



MVOTMA

Ministerio de Vivienda
Ordenamiento Territorial
y Medio Ambiente

CLIMATE COMPATIBLE CITIES

Actions and Challenges in Uruguay

Latin America Carbo Forum Conference
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SUSTAINABLE CITIES STRATEGY

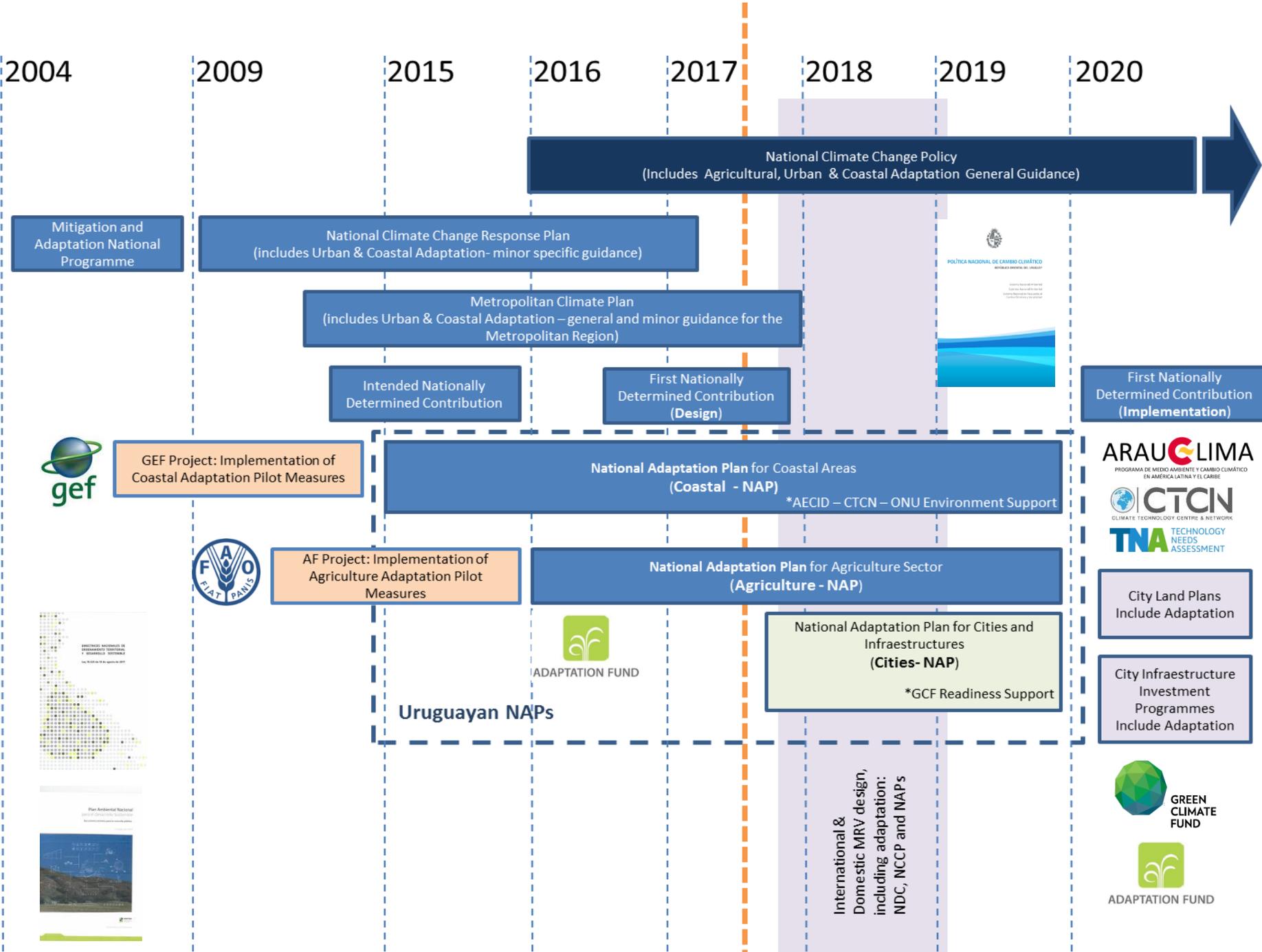
- ❖ A city that guarantees the quality of life of its inhabitants and their social integration and that promotes their competitiveness by minimizing the impacts on the environment.
- ❖ A city that offers a good endowment of green areas and universal access to quality services, and minimizes the impacts on the environment through controlled and dense urban growth.
- ❖ A city that generates integration spaces, with accessible public spaces and a heterogeneous urban and social fabric.
- ❖ A city resilient in the face of climate events and that empowers its inhabitants for the decisions that affect them, through spaces of public participation that contribute to good governance.

IDENTIFIED BARRIERS

At the national level the following barriers are recognized for the implementation of adaptation actions to variability and climate change:

- ❖ Scarce capacity of the different institutions involved to incorporate the adaptation to CC and variability approach.
- ❖ Practically non-existent guidelines relating to CC and variability for sectorial policies.
- ❖ Insufficient information regarding comparable database between environmental processes, the state of infrastructure and weather variables. It does not have universal access to global data, or disaggregated data, or locally generated.
- ❖ The collection of data and indicators is not systematic and therefore the monitoring and adjustment of planning strategies in the territory has not yet been incorporated.
- ❖ There is little information on the design of urban storm water infrastructure, such as floodplain surveys, immediate assessment of coastal floods, and evaluation of short-term, intense events within the framework of variability and climate change.

Uruguay's Climate Change Adaptation Planning



MAIN OBJECTIVES

- ❖ Reduce vulnerability to climate change by building adaptation and resilience capacities in cities, infrastructures and urban environments.
- ❖ Facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation measures into the corresponding policies, programs and activities, both new and existing, in territorial and urban planning strategies and processes.

Throughout:

- ✓ Creation and strengthening of capacities for the incorporation of adaptation to climate change in planning processes at the national, departmental and local levels.
- ✓ Improve vulnerability and risk analysis with the use of climate projections.
- ✓ Design and integration of tools and information systems to support decision making on the risks associated with climate change.
- ✓ Formulation of strategies and financing mechanisms to scale adaptation in cities.

ASSESSMENT

EVALUATION

Problem description
(hazards, vulnerabilities,
risks)

Description of
response and
management capacity
(national / local)

**Urban planification
stocktaking focused on
adaptation and management**

PREPARATORY MEASURES

Multiple
threats and
risk
assessments

Estimate new
vulnerabilities
(heat and cold
waves)

Identificate
adaptation
options

Incorporate the
ACC into
national and
local urban
development

Basic knowledge



MANAGEMENT TOOLS

PLANNING

Prioritize the ACC
in the national
and local budget
planning

**Implementation
strategy**

Improve capacity to
plan and budget
incorporating ACC

FUNDING

Extensive studies to guide
future national and local
financial investments in
ACC

Policy options to increase
ACC funding including
publicprivate partnerships

Funding strategy

OUTREACH

Communication strategy

Training strategy

Participatory workshops

MRV

Enhancing
monitoring
capacity

**Measure progres,
efectiveness and
failures**

Enhancing the
capacity of
planning,
budgeting and
implement the
most appropriate
adaptation