Climate Action Transparency



Sustainable Development Guidance Pilot Cities Footprint Project

# Pilot scope and development

# **Pilot background information**

#### **Timeframes**

- September 21 SASA presents an expression of interest to pilot the guidelines of the ICAT Sustainable Development and Transformational Change, with the objective of evaluating the impact of 2 initiatives (Footprint Project of Cities and Resilient Citizens) in relation to the contribution of progress to SDG 11 and the creation of resilience in citizens.
- October 19 SASA is selected to carry out the pilot, the scope of the piloting is defined
- November 16 ICAT approves the proposal
- November 16 ICAT notifies the need for a: No Objection Letter from a national authority to start piloting

## Pilot purpose and scope

- Pilot the ICAT Sustainable Development Guidelines within the framework of the **Cities Footprints Project (CFP)** of the SASA company.
- The piloting experience will be focused on an ex-post assessment of the impacts of the implementation of the Cities Footprints Project (CFP) and the alignment of its results towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- The pilot will provide significant insights in regard to the CFP implementation and outcomes through a policy assessment report.
- The pilot will provide feedback focused on the implementation of the ICAT Sustainable Development Guidelines, to provide meaningful observations and suggestions to improve the guidelines implementation process. Finally, the pilot process will generate a case study highlighting key lessons learned in the assessment process.

### -- Introductory Guide --



# **Pilot background information**

#### **Pilot implementing partners**

The pilot was developed by the Bolivian company Servicios Ambientales S.A.



We offer innovative low-carbon and climate resilient solutions tailored to the needs of our clients

- Bolivian company, leader in innovation in environment and climate change
- 20 years of experience in Latin-American
- Multidisciplinary team of highly qualified professionals

# Sustainable development Assessment

#### Action to be piloted

The Cities Footprint Project (www.citiesfootprint.com) developed by SASA., and financed by the Latin American Development Bank - CAF and the French Development Agency – AFD, has the ultimate goal of promoting low-carbon and climate-resilient development in Latin American (LAC) cities, applying a three-step methodology:

- 1. Assessing carbon and water footprints of local governments and cities (Using GPC GHG emission inventories)
- 2. Developing City Climate Action Plans for footprints' reduction establishing goals, and implementing pilot projects to reduce cities footprints.
- 3. Engaging relevant stakeholders (private sector, national governments, civil society groups, etc.) in the collective effort to reduce cities footprints (through footprints calculators as mobile apps, online platforms, etc.)

#### **Objectives and scope**

- The assessment was developed according to the methodology and steps outlined in <u>the ICAT Sustainable Development Guidance</u> with the objective to identify and analyse the impact of the CFP implementation in the cities of Bolivia in generating/collecting information to report their progress towards the SDGs and the Cities Readiness Indicator (CRI).
- Under this goal, the study identified environmental, social and economic impacts mostly assessed with qualitative methods (semi-structured interviews with stakeholders) to track the progress of SDGs and CRI indicators after the implementation of the CFP in five cities of Bolivia. The process to identify the dimensions, impacts and indicators,



#### **Stakeholder participation**

The process of stakeholder's participation during this assessment was developed through the following steps:

- Make initial identification of stakeholder groups and establish a first contact (via email, phone call)
- Provide all relevant information to stakeholders
- Stablish meeting and field-visit schedules
- Conduct semi-structured interviews
- Use information to improve the impact assessment
- Provide feedback to stakeholders on how their input has been used

This scheme provides with multiple opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the assessment

## Impact categories and indicators assessed

The impact categories chosen based on the principles of Relevance, Completeness, and Comparability; Relevance with the CFP scope and the local context



The indicators were assigned a dimension and an impact category based on the characteristics of each indicators following the criteria and examples given in the ICAT Sustainable Development Guidance.

# **Assessment Results**

#### **Overall impact of the CFP in the progress of cities towards reporting the SDGs**

The impact of the CFP in the cities has been **significant and beneficial** towards initiating the cities process of reporting their progress towards the SDGs.

The assessment showed that the 5 Bolivian cities have yet align and report their progress towards SDGs and CRI previous the implementation of the CFP

Due to the implementation of the CFP municipal governments have started indirectly localize 44 SDG indicators and 9 CRI indicators.

Stakeholders were familiarized with the SDGs, their goals, targets and indicators, and the methodology to quantify them.

## **Assessment Results**

#### Localization of the SDGs at city level

Adapting, implementing, and monitoring the SDGs at the local level Contextualize the metadata of each indicator according to the city's condition Establish a monitoring frequency suitable to the city's administrative processes

SDGs	Corresponding targets	Indicator(s)	Source of data		Monitoring frequency	Measurement method	Responsible entity or institution
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everyw here	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	General Sources	Household surveys including DHS, MICS, LSMS, the censuses and administrative data at regional level. World Bank stadistics report Annual reports from Water, Energy and Fuels control and regulatory authorities	The monitoring and reporting of the indicator can be repeated at regular intervals of 3 to 5 years each. Measurement and reporting need to be feasible on a global basis, i.e. not so expensive that the costs are unreasonable particularly at country level.	Proportion of Population with access to basic services two computation stages that we have applied depending on the level at which data is collected. Step 1 is getting proportion of population that have access to ALL the basic services mentioned bellow from primary data sources such as household surveys and census. Drinking water service Sanitation service Hygiene facilities Electricity Clean fuels Mobility Waste collection Health care Education Broadband internet Total population with access to ALL BS	World Bank National Statistics Institute INE Authority for the Regulation and Social Control of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation (AAPS) National Fuels Agency (ANH), Authority of Regulation and Social Control of Electricity (AE) Telecommunications and Transport Regulation and Control Authority (ATT)
			La Paz	Municipal Annual Statistics Report Territorial Integral Development Plan for the Municipality of La Paz PTDI GAMLP 2016-2020 Annual Report EPSAS			Secretariat of Planning and Territorial Development Secretariat of Transportation MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT OF INTEGRAL HEALTH AND SPORTS
			Cochabamba	Territorial Integral Development Plan for Cochababa PTDI GAMC 2016-2020 Annual Report SEMAPA			Secretariat of Planning Secretariat of Sustainable Development SECRETARIAT OF URBAN MOBILITY AND CITIZEN SECURITY
			Santa Cruz	Territorial Integral Development Plan for Santa Cruz PTDI GAMSC 2016-2020 Annual Report SAGUAPAC			Secretariat of Planning Secretariat of Public Works and Services Secretariat of Social Development Secretariat of Health Secretariat of Public Services
			El Alto	Territorial Integral Development Plan for the Municipality of El Alto PTDI GAMEA 2016-2020 Annual Report EPSAS			MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT OF Urban PLANNING AND INFRASTRUCTURE MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT OF WATER, SANITATION, ENVIRONMENTAL AND RISKS MANAGEMENT MUNICIPAL SECRETARIAT OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY
			Tarija	Territorial Integral Development Plan for the Municipality of El Alto PTDI GAMEA 2016-2020 Annual Report COSSALT			SECRETARIAT FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT SECRETARIAT OF URBAN MOBILITY GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF WATER AND BASIC SANITATION GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF URBAN WASTE MANAGEMENT

### **Assesment benefitial outcomes**

The ICAT Guidance for Sustainable Development is informed by and compatible with the SDGs and has been proved to help users to assess the impact of policies and actions in relation to SDGs, as the CFP.

To standardize and facilitate the process of monitoring, evaluation and reporting of policies, plans and projects applicable in the national context in line with transparent and internationally recognized methodologies.

It will allow the replication of the use of the guides in the development of new resilient urban development policies and actions

### Lessons learned

Determining the sustainable development impact of an action/policy should prioritize the participation of stakeholders at all levels and scales

Most SDGs indicators and metadata do not provide with a local perspective

The Bolivian cities have yet to start their reporting and monitoring process to report SDGs, furthermore they have not established baseline values and/or targets for these.

