



IberAtlas

Ibero-American Urban Climate Atlas

Position Paper

November 2024

Supported by:



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Credits

This document was developed based on a consultancy carried out by ICLEI South America (SAMS), within the scope of the UCCI Technical Cooperation Project “IberAtlas: Climate Atlas of Ibero-America”, financed by the Madrid City Council and ICLEI SAMS.

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UCCI/ICLEI Local Governments

Barcelona City Hall

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Government of the Autonomous
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Lisbon City Hall

Madrid City Hall

Montevideo City Hall

Quito City Hall

Rio de Janeiro City Hall

San Salvador City Hall

São Paulo City Hall

Introduction

Currently, more than 55% of the global population lives in urban areas, a figure projected to rise to 68% by 2050 (UN-Habitat). In this Era of Cities, it is imperative to strengthen the recognition and representation of local governments within strategic multilateral organizations, ensuring institutionalized mechanisms for participation in decision-making processes for global governance. This is essential in the context of the major development agendas (*Agenda 2030, Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, and the New Urban Agenda*).

In this scenario, cities play a crucial role in climate action, the adoption of sustainable transitions, and enhancing resilience to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11: *Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements*. Committed to amplifying the voice of Ibero-American local governments in global decisions and highlighting the importance of alliances, **the Union of Ibero-American Capital Cities (UCCI), together with ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability**, mobilize the vision and positioning of the region and its dual membership cities in the lead-up to the **29th Conference of**

the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Baku, Azerbaijan).

COP 29 is anchored in four parallel, reinforcing pillars: accelerating the energy transition; placing nature, people, and livelihoods at the heart of climate action; strengthening commitments towards targets and setting the framework for a new financing agreement; and ensuring inclusion, making the debates truly representative. Reaffirming the importance of supporting vulnerable communities in adapting to climate change and enhancing access to funding to facilitate climate action, both networks introduce the IberAtlas: **Ibero-American Urban Climate Atlas, a pioneering initiative paving the way to COP 29 in Baku and COP 30 in Belém do Pará (2025).**



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

Ibero-American Context

Ibero-America, which includes countries in both Europe and Latin America, covers 15.3% of the planet's surface and is home to 8.7% of the world's population (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean - ECLAC). The region contains over 25% of the world's tropical forests, one-third of its freshwater resources, and half of its biodiversity. Its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are comparatively low. However, the region is one of the most affected by climate change (SEGIB).

The region shares vulnerabilities such as water scarcity, increasing wildfires, and biodiversity loss. Additionally, its coastal cities are highly susceptible to rising sea levels, which threaten urban infrastructure and the livelihoods of millions. Socioeconomic and development issues further compound these challenges, making climate adaptation an even more pressing necessity.

Ibero-America's geographical diversity, which includes vast coastal areas, tropical forests, arid plains, and mountainous regions, heightens its vulnerability to climate change. This

territorial complexity, combined with high population concentrations in urban areas, increases the exposure to risks associated with extreme events such as prolonged droughts, floods, heatwaves, and intensifying storms.

In this context, rising temperatures in Ibero-American cities represent one of the greatest threats to the well-being of current and future urban populations. Rapid urbanization in Latin America and the Caribbean, alongside unequal land use between urban and rural areas in the Iberian Peninsula, exacerbates the effects of heat islands and urban warming. At COP 29, this issue must be addressed as an urgent priority requiring immediate action.

The far-reaching consequences of these phenomena negatively impact health, air quality, the economy, and urban ecosystems, especially in the most vulnerable communities. Increased incidence of disease, worsening chronic conditions, reduced labor productivity, and the strain on energy systems are all tied to rising temperatures. Additionally, water stress and the deterioration of urban vegetation, which are

essential for mitigating heat and improving air quality, become more pronounced.

In light of these challenges posed by rising temperatures in urban centers, the UCCI and ICLEI alliance has prepared the “IberAtlas - Ibero-American Urban Climate Atlas.” This strategic tool collects critical data on heat islands and urban warming in the major Ibero-American urban centers, promoting the development of sustainable public policies based on data and aligning with the key

pillars of the COP 29 agenda.

Here, we present the main recommendations and inspiring strategies from UCCI/ICLEI dual-membership cities – **Barcelona, Belém do Pará, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Lisbon, Madrid, Montevideo, Quito, Rio de Janeiro, San Salvador, and São Paulo** – resulting from a process of dialogue and coordination within the Ibero-American sphere. This joint position serves as a milestone leading up to COP 30 in Belém do Pará.

It's Time to Act!

The creation of more sustainable and inclusive urban centers for citizens and future generations largely depends on accelerating the implementation of existing commitments through multilateral and multi-level actions. Addressing the need to achieve results that contribute to reducing heat islands is urgent. Moreover, it is essential to build resilient cities that can adapt to urban warming. This requires

not only an infrastructure-centered approach but also comprehensive urban planning and active community participation.

Considering the findings from the heat island and urban warming analyses collected within the framework of the “IberAtlas: Ibero-American Urban Climate Atlas,” the following is understood:

1. Focus on the most vulnerable people and groups affected by the heat island and urban warming issues, placing them at the heart of solutions and urban planning to generate more effective and equitable outcomes, incorporating the perspectives of the most impacted communities.



Barcelona City Hall

Since 2020, Barcelona has operated a network of climate shelters. Currently, there are 368 shelters across the city. These shelters provide thermal comfort for the population, especially the most vulnerable groups, including in the winter (except for outdoor shelters). Barcelona has several other related projects: training on energy poverty and climate resilience for caregivers (Home Care Service); adapting schools to cope with heat (School Climate Plan) and transforming playgrounds (in collaboration with the Barcelona Educational Consortium); diagnosing and improving thermal comfort in homes for the elderly and people with disabilities (in partnership with the Generalitat of Catalonia); and a plan to introduce more shade in the city.

Photo Barcelona: Freepik / Belém: Bruna Brandão - MTUR



Belém do Pará City Hall

In 2021, Belém reactivated the Granja Modelo, a space dedicated to producing seedlings for the municipality. Since then, it has produced 400,000 seedlings annually. Additionally, Belém has embraced the concept of an urban forest, which focuses on introducing tree vegetation into public and private open spaces, including streets, squares, parks, and other public areas. The city is also implementing green infrastructure in new macro-drainage projects, such as in the Mata Fome river basin, utilizing the “sponge city” concept.



Government of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires has created a City Climate Shelter Network, providing spaces where residents can cool down and find refuge during hot days. These spaces can be either closed areas with air conditioning or places that naturally maintain lower temperatures than outside, or open spaces with shade and significant urban green infrastructure.



São Paulo City Hall

The *Operação Altas Temperaturas* “High Temperatures Operation” is activated whenever temperatures or heat indexes reach 32°C or higher. Tents are set up to provide shelter for those seeking shade, chairs, and a cool environment to rest and hydrate. This action is carried out collaboratively through an interdepartmental effort involving the departments of Social Assistance and Development; Human Rights and Citizenship; Health; Tourism of São Paulo, and the state government.

2.

Consolidating internal governance frameworks to establish the environmental and climate agenda as a cross-cutting issue across all local government departments and agencies, while also considering representation spaces with non-governmental actors.



Barcelona City Hall

Climate issues are coordinated by the Office of Climate Change and Sustainability, alongside a central group with representatives from all relevant areas (Energy Agency, Mobility, Health Agency, Social Rights, Housing Institute, etc.). Recently, a specific working group was also created to address heat adaptation.



Belém do Pará City Hall

Belém has established a Climate Change Forum, composed of government managers and representatives from civil society, aimed at mobilizing the population to adopt sustainable practices. The forum's actions include identifying demands, providing training and education, and developing a Climate Action Plan, which is currently in the final stages of completion.

Photo Barcelona: Freepik / Belém: Bruna Brandão - MTUR



Madrid City Hall

Madrid's participation in the European Mission for Climate-Neutral Cities has driven the integration of climate considerations into various municipal sectoral strategies.



São Paulo City Hall

The City of São Paulo has established the Executive Secretariat for Climate Change within the organizational structure of the Government Secretariat, facilitating its cross-sectoral engagement throughout the city administration. This ensures the inclusion of climate dimensions in public policies and integrates monitoring of the Climate Action Plan through the creation of an Interdepartmental Working Group. Additionally, monthly meetings are held with civil society via the Municipal Committee on Climate Change and Ecoeconomy.

3.

Promoting the adoption of local climate action plans, tree-planting plans, land-use planning, and adaptation protocols, with a focus on implementing measures to prevent heat islands and urban warming.



Barcelona City Hall

Barcelona has a Climate Plan with objectives and action lines in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, climate justice, and citizen participation. As part of the European Mission for Climate-Neutral Cities, Barcelona is expected to approve a new governmental measure soon that will include this emission mitigation goal for 2030. In addition to this plan, the city has several sectoral plans.



Bogotá City Hall

It developed the Land Cover Manual (2020) and the Public Space Manual (2023), which provide design guidelines and tools in the city's urban and peri-urban context, allowing for the maximization of environmental, social, and urban benefits through proper planning, design, enhancement, and management. These manuals offer a comprehensive overview that can be used to guide the design and implementation of interventions. The city also has a Climate Action

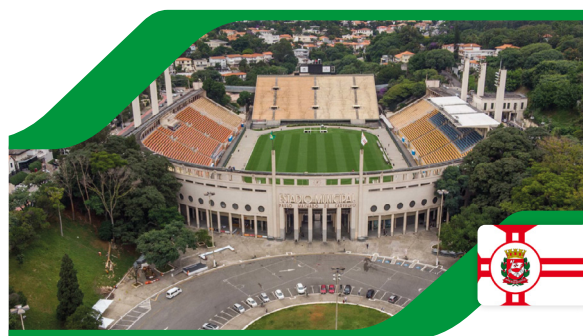
Photo Barcelona: Freepik / Bogotá: Julian Zapata - Pixabay

Policy Bogotá 2050 aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate risks and increasing resilience to climate change. Urban heat islands are one of the risks considered in this policy. Additionally, the Land Use Plan (2021) represents a commitment to the greening of the territory through the expansion of green and protected areas, as well as the creation of urban forests and ecosystem connectors.



Quito City Hall

In 2020, Quito published its Climate Change Action Plan, outlining a path towards a greenhouse gas-neutral and climate-resilient city. The plan follows three main climate policy objectives: limiting carbon footprint growth; increasing resilience and reducing social vulnerability through nature-based solutions (NbS); and ensuring citizens' well-being, health, and quality of life. Additionally, Quito approved a blue-green infrastructure ordinance in 2023, which sets out guidelines to protect the city's natural areas and blue infrastructure while promoting NbS and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).



São Paulo City Hall

The Municipality of São Paulo has a 2020-2050 Climate Action Plan, PlanClima SP, enacted in 2021 through Decree 60.289. It was developed in alignment with the Municipal Climate Change Policy Law and also supports the fulfillment of the Paris Agreement. The plan's development was coordinated by the Department of Green Spaces and Environment (SVMA). The primary objectives of PlanClima SP are to neutralize greenhouse gas emissions in the Municipality of São Paulo by 2050, using 2017 as the baseline year, and to implement measures to enhance the city's resilience by reducing social, economic, and environmental vulnerabilities. To achieve these goals, 43 actions have been outlined, organized into five strategic areas. São Paulo also has comprehensive plans to address the climate crisis, particularly in adaptive measures, including the Urban Tree Planting Plan, the Plan for Protected Areas, Green Areas and Open Spaces, the Conservation and Recovery Plan for Areas Providing Environmental Services, and the Atlantic Forest Conservation and Recovery Plan.

4.

Promote and strengthen solid technical cooperation between local authorities and universities and research institutes to generate data and advance scientific knowledge, enabling a dynamic exchange of ideas, as well as the development of joint evidence-based projects.



Bogotá City Hall

Has a Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) that includes heat islands. The CRA is a useful tool for visualizing the scale and severity of current and future climate risks in Bogotá. It provides evidence of their distribution across the territory, identifies the elements with the greatest exposure – emphasizing vulnerable people and communities – and offers tools for developing, prioritizing, and implementing adaptation and resilience actions.



Lisbon City Hall

The “Heat Waves” project aims to deepen knowledge about the projected impacts of climate change on Lisbon by the end of the century, with a focus on maximum temperatures. It is based on greenhouse gas concentration scenarios and involves designing tools to support strategic planning and management for the city, linking both adaptation and mitigation components as outlined in the city’s 2030 Climate Contract, which has been recognized by the European Commission.

Photo Bogotá: German Rojas - Pixabay / Lisboa: Nahália Segato - Pixabay



Montevideo City Hall

Montevideo has a Territorial Observatory, part of Montevidata (an observatory that gathers open data and visualizations of indicators related to various themes). It includes information from the Urban Reporting based on Satellite Analysis (URSA), which provides data on the varying intensities of heat island effects in Montevideo, identifying the most affected areas.



São Paulo City Hall

To develop and provide a technical-scientific foundation for the formulation of sustainable public policies that effectively take into account the climate variable of temperatures in response to the impacts of climate change, a technical cooperation agreement was signed between the Secretariat of Green and Environmental Affairs (SVMA) and the Institute of Astronomy, Geophysics, and Atmospheric Sciences of the University of São Paulo (IAG/USP). This agreement is for the creation of the Temperature Atlas of the city of São Paulo, with a three-year timeframe, starting in June 2023 and concluding in June 2026.



Rio de Janeiro City Hall

The Epidemiological Intelligence Center is a key strategy for the city to work with health data and transform it into actionable information. The goal is to centralize various data sources and use epidemiological principles to monitor the disease profile in the city, identify health threats early, and respond quickly.

Photo Montevideu: Anton Lukin - Pixabay / Rio de Janeiro: Luciola Vilella - MTUR / São Paulo: Rogério Cassimiro - MTUR

5.

Address the intrinsic relationship between heat islands and urban warming in the strain on the energy system. The increasing demand for cooling and air conditioning can put pressure on energy infrastructures, potentially leading to blackouts and an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.



Barcelona City Hall

It has energy advice points (PAE) distributed across districts, where residents can receive information on how to reduce their bills and improve domestic energy efficiency. A training program has also been developed for citizenship sector professionals (such as the Home Care Service), so they can detect vulnerability situations and provide additional support to help those they visit endure the heat.



Madrid City Hall

The Madrid + Natural program incorporates nature-based solutions into the design, renovation, and management of urban areas to mitigate the heat island effect. This approach prevents the dispersion of residual energy generated by urban infrastructures into the atmosphere, while offering numerous ecosystem benefits at building, neighborhood, and city scales.

Photo Barcelona: Freepik / Madrid: Pixabay

6.

Adopt integrated approaches that incorporate the use of technology, data, and science for territorial adaptation and resilience. This will allow actions to have a more significant impact, moving beyond specific damage containment measures.



San Salvador City Hall

The pilot project, under the “Challenge: Cities for All” initiative by the Inter-American Development Bank, explored the design and testing of green cover prototypes on existing buildings and public spaces. The public space module, a type of parklet, includes seating elements and vertical structures simulating a pergola, where climbing plants are expected to grow. The green cover modules for existing buildings were installed and monitored at Dom Bosco University.



São Paulo City Hall

São Paulo established a technical partnership with the city of Copenhagen to conduct a study aimed at identifying the most efficient solutions to adapt municipal schools to the new reality of high temperatures and improve the quality of the indoor environment, with plans to implement one or more pilot projects between 2025 and 2026.

7

Capitalize on the momentum of subnational governments at international conferences to enhance access to financial, technical, and knowledge resources, providing a solid foundation for local policies and initiatives.

At COP 29, negotiations on climate financing will play a central role; it is urgent that financial resources reach local governments to build adapted and resilient cities capable of addressing the climate crisis. Therefore, it is expected that the COP 29 presidency will provide adequate space for local governments at the negotiation tables, especially in the current process of reviewing the urban character of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), and take them into account in the final resolution document of the Conference.



Photo: cop29.az

Looking to the Future

In November 2023, the COP 27 presidency, in collaboration with various agencies, launched the Sharm-El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda (SAA), which sets 30 global adaptation goals to be achieved by 2030. These objectives aim to enhance the resilience of 4 billion people across five countries by focusing on five key impact systems: food and agriculture; water and nature; coastal zones and oceans; human settlements and infrastructure; as well as planning and financing solutions. The COP 27 Presidency monitors the progress of the SAA's implementation, and the document serves as a guide for global climate action with a focus on adaptation. Other strategic local-level initiatives include the Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM).

In the following year, at COP28 (Dubai), with support from Bloomberg Philanthropies and networks of local leaders worldwide, the Local Climate Action Summit (LCAS) was the first summit organized by the COP

Presidency to officially recognize the importance of local leaders in the fight against climate change. The summit's goal was to bring together national and subnational climate leaders to discuss and promote emission reductions, climate risk management, and adaptation. The topics discussed included transforming climate financing, accelerating the energy transition, and strengthening local resilience and adaptation efforts.

Similarly, at COP 28, several participating national governments committed to the Coalition For High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships (CHAMP) initiative, aimed at enhancing cooperation with subnational governments in the planning, financing, implementation, and monitoring of climate strategies, to foster more effective climate action. The goal is also to form coalitions that will engage in collective efforts to strengthen adaptation and resilience to climate change.

As COP 30 (Belém do Pará) approaches, a crucial moment for the Ibero-American climate agenda, it will mark a significant milestone

in global climate negotiations, especially as it will be the first COP hosted in the Brazilian Amazon. It is essential that debates on adaptation and financing lead to concrete actions, particularly regarding the urban heat island phenomenon, which disproportionately affects urban areas.

The role of city networks, such as UCCI and ICLEI, is vital in this process. These organizations facilitate the exchange of best practices and successful experiences, while also promoting greater integration between local, national, and international partners. Their significance lies in acting

as catalysts for systemic change, by implementing international agreements in local territories and advancing climate resilience.

This United Nations Climate Change Conference in 2025 presents a unique opportunity for Ibero-America to position itself as a leader in sustainable solutions, demonstrating to the world its capacity to address climate challenges in an innovative and collaborative way. To achieve this, it is essential to present tangible results and solutions that bring to life the commitments and ambitions agreed upon for the coming decades.



Photo: Bruna Brandão - MTUR

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