

ROADMAP

INCLUSIVE PLANNING

Needs Assessment module

C40
CITIES



C40 CITIES CLIMATE LEADERSHIP GROUP

The C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, now in its 13th year, connects 90+ of the world's greatest cities which have committed to tackling climate change. We bring mayors from around the world together to learn from each other in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and creating

Resilient, sustainable and inclusive cities. C40 cities represent more than 700 million urban citizens and their economies account for 25% of global GDP. Our 'deadline 2020' report sets out the critical role that the world's major cities have to play in delivering the historic Paris agreement to prevent catastrophic climate change.

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE – WRI

ROSS CENTER FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES

Ross Center for Sustainable Cities works to make urban sustainability a reality. Global research and on-the-ground experience in Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Turkey, and the United States combine to spur action that improves life for millions of people. Based on long-standing global and local experience in urban planning and mobility, WRI Sustainable Cities uses proven solutions and action-oriented tools to increase building and energy efficiency, manage water risk, encourage effective governance, and make the fast-growing urban environment more resilient to new challenges. Aiming to influence 200 cities with unique research and tools, WRI Sustainable Cities focuses on a deep cross-sector approach in four megacities on two continents, and targeted assistance to 30 more urban areas, bringing economic, environmental, and social benefits to people in cities around the globe.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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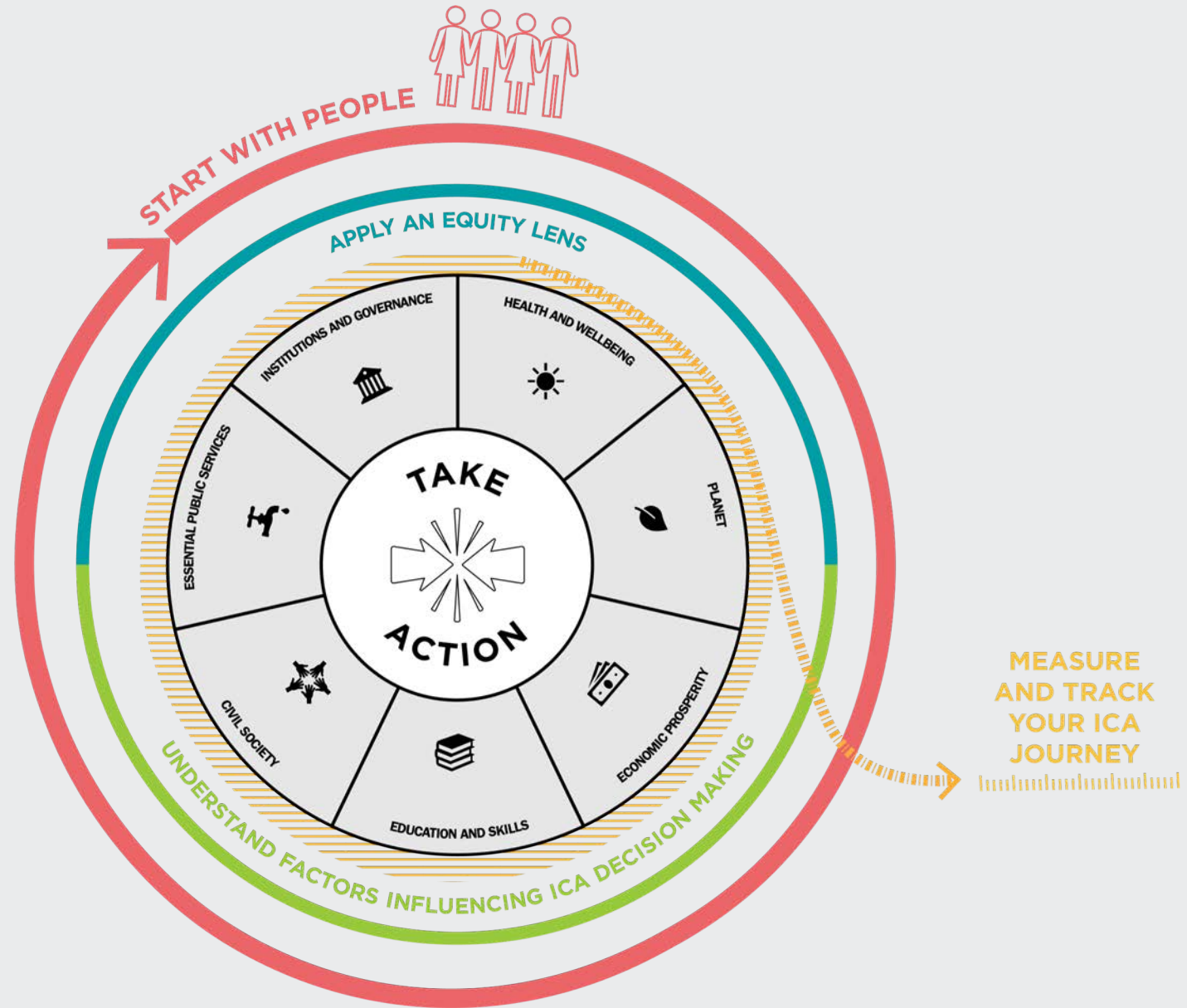
TERMINOLOGY

Term	Definition
Age	Chronological grouping based on years lived.
Community	Any individual or group who has a vested interest/influence in, or is impacted by, the project.
Disability	Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Equity	The absence of avoidable or remediable differences among groups of people, whether those groups are defined socially, economically, demographically, or geographically.
Gender and sexuality	The socially constructed characteristics of women and men – such as norms, roles and relationships of and between groups of women and men. Categories can include lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and intersex.
Hard-to-reach	Those groups or individuals within society that are typically under-represented in the engagement process or have limited capacity to be involved
Impact	Effects of climate change and/or climate action on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services and infrastructure.
Inclusivity	The practice of including relevant stakeholders and communities, particularly marginalised groups, in the policy-making and urban governance process, in order to ensure a fair policy process with equitable outcomes.
Income level	Grouping or thresholds connected to earnings of labour and/or capital. Categories typically are defined in relation to the local/national economy.
Informality status	Relationship of individuals, households, activities or firms to the formal or informal economy, typically with respect to production, employment, consumption, housing or other services.
Intersectionality	How different aspects of an individual or group's social and political identities overlap and intersect
Migrant status	Refers to the legal and immigration status of a person who changes their place of residence. Categories include locals, expatriates, documented or undocumented migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
Race and ethnicity	Race is defined as a category of humankind that shares certain distinctive physical traits. The term ethnicity is more broadly defined as large groups of people classed according to common racial, national, tribal, religious, linguistic, or cultural origin or background.
Religion	Religious or spiritual belief or preference, regardless of whether or not this belief is represented by an organised group, or affiliation with an organised group having specific religious or spiritual tenets.
Sex	Sex refers to the biological characteristics that define humans as female or male. While these sets of biological characteristics are not mutually exclusive, as there are individuals who possess both.

INTRODUCTION

Cities can drive ambitious climate action and be at the forefront of the fight against climate change. Making a strong case for action, by highlighting its multiple benefits, is instrumental in getting the job done.

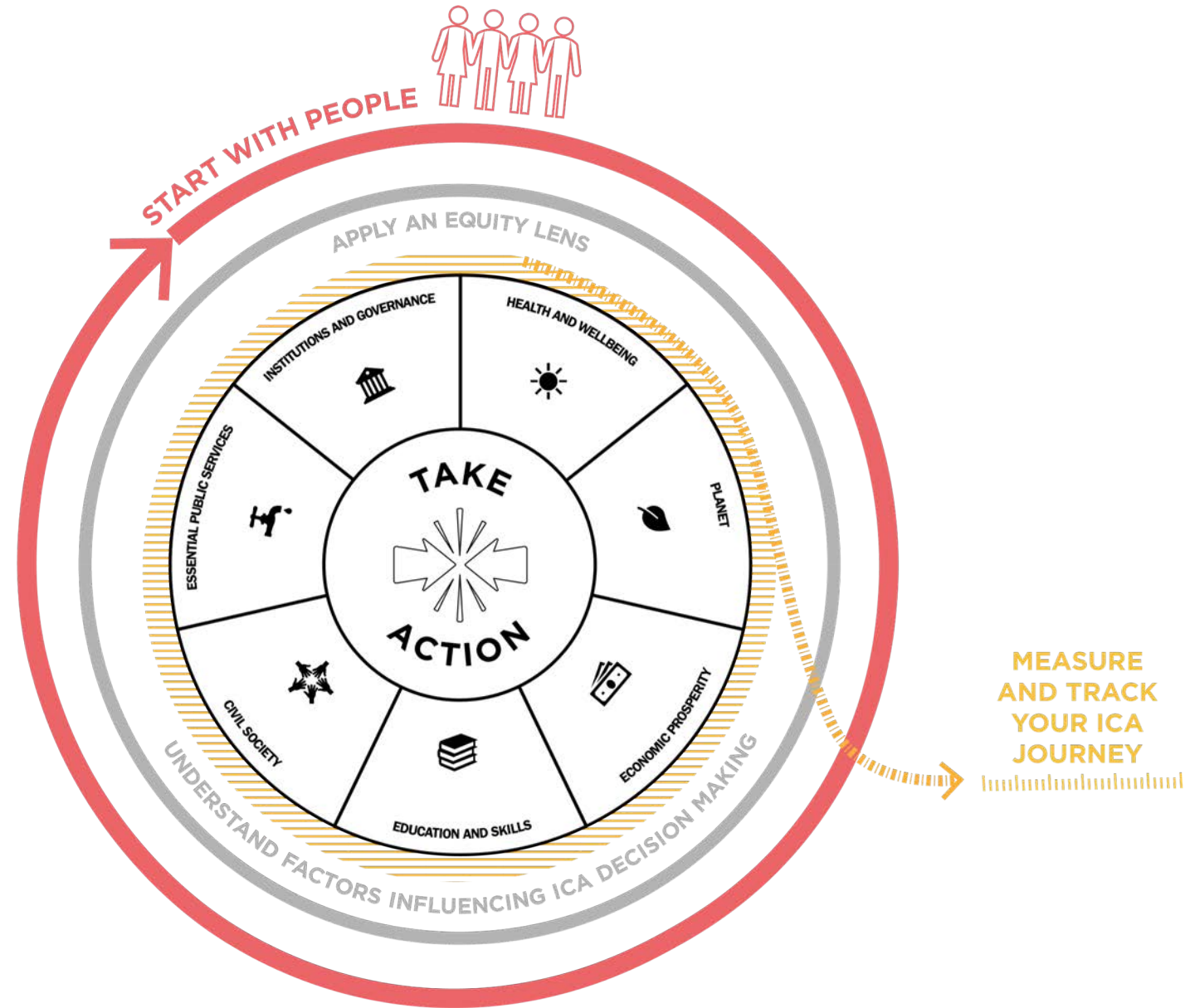
Based on the experience of working with the cities, C40 has gathered insights on the most important elements to be considered throughout the design and implementation of inclusive climate actions plans. There are five key elements and recommendations to help drive bold and ambitious action, tackling climate change while harnessing the maximum benefits for their people.



PUT PEOPLE AT THE HEART OF CLIMATE ACTIONS

Creating inclusive climate action plans involves developing co-created solutions and prioritizing local knowledge and experiences of communities on the frontline of climate change. In order to do this, urban decision-makers must put people at the heart of the climate action planning process—from vision setting, to policy design and further implementation.

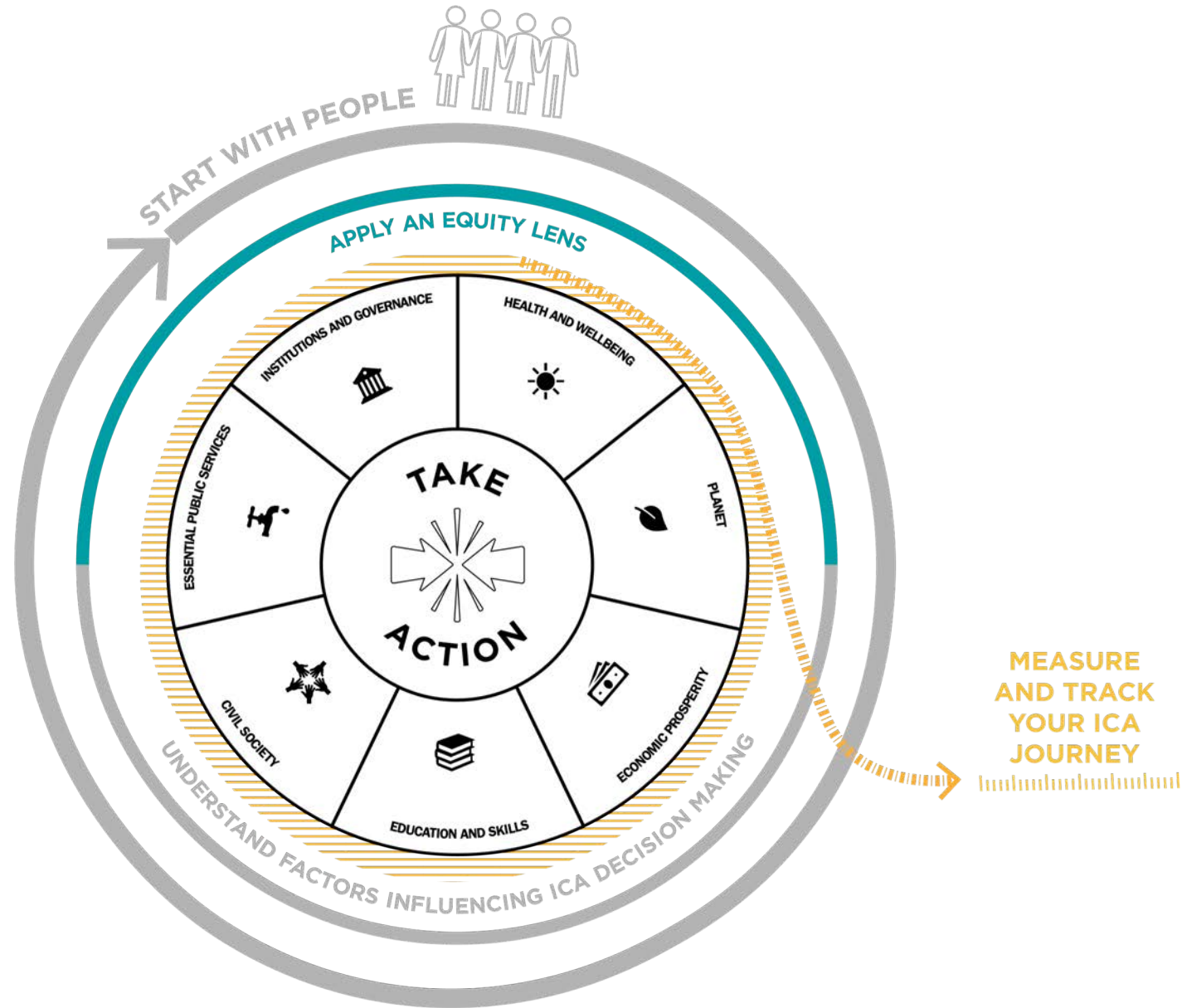
By engaging with various communities in the design and implementation of climate actions, cities can ensure an equitable distribution of benefits and protect groups most affected by climate change.



APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

In order to put people first, cities must understand how certain communities are impacted by climate change. Cities should apply an equity lens fit for their local context, to identify the most at-risk communities. Applying an equity lens allows cities to understand what existing social and economic barriers some communities might face, and how this impacts their ability to benefit from climate actions.

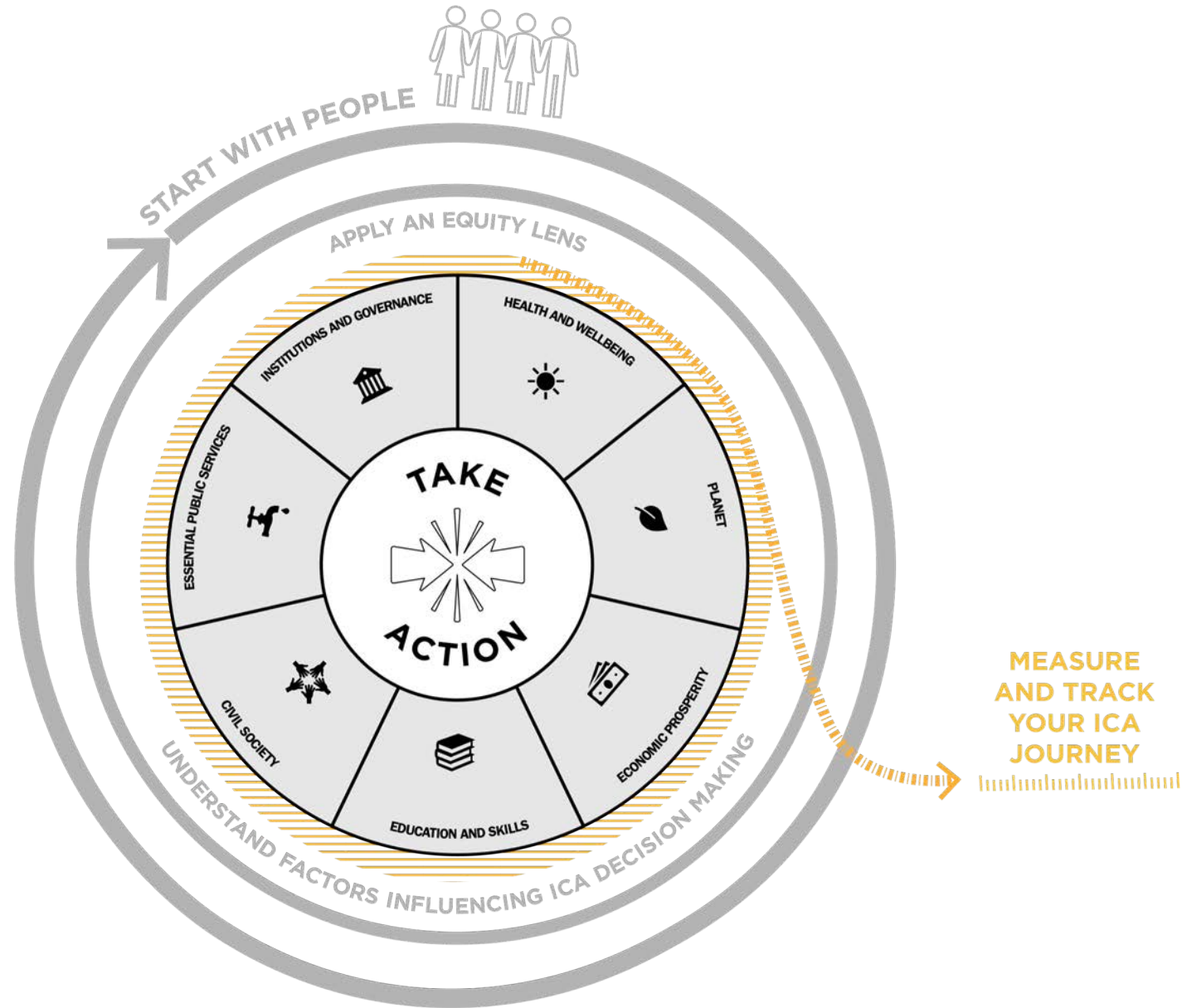
Cities must understand how access to services and policies differs amongst parts of the urban population in order to design climate policies that reach the maximum number of people. This includes: assessing the root causes of marginalisation (or social exclusion) and the lack or absence of access for certain groups in the city; deciphering key challenges around economic mobility and affordability; and finally, analysing how services and policies are distributed spatially and whether any spatial inequalities exist. By applying this equity lens while planning and designing, cities can ensure that climate actions have fair and equitable outcomes.



CONDUCT A DIAGNOSIS OF EXISTING CITY NEEDS

Based on this understanding, cities should seek to design climate actions that meet existing needs of residents, such as improving urban health and well-being, increasing economic prosperity, and promoting education and skill development.

By diagnosing the broad areas where the city is doing well—and not so well—urban planners and policy-makers can design climate policies that target specific needs.

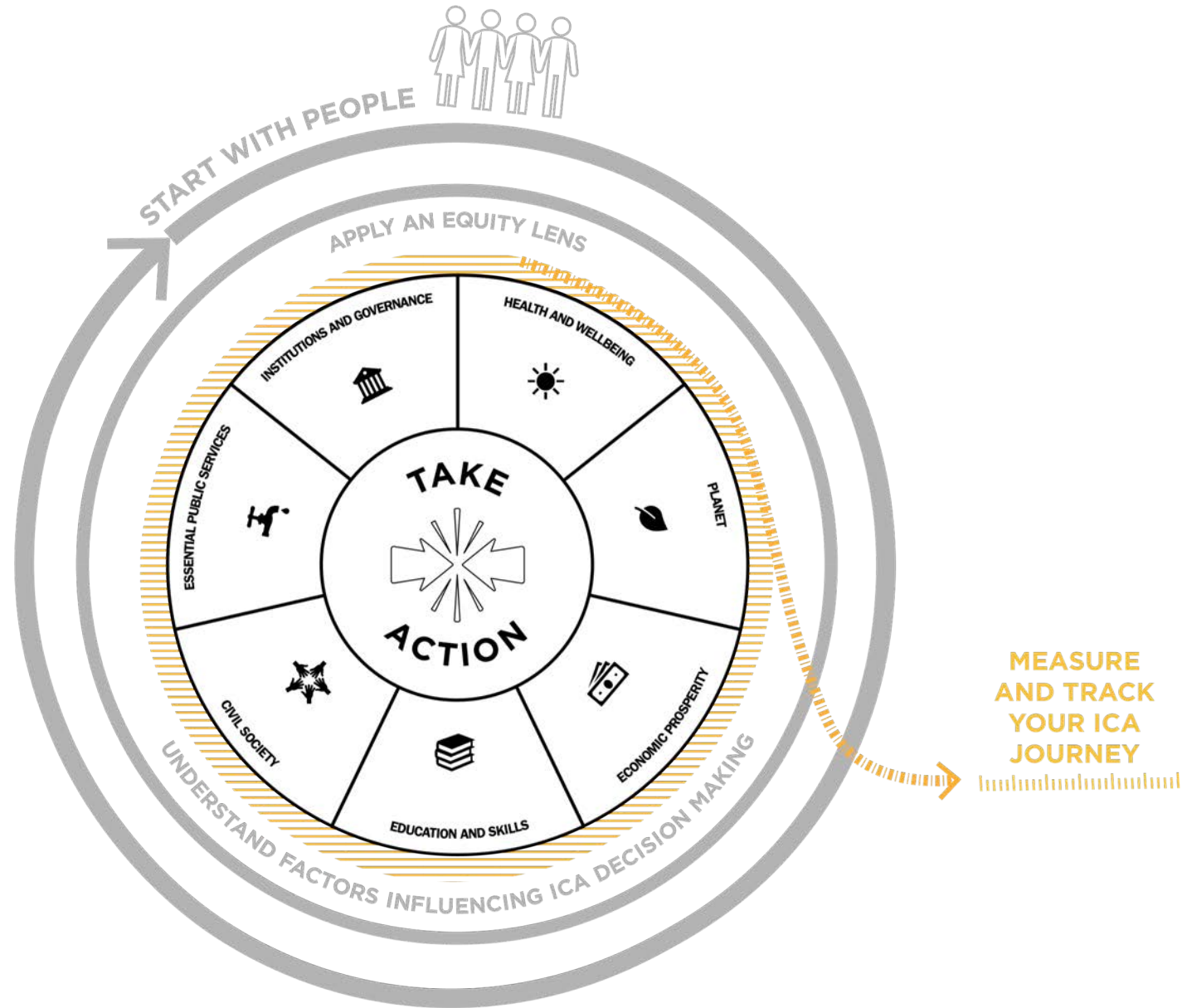


USE EVIDENCE TO TRACK THE JOURNEY

Cities should set benchmarks for their climate action plans to track progress towards their intended outcomes. This can also build momentum and ensure that a city has realistic and achievable goals for its inclusive climate action plans. Without continuous monitoring and evaluation of climate actions, cities will be ill-equipped to ensure that policies are inclusively designed and their impact equitably distributed.

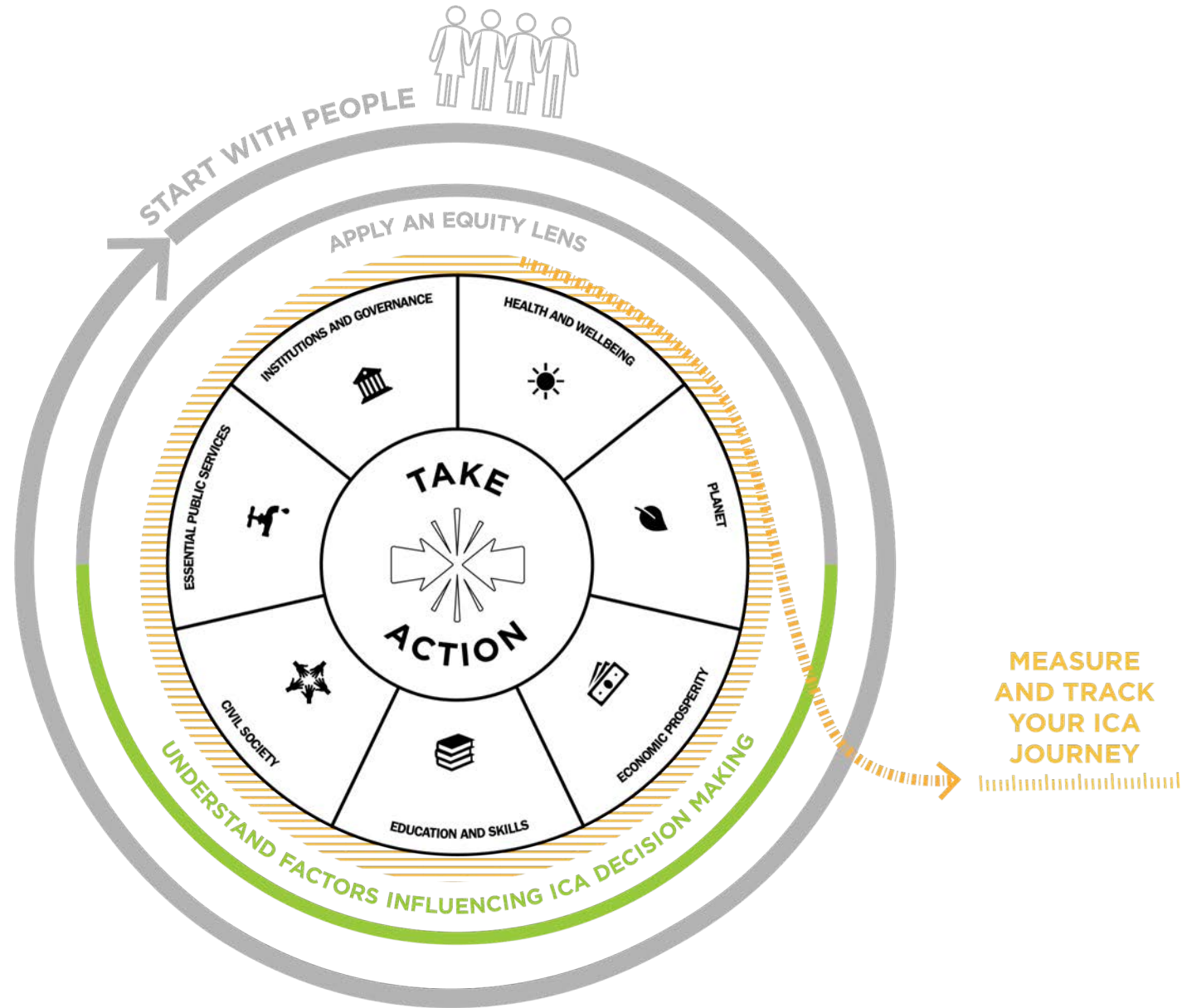
In order to understand the needs of frontline communities and track whether climate actions are delivering benefits to them, cities must gather data that is disaggregated by population group and spatial distribution.

This detailed information will allow the city to understand which communities and areas are benefitting from improved air and which are currently suffering most from existing pollution. Collecting disaggregated data can take place in parallel with community engagement efforts.



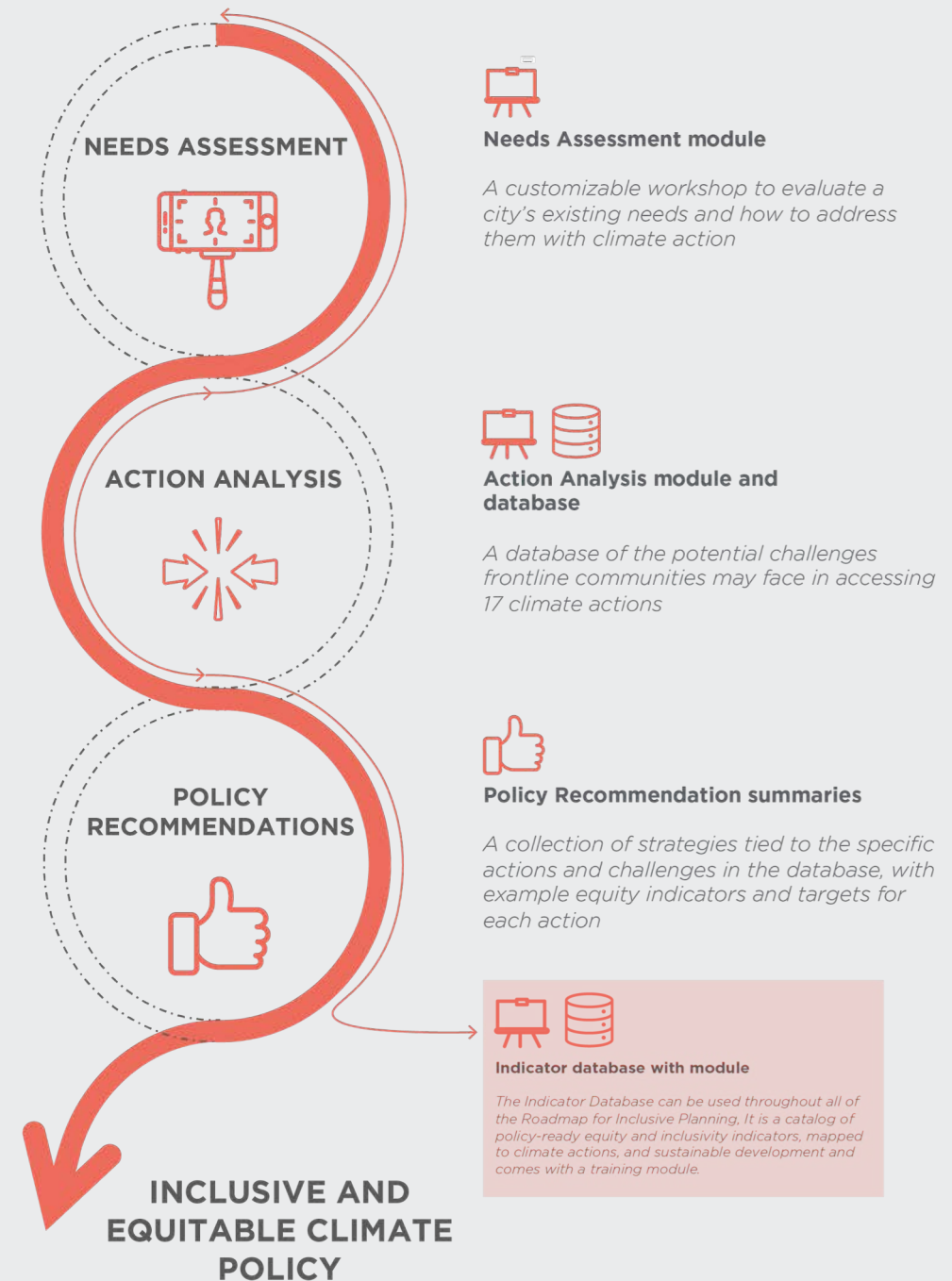
UNDERSTAND THE POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR ACTION PLANNING

Understanding the key influencing factors for a set of climate actions is crucial to designing and implementing them in an inclusive way. Cities should consider their existing governance and decision-making structures, as well as the constraints or opportunities these structures create. Those working on climate action must understand the political economy drivers responsible for existing conditions which may potentially impact the implementation of actions. This understanding will allow city decision makers and practitioners to effectively navigate the institutional, political, and administrative powers in place to implement an inclusive climate action plan that has broad impact.



SIMULTANEOUSLY TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE AND GROWING INEQUALITIES NEEDS CAREFUL PLANNING

Our research shows that while some cities and communities are testing and implementing transformational initiatives that engage and deliver benefits to a diverse group of residents, for many others, the lack of available case studies and tested techniques is a key barrier to delivering climate action in an inclusive and equitable way.



KEY STEPS TO INCLUSIVE PLANNING

1 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The first step of inclusive climate action planning is to conduct a Needs Assessment. The Needs Assessment helps to answer the question, “how might we tackle climate action based on the needs of our cities and citizens?”. Through this assessment, cities can identify both the communities that are most vulnerable to climate change and those that are the most sensitive to climate actions. Contextualising climate actions in terms of who will be most impacted helps the city ensure that selected climate actions have the widest economic, environmental, and social impact.

The Needs Assessment walks through a series of questions relevant to understanding the needs of various frontline communities and impacted groups (e.g. women, informal workers, children, people with disabilities, etc.). These questions are framed around three elements of equity—access, prosperity, and place.

Health checks throughout this guidance ensure progress towards intended outcomes of conducting the Needs Assessment (e.g., ‘we can propose methods to gather data through proxies and address data gaps’).

Relevant indicators have been imbedded throughout the Needs Assessment to help cities identify the impact of their inclusive climate action planning. These indicators can be selected from the Indicators Database and should be relevant to the climate action that the city is pursuing and for which the city has some spatially disaggregated data.

The final stage of the Needs Assessment is to understand the different factors influencing decision-making in the city. This includes identifying key governance mechanisms and political economy drivers of change that can inform how the city goes about passing and implementing inclusive climate actions.



KEY STEPS TO INCLUSIVE PLANNING

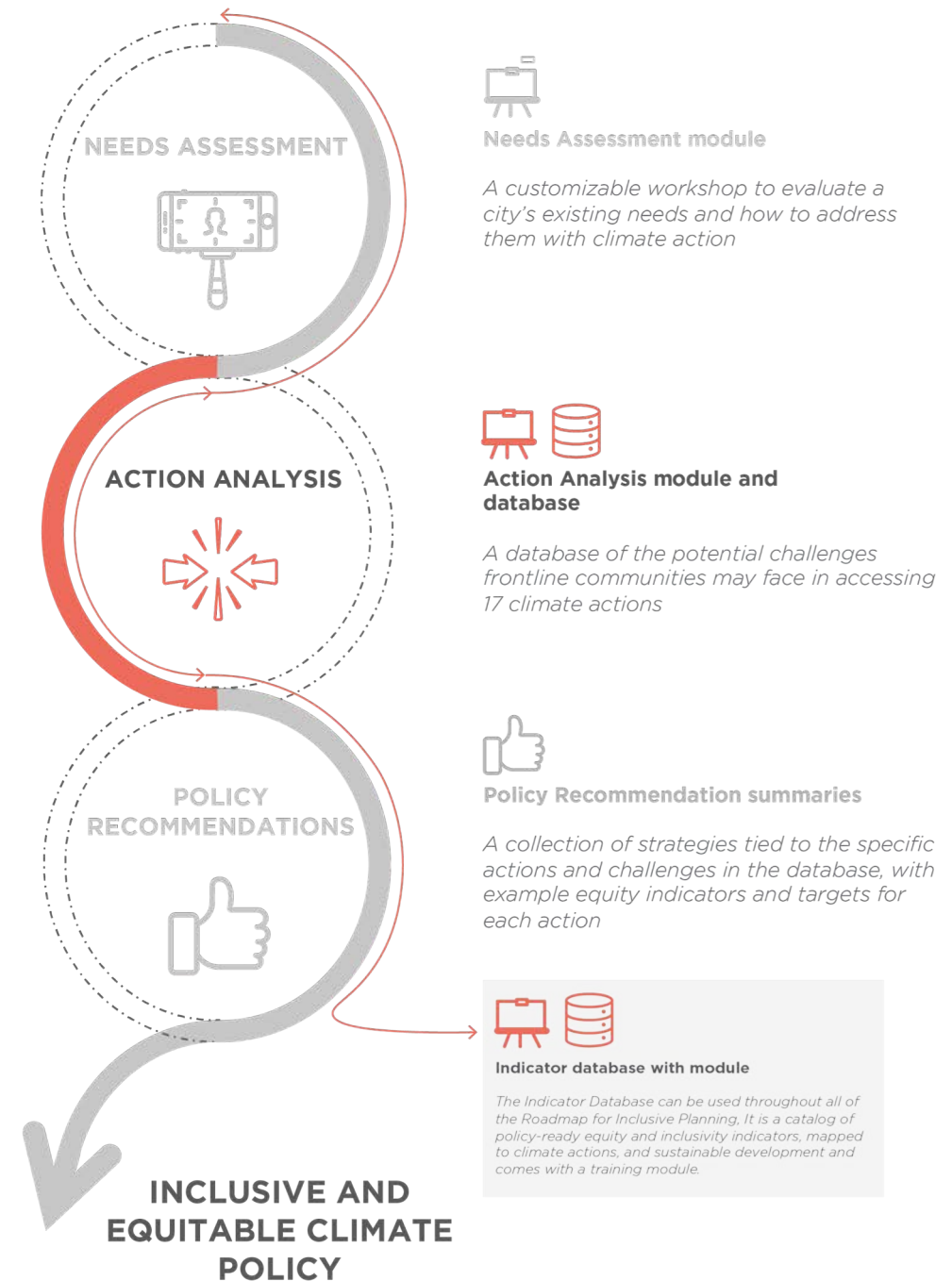
2 ACTION ANALYSIS

Next, cities can analyse the inclusivity and equity implications of potential climate actions using the Action Analysis database. This database explores the benefits and potential barriers that cities might face in implementing 17 climate policies, from creating new low-carbon building standards to improving emergency management and early warning systems for climate hazards. The benefits of each climate action are mapped to the following domains or outcome areas: health and wellbeing, planet, education and skills, economic prosperity, essential public services, civil society, and institutions and governance.

Like the Needs Assessment, the Action Analysis focuses on people. The goal of this analysis is to understand who typically accesses and benefits from potential climate actions and who may not, given existing inequities.

This analysis looks at the benefits of potential climate actions through the lenses of access and availability, prosperity and affordability and spatial inclusion and place.

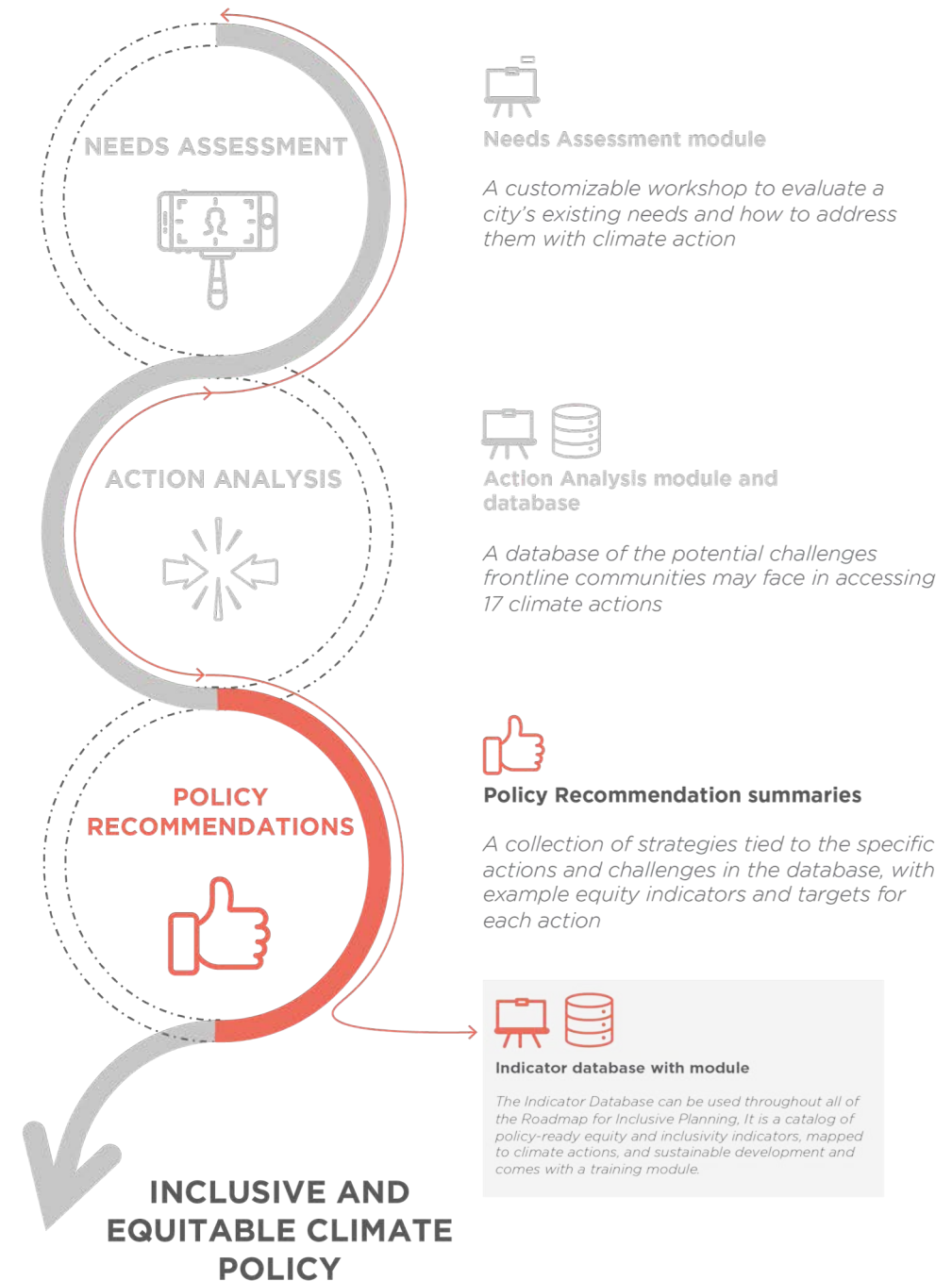
The Indicators database complements the Action Analysis, providing several indicators to measure the inclusivity and equity considerations of each climate action. Each indicator is also mapped to the city's primary domains or outcome areas. Finally, a list of priority indicators, selected for their applicability across the 17 climate actions, is provided to help cities streamline their monitoring and evaluation efforts for inclusive climate actions.



KEY STEPS TO INCLUSIVE PLANNING

3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Building on the detailed Action Analysis database, the Policy Recommendations provide clear steps for a city to take in order to implement climate actions in an inclusive way. For each action, key recommendations are provided based on city best practices from around the world. Each headline recommendation is supported by more specific steps; this additional detail helps cities implement inclusivity and equity incrementally in their climate planning. The Policy Recommendations also include the action-specific indicators that the city can use to track its progress, as well as example targets that other cities have adopted.

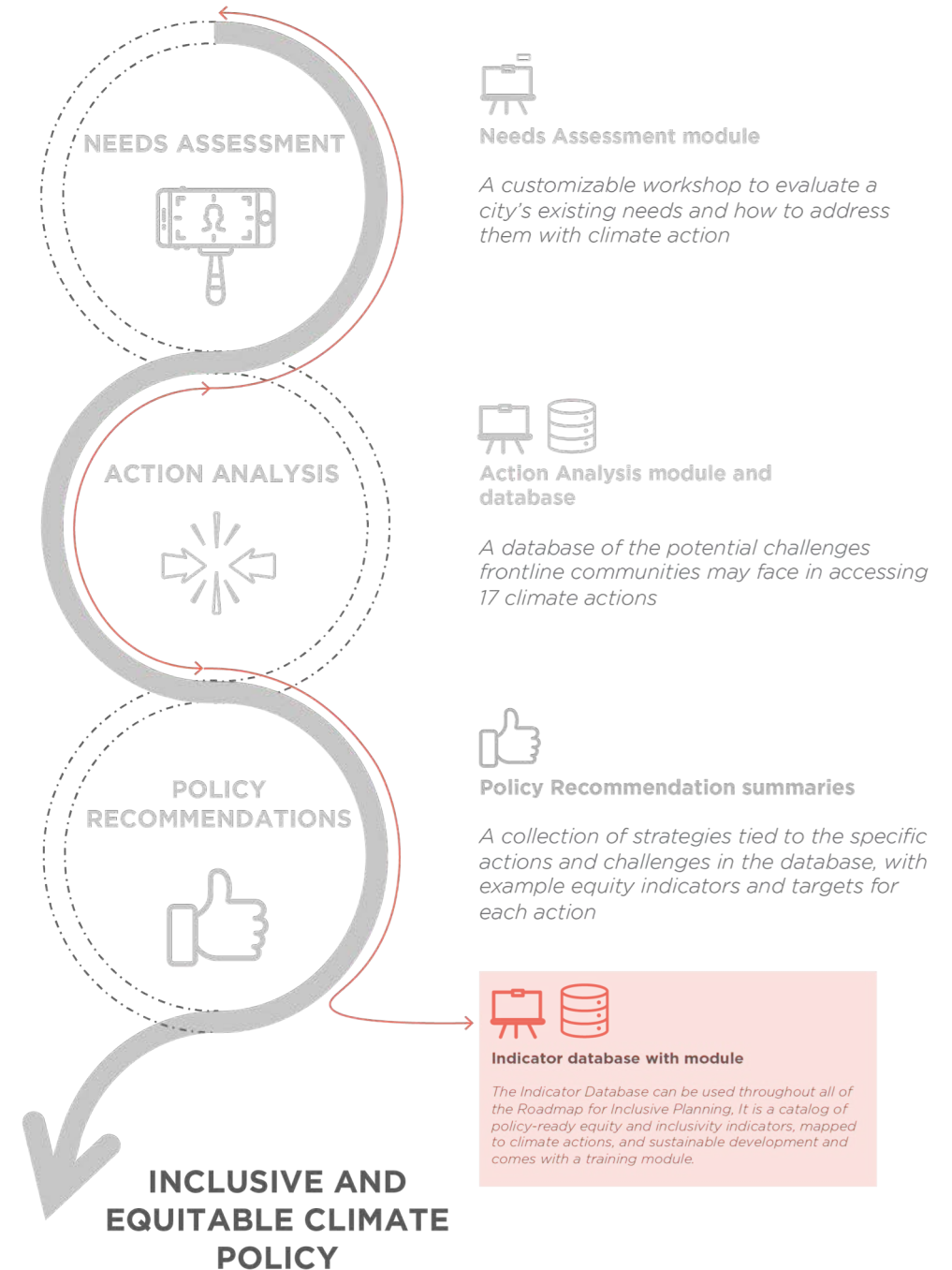


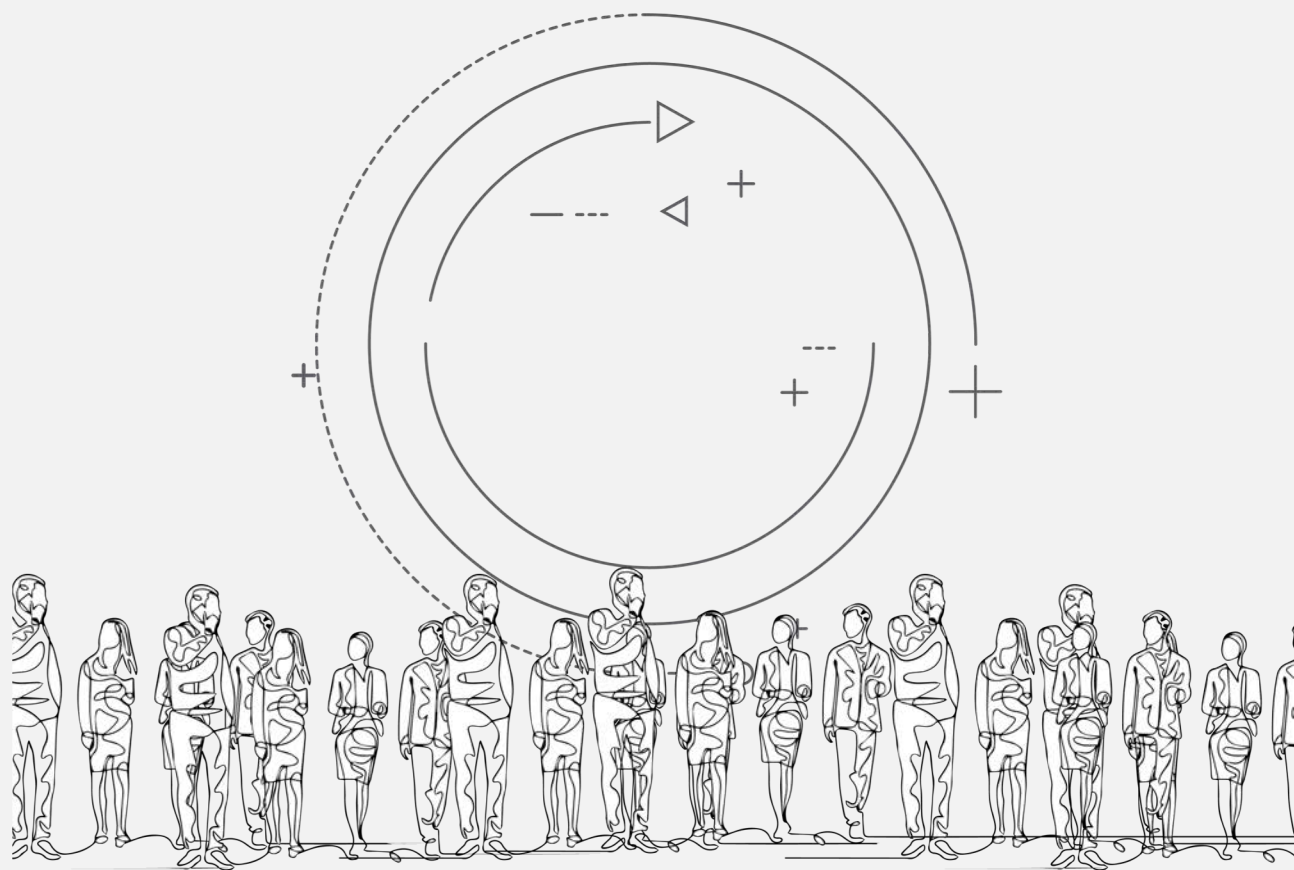
KEY STEPS TO INCLUSIVE PLANNING

USE EVIDENCE TO TRACK THE JOURNEY

Without continuous monitoring and evaluation of climate actions, cities will be ill-equipped to ensure that policies are inclusively designed and their impact equitably distributed.

This should be done throughout the three key steps of inclusive planning.





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02 APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

03 CONDUCT A CITY DIAGNOSIS

04 MEASURE AND TRACK THE JOURNEY

05 UNDERSTAND FACTORS INFLUENCING
CITY DECISION-MAKING

5 steps to establish an inclusive climate action Needs Assessment

1 Start with people

Which groups or frontline communities are most crucial to consider in your city?



2 Apply an equity lens

How is access to services and policies distributed among different groups and communities in your city?



3 Conduct a city diagnosis

In which key city domains or sectors can progress be made? How can we define and quantify success?



4 Measure and track the journey

What indicators can we use to track progress in key city domains or sectors?



5 Understand factors influencing city decision-making

What is feasible in the current political economy? What are the existing institutional and governance mechanisms in place to drive inclusive climate actions forward?





Each step will begin with an exploration of 3 key considerations



Why?

Why should your city consider this step?



How?

How could your city carry out this step?



What is the outcome?

What might your city expect to gain after completing this step?



01

START WITH PEOPLE

Which groups or frontline communities are most crucial to consider in your city?

Key Considerations: Start with people



Why?

To ensure common understanding of key impacted groups and frontline communities in the city and take this into consideration before designing or implementing new climate actions.



How?

By identifying key impacted groups and frontline communities in the city and assessing why these key impacted groups have been identified.

What is the outcome?

A list of groups or frontline communities that are likely to be most impacted by climate change and climate actions in the city.





EQUITY

The absence of avoidable or remediable differences among groups of people, whether those groups are defined socially, economically, demographically, or geographically.

A woman wearing a traditional conical hat and a dark shirt is pushing a bicycle cart filled with various goods, including plastic containers and bags, along a street. The background shows a residential area with buildings and a white fence. The image has a slightly blurred, motion-captured feel.

INCLUSIVITY

The practice of including relevant stakeholders in the policy-making and urban governance process, particularly disadvantaged groups, in order to create equity and ensure a fair policy process with successful outcomes.

The three pillars of inclusive climate action



Inclusivity of Process

Engagement of a wide range of communities and stakeholders, with a particular focus on increasing **participation and ownership** of populations adversely affected by inequality.



Inclusivity of Policy

Designing to ensure **fairness in and accessibility** of climate programmes, actions and policies.



Inclusivity of Impact

Equitable distribution of the impact of climate programmes, actions and policies, together with indicators that can monitor and evaluate this impact.

Is your city's current climate action planning process inclusive? ...or exclusive?



Inclusivity of Process



Inclusivity of Policy



Inclusivity of Impact



Exclusive Process

Selective community participation.



Inequitable Policy

Allocation of resources without attention to **social/political dynamics** and **assessing impacts** on all groups.



Inequitable Impacts

Disproportionate negative impact on disadvantaged groups and positive impact on those with means.



IMPACT

Effects of climate change and/or climate action on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services and infrastructure.



FRONTLINE GROUPS

People (individuals or communities, etc.) who experience the first, and often the worst, effects of climate change.

E.g. those most dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, the economically or socially disadvantaged, those lacking economic and political capital and those that have fewer resources to prepare for and cope with climate disruptions.



IMPACTED GROUPS

Communities (individuals, groups, etc.) that face direct or indirect impact from climate change and/or climate action.











Who else might be impacted?

The impacted group 'women' is just one gender group that could be considered in your city. Reflect on other gender groups that may be particularly impacted by climate change and municipal policy in the city.

Key ICA terms and icons

Inclusivity Focus	Icon	Impacted Group	Definition
Income level		Low-income communities	Grouping or thresholds connected to earnings of labor and/or capital. Categories typically are defined related to the local/national economy.
Migrant status		Migrants	Refers to the legal and immigration status of a person who changes their place of residence. Categories include locals, expatriates, documented or undocumented migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
Gender		e.g. Women	The socially constructed characteristics of women and men – such as norms, roles and relationships of and between groups of women and men. Categories typically include lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and intersex, and traditional biological sex categories of male and female.
Race and ethnicity		Racial and ethnic minorities	Race is defined as a category of humankind that shares certain distinctive physical traits. The term ethnicity is more broadly defined as large groups of people classed according to common racial, national, tribal, religious, linguistic, or cultural origin or background.
Religion		Religious minorities	Religious or spiritual belief of preference, regardless of whether this belief is represented by an organized group, or affiliation with an organized group having specific religious or spiritual tenets.
Informality status		Informal communities (e.g. residents, workers)	Relationship of individuals, households, activities or firms to the formal or informal economy, typically with respect to production, employment, consumption, housing and/or land.
Disability		People with disabilities	Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective access to and participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Age		Elderly, Youth, Children	Chronological grouping based on years lived.
Working conditions		Outdoor workers, temporary workers, workers in transitioning industries	Working conditions cover a broad range of topics and issues, from working time (hours of work, rest periods, and work schedules) to remuneration, as well as the physical conditions and mental demands that exist in the workplace and job stress for workers in transitioning industries (e.g. fossil fuels).



START WITH PEOPLE

A FOCUS ON IMPACTED GROUPS

Think about the groups that will be most impacted by climate change in your city

- Which of these impacted communities are most in need or at risk in your city? Why?
- How are those communities impacted by existing municipal policy?
- How are those communities impacted by climate change?

Keep this handy

TOP TIP



You will use this information in the following steps so keep it handy and neat.

Inclusivity Focus	Icon	In your city?	Impacted Group	Answers
Income level		<input type="checkbox"/>	Low-income communities	
Migrant status		<input type="checkbox"/>	Migrants	
Gender		<input type="checkbox"/>	e.g. Women	
Race and ethnicity		<input type="checkbox"/>	Racial and ethnic minorities	
Religion		<input type="checkbox"/>	Religious minorities	
Informality status		<input type="checkbox"/>	Informal communities (e.g. residents, workers)	
Disability		<input type="checkbox"/>	People with disabilities	
Age		<input type="checkbox"/>	Elderly, Youth, Children	
Working conditions		<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor workers, temporary workers, workers in transitioning industries	
ADD ANY ADDITIONAL IMPACTED GROUPS ON THE FOLLOWING LINES:				



Health Check

☐

We have reviewed and understand the definitions for *inclusivity* and *equity*.

☐

We have reviewed and understand the definitions for *impact*, *impacted groups* and *frontline communities*.

☐

We can identify groups and frontline communities in the city that are most likely to be impacted by climate change, municipal policy, and climate actions.

☐

We have discussed and identified whether our city's current climate action planning process is exclusive or inclusive and the reasons why this is the case.

Not quite ready? Return to
Start with people



02

APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

How is access to services and policies distributed among different groups and communities in your city?



APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

Key Considerations: Apply an equity lens



Why?

To understand and identify existing inclusivity and equity challenges for key frontline communities and impacted groups:



How?

By exploring inclusivity and equity challenges across three aspects: access, and availability, prosperity and affordability, and spatial inclusion and place.



Access



Prosperity



Place

What is the outcome?

An explanation of the primary equity and inclusion challenges faced by key frontline communities and impacted groups.





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

Key Considerations: Apply an equity lens

Using your findings from *Start with people*, ask the following equity questions to understand how impacted groups and frontline communities may be unequally affected.

Access



Definition:

Understanding of root causes for marginalization (or social exclusion) and lack/absence of access for certain groups in the city

Example: A new bus route will be established in the city

To understand the root causes for marginalization and identify the key equity challenges related to access, try asking the following questions:

- 1. Who will be using the new bus route?** Who will be present and will not be present on this new bus route?
- 2. For all those who will use/will not use the service, ask why?** Will they have physical accessibility to the bus system? Will they be able to get on to a bus easily? Find the bus stop? Have a safe and comfortable place to sit in the buses?



APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON ACCESS AND GENDER

- Do all gender groups have equal access to public spaces in your city? Consider differences in how gender groups experience safety after dark in these spaces, as well as the physical accessibility within and to these spaces. What are some barriers and challenges these groups face in accessing these spaces?
 - What are the different barriers and challenges that different gender groups face in accessing public services in your city? Try categorising by gender group. Consider differences in how gender groups experience access to education, health services, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and energy services.
 - What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist?
 - Do the same barriers apply to women, men and different LGBT groups?
- What do you think is the perception of different gender groups (particularly women and LGBT) of safety in your city?
 - Do all gender groups have equal rights and political voice? Give examples of why or why not.





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON ACCESS AND INCOME LEVEL

- What is the level of income inequality in your city? Is it high?
 - Are there population groups and/or neighborhoods that have historically been low-income? Why?
 - What are the different barriers and challenges that different income groups face in accessing public services in your city? Try categorising by income group. Consider differences in how income groups experience access to education, health services, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and energy services.
 - Do all income groups have equal access to public spaces in your city? Consider differences in how income groups experience safety and physical accessibility within and to these spaces. What are some barriers and challenges these groups face in accessing these spaces?
 - What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist?
- What policies or programmes currently exist to support low-income people in the city?
 - Do all income groups have equal rights and political voice? Give examples of why or why not.
 - Are low-income communities concentrated in specific locations? Explain the geographic concentration of income groups and communities in your city.





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

A FOCUS ON ACCESS AND RELIGION & RACE OR ETHNICITY

- What are the different barriers and challenges that different religious and/or racial/ethnic groups face in accessing public services in your city? Try categorizing by group. Consider differences in how these groups experience access to education, health services, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and energy services.
 - Do all religious and/or racial/ethnic groups have equal access to public spaces in your city? Consider differences in how religious and/or racial/ethnic groups experience safety in these spaces, as well as the physical accessibility within and to these spaces. What are some barriers and challenges these groups face in accessing these spaces?
 - What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist?
 - Are there racial, ethnic, and religious groups that are typically marginalized in your city, with limited rights and limited political voice? Which groups are these? How are they marginalized and what are some root causes of this?
- Do any protections exist for religious and/or racial/ethnic groups in your city?
 - Are these communities concentrated in specific locations in the city? Explain the geographic concentration of religious and/or racial/ethnic communities in your city.





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON ACCESS AND INFORMALITY STATUS

- How does your city define formal and informal conditions?
 - Are informal settlements common in your city?
 - Can you explain the geographical distribution of these informal settlements? Why are they located where they are?
 - Does your city have a significant number of informal workers (e.g., street vendors, waste pickers, home-based workers in informal settlements)?
 - Do informal settlers and/or informal workers have equal access to public spaces in your city? Consider how these groups experience safety in these spaces, as well as the physical accessibility within and to these spaces. What are some barriers and challenges these groups face in accessing these spaces?
 - What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist? Consider, for example, the way in which informal workers use public space, levels of crime in public spaces (if any) within slums, and the presence of community watch groups in informal settler communities.
- What are the different barriers and challenges that informal settlers and/or informal workers face in accessing public services in your city? Consider differences in how these groups experience access to education, health services, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and energy services.
 - What conditions do informal settlement dwellers and informal workers face in terms of livelihood or tenure security and overall political and voting rights?
 - What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist?





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON ACCESS AND MIGRANT STATUS

- How high are migration levels in the city? About what proportion of the population is comprised of migrants?
 - What different migrant groups exist in your city?
 - Are migrants likely to stay for several years in the same location or only for the short term (a year or two)?
 - What are some barriers and challenges migrants face in accessing public spaces and services?
 - Explain the geographical distribution of these migrant groups in the city. Why are they located where they are?
 - What are the different barriers and challenges that migrant groups face in accessing public services in your city? Consider differences in how these groups experience access to education, health services, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and energy services.
- Do migrant groups have equal access to public spaces in your city? Consider how these groups experience safety in these spaces, as well as the physical accessibility within and to these spaces. What are some barriers and challenges these groups face in accessing these spaces?
 - What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist?
 - What conditions do migrant groups face in terms of livelihood or tenure security and overall political and voting rights?





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON ACCESS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

- Are there workers in certain industries or sectors that may be particularly impacted by climate change and/or climate actions?
 - Which sectors are these? Are these predominantly formal or informal sectors?
 - How does your city define formal and informal working conditions?
 - Explain the geographical distribution of formal/informal sectors in your city? Why are they located where they are?
 - What are the different barriers and challenges that formal and informal workers face in accessing public services in your city? Consider differences in how these groups experience access to education, health services, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and energy services.
 - Do formal and informal workers have equal access to public spaces in your city? Consider how these groups experience safety in these spaces, as well as the physical accessibility within and to these spaces. What are some barriers and challenges these groups face in accessing these spaces?
- What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist?
 - What conditions do formal and informal workers face in terms of livelihood or tenure security and overall political and voting rights?



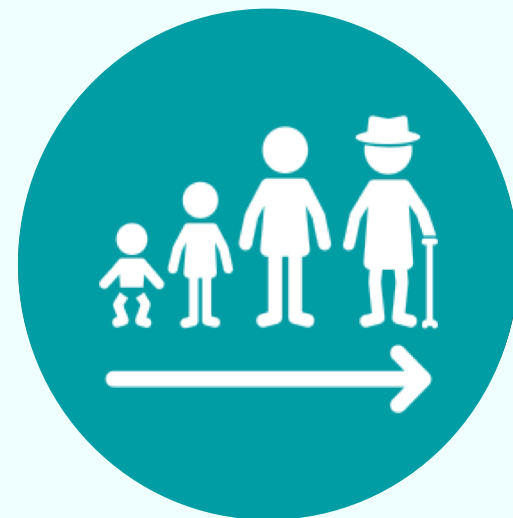


APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON ACCESS AND AGE

- What are the different barriers and challenges that age groups (including the elderly, children, or youth) face in accessing public services in your city? Consider differences in how these groups experience access to education, health services, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and energy services.
- Do all age groups have equal access to public spaces in your city? Consider how these groups experience safety in these spaces, as well as the physical accessibility within and to these spaces. What are some barriers and challenges these groups face in accessing these spaces?
- What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist?
- Are there policies that protect and support senior citizens in the city? What are some examples?
- Are there facilities and programs for children and youth? What are some examples?
- Are there regulations protecting children from child labor in the city?
- Do all these age groups have equal access to political participation? Why do these differences exist? Are these differences just?





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON ACCESS AND DISABILITY

- How does your city define ability and disability? Are there different types of recognized disabilities in your city? Are there any other disabilities that are not recognized?
 - What are the different barriers and challenges that people with disabilities face in accessing public services in your city? Consider differences in how these groups experience access to education, health services, water and sanitation, transport, housing, and energy services.
 - Do all people, including people with disabilities, have equal access to public spaces in your city? Consider how these groups experience safety in these spaces, as well as the physical accessibility within and to these spaces. What are some barriers and challenges these groups face in accessing these spaces?
- What factors shape these different experiences? Why do these factors exist?
 - Are there policies that support people with disabilities in your city? Provide examples, with details on which types of disabilities are included or excluded in these policies,





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

Key Considerations: Apply an equity lens

Using your findings from *Start with people*, ask the following equity questions to understand how impacted groups and frontline communities may be unequally affected.

Prosperity



Definition:

Understanding key challenges around economic mobility and affordability for frontline communities and impacted groups.

Example: A new bus route will be established in the city

To understand the key challenges around the economic mobility and affordability for impacted groups, consider asking the following questions:

- 1. Will everyone who uses this bus route be able to pay the corresponding bus fare?** Which urban residents might have trouble paying this fare?
- 2. Will people who use this bus route have to transfer to another form of public transport on either end of their journey?** If so, how will this affect the total cost of their trip? Are there some groups or communities who are more likely to take multiple trips to reach their destination?



APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

A FOCUS ON PROSPERITY AND GENDER

- What is the level of participation of women & openly LGBT people in the workforce?
- What is the gender balance in leadership positions in the workforce? Are women and young girls encouraged to lead within working environments?
- Are working environments in your city gender-conscious & gender neutral? Consider different sectors (e.g. industry, healthcare, hospitality, etc.)?
- Are women's land, credit, and property ownership rights the same as men's?
- Are there policies in place to encourage women's participation in the economy? Land-ownership? What are the existing implications of these policies for women's prosperity?
- What are some barriers and challenges for women & LGBT groups in the workforce? In land ownership? In access to credit?





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

A FOCUS ON PROSPERITY AND INCOME LEVEL

- What is the level of unemployment in your city?
- Does the informal market have a major role to play in your city's economy?
- Are low-income people able to afford the following key city services: housing, water, sanitation, transportation, energy, health, education? Why or why not?
- Explore the issue of economic mobility in your city. Are low-income people able to find job opportunities in thriving sectors of the city's economy? Why or why not?
- Are there welfare policies in place or established unions in the city to protect low-income communities struggling with unemployment? To what extent do these policies and services support low-income communities?





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON PROSPERITY AND RELIGION & RACE OR ETHNICITY

- Are religious, racial or ethnic populations represented in key sectors of the city's economy? Why or why not? Are there marked differences in the participation of these groups in certain sectors over others?
- Are religious, ethnic or racial groups able to find job opportunities in thriving sectors of the city's economy? Why or why not?
- Are working environments in your city open & respectful to different religious, ethnic or racial groups? Consider different sectors (e.g. industry, healthcare, hospitality, etc.)?
- Do members of religious, ethnic or racial groups participate in education or skill-building opportunities? To what extent?
- Do any safety nets or protections exist for these groups? What are the existing implications of these policies? To what extent are they effective?





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

A FOCUS ON PROSPERITY AND INFORMALITY STATUS

- Do informal workers earn a decent wage in the city? Why or why not?
- Do informal workers face harassment and exclusion in the city?
- Do they have rights to public services, public space?
- Are there climate actions in place currently that are affecting the traditional working sectors of informal working communities in your city? Why are they affecting them? How are they affected?
- Do any safety nets or protections exist for these groups? What are the existing implications of these policies? To what extent are they effective?





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON PROSPERITY AND MIGRANT STATUS

- Are migrants able to find jobs in the city with decent wages and working conditions? Why or why not?
- Which sectors or industries do migrants typically find work in? How do migrants experience job security within these sectors in comparison to non-migrants? Are migrant workers exploited in terms of working hours, unsafe or unsanitary work conditions, or very low wages?
- Do migrants participate in education or skill-building opportunities?
- What type of migration is predominant in the city (seasonal or permanent, within the state/country or from outside the state/country)?
- Are migrants able to access credit and or buy property in your city? Why or why not?
- Do any safety nets or protections exist for these groups? What are the existing implications of these policies? To what extent are they effective?





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON PROSPERITY AND WORKING CONDITIONS

- Are workers in specific sectors exploited in terms of long work hours, unsafe or unsanitary work conditions, or very low wages?
- Are workers in specific sectors or locations subject to additional burdens of climate change such as increased flooding, increased heat, or more variable extreme weather?
- Are there workers in sectors connected to fossil fuels that will be negatively impacted as this sector is phased out?
- Are there climate actions currently in place that are affecting some working groups more than others? How are they affected?



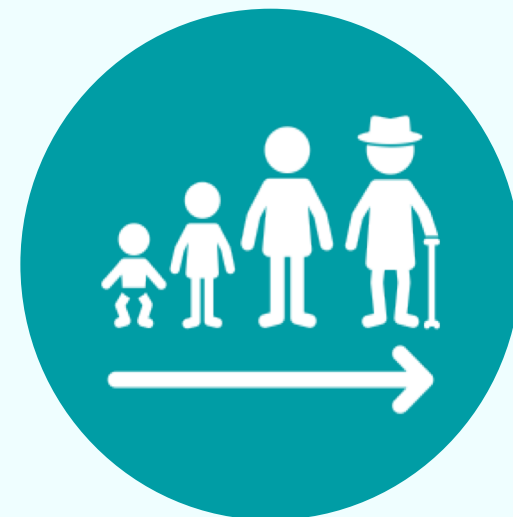


APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON PROSPERITY AND AGE

- Do youth have access to decent job opportunities in key sectors of the city's economy? What job opportunities are open to elderly people (if applicable)?
- Do any safety nets or protections exist for different age groups in the labor force? Consider pension/provision schemes, threat of child labor, youth skill building programs, etc. What are the existing implications of these policies? To what extent are they effective?
- Can individuals of all ages access education, healthcare, recreation and other amenities in the city?
- What are the challenges and threats experienced by different age groups (e.g. elderly, children, youth) in low-income communities? Consider issues of exploitation in the workforce, recruitment and job opportunities, involvement and exposure to crime, etc.





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON PROSPERITY AND DISABILITY

- What disabilities are recognized and represented within the workforce of the city?
- Are people with disabilities able to find decent jobs in key sectors of the city's economy? Why or why not?
- Do any safety nets, provisions or protections exist for people with disabilities in the labor force? Consider skill-building programs, inclusion requirements, provisions for low-income people with disabilities etc. What are the existing implications of these policies? To what extent are they effective?
- Please provide details about the different categories of disabilities considered.





APPLY AN EQUITY LENS

Key Considerations: Apply an equity lens

Using your findings from *Start with people*, ask the following equity questions to understand how impacted groups and frontline communities may be unequally affected.

Place



Definition:

Understanding the importance of considering actions spatially and addressing spatial inequalities in the city.

Example: A new bus route will be established in the city

To understand how this bus route will have equitable impact spatially, use a map to identify neighborhoods and areas that would be covered by this bus route. Consider asking the following questions:

- 1. Highlight and prioritize areas/neighborhoods on a map that are hotspots for frontline communities and impacted groups.** Does the route serve the areas where key impacted groups and frontline communities are living and working?
- 2. Does the bus route connect these groups and communities to economic and educational opportunities?** To key essential public services?



APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON PLACE

- In which locations are infrastructure and essential services (energy, housing, waste management, transportation, water and sanitation, health and education centers, parks and open space) lacking in the city? How can you explain the differences in the spatial distribution of this infrastructure? What factors influence these differences?
 - How does the quality of services vary across the city? What factors influence these differences?
 - Which areas of the city face climate hazards? Which areas of the city face the greatest climate risk (e.g., highly exposed areas, low lying coastal locations, riverbanks, areas prone to flooding)?
 - In which locations are low-income households, informal settlements, racial, ethnic and religious groups concentrated in the city? How does this correspond with availability of infrastructure and climate hazards and risks?
- Which are the new growth areas of the city and what type of built infrastructure (formal or informal) can be observed in these areas? Which parts of the population can afford to live in these locations? Are essential services and infrastructure keeping up with this growth? If not, why?
 - Which locations have a high degree of crime and violence? Why?
 - Are there other spatial inclusion issues to consider in the city?

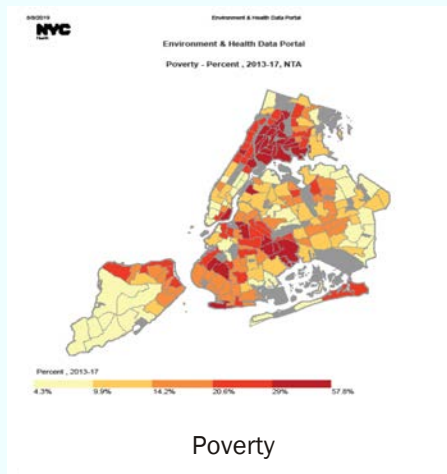
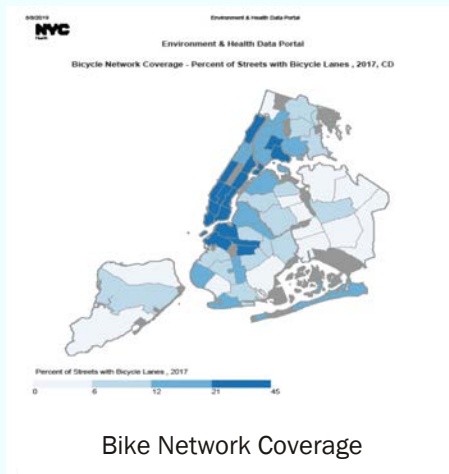
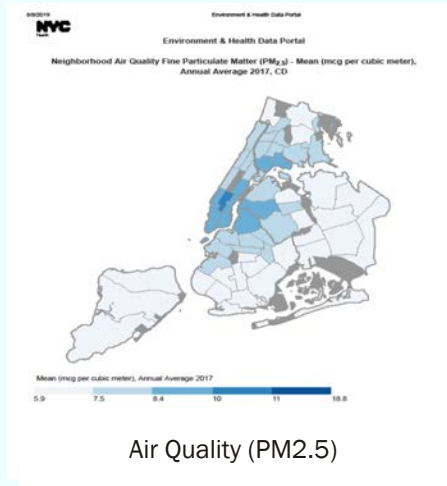
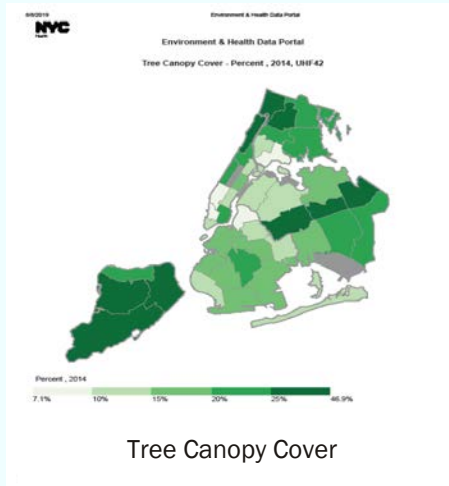




APPLY AN EQUITY LENS



A FOCUS ON PLACE



Source: Maps from NYC Environment & Health public data portal

- Basic transport infrastructure (bus and rail network, road network) and agency jurisdiction
- Electricity network and agency jurisdiction
- Location of key water source(s)
- Income distribution
- Population density
- Key employment and commercial zones
- Urban growth over prior decade
- Flood zones
- Groundwater and aquifers
- Water and sewerage infrastructure and agency jurisdiction
- Public facilities (health, education, recreation, public space, government offices)
- Land use and legality



TOP TIP



If information is available, add the following layers of detail to your city map



Health Check

☐

We understand the most critical accessibility and availability challenges faced by the identified impacted groups and frontline communities in the city.

☐

We understand the most critical affordability and prosperity challenges faced by the identified impacted groups and frontline communities in the city.

☐

We understand the most critical spatial inclusion challenges faced by the identified impacted groups and frontline communities in the city.

☐

We have prioritized areas/neighborhoods on a map that are hotspots for the identified impacted groups and frontline communities.

Not quite ready? Return to
Apply an equity lens



03

CONDUCT A CITY DIAGNOSIS

In which key city domains or sectors can progress be made? How can we define and quantify success?

Key Considerations: Conduct a city diagnosis

Why?

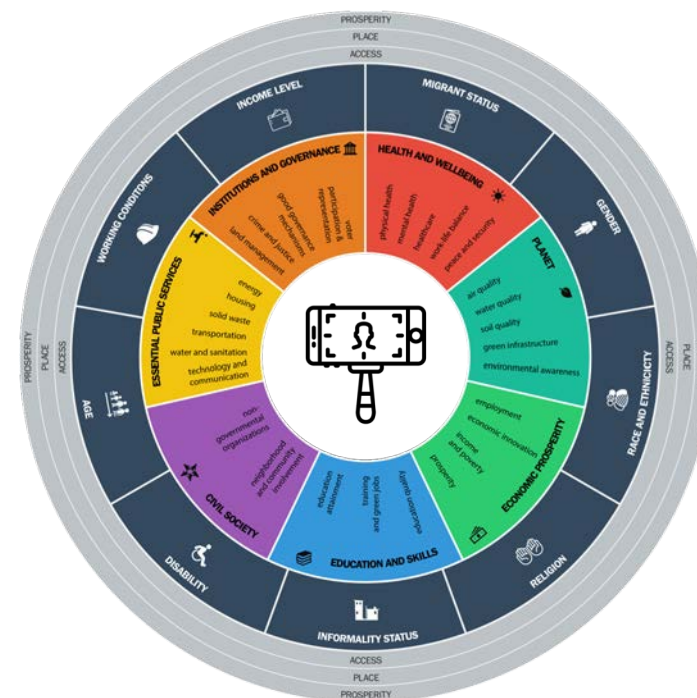
To paint the big picture of the city's existing needs, particularly with respect to impacted groups and frontline communities, in order to understand where climate actions might have the biggest positive impact.

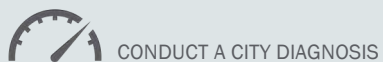
How?

By assessing the strengths and weaknesses of key domains and sectors in the city. Using the information collected in the previous steps (start with people, apply an equity lens), identify domains where there are major challenges and inequities for impacted groups and frontline communities.

What is the outcome?

A stock take of the city's key domains and sectors, summarizing what is going well and what is not.





A FOCUS ON CONDUCT A CITY DIAGNOSIS

City selfie

Start by taking a selfie of your city. Use each layer of the wheel to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the city's key domains with respect to impacted groups and their equity and inclusivity challenges.

TOP TIP



Domains

This layer of the wheel depicts the key domains and sectors that cities manage and oversee. Move around the wheel to assess the strengths of each domain. For example, what are income and poverty levels in the city? How does this impact overall economic prosperity in the city?

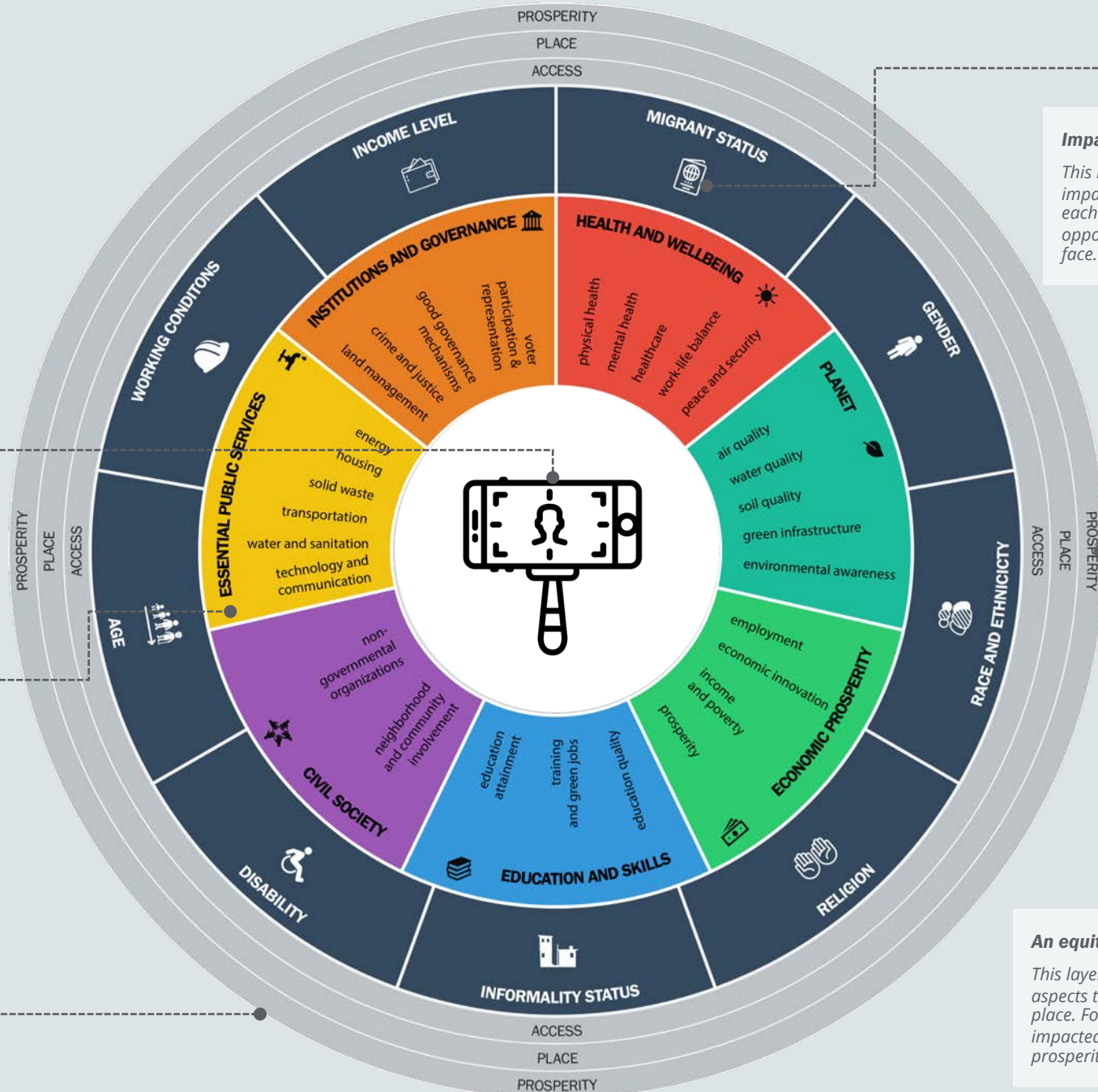
TOP TIP



Next steps...?

This wheel can also be used to analyse the equity and inclusivity implications of climate actions. Read more in the Action Analysis module.

TOP TIP



Impacted groups

TOP TIP



This layer of the wheel depicts the key impacted groups to consider in your city. For each domain, assess what challenges and opportunities the relevant impacted groups face.

An equity lens

TOP TIP



This layer of the wheel contains the three key aspects that define equity: access, prosperity and place. For each domain, assess whether a given impacted group faces challenges related to access, prosperity or spatial inclusion (place).



CONDUCT A CITY DIAGNOSIS

TOOL IN ACTION

TRAFFIC LIGHT ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S DOMAINS

Take a city selfie!

Think about how your city's current systems and policies perform in relation to each impact group and domain.

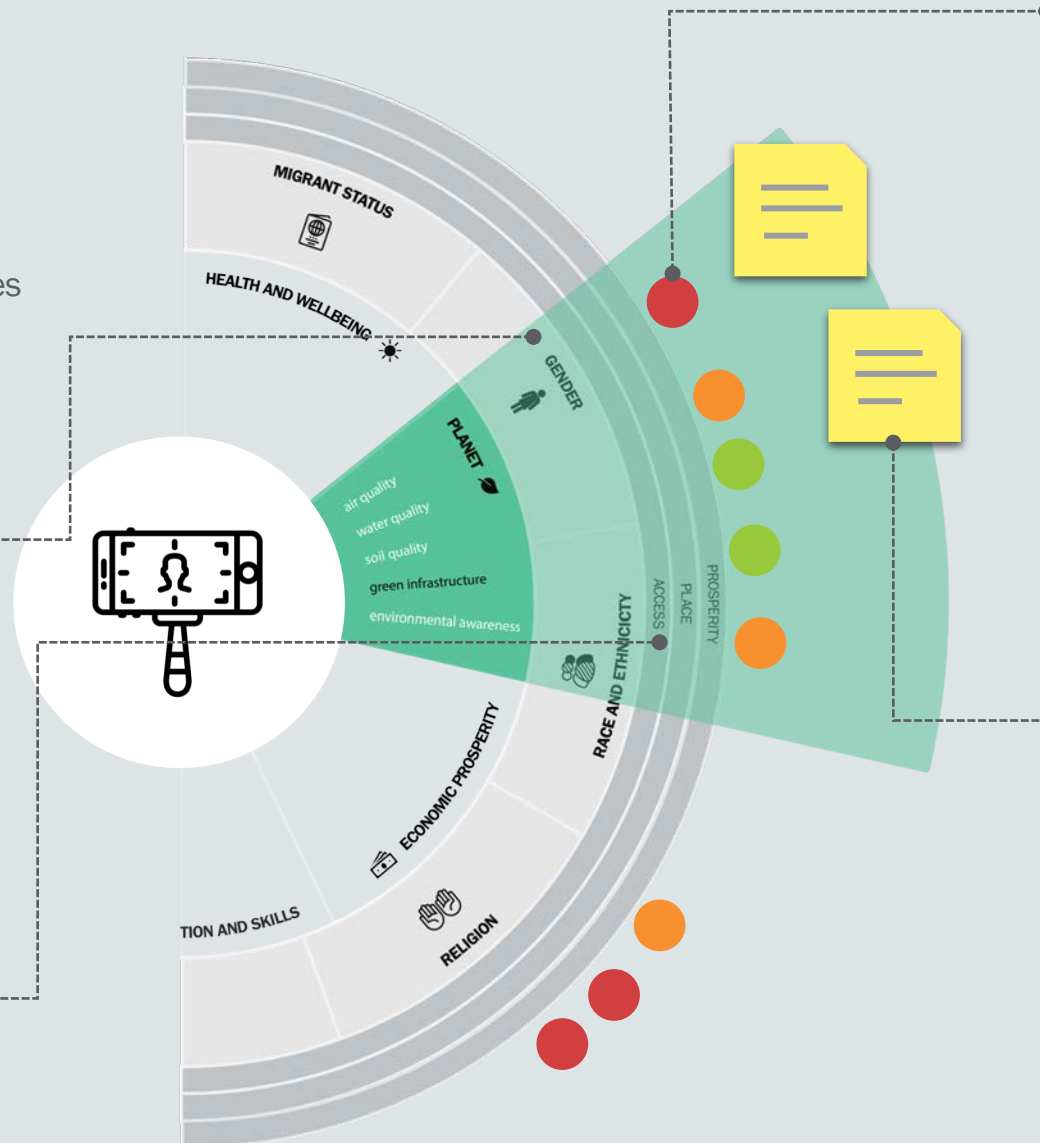
Step 1. Identify impacted groups

Identify which groups may be most impacted by climate change and municipal policy in the city.



Step 2. Consider equity challenges

Throughout the discussion and ideation, consider the three equity aspects: access, prosperity and place.



Step 3. Rate the city's domains

Assess the strengths and weaknesses of each of the domains and subdomains around the wheel and discuss how some groups may be more or less likely to be impacted by the benefits or disbenefits.

- Use a red dot to indicate major challenges within the domain, and a high risk of negative impact on frontline communities
- Use an orange dot to indicate minor challenges in the domain and a mid-level risk of negative impact on frontline communities
- Use a green dot to indicate that the city has seen successes in this domain, including positive impacts on frontline communities

Step 4. Record observations

Make sure to record key thoughts and observations in relation to each traffic light decision you make.



CONDUCT A CITY DIAGNOSIS








A FOCUS ON CONDUCT A CITY DIAGNOSIS » TRAFFIC LIGHT ANALYSIS

TOP TIP



Perception-based analysis

Use this table to expand on the perception-based analysis completed in the previous exercise. Think about key indicators that could inform this analysis. Based on your perception of these key indicators, which domains is the city doing well and not so well?

Domain (Subdomain)	Example Indicator	Perception			Key reasons for perception	Who is most affected?	
		+	●	-		Frontline communities	Everyone
 Health and wellbeing (physical health, mental health, healthcare, work-life balance, peace and security)	Number of deaths from natural disasters per 100,000 population						
 Planet (air quality, water quality, soil quality, green infrastructure, environmental awareness)	Percentage of population with electrical service supported by renewable energy						
 Education and skills (education attainment, training and green jobs, education quality)	Percentage of student population completing secondary education						
 Economic prosperity (employment, economic innovation, income and poverty, prosperity)	Number of green jobs created						
 Essential public services (energy, housing, solid waste, transportation, water and sanitation)	Percentage of population with electrical service						
 Civil society (neighborhood and community involvement, non-governmental organizations, technology and communication)	Number of residents participating in public planning processes and public awareness events						
 Institutions and governance (voter participation/ and representation, good governance mechanisms, crime and justice, land management)	Voter turnout for local elections						



CONDUCT A CITY DIAGNOSIS










A FOCUS ON CONDUCT A CITY DIAGNOSIS » QUANTITATIVE EVIDENCE



TOP TIP

Backing up your perceptions

Use the existing data available in the city to support your initial perception-based analysis. For which domains is your city currently gathering data? What trends had you perceived but may not be able to demonstrate with data? What are the city's data gaps?

Domain (Subdomain)	To what extent is the city gathering data to track progress on this issue? (Place the slider.)	What is the form of this data? Provide indicator examples and mention if spatially explicit or not	What are the barriers to collecting these data?	How might you address these barriers and what proxy data could be used?
 Health and wellbeing (physical health, mental health, healthcare, work-life balance, peace and security)	 <div>100% 50% 0%</div>			
 Planet (air quality, water quality, soil quality, green infrastructure, environmental awareness)	 <div>100% 50% 0%</div>			
 Education and skills (education attainment, training and green jobs, education quality)	 <div>100% 50% 0%</div>			
 Economic prosperity (employment, economic innovation, income and poverty, prosperity)	 <div>100% 50% 0%</div>			
 Essential public services (energy, housing, solid waste, transportation, water and sanitation)	 <div>100% 50% 0%</div>			
 Civil society (neighborhood and community involvement, non-governmental organizations, technology and communication)	 <div>100% 50% 0%</div>			
 Institutions and governance (voter participation/ and representation, good governance mechanisms, crime and justice, land management)	 <div>100% 50% 0%</div>			



Health Check

☐

We have considered and understand the purpose of the ICA Diagnosis.

☐

We can identify – using our perception – the city's strengths and weaknesses with respect to its key domains or sectors.

☐

We can identify potential indicators that the city can use to measure and monitor these domains or sectors.

☐

We know where our data gaps lie and can propose methods to gather data through proxies and address these gaps.

Not quite ready? Return to
Conduct a city diagnosis



04

MEASURE AND TRACK THE JOURNEY

*What indicators can be used to track progress
in key city domains or sectors?*



MEASURE AND TRACK THE JOURNEY

Key Considerations: Measure and track the journey



Why?

To provide quantitative evidence on the city's existing needs and priorities, which can then be used to inform climate action plans and help track progress towards targets. Consistent monitoring and evaluation of the city's key domains, impacted groups and their equity and inclusivity challenges will help to ensure that new climate policies deliver on existing priorities.

How?

By identifying indicators that are already being used in the city and assessing the quality of data and frequency of collection for each indicator.

If there are any data gaps, particularly with respect to frontline communities and impacted groups, identify additional information that could be collected.

What is the outcome?

A list of indicators that can be used to measure and track the city's needs and priorities, as well as a plan for how to collect and maintain data for each indicator over time.

**Complement
this module**

TOP TIP



*Review this module in conjunction
with the Indicator module.*





MEASURE AND TRACK THE JOURNEY

A FOCUS ON








MEASURE AND TRACK THE JOURNEY » DATA COLLECTION SCORECARD

Establish a baseline for data

TOP TIP



Assess your city's existing data collection efforts across the key domains and sectors. What is the quality of data and frequency of collection? Are there any data gaps? What baseline does this information provide for the city, and how does it inform your understanding of the city's priorities?

Domain (Subdomains)	Top Indicators	Similar indicators in use?	Data source, year or frequency, and geographic scale of data?	If Yes, indicator tracked as part of what city process?	If No, how feasible is it to collect?
 Health and wellbeing (physical health, mental health, healthcare, work-life balance, peace and security)	Ex. Number of deaths from natural disasters per 100,000 population	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<div><div></div></div> <div>100% 50% 0%</div>
 Planet (air quality, water quality, soil quality, green infrastructure, environmental awareness)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<div><div></div></div> <div>100% 50% 0%</div>
 Education and skills (education attainment, training and green jobs, education quality)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<div><div></div></div> <div>100% 50% 0%</div>
 Economic prosperity (employment, economic innovation, income and poverty, prosperity)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<div><div></div></div> <div>100% 50% 0%</div>
 Essential public services (energy, housing, solid waste, transportation, water and sanitation)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<div><div></div></div> <div>100% 50% 0%</div>
 Civil society (neighborhood and community involvement, non-governmental organizations, technology and communication)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<div><div></div></div> <div>100% 50% 0%</div>
 Institutions and governance (voter participation/ and representation, good governance mechanisms, crime and justice, land management)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<div><div></div></div> <div>100% 50% 0%</div>



Health Check



We can identify relevant ICA Indicators for which our city collects data across domains with some level of spatial disaggregation.



We can identify priority indicators that the city collects or plans to collect to track inclusivity and equity, as well as potential sources of quantitative and qualitative data for each.



We can identify indicators for which there are spatially explicit data.



We can identify indicators for which there are data disaggregated by impacted group.



We have reviewed the *Roadmap for Inclusive Planning - Indicator Module*.

Not quite ready? Return to
Measure and track the journey



05

UNDERSTAND FACTORS INFLUENCING CITY DECISION-MAKING

What is feasible in the current political economy? What are the existing institutional and governance mechanisms in place to drive inclusive climate actions forward?



UNDERSTAND FACTORS INFLUENCING CITY DECISION-MAKING

Key Considerations: Understand factors influencing city decision-making



Why?

To understand the political economy drivers responsible for existing conditions in the city, and how they may impact the implementation of climate actions.



How?

By brainstorming and identifying the key relationships of power (direct and indirect) that shape decision-making in your city.

What is the outcome?

An exploration (including an analysis, power map, etc.) of formal and informal decision-making processes and governance structures that influence equity and inclusion outcomes in the city, as well as potential climate actions.

**Complement
this module**

TOP TIP



Review this module in conjunction with the Playbook for Inclusive Community Engagement.





A FOCUS ON KEY FACTORS INFLUENCING CITY DECISION-MAKING

- Who are the key influential actors in the city and immediately surrounding region? Name the public, private, NGO, academic, and community groups that have political influence and importance.
- What is the decision-making structure in the city? E.g., if you have done a Powers Analysis as part of the Strategic Appraisal, please use the City Powers Map as a starting point.
- What are the tensions and synergies between the different levels of government (municipal, regional, national) regarding climate action? Regarding equity and inclusivity in general? Regarding inclusive climate action?
- What are the tensions and synergies between different sectors of the city government regarding climate action? Regarding equity and inclusivity in general? Regarding inclusive climate action?
- Which actors are likely to be the key allies or champions for climate action in the city and what are their interests?
- Which actors are likely to be the key opponents for climate action in the city and what are their interests?
- Which actors are likely to be key advocates for equity and inclusivity in the city? Why?
- Which actors are likely to be the key opponents for equity and inclusivity? Why?
- What is the relationship between politics and business interests in the city?
- Does the current city leadership prioritize either climate action or equity and inclusivity? Do they prioritize both?
- Are there local institutions or official agencies that prioritize equity and inclusivity issues? (e.g., Department of Equity and Inclusion in cities of Cambridge, Massachusetts and Durham, North Carolina in the USA).





TOOL IN ACTION

CLIMATE ACTION STAKEHOLDER INFLUENCE MAP

Example table for Action 6: Congestion pricing and low emission zones:

Key Actor	Influence (low, high)	Main interest	Potential winner or loser	Why?
Public transport agency	High	Ridership	Winner	Pricing would cause mode shift to public transit
Businesses	High	Customers, profits	Loser	Pricing would decrease business from driving customers; freight deliveries and business trips would be costlier, but with travel time savings
Low income drivers	Low	Affordability, access	Loser	Pricing would make travel unaffordable

For more...

TOP TIP



For more activities to assess the political economy and decision-making around transportation actions, explore the World Bank's resource on transit-oriented development linked [here](#).



A FOCUS ON
UNDERSTAND FACTORS INFLUENCING CITY DECISIONS ON CLIMATE ACTIONS

Key Actor	<i>Influence (low, high)</i>	<i>Main interest</i>	<i>Potential winner or loser</i>	<i>Why?</i>



Health Check

☐

We understand the city's governance and decision-making structure with respect to climate planning and implementing climate actions.

☐

We can identify the city's key actors responsible for existing conditions (city domains/sectors) what role they could play in the implementation of climate actions.

☐

We can identify the relevant/available institutional and administrative mechanisms in place in the city to plan climate actions that are inclusive and have equitable outcomes.

Not quite ready? Return to
***Understand factors influencing
city decision-making***





富久水 居酒屋 七十里

居酒屋 浩司

公園本通り商店街

大勝



自転車を除く



自転車を除く

秋田清酒
高清水
大衆酒場
あそび

C40
CITIES