



# Resilience and Adaptation: Leaving no One left Behind for Sustainable Cities

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## Reminder !!!

*“Acknowledging that **climate change** is a common concern of **humankind**, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on **human rights**, the right to health, the rights of **indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children**, persons with **disabilities** and people in **vulnerable situations** and the right to **development**, as well as **gender equality**, empowerment of **women** and **intergenerational equity**”.*

Paris Agreement, 2015





## Three reflective questions on putting cities on the context?

- (1). Is there any clear linkages on the global negotiations in responding to global into local interests, and vice versa in terms of Paris Agreement targets ? Extrapolation and interpolation issues.
- (2). What kind of systemic transformation particularly for vulnerable groups like person disabilities and elderly people (DILANS)?
- (3). Given the current political economy dynamics, what is the feasible profound actions of the cities?

# MACRO/MICROSCOPIC VIEWS

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- A disabled person is anyone who has “a problem in body function or structure, an activity limitation, has a difficulty in executing a task or action; with participation restriction”. Globally, the total number is **1 billion people**, 20% of whom live with a great functional difficulties in their day to day lives (WHO, 2019)
- 253 million people are affected by some form of **blindness and visual impairment** (3,2% of global population).
- 466 million people are experiencing in **deaf and hearing** (6% of global population)
- About **200 million** are classified as an **intellectual disability** (IQ under 75), (2,6% of global population)
- **75 million people** need **wheelchair** in everyday lives (1% of global population)



## MACRO/MICROSCOPIC(cont'd)

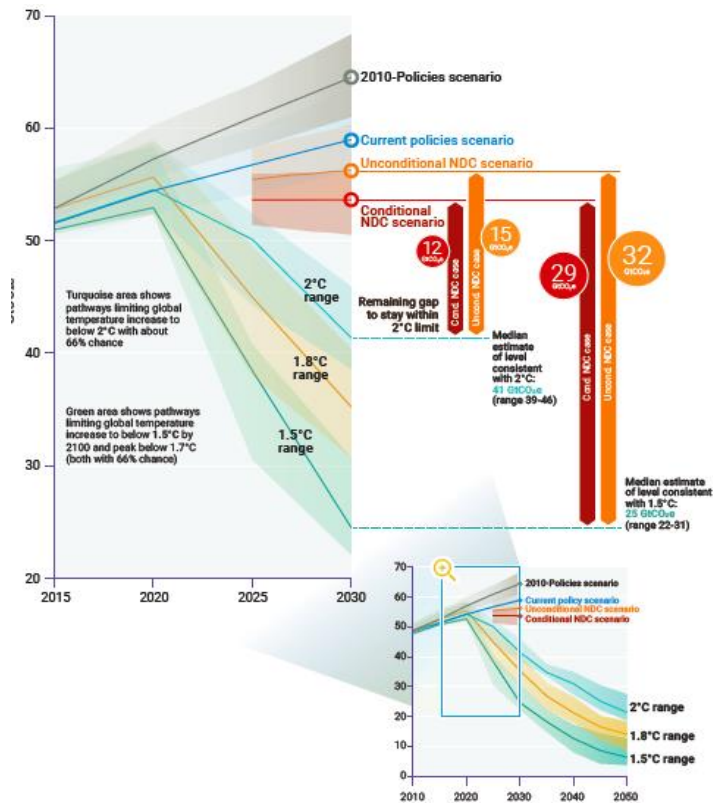
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- The number of people with disabilities continues to increase due to aging and chronic diseases.
  - 80% of disabilities exist between the ages of **18 and 64**, i.e. of working age (according to the Disabled Living Foundation);
  - In 2017, people over the age of 60 represented 962 million people, double than that of 1980;
  - 1 in 2 persons with disabilities cannot afford medical treatment;
  - People with disabilities have more fragile general health;
  - Disability increases dependency and limits participation in society;
- Poverty rates are higher for people with disabilities due to many causes of inequality, including barriers to accessing health services, education, transportation, information, and jobs.
- About **240 million** children in the world have a disability, that is, one in ten children. 49% more likely never attended school than children without disabilities.

# CLIMATE CRISIS & “SLOW ON SET” ECONOMY

## Influencing Realities to Person with Disabilities



### Stern Review (2005):

- carbon pricing, innovation technology, removal to barrier to behavioural change

### Johan Rockstrom (2009, 2020):

- Three of nine planetary boundaries that effectively represent of a “safe space” for humanity has already exceeded (climate change, loss of biodiversity, nitrogen cycles)

### Special Report of 1.5° Global Warming (IPCC, 2018)

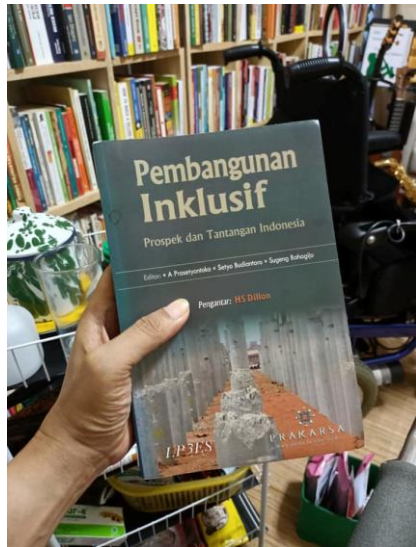
- Limiting global warming to 1.5 °C would require “rapid and far-reaching” transitions in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities. Global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) would need to fall by about 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030, reaching ‘net zero’ around 2050. This means that any remaining emissions would need to be balanced by removing CO<sub>2</sub> from the air.

### Emission Gap Report (UNEP, 2020):

- The levels of ambition in the Paris Agreement must be **roughly tripled** for the 2 °C pathway and increased **at least fivefold** for the 1.5 °C pathway
- Measures to prioritize under **a green recovery** include: (1). direct support for zero-emissions technologies and infrastructure: reducing fossil fuel subsidies; (2). backing nature-based solutions – including large-scale landscape restoration and reforestation during the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (3) investing in actions to enable lower-carbon consumption – such as replacing domestic short haul flights with rail (4). incentives and infrastructure to enable cycling and car-sharing and policies to reduce food waste.

### Carbon Budget 2020

- ② The global carbon budget averaged over the historical period (1850–2019): For the more recent 1959–2019 period where direct atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> measurements are available, 81% of the total emissions (EFOS CELUC) were caused by fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and 19% by land use change. The total emissions were partitioned among the **atmosphere** (45 %), **ocean** (24 %), and **land** (32 %), with a near-zero unattributed budget imbalance (0 %).



There is still a need for **internalizing policies and more explicit institutionalization** in various laws and regulations at the national and sub-national (provincial, district/city, locus) levels that view persons with disabilities not only as victims (vulnerable groups) but also as victims as an asset.

# “Aufklärung” from the Field: Some Reflections

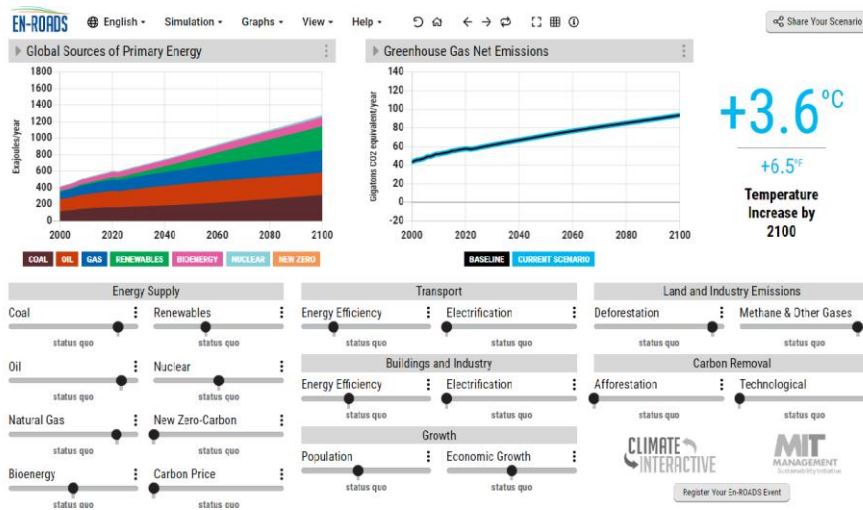
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- Partisanship and Literacy of policy makers
- Social construction that may be rooted in social, economic, political and cultural lives
- Governance and acceleration of implementation at various levels of government administration, both national and sub-national
- Science, technology and investment in fulfilling citizens' rights in development



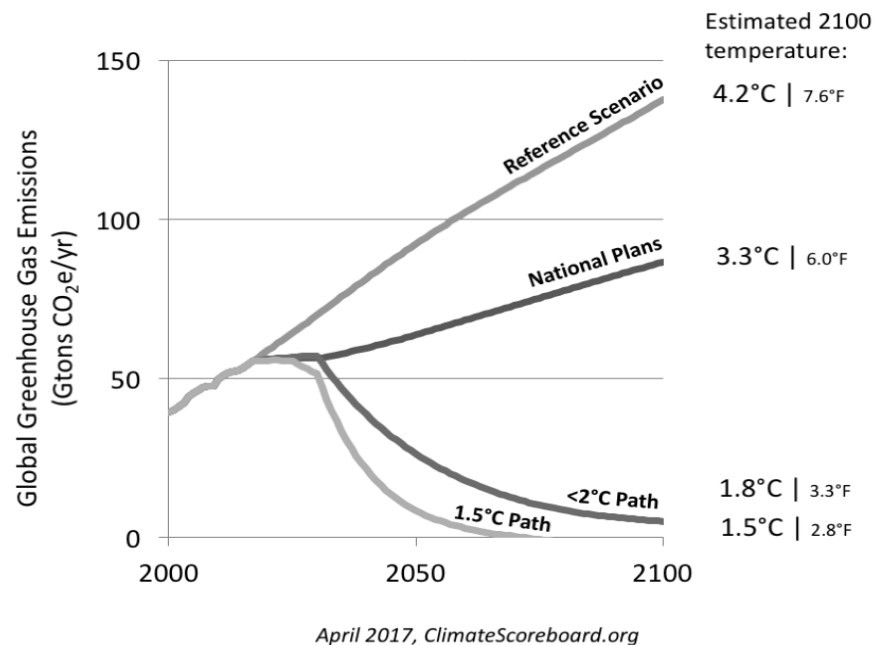
# What is Missing in the Conversation?



<https://en-roads.climateinteractive.org/scenario.html?v=22.4.0>

- **Common Platform** for collective decision on the potentials ('the beef') and impacts:
  - UN DRR on City Score Card
  - Urban Resilience 2030
  - CLP of City Net
- Non-state actors and community **participation/ engagement** :  
 "No One left behind" should be translated into "Nothing about us without us"
- Prospective Route
  - G20 should also looking at **PWD and elderly** are not only an object but also an 'asset' → **D20, Disabilities in G20 countries**
  - Asia/Africa Conference 1955 (#AAC)
- **Proof of Concept** of a Sustainable City by integrating "inclusive" living in the framework of Paris Agreement targets and SDGs

# Towards Urban 2030/2050: Systemic Transformation based on Universal Design?



- **Universal Design Principles:** simple intuitive use, low physical effort, perceptible information, appropriate size, tolerance for error, equitable use, flexibility in use
- **Policy and Agenda Coherence:** interpolation and extrapolation Sustainability Agenda and related agenda: **Paris Agreement (2015)**, **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, **Adis Ababa funding for Development(2015)**, **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** including post pandemic recovery (*green recovery*)
- **Non-state Actors Engagement.** Ambitious and progressive actions are needed from non-state actors as 80% can be mobilized/explored globally through numerous available able financial schema



A Green "Evangelist", a commoner, a podcaster, a member of climate reality leader corps, Policy adviser of The Climate Reality Project Indonesia, President of **DILANS-Indonesia** Movement, a promotor of system thinking and complexity theory, En-ROADS Climate ambassador, a scientifically-trained independent professional of natural resource, environmental and climate change policy analysis and an enthusiast in promoting social innovation and movement for better society.

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