







## Consensus-Building towards Sustainable Water Governance in Lima, Peru



Stakeholder round table discussion in Lima, Oct 2012

The Lima-Water-Project (LiWa) contributes to the development of concepts, tools, information and capacities for Lima. This is achieved by involving decision makers, representatives from administration and society, engineers, urban planners and water and sanitation experts throughout the project.

This participatory action research process generated constant feedback, created trust and fostered co-operation, mutual learning and understanding among partner organisations in Lima and between the Peruvian organisations and the German project team. Indeed, over the past years, this trusted co-operation has been the key for getting the commitment of these institutions to use the results, tools and methodologies once the project has finished. The impacts obtained so far by LiWa are as follows: Research on specific topics fed discussions and the decision-making process in Lima by providing independent scientific results. The series of workshops and round table discussions conducted by LiWa contributed to building agreements by the main stakeholders about future scenarios and heightened awareness of efficient water governance

structures to adapt and prevent climate change impacts in the city. This led to the development of an action plan, which is being widely discussed and will be agreed upon by main city and water governance actors in the last project phase in Lima. It includes concrete measures and tasks to be put into action in the next few years. Of course, the LiWa research results, e.g. on modelling, water tariff regulation and urban and landscape planning are feeding this action plan.

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## Changing Forms and Processes. Climate-Effective and Adapted Urban Structures for HCMC

The project develops measures to adapt the urban structures of Ho Chi Minh City to impacts of climate change and to achieve greater energy efficiency in the city.

Cities consist of structures and forms resulting from urban development processes regulated by complex multilevel governance structures. Based on that an Adaptation Planning Framework has been developed including measures for increasing energy efficiency.

Rapid urban development often pays little attention to sustainability. In order to positively impact sustainable urban development, the starting point has to deal with both formal and informal processes. Three aspects of cooperation are addressed: guidelines and recommendations for legal consideration, technical solutions and pilot projects. The

HCMC government included the recommendations on spatial planning in their 2025 land use plan, and the research result will positively contribute to future planning decisions. The project provides formal recommendations for the government as well as easy-to-read handbooks on Green Housing



Urban development

and Green Products directed towards individual planning decisions that contribute to energy saving. This provides the opportunity to contribute to sustainable decision-making on a small scale level. Another informal method of integrating results in the planning process is a community-based adaptation model, which has also been applied outside of HCMC and aims to develop strategies for vulnerable neighbourhoods all over Vietnam. Thus, the different processes and aims of the project support decision-making in a variety of ways contributing to sustainable development on all levels.

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## ICUA Casa-2013: Final Conference with Broad International Participation



The 3-day international symposium on the contribution of urban agriculture to sustainable development of megacities of tomorrow held in Casa-blanca 27/02-02/03 2013 marked a final milestone of UAC project. The project entered the dialogue with other international projects on the topic and facilitated a bridge between the global north and south. Like the project itself, ICUA-Casa 2013 brought together actors from different fields of research, urban policy and administration, as well as international, regional and local organisations, with the aim of presenting the various outcomes of the project and discussing experiences and

constraints of the implementation of urban agriculture.

In addition to keynote speeches, excursions to view on-site examples and a panel discussion with experts on "Food Policy Making" from Berlin, Kigali, Sao Paulo, New York and Toronto, parallel working groups were used to stimulate exchange. Within practice-oriented learn shops each UAC pilot project and a similar invited project addressed the guiding question of how to sustainably integrate city and agriculture to form a polycentric city-region. Within 4 sessions inputs by guest experts and subsequent discussions served to more deeply reflect on the generation of multifunctional land use through urban agriculture.

ICUA-Casa 2013 was characterised by a broad international participation from 28 countries. The group of transdisciplinary multipliers encompassed representatives from the FAO, UN-Habitat, RUAF and other international organisations and networks. The event was well received in the local media.

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