.

It is recognized that monitoring and evaluation frameworks require strengthening in order to provide institutionalized linkages between the NUP and other urban and climate change policies. To do so, it may be beneficial to develop a monitoring and evaluation strategy, and to institutionalize SINUC as a regular monitoring mechanism. Additionally, by making the NUP a living document, it would be possible to consistently address mainstreaming concerns across sectors.

In order to finance the climate change considerations mainstreamed into the NUP, strong integration with the National Adaptation Plan process has been emphasized. A financing strategy is also being developed in collaboration with UN-Habitat's Participatory Settlements Upgrading Programme.

Tools

- *UN-Habitat (2014) Planning for Climate Change: A Strategic, Values-based Approach for Urban Planners - Guidance Document.* (B. Barth, M. A. Cea, L. Fee, K. Koch, L. Nesbitt, & V. Quinlan, Eds.) (1st ed.). Nairobi: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
- *UN-Habitat (2016) Addressing Climate Change in National Urban Policy - A Policy Guide for Low-Carbon and Climate Resilient Urban Development.*

Major References

- *Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey (2017) Solomon Islands Draft National Urban Policy Framework.* Honiara: Solomon Islands Government
- *Honiara City Council (2016) (with MLHS, UN-Habitat, RMIT) (2016) Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Action Plan*
- *Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey in partnership with local/city governments & UN-Habitat produced Urban Profiles (National, Honiara, Gizo, Auki) as part of first phase of PSUP**

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

Phase A: Feasibility & Diagnosis	I) Substantive process	II) Resource & Capacity Assessment & Development	III) Urban & Climate Related Policy Alignment	IV) Institutions & Stakeholders
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify drivers (WHY) you want to mainstream climate action into urban policy - make your case for mainstreaming <i>Action Taken - Floods of 2014 affected urban poor communities of Honiara - became one driver for formulating the National Urban Policy</i> ✓ Identify urban-related climate change issues, mainstreaming objectives & climate actions (WHAT) <i>Action Taken - Urban profiles were developed on the national-level and 3 cities/towns</i> <i>Action Taken - Choiseul Bay Integrated Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Assessment</i> <i>Next Steps - Climate change vulnerability assessments and action plans will be produced for all urban centres</i> ✓ Customize your mainstreaming process using this Framework (HOW) - creating process Timeline ✓ Analyze good practices for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) & draft Plan, including indicators for mainstreaming goal & interim milestones <i>Next Steps - Develop a monitoring and evaluation strategy, and institutionalize SINUC as a regular monitoring mechanism</i> ✓ Compile Diagnosis Paper based on outputs of all tasks from your tailored mainstreaming process Phase A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify a Core Team for feasibility & diagnosis, formulation, implementation & M&E phases of mainstreaming process (WHO) ✓ Assess availability & gaps in needed human, financial, informational, institutional & other resources for undertaking mainstreaming process & develop a Financing & Capacity Development Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identify relevant national, sectoral and sub-national urban-related documents, including stage of National Urban Policy development, sources of financing & check if climate change mainstreamed <i>Action Taken - Urban-related policy and legislative review was conducted towards NUP development</i> ✓ Identify relevant national, sectoral & sub-national climate policies, strategies & frameworks that have relevance in urban context & check if urban-related concerns sufficiently covered <i>Action Taken - Climate-related policy and legislative review was conducted towards NUP development</i> ✓ Identify relevant sections in international frameworks linked to urban development &/or climate change with relevance for urban context <i>Action Taken - The Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for DRR have been mainstreamed into the Honiara Urban Resilience and Climate Adaptation Plan, which the NUP ensures mandatory adherence to.</i> <i>Action Taken - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development had been considered in development of National Development Strategy, with which targets and indicators of the NUP have been aligned.</i> <i>Action Taken - The New Urban Agenda, and Pacific Urban Agenda had been mainstreamed into Settlements Upgrading Assessment and Strategy, and Honiara Local Planning Scheme which are also reflected in the NUP</i> ✓ Find existing mainstreaming efforts of climate change concerns into national, sectoral or sub-national urban policies from other countries - diagnose if helpful for your context ✓ Identify other cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender) that could be mainstreamed in your policy formulation or revision alongside climate change & existing mainstreaming processes of your country & other countries to learn from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Map & analyze relevant parts of country's institutional landscape (government) & identify potential mainstreaming champions ✓ Map & analyze relevant key stakeholders (outside government) & identify potential mainstreaming champions ✓ Determine potential means & level of engagement of relevant institutions & key stakeholders based on capacities & interest (HOW, WHAT) & agree on Participation Strategy for mainstreaming process, including forming a Reference Group (WHO) <i>Action Taken - Established Solomon Islands National Urban Conference</i>

	I) Substantive process	II) Resource & Capacity Assessment & Development	III) Urban & Climate Related Policy Alignment	IV) Institutions & Stakeholders
Phase A: Feasibility & Diagnosis	<p>The goals, substance & main steps of the mainstreaming process (including M&E) have been clearly articulated in the Diagnosis Paper</p>	<p>The necessary (human, financial) resources & institutional commitments for the mainstreaming process have been secured</p>	<p>✓ In Diagnosis Paper, undertake comparative analysis of above-mentioned set of country documents (& international frameworks) & identify urban policy document(s) to mainstream climate actions into (WHERE), / or propose using mainstreaming process to drive development of new NUP</p> <p>The urban policy document(s) into which to mainstream has/ have been identified & an annotated outline drafted (or a new climate responsive NUP outline drafted) as part of the Diagnosis Paper</p>	<p>Consensus has been reached with institutional partners & other stakeholders on content & process for mainstreaming policy formulation & implementation as proposed in the Diagnosis Paper</p>
<p>Output Phase A: Preparation: DIAGNOSIS PAPER, the content of which has been agreed by key institutions & stakeholders, containing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Goal & objectives of the mainstreaming process ✓ Summary of urban-related climate issues & diagnosis of urban & climate related policies (SWOT, gaps, priorities) ✓ Annotated outline of content to be mainstreamed into a certain policy or set of policies ✓ A preliminary strategy for mainstreaming process is outlined in broad terms, including general roles, resources & M&E 				
Phase B: Formulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prepare detailed Formulation Work Plan for Policy Proposal ✓ Conduct periodic M&E as per plan developed in Phase A: ✓ Undertake Implementation Analysis to understand legislative Institutional & administrative landscape <p>The drafting process has been well planned and executed & an Implementation Analysis has been included in the Policy Proposal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Undertake capacity development activities of Core Team or reference group if needed <p><i>Action Taken - Honiara Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Choiseul Bay Integrated Climate Change Risk and Adaptation Assessment include assessments of adaptive capacity and governance</i></p> <p>The Core Team & the Reference Group has clear assignments & capacity to complete them in time & with high quality, including periodic M&E</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Formulate Policy Proposal including clear indication of what other documents need to be aligned & estimation for budget needs & other resources to implement the mainstreaming objectives <i>Action Taken - Draft National Urban Policy has been formulated</i> ✓ Align national policy targets with international framework targets & indicators as well as review and reporting requirements as far as possible <i>Action Taken - Strong integration with the National Adaptation Plan process has been emphasized</i> <p>Text of policy proposal has been either newly formulated or adapted to include: a) climate responsive language, b) evidence on climate change status quo & trends & impact of planned climate actions, & c) concrete mainstreaming objectives & climate actions - by sectors & at national & sub-national levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Involve relevant institutions & key stakeholders in formulation process & Implementation Analysis <i>Action Taken - Stakeholder and provincial consultations for National Urban Policy development</i> <i>Action Taken - Consultations on climate change and National Urban Policy development through Solomon Islands National Urban Conference</i> <i>Action Taken - Stakeholder engagement through Participatory Settlements Upgrading Programme, a stakeholder-led process</i> <i>Next Steps - Final stakeholder meeting to take place for consensus building</i> <p>Participating institutions & stakeholders support formulation of changes & are ready to support implementation</p>
<p>Outputs Phase B: Formulation: POLICY PROPOSAL (i.e. mainstreamed national urban policy/ies document), whose content has been agreed by key institutions & stakeholders;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ and if appropriate, draft recommendations for operationalization in follow-on legislation & planning. 				

//¹ Policy here is defined as including any policies, strategies, frameworks, legislation, regulations, key programs, initiatives and plans of a normative/ guiding or of a legally binding nature

	I) Substantive process	II) Resource & Capacity Assessment & Development	III) Urban & Climate Related Policy Alignment	IV) Institutions & Stakeholders
Phase C: Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the process of having the Policy Proposal sanctioned/ adopted or agreed by the respective oversight / decision-making bodies in line with country-specific requirement <p><i>Next Steps - NUP is pending a final review and cabinet endorsement</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuously monitor process & outcomes of implementation, & create feedback mechanisms to inform future policy cycles (responsibilities defined, clear progress indicators, analysis of downstream policy documents, regular meetings with reference group & key stakeholders) <p><i>The process of adopting and operationalizing the policy has been completed</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create detailed implementation work plan on support/ coordination/ oversight by Core Team & Reference Group Support resource mobilization for implementation of mainstreamed climate actions, considering domestic & international, private & public financing sources & mechanisms & support measures to channel financial resources to sectoral & sub-national implementing bodies <p><i>Next Steps - A financing strategy is being developed in collaboration with UN-Habitat's Participatory Settlements Upgrading Programme</i></p> <p><i>Action Taken - In order to finance the climate change considerations mainstreamed into the NUP, strong integration with the National Adaptation Plan process has been emphasized.</i></p> <p><i>Action Taken - Climate Action Plans are prepared on the local level to attract external funding</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop capacities of sectoral & sub-national implementing bodies if mandated & needed (including on how to access climate financing) & support institutionalization of capacity building processes where possible <p><i>Next Steps - A financing strategy is being developed in collaboration with UN-Habitat's Participatory Settlements Upgrading Programme</i></p> <p><i>All necessary resources & capacity development for successful implementation have been provided to all key implementers</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee, encourage or assist sectoral ministries or government agencies to align existing policies & plans, or develop new ones in line with implementation objectives of the newly mainstreamed national level urban policy/ies Mandate, encourage or assist local governments to align existing policies & plans, or develop new ones in line with implementation objectives of the newly mainstreamed national level urban policy/ies <p><i>Action Taken - Climate change is being mainstreamed into Local Planning Schemes, and other local-level plans and strategies</i></p> <p><i>All linked ("downstream") documents have been aligned with new climate responsive national urban policy, enabling actors to start implementation of urban-related climate actions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate delegation of roles & responsibilities to sectoral & sub-national implementation bodies Mandate, encourage or assist local governments to align existing policies & plans, or develop new ones in line with implementation objectives of the newly mainstreamed national level urban policy/ies <p><i>Next Steps - Institutionalize SINUC as a coordination mechanism</i></p> <p><i>All relevant government bodies & other stakeholders actively & inclusively contributed to policy adoption & operationalization; their roles were clarified & if appropriate institutionalized</i></p>
Output Phase C: Implementation: POLICY ADOPTION & OPERATIONALISATION				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation plan with clear timelines, tasks & roles, confirmed resources & covering capacity development needs; Mainstreamed National Urban Policy/ies Document has been ratified (if legally binding according to country's legislative process), its directives & recommendations have been transcribed into respective laws & regulations, & operationalized in sectoral and sub-national policy documents, & plans & budgets have been aligned accordingly 				
Phase D: Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate if mainstreaming process has been effective & inclusive Evaluate if policy proposal sanctioned/ adopted or agreed by the respective oversight / decision-making bodies Evaluate if climate-responsive national urban policy has been operationalized with follow-on policies, legislation, plans etc. Plan or encourage evaluation of whether the mainstreamed/ new national urban policy has enabled implementation of urban-related climate actions <p><i>Evaluation process has been implemented & institutionalized including all relevant government bodies & stakeholders</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate if capacity building had desired impact & reached the right people Evaluate if climate responsive national level urban policy aligned with local, national & global financing opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate if mainstreaming process of national urban policy/ies fully considering existing sectoral & sub-national policies & legislation Evaluate if mainstreamed urban policy/ies aligned with targets, indicators, monitoring & review of international frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate if institutional roles, responsibilities, coordination clear & process is functioning Evaluate if all key stakeholders were meaningfully involved throughout, their resources were effectively incorporated & their needs met
Output Phase D: Evaluation: EVALUATION REPORT, whose content has been agreed by key institutions & stakeholders				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutionalisation of periodic evaluation & review of policy impacts with feed-in of learnings into subsequent policy processes 				