

Climate Finance for Resilient Cities in Latin America

September 2016



Main sectors for potential GHG reductions in urban areas







Funding requires an effort in interagency coordination to attract public and private investment.

Source: EUROCLIMA Thematic Study 5 (p. 57)



The National Housing Commission (CONAVI) of Mexico has developed a system for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of a project for climate smart housing. This Nationally Appropiate Mitigation Action (NAMA) has received financing and its impact will be measured with two instruments: a simplified system with data on all involved housing units and a more complete system to measure a representative sample of houses.

monitoring

Source: EUROCLIMA Thematic Study 5 (p. 50)

Housing

selection



EUROCLIMA Thematic Study 6: Compendium

European and Latin American experiences in adaptation and mitigation with additional benefits.



Europe: Urban Sustainable Drainage Systems (USDS) - Aquaval Project, Valencia, Spain

Problems caused by more frequent and heavier rainfall due to climate change have been alleviated by installing ponds, wetlands, swamps and infiltration ditches. Water is collected from the surface, providing a natural form of pre-treatment.

These systems are much cheaper than conventional drainage systems because they imply few if any installation work, connections, tanks and excavations.

Principal source of financing: LIFE+ Programme of the European Union.

Source: EUROCLIMA Thematic Study 6



Infiltration ditches in Xátiva, Valencia, Spain

Latin America: Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) NAMA, Medellín, Colombia

This Colombian NAMA aims to construct enduring infrastructure and buildings that will lock in efficient land use and travel patterns. With a focus on the creation of TOD neighbourhoods the project includes high quality services centred on citizens' needs, such as public transport, housing, employment, leisure, trade and waste management.

Urban intervention in Medellín, Colombia



Before

After

National

commitment

(Biannual

reports to

UNFCCC)

Land use is transformed in order to serve multiple purposes (housing, trade, services and public spaces) in certain areas and to allow for an excellent combination of work, education and leisure.

Principal source of financing: multilateral. **Source:** EUROCLIMA Thematic Study 6

EUROCLIMA: Science and Policy jointly fighting Climate Change

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