



CHINESE - GERMAN KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND URBAN RENEWAL

FRIDAY 23 OCT / 9.00-11.30 CET

- EVENT REPORT -

Rapid urbanization has brought an increasing number of opportunities, while also escalating the impact of environmental degradation, climate change as well as various hazards and crises, concentrating in urban areas. The common challenges have given rise to a growing trend of urban development in consideration of sustainability. Many countries, including China and Germany, are endeavoring to support the innovative transformation and regeneration of their cities and communities to become more sustainable, resilient and livable.

Commissioned by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), and funded through the International Climate Initiative (IKI), the Sino-German Urbanisation Partnership (SGUP) project is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and focuses on promoting the exchange of experiences and expertise in the field of sustainable and integrated urban development between China and Germany.

For this purpose, the key topics including urban renewal have been defined. When forming the basis of urban renewal plans, social inclusion, economic growth and environmental sustainability should be integrated. In fact, green and sustainable development has become a key policy in both China and Germany's urbanization strategies, including the dimensions of climate resilience and urban nature integration (nature-based development). In regenerating cities, green and nature-based solutions need to be prioritized and accelerated in the transition, in order to build cities more sustainable and resilient in response to increasing climate or ecological crises, and to decouple urban growth from negative impacts on climate and the environment.

I. EVENT AGENDA

TIME (CET)	
9.00-9.20	OPENING SESSION Ms. Mengyue PENG <i>Deputy Director, Center of Science and Technology and Industrialization Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MoHURD)</i> Mr. Shu ZHU <i>Regional Director and China Representative, ICLEI East Asia</i> Mr. Markus DELFS <i>Head of Cluster Sustainable Transition, GIZ China</i>
9.20-10.20	CITY PRESENTATION: INSTRUMENTS OF URBAN RENEWAL & ADOPTIONS OF NBS Revival of Old City via the Park City Initiative: Planning and Implementation of Chengdu “Tianfu Jincheng” Project Mr. Yi ZHANG <i>Division Chief of Planning Division III, Institute of Planning and Design, City of Chengdu</i> Foshan Sanlongwan Innovation Cluster: Rethinking the Green Development Mr. Siyuan ZHAO <i>Technical Head, Planning and Development Bureau of Sino-German Industrial Service Zone (Sanlongwan) Management Committee, City of Foshan</i> Mannheim Makes Room for Green Ms. Agnes SCHÖNFELDER <i>Head of Climate Change Strategy Office, City of Mannheim & CEO, The Climate Action Agency Mannheim</i> Nature-Based Solutions In Hamburg: Strategies & Projects in a Growing City Mr. Justus Alexander QUANZ <i>Division City-Wide Strategies for Open Spaces, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Energy and Agriculture, City of Hamburg</i>
10.20-10.50	EXPERTS’ COMMENTS ON URBAN RENEWAL POLICIES AND LOCAL ACTIONS Mr. Sibin FAN <i>Deputy Director of Urban Renewal Institute, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design (CAUPD)</i> Mr. Lennart KÜMPER-SCHLAKE <i>Deputy Director, Division of International Nature Conservation, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)</i>
10.50-11.20	DISCUSSIONS
11.20-11.30	CLOSING REMARKS Dr. Daniel KRAHL <i>Advisor, Sino-German Urbanisation Partnership Liaison Office, GIZ</i>

II. BACKGROUND

Cities in China are home to almost 60% of its citizens (around 800 million people) which is almost a 20% share of the global urban population. And as people continue to move from rural areas into cities in seek of wellbeing and economic prosperities, the Chinese urban share is projected to reach 70% in 2035.

The rapid industrialization in China - just as in many other countries – has brought about new opportunities for urban dwellers. But at the same time, it has also led to challenges and adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation in the country. To tackle these problems, more and more cities in China have begun exploring and adopting nature-based solutions as a means to build up ecological low carbon schemes, while improving their local urban environment.

Under such background, the ICLEI East Asia Secretariat Beijing Office and GIZ's Sino-German Urbanisation Partnership (SGUP) project co-organized the virtual event "Sustainable Urban Renewal through Nature-Based Solutions: Lessons learned from Chinese and German Cities" on October 23, as a part of Daring Cities 2020. The event provided a space for cities representatives, government officials, experts, research institutes and international organizations from the two countries to explore how nature-based solutions can be integrated into urban development and renewal processes. The event attracted around 120 online participants from different time zones, and was among the top five most popular sessions of Daring Cities 2020.

Created by ICLEI and the Federal City of Bonn, **Daring Cities 2020: the Global Virtual Forum for Urban Leaders Taking on the Climate Emergency** is an action-oriented forum to recognize and empower courageous urban leaders to disrupt business-as-usual and shift towards business-as-possible.

Run from 7-28 October 2020, Daring Cities brought together more than 4,500 participants from over 150 countries to engage in nearly 100 online high level and visionary speaking sessions, technical and interactive workshops, which showcased and catalyzed exemplary local climate action to tackle the climate emergency, including ambitious resilience-building and climate mitigation efforts.

Daring Cities 2020 was supported by Bonn, the German Ministries for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW), and the Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn.

III. SCENE SETTING

China is pushing forward the protection of nature and has demonstrated its ambition to combat climate change. In particular, the country's leader has recently pledged to reach carbon neutrality by 2060. "With increasing urban resilience, and achieving low carbon and sustainable development becoming a global goal, the concept of urban renewal has gradually evolved from improving infrastructure and environment in cities, to integrated planning that synergizes multiple objectives including ecological building, disaster prevention and mitigation, climate change adaptation, as well as social and economic development," said Mengyue Peng, Deputy Director of the Center of Science and Technical and Industrialization Development, MoHURD, in the opening remark. "Urban renewal has been one of our key tasks, and nature-based solutions can bring enormous potential for China to reach its climate goals," she added.

The concept of urban renewal has gradually evolved from improving infrastructure and environment in cities, to integrated planning that synergizes multiple objectives.

Mengyue Peng, Deputy Director of the Center of Science and Technical and Industrialization Development, MoHURD





China has huge opportunities when building new cities, but the renewal of old unsustainable and not sufficiently energy-efficient neighborhoods is also critical.

Markus Delfs, Head of Cluster Sustainable Transition of GIZ China

“China has huge opportunities when building new cities,” said Markus Delfs, Head of Cluster Sustainable Transition of GIZ China, “but the renewal of old unsustainable and not sufficiently energy-efficient neighborhoods is also critical.” He highlighted that engaging

cities’ efforts to reduce GHG emissions is indispensable for a successful fight against climate change, and urban renewal could bring cross-cutting opportunities for Chinese cities by connecting spatial policies with actions to combat climate change, protect habitat, and enhance the livability of cities for citizens.

“Nature has been the root and one of the keys to tackling urban challenges, and bringing livability and resilience back to our cities,” said Shu Zhu, Regional Director of ICLEI East Asia. Nevertheless, there has been little opportunities to look at the concrete actions carried out locally. Thus, through co-organizing the webinar, ICLEI East Asia and GIZ’s SGUP hoped to provide a space for representatives from China and Germany to exchange their experiences and knowledge on employing nature-based solutions in urban development and renewal processes.

Nature has been the root and one of the keys to tackling urban challenges, and bringing livability and resilience back to our cities.

Shu Zhu, Regional Director of ICLEI East Asia Secretariat



IV. CITY STORIES

Revival of Old City via the Park City Initiative: Planning and Implementation of Chengdu “Tianfu Jincheng” Project [\[Download Presentation \]](#)

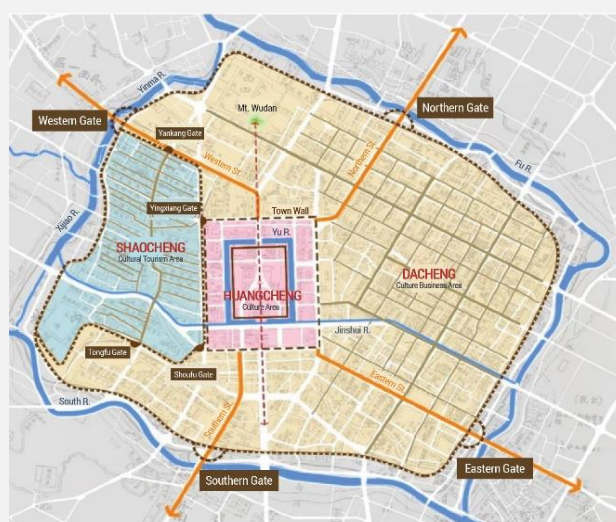


MR. YI ZHANG

Division Chief of Planning Division III, Institute of Planning and Design, City of Chengdu

Chengdu’s Park City Initiative was tasked by the Chinese National Government to develop a brand-new development strategy and model, which is being adopted in building new areas, urban renewal, as well as urban and rural development. With the overarching goal being embedding ecological values and nature conservation into urban development, the Park City Initiative is providing a critical turning point for Chengdu to scale up its sustainability. It will serve as an effective solution for the city to tackle existing urban challenges, and helps foster the transition towards people-centered, nature-based public living styles and economic activities.

The 3 key pillars behind the Initiative are:



Planning of Tianfu Jincheng. Source / Institute of Planning and Design, Chengdu

- **Shift the urban planning paradigm.** Move away from the conventional urban planning processes where priorities were given to industries, and put people at the center.
- **Build a city within a park.** Rather than simply creating green spaces and parks in the urban setting, the Initiative aims to generate a new development model that puts green and ecological values at the core.
- **Create livable and attractive spaces for people** by highlighting spatial functionality and inclusiveness, where innovative and creative technologies, operations, and models could continue to revive and thrive.

Under the Initiative, the central old district renovation project *Tianfu Jincheng* demonstrates how the key pillars are being adopted in the urban renewal process. The project focuses on a 13.6 km² area in the city center, which was built along the two rivers surrounding the area, and the formation of its urban pattern could be traced back to about 1,000 years ago.

To achieve the goal of showcasing a modernized lifestyle embedded in a historic district, *Tianfu Jincheng* prioritizes integrating and embedding cultural elements and resources into different parts of the renewal process and the spatial planning from five perspectives:

- ① **Dig** into the city's 2,300-year-long history, evolution and cultural inheritance, and reflect them in the spatial planning.
- ② **Preserve** the history and culture by defining dedicated areas for protection, inheriting the traditional streets and alleys, and excavating the heritage resources.
- ③ **Revive** the local economy by enriching the tourism industry with history and culture, which could boost the growth of other business sectors, and lead to a more vibrant urban culture.
- ④ **Highlight** the multi-functionality and harmonization of modernized and traditional spaces, in the perspectives of economy, functionality, space and historical continuity.
- ⑤ **Manage** project activities systematically by establishing regulations and guidances, to ensure that they are implemented as planned and agreed.



Though *Tianfu Jicheng* seems to be a culture-oriented urban renewal project, it is, in fact, about returning spaces to people while inheriting the city's historical spatial pattern. Green and public spaces are being created for citizens through the project, and a network of walking paths that connects all the historical and cultural spots has also been included in the plan and is currently under construction.

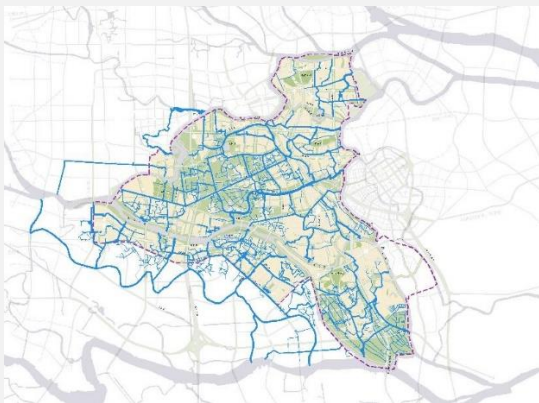
Foshan Sanlongwan Innovation Cluster: Rethinking the Green Development [Download Presentation]



MR. SIYUAN ZHAO

Technical Head, Planning and Development Bureau of
Sino-German Industrial Service Zone (Sanlongwan) Management Committee, City of Foshan

Located in the north section of the Pearl River Delta, Sanlongwan of Foshan city is surrounded by rivers and farmlands, allowing the region to enjoy economic prosperity with abundant natural resources since the ancient time. The formation of villages along the rivers in the Sanlongwan floodplain can be traced back to as early as 1,200 years ago.



Sanlongwan is adopting the "Island City" concept in its urban planning. Source / Sino-German Industrial Service Zone (Sanlongwan) Management Committee



Lingnan Water Village. Source / Sino-German Industrial Service Zone (Sanlongwan) Management Committee



The Sanlongwan Urban Planning highlights the importance of regional coordination. Source / Sino-German Industrial Service Zone (Sanlongwan) Management Committee

With the lowest density of population in the Guangzhou-Foshan metropolitan area, and a solid system of the manufacturing industry with high-quality enterprises, Sanlongwan was appointed as a newly-designated strategic area in 2019, following the development strategy of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area proposed by the Chinese National Government. In addition, the geographical location of Sanlongwan – which is close to the Guangzhou South Railway Station Hub – has allows it to play a critical role in the regional transportation network.

The city of Foshan has made significant achievements in green development over the past years, which can be reflected by the wide variety of projects the city has implemented, including green building pilots, intelligent wind-solar hybrid solar street lighting systems, photovoltaic and solar thermal systems efficiency project, sponge city and green space planning, and low-carbon transport strategy in the new town, etc.

With the experiences acquired through earlier projects, this time, Foshan pushed forward the *Sanlongwan Urban Planning* project, which is designated to build a modernized *Lingnan Water Village*. By giving full consideration to the local ecological resources and values, the project aims to demonstrate the potentials and possibilities of employing nature-based development approaches in the urban renewal process.

There are 721 rivers and streams - with a total length of 540 km – flowing through Sanlongwan, which makes the water network in the area a lot denser than its road network. Thus, the *Sanlongwan Urban Planning* project is adopting the "Island City" concept, aiming to restore the water system and utilize it by building up a water transport network. This would not only help reduce traffic congestion on the road, but would also allow more spaces being provided to the public. In particular, the project is planning to establish a green and ecological corridor network along the waterside for dwellers to enjoy slow mobility in their everyday lives.

The key ideologies behind the project can be summarized as follows:

- **Plan the overall development from a regional perspective** by mobilizing and unlocking resources in the surrounding cities in a systematic manner.

- **Highlight the value of ecosystems and ecological resources**, as well as the importance of urban-rural co-development, by integrating nature into the urban environment, with the consideration of local biodiversity.
- **Build a smart city with attractive culture** by welcoming new innovations and technologies, and embracing the local *Lingnan* culture and history in the urban planning and operations.
- **Guarantee a people-oriented planning** by ensuring the corresponding regulations, functionality, industrial innovation, living styles, network of public services, and spaces can attract and retain young residents. In particular, the concept of slow mobility is being featured through the creation of a green transport network, which would allow inhabitants to access fundamental facilities and services within walking distance.

Mannheim Makes Room for Green | Download Presentation |



MS. AGNES SCHÖNFELDER

Head of Climate Change Strategy Office, City of Mannheim & CEO, the Climate Action Agency Mannheim

As an industrial city that was economically dominated by manufacturing in the recent past, the German city Mannheim has started its transition towards a green, sustainable, and climate-neutral future.

Mannheim highly values the well-being of citizens, social solidarity, and the preservation of natural resources. In the city's *Mission Statement Mannheim 2030*, urban greening, climate protection and adaptation, and the localization of the 17 SDGs have been included as the city's official goals. Corresponding climate budget has also been guaranteed for action and implementation.

As the city's overall strategic guideline for long-term sustainable development, the *Mannheim 2030* was developed with the collective wisdoms from businesses, universities, associations and citizens. Its strategic competence is based on developing a solid governance model, which recognizes urban planning and climate strategies as a cross-cutting topic, and sustainability as a key factor for social innovation projects with all stakeholders.

To achieve meaningful participation via bottom-up, top-down and cross-departmental communications, the Municipality of Mannheim has transformed its administration system from the conventional citizen-service-focused structure to one that encourages participation and co-creation. Moreover, a specific amount of municipal budget has been set aside for participatory projects and activities, allowing citizens to decide the action they would like to take in their neighborhoods.

The *Climate Urgency Plan* in the *Mannheim 2030* does not focus solely on carbon dioxide reduction, but also pays high attention to urban greening and climate change adaptation. In particular, with an average 1,700 hours of sunshine each year, Mannheim is one of the warmest places in Germany, and has been suffering from heat waves, heavy rainfall, and storms. Thus, despite already having almost 1/3 of the city being nature and landscape conservation areas,



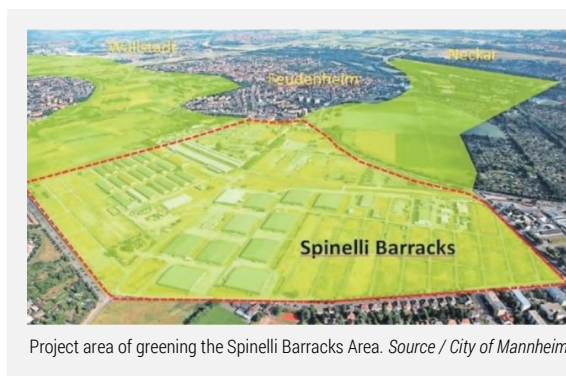
The Luisenpark is a 41-hectare green oasis in the heart of the City of Mannheim. With thousands of animals and plant species, it is one of the largest stork colonies in Europe, offering citizens a number of wide open spaces and gardens for their leisure time. *Photo Source / Markus_KF @ Pixabay*

Mannheim still decided to further green up its sealed areas and brownfields, and close the remaining gaps in the green belts to bring in fresh air to the city, and naturally allows heat to escape.

For instance, one of the on-going projects in Mannheim is to green the Spinelli Barracks Area, where the National Garden Show, BUGA 2023 – the biennial federal horticulture show in Germany – is set to take place. By then, all parks and the Vogelstang Lake in the area will be connected via a new open space, and become permanently integrated into the new Green North-East Corridor.

At the community level, the Municipality has launched the *Mannheim Makes Room for Green* campaign to motivate citizens in taking action on greening their roofs, facades and unsealed areas. With the slogan “Green Amazement over Grey Anger!” the campaign provides training to the residents on how having green gardens in their yards can help improve local climate resilience. In addition, citizens can also encourage their neighbors to bring greenery to their front yards by sending each other postcards.

Recently in October 2020, the Municipality released the *Mannheim Message* during the 9th European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns, which aims to advance local responses to the *European Green Deal* by enabling more extensive changes in the city, including energy production, mobility, infrastructure, and urban greenery.



Nature-Based Solutions in Hamburg: Strategies & Projects in a Growing City | Download Presentation |

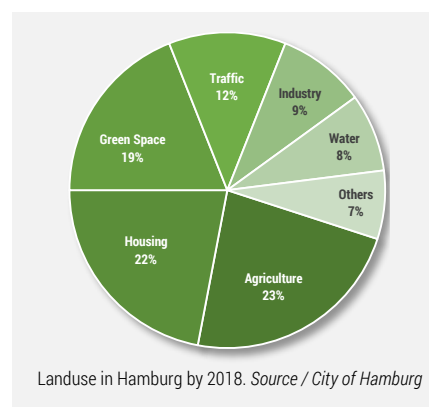


MR. JUSTUS ALEXANDER QUANZ

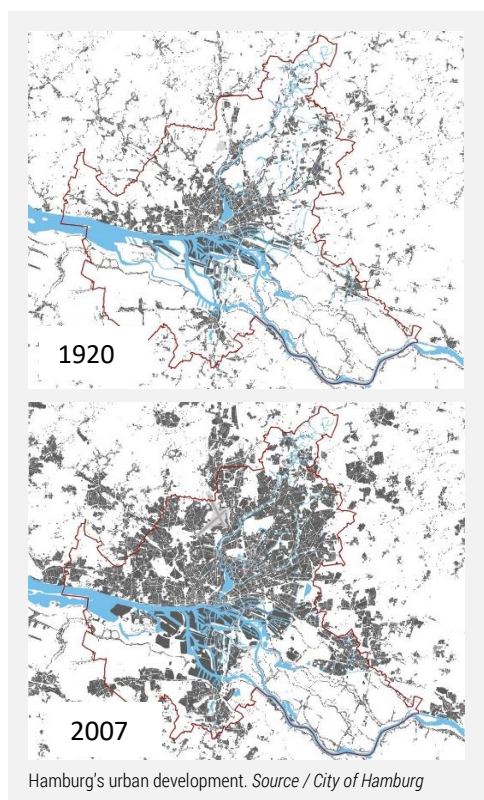
Division City-Wide Strategies for Open Spaces, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Energy and Agriculture, City of Hamburg

Hamburg, with a population of 1.9 million, is the second-largest city in Germany and the seventh-largest city in the European Union. Recalling its urban development from 1920-2007, the city has been under immense pressures of rapid urbanization and urban growth, just as many other cities and regions around the world.

However, Hamburg took an earlier start in promoting development in an integrated and more environmental friendly manner. Through decades of efforts, the city gradually adjusted its land-use structure. As of 2018, 23% of the land in Hamburg is used for agriculture, 22% for housing, 19% for green space including recreation areas, and 9% for industry.



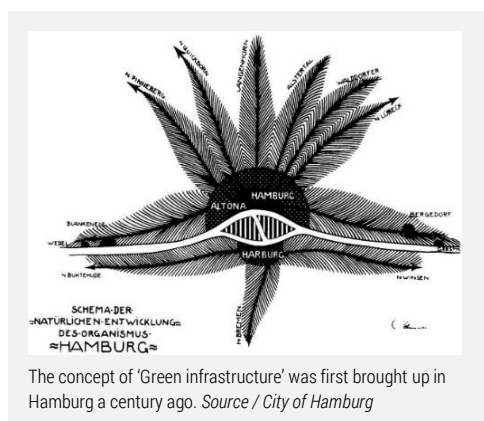
The concept of ‘green infrastructure’ was first brought up in Hamburg around a century ago. To turn Hamburg into a livable and green city where citizens can enjoy living in, the city initiated the *Green Network of Hamburg* with 12 landscape axes, spreading from the city center to the outskirts, to connect nature to the urban core and lay the fundamental outline of natural development in Hamburg.



Hamburg's urban development. Source / City of Hamburg

As the *Network* continues to develop, it has expanded to include a 100km-long green inner ring and additional green parks and recreational spaces scattered throughout the city, in addition to the original axes. The *Network* will push forward further development by continuously examining the surrounding areas for improvement, as well as by identifying the existing loopholes within the *Network* to enhance the connectivity between conservation sites and natural areas.

Nonetheless, the large amount of population flowing into Hamburg – which needs the city to build an extra 100,000 housing units each year to accommodate – is posing a significant threat to the preservation and the sustainability of the *Network*. To counter this challenge, the citizens' initiative *Save Hamburg's Green* was pushed forward to call for citizens' collective efforts. With 23,000 votes received in the referendum, a budget of around 5 million Euros has been allocated for implementing preservation projects along the axes. In particular, 1/5 of the budget has been secured for citizens to propose and implement projects of their own. For instance, *Horner Paradiese*, the exemplary urban gardening project under the initiative, has recently become one of the most visited places during the COVID-19 outbreak.



The concept of 'Green infrastructure' was first brought up in Hamburg a century ago. Source / City of Hamburg

Regarding the financing mechanism for nature-based solutions projects, Hamburg has invented its own tool *Naturcent*, which is operated by collecting the compensation surcharges from development projects carried out at locations with high ecological value, and directing them to support the ecological maintenance work of green spaces in the city. As of 2020, *Naturcent* has been able to collect an average of 3 million Euros per annum.

Hamburg sees great potential for green roof retrofit and launched the *Hamburg Green Roof Strategy* in 2014 – one of the city's branding projects using nature-based solutions – to mobilize funds for up-scaling the installation of green roofs with the engagement of citizens. In the 1st phase of the project, a total amount of 3 million Euros were offered to support residential and industrial housings larger than 20 m² in installing green roofs. Considering solar roofs will become mandatory for buildings in the city from 2023 onwards, and the European Commission is actively promoting the combination of solar panels and green roofs, Hamburg is looking to adopt the similar approach in the near future.

Another 3 million Euros budget has been secured for the 2nd phase of the project, which was kicked off in 2020 and extended to cover green facades. Under the project, a series of training and materials are being provided to the public on relevant topics, including the functions of green facades and plants selection.



The concept of the Green Network of Hamburg. Source / City of Hamburg

V. COMMENTS FROM EXPERTS

Lennart Kümper-Schlake, Deputy Director of Division of International Nature Conservation, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), believes that the term 'nature-based solutions' itself is positive and can be very useful, as it highlights nature while incorporating solutions to challenges urban planners and practitioners are being confronted with.

Moreover, as an emerging new concept, nature-based solutions have great potential to utilize **integrating** power, since it has not been predominantly taken up by a specific community or ministry. In particular, as ecological

Nature-based solutions have great potential to utilize integrating power as it has not been predominantly taken up by a specific community or ministry.

Lennart Kümper-Schlake, Deputy Director of Division of International Nature Conservation, BfN



crisis, climate change, urban renewal are all cross-cutting issues, it is inevitable for cities to take collective actions directed by a city-wide sustainable recovery strategy. For instance, the *Climate Urgency Plan* in the *Mannheim 2030* does not concentrate solely on carbon dioxide reduction, but also takes urban greening and climate change adaptation into great consideration.

However, Kümper-Schlake also reminded that, while investments in nature-based solutions approaches could be rather efficient, they may fall back and lead to perverse effects if applied wrong or without adequate knowledge from an ecological perspective. In this regard, he stressed that the integration of nature-based solutions requires a good overall strategy and thinking, and accentuated

the importance of looking at specific **safeguards** for possible trade-offs when applying nature-based solutions.

Similarly, Sibin Fan, Deputy Director of the Urban Renewal Institute at the China Academy of Urban Planning and Design,



Urban renewal projects should not focus on fragmented spatial planning, but should optimize the overall planning and system building.

Sibin Fan, Deputy Director of the Urban Renewal Institute at the China Academy of Urban Planning and Design

also highlighted that urban renewal projects should not focus on fragmented spatial planning, but should optimize the **overall planning** and **system building**, such as in the cases of the *Green Network of Hamburg* and the *Chengdu Park City Initiative*.

With the Chinese National Ecological Restoration & Urban Renewal pilot cities as examples, Fan further reminded that urban renewal should be **action-oriented**, **people-centered** and **supported by technology**, so as to deliver effective outcomes, without losing local culture and the city's value. Finally, Fan argued that, to counter any possible challenges and bottlenecks in the future, it is critical to develop **safeguarding mechanism** on the regulation, administration, management, implementation systems, as well as among the stakeholder groups.

Dr. Daniel Krahel, Advisor of SGUP Liaison Office, GIZ, specifically stressed the importance of both vertical and horizontal integration in employing nature-based solutions in urban renewal projects, as they allow all relevant

Both vertical and horizontal integration approaches should be adopted so that all relevant departments and agencies can work together.

Dr. Daniel Krahel, Advisor of SGUP Liaison Office, GIZ



departments and agencies to work together throughout the process. In addition, with Germany and China having set their national targets to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 and 2060 respectively, and local actions being the cornerstones of every national plan at some point, it is critical to continue work closely with cities and their citizens in achieving the goals. And nature-based solutions can be one of the major attempts doing so.

VI. TAKEAWAYS

Despite the term ‘nature-based solutions’ being relatively new in China, the concept itself has long existed in the country’s ancient philosophy which promotes the *Harmony of Man and Nature* (“天人合一” pronounced ‘*tian-ren-he-yi*’). In fact, both Chengdu and Foshan’s practices have demonstrated how the cities are integrating **culture, nature and people** in their urban renewal and development, which can be interpreted as ‘nature-based solutions with Chinese characteristics’.

Overall strategy and planning are critical for the implementation and integration of nature-based solutions in urban renewal processes. A city-wide strategy can serve as the most effective guideline to integrate and align all implementation and actions. The cases of the *Green Network Hamburg*, *Mannheim 2030*, and *Chengdu’s Park City Initiative* have all provided such referential value.

Co-benefits of nature-based solutions should be considered and designed in both the overall strategy and individual project activities. Adopting nature-based solutions in urban renewal are crucial for climate change mitigation and adaptation, and can help create synergies in reviving the economy, enhancing social inclusion and efforts on environmental protection. For example, many cities are using green roofs and green facades to mitigate urban heat and reduce flooding by storing rainwater runoff.

Public engagement and community solidarity play a critical role in urban renewal projects, as they should be carried out in a people-centered manner. The use of nature-based solutions allows the projects to bring nature to people by creating more ecological and green spaces in the urban setting, and it usually requires active public participation to foster its effectiveness and sustainability. In fact, both Mannheim and Chengdu have seen strengthened public engagement and community solidarity while employing nature-based solutions in their urban renewal processes.

Financing mechanism and tools should be well designed to ensure nature-based solutions projects in urban renewal planning can be put into practice. In addition to receiving funding and budgets from governmental agencies, innovative financing mechanisms, such as Hamburg’s *Naturcent*, should be prioritised to reduce financing gaps, and guarantee diversity and sustainability of the nature-based solutions projects.

VII. RESOURCES

Webinar recordings are available at:

- **Original**
- **English**
- **Chinese**

VIII. DISCLAIMER

This event report is prepared by the ICLEI East Asia Secretariat. For any inquiries regarding the event or the report content, please contact Ms. Ge LIU (ge.liu@iclei.org) or Ms. Yu-Ting CHANG (yuting.chang@iclei.org). Up-to-date information can be found on ICLEI East Asia’s website: eastasia.iclei.org.