



Building a climate resilient decarbonized society with stakeholders*

Case of Gwangju Metropolitan City, Korea selected from CJK joint studies with NCSC-IGES-KEI 2020

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- I. azimuth of building a climate resilient & decarbonized society
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RECOGNITION OF NON-PARTY STAKEHOLDERS UNDER UNFCCC

(LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, CITIES, COMMUNITIES, NGOs, 2010~)



recognition of local government

■ UNFCCC에서 지방정부를 정부 이해당사자로 인정 (COP16, '10년 칸쿤)



experience sharing of the best local climate actions

전 세계 도시·지방정부의 은실가스 감축 및 적응에 대한 우수사례와 경험 공유 강조 (COP19, '13년 바르샤바)

2013



Lima-Paris Action Agenda for non-party stakeholders

도시, 지방정부, NGO 등의 기후행동 참여를 독려하기 위해

Lima-Paris Action Agenda(LPAA) 출범 (COP20, '14년 리마)

2014

LIMA COP20 CMP10



2015

and public participation (Article 12 of PA) 강력한 기후변화대응을 위해 지방정부, 지역사회가 참여하는

consensus on int'l cooperation of local actions

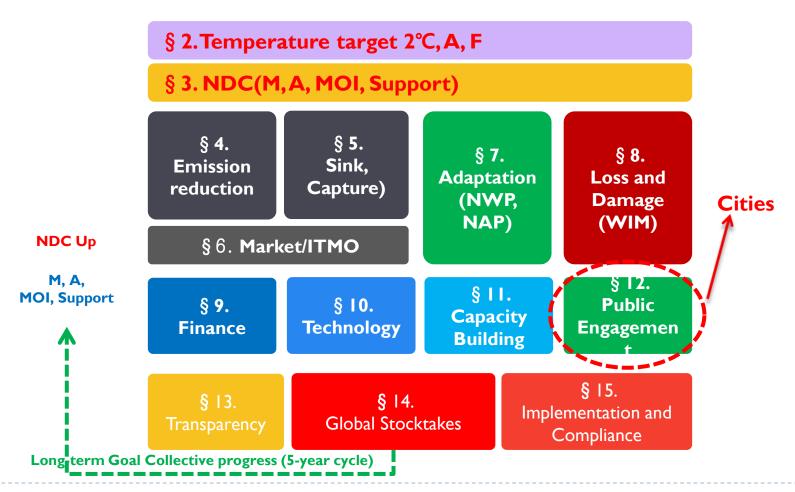
국제적 협력을 지속적으로 증진할 것을 합의[COP21, '15년 파리]

Article 12

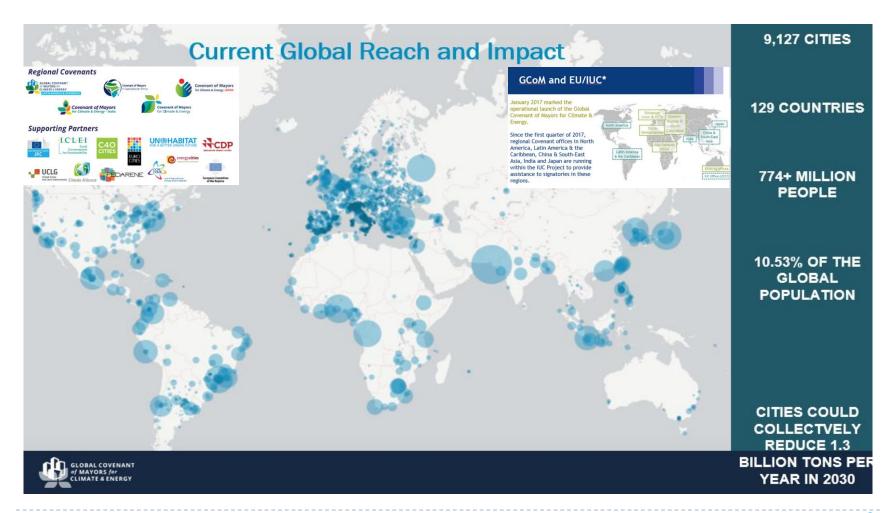
Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, recognizing the importance of these steps with respect to enhancing actions under this Agreement.

"ARTICLE 12: PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT" OF PARIS AGREEMENT

(LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, CITIES, COMMUNITIES, NGOS, AS NON-PARTY STAKEHOLDERS



BUILDING A GLOBAL RESILIENT DECARBONIZED SOCIETY WITH NON-PARTY STAKEHOLDERS (GCOM)





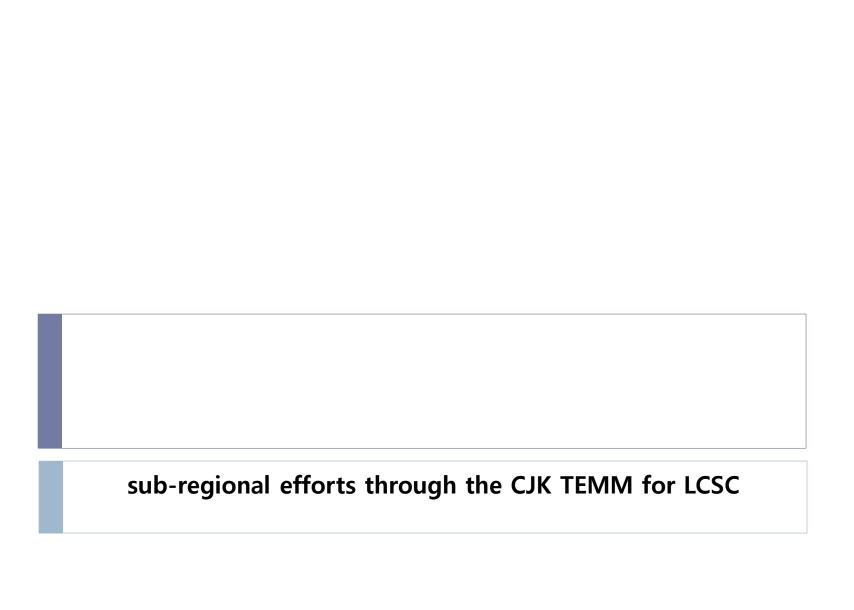
WHAT IS THE GLOBAL COVENANT OF MAYORS?

Announced on June 22, 2016 and "live" since January 2017, The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy is an international coalition of local and regional authorities with a shared long-term vision of promoting and supporting voluntary action to combat climate change and move to a low-carbon society, based on the following core principles:

- Local Governments are Key Contributors
- City Networks as Critical Partners
- A Robust Solution Agenda
- Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Fostering Local Climate Resilience and Access to Energy
- Standardizing measurement approaches and reporting for cities







PREPARATORY WORK AMONG STAKEHOLDERS (SEPT. 2017)



Date: Two days during 6th-7th September 2017 Venue: China People's Palace, Beijing

Host: Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ)
Co-organizers: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
Energy Research Institute of the National Development and Reform Commission
(ERI)

PREPARATORY WORK (SEPT. 2017)



I expect that this opportunity gives many Chinese cities to learn about not only mitigation policy but adaptation.

Sun Zhen, NDRC



Kwon Sei-joong,

MoFA, Korea

is good starting point.

There are bilateral collaboration but this multi collaboration is quite new. City level



Hiroshi Ono MoEJ

Junichi Fujino IGES/NIES



We would like to bring our research output into COP24,

based on our collaboration with cities + central government.

business and others.



2018-2020

LAUNCHING CJK JOINT WORK

City Climate Actions in collaboration of China, Japan, Korea

Introduction to China-Japan-Korea Joint Research Project on Cities

towards decarbonization and sustainable development –

Joint Communiqué

The 20th Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting

among China, Japan and Korea

23-24 June 2018, Suzhou, China



21. The Ministers welcomed the preparatory work done to date and agreed on launching the joint research on cities towards decarbonization and sustainable development in 2018.

https://www.env.go.jp/press/files/jp/109425.pdf

2ND JOINT WORKSHOP YOKOHAMA*, JULY 2019

(UNESCAP NEA (IN CHARGE OF NEASPEC INVITED)

* 1ST WORKSHOP HELD IN BEIJING OCTOBER 2018



GOOD PRACTICES TOWARD DE-CARBONIZATION AND SUSTAINABILITY



Good Practices Towards Decarbonization and Sustainable Cities

2019









This publication presents major out put from the joint research program in the 2018-2019.

Good practices towards decarboniz ation and sustainable development are quoted from case studies within and outside of CJK joint study

It is expected that the CJK joint study outcome could help officers in charge of local climate actions the Asia and Pacific cities and communities.

METHODOLOGICAL REVIEW ON GOOD PRACTICES (2020)

Methodologies for Cities towards Decarbonization and sustainable development

Four Focus Area:

- 1. Scientific/Quantitative approach (for target setting, etc.)
- 2. Stakeholder engagement
- 3. Horizontal collaboration within local government
- 4. Co-benefits (for enhancing 2. and 3.)



FUTURE WORKS FOR 2020+

1. Update and Extension of Good Practices

- Simple and easy to read version.
- Emphasis on graphics and visual aspect to increase its usability.
- Collection of good practices from CJK Cities (based on past years' work).

2. CJK Joint Research Workshop

- One day workshop before TEMM
- It might be physical (around 30 people) or virtual.
- Languages: Chinese, Japanese, and Korean. Need to explore the possibility of using also English.

3. Summary of methodology for long term vision and scenarion development in CJK.

To analyse what kind of tools are they using.



GWANGJU METROPOLITAN CITY

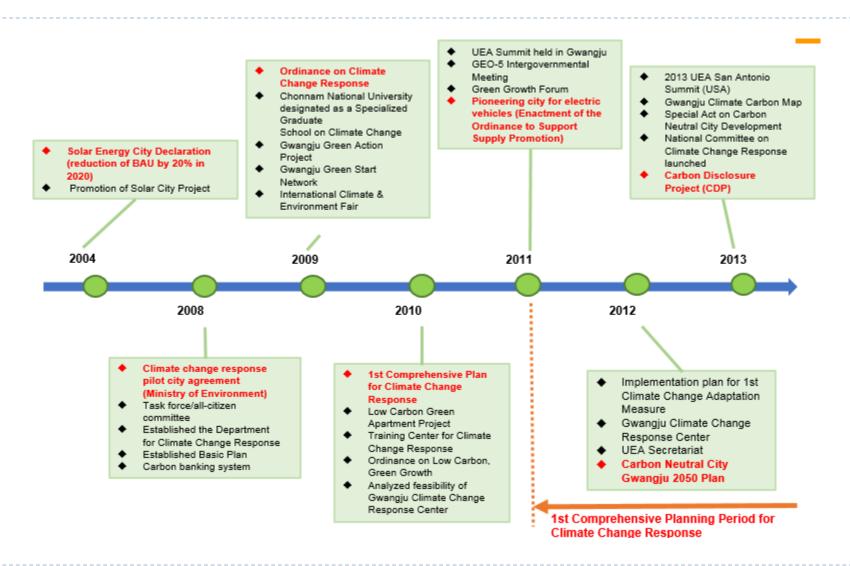


Gwangju Metropolitan City is the center of southwestern provinces in Korea, with its 1.5 million habitants. In 2004, Gwangju set the BAU 20% Cut Target by 2020 and became the first pilot city on local climate action in Korea (2008), followed by the installation of climate policy department in the city government supported by Taskforce/all citizen committee.

Gwangju Metropolitan declared "Net Zero 2045 with Citizens" in 2020, more ambitious target than the national one.

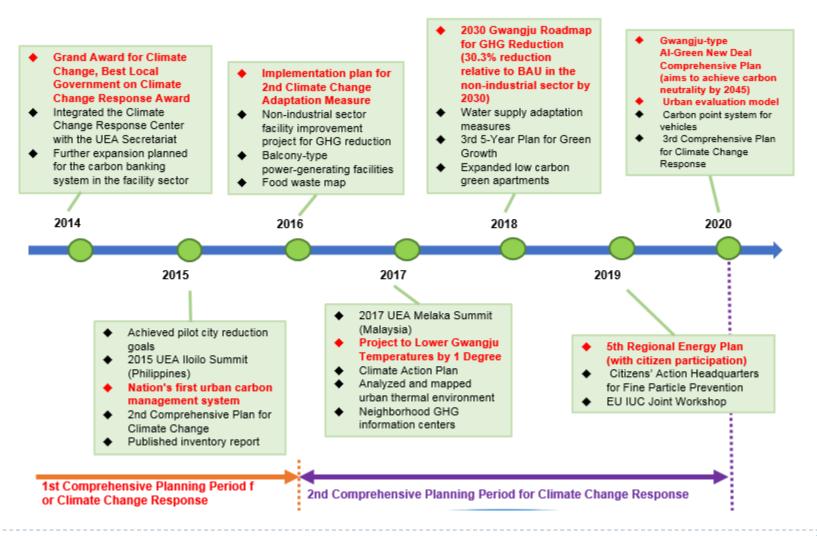


GWANGJU ON RESILIENT AND DECARBONIZED CITY DEVELOPMENT_1

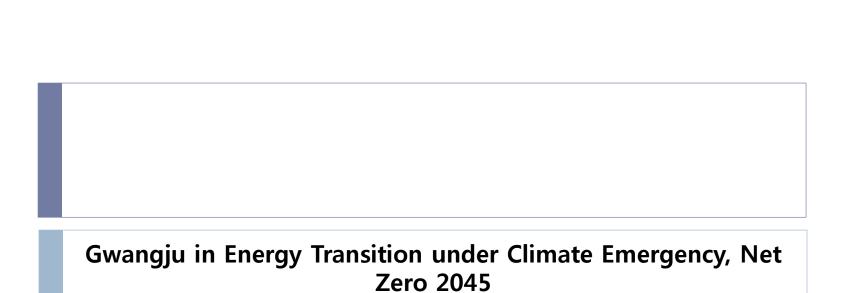




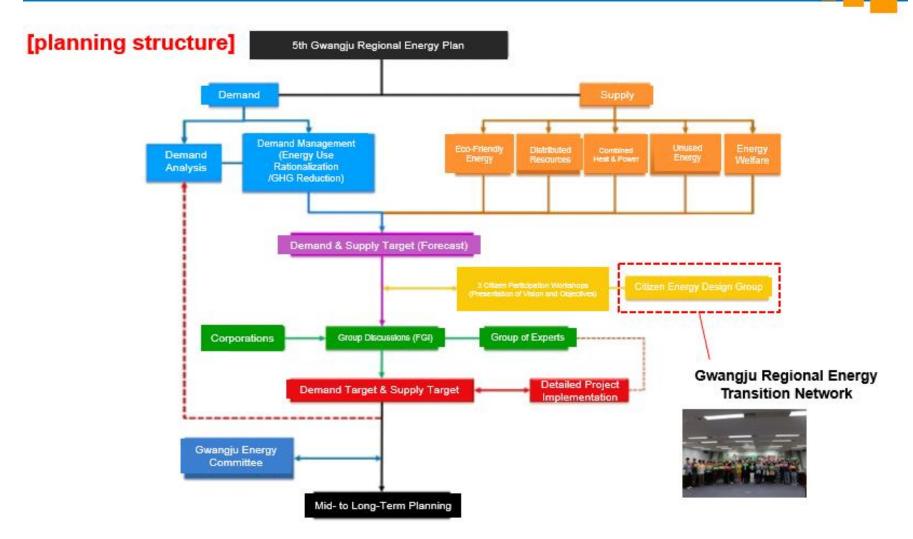
GWANGJU ON RESILIENT AND DECARBONIZED CITY DEVELOPMENT_2







Establishing a Regional Energy Plan With Citizen Partition (1)





Establishing a Regional Energy Plan With Citizen Participation (2)

[Principle] Citizens Should Decide the Future of Energy in Gwangju 2040

 Select long-term energy scenario supported by social consensus, based on sufficient understanding and discussion of the vision, and incorporate ideas from citizens who participated in the workshops

[Process]

Conceptualization and Design of Workshops by the Citizen Energy Design Group

- Set principles and directions
- Reviewed and considered success factors (8 Elements)

Promotion and Preparation

- Drew up promotional system (administrative agencies, research institutes, affiliated institutions)
 Promotional group, working group and support group
- 8 meetings - Assembled team of facilitators

Recruitment/Selection of Participants in Citizen Workshops

- Selected 77 out of 115 adult citizens
- Excluded experts and stakeholders
- Organized into 12 diverse teams, considering gender, age , location, and occupation

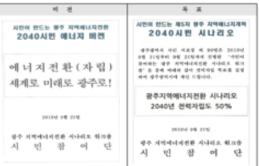
Workshops

- 1st: Appointment ceremony, post-lecture discussion (consensus on energy conversion)
- 2nd: Post-lecture discussion, team presentations on energy self-sufficiency targets
- 3rd: Adopted scenario

Declaration and Dissemination of Citizens' Vision

- Set final goal through group
- Decided on a vision
- Declaration ceremony of citizens' vision







The Gwangju Community, With Citizen Participation, Declares Climate Crisis Emergency

"Gwangju Community Declaration Comprises 103 Civic Groups, Companies, and Administrative Agencies"

- Gwangju Metropolitan City, 5 Autonomous Districts, Gwangju City Council, Gwangju Metropolitan Office of Education,

Gwangju Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Gwangju Climate Crisis Emergency Action (103)

- Joint Declaration by the Gwangju Community Regarding the Climate Crisis Emergency (Declaration of Emergency,

Declaration of the Transition to a Carbon-Neutral Gwangju by 2045)

[Implementation Plan]

- Establish a foundation for a decarbonized industry and economy linked to the government's Green New Deal, and implement the Gwangju-type Green New Deal in a productive manner
- Promote policy change and civic compliance with decarbonization across all aspects of daily life
- Promote civic and academic education regarding decarbonization efforts, and guarantee the right to environmental learning for future generations
- Enact new and revised ordinances to aid the successful implementation of the Gwangju-type Al-Green New Deal project, and solicit the attention and support of the national government in doing so
- Appoint a joint public-private committee to ensure a democratic process of responsible implementation



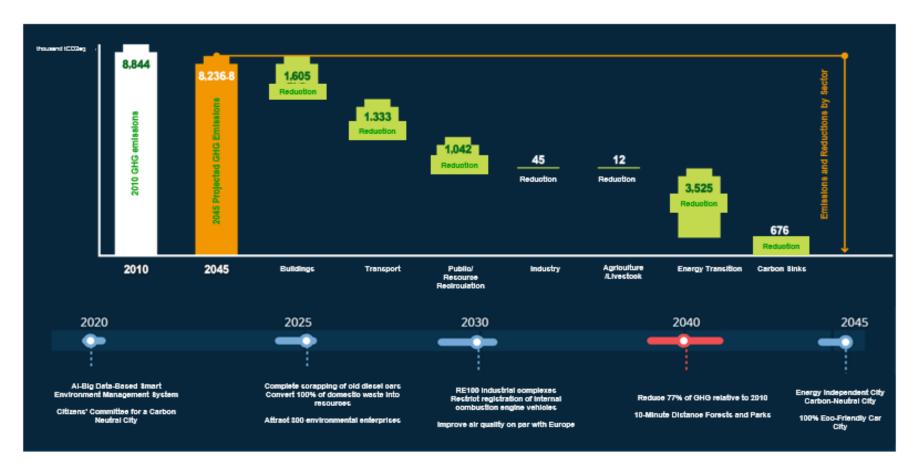




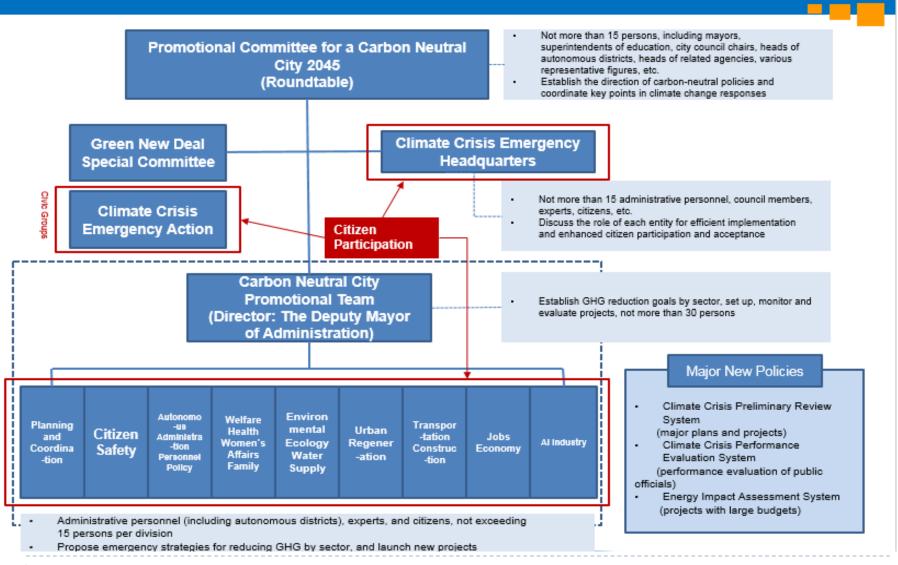
New Goals for Carbon Neutrality 2045

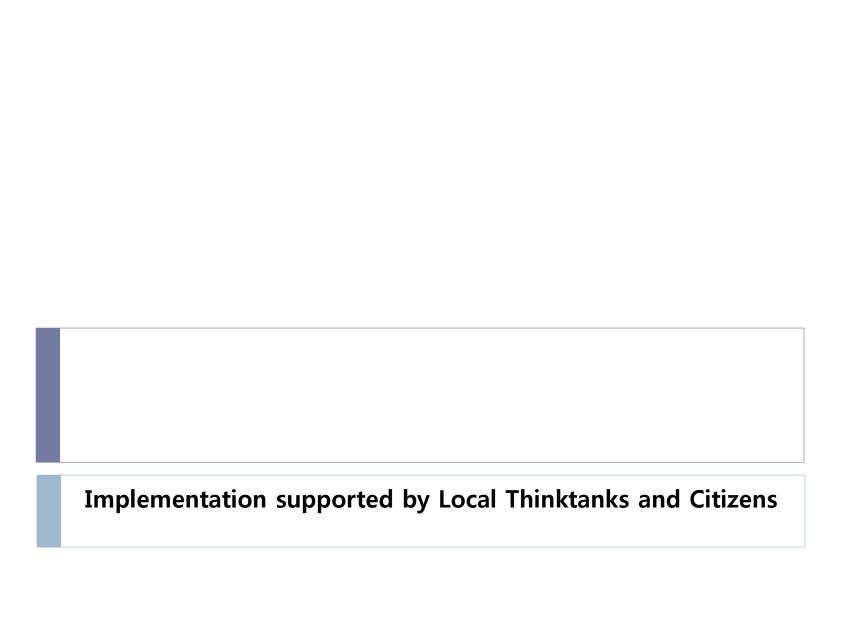
[Goal] Just 2045 Plan for a Carbon-Neutral and Energy-Independent City

- Reduction Targets: Achieve 45% production relative to 2010 in 2030, 77% production in 2040, and carbon neutrality in 2045.
- Three Major Strategies: Greener City, Green Industrial City, Climatically Safe City



Rebuilding Net Zero 2045 Policy Infrastructure with Citizens





URBAN CARBON MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (UCMS) IN ICEC

Background

Monitoring and Evaluation of city's GHG emission by sector (building, transport, green area). It can help the city make decisions on the city's policy regarding carbon management

Characteristics

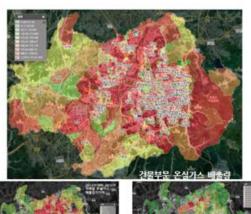
- Inventory categories fit for urban planning
- Detailed inventory by lot(block)
- Link building information(e.g. type of buildings) to emission resources and energy source.
- Link emission/energy information and spatial data
- Build city's carbon management evaluation system

Utilization(How to Use)

- Taylor-made policies (for each district)
- Taylor-made initiatives
- Background information for policy making
- Linkage between environmental info and climate vulnerability index

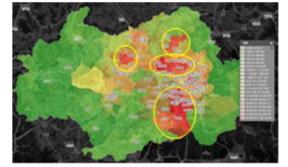


UCMS SUPPORTED LOW CARBON SPATIAL PLANNING (ANNUAL)



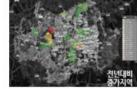
- L

Current emissions and comparison (to last year) in building sector



Co-relation between buildings' emission and VRI (Integrated approach between adaption and mitigation)



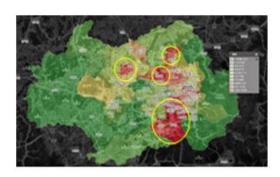




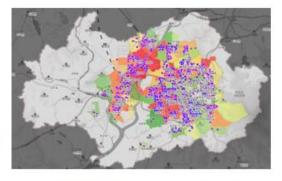
Current emissions and comparison (to last year) in transport sector



Applied analysis (heatwave+tropical nights+heat index+actual measurement)

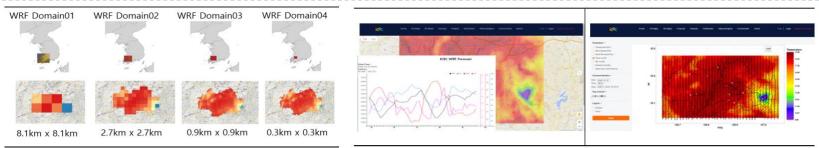


Applied analysis on climate Vulnerability-Resilience Index(VRI)

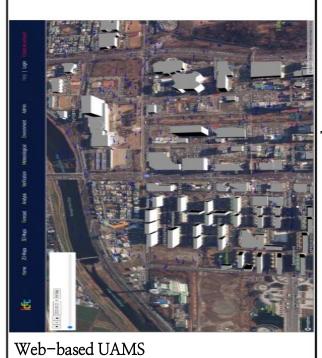


Foodwaste discharge in multiunit residences

REAL TIME(HOURLY) URBAN ASSESSMENT MODELLING SYSTEM (UAMS)

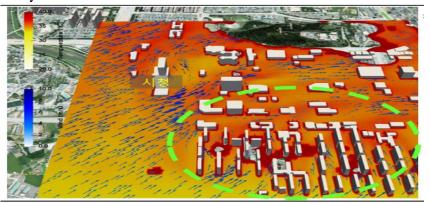


scaling down Global Forecast System (GFS) Data with WRF model up to 100m scale in Gwangju Metropolitan





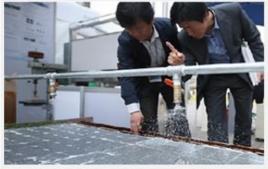
Topology analysis in 3D



Winds and Hear Island analysis and forecasting services

Mainstreaming resilient & low carbon infrastructure building





[Heat Wave Response]
Making cool green
city with citizens

Making Gwangju 1°C Cooler Project





[Energy Saving]
Incentives for energy saving in household, school, institution, etc.

Carbon Bank





[GHG Reduction]
Support reduction
activities in multiresidence unit
Low-Carbon Green
Apartment Project

Mainstreaming resilient & low carbon infrastructure building





[Education for Children]
Play and learn from
hands-on experiences

Climate Change Experience Center





[Training Program]
Training for teachers,
instructors, climate
consultants, etc.

Expert Training Program





[Textbook, teaching aid]
Developed by Climate
Change Teachers' society

Contents for Climate Change Education

