



## INTISARI

Perubahan iklim telah diyakini sebagai dampak langsung maupun tidak langsung dari kegiatan manusia yang kemudian berpengaruh terhadap frekuensi dan intensifikasi berbagai fenomena iklim dan cuaca. Dampak tersebut menuntut manusia untuk merespon perubahan iklim. Perpaduan antara kontribusi dan keunggulan negara maju dan kota membuat kota di negara maju mampu menawarkan pengetahuan mitigasi dan adaptasi perubahan iklim. Penelitian terkait respon perubahan iklim secara terpisah mitigasi dan adaptasi telah banyak berkembang utamanya pada level nasional di negara maju maupun berkembang. Sementara itu, topik serupa yang mengkaji keduanya mitigasi dan adaptasi pada level kota cukup sulit ditemukan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis dokumen dan metode kategorisasi untuk membangun kategori pengetahuan dari data lapangan di enam kota negara maju melalui pendekatan penelitian induktif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lima kategori strategi mitigasi berdasar sector yaitu: bangunan, energi, transportasi, persampahan, dan guna lahan; dan tiga kategori strategi adaptasi yaitu: sosial, institusional, dan struktural. Dimana dari kategori tersebut ditemukan tren strategi keenam kota amatan ada pada strategi mitigasi pada sektor bangunan dan strategi adaptasi non-struktural (sosial dan institusional). Berdasarkan interpretasi dan data yang diperoleh, penelitian ini membahas bagaimana strategi-strategi tersebut diimplementasikan sehingga memungkinkan kota lain termasuk negara berkembang untuk belajar dari pengalaman keenam kota amatan.

Kata kunci: perubahan iklim, kota, mitigasi, adaptasi, perencanaan kota

## **ABSTRACT**

*Human activities have been believed both directly and indirectly to be causing climate change that affects climate and weather events in frequency and intensity. Those effects drive human efforts to respond to climate change. Both cities and developed nations have specific conditions that allow cities of developed nations to offer knowledge about climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. While a research topic that includes both mitigation and adaptation at the local level is hard to be found, research topics for each mitigation and adaptation effort separately at the national level of developed and developing nations have increased in quantity. This research is based on the inductive-qualitative approach to build knowledge based on empirical data from six cities in developed nations with the help of document analysis and categorization methods. The result shows that mitigation strategies are divided into five categories based on mitigation sectors, including building, energy, transportation, waste, and land use while adaptation strategies are divided into three categories, including social, institutional, and structural. The result also reveals a trend in building sector of mitigation strategy and non-structural strategy (social and institutional) of adaptation strategy. This research also discusses how the strategies are being implemented by cities that allow other cities, including ones from the developing nation, to learn from this experience.*

*Keywords: climate change, city, mitigation, adaptation, urban planning*