

**REPORT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MAYOR'S
CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN
PREPARATION FOR COP17/CMP7**

Emperors Palace, Johannesburg

9-11 October, 2011

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BASIC	Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, India, China
BRIC	Brazil, Russia, India and China
CCR	Climate Change Response
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CGS	Council for Geoscience
COP	Conference of Parties
DCoG	Department of Cooperative Governance
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DG	Director General
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DPLG	Department of Planning and Local Government
DST	Department of Science and Technology
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EC	Eastern Cape
EMPs	Environmental Management Plans
FFC	Financial and Fiscal Commission
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IBSA	India-Brazil-South Africa Partnership
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IDP	Integrated Development Plans
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LG	Local Government
MEC	Member of Executive Council
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
MMC	Member of Mayoral Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NC	Northern Cape
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SACN	South African Cities Network
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDA	Swiss Development Agency
SETA	Sector Education Training Authority
SiDS	Small Island Developing Countries
SMEs	Small to Medium Enterprises

UCLG United Cities and Local Governments
UNFCCC United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WTO World Trade Organisation

FOREWORD

The earth's climate is changing with disastrous effects on countries and communities. GreenHouse Gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere have increased substantially since industrialisation. This has resulted in a strengthening of the greenhouse effect, which has played a critical role in global warming. It is for this reason that the world should act urgently if we are to avoid an irreversible build-up of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and global warming at a potentially huge cost to the economy and society worldwide.

It is with this realisation that the world meets from 28 November to 9 December 2011 for the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the parties (CMP7) to the Kyoto Protocol, in Durban, South Africa.

Developed countries are the greatest emitters of greenhouse gases yet the effects of global warming as a result of these emissions are felt more in developing countries. Africa is responsible for only 4% of greenhouse gases yet it is the most vulnerable continent. This is due to the fact that there is neither systems to adaptation nor mitigation interventions in place in most of the African countries. Developing countries are the most affected by the effects of global warming such as climate change because they are under-resourced to deal with the disastrous effects of climate change. It is against this background that South Africa and other developing countries are approaching COP17 with the view to push for more funding for adaptation programmes.

For developing countries, while mitigation is a long term solution, adaptation is equally important as developing countries have to find ways to adapt to the climate change effects that are already being felt by most countries. Hence, the need to seek balance, between adaptation and mitigation responses. Good adaptation and good development policies are very strongly intertwined, and it is right that adaptation should become central to national planning processes and to development assistance.

The South African Mayors' Conference on Climate Change therefore created a platform for Local Government to consolidate South Africa's position at COP17. The conference also aimed at establishing municipalities' meaningful participation at the world conference.

The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and the South African Cities Network (SACN) are leading the participation of municipalities at COP17 in order for the country, through Local Government to benefit from the conference.

SALGA and SACN would like to express their appreciation to the South African government, through the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) led by the Minister, Edna Molewa; the Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG), led by the Director General, Elroy Africa; leadership of the Local Government led by the SALGA Chairperson Cllr Thabo Manyoni and all those who contributed, for the generosity of their time in accepting this invitation to reflect on and share their insights on climate change ahead of COP17/CMP7.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the background, scope, objectives, presentations, plenary discussions, main findings and recommendations of the South African Mayor's Conference on Climate Change in Preparation for COP17/CMP7. The conference held on 09 to 11 October 2011 aimed at engaging the Local Government leadership, in preparation for COP17 to be hosted in Durban from 28 November to 9 December 2011. The major issues of engagement were: global and South African response to climate change; elements of the country's negotiation position towards COP17/CMP7 and the Local Government Programme for COP17/CMP7.

Globally, there has been a unanimous work on climate change, with temperatures set to rise by 2 °C, nine years earlier than anticipated, noting that the rise in temperature will impact among other things; on rainfall patterns thus affecting certain regions and sectors. When rainfall patterns are affected, this impacts directly on socio-economic factors such as food security.

This report confines itself to issues concerning climate change at the local level and its effects; Local Government participation at COP17/CMP7 and the Climate Change Response (CCR) Expo as a national initiative at COP17/CMP7. The report is also confined to Local Government's participation within their respective municipalities in the broader issues of climate change beyond COP17 and how municipalities can incorporate issues of climate change in their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)

The conference identified gaps in the municipalities' readiness to participate at COP17 and discussions were held to better prepare them to meaningfully participate at this world event. The major concerns for municipalities were lack of funds to prepare for the conference and to showcase their adaptation and mitigation initiatives at a local level.

The major findings of the conference were inability to access funding and resources by municipalities to embark on any climate change programmes. Furthermore, the marginalisation of poor rural communities on issues of climate change, with programmes favouring already well-resourced communities was also highlighted.

Key recommendations were that South Africa should advocate for developed countries to fund adaptation programmes, and elevate adaptation to the same level as mitigation. Secondly, it was recommended that South Africa should seek a second commitment to the Kyoto Protocol that recognises that implementation of climate change can only take place at Local Government level; adaptation is as important as mitigation and access to the

international global fund on climate change as well as advocate for the recommendations made in the South African Mayors Declaration (see Annexure 1).

In conclusion, the conference focused on preparing Local Government on one of the world's biggest gatherings on climate change - COP17/CMP7, consolidating South Africa's position for the same as well as establishing a post COP17/CMP7 legacy program for Local Government.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF THE CONFERENCE

1.1 Background

The South African Mayors Conference on Climate Change in preparation for COP17 was held in at the Emperors Palace in the Ekurhuleni Municipality from 9 -11 October 2011. This conference was an initiative by the Local Government Partnership for COP17/CMP7 which is made out of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), the South African Cities Network (SACN), and eThekweni Municipality with support from the Department of Cooperative Governance and the Department of Environmental Affairs.

The role of Local Government in South Africa's Climate Change Agenda is critical because municipalities are the window for coordination of implementation in communities. The local sphere is better placed to create public awareness and assist communities on how to build a better and more sustainable environment.

The UNFCCC negotiations, of which COP17 falls under, have recognised Local Governments as key governmental stakeholders in the global efforts related to climate change. The South African government has prepared a National Climate Change Response Policy with the objective of making a fair contribution to the global effort of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations and managing potentially damaging climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience.

1.1.1 General Overview of Climate Change

Climate change has become a major concern to most countries in the world.

Due to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions which mostly come from anthropogenic actions, the world climate is changing faster than anticipated. The rate at which climate change is occurring, measured by frequency and severity of natural disasters, means that municipalities, among other stakeholders have been forced to rethink how to manage municipal spaces.

Dealing with the issue of climate change action effectively and efficiently, two key fronts are required. These are:

- **Mitigation of the causes** – by reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and
- **Adaptation to the effects** – by adapting to the unavoidable effects of climate change.

There is a need to take measures to adapt to the environmental difficulties that result from the now accelerated rate of change in climatic patterns, especially on the poor and vulnerable, while at the same time taking measures to reduce the extent to which humankind continues to contribute towards accelerating the rate of change in climatic patterns.

1.1.2 Overview of COP17

COP17 is the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the parties (CMP7) to the Kyoto Protocol. The conference is being held in Durban, South Africa in November 2011.

Since the UNFCCC entered into force in 1995, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC have been meeting annually to assess progress in dealing with climate change.

Local Government pre and during -COP17/CMP7 Preparations

Over and above the Mayors' Conference, other preparatory work was done:

- a) There was a half day side event on **Climate Change and COP17** at the SALGA National Conference on 30 of August 2011.
- b) **Local Government Forum at the IBSA Summit** on the 16 October 2011 which looked at cooperation areas between the local governments of the Partnership
- c) **The Local Government Expo at COP17/CMP7** – to showcase what South African municipalities and Local Government in general are doing to mitigate and adapt to climate change effects.
- d) **International Local Government Convention** on the 2 – 4 December 2011 which will seek to build on the outcomes of Cancun and work of the Resilient Cities Conference in Bonn early 2011

Local Government Expectations at COP17/CMP7

In order to achieve a balanced outcome at COP17, in the context of sustainable development, the success of Durban will be measured in terms of the following:

- Achieving consensus on the position of the Cancun Agreements. The agreements must be operationalised, emphasising that it should include the establishment of the key mechanisms and institutional arrangements agreed to in Cancun;
- Deal decisively with the outstanding political issues remaining from the Bali Roadmap. This means finding a resolution to the issue of the 2nd commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol and agreeing on the legal nature of a future climate change system;
- Adaptation is an essential element of the outcome at COP17 as it is a key priority for many developing countries, particularly Small Island Developing States, least developed countries and Africa. The current fragmented approach to adaptation must be addressed in a more coherent manner and give equal priority to adaptation and mitigation;
- Compelling need to harness the knowledge gathered leading to COP17/CMP7 with our communities;
- Transitional committee established to set up a fund that will fund the adaptation efforts of developing countries - developed countries should demonstrate how much each one has contributed to the fund - permanent green climate fund (GCF);
- Communities should be involved in the planning and implementation of climate change. Municipalities to adopt and pass climate friendly by-laws.

1.2 Objectives of the SA Mayors' Conference on Climate Change

The objective of this conference was to prepare the Local Government leadership for COP17/CMP7 and its legacy which will be hosted in Durban from 28 November 2011 to 9 December 2011. The main objective being to share information and engage Local Government leadership on the following:

- The climate change phenomenon pre and post COP17;
- The global processes in response to climate change;
- The South African national response to climate change;
 - The emerging policy response (the climate change response white paper)
 - Elements of the SA negotiation position towards COP17/CMP7
- What COP17/CMP7 is and South Africa's preparation for it;
- The Local Government programme for COP17/CMP7;

- The Role of Municipalities through participating in the LG Expo.

1.3 Structure of the SA Mayors' Conference on Climate Change

This three-day South African Mayors conference on Climate Change in preparation for COP17/CMP7, formed part of a series of pre-COP17 events, also marked the official launch of the Local Government Programme on climate change led by the Local Government Partnership for COP17/CMP7 which is constituted by SALGA, SACN and the eThekweni Municipality, with support from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), and Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG). The programme is overseen and guided by the Local Government Champions on Climate Change Committee which is led by eThekweni Mayor Cllr. James Nxumalo and nine provincial coordinators. The LG programme on climate change brought together Mayors from 278 municipalities across the country, municipal officials and senior officials from the (DEA), and the (DCoG) including Local Government Climate Change Champions.

The conference was divided into three key sections, namely:

- Press briefing on the significance of this gathering of South African Mayors;
- Plenary sessions – presentations, comments and responses;
- The Local Government Pavilion – “Umkhanyakude”

CHAPTER 2

OVERVIEW OF THE OFFICIAL OPENING

2.1 Summary of the Press Conference to Launch the LGP4COP17

Councillor Thabo Manyoni, Chairperson of SALGA Address

Addressing the media ahead of the official opening of the South African Mayor's Conference on Climate Change in preparation for COP17/CMP7, Councillor Thabo Manyoni, Chairperson of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), explained that climate change should not be perceived as an issue only the national government can address. The Duduza natural disaster highlighted the need for Local Government to plan properly in order to drive the climate change agenda. He further explained that when natural disasters occur, it is the Local Government that is better placed to address them, by creating public awareness around issues of climate change. He also said that it was important for Local Government to review by-laws to address the impact of climate change as well as planning for a low carbon economy, local development and implementation.

Councillor Manyoni added that the intention of the conference was to create a platform for knowledge sharing and that mayors were to be briefed on issues pertaining to climate change and COP17/CMP7.

In addition, this conference will also mark the launch of the Local Government Programme for COP17 (LGP4COP17), which is an initiative of the Local Government Partnership for Climate Change. Under this programme, municipalities are expected to implement climate change programmes in line with the five themes outlined in the LPGA4COP17.

Councillor James Nxumalo, the National Convenor of the Climate Change Champions Committee Address

Councillor James Nxumalo, the National Convenor of the Climate Change Champions Committee, a committee that was established by SALGA in recognition of the need to have an entity that will implement decisions relating to climate change at the Local Government level, spoke about the composition of the committee and its role and responsibilities. He also mentioned that Durban was ready to host the COP17/CMP7.

Deputy Minister Hlengiwe Mkhize, of the DHET Address

Representing the inter-ministerial committee, Deputy Minister Hlengiwe Mkhize, of the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET), honed in on some of the human activities that contribute to the increase in carbon emissions. The Deputy Minister said that communities will continue to experience the impact of devastating weather patterns unless there are actions to change behaviour, through outreach and awareness programmes on climate change. In addition, Local Government need to have in place robust plans for infrastructure development and disaster management, better coordination and implementation of projects that will offset the impacts of climate change.

She further mentioned that one of the major issues that are likely to be contested by developed countries at COP17/CMP7 is the issue of adaptation, which is in line with the African Agenda, and developing countries will need to push hard to ensure that the adaptation programmes are given as much focus as mitigation.

She called on stakeholders to ensure that development priorities are safe guarded during deliberations at COP17/CMP7, and also welcomed the Local Government partnership initiative for climate change, including the involvement of many young people who are being skilled to take forward the legacy projects of COP17/CMP7.

2.2 Welcome Remarks by the Executive Mayor of Ekurhuleni Municipality: Councillor Mondli Gungubele

The official opening session of the conference began with a brief welcome speech to the ministerial panellists, mayors and municipal officials by Councillor Mondli Gungubele, the Executive Mayor of Ekurhuleni Municipality. He provided the delegates with some demographics of the municipality in relation to the economy of South Africa and Gauteng in particular, including the fact that Ekurhuleni is poised to be Africa's Aerotropolis, a concept that refers to the planning and development of an airport and its area of influence in a social, economic and physical way. He also pointed out that the municipality is a manufacturing and mining hub in Gauteng, explaining how these economic activities contributed to the pollution levels and therefore climate change.

He further outlined other challenges that the municipality is faced with, including high unemployment, finding suitable land for human settlement and made reference to the devastating tornado in Duduza, a South African township, west of Nigel on the East Rand in the Gauteng Province. The tornado left many poor families homeless.

Climate Change Interventions by the Municipality

Councillor Gungubele shared with the delegates some of the interventions the municipality has undertaken in addressing the impact of climate change, which include but not limited to:

- (i) an energy efficiency project aimed at installing energy efficient light bulbs in all municipal buildings;
- (ii) the erection of a 200KW solar powered plant and;
- (iii) Installation of solar water geysers in low cost houses.

2.3 Introductory Remarks by the National Convenor of the Climate Change Champions Committee for SALGA: Councillor James Nxumalo

In his introductory remarks, Councillor James Nxumalo, the National Convenor of the Climate Change Champions Committee for SALGA made reference to the recent changes in weather patterns and how its impact has brought to the fore the need for Local Government to develop sustainable approaches in responding to issues of climate change at municipal level. He highlighted the critical role that Local Government plays in tackling climate change and implementing the actions to address it.

Significance of Mayors' Conference

Councillor Nxumalo outlined the significance of the Mayors Conference noting that it provided a platform for Local Government to share knowledge on climate change and build capacity in preparation for COP17/CMP7. He pointed out the importance of integrating climate change issues in local planning, and emphasised the need for Local Government to support and promote programmes that establish greener environments, waste management and recycling, exploring opportunities in the green economy, reforestation and vegetable production at household level to address food security. He pointed out that SALGA working closely with municipalities needs to ensure that climate change issues are high on their development plans and that mitigation and adaptation programmes are part of the IDP.

He also mentioned that the conference is also an opportunity for municipalities to learn from the ministerial panel what national government has done to date in preparation for hosting the Conference of Parties (COP17) to be held in Durban from 28 November to 9 December 2011. He concluded his remarks by stating that South Africa should ensure that the impact of hosting COP17/CMP7 will result in behavioural change at all levels.

2.4 Official Opening Remarks and Introduction of the Ministerial Panel by the Chairperson of SALGA Councillor: Thabo Manyoni

In his opening remarks, Councillor Thabo Manyoni, Chairperson of SALGA, also made reference to the Duduza tornado which affected about 3060 people. He noted that the occurrence of these have forced Local Government to assess how it is dealing with issues relating to climate change and that action is required in two key areas; firstly, actions that reduce greenhouse gas emission and secondly, by adapting to the unavoidable effects of climate change.

A Case for Adaptation in Developing Countries

Councillor Manyoni stated that scientific studies indicate that there is a need for countries to do more than mitigation in tackling climate change, showing that since the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, the main focus globally has been on mitigation, with a focus on reduction of greenhouse gases and increasing carbon sinks. Furthermore, he also noted that the dominance of mitigation in climate change response dialogues, and a limited focus on adaptation programmes presents a unique challenge to issues that developing nations are faced with. He mentioned that high greenhouse gases were recorded in 2010, and a further rise in GHG is expected in 2011, thus pushing global temperatures to rise by two degrees Celsius nine earlier than anticipated, noting that the rise in temperature will impact among other things, on rainfall patterns which will have different impacts on regions and sectors.

Councillor Manyoni further pointed out the unique features of Local Government and that it was better placed to be in the forefront of tackling climate change issues at a local level. Furthermore, he said that there was a need to refocus the international discourse and to put greater emphasis on adaptation to ensure that it is equally prioritised alongside mitigation, noting that it was critical to use the opportunity afforded by hosting an African COP in Durban to raise the issue of adaptation.

2.5 Ministerial Panel – Towards COP17/CMP7

The ministerial panel at the conference was led by Minister Edna Molewa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs who was represented by Minister Pravin Gordhan, Minister of Economic Development, Minister, the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation - Maite Nkoana Mashabane, who is also the incoming President of COP17.

2.5.1 Remarks by Minister of Finance: Pravin Gordhan, representing Minister Edna Molewa, of Water and Environmental Affairs

This session was opened by Minister Pravin Gordhan, Minister of Finance, who was representing Minister Edna Molewa, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, and leader of the South African Delegation to the COP17/CMP7.

He began by paying tribute to the late ANC president, O.R Tambo who hailed from Ekurhuleni Municipality, where the Mayors' Conference was being held. The Minister further paid tribute to the late Nobel laureate, Professor Wangarii Maathai who died on 25 September 2011, few weeks prior to the Mayors' Conference. Minister Gordhan described Wangarii as a heroin and champion of the environment, and whose contribution will be missed during the COP17/CMP7 negotiations in Durban.

He placed the effects and impact of the high state of carbon emission experienced by the world today on the industrialisation path chosen by developed countries 150 years ago, which was largely based on the use of fossil fuels and natural resources.

The Minister spoke on the Duduza tornado, with reference to the winter rains that threatened to reach flood levels and saying that such flood levels were last experienced 47 years ago. He mentioned that the South African Weather Services and hydrological services have been working closely to monitor the weather and water levels of the dams. He also highlighted that the DEA sees the role of Local Government being key in addressing climate change issues, and emphasising the importance of Local Government leadership in understanding climate change and the green economy.

He also pointed out that the White Paper on Climate Change will provide national government with the guidance and Local Government with the knowledge to make the right decisions regarding climate change, emphasising that decisions taken today on mitigation and adaptation are simply memories of a future earth for generation to come. Furthermore, the Minister referred to the development achievements of the last decade by Africa being at risk from the effects of climate change, and COP17 inspires a global response to move towards a sustainable development trajectory.

COP17/CMP7 Deliverables for South Africa

The Minister expressed the importance of South Africa's approach to the COP17 talks and listed possible deliverables: inter alia;

- The development, compilation and approval of the South African COP17 negotiating position that is pro-poor, pragmatic and in line with African development agenda;

- The coordination and implementation of projects that reduce or offset the impacts of COP17 and leave a lasting legacy, building on the daily strides we take to advance human development;
- Mobilising and engaging as widely with all South Africans to deliver a common resolve of ***Working Together to Save tomorrow Today***.

The Minister further indicated that South Africa was in the final process of submitting the second National Communication to the United Nations, a document that does not only reflect greenhouse gas emission, but also presents the latest science on the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, indicating that the country will be drier in the west and wetter in the east, with occurrence of more weather disasters, including frequent incidences of drought, floods and tornadoes. He said that South Africa seeks a global regime that ensures that the impacts of climate change do not reach dangerous levels and emphasised the need to recognise that the priority of developing countries was to address poverty and their social development.

He further expressed concerns with the slow global economic recovery which is seemingly impacting on the ability of developed countries to fulfil their funding commitments towards the establishment of the \$100 billion Green Climate Fund. In addition, he also indicated that the fund is going to be one of the most contentious issues at the COP17/CMP7 negotiations. He expressed the importance of making progress on the agreements that were reached in Cancun.

The Minister also commended the pre-COP17/CPM7 work done by the Local Government Partnership for Climate Change, and called on all stakeholders to support the Team SA during the COP17 negotiations,

In conclusion, the Minister listed five key points that Local Government needs to focus on:

- Focus on more efforts on educating communities on the impact of climate change;
- Mobilise communities, the non-profit and private sector and encourage them to participate in local efforts of addressing climate change;
- Facilitate the small business access to opportunities presented by the green economy;
- Municipalities to explore how to use available grant funding to promote job creation in addressing the impacts of climate change;
- Greening of the economy - building a low carbon economy with the participation of the various role players.

2.5.2 Remarks by Minister of International Relations and Cooperation: Maite Nkoana-Mashabane

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane opened her speech by noting that the effects of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions know no boundaries and its impact is felt across the world as a result of the industrialisation process of the developed countries, who are historical emitters.

The Minister said that she felt that her participation at the Mayors Conference was important as Local Government is the primary link between government and the communities they serve. She also made reference to the recognition of the role that Local Government plays which was officially accepted during COP16 in Cancun.

The Minister further expressed the importance of South Africa as host country, on delivering a successful COP17/CMP7, emphasising that South Africa will undertake to uphold the consensus nature of decision-making that has characterised the UNFCCC and its Conference/s of the Parties, since 1995.

The Minister referred to the recent changes in climatic patterns across the world, pointing out the example of the devastating Tsunami in Japan and the famine in Somalia, further sighting the support that the South African government has provided to Somalia through its partnership with Gift of the Givers in delivering relief aid. In addition, she noted that this past winter, South Africa experienced the coldest winter, which was accompanied by significantly marked changes in our winter rainfall patterns, which no doubt impacted negatively on food security and poverty and in particular, women and the poor being disproportionately and largely dependent on natural resources increased their risk of exposure during times of disasters and severe weather crisis.

Furthermore, the Minister proceeded to chart out the roles and responsibilities expected from an in-coming COP President, emphasising that her role was to forge a common consensus in terms of reversing the impact of climate change, and indicating that South Africa, in cooperation with the Parties to the UNFCCC, will seek to facilitate an outcome which is fair, transparent, inclusive and upholds the Convention principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities. The Minister, further stressed that the discussions in Durban will be Party driven and South Africa will play a facilitative role, and will not seek to

impose its decision on Parties as there are governed by UNFCCC rules of procedure that strengthen multilateralism and legitimacy of the whole process.

The Minister pointed out that the success of COP17 will be measured against a number of measurables as discussed in section 1.1.2 of this report.

CHAPTER 3

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE: A TORNADO CASE STUDY

3.1 The Socio- Economic Impacts of Climate Change - The Case of a Tornado in Duduza Township: MMC Mthuthuzeli Sibozza - on behalf of Gauteng MEC for Social Development and Health, Ntombi Mekgwe

Member of the Mayoral Committee (MMC) on Community Safety in Ekurhuleni Municipality, Mthuthuzeli Sibozza, represented the Gauteng MEC for Social Development and Health, Ms. Ntombi Mekgwe. The MMC began his presentation on a case study of the tornado that occurred in Duduza Township by explaining that there was no indication of any looming natural disaster except for the presence of a slight chill for a spring day. He explained that most of the images of the devastating tornado were captured on cell phones and posted on the internet. The MMC pointed out that this was a case study which illustrated how the municipality managed the aftermath of the disaster in Duduza, which left many community members traumatised and homes destroyed.

Duduza Tornado at a Glance

- ▶ In 30 minutes after the start of the tornado, about 681 homes were destroyed, more than 3060 people affected, 179 injured and one child dead;
- ▶ Nearby farms and industrial areas were also affected;
- ▶ Structural damage was from minor to major with homes being completely destroyed and most left uninhabitable;
- ▶ Other damages included infrastructural damages to pylons, light masts, telephone lines, etc.

Response to the Disaster

The Ward Councillor and Gauteng MEC for Social Development and Health, Ntombi Mekgwe responded to community calls soon after the disaster. Due to the disaster a state of Local Disaster was declared. Further the following were established to deal with the disaster:

- A Joint Operations Centre;
- A Political Oversight Committee;

- A Joint Technical Team consisting of all stakeholders and disciplines.

Interventions

Since the disaster, the municipality has made a budget of R2.5 million available for the relief efforts; 80 chemical toilets have been provided throughout the community and uprooted trees have been cut and removed from roadways. Further, the following interventions were also made:

- ▶ Engineering services are evaluating the state of each damaged structure to determine cost of repairs and re-construction efforts;
- ▶ Counselling;
- ▶ Feeding and Clothing;
- ▶ Community Briefings;
- ▶ Construction of temporary housing structures.

Lessons Learnt

The Duduza disaster is a case study where a number of lessons were learnt: the importance of intergovernmental cooperation; civil society contributions; community briefing; and a need to put in place a long term solution.

The major lesson from the Duduza disaster for South Africa is the need for education, mitigation and adaptation plans to deal with disaster situations.

3.2 Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Planning Across Spheres of Government: Elroy Africa – Director General in the Department of Cooperative Governance

The Director General (DG) in the Department of Cooperative Governance, Elroy Africa gave a theoretical approach to disaster risk reduction. The approach examined the setting up of risk reduction planning within a legislative framework. These plans should be placed in the Municipality's IDP.

He pointed out that that there is an important role that Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes play. It is for this reason that these programmes should be put in place at all three spheres of government. Planning in relation to disaster risk reduction should also be done in all three levels of government. These plans and programmes should form part of the Integrated Development Plans established at Local Government level. To concretise these plans they should be able to outline the link between Disaster Management and climate change.

As it is evident that climate related events are beginning to prevail and the poor communities which are the largest community are the ones that suffer most, Local Government has to ensure that there is a plan in place for Reduction and Disaster Management.

The DG gave the house statistics that gave the following findings:

- Only half of municipalities have Disaster Management Centres;
- One third of municipalities do not have Disaster Risk Reduction Plans in their IDPs, hence they do not have a disaster management plan in place.

The DG further explained that it is essential to acknowledge the fact that disasters are going to be with us, thus we should find ways to adapt, mitigate and reduce the effects, and this can be achieved if every municipality would have Disaster Risk Reduction Plans in place.

Legislative Framework

In light of the Duduza disaster case study and the theoretical framework on disaster risk management by municipalities, the DG pointed out that there is a need for a legislative framework to deal with the effects of climate change. In light of the above, the following interventions are necessary:

- Identify and assess the risk that could affect municipalities;
- Conduct research to assist in identifying the disasters our area is most prone to;
- Identify ways that to encourage community participation;
- Enhance partnership and integrated ways of working on the development of a stakeholder database.

Risk Assessment

For the planning process to be effective the DG emphasised the need to assess existing infrastructure for disaster reduction planning and use it if available to create public awareness, education and campaigns throughout municipalities.

Response and Recovery

The most effective part of disaster management is the response and recovery after the disaster has hit an area. For this reason, for municipality to be able to respond effectively. Personal instructions should be properly placed and people should be informed on what, when and how to react, when a disaster strikes.

Information on Effects

Since municipalities do not have the infrastructure in place it is evident that there is going to be immense financial strain to address disasters and risks. For this reason, there is a need to have an enabling environment that will allow coordinated assistance for municipalities to respond to disasters.

Mayors and officials must commit themselves to putting in place measures to improve response. This attempt needs to be “a coalition for action” that will ensure that Disaster and Risk Management Plans are developed and included in IDPs and reutilised effectively. Finally municipalities are encouraged to have mechanisms in place that will assist them to get access to forecasting tools.

3.3 Summary of Discussions and Recommendations for Chapter 3

Coordinated Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management

- A coordinated approach to disaster risk reduction planning and management was emphasised. This is achieved through disaster plans that can be made reference to when disasters strike;
- It was explained to the conference that current legislation encourages a shared service model hence all spheres of government should have disaster reduction programmes and types of conceivable disaster.

Funding and Resources for Disaster Management

- The issue of funding for disasters was recognised as problematic. In some instances of disasters, funding has come through as late as three years after the disaster has occurred. It was reported that from 2011, National Treasury has set aside funds for disaster management;
- The conference acknowledged that funding for adaptation and mitigation is a challenge and an appeal was made to all spheres of government to ensure that in the planning of the IDP, all activities should incorporate disaster management.
- It was proposed that it is all stakeholders' responsibility and that resource mobilisation does not necessarily mean having a pot of money but it could also be a stakeholder database that partnerships can be drawn from.
- On the issue of funding to address the backlog, the conference was informed that funds have been set aside for declared disasters and that where there are backlogs processes must have been followed and that the Department of Cooperative Governance would review the backlogs.

Disaster Management Approach

- The conference found the lack of disaster management plans in some municipalities worrying, recommending intervention from the national government, which should monitor this and ensure that all municipalities have the required plans;
- It was proposed that the planning for disaster management must come from the grass roots to the top and not vice-versa as this approach tends to be problematic. Through the bottom-top approach, when disaster strikes, the DCoG to be able to assist in the response and recovery process;
- The conference recommended that municipalities be better capacitated in order for them to be able to deal with disaster management effectively. Unlike big cities which have resources, the rural and grant municipalities do not have resources and are unable to respond rapidly to disasters as would be required.

Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)

The conference also proposed that emphasis should also be on EMPS before planning for the environmental impact.

Access to Information

- The Department of Cooperative Governance undertook to follow up on the issue of the Council for Geosciences. Municipalities were encouraged to visit the Council for Geo-science to obtain information on the country's disaster prone areas. The Department would follow up to ensure that stakeholders gain access to this information.
- It was recommended that stakeholders should make use of obtained information on natural disasters. This will assist in having access on an early warning notice system.
- It was recommended that intergovernmental mechanisms should be used to handle these issues at a political level, for instance forums where all MECs from all provinces meet and discuss issues of disaster reduction.
- SALGA informed the conference that there is available data to predict disasters, it is thus important for officials to interact with the science and technology that is made available to them. For instance there is a Risk Atlas which shows what is likely to happen and trends. This atlas was made available to all municipalities specifically to their planning officials and from feedback received, the tool is said to be user friendly.
- Department of Science and Technology is willing to localise weather patterns data.

CHAPTER 4

SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS INTERACTION WITH THE UNFCCC PROCESS, INCLUDING COP17

4.1 About Climate Change, Structure and Negotiation Dynamics of the UNFCCC Process and the South African Policy Framework And Elements of the National Negotiating Position on COP17 by the Chief Director for Planning, Coordination and Information Management in the Department Environmental Affairs: Dora Nteo

Climate Change Basics

The Chief Director made a presentation on the basic elements of climate change. She explained that climate change is recognised by basic changes in weather conditions and these changes happen over time not on a daily basis. The most prominent indicator is the change in seasonal patterns, rainfall patterns, severe droughts as well as changes in severity and impact and frequency of these changes in the patterns.

Greenhouse Gas Effect

In relation to the greenhouse effect, the Chief Director informed the conference that there is a monitoring station that is based at the Cape Point which was established in 1993. This station monitors climate changes and emissions throughout the country. Based on a study done at this centre for the periods of 1993-2004, readings indicate that there is a steady increase in Greenhouse gases emissions from electricity and hydrocarbon. As a result of this the policy response is to move towards renewable energy.

The Chief Director explained that another cause of climate change in South Africa is deforestation. Trees provide oxygen and cutting them concentrates the presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere as forests are said to be the lungs of the earth. To mitigate this, tree planting programmes have been implemented across the country.

The reason climate change is a critical topic is directly related to food security; hence if we do not come up with ways to mitigate these climate changes people will die of hunger from disasters like floods and droughts which are caused by climate change. As a result by 2100 the summer temperature will increase by 3-4 degrees impacting directly on food security.

The Chief Director explained the importance of biodiversity as an important aspect. She mentioned that it is vital to use plants as alien plants are crippling in and slowly succulent plants are getting lost due to climate changes and the proliferation of alien plants. This does not only affect the flora and fauna but it is also causing a ripple effect which will diversely affect the tourism industry negatively.

She further said that when the heat increases there is an increase in wild fires which negatively impact on commercial forestry and affect the cost line. Due to climate change, municipalities had to draw a blue line reducing the costal line and it has extended to one kilometre thus residents are at a threat of being swollen up by the sea. Moreover, the heat creates an environment where disease carrying insects can thrive like mosquitoes that cause malaria. There has been increased incidence of cholera and malaria areas due to increasing temperature; this has a health impact because diseases cause a burden to the country and to disaster management.

The Chief Director argued that the greatest problem to this is that there is very low resilience in vulnerable and poor areas who fall victim to food shortages and diseases, importantly though is how South Africa is responding to these issues. She further said that there is the white paper that is going to be presented at parliament to stabilise GHG in the atmosphere. In order to protect the country and its people, a long term mitigation scenario relating to different mitigation activities has been put in place. The Chief Director said it is important to seek a balance between adaptation and mitigation. The following is being done:

UNFCCC Position

South Africa has been a signatory and actively participating in a number of international conventions, in an attempt to show its commitment to the reduction of climate change impacts.

National Position

The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), which is the leader of the South African government delegation to COP17, will address two key issues:

- Funding
- Mitigation vis-à-vis adaptation

Dynamics

As much as South Africa is determined to play its role there are dynamics to this aspect and the Chief Director alluded to some of them. The financial global crisis and Tsunami in Japan

have contributed in having some developed countries pulling back from taking targets as well as contributing to the Global Funds on climate change. Furthermore, upcoming elections from the United States and France have also slowed things down. Unfortunately this gives a setback to developing countries as they do not have the funds to do the required adaptation and mitigation, and still feel strongly that the developed world should assist hence the position for COP17/CMP7.

In light of this the Chief Director outlined the three key areas of legislation for SA:

- There should be a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol in Durban;
- The issue of adaptation and its funding is crucial for Africa and there is a need for definite resolutions from Durban;
- Consolidate how the country builds a legacy beyond COP17, while pursuing its developmental approach.

4.2 A Critique of the UNFCCC Process and Content from a Perspective of Local Government of the Global South by the Executive Director of Municipal Infrastructure and Services of SALGA - Mthobeli Kolisa

What is happening at UNFCCC?

The history of the negotiations which started in 1992 has shown that the view to climate change has been mitigation. It is evident that mitigation has been taking place but there have been very few tangible outcomes from adaptation. Most important to know is that just 2°C more of heat causes a lot of damage.

Adaptation requires taking remedy of a situation. Adaptation also encourages actions that reduce vulnerability even though the effect cannot be reduced to zero.

The adaptation deficit looks at ways on how to deal with lack of greening infrastructure as well as lack of capacity.

One of the ways that are looked at is to reduce the destruction of green infrastructure for example wetlands must not be changed into concrete jungles. There is a need to conserve green infrastructure. This means that we should come up with strategies on how much of greening infrastructure is used. The investigation into these strategies will ensure that adaptation does not fail.

Africa is responsible for only 4% of greenhouse gases yet it is the most vulnerable continent. This is due to the fact that there are no systems to adaptation or mitigation in place in most of the African countries. For this reason South Africa has to prioritise adaptation.

Forecasts are showing that:

- Water stress is predicted in the future;
- Yield from rain water agriculture is also going to reduce;
- 2080 increase of arid land habitat space will reduce.

This means that R100 billion will have to be spent for adaptation activities. 80% of this will have to be spent by the municipalities especially in developing countries. The Executive Director informed the conference that carbon emissions are there, therefore we must adapt. Negotiation is the vital;

He alluded to three keys relating to addressing the climate change problem as follows:

1. First key- Kyoto protocol annexure 1 countries i.e. legally binding agreement on GHG emissions reductions.
2. Second key—non annexure countries to turn key and comparable actions on emission reduction.
3. Third key - actions on binding agreement emission on developing countries Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, India, China (BASIC)

The Executive Director shared some light on the proceedings of the Panama Discussions. These discussions were emphasizing that financing is key to adaptation. If funds are being set aside for mitigation then these funds will go back to the north. It is imperative that two funding components are adopted, one for the private sector resources as well as a Green Climate Fund so that issues of climate change can be addressed.

Climate Conundrum

Challenges from Panama

- Only 15% of current international funding goes to adaptation;
- An agreement in and on adaption without an equivalent agreement on “means of the poor” is not useful;

- Developed world countries are still stalling process on sources of funding;
- G77 and China want bulk of the funds spent on adaptation long-term financing on adaptation and the rest spent on mitigation;
- Funds on adaptation needs to be mobilised through grant funding from private sector resource;
- Delaying tactics that want to clarify issues rather than develop negotiating text;
- Developed countries want to link discussion on their mitigation ambitions yet are reluctant to link adaptation to long-term finance of the UNFFC.

Key global South messages from Panama

- A functioning adaptation committee (important for Local Government to support this position to promote an African Agenda) COP17/ CMP7 must profile adaptation in a similar way that focus has been on mitigation;
- There should be a second commitment for Kyoto protocol.

Conclusion

The Executive Director concluded by arguing that there should be a three part outcome at COP17:

- A focus on adaptation;
- Funding for the developing countries from developed countries;
- Recommitment period to Kyoto protocol.

4.3 Local Government Roadmap to COP 17 by the Executive Director of Municipal Infrastructure and Services of SALGA - Mthobeli Kolisa

In an attempt to emphasize the importance of Durban and the resolutions that they need to comeback with, he said it is essential that the municipalities understand their road map that has the historical time lines of the municipalities as identified in Copenhagen which identifies the role of the municipalities presently. It has been recognised internationally that implementation of climate change can only take place at Local Government level.

As a result there should be awareness of what is likely to come out of the municipalities. In 2008 climate change became a topic in municipalities. In 2009 SALGA clearly outlined what must be done by Local Government, and it should be noted that in 2009 Local Government started engaging on climate change issues. To this end SALGA, would like to see to what extent members have been active. As requested there is a need that there are officials who are given the responsibility to lead this.

SALGA also needs to facilitate Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) desk but the private sector wants to do it as a business which will turn out to be expensive for the municipalities. To further qualify the road map, the Executive Director explained that SALGA also made input into the legislative process of developing a white paper on climate change, the then green paper.

SALGA's strategic issue for COP17 is that there are limited resources to respond to issues of climate change, hence as developing states we are pushing adaptation over mitigation as we are facing high levels of poverty, resulting in little if any contribution towards climate change if we cannot adapt appropriately.

Developing countries do realise that there has been a domination across a wide range of mitigation interventions for example carbon register and renewable energy. Adaptation is the way to go and this should be emphasised at COP17. Forward looking is acknowledging that the world is changing and will change forever. He concluded by highlighting key events planned for, before and during COP17/CMP7

- Local Government Forum at the IBSA Partnership Summit to focus on climate change and adaptation for Local Government.
- Local Government Convention which aims at producing an adaptation addendum to the Mexico Pact;
- Local Government pavilion at South African Climate Change Response Expo during COP17/CMP7 showcasing what Local Government has done on climate change;
- Facilitated visits to showcase projects in municipalities to promote partnerships.

4.4 COP17 Preparatory Process and Stakeholder Mobilisation by the Chief Director of Communications in the Department of Environmental Affairs - Blessing Manale

The Chief Director explained that to start off the process of preparations and stakeholder mobilisation, there is a need for a lot of engaging with the public to avoid challenges. Moreover, public participation is an essential step for any activity by the municipalities.

Durban will have the best sustainable development site which costs are approximately R60 million where the Climate Change Response (CCR) Expo will be hosted. The exhibition will be done by sector departments e.g. the Department of Trade and Industry, Water Affairs etc.

In addition to the above the following activities will take place;

- An outreach which will be targeting the public;
- In addition to this there will be a climate train where passengers shall ride from station to station and awareness on climate change will be done throughout the rides.
- Collecting voices move from Polokwane to Durban and here in South Africa will interact with potential funders and investors.

4.5 City Preparations for COP17: Sue Bannister, the Deputy Head of the eThekweni Strategic Projects Unit on behalf of Vivienne Holden, the Head of the eThekweni Strategic Projects Unit – eThekweni Municipality

Durban's Approach and Priorities - Readiness to Host the Event

The COP17 is being hosted by the City of Durban and the eThekweni Municipality and the Logistics and Strategic Unit of the City will be playing a central role in ensuring that Durban is ready for COP17/CMP7.

The Deputy Head explained that in hosting this event, the municipality is focusing on four main areas:

1. Use this event to show the development that has happened in Durban as well as expose the city to new opportunities of economic development.
2. Build a legacy that will contribute to the growth of the city but this time in relation to Climate change for example they are building bicycle lanes to reduce carbon emissions from cars.

3. This event is also going to be used as a way to capacitate eThekweni to be more efficient and effective.
4. Lastly, it is going to ensure that amenities are safe and secure, that the transport is readily available for delegates, use this opportunity to market Durban for Tourism purpose optimally. To ensure there is no shortage of manpower volunteers will be used.

More importantly the city is responsible for the following:

- Coordinating Venue: Nkosi Albert Luthuli Complex;
- Facilitating Accommodation;
- Integrating the transport system;
- Coordinate and manage Safety and security;
- Coordinate the provision of City services.

Summary of Discussions and Recommendations for Chapter 4

Biodiversity

- The following were noted: biodiversity needs to be recognised as a catastrophe which should be re-tabled at COP17. The Department of Environmental Affairs informed delegates that discussions in regard to biodiversity are underway and stakeholders will receive information on the issue in due course

CDM

- It was also noted that the CDM methodology is good because it is technical not political, the difficulty though is, it is a private sector system. DEA however explained to the conference that it is too expensive for CDM to be taken up by government; hence the public sector cannot easily be involved. In the same vein, DEA congratulated the Tshwane Municipality for having established a CDM desk and encouraged other municipalities to follow suit.

Legislation

- Discussions have gone into the green paper and SALGA has also given input on it. On the other hand, the white paper on Climate Change Response is to be gazetted for two months for comments from end October 2011.

Research

Baseline studies that inform the process every five years on the status of environment are carried out.

USA Participation at COP17

- It was discussed that a give and take system should be used so as to encourage countries who do not want to participate to get involved.

Climate Change Awareness

- DEA is working with the Department of Education (DOE) on developing tool kits that they can be integrated into the curriculum on climate change. Higher education is working together with SETAs to develop and integrate these tool kits into the training and education learning system.
- DEA is also working with other departments through the inter-ministerial committee on climate change.

Renewable Energy Programmes

- The country has a new built programme on generating greener energy, which Eskom is part of. Further, there is a renewable energy white paper which provides the sector with targets - Eskom included.
- An example of this program is, the Solar Water Heating Program in the low- cost housing that has been started.

Multinationals and Policy Dictation

- The conference emphasised the need by DTI to ensure that multinationals, through the WTO and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) have to comply with legislation and South African Policies to safeguard the country from having policy dictated by multinationals;

- On the issue of involving traditional healers it was said that there are specific processes that need to be in place before this is done;
- As for the filtering of information to grass roots level the response was, that it is the reason that conferences like these are held, so that the information could be passed on, as the Municipalities are the ones that deal directly with grass roots.

Funding Adaption

- The conference discussed the difficulty by developed countries to agree to fund developing countries as they say there is no return on investment for adaptation; hence they choose to fund mitigation.

Municipalities Leading in Climate Change Engagement

- Local Government is leading in the issues of climate change; hence it is important that public participation becomes central so as to ensure that we are moving together with our communities. Municipalities like Dr Kennedy Kaunda have already shown their ability in this as they have the Good Friday Awareness programme that is doing well such that other municipalities should follow suit;
- The purpose of the COP17 is to award municipalities the opportunity to take the initiative of forwarding and debating what their needs are and how they should be addressed, even though SALGA will form part of the communication committee, it is important that there is active participation in ensuring that social mobilisation and partnerships are formed to intensify relations with progressive forces so that they continue to raise the issue of Local Government.

Economic Benefits from COP17

- The conference recommended that government should ensure that there are economic benefits from COP17 and that SMMEs are positioned to benefit from these opportunities.

Information

- Information on accommodation and tourists sites should be prioritised for COP17;
- A catalogue is being put together by cities network to illustrate potential projects on climate change sites in the different municipalities, for exchange programmes as well as funding opportunities.

CHAPTER 5

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME FOR COP17/CMP7

5.1 Local Government Partnership for COP17: Aims, Objectives and Long Term Sustainability and Technical Design of the Local Government Pavilion within the Climate Change Response Expo, the Chief Executive Officer - Sithole Mbanga - South African Cities Network- is one of the elements of Local Government Programmes on climate change

The Local Government Pavilion which is now being referred to as “*umkhanyakude*” pavilion, is a Local Government Partnership for COP17/ CMP7 initiative that has long term aims and objectives of strengthening the work that has been started by the SACN and SALGA on climate change.

Local Government Programme on Climate Change has the following pillars:

- Developing relevant policy and regulation for purposes of climate change;
- Ensuring that Business Plans for renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies are developed for large scale roll out;
- Community and Stakeholder mobilisation on climate change issues;
- Formulation of partnerships with local and international community in order to collaborate on projects;
- Knowledge sharing becomes paramount in this program, and this is achieved through municipal exchange programmes and peer learning.

Local Government has through its villages, towns, cities and city regions for the purposes of COP17/CMP7, to fill the Umkhanyakude with projects they have done on climate change. Local Government will concentrate on the formation of partnerships, which will happen in the Umkhanyakude Pavillion. The Umkhanyakude Pavilion will be characterised by a symbol of infinity that begins to communicate what climate change is, and colour that relates to climate change, local design of the Umkhanyakude Pavilion, and the facades of the expo will project climate change effects e.g blue line which indicates what will happen if there is no action on climate change on the shoreline.

How Municipalities can participate in the Umkhanyakude Pavillion

In light of this, this is how municipalities are encouraged to participate at the expo

- Bring best case studies to be discussed, debated or presented on climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Host and / or participate on climate change dialogue that is structured around the national policy themes.
- Run workshops that will inform people on what is happening in the municipalities;
- The development of a legacy project is of essence to show the youth what the world looked like, what it looks like and what it will look like going into the future if nothing is done. Develop programmes that will encourage the youth to participate and use social media to run awareness programmes.
- Climate Change Learning centres are going to be used to roll out COP17 activities.
- Local Government COP17/CMP7 experience will be documented and assembled in a climate change centre for continuous roll out of climate change activities.

For municipalities to participate, an expression of interest must be submitted to the SACN offices not later than the 14th October 2011.

Expo Packages

The Chief Executive Officer explained to the delegates that, the activities that a municipality would like to do, would determine space or package of the particular municipality for the expo. Hence it was imperative that when submitting an expression of interest, municipalities should include information on branding, type of project, whether or not the municipality would be having sessions such as meet and greet.

The pavilion will be structured according to different sponsorship packages for Local Government as follows:

Type 1 package - +R1million - R2 million

Type 2 package - R300 001 – R1 million

Type 3 - R100 000-R300 000

5.2 Financing Disaster Management and how to access this Funding from the Department of Cooperative Governance

The National Disaster Management is administered by the National Treasury which regulates the allocation of grants in Local Government. All municipalities are required to budget for disasters as well as response and recovery costs. Where a municipality experiences some form of disaster it must declare the disaster and escalate it to the province, the funding will then be provided for immediate relief and can be acquired within three months

To assist in this regard, the Disaster Management Act is being reviewed because there are concerns on the turnaround time for the release of disaster management funds.

Meanwhile disasters have occurred and the government has had to use billions of Rands for response and recovery. The Duduza disaster is a point in case, which was declared a disaster and dealt with accordingly, through the inter-governmental collaboration.

5.4 Summary of Discussions and Recommendations for Chapter 5

Participation at the CCR Expo

Municipalities were concerned over the following with regards to their participation at the CCR / Umkhanyakude Pavillion:

- That they would not be able to afford the space for the Umkhanyakude Pavillion and the grant municipalities will find it even more difficult to participate;
- Short timeframes given to submit proposals to the expo;
- The complicated idea of a pavilion area.

In relation to accreditation the following will take place:

- ICLEI is coordinating the official accreditation of Local Government into the UN precinct;
- Access into the CCR EXPO including Umkhanyakude Pavillion, will be controlled via an accreditation process which is open to suppliers, exhibitors and staff by application and is non – limited. Other people will access the CCR EXPO during free public hours without any accreditation.

Comments on funding Presentation

It was recommended that there be a review of the intergovernmental funding process which was deemed ineffective. This process was said to be causing the delay in turnaround time, with some municipalities waiting for more than two years for a response from the province and or national departments. The conference recommended that there be a review of how funding decisions are made in order to make them more effective.

Role of SALGA to Municipalities

SALGA was tasked with the responsibility of guiding and advising municipalities on how they can engage with international cities using the pavilion as there are guidelines stipulated by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation. SALGA will also have to give guidance on how to prepare the expression of interest in terms of what projects can be submitted, especially where there are possible international agreements and links.

CHAPTER 6

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 Towards Low Carbon Cities: Proposed Green Cities Support Programme: Dr Crispian Olver from Linkd Environmental Services

Dr Olver of Linkd Environmental Services started his presentation by explaining the need to create green cities in response to climate change challenges. He acknowledged the fact that there is a lot of work that needs to be done and there are current programmes in progress.

He pointed out that in order to contextualise the information; it is a reality that there is a strong push for rural development in order to reduce migration into the urban areas. This form of urbanisation affects key sectors, e.g energy which in turn has a direct link with GHG emissions and climate change. This then affects the urban poor in particular in developing countries. He further argued that the cost of adapting to climate change will cost developing country cities \$70-100 billion per annum.

The Green Cities Pilot Project

The Green Cities Support Programme is a pilot project led by the Department of National Treasury. It is an interdepartmental initiative, supporting 28 large urban municipalities and is focused on improving service delivery through the distribution of grants in relation to climate change and environmental performance.

Dr Olver pointed out that even though only 28 cities are being used, there are however a lot of other cities which would need the support. He explained that this is a pilot project with only the big cities for now which will then be rolled out to the rest of the country.

Sustainable Cities

The project is looking at giving grants to cities who are implementing Urban Environmental Management Programmes. These programmes should focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as conservation of green spaces. The programmes implemented by these 28 cities should also look at strategies that are going to promote greening in cities.

Dr Olver explained the importance of this project; citing that as it unfolds the performance of each city is measured. This means that municipalities should measure how they are performing at a city level and benchmark themselves against other countries. (*Latin American Green City Index by Siemens with 31 indicators in 8 environmental categories*)

In South Africa, DEA produces a “state of environment” report which is in some ways similar to the LA index and in line with the Siemens Green City Index. It is essential to use such reports to set standards and to benchmark with developed countries.

Performance Constraints faced by Municipalities

In light of the above Dr Olver acknowledged the constraints to performance faced by a number of municipalities and mentioned a few as follows: There is no authority over some environmental performance areas and the role that Local Government plays is not defined;

- Local Government has no clear mandate on climate change;
- There is poor prioritisation and the allocation of budget at Local Government is not mainstreamed across the departments, there is silo approach, and integrating climate change planning is not done across Local Government. Local Government has a high vacancy rate for technical staff, and also lack in regulatory capacity;
- Since there are no existing plans municipalities have no environmental goals;
- Regulatory constraints increase red tape, legislative requirements of the MFMA to use innovative financing models for long-term procurement contracts delay progress;
- Budget constraints where municipalities do not have resources to take these projects to full scale;
- Lack of project pipeline meaning that not many projects come through from concept stage to implementation.

It is important to demonstrate emission technologies available so that existing technologies can be linked to potential pipeline projects which will result in long-term saving.

- In terms of priorities it is important to finance projects that are going to give the required outcomes. It is essential to look at how projects are structured and unlocking regulatory requirements that are going to hinder or delay implementation.

Capacity Support

Dr Olver pointed out that key to everything though is to build capacity in the municipalities, officials should be orientated, and a system of peer learning and information exchange should be encouraged with the support of SACN. The up-skilling of staff in all aspects of climate change, including facilitation of programmes for climate change is important. Human resource constraints have a direct impact on the implementation of programmes across the municipality. Where there are vacancies to be filled, a staffing process should be undertaken to ensure all relevant positions are filled.

Conclusion

Dr Olver concluded by saying that all cities have a crucial role to play in reducing GH, hence it is important to upscale pilot projects. This up scaling cannot be done without the support from national government including budget allocations to fund climate change transitions. Cities need to undertake baseline studies so that they can inform how much they need for what.

6. 1 Summary of Discussions and Recommendations for Chapter 6

Pilot Project Criteria

- Because only 28 cities are currently participating in the Green Cities Support Programme, it was recommended that municipalities should approach big companies for support, particularly for baseline studies;
- A process of engagement was recognised as important going forward and a project document would be circulated to engage officials. The Green Cities Support Programme would be presented by the Minister of Finance at COP17;
- The process will start with the most capacitated municipalities then roll out to all municipalities. The National Treasury is coordinating all facets of the programme and it aims to officially start the pilot phase of the programme in 2012. A number of the participating municipalities have been part of the conceptual and design process of the Green Cities Support Programme.

Rural Marginalisation

- Although delegates welcomed the pilot project, they were concerned that this pilot was being conducted in cities, and they felt that this will further marginalise the rural areas. A recommendation was made that rural areas should be prioritised ahead of cities. It was however explained that in choosing the cities for the pilot project, municipalities were ranked against environmental performance indicators, and the top 28 cities were chosen.
- DEA explained that rural development plan is a key issue and it is for this reason that DEA prioritises it. Hence, the indicators will also be transferred to a rural development plan.

Focus on Adaptation in the Green Cities Support Programme

- It is expensive to finance adaptation programmes under green cities projects. However, there are programmes that do not require too much money and DEA can finance adaptation if funds are available.

Financial Mechanisms to Finance Climate Change Programmes

There are a number of financial mechanisms that could be utilised, like the World Bank which is able to finance climate change programmes, the Minister of Finance is looking into the different options. Over and above this, South Africa is looking at development agencies for funding like the Swiss Development Agency (SDA). There are programmes that can be funded through the fiscus as well as green funds. DEA is currently trying to determine the appropriate funding mechanisms for this programme e.g. development finance for the 28 cities participating in the pilot phase of the programme.

CHAPTER 7

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

7.1 Closing Remarks and Way Forward by the Executive Director of Municipal Infrastructure and Services of SALGA - Mthobeli Kolisa

In light of the objectives of the conference, The Executive Director presented a Declaration of the Conference and facilitated discussion on the document. The SA Mayors Conference on Climate Change Declaration (see Annexure 1) focuses on three commitments namely, during COP17, immediate action and legacy projects. The conference committed to supporting the Mayor of eThekweni municipality in hosting the COP17, to recycling materials such as paper, plastic etc and to the development of legacy projects beyond COP17. The Umkhanyakude (Local Government pavilion) together with the municipalities will not use any bottled water during COP17 and at the municipal meetings or municipal related activities.

The Local Government Champions for Climate Change, led by Mayor of eThekweni municipality, were mandated to present the Declaration which illustrates the South Africa's Local Government commitment towards ensuring that the country contributes positively towards climate change programs and puts forward their commitment to climate change at COP17.

7.2 General Conference Outcomes and Recommendations

- The South African position going into COP17 is to seek a balance to policy approaches on adaptation and mitigation. While mitigation initiatives are plausible, there is need for developing countries to focus more on adaptation. Further, the developed world as a collective should fund adaptation programmes, and elevate adaptation to the same level as mitigation, as that is the way the impact of addressing climate change challenges can best be felt.
- Central to being prepared for COP17 the municipalities have to show case to the world what South Africa has been doing in relation to mitigation and adaptation to climate change. To this end, an expo will be set up in Durban, where municipalities will buy space to show case their work, through Local Government conferences, workshops, networking sessions, exhibitions as well as displays of their different programmes.

- Climate change response is a responsibility of Local Government, hence focus should be on establishing Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Plans in which Local Government is capacitated and equipped to deal with disasters in their areas of jurisdiction.
- South Africa needs to step up its attention on climate change, particularly on how to deal with the impact of climate change on socio- economic development.
- Coming out of conference discussions, it was evident that the rural/poor areas suffer the most from climate change impacts/outcomes. Hence even in light of pilot projects being run in the cities delegates made it clear that they need rural development to be given the same level of priority as the cities.
- A key aspect that came out of the deliberations is the lack of resources and funds for municipalities to embark on any climate change programmes. Even though they were encouraged to do green planning and that these plans should form part of their IDP, the main issue was access to climate change funding particularly for municipalities that have a grant allocation, as this does not provide funding for green programmes, and these municipalities do not have strong if any revenue streams.

The conference closed on a high note with all the delegates having acknowledged the work on climate change that SALGA and SACN have been championing pre, during and beyond COP17. See Annexures 1 and 2.

ANNEXURES

7.3.1 Annexure 1 - The South African Mayors' Declaration

The South African Mayors' Declaration was edited and presented to the delegates who then accepted it – moved for adaptation and then adopted.

The Local Government Partnership for COP17–CMP7

16th Floor, Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality Building • 158 Loveday Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg 2017
Tel: 011 407 6471 • Fax: 011 403 5230 • Email: lgpcop17@sacities.net • www.sacities.net

SOUTH AFRICAN MAYORAL CONFERENCE ON CLIMATE CHANGE DECLARATION

We, the Mayors and representatives of municipalities representing our rural and urban communities living in small, medium and large cities gathered at Emperor's Palace at the South African Mayoral Conference on Climate Change from the 9th-11th October 2011, hereby re-affirm our commitment to lead our municipalities and communities in taking appropriate measures in response to climate change.

Noting that

1. EThekweni Municipality will host the 17th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 7th Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (UNFCCC COP17-CMP7) in Durban in November and December 2011
2. Indications are that any real progress on an international legally binding and required-by science outcome may still be few years off (2 - 4 years or more)
3. As a result of this lethargy in international cooperation
 - 3.1. We have seen the highest levels of increase in GHG emissions in 2010
 - 3.2. It is suggested that we may see global temperatures increasing by 2^o 9 years earlier
 - 3.3. We may even need to start planning around a 3^o - 4^o increase
4. In the context of the above, the dominant features of the current climate change response discourse are not fully applicable to our context as municipalities and local authorities of small, medium and large cities of the developing world, as they largely emphasize mitigation and "to-current-state" adaptation
5. In the context of disappointing progress in the reduction of GHG emissions, the "to-current-state" adaptation is inadequate because it assumes that mitigation efforts will minimize climate change to levels where development progress will either withstand some limited climate change induced shocks or bounce back to current state after such shocks
6. Municipalities of the developing world, such as ours, have
 - 6.1. Limited resources to respond to climate change and are forced to prioritize adaptation over mitigation
 - 6.2. High levels of poverty, which increases vulnerability due to limited adaptive capacities under changed climatic conditions where extreme weather events will be regular and more intense

- 6.3. Relatively little contribution to the cause of climate change and consequently have relatively limited ability to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions at the required scale other than in respect of future development
- 6.4. Limited resources to take adequate appropriate adaptive action
7. As a sphere of government that is closest to communities, local government will play a key role in the country's response to climate change in respect of
 - 7.1. Facilitating awareness creation and behavioural change in communalities and businesses
 - 7.2. Promoting climate resilient and low carbon social and economic development in both rural and urban spaces;
 - 7.3. Promoting a safe and healthy environment;
 - 7.4. Governance and implementation of local policies and by-laws
 - 7.5. Climate resilient integrated spatial development and land use management
 - 7.6. Delivery of services such as water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, air quality management, disaster management etc

Believing that

8. Given that COP17-CMP7 will be hosted in Durban, it is critical that the opportunity offered by an African COP is utilized by delegations of the Parties of the developing world and participants in COP17-CMP7 related events in Durban, including local governments, to raise the issue and importance of forward-looking adaptation clearly and strongly.
9. Africa and the rest of the developing world will not be able to rely on the major GHG emitters reducing their emissions enough to avoid negative changes in temperature, rainfall and rising sea levels and must therefore adapt.
10. The COP17-CMP7 must produce a three part outcome which includes
 - 10.1. A strong second commitment period for the Kyoto Protocol
 - 10.2. A mandate for negotiation of a more comprehensive and ambitious longer-term climate regime based both on scientific adequacy and the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities.
 - 10.3. A package of decisions facilitating near term action on all four building blocks of the Bali Action Plan (mitigation, adaptation, technology , financing.) and implementation of the Cancun agreements (E.g. Adaptation Framework and Committee).

Recalling the

11. Resolutions of the SALGA National Conference held in Durban from 29th August to 1st September 2011 which we as member municipalities resolved, in respect of climate change, that
 - 11.1. SALGA must facilitate implementation of a local government programme for COP17- CMP7 made up of key events which will include the following:
 - An international Cities and Local Governments Convention
 - Local Government Climate Change Lounge at COP 17
 - Conference of Signatories of the Mexico Covenant and Carbon Register
 - An International Mayors session to consider and adopt an adaptation addendum to the Mexico Covenant
 - Local Government Pavilion at SA COP 17 Expo
 - 11.2. Municipalities must support and participate the implementation of this LG Programme for COP17-CMP7
 - 11.3. Municipalities recognise the critical need to reduce Green House Gases (mitigation) as well as to prepare for the impact of extreme weather events and the effects of climate change

(adaptation), have to scale-up mitigation and adaptation actions, and promote municipality wide programmatic approaches to dealing with climate change.

- 11.4. There is a need for a clear legal mandate for the role of local government in climate change response
- 11.5. A constitutional, policy, and legislative review should be considered to empower local government to respond to climate change
- 11.6. There is a need for increased financial allocations for climate change response, including compensation for adaptation measures, planning, project preparation and capacity building, capital expenditures and operational support.
- 11.7. Municipal Treasuries should establish mechanisms for accessing additional financing mechanisms such as carbon trading mechanisms and other national and international financial resources.
- 11.8. Government should consider assigning specific powers and allocating necessary resources for mitigation and adaptation actions such as coastal management, infrastructure management and natural resource stewardship some of which lie in other spheres of government to municipalities.
- 11.9. Need to mainstream climate change issues across municipal departments, especially components dealing with water, sanitation, storm water drainage, electricity, waste management, disaster management etc.
- 11.10. Shortages in staffing, skills and knowledge (such as in scientific information on mitigation and adaptation) need to be addressed, and an audit/needs assessment linked to the Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS) should be conducted.
- 11.11. SALGA's coordination of the local government climate change response and lobbying for regulatory changes and financial resources should be strengthened.
- 11.12. Best practice knowledge sharing across local governments is required to take advantage of emerging models in climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- 11.13. A programme of learning events, networking and capacity building should be developed by SALGA in partnership with SACN.
- 11.14. A municipal climate change response planning toolkit which is being developed be finalized and rolled out.
- 11.15. There is a clear need for leadership "climate champions" in local government and Mayors will need to play a greater role in this regard.

Supporting that

12. SALGA, SACN, eThekweni Municipality, with support from the Department of Environmental Affairs and the Department of Cooperative Governance have constituted themselves into a partnership for the purpose of serving as a focal point and coordinator of local government activities towards COP17-CMP7

By this Declaration, we express our commitments to the following:

13. To implement the SALGA conference resolutions as stated above
14. Support eThekweni Municipality in hosting a successful COP17-CMP7
15. As practical short-term actions that will show commitment and leadership in response to climate change, we will:
 - 15.1. Reduce use of paper in our municipalities through insisting that municipal documents should always be printed on both sides of the paper

- 15.2. Separate waste such as paper, plastic, bottle and metal in our Municipal Offices for the purpose of recycling
- 15.3. Discourage the use of bottled water in municipal meetings and other municipal activities
16. Post COP17-CMP7, as a legacy of the country having hosted this important world conference
 - 16.1. Continue to learn from and emulate the resource efficiency and climate change response measures that will be a legacy of the conference in Durban
 - 16.2. Intensify our efforts in understanding the risk and vulnerabilities of our municipalities and communities in the context of climate change and integrate response strategies into our development plans
 - 16.3. Intensify our efforts towards improving energy efficiency in our municipalities and communities
 - 16.4. Facilitate investment in waste to energy plants in our municipalities

Signed on this the 1st September 2011, at Empire's Palace, Ekurhuleni, Gauteng Province, Republic of South Africa, by:

The National Convener of the Climate Change Champions Committee

Cllr James Nxumalo



7.3.2 Annexure 2 - Champions of Climate Change

The following are the Local Government Champions for Climate Change:

Name	Province
Chair: Mr James Nxumalo: Mayor of eThekweni municipality	
Councillor Sputla Ramokgopa	Gauteng
Councillor Ann Dikgane	Mpumalanga
Councillor Christiaan Hansinger	Western Cape
Councillor Fredy Greever	Limpopo
Councillor Lourenzo Faiber	Northern Cape
Councillor Nelly Pambo	Eastern Cape
Councillor Rebecca Makoti	North West
Councillor Phokotse Onalemang	Free State
Councillor Ntombikile Gumede	KwaZulu-Natal

7.3.3 Annexure 3 - Conference Agenda

DAY 1: 09 October 2011		
PART A: OFFICIAL OPENING		
AFTERNOON/EVENING SESSION		
Time	Item	Resource Person
14h00 – 15h00	PRESS CONFERENCE to LAUNCH the LGP4COP17	
14h30 – 15h00	Registration	
Programme Director:	Cllr Thabo Manyoni	
15h00 – 15h10	Welcoming Remarks	Cllr Mondli Gungubela – Mayor of Ekurhuleni Municipality
15h10 – 15h25	Introduction Remarks	Cllr James Nxumalo - National Convenor of the Climate Change Champions Committee: SALGA
15H25 – 15H40	Official Opening Remarks & Introduction of the Ministerial Panel	Cllr Thabo Manyoni - SALGA Chairperson
15h40 – 16h40	Ministerial Panel : Towards COP 17	Minister Edna Molewa - Ministry of Water & Environmental Affairs
		Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane - Ministry of International Relations & Cooperation
		Deputy Minister Yunus Carrim – Ministry of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs
16h40 – 17h00	Questions and discussion	All
17h00 – 17h15	Wrap-Up of DAY 1 & Closure	Programme Director
18h00	Mayoral Dinner in commemoration of O R Tambo Month Hosted by Ekurhuleni Mayor	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the Concept of OR Tambo Month • DVD on climate change 	
DAY 2: 10 October 2011		
PART B: BREAKFAST SESSION		
Programme Director: Sithole Mbanga		
06h45 – 07h00	Recap from Day1	Programme Director
07h00 – 07h30	The socio-economic impacts of climate change: The case of a tornado in Duduza township	MEC Ntombi Mekgwe – Social Development & Health, Gauteng
07h30 – 08h00	Integrating disaster risk reduction planning across spheres of government.	Mr Elroy Africa – DG: Department of Cooperative Governance

08h00	BREAKFAST CONTINUES	All
08h30 – 09h00	Questions and Discussion	All
09h00 – 09h30	BREAK	
MID-MORNING SESSION		
PART C: SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS INTERACTION WITH THE UNFCCC PROCESS incl COP17		
09h30 – 10h00	About climate change, structure and negotiation dynamics of the UNFCCC process	Ms Dora Nteo - Department of Environmental Affairs
	The South African Policy Framework and elements of the National negotiating position for COP 17	
10h00 – 10h30	- Questions and Discussion	All
10h30 - 11h30	A critique of the UNFCCC process and content from a perspective of local governments of the global South	Mr Mthobeli Kolisa - South African Local Government Association
	Local government roadmap to COP17	
	Briefing on the IBSA Local Government Forum	
10h30 – 11h50	COP17 preparatory process and stakeholder mobilisation	Mr Blessing Manale - Department of Environmental Affairs
1h50 – 12h00	Questions and discussion	All
12h00 – 12h30	TEA BREAK	
12h30 – 13h00	City Preparations for COP17	Ms Vivienne Holden - eThekweni Municipality
13h00 – 13h30	Questions and discussion	All
13h30 – 14h30	LUNCH	
PART D: LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME FOR COP17		
Programme Director: Mr Mthobeli Kolisa		
14h30 – 15h30	Local Government Partnership for COP 17: Aims, objectives and long term sustainability	Mr Sithole Mbanga – South African Cities Network
	Technical Design of the Local Government Pavilion within the Climate Change Response Expo	
15h30 – 17h00	Questions and discussion	All
14h45 – 15h00	Wrap-up of DAY 2	Programme Director
DAY 3: 11 October 2011		
PART E: LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY BUILDING		
Programme Director: Ms Dora Nteo		
09h00 – 09h10	Recap of Day 2	Programme Director
09h10 – 09h30	Towards Low Carbon Cities: Proposed Green Cities Support Program	Dr Crispian Olver – Linkd Environmental Services
09h30 – 10h00	Questions and discussion	All
10h10 – 10h30	TEA BREAK	

MID-MORNING SESSION		
PART E: PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AT COP17		
10h30 – 12h00	Facilitated Discussions with Municipalities to obtain information for exhibits and or seminars	SALGA/SACN
12h00 – 12h15	Wrap up and way forward	Mr Mthobeli Kolisa
12h15 – 12h30	Closing Remarks	Cllr James Nxumalo - National Convenor of the Climate Change Champions Committee: SALGA
12h30	LUNCH	

7.3.4 Annexure 4 - List of Participants

No	Surname	Name	City Or Department	Designation
1	Adams	Karriem	Witzenberg LM	Deputy Mayor
2	Aethhare	Mmapula	Monetele Local Municipality	Councillor
3	Allies	Ellen	Khara Hais Municipality	Councillor
4	Arvanitakis	Diane	Shift	Consultant
6	Baloyi	Vernon	DEA	Deputy Director
5	Baloyi	TE	Greater Gigani Municipality	Councillor
7	Belu	Nosipho	Nelson Mandela Bay	Councillor
8	Benjamin	Camelo	Kouga Local Municipality	MMC
9	Bhana	Sadhna	South African Cities Network	Programmes Coordinator
10	Bille	P	Amatole District Municipality	Councillor
11	Bloor	Garreth	City of Cape Town	Chairperson
12	Blose	EN	Ndwedwe Local Municipality	Deputy Mayor
13	Blou	Phindiwe	Sunday River Valley Municipality	Councillor
14	Bongwe	JS	Msukaligwe Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
15	Booyesen	M	John Taolo Gaetsewe DM	Acting Manager: Municipal Enterprise
16	Bruwer	Ani	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Executive Manager
17	Bukhosini	Sibusiso	Ugu District Municipality	Municipal Manager
18	Bukule	Mvuleni	Nelson Mandela Bay	Director
19	Caldeira	Richard	Brooke Patrick Pub	Journalist
20	Caldeira	Olivia	West Rand District Municipality	MMC
21	Carrim	Yunus	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Deputy Minister
22	Chauke	Maxwell	Mutale Local Municipality	Manager
23	Dakile	TP	Pixley KA Isaka Seme Local Municipality	
24	Diamane	Vuyelwa	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Director
25	Dikolomela	G	Tswaing Local Municipality	Councillor
26	Dilagane	L	Ndola City Council	
27	Dilotsotlhe	Tumelo	John Taolo Gaetsewe DM	Manager
28	Diniza	M	Gamayara LM	Executive Mayor
29	Diremelo	RL	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	Executive Mayor
32	Dlamini	Hazel	Kvadukuza Municipality	
30	Dlamini	Cathy	Mbombela Municipality	Executive Mayor
33	Dlamini	Bongani	Umtshezi Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
34	Dlamini	Lungi	Umzumbe Municipality	Manager

31	Dlamini	Zakhele	West Rand District Municipality	Manager
35	Dube	Thabani	Vulamellic Municipality	Executive Mayor
36	Dunywa	Andiswa	OR Tambo Local Municipality	Director
37	EimaN	M	Mier Municipality	Executive Mayor
38	Els	CME	Victor Khanye Local Municipality	Assistant Manager
39	Esau	Lionel	Eden District Municipality	Deputy Mayor
40	Faber	Lorenzo	SALGA	Councillor
41	Gaba	Mpumi	Amatole District Municipality	Director
42	Gcabashe	Msizi	Nqilithi Municipality	Director
43	Gibbs-Halls	Vernon	Eden District Municipality	
44	Gumbi	Vincent	Westonaria	Exco Member
46	Gumede	NT	Ugu District Municipality	Executive Mayor
45	Gumede	ST	Umzumbe Municipality	Executive Mayor
47	Gungubele	Mondli	Imbabazane Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
48	Hadebe	MM	Uphongolo Municipality	Executive Mayor
49	Handona	F	Kai Garib Local Municipality	Councillor
50	Harie	Kishore	SALGA	Executive Manager
51	Harigobin	Shantal	SALGA	
52	Heneck	Tshepo	Tswaing Local Municipality	Chief Whip
53	Herholdt	Rudolph	Sunday River Valley Municipality	Manager
54	Hlabane	LJ	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	Acting Director
55	Hlungwane	Freddy	Bela Bela Municipality	Executive Mayor
56	Hunsinger	Christian	SALGA	
57	Itani	Dzebu	Musina Municipality	
58	Jiyose	Lamla	Engcobo Municipalities	Executive Mayor
59	John	P	Lexholo Waste Management Systems	Councillor
60	Johnson	Willie	SALGA	Chairperson
61	Kaunda	S	Musina Municipality	
62	Kebe	Mbulelo	Sunday River Valley Municipality	Executive Mayor
63	Kgabi	GV	Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
64	Kgwete	Nelson	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	
65	Khaba	PN	Abaqulusi Municipality	Executive Mayor
66	Khathide	Madoda	Emnambithi/Ladysmith Municipality	Manager
67	Khauoe	MK	Matlosana Municipality	Executive Mayor
68	Khoza	Patrick	Mbombela Local Municipality	Senior Manager
70	Khumalo	R	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
69	Khumalo	Geoffrey	Mandeni	Acting Municipal Manager
71	Khwela	SSI	Umdoni Municipality	Executive Mayor
72	Koloi	Matshiliso	Fezile Dabi District Municipality	
73	Koloti	Ntombi	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	MMC

74	Kotzee	Dorah	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	MMC
75	Koyo	Mxolisi	Chris Hani Dis Municipality	Executive Mayor
76	Kunene	Siyabonga	Nqilithi Municipality	Exco Member
77	Lempe	Sydney	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	MMC
78	Lengoabala	David	Dihlabeng	Manager
79	Lengs	Nonkongozelo	Elundini Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
80	Lephuting	MB	Merafong	MMC
81	Leshope	Ernest	Joe Morolong LM	Councillor
82	Letsoalo	Deline	Fetakgomo Local Municipality	
83	Lobelo	Gavin	Greater Taung Municipality	Executive Mayor
84	Luthlyli	Neli	Ekurhuleni	
85	Mabasa	Thabo	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	MMC
86	Mabaso	Zani	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	Assistant Manager
87	Mabuda	G	Matlosana Municipality	Acting Municipal Manager
88	Madlala	MV	Emnambithi/Ladysmith Municipality	Executive Mayor
89	Madume	Samson	Mutale Local Municipality	Councillor
90	Mafologele	Pule	Maruleng	Executive Mayor
91	Magabe	Mogobo	Sekhukhune	Executive Mayor
92	Magongwa	Poppy	Madibeng Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
93	Mahlaku	Brutus	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
94	Mahlo	Joyce	Mangaung	Councillor
95	Mahongwa	MP	Madibeng Local Municipality	
97	Majola	Bonzi	Lesedi LM	Executive Mayor
96	Majola	Ouma	Magareng	Councillor
98	Makeleni	Mandla	Nkonkobe Local Municipality	
99	Makena	Mogorosi	Emalaheni Local Municipality	
100	Makhdema	Lindiwe	SALGA	
101	Makhoba	Chere	Thabo Mofutsanyana DM	Executive Mayor
102	Maklake	NJ	Greater Tubatse	
103	Makodi	R	Lekwa-Teemahe	
104	Makopo	LM	Ephlaim Mogale	
105	Makwarela	Murunwa	City of Tshwane	
106	Malapane	Nkele	City of Tshwane	
107	Malinzi	Unathi	Nkonkobe Local Municipality	
108	Maloka	Lerato	Lesedi LM	
109	Manale	Blessing	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Director: Sustainable Development Co-ordination
110	Maneli	Khanyile	Nkonkobe Local Municipality	
111	Manthoko	Keoagile	R Modisane Local Municipality	Councillor
112	Manyuchi	Linda	SALGA	Specialist
113	Manyuha	Lucas	Vhembe District	MMC

114	Maritz	Wilfred	Ikheis Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
115	Mashaba	Thulom	Uthungulu District	Deputy Mayor
116	Mashabela	Nelson	Fetakgomo Local Municipality	Councillor
117	Mashigo	Palesa	DEA	
118	Mashilo	SK	Nkangala	Executive Mayor
119	Matete	Matota	Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	
120	Mathabatha	Dortina	Lepelle-Nkumpi	Exco Member
121	Mathe	Phazamisa	Mbombela Local Municipality	MMC
122	Mathibe	Andy	Mogale City	MMC
123	Mathikge	Manisho	SALGA	
124	Matibe	TB	Mutale Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
125	Matinuane	William	Ventersdorp	Councillor
126	Matiwane	Nonzukiso	Chris Hani Dis Municipality	Councillor
127	Matlala	Alfred	Makhudathomaga	Executive Mayor
128	Matyumza	Mtutuzeli	Makana Municipality	Deputy Mayor
129	Mavuso	BG	Pixley KA Isaka Seme Local Municipality	
130	May	Simon	Upington Municipality	Municipal Manager
131	Mazibuko	Ms	Dept of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)	
132	Mazibuko	DCP	Uthungulu District	Executive Mayor
133	Mbambisa	Mpilo	Chris Hani Dis Municipality	Municipal Manager
134	Mbatha	Elphas	Umlathuze Municipality	Executive Mayor
135	Mbonane	Zakhiti	Ugu District Municipality	General Manager
136	Mboweni	Gladys	Maretele Local Municipality	Exco Member
137	Mchunu	SJ	Richmond Municipality	Officer-in-charge Urban Environment Section
138	Mdabe	Sibusiso	SALGA	Executive Mayor
139	Mdingi	Pat	Ingquza Hill LM	Executive Mayor
140	Medela	Nonza	Matlosana Munucipality	MMC
141	Meopum	M	Ekurhuleni	
142	Mgwebu	NCP	Hibiscus Coast Municipality	Executive Mayor
143	Mgwedane	Mr	Nyandeni Local Munic ipality	Head
144	Mhlamvu	Yandisa	Hibiscus Coast Municipality	
145	Mhlangu	Sipho	West Rand District Municipality	MMC
146	MJO	December	Lukhanji Local Municipality	
147	Mkana	N	City of Joburg	Managing Director
149	Mkhize	Dumisiwe	Centurion	
148	Mkhize	SW	Hibiscus Coast Municipality	Municipal Manager
150	Mkhwanazi	Pamella	Kvadukuza Municipality	Deputy Director
151	Mlokoti	V	Amatole District Municipality	Municipal Manager
152	Mmakola	MY	Ephlaim Mogale	Executive Mayor
153	Mmetle	Dikeledi	Greater Tzaneen Municipality	

154	Mngese	Bongani	Lukhanji	
155	Mngwevu	Sizwe	Cacadu District Municipality	Executive Mayor
156	Mnisi	F	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	Manager
157	Mochware	OR	Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
158	Modisang	Mooisane	R Modisane Local Municipality	Director
159	Modise	Albi	DEA	
160	Mofokeng	Simon	Sedibeng Distrct Municipality	Executive Mayor
161	Mogale-Letsie	Maphefo	Merafong	Executive Mayor
162	Mohapi	J	Moqhaka	Executive Mayor
163	Mohele	A	Tlokwe City Council	
164	Mokati-Thebe	Fetsang	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
165	Mokgosi	Tebogo	Lekwa-Teemahe	Councillor
166	Mokhine	Lesego	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	
167	Mokoena	Sibusiso	COGTA	
168	Mokoena	Sello	Metsimaholo Local Municipality	Manager
169	Mokoka	D	Sekhukhune	MMC
170	Molefe	Emily	Nquthu	Executive Mayor
171	Molete	Esther	Joe Morolong LM	Executive Mayor
173	Moloi	Boitumelo	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	Executive Mayor
172	Moloi	Khadi	Frances Board District Municipality	Executive Director
174	Montnedi	B	R Modisane Local Municipality	Councillor
175	Morolo	Tokky	Westonaria	Head
176	Moropa	Erick	Makhudathomaga	Acting Municipal Manager
177	Mosikatsi	Sofia	John Taolo Gaetsewe DM	Executive Mayor
178	Moteegoe	Koos	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	MMC
179	Mothabela	Godfrey	Media In Africa	Media Relations
180	Mothasi	Patrick	R Modisane Local Municipality	Councillor
181	Motheoane	Mr	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	Director
182	Motsepe	Lucky	Monetele Local Municipality	Director
183	Mphethi	Tswaledi	Makhudathomaga	Acting Director
184	Mpisi	MA	Ezingoleni Municipality	Executive Mayor
185	Mthembu	Njabulo	Kvadukuza Municipality	Executive Mayor
187	Mthethwa	SB	Sisonke District Council	Executive Manager
186	Mthethwa	SP	Umhlabuyalingana	Councillor
188	Mthimunye	Grace	Dr JJ Moroka	Executive Mayor
189	Mtshali	Bheki	Mkhondo Minicipality	Executive Mayor
190	Naidoo	Racuni	City of Tshwane	Director
191	Narothum	S	Dannhauser Municipality	Manager
192	Nawa	KM	West Rand District Municipality	Executive Mayor
193	Nchabeleng	Olga	Makhudathomaga	Exco Member

194	Ndlovu	NC	Mkhondo Municipality	MMC
195	Nel	Francois	Chris Hani District Municipality	Assistant Director - Municipal Health
196	Netshanzhe	Godfrey	Mutale Local Municipality	Municipal Manager
197	Ngangelizwe	Sebenzile	Matjhabeng Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
198	Ngcobo	Amaica	Ingwe Local Municipality	Exco Member
199	Ngcobo	HN	Maphumulo Municipality	Executive Mayor
201	Ngesi	Nomfezeko	Buffalo City	MMC
200	Ngesi	Kithi	Nelson Mandela Bay	Environmental Management
202	Ngwenya	AR	Emnambithi/Ladysmith Municipality	CFO
203	Njisane	Mongesi	Ingquza Hill LM	Councillor
204	Njoko	DH	Hibiscus Coast Municipality	Councillor
205	Nkosi	MP	Msukaligwe Local Municipality	Councillor
206	Noluthando	Mokone	Mokowe Enterprise	Director
207	Nonjane	Hellen	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	Manager
208	Nontgew	M	Lukhanji	Executive Mayor
209	Nteo	Dorah	Department of Environmental Affairs	Chief Director
210	Ntlhangula	Agnes	Sol Plaatjie Municipality	Executive Mayor
211	Ntsangani	Anele	Nkonkobe Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
212	Ntsieni	Mukhethwa	DEA	Admin Assistant
215	Nxumalo	Aubrey	Ekurhuleni	MMC
214	Nxumalo	James	Ethekwini Municipality	Executive Mayor
213	Nxumalo	ZD	Ubuhlebezwe Municipality	Executive Mayor
216	NYL	Godfrey	Emthanteni Municipality	Councillor
217	Olyn	JJJ	Kai Garib Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
218	Pambo	Nelisa	Lukhanji	Councillor
219	Phaahla	Veronica	Lepelle-Nkumpi	Executive Mayor
220	Phakathi	JP	Dann Hauser	Executive Mayor
221	Phakathi	Bonisiwe	Ingwe Local Municipality	
222	Phala	HL	Greater Tubaatse	Municipal Manager
223	Phalatse	Linda	City of Joburg	Deputy Director: Climate Change
224	Phasa	Mafori	Fetakgomo Local Municipality	
225	Phete	Elroy	Postmasburg Tsantsabane	Executive Mayor
226	Phiri	Carol	Musina Municipality	Executive Mayor
227	Pillay	Ted	Cacadu District Municipality	Municipal Manager
228	Ragavaloo	A	Richmond Municipality	Executive Mayor
229	Ramalotse	Rosina	Greater Letaba Municipality	Speaker
231	Ramoraswi	Millie	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	
230	Ramoraswi	Ms	Dept of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)	
232	Ramphele	Tshidiso	Tswaing Local Municipality	Director

233	Revert	Thierry	City of Tshwane	Director
234	Segede	Michael	Khara Hais Municipality	Councillor
235	Segme	YP	Victor Khanye Local Municipality	Practitioner
236	Sehlapelo	J	Lepelle-Nkumpi	Exco Member
237	Selloane	Motogse	Mokowe Enterprise	Ceo
238	Sesika	Percy	Kgettangview LM	MMC
239	Sethusha	Modiegi	COGTA	
240	Shabalala	Lindiwe	Mendeni	Executive Mayor
241	Shabalala	T	Richmond Municipality	Speaker
242	Shongwe	Letla	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Executive Mayor
243	Sibaya	Nozipho	DEA	Admin Assistant
244	Siboza	Mthu	Ekurhuleni	MMC
246	Sibuyi	F	Buffalo City	MMC
245	Sibuyi	FF	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	MMC
247	Sirovha	I	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	Municipal Manager
248	Sithole	Salome	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Mayor
249	Skosana	Thomas	Dr JJ Moroka	Manager
250	Smith	Juan	Merafong	Manager
251	Sokanyile	T	Nyandeni Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
252	Sono	NA	Ba-Phalaborwa	Executive Mayor
253	Sthonga	Sipho	Emthanteni Municipality	Councillor
254	Stoffberg	Susan	West Rand District Municipality	Env. Officer
255	Strydom	Phindile	Imbabazane Local Municipality	Executive Mayor
256	Swart	B	Kai Garib Local Municipality	Manager
257	Sxono	Mr	Ephlaim Mogale	MMC
258	Tau	Joyce	Thembisile Han Local Municipality	MMC
259	Thebenare	S	Randfontein	Executive Mayor
260	Theys	J	Tsantsabane Local Municipality	Director
261	Thobejane	Maria	Lepelle-Nkumpi	Exco Member
262	Thomas	Joseph	Khara Hais Municipality	
263	Tlhapi	V	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	MMC
264	Tshaka	Sandiswa	South African Cities Network	Project Manager
265	Tshethlane	Dithothi	Rustenburg	MMC
266	Tshivhande	Nt	Msukaligwe Local Municipality	Assistant Director
267	Tsoku	Teboho	Lesedi LM	MMC
268	Van Zyl	Zies	Sedibeng District Municipality	Director
269	Visagie	JJ	Witzenberg LM	Councillor
270	Wayile	Zanoxolo	Nelson Mandela Bay	Executive Mayor
271	Xaba	Tholakole	Emnambithi/Ladysmith Municipality	Councillor
272	Xongwana	Lulama	SALGA	Executive Mayor
273	Zikhali	JG	Emalahleni Local Municipality	Advisor

275	Zondi	Mbongeni	Ndwedwe Local Municipality	Speaker
274	Zondi	Lucky	Sisonke District Council	
277	Zulu	KJ	Ezingoleni Municipality	Municipal Manager
276	Zulu	Msizi	Vulamellic Municipality	Municipal Manager
278	Zwane	Surprise	DEA	