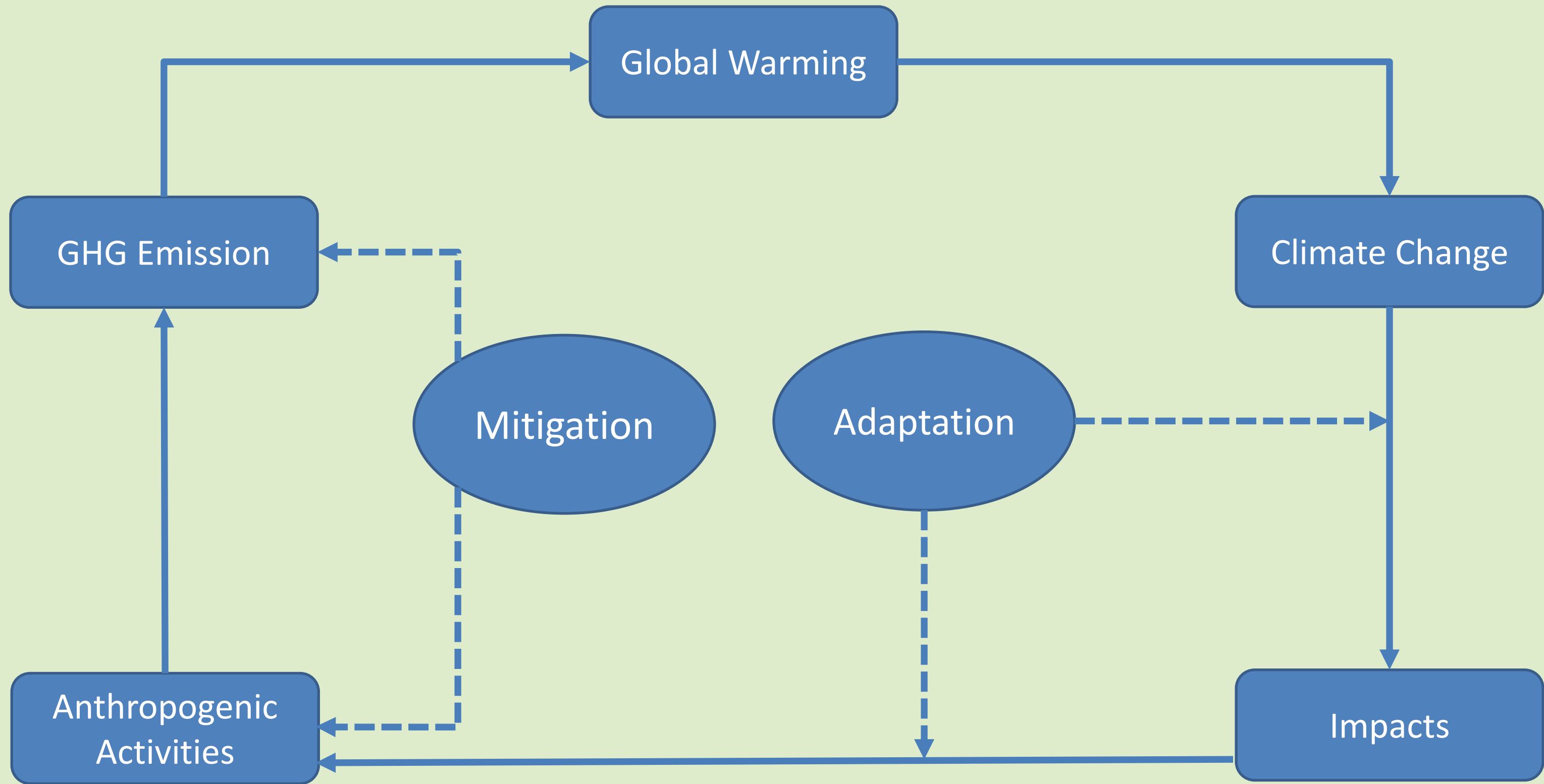


Planning and Policy for Climate in Post Pandemic City: COP 26 Lessons and Relevance for Local Climate Actions

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What happened in COP in general?

- Political and diplomatic event:
 - Deliberations of key issues
 - Deliberations and discussions on rules and procedures
 - Adoptions of decisions
- Events in parallel with COP
 - Initiatives from COP Presidency
 - Initiatives from Parties
 - Initiatives from other stakeholders

What is the role of cities in COP in general?

- Not a party to the process
 - Parties to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement are state (or central) government
 - Local governments including cities are non-party stakeholder or non-state actor
 - Voice of local government to the formal process to be delivered through national delegation
- Role in parallel events
 - Show cases in parallel events including country's pavilion and other side events
 - Initiatives and campaigns related to role of local government and cities

What is it in COP26 for cities? ... (1)

- On the negotiation path*
 - Related to Glasgow Climate Pact:
 - Role in adaptation to the impact of climate change
 - Integrated approach and collaboration in climate actions as well as reporting and global stocktake
 - Related to the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:
 - Specifically in Art.6.8 (non-market approaches) – contributions and role of local government and cities in implementing climate actions to achieve NDCs
 - Related to Glasgow work programme for Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE):
 - Role in implementation ACE – education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on climate change

What is it in COP26 for cities? ... (2)

- Beyond negotiation path
 - Race to zero
 - Cities commit to reduce emission eventually to zero
 - Planning for cities' development: buildings including development and management, transportation, energy related sectors, non-energy related sectors, waste management,
 - Race to resilience
 - Planning for cities' development – reduce vulnerability, increase resilience,
- Role of cities and regions in enabling policies and driving market demand to decarbonize the built environment (cities)

Planning and Policy for Climate in Post Pandemic City

- Has to aim for sustainable living cities
- Not only about climate – in balance with economy and social
- Important also to have circular economy in mind – close interlinkage with climate as well
 - Resource efficiency – materials and energy
 - Efficient process
 - Reduce waste

Some initiatives & examples

- Sponge city –urban areas with abundant natural areas such as trees, lakes and parks or other good design intended to absorb rain and prevent flooding.
- Directing finance to where it's needed most – coastal cities
- Makati as a role model for resilient cities – extreme weather; committed to numerous resilience based actions across prioritized sectors, including:
 - Investing in and planning for resilience of the energy grid and renewable energy assets
 - Expanding access for all citizens to affordable, nutritious plant-based food by 2025.
 - Establishing new and inclusive approaches to governance that embrace a balance between economic and wellbeing
 - Increasing investment in nature-based solutions and smart low carbon technologies to address water risks i.e. pollution, flooding, drought, leakage etc.

Thank you

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