



Published by:

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of:



of the Federal Republic of Germany

**Global project:
Cities Fit for Climate Change (CFCC)
Concluding CFCC workshop and farewell event in context of International
Conference on Climate Action (ICCA) 20-21 May 2019 in Heidelberg, Germany**



**Author: Emmanuel Letebele
Senior Professional Planner
eThekweni Municipality
Strategic Spatial Planning Branch
emmanuel.letebele@durban.gov.za
031 311717**

1. What was the name of the event?

Cities Fit for Climate Change (CFCC) Concluding workshop and farewell event in context of International Conference on Climate Action (ICCA) 2019.

2. Date Attended

20-21 May 2019

3. Venue

Tankurm, Eppelheimer Str. 46, Heidelberg, Germany

4. Officials who attended

- Emmanuel Letebele (Senior Professional Planner: Strategic Spatial Planning Branch, Development Planning Department.)
- Helene Epstein (Senior Manager Strategic Spatial Planning Branch , Development Planning Department)
- Itumeleng Masenya (Senior Manager: Energy Office)
- Nongcebo Hlongwa (Climate Protection Scientist: EPCPD Climate Protection Branch)



5. Area of expertise

- Urban Development, Strategic Spatial Planning and Climate Change.
- Environmental Management.

6. What was the purpose of the event, the broad objectives and themes? Why was it of importance?

The Cities Fit for Climate Change (CFCC) project implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety supports its three

partner cities Chennai (India), Durban/eThekweni (South Africa) and Santiago (Chile) in tackling the challenges presented by climate change. It advises city governments on adapting their development plans, urban development strategies, and urban design and put them into practice in a way that creates cities fit for climate change.

The Cities Fit for Climate Change (CFCC) concluding workshop and farewell event preceded the International Conference on Climate Action (ICCA) 2019 which was held in Heidelberg on 22nd and 23rd of May 2019. It was organized by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the State of Baden-Württemberg and the City of Heidelberg.

The Cities Fit for Climate Change (CFCC) concluding workshop took into cognisance the new IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C global warming which reiterates the need to increase current mitigation efforts and to reach net zero CO₂ emissions by mid-century in order to avoid dangerous and irreversible climate impacts. The report underlines that this is achievable through the implementation of ambitious climate action within the next decades, both at national as well as sub national level. It further states that making the necessary shift towards a low carbon economy and society is possible. The scientific and technological innovations as well as the means do already exist and they are also the catalyst for ensuring sustainable economic development and a better life for all. What is required is the concerted effort from all sectors of society and government and the political will.

With the Paris Agreement, the global community has formulated a historic pathway to realise the necessary transformation. It explicitly recognises the importance of the engagement of all levels of government in addressing climate change. The Paris outcome and the Talanoa Dialogue recognise the crucial role of sub national, local and regional actors in mitigation and adaptation. Cities alone consume around three quarters of global primary energy and account for over 70 % of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. At the same time, they are also hubs of economic development and innovation.

In the run-up to the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit, the ICCA2019 and Cities Fit for Climate Change (CFCC) concluding workshop focussed on scaling up and speeding up coordinated and integrated climate action across all levels and sectors of government, identifying the levers that matter in key sectors and the solutions that make a difference. The international exchange of experience was of great importance for the climate protection activities of the municipalities. To help good examples to spread and be imitated was the main aim of the conference. The conference in Heidelberg brought together the diversity and multitude of implementation examples from around the world and show that climate protection is already a living reality in many places.

Purpose of the concluding workshop

The CFCC project was in its final stages after a duration of over three years. CFCC took the International Conference on Climate Action (ICCA) 2019 in the German City of Heidelberg as an opportunity to showcase the learnings and key outcomes in a concluding workshop. The objective was to provide a space for the key partners to share their learnings and achievements with an international audience.

7. What in your opinion are some of the KEY LEARNINGS that you came away with? In other words, what stood out for you? Were there any "aha!" learning moments that you can share with colleagues? What were some of the KEY OBSERVATIONS that were important or different?

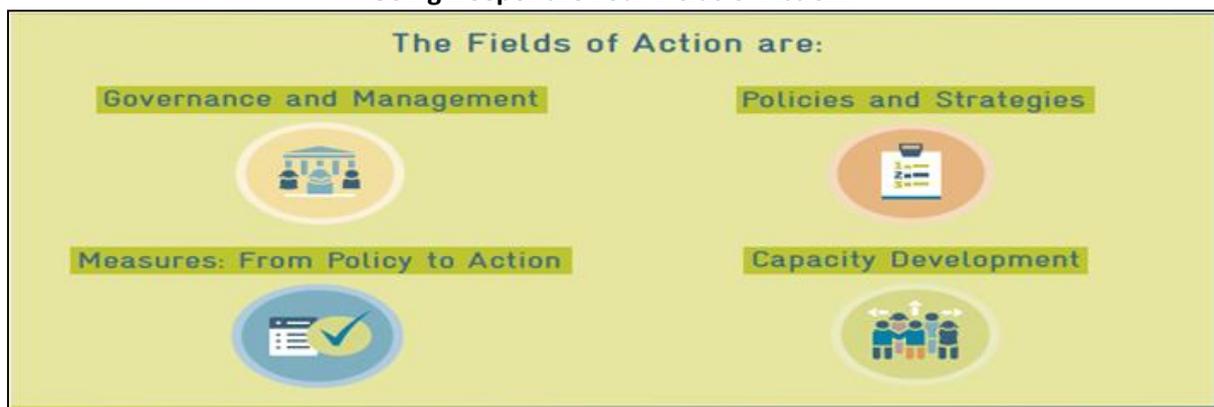
Amongst others the aim of the Cities Fit for Climate Change (CFCC) global project is for cities to apply Climate Proof Urban Development Approaches (CLIMPUDA), to contribute to policy advice and international agenda setting. *A question may arise what is CLIMPUDA?* Climate-Proof Urban Development Approach (ClimPUDA) is a framework for practitioners to address climate change in the urban context.

The approach provides a solid framework for cities to refer to in their efforts towards becoming more climate-friendly, and out of these arose a response to a single key question:

“What are the most strategically-important fields that cities need to engage with in tackling climate change? “

Out of these considerations, four Fields of Action (FoA) were identified that conceptually form ClimPUDA. These four FoA are entry points for urban practitioners that provide guidance in developing, implementing, and sustaining each city’s own climate-proof urban development efforts.

Going Deeper the Four Fields of Action:



The Four Fields of action can be summarised as follows:

Governance and Management

- Foster a strong political leadership
- Promote cross-sectoral collaboration within the administration.
- Political participation: involve external actors
- Ensure transparency in planning to create legitimacy.
- Pursue rural-urban & regional cooperation on equal terms.
- Enhance relationship with regional & national governments

Measures: from Policy to Action

- Elaborate an action plan
- Prioritise spatial measures
- Foster local knowledge & private/civic engagement.
- Secure sound financing
- Sensitise target groups
- Monitor and evaluate measures

Policies and Strategies

- Integrate adaptation & mitigation into relevant plans & strategies
- Elaborate new climate-related strategies & policies
- Promote strategic communication for specific target groups.
- Enable monitoring & evaluation.
- Integrate global, national, regional & local strategies & policies.

Capacity Development

- Individual level: Create knowledge among municipal staff through
- Fostering peer-to-peer learning within the administration & other cities.
- Organisational level: Collect & use knowledge on climate-proof urban development
- Societal level: Educate & raise awareness
- Capacity building should be bottom-up rather than top-down.

How to use the Fields of Action (FoAs)

FoAs are an analytical tool and a strategic framework. They may be used to develop a specific strategy for the city. FoAs do not replace sectoral strategies but contribute to having a holistic understanding of cities development to feed back into sectoral actions. FoAs can be used in different moments of the planning process. FoAs help to identify the needs & challenges to develop a holistic answer. FoAs have no hierarchy and do not follow a certain order; they work together and are not meant to be analysed in isolation. FoAs propose an integrated and connected structure to think through cities development in a holistic and integrated manner.

One of the main takeaways from ClimPUDA is that climate change doesn't adhere to administrative boundaries. As such, efforts to tackle climate change require multi-level cooperation across all sectors of government and society.

Lessons Learnt

Governance and Management: A Strong political leadership and commitment is necessary to facilitate consensus building, and mitigate potential conflicts between line departments within the city (mandates, resources, ownership). Internal and external cooperation between all urban stakeholders must be promoted.

Decision-making process should be open; objectives should be measurable, reportable, independently verifiable, and evaluable.

Measures: From Policy to Action: Climate-proof, coherent, integrated and participative planning requires time and both financial and human capacities. Prioritising projects and measures will help to define focal points and realistic goals of the future city (or quarter) development and to use the resources of the city budget for the most important urban development projects. Local stakeholders provide information and resources that the municipality might not have; therefore their inclusion in the process can be a great asset.

Policies and strategies: Local strategies have a stronger mandate if they are aligned with regional and national development strategies. Integrated/citywide development strategies should be

sufficiently linked to sectoral policies regarding their key messages and projects to ensure the implementation of the strategies. Strengthening regional institutions and instruments can positively affect the implementation of climate change initiatives at a regional scale, as local institutional capacities are usually limited. The identification of smaller scale/short-term interventions at early stages can work as a 'laboratory' for the stakeholders involved and can help the process to gain legitimacy and to guarantee its continuity.

Capacity Development: The process of properly incorporating climate change challenges into implementation needs to be designed in a multi-sectoral manner. Cities face similar challenges in climate-proofing. Therefore, regular dialogues among city practitioners help to ignite action and foster the exchange of short-term advice among colleagues from different cities. Significant success can only be achieved if the residents of a city understand the importance of climate-proof development and contribute to it.

8. As a result of this event, what is the ONE CHANGE that you may consider making backing back at work, if any? What follow ups are envisaged?

To support the development of resilient cities, local government responses to climate change needs to be coordinated with and integrated into planning processes. By offering insight into the mechanisms that guide planning and implementation in our cities, we can provide decision-makers and practitioners with the opportunity to critically engage with these mechanisms and systems in terms of how they can either promote development in support of resilience, or hinder it. Mainstreaming of climate sensitive spatial planning through integrated development with all critical stakeholders, as well as spatial planning are central to adaptation and will play a critical role in enabling decision makers to anticipate change and promote resilience within urban spaces.

9. Please indicate details of useful CONTACTS AND NETWORKS that were established during the event?

- **Dr. Daphne Frank**
Head of Project Cities Fit for Climate Change
Phone: +49 171 7683397
E-Mail: Daphne.Frank@giz.de
- Name: **Sudhakar Sripathy Krishnan**
Phone: +91 9840551619
E-Mail: Sudakhar.Krishnan@giz.de
- Name: **Andrea Palma**
Phone: +56 9 9933 6572
E-Mail: Andrea.Palma@giz.de
- Name: **Philipp Kuehl**
Phone: +49 170 33 19 825
E-Mail: Philipp.Kuehl@giz.de