

# What is CITYNET?



# Progress on Membership

#### **Number of Members** 120 80 40 20 ~;**\_\_\_**| Total population covered by CITYNET 3000 000 2500 2000 ž 1500 ā 1000 500 1990

It is a unique network, comprised of a whole of urban stakeholders with more than 60 % local governments and the remaining 40% civil society organisations, private sectors and research institutes

# **CITYNET TODAY:**

- 77 member cities
  12 National Level
- Organisations (including 6
- Municipal Associations) • 2 Development Authorities
- 26 NGOs/CBOs/
  1 Private Company and 1
- Honorary Individual

The total population covered by CITYNET is 140.16 million people.







# Promote & Prepare the Cities towards **Environmentally Sustainable Cities**

#### Jakarta's consensus and commitment

- Develop "Road Map" for mitigating and adapting the climate change: As part of GHG reduction - the immediate action needed is to provide a baseline from which performance can be compared; Determine the measures required (strategies, project and actions);
- Establish Priorities and Targets: Determine where and by whom GHG are emitted (Government %, Business %, Industry %, Households %, Transportation %). All sources of GHG emissions need to be identified, Carbon Foot printing (audit).
- Identify mitigation measures that ensure significant GHG reduction is achieved.
- Engage all stakeholders, most importantly engaging Government, academia, community, private sector, and children and teachers - for support and participation.

## Promote & Prepare the Cities towards **Environmentally Sustainable Cities**

### Jakarta's consensus and commitment

- Potential programme of Jakarta to reduce GHG's Emission: Public transport improvement (ex. BRT, MRT), solid waste reduction, energy efficiency (building retrofit, street lighting), expansion of greenery area:
- Jakarta hopes to see a streamlined system for financing GHG measures that are otherwise out of our reach. It would be guite possible for Jakarta to achieve between 20% to 30 % reductions (depending on the base line) by 2030 with support from national government and other stakeholders including International Network.



- ack of information
- Limited policies and regulations Technical gap
- sustainable consumption -Data inventory on energy buildings;
- ·Introduce green rating systems, etc.

# Advocate - Sustainable Consumption & Green Purchasing

#### CHALLENGES:

Legislation enforcement & awareness on a large scale is still lacking;
Need to understand about supply and demand cycle (ex. missing links on integrating green products and information system, criteria for green products);

Appropriate technology transfer (ex. alternative energy as resource);
Need to define and discuss green purchasing plans (inc. monitoring, increase producers)

#### ACTION

Training/capacity building for local government leaders and officials;
Awareness raising programmes & twinning arrangements on green procurement with those who need support;

• Setting up committee/team for green purchasing (at all levels and should be

a part of stipulating ordinances and incentives for all actors);

• Launch the City Recycle Award (CITYNET, IGPN, etc.);

•Effective Environmental Education (ex. Opening Recycling Centres for education of youth)

#### Business matching SMART Cities - Sustainable Management Action Resource Tools for Cities PPP Info Poin Were based private actors for the coperation were based private actors for the coperation to be address and private actors for the coperation were based private actors for the coperation to be address and private actors for the coperation toperation to be address and private act



**City-to-City Cooperation & Climate Change** 

# Business matching









# Conclusion

• CITYNET plays a role in ensuring the best practices are transferred, upscaled at city, national, regional levels (such as the public transport reform of Seoul);

• There is a need to synergizing existing policies, strategies and activities – reduce energy demand through efficiency and change of lifestyle;

- It is a platform for cities and their partners to be guided towards
- development, implementation and monitoring of ESC;

• To build local information base and capacity (tools and methods) to access carbon emission locally and help prepare the road map for cities and local governments;

• Encourage financing agencies for funding provisions to local governments.

• Intensify information and education campaigns regarding energy efficiency and climate change.

