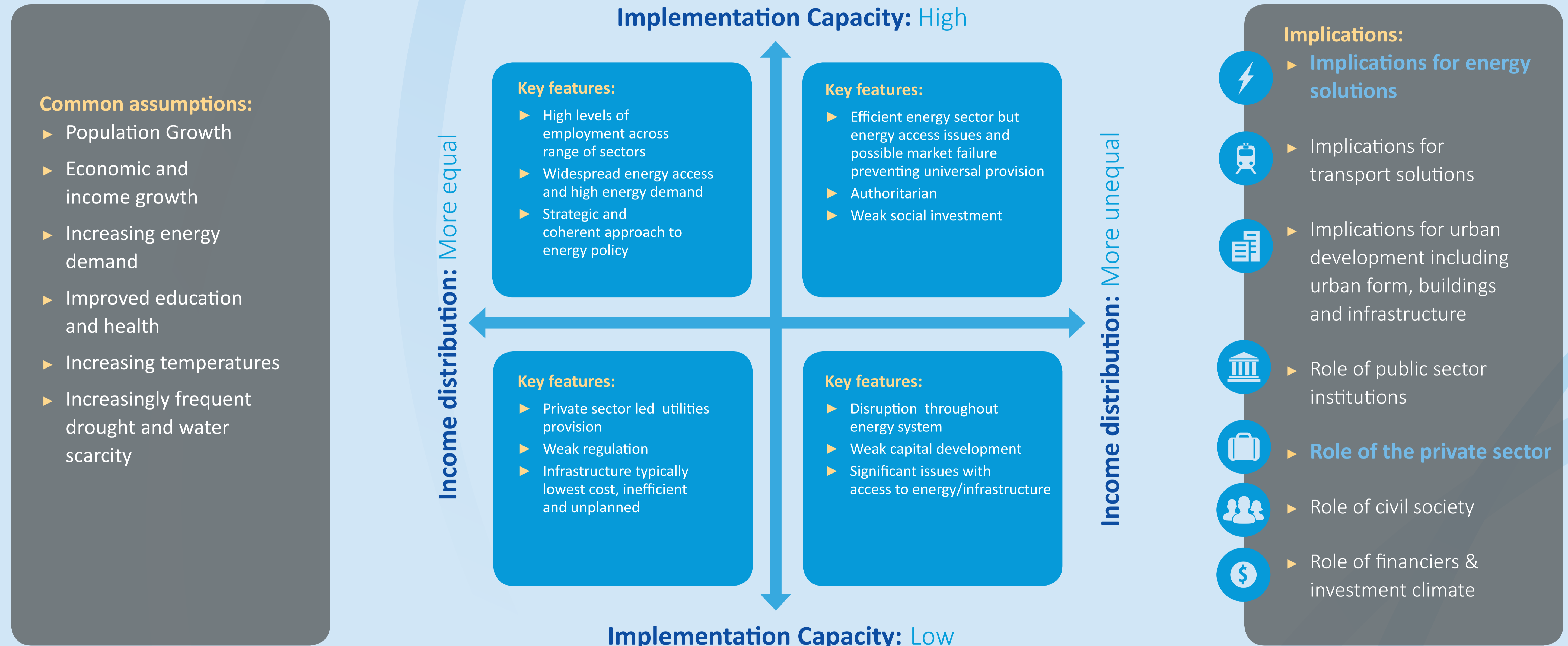


# Scenario Matrix 1: Implementation capacity and Income distribution

**Implementation capacity:** The resources (human and financial) available to municipal governments to design and implement policies and projects and enforce/deliver decisions.

**Income distribution:** Assuming a certain level of income growth, consideration of how widely distributed this growth will be to enable households moving out of poverty and a growing middle class.



# Scenario Matrix 2: Climate and energy policy and Income distribution

**Climate and Energy Policy:** International, national and local policies relating to carbon emissions and climate change. Structuring and regulation of energy markets including policies relating to energy production, distribution and consumption.

**Income distribution:** Assuming a certain level of income growth, consideration of how widely distributed this growth will be to enable households moving out of poverty and a growing middle class.



**Common assumptions:**

- ▶ Population Growth
- ▶ Economic and income growth
- ▶ Increasing energy demand
- ▶ Improved education and health
- ▶ Increasing temperatures
- ▶ Increasingly frequent drought and water scarcity



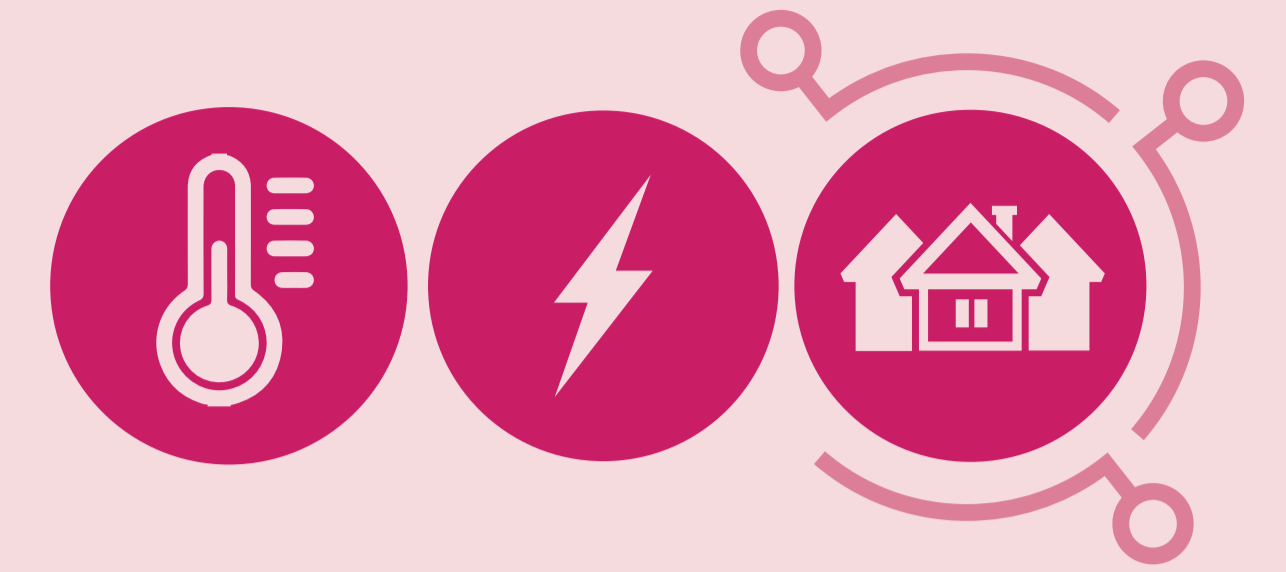
**Implications:**

- ▶ Implications for energy solutions
- ▶ Implications for transport solutions
- ▶ **Implications for urban development including urban form, buildings and infrastructure**
- ▶ Role of public sector institutions
- ▶ Role of the private sector
- ▶ **Role of civil society**
- ▶ Role of financiers & investment climate

# Scenario Matrix 3: Climate and energy policy and Informality

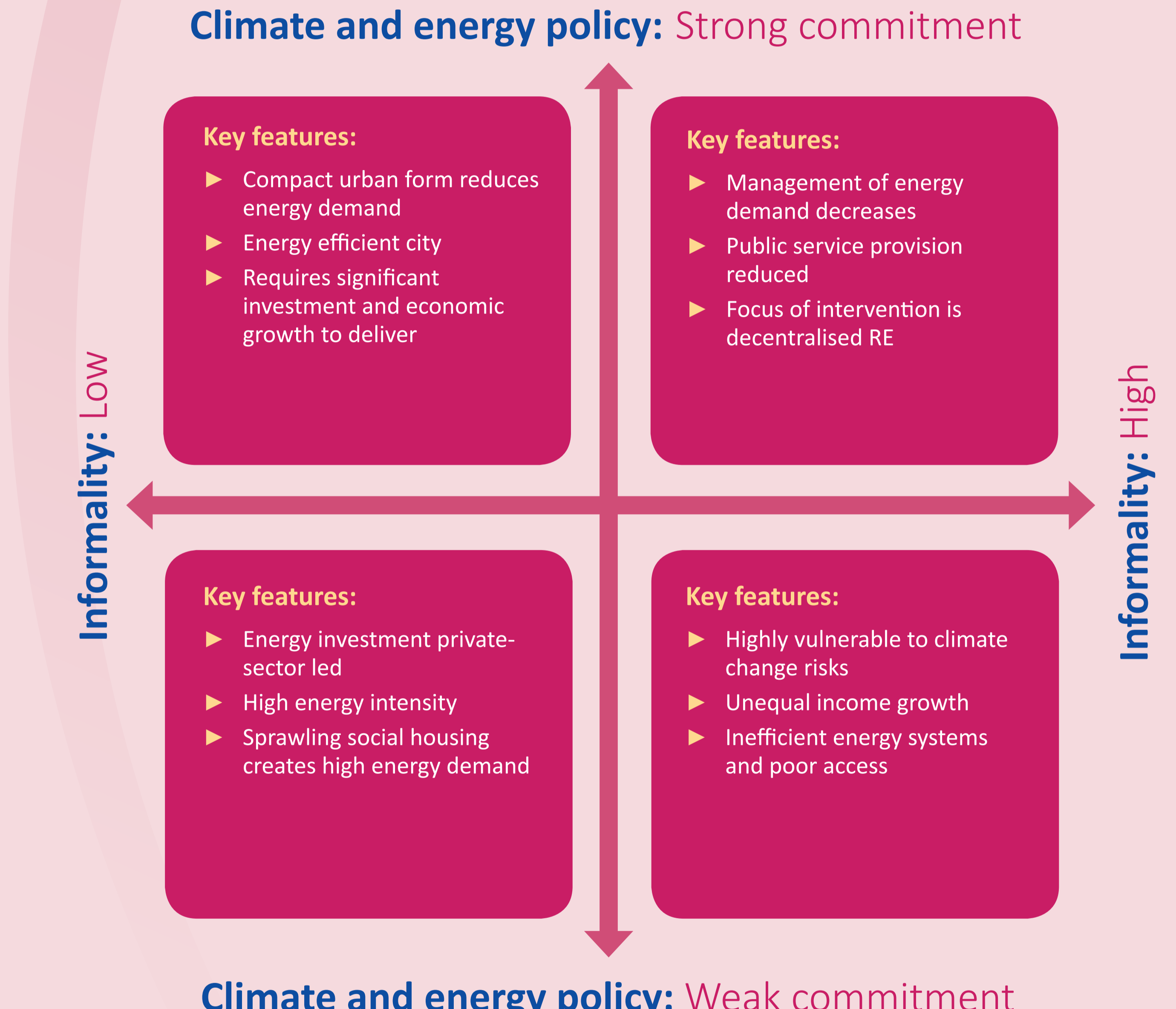
**Climate and Energy Policy:** International, national and local policies relating to carbon emissions and climate change. Structuring and regulation of energy markets including policies relating to energy production, distribution and consumption.

**Informality:** Informal settlements in cities (e.g. slums), commonly related to informal employment



**Common assumptions:**

- ▶ Population Growth
- ▶ Economic and income growth
- ▶ Increasing energy demand
- ▶ Improved education and health
- ▶ Increasing temperatures
- ▶ Increasingly frequent drought and water scarcity



**Implications:**

- ▶ Implications for energy solutions
- ▶ Implications for transport solutions
- ▶ Implications for urban development including urban form, buildings and infrastructure
- ▶ Role of public sector institutions
- ▶ Role of the private sector
- ▶ Role of civil society
- ▶ Role of financiers & investment climate

# Scenario Matrix 4: Centralised/decentralised energy and Informality

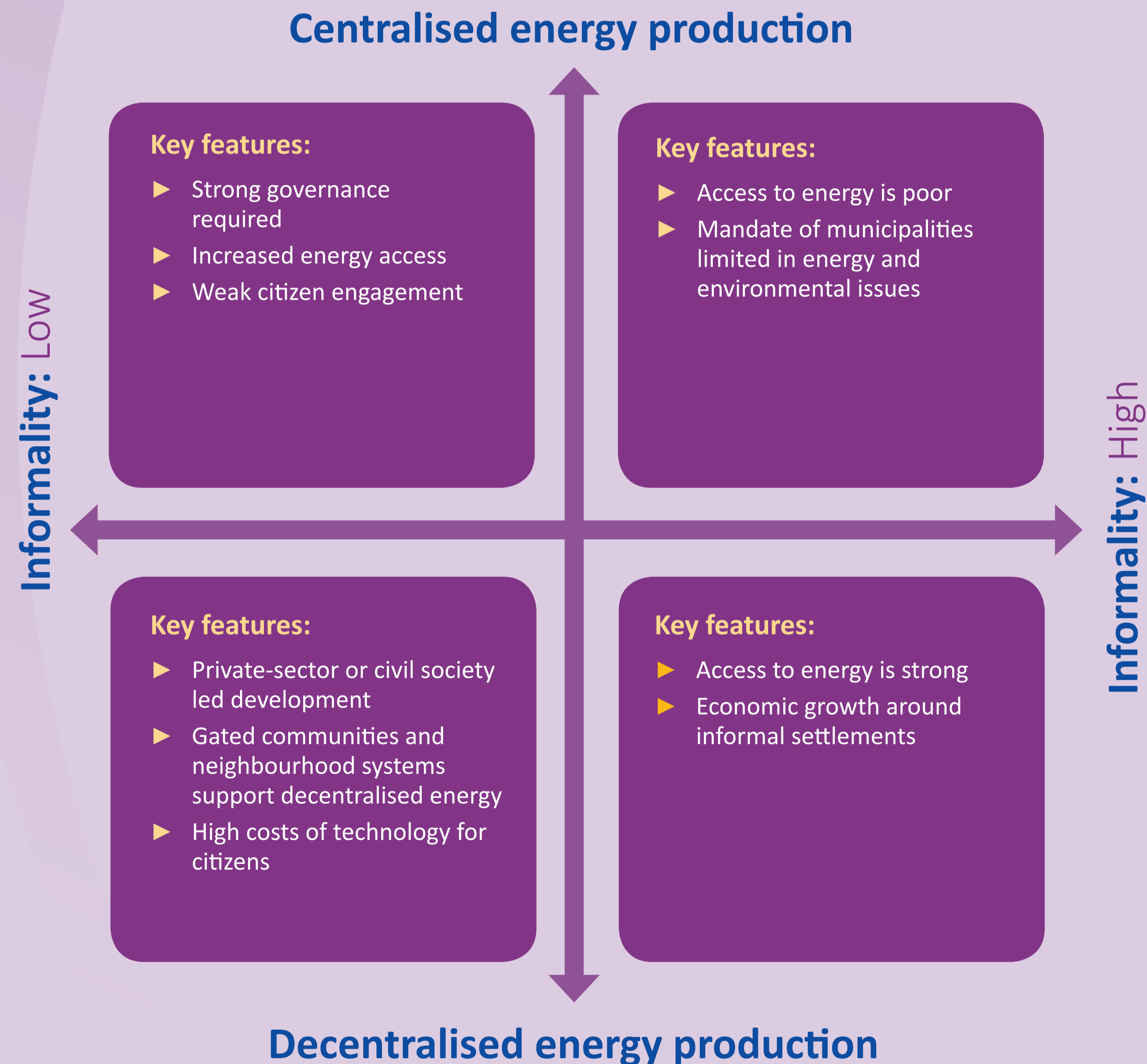


**Decentralised energy vs centralised energy:** Production, transmission and consumption is done locally (mini and micro grids) vs Production, transmission and consumption from national infrastructures(national grids)

**Informality:** Informal settlements in cities (e.g. slums), commonly related to informal employment

**Common assumptions:**

- ▶ Population Growth
- ▶ Economic and income growth
- ▶ Increasing energy demand
- ▶ Improved education and health
- ▶ Increasing temperatures
- ▶ Increasingly frequent drought and water scarcity



**Implications:**

- ▶ Implications for energy solutions
- ▶ Implications for transport solutions
- ▶ Implications for urban development including urban form, buildings and infrastructure
- ▶ Role of public sector institutions
- ▶ Role of the private sector
- ▶ Role of civil society
- ▶ Role of financiers & investment climate