ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY

dac | durban adaptation charter

DAC 2016 Annual Report

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Foreword

2016 was a year of distinction and transition for the Durban Adaptation Charter (DAC), with the recognition that the Paris Agreement has now become the driving force for the implementation of the core principles of the DAC, which align very well with the principles of the Paris Agreement and the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy. It was a year in which the DAC Secretariat, consistent with the Paris Agreement's emphasis on implementation, began to shift its focus from that of helping to elevate the importance of city and local government voices internationally, as first-line responders to climate change and disasters in places where most people live and work, day-to-day, to that of implementing and further developing what has come to be known as the DAC Hub and Compact Model of local government self-help, self-leadership and the governance and coordination of adaptation action locally and nationally.

Through the commitment of Her Worship, Mayor Zandile Gumede, newly elected in the city of Durban during August local government elections, to the DAC, continued political support was secured. Through the guidance of Dr Debra Roberts and the DAC Steering Committee, the DAC Secretariat served ably and insightfully in the role of implementing the DAC Hub and Compact approach for facilitating action on climate adaptation and resilience on behalf of its member local government officials. With implementation of the DAC Hub and Compact approach now well underway, the time has come for city leaders to build upon these early DAC successes and work together to advance the DAC implementation strategy that emerged from the Implementation Guidance Workshop in March, 2013. Doing so will realise the vision of the DAC as a network of interconnected Hubs surrounded by local municipal governments bound together (by choice and shared climate change challenges), in the form of local climate compacts such as the city of Durban, South Africa and the surrounding Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Compact members, and the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Compact in the U.S. The members of the Central KwaZulu-Natal and the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compacts, have already shown the pathway forward for realising the DAC vision of a self-sustaining and self-supporting international network of lead cities (Hubs) and their surrounding local climate compacts. Further implementation of this vision no longer strictly requires the existence of a formal DAC Secretariat but rather now rests on local government leaders learning from these early first steps and taking the lead in further transforming the DAC vision into an international network of inter-connected Hub cities surrounded by local climate compacts globally. The Durban Adaptation Charter lives on not as an object or physical entity or specific place, but as an important yet not fully realised vision for the global governance and coordination of climate adaptation action and the building of resilience that is founded upon inclusivity - bringing together local, national and international interests as a necessary and effective basis for collective and coordinated action.

Dr. Anthony Socci,
Unites States Environmental Protection Agency - Office of International & Tribal Affairs, and member of the DAC Steering Committee

Introduction

The Durban Adaptation Charter (DAC) was the historic outcome of the Durban Local Government Convention held in Durban, South Africa, in December 2011, during the course of the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The Convention was led by Councillor James Nxumalo, who at that time was Mayor of eThekwini Municipality (the local government responsible for the city of Durban) and leader of the DAC, in partnership with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), South African Cities Network (SACN), South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), South African Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. The Convention was attended by over 700 high-level delegates from around the world. After much deliberation the delegates unanimously adopted what has become the DAC. Councillor James Nxumalo presented the Charter, on behalf of the signatory cities to the High Level Plenary session of COP17, advocating for the need to address climate change adaptation at a city level. Since the initiation of the DAC, an implementation plan has been developed and progress in this regard has been reported in a series of annual reports. This Annual Report outlines the progress made in respect of DAC implementation during 2016.

Previous DAC Annual Reports can be found on the DAC website at: http://durbanadaptationcharter.org

The year 2016 has continued with the recent annual trend of setting global temperature records. During the year, many regions around the globe reported record monthly temperatures by record margins. Although exacerbated by the strong El Niño event, the record temperatures have sent a strong message to practitioners, politicians and the public about the urgency with which the issue of climate change needs to be considered. This urgency was evident in the unprecedented rate of progress made by countries in ratifying the Paris Agreement, such that by the 5th October 2016, the threshold for Parties' ratification was passed and the Paris Agreement entered into force on 4th November 2016; to date, 122 of 197 countries have ratified the agreement. The realisation of a legally binding agreement that compels nations to implement their nationally determined contributions, and to report their actions, may have caught many nations by surprise. No doubt, in December 2015, most Parties felt that the process of ratification would take the full four years up to 2020, as described in the agreement. The fact that sufficient nations had ratified the agreement within one year is an acknowledgement of the urgency of this situation. It should also be noted that without the support of America and China, ratification would still be a long way off.

While it is of comfort to note the urgency being displayed by nations, one should not develop a complacent attitude in thinking that the hard work is done. The rebound of conservative nationalism, largely as a result of non-climate change-related socio-political upheaval, war, terrorism and mass migration, brings into focus the fragility of the Paris Agreement. Political uncertainty puts societal gains made during this period of international cooperation, with no fewer than four major agreements being put into place globally, at risk. For this reason, the Parties, and cities globally, need to work harder, more determinedly and with a greater sense of urgency than ever before to ensure that climate change action is not derailed, and that a global temperature increase limit of no more than 1.5 °C is achieved.

In order to realise this ambition, it will be essential that cities play a major role in implementing both mitigation and adaptation actions, as well as monitoring and reporting on such actions. In order to understand what action will be appropriate to take, the role of science, including citizen science, will be paramount. Locally-relevant science will need to be developed by tertiary and other research institutions in partnership with their local government organisations. This covers not only climate projections at an appropriate and useful regional scale, but also vulnerability assessments and support for the development of adaptation programmes. An ability to monitor implementation and outcomes of such programmes will also be crucial in refining and adapting such programmes to meet the changing needs of local government organisations, and to feed into international reporting programmes.

An acknowledgement of the importance of such transdisciplinary partnerships for implementing climate change action has been incorporated into the DAC Hub and Compact approach for implementation. During 2016, substantial effort was put into changing the DAC from a partnership of local government organisations advocating for a mandate for climate change adaptation, to a network of local government organisations implementing climate change adaptation programmes and developing transdisciplinary partnerships. This year's annual report describes effort to implement the Hub and Compact approach through a number of city – city exchange visits, and the development of compact partnerships for horizontal integration of climate change effort, and city – national partnerships to advance vertical integration. The report contains an account of DAC representation at international meetings, and a summary of communication effort on the DAC website. Finally, this report concludes with a proposed implementation framework for city-focussed international organisations to consider, which takes into consideration the four major agreements concluded over the past 24 months.

DAC Implementation in 2016

Development of the Hub and Compact Approach

Since the signing of the DAC in 2011, eThekwini Municipality, as the Charter Secretariat, has driven the implementation of the DAC, which has resulted in the development of the Hub and Compact approach for implementation. The Hub and Compact approach essentially describes a network of networks engaging in collaborative climate change adaptation action. The development of the Hub and Compact approach started with the establishment of a partnership between two cities (hereafter referred to as Hubs) already advanced in dealing with climate change adaptation: Durban and Fort Lauderdale/ Broward County in Florida, USA. These two Hubs engaged in a series of city-to-city exchanges that enhanced peer-to-peer learning outcomes within areas of mutual adaptation interest.

A direct outcome was Durban's adoption of a sub-national climate change Compact partnership model (hereafter referred to as a Compact), pioneered by the Florida Hub, who developed the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact. The establishment of the partnership between these two Hubs, each with its own Compact, was the genesis of the development of the "Hub and Compact" approach. It was envisaged that a number of Hubs, each with its own Compact, would develop partnerships to effectively develop a network of networks across the globe to address climate change adaptation (see Figure 1). During 2015, Dar es Salaam became the third Hub leading discussions where the majority of the local government authorities in Tanzania agreed to organise into Compacts within their sub-national regions. During 2016, the focus shifted to Mozambique where a series of exchange visits between Mozambican cities and Durban was initiated.

By entering into Compact partnerships with a Hub, local and district municipalities agree to work collaboratively in addressing climate change. This provides the opportunity for a coordinated climate change adaptation response that transcends local political boundaries. In South Africa, the relatively well-resourced metropolitan municipalities (Hubs) will each form Compact partnerships with their surrounding local and district municipalities. This will allow for the sharing of skills and capacity within the Compact partnerships and the development of project proposals, which can be submitted for funding through National Implementing Agents for international funding mechanisms. A mechanism to enable a horizontally integrated response between the planned South African Hubs and their Compacts has been proposed through the convening of the National Department of Environmental Affairs' (DEA) Cities Resilient Forum (CRF). The CRF will deliver an almost country-wide integrated response to climate

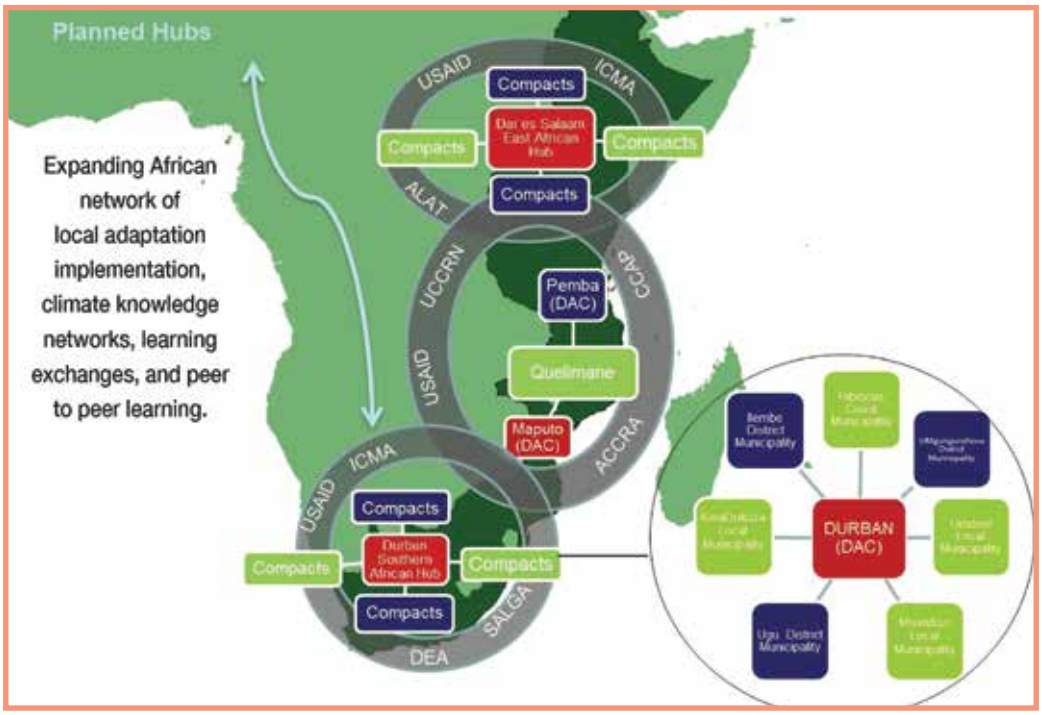


Figure 1: Schematic representation of the Hub and Compact approach in Africa

Figure 2: Hub and Compact approach in implementing the DAC

change, whilst stimulating vertical integration as the CRF, through the DEA will facilitate co-ordination with other National Government departments and policies. During 2016, the CRF successfully completed its two bi-annual meetings wherein a set of terms of reference was agreed, and plans put in place to develop a funding proposal with the Green Climate Fund.

Planning for the establishment of other country-wide networks of Hubs and Compacts is being pursued in sub-Saharan Africa. For example, cities within Tanzania and Mozambique have agreed to establish their own networks of Hubs and Compacts and to work with their national governments to enhance vertical integration of climate action. If this is achieved, the potential of the DAC Hub and Compact approach to drive transformative

action will increase substantially (Figure 2) and could provide the basis for leveraging local and international funding for implementation.

The Hub and Compact approach can also be used to ensure alignment in monitoring and evaluation reporting processes. Local government officials will be more likely to engage with reporting platforms like the carbonn Climate Registry (cCR) as it will provide them with useful products to help track progress with adaptation. A shared mitigation and adaptation reporting platform, like the cCR, will increase the efficiency of reporting, allowing more time to be focused on climate change adaptation action.

City Exchanges

CityLinks concluding workshop

CityLinks is based on the premise that well-managed cities are the key to efficient service delivery, economic growth, sound management of resources, community health, and political stability—and that cities learn best from other cities. The program is designed to allow city officials in developing and transitioning countries to draw on the resources of their international counterparts to find sustainable solutions tailored to the real needs of their cities. CityLinks is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by the International Cities/ Counties Management Association (ICMA). The ICMA has been working with the DAC and the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Compact to look at a regional approach to tackling shared climate challenges. Following the success of the two compacts, the CityLinks program also paired Durban with Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Numerous city-to-city learning exchanges between various cities from different countries have taken place. To conclude the CityLinks program a close out workshop was convened in Bangkok.

The Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Change Compact (CKZNCCC) was invited to participate in this training to share its climate change success stories, knowledge and experience of their engagement with the CityLinks projects and implementing the DAC. The CKZNCCC members that attended were Dr Sean O'Donoghue and Mrs Zama Khuzwayo from eThekwini Municipality, Ms Slindile Masondo representing the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), Ms Cherise Harris from Msunduzi Local Municipality and Mr Tsepo September from Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality.

The training was built around the ICMA CityLinks Primer on Subnational Approaches for Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development, which is funded by USAID. The training was based on Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), financing opportunities, policy implementation at the local government level, and green economic growth. The workshop hosted participants from nine countries and fifteen cities. The training also presented the participants with the opportunity to meet counterparts from all over the world who have participated in different CityLinks partnerships and to share challenges and lessons learned from partnerships.

Representatives from 9 countries and 15 cities participated in the CityLinks concluding workshop

Some of the lessons learned from the training

During the training a brief status quo of climate change thematic areas and the developments since the COP 21 Paris Agreement were presented. An update on the progress and achievements for some of the ICMA CityLinks initiatives and programs were also presented. A case study on the city of Georgia on the "Low Emission Development Strategies" highlighted the importance of developing the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory as a baseline. The study also highlighted the importance of seeking alternative development scenarios that are sector specific. The presentation on eThekwini Municipality's Community Ecosystems Based Adaptation (CEBA) case study illustrated multiple co-benefits that can be achieved through community advocacy of biodiversity protection. It highlighted how such programs can be used for social upliftment while water courses are protected through healthy natural ecosystems services.

The Agua Inc. business case study on innovative water treatment technology validated the value of cost effective benefits from ecological infrastructure in addressing water quality and quantity. The white roof painting case study proved to be an alternative cheaper model to reduce the urban heat island effect. The CKZNCCC participants envisage replicating the model and using it to engage and bring awareness to communities and schools.

The green economy is critical to underdeveloped and developing countries to unlock eco-social challenges. Cities will need to create awareness to foster the use of energy and natural resources efficiently. The study highlighted the importance of robust integrated planning and the need for investing in innovative technology to realise the green economy. Such programs may require the involvement of the private sector to secure funding.

Delegates Mozambican regional knowledge sharing exchange visit - from left to right (Senior advisor to the Mayor Mr Armando John of Pemba, Mayor Rui Chong Saw of Nacala, Mayor Tagir Àssimo Carimo of Pemba, Director Mr Momade Amade of Nacala and Climate Protection Branch Manager, Dr Sean O'Donoghue of Durban).

Coastal Engineering Project Executive Dr Andrew Mather, Quelimane Mayor Manuel de Araujo and Climate Protection Branch Manager, Dr Sean O'Donoghue

Communication and knowledge sharing was one of the highlights of the workshop. Climate practitioners should learn to build relationships and communicate what is relevant to the information receiver.

Using disaster risk reduction to address climate change adaptation has been used by a number of cities to gain political support and funding. This may be relevant for South African municipalities to comply with the new Disaster Management Amendment Act 16 of 2015. The Act puts emphasis on the application of climate change adaptation as one of the key approaches to risk reduction.

The participants also had an opportunity to visit the Bang Kachao Park. The park is used for creating awareness for conservation and to promote eco-tourism. The park is also used as a green lung for the densely urbanised city of Bangkok. The park runs a nursery that produce about 100 000 indigenous trees per year. Park visitors have free access to the seedlings as a way to promote reforestation in their living spaces. The project aims to mitigate its carbon footprint, promote reforestation and raise awareness of eco-socio benefits to the surrounding communities.

There have been more benefits through the CityLinks Partnership Program. Capacity building was one of the major outcomes of the partnerships that were developed. Commitment to the DAC has since grown through the program and the development of a Hub and Compact approach for implementation has been one of the most important outcomes.

Mozambique Exchange

As part of the Durban Adaptation Charter Hub and Compact initiative, eThekwini Municipality led a regional knowledge sharing exchange visit from 23-25 November 2016 with political and administrative leaders from the three Mozambican coastal cities of Pemba, Nacala and Quelimane. The visit was funded by the Global Adaptation Network (GAN) as part of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and graciously

hosted by Pemba Municipality. The exchange visit built upon a previous DAC exchange where a delegation from Pemba and Quelimane, led by their two Mayors, Councillors Carimo and Araujo, and officials, undertook an exploratory visit to the city of Durban to investigate potential areas of collaboration particularly within urban adaptation planning. The trip was successfully completed and both these cities signed the DAC. As the first part of the GAN exchange visit, Durban officials, accompanied by a member of the GAN Secretariat and an ICLEI Africa coastal governance expert travelled to Pemba to share local climate change expertise and challenges related to catchment and coastal management, as well as solutions to better manage climate change impacts within Mozambican cities.

The exchange visit built capacity and established collaborative regional partnerships between the participating municipalities through training workshops and interactive site visits led by technical experts with experience in coastal and catchment management challenges such as sea level rise, erosion and flooding. Google Maps was also used as a tool for visualising problem areas and solutions in each city. The exchange visit was successful in initiating knowledge sharing, identification of problems at their source and the development of ideas and project proposals for implementation in each municipality. Post workshop surveys revealed that participants were eager for further workshops and more time to collaborate on solutions to climate change challenges that are shared in these coastal cities. A report on the exchange visit

Four cities participated in the workshops and sites visits in Pemba, Mozambique at the DAC knowledge sharing exchange visit

was produced by eThekwini Municipality and reviewed by all the cities involved. A follow up exchange visit for the Mozambique participants to return to Durban, will again be funded by the GAN.

Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Change Compact

Following two exchange visits between the Durban and Fort Lauderdale/ Broward County Hubs, Durban led the establishment of the Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Change Compact (CKZNCCC) in February 2014. Modelled on the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact, this sub-national partnership is made up of local and district municipalities neighbouring eThekwini Municipality within central KwaZulu-Natal. The aim of the CKZNCCC is to promote a collaborative approach to dealing with climate change, especially adaptation, and to advance capacity-building amongst members. This is done by creating a platform for CKZNCCC members to share information, link up with research institutions and to apply for funding collectively. Establishing the CKZNCCC was very cost-effective as travel distances are short and quarterly meetings are easily accommodated within compact members' work schedules. Finally, the only costs incurred for each quarterly CKZNCCC meeting have been catering (each CKZNCCC member takes a turn to host the quarterly meeting) and pooled car travel to meeting venues. For cities of the Global South, adopting the Hub and Compact approach makes sense as limited resources are pooled in a cost-effective way to address shared challenges.

Since the formal launch of the CKZNCCC in 2015, there has been increased participation from member municipalities both in meeting attendance and in ensuring formal approval to accept the Terms of Reference for the Compact partnership. The CKZNCCC has convened ten meetings since its initiation in January 2014. These meetings provide members with the opportunity to learn from each other's experiences in the climate change field, to engage in discussions around the challenges they encounter in implementing climate related work, and to identify their expectations of the partnership.

Benefits of participating in the DAC and CKZNCCC

An electronic mini survey was conducted with CKZNCCC members in January 2017 to identify any benefits they have received from participating in the DAC and CKZNCCC. There were three main themes that emerged from the survey results.

Firstly, participants of the survey highlighted that their involvement in the DAC and CKZNCCC has played a key part in mainstreaming climate change into their municipal policies and strategies. Reports from the DAC and CKZNCCC have also assisted in securing support for climate change with members' municipal leadership.

"It has allowed for the inclusion and consideration of climate change and related issues into almost every facet of our work and that of other departments within the municipality (Conservation, water, waste, policy development and implementation, disaster

Local and district municipalities participating in the 7th Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Change Compact meeting

risk reduction, infrastructure, health, electricity, building control)"- **Cherise Harris, Msunduzi Local Municipality**

Secondly, participants emphasised the important role that the CKZNCCC platform provides in sharing of information and knowledge in the climate change field and the value of having the opportunity to learn from each other. The compact members have since realised one of the main objectives of the hub and compact model by introducing a culture of mutual support among members.

"I have learned a lot from colleagues from other municipalities. Their challenges in undertaking similar projects to mine has equipped me with solutions beforehand."- **Feziwe Mhlongo, Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality**

Lastly, some participants stated that their involvement in the DAC had influenced them to initiate new climate change projects within their municipalities. However, others stated that budget is still a major obstacle for implementing climate change projects. Overall, however, participants expressed their optimism that funding will be found to enable project roll-out within member municipalities.

"The uMngeni Municipality due to budgetary constraints has not commenced with any climate change project, I am hoping that a project will be included in the 2017/2018 financial year."- **Marc Hattingh, uMngeni Local Municipality**

In 2016, the CKZNCCC also focused on researching ways to develop a collaborative funding proposal that would enable funds for a combined project work programme to enhance climate change adaptation throughout central KZN. Research is currently being undertaken to determine what is required in order for the CKZNCCC to become a legal entity. This will assist the CKZNCCC in applying for international and national funding. A CKZNCCC Implementation Framework was also initiated during 2016. The Framework is still in its development stage and will become a legal document providing guidelines and a broader understanding of the objectives of the CKZNCCC.

During 2016, members were offered an opportunity to attend CityLinks Climate Change Smart Development Training in Bangkok. The CKZNCCC members were invited to participate in this training to share their climate change success stories, knowledge and experience of their engagement with the CityLinks projects and implementing the DAC. The training also presented the participants with the opportunity to meet counterparts from all over the world who have participated in different CityLinks partnerships and to share challenges and lessons learned from partnerships. The Compact members that attended were Dr Sean O'Donoghue and Mrs Zama Khuzwayo from eThekwini Municipality, Ms Slindile Masondo represented the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), Ms Cherise Harris Msunduzi Local Municipality and Mr Tsepo September Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality.

Projects by CKZNCCC members in 2016

CKZNCCC members have been involved in a wide range of climate change related projects in 2016. Whilst funding and capacity are always a challenge some member municipalities have been able to make good progress in 2016. The following projects are some of the highlights achieved this year. At a planning and policy level, the Msunduzi Local Municipality and the City of uMhlathuze have developed climate change strategies which have been presented to their respective political councils. At an institutional level municipalities are also actively participating in local planning processes to ensure that climate change is included in local planning documents, such as Integrated Development Plans, and Spatial Development Frameworks. The City of uMhlathuze and eThekwini Municipality have included their climate change projects in their Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plans, which means that budget has been allocated within the municipality for their climate change projects. In terms of capacity, some municipalities have been able to successfully motivate for climate change staff to be employed. KwaDukuza Local Municipality was able to secure a climate change officer in 2016.

In addressing mitigation, municipalities have been able to secure funding for projects including renewable energy and energy efficiency. EThekwini Municipality was able to implement a Solar Photovoltaic roofing project in 2016, Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality implemented a solar street lighting project, and KwaDukuza Municipality was able to secure funding for LED lighting, energy efficiency and retro-fitting projects.

Municipalities have also supported, and learnt from each other. EThekwini Municipality hosted a learning exchange with other member municipalities on how to develop a Greenhouse Gas inventory based on their experience. A number of waste management and recycling projects took place in 2016. An innovative waste management pilot initiative implemented by eThekwini Municipality during 2016 was the Black Soldier Fly project for the processing of Urine Diversion Toilet Sludge. This low-technology approach eliminates waste whilst producing useful by-products. Municipalities have also focused on biodiversity and water related projects including the conservation of wetlands and rivers, the removal of alien invasive plants (by Umdoni Local Municipality, eThekwini Municipality, Ugu District Municipality, and Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality) and the planting of indigenous trees. Many of the municipalities are also working with local research institutions on climate related projects and are focusing on building awareness in the sector.

ICLEI

During 2016, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability continued to be a key partner for the implementation of the DAC by participating in the Mozambican city – city learning exchange, providing the DAC with an international platform for communication and a venue for the DAC Steering Committee's annual meeting. Once again, ICLEI's carbonn Climate Registry was the focal point for DAC signatory cities' reporting effort.

UCCRN

During 2016, a key focus of DAC implementation of its Hub and Compact approach was developing transdisciplinary research partnerships to guide adaptation action. In this respect, the Urban Climate Change Research Network's (UCCRN) Knowledge Hub Network provided a framework within which to establish the research partnerships. Further progress was made in developing the Durban Research Hub, which services the Central KZN Climate Change Compact. The University of KwaZulu-Natal, the tertiary institution that services the Durban Research Hub, through the Durban Research Action Partnership successfully implemented the three research programmes that support the partnership. They are the Global Environmental Change Research Programme, the Reforestation Research Programme and the Strategic Environmental Assessment for eThekwini Municipality. UCCRN also hosted the Durban Research Hub in a panel during ICLEI's Resilient Cities Congress 2016.

The DAC Secretariat

Role of the DAC Secretariat

Through funding from eThekwini Municipality, FutureWorks, a consultancy based in Durban, was contracted to provide support to the DAC Secretariat for the period June 2014-June 2017. FutureWorks has provided support primarily through communicating with signatories directly and through the DAC website, assisting at events, writing up event reports and assisting with the CKZNCCC. This support will terminate in June 2017 in line with the change of focus in DAC implementation from advocacy to Hub and Compact implementation.

Registry Statistics

Since the initiation of the DAC in 2011, the Secretariat has recorded and updated the contact details of signatory local governments in a database. The DAC has managed to achieve representation from 45 countries around the world and most importantly local governments from developing countries. The DAC has achieved a total of 1069 signatories. For 728 of the signatories a local government organisation signed on their behalf. The remaining 341 are individual signatories resulting from their mayor or another duly assigned representative signing the DAC (Figure 3). With the change in focus from advocacy to implementation, the DAC Secretariat will no longer seek to attract new signatories, as the development of a proposed implementation framework suggests that this function should be taken over by an appropriate international local government-focussed organisation overseeing climate change adaptation effort and reporting.

Analysis of the final signatory statistics shows that the DAC was supported almost entirely (97%) by local government organisations of the Global South. This shows the importance of the issue of adaptation in the Global South, and particularly Africa. It is important, now that cities have a mandate for climate change adaptation at the local level, that support for the development and implementation of climate change action programmes in cities is supported, and that appropriate monitoring and evaluation processes are run that will connect these cities to international reporting processes like the UNFCCC Global Stock Take.

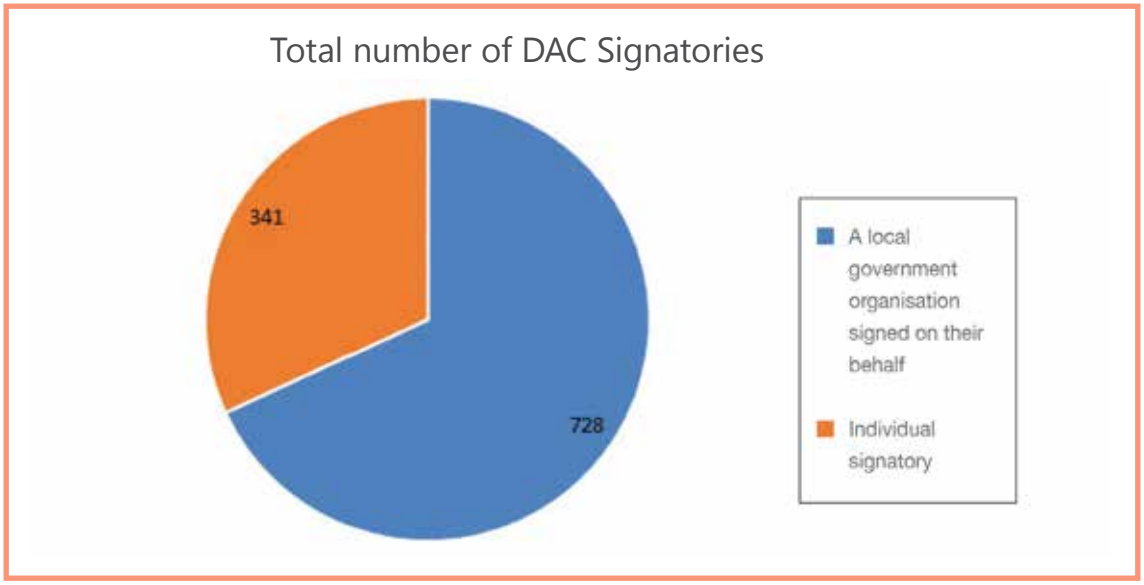


Figure 3: Total number of DAC Signatories

Of the 341 signatories, 69% are from Africa, 25% from Asia, 2% from North and South America and 1% from Oceania and Europe respectively (Figure 4).

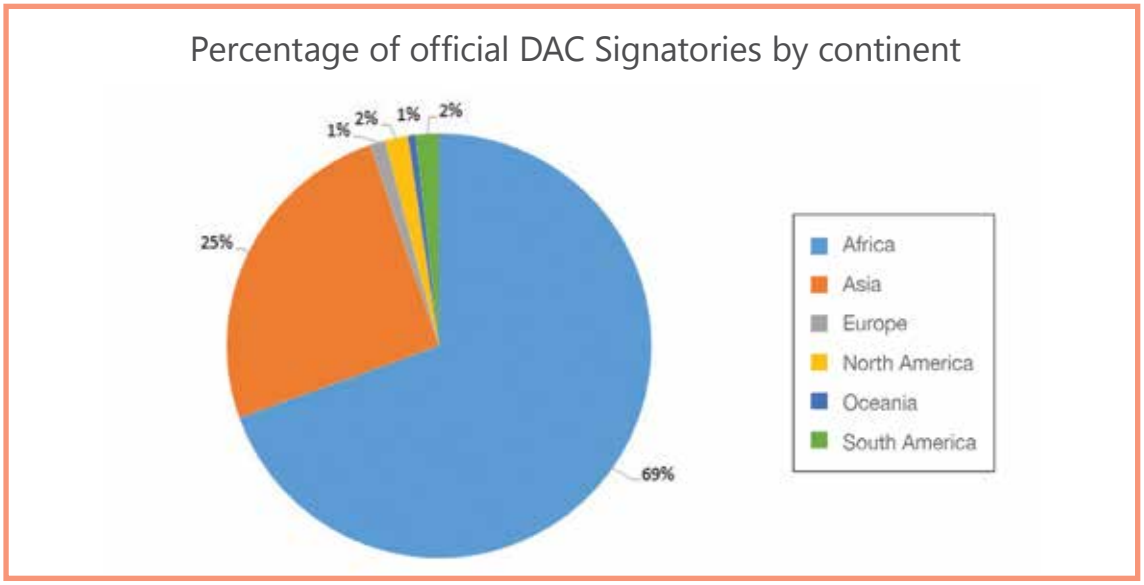


Figure 4: Percentage of official DAC Signatories by continent

DAC Communication

The DAC website is the primary avenue of communication to its signatories. During 2016 the DAC Secretariat posted thirteen news articles on the DAC Website and 68 opportunities. News articles have covered a diverse range of topics including DAC related events, international events at which the DAC has featured, and the CKZNCCC. Opportunities posted on the website include funding as well as job and training opportunities linked to climate change adaptation.

During 2016 a subpage on the DAC Website for the CKZNCCC was drafted to serve as a communication platform for its members. The new website subpage will include information and resources relevant to CKZNCCC members such as climate change policies and case studies, as well as the details of previous meetings and events held. The subpage will be launched in early 2017.

The DAC has used its Twitter account and Facebook page to communicate opportunities with its members. The website and social network pages are open to DAC stakeholders who wish to share their case studies or relevant articles.

CAKE Newsletter

During the ICLEI Resilient Cities Congress in Bonn in July, 2016, the DAC Steering Committee representatives engaged in discussion with Ms Jessica Hitt from the Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange (CAKE). CAKE agreed to publish a special edition on the DAC on their exchange platform. During the second half of 2016, the Secretariat undertook the process of collecting video interviews of DAC stakeholders for this edition. These interviews will be edited in 2017 for publication.

UCCRN and ARC3-2

During 2016, the DAC and the City of Durban made good progress in the establishment of Durban as a knowledge node in the Urban Climate Change Research Network's Knowledge Network. Durban is driving a transdisciplinary research programme, called the Durban Research Action Programme (DRAP) that forms the core of the work of Durban's node. Through the Hub and Compact approach, Durban is encouraging the establishment of similar nodes in DAC Hubs up the east coast. To this end, some of these cities will be supported with training at ICLEI's Resilient Cities Congress 2017. Durban and the DAC also featured in the release of UCCRN's Second Assessment Report for Cities and Climate Change (ARC 3-2) during the UNHABITAT III event.

DAC Representation at Events

Third Cities Resilience Forum Meeting

The Cities Resilience Forum (CRF) is an initiative led by the South African National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and supported by GIZ. The Forum brings the nine metropolitan municipalities in South African together to advance a shared approach to climate change action in South Africa. On Friday 10th June 2016, eThekwini Municipality hosted the third meeting of the Cities Resilience Forum at the Buffelsdraai Landfill Site Community Reforestation Project education centre in Verulam, Durban.

The DAC Representative, Dr Sean O'Donoghue, provided an overview of the Hub and Compact approach, and progress that has been made in advancing the CKZNCCC. The emphasis of the presentation was the need for relatively well-resourced metropolitan municipalities to work with surrounding less well-resourced municipalities to increase the scale at which climate change action happens. This is analogous with the aims of the CRF.

The participants at the Forum agreed that organisational structure should be reviewed to ensure optimal organisation to streamline climate change projects. Other agreed approaches included the importance of developing and implementing partnerships across municipal boundaries, communicating simple but effective climate change messages to political leadership, the sharing of resources and using the councillor induction training process (post-local government elections in South Africa) to carry the climate change message to South Africa's local political leadership. The meetings concluded with the signing of a terms of reference committing participants to the CRF.

A webinar session on the Green Climate Fund to empower local government officials in terms of understanding what the GCF is, and how to access funding to implement climate change adaptation programmes was convened in June. Since then, the CRF has proposed to put together a program incorporating all eight South African metros that make up the CRF. The programme should have the features of ecosystem-based adaptation that benefits both communities and the local economy. During the fourth CRF meeting that was hosted by Buffalo City Municipality, Dr Mandy Barnett from the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) explained how the programme ideas needn't have just one ecosystem-type rehabilitation approach but could include a range of ecosystem rehabilitation types. A process plan between DEA and SANBI will be developed and formalised. This will be followed by extensive engagements between CRF members and SANBI.

CityLinks Climate Change Smart Development Training

The CKZNCCC was invited to participate in the CityLinks Climate Change Smart Development Training to share its climate change success stories, knowledge and experience of their engagement with the CityLinks projects and implementing the DAC. The Compact members that attended were Dr Sean O'Donoghue and Mrs Zama Khuzwayo from eThekwini Municipality, Ms Slindile Masondo represented the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), Ms Cherise Harris Msunduzi Local Municipality and Mr Tsepo September Ray Nkonyeni Local Municipality. More details on this event can be found in Section 3.2 of this Annual Report.

Delegates including CKZNCCC members participate in presentations, discussions and sites visits at the CityLinks Climate Change Smart Development Training

USAID's Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience Series (CEADIR) Seminar

Dr Tony Socci of the US Environmental Protection Agency presented on the Durban Adaptation Charter at a USAID Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience (CEADIR) Series session focused on Climate Change Adaptation Planning for Low-Income Urban Populations.

Presenting on the DAC, Dr Socci highlighted the DAC's key accomplishments to date and the importance of the charter and its Hub and Compact model as an important approach and vehicle for inclusive urban resilience planning, as called for in Sustainable Development Goal 11.

The live-streamed webinar allowed for participation and interaction from an audience around the world with experts in economics, planning, policies, strategies, financing, and programming for climate change mitigation and adaptation, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable landscapes attending the session.

One of the key learnings from the session is the important role that leadership plays in ensuring that climate change adaptation is prioritised and ongoing responses developed.

Resilient Cities Congress 2016

The DAC Secretariat attended the 2016 Resilient Cities Congress in Bonn from July 4 – 7th, 2016. The Congress

The DAC Secretariat at Resilient Cities Congress 2016 in Bonn, Germany

was attended by 320 participants, with approximately 150 speakers in 34 sessions and a number of side events, which made the 7th Global Forum on Urban Resilience and Adaptation an outstanding platform for learning, sharing ideas, and creating solutions. Resilient Cities 2016 welcomed participants from 45 countries, with 20 % of participants from local governments, 15 % from academia, 37 % from international organisations and NGOs, and 8 % from the corporate sector.

As usual, the DAC Steering Committee convened for its annual meeting. At the meeting, it was agreed that the Hub and Compact approach should continue to be the DAC mainstay of implementation, and that the Compacts should start networking. A Compact-focussed session and workshop is being planned for RC2017. The DAC participated in a number of panels in sessions during the three days. A summary of this participation is given below:

The Urban Climate Change Research Network (UCCRN) recently produced their Second Assessment Report for Climate Change and Cities (ARC3-2), in which Durban is featured in a case study. The Report aims to provide city leaders with practical information for informed decision-making and climate change-focussed implementation. UCCRN hosted an ARC3-2 panel discussion followed by a networking session. Dr Sean O'Donoghue

participated as a panel member speaking about his experience as co-director of the Durban Knowledge Hub, which is one of three Knowledge Hubs established in UCCRN's Knowledge Network to date. He described the importance of developing a strong science basis to underpin management decisions taken within eThekwini Municipality. This experience was gained through the Durban Research Action Partnership. The Hub further serves Durban's surrounding municipalities that participate in the DAC's CKZNCCC.

Emerging from this panel (and the follow-up networking session in the lunch break) was an undertaking for the Knowledge Hubs (Durban, Rio de Janeiro and Paris) to collaborate in developing a funding proposal to the Belmont Forum to develop scientific understanding of the importance of nature-based solutions in addressing climate change. Another proposed piece of research will be an analysis of city contribution towards national government Nationally Determined Contributions towards the Paris Agreement. The importance of co-generated knowledge in transdisciplinary partnerships (as with DRAP) was emphasised.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) hosted a session on innovative and effective ways of sharing knowledge and delivering actionable information to decision makers. The aim of the panel was to highlight the ways in which universities are providing community service by engaging in creating partnerships with local governments in similar settings to enhance the technical capacity of local government decision makers and engage in the co-production of knowledge with cities. Students and faculty within

these universities also engage in helping to address real-life issues locally. The Durban Research Action Partnership and its relationship to UCCRN's Knowledge Network and the DAC Hub and Compact approach was presented by Sean O'Donoghue. It was acknowledged that peer-peer knowledge transfer is an effective way for creating learning outcomes between cities. In transdisciplinary research, it is frequently necessary to translate research output into a form that is useful for city practitioners.

RC2016 was well supported by a delegation from the Mozambican cities of Quelimane, Pemba and Nacala, with each city headed by its Mayor. At the Congress, this delegation worked closely with the DAC Secretariat to plan a funding proposal to complete the knowledge exchange programme that was started in 2015. This planning builds upon the main focus of DAC contributions within panels during the Congress. As usual, the DAC Secretariat emerged from the Congress with excellent opportunities to pursue partnerships for implementation, both from a research and implementation perspective. The USEPA's Dr Tony Socci is thanked for his substantial contribution towards DAC planning again this year at the Congress.

Dr Debra Roberts Barbara Ward Lecture

DAC founder, Dr Debra Roberts, the newly appointed Head: Sustainable and Resilient City Initiatives at eThekwini Municipality, was given the honour of delivering the prestigious Barbara Ward Lecture by the International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) in London on 11 October 2016. The Barbara Ward Lecture honours outstanding women in development. Roberts was previously the Deputy Head of the Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department (EPCPD) at eThekwini Municipality and is a world renowned and highly respected figure in the climate change adaptation field.

Dr Debra Roberts delivering the Barbara Ward Lecture
(Photo credit: Matt Wright, IIED)

She is currently the Co-chair of Working Group II for the Sixth Assessment Report on Climate Change (IPCC) - the first African and only local government official to date to fulfil this role.

Roberts' lecture focused on the critical role of local urban practitioners in implementing and expanding the New Urban Agenda, and their role as a force for change in achieving sustainable and resilient cities.

International Agreement Document on recent climate change-related agreements that have implications for local governments

There are several urban development agenda and climate change-related international agreements and policies that have been developed during the last two years. These include: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, The Sustainable Development Goals, The Paris Agreement, and The New Urban Agenda. The DAC Secretariat has reviewed these agreements and produced a document to highlight the common themes, how these themes are related to the DAC, and what these agreements meant for local governments. It is anticipated that the document may assist DAC signatory local governments to align their development, sustainability and climate change agendas with these international agreements.

Across the different agreements and policies, fourteen themes that are relevant for local governments were identified. These include the following:

1. Developing local government climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategies.
2. Accessing finance from the developed world to respond to climate change through the development of climate change project proposals and newly established climate funding mechanisms.
3. Sharing information and building capacity in climate change by participating actively in information sharing forums with other local governments.
4. Working with all levels/spheres of government in order to adapt to climate change, prevent duplication, and develop collective responses to cross-boundary issues.
5. Committing to the transparent reporting of greenhouse gas emissions as well as adaptation responses, using internationally accredited methodologies, and monitoring progress regularly.
6. Incorporating the needs of vulnerable groups and communities; such as the poor, indigenous people, the elderly and the young; in local climate response actions and strategies. (This includes the inclusion of indigenous knowledge).
7. Including the sustainable management of natural resources and valuing of ecosystem services in local climate change strategies.
8. Including the sustainable production of food and food security in local climate change strategies.
9. Integrating climate change into local government plans, policies, and strategies.
10. Investing in disaster risk reduction through the development of disaster risk management plans that align with climate change strategies, to build resilience and prepare for disasters.
11. Enhancing responses to and recovery from disasters by incorporating disaster risk response principles (Such as the “Build back better“ principles) in local disaster risk management plans.
12. Including energy efficiency and renewable energy interventions in local climate change strategies that are inclusive of all citizens.
13. Including the development of resilient human settlements in local climate change strategies.
14. Ensuring that the promotion of sustainable water use and improved waste water management is incorporated into local climate change strategies.

Conclusion

Once again, the DAC Secretariat has had a busy year in fulfilling its mandate to advance climate change adaptation in local governments globally. The year 2016, however did see a shift in the focus of DAC implementation from advocacy to supporting the Hub and Compact approach. To this end, substantial progress was made by Durban in advancing its own Compact, the CKZNCCC, and in engaging with African partners for capacity building and knowledge sharing. A similar approach will be pursued in 2017. The return exchange visit is being planned for the three Mozambican cities of Nacala, Quelimane and Pemba for early March 2017, and the visit will focus on the issues of participatory conservation planning and environmentally-sustainable solid waste management.

During 2017, the CKZNCCC will aim to build on its strengths of building capacity through support and advancing the mainstreaming of the climate change agenda in its member organisations. One of the gaps highlighted in the Compact annual survey was the lack of integrated project implementation. This will be addressed during 2017 as part of the development of a large scale, transformative project proposal at the scale of the Compact, based upon sustainable ecological infrastructure. This project proposal will align closely with the ten principles of the DAC.

Further effort will be put in developing transdisciplinary research partnerships between DAC signatory cities and their local tertiary institutions of higher learning. This will be done through access to the EPIC-N (Educational Partnerships for Innovation in Communities Network)

training opportunity at ICLEI's Resilient Cities Congress 2017. EPIC-N is a service-based model of cooperation between local universities and local governments that has become increasingly popular in parts of the U.S. The objective of the model is to enhance the technical capacity of local government officials to make important decisions about real-life issues confronting their communities, such as building resilience and adapting to climate change. Students and faculty involved in these partnerships also gain invaluable experiences in helping communities address local real-world issues, and some even transition to positions within the various local governments, bringing along much needed skills.

In doing so, the Durban Knowledge Hub will look to broaden its research association with the members of the Compact, and with Hubs being planned for the Mozambican cities engaging in the Hub and Compact learning exchange.

Because the advocacy role of the DAC effectively ceased to be needed with the Paris Agreement (which recognised the role of non-state actors, including cities, in addressing climate change adaptation) the focus of the DAC becomes far more implementation-based. The DAC Secretariat, which Durban has supported for the past three years, will be wrapped up in June 2017 at the conclusion of the current service provider, FutureWorks', contract. Over the past three years, FutureWorks has provided the DAC Secretariat with excellent support in terms of communicating with signatories, through the DAC website and in the development of newsletters and this Annual Report series, through attendance at international and local gatherings and learning exchanges, through the development and advancement of the CKZNCCC and in developing thought pieces like the international agreements framework document. During their contract, FutureWorks were able to offer two full-time internships to support the DAC Secretariat, benefiting not only the Secretariat but also contributing towards critically-needed skills development in South Africa. FutureWorks' outstanding support is acknowledged and gratefully appreciated by the DAC Secretariat.

What the shift in DAC focus does mean, however, is that the Secretariat will wind up its duties over the next six months. The Secretariat will no longer pursue commitments to the Charter, but it will continue to support signatories through the DAC website for a further year. Currently, the future role of a Secretariat that aligns with the Paris Agreement rather than the DAC is being planned with an appropriate international organisation advancing the agendas of local governments.

Acronyms

ARC	Assessment Report for Cities and Climate Change
CAKE	Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange
CEBA	Community Ecosystems-Based Adaptation
cCR	carbon*n* Climate Registry
CEADIR	Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment and Resilience
CRF	Cities Resilient Forum
CKZNCCC	Central KwaZulu-Natal Climate Change Compact
COGTA	South African National Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
COP	Conference of Parties
DAC	Durban Adaptation Charter
DEA	South African National Department of Environmental Affairs
DRAP	Durban Research Action Programme
EPCPD	Environmental Planning and Climate Protection Department
EPIC-N	Educational Partnerships for Innovation in Communities Network
GAN	Global Adaptation Network
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
ICLEI	Local Governments for Sustainability
ICMA	International City/County Management Association
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SACN	South African Cities Network
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
UCCRN	Urban Climate Change Research Network
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United National Framework Convention on Climate Change
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Appendix One: The Durban Adaptation Charter

Durban Adaptation Charter for Local Governments as adopted on the 4th December 2011 on the occasion of the "Durban Local Government Convention: adapting to a changing climate" - towards COP17/CMP7 and beyond.

Preamble

As the local governments of the world gather in Durban, South Africa for COP17-CMP7 at a critical moment in the international climate change negotiations, we recognize the significance of the event by:

Recalling the 1955 Freedom Charter which was the product of South Africans developing their own vision of an alternative society and reaffirming that government is only valid if it follows the will of the people;

Recalling that Agenda 21 identifies local government as the "level of government closest to the people" with a "key role to play in making sustainable development happen";

Noting the 2010 Cochabamba Final Declaration of the World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth that acknowledges that the future of humanity is in danger as a result of pursuing a model of limitless growth and that the significant adaptation debt borne by the Global South must be addressed through financial compensation, improved social and environmental justice and an acknowledgement of the importance of ecological integrity.

Noting that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has highlighted the need for more extensive and rapid adaptation than is currently occurring to reduce vulnerability to climate change;

Welcoming the outcome of the Cancun Agreements where local and subnational governments are recognized as "governmental stakeholders" in the global climate regime, as a concrete achievement of two decades of global climate advocacy of local governments;

Recognising that the challenges of climate change, poverty, and ecosystem degradation are rapidly widening the gap between the resource demands of growing populations and associated economies, on the one hand, and a declining natural resource base and carrying capacity on the other;

Recognising that current sustainable development gains, particularly the food-water-energy nexus, are being undermined by the impacts of climate change;

Recognising the disproportionate impact that climate change has on women and the urban and rural poor;

Recognising the intergenerational inequity of indecisive mitigation and adaptation action;

Acknowledging that the world's urban population is growing rapidly; that cities are centres of economic, political and cultural innovation; significant drivers of national economies; and manage vast public resources, infrastructure, and investments;

Acknowledging that globally, local governments play a strategic role in addressing climate change, because of their direct activities in delivering local government functions; their responsibility for laws and

regulations that can influence adaptation and mitigation; and their ability to demonstrate leadership and innovative solutions in this area;

Recognising that we need to place adaptation at the core of our future local climate change response plans and urban development strategies and that we need to grasp the economic and social opportunities afforded by sustainable development;

Underlining the value of the efforts that have been built since the Earth Summit, the increased momentum of the Local Government Climate Roadmap since 2007 and the most recent commitments of local government to advance the adaptation agenda at the local level including Global Cities Covenant on Climate – the Mexico City Pact, African Mayors' Climate Change Declaration 2011 and 2011 Bonn Declaration of Mayors;

Supporting the Earth Charter's call for a global partnership to address the multiple ecological, social and economic challenges that face the world.

Clauses

We the signatories to the Durban Adaptation Charter, call upon local and sub-national governments to commit and upscale action to accelerate their adaptation efforts by committing to the following:

1. ***Mainstream adaptation as a key informant of all local government development planning***
   We commit to climate change adaptation as a key consideration in all key local government development strategies and spatial development frameworks. Institutionally climate change should be located in a high level integrating office such as the Executive Mayor or City Manager's office of the local authority.

2. ***Understand climate risks through conducting impact and vulnerability assessments***
   We will undertake local level impact and vulnerability assessments todetermine the exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of human and natural systems as guided by best available science and traditional knowledge.

3. ***Prepare and implement integrated, inclusive and long-term local adaptation strategies designed to reduce vulnerability***
   We will prepare evidence-based, locally relevant adaptation strategies and will develop and adopt measures to ensure that the objectives of these strategies are implemented, monitored, evaluated and mainstreamed into statutory government planning processes. This planning will guide the development of infrastructure and investments that are climate-smart and environmentally sustainable, and that ensure that urban and rural development provide opportunities for adaptive, sustainable development.

4. ***Ensure that adaptation strategies are aligned with mitigation strategies***
   We will ensure that adaptation actions taken are in synergy with mitigation actions in order to promote cost-effective and sustainable solutions, and limit increases in the production and release of greenhouse gases. Similarly, we will ensure that mitigation activities do not increase vulnerability or result in mal-adaptation.

5. ***Promote the use of adaptation that recognises the needs of vulnerable communities and ensures sustainable local economic development***
   We will ensure that the use of Community Based Adaptation (CBA) is prioritised in order to improve the quality of life in our communities, including the urban and rural poor, who are vulnerable to the harmful impacts of climate change, especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth, the elderly, the physically and mentally challenged, disadvantaged minorities and indigenous populations. We will engage our citizens in our actions to address climate change, and will support proposals from civil society that efficiently and cost-effectively encourage changes in lifestyles that contribute to our local climate actions. We will assess climate adaptation strategies for compatibility with local economic development strategies.

6. ***Prioritise the role of functioning ecosystems as core municipal green infrastructure***
   We will ensure that sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the related ecosystem services are used to enable citizens to adapt to the impacts of climate change, which is known as Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA). We will strive to maintain and enhance resilience and reduce the vulnerability of ecosystems and people to the adverse impacts of climate change.

7. ***Seek the creation of direct access to funding opportunities***
   We will build our climate financing through generating funds internally and through seeking the development of innovative financing mechanisms that enable direct access to national and international funding for our registered adaptation actions. We support the creation of a local adaptation thematic window in the Green Climate Fund, and in so doing we will seek the support of national governments and multilateral funding institutions.

8. ***To develop an acceptable, robust, transparent, measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) register***
   MRV systems should reflect the local context in which adaptation takes place.

9. ***Promote multi-level and integrated governance and advocate for partnerships with sub-national and national governments on local climate action***
   We will ensure cooperation with all levels of government to implement plans and measures at the local level that harness and strengthen approaches to multi-level governance and improve interdepartmental co-operation in order to more effectively address factors reaching beyond local government boundaries, including climate change hazards, trends like urbanisation and migration, and institutional and legal frameworks. In this regard we would support the appropriate representation of local governmental stakeholders with relevant experience, on the Adaptation Committee of the Cancun Adaptation Framework.

10. ***Promote partnerships at all levels and city-to-city cooperation and knowledge exchange***
    We agree to seek active partnerships and promote city-to-city cooperation at regional and global levels, including information and knowledge sharing, capacity development and technology transfer in all areas relevant to adaptation; and encourage and invite other leaders of local and sub-national governments to join our climate actions.

Appendix Two: List of DAC Signatory Countries

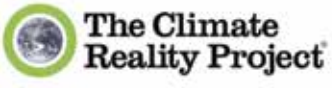
The number of cities that personally signed the DAC are reflected for each country below and does not include those signed on by Local Government Associations

1.	Argentina	(1)	
2.	Bangladesh	(3)	
3.	Bhutan	(3)	
4.	Botswana	(1)	
5.	Brazil	(1)	
6.	Cameroon	(1)	
7.	Canada	(3)	
8.	Chile	(2)	
9.	Colombia	(1)	
10.	Denmark	(1)	
11.	Ecuador	(1)	
12.	Germany	(1)	
13.	India	(7)	
14.	Indonesia	(3)	
15.	Israel	(1)	
16.	Kenya	(2)	
17.	La Reunion (France)	(1)	
18.	Malaysia	(1)	
19.	Mauritania	(1)	
20.	Mauritius	(10)	
21.	Mexico	(1)	
22.	Mozambique	(1)	
23.	Namibia	(32)	
24.	Nepal	(1)	
25.	Nigeria	(59)	
26.	Norway	(430)	
27.	Pakistan	(1)	
28.	Philippines	(53)	
29.	Republic of Maldives	(1)	
30.	Senegal	(4)	
31.	Solomon Islands	(1)	
32.	South Africa	(280)	
33.	South Korea (Republic of Korea)	(2)	
34.	Sri Lanka	(2)	
35.	Sweden	(1)	
36.	Taiwan (R.O.C)	(2)	
37.	Tanzania	(134)	
38.	Thailand	(2)	
39.	The Gambia	(1)	
40.	Turkey	(1)	
41.	Uganda	(1)	
42.	United States of America	(2)	
43.	Vanuatu	(1)	
44.	Zambia	(4)	
45.	Zimbabwe	(1)	
	Total	1064	

The DAC Partnership

City Partners

Implementing Partners



Funding Partners

dac | durban adaptation charter

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