



Becoming a Durban Adaptation Charter Signatory

Local governments around the world are being encouraged to sign the Durban Adaptation Charter and to initiate locally appropriate adaptation actions. This is especially important during the year 2015 as a new climate agreement is expected to be reached in Paris, and cities will need to make their voices heard. Cities can do this by reporting their adaptation action on the carbonn climate registry. The Durban Adaptation Charter website (<http://durbanadaptationcharter.org>) contains a link to the carbonn climate registry, a list of DAC signatories and an update on implementation efforts for the DAC. It also contains a simple registration page where organisations can commit to the DAC and gain access to a full list of current signatories. Join now and become part of the global movement that will ensure that local adaptation action builds a more secure, climate smart future for local people and communities worldwide.



Signed on this day at

Name Designation

Representing Local/Sub-National Government

Country E-mail

Signature

Contact person 1 E-mail

Contact person 2 E-mail

Address to: "Room 200, EPCPD, 166 KE Masinga Road, Durban, 4000, South Africa
Tel: +27 31 311 7274 / Fax: +27 31 311 7776 / E-mail: registration@durbanadaptationcharter.org

City partners



Implementing partners



Funding partners



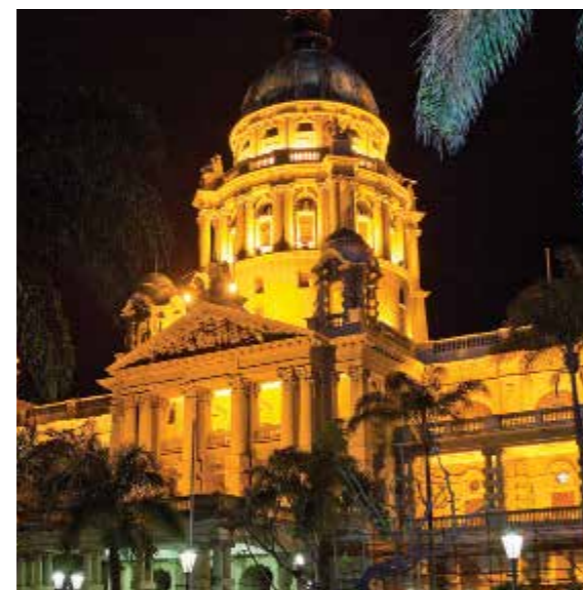
THE GLOBAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION CHALLENGE



The need for adaptation has been a long neglected issue within the global climate change debate. However, this is beginning to change as awareness and scientific evidence mounts, and as the impacts of rising temperatures, increased rainfall variability, melting ice sheets and rising sea levels threaten communities and their supporting ecosystems worldwide. As a result, an increasing number of stakeholders at local, national and international levels are looking for ways to manage the now unavoidable consequences of climate change. The stubbornly low levels of international ambition in mitigating climate change also mean that the importance and necessity of effective adaptation will only increase in the future. This is particularly the case in the Global South where adaptive capacity is already low because of multiple stressors such as poverty, underdevelopment and resource scarcity. Nowhere is adaptation more essential than at the level of local government. As the level of government closest to the people, local governments are amongst the first responders to the impacts and opportunities of climate change. Local governments serve 70% of people on Earth and as such have the power to lead climate change adaptation action at scale in a dynamic world, a necessary precondition for sustainable development. In the words of Ban Ki-moon, "The road to sustainability runs through the world's towns and cities. By building sustainable towns and cities, you will build global sustainability" (Rio+20, June 2012).

Local Governments Rising To The Adaptation Challenge At Cop17/Cmp7

The city of Durban in South Africa is well known internationally for its early and pioneering work in the field of climate change adaptation. As the host city for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's COP17/CMP7 (28 November - 9 December 2011) eThekweni Municipality¹, working as part of a COP17 Local Government partnership which included the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), the South African Cities Network (SACN), South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) and the ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, organised and hosted the "Durban Local Government Convention: adapting to a changing climate – towards COP17/CMP7 and beyond" (2–4 December 2011). Over 700 participants from 53 countries registered for the Convention, which was opened by the South African President, Mr Jacob Zuma. The Durban Adaptation Charter was the key output of the Convention and was signed by 107 mayors and elected officials representing over 950 local governments globally in the Durban City Hall. By signing the Charter, representatives of 27 countries pledged their political commitment to strengthening local level adaptive capacity to climate change, and undertook to become key drivers and champions for the local government adaptation agenda. By April 2015, the number of signatories had increased to over a thousand, representing 45 countries, many of which are from developing countries. Although the majority of initial signatories to the DAC are from the Global South, there is also growing interest being shown in the Charter by the Global North.



Durban Adaptation Charter for Local Governments as adopted on the 4th December 2011 on the occasion of the “Durban Local Convention: adapting to a changing climate”

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

to determine 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.