



cities fit for climate change



How to Improve Integration of Climate Change Aspects into Urban Development Instruments, Strategies and Initiatives

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Registered offices
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Project: 'Cities Fit for Climate Change'

Section Governance and Human Rights
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn, Germany
T +49 228 4460-37 62
F +49 228 4460-17 66
E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

Responsible
Dr Daphne Frank
Head of Project Cities Fit for Climate Change
T +49 228 44 60-33 62
E daphne.frank@giz.de

Cities Fit for Climate Change team
Philipp Kühl, Amina Schild, Lea Kulick, Karen Pacheco,
Andrea Palma, Sudakhar Krishnan, Elizabeth Dubbeld

Commissioned Authors
Toni Redman, the markewicz redman partnership
Durban, South Africa

Design and layout
EYES-OPEN, Berlin

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Image 01: Durban's Beachfront





I. Cities Fit for Climate Change Project

The global project 'Cities Fit for Climate Change' implemented by GIZ on behalf of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) cooperates with various part-

ners internationally, in Germany and in particular with its three partner countries Chile, India and South Africa. The project aims to strengthen cities as actors of sustainable development.

Coping with Climate Change Begins in Cities

Our cities are both contributing to and affected by climate change: they consume 70 per cent of the world's energy and heat up the earth's atmosphere by producing over 75 per cent of global CO₂ emissions. At the same time, many urban agglomerations already suffer from the negative impacts of climate change: in low-lying coastal areas they are threatened by rising sea levels and storm surges; in drier climate zones they must contend with droughts and water shortages; and cities everywhere have to deal with heat islands in the densely built-

up urban landscape. Accelerated urbanisation exacerbates these problems.

By 2050, 6.5 billion people, or two thirds of the world's population, are expected to live in sprawling metropolises. Therefore, new forward-thinking strategies for mitigation and adaptation to the impacts of climate change need to be integrated into conventional concepts of urban development in order to safeguard urban ways of life.

Trajectories for a Climate-Friendly Future

How can cities as drivers and victims of climate change cope with the risks and become custodians of a liveable climate? This global project is focused on finding answers to this question.

Because there are no universally applicable solutions, existing concepts for resilient low carbon urban development are to be analysed and compiled in a sourcebook, and selected cities are to be supported in developing case-specific climate-friendly strategies.

This work will be guided by the 'Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities' and the BMUB Memo-

randum 'Urban Energies-Urban Challenges'. The important issue of securing financing for required infrastructure investments will also be addressed.

The experiences of our partner cities will be shared at international conferences. The knowledge thus gained will help to support the process of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and contributes to the implementation of the 'New Urban Agenda', the international agreement of the Habitat III process.

Image 02: Crowded Street in India



Image 03: Street View in Durban



Climate-Proofing Provides Orientation

The existing urban development guidelines and concepts of our partner cities are to be adapted according to climate-proofing principles. Climate-proofing means that city development strategies, urban designs, land use and master plans, and all related investments are resilient and adaptable to the current and future impacts of climate change. Furthermore, corresponding climate protection measures need to be taken, and they must be aimed at decarbonisation.

These steps will provide the basis for designing an individualised climate-proof urban development model for each city. An example of how carbon emissions can be reduced while at the same time adapting to climate change impacts is through urban green spaces, which help prevent heat island effects and flooding, absorb carbon from the atmosphere and improve air quality and citizens' quality of life - a win-win situation for the inhabitants, city budgets, and the climate.

Our Partners in Chile, India and South Africa

The partner cities, Santiago de Chile in Chile, Chennai in India and Durban in South Africa, were selected in agreement with the relevant national ministries and authorities: the decisive factors were the commitment of the mayors and city councils, and the cities' level of climate change vulnerability. The cities determine their project priorities, which might be, for example, the climate-proofing of instruments, strategies and regulations, the implementation of participatory city development strategies, or the development of financing options for realising available climate protection and adaptation concepts.

facilitate this, each of the partner cities will host an annual workshop where representatives from German cities and the other partner cities will come together to share their insights into climate-appropriate urban development.

The partner cities are to exchange knowledge with each other and with German and further international cities within the framework of the exchange workshops. To



Image 04: Partner Cities Map



International Learning Exchange Workshops

The exchange sessions are intended to enable and facilitate peer-to-peer knowledge sharing, support and collaboration, the joint generation of new knowledge, and the promotion of innovation with regards to the planning of low-carbon and resilient urban development.

Three 'inter-connected' workshops are planned in each of the participating partner cities, where a bottom-up approach to conceptualising new elements of climate-sensitive urban planning can be incrementally developed into a new urban development model that draws on real city-level case studies, as opposed theoretical discussions. Such a model would see analysis tools, city development strategies, planning approaches, implementation frameworks etc. revised to reflect climate change considerations with the resultant outcome: to make cities low-carbon and resilient to the impacts of climate change.

The overall objectives of the workshops are:

- To strengthen the exchange of experiences among the CFCC partner cities as well as with German cities at different levels and areas of intervention;
- To identify good practice examples from the cities that can be used for an international exchange with other cities around the world;
- To provide peer-to-peer advisory services for planning instruments in application and processes in a conducive and creative workshop environment;
- To conceptualize and prepare joint planning interventions that will be developed further in the course of the workshop series;
- To initiate a practice oriented learning process over the duration of the project that includes different exchange and learning formats and seeks to strengthen capacities of urban practitioners;
- To interrogate innovations in spatial planning and policy which can lay the groundwork for conceptualizing a new urban development model

II. The Durban Workshop

Participants

The first of the three workshops, held in Durban from 14 to 16 February 2017, pulled together a number of urban practitioners from the partner cities of Durban (South Africa) Chennai (India) and Santiago de Chile (Chile) in a learning exchange with the German cities of Hagen, Nuremberg and Stuttgart, the Swedish City of Malmö, South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and members from GIZ SA (Climate

Support Program). Furthermore, the workshop was officially opened by Dr Oliver Weigel, Head of Division on Fundamental Aspects of Urban Development Policy, Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development, at the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety. See Annexure for a full list of participants.

Image 05: Presentation on the Situation of Durban in One of the Sessions





Workshop Objectives

The workshop objectives were:

- To establish the status quo regarding the integration of climate change issues in urban development instruments and strategies of the partner cities;
- To learn from existing practices and innovations in climate sensitive urban development;
- To identify synergies between the existing urban development instruments and strategies;
- To develop a roadmap for the workshop series with the intermediate steps needed for conceptualizing a new climate-sensitive urban development model.

Workshop Presentations

Official Opening by **Dr Oliver Weigel**, Head of Division on Fundamental Aspects of Urban Development Policy, Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

PROJECT CONTEXT

- Global Project "Cities Fit for Climate Change", **Dr Daphne Frank**
- Connective Cities: International Community of Practice for Sustainable Urban Development, **Ms Eva Prediger**

GOOD PRACTICE

- Enhanced Climate Finance Access: Good Practice from Eastern and Southern Africa, **Belynda Petrie**
- Connective Cities: International Community of Practice for Sustainable Urban Development, **Ms Eva Prediger**

Climate Aspects in Integrated Urban Development

- Adaptation to Climate Change through Urban Planning – The Case of Rising Temperatures: Example Stuttgart, **Mr Rony Liebheit**
- Urban Development Innovation Challenges in Santiago: Ciudad Parque Bicentenario, **Ms Paulina Wolff**

Integrated Urban Climate Strategies and Plans

- Integrating Climate Change into Spatial Planning in the City of Durban, **Mr Emmanuel Letebele**
- Climate Protection Timetable. Climate Pact for the City of Nuremberg, **Dr Stefan Bege**
- Integrated Climate Adaptation Concept for the City of Hagen, **Mr Felix J. Othmer**

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation in Specific Subjects

- How to handle heavy rains in Malmö?, **Ms Monika Månsson**
- Planning for Biodiversity: the Durban Metropolitan Open Space System, **Mr Cameron Mclean & Ms Nongcebo Hlongwa**
- The Challenge of Changing the Perspective: From Streets To Citywide Projects in Santiago, **Ms Silvana Frontier**

CHALLENGES

- Integration of Climate Change into Urban Development in Santiago, **Ms Silvana Frontier**
- How to get more for the money? Multi-functionality as a smart Use of Resources, Malmö, **Ms Monika Månsson**
- Keep Energy In Mind, Nuremberg, **Dr Stefan Bege**
- How To Build a New Urban Hub Around Public Transport, Durban, **Ms Sino Makongwana**

Methodology

In order to generate possible solutions for taking through to the next workshop, the primary aim of the Durban workshop was to unpack lessons for success and replicability from the various projects and programmes presented by the participating cities.

Presentations focussing on how climate aspects have been integrated into urban development projects, examples of integrated urban climate strategies and plans and how climate adaptation and mitigation have been

addressed in specific case studies provided the platform for small break-away group sessions to share experiences and glean ideas by all participating cities and practitioners.

The information presented in session was also augmented with a visioning exercise around what a climate resilient city would look like and a site visit to Bridge City, KwaMashu on the northern periphery of Durban.

Image 06: What Does A Climate Resilient City Look Like?



- A city that is spatially equitable.
- A city with diverse and quality neighbourhoods.
- A city that is both dense and dispersed.
- A city that is socially integrated.
- A city with engaged citizens.
- A city with good governance.
- A city where there are equal economic opportunities for all.
- A city with a thriving green economy.
- A city that is able to feed itself.
- A city that has lots of green open spaces for recreation and ecological functioning.
- A city that is prepared for climate disasters.
- A city that has low carbon emitting transport and sustainable mobility.
- A city that understands its interdependence with its rural hinterland.
- A city where business is committed to low carbon production.
- A city that generates its own energy from alternate energy sources e.g. wind or solar.
- A city that is uses its water efficiently.
- A city that minimises waste production at source i.e. reduce, re-use, recycle.



III. Success Factors & Opportunities for Replication

After much discussion and debate, five themes emerged that represent whether climate change considerations at a city level would be successful and could be replicated in other contexts and/or project processes. These are:

- Motivation
- Mainstreaming
- Multi-Stakeholder Engagement
- Multi-Functional Solutions
- Modelling

Within these themes, some important lessons were learned regarding how to conceptualise and frame climate change responses; how national and city-level policies can support cities in dealing with the impacts of climate change; how valuable the contributions of civil society can be, working in partnership with governments; the value of hard science and building scenarios; and what kind of institutional arrangement within cities and across government are helpful in promoting climate change resilience at the local level. The following are the main points of shared learning, which the participants gathered from the good practice case studies.

Motivation

Strength of leadership in decision making and guiding cities as they navigate the impacts of climate change is vital in ensuring that strategies, policies and plans put into place are realised and real change in how cities “do business” is affected.

The appointment of champions and strong, competent leaders are key elements in the success of projects in Durban and Europe.

The institutional capacity for a city to deliver is another crucial element. In South Africa, cities currently battle to spend their capital budgets. Investment in climate change infrastructure will need a ramping up of cities’ abilities to deliver *en-masse*.

The life-cycle of climate change projects, their scale and complexity invariably outlive the political terms of local governments and without long-term commitment to climate change goals, the fluidity of leadership can undermine and hinder projects set in motion by previous political regimes. Sustaining long-term political will is a challenge for all.

“The challenge of climate change is truly global and every city, country and continent must play a part in tackling it.”

Zandile Gumede, Mayor of Durban

A strong, coherent and coordinated future vision that is owned, not only by city officials and politicians, but by the residents, will assist in embedding climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into local level planning and hold leaders accountable. A common vision can pull together communities, departments within a city and the various government agencies that operate at the local level and galvanise these actors into action.

There is also an opportunity to use extreme events to motivate for new ways of planning and doing business. Extreme events resonate with communities who have experienced the impacts of climate change first hand. Malmö used an extreme flood event in 2014 to prepare a “Skyfall” policy for the city and how to manage such events going forward.

Demonstration projects that signal action and a commitment by cities to a climate change agenda are another useful way of gaining support and motivation for further investment in climate change projects. Ciudad Parque Bicentenario was built in advance of new development being realised in Santiago.

Recognition awards, as in the case of Nuremberg, assist in reinforcing the good work being undertaken in a region.

Image 07: City of Durban



Mainstreaming

In order for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies to gain traction in cities, there is a strong belief that these strategies need to be mainstreamed into urban planning development and not viewed as a separate discipline or an add-on.

In Durban, the municipality is in the process of embedding climate change responses into their Spatial Development Plan. This plan provides the platform and

strategic direction for the development of the five year Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The City Strategy Department is currently integrating a climate change scenario to its long term planning.

In a number of the case studies it was evident that cities had been doing good work that either responded to climate change through mitigation or adaptation strategies but had not necessarily been couched in the



Image 08: Map Showcased in the Dialogue Forum

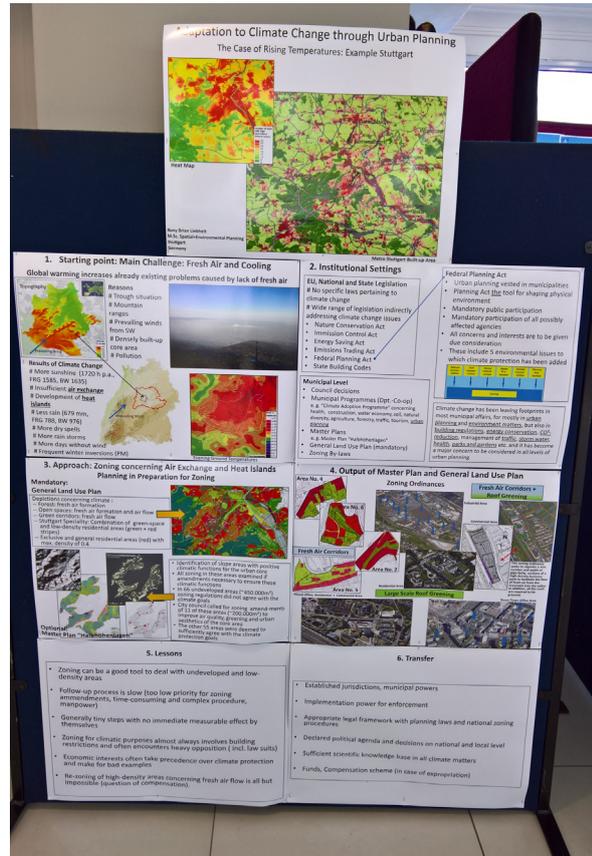


rhetoric of climate change. In the Durban case study, the adoption of the Durban Metropolitan Open Space System some twenty years ago was not framed as a climate change strategy, however today it provides the City of Durban with a unique opportunity to mitigate the effects of climate change and has been embedded within the city's Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

The cities of Hagen, Nuremberg and Stuttgart have used their climate change modelling projects to give effect to meaningful land use and forward planning changes in their respective cities as they plan for sustainable and resilient German cities.

There was a very strong call to popularise climate change and to de-mystify and make the subject matter more

Image 09: Example of the City of Stuttgart



accessible to local communities. Using pop culture, celebrities and social media is a means to embed the idea of climate action into the broader society.

Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

There needs to be both vertical and horizontal alignment between government stakeholders.

National, regional and local level policy and plans must align and reinforce each other. The departments in the various spheres of government must not only work together within their own institutions but must also seek to work with cities at the local level. ‘Think global, act local’ is very much the adage in which meaningful steps towards climate change mitigation and adaptation will occur, but the cities cannot do it in isolation of each other, their nation-states or the global community.

Meaningful engagement with local communities who are often at the coalface of climate change impacts is key to developing meaningful strategies to protect environmental assets. These communities, whilst not necessarily understanding the science, are a source of innovative techniques that can be learnt from by urban practitioners.

There is also consensus that upfront engagement, albeit time-consuming at the start of a project, is the best way to ensure long-term “buy-in” from communities, the private and public sector.

Making use of other institutions such as research agencies, universities and universities of technology is a vital source of resources, information and data that can feed into city planning.

Keeping projects alive and with their original intent also requires a dedicated team and capacity for implementa-

tion. Even if it is not possible for teams to remain in the same composition over the entire project period, they galvanise around a strong development vision of what needs to be delivered to the residents.

Multi-Functional Solutions

Solutions for climate changes need to address a multiplicity of issues for a city and cannot merely be about climate change adaptation and/or mitigation alone.

In Malmö, the provision of new areas of open space, not only provide for enhanced recreation opportunities for the residents of the city and the beautification of the town but also provide attenuation areas for increased storm-water run-off associated with heavy rains that the city is experiencing

In Santiago there are plans in place to redevelop the historic Alameda Providencia Corridor into an integrated transport corridor for both mass transit and non-motorised transport. The provision of quality public space and trading areas along the route contribute to a multi-use of the space.

The Ciudad Parque Bicentenario project was able to include 50ha park into the project that seeks to re-stitch the city through the mixed use development of the former municipal airport.

Modelling

There is a prevailing mystery around climate change and what it really means for the world as we know it. The ability to demonstrate its impact and effect on communities and cities through the use of scientific models and scenario plans is therefore of the utmost importance in planning for long-term futures where communities are unable to imagine what climate change may do to their city in over one hundred years' time.

Scientific based evidence planning is especially evident in the case studies from Hagen, Nuremberg, Stuttgart,

Malmö and Chennai, and to a limited extent in Durban. This includes preparing systematic conservation plans, projecting population growth (or decline), vulnerability assessments, modelling flooding risks, heat islands, air flows and CO₂ sinks.

In Durban, Nuremberg and Malmö, the preparation of a cost-benefit analysis and the costs associated with not taking action provided additional evidence at the political level to garner support in the adoption of climate change plans and policies.

Image 10: The Five Different Themes of the Dialogue Forum





Image 11: Risk Analysis Presentation of the City of Hagen



Image 12: Collaborative Work of Participants in One of the Sessions



Image 13: Site Visit: Kwamashu Open Space Project

Participants had the opportunity to visit Bridge City/KwaMashu to see first-hand some of the challenges that the City of Durban is facing when it comes to integrating climate change aspects into development plans in areas of great need.

The open space associated with the Piesangs River is uniquely positioned within the broader KwaMashu area to perform the role of a regional park serving almost 500,000 residents. To date, it effectively has been a barrier between different neighbourhoods and precincts in the Urban Hub, and through the open space project has the potential to perform the important role of a focus of activity and integrator of communities. It is the aim of the project to make the space safe, presentable, appropriately managed and well utilised by all surrounding communities.

The project is a pilot investigating the rehabilitation and rejuvenation of riverine open spaces, as well as looking at other aspects such as:

- community needs and aspirations,
- community development,
- economic potential linked to open space systems,
- urban agriculture and small scale food production in the face of climate change and high levels of poverty,
- sports activities aimed at appropriately addressing the needs of youth and schools within the area,
- non-motorised transport development, including cycling training and education of youth,
- storm water issues in the face of climate change and altering rainfall patterns,
- water quality and filtering at source (tributaries) through the introduction of check weirs and wetlands.





IV. Integrating Climate Change into Projects

Development of City Action Plans

With the benefit of dialoguing around good practice and development challenges, the participating partner cities were given the opportunity to develop concrete approaches to improve the integration of climate change aspects into their urban development instruments, strategies and initiatives, in collaboration with a number of urban practitioners.

In a peer-to-peer approach, participants were able to jointly develop action packages to tackle immediate challenges in their respective cities. The resulting draft action plans provide the basis for further elaboration in the remaining workshop series related to this project.

The projects for which action plans were developed include:

- How to Better Integrate Climate Change into the Ciudad Parque Bicentenario Project - Santiago de Chile
- How to Better Integrate Climate Change into Spatial Planning - Durban
- How to Better Integrate Climate Change into the Buckingham Canal Project - Chennai
- How to Better Integrate Climate Change into Urban Development - Santiago de Chile

Image 14: Advice for Durban Team – Observations from the Site Visit

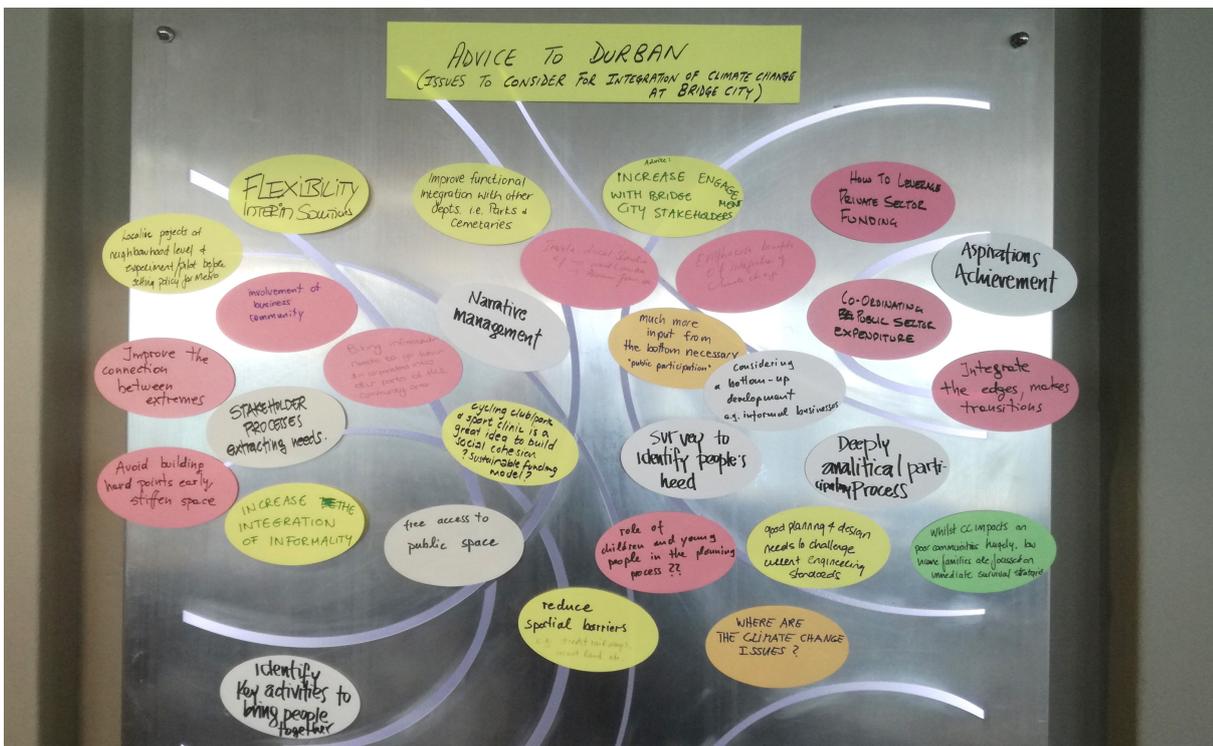


Table 01: How to Better Integrate Climate Change into the Buckingham Canal Project – Chennai

Activities	Timeline	Resources	External Support
Success of Pilot Project will Drive the Large-Scale Funding Proposal for the Whole Canal			
Identify multi-stakeholders	Project preparation: commit staff time, identify budget, procure facilitator, develop project plan	EFL (NGO) and Sudhakar Krishnan Sripathy Community Municipality Cost for renting rooms for 2 meetings Long-term budget perspective - Cost-benefit analysis - Water quality assessment - Hydrology analysis - 'fun' activities	Process management moderator/facilitator Research support Creative people Goethe Institute
Host dialogue meetings on best practice			
Identify and articulate a shared vision			
Identify and articulate what the benefits for the community are			
Identify innovative, low-tech, space-saving beneficiation projects to resolve problems in line with community needs i.e. sewerage, solid waste, flooding, recreation and so on			
Project management processes			
Monitor implementation			
Communicate success and learn from challenges			

Image 15: Interaction during one of the sessions





Table 02: How to Better Integrate Climate Change into the Alameda Providencia Corridor Project – Santiago de Chile

Challenges	Activities	Timeline	Resources	External Support
Climate change issues in the project	Prepare a climate change factsheet	March 2017	External advice Intermediate exchange between municipalities Capacity building	Local Municipal Associations Contribution from universities Commercial Chambers Funding applications Global networks
	Raise awareness amongst stakeholders	March 2017	Intermediate exchange between municipalities Capacity building	
	Prepare an implementation policy	March to September 2017	External advice Intermediate exchange between municipalities Public and private sector involvement Capacity building	
	Review governance structures	March to September 2017	External advice Intermediate exchange between municipalities Public and private sector involvement Capacity building	
	Motivate for political will to support the project	March to September 2017	Intermediate exchange between municipalities Capacity building	
	Share data with stakeholders	December 2017	Intermediate exchange between municipalities Capacity building	
	Develop a toolbox of measures for implementation	April 2017	Durban toolkits to analyse and implement	
-	-	-	Budget management	
-	-	-	Thematic workshops	
-	-	-	Data	
Need to prepare a business model	Urban improvement precinct (e.g. Durban)	-	-	
	Advertising	-	-	
Need to improve the experience	Make the place attractive	-	-	

Table 03: How to Better Integrate Climate Change into the Ciudad Parque Bicentenario Project – Santiago de Chile

Overall Objective	Activities	Timelines	Resources/ Responsibilities	External Support
Integration and raising awareness of climate change aspects into the project Risks - Who is really interested in climate change - Who is the main responsible agent for this project, (MINVU or SEREM) - Currently no municipal individual or unit responsible for climate change issues	Analysis of the challenges of climate change: water, air etc.	Priority 2	Information exist, but need of an individual to analyse information and draw conclusions Metropolitan Secretary of Housing and Urbanism (SEREMI MINVU)	Expert for drafting contracts, the content and the bidding documents Integration with NGOs and environmental groups to promote climate change awareness
	Integration of climate change requirements into bidding documents	URGENT – Priority 1 Sales have started	Task of Metropolitan Secretary of Housing and Urbanism (SEREMI MINVU) Partner with Ministry for Environment	Model from the City of Nuremberg on how to create awareness Expert assistance for integrating climate change requirements into city development strategies, use good examples from other cities
	Raise awareness of climate change issues e.g. education centre, museum	Priority 5	Metropolitan Secretary of Housing and Urbanism (SEREMI MINVU)	
	Create an overview of the city with respect to a network of paths, ventilation, taking into account overall city development	Priority 3a	Metropolitan Secretary of Housing and Urbanism (SEREMI MINVU) proposes strategies Partner with Ministry for Education	Workshop for discussion with responsible entities – “where are the problems”
	Proposals to change policies, define roles and responsibilities	Priority 4	Metropolitan Secretary of Housing and Urbanism (SEREMI MINVU)	
	Verification and interpretation of bicycle paths and connections to city	Priority 3b	Metropolitan Secretary of Housing and Urbanism (SEREMI MINVU) Housing and Urbanization Service (SERVIU)	

Table 04: How to Better Integrate Climate Change into Spatial Planning – Durban

Challenges	Activities	Timeline	Internal Resources	External Support
Recognising resource limitations	Translate coastal erosion line into zoning plans	By 2019	Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department	Climate Support Programmes (GIZ) Academia (UKZN, DUT)
Generating knowledge to plan with	Translate risk profile into land use planning (include a climate change vulnerability assessment)	By 2018	Central KZN Climate Change Compact Coastal and Storm-water Management Unit	Knowledge Partnerships, e.g. Stuttgart DEA (Cities Resilience Programme)
Participating in Global Networks	Map climate impacts for SDF, including water impacts	ASAP by 2018	Catchment Management Unit	SANBI DBSA
Adopting a new way of thinking	Analysis of data gaps	ASAP by 2017	eThekweni Water Services	Global Climate Fund (later in project)
	Collaboration with neighbouring municipalities	From February 2017	Parks and Recreation Energy Office	International Climate Initiative Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA)
	Develop modes, action plan and strategies around food security and agro-ecology (include study tour to Tshwane)	By 2020	Strategic Planning Department (appoint a specialist resource)	OneWorld Consulting ICLEI
-	Prepare a water security strategy	By 2020		
-	Create a standing steering committee within the city structures for climate-related issues	From July 2017		



V. Conclusion and Next Steps

It was evident from the various presentations that each of the partner cities has embraced planning for climate change in varying degrees. In European cities, a scientific approach dominates and cities are well advanced in integrating climate impacts into urban development planning tools. In Africa, climate change issues are placed alongside the need to address major backlogs in service delivery and infrastructure provision. Whilst seen as important, they can be marginalised by the need to address poverty issues and rapid urbanisation. In South America, climate change is not considered to be on the mainstream agenda yet and therefore cities are left to respond in a void of guidance from national and regional policy and strategies.

The lessons learned during this workshop highlighted the need for climate change responses to be:

- Motivated
- Mainstreamed
- Multi-Stakeholder Adopted
- Multi-Functional
- Modelled

Many ideas were mooted and many tools presented but context matters. What is a good idea and works in one city is not necessarily appropriate for adoption in another.

The partner cities were given the opportunity to glean appropriate ideas from the workshop participants as well as to action plans for their own cities which now need to be refined within their own organisations. They will be supported by their national GIZ advisors for further engagement at the second Dialogue Forum of the Cities Fit for Climate Change project, which is planned in Santiago de Chile.

Image 18: Santiago de Chile, Chile

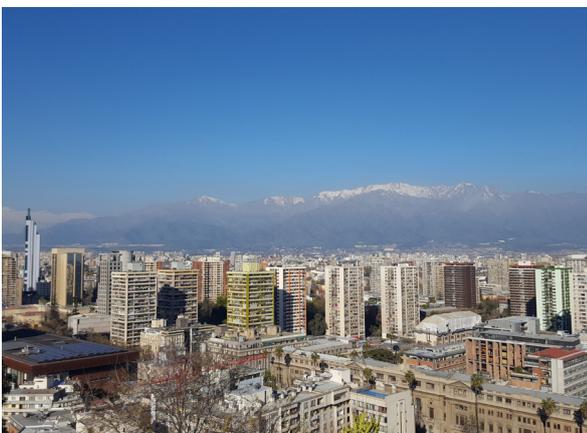


Image 19: Chennai, India



Annexure: Dialogue Forum Participants

No	Family name	First name	Country	City	Institution/Department
1	Akkiah	Puvendra	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, IDP Office
2	Bialluch	Godje	South Africa	Pretoria	GIZ/Governance Support Programme
3	Chauke	Intelligent	South Africa	Pretoria	South African Local Government Association
4	Clement	Martin	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Durban Botanic Gardens
5	Bege	Stefan	Germany	Nuremberg	City of Nuremberg, Urban Development Department
6	Dubbeld	Elizabeth	South Africa	Durban	GIZ/Cities Fit for Climate Change
7	Epstein	Helene	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Strategic Spatial Planning Branch
8	Frank	Daphne	Germany	Bonn	GIZ/Cities Fit for Climate Change
9	Frontier	Silvana	Chile	Santiago de Chile	Metropolitan Government of Santiago, Project "Nueva Alameda Providencia"
10	Hlongwa	Nongcebo	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Climate Protection Branch
11	Jardine	Aziz	South Africa	Johannesburg	GIZ/Connective Cities
12	Kammertöns	Viola Rebekka	Germany	Berlin	GIZ/Connective Cities
13	Krishnan Sripathy	Sudakhar	India	Chennai	GIZ/Cities Fit for Climate Change
14	Kühl	Philipp	Germany	Berlin	GIZ/Cities Fit for Climate Change
15	Letebele	Emmanuel	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Strategic Spatial Planning Branch
16	Liebheit	Rony Brian	Germany	Stuttgart	City of Stuttgart, Department of Urban Planning and Renewal
17	Makongwana	Sino	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Economic Development
18	Månsson	Monika	Sweden	Malmö	City of Malmö, Environment Department, Urban Development and Strategy
19	Masenya	Itumeleng	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Office
20	McLean	Cameron	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Biodiversity Branch
21	Mehrtens	Helge	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Duzi Umgeni Conservation Trust



No	Family name	First name	Country	City	Institution/Department
22	Mkhwanazi	Sibusiso	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Parks Department
23	O'donoghue	Sean	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, Climate Protection Branch
24	Othmer	Felix	Germany	Hagen	City of Hagen, Environment Department
25	Palma	Andrea	Chile	Santiago de Chile	GIZ/Cities Fit for Climate Change
26	Peters	Adrian	South Africa	Durban	eThekweni Municipality, City Strategy
27	Petrie	Belynda	South Africa	Capetown	OneWorld
28	Prediger	Eva	Germany	Bonn	GIZ/Connective Cities
29	Ramayia	Jonathan	South Africa	Pretoria	GIZ/Climate Support Programme
30	Redman	Toni	South Africa	Durban	The Markewicz Redman Partnership for GIZ/Cities Fit for Climate Change
31	Schild	Amina-Laura	Germany	Bonn	GIZ/Cities Fit for Climate Change
32	Dr. Weigel	Oliver	Germany	Berlin	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, Urban Development Division
33	Wolff	Paulina	Chile	Santiago de Chile	City of Santiago, Plans and Programs Department, Housing and Urban Development Metropolitan Secretary



Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices
Bonn and Eschborn

Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36 + 40
53113 Bonn, Deutschland/Germany
T +49 228 44 60-0
F +49 228 44 60-17 66

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65760 Eschborn, Deutschland/Germany
T +49 61 96 79-0
F +49 61 96 79-11 15

E info@giz.de
I www.giz.de

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of the Federal Republic of Germany