



**REPORT TO: CITY MANAGER**

**TO BE REFERRED BY THE OFFICIAL TO MAYCO VIA THE RELEVANT SPATIAL  
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT SECTION 79 COMMITTEE [AFTER CONSIDERATION  
BY CITY MANAGER]**

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**1. ITEM NUMBER**

**2. SUBJECT**

**FEEDBACK ON THE INTERNATIONAL/OUTSIDE THE BORDERS OF THE  
RSA TRIP UNDERTAKEN FROM 22 TO 23 FEBRUARY 2024, TO ATTEND  
THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLY (UNEA-6) CITIES &  
REGIONS SUMMIT AND PARALLEL CLIMATE AND CLEAN AIR  
CONFERENCE IN KENYA**

**ONDERWERP**

**TERUGVOERING OOR DIE REIS NA DIE BUITELAND/BUITE DIE GRENSE  
VAN DIE RSA ONDERNEEM VAN 22 TOT 23 FEBRUARIE 2024 OM DIE  
OMGEWINGSLIGGAAM VAN DIE VERENIGDE NASIES (UNEA-6) SE  
BERAAD VIR STEDE EN STREKE EN DIE KONFERENSIE OOR  
PARALLELE KLIMAAT EN SKOON LUG IN KENIA BY TE WOON**

**ISIHLOKO**

**INGXELO ENGOHAMBO OLUYA PHESHEYANGAPHAYA KWEEBHODA  
ZOMZANTSI AFRIKA OLUTHATYATHWE UKUSUSELA NGOWAMA22  
UKUYA KOWAMA23 KWEYOMDUMBA 2024, LOKUZIMASA INKOMFA  
YEZIXEKO NEENGINEQI (UNEA-6) NENKOMFA ENGEMOZULU NOMOYA  
OCOCEKILEYO EKENYA**

**Q3283**

### 3. EVENT SUMMARY

EVENT DETAILS	
CONFERENCE/SEMINAR	THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSEMBLY (UNEA-6) CITIES & REGIONS SUMMIT AND PARALLEL CLIMATE AND CLEAN AIR CONFERENCE
OTHER	<p>The City was invited to take part as a presenter / panelist in the Climate and Clean Air Conference 2024 on 22 February 2024 during the plenary panel discussion “Scaling up subnational action for global impact on climate, health and agriculture”.</p> <p>The City was invited to take part as a presenter / panelist in the third edition of (UNEA-6) City and Regions Summit on 23 February 2024, in the Thematic Session 1 – Panel 2: “Beyond borders: co-ordinated action to achieve the new Global Biodiversity Framework”</p>
DATE	Thursday 22 to Friday, 23 February 2024
VENUE	United Nations Office, Conference Room 1, United Nations Avenue, Gigiri Nairobi, Kenya
TOTAL COST TO THE CITY	R1,158.00
CITY	Nairobi
COUNTRY	KENYA

ATTENDEE DETAILS	
NAME AND SURNAME	DESIGNATION
Lorraine Gerrans	DIRECTOR: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
PROVIDE SUMMARY OF HOST ORGANISATION / CITY	
<p>The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) (<a href="http://www.ccacoalition.org">www.ccacoalition.org</a>) works at the nexus of climate and air quality, to deliver multiple benefits from the fast mitigation of short-lived climate pollutants. Driven by policy relevant science and pragmatism, coalition work from the ground up, in an equitable and inclusive way, empowering its partners to achieve their respective national goals and catalysing action — as well as from the top down, bringing together ministers and leaders to drive high-level ambition.</p> <p>The 3rd edition of the United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA) Cities and Regions Summit is an associated event to the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) in Nairobi, Kenya. As the world's highest decision-making body on the environment, UNEA aims to help restore harmony between humanity and nature, improving the lives of the world's most vulnerable people. UNEA-6 focused on how multilateralism can help tackle the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. Supporting partners included ICLEI, Bloomberg Philanthropies, the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) Global Commission for Urban Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Finance, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), the Penn Institute for Urban Research (PennIUR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the UN Regional Commissions (ECA, UNECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA), and the Global Cities Hub</p>	

#### 4. OBJECTIVE

The Sixth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) took place from 26 February to 1 March 2024 at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. UNEA-6 focused on how multilateralism can help tackle the triple planetary crisis of climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste. Backed by strong science, political resolve and engagement with society, the Assembly was an opportunity for world governments, civil society groups, the scientific community, and the private sector to shape the global environmental policy.

The UNEA-6 Cities and Regions Summit on “Multi-level governance and urban finance in support of effective, inclusive, and sustainable multilateral actions to tackle climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution” was held on 23 February 2024 at the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

The Summit discussed experiences and best practices in promoting multilevel governance for and financing of local climate and environmental actions and

deliberated on how to further strengthen the role of cities and regions in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and objectives of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA's). The Summit provided a unique platform for an exchange of experiences in developing and implementing subnational environmental and climate actions. Mayor Joy Belmonte, Mayor Quezon City, Philippines reported back on the Summit's findings and outcomes during to Opening of the UNEA-6 Plenary.

UNEP invited Mayor Geordin Hill-Lewis to participate in the UNEA-6 Cities and Regions Summit as a speaker in Thematic Session 1 - Panel 2: “Beyond borders’: coordinated action to achieve the new Global Biodiversity Framework”. Mayor Hill-Lewis was unfortunately unable to attend and nominated Ms Lorraine Gerrans, Director: Environmental Management to represent the City of Cape Town.

In addition to attendance of the Summit, UNEP invited Ms Gerrans to participate as a speaker in the Climate and Clean Air Conference 2024 on 22 February 2024. Ms Gerrans was invited to speak during the plenary panel discussion “Scaling up subnational action for global impact on climate, health and agriculture”.

#### **4.1 Climate and Clean Air Conference 2024: 22 February 2024**

Over the next five years, the world must make significant progress to slow the climate crisis, reduce air pollution, and address the poverty and inequality that threatens the most vulnerable. Humanity is pushing up against ecological limits, triggering multiple crises that threaten public health, food security, livelihoods, and the ecosystems that sustain us.

The short-lived climate pollutants black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are the most important contributors to anthropogenic global warming after carbon dioxide, responsible for up to 45% of current global warming. If no action to reduce emissions of these pollutants is taken in the coming decades, they are expected to account for as much as half of warming caused by human activity.

The Climate and Clean Air Conference 2024 brought together the CCAC's 86 State Partners and 83 Non-State Partners to discuss the latest science and policy, share best practices, and develop a shared agenda in key emitting sectors like agriculture, waste, fossil fuels, household energy, heavy-duty vehicles and engines, and cooling.

Subnational entities have an important role to play in addressing climate and air quality issues, including being part of international conversations/negotiations and leveraging finance to support implementation of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP) mitigation. Political commitment, incentives for businesses, and engagement and clear communication with citizens while working with national governments are necessary for success.

UNEP invited Ms Gerrans to speak during the plenary panel discussion “Scaling up subnational action for global impact on climate, health and agriculture”. The objective of this session was to highlight efforts to build political support to scale finance across multilateral development banks (MDBs), philanthropy, cities and national

governments. The other panellists included Mr. Wade Crowfoot, Secretary of Natural Resources, State of California, United States and Mr. Malick Haidara, Senior Climate and Energy Advisor, USAID. Mr Sean Maguire, Strategic Partnerships & Communications Director at the Clean Air Fund facilitated the session. Panellists shared insights and experiences, addressing questions on the role of subnational governments in mitigating methane and black carbon emissions and the significance of subnational networks in leveraging finance.

Mr. Wade Crowfoot, Secretary of Natural Resources, State of California, opened the sessions and highlighted California's leadership in setting science-based targets and mobilizing subnational governments on climate action. Secretary Crowfoot noted that cities and subnational governments are at the forefront of dealing with climate change and pollution reduction. California passed its first state law dealing with climate pollution over 15 years ago, specifically focused on CO<sub>2</sub>. The state also passed a law to reduce methane by 40% by 2030. He noted that California's climate action plan has regulatory force. In California, over 65% of methane comes from dairy and livestock production and 20% from landfill. California has introduced incentives for manure management that also produce natural gas. The state provides subsidies for farms to install anaerobic digesters to produce natural gas. In terms of climate action, it is important to show co-benefits, for example composting on farms captures and stores carbon, captures water and improve soil health. By creating incentives, farmers realise it is not only the right thing to do but the smart thing to do. In recent years, California has experienced devastating droughts and wildfires. Citizens are increasingly linking climate change to health and safety. During some of the wildfires, the air quality was so bad that children could not play outside. Climate change and air pollution are public health issues. Secretary Crowfoot noted that it is important to frame climate change action as an opportunity. Secretary Crowfoot encouraged the United Nations to involve cities and sub-national governments more in the implementation of the international conventions on climate and biodiversity, and to create a mechanism for voluntary binding agreements for subnational actors that may wish to increase ambition over and above what their federal governments may agree to.

Ms. Lorraine Gerrans, Director of Environmental Management, Cape Town, elaborated on Cape Town's efforts towards carbon neutrality and the role of subnational networks in leveraging finance. Ms Gerrans noted, as a member of C40. Cape Town has pledged to become carbon neutral by 2050. The City has a Climate Change Strategy, an Environmental Strategy and an Energy Strategy focused on addressing air quality and climate change. The City focuses strongly on partnerships and is open to learn from international experience. City's participation in sub-national networks such as C40 has assisted the City to align our climate ambitions with what is required at global level, through programmes such as Deadline 2020 programme (which supported African cities in developing climate action plans aligned with ambition of Paris agreement). Participation in international networks also leads to greater transparency, accountability and robust monitoring and evaluation. An example is the City's participation in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), a globally recognised climate reporting platform for cities. Membership of C40 specifically has allowed the City to access significant technical assistance support through international, regional, and national level programmes, including: (a) Cities Finance Facility (CFF), (b) Deadline 2020 Programme, and (c) South African Buildings Programme. Key benefit of sub-national networks is the ability to enhance and

amplify voice of local government, as it relates to climate change response. Ms Gerrans noted that the financing of the projects is not just about having access to budgets, but also the technical expertise to build a sustainable pipeline of projects that can be funded. Technical assistance and grant funding are key instruments through which sub-national networks can support cities in project preparation, feasibility studies and sound project design, leading to an implementable and bankable project pipeline for investment. Cape Town has taken advantage of facilities such as the C40 CFF to prepare a pipeline of project that can qualify for climate funding. In terms of air quality management, Ms Gerrans noted that the City has a good working relationship with both Provincial and National Government. At a National level, the structures consist of the Ministerial Technical Workgroup II, which deals with air quality governance. All Provinces and Metro's attend this forum. At Provincial level, the City participates in the Provincial Air Quality Officers Forum. The City also attends the Provincial Air Quality Management Plan Working Groups hosted by the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning's Air Quality Management Directorate. However, the challenge lies in implementation of the national legislation and regulations. The City has a small but very effective air quality unit, however there is limited funding from National government for air quality management at local government level. Fortunately, some grants received from National government have co-benefits e.g. grants for public transport and congestion relief projects indirectly contribute to improved air quality.

Summaries and recordings of the sessions are available on the CCAC website <https://www.ccacoalition.org/events/climate-and-clean-air-conference-2024>

#### **4.2 Cities and Regions Summit, 23 February 2024**

Cities hold the key to countering a range of environmental threats but need more financing and better integration into multilateral governance structures. Today, 55% of the world's population live in urban areas. By 2050, that percentage is expected to rise to 68%. Urban areas are major contributors to climate change, accounting for 70% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Climate change, environmental pollution, natural and man-made disasters disproportionately affect cities due to the high density of the population. It is essential to address these challenges using integrated approaches to ensure sustainable urban development, especially in low-income countries where the pace of urbanization is projected to be the fastest.

The UNEA-6 Cities and Regions Summit discussed various ways to strengthen multi-level governance and urban financing to support effective and inclusive multilateral actions to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution.

The Summit showcased concrete examples of cities and regions supporting their national governments in achieving the SDGs and the MEA goals. The Summit focused on two key questions regarding the cities and regions' engagement: (1) strengthening the multi-level governance (MLG) for achieving the SDGs and the MEA goals; and (2) Funding and financing to accelerate the local climate and environmental actions.

Ms Inger Andersen, Executive Director, UN Environment Programme opened the Summit and welcomed the delegates. Mr Michal Mlynár, Acting Executive Director, UN-HABITAT delivered the opening address.

The first session focused on the engagement of cities and regions in accelerating the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and implementation of the MEAs. This session discussed experiences of the existing institutional arrangements, which support the engagement of subnational actors through support from the national and international levels and strengthen the multilevel governance approach. Within the framework of the localization of the SDGs, the Summit particularly focused on institutional arrangements and policy processes under the Paris Climate Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity. With regard to the Paris Agreement, there are successful examples of institutionalisation of multilevel governance, based on the decades-long efforts of Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA).

The second session focused on leveraging financing for local actions on the environment and climate. According to the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance (CCFLA), the global need for urban infrastructure investment amounts to over \$4.5 trillion per year, of which an estimated premium of 9-27% is required to make this infrastructure low-emissions and climate resilient. Cities today confront a global financial architecture designed largely by and for nation states, therefore not fit for purpose. While some development banks have implemented city-oriented programs (such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (EBRD) Green Cities program), structural and socio-political barriers continue to slow urban investments. In order to deliver on targets and ambitious climate goals, cities need new financial mechanisms and governance systems that can scale up effectively and quickly over the next 20 years.

Ms Gerrans participated in the 2nd panel discussion of the first session "Beyond borders: coordinated action to achieve the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework". The session was moderated by Ms Ingrid Coetzee, Director: Biodiversity, Nature & Health, ICLEI Africa and Global Cities Biodiversity Centre. Other panellists included Secretary Wade Crowfoot, Secretary of Natural Resources, State of California, United States of America and Ms Maria Teresa Becerra Ramirez, Head of International Affairs Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia. Ms Monica Kobayashi responded on behalf of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Ms Gerrans provided an overview of Cape Town's biodiversity and developmental context. She noted the City is located within the smallest and richest global biome, the fynbos biome. The City is also a RAMSAR Wetland City. The City's current population of 4.8 million people is expected to increase to 5.5 million by 2030. The City has a number of developmental challenges, including inequality, poverty, high unemployment, aging infrastructure, pollution and pressure to expand urban area into areas characterised by high conservation or agricultural value. The City has various strategies and plans to protect its unique environment while implementing poverty alleviation, infrastructure investment and service delivery initiatives. These include the City's Integrated Development Plan, Environmental, Water, Energy and Climate Change strategies, Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP), Bioregional Plan, Infrastructure Strategy and Sector Plans.

To inform these strategies, Cape Town has been doing fine-scale biodiversity planning since 2009. With the assistance of ICLEI, the City adopted its first Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) in 2009. The City's Biodiversity Network (BioNet) is the least land-hungry option needed to meet national conservation targets for key vegetation types, taking development and service delivery needs into consideration. The BioNet includes formally protected conservation areas as well as public open space areas (including corridors along numerous watercourses). The BioNet forms part of the City's Green Infrastructure Network and informs infrastructure programmes such as the New Water Programme. The BioNet is mainstreamed into City's spatial planning and decision-making by being incorporated into Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Municipal Spatial Development Framework (with associated Environmental Management Framework (EMF)), adopted by Council. The BioNet contributes towards South Africa's national targets to achieve the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Currently, 22.74% (55,492 ha) of Cape Town's total municipal area is protected. Including 'Other area-based Ecological Conservation Measures' (OECMs), the City aims to reach the Global Biodiversity Framework 30x30 target (30% of geographic area protected by 2030).

Given our developmental context, the City is using its conservation programmes to contribute to socio-economic outcomes. The City's biodiversity and environmental projects aim to improve wellbeing and wellness in our communities, increase livelihoods, create green jobs and contribute to the green economy, including tourism. The City actively encourages and supports communities to take ownership of their local biodiversity through friends groups, volunteering, advocacy and citizen science.

Mr. Wade Crowfoot, Secretary of Natural Resources in the State of California, USA noted that climate change and biodiversity are two sides of the same coin. The collapse of ecosystems is related to the collapse of our climate. Likewise, the solutions are related. Protecting the climate in the near term requires biodiversity and nature protection. The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has noted many of the climate solutions that can be implemented before 2030, are related to nature and land. Likewise, to prevent biodiversity loss, we have to stabilise our climate. California views biodiversity is not a "nice to have" but as a "have to have". Historically, biodiversity conservation may not have been viewed as essential to address socio-economic challenges, but now it is. Ecosystems are our life systems. If ecosystems collapse, not only do the plants and animals collapse, but the systems collapse that take care of us all. California experienced this first-hand with the catastrophic wildfires it experienced in 2023.

California has the 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world. Secretary Crowfoot noted the State was proud of its economic growth, not in spite of its climate and environmental policies, but because of it. The State has adopted laws that require carbon neutrality by 2045, 100% clean air by 2045, and 30% reduction in pollution inland and coastal waters by 2030. The State has adopted a roadmap to carbon neutrality with nature integrated. The State has adopted targets for forests, deserts, wetlands and farms to ensure that biodiversity is not a carbon source but a carbon sink. The State has also adopted a programme to protect 30% of its land area by 2030. The State government has invested over \$1billion in land conservation and nature-based solutions. In 2023



it was able to report publically that it had expanded its protected areas by over 1000 square miles.

Secretary Crowfoot advocated for greater involvement of subnational and local governments in meeting the international biodiversity and climate change targets. He noted that the GBF recognises the role of subnational and local governments. However, this is not yet formalised in the climate treaties. He called on the UN to consider a system of voluntary subnational and locally determined contributions, to compliment the national efforts. He noted in the USA, California is one of 24 States with progressive levels of climate action, representing more than 50% of the population and half the country's GDP. However, depending on which party is in office, the UN process may not accurately account for more than half of the USA driving forward on progress. Without threatening the supremacy of the nation-state within the UN system, the UN should enable publically accountable targets to be submitted by subnational and local governments, and measure their progress. This will meaningfully add to the work of many subnational and local governments in both climate and biodiversity action.

Ms Maria Teresa Becerra Ramirez, Head of International Affairs Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Colombia elaborated on her government's efforts to meet the international biodiversity targets. Colombia is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world. The government has adopted a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach in the update of its National Biodiversity Action Plan. Strategically, the country is working within the GBF to set local and national goals and targets. The Ministry is also promoting biodiversity conservation in planning and development. It is promoting nature-based solutions to increase ecological connectivity, with a strong focus on biodiversity restoration. Colombia is still heavily dependent on fossil fuels. It has identified the need to transition to renewable energy sources to meet its climate commitments. This transition and the role of biodiversity to create alternative livelihoods will be a strong focus for the country when City of Cali in Colombia hosts the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 16 CBD) from 21 October – 1 November 2024.

Ms Monica Kobayashi closed the session noting that the GBF should be implemented across different levels of government. The GBF aims to have a whole-of-government approach, which requires cooperation among different levels of government, as well as all of society. She recognised how Cape Town, as an important biodiversity hotspot, is bringing human and biodiversity needs together to address the challenges of a rapidly growing city. She also noted the important role subnational governments have as managers, policy-makers and implementers to promote the green economy while, at the same time, stemming the loss of biodiversity. She emphasised the need to transition from fossil fuels in order to meet the climate targets and urged governments to consider biodiversity conservation as a solution for climate neutrality and creating jobs.

Following the Summit, a media release was published on the UNEP website ([Mayors and government leaders call for sustainable urban transformation \(unep.org\)](#)). A link to the recording of the Summit is available: [UNEA-6 Cities and Regions Summit](#).

## **5. OUTCOMES**

- 5.1 There was significant interest whether Cape Town has improved its resilience against drought. The Western Cape Government, California, Catalonia in Spain and a number of other subnational governments are part of the Mediterranean Climate Action Partnership. The partnership aims to address some of the challenges these regions experience with water supply. These regions' climates are, in their own ways, vulnerable to climate change. The City should collaborate with the Western Cape Government to ensure that the lessons from the Cape Town drought are shared with the other regions in the network.
- 5.2 In 2023, UNEP, in partnership with ICLEI: Local Governments for Sustainability, launched a three-year project "Generation Restoration: Catalysing a nature-based transformation in finance, jobs and cities" with the objective to implement a package of measures to address targeted political, technical, and financial challenges to promote ecosystem restoration in urban areas. The project forms part of the implementation framework of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and GBF (specifically Target 12). In May 2023 UNEP invited the City of Cape Town to apply to become a Role Model City for Urban Ecosystem Restoration. After a formal adjudication process, UNEP informed the City on 19 September 2023 that Cape Town was selected as one of eleven Role Model City. Other Role Model Cities include Toronto, Seattle, Istanbul and Paris. The City shared its experience with Pilot Cities at the first global cities capacity-building workshop in December 2023 in Paris, France. Following the Cities and Regions Summit, UNEP requested the City of Cape Town to host the next global cities capacity-building workshop, currently planned in the first half of 2025.

## 6. ACTIONS REQUIRED

- 6.1 Once the formal request from UNEP is received, the City will need to confirm whether it can host the next #GenerationRestoration global cities capacity-building workshop. The City will need to provide a venue, and arrange site visits for the delegates. The travel costs of the delegates will be covered UNEP, or by the cities themselves. UNEP will confirm details regarding dates, number of delegates and the programme in the near future.

## 7. IMPLICATIONS

- |   |  |                              |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| <b>7.1 Constitutional and Policy Implications</b> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>7.2 Environmental implications</b>             | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>7.3 Financial Implications</b>                 | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>7.4 Legal Implications</b>                     | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> |

**7.5 Staff Implications**

No ☒

Yes ☐

**7.6 Risk Implications**

No ☒

Yes ☐

**7.7 POPIA Compliance**

- ☒ It is confirmed that this report has been checked and considered for POPIA Compliance.

The City has a contract in place with XL Embassy Travel for the safe-keeping of Traveller's personal information as required by the POPI Act.

**8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is recommended that the feedback report on the trip (UNEA-6) Cities and Region Summit and Parallel Climate and Clean Air Conference 2024 undertaken by Ms. Lorraine Gerrans on 22 to 23 February 2024, **be considered and noted.**

**AANBEVELINGS**

Daar word aanbeveel dat die terugvoeringsverslag oor die reis na die UNEA-6-beraad vir stede en streke en die konferensie oor parallelle klimaat en skoon lug 2024 onderneem deur me. Lorraine Gerrans van 22 tot 23 Februarie 2024, **oorweeg en daarvan kennis geneem word.**

**IZINDULULO**

Kundululwe ukuba **makuthathelwe ingqalelo kwaye kuqwalasele** ingxelo engohambo oluya kwiNkomfa ka2024 (UNEA-6) yeZixeko neNgingqi neNkomfa engeMozulu noMoya oCocekileyo (Cities and Region Summit and Parallel Climate and Clean Air) oluthatyathwe nguNksz Lorraine Gerrans ngowama22 ukuya kowama23 kweyoMdumba 2024.

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**10. ANNEXURES**

**Annexure A: Programme: Climate and Clean Air Conference 2024: 22 February 2024**

**Annexure B: Programme: Cities and Regions Summit, 23 February 2024**

**FOR FURTHER DETAILS, CONTACT:**

DATE	12 May 2024		
NAME	Lorraine Gerrans	CONTACT NUMBER	
E-MAIL ADDRESS	Lorraine.gerrans@capetown.gov.za		
DIRECTORATE	SPE	FILE REF No	
SIGNATURE :			

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

**ROBERT MCGAFFIN**

The ED's signature represents support for report content and confirms POPIA compliance.

COMMENT:

SIGNATURE:

NAME

DATE

**MANAGER: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**DR. DENVER VAN SCHALKWYK**

SIGNATURE:

DATE

COMMENT:

☐ REPORT COMPLIANT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF COUNCIL'S DELEGATIONS, POLICIES, BY-LAWS AND ALL LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE MATTER UNDER CONSIDERATION.

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**LEGAL COMPLIANCE**

☐ NON-COMPLIANT

COMMENT:

NAME

TEL

DATE

Certified as legally compliant based on the contents of the report.

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**CITY MANAGER**

☒ NOTED

☒ REFER TO THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE VIA THE RELEVANT SECTION 79 COMMITTEE

DATE

COMMENT: