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

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GHG Emission

Anthropogenic Activities

Global Warming

Mitigation

Adaptation

Climate Change

Impacts

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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

*https://www.cities-and-regions.org/about-the-lgma/
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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