Implementing the Durban Adaptation Charter

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

CLIMATE CHANGE 2014:

IMPACTS, ADAPTATION, AND VULNERABILITY

Adapting urban areas to climate change (Chapter 8)

Strong focus on urban areas

Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post 2015 Development Agenda.

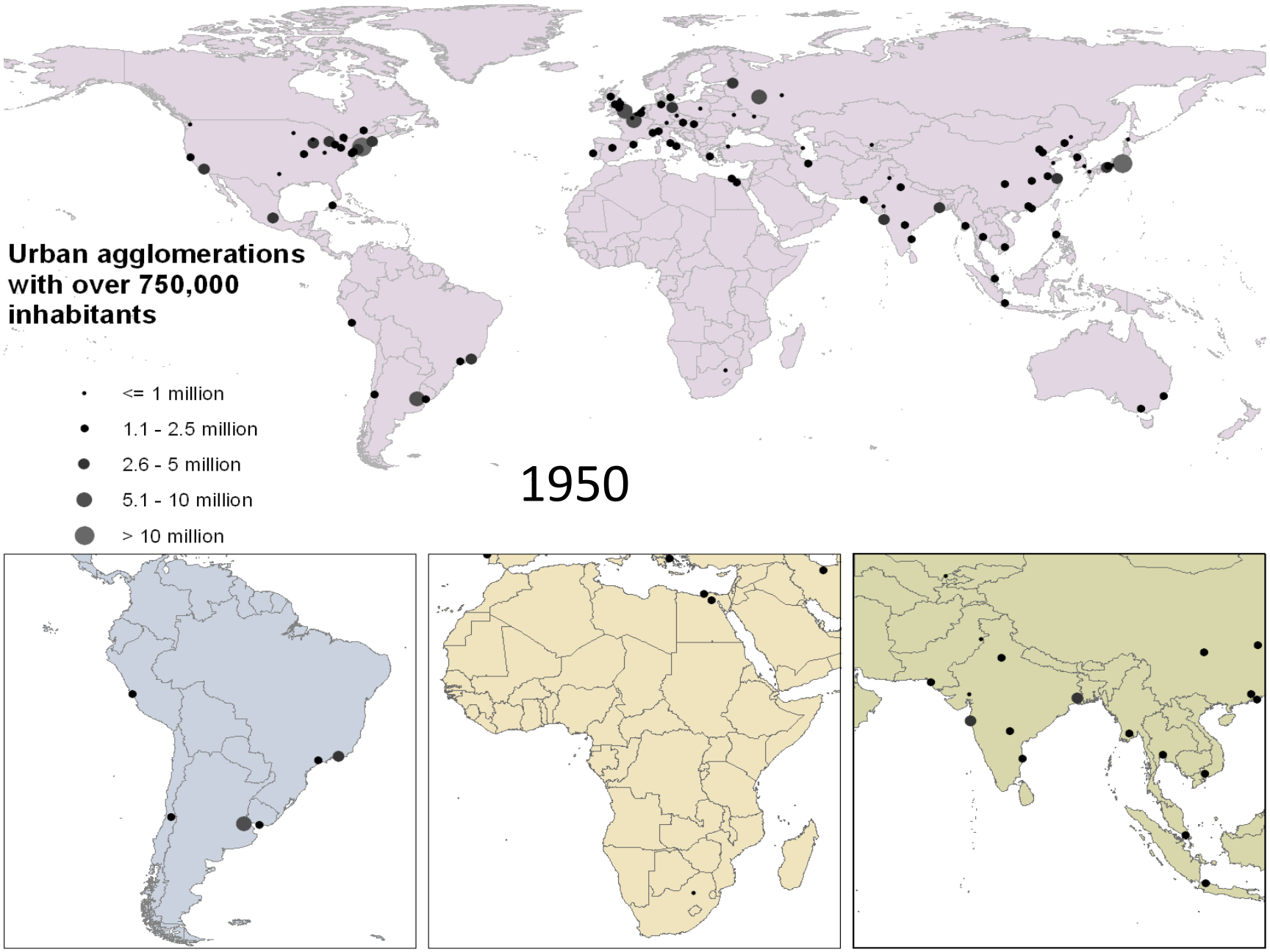
"The post-2015 agenda must be relevant for urban dwellers. Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost."

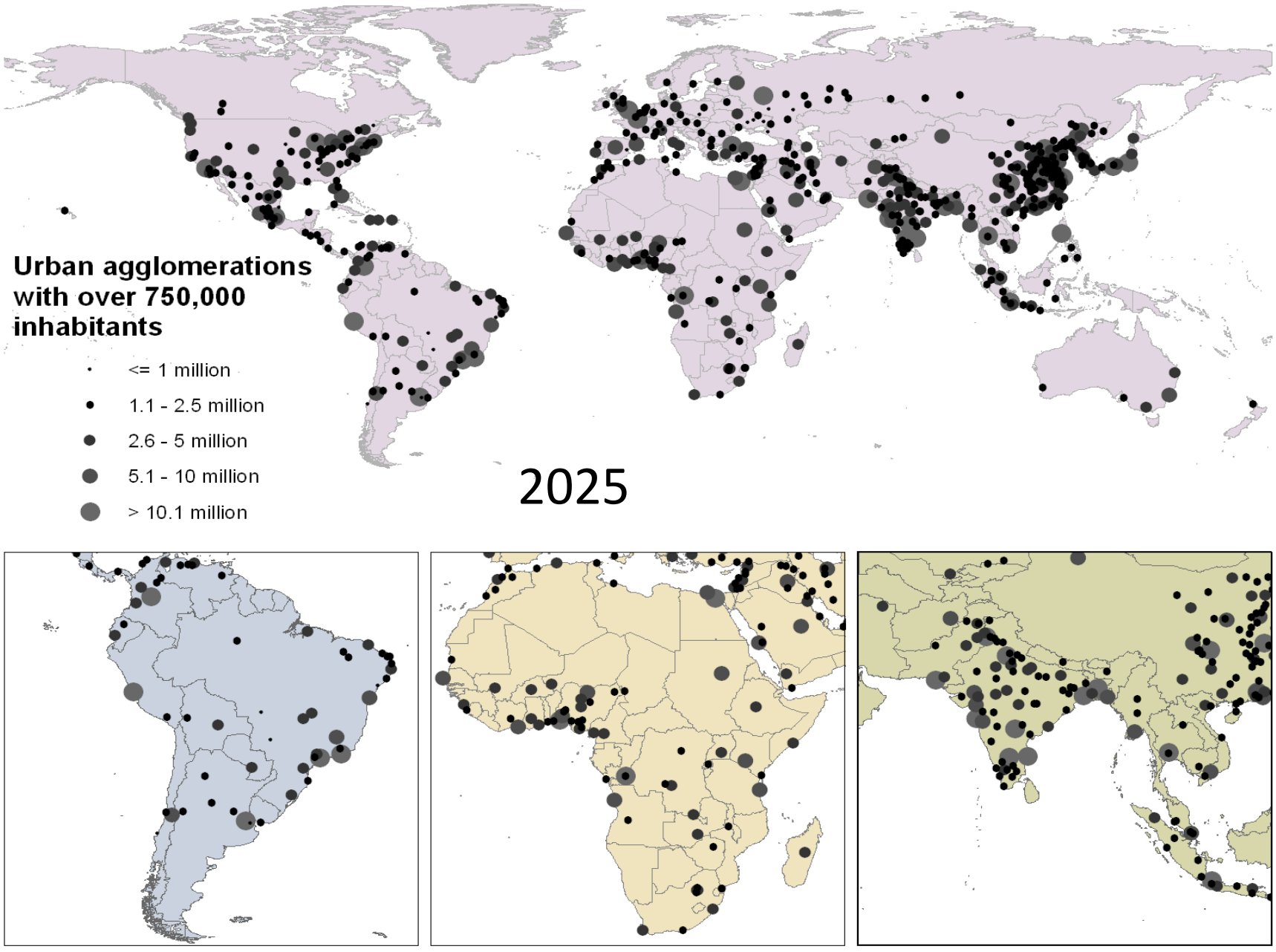
Urban centres concentrate people and assets:

- 3.7 billion people today, doubling in less developed regions by 2050
- Most of the world's economy and assets: *600 cities account for 60% of the world's GDP*
- Makes cities vulnerable to climate change risks – flood, drought, extreme heat (UHI) and precipitation with food security, human health and infrastructural impacts and losses…

VULNERABILITY AND EXPOSURE

URBAN AREAS ARE WHERE THE CLIMATE CHANGE RUBBER HITS THE ROAD


Urban agglomerations with over 750,000 inhabitants
<= 1 million
1.1 - 2.5 million
2.6 - 5 million
5.1 - 10 million
> 10 million
1950


Urban agglomerations with over 750,000 inhabitants
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> 10.1 million
2025

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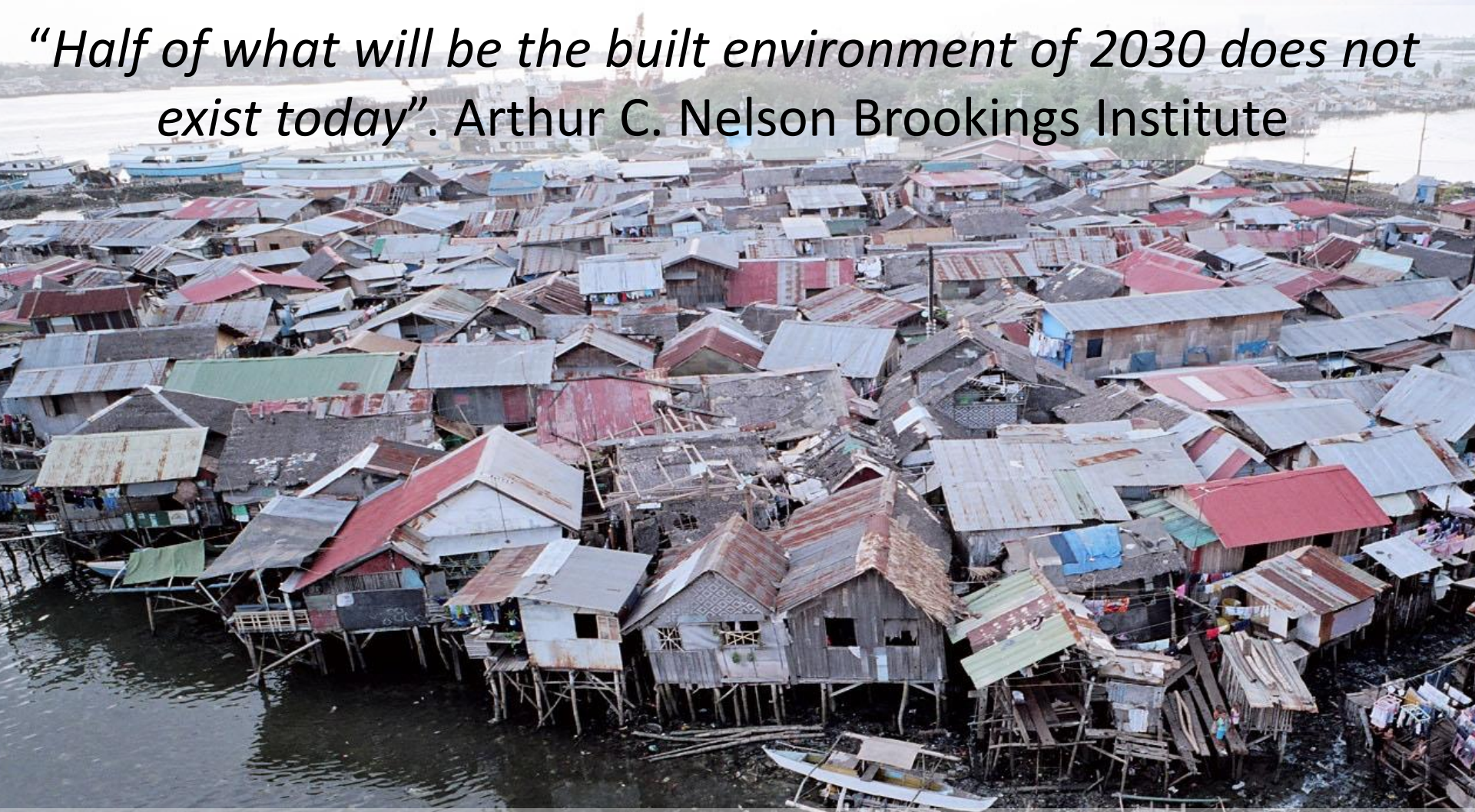
Emphasis on:

- Adaptation-development links

Underdevelopment makes cities vulnerable regardless of the type of risk:

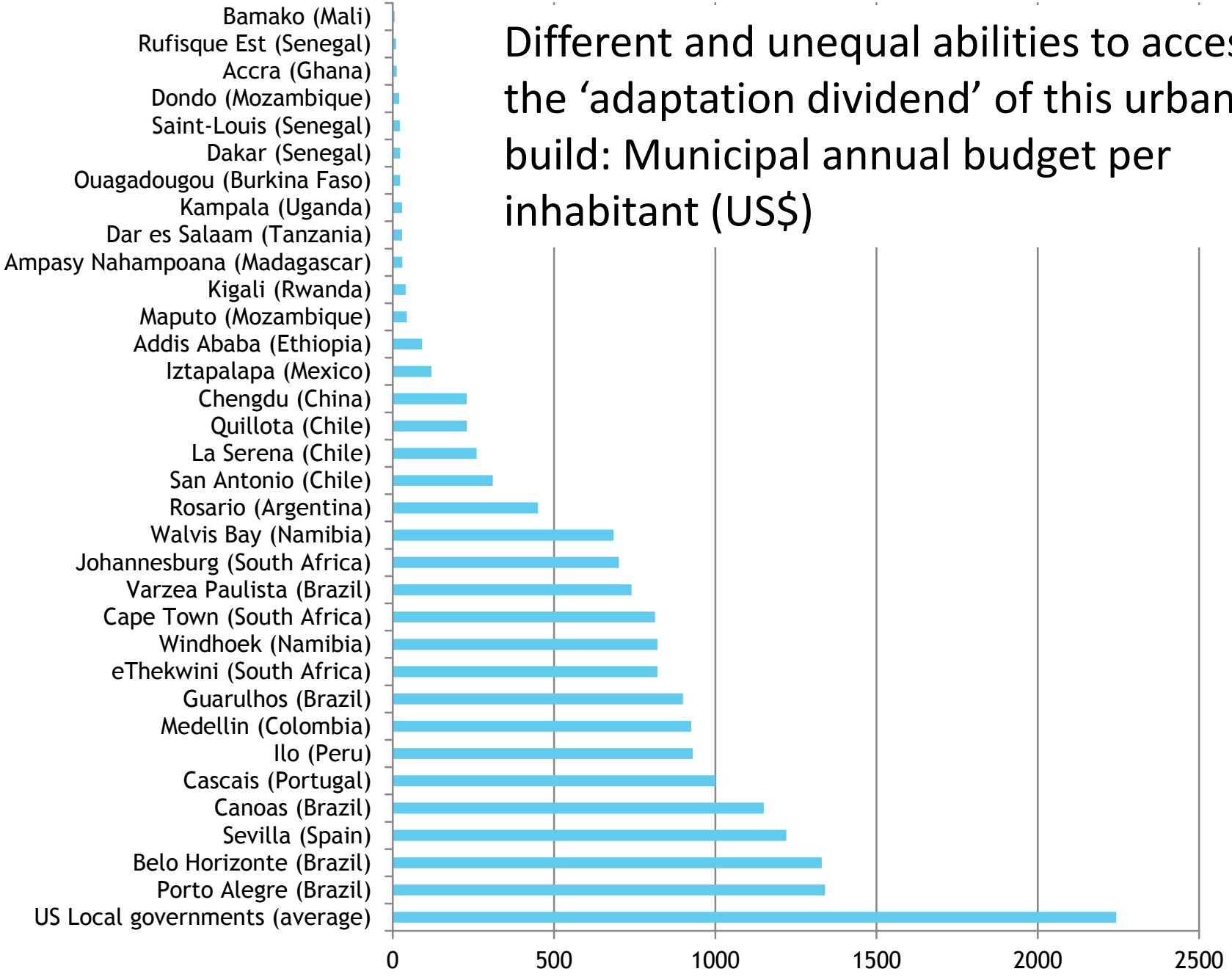
- Very large development and infrastructure deficits
  - *Most of the world's urban population is in low- and middle-income developing countries*
  - *Loss of ecological infrastructure*
  - *A billion living in informal settlements*

"Half of what will be the built environment of 2030 does not exist today". Arthur C. Nelson Brookings Institute



Unique global opportunity: Annual urban infrastructure spend from $10 trillion to more than $20 trillion by 2025, majority spent in urban centers in emerging economies – opportunity of aging infrastructure.

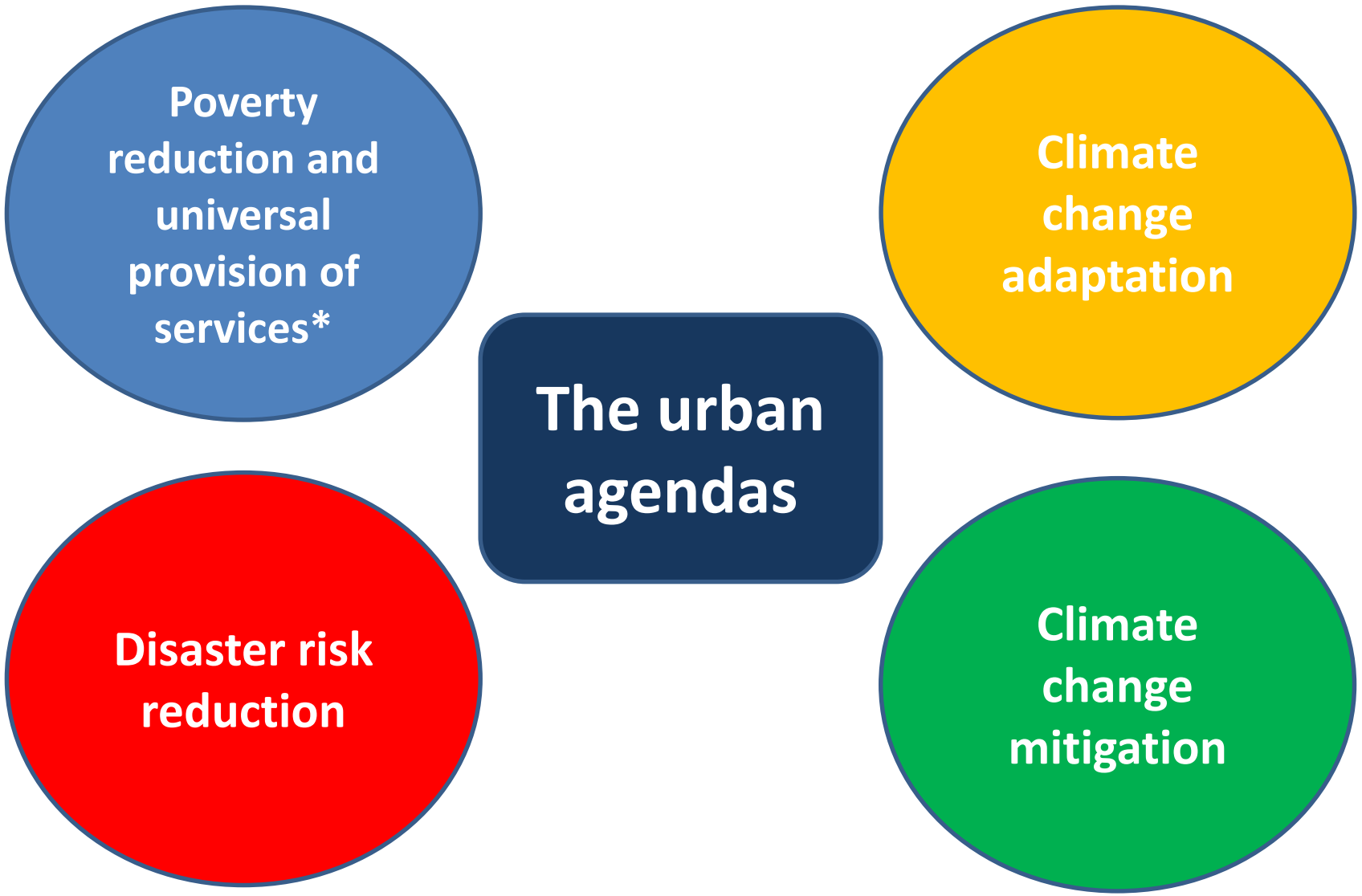
Different and unequal abilities to access the ‘adaptation dividend’ of this urban build: Municipal annual budget per inhabitant (US$)



The spectrum of urban adaptive capacity

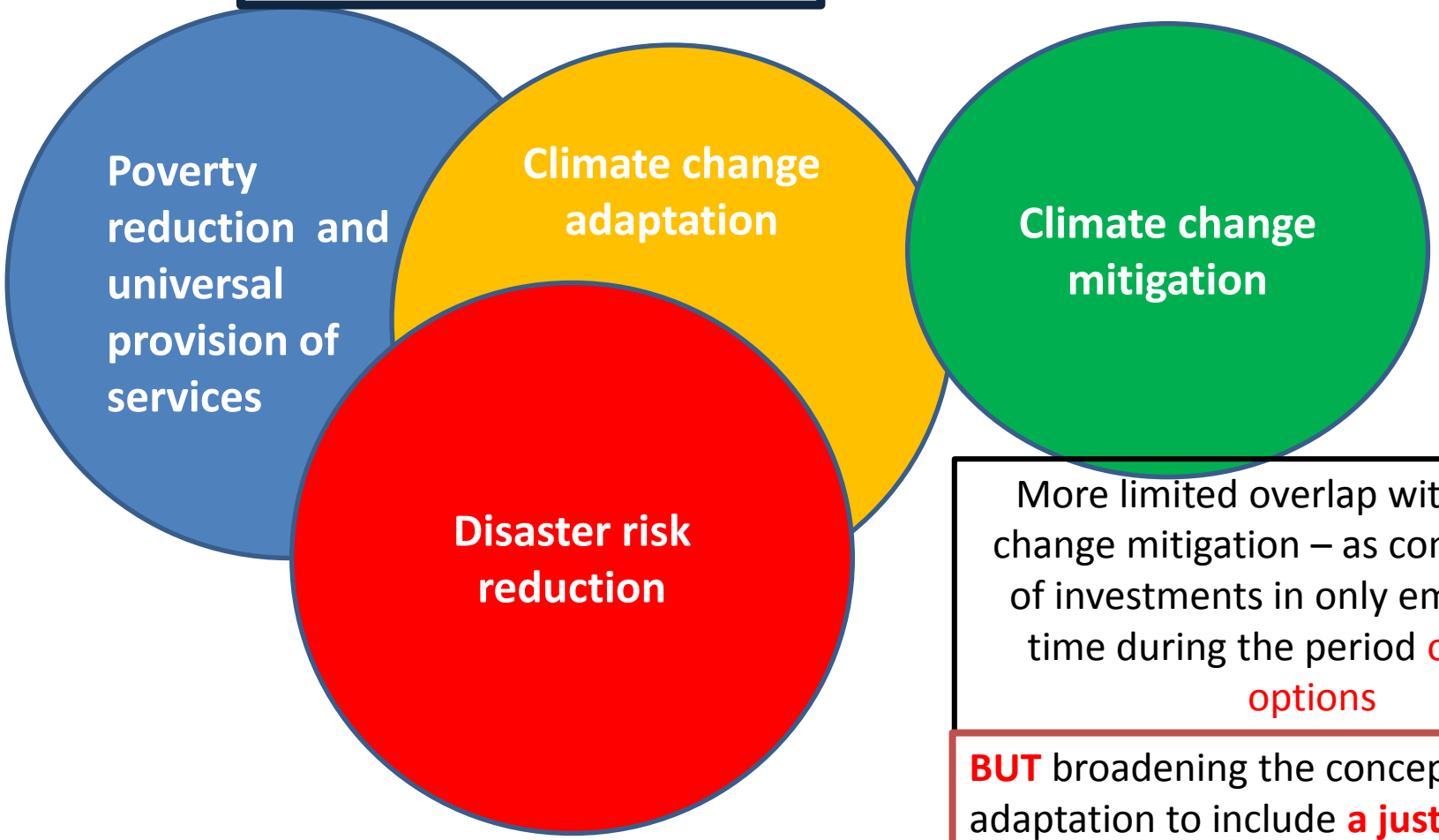
	Low capacity	←			Radical adaptation
Indicator	Very little adaptive capacity	Some adaptive capacity	Adequate capacity for adaptation	Climate resilience	Radical or transformative adaptation
Proportion of population served with risk-reducing infrastructure, basic services and institutions, and living in legal housing	0–30% of population served	30–80% of population served	80–100% of population served	Most/all population served; active adaption policy and current/future risk identification; institutional structure encourages actions by all sectors	Most/all population served, with integrated development and adaptation policies; efforts towards mitigation and sustainable ecological footprint
Total population in cities at each capacity level	1 billion people	1.5 billion people	1 billion people	Very few people	Very few people
Distribution of cities at each capacity level	Most urban centres in low-income and many middle-income countries	Many urban centres in many low-income countries and most urban centres in most middle-income countries	Nearly all urban centres in high-income countries, many in middle-income countries	Small proportion of cities in high- and upper-middle-income countries	Some innovative city governments taking some initial steps
Local government investment capacity	Very little or no local investment capacity	←			Substantial local investment capacity
Frequency of disasters from extreme weather	Very common	←			Uncommon

[Source: Developed from Table 8.2 in IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (2014), Working Group II.]



* Following sustainable development principles

Large overlaps especially in low- and lower-middle income nations – a priority during this period of committed climate change



More limited overlap with climate change mitigation – as consequences of investments in only emerge over time during the period of climate options

BUT broadening the concept of adaptation to include **a just transition to a low carbon future makes mitigation key to reducing vulnerability and risk** in an unpredictable, climate stressed future.

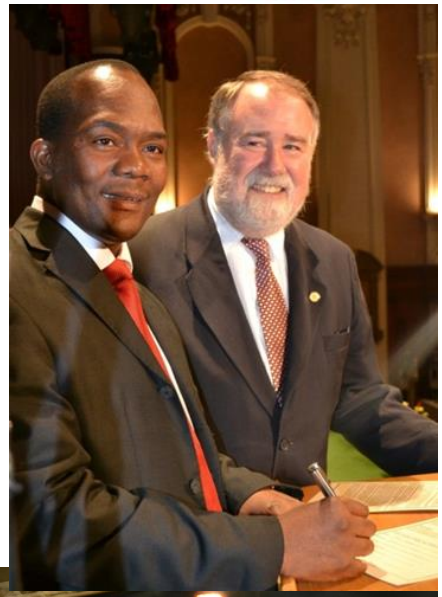
The urban agendas

COP17/CMP7-2011

dac

Durban (South Africa) was the host city for COP17: An opportunity to advocate for climate change adaptation at the local government level.

Local government convention - facilitated by a coalition of local, national and international stakeholders.



The outcome was the Durban Adaptation Charter (DAC) - **over 1000 signatories in 45 countries**

DAC: Ten Principles for Adaptation

1. *Mainstreaming adaptation into all local government* ***development planning.***
2. *Understand climate risks.*
3. *Prepare and implement* ***integrated, inclusive*** *and long-term local adaptation strategies designed to reduce vulnerability.*
4. *Ensure that adaptation strategies are* ***aligned with mitigation strategies****.*
5. *Promote the use of adaptation that recognises the needs of* ***vulnerable communities*** *and ensures* ***sustainable local economic development****.*
6. *Prioritise the role* ***of functioning ecosystems*** *as core municipal green infrastructure.*
7. *Seek the creation of direct access to* ***funding*** *opportunities.*
8. *To develop an acceptable, robust, transparent, measurable, reportable and verifiable* ***(MRV)*** *register.*
9. *Promote multi-level and* ***integrated governance*** *and advocate for partnerships with sub national and national governments on climate action.*
10. *Promote* ***partnerships at all levels and city-to-city cooperation*** *and knowledge exchange.*

DAC Mission

- Emphasize action as opposed to negotiation
- Promote the importance local government action in advancing climate change adaptation
- Identify core actions associated with advancing adaptation
- Demonstrate self-leadership and self-organisation. It is Africa-based and led. Signatories are predominantly from the global South cities

After the COP

- Implementation Guidance Workshop (USAID/ICMA/CityLinks)
- Charter signatories, partners and adaptation experts to agree on the most appropriate implementation strategy.
- Regional model of implementation linked to regional hub cities.
- The need for a secretariat to co-ordinate the work of the Charter.

DAC Governance

- Led internationally by Durban Mayor James Nxumalo
- Durban will host the DAC Secretariat until 2017. ICLEI to host thereafter.
- Secretariat functions
  - Establish partnerships between cities
  - Facilitate regional workshops
  - Facilitate opportunities for member cities
  - Communicate and promote the DAC
  - Raise funds
  - Encourage and coordinate reporting on the carbon*n* Climate Registry (cCR)
  - Establish partnerships with other programmes, networks, platforms

Building Blocks: an adaptation-leading city (Regional Hub) and its sub-national partnership of surrounding Local Governments (Compacts).

1. By establishing Regional Hubs and Local Compacts - helps support smaller local authorities and secondary cities.

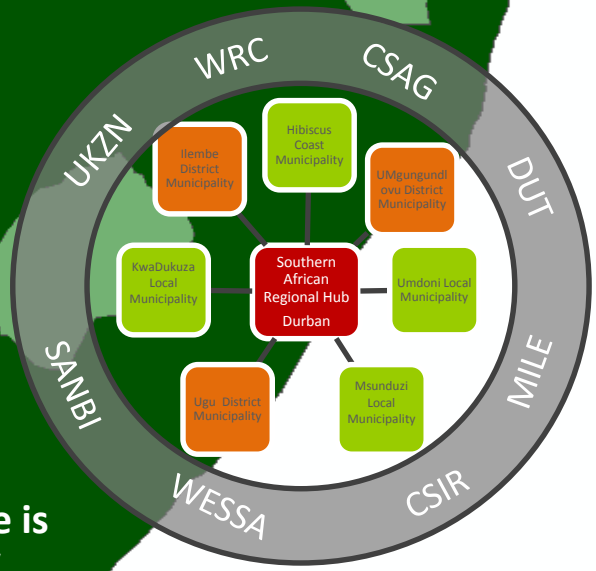
Southern African Regional Hub

Consisting of

Central hub driver – Durban

Surrounded by

Local Climate Change Compact



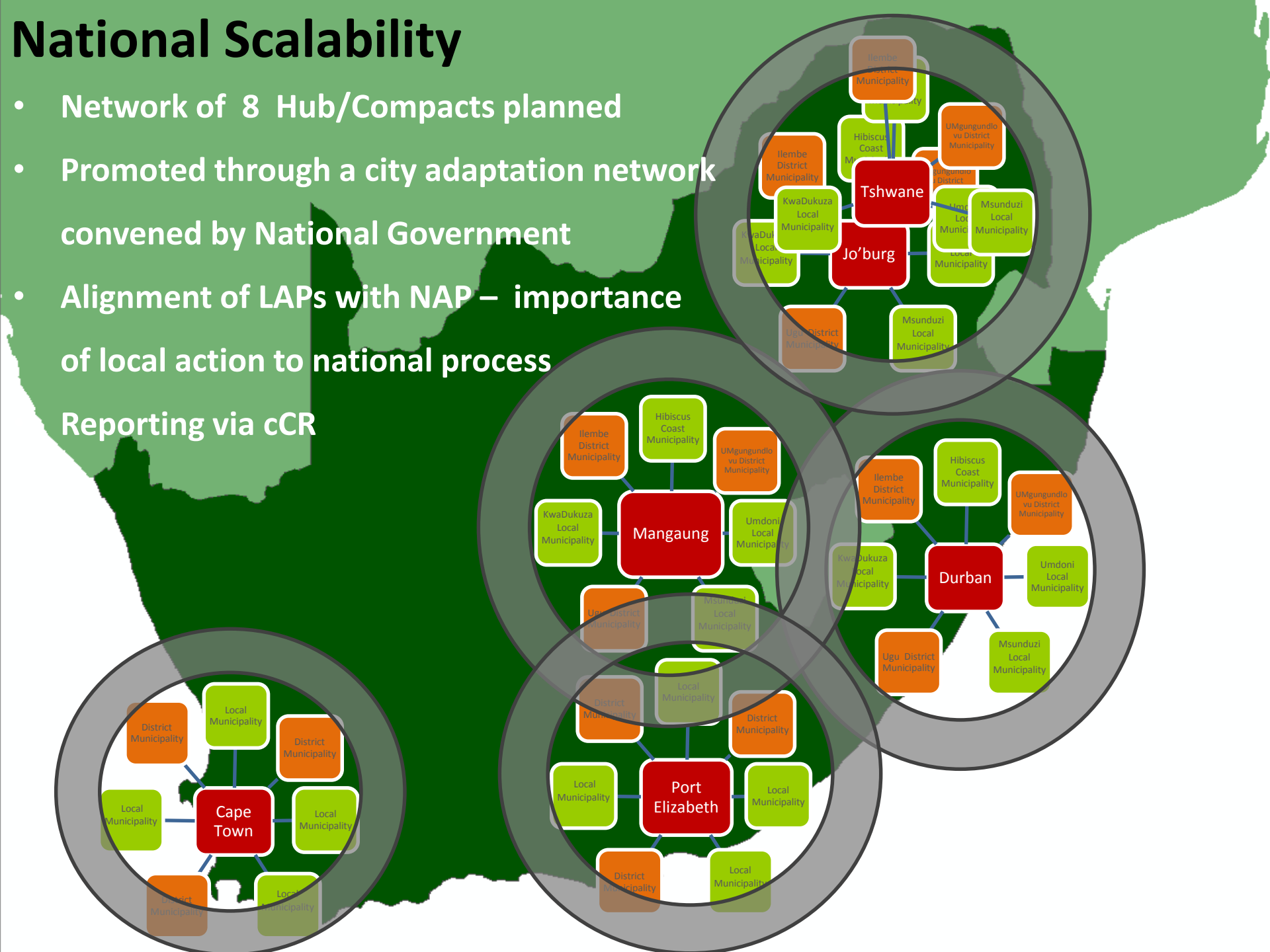
Informed decision of the adaptation collective is supported through research partnerships / Climate Knowledge Network

Central KwaZulu Natal Climate Change Compact

National Scalability

- Network of 8 Hub/Compacts planned
- Promoted through a city adaptation network convened by National Government
- Alignment of LAPs with NAP – importance of local action to national process

Reporting via cCR



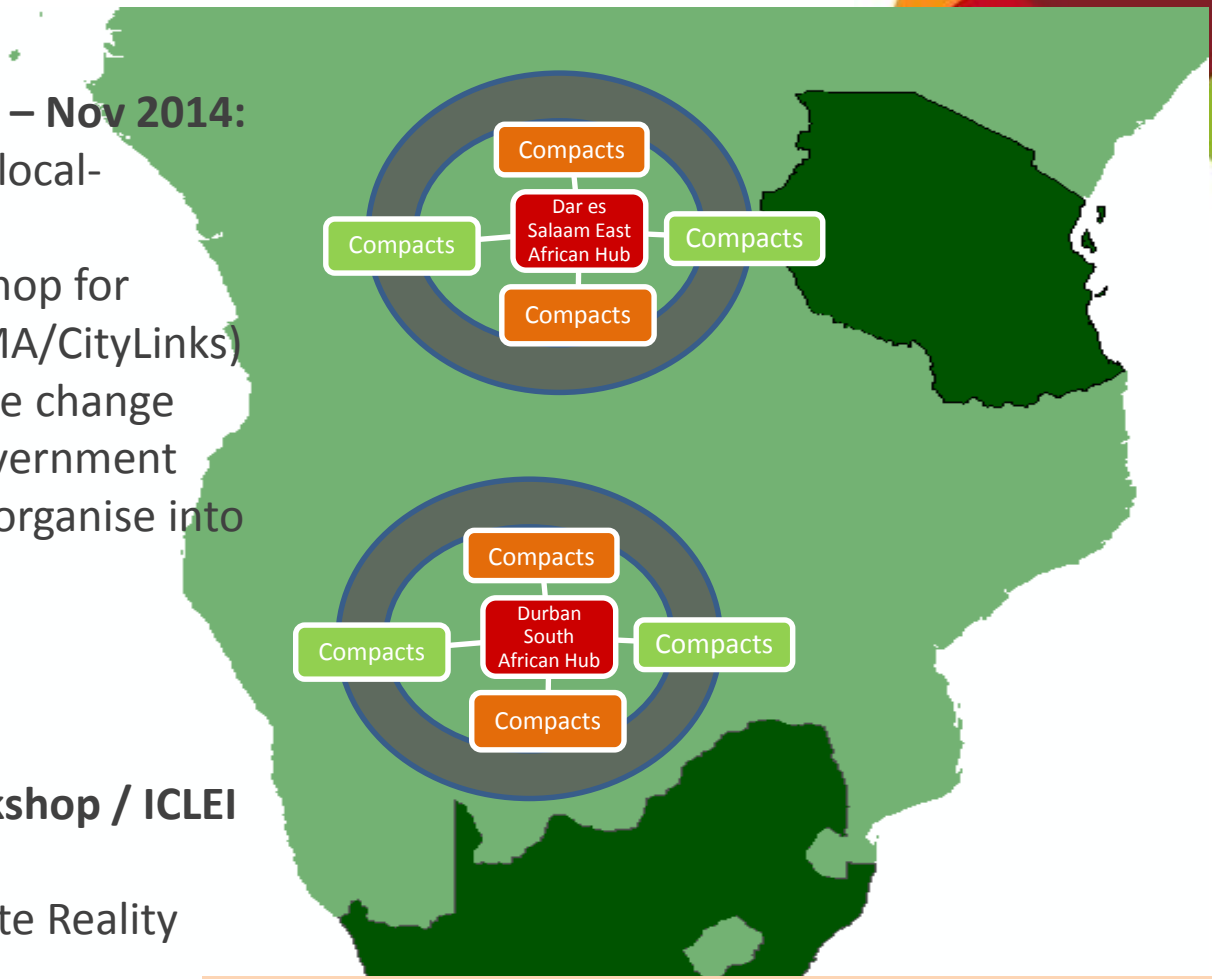
Regional Implementation

East African Regional Workshop – Nov 2014:

- CC capacity building through local-focussed training
- Sea Level Rise training workshop for coastal engineers (USAID/ICMA/CityLinks)
- Resolution to establish climate change committees in each Local Government and for these committees to organise into Compacts
- cCR reporting initiated

Southern African Regional Workshop / ICLEI LoCS – Oct 2015:

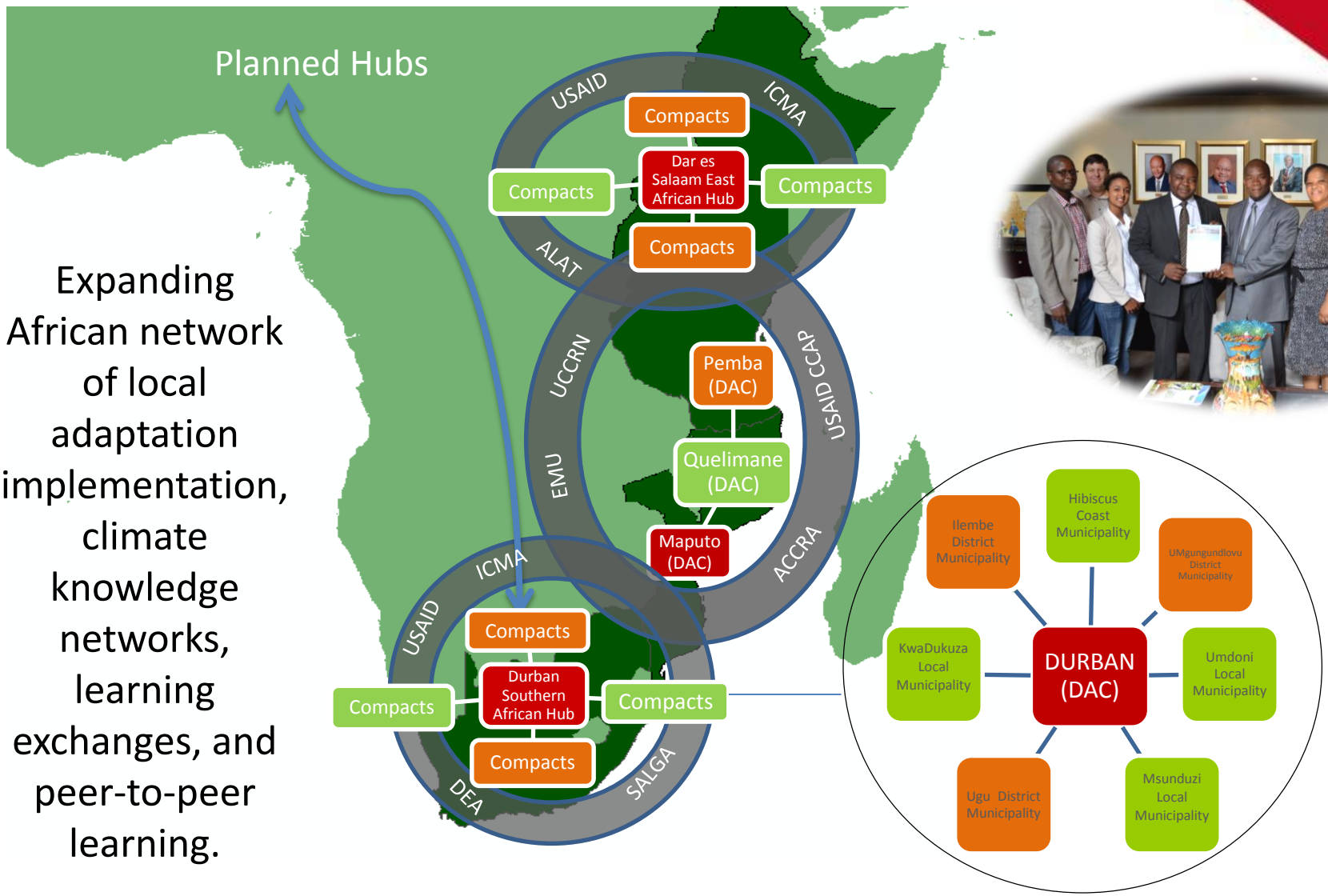
- CC capacity building by Climate Reality Project
- Compact operationalization training
- Promote compacts around each metropolitan municipality.



2. Regional Hubs and Local Compacts provide a focal point for cities and local authorities in their region to interact around context specific adaptation issues.

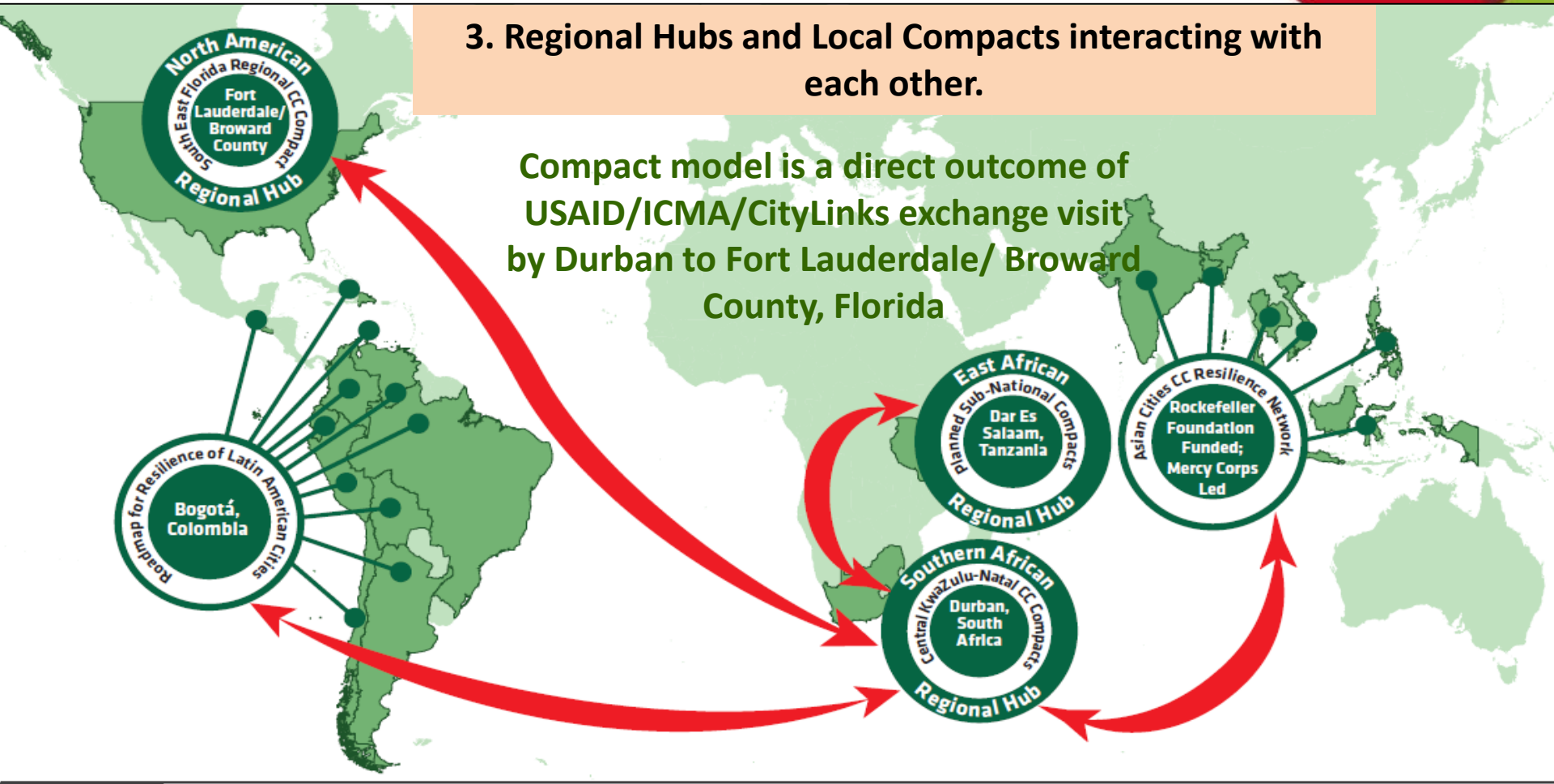
Creates momentum to fill in the gaps!

Expanding African network of local adaptation implementation, climate knowledge networks, learning exchanges, and peer-to-peer learning.



International scalability: through a 'Network of Networks'

3. Regional Hubs and Local Compacts interacting with each other.



The potential of the DAC is significant

- IPCC: In the era of 'committed climate change' **adaptation is a priority**.

- DAC: is an example of how the adaptation challenge can be addressed in the real world even **with limited resources**.

- Raises the question of what could be achieved if cities were given appropriate support (political, financial etc.) – the **potential for transformation adaptation action** could be substantially greater.

- IPCC and DAC: Should be a **strong signal to Paris**……..

www.durbanadaptationcharter.org

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