

Local government commitments on climate resilience and inclusive cities



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About UCLG ASPAC

UCLG is a world-class association of cities and local governments founded on January 1, 2004, in Barcelona, Spain. UCLG is the only local government recognised by the United Nations. UCLG is a merger of the IULA, UTO (United Towns Organization), and METROPOLIS (World Association of the Major Metropolises). UCLG has a network of more than 250,000 cities and regions.

UCLG ASPAC is the regional section of UCLG for the Asia Pacific region. Headquartered in Jakarta, UCLG ASPAC is part of the largest UCLG region with a network of more than 7,000 local governments, representing about 3,76 billion people – more than half of the world's population- and uniting fast-growing countries, such as the People's Republic of China, India and Indonesia.

UCLG ASPAC is the key knowledge management hub on local government issues in the Asia-Pacific region. It promotes democratic local government, supports cooperation between cities, local governments, and their associations, and facilitates programmes, networks, and partnerships to develop local governments and associations' capacity. UCLG ASPAC activities cover decentralised cooperation (cities/local governments to cities/local governments exchange), advocacy, capacity building and training, research and knowledge management, and project development.

UCLG ASPAC supports local governments in localising the Sustainable Development Goals, in which actions towards climate-resilient and inclusive cities in the pandemic recovery especially supports the **Sustainable Development Goals: #3, #6, #7, #11, #12, #13 and #17.**



Knowledge Products and Tools for Cities (SDGs and Climate Change)

UCLG ASPAC is collaborating with UNESCAP to develop an online-delivered self-paced instructions to guide practices for cities and local governments in Asia Pacific, specifically:

1. Accumulation of Asia Pacific region-specific practical local knowledge, processes and tools on sustainable urbanisation and localisation of SDGs, with focus on SDG7: Affordable and Clean Energy
2. Capacity building on affordable and clean energy for sub-national government officials and other local stakeholders.

Eight e-Learning modules has been produced based on Asia Pacific Training Needs Assessment and Audience Analysis for SDG 7 at the Local Level – Survey from 53 cities/LGs/LGAs from 12 countries

Module 1 - Agenda 2030 and SDG Localisation;

Module 2 - Enabling Environment and Institutions in SDGs Localisation;

Module 3 - Energy Data Monitoring;

Module 4 - SDG7 and Stakeholder Engagement;

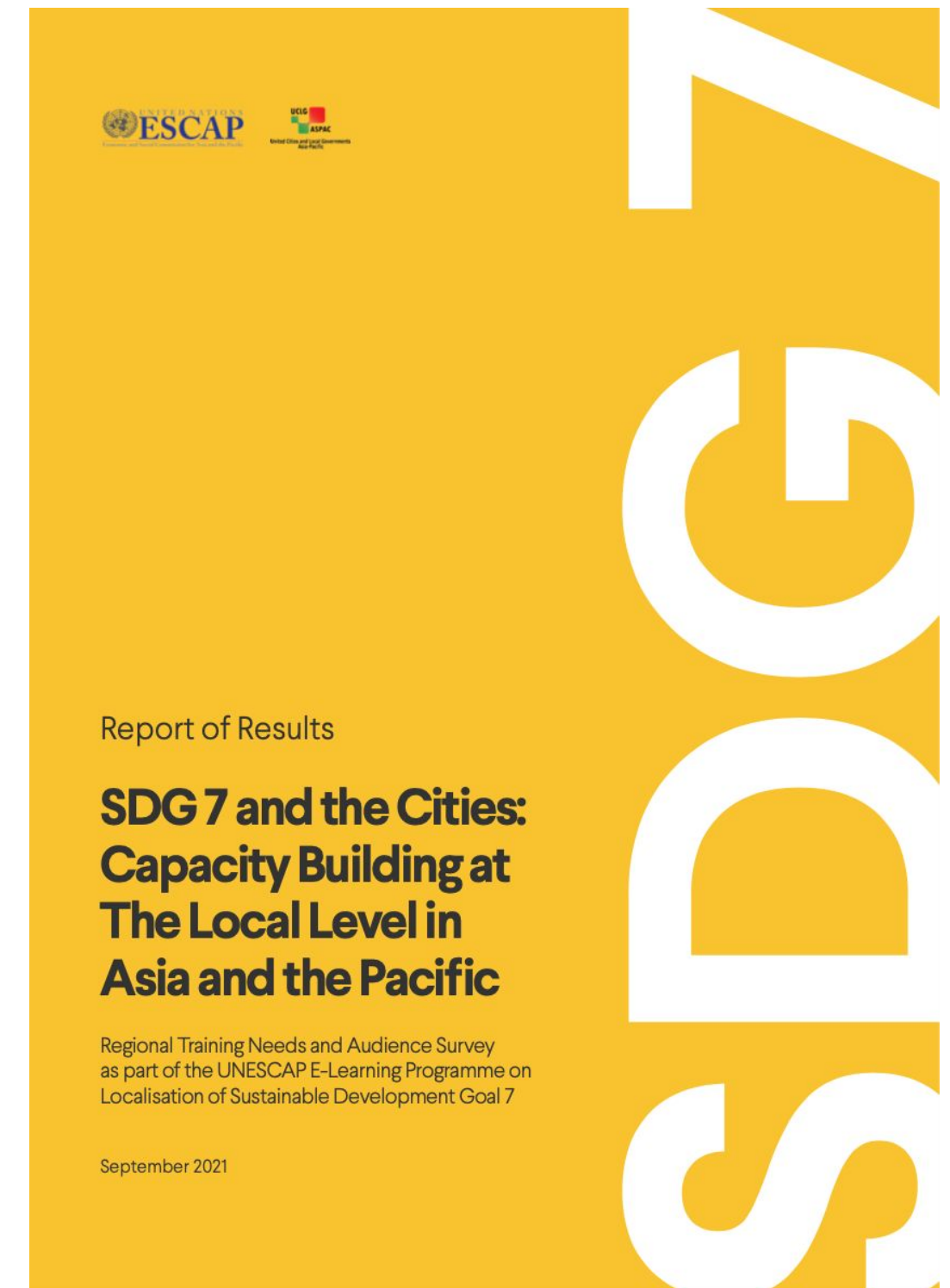
Module 5 - Budgeting and Financing;

Module 6 - Awareness and capacity building;

Module 7 - Implementation strategies for SDG7 Localisation; and

Module 8 - Linkages to other SDGs.

The Modules are targeted at sub-national government officials, local stakeholders, and relevant national government officials.



GCoM Southeast Asia

The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (GCoM) is an alliance of cities and local governments around the world currently engaged in climate leadership. UCLG ASPAC, the host of the GCoM Southeast Asia (GCoM SEA) Secretariat, implemented the GCoM Phase I (2018-2020) and is currently implementing GCoM Phase II (2021-2023) within Southeast Asian countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam.

GCoM Phase I (2018-2020)

- Officially supported by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia through letter no. S72/IGAS/IGRNL/KLN.0/7/2019.
- Provided technical assistance for selected 5 pilot cities (Palembang, Denpasar, Depok, Malang, Makassar) in preparing Climate Action Plans (CAPs) development.
- Conducted online and offline capacity building on mitigation (GHG inventory) and adaptation to 5 pilot cities.
- Managed to get more than 70 cities across Southeast Asia (Indonesia: 23, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Philippines) to become GCoM signatories.

Cities	Total net emission	Population	C02 emission per capita (2019)	Emission reduction targets (from 2030 baseline)
Palembang	5,018,556	1,662,893	3.02	15%
Denpasar	2,618,273	930,600	2.81	8%
Depok	4,076,216	2,400,000	1.69	11%
Malang	1,338,920	870,862	1.54	12%
Makassar	3,444,040	1,526,677	2.26	(under discussion, as referred from the Final Report submission to MoEF on Feb. 2021)

Climate Resilient and Inclusive Cities (CRIC)

- The Project is being implemented **in ten Indonesian cities** having **varied risks and vulnerabilities to climate change**.
- CRIC obtained **political support from the Mayors** of ten cities to implement the project activities. The Mayors also demonstrated their commitment by supporting the **formulation of the CRIC City Working Group** in the city, bringing together **all key city stakeholders**.
- CRIC supports local government to build a climate-resilient and inclusive city through capacity-building activities in developing **Climate Action Plan training, accessing alternative climate financing and tools development and adoption**. The tools are planned to cover some city priority sectors such as Waste Management, Water and Sanitation, and Early Warning System.
- Project intervention leads to **strengthened climate governance and community empowerment** by increasing their **adaptive capacity to climate change**.

- Main donor: European Union 3.2 million Euro
- Project period: 2020 – 2024 (60 months)
- Project coordinator: UCLG ASPAC
- Consortium partners: Pilot4Dev, ACR+, Ecolise, Universitas Gustave Eiffel, AIILSG
- Strategic partners: Ministry of Environment and Forestry, BAPPENAS, APEKSI



Ten CRIC 's Pilot Cities



Waste
Management



Early Warning
System



Water &
Sanitation

CRIC increases local governments' capacity to anticipate climate change through Climate Action Plan training, help develop and adopt thematic sector tools, knowledge transfer and utilisation and build capacity in accessing climate financing.



Cirebon

Cirebon is committed to shifting to a circular economy by promoting community participation in sustainable waste management efforts, such as:

- Climate Village Programme
- Waste Bank
- Cikalong Urban Farming
- Waste database development by ICT Volunteer
- Composting organic waste with black soldier fly



Pekanbaru

Pekanbaru is committed to tackling climate change through a waste management sector focusing on promoting sustainable waste management behaviour through:

- Waste Bank revitalisation: Main Waste Bank and neighbourhood level Unit Waste Bank
- Pemulung Online, a mobile waste collection app
- Environmental Agency-managed composting house
- Climate Village Programme



Mataram

Mataram is committed to tackling its waste problem through these actions:

- Waste to energy conversion by turning organic waste into biofuel
- Mobilise Waste Bank to collect plastic waste and supply it to a private enterprise that process it into biodiesel
- Promoting the use of black soldier fly for organic composting.



Samarinda

Samarinda is committed to addressing its waste problem through:

- Waste Bank
- Waste Donation (Jengrinda Programme)
- Climate Village Programme



Bandar Lampung

Bandar Lampung is committed to increasing flood preparedness through these actions:

- Institutional strengthening in disaster risk reduction and flood preparedness
- Early warning system development
- Strengthening the capacity of local communities through Desa Tangguh Bencana (Disaster Resilient Village)



Kupang

Kupang is committed to tackling its water scarcity issue that will exacerbate due to climate change. The city set out short-term and long-term programmes such as:

- Community engagement through "water planting" programme to harvest rainfall at a household level
- Collaborating with the Ministry of Public Works to develop Kali Dendeng Drinking Water Supply System to increase water supply
- Trees planting to increase water catchment areas



Gorontalo

Gorontalo is committed to alleviating water and sanitation problems that will deteriorate during and after floods events. The city promotes clean and healthy living behaviour, one of which is through a national programme such as City Without Slums.



Banjarmasin

Banjarmasin is committed to tackling its water management problem through a community-based initiative such as the Climate Village Programme.



Pangkalpinang

Pangkalpinang is committed to increasing its climate resilience by developing flood early warning systems. The city is pushing forward institutional strengthening, tools adoption, climate information and data enhancement, communication tools improvement and community engagement in disaster management.



Ternate

Ternate is committed to increasing its adaptive capacity to climate change, especially in dealing with the impact of rising sea levels. One of the key programmes is Ternate Smart Island to increase connectivity among its islands, including disaster preparedness.



Thank You.

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GCoM: <https://www.asean-mayors.eu/>

CRIC: www.resilient-cities.com

